

Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs in Iraq

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Following the defeat of the group known as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in 2017, and in the current transition from active conflict towards stabilisation, nearly 4.6 million individuals reportedly returned to their area of origin in early 2019.¹ An important obstacle for the increasing number of internally displaced person (IDP) households (HH) returning to their areas of origin (AoO), is missing civil documentation and documentation related to housing, land and property (HLP). The lack of adequate legal documentation might be due to documentation being lost, damaged or destroyed during displacement, or issued under the control of ISIL and therefore not legally recognised by the government of Iraq. Furthermore, with IDPs returning to AoO where there are cases of secondary occupation of property and widespread property destruction, legal documentation related to HLP is important in their claim for compensation and for their opportunities to rebuild their lives.

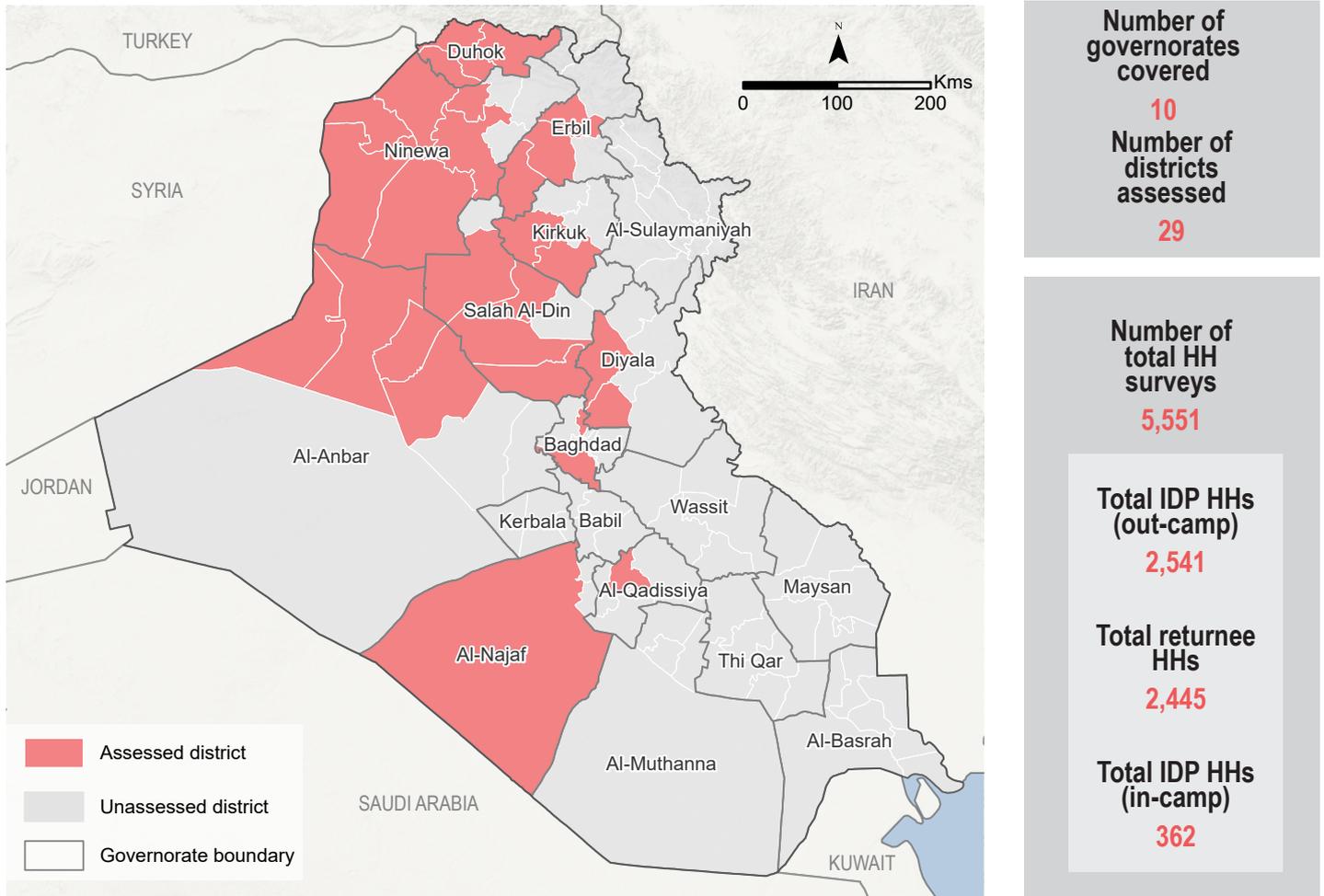
Following the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) Round VII² to inform the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), this report presents a more in-depth, sectoral assessment focusing on civil documentation and HLP needs. As such, in close coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), protection partners, and the National Protection Cluster and sub-clusters, REACH conducted a mixed-method protection assessment in a selection of 29 districts, and 5 IDP camps within these districts that were found to have moderate or high severity of civil documentation and HLP needs in

MCNA VII.³ This included a quantitative sectoral HH-level survey with returnees and IDPs in-camp and out of camp, and a qualitative exercise of key informant (KI) interviews with humanitarian and governmental service providers, in order to triangulate quantitative findings. Data collection was conducted between the 5 November 2019 and 25 February 2020. This study is funded by UNHCR, though the views expressed are solely of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of UNHCR.

The sampling for the HH survey was conducted following a multi-stage cluster sampling methodology, to ensure findings are generalizable per population group at the district level at a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error. As such, households were cluster sampled within each selected district with out-of-camp IDP and/or returnee populations of 200 HHs or more, with the clusters including all known locations where IDP and returnee HHs are residing, based on the data of International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracker Matrix.⁴

In total, 2,445 returnee HHs and 2,541 IDP out of camp HHs were interviewed across 29 districts, and 362 IDP HHs were interviewed in the 5 camps in Erbil, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.* In addition, nine humanitarian service providers were interviewed by phone across nine governorates and three governmental service providers were interviewed in person across two governorates.⁵

Map 1: Overview of districts covered during the assessment, by severity of civil documentation and HLP needs.



¹ Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracker Matrix. 29 February 2020. Available [here](#).

² Data collection took place between June and August 2019. Report available [here](#).

³ The severity of needs categories are based on the thresholds and method of prioritization/categorization of severity of needs set by the National Protection Cluster. The selection of districts covered by this assessment include all districts that were categorised as 'situation critical' and some that were considered 'situation moderate'.

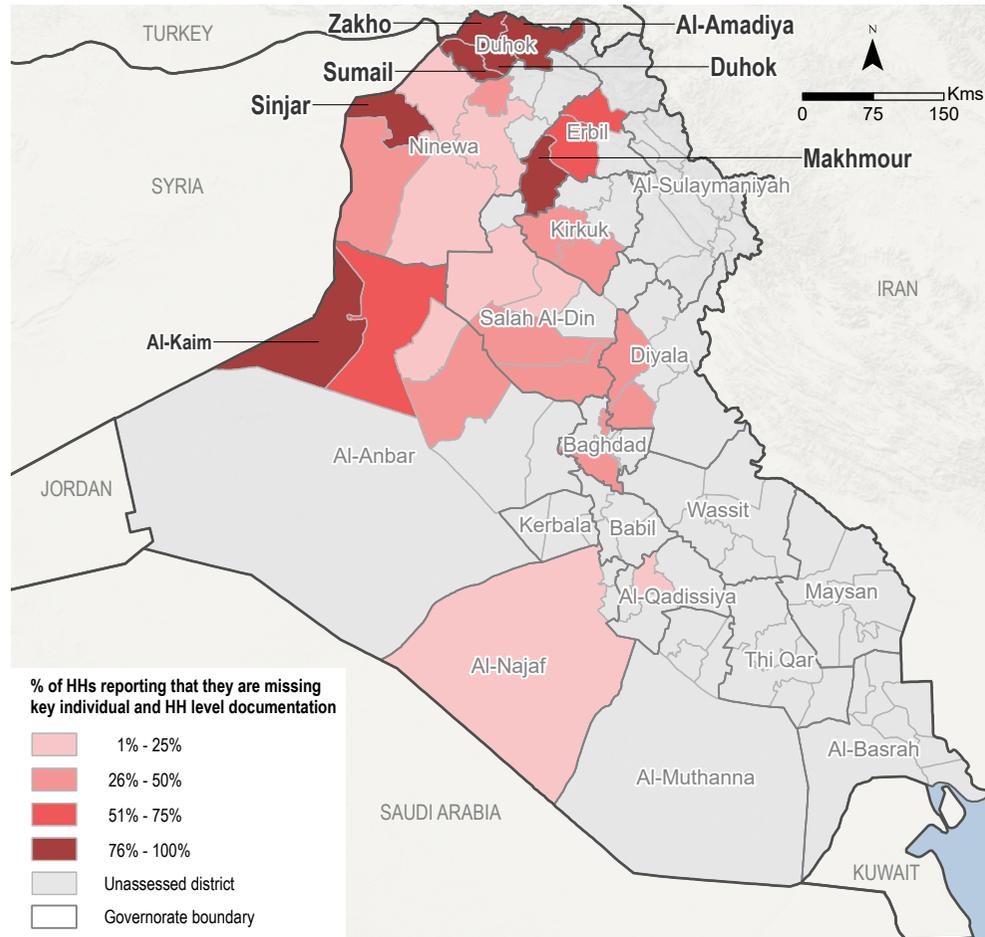
⁴ Districts are delineated according to United Nations Joint Analysis Unit (UN JAU) boundaries.

⁵ Governmental service providers included Civil Directorates, Sub-Compensation Committees and Real Estate Registration offices.

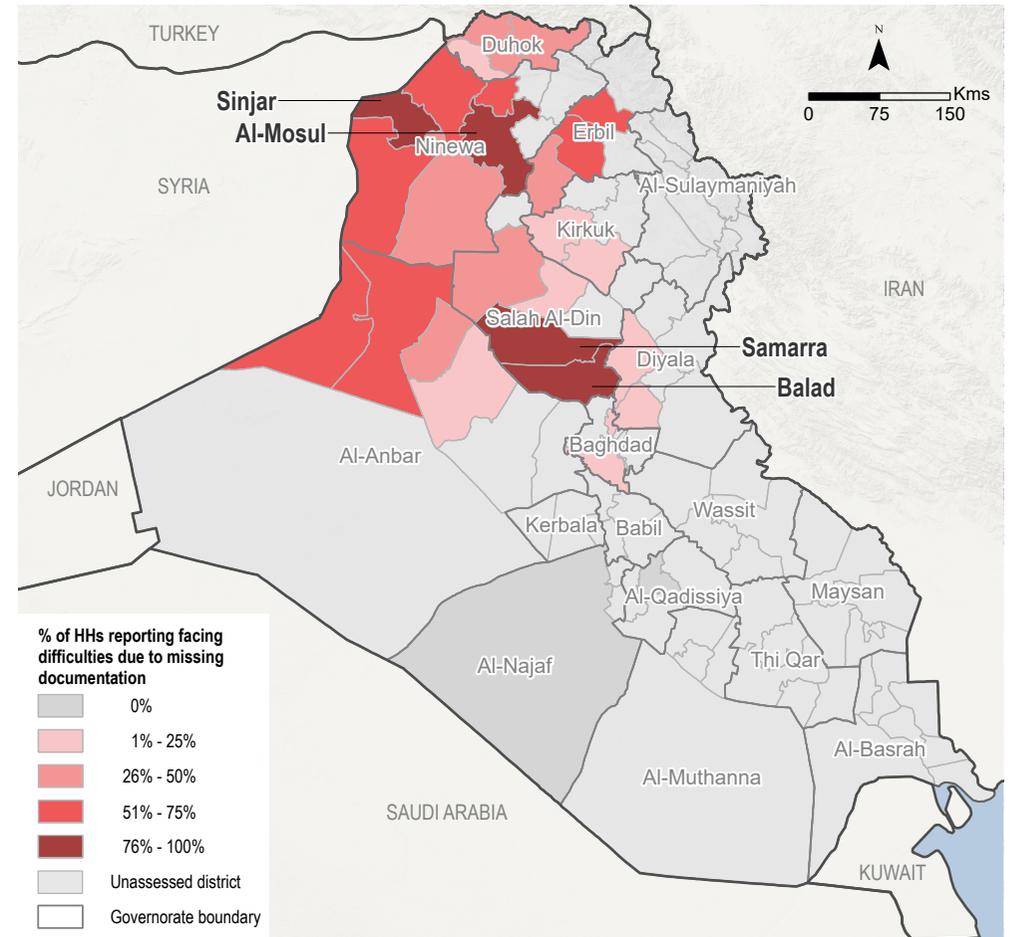
* In-camp IDP HH findings are presented separately from the rest of the HHs survey since they are representative of the camps where the surveys took place.

Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs in Iraq

Map 3: % of HHs reported missing key individual and HH level civil documentation, by District

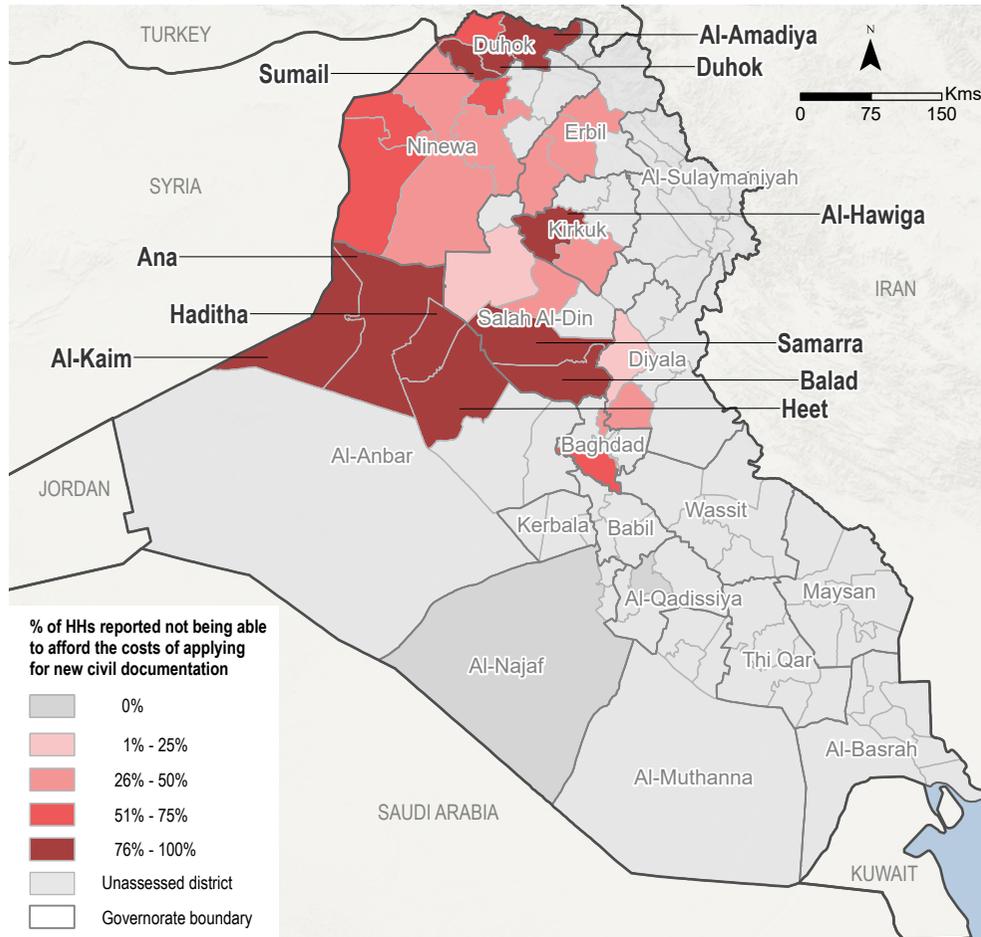


Map 4: % of HHs reported facing difficulties due to missing civil documentation, by District

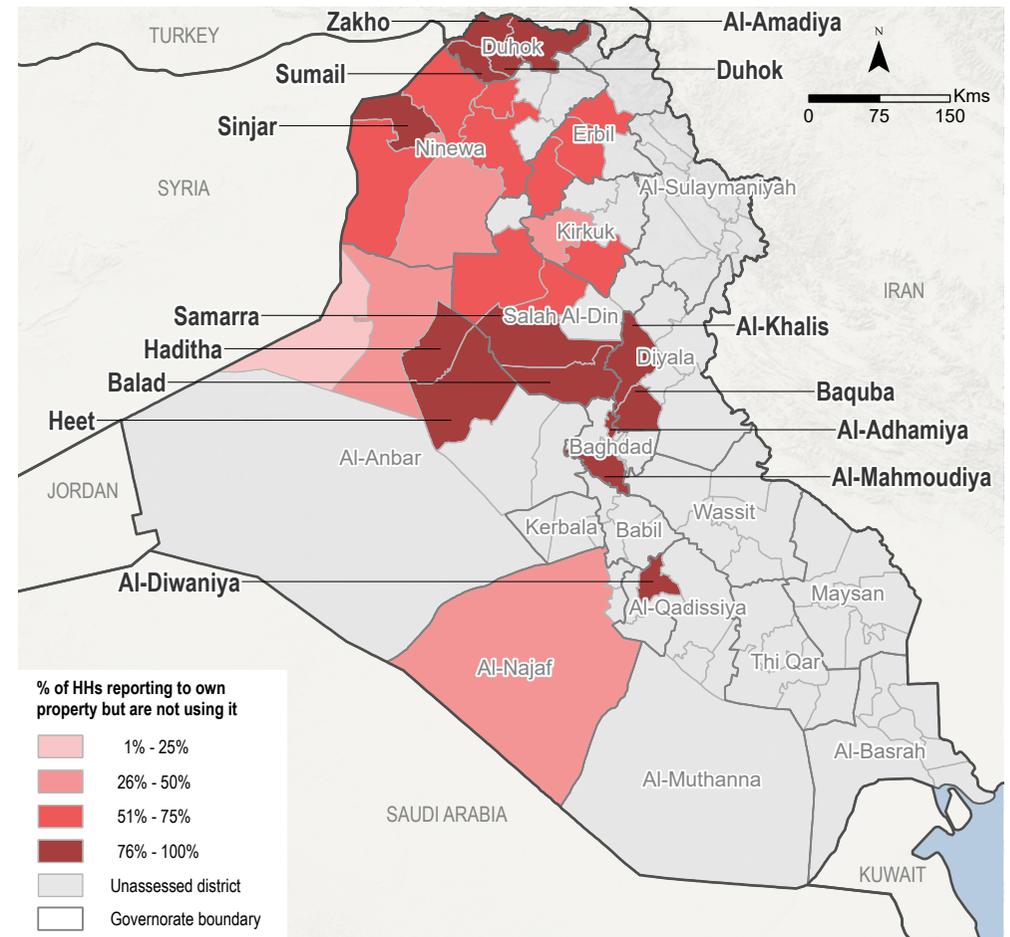


Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs in Iraq

Map 5: % of HHs reported not being able to afford the costs of applying for new civil documentation, by District



