

### Situation Overview

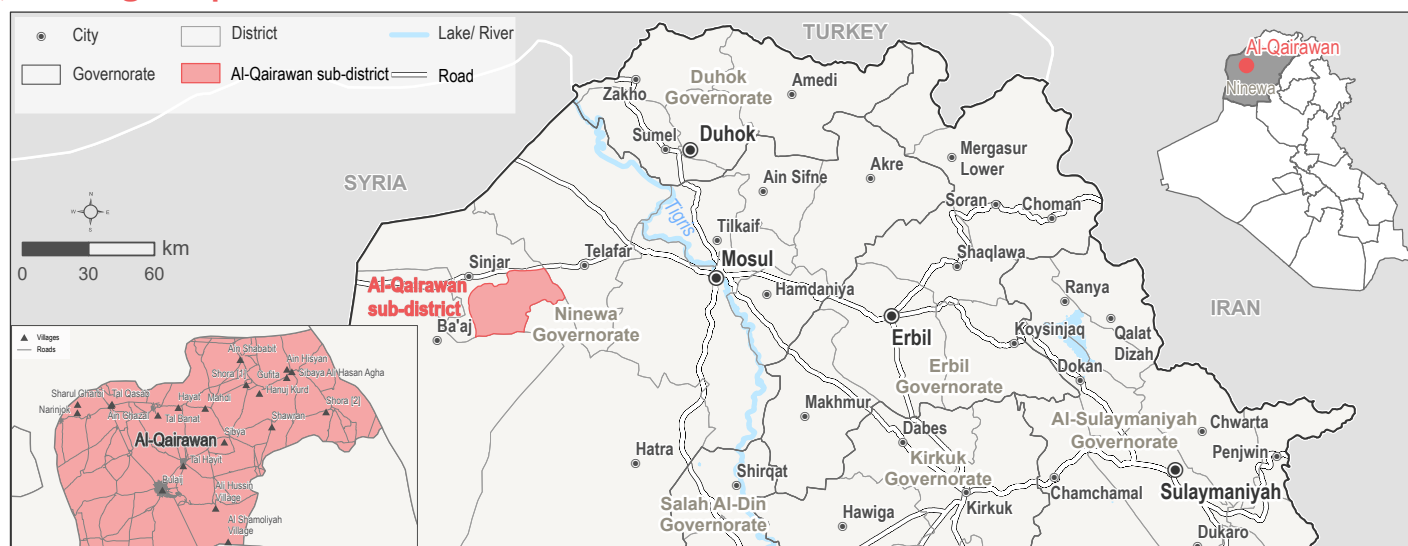
While movement trends in Iraq have generally remained stable since early 2018, there has been a considerable shift since August 2019 with increasing numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their area of origin (AoO) or being displaced for a second time, most notably in Ninewa governorate. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)'s Emergency Displacement Tracking<sup>1</sup> recorded over 2,100 households returned to non-camp locations between 29 April and 30 June 2020, 8% of which were recorded in Sinjar district (58% for Ninewa governorate).<sup>2</sup>

In light of increased returns, coupled with persisting challenges in relation to lack of services, infrastructure and, in some cases, security in areas of origin, there has been an identified need to better understand the sustainability of returns as well as their impact on areas of origin.

### Al-Qairawan

Al-Qairawan is a sub-district of Sinjar district, located in the west of Ninewa governorate. KIs reported that Al-Qairawan sub-district was housing over 1,500 families before 2014, mostly Sunni Muslim Arab population.

### Coverage Map



### Background and Methodology

To date, IOM DTM's bi-monthly tracking<sup>3</sup> of returnees and IDPs provides an overview of numbers and trends in movement and returns. Simultaneously since 2018, the Returns Index<sup>4</sup> was run as a joint initiative of DTM, Social Inquiry and the Returns Working Group (RWG), collecting data bi-monthly to provide indicative trends in the severity of conditions in areas of return (AoR) nationwide. Similarly, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, IOM DTM, and the Returns Working Group (RWG) have conducted assessments with IDPs that have left camps following or in anticipation of closures to better understand and map areas of return and secondary displacement.

REACH Initiative (REACH) has been conducting nationwide multi-sectoral assessments which include indicators concerning sustainability of returns. In addition, in light of recent movement trends, REACH conducted an assessment in Al-Qairawan sub-district to have an immediate understanding and in-depth profiling of needs and community interrelations between remainee, returnee,<sup>5</sup> and/or IDP populations.<sup>6</sup> This report outlines the overall conditions to determine how and to what extent conditions are conducive to sustainable returns.

The sub-district fell under the control of the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in 2014, forcing the majority of the families to flee their homes, as reported by key informants (KIs) during data collection. However, most residents displaced in 2014 have reportedly returned. At the time of data collection, an estimated total of 98 families were reported to remain in displacement.

### Population Profile

- 1,556-2,091 families** were reported by KIs to be residing in Al-Qairawan before the events in 2014.
- 98-100%** of the pre-2014 population in the neighbourhoods or villages in Al-Qairawan were reportedly displaced since 2014.
- 91-97%** of the population displaced since 2014 have returned, as reported by KIs.
- 33-58 IDP families** (AoO not specified) are reported to reside in Al-Qairawan settlements. Between 46% and 52% of the families arrived in the six months prior to data collection as reported by KIs.

