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Protection Monitoring System Report 1

February 2021

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1. Introduction and Methodology

The National Protection Cluster (NPC) developed a Protection Monitoring System (PMS) with the aim of producing timely and evidence-based analysis of protection issues and trends in Iraq, as a way to inform the development of protection interventions. The PMS consists of protection monitoring done at the community level through structured interviews with Key Informants (KIs). The PMS follows an area-based approach, which means that findings primarily relate to the protection environment in areas where the KIs are located and are inclusive of all population groups at this location (IDPs, returnees and/or host communities as relevant). The analytical framework for the PMS includes a total of nine protection categories, as well as additional thematic categories. The framework was developed in coordination with the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG) to contribute to the analysis of durable solutions pillars across Iraq.

This report presents the findings from the first round of data collection conducted between December 2020 and January 2021. Eleven organizations contributed to the collection of data: Action Contre la Faim, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Dorcas, Harikar, Heartland Alliance (HAI), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Intersos, Legal Clinic Network (LCN), Nonviolent Peaceforce, SWEDO and UNHCR.

In total, 2783 KI interviews were conducted across 18 governorates, 75 districts and 144 sub-districts in Iraq.¹ To ensure the effective coverage of all relevant geographical areas, each sub-district was assigned to a specific organization based on their interest and operational capacity. The nominated organization was subsequently responsible for collecting data in all relevant types of locations (IDP camps, informal sites, other out-of-camp displacement locations and return locations) within their assigned sub-districts. This mapping exercise allowed to cover almost all priority districts within the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021. Thanks to the presence of partner organizations, non-HRP governorates were also included to maintain a minimum level of protection monitoring in these areas as well.

Complementary data from the NPC and Camp Coordination and Management Cluster (CCCM) Camp Departure Follow-up Survey has been integrated into the report to analyze protection concerns specific to the recent closure of IDPs camps in Federal Iraq.² The Follow-Up Survey was jointly developed by the NPC and CCCM clusters in coordination with the Iraq Information Center (IIC).³ The survey is conducted at the household-level (HH) by the IIC between two to four weeks after families have departed from camps, based on contact details and informed consent shared by HHs upon departure. The data presented in this report covers the period from October 2020 to January 2021 and relates specifically to the most recent camp closures. A total of 2,899 HHs were interviewed, reflecting the experiences of 16,679 individuals. Data from the Camp Departure Follow-up Survey is presented in this report through text boxes which specifically focus on camp closures.

The findings presented in the PMS report should be considered as *indicative* of broader protection trends and issues, rather than as a *definitive* account of the protection environment for displaced and conflict-affected communities in Iraq. The methodological approach of the PMS represents a number of important limitations which can directly affect how information is reported by KIs.⁴ The Camp Departures Follow-up Survey also has some limitations which should be considered when interpreting the data.⁵ Ultimately, findings from the PMS may also be analyzed in conjunction with other protection monitoring exercises, both at the community-level and at the HH level, in order to add further context and substantive analysis.

2. Key Figures

Safety and Security 	14% of KIs report that incidents involving armed or security actors happen sometimes or frequently - Highest in the governorates of Anbar (27%), Diyala (22%) and Salah Al-Din (18%)	Right to life & Integrity 	12% of KIs report that rights-violations against civilians occur sometimes or frequently - Highest in the governorates of Anbar (33%), Diyala (16%) and Salah Al-Din (15%)
Liberty of Movement 	16% of KIs report restrictions on movement to other districts/governorates - Highest in the governorates of Anbar (45%), Sulaymaniyah (27%) and Kirkuk (20%)	Civil Status and Documentation 	49% of KIs report that some or most people are missing civil documentation - Highest in the governorates of Anbar (71%), Ninewa (56%) and Salah Al-Din (48%) 15% of HHs who departed from camps due to camp closures are missing civil documentation
Social Cohesion 	16% of KIs report that social tensions and conflict occur sometimes or frequently - Highest in the governorates of Anbar (33%), Salah Al-Din (20%) and Ninewa (16%) 23% of HHs who feel unsafe at their locations of arrival following departure from camps cite community tensions as a main cause	Housing, Land & Property 	51% of KIs report that people face HLP issues - Highest in the governorates of Diyala (71%), Salah Al-Din (66%), and Ninewa (60%) 20% of HHs who departed from camps due to camp closures fear eviction at locations of arrival
Gender Based Violence 	23% of KIs assess the situation of women as negative - Highest in the governorates of Anbar (40%), Diyala (36%) and Salah Al-Din (30%)	Child Protection 	27% of KIs assess the situation of children as negative - Highest in the governorates of Sulaymaniyah (58%), Anbar (40%) and Diyala (39%)
Standards of Living 	28% of KIs negatively assess the capacity of people to meet their basic needs - Highest in the governorates of Sulaymaniyah (56%), Diyala (50%) and Kirkuk (39%) 55% of HHs who departed from camps due to camp closures report not having sufficient access to food at their locations of arrival to meet their basic needs	Participation in Public Affairs 	39% of KIs report that none or few people participate in community and social activities - Highest in the governorates of Sulaymaniyah (72%), Salah Al-Din (52%) and Kirkuk (47%)
Return & Displacement 	34% of KIs in return areas reported that at least some IDPs that returned over the last 6 months had departed again 41% of HHs who departed from camps due to camp closures did not return to their area of origin and were instead secondarily displaced		

3. Safety and Security



Districts assessed as unsafe by some

87% of KIs across the country describe their areas as safe. However, 14% report that incidents involving armed or security actors happen at least sometimes or frequently. Only 73% of respondents in Anbar governorate assess their locations as safe, with 27% reporting that incidents happen sometimes or frequently — the highest percentage across Iraq during data collection. The most negative relationship between communities and security actors was also reported in Anbar governorate.⁶ Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah Al-Din governorates are additional areas where the safety and security situation is reported as being of particular concern.⁷ Based on reporting from KIs, a total of 22 districts are assessed as either unsafe or very unsafe.⁸

The situation is reportedly worse in return areas than in previous areas of displacement, both in terms of perception of safety and security, as well as in reported frequency of incidents involving security or armed actors.⁹ In return areas, there are no major differences in the experiences of security incidents reported by returnee KIs compared to KIs who are member of host communities.¹⁰ Although they are reported by less than 10% of KIs overall, main security threats include the presence of armed actors and the destruction of both civilian property and public infrastructure.

Focus on camp closures: 17% of HHs who departed from camps and returned to Salah Al-Din governorate feel unsafe at their locations of arrival. The proportion of returnee HHs who feel unsafe is particularly high in Tikrit, Balad and Shirqat districts. In other governorates, HHs also report not feeling safe at their locations of arrival in notably high proportions in Fallujah, Ramadi and Kaim districts in Anbar governorate and in Daquq district in Kirkuk governorate. Overall, among all the HHs who reported feeling unsafe at their locations of arrival, 35% cite the presence of armed actors in their areas of arrival as the main reason for feeling unsafe.¹¹ In Ninewa governorate, following the closure of Salamiyah camp and the start of the closure process of Jeddah 5 camp, many HHs hailing from Sinjar districts were not able to return to their areas of origin due to various security concerns – including fear of military operations in the area – and therefore were obliged to depart to other locations instead, in particular to Mosul district.¹² Notably, many HHs who had gone into secondary displacement following the start of the closure of Jeddah 5 camp are seeking readmission into the camp now that the closure has been postponed, because they feel less exposed to security threats inside the camp.¹³ Ultimately, the lack of safety in many areas of origin is a key contributing factor to the large proportion (40%) of HHs who went into secondary displacement following camp closure (see Section 11).

