

# HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS IN IRAQ:

## District-Level Factsheets Assessing Progress Towards Durable Solutions in Line with the Pinheiro Principles

### OVERVIEW

Information presented in these profiles relates to housing, land and property (HLP) issues in 18 districts of return. These profiles follow the report published by IOM, "[Housing, Land and Property in Iraq: An Assessment of Progress Towards Durable Solutions in Line with the Pinheiro Principles](#)." These profiles cover the top 15 districts that returnee families have arrived to,<sup>1</sup> plus an additional three districts which are the focus of HLP activities coordinated by the Iraq Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG) and the Iraq HLP Sub-Cluster and its members.<sup>2,3</sup>

### COVERED DISTRICTS

TOP 15 DISTRICTS OF RETURN					ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS COVERED BY DSTWG
1. Mosul	4. Telfar	7. Al-Hawiga	10. Kirkuk	13. Tilkaif	1. Al-Muqdadiya
2. Ramadi	5. Heet	8. Al-Hamda	11. Baiji	14. Al-Ka'im	2. Al-Ba'aj
3. Falluja	6. Tikrit	9. Al-Shirqat	12. Sinjar	15. Khanaqin	3. Haditha

### INDICATORS AND THE HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

In each district profile, a range of key HLP information from multiple data sources is presented relating to return dynamics and protracted displacement. Additionally, a HLP monitoring framework is presented at the bottom of each profile. The framework presents indicators under each of the seven Pinheiro Principles<sup>4</sup> - the key resource for monitoring HLP progress and gaps identified in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).<sup>5</sup> Two additional principles relevant to the context of return locations in Iraq are also included.

- 1 This refers to returnee families who have returned to their area of origin after becoming displaced during the ISIL conflict. Returns were first recorded in April 2015. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List Dashboard. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.
- 2 The DSTWG sits under the Iraq Returns Working Group (RWG). For more information refer to the RWG website: <