The findings are based on 36 KIs interviews conducted between 19 and 23 August 2020, combining qualitative and quantitative data adapted to the context and restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Purposive sampling methods were employed to identify KIs. Findings are based on KI level data and should therefore be considered as indicative. Al-Qairawan sub-district was selected for the assessment as: more than 50% of host community members are reported to have returned;<sup>7</sup> social cohesion severity<sup>8</sup> is high; it is an AoO for IDPs in camps at risk of closure<sup>9</sup> and dynamic population movements and movement intentions to/from this district recently reported by relevant actors through the RWG.











### KI Profile

#### Al-Qairawan sub-district





Community leaders <sup>10</sup>	11 KIs	
IDPs (displaced from the area) <sup>11</sup>	16 KIs	
Returnees (more than 3 months ago)	4 KIs	
IDPs (displaced in the area) <sup>12</sup>	5 KIs	

### Key findings

Overall, Al-Qairawan has a positive environment in terms of perceived security, community acceptance and cohesion of different groups. Many households have returned due to sense of increased safety and security in their areas of origin in Al-Qairawan compared to areas of displacement and many IDPs are using Al-Qairawan as a transit location before returning to areas of origin having been secondarily displaced. However, a perceived sense of increased access to services poses a risk to the sustainability of returns, exemplified by host community households being displaced due to lack of services in Al-Qairawan. Further efforts are required to restore infrastructure. In addition, there are some reported differences in access to services between different groups. Understanding distinct barriers to access will improve the overall conduciveness to return as well as sustainability of returns, while improving the well-being of vulnerable groups such as IDPs, female-headed households, child-headed households, unaccompanied/separated children (UASC), large families,<sup>13</sup> elderly-headed households and people with disabilities.

-  While the majority of the pre-2014 population has returned to Al-Qairawan, the situation is still fluid, with returns, displacement of existing host community members, and secondary displacement of IDPs in Al-Qairawan all reported during data collection.
-  While the general perceived improvement in security has created pull factors for returns to Al-Qairawan, returns appear to be mostly attributed to push factors in areas of displacement. Persisting challenges of damaged homes, lack of basic services and job opportunities within Al-Qairawan are not only the reported obstacles to future returns but also pose a risk to the sustainability of returns when contributing to displacement out of the area of host community members and IDPs.
-  The movements into and out of the area were affecting the perception of access to jobs and having varying effects on population groups:
  -  The departure of IDPs is viewed as contributing to less assistance and reducing available labourers according to returnee households, while remaining IDPs report that this increases opportunities and their access to assistance.
  -  The departure of host community members, specifically business owners originally from Al-Qairawan who are looking for better living and economic-development conditions in other areas, was perceived as a factor negatively affecting the availability of jobs in Al-Qairawan.
-  The top reported needs were similar for different respondent groups. While healthcare was commonly cited, the priority needs reported by community leaders were water and sanitation, electricity and education. Returnees also highlighted housing rehabilitation, livelihoods and education, while IDPs mostly shared the same priorities as returnees but also noted access to food.
-  Related to those with vulnerable profiles<sup>14</sup> across all respondent groups being less involved in projects, IDPs reported feeling less engaged, suggesting a need for further outreach and participation of displaced populations.
-  There are reported differences in access to services across different groups with IDPs persistently reported to have less access to housing and housing rehabilitation, livelihoods and basic public services, largely attributed to lack of relationships and connections in the community – this is along with vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, child-headed households, UASC, large families, elderly-headed households and people with disabilities who face distinct challenges to access. Returnees also indicated lack of access, albeit to a lesser degree, to services such as housing and being at risk of eviction, attributed to lack of relationships and connections in the community and having less resources.
-  The civil status department and the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) in Al-Qairawan are not open, creating challenges to obtaining documentation such as identification documents (ID), civil status certificates, passports, rent attestations, and birth certificates. This is reported to affect all population groups equally.
-  Encouragingly, all population groups noted that they feel safe in the community in Al-Qairawan, there are no restrictions of movements, that there had not been any disputes, and there are no specific groups that are treated unfavourably.

### Impact of COVID-19 pandemic and the related local restrictions and measures

-  COVID-19 related restrictions of movement was reported as a barrier for the return of families to Al-Qairawan during the six months previous to data collection.
-  Access to housing rehabilitation, basic public services, justice, education and livelihoods were affected due to the restrictions of movements and the closure of the relevant offices or departments potentially harming already vulnerable groups and households.
-  Hospitals, public health centers and medical staff were reported as not being prepared to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. A limited number of specialized and competent staff available in the medical facilities was also reported.
-  Ensuring access to jobs, particularly daily-wage labour, was reportedly affected by the pandemic restriction of movement, population lockdown and the prolonged closure of some businesses due to the risk of spreading COVID-19.

