#### **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. An important obstacle for the increasing number of internally displaced person (IDP) households (IHH) 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.

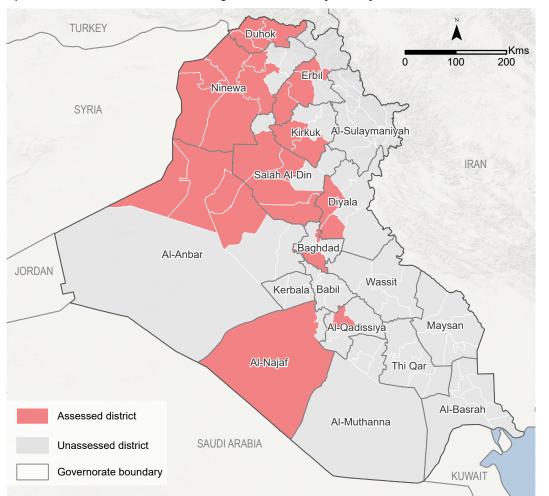
Following the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) Round VII² to inform the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), this report presents a more in-depth, sectoral assessment focusing on civil documentation and HLP needs. As such, in close coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup>

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



Number of governorates covered

10

Number of districts assessed

29

Number of total HH surveys

5,551

Total IDP HHs (out-camp)

2,541

Total returnee HHs

2,445

Total IDP HHs (in-camp)

362

¹ Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracker Matrix. 29 February 2020. Available <u>here</u>.

Data collection took place between June and August 2019. Report available here.

<sup>3</sup> 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' Districts are delineated according to United Nations Joint Analysis Unit (UN JAU) boundaries.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

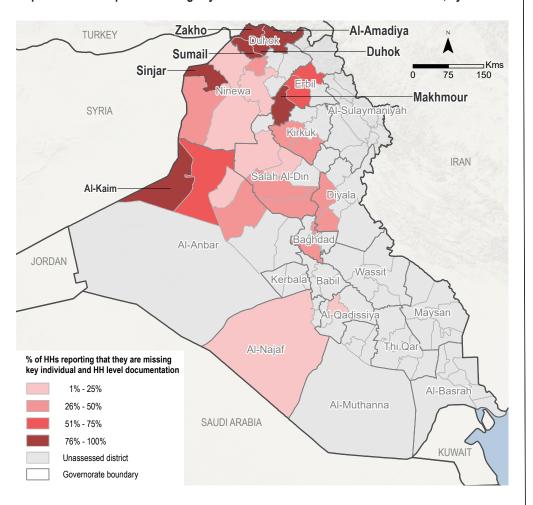




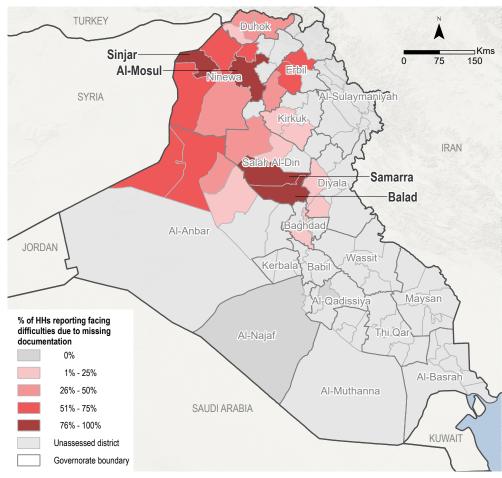




Map 3: % of HHs reported missing key individual and HH level civil documentation, by District



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



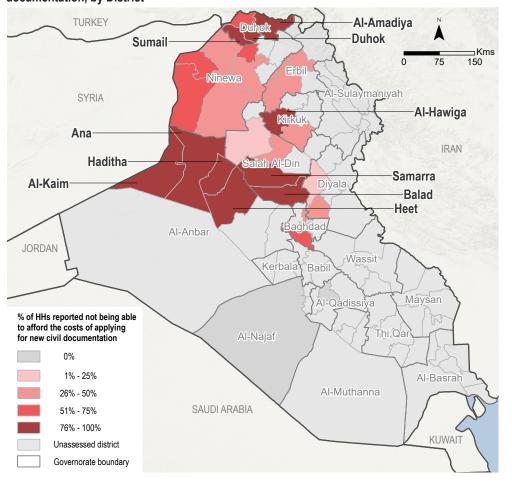








Map 5: % of HHs reported not being able to afford the costs of applying for new civil documentation, by District



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

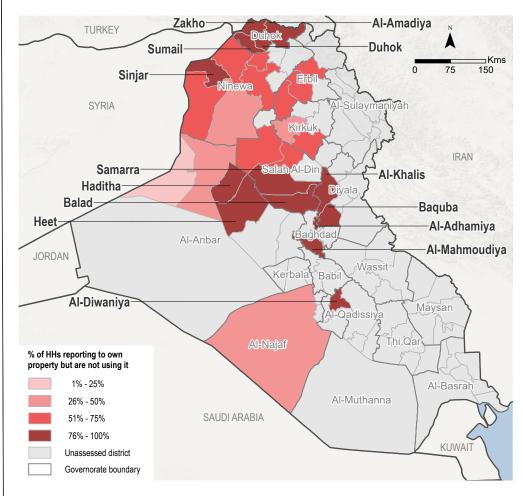










Table 1: Comparative overview of main indicators by district

Tabi	Table 1: Comparative overview of main indicators by district																												
			Anl	oar		Najaf	Qadi -ssi- ya	Bagh	ndad	Diy	ala		Duh	iok			Erbil		Kir	kuk		N	linewa	<b>1</b> *			Salah	-al Din	1
	% of HH reported	Al-Kaim	Ana	Haditha	Heet	Al-Najaf	Al-Diwaniya	Al-Mahmoudiya	Al-Adhamiya	Baquba	Al-Khalis	Al-Amadiya	Duhok	Sumail	Zakho	Erbil	Makhmour	Shaqlawa	Al-Hawiga	Daquq	Al-Hatra	Al-Mosul	Sinjar	Telafar	Tilkaif	Beygee	Balad	Samarra	Tikrit
ation	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%
Civil Documentation	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%
Civil	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%
	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%
HP	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.