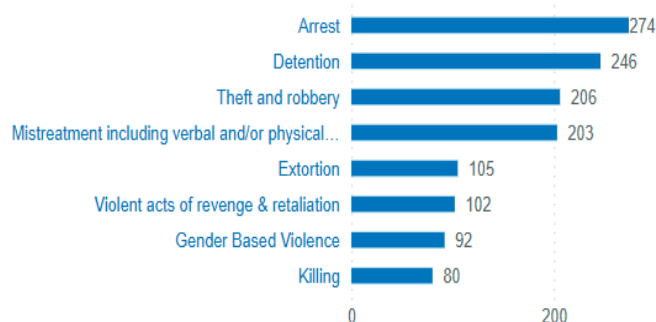
4. Right to Life and Physical and Mental Integrity

Overall, 12% of KIs at the national level report that incidents of violence and rights-violations against civilians occur sometimes or frequently. This proportion is the highest in Anbar governorate at 33%. Incidents related to the right to life and physical well-being also reportedly occur more frequently in Diyala, Salah Al-Din and Ninewa governorates.¹⁴ Frequent incidents of violence and rights-violations against civilians are reported by KIs in a total of 23 districts.¹⁵ The proportion of KIs who report that such incidents happen sometimes or frequently is higher in return areas compared to displacement locations.¹⁶ In displacement and return areas, IDPs and returnees respectively are cited as the group most affected by rights-violations, far more than members of host communities.¹⁷ Notably, the proportion of female KIs who report that rights-violation happen sometimes or frequently is almost doubled compared to male KIs.¹⁸



Districts where some KIs reported incidents of rights-violations as frequent

Main issues of violence and violations against civilians



Arrest and detention are the two most common types of incidents and rights-violations, both reported by around 10% of respondents. In camps, forced and exploitative labor, as well as gender-based violence are ranked as the second and third most common incidents. In return areas, violent acts of revenge and retaliation are ranked as the fourth most common incident, whereas such acts are not frequently reported in areas of displacement.¹⁹ In out-of-camp displacement locations, theft and robbery is ranked as the primary type of incident.

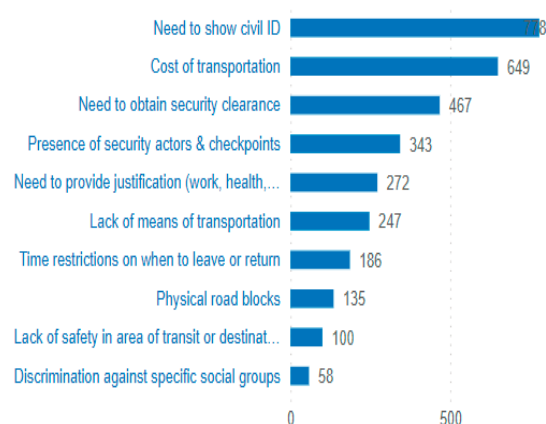
Overall, 57% of KIs positively assess the efficacy of mechanisms (rule of law, public institutions etc.) meant to protect communities from rights violations.²⁰ The proportion of KIs who negatively assess the efficacy of such mechanisms is highest in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.²¹ Efficacy is reported as the most negative in camps, areas of return and, to a lesser degree, in informal sites.²² Overall, police and the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) are the two main actors whom communities contact to report incidents. In return areas, civilian authorities are ranked as the seventh most contacted, compared to third for displacement locations.

Focus on camp closures: Families who departed from camps faced serious protection incidents, both in areas of return and of secondary displacement. In the district of Shirqat in Salah Al-Din governorate, the home of a family returning from Jeddah 5 camp was attacked by a grenade presumably as a warning to deter families with perceived affiliation with extremist groups from returning. In Jeddah 5 camp, some families hailing from Hawiga district in Kirkuk governorate were blocked from returning due to threats of physical harm.²³

5. Liberty of Movement

16% of KIs report that people at their locations face restrictions on freedom of movement to other districts or governorates sometimes or frequently, with restrictions at the local level stated as less prevalent. This proportion is highest in Anbar governorate, with 45% of KIs reporting this issue. Restrictions on freedom of movement are also prevalent in Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk and Salah Al-Din governorates.²⁴ Restrictions on freedom of movement are most severe in IDP camps than in any other type of displacement location or area of return.²⁵ Overall, IDPs are most commonly cited as the group most affected by restrictions on freedom of movement, compared to returnees.²⁶ The proportion of female KIs who report that people at their locations face restrictions to their freedom of movement is also significantly higher than for male KIs.²⁷

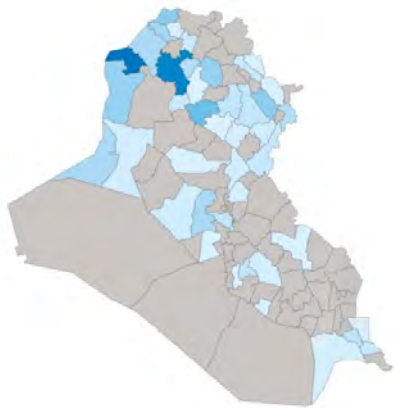
Barriers to freedom of movement



Three main barriers to freedom of movement are reported at the national level, including: need to prove legal identity, cost of transportation and need to obtain security clearance.²⁸ In areas of return, the need to obtain security clearance is ranked as the second main barrier, before the cost of transportation. In contrast, the cost of transportation is ranked as the main barrier in out-of-camp displacement locations.²⁹

Focus on camp closures: HHs have encountered multiple restrictions upon departure from camps. Families who left Jeddah 5 camp to return to Hugana village in Salah Al-Din governorate have been subject to *ad hoc* searches by security actors and various restrictions on freedom of movement, notably due to a lack of civil documentation.³⁰ Families who were transferred from Salamiyah camp to Jeddah 5 camp by MoDM were blocked at checkpoints overnight – resulting in critical medical incidents caused by dehydration – and experienced various forms of both verbal and physical abuse.³¹

6. Civil Status and Documentation



Districts where KIs have reported a lack of access to a Civil Affairs Directorate

Half of KIs report persons facing challenges related to obtaining or renewing civil documentation to varying degrees.³² Issues related to civil documentation appear most prevalent in Anbar, Ninewa and Salah Al-Din governorates.³³ The proportion of KIs who report that at least some or most people at their location face challenges in accessing civil documentation is the highest in camps, but is reported at similar levels in both out-of-camp locations and return areas.³⁴ The issue is reported in similar proportions by both female and male KIs.³⁵

13% of KIs report that the level of access to Civil Affairs Directorates (CADs) at their location is bad or very bad. KIs report the level of access to CADs as being bad or very bad in a total of 42 districts,³⁶ with the worst access reported in Sulaymaniyah, Ninewa and Anbar governorates.³⁷ The lack of access to CADs is most acute for IDP in camps, but is reported at similar levels in both out-of-camp displacement locations and return areas.³⁸

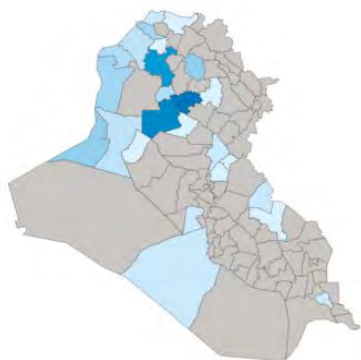
The main barriers for access to CADs are the administrative process to obtain or renew documentation — which is both lengthy and complex — and the physical distance and cost of transportation, both cited by a third of respondents. In areas of displacement, the main barriers relate to physical access, whereas in return areas it is the administrative process.³⁹

Main barriers for people to access Civil Affairs Directorate



Focus on camp closures: 15% of HHs who departed camps report missing civil documentation. This proportion is particularly high among HHs who arrived in Kirkuk governorate (29%), especially in Hawiga and Kirkuk districts. The proportion of HHs missing civil documentation is also high in Mosul district (17%) in Ninewa governorate, as well as in Shirqat (47%) and Tikrit (20%) districts in Salah Al-Din governorate.⁴⁰ In Jeddah 5 camp, a survey conducted by camp management in November – December 2020 indicated that 1,800 individuals (20% of the camp population) were in need of civil documentation, half of them being children. Ahead of the anticipated camp closure, protection partners submitted a total of 879 civil ID cases to the mobile CAD mission, which issued and distributed a total of 739 IDs to IDPs hailing in majority from Qayyarah sub-district and Telaifar district in Ninewa governorate.