### Recent population returns and displacement

#### Recent returns

**12-21** families returned from camps in Ninewa governorate to Al-Qairawan in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by 5 KIs (out of 36). The rest of the KIs reported no returns (24 KIs) or did not know about recent movements (7 KIs).

The main reason for returns was reportedly the **sense of increased security** in Al-Qairawan (3 KIs). Other less reported reasons (1 KI each) were related to the **nostalgia for their previous life** in AoO; following **returns of other family members**; perceived sense of **increased access to services** in AoO; **lack of jobs** in the area of displacement (AoD); **difficult living conditions in camps** in AoD; and **camps closure** (namely Qayyarah Jad'ah 1-2 and 3) where families were temporarily displaced.

Returns of families to Al-Qairawan had resulted in **family reunification** and **increased job opportunities and services** for the community members as reported by KIs.

#### Recent host community departures

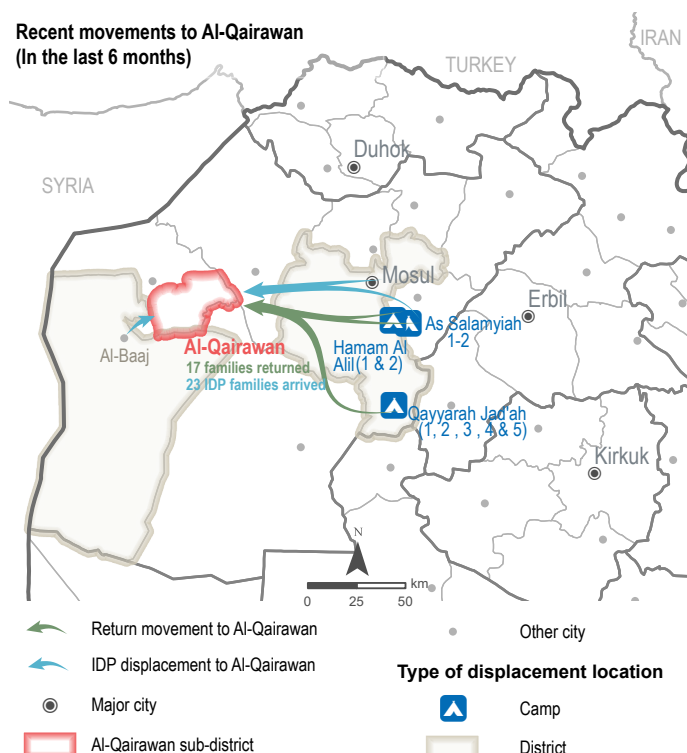
**16-36** host community families departed from Al-Qairawan to non-camp areas in Mosul district in the six months prior to data collection due to **lack of services and jobs**, as reported by 4 KIs (out of 36). The rest of the KIs reported no departures (25 KIs) or did not know about recent departures (7 KIs).

The departure of host community families resulted in **family separation**, **perceived decrease in assistance**, and **reduction in job opportunities** due to the departure of business owners looking for better living and economic-development conditions as reported by KIs.

#### Family separation

**86%** of KIs (31 out of 36) reported that there are no host community or IDP families in Al-Qairawan with members who are still displaced (the rest of the KIs did not know). However, it was reported by 4 KIs that host community departures resulted in family separation.

Recent movements to Al-Qairawan  
(In the last 6 months)



#### Recent IDP arrivals

**15-30** IDP families have arrived to Al-Qairawan in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by 6 KIs (out of 36). The rest of the KIs reported no IDP arrivals (18 KIs) or did not know about recent arrivals (12 KIs).

Families reportedly arrived from As Salamyiah 1-2 camp in Ninewa governorate; from non-camp areas in Al-Baaj and Mosul districts; and from Tal Al-Haet village in Sinjar district.

#### Reported reasons for IDP arrivals (out of 6 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

Lack of jobs in previous AoD	5 KIs	
Al-Qairawan is considered a transition area <sup>16</sup>	4 KIs	
Sense of increased safety and security	3 KIs	

The arrival of additional IDP families negatively affected **access to jobs and assistance for host community members**, as reported by 5 KIs (out of 6). However, one IDP KI reported that **access to assistance had increased for IDPs** displaced in Al-Qairawan.