Map 6: % of HHs reported owning property but being unable to use it, by District



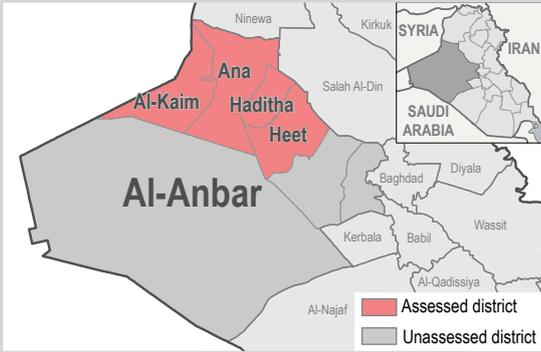
Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs in Iraq

Table 1: Comparative overview of main indicators by district

		Anbar				Najaf	Qadi-ssi-ya	Baghdad		Diyala		Duhok				Erbil			Kirkuk		Ninewa*					Salah-al Din			
		Al-Kaim	Ana	Haditha	Heet	Al-Najaf	Al-Diwaniya	Al-Mahmoudiya	Al-Adhamiya	Baquba	Al-Khalis	Al-Amadiya	Duhok	Sumail	Zakho	Erbil	Makhmour	Shaqlawat	Al-Hawiga	Daquq	Al-Hatra	Al-Mosul	Sinjar	Telafar	Tilkaif	Beygee	Balad	Samarra	Tikrit
% of HH reported																													
Civil Documentation	Missing at least one key document	91%	71%	24%	29%	2%	16%	47%	48%	47%	47%	91%	78%	88%	84%	52%	79%	60%	30%	31%	12%	21%	89%	9%	33%	18%	36%	34%	17%
	Facing barriers due to missing civil documentation	67%	54%	27%	23%	0%	0%	17%	13%	11%	5%	27%	44%	23%	36%	54%	47%	51%	22%	9%	47%	87%	91%	53%	58%	29%	91%	99%	24%
	Children missing key civil documentation	8%	14%	3%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%	6%	6%	19%	10%	10%	10%	9%	3%	9%	5%	4%	2%	3%	20%	1%	4%	2%	6%	6%	1%
HLP	Living in inadequate accommodation	73%	64%	12%	6%	21%	0%	9%	4%	1%	3%	44%	34%	81%	67%	15%	14%	13%	18%	22%	54%	47%	62%	39%	46%	50%	85%	83%	30%
	Missing relevant HLP documentation	30%	21%	58%	62%	95%	0%	61%	55%	73%	52%	50%	67%	55%	69%	12%	56%	32%	59%	46%	23%	29%	85%	50%	38%	37%	15%	17%	25%
	Applied but still waiting to receive government compensation	100%	100%	91%	91%	0%	100%	90%	82%	99%	90%	100%	92%	86%	91%	93%	93%	89%	100%	100%	100%	99%	57%	100%	95%	83%	81%	76%	100%

* Al-Baaj district was not included since the sampling was too small to be representative and should be considered indicative.

Map 2: Al-Anbar Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	516
Total in-camp IDP population	NA
Total returnee population	22,355
Average HH size	5
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	2
% of female respondents	10%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	7%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 43%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 11%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 43%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	68%	<div style="width: 68%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Passport	56%	<div style="width: 56%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Nationality card	33%	<div style="width: 33%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 49%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 41%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage to property

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

HH assets destroyed	46%	<div style="width: 46%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
House I own is damaged/destroyed	29%	<div style="width: 29%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	7%	<div style="width: 7%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
House I rented is damaged/destroyed	7%	<div style="width: 7%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - Key Informant Interviews**

Missing civil documentation

- One humanitarian KI reported that the housing registration document was often missing because many properties built the years following the defeat of ISIL were located outside the boundaries of municipalities. After many years, the new houses were not registered yet.
- The KI also added that the main reason that marriage and birth certificates were missing were because many marriages were done during the conflict. Having a marriage certificate unrecognised by the government or not having a marriage certificate at all can result in their children not being able to get a valid birth certificate.

Main barriers to obtain civil documentation

- Some of the most common barriers were reported to be the HHs lack of awareness about the need of civil documentation, specially in villages, and the lack of financial means.
- The KI reported that to obtain civil documentation, women with perceived family affiliations with ISIL faced additional difficulties.

For example, the women reportedly had to disown in front of a court the family links with their husbands accused to be ISIL members. However, women reportedly feared retaliation or disputes with their children or other family members if they did so.

- Passing security clearance —a security check demonstrating that an individual has no links with a terrorist group— is key for the freedom of movement of individuals through checkpoints, and to secure formal employment. To obtain security clearance security forces reportedly checked until the third name. This can be a barrier due to the close family ties and the commonality of some names in Iraq.
- The humanitarian KI perceived that some offices were more likely to ask for informal fees when an NGO was involved in the application process, and in some cases, supporting documentation could get misplaced. The KI added that the families where one of the spouses was a refugee —especially Syrian— faced more difficulties due to missing Iraqi civil documents, having to pay further fees, and the process being longer.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 89% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents, tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO).

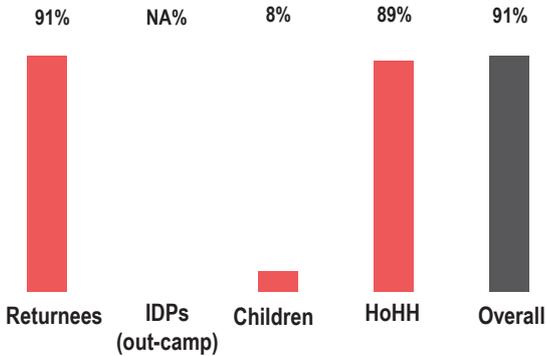
* Question allowed multiple responses.

**REACH conducted one remote interview with one humanitarian KI expert in civil

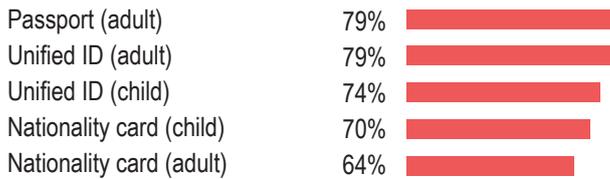
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

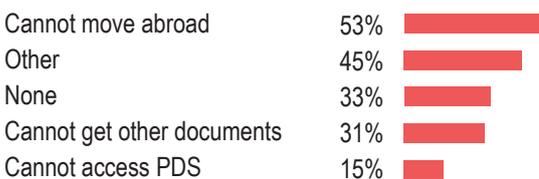


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **99%** reported they never had the document, and **19%** of HHs reported it was expired

71% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

79% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 91% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

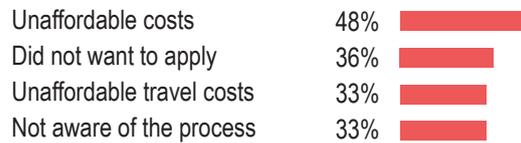
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

64% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

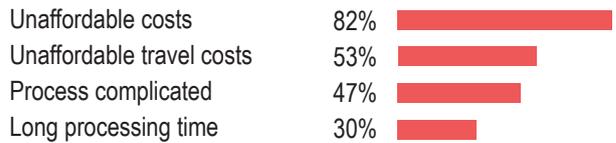
Of these 64%, **74%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **46%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



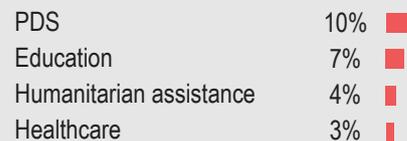
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



30% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

This question was not conducted in this district

¹³ This is a subset of 36% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

73% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



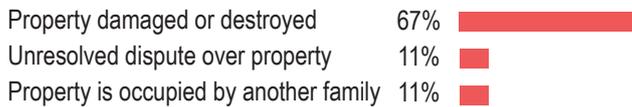
6% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

10% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

41% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **24%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

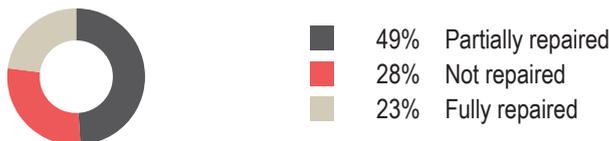
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

86% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

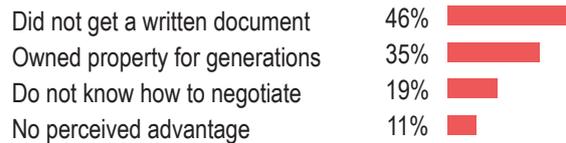
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 30% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

30% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

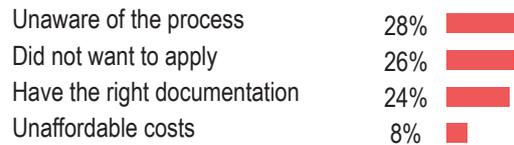
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



3% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **0%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

15% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

14% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

5% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 96% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

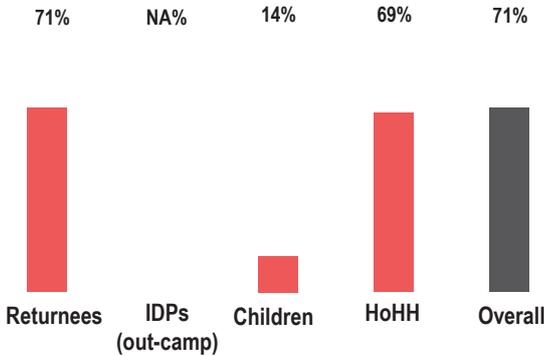
²⁰ This is a subset of 15% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

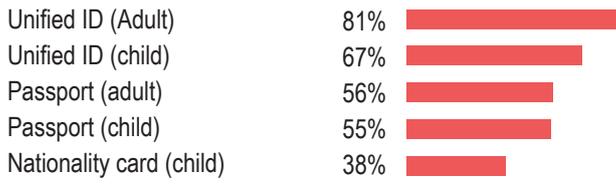
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*



Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **97%** reported they never had the document, and **9%** of HHs reported it was expired

63% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

10% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



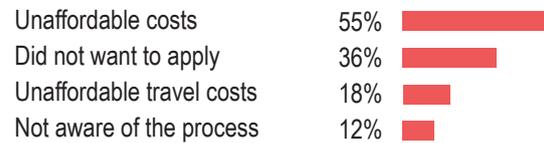
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

33% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

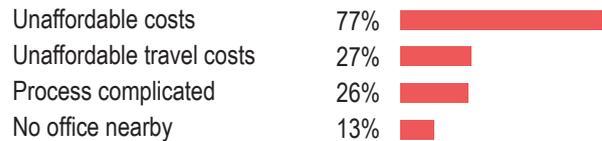
Of these 33%, **55%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **39%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



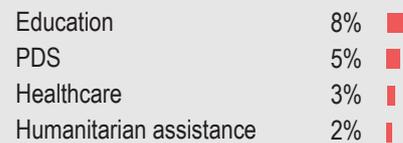
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



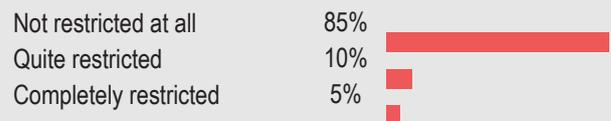
83% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 71% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 67% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

64% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



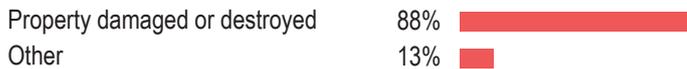
3% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

6% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

25% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **35%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

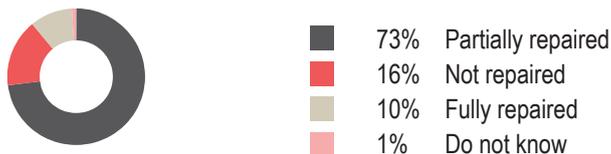
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

91% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 21% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

21% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

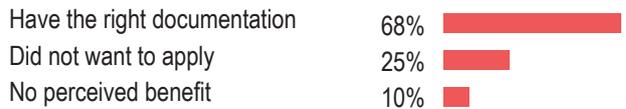
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



4% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **50%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

25% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

13% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 96% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

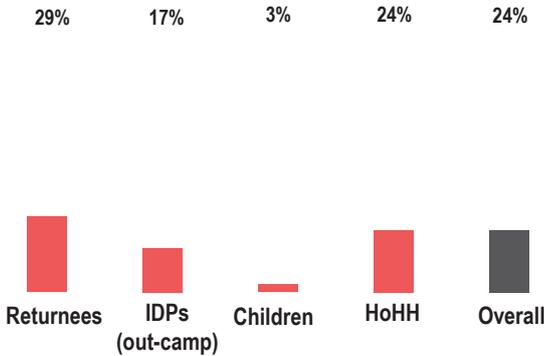
²⁰ This is a subset of 25% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

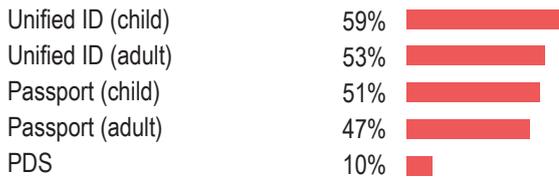
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

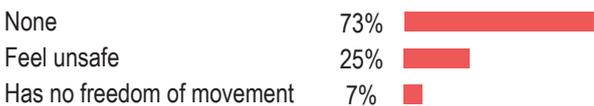


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **84%** reported they never had the document, and **15%** of HHs reported it was expired

17% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level
¹² This is a subset of 24% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

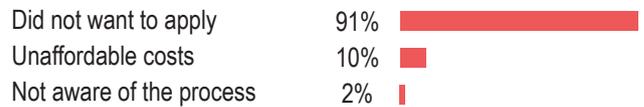
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

32% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of these 32%, **6%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **17%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



77% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation

HHs did not report being unable to access services due to missing civil documentation

Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

This question was not conducted in this district

¹³ This is a subset of 68% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

12% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



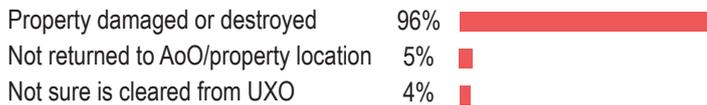
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

0% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

64% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **76%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

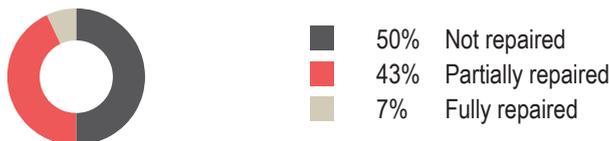
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

60% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 58% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

58% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

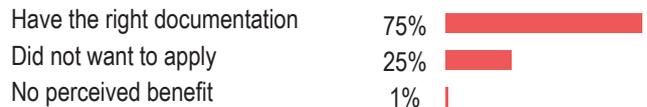
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



12% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **93%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

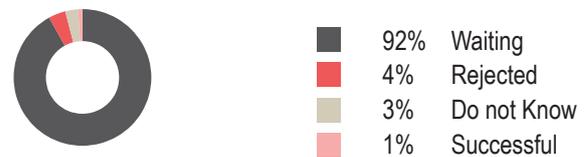
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

62% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

38% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 88% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

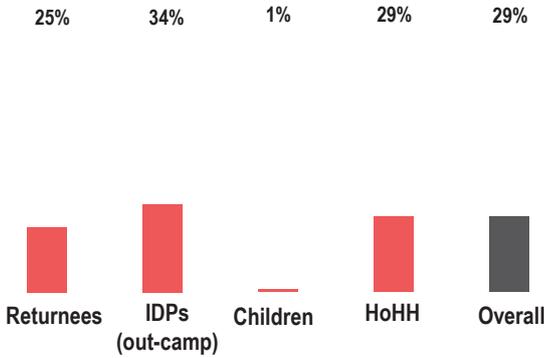
²⁰ This is a subset of 62% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

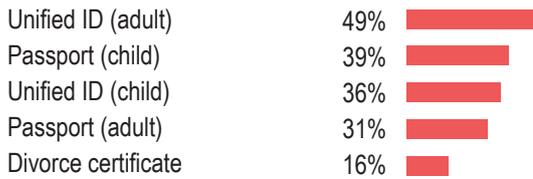
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

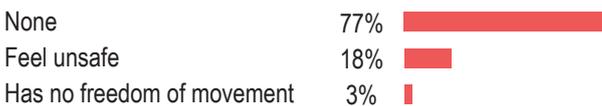


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **74%** reported they never had the document, and **23%** of HHs reported it was expired

16% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



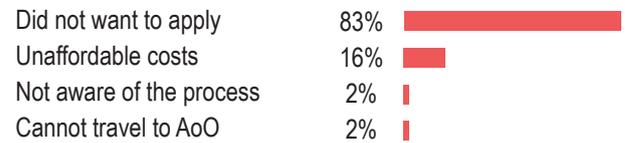
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

41% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

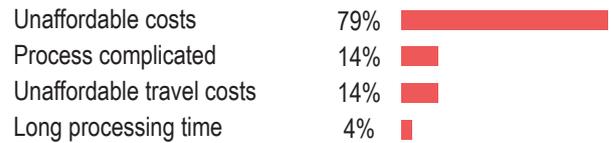
Of these 41%, **50%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **13%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



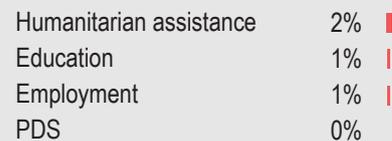
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



80% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

This question was not conducted in this district

¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 29% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level

¹³ This is a subset of 59% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

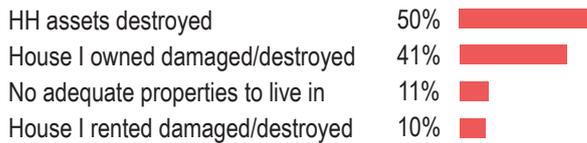
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

6% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

1% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

82% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **84%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

75% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

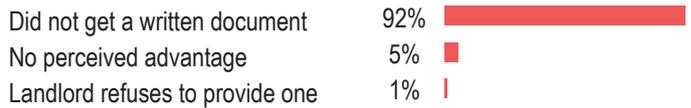
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 62% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

62% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

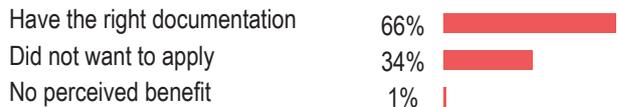
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



16% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **95%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

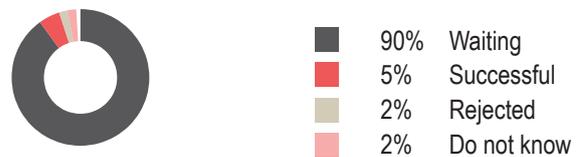
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

82% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

45% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

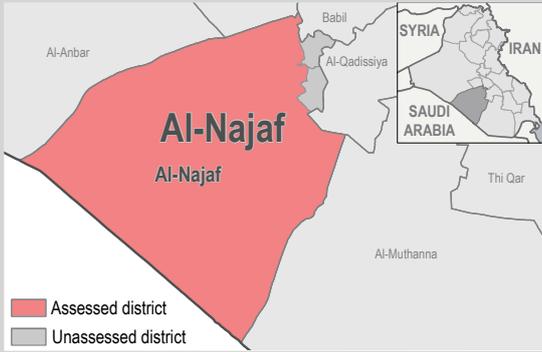
¹⁸ This is a subset of 82% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 82% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Map 2: Al-Najaf Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	611
Total in-camp IDP population	NA
Total returnee population	3,869
Average HH size	9
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	5
% of female respondents	10%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	10%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

2% of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷

0% of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸

2% of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation, overall

Passport	66%	<div style="width: 66%;"></div>
Marriage certificate	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>
Civil ID	33%	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

95% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹

26% of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

House I rented is damaged/destroyed	38%	<div style="width: 38%;"></div>
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
HH assets destroyed	20%	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>
House I own is damaged/destroyed	17%	<div style="width: 17%;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - Key Informant Interviews**

Missing civil documentation

- One humanitarian KI reported that the civil documents most commonly missing were birth certificate, civil ID, unified ID.
- The KI reported that the main reasons why these documents were so commonly missing were the lack of awareness of HHs of the civil documentation needs and procedures. The KI explained that parents often lack of basic documentation, which difficulted the issuing of documentation for children.
- The humanitarian KI confirmed that all citizens, including those individuals with perceived family affiliations with ISIL, had the right to have unified ID by law.