7. Social Cohesion



Districts where KIs reported frequent social tensions and conflicts

17% of KIs report that social tensions and conflict occur sometimes or frequently at their locations. The frequency of these issues is reportedly highest in Anbar governorate, followed by Salah Al-Din and Ninewa governorates.⁴¹ KIs in a total of 25 districts report that social tension and conflict occur on a frequent basis.⁴² Social tensions and conflicts are reported more frequently in IDP camps and in return areas and are comparatively reported less frequently in out-of-camp locations.⁴³ Overall, IDPs are cited by KIs as the group most affected by social tensions and conflicts, but in return areas returnees are reportedly the group most affected.⁴⁴

According to KIs, the main causes of social tension and conflict relate to land, shelter or property, as well as tribal, political or social dynamics. Another cause is discrimination or marginalization of specific groups.⁴⁵ KI responses were similar for camps, out-of-camp displacement locations and areas of return and across most governorates.

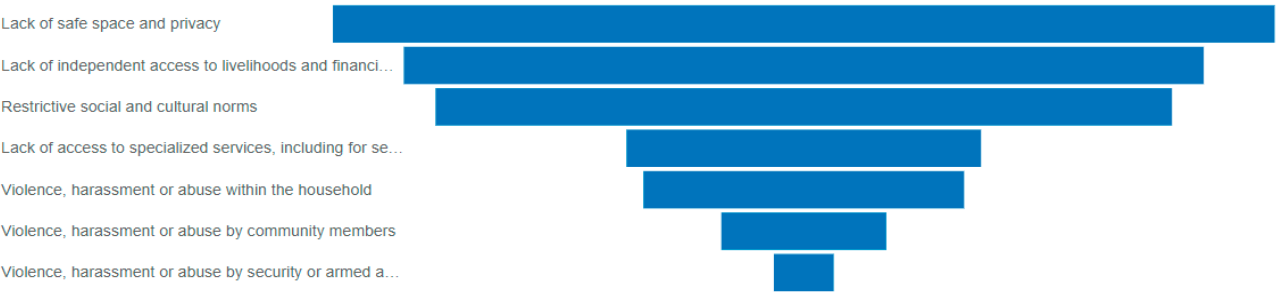
Focus on camp closures: Among the HHs who report not feeling safe at their locations of arrival, 23% cite community tensions as the third main reason for feeling unsafe, after the presence of armed actors and the risk of eviction. Social cohesion issues and rejection from IDPs with perceived affiliation to extremist groups by host communities resulted in returns to many areas being blocked. In Ninewa governorate, in the context of the closure of Jeddah 5 camp, HHs from Qayarah sub-district in Ninewa governorate and Makhmour sub-district in Erbil governorate were blocked from returning due to various issues, including the refusal by mayors to stamp their departure letter, the opposition from community and tribal leaders to their return, as well as widespread rejection among community members who often indicated that the safety of potential returnees could not be guaranteed.⁴⁶

8. Gender-based Violence

23% of all KIs – and 29% of female KIs - assess the situation of women at their location as negative. Protection risks for women and girls is reported as most severe in Anbar governorate, followed by Diyala, Salah Al-Din, Sulaymaniyah and Ninewa governorates.⁴⁷ Women in informal sites face the most severe protection risks, with the protection environment in camps and in return areas also being reportedly concerning compared to out-of-camp locations.⁴⁸

The main threats affecting women and girls relate to various forms of coercion or deprivation: lack of safe space and privacy, lack of independent access to livelihoods and restrictive social norms. Issues of violence, harassment and abuse either within the household, by community members or by security actors are also reported, but at a much lower level, keeping in mind that the methodology used is not conducive to the reporting of GBV incidents.

Main protection issues affecting women and girls, in terms of safety, well-being and access to services and opportunities (as ranked by Key Informants)



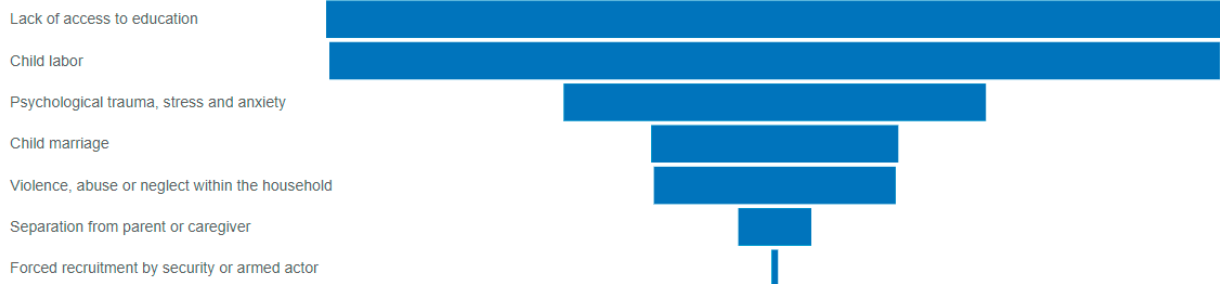
Focus on camp closures: Women and girls affected by camp closures – including the closure of Salamiyah camp and the start of the closure process of Jeddah 5 camp in Ninewa – reported an increase in tensions within the households resulting from the distress and anxiety caused by the eviction from camps, notably the uncertainty about their locations of arrival and their material safety. Such tensions therefore increase the risk of domestic violence and compound psychosocial difficulties. For FHHs with perceived affiliation to extremist groups, marginalization and stigma associated with the requirement to undergo the *tabrea’a* process caused extreme psychosocial distress, which resulted in an increase in attempted suicides.⁴⁹

9. Child Protection

27% of all KIs – and 35% of female KIs - assess the situation of children at their location as bad or very bad. The protection environment for children is reportedly most problematic in Sulaymaniyah governorate, followed by Salah Al-Din, Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa and Kirkuk governorates.⁵⁰ Similarly to the protection situation of women and girls, the most severe protection risks for children are in informal sites. The situation in both return areas and in camps is also reported as concerning, while comparatively better in out of camp locations.⁵¹

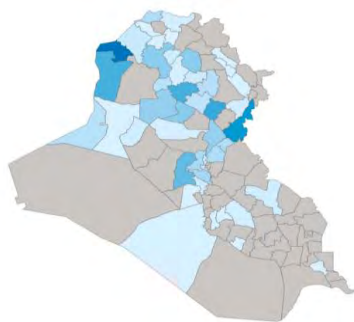
The main threats affecting children also relate to acts of deprivation and coercion, including lack of access to education and child labor. Other critical concerns include psychosocial issues, child marriage and abuse or neglect within households, but at a lower level. There are no major variations in the ranking of these issues between the various types of displacement locations and return areas.