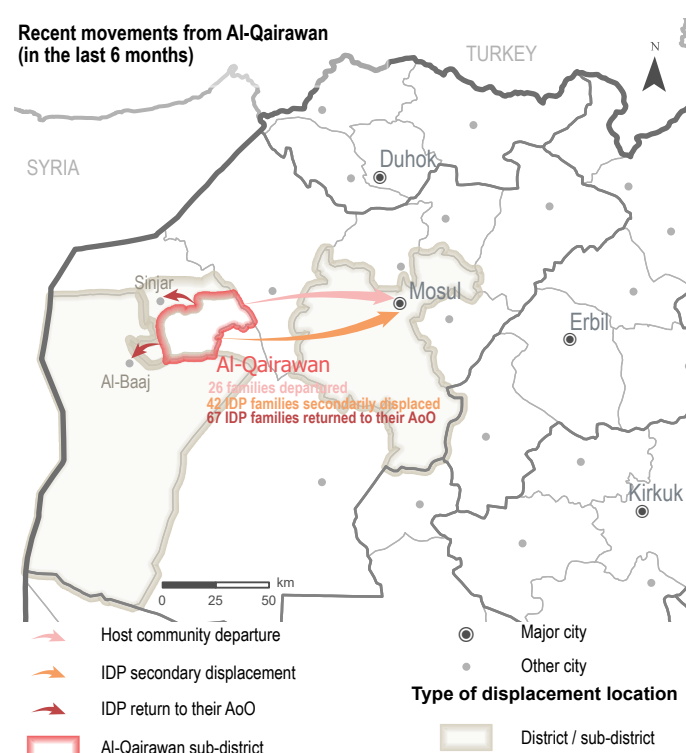
#### Recent IDP departures

**27-57** IDP families departed from Al-Qairawan in the six months prior to data collection as reported by 3 KIs (out of 36). The rest of the KIs reported no IDP departures (23 KIs) or did not know about recent departures (10 KIs).

The majority of these families returned to their AoO in Al-Baaj and Sinjar districts due to the **perceived increased security** in their AoO and the **nostalgia for their previous life**, as reported by 2 KIs (out of 3). However, other IDP families were secondarily displaced to Mosul district due to the **lack of jobs and services** in Al-Qairawan, as reported by 1 KI.

The impact of this movement was reported differently depending on the community group. Returnees reported a **decrease in the number of labourers, less jobs and assistance**. IDPs in Al-Qairawan reported an **increase in job opportunities and access to assistance** for them.

Recent movements from Al-Qairawan  
(in the last 6 months)



### Expected population returns and displacement

#### Expected returns

**25-50** families are expected to return from camps in Ninewa governorate to Al-Qairawan in the six months following data collection due to the **sense of increased safety and security** in the area, according to a returnee KI. The rest of the KIs reported no expected returns (15 KIs) or did not know about expected movements (20 KIs).

#### Reported drivers for returns (out of 36 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

Increased sense of safety and security	25 KIs
Camp closure in AoD	9 KIs
Difficult living conditions in AoD <sup>17</sup>	7 KIs
Perceived increase in access to services and jobs <sup>18</sup>	6 KIs
Return of other family members/family reunification	4 KIs
Nostalgia about previous life in AoO	2 KIs

#### Reported barriers to return (out of 36 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

Destroyed/damaged housing in AoO	28 KIs
Lack of jobs	25 KIs
Lack of services	13 KIs
COVID-19 movement restrictions	5 KIs
Lack of specialized medical treatment in AoO	3 KIs

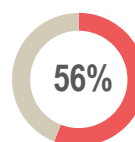
**81%** of KIs (29 out of 36) reported that further returns will result in **family reunification, increased job opportunities and humanitarian assistance**.

However, 6 KIs reported an expected **decrease in job opportunities and assistance**.

#### Expected host community departure

**33-68** host community families are expected to depart from Al-Qairawan to non-camp areas in Mosul district in the six months following data collection due to the **lack of services and jobs** in the area, as reported by 4 KIs (out of 36). The rest of the KIs reported no expected departures (29 KIs) or did not know about expected movements (3 KIs).

#### Expected IDP arrivals



of KIs (20 out of 36) reported that there are no IDP families expected to arrive in the six months following data collection. The rest of the KIs did not know about expected movements.

However, there were identified drivers for IDP further arrivals.

#### Reported drivers for IDP arrivals (out of 36 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

Increased sense of safety and security	33 KIs
Camp closure in AoD	6 KIs
Perceived increase in access to services and jobs	3 KIs