Main barriers to obtain civil documentation

- The KI reported that divorced female HoHH face more difficulties issuing documentation for their children since they needed the father's signature, which could be a challenge if the father denies to provide his signature.

- The humanitarian KI reported mistrusting the integrity of some authorities in some offices and directorates.
- The humanitarian KI reported that the main barrier to obtain civil documentation was the way documentation is being processed. In order to renew or re-issue documentation, the directorate offices need a reference number from the office's archive. If the document with the reference number has been lost, the process of renewing or re-issuing might be delayed or not possible to complete if it could not be found.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 100% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents,

tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 99% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

* Question allowed multiple responses.

** REACH conducted one remote interview with one humanitarian KI providing assistance related to civil documentation.

CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹

NA% 2% 0% 2% 2%



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

The subset for this indicator was too small to be representative

Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **NA%** reported they never had the document, and **NA%** of HHs reported it was NA

0% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²

No responses for this indicator

THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

2% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of these 2%, **0%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **50%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³

Did not want to apply	100%
NA	0%
NA	0%
NA	0%

Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*

No responses for this indicator

4% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation

Humanitarian assistance	1%
Healthcare	0%
Education	0%
PDS	0%

Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

This question was not conducted in this district

¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 2% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 98% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

21% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



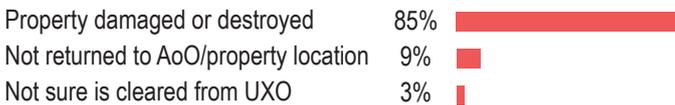
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

0% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

100% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **30%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

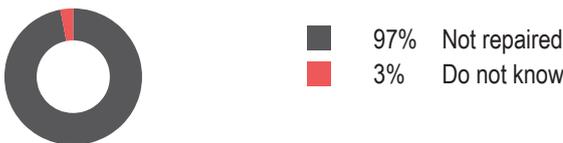
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

58% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 95% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

95% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



0% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **0%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

0% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰

No responses for this indicator

0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

3% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

4% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 100% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 0% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Civil Documentation and Housing, Al-Qadissiya** Land and Property Needs in Iraq

Map 2: Al-Qadissiya Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	135
Total in-camp IDP population	NA
Total returnee population	NA
Average HH size	4
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	1
% of female respondents	1%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	1%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 16%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 0%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 16%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Passport	87%	<div style="width: 87%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
Nationality card	7%	<div style="width: 7%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 0%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 99%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

HH assets destroyed	95%	<div style="width: 95%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>
House I own is damaged/destroyed	7%	<div style="width: 7%; height: 10px; background-color: red;"></div>

** In this governorate REACH did not conduct in-camp IDP HHS surveys nor KI interviews.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 88% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents, tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

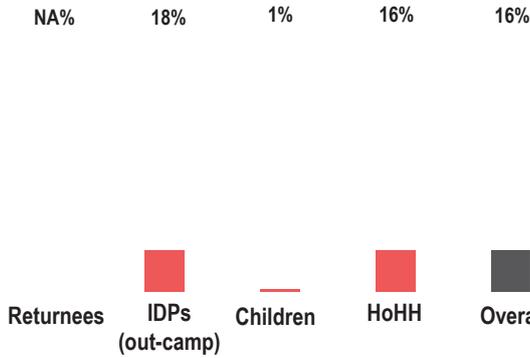
¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 100% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

* Question allowed multiple responses.

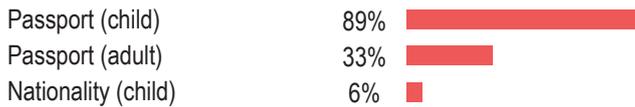
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*



Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **56%** reported they never had the document, and **44%** of HHs reported it was expired

0% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



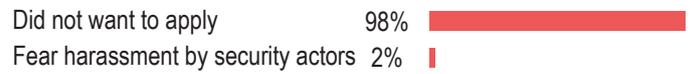
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

45% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of these 45%, **1%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **11%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



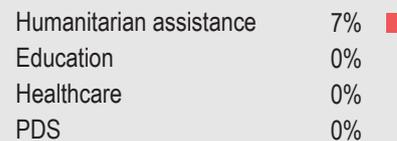
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*

No responses for this indicator

47% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

This question was not conducted in this district

¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 16% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 55% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

0% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

0% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

100% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **100%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

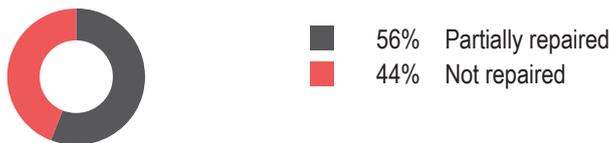
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

98% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 0% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

0% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}

No responses for this indicator

46% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **100%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

99% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

59% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

33% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 53% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Map 2: Baghdad Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	1,112
Total in-camp IDP population	NA
Total returnee population	3,869
Average HH size	4
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	2
% of female respondents	3%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	3%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 47%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 7%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 47%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Passport	51%	<div style="width: 51%;"></div>
Unified ID	37%	<div style="width: 37%;"></div>
Divorce certificate	24%	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 59%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 61%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

HH assets destroyed	49%	<div style="width: 49%;"></div>
House I own is damaged/destroyed	30%	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	8%	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>
House I rented is damaged/destroyed	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - Key Informant Interviews**

Missing civil documentation

- One humanitarian KI reported that the civil documents most commonly missing were civil ID, nationality certificate, residency or housing approval, and birth certificate.
- The KI added that the most common reason why HHs are missing these civil documents was the fact that during their displacement they lost them on purpose for security reasons in case they were captured by ISIL.
- The lack of awareness of parents was an important issue for obtaining civil documentation, the KI reported. As an example, parents were only aware of the need for the birth certificate and the civil ID for their children once they had to enrol them at school.
- The humanitarian KI reported that the main barriers to obtain civil documentation for in-camp IDP HHs were freedom of movement – to leave the camp they need to leave their ID with the camp’s staff – the need of security clearance, their fear of

going back to their AoO due to sectarian disputes, and the fact that many directorates’ locations have changed after the defeat of ISIS.

- For returnee HHs, they mostly faced financial barriers to obtain civil documentation. For all HHs, lacking other supporting documentation was an important barrier.
- The KI described that further barriers for women when applying for civil documentation were: sexual harassment, more likely to be asked for informal fees, and their lack of financial means since due to culture norms women do not work.

Humanitarian Assistance

- The KI also stressed that the most effective types of humanitarian assistance for obtaining civil documentation were counselling and legal representation.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM’s Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 93% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents,

tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 90% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

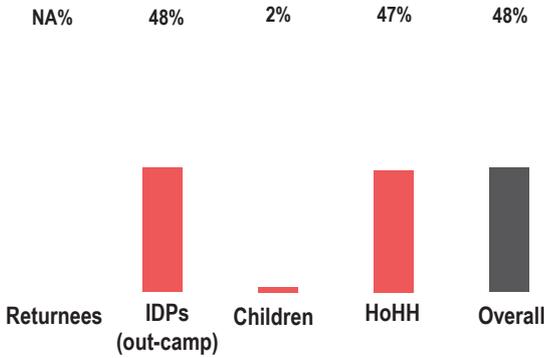
* Question allowed multiple responses.

** REACH conducted one remote interview with one humanitarian KI providing assistance related to civil documentation.

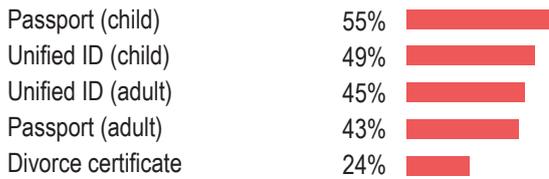
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

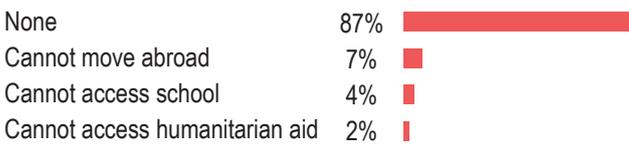


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **67%** reported they never had the document, and **15%** of HHs reported it was missing

13% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

58% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

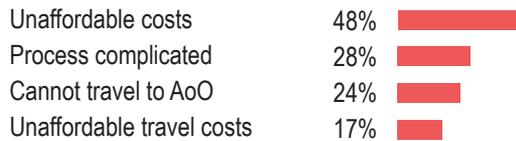
Of these 58%, **26%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **22%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



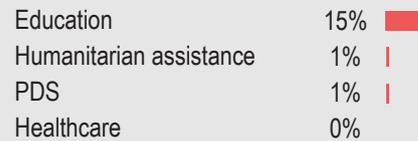
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



82% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

This question was not conducted in this district

¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 48% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 42% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

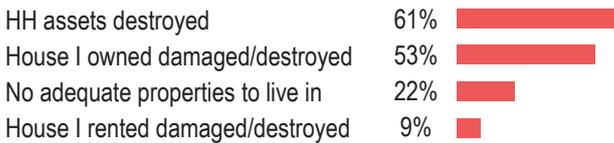
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

4% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



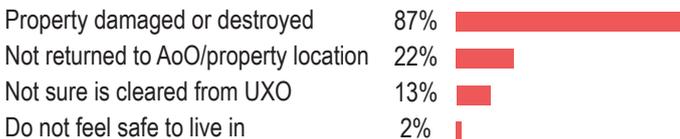
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

2% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

99% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **85%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

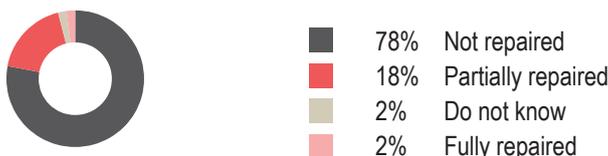
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

95% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

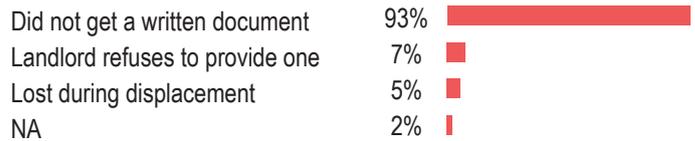
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 55% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

55% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

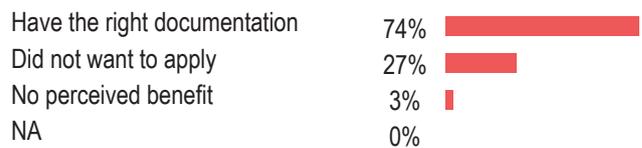
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



26% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **93%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

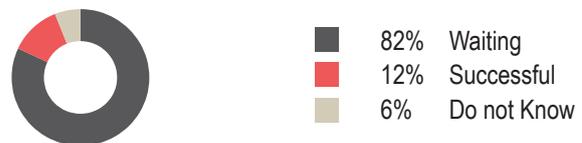
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

87% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

68% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 72% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

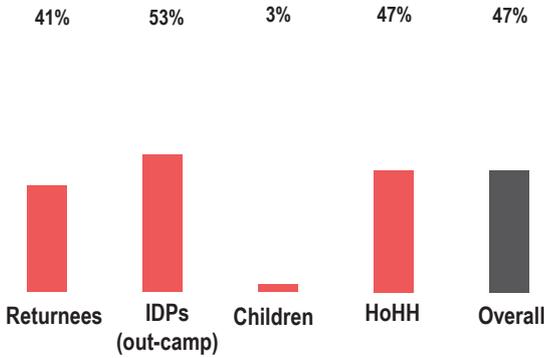
²⁰ This is a subset of 87% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

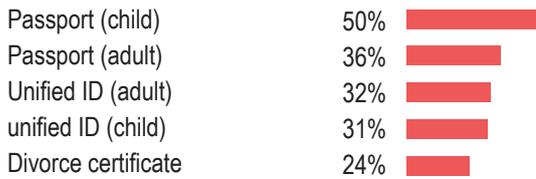
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

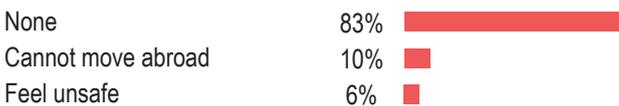


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **80%** reported they never had the document, and **15%** of HHs reported it was expired

21% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

53% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

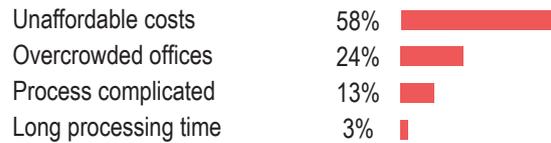
Of these 53%, **15%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **6%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



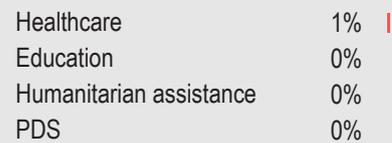
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



88% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

This question was not conducted in this district

¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 47% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 47% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

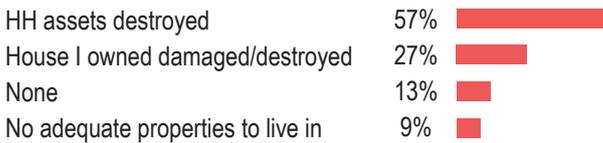
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

9% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



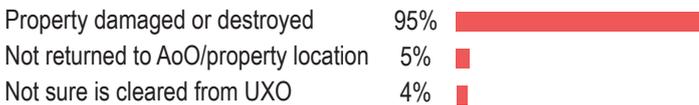
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

1% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

74% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **78%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

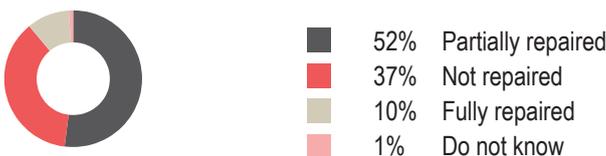
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

79% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 61% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

61% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

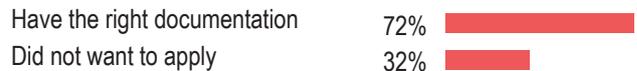
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



24% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **91%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

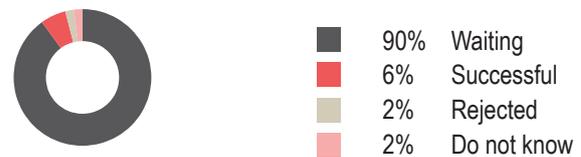
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

84% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



1 HHs reported receiving government compensation

56% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 71% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 84% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs in Iraq

Map 2: Diyala Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	2,406
Total in-camp IDP population	NA
Total returnee population	3,341
Average HH size	5
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	2
% of female respondents	2%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	2%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 47%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 12%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 47%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	68%	<div style="width: 68%; height: 10px; background-color: #e377c2;"></div>
Passport	47%	<div style="width: 47%; height: 10px; background-color: #e377c2;"></div>
PDS	5%	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: #e377c2;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 59%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 59%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

HH assets destroyed	51%	<div style="width: 51%; height: 10px; background-color: #e377c2;"></div>
House I own is damaged/destroyed	21%	<div style="width: 21%; height: 10px; background-color: #e377c2;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	3%	<div style="width: 3%; height: 10px; background-color: #e377c2;"></div>
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	1%	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #e377c2;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - Key Informant Interviews**

Main barriers to obtain civil documentation

- The humanitarian KI reported that the main barriers for IDP HHs to obtain documentation was that many areas were controlled by militias, and IDPs could not return to their AoO.
- The KI added that HHs often face tribal disputes in their AoO, which deter HHs from returning. As a consequence, many of these IDPs could not return to renew or issue civil documentation.
- Returnee HHs were reported to face economic issues due to the extent of the damage to property.
- Other reported barriers for in-camp IDP HHs were movement restrictions outside the camp, making it possible to obtain civil documentation only if they receive in-camp assistance from NGOs specialised in civil documentation.
- Outside of camp IDP HHs were reported to face problems with missing residential cards, which complicated the process of applying for civil documentation.

- The humanitarian KI added that for the female applicants, the processes of application often takes longer because they have to prove their marital status as widows or divorcees.
- The humanitarian KI reported that financial barriers were different for in-camp IDP HHs. For example, the birth certificate could cost three times more than for the HHs who gave birth in a hospital.