Main protection issues affecting children, in terms of safety, well-being and access to services and opportunities (as ranked by Key Informants)



Focus on camp closures: Child protection partners have reported that following departures from camps many children do not have access to schools, especially in Ninewa governorate (districts of Mosul, Hatra, Baaj), Kirkuk governorate (district of Kirkuk), Diyala governorate (district of Khanaqin) and Anbar governorate (district of Kaim). Barriers to access to schools for children who departed from camps include lack of documentation, schools in areas of return or displacement being overcrowded and unable to enroll more students and distance between schools and the locations where returnee or IDP families live, especially in informal settlements.⁵²

10. Housing, Land and Property



Districts where KIs reported that all or many people face HLP issues

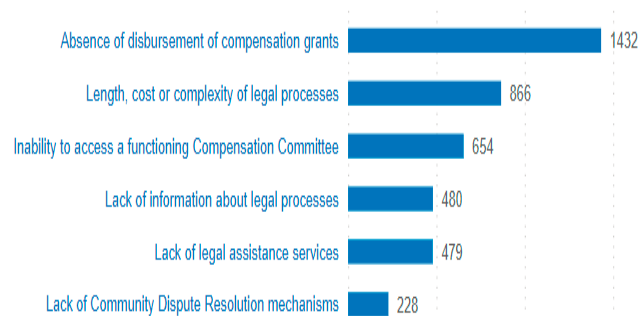
Half of KIs report that some or most people at their locations face HLP-related issues.⁵³ The governorates where HLP issues are most commonly reported are Salah Al-Din and Diyala governorates, followed by Ninewa, Anbar and Erbil governorates.⁵⁴ There are a total of 45 districts where KIs report that many or all people at their respective locations are facing HLP issues.⁵⁵ The prevalence of HLP issues affecting persons in camps, informal sites and in return areas is relatively similar, but is much lower in out-of-camp locations.⁵⁶

The three main HLP issues overwhelmingly reported by KIs are damage or destruction of housing, land and property; lack of financial compensation for damaged or destroyed housing, land and property; and lack of financial resources to afford accommodation. In out-of-camp displacement locations, lack of financial resources to afford accommodation is ranked first. Other issues such as loss or lack of ownership documentation, forced evictions from owned or rented property or secondary occupation of property by security actors or civilians are reported at lower levels at the national level. However, unlawful occupation of property by civilians and unauthorized occupation of property by security actors are reportedly higher in Salah Al-Din governorate, while evictions from owned or rented accommodation is reportedly higher in Duhok governorate.⁵⁷

24% of KIs assess that the mechanisms (law, public institutions etc.) meant to protect and fulfill HLP rights are inefficient. The proportion of KIs who negatively assess the efficacy of such mechanisms is particularly high in Anbar and Diyala governorates.⁵⁸ The most negative assessments of efficacy of mechanisms, nationally, was reported by KIs in informal sites.⁵⁹ Female KIs report negative perceptions of efficacy of mechanisms in higher proportions than male KIs.⁶⁰

The main barriers to HLP rights are the absence of disbursement of compensation grants, cited by half of respondents. Similar with barriers to civil documentation, the complexity of the legal processes and lack of access to the relevant public institutions are key impediments. There are no major variations in the ranking of these barriers between areas of displacement and return areas.

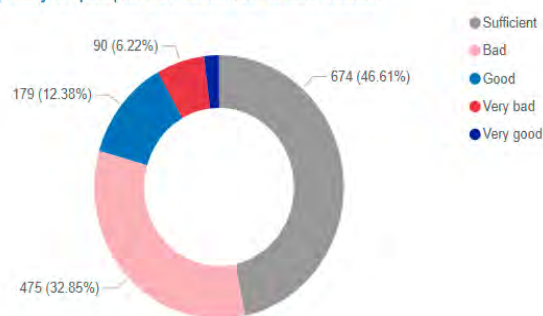
Main barriers for people to enjoy their rights to housing, land and property



Focus on camp closures: 20% of HHs report fearing eviction at their locations of arrival. The proportion of HHs fearing eviction is particularly high in Ninewa governorate (27%), especially in Hatra, Mosul and Baaj districts. Fear of eviction is also notably high in Anbar governorate (23%), especially in Kaim and Ramadi districts. Among the HHs who fear eviction, 55% cite their landlords as the main reason, indicating possible inability to pay rent, while 22% cite the authorities and armed actors.⁶¹ Only 20% of HHs who have departed closed camps report returning to houses that they own. 40% report renting accommodation, 19% staying with family or friends, and 16% staying in sub-standard shelter (tents, unfinished buildings, makeshift shelters). Fear of eviction is particularly high among those who are staying with family or friends or living in sub-standard shelter, highlighting the precariousness of this accommodation and risk of further displacement. DTM recorded over 800 HHs who have arrived to Mosul district from camps and are now in secondary displacement, the highest number among all districts.⁶² Given that families often cannot afford the cost of rent, there are concerns that the municipality and security actors could track their location and evict them if they were to form informal settlements.

11. Standards of Living

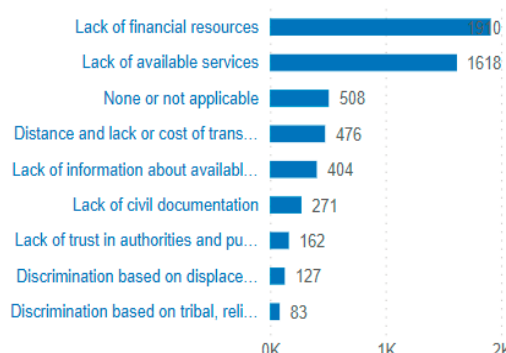
Capacity of people to meet their basic needs



28% of KIs negatively assess the capacity of people at their locations to meet basic needs. 25% of all KIs report that all or many people at their locations face barriers or restrictions in accessing essential services, without significant variation based on the gender of the KIs. The situation is reportedly most dire in Diyala, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah governorates, while also being of concern in Ninewa, Anbar and Salah Al-Din governorates.⁶³ The capacity of local communities to meet their basic needs is reportedly lowest in areas of return and, to a lesser degree, in informal sites.⁶⁴ In return areas, the proportion of KIs report is equal between KIs who are returnees and KIs who are member of the host communities.⁶⁵

14% of KIs across Iraq report that all or many people at their locations live in critical shelter conditions, with the level of reporting being the highest in Salah Al-Din, Diyala and Ninewa.⁶⁶ Critical shelter conditions are most prevalent in informal sites and, to a lower extent, in return areas, while being reportedly less of a concern in other out-of-camp locations.⁶⁷

Main barriers or restrictions to access essential services



The three essential services which are most affected by barriers or access restrictions are livelihoods, shelter and health. At informal sites, access to food is ranked as the second issue most impacted by barriers and restrictions, whereas it was not reported to similar levels in other areas of displacement. The main barriers to access essential services are the lack of financial resources and the lack of available services in the assessed areas, both cited by around two thirds of respondents.⁶⁸ The lack of civil documentation to access essential services is ranked much higher in camps compared to other displacement locations and return areas.⁶⁹

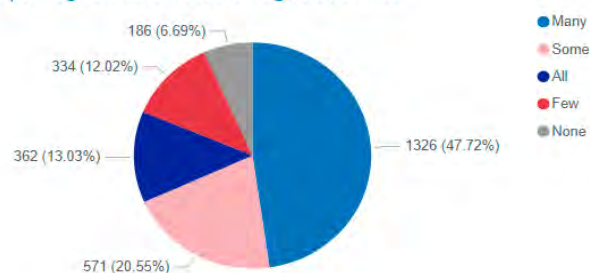
Focus on camp closures: Overall, 55% of HHs report not having sufficient access to food at their locations of arrival to meet their basic needs. This proportion is highest in Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah Al-Din governorates.⁷⁰ 37% of HHs also report insufficient access to drinking water and 57% report inadequate access to hygiene items. 24% of HHs evicted from camps also report having at least one family member with a disability, drastically increasing their level of vulnerability and heightening issues of access to essential services. 39% of HHs report having at least one member in need of medical assistance but unable to access health care. Protection partners in Baaj district, in Ninewa governorate, report a high number of persons with physical disability in need of wheelchairs among HHs having departed from Salamiyah and Jeddah 5 camps. HHs who departed from camps heavily rely on various coping mechanisms: 34% sell assets; 28% buy on credit or borrow money; 27% sell humanitarian assistance; and 17% spend their savings.