#### Expected IDP displacement

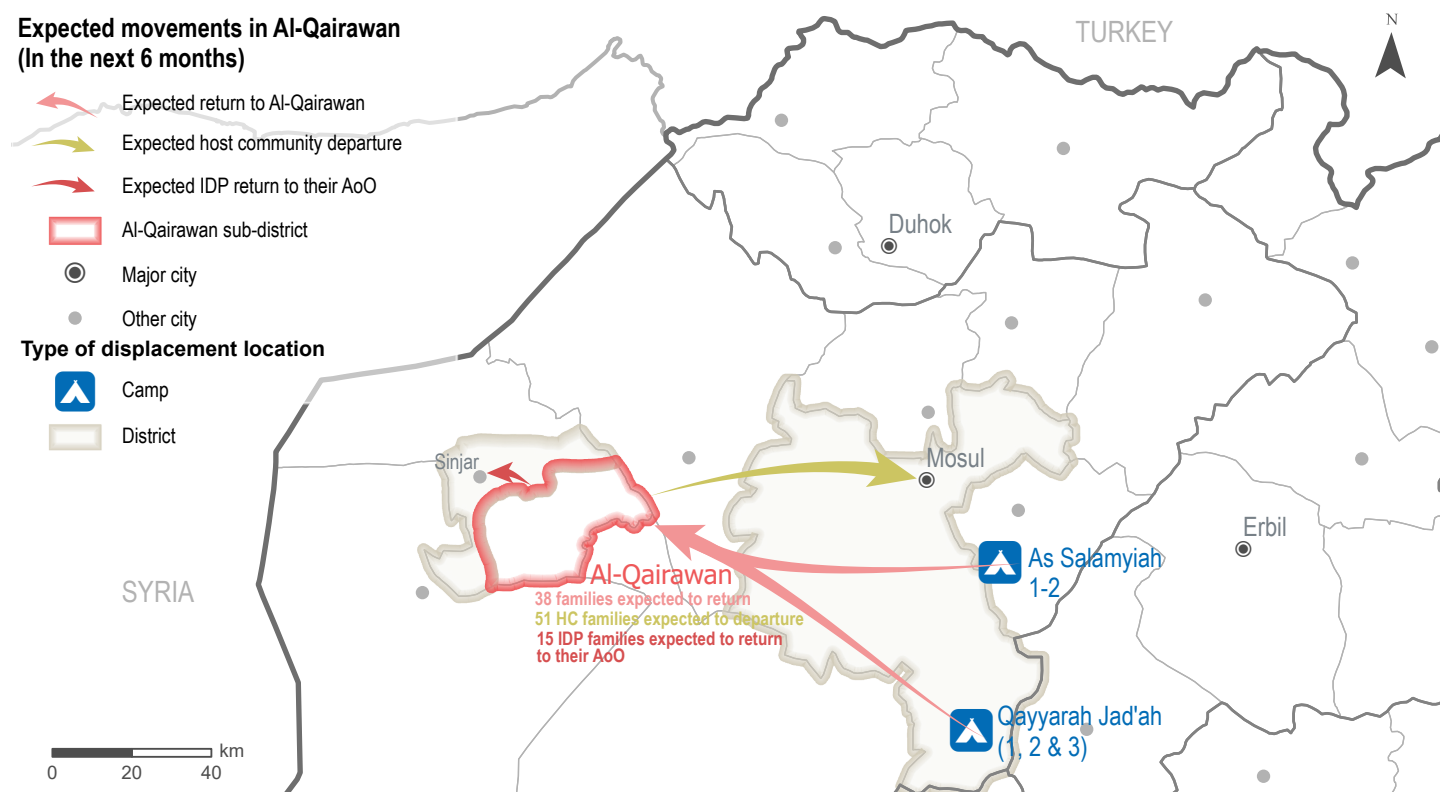
**10-20** IDP families residing in Al-Qairawan are expected to return to their AoO in Sinjar district in the six months following data collection due to the **sense of increased safety and security** in the area, as reported by one KI. The rest of the KIs reported no expected IDP displacement (26 KIs) or did not know about expected movements (9 KIs).

*"We feel nostalgia for our area of origin and we wish for the reunification of separated families, in addition the living conditions in displacement are very difficult."*

- Male IDP KI (displaced from the area) -

#### Expected movements in Al-Qairawan (In the next 6 months)

- Expected return to Al-Qairawan
- Expected host community departure
- Expected IDP return to their AoO
- Al-Qairawan sub-district
- Major city
- Other city
- Type of displacement location
  - Camp
  - District





### Primary Community Needs

#### Primary community needs in Al-Qairawan (out of 36 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

	First Need	Second Need	Third Need
Healthcare	8 KIs	13 KIs	1 KI
Water and sanitation	7 KIs	4 KIs	3 KIs
House rehabilitation	5 KIs	3 KIs	9 KIs
Livelihoods	5 KIs	6 KIs	9 KIs
Electricity	3 KIs	1 KI	4 KIs
Education	2 KIs	3 KIs	3 KIs
Food	2 KIs	3 KIs	2 KIs
Security	2 KIs	0	1 KI
Infrastructure rehabilitation	1 KI	1 KI	1 KI
Monthly cash assistance	1 KI	0	1 KI
Documentation	0	1 KI	1 KI

KIs reported that the primary needs for the community are: 1) **healthcare** due to the reported lack of specialized hospitals and medical centers, lack of competent health staff and equipment, and the evolvement of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related lack of preparedness from the local authorities in Al-Qairawan; and 2) **livelihoods** due to the high level of unemployment, lack of jobs and impact of COVID-related measures on daily work (which many depend on as their main source of income), closure of businesses and restriction of movement.

The second main community needs most commonly reported were: 3) **housing rehabilitation** taking into consideration that a high number of houses do not meet the minimum standards of habitability as reported by KIs; and 4) access to **water and sanitation** due to the reduced operation hours for governmental services, the high cost of private water trucking and bottled drinking water. It was reported by KIs that the district water filters are non-functional and the water pipes are broken, producing water pollution and consequently water is not drinkable.

The third main community needs most commonly reported were: 5) **access to education** due to reported decline in the quality of free education services, and the high cost of private education and school stationery; and 6) **access to electricity**, due to continued cuts of the governmental electricity service and high demand, as well as impacts of severe weather conditions in Iraq. This has created an opportunity for exploitation by increasing the amperage cost for private generators. This has not only affected families but also small businesses that require electricity to operate.