Unassessed district



#### **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup>

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%
Passport	56%
Nationality card	33%

#### **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%	
House I own is damaged/destroyed	29%	
No adequate properties to live in	7%	
House I rented is damaged/destroyed	7%	

### 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

- 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 Irag.
- 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 missplaced. 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of low's Displacement Tracks matrix of the and camps that were covered.
<sup>7</sup> 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.
<sup>8</sup> Overall, 89% HHs reported having children.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

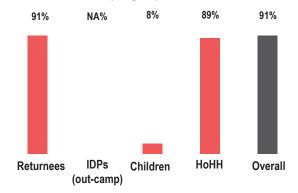
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<sup>\*\*</sup>REACH conducted one remote interview with one humanitarian KI expert in civil

### CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

#### TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

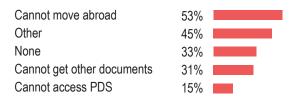
Passport (adult)	79%
Unified ID (adult)	79%
Unified ID (child)	74%
Nationality card (child)	70%
Nationality card (adult)	64%

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Unaffordable costs	48%	
Did not want to apply	36%	
Unaffordable travel costs	33%	
Not aware of the process	33%	

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

Unaffordable costs	82%
Unaffordable travel costs	53%
Process complicated	47%
Long processing time	30%

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

PDS	10%	
Education	7%	
Humanitarian assistance	4%	
Healthcare	3%	

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

This question was not conducted in this district



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.

### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

73% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

None	48%	
HH assets destroyed	39%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	15%	
Disputed ownership	1%	1

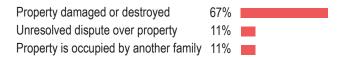
6% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

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

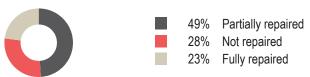
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. <sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	46%	
Owned property for generations	35%	
Do not know how to negotiate	19%	
No perceived advantage	11%	

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\*\*\*\*

Unaware of the process	28%	
Did not want to apply	26%	
Have the right documentation	24%	
Unaffordable costs	8%	

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

15% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









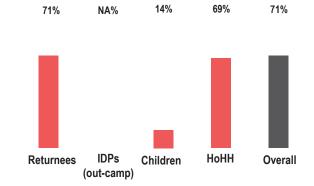
This is a subset of 96% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

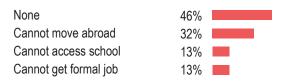
Unified ID (Adult)	81%
Unified ID (child)	67%
Passport (adult)	56%
Passport (child)	55%
Nationality card (child)	38%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



lower confidence level.

#### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

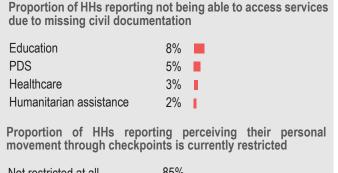
Unaffordable costs	55%	
Did not want to apply	36%	
Unaffordable travel costs	18%	
Not aware of the process	12%	

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

Unaffordable costs	77%
Unaffordable travel costs	27%
Process complicated	26%
No office nearby	13%

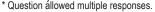
IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

83% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.











<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 71% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

64% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	60%	
None	32%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	17%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	4%	

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

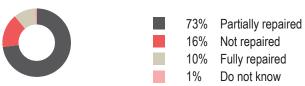
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	65%	
Owned property for generations	25%	
No perceived advantage	12%	
Do not know how to negotiate	12%	

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	68%	
Did not want to apply	25%	
No perceived benefit	10%	

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

25% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 96% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

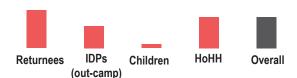
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 25% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

### CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

#### TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

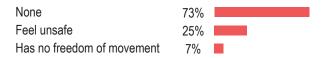
Unified ID (child)	59%	
Unified ID (adult)	53%	
Passport (child)	51%	
Passport (adult)	47%	
PDS	10%	

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	91%	
Unaffordable costs	10%	
Not aware of the process	2%	ı

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

Unaffordable costs	83%
Process complicated	17%

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

subsets may have a lower confidence level.

\* Question allowed multiple responses.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 24% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This is a subset of 68% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small

### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

12% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	47%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	24%	
None	24%	
House I rented damaged/destroyed	11%	

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

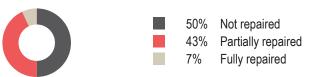
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15\ast}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	95%
No perceived advantage	5%

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	75%	ı
Did not want to apply	25%	
No perceived benefit	1%	

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

62% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 88% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

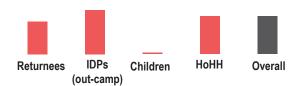
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 62% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

### CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

#### TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Unified ID (adult)	49%	
Passport (child)	39%	
Unified ID (child)	36%	
Passport (adult)	31%	
Divorce certificate	16%	

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



## <sup>11</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 29% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

lower confidence level

#### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	83%	
Unaffordable costs	16%	
Not aware of the process	2%	I
Cannot travel to AoO	2%	I .

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

Unaffordable costs	79%	
Process complicated	14%	
Unaffordable travel costs	14%	
Long processing time	4%	

80% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

#### IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

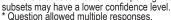
Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation

Humanitarian assistance	2%	
Education	1%	1
Employment	1%	1
PDS	0%	

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

This question was not conducted in this district

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This is a subset of 59% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small











### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

6% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation 14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	50%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	41%	
No adequate properties to live in	11%	
House I rented damaged/destroyed	10%	

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

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

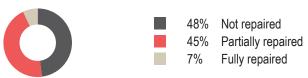
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15\ast}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	92%
No perceived advantage	5%
Landlord refuses to provide one	1%

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	66%	
Did not want to apply	34%	
No perceived benefit	1%	L

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

82% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 82% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 82% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

10%



#### **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup> 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%

#### **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 documen8

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

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation, overall

Passport	66%	
Marriage certificate	33%	
Civil ID	33%	

#### KEY FINDINGS: HLP

% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female

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)101

38% House I rented is damaged/destroyed Livelihood property damaged/destroyed 20% HH assets destroyed House I own is damaged/destroyed

#### 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 misstrusting 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.

<sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts

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

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 <a href="here">here</a>.

Overall, 100% HHs reported having children.

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

tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation

To the latest and of the lates

\*\* 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 group<sup>11</sup>

NA%

**IDPs** НоНН Returnees Children Overall (out-camp)

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>

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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

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% 0% Healthcare Education 0% **PDS** 

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

This question was not conducted in this district

lower confidence level.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 2% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.

### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

21% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

House I rented damaged/destroyed Livelihood property damaged/destroyed 23% HH assets destroyed House I owned damaged/destroyed

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

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  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed Not returned to AoO/property location 9% Not sure is cleared from UXO

#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document 1% Landlord refuses to provide one

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\*\*\*

Did not want to apply Have the right documentation 15%

#### **COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

0% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>

No responses for this indicator

HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









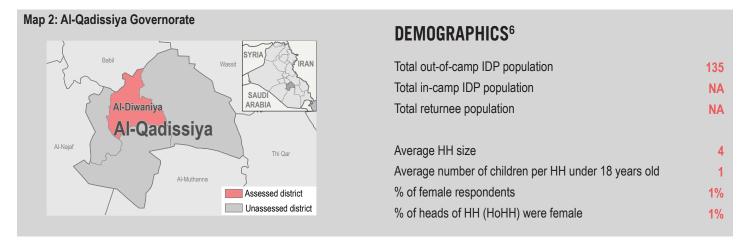
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the do not own and not

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 100% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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



#### **KEY FINDINGS: CIVIL DOCUMENTATION**

**16%** of HHs reported missing at least one key HH or individual document<sup>7</sup>

0% of HHs reported at least one child was missing a key documen8

16% of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Passport	87%	
Nationality card	7%	

#### **KEY FINDINGS: HLP**

0% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of their current accommodation<sup>9</sup>

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)<sup>10</sup>

HH assets destroyed 95% House I own is damaged/destroyed 7%









<sup>\*\*</sup> In this governorate REACH did not conduct in-camp IDP HHS surveys nor KI interviews.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.

They 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 <a href="here">here</a>. Overall, 88% HHs reported having children.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 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.

from an authority.

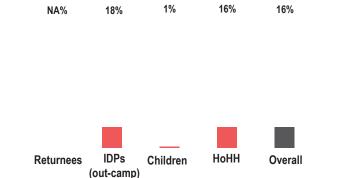
10 Returnee households were asked about their area of return while IDP households were asked to answer this question about their area of origin (AoO). Overall, 100% of HHs reported experiencing issues in their AoO (for IDPs) or area of return (for returnees).

\* Question allowed multiple responses.

### CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

#### TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>



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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



#### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply Fear harassment by security actors 2%

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

Humanitarian assistance Education 0% Healthcare 0%

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

This question was not conducted in this district

lower confidence level.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 16% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

0% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed House I owned damaged/destroyed

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

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\*

Property damaged or destroyed Not returned to AoO/property location

#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

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\*\*\*

Did not want to apply Have the right documentation 2%

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

99% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the do not own and not

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 53% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.



#### **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup>

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 documen<sup>8</sup>

47% of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Passport	51%	
Unified ID	37%	
Divorce certificate	24%	

#### **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)<sup>10\*</sup>

HH assets destroyed	49%
House I own is damaged/destroyed	30%
No adequate properties to live in	8%
House I rented is damaged/destroyed	4%

#### 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
- 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts

Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.
 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 <a href="here">here</a>.
 Overall, 93% HHs reported having children.
 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.\*\*

<sup>\*\*</sup> REACH conducted one remote interview with one humanitarian KI providing assistance related to civil documentation.

### CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

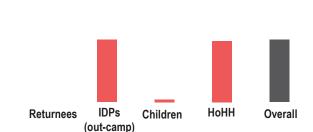
#### TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

NA%

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>

47%

48%



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

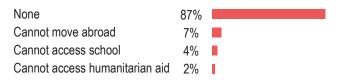
Passport (child)	55%	
Unified ID (child)	49%	
Unified ID (adult)	45%	
Passport (adult)	43%	
Divorce certificate	24%	

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

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



#### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	50%	
Unaffordable costs	26%	
Cannot travel to AoO	15%	
Unaffordable travel costs	11%	

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

Unaffordable costs	48%
Process complicated	28%
Cannot travel to AoO	24%
Unaffordable travel costs	17%

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

Education	15%	
Humanitarian assistance	1%	Ĺ
PDS	1%	Ĺ
Healthcare	0%	

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

This question was not conducted in this district









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 48% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

4% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	61%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	53%	
No adequate properties to live in	22%	
House I rented damaged/destroyed	9%	

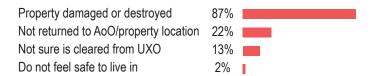
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

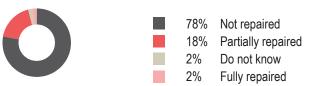
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	93%	
Landlord refuses to provide one	7%	
Lost during displacement	5%	
NA .	2%	

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	74%
Did not want to apply	27%
No perceived benefit	3%
NA	0%

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

87% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 72% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

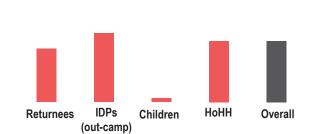
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 87% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

### CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

#### TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>

47%



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Passport (child)	50%
Passport (adult)	36%
Unified ID (adult)	32%
unified ID (child)	31%
Divorce certificate	24%

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>







#### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	72%	
Unaffordable costs	20%	
Overcrowded offices	8%	
Not aware of the process	2%	I .

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

Unaffordable costs	58%	
Overcrowded offices	24%	
Process complicated	13%	
Long processing time	3%	I .

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

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

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

This question was not conducted in this district



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 47% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

9% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	57%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	27%	
None	13%	
No adequate properties to live in	9%	

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

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

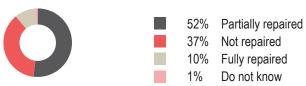
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	98%	
Did not get a written document	0070	
Landlord refuses to provide one	1%	

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	72%
Did not want to apply	32%

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

84% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



1 HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 71% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 84% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.



#### **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup>

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 documen8

47% of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	68%	
Passport	47%	
PDS	5%	

#### **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)<sup>10\*</sup>

HH assets destroyed	51%
House I own is damaged/destroyed	21%
No adequate properties to live in	3%
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	1%

#### 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.
<sup>7</sup> 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.
<sup>8</sup> Overall, 88% HHs reported having children.
<sup>9</sup> 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).

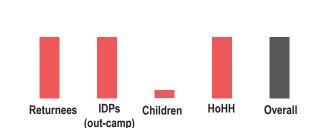
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

<sup>\*\*</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Unified ID (Adult)	81%
Unified ID (child)	74%
Passport (adult)	50%
Passport (child)	46%
PDS	4%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



## <sup>11</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 47% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

#### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	91%	
Informed to be ineligible	6%	
Unaffordable costs	1%	1
No office nearby	1%	T.