12. Participation in Public Affairs

39% of KIs report that none or few people participate in community and social activities. The governorate where this proportion is the highest is Sulaymaniyah, followed by Salah Al-Din and Kirkuk governorates.⁷¹ Lack of participation in community and social activities is most prevalent in out-of-camp locations – especially informal sites – and comparatively lower in return areas.⁷² Social groups affected by restrictions for participation in community and social affairs are women and girls.⁷³ It is the only protection concern for which the population groups being the most affected are not based on displacement status.

Across Iraq, 19% of KIs estimate that none or few people at their locations are registered voters. This proportion is relatively similar in both return and displacement areas.⁷⁴ However, the proportion of KIs who estimate that none or few people are registered on voters' is three times higher among KIs who are IDPs or returnees compared to KIs who are member of host communities.⁷⁵ Voters' registration campaign are currently taking place in IDP camps in Ninewa governorate and in the KRI.

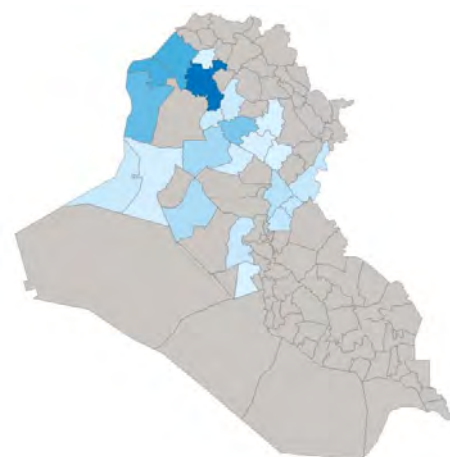
People registered on voters' registration list



13. Displacement and Returns

KIs in a total of 22 districts report observing at least some or many returnees in their locations over the past six months.⁷⁶ Among KIs who report observing returns to their locations, almost two-thirds estimated that returns took place on a small scale.⁷⁷ Overall, KIs report that returns adversely affected host communities in terms of social cohesion and community conflict. In contrast, their assessment of the impact of returns on access to essential services and to livelihoods was more neutral. However, KIs who are members of host communities tend to assess more negatively than returnee KIs the impact of returns on all three dimensions: social cohesion, access to essential services as well as livelihoods and economic opportunities.

34% of KIs in return areas report that at least some of the people who returned to their locations over the past six months had departed again.⁷⁸ KIs in a total of 22 districts reported occurrence of secondary displacement for at least some of the returnees in their locations.⁷⁹ Among the KIs who reported observing secondary displacement following return, 36% indicate that this new displacement was voluntary only for some or for few of the concerned HHs.⁸⁰ The three main reasons for renewed displacement following returns are lack of access to livelihoods, lack of access to shelter and lack of access to essential services. Protection issues, such as the lack of HLP compensation, social tension and conflict, as well as harassment, threat of eviction or other incidents involving security actors, are often cited as contributing to secondary displacement, but to a lower extent.⁸¹



Sub-districts where KIs reported observing renewed displacement following returns

Focus on camp closures: 59% of HHs who departed from camps report having returned to their area of origin, thus indicating that 41% were pushed into secondary displacement. However, even of those who did return to their immediate area of origin, 38% were not able to return to their previous residence. The governorates with the highest proportion of HHs who did not return to their place of habitual residence are Kirkuk, Ninewa and Diyala.⁸² In comparison, DTM recorded that out of the over 7,000 HHs who departed from camps since mid-October, 30% are currently IDPs out-of-camps and 70% are returnees.⁸³

14. Conclusion and Recommendations

In light of the findings highlighted in the report, the interventions below are recommended as priorities:

- Inter-sectoral interventions, which address the acute needs of families affected by recent camp closures, in order to ensure their access to basic needs and material safety. This include cash-based interventions to support access to rented accommodation in both return and displacement areas and HLP interventions at informal sites to minimize the risk of eviction – within the framework of the *ICCG Operational Guidelines and Standards for the Rapid Response to Iraqis Affected by Camp Closures and Consolidation*.
- Protection interventions in governorates in Centre-South Iraq – in particular Anbar – to respond to the severe protection issues reported in those areas, including in terms of safety and security, right to life and physical integrity, liberty of movement, social cohesion - within the framework of the *Humanitarian Response Plan 2021* and the list of priority districts already identified by the NPC.ⁱ
- Protection interventions to respond to the most severe protection issues reported at informal sites and in return areas compared to other out-of-camp locations, including in terms of gender-based violence and child protection – within the framework of the *HCT/ICCG Strategic and Operational Guidance for Humanitarian Response in Informal Sites/Settlements*.
- Mobile missions from Civil Affairs Directorates (CADs) in camps, but also in return areas and out-of-camp displacement areas - including for the persons recently affected by camp closures - as mean to overcome access barriers and facilitate the issuing of civil documentation, also in consideration of the upcoming elections.
- Community-based protection interventions in areas of returns as a mean to reduce serious protection risks related to safety and physical integrity for returnees and contribute to enabling safe returns.
- Child protection interventions to respond to the issue of child labor through a comprehensive response to the risk and underlying vulnerabilities of the household, including in terms of basic needs and livelihoods.
- Securing access and enrollment of children in formal classes/schools especially for children living in informal settlements and locations of returns - in coordination with the Education Cluster.
- MHPSS interventions to address the trauma and anxiety arising from the recent camp closures and associated displacement, combined with GBV services to address the increased risk of domestic violence and CP services to address trauma and anxiety among children and parents/caregivers.
- Integrated GBV, cash for protection and livelihoods interventions to improve women's access to financial resources as a way to mitigate GBV-related risks.

ⁱ For detailed explanation of the NPC HRP Plan and priority districts please consult the guidance at:
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq/document/npc-2021-hrp-guidance-notefinalfeb2021>

Endnotes

¹ Profile of the KIs by gender: 81% of men and 19% of women. Profile of KIs by age: 9% in the age group 18-25 years old, 87% in the age group 25-60 years old and 4% over 60 years old. Profile of KIs by role in their community: 38% are IDP and returnees without specific roles, 20% are community or tribal leaders, 14% are outreach volunteers, 11% are private sector workers or professionals, 6% are professional from the education sector, 4% are government officials and 7% have other roles such as youth or women community leader, health professionals civil society organization, religious leader etc. Profile of IDPs by displacement status: 41% are IDPs, 43% are returnees, 15% are host communities and 1% preferred to not specify their displacement status.

² Data from the Camp Departures follow-up survey includes HHs who departed from Hamam Al Alil 2 (1,137 HHs), Laylan (642 HHs), Al-Wand 1 and 2 (351 HHs), Yahyawa (227 HHs), Salamiyah 2 (104 HHs), HTC (65 HHs), Al Karamah (55 HHs), Al Shams (51 HHs), Al-Kawther (45 HHs), Muskar Saad (43 HHs), Khazer M1 (12 HHs), Al Ahal (11 HHs) and Jeddah 5 (10 HHs). Another 60 HHs departed from 11 other camps.