#### Primary community needs per respondent group<sup>15, 19</sup>

##### Community leaders (out of 11 KIs)

Water and sanitation	9 KIs
Healthcare	5 KIs
Electricity	5 KIs
Education	4 KIs

##### Returnees (out of 4 KIs)

House rehabilitation	3 KIs
Healthcare	3 KIs
Livelihoods	2 KIs
Education	1 KI

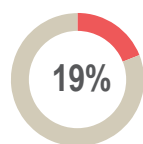
##### IDPs (displaced from and in the area)<sup>11,12</sup> (out of 19 KIs)

Livelihoods	15 KIs
Healthcare	14 KIs
House rehabilitation	11 KIs
Access to food	6 KIs

*"Infrastructure rehabilitation will provide the services and facilities necessary for the economy to function, thus contributing to the development of the region, supporting society and facilitating the production of basic social goods and services"*

- Male IDP KI (displaced in the area) -

### Access to humanitarian aid



of KIs (7 KIs out of 36) reported knowledge about presence of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which are implementing projects or activities in Al-Qairawan.

#### Reported activities conducted by NGOs in Al-Qairawan (out of 7 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

NFI distribution	5 KIs
Food security	4 KIs
Social cohesion	1 KI
Livelihoods	1 KI

One KI reported that **IDPs, female-headed households, child-headed households, UASC and youth, elderly and people with disabilities** are less involved in activities or projects.

All KIs (36 KIs) reported that the availability of humanitarian aid was a factor to encourage return. The most needed projects or activities in Al-Qairawan were reportedly:<sup>15</sup>



Livelihoods	16 KIs
Housing rehabilitation	10 KIs
Water and sanitation	6 KIs
Food security	2 KIs
Social cohesion	1 KI
Psycho-social support	1 KI

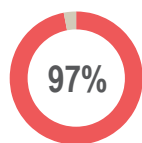
Furthermore, an increased need for health guideline awareness interventions on COVID-19 together with masks distribution was reported.

*"There are no workshops or factories, whether from the private or public sector, to employ the large number of young people to provide ideal and significant living opportunities"*

- Male community leader KI -

### Perceptions on access to housing, basic public services and livelihoods

#### Access to housing



97% of KIs (35 out of 36 KIs) reported that the majority of families in the area reside in houses. One KI reported that there are also IDP families residing in tents in Al-Qairawan.

#### Reported housing agreement (out of 36 KIs)

Owned tenure	19 KIs
Hosted by other family	9 KIs
Verbal rental agreement	7 KIs
Illegal tenure/occupation <sup>20</sup>	1 KI



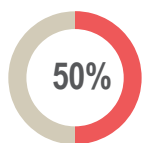
#### Housing damage proportion

41%-60% of houses in Al-Qairawan were reportedly damaged during the events in 2014 due to military operations, as per 20 KIs (out of 36).

44% of KIs (16 out of 36) reported that most of the population reside in damaged houses.

Reportedly **returnees** and **IDPs** are more likely to **reside in damaged or unfinished buildings/houses** and **tents**. In all groups, **female-headed households**, **child-headed households**, **UASC**, **large families**, **elderly-headed households** and **people with disabilities** are reportedly more affected as they have less resources.

#### Access to housing rehabilitation



50% of KIs (18 out of 36 KIs) reported that access to housing rehabilitation is **unequal**.

Reportedly **IDPs**, **female-headed households**, **child-headed households**, **UASC**, **large families**, **elderly-headed households** and **people with disabilities** have less access to housing rehabilitation.

#### Reported barriers to access assistance for rehabilitation (out of 18 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

Less connections (wasta) <sup>21</sup>	13 KIs
Assistance perceived to target specific neighbourhoods	10 KIs
Lack of financial means for rehabilitation	10 KIs
Criteria of selection for support is perceived to be too specific	7 KIs
COVID-19 restrictions	6 KIs

#### Risk of eviction

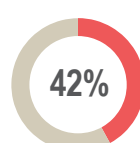
All KIs (36 KIs) reported that there are no families from the different population groups at immediate risk of eviction in Al-Qairawan.

However, 44% of KIs (16 out of 36 KIs) reported that **returnees**, **IDPs**, **child-headed households**, **UASC**, **large families**, **elderly people** and **people with disabilities** would be most at risk of eviction since they have less resources.

*"One of the most important needs of a family or community is housing, as it protects them from danger and it is a safe place for the family."*

- Male community leader KI -

#### Access to basic public services



42% of KIs (15 out of 36 KIs) reported **unequal** access to basic public services, namely education and healthcare, water and sanitation, governmental cash assistance grants and legal representation.

93% of KIs (14 out of 15 KIs) reported that **IDPs**, **female-headed households**, **child-headed households**, **UASC**, **large families**, **elderly-headed households** and **people with disabilities** have less access to basic public services.

#### Reported barriers to access basic public services (out of 15 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

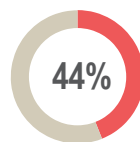
Less connections (wasta)	13 KIs
Lack of financial means to access the services	12 KIs
COVID-19 restrictions	11 KIs
Criteria of selection for support is perceived to be too specific	3 KIs

All KIs (36 KIs) reported that boys and girls (between 6-15 years old) can access **public education**. However, it was reported that access to school was affected due to: "some schools' directors impose the use of uniforms to be brought at high prices from specific sellers which families cannot afford"; schools lack furniture and equipment for educational activities; lack of teachers; and COVID-19 movement restrictions.