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

Informed to be ineligible	52%	
Process complicated	33%	
Long processing time	5%	

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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

3% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation  $^{14}$ 

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	53%	
None	28%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	26%	
No adequate properties to live in	2%	L

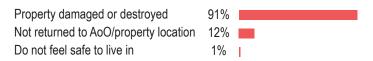
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

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

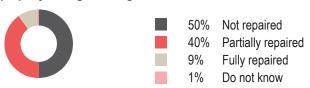
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. <sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document Owned property for generations

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\*\*\*

Have the right documentation Did not want to apply 20% No perceived benefit 1%

#### **COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

65% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 84% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 65% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

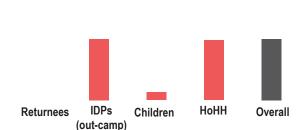
### CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

#### TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

NA%

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>

46%



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

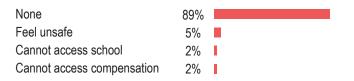
Unified ID (child)	53%	
Unified ID (adult)	44%	
Passport (child)	44%	
Passport (adult)	40%	
PDS	9%	

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



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

THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING DOCUMENTATION

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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	97%	
Unaffordable costs	3%	I

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

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

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

Not restricted at all	89%	
Completely restricted	11%	-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 47% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

1% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	68%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	32%	
No adequate properties to live in	6%	
None	4%	

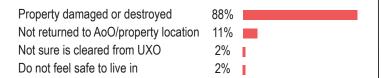
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

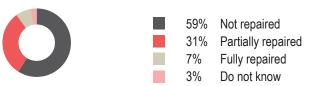
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	95%	
No perceived advantage	4%	1
Landlord refuses to provide one	1%	I

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\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	79%
Did not want to apply	22%
No perceived benefit	2%

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

53% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 64% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 53% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.



#### **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup>

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%	
Nationality card	62%	
Unified ID	43%	

#### **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)<sup>10\*</sup>

House I own is damaged/destroyed	71%
HH assets destroyed	68%
No adequate properties to live in	15%
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	5%









<sup>\*\*</sup> In this governorate REACH did not conduct in-camp IDP HHS surveys nor KI interviews.

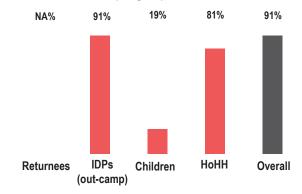
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.
<sup>7</sup> Key household or individual documents are: civil ID, nationality card unified ID, Public Distribution System (PDS) card, residency card and birth 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 <a href="here">here</a>.
<sup>8</sup> Overall, 87% HHs reported having children.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 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.
 <sup>10</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Passport (adult)	80%
Passport (child)	70%
Nationality card (child)	65%
Unified ID (adult)	62%
Unified ID (child)	47%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



## <sup>11</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 91% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

lower confidence level.

#### 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 documentation 13

Unaffordable costs	67%	
Did not want to apply	30%	
Unaffordable travel costs	23%	
Cannot travel to AoO	7%	

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

Unaffordable costs	82%	
Unaffordable travel costs	47%	
Long processing time	16%	
Process complicated	11%	

60% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

#### IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

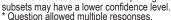
Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation

Humanitarian assistance	2%	Į
PDS	2%	Ì
Education	0%	
Healthcare	0%	

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

Not restricted at all 100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This is a subset of 66% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small











### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

44% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

House I owned damaged/destroyed	59%	
HH assets destroyed	57%	
No adequate properties to live in	33%	
House I rented damaged/destroyed	12%	

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

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

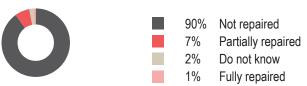
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. <sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document No perceived advantage

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\*\*\*

Did not want to apply Have the right documentation No perceived benefit

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

21% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









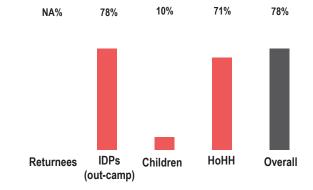
This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

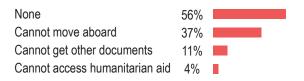
Passport (adult)	77%
Passport (child)	60%
Nationality card (child)	48%
Unified Id (adult)	38%
Unified ID (child)	33%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



lower confidence level.

#### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	46%	
Could not afford the costs	44%	
Unaffordable travel costs	10%	
No office nearby	6%	

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

Unaffordable costs	77%
Long processing time	21%
Unaffordable travel costs	19%
Process complicated	15%

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

Humanitarian assistance	9%	
PDS	4%	
Education	1%	1
Healthcare	0%	

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 78% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

34% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation  $^{14}$ 

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

House I owned damaged/destroyed	62%	
HH assets destroyed	62%	
No adequate properties to live in	12%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	9%	

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

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

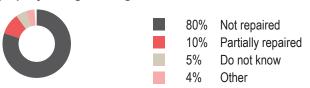
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned 15\*

Property damaged or destroyed	63%	
Not returned to AoO/property location	62%	
Do not feel safe to live in	6%	
Occupied by another family	5%	

#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation16\*

Did not get a written document No perceived advantage

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\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	40%	
Have the right documentation	35%	
Unaffordable costs	11%	
No perceived benefit	7%	

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

24% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









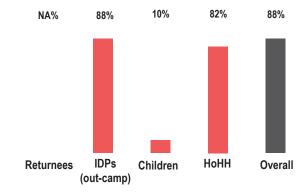
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 98% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

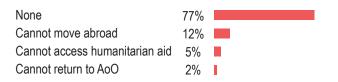
Nationality card (child)	63%	
Passport (adult)	63%	
Passport (child)	61%	
Unified ID (adult)	46%	
Unified ID (child)	45%	

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



### 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Unaffordable costs	53%	
Did not want to apply	46%	
Unaffordable travel costs	11%	
Informed ineligible	4%	

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

Unaffordable costs	89%	
Long processing time	27%	
Unaffordable travel costs	26%	
Process complicated	14%	

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

PDS	5%	
Humanitarian assistance	5%	
Education	1%	1
Healthcare	0%	

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

Not restricted at all 100%









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 88% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a lower confidence level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.