Humanitarian Assistance

- The humanitarian KI considered that the legal assistance that NGOs were providing for civil documentation was insufficient due to the high caseload.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 88% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents, tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation

from an authority.

¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 80% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

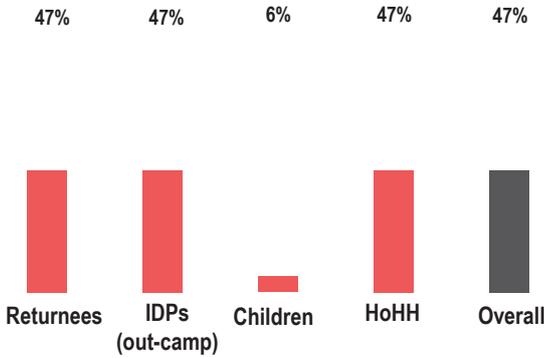
* Question allowed multiple responses.

** REACH conducted one remote interview with one humanitarian KI providing assistance related to civil documentation.

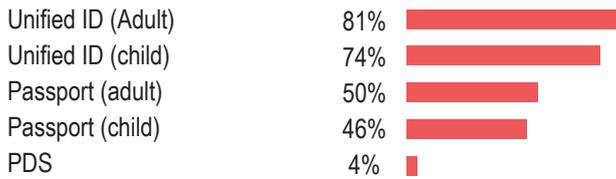
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

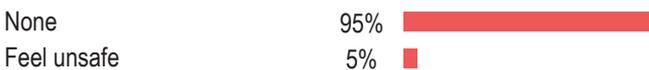


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **97%** reported they never had the document, and **4%** of HHs reported it was expired

4% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



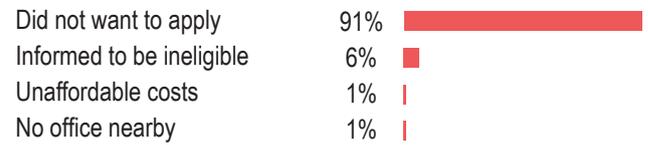
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

41% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

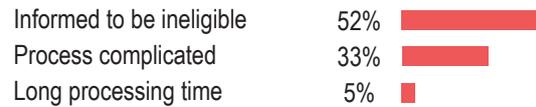
Of these 41%, **9%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **24%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



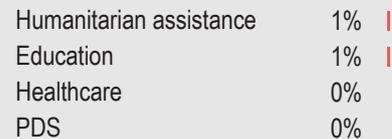
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



85% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 47% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 59% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

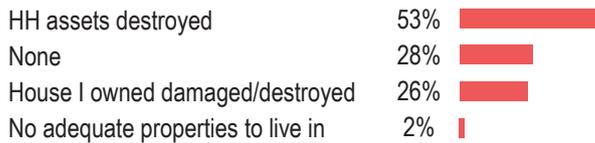
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

3% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



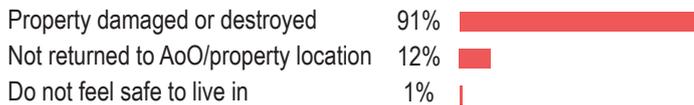
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

0% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

68% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **86%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

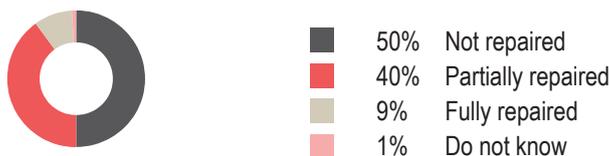
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

76% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 52% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

52% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



16% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **97%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

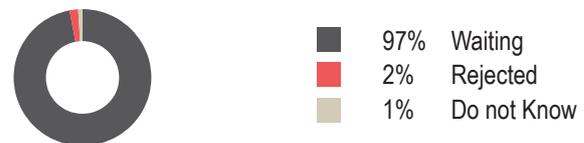
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

65% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

53% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

15% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 84% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

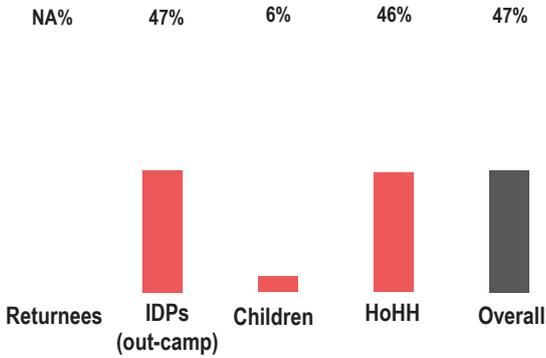
²⁰ This is a subset of 65% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

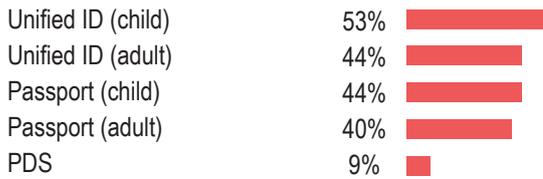
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*



Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **91%** reported they never had the document, and **7%** of HHs reported it was damaged

2% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



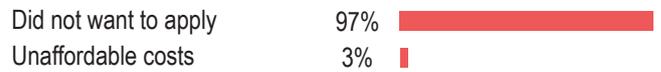
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

68% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of these 68%, **3%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **15%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



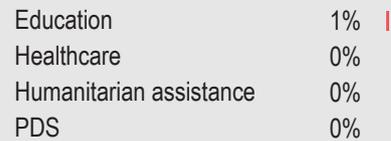
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*

This indicator had no responses

86% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 47% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 32% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

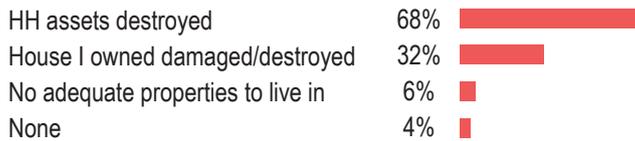
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

1% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



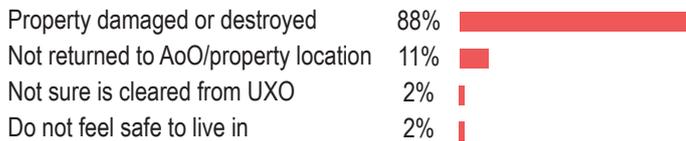
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

1% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

100% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **81%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

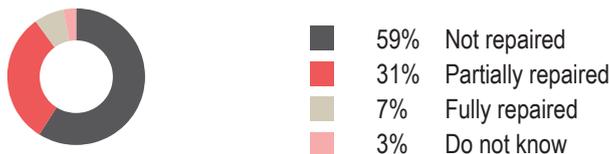
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

98% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

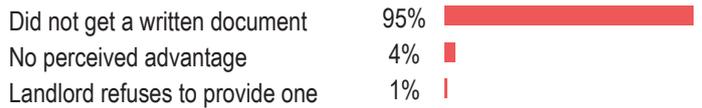
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 73% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

73% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



36% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **100%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

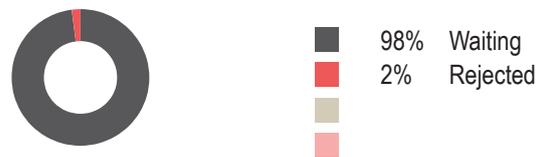
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

53% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

57% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 64% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 53% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Map 2: Duhok Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	16,809
Total in-camp IDP population	NA
Total returnee population	NA
Average HH size	7
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	3
% of female respondents	56%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	13%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 85%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 14%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 85%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Passport	73%	<div style="width: 73%; height: 10px; background-color: #e34a33;"></div>
Nationality card	62%	<div style="width: 62%; height: 10px; background-color: #e34a33;"></div>
Unified ID	43%	<div style="width: 43%; height: 10px; background-color: #e34a33;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 61%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 58%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

House I own is damaged/destroyed	71%	<div style="width: 71%; height: 10px; background-color: #e34a33;"></div>
HH assets destroyed	68%	<div style="width: 68%; height: 10px; background-color: #e34a33;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	15%	<div style="width: 15%; height: 10px; background-color: #e34a33;"></div>
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	5%	<div style="width: 5%; height: 10px; background-color: #e34a33;"></div>

** In this governorate REACH did not conduct in-camp IDP HHS surveys nor KI interviews.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 87% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents, tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

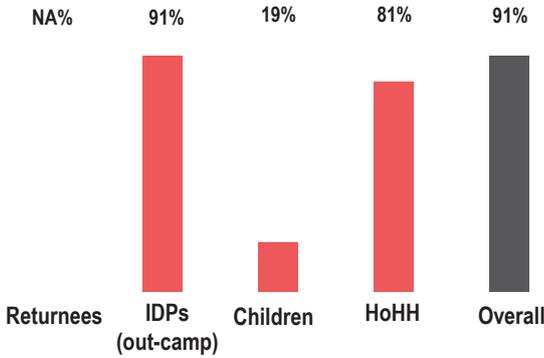
¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 97% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

* Question allowed multiple responses.

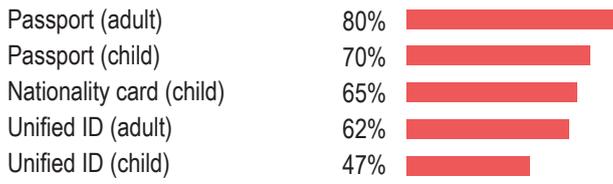
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

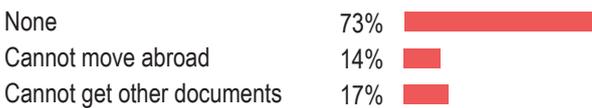


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **96%** reported they never had the document, and **9%** of HHs reported it was expired

46% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

9% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



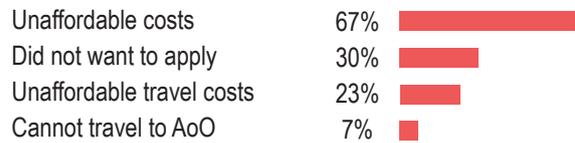
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

34% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

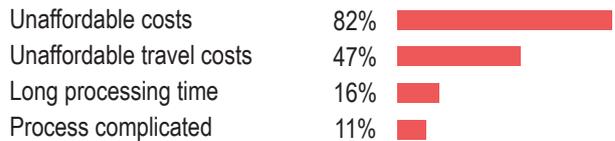
Of these 34%, **72%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **34%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



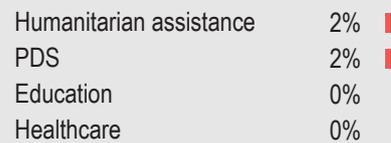
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



60% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 91% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 66% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

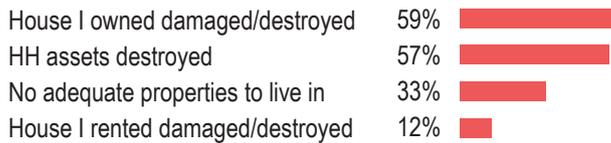
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

44% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



2% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

5% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

98% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **81%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

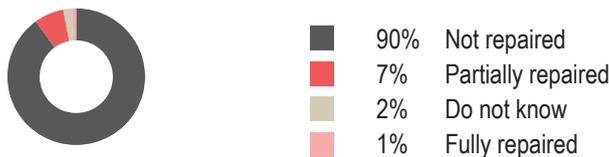
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

92% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

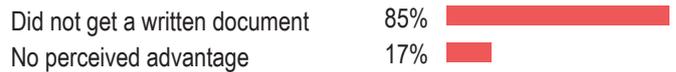
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 50% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

50% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



0% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **0%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

21% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

36% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

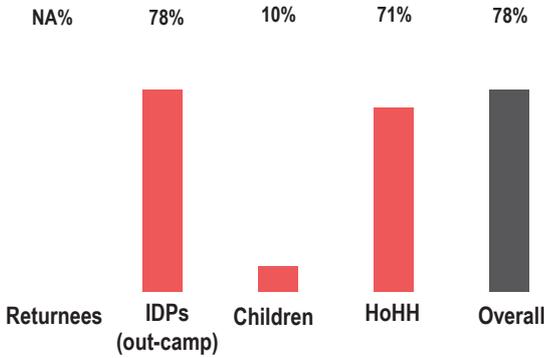
²⁰ This is a subset of 21% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

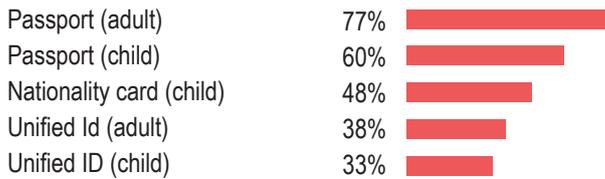
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

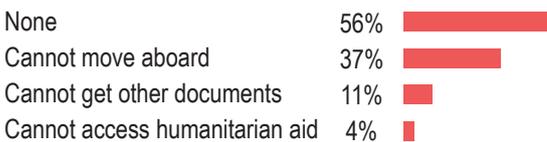


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **86%** reported they never had the document, and **17%** of HHs reported it was expired

41% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



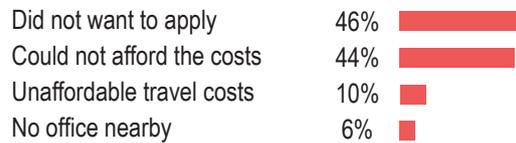
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

35% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

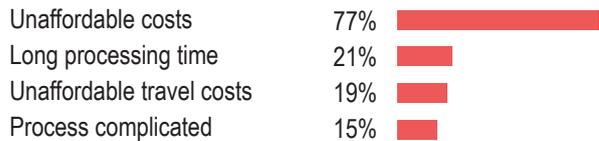
Of these 35%, **56%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **50%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



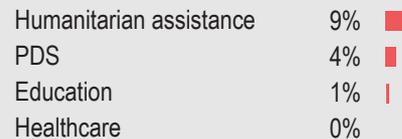
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



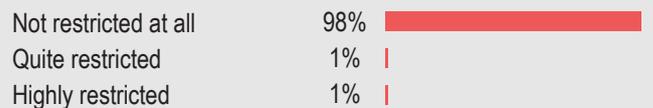
43% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 78% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 65% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

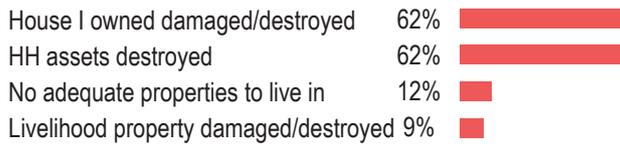
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

34% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



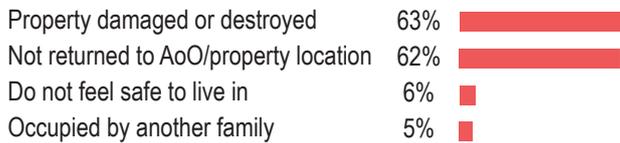
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

9% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

99% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **81%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

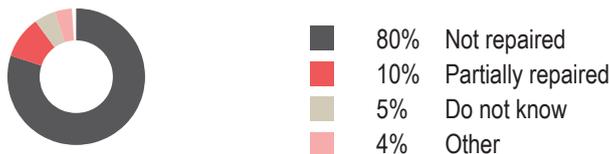
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

95% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

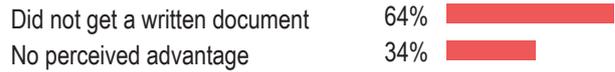
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 67% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

67% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

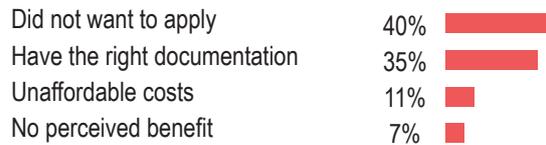
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



2% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **50%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

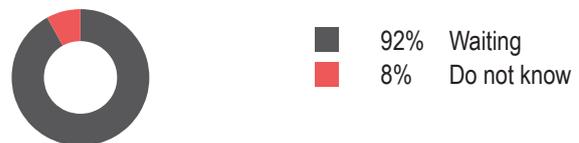
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

24% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

21% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

8% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 98% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

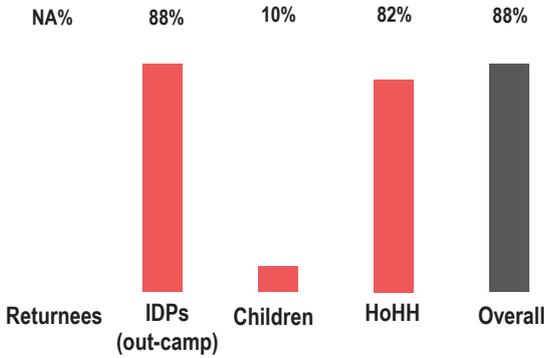
²⁰ This is a subset of 24% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

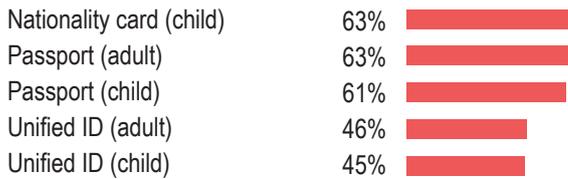
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

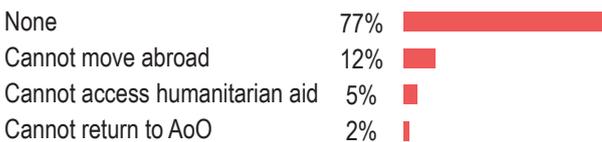


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **94%** reported they never had the document, and **7%** of HHs reported it was expired

28% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

7% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



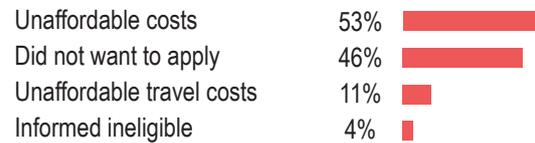
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

37% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

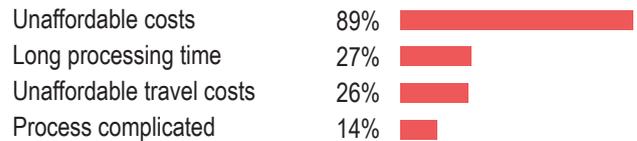
Of these 37%, **57%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **23%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



49% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 88% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 63% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

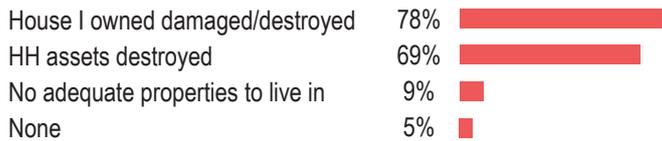
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

81% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

3% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

89% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **91%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