³ The CCCM dashboard on the Camp Departure Follow-up survey is available through this link:

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiMDk4NGZjNTgtMWZkMC00NWVlTkd0NDQtdi3YThlMDAyMDIhliwidCI6ImU1YzM3OTgxLTY2NjQtdmVlZC00YTBiLTkyNDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSection>

The NPC dashboard on the Camp Departure Follow-up Survey is available through this link:

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojYmVmODUzOWMtYjk2OS00MmYzLTJhOjQ0c2tMGZlYkdldiOWYwNzI1IiwidCI6ImU1YzZMOTgxLTY2NiQ0NDZpNC00YTBiLTkyNDNDkMmFQDBiZSIsImMiOiIj>

⁴ Methodological limitations notably, but are not limited to: 1) KIs may have information about broad protection issues affecting their communities, but not about protection incidents affecting specific individuals, 2) KIs may not feel comfortable sharing information related to safety and security or particularly sensitive types of protection issues especially when interviews are conducted remotely instead of in-person, 3) The high prevalence of men among KIs limits ability for women to provide their perceptions and experiences.

⁵ First, the data reflects the situation of the HH at their location of arrival, either place of habitual residence or location of displacement. Therefore, for the large proportion of HHs who went into secondary displacement, the survey does not capture issues in areas of origin. Second, the data currently available primarily relate to families who previously were in four camps: Hamam Al Alil (Nineva governorate), Al Wand 1 (Diyala governorate) Laylan and Yahyawa (Kirkuk governorate). Data for families who departed from Salamiyah or Jeddah 5 camps (Nineva governorate) is forthcoming at the time of this publication. Due to the methodology, the data is indicative, not representative.

⁶ 10% of respondents in Anbar governorate describe the relationship with security actors as negative, compared to 3% at the national level.

⁷ In Diyala governorate, only 78% of respondents assess their location as safe and 22% report that incidents involving security or armed actors happen sometimes or even frequently. In Kirkuk governorate, only 78% of respondents assess their location as safe and 16% report that incidents involving security or armed actors happen sometimes or even frequently. In Salah Al-Din governorate, 88 % of respondents assess their location as safe but 18% report that incidents involving security or armed actors happen sometimes or even frequently.

⁸ The 18 districts are located in Duhok governorate (Zakho district), Sulaymaniyah governorate (Halabcha and Sulaymaniyah districts), Ninewa governorate (Mosul, Sinjar, Tilkaef and Tel Afar districts), Kirkuk governorate (Dibis, Kirkuk, Hawiga and Daquq districts) Salah Al-Din governorate (Tooz Khumato district), Anbar governorate (Kaim, Ana, Rutba and Fallujah districts), Diyala governorate (Khanaqin, Khalis and Baquba districts), Qadissiyah governorate (Diwaniya district), Basrah governorate (Basrah and Shat Al-Arab districts).

⁹ 85% of respondents in return locations assess their locations as safe, compared to 90% for all displacement locations combined, i.e. IDP camps, informal sites and other out-of-camp locations. In addition, 17% of respondents in return areas report that incidents involving security or armed actors happen sometimes or even frequently, compared to 10% for all displacement locations combined.

¹⁰ In returns areas, 17% of KIs who are returnees, report that incidents involving armed or security actors happen sometimes or frequently, compared to 14% of KIs who are member of the host communities.

¹¹ 6% of HHs nation-wide report feeling unsafe at their arrivals of locations following camp closures. In Salah Al-Din governorate this proportion is 17% and in specific districts it is even higher: 23% in Tikrit, 23% in Balad and 18% in Shirqat. In Anbar governorate, 11% report feeling unsafe, including 20% in Kaim and 13% in Ramadi districts. In Daguq district in Kirkuk governorate the proportion is 20%.

¹² Ninewa Protection Working Group, Minutes of meeting, 24 February 2021.

¹³ National Protection Cluster, Minutes of meeting, 11 February 2021.

¹⁴ 16% of KIs in Diyala governorate, 15% of KIs in Salah Al-Din governorate and 12% of KIs in Ninewa governorate report that incidents of violence and rights-violations against civilians occur sometimes or even frequently.

¹⁵ The 23 districts are located in Duhok governorate (Zakho and Sumail districts), Erbil governorate (Erbil district), Ninewa governorate (Sinjar, Telafar, Tilkaef, Mosul and Shikhan districts), Anbar governorate (Kaim, Ana and Fallujah districts), Kirkuk governorate (Hawiga, Daquq, Dibis and Kirkuk districts), Salah Al-Din governorate (Shirqat, Beygee and Tikrit districts), Diyala governorate (Khanakin, Muqdadiya and Baquba districts), Wassit governorate (Suwaira district), Basrah governorate (Basrah district).

¹⁶ 16% of KIs in return areas report that incidents of violence and violations against civilians happen sometimes or frequently, compared to 8% for all displacement locations combined, i.e. IDP camps, informal sites and other out-of-camp locations.