### **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

#### TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

81% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*



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

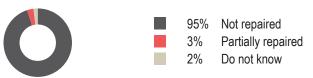
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



#### 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation16\*

Did not get a written document	41%	
Owned property for generations	32%	
No perceived advantage	27%	
Lost during displacement	5%	

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\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	44%	
Unaffordable costs	22%	
Informed ineligible	15%	
No perceived benefit	12%	

#### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

26% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









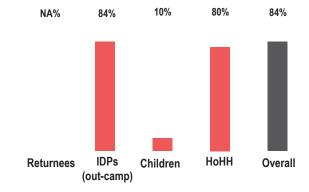
This is a subset of 95% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

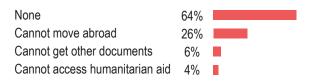
Passport	77%
Passport (child)	73%
Nationality card (child)	72%
Nationality adult	49%
Unified ID (adult)	28%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Unaffordable costs	50%	
Did not want to apply	41%	
No aware of the process	9%	
Security situation	5%	

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

Unaffordable costs	73%
Unaffordable travel costs	34%
Process complicated	23%
Long processing time	23%

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

Humanitarian assistance	5%	
PDS	2%	-
Education	0%	
Healthcare	0%	

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

Not restricted at all	99%
Completely restricted	1%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 84% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

67% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	68%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	65%	
House I rented damaged/destroyed	21%	
House I rented damaged/destroyed	7%	

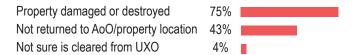
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

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

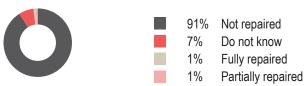
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the do not own and not

## BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

69% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	76%
No perceived advantage	24%

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\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	55%	
Have the right documentation	18%	
Unaffordable costs	7%	
No perceived benefit	6%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

45% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









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.

This is a subset of 96% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 45% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

3

29%

9%



## **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup> 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

## **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%
Passport	63%
Nationality card	38%

## KEY FINDINGS: HLP

% of female respondents

% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female

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)101

House I own is damaged/destroyed	39%
HH assets destroyed	38%
No adequate properties to live in	12%
House I rented is damaged/destroyed	8%

## 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
  - 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.
<sup>7</sup> 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 <a href="here">here</a>.
<sup>8</sup> Overall, 84% HHs reported having children.

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

teriality agreement, and official statement of the property of

52%

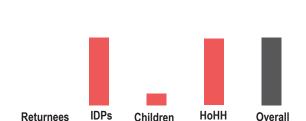
## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

NA%

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>

51%



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

(out-camp)

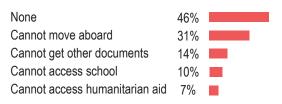
Unified ID (adult)	85%
Unified ID (child)	69%
Passport (adult)	59%
Passport (child)	53%
Nationality card	42%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 52% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a leaves and does level.

lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation 13

Did not want to apply	73%	
Unaffordable costs	12%	
Informed to be ineligible	9%	
Unaffordable travel costs	6%	

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

Unaffordable costs	44%	
Unaffordable travel costs	22%	
Informed to be ineligible	22%	
Need other documentation	11%	

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

Education	5%	
PDS	4%	
Healthcare	2%	T
Employment	1%	1

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

Not restricted at all Quite restricted	96% 4%	
Quite restricted	4 /0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

15% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

House I owned damaged/destroyed	54%	
HH assets destroyed	31%	
No adequate properties to live in	18%	
None	16%	

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

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

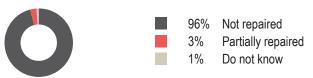
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed	84%	
Not returned to AoO/property location	44%	
Do not feel safe to live in	15%	
Do not have property documents	6%	

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Owned property for generations	77%	
Did not get a written document	15%	

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	47%	
Did not want to apply	31%	
Unaffordable costs	16%	
Unaffordable travel cost	12%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

20% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









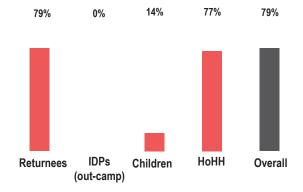
This is a subset of 85% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

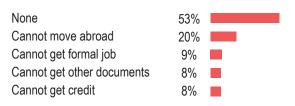
Unified ID (adult)	86%
Unified ID (child)	71%
Passport (adult)	65%
Passport (child)	55%
Nationality card (child)	49%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 79% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation 13'

Did not want to apply	62%	
Informed to be ineligible	23%	
Unaffordable travel costs	15%	
Unaffordable costs	14%	

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

Informed to be ineligible	36%	
Unaffordable costs	29%	
Unaffordable travel costs	27%	
Process complicated	16%	

81% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

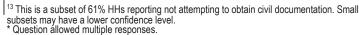
## IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

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

PDS	5%	
Education	3%	
Employment	3%	
Healthcare	2%	T.

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

Not restricted at all 100%













## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

14% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	48%	
None	41%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	10%	
No adequate properties to live in	1%	L

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

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

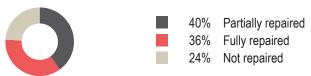
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed	80%	
Do not have inheritance documents	10%	
Do not feel safe to live in	10%	

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Owned property for generations	54%	
Did not get a written document	44%	
No perceived advantage	1%	I

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\*\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	47%	
Have the right documentation	36%	
No perceived benefit	12%	
Unaffordable costs	6%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

19% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 94% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 19% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

58%

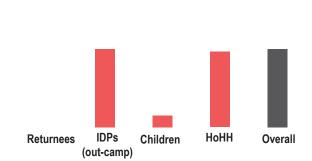
60%

## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

NA%

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

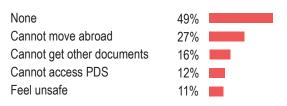
Unified ID (adult)	77%
Unified ID (child)	67%
Passport (adult)	63%
Passport (child)	55%
Nationality card (child)	19%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 60% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a leaves and does level.

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 documentation 13'

Did not want to apply	58%	
Unaffordable costs	17%	
Informed to be ineligible	17%	
Cannot travel to AoO	15%	

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

Unaffordable costs	39%	
Unaffordable travel costs	33%	
Informed to be ineligible	31%	
No office nearby	12%	

51% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

## IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

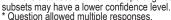
Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation

PDS	5%	
Education	2%	T
Humanitarian assistance	2%	ī
Employment	1%	1

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

Not restricted at all	98%
Completely restricted	2%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This is a subset of 77% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small











## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

13% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	59%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	49%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	16%	
No adequate properties to live in	16%	

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

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

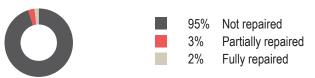
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	77%	
No perceived advantage	10%	
Owned property for generations	5%	

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\*\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	38%	
Have the right documentation	34%	
Unaffordable costs	25%	
No perceived benefit	4%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

19% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









This is a subset of 98% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 19% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.



