

# Returns and Durable Solutions (ReDS) Assessment

Markaz Hatra Sub-district  
Hatra District, Ninewa Governorate  
Preliminary Findings Presentation, Iraq



# Assessment Methodology

- **Multi-sectoral** assessment tool, which combined **qualitative and quantitative** data.
- Data collection was done **remotely by phone** between 13 and 16 February 2022, adapted to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Purposive sampling** methods were employed to identify KIs. Findings should therefore be considered as **indicative**.
- Methodology based on **key informant interviews** (KIIs).

## ↓ ↓ 👤 KI profiles in Markaz Hatra Sub-district

Returnees (more than 3 months)	8 KIs	<div></div>
IDPs (displaced from the area)	7 KIs	<div></div>
IDPs in community	7 KIs	<div></div>
Subject matter experts (SMEs)	7 KIs	<div></div>
Community leaders	7 KIs	<div></div>
Returnees (less than 3 months)	5 KIs	<div></div>

**41 KIs**

👤 3 KIs    👤 38 KIs



# Recent Movements

## Recent returns from camps

**51-64** households

reportedly returned to Markaz Hatra from Qayyarah Jadah 5 camp.

## Recent returns from non-camp areas

**20-29** households

reportedly returned from Mosul District to Markaz Hatra in the six months prior to data collection.

## Reported impact of returns

Positive impacts on the:

- Private sector, including trade and commerce,
- Reconstruction of the sub-district,
- Agricultural sector,
- Access to public services,
- Safety and security, and
- Social life.



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# Barriers to return and family separation

## Barriers to return

The two most reported barriers for further returns included:

### Access to livelihoods and basic public services

- Limited availability of job opportunities,
- Limited access to basic public services, and
- Limited access to medical treatment.

### Access to housing and housing rehabilitation

- Destroyed/damaged housing and
- Former house was rented in AoO.

## Family separation

Half of KIs reported that some **households had family members who remained in displacement** at the time of data collection.

### ▪ Adult household members

Reportedly, some households had at least one male adult member who remained in displacement due to the jobs in their AoD being unavailable in the AoO.

### ▪ Wife and minor household members

### ▪ Main household income generator



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# Access to Durable Solutions Assistance<sup>1</sup>

## Activities or project implementation

Reportedly **there were activities and/or projects** mainly implemented by **humanitarian and development actors** in the area.

Reported implemented activities or projects:

- Water, sanitation, and hygiene,
- Protection,
- COVID-19 awareness, and
- Reconciliation and social cohesion.

## Assistance as a factor to encourage returns

Reportedly access to durable solutions assistance **was a factor to encourage returns**.

The two most reported needed humanitarian activities were:

- **Livelihoods assistance,**
- Housing rehabilitation, and
- Infrastructure rehabilitation, namely electricity and water.

<sup>1</sup> Durable solutions assistance includes the humanitarian, stabilization, development and peacebuilding assistance under its umbrella.



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# Access to Housing and Type of Tenure

- The majority of **returnee households** reportedly resided in **owned houses** and **had HLP documentation** to prove ownership.
- The majority of **IDP households in the community** reportedly resided in **houses** under **verbal rental agreement** or **hosted** by other households in the sub-district.
- The majority of **IDP households from the community** had **HLP documentation** to prove ownership.



**Reported Proportion of Damaged Housing**

**24%-33%**



# Access to Housing Rehabilitation

## Challenges

All KIs reported that households faced **challenges in accessing housing rehabilitation**.

The three most reported barriers included the:

- Lack of government compensation for rehabilitation,
- Limited financial resources households had to rehabilitate their homes, and
- Lack of reconstruction campaigns or project implementation in the sub-district.



# Access to Basic Public Services

## Challenges

All KIs reported that the majority of the households faced **challenges in accessing basic public services**, mainly healthcare and water.

The three most reported challenges were:

- Deteriorated conditions in healthcare facilities and shortage of medical staff in the sub-district,
- Lack of rehabilitation of the existing damaged water networks and treatment plants, and
- Lack of rehabilitation of electrical networks and transformers.