*"There are no hospitals or clinics with high experience that contribute to the service of citizens specifically related to medical surgeries and healthcare for pregnant or children, and there are no services or medications for people with chronic diseases."*

- Male community leader KI -

#### Access to livelihoods



44% of KIs (16 out of 36 KIs) reported **unequal** access to livelihoods opportunities.

**IDPs**, **elderly heads of households**, **people with disabilities**, **female heads of households**, **child heads of household**, **UASC** and **youth**, and **people with less connections** reportedly have less access to livelihoods.

#### Reported barriers to access livelihoods (out of 16 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

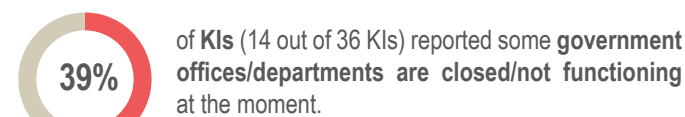
Less connections (wasta)	12 KIs
COVID-19 restrictions	8 KIs
Criteria of selection for support is perceived to be too specific	3 KIs
Available jobs require certain expertise and competency	2 KIs
Services perceived to target specific neighbourhoods	1 KI
Lack of financial means to provide assets	1 KI

*"Work is the main mean of obtaining cash through undertaking a certain profession. Livelihoods will ensure access to a suitable income, employ a large number of young and reduce the high unemployment rate."*

- Male community leader KI -

### Access to public judicial mechanisms






Although one KI reported that access to legal representation is unequal, all KIs (36 KIs) reported that access to public judicial mechanisms is **equal** for all population groups.



The **civil status department** and the **Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM)** in Al-Qairawan were reportedly **closed** due to **COVID-19 restrictions, damage to the building(s) and lack of funding** for operation and rehabilitation, at the time of data collection.

47% of KIs (17 out of 36 KIs) reported that there is **documentation which is not possible to obtain** because the relevant departments/offices are closed at the moment and/or families cannot afford the cost of the process.

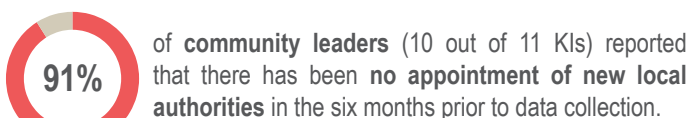
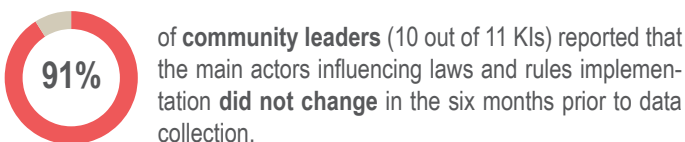
#### Missing documents (out of 17 KIs)<sup>15</sup>

Identification document (ID)	12 KIs	
Civil status certificate	8 KIs	
Passport	7 KIs	
Rent attestation	1 KI	
Birth certificate	1 KI	

### Perceptions on Governance and Safety

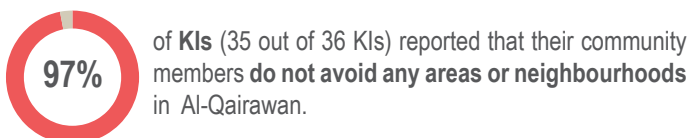
#### Governance and influencing bodies<sup>22</sup>

All community leaders (11 KIs) reported that **local authorities are the most influential body** with regards to governance.



#### Safety and security

All KIs (36 KIs) reported that their community members **feel safe** in Al-Qairawan.



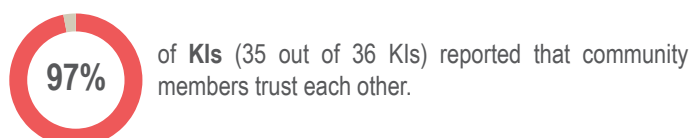
#### Freedom of movement

All KIs (36 KIs) reported that **females and males can freely move** in Al-Qairawan at night or during the day. There was no difference in reporting between different respondent groups.

*"Security and safety is an important element of living in residential areas, so a person can be safe for his/her life and the life of his/her family, to move in complete freedom and do not be afraid of any unofficial armed actor."*

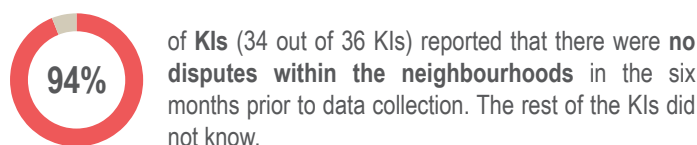
- Male IDP KI (displaced in the area) -

#### Community relations and co-existence



All KIs (36 KIs) reported that there are no specific population groups which are not welcome by the majority of the community in the area; and 89% of KIs (32 out of 36 KIs) reported that their community members interact with other groups in the community.