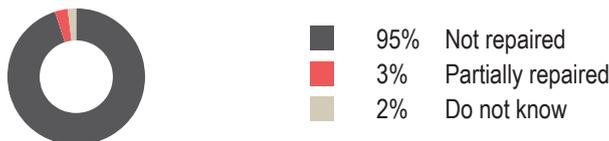
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

92% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

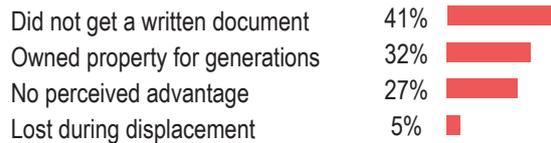
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 55% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

55% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

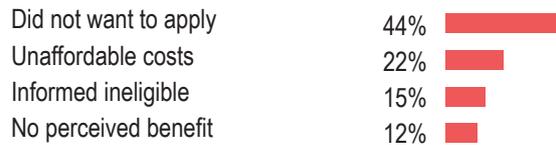
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



4% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **20%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

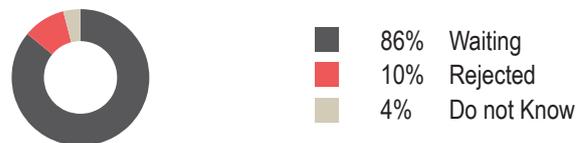
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

26% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

30% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

3% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 95% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

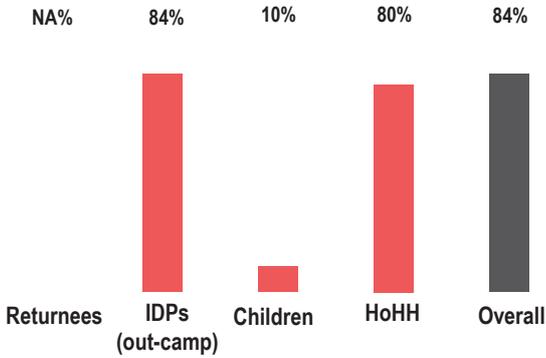
²⁰ This is a subset of 26% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

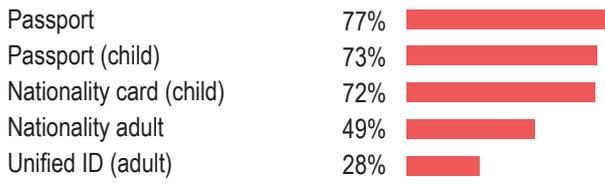
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

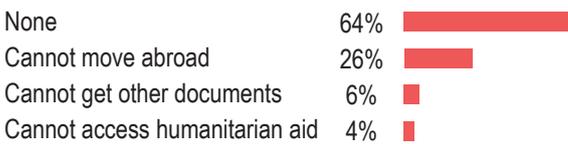


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **96%** reported they never had the document, and **17%** of HHs reported it was expired

39% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



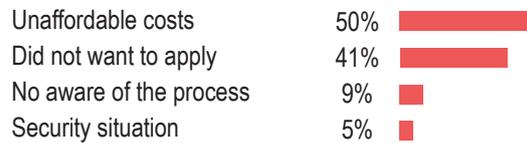
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

40% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

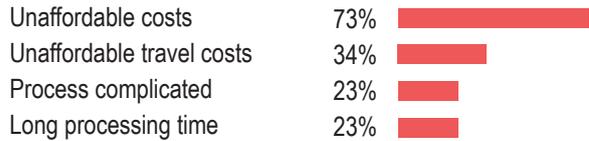
Of these 40%, **62%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **38%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



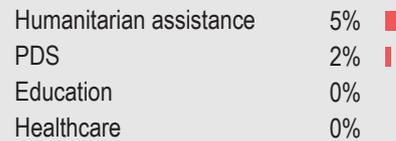
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



62% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 84% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 60% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

67% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



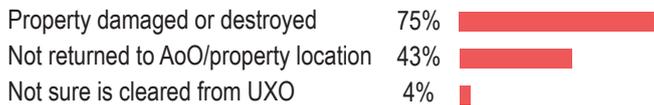
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

7% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

97% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **87%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

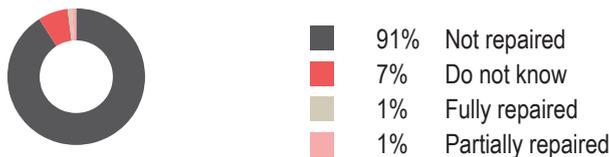
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

93% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

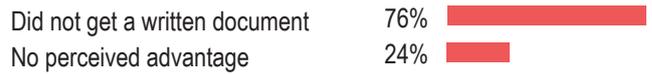
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 69% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

69% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

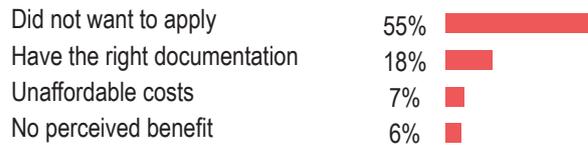
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



3% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **100%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

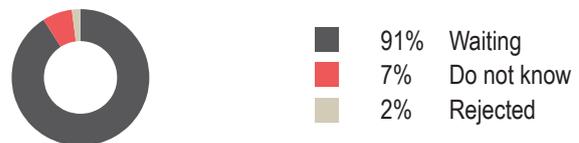
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

45% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

19% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

5% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 96% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 45% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Map 2: Erbil Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	8,822
Total in-camp IDP population	1,767
Total returnee population	4,726
Average HH size	5
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	3
% of female respondents	29%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	9%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 65%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 17%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 65%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	83%	<div style="width: 83%; height: 10px; background-color: #e31a1c;"></div>
Passport	63%	<div style="width: 63%; height: 10px; background-color: #e31a1c;"></div>
Nationality card	38%	<div style="width: 38%; height: 10px; background-color: #e31a1c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 35%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 38%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

House I own is damaged/destroyed	39%	<div style="width: 39%; height: 10px; background-color: #e31a1c;"></div>
HH assets destroyed	38%	<div style="width: 38%; height: 10px; background-color: #e31a1c;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	12%	<div style="width: 12%; height: 10px; background-color: #e31a1c;"></div>
House I rented is damaged/destroyed	8%	<div style="width: 8%; height: 10px; background-color: #e31a1c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - In-camp IDP HHs: Debaga 1

HHs missing civil documentation

- Seventy-six (76%) of HHs reported missing at least one key document at the individual or HH level.
- Of the 76% HHs missing civil documentation, all reported that at least one child was missing key individual documentation.
- Of the 76% HHs missing civil documentation, 44% reported missing the child's nationality certificate.

Access to civil documentation

- Overall, 50% of HHs reported attempting to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- Of which 40% were unable to obtain any missing documentation.
- The most commonly reported barriers to access documentation were:
 1. Being ineligible;
 2. Unaffordable costs;
 3. Complicated process.

Importance of civil documentation

- Eight (8%) of HHs reported being unable to access education, of which 50% reported that the reason was they needed civil documentation.
- Seventy-eight (78%) of HHs reported experiencing movement restrictions in the 30 days prior to the assessment. The main reason was reported to be having to show civil documentation.

Compensation for damage to property

- Sixty-one (61%) of HHs reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict, of which 89% reported it had not been repaired at all.
- Of the HHs that reported their property had conflict-related damage, 93% reported consequently to be unable to return to their AoO
- Fifteen (15%) of HHs reported applying for government compensation for damage to property due to terrorism, of which 100% are still waiting to know the status of their claim.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 84% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents, tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

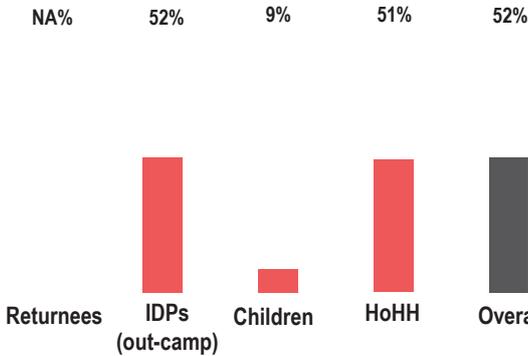
¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 78% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

* Question allowed multiple responses.

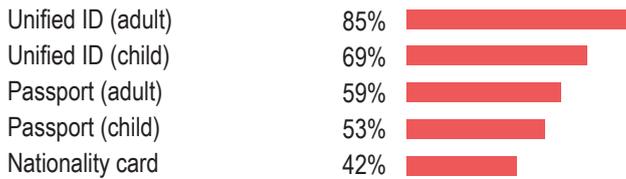
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

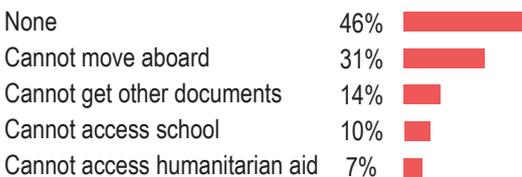


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **98%** reported they never had the document, and **7%** of HHs reported it was expired

50% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



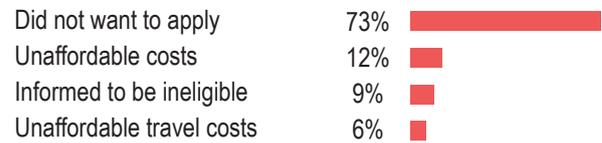
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

39% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of these 39%, **22%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **21%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



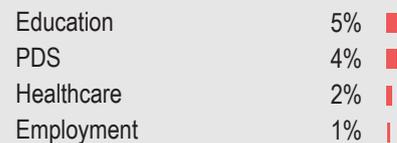
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



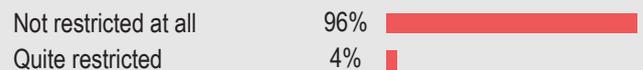
68% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 52% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 61% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

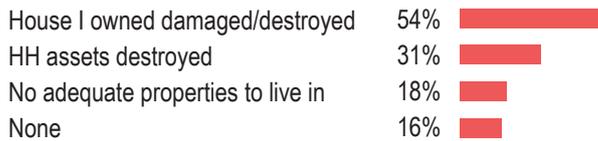
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

15% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



2% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

8% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

86% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **66%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

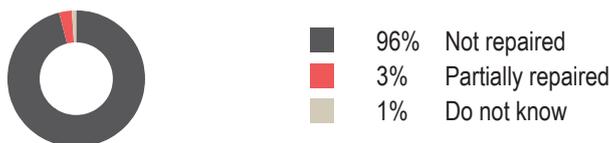
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

94% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

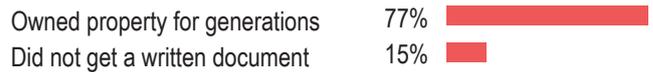
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 12% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

12% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

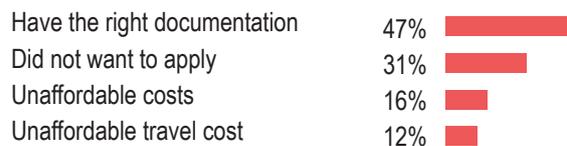
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



15% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **75%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

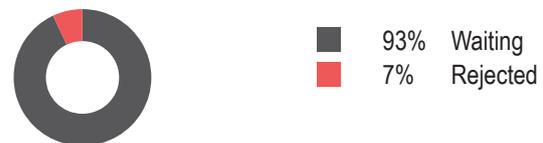
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

20% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

10% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 85% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

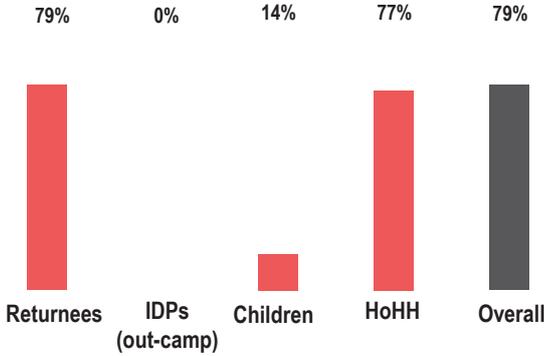
²⁰ This is a subset of 20% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

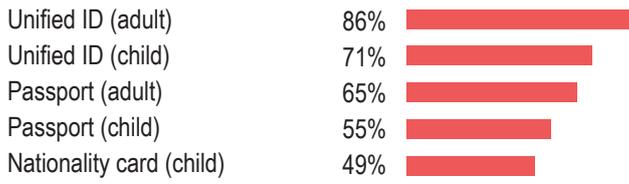
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

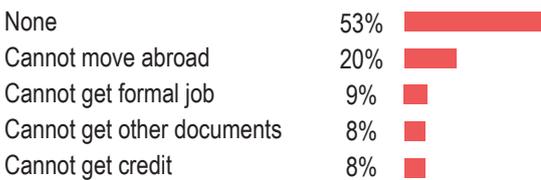


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **98%** reported they never had the document, and **6%** of HHs reported it was expired

48% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

6% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



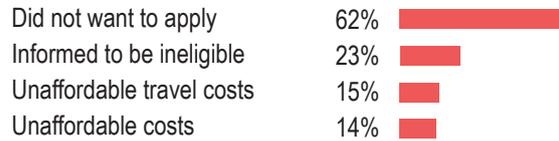
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

39% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

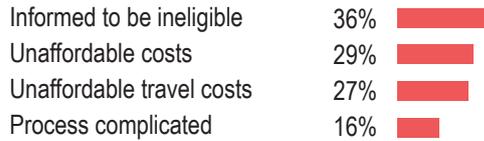
Of these 39%, **33%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **39%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



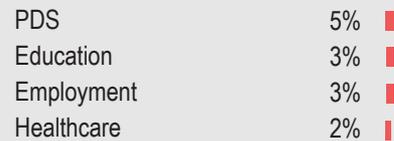
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



81% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 79% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 61% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

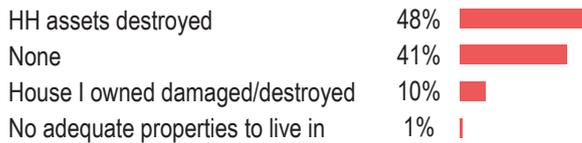
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

14% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



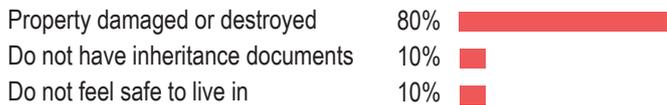
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

0% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

15% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **59%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

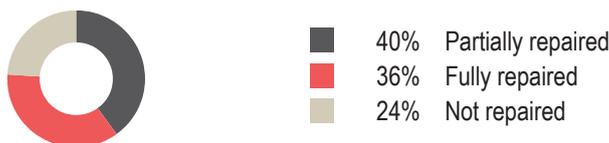
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

58% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

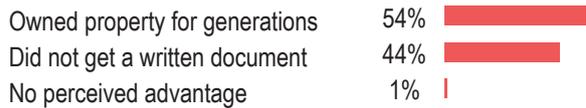
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 56% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

56% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



6% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **25%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

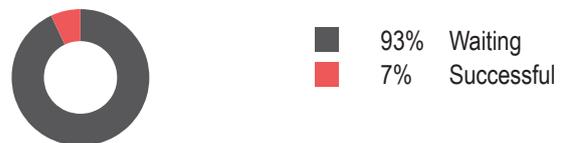
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

19% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

17% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

2% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 94% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

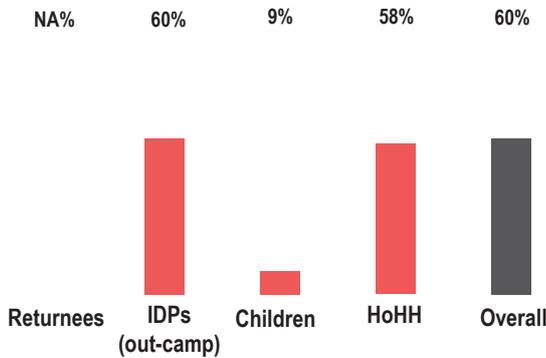
²⁰ This is a subset of 19% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

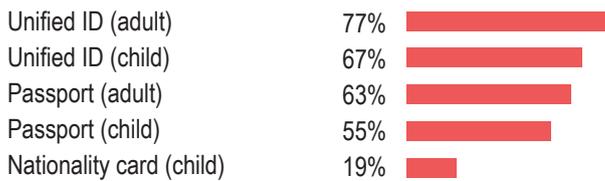
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

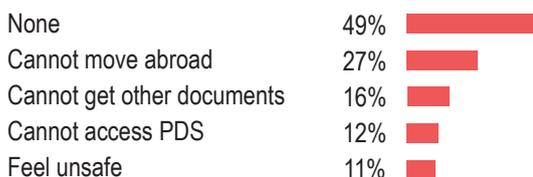


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **93%** reported they never had the document, and **8%** of HHs reported it was expired

42% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

13% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 60% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

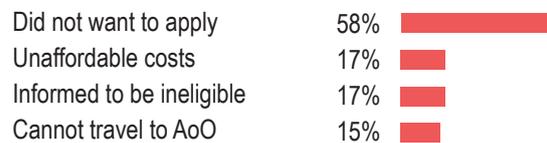
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

23% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

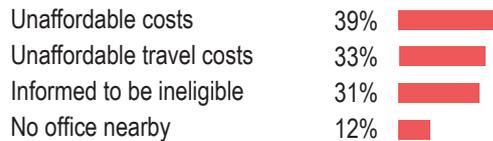
Of these 23%, **37%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **18%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



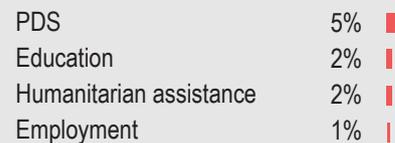
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



51% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹³ This is a subset of 77% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

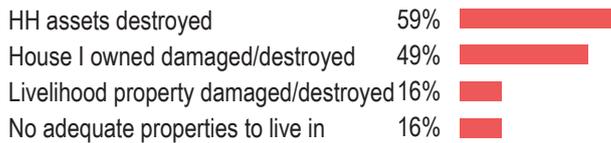
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

13% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



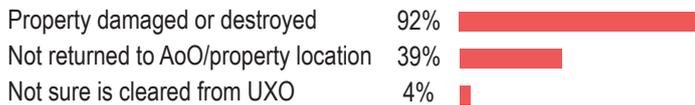
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

1% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

93% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **75%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

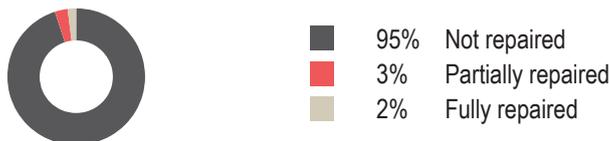
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

95% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

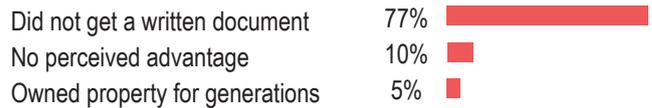
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 32% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

32% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

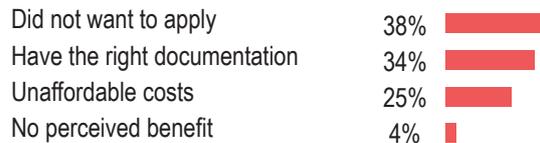
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



2% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **50%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

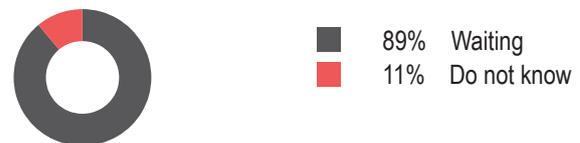
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

19% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

4% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 98% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 19% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Map 2: Kirkuk Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	927
Total in-camp IDP population	NA
Total returnee population	8,753
Average HH size	6
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	3
% of female respondents	28%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	16%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 30%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 2%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 30%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	33%	<div style="width: 33%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Nationality card	33%	<div style="width: 33%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Passport	23%	<div style="width: 23%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 51%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 13%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

House I own is damaged/destroyed	14%	<div style="width: 14%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
HH assets destroyed	12%	<div style="width: 12%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	2%	<div style="width: 2%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	1%	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - Key Informant Interviews**

Missing civil documentation

- The government KI described the process of obtaining civil documentation as follows:
 1. HHs have to inform the police station about any lost document;
 2. HHs then submit an application in the Court;
 3. Finally, HHs have to visit the Provincial Affairs Directorate.
- One humanitarian KI reported that the documents most commonly missing were civil ID, national certificate, unified ID, and PDS, because they were lost during their displacement.
- As for the barriers to obtaining civil documentation, the humanitarian KI reported that single female-headed HHs often experienced harassment if perceived as having family affiliations with ISIS members, also often lacked of financial means to cover the costs.
- The government KI added that the most common barriers to obtain civil documentation, were: the intelligence screening, crowded offices, the documents' fees, and the complicated

process where HHs have to visit different offices several times for only one document.