## **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup>

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 document<sup>8</sup>

30% of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	33%
Nationality card	33%
Passport	23%

## **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%	
HH assets destroyed	12%	
No adequate properties to live in	2%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	1%	l

## **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
  - 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

<sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.
<sup>7</sup> 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 <a href="here">here</a>.
<sup>8</sup> Overall, 79% HHs reported having children.
<sup>9</sup> For this assessment we consider as relevant HLP documentation ownership documents,

tenancy agreement, and official statement of permission to stay in their accommodation

tenancy agreement, and unitial statement of permission to day in this described from an authority.

The 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





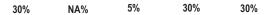




## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Unified ID (Adult)	54%	
Nationality card (child)	38%	
Unified ID (child)	33%	
Nationality card (adult)	29%	
Passport (adult)	17%	

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

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation 13'

Did not want to apply	92%	
Unaffordable costs	7%	
Authorities uncooperative	3%	I .

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

Unaffordable costs	90%
Uncooperative authorities	30%
Unaffordable travel costs	20%
No office nearby	10%

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

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

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

Not restricted at all	71%
Quite restricted	28%
Highly restricted	1%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 30% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

18% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR'

None	84%	
HH assets destroyed	11%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	5%	
House I rented damaged/destroyed	2%	I

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

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

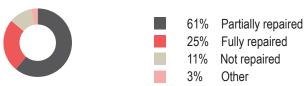
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 

Other	50%	
Property damaged or destroyed	25%	
Do not have property documents	25%	

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the do not own and not

### BARRIERS TO OBTAINING HLP DOCUMENTATION

59% of HHs reported missing relevant HLP documentation of

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Owned property for generations	54%	
Did not get a written document	41%	
No perceived advantage	3%	I .

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\*\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	57%	
Have the right documentation	40%	
No perceived benefit	7%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

19% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









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.

This is a subset of 100% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

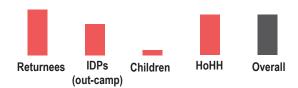
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 19% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Nationality card (child)	31%	
Passport (adult)	27%	
Passport (child)	27%	
Unified ID (adult)	22%	
Nationality card (adult)	18%	

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

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	88%	
Could not afford the costs	7%	
Unaffordable travel costs	2%	I .

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

Unaffordable costs	44%	
Long processing time	28%	
Unaffordable travel costs	24%	
Process complicated	20%	

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

Education	1%	1
Employment	1%	1
PDS	1%	Ī
Healthcare	0%	

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

Not restricted at all	66%
Quite restricted	33%
Highly restricted	1%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 31% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

22% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

None	55%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	35%	
HH assets destroyed	19%	
No adequate properties to live in	5%	

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

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

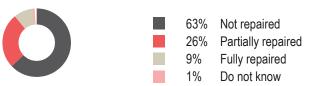
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned 15\*

Property damaged or destroyed	73%
Not returned to AoO/property location	25%
Do not feel safe to live in	16%
Not sure is cleared from UXO	11%

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	76%
No perceived advantage	11%
Owned property for generations	9%

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\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	51%	
Did not want to apply	40%	
Unaffordable costs	7%	
No perceived benefit	2%	1

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

58% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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



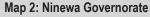






This is a subset of 97% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 58% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.





## **DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup>

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 document<sup>8</sup>

36% of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Passport	54%	
Unified ID	47%	
Nationality card	41%	

## **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)<sup>10\*</sup>

HH assets destroyed House I own is damaged/destroyed 27% No adequate properties to live in 11% Livelihood property damaged/destroyed

## KEY FINDINGS - In-camp IDP HHs: Hamam AI 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
  - 1. Unaffordable costs;
  - 2. Complicated process:
  - 3. Security situation.

- 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.

### Importance of civil documentation

<sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts

Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.
 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 <a href="here">here</a>.
 Overall, 86% HHs reported having children.
 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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





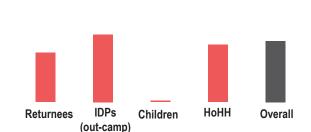




## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Nationality card (adult)	65%	
Nationality card (child)	44%	
PDS	29%	
Civil ID (child)	21%	
Marriage certificate	18%	

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> 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'

Did not want to apply	69%	
Unaffordable costs	38%	
Security situation	15%	
Need supporting documents	8%	

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

Long processing time	88%
Unaffordable costs	53%
Security situation	33%
Overcrowded offices	23%

99% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

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

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

**PDS** 17% Education **Employment** Healthcare

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

Not restricted at all Quite restricted 26% Highly restricted Completely restricted

subsets may have a lower confidence level. \* Question allowed multiple responses.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This is a subset of 18% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

86% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation 14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	89%
House I owned damaged/destroyed	21%
No adequate properties to live in	17%
House I rented damaged/destroyed	9%

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

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

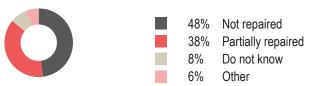
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	93%
Owned property for generations	38%
Do not know how to negotiate	4%

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\*\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	91%
Unaware of process	14%
Unaffordable cost	13%
No perceived benefit	7%

## COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

15% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

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









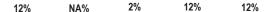
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 92% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

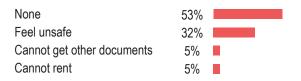
Nationality card (adult)	81%
Nationality card (child)	31%
Housing card	13%
Civil ID (child)	13%
PDS	6%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



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 documentation 13'

Did not want to apply	86%	
Not aware of the process	8%	
Unaffordable costs	7%	

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

Process complicated	65%
Unaffordable costs	35%
Process time	23%
Overcrowded offices	12%

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

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

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

Not restricted at all 100%









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 12% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

54% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation 14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	48%	
None	44%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	32%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	121%	

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  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed 100%

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Owned property for generations	81%
Did not get a written document	19%
Landlord refuses to provide one	6%
NA	0%

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\*\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	42%	
Have the right documentation	41%	
Unaffordable costs	13%	
No perceived benefit	12%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

8% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

12% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the do not own and not

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>

> 21% 21%



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

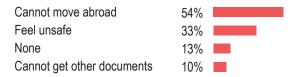
Passport (adult)	49%	
Passport (child)	30%	
Nationality card (child)	26%	
Nationality card (adult)	26%	
Civil ID (child)	15%	

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



## <sup>11</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 21% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	50%	
Unaffordable costs	50%	
Not aware of the process	3%	I .