# Access to Livelihoods

## Challenges

The four most reported challenges were related to:

- Trade and commerce, and private sector,
- Agricultural sector,
- Construction sector, and
- Governmental or public sector.

## Support to economy

Community leader and SME KIs reported that **livelihood programme** implementation **may support economic development** in the sub-district.

The main reported economic developments included the revitalization of the:

- Agricultural sector (including livestock),
- Private sector, and
- Construction sector.



# Access to Livelihoods

## Potential for sectoral growth

The most commonly reported sectors of interest for returnee and IDP households was **construction**.

Community leader and SME KIs reported that the **agricultural sector** showed the most growth potential in the 12 months following data collection.

## Challenges to access jobs of interest

- Deterioration of the irrigation systems as result of the ISIL conflict and the lack of electricity and water,
- Presence of strict security measures in the sub-district, which negatively affected the access of farmers to their lands and limited livestock herding, and
- Lack of compensation to damaged shops and business owners



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# Perceptions on Safety and Security

## Feeling safe

Reportedly, returnee, IDP from the community, and IDP households in the community **felt safe or very safe** in Markaz Hatra.

## Resolving disputes

### Disputes within the sub-district

Reportedly, **tribal leaders** were the most effective body in resolving disputes within the sub-district, followed by the formal security forces.

### Disputes between the sub-district and other areas

Reportedly, **formal security forces** were the most effective body in resolving disputes with the sub-district and other areas.



# Perceptions on Social Cohesion

## Social cohesion bodies

The **durable solutions actors** were perceived by KIs as the **main body promoting social cohesion**, followed by the formal security forces.

## Improving social cohesion

KIs believed that the **local authorities**, **tribal leaders**, and **humanitarian actors** played an important role to improve social cohesion.

Reported strategies or initiatives to improve social cohesion:

- Initiatives promoting access to work for all,
- Seminars, awareness sessions, and conferences,
- Initiatives promoting community inter-relationships, and
- Initiatives promoting safety and security.



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# Perceptions of IDP KIs in the community

## Feeling integrated

The majority of IDP households reportedly did not feel integrated in the sub-district since they had not returned to their homes and lands yet.

The distance between the AoD and the AoO made households “**feel disconnected from their homeland.**”

## Feeling welcome

KIs reported that the majority of households **felt welcome and accepted** by the rest of the community.

The two most reported reasons included:

- Belonging to existing or similar tribes and
- Existing kinship ties and social bonds with households from the community.

## Interaction

Reportedly, the majority of IDP households in the community **interacted with all groups** in the community.

Reported barriers for interaction

- Presence or fear of discrimination, abuse, and exploitation, and
- Households feeling marginalized.



# Perceptions of IDP KIs from the community

## Feeling integrated

Some IDP households from the community felt integrated in their AoD.

The main reasons reported were:

- No barriers or challenges identified for interaction with other community members in the AoD,
- Household members had a job in AoD, and
- Presence of social and family network in AoD.

## Feeling accepted

IDP households from the community reportedly **felt accepted** in the community of the sub-district.

The main reported reasons were:

- Belonging to the different tribes prevalent in the area and
- Having kinship and social ties with other households in the sub-district.

## Interaction

The vast majority of IDP KIs from the community reported that the majority of IDP households **did not interact** with groups in the community.

Barriers for interaction:

- Fear of discrimination, abuse, and exploitation, and
- Existing intercommunal disputes.



# Perceptions of returnee KIs

## Feeling re-integrated

All returnee KIs reported that the majority of returnee households **felt re-integrated** in the sub-district.

The reported reasons included:

- Households returned to their homes and lands in their AoOs and
- Households re-established family and social networks.

## Feeling welcome

The majority of returnee KIs reported that returnee households **felt welcome** or **very welcome**.

The two most reported reasons were:

- Bonds with tribes in the sub-district and
- Presence of kinship ties between households.

## Interaction

The majority of returnee households reportedly **interacted with all groups**.

The most reported barrier for interaction was the presence of **existing outstanding intercommunal disputes**.



# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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