- The humanitarian KI also reported that in order to access education, healthcare, and social protection mechanisms, all the following documents were needed: civil ID, nationality certificate, or unified ID, PDS, and housing or residency proof.

Humanitarian Assistance

- The humanitarian KI stressed that the combined efforts between community leaders, humanitarian and governmental actors were essential to deliver assistance to IDPs and returnees.
- The humanitarian KI described that their main challenges to deliver assistance related to civil documentation were: the lack of access to insecure areas, the weariness of HHs in need due to their lack of awareness on the importance of civil documentation, and the lack of staff from the area since HHs often rejected assistance from people not originally from the area.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 79% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents,

tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 34% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

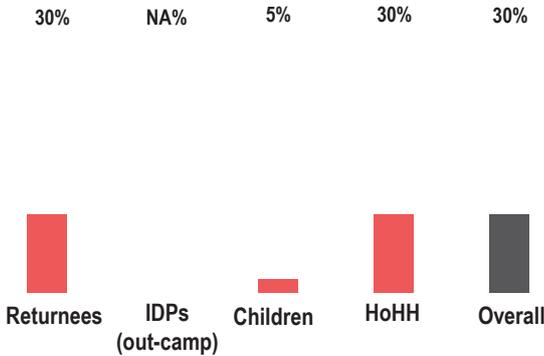
* Question allowed multiple responses.

** REACH conducted two face to face interviews with government KIs, and one humanitarian KI.

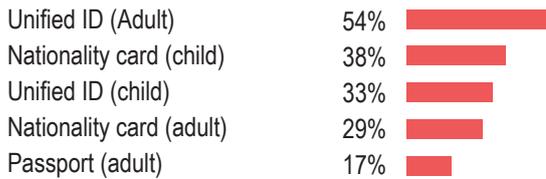
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

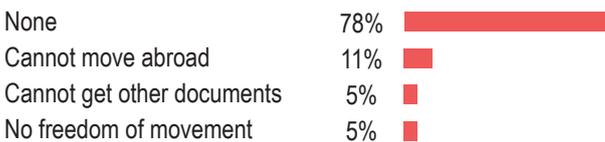


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **79%** reported they never had the document, and **21%** of HHs reported it was missing

84% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



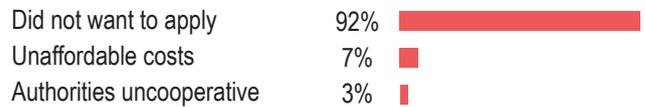
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

6% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of these 6%, **8%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **86%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



18% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 30% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 94% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

18% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



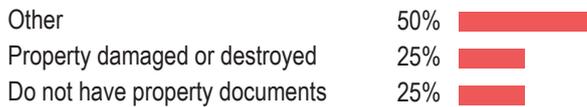
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

2% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

15% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **29%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

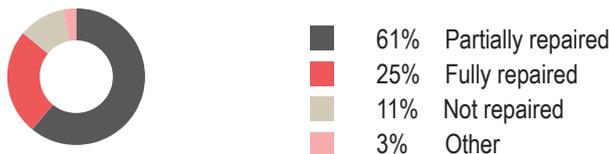
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

36% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

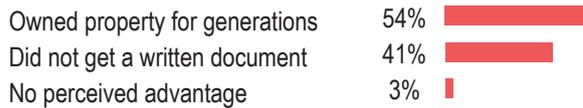
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 59% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

59% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



0% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **0%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

19% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

80% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 100% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

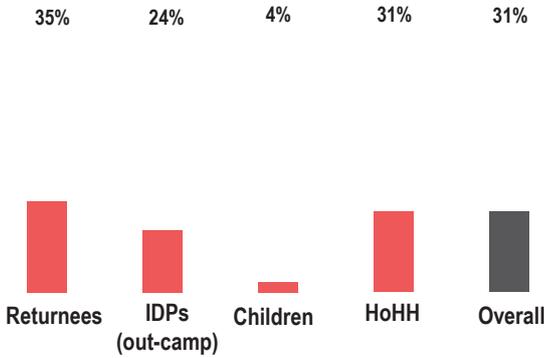
²⁰ This is a subset of 19% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

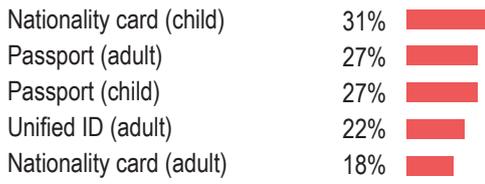
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

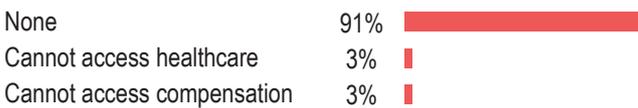


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **72%** reported they never had the document, and **28%** of HHs reported it was missing

54% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

5% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



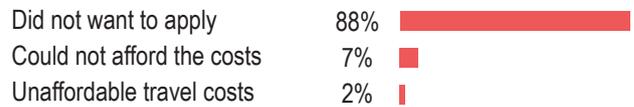
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

28% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

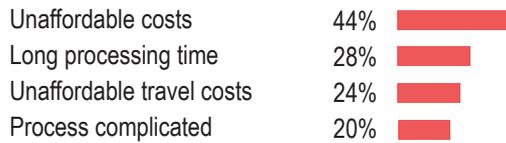
Of these 28%, **12%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **44%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



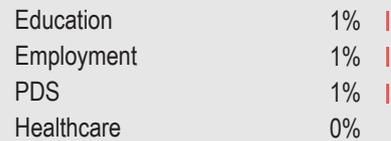
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



61% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 31% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 72% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

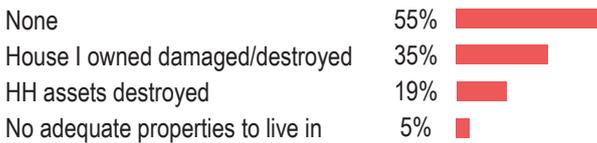
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

22% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



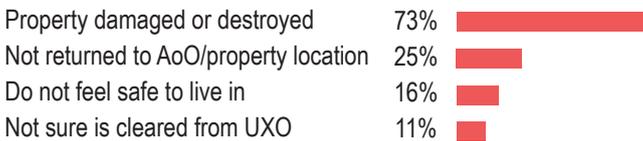
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

2% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

44% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **65%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

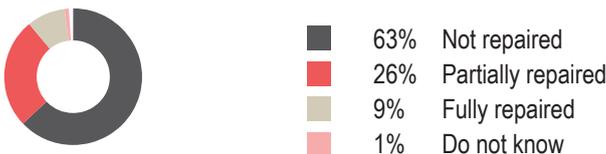
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

75% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

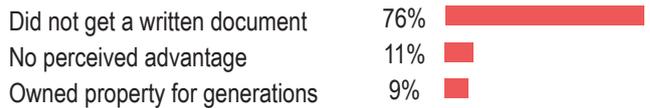
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 46% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

46% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



3% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **33%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

58% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

70% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 97% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 58% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Map 2: Ninewa Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	11,478
Total in-camp IDP population	10,036
Total returnee population	64,127
Average HH size	6
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	3
% of female respondents	13%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	8%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 36%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 15%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 36%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Passport	54%	<div style="width: 54%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Unified ID	47%	<div style="width: 47%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Nationality card	41%	<div style="width: 41%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 49%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 38%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

HH assets destroyed	49%	<div style="width: 49%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
House I own is damaged/destroyed	27%	<div style="width: 27%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	11%	<div style="width: 11%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	11%	<div style="width: 11%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - In-camp IDP HHs: Hamam Al Alil 2, Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1,2 and 5**

HHs missing civil documentation

- Thirteen (13%) of HHs reported missing at least one key document.
- Of the 13% HHs missing civil documentation, all reported at least one child was missing key individual documentation.
- Of the 13% HHs missing civil documentation, 56% reported missing at least one child's civil ID.

Access to civil documentation

- Nine (9%) of HHs reported attempting to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- Of which 81% were unable to obtain any missing documentation.
- The most commonly reported barriers to access documentation were:
 1. Unaffordable costs;
 2. Complicated process;
 3. Security situation.

Importance of civil documentation

- Eight (8%) of HHs reported being unable to access education, of which 56% reported that the reason was they needed civil documentation.
- Thirty-two (32%) of HHs reported experiencing movement restrictions in the 30 days prior the assessment due to having to show civil documentation.

Compensation for damage to property

- Fifty-seven (57%) of HHs reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict, of which 98% reported it had not been repaired at all.
- Of the HHs that reported their property had conflict-related damage, 93% reported that as a consequence they could not return to their AoO.
- Two (2%) of HHs reported applying for government compensation for damage to property due to terrorism, of which 100% are still waiting to know the status of their claim.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 86% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents,

tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 78% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

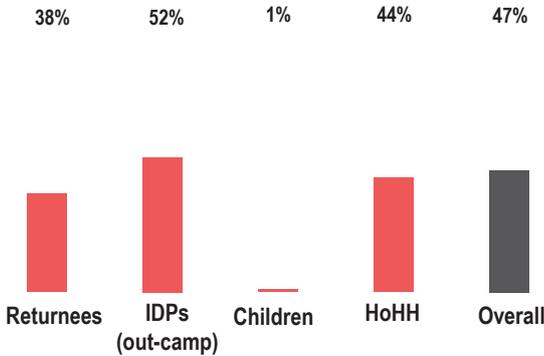
* Question allowed multiple responses.

** REACH conducted one remote interview with one humanitarian KI providing assistance related to HLP. See page 73

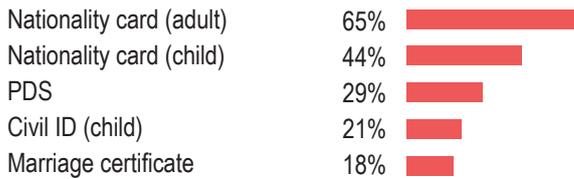
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*



Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **86%** reported they never had the document, and **9%** of HHs reported it was expired

65% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

45% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 47% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

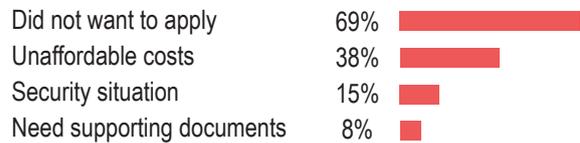
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

82% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

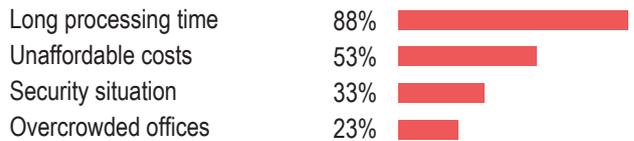
Of these 82%, **76%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **5%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation^{13*}



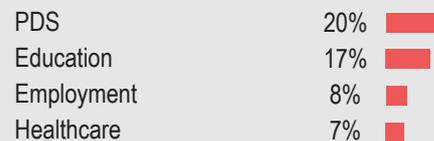
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



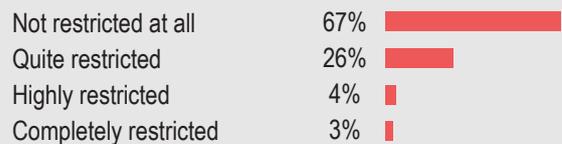
99% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹³ This is a subset of 18% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

86% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



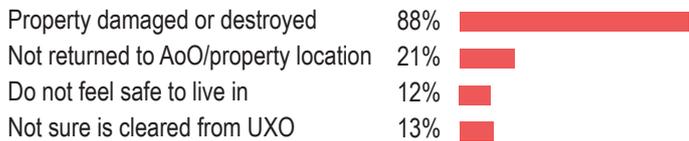
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

24% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

82% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **55%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

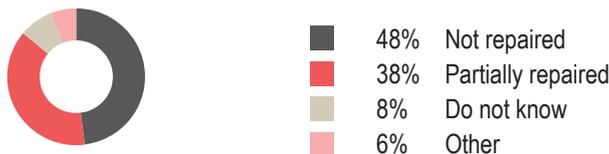
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

94% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

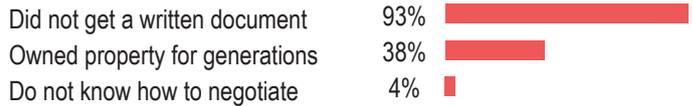
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 88% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

88% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

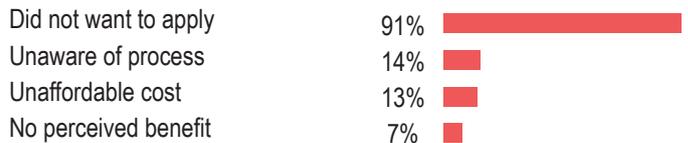
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



3% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **50%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

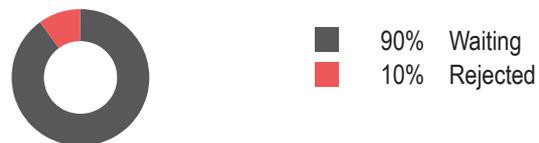
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

15% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

43% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

36% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 92% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

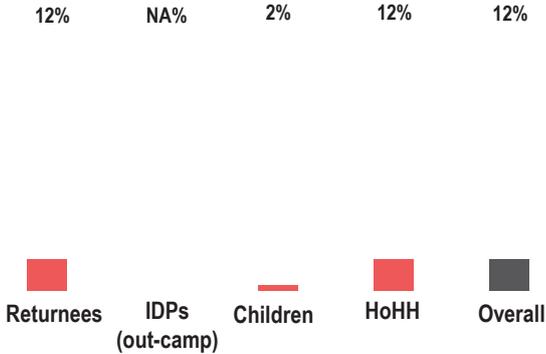
²⁰ This is a subset of 15% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

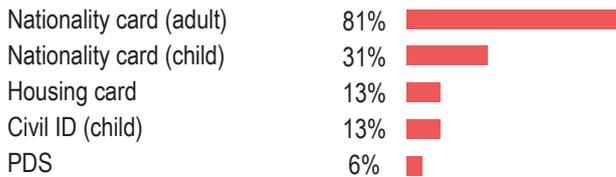
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

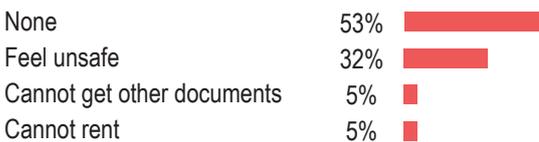


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **67%** reported they never had the document, and **17%** of HHs reported it was lost

57% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

0% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 12% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

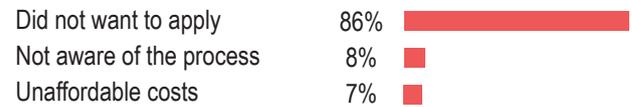
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

12% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

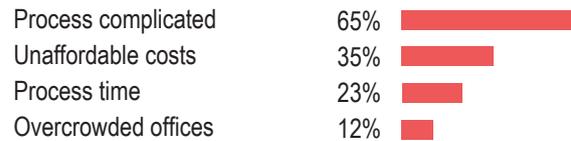
Of these 12%, **17%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **39%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



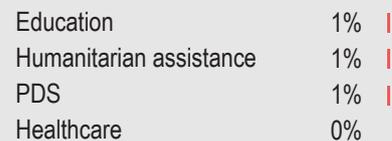
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



17% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹³ This is a subset of 88% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

54% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

3% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

19% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **43%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

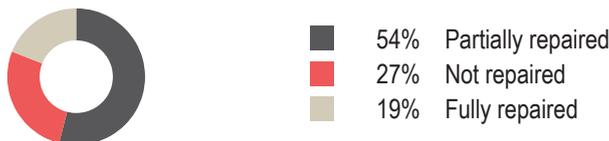
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

93% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

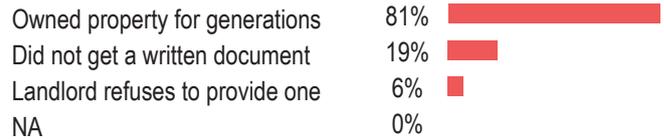
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 23% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

23% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

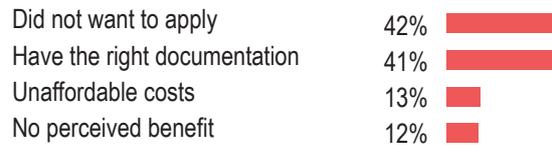
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



1% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **0%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

8% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

12% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

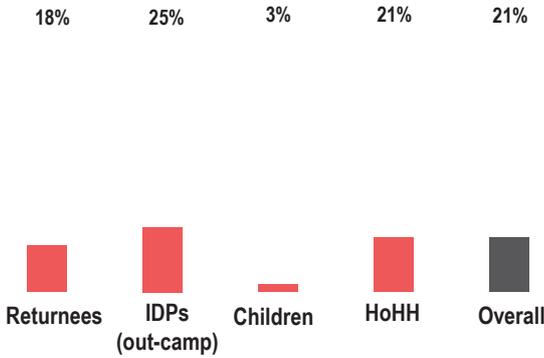
²⁰ This is a subset of 8% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

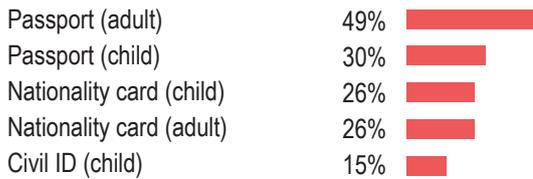
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

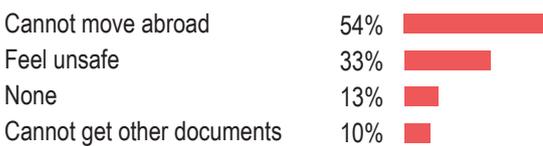


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **53%** reported they never had the document, and **43%** of HHs reported it was expired

73% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

67% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



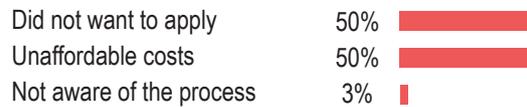
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

54% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

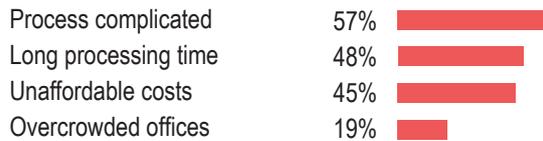
Of these 54%, **60%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **58%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



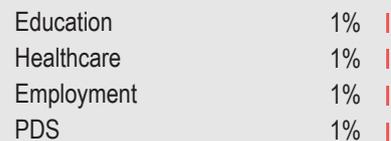
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



18% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 21% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 46% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

47% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



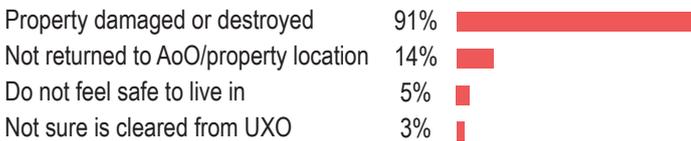
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

6% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

64% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **67%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

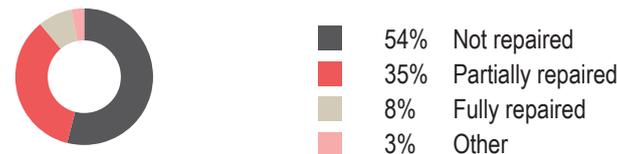
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

87% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

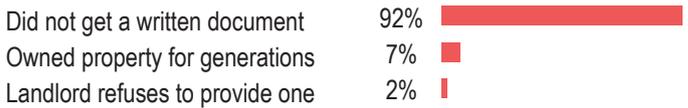
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 29% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

29% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

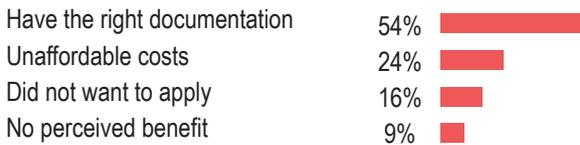
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



5% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **91%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

28% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

20% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 95% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

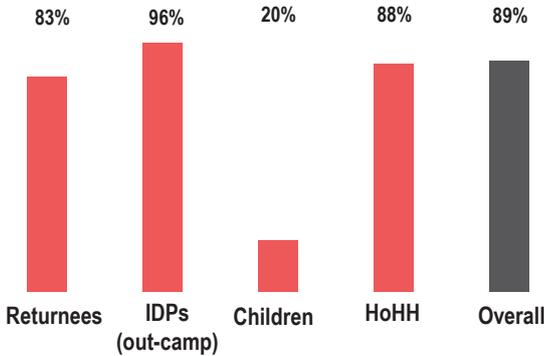
²⁰ This is a subset of 28% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

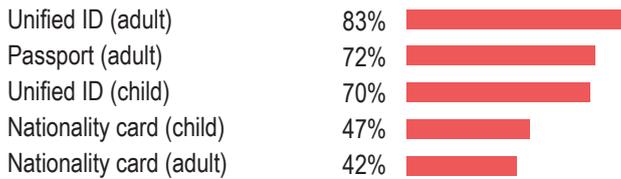
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

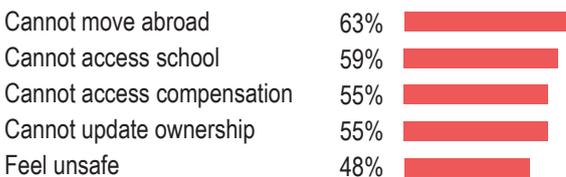


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **70%** reported they never had the document, and **19%** of HHs reported it was expired

69% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

57% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 89% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

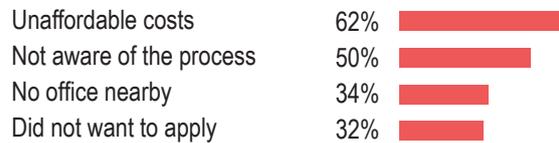
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

30% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

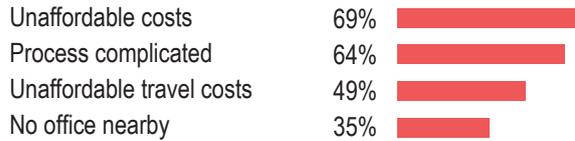
Of these 30%, **69%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **24%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



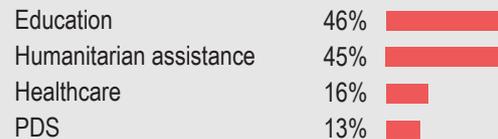
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



48% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹³ This is a subset of 70% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

62% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



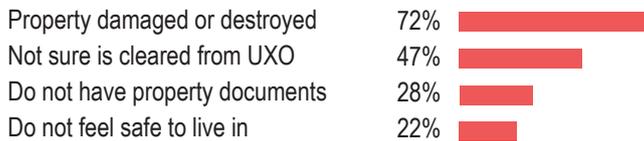
20% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

26% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

82% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **95%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

73% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

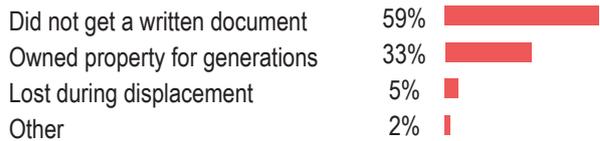
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 85% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

85% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



18% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **68%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

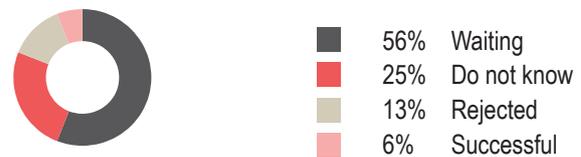
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

29% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



1 HHs reported receiving government compensation

35% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

32% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 74% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

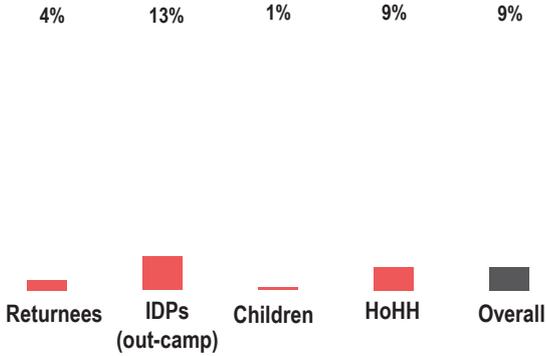
²⁰ This is a subset of 29% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

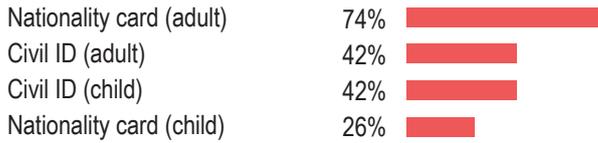
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*



Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **22%** reported they never had the document, and **89%** of HHs reported it was expired

50% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

100% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



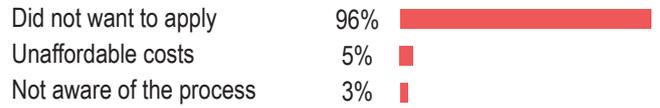
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

8% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of these 8%, **5%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **33%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



15% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation

HHs did not report difficulties to access services due to missing civil documentation

Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted

Not restricted at all 100%

¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 9% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 92% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

39% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



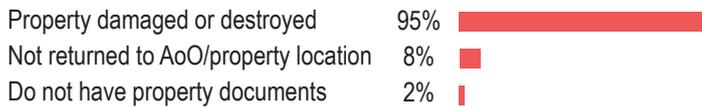
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

7% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

64% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **63%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

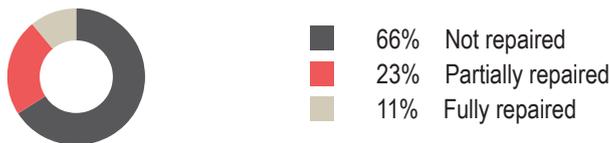
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

95% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

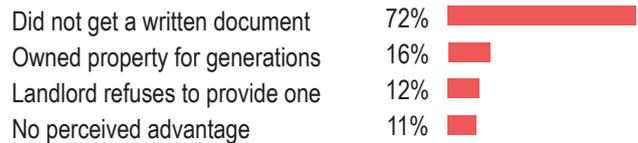
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 50% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

50% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

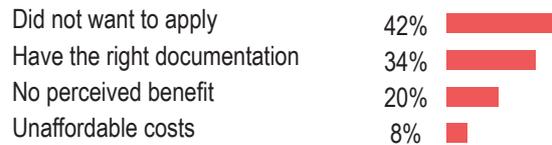
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



1% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **50%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

20% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

18% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

10% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

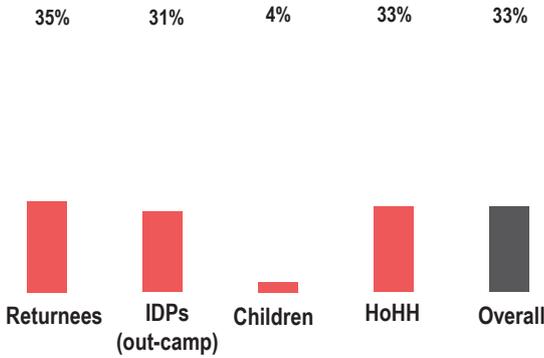
²⁰ This is a subset of 20% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

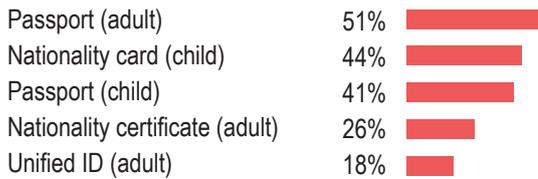
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

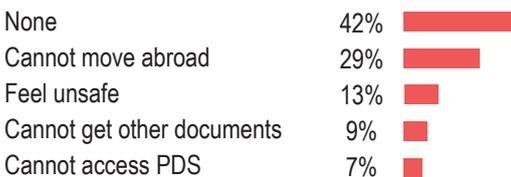


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **56%** reported they never had the document, and **39%** of HHs reported it was expired

56% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

22% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 33% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

42% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

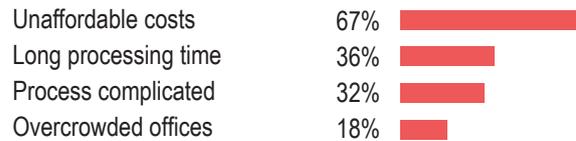
Of these 42%, **52%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **58%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



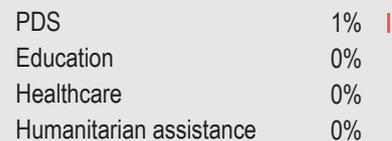
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



20% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹³ This is a subset of 58% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

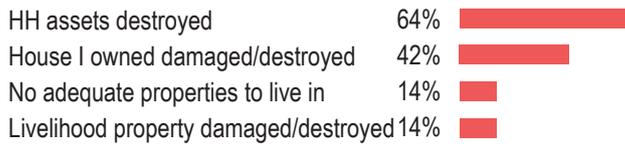
* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

46% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



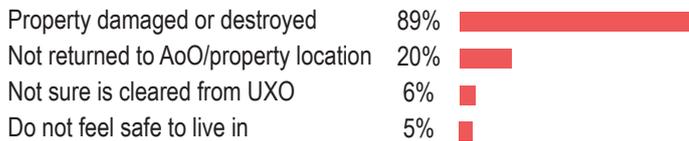
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

2% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

68% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **72%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

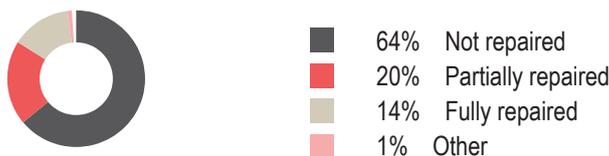
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

86% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

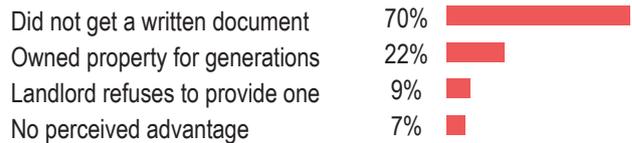
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 38% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

38% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

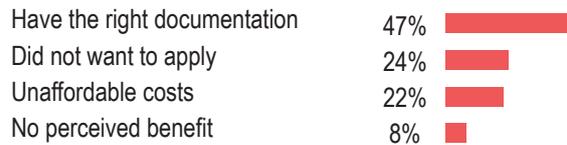
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



6% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **80%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

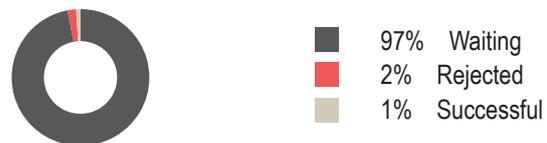
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

32% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

27% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

7% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 94% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 32% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs in Iraq

Salah Al-Din

Map 2: Salah Al-Din Governorate



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

Total out-of-camp IDP population	6,920
Total in-camp IDP population	202
Total returnee population	40,480
Average HH size	6
Average number of children per HH under 18 years old	3
% of female respondents	17%
% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female	16%

KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

- 27%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document⁷
- 15%** of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key document⁸
- 27%** of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	71%	<div style="width: 71%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Passport	39%	<div style="width: 39%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Nationality card	12%	<div style="width: 12%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS: HLP

- 22%** of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation⁹
- 39%** of HHs reported to be unable to live in their own houses due to damage

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or Area of Return (AoR)¹⁰

HH assets destroyed	65%	<div style="width: 65%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
House I own is damaged/destroyed	16%	<div style="width: 16%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	24%	<div style="width: 24%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>
No adequate properties to live in	2%	<div style="width: 2%; height: 10px; background-color: #e74c3c;"></div>

KEY FINDINGS - In-camp IDP HHs: Al Karamah**

HHs missing civil documentation

- Forty-three (43%) of HHs reported missing at least one key document.
- Of the 43% HHs missing civil documentation, all reported at least one child was missing key individual documentation.
- Of the 43% HHs missing civil documentation, 50% reported missing at least one of the child's civil ID.

Access to civil documentation

- Two (2%) of HHs reported attempting to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- Of which 100% were unable to obtain any missing civil documentation.
- The most commonly reported barriers to access documentation were:
 1. Unaffordable costs;
 2. Complicated process;
 3. Security situation.

Importance of civil documentation

- Seventeen (17%) of HHs reported being unable to access education, of which 100% reported that the reason was they needed civil documentation.
- Fifty-three (53%) of HHs reported experiencing movement restrictions in the 30 days prior the assessment due to having to show civil documentation.

Compensation for damage to property

- Sixty-nine (69%) of HHs reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict, of which 97% reported it had not been repaired.
- Of the HHs that reported their property had conflict-related damage, 94% reported that as a consequence they could not return to their AoO.
- Six (6%) of HHs with reported applying for government compensation for damage to property due to terrorism, of which 100% are still waiting to know the claim's status.

⁶ Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

⁷ Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth Certificate for children. Unified ID is a new civil document aiming to unify in a unique document the civil ID, nationality certificate, PDS and proof of residence. More information available [here](#).

⁸ Overall, 86% HHs reported having children.

⁹ For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents,

tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation from an authority.

¹⁰ Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 85% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

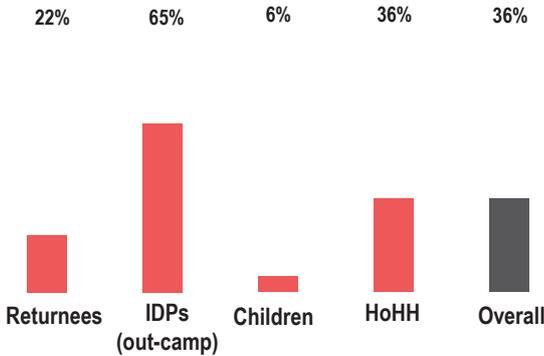
* Question allowed multiple responses.

** REACH conducted two KI interviews with one humanitarian and one government KI providing assistance related to HLP. See page 73.