- ¹⁷ In all displacement areas (camps, informal sites and other out-of-camp displacement locations), 15% of KIs cite IDPs as being the group most affected by incidents of violence and rights-violations, whereas 9% indicate that they affect everyone and 4% cite members of host communities. In return areas, 18% of KIs cite returnees as the group most affected by incidents of violence and rights-violations, whereas 16% report that they affect everyone, 8% cite IDPs and only 3% cite members of the host communities.
- ¹⁸ 18% of female KIs who report that incidents of violence and violations against civilians happen sometimes or frequently, compared to 10% for male KIs.
- ¹⁹ Violent acts of revenge and retaliation are ranked as the fourth main type of rights-violation in return areas, cited by 6% of KIs. In comparison, across all type of displacement locations combined (camps, informal sites and other-out-of-camp locations), this type of incident is ranked only as the ninth most common, cited by only 1% of KIs. In return areas, as with other type of rights-violation, returnees are cited by KIs as the group most affect by violent acts of revenge and retaliation, but an almost equal proportion of KIs report that type of incident affect everyone, whereas fewer KIs report that they affect IDPs and almost none report that they affect members of the host community.
- ²⁰ Overall, 57% of KIs evaluate their level of efficiency as positive, compared to 35% as merely sufficient and 8% as negative.
- ²¹ 19% of KIs in Anbar governorate and 16% of KIs in Ninewa governorate assess the efficiency of mechanisms (law, institutions etc.) to protection civilians as bad or very bad, compared to 8% for the national average.
- ²² The proportion of KIs who assess the efficiency of mechanisms (law, institutions etc.) to protection civilians as bad or very bad is 15% in camps, 14% in return areas, 9% in informal sites and only 2% in other out-of-camp locations.
- ²³ National Protection Cluster, Minutes of Meeting, 11 February 2021.
- ²⁴ 27% of KIs in Sulaymaniyah governorate, 20% of KIs in Kirkuk governorate and 19% of KIs in Salah Al-Din governorate report that people at their locations face restrictions on movement to other districts or governorates sometimes or even frequently.
- ²⁵ 34% of KIs in IDP camps report that people at their locations face restrictions on movement to other districts or governorates sometimes or even frequently, compared to 19% in informal sites, 17% in return areas and 11% in other out-of-camp displacement locations.
- ²⁶ 19% of KIs cite IDPs as the group most affected by restrictions on freedom of movement while 13% cite returnees.
- ²⁷ 22% of female KIs report that people at their locations face restrictions on movement to other districts or governorates sometimes or even frequently, compared to 15% among male KIs.
- ²⁸ Overall, 28% of KIs cite the need to show one's civil ID as one of the main barriers to freedom of moved, compared to 23% citing the cost of transportation and 1% citing the need to obtain security clearance.
- ²⁹ In camps, the three main barriers are the need to show a civil ID, the need to provide justification and the cost of transportation. In out-of-camp displacement locations, the main barriers are the cost of transportation, the need to show a civil ID and the need to have a security clearance. In return areas, the main barriers are the need to show a civil ID, the need to have a security clearance and the cost of transportation.
- ³⁰ National Protection Cluster, Minutes of Meeting, 11 February 2021.
- ³¹ National Protection Cluster, Minutes of Meeting, 14 January 2021.
- ³² Overall, 15% of KIs indicated that all or many people at their location are facing issues with obtaining or renewing civil documentation and 34% reported that at least some people do.
- ³³ In Anbar governorate, 20% of KIs report that issues related to obtaining or renewing civil documentation affect all or many people at their locations and 51% report that they affect at least some people. In Ninewa governorate, these proportions are respectively 21% and 35%. In Salah Al-Din governorate the proportions are 18% and 30%.
- ³⁴ In camps, 16% of KIs report that civil documentation issues affect all or many people and 48% report that they affect some people. In out-of-camp locations (including informal sites), the proportions are respectively 11% and 36%. In return areas, the proportions are 10% and 38%.
- ³⁵ 16% of female KIs report that civil documentation issues affect all or many people and 40% report that they affect some people. For male KIs, these proportions are respectively 15% and 32%.
- ³⁶ The 42 districts are located in Duhok governorate (Zakho, Sumail and Duhok districts), Erbil governorate (Erbil and Makhmour districts), Sulaymaniyah governorate (Pshdar, Rania, Sharbazer, Sulaymaniyah, Chamchamal, Kalar and Halabcha districts), Ninewa governorate (Baaj, Sinjar, Telafar, Mosul, Hamdaniya and Shikhan districts), Kirkuk governorate (Hawiga, Kirkuk and Daquq districts), Diyala governorate (Khanaqin, Khalis and Baquba districts), Anbar governorate (Kaim, Ana, Ramadi and Fallujah districts), Salah Al-Din governorate (Shirqat, Samarra and Tooz Khumato districts), Baghdad governorate (Mahmoudiya district), Kerbala governorate (Kerbala district), Wassit governorate (Kut district), Qadissiya governorate (Afaq, Diwaniya and Shamiya districts), Muthanna governorate (Samawa district) and Basrah governorate (Zubair, Basrah, Shat Al-Arab and Abu Al-Khasseb district).
- ³⁷ In Sulaymaniyah governorate, 36% of KIs assess the level of access to a Civil Affairs Directorate (CAD) at their location as bad or very bad. In Ninewa governorate, this proportion is 22% and in Anbar governorate it is 12%.
- ³⁸ In camps, 22% of KIs assess the level of access to a CAD at their location as bad or very bad. By comparison, this proportion is 12% in out-of-camp displacement locations and 13% in return areas.
- ³⁹ Overall, 32% of KIs cite the complexity, length or cost of administrative processes as the main barrier and 31% cite the distance and cost of transportation. At displacement locations (both camps and out-of-camps), 42% cite the distance and cost of transportation and 26% cite the complexity, length or cost of administrative processes. In return areas, 22% cite the distance and cost of transportation and 38% cite the complexity, length or cost of administrative processes.
- ⁴⁰ The proportion of HHs who departed camp and who are still missing civil documentation is 29% in Kirkuk governorate, including 32% in Hawiga and 26% in Kirkuk districts. The proportion is 17% in Mosul district in Ninewa governorate and also 47% in Shirqat and 20% in Tikrit districts in Salah Al-Din governorate.

⁴¹ The proportion of KIs who report that social tensions and conflict occur sometimes or even frequently at their locations is 33% in Anbar governorate, 20% in Salah Al-Din governorate and 16% in Ninewa governorate.

⁴² The 25 districts are located in Duhok governorate (Zakho, Sumail and Amadiya districts), Erbil governorate (Erbil district), Ninewa governorate (Baaj, Sinjar, Telafar, Tilkaef and Mosul districts), Kirkuk governorate (Hawiga and Kirkuk districts), Anbar governorate (Kaim, Ana and Haditha districts), Salah Al-Din (Shirqat, Beygee and Tikrit districts), Diyala governorate (Khalis, Muqdadiya and Baquba districts), Wassit governorate (Badra and Kut districts), Kerbala governorate (Kerbala district), Najaf governorate (Najaf district) and Basrah governorate (Basrah district).

⁴³ 24% of KIs in camps and 19% of KIs in return areas report that social tensions and conflicts occur sometimes or even frequently at their locations, compared to 12% for out-of-camp displacement locations (including informal sites).

⁴⁴ Overall, 18% of KIs across all locations cite IDPs as the group most affected by social tensions and conflict, whereas 13% cite returnees. However, in return areas, 22% of KIs cite returnees as the group most affected by social tensions and conflict, whereas 19% indicate that everyone is affected, 11% cite IDPs and only 4% cite members of the host community.

⁴⁵ 21% of KIs cite issues pertaining to land, shelter or property among the main cause of social tensions and conflict, while 17% of KIs cite tribal, political or social issues and 8% cite the discrimination or marginalization of specific groups.

⁴⁶ National Protection Cluster, Minutes of Meeting, 11 February 2021.

⁴⁷ In Anbar governorate, 40% of KIs assess the situation for women and girls as bad or very bad. In Diyala governorate this proportion is 36%, in Sulaymaniyah governorate 30%, in Salah Al-Din governorate 30%, and in Ninewa governorate 22%.

⁴⁸ At informal sites, 12% of KIs describe the situation of women at their locations as very bad and 9% as bad. At IDP camps, these proportions are 0% and 26%. In return areas, the proportions are 4% and 22%. In other out-of-camp displacement locations, they are 1% and 11%.

⁴⁹ National Protection Cluster, Minutes of Meeting, 14 January 2021 and Critical Protection issues note, 19 January 2021.

⁵⁰ In Sulaymaniyah governorate, 58% of KIs assess the situation of children at their locations as bad or very bad. In Anbar governorate, this proportion is 40%, in Diyala governorate it is 39%, and in Ninewa and Kirkuk governorates it is 30%.

⁵¹ At informal sites, 12% of KIs describe the situation of children at their locations as very bad and 16% as bad. At IDP camps, these proportions are 1% and 29%. In return areas, the proportions are 7% and 30%. In other out-of-camp displacement locations, they are 2% and 15%.

⁵² National Protection Cluster, Minutes of Meeting, 11 February 2021.

⁵³ 18% of KIs reported that all or many people at their locations face HLP-related issues, while 33% report that some do.

⁵⁴ In Salah Al-Din and in Diyala governorates, 37% of KIs report that all or many people at their location face HLP issues. In Ninewa governorate this proportion is 19%, in Erbil governorate it is 18% and in Anbar governorate it is 17%.

⁵⁵ The 45 districts are located in Duhok governorate (Zakho, Sumail and Amadiya districts), Erbil governorate (Erbil and Makhmour districts), Sulaymaniyah governorate (Rania, Dokan, Kalar and Sulaymaniyah districts), Ninewa governorate (Baaj, Sinjar, Telafar, Tilkaef, Mosul, Shikhan and Hamdaniya districts), Kirkuk governorate (Dibis, Hawiga, Kirkuk and Daquq districts), Anbar governorate (Kaim, Ana, Haditha Fallujah districts), Salah Al-Din (Shirqat, Beygee, Tikrit, Samarra and Tooq Khumato districts), Diyala governorate (Khanadin, Khalis, Muqdadiya and Baquba districts), Baghdad governorate (Kadhmiyah, Adhamiya, Karkh and Mahmoudiya districts), Babil governorate (Mussyab district), Kerbala governorate (Kerbala district), Najaf governorate (Najaf district), Qadissiya governorate (Afaq, Diwaniya and Shamiya districts), Wassit governorate (Kut district), Muthanna governorate (Samawa) and Basrah governorate (Basrah district).

