

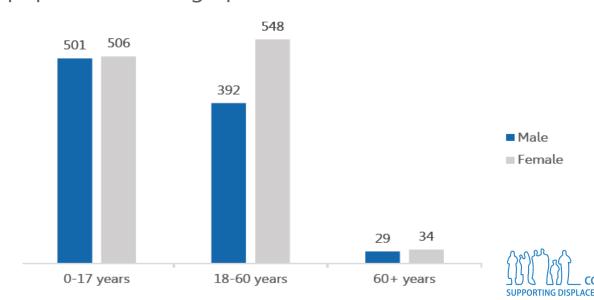
Movement from AoO to AAF Duhok Governorate Ameriyat Al-Fallujah Governorate boundary Sub-district boundary Area of origin Erbil Governorate Ninewa Governorate Kirkuk Governorate Al-Rummaneh Salah Al-Din Governorate Al-Obiadi Al-Karabla Al-Garma Markaz Al-Falluja Al-Habbaniya Al-Anbar Rahhaliya Governorate Al-Qadissiva Governorate

Situation Overview

On November 10, 2021, the last remaining IDP camp in Al-Anbar governorate, Ameriyat Al-Fallujah (AAF), was closed and reclassified as an informal site.

REACH conducted an assessment to **identify needs and challenges faced by IDP families** following the camp's closure to inform durable solutions programmes and policies.

As of April 2022, there were 2,010 individuals residing in AAF. The population demographic breakdown was as follows:



Duhok Governorate Erbil Governorate Nínewa Governorate Kirkuk Governorate Al-Rummaneh Salah Al-Din Governorate Al-Obiadi Al-Karabla Al-Garma Markaz Al-Falluja Al-Habbaniya Al-Anbar Rahhaliya Al Governorate Al-Qadissiva Governorate

Assessment Methodology

- > Multi-sectoral assessment tool, which combined qualitative and quantitative data.
 - For qualitative data collection, 15 informant interviews (IIs) were conducted with 10 male and 5 female heads of household (**HoHHs**).
 - For quantitative data collection, 41 families were randomly interviewed through a standardised survey questionnaire. These interviews were part of the Informal Sites Profiling and Intentions survey. In this assessment they are hereafter referred to as "families".
- > Data collection was done **in-person** between 8 and 9 February 2022.
- > Due to the sampling methods used for the assessment, findings should be considered as **indicative**.





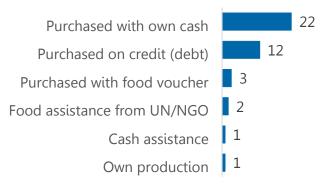
Access to Basic Goods and Services

Access to Food

"Since AAF became an informal site, there have been challenges accessing food as it used to be provided by Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MOMD), but now this aid has been discontinued"

Almost all HoHHs cited that their families **experienced changes in accessing food** due to the cessation of food assistance programmes.

Reported methods used by families to procure food in the seven days prior to data collection (out of 41 families interviewed):

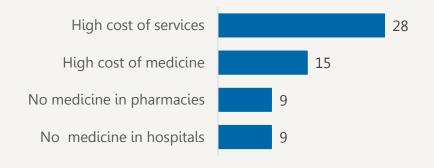


Access to Health Services

Healthcare remained **one of the most frequently reported priority needs** for families in the site (25/41).

 HoHHs in IIs reported that there had been no change with regard to access to healthcare after the camp's closure.

Residents in AAF reportedly faced challenges accessing primary healthcare due to:









Access to Basic Goods and Services

Access to Water

Most HoHHs reported that there were **no changes in water services after AAF's closure**.

One HoHH stated that this service was not affected due to the presence of water tanks in the site.

The three most frequently cited primary sources of water for domestic use were:

Piped water into compound

Bottled water connected to tap

Bottled water

Bottled water

5

Water quality/suitability for drinking:

 Most families reported that the colour, smell, and taste were acceptable (27/31)

Access to Education

The majority of HoHHs reported **no change** in access to education since the reclassification of AAF.

The **three most reported challenges** for children to access formal education included:

- Limited economic resources (4/25);
- Logistical constraints (4/25); and,
- Not enough schools/classrooms available (3/25).







Concerns and Provisions for Support

Concerns

- > Access to Humanitarian Assistance "Our family is concerned because we cannot access humanitarian assistance anymore"
- > Household Finances and Expenditure
- Some HoHHs reported not having a source of income or livelihoods.
- Some HoHHs reported an increase in their household monthly expenditures.
- Other Concerns
- Housing conditions in area of origin (AoO)/ area of displacement (AoD);
- Access to basic goods and services
- Access to **legal services**.
- Movement restrictions

Assistance Needed

"[We need access to] job opportunities, humanitarian aid, food assistance, and shelter rehabilitation because all the tents we live in are damaged due to weather conditions"

In order to overcome some of the challenges reported since the reclassification of AAF, HoHHs recommended the following:

- Provision of financial support
- Ensuring livelihood opportunities
- Distribution of food assistance
- Improved access to basic services, particularly healthcare
- **Shelter rehabilitation** for families, either in their AoD or AoO
- Access to legal assistance

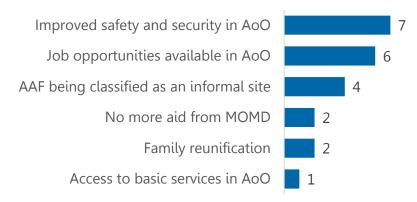




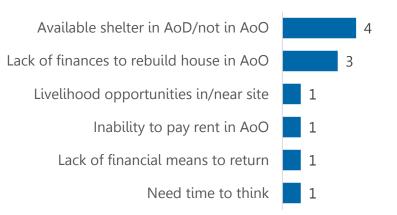
Movement Intentions

Return, Relocate, Remain

Reasons to return to AoO (out of seven HoHHs reporting intentions to return)



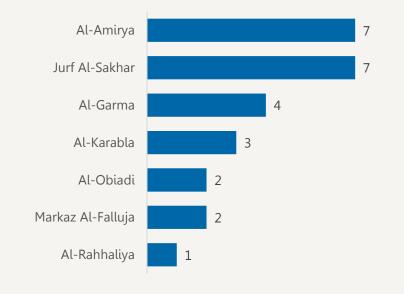
Reasons to remain in current location (out of seven HoHHs reporting intentions to return)



Facilitate Safe and Dignified Return

While some HoHHs reported **needing** less than one week to leave AAF, some other HoHHs reported needing between one to five months to do so.

Reported sub-districts IDP families intended to return to in the 3 to 12 months following data collection (out of 28 families)



Perception on Integration in AoD

The majority of IDP families interviewed (25/41) reported an **unwillingness to integrate** into the **local community** in their **current district of displacement**.

- Commonly shared by families reporting the intention to return in the next 3 to 12 months following data collection.
- Less commonly reported by families intending to remain in the next 3 to 12 months following data collection.







Potential Needs Outside AAF

Livelihoods

Some HoHHs relayed that they required assistance to secure livelihoods outside the site.

Before displacement, HoHHs reported having worked in:

- Agriculture;
- Livestock rearing/poultry farming;
- Daily labour;
- Car repair; and
- Tailoring.

Cash Assistance

Most HoHHs reported that their families did **not have enough savings** to support their stay outside AAF.

Some HoHHs perceived that their savings could cover their family's needs for about two to three months following data collection.

The majority of HoHHs reported that they **required cash assistance** to facilitate their stay outside AAF.





Potential Needs Outside AAF

Shelter and Housing

Most HoHHs noted that they **required shelter rehabilitation** in their AoOs.

 Some HoHHs reported that their houses were "completely destroyed because of the war".

A number of HoHHs reported that **financial compensation** was **required** since their homes were reportedly "uninhabitable".

Personal Documentation

Some HoHHs shared that their family members **did not have valid personal documentation**, at the time of data collection.

 High costs for transportation was a reported barrier to obtain documentation

Some HoHHs reported that their **personal documentation** needed to be **updated**.

 Proper documentation was reportedly necessary to leave the site





Impact on Women and Girls

How will daily life for women and girls be impacted if they leave AAF?

Over half of HoHHs (8 out of 15) reported that women and girls would be positively impacted if they left AAF, attributed to perceived conditions in the areas where they planned to relocate (outside AAF) or in their AoOs. These perceptions included:

- Improved safety and security
- Improved access to basic services and needs e.g. healthcare, education, food etc.
- Availability of livelihoods

However, almost half of HoHHs (7 out of 15) reported that women and girls would be negatively impacted if they left the site due to perceived:

- Lack of food assistance
- No shelter/housing available
- Lack of savings
 - High cost of basic needs



Duhok Governorate Erbil Governorate Ninewa Governorate Kirkuk Governorate Al-Rummaneh Salah Al-Din Governorate Al-Obiadi Al-Karabla Al-Garma Markaz Al-Falluja Al-Habbaniya Al-Anbar Rahhaliya Governorate Al-Qadissiy Governorate

Summary of Findings

Changes to Basis Services since AAF Camp Closure

- Since AAF's reclassification, almost all HoHHs experienced changes accessing food due to the cessation of food assistance programmes.
- Changes in access to healthcare, water, and education were not commonly reported.

Concerns of IDP Families Residing in AAF

Lack of humanitarian assistance; increases in household expenditure; housing conditions in AoO/AoD; access to basic goods and services; and access to legal services were issues of concern for families, as relayed by HoHHs.

Facilitating Durable Solutions for AAF IDP Families Intending to Return

- HoHHs reported needing:
 - Support to **secure livelihood** opportunities for families.
 - Cash assistance due to low savings.
 - Shelter rehabilitation in their AoOs.
 - Support with securing and updating valid documentation.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Erbil, Iraq

aaishah.karim@impact-initiatives.org

Upon request