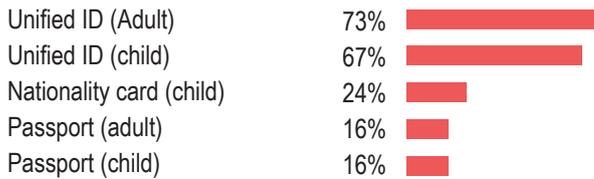
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

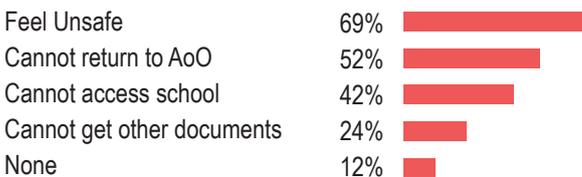


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **92%** reported they never had the document, and **6%** of HHs reported it was missing

88% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

33% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 36% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

9% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

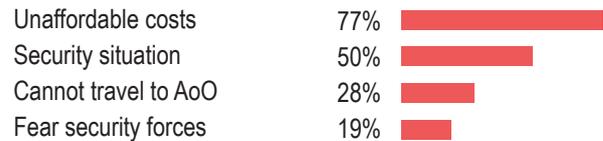
Of these 9%, **42%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **64%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



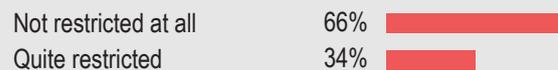
5% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹³ This is a subset of 91% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

85% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



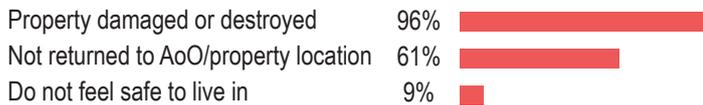
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

3% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

43% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **97%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

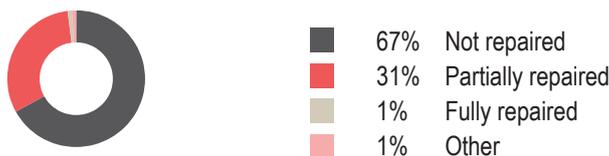
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

98% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

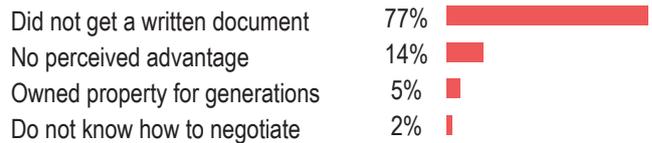
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 15% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

15% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



1% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **33%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

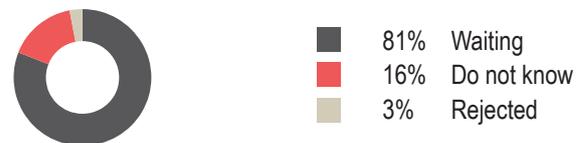
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

28% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

58% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 98% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

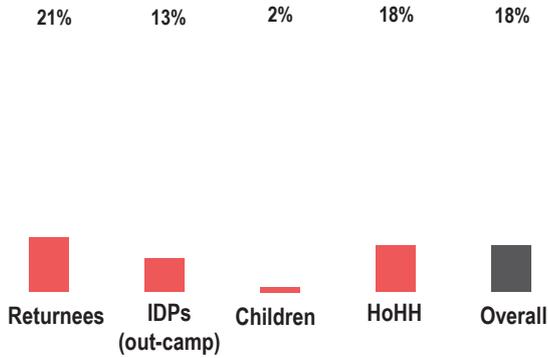
²⁰ This is a subset of 28% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

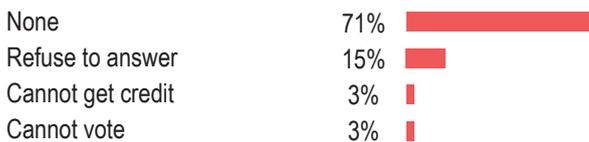


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **37%** reported they never had the document, and **33%** of HHs reported it was damaged

21% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

100% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



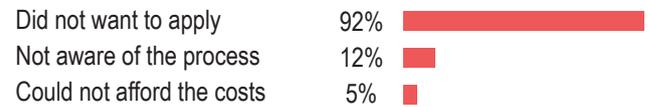
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

11% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

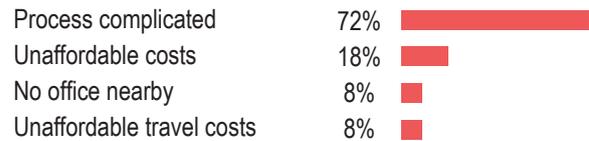
Of these 11%, **14%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **79%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



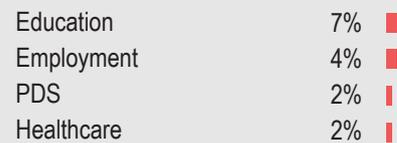
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



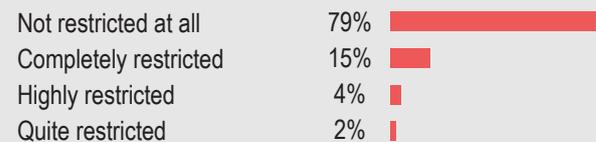
29% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 18% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 89% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

50% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



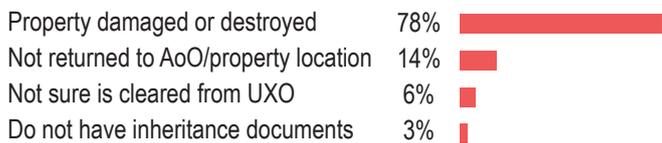
9% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

9% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

58% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **68%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

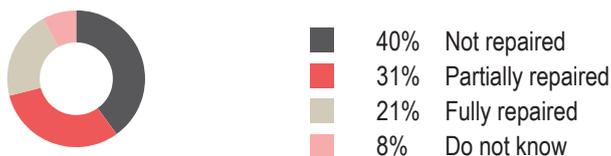
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

70% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

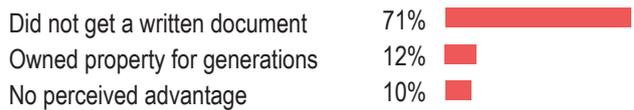
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 37% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

37% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



11% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **80%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

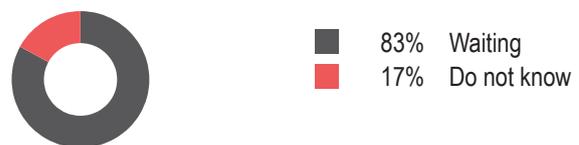
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

11% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

24% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

4% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 72% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

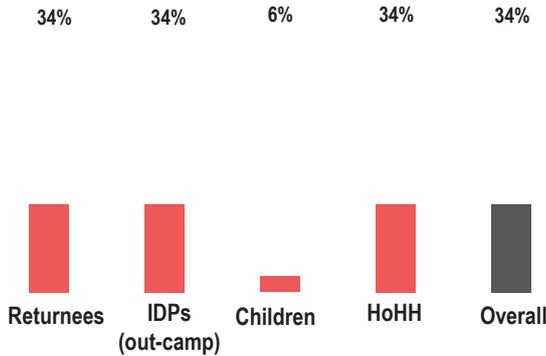
²⁰ This is a subset of 11% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

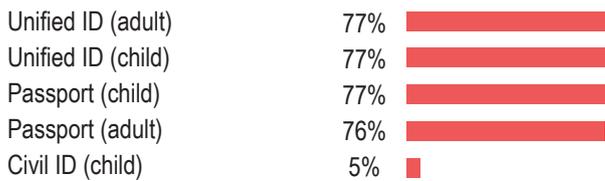
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

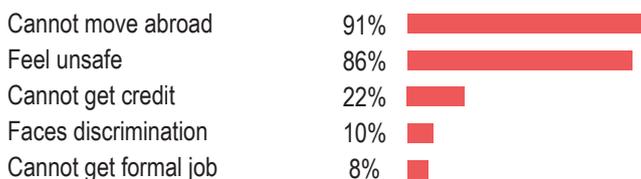


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **98%** reported they never had the document, and **5%** of HHs reported it was missing

93% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

100% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 34% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

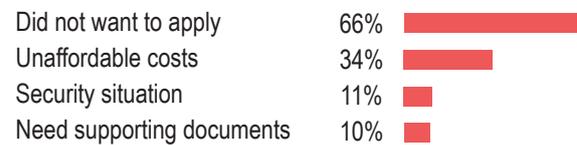
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

0% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

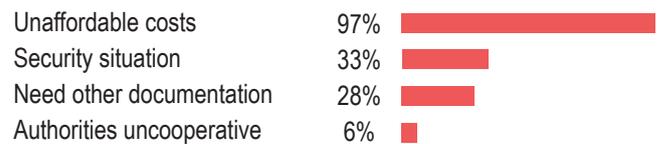
Of these 0%, **34%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **0%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



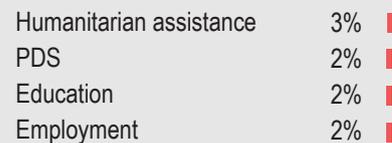
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



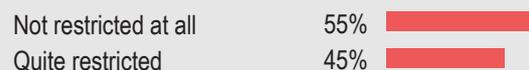
NA% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹³ This is a subset of 100% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

83% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



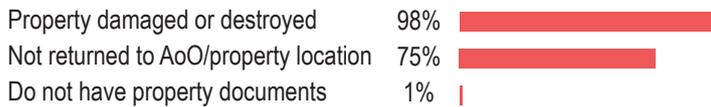
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

1% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

53% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **98%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

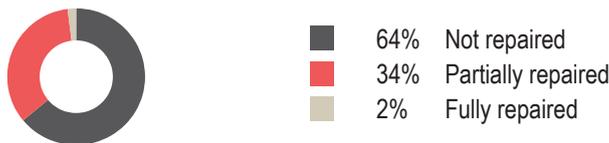
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

87% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be over-crowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 17% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

17% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



0% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **0%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18***}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

14% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

41% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

0% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

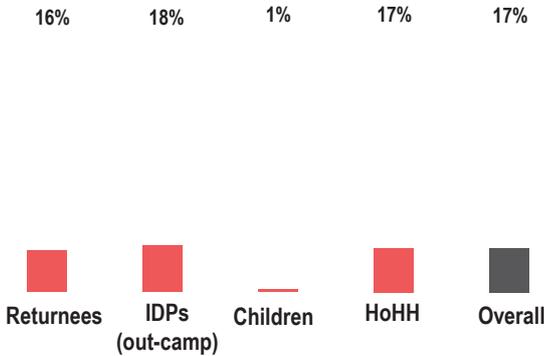
²⁰ This is a subset of 14% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

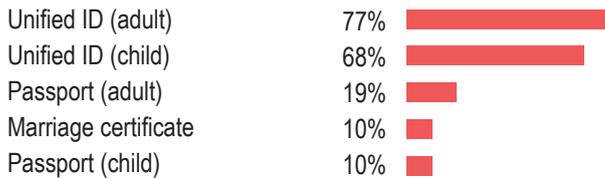
CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group¹¹



Most commonly reported missing key documents*

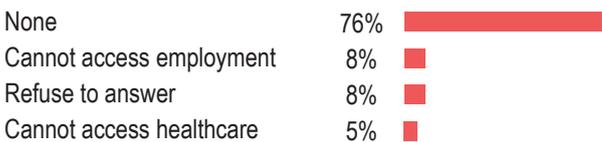


Of the HHs who reported missing civil documentation, **65%** reported they never had the document, and **24%** of HHs reported it was damaged

42% of HHs reported facing difficulties in their daily life due to missing documentation

50% of female respondents reported that, as a woman, they faced difficulties obtaining civil documentation

Most commonly reported difficulties faced due to missing civil documentation¹²



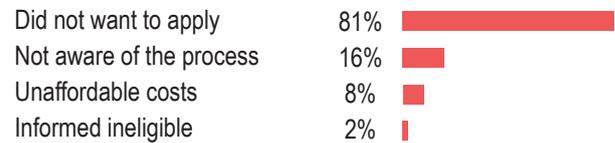
THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

11% of HHs reported that they had attempted to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

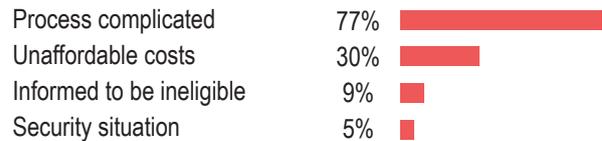
Of these 11%, **17%** of HHs reported facing barriers to accessing or renewing civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of the HHs attempting to obtain civil documentation, **75%** reported being unable to obtain it

Most commonly reported reasons for not attempting to obtain civil documentation¹³



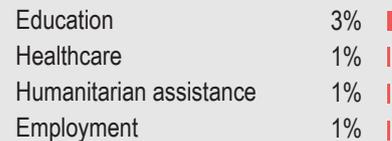
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason*



26% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation



Proportion of HHs reporting perceiving their personal movement through checkpoints is currently restricted



¹¹ Key household or individual documents are: birth certificate, civil ID cards and nationality Certificate or unified ID, PDS card and passport. The population groups are not a subset, proportions are represented at the district level

¹² This is a subset of 17% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

¹³ This is a subset of 89% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

HOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)

TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

30% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation¹⁴

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR¹⁵



5% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

7% of HHs reported feared eviction in the following 30 days after data collection

67% reported currently living in housing they do not own

Of those HH, **64%** reported owning housing and/or land but currently not being able to use it

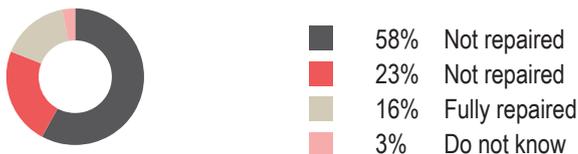
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned^{15*}



DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

64% reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict

Proportion of HHs reporting the current state of damage of the property damaged during the 2014 conflict¹⁶



¹⁴ Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe.

¹⁵ This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing they do not own and not being able to use property they own.

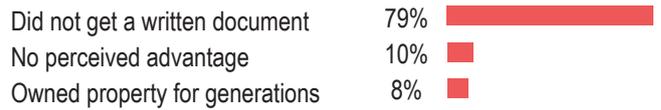
¹⁶ This is a subset of HHs that reported their property was damaged during the 2014 conflict.

¹⁷ This is a subset of 25% HHs that reported missing relevant HLP accommodation.

BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

25% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of accommodation

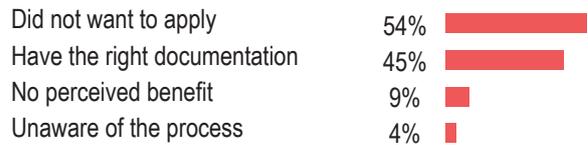
Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation^{16*}



9% of HHs reported attempting to obtain relevant HLP documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection

Of those HH, **80%** reported being able to obtain it in the 12 months prior to data collection

Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection^{18**}



COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

5% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims²⁰



0 HHs reported receiving government compensation

15% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property

3% of HHs reported receiving humanitarian assistance to apply for government compensation for damaged property

¹⁸ This is a subset of 80% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.

¹⁹ Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

²⁰ This is a subset of 5% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

* Question allowed multiple responses.

Civil Documentation and Housing, Land and Property Needs in Iraq

KEY FINDINGS - Key Informant Interviews (Ninewa)

HLP documentation, disputes, and compensation schemes

- One humanitarian KI reported that after the defeat of ISIL in 2017, the government had been consistently issuing ownership documents. In addition, the government had requested HHs to update their property documentation, a process that had to be validated by an intelligence screening.
- The KI stated that the department office providing real estate titles went through difficulties during ISIL, since many real estate documents were fabricated, and other documents got lost, which made it difficult for IDP and returnee HHs to prove ownership over their property.

- The KI also added that HHs who wanted to apply for compensation for damaged property and that were perceived to have family affiliations with ISIL could not apply.
- According to the KI, property disputes were prevalent, mainly due to secondary occupation by other families, IDPs, or security forces.
- In addition, the KI reported that some of the HHs who built houses without government permission, had their houses destroyed by authorities.

KEY FINDINGS - In-camp IDP HHs: Key Informant Interviews (Salah al-Din)

Compensation for damage to property

- The government KI reported that some compensation was given in 2017 for damage to houses but not for other property types.
- The government KI reported several documents were needed to apply for government compensation for damage to property due to terrorism: a document from the Mayor, a confirmation letter from the mukhtar — community leader — and two witnesses, security clearance, a proof of ownership — contract of sale, utility bills, residency proof, the community verification that the family lives in the property, ownership documents, inheritance papers —, and civil ID.
- The government KI described the process of application for government compensation with the following steps:
 1. HHs had to make a formal complaint at the police station
 2. The HHs then had to present a demand at the compensation service office
 3. The compensations service office would take the complaint to court, and then
 4. Finally, the complaint would go to the Compensation Committee

- One KI estimated that of the total applicants, 10% would have received government compensation
- One government KI reported that the main challenges for compensation offices were: a lack of resources and staff to cope with the workload and the long period of time to process compensation claims
- One humanitarian KI reported that HHs faced economical barriers to apply for government compensation, and that the government's social payments to single female HoHHs, fatherless children, and people with disabilities had stopped due to lack of funds
- The humanitarian KI added that the government lacked of funds to provide compensation, which the KI attributed to a questionable integrity from the staff working in compensation offices.
- According to the humanitarian KI, the process of application for compensation was one year long, after which 20% of applicants would have received compensation.
- The KI noted that the barriers for NGOs to assist HHs on matters of government compensation and legal assistance were lack of staff with experience, and lack of funds to hire experts.

KEY FINDINGS - Key Informant Interviews (Sully)**

Missing civil documentation

- According to the two humanitarian KIs, the most commonly missing documents were civil ID, national certificate, and birth certificate.
- One KI noted that IDPs rarely had housing or residential cards because the host community denied giving them one.
- The humanitarian KI reported that the main reason for missing birth certificate was that many children were born outside of hospitals, and parents often did not issue the birth certificate due to economic or security reasons. The time to issue a birth certificate was reported to be possible only within a month after the birth. After this time, parents needed to issue additional documents.

Barriers to obtain civil documentation

- One humanitarian KI reported that single female HoHHs who were unmarried faced further difficulties in issuing a kinship document for their children. Widowed female HoHHs had to provide the death certificate of her deceased husband, which could take a long time to proceed.
- One humanitarian KI reported that HHs with perceived affiliations with ISIL faced more barriers to renew or issue civil documentation. The reasons were the HHs fear to return to their AoO to issue the documents, and that IDP HHs were reportedly more likely to be asked for informal fees in the offices located in their AoO.
- To access healthcare, one KI reported that IDPs without IDs (civil ID, nationality certificate or unified ID) had to be referred to NGOs providing healthcare assistance.

²¹ Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates had in-camp HH survey and KI findings. REACH conducted remote interviews with one humanitarian KI expert in HLP in Ninewa, and, one humanitarian and one government KI providing HLP related services in Salah al-Din.

²² Due to access restrictions, REACH could not proceed with the HH survey in Sulaymaniyah governorate, however we were able to conduct remote KI interviews with two humanitarian KIs providing civil documentation related assistance.