#### Community disputes

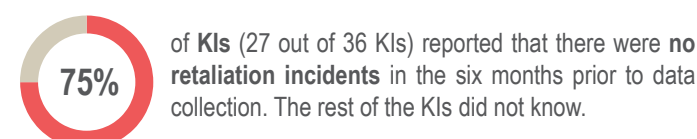


69% of KIs (25 out of 36 KIs) reported **no change** is expected in this regards in the six months following data collection due to IDPS and returnees (re)integrating well in Al-Qairawan.



58% of KIs (21 out of 36 KIs) reported **no change** is expected in this regard in the six months following data collection due to the **(re) integration** process for IDPs and returnees in Al-Qairawan, **kinship ties** between families from different population groups, and **acceptance** from the community regarding the presence of different groups.

#### Retaliation incidents



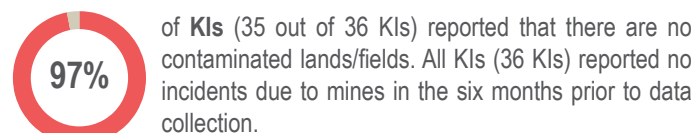
#### Perceived presence of security forces

All KIs (36 KIs) reported that the presence of the security forces such as the police and the Iraqi armed forces contributed positively to a feeling of safety. In addition, it was generally reported that security forces are effective in resolving disputes within the community and between different villages.

*"So that the citizen can move in full freedom in the area, day and night, without fear of anything, so that the law and the ruling authority will protect him/her"*

- Male IDP KI (displaced in the area) -

#### Explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination



## End Notes

1. IOM DTM: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/IdpMovements> - April 2020 and June 2020
2. IOM DTM: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList#Datasets> - April 2020 and June 2020
3. IOM DTM: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList#Datasets> - April 2020 and June 2020
4. IOM DTM: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex> - April 2020 and June 2020
5. For the purpose of this research, returnees will be categorized as an IDP returning to their AoO, where AoO is defined as the stated original sub-district of origin for the IDP.
6. As clarified by the Iraq Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) in 2018, secondary displacement covers multiple scenarios: 1) IDPs who are voluntarily or forcibly displaced to another displacement location; 2) IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly, return to their AoO, but are unable to achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently re-displaced to their first place of displacement or to a new location of displacement; and 3) IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly, return to their AoO, but are unable to resume habitation in their former habitual residence and cannot achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently re-displaced to a new location within their AoO.
7. IOM DTM: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex> - April 2020 and June 2020
8. IOM DTM: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex> - refer to methodology, to compute the severity index, different parameters are combined.
9. Data reported by the CCCM Cluster in Iraq, in April 2020, upon request for the purpose of the assessment.
10. Community leaders are members of the host community (regardless their displacement status) and were represented by eight mukhtars (from eight different villages in Al-Qairawan) and three local authority officials. Mukhtar can be defined as the head of a village or neighbourhood in some Arab countries.
11. IDPs (displaced from the area) refer to families from Al-Qairawan displaced after 2014 events in other areas different than their AoO, specifically in Hamam Al Alil and Bashiqa sub-districts, in Mosul district.
12. IDPs (displaced in the area) refer to families from AoO different than Al-Qairawan who displaced after 2014 events and reside in Al-Qairawan in the meantime.
13. For the purpose of this research, large families refer to families who have over 7 members including parents and children, which is the average size for a household in Iraq: <https://population.un.org/Household/index.html#/countries/368>
14. [https://www.lift-fund.org/sites/ift-fund.org/files/publication/Vulnerability%20Profiling\\_0.pdf](https://www.lift-fund.org/sites/ift-fund.org/files/publication/Vulnerability%20Profiling_0.pdf) - The concept of 'vulnerable groups' has been applied recently to both relief and development programmes as an approach to try and ensure that those who are most at risk can be enabled to get necessary assistance. This approach is typically based around fairly fixed categories of 'vulnerable groups' such as women headed households, persons with disabilities and older persons. Sometimes, socio-economic criteria such as land tenure or income are used to classify people. On the basis of classification as 'vulnerable' or 'not', a person or household may be entitled to some form of assistance.
15. Sum of answers may exceed the 100% due to KIs being able to select multiple response options, including other topics.
16. Transition area refers to an area where IDPs will wait temporarily (not considering durable solutions there) until the conditions for return are ensured or until they can move to a third country, or until they can secondarily displace.
17. Difficult conditions in AoD refers to lack of jobs, head of household (HoHH) cannot work due to specific health condition, and shelter in AoD does not meet the minimum standards of habitability.
18. Perceived increase in access to services and jobs refers to families with high incomes in AoO who can access services and provide for their basic needs, in addition to families who have the financial means to rehabilitate their homes in Al-Qairawan.
19. Findings are indicative of each population group but not representative.
20. Illegal occupation of tenure was reported by a returnee KI.
21. Wasta can be defined as the advantages a person might have due to using one's social connections and influence.
22. Taking into consideration the sensitivity of this topic it was only answered by community leaders.