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

Process complicated	57%	
Long processing time	48%	
Unaffordable costs	45%	
Overcrowded offices	19%	

18% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations

## IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

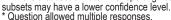
Proportion of HHs reporting not being able to access services due to missing civil documentation

Education	1%	
Healthcare	1%	Ī
Employment	1%	Ī
PDS	1%	ī

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

Not restricted at all 100%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This is a subset of 46% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small











## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

47% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*



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

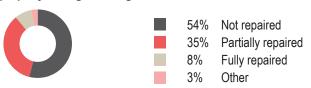
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed	91%
Not returned to AoO/property location	14%
Do not feel safe to live in	5%
Not sure is cleared from UXO	3%

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	92%
Owned property for generations	7%
Landlord refuses to provide one	2%

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	54%	
Unaffordable costs	24%	
Did not want to apply	16%	
No perceived benefit	9%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

28% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

20% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









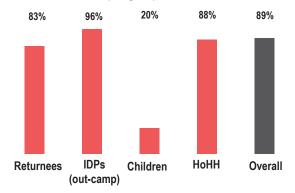
This is a subset of 95% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

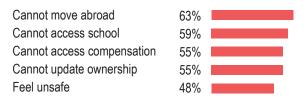
Unified ID (adult)	83%
Passport (adult)	72%
Unified ID (child)	70%
Nationality card (child)	47%
Nationality card (adult)	42%

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

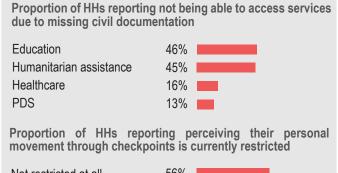
Unaffordable costs	62%	
Not aware of the process	50%	
No office nearby	34%	
Did not want to apply	32%	

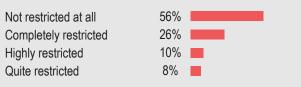
Proportion of HHs that were unable to obtain civil documentation in the 12 months prior to data collection, by reason\*

Unaffordable costs	69%
Process complicated	64%
Unaffordable travel costs	49%
No office nearby	35%

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

48% of HHs reported receiving legal assistance from humanitarian organisations





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.











## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

62% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	82%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	45%	
No adequate properties to live in	38%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	137%	

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

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

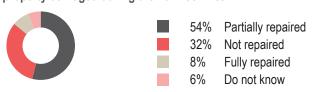
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed	72%
Not sure is cleared from UXO	47%
Do not have property documents	28%
Do not feel safe to live in	22%

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	59%	
Owned property for generations	33%	
Lost during displacement	5%	
Other	2%	I

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\*\*\*\*

Unaffordable costs	54%
Unaware of process	52%
Overcrowded offices	42%
No office nearby	42%

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

29% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



1 HHs reported receiving government compensation

35% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









This is a subset of 74% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

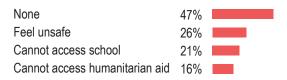
Nationality card (adult)	74%
Civil ID (adult)	42%
Civil ID (child)	42%
Nationality card (child)	26%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



## <sup>11</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 9% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	96%	
Unaffordable costs	5%	
Not aware of the process	3%	T. Control of the Con

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

Process complicated	50%
Unaffordable costs	50%

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%

subsets may have a lower confidence level.

\* Question allowed multiple responses.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This is a subset of 92% HHs reporting not attempting to obtain civil documentation. Small

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

39% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation  $^{14}$ 

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	61%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	42%	
None	34%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroye	ed 9%	

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

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

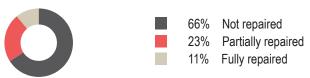
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed	95%	
Not returned to AoO/property location	8%	
Do not have property documents	2%	I .

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	72%
Owned property for generations	16%
Landlord refuses to provide one	12%
No perceived advantage	11%

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\*\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	42%	
Have the right documentation	34%	
No perceived benefit	20%	
Unaffordable costs	8%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

20% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

18% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

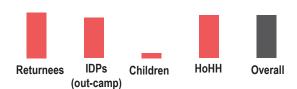
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 20% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

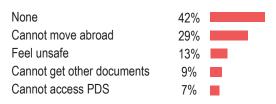
Passport (adult)	51%	
Nationality card (child)	44%	
Passport (child)	41%	
Nationality certificate (adult)	26%	
Unified ID (adult)	18%	

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	51%	
Unaffordable costs	43%	
Unaffordable travel costs	4%	
No office nearby	3%	

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

Unaffordable costs	67%
Long processing time	36%
Process complicated	32%
Overcrowded offices	18%

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

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

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

Not restricted at all Highly restricted	99% 1%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

46% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	64%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	42%	
No adequate properties to live in	14%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	14%	

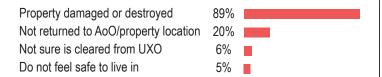
1% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

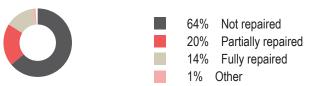
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	70%	
Owned property for generations	22%	
Landlord refuses to provide one	9%	
No perceived advantage	7%	

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\*\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	47%	
Did not want to apply	24%	
Unaffordable costs	22%	
No perceived benefit	8%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

32% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

27% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









This is a subset of 94% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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, Salah Al-Din Land and Property Needs in Iraq

Assessed district

Unassessed district

17%

16%



Balad

### 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

## **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 document<sup>8</sup>

27% of HHs reported the HoHH missing at least one key document

Most commonly reported types of missing documentation

Unified ID	71%	
Passport	39%	
Nationality card	12%	

## KEY FINDINGS: HLP

% of female respondents

% of heads of HH (HoHH) were female

**DEMOGRAPHICS**<sup>6</sup>

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%
House I own is damaged/destroyed	16%
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	24%
No adequate properties to live in	2%

## KEY FINDINGS - In-camp IDP HHs: AI 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Demographic data based on the data of IOM's Displacement Tracker Matrix on the districts and camps that were covered.
<sup>7</sup> 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 <a href="here">here</a>.
<sup>8</sup> Overall, 86% HHs reported having children.
<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

\*\* PEACL penducted the KH interviews with each humanitaries, and one government KH.

<sup>\*\*</sup> REACH conducted two KI interviews with one humanitarian and one government KI providing assistance related to HLP. See page 73.

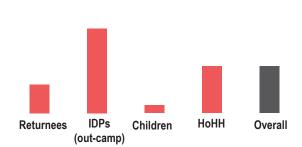
36%

## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>

36%



Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

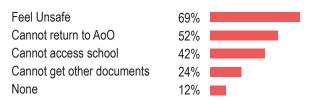
Unified ID (Adult)	73%
Unified ID (child)	67%
Nationality card (child)	24%
Passport (adult)	16%
Passport (child)	16%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



## <sup>11</sup> 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 <sup>12</sup> 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 documentation 13

Did not want to apply	55%	
Unaffordable costs	38%	
Security situation	25%	
Fear security forces	10%	

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

Unaffordable costs	77%
Security situation	50%
Cannot travel to AoO	28%
Fear security forces	19%

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

Education	15%	
Healthcare	1%	Ĺ
Employment	1%	L
PDS	0%	

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

Not restricted at all	66%
Quite restricted	34%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.











## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

85% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*



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

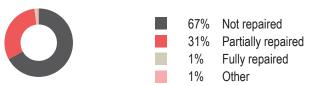
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 

Property damaged or destroyed	96%	
Not returned to AoO/property location	61%	
Do not feel safe to live in	9%	

## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	77%
No perceived advantage	14%
Owned property for generations	5%
Do not know how to negotiate	2%

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\*\*\*

Have the right documentation	50%	
Did not want to apply	32%	
Unaffordable costs	22%	
Security situation	12%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

28% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

58% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









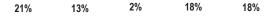
This is a subset of 98% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

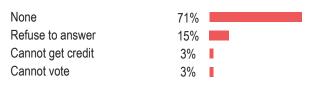
Unified ID (Adult)	32%	
Unified ID (child)	32%	
Passport (adult)	18%	
Nationality card (child)	14%	
Civil ID (adult)	14%	

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 documentation<sup>1</sup>



lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	92%	
Not aware of the process	12%	
Could not afford the costs	5%	

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

Process complicated	72%	
Unaffordable costs	18%	
No office nearby	8%	
Unaffordable travel costs	8%	

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

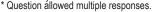
Education	7%	
Employment	4%	
PDS	2%	ī
Healthcare	2%	ī

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

Not restricted at all Completely restricted	79% <b></b>
Highly restricted  Quite restricted	4% ■ 2% ■

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.











<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 18% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

50% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation 14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	57%	
None	29%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	21%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	d 3%	

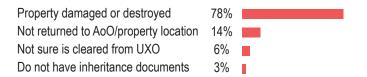
9% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

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

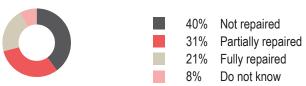
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	71%	
Owned property for generations	12%	
No perceived advantage	10%	

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\*\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	79%	
Have the right documentation	30%	
No perceived benefit	9%	

### COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

11% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

24% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









This is a subset of 72% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
 Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

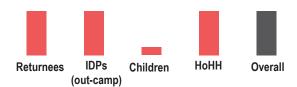
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 11% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.
\* Question allowed multiple responses.

## CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

## TYPE OF MISSING DOCUMENTATION

Proportion of HHs reportedly missing at least one key household or individual document, per group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

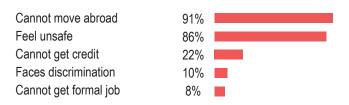
Unified ID (adult)	77%
Unified ID (child)	77%
Passport (child)	77%
Passport (adult)	76%
Civil ID (child)	5%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> 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 documentation<sup>13</sup>

Did not want to apply	66%	
Unaffordable costs	34%	
Security situation	11%	
Need supporting documents	10%	

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

Unaffordable costs	97%
Security situation	33%
Need other documentation	28%
Authorities uncooperative	6%

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

Humanitarian assistance	3%	
PDS	2%	I
Education	2%	ī
Employment	2%	

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

Not restricted at all	55%	
Quite restricted	45%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

83% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation 14

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*



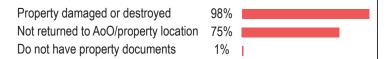
0% of HHs reported having been evicted in the 3 months prior to data collection

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

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

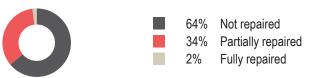
Most commonly reported reasons HHs were not living in property they owned  $^{15*}$ 



## 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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document

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

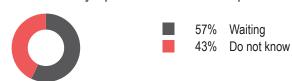
Most commonly reported reasons HHs did not apply for HLP documentation in the 12 months prior data collection 18\*\*\*

No perceived benefit Have the right documentation Did not want to apply

## **COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

14% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

41% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 99% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> 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 group<sup>11</sup>





Most commonly reported missing key documents\*

Unified ID (adult)	77%
Unified ID (child)	68%
Passport (adult)	19%
Marriage certificate	10%
Passport (child)	10%

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 documentation<sup>12</sup>



lower confidence level.

## 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 documentation 13

Did not want to apply	81%	
Not aware of the process	16%	
Unaffordable costs	8%	
Informed ineligible	2%	I .

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

Process complicated	77%	
Unaffordable costs	30%	
Informed to be ineligible	9%	
Security situation	5%	

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

Education	3%	
Healthcare	1%	1
Humanitarian assistance	1%	1
Employment	1%	Ī

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

Not restricted at all Completely restricted	77% <b></b>
Highly restricted  Quite restricted	3% <b>•</b> 3% <b>•</b>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> 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
<sup>12</sup> This is a subset of 17% reporting missing civil documentation. Small subsets may have a

## **THOUSING, LAND, PROPERTY (HLP)**

## TYPE OF HLP ISSUES

30% of HHs reported currently living in inadequate accommodation<sup>14</sup>

Most commonly reported HLP issues in AoO or AoR\*

HH assets destroyed	59%	
None	33%	
House I owned damaged/destroyed	24%	
Livelihood property damaged/destroyed	I 1%	L

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

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 conflict<sup>16</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Inadequate housing includes when respondents reported their current housing to be overcrowded; unfinished; partially damaged; destroyed; abandoned by the owners or unsafe. 
<sup>15</sup> This is a subset of HHs who reported currently living in housing the 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

Most commonly reported reasons why HHs do not have relevant HLP documentation of accommodation<sup>16</sup>

Did not get a written document	79%	
No perceived advantage	10%	
Owned property for generations	8%	

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\*\*\*

Did not want to apply	54%	
Have the right documentation	45%	
No perceived benefit	9%	
Unaware of the process	4%	

## **COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

5% of HHs reported applying for government compensation

Most commonly reported status of HHs compensation claims<sup>20</sup>



HHs reported receiving government compensation

15% of HHs reported being aware of NGO support to apply for compensation for damaged property









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> This is a subset of 80% HHs that reported not applying for HLP documentation.
<sup>19</sup> Question allowed multiple responses except when selected 'Did not want to apply' or 'Have the right documentation'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> This is a subset of 5% HHs that reported applying for government compensation for damage to property.

\* Question allowed multiple responses.

## **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 mukthar — 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 diseased 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.









<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> 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.