⁵⁶ 26% of KIs in camp report that all or many people at their locations face HLP issues. This proportion is 23% in return areas, 19% in informal sites but only 10% in other out-of-camp locations.

⁵⁷ The issue of forced evictions from owned or rented accommodation is ranked as the fifth main issue at the national level, cited as the primary by 11% of KIs, whereas in Duhok governorate it is ranked as the second main issue and is cited as the primary by 33% of KIs. The issue of unlawful occupation of private property by civilians is ranked as the sixth main issue at the national level, cited as the primary by 9% of KIs, whereas in Salah Al-Din governorate it is ranked as the fourth main issue and is cited as the primary by 15% of KIs. The issue of unauthorized occupation of private property by security or armed actors is ranked as the seventh main issue at the national level, cited as the primary by 4% of KIs, whereas in Salah Al-Din governorate it is ranked as the fifth main issue and is cited as the primary by 12% of KIs.

⁵⁸ 33% of KIs in Anbar governorate and 41% Diyala governorate negatively assess the efficiency of the mechanisms meant to protect and fulfill their HLP rights.

⁵⁹ 40% of KIs at informal sites negatively assess the efficiency of the mechanisms meant to protect and fulfill their HLP rights, compared to 27% at IDP camps, 27% in return areas and 15% in other out-of-camp locations.

⁶⁰ 30% of female KIs negatively assess the efficiency of the mechanisms meant to protect and fulfill their HLP rights, compared to 23% at IDP camps.

⁶¹ 27% of HHs who arrived to Ninewa governorate following departures from camps fear evictions at their locations of arrival. The proportion is particularly high in Hatra (33%), Mosul (34%) and Baaj (25%) districts. Fear of eviction is also notably high in Anbar governorate (23%), especially in Kaim (37%) and Ramadi (26%) districts.

⁶³ In Diyala governorate, 50% of KIs report that the capacity of people at their locations to meet their basic needs is bad or very bad and 42% of KIs indicate that all or many people at their locations face barriers to access essential services. In Kirkuk governorate, these proportions are 39% and 32% respectively. In Sulaymaniyah governorate, they are 56% and 25%. In Ninewa governorate, they are 31% and 22%. In Anbar governorate, they are 37% and 8%. In Salah Al-Din governorate they are 28% and 42%.

⁶⁴ In return areas, 39% of KIs return areas report that the capacity of people at their locations to meet their basic needs is bad or very bad and 32% of KIs in return areas report that barriers and restrictions to access essential services affect all or many people at their locations. In informal sites, these proportions are 33% and 22%. In camps they are 26% and 17%. In other out-of-camp locations, they are 18% and 17%.

⁶⁵ In return areas, the proportion of KIs who negatively assess the capacity of people at their location to meet their basic needs is equal at 39%.

⁶⁶ 26% of KIs in Salah Al-Din governorate report that all or many people at their locations live in critical shelter conditions. In Diyala governorate, this proportion is 21%. In Ninewa governorate, it is 18%.

⁶⁷ 22% of KIs at informal sites report that all or many people at their locations live in destroyed or unfinished buildings or tents, compared to 15% in return areas and 8% in other out-of-camp locations.

⁶⁸ 69% of KIs cite the lack of financial resources as a main barrier to access essential services, while 58% cite the lack of available services.

⁶⁹ 17% of KIs in camps cite lack of civil documentation as a key barrier to access essential services, compared to between 9% and 11% for all other type of locations, including informal sites, other out-of-camp locations and return areas.

⁷⁰ 80% of HHs in Kirkuk governorate, 72% of HHs in Anbar governorate and 75% of HHs in Salah Al-Din governorate report not having sufficient access to food at their locations of arrival to meet their basic needs.

⁷¹ In Sulaymaniyah governorate 72% of KIs report that none or few people effectively participate into community and social activities. In Salah Al-Din governorate this proportion is 52%, in Kirkuk governorate 47%, 34% in Diyala governorate and 37% in Ninewa governorate.

⁷² At informal sites, 70% of KIs report that none or few people at their locations can participate into social and community activities. This proportion is 42% in other out-of-camp displacement locations, 36% in return areas and 13% in camps.

⁷³ 25% of KIs cite women and girls as the group most affected by restrictions to participate into community, social and political activities while 20% cite persons with disabilities, 16% cite older persons and 15% cite children.

⁷⁴ 20% of KIs across all displacement locations (camps, informal sites and other out-of-camp locations) and 17% of KIs in return areas estimate that none or few people at their locations are registered on voters' lists.

⁷⁵ 21% of KIs who are IDPs and 20% of KIs who are returnees estimate that none or few people at their locations are registered on voters' lists, compared to 8% of KIs who are member of the host communities.

⁷⁶ The districts are located in Ninewa governorate (Baaj, Sinjar, Tel Afar, Tilkaef and Mosul districts), Erbil governorate (Makhmour district), Kirkuk governorate (Dibis, Hawiga, Daquq and Kirkuk districts), Anbar governorate (Kaim, Ana, Heet and Fallujah districts), Salah Al-Din governorate (Shirqat, Beygee and Tooz Khumato districts), Diyala governorate (Khanaqin, Khalis, Muqdadiya and Baquba districts) and Kerbala governorate (Kerbala district).

⁷⁷ Among the KIs who reported observing returns to their locations over the past six months, 63% estimated that they comprised less than 50 HHs, 19% estimated that they comprised between 50 and 100 HHs and 14% estimated that they comprised between 100 and 500 HHs.

⁷⁸ 5% of KIs in return areas reported that many or all returnees to their locations had departed again and 29% reported that some did. In contrast, 29% reported that few did and 37% of reported that none did.

⁷⁹ The 22 districts are located in Ninewa governorate (Baaj, Sinjar, Telafar, Tilkaef and Mosul districts), Erbil governorate (Makhmour district), Kirkuk governorate (Hawiga, Kirkuk and Daquq districts), Salah Al-Din governorate (Shirqat, Beygee, Tikrit and Tooz Khurmato districts), Anbar governorate (Kaim, Ana, Heet and Fallujah districts), Diyala governorate (Khanaqin, Khalis, Muqdadiya and Baquba districts) and Kerbala governorate (Kerbala district).

⁸⁰ Among the KIs who reported observing renewed displacement following returns, 16% reported that the new departures were voluntary for none or few, 24% reported that they were voluntary only for some and 60% reported that they were voluntary for most or all.

⁸¹ Among the KIs who reported observing renewed displacement following returns, 76% cited the lack of access to livelihoods as a main reason for departure; 48% cited a lack of access to safe and dignified shelter, 28% cited a lack of mechanisms for compensation or restitution of housing, land and property; 25% cited a lack of essential services; 13% cited social tensions and conflicts; 5% cited harassment, evictions or other incidents involving security actors.

⁸² 55% of HHs in Kirkuk governorate, 41% of HHs in Ninewa governorate and 38% of HHs in Diyala governorate did not return to their place of habitual residence following evictions from camps.

⁸³ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Emergency Tracking: Movement of camp IDPs, 1-7 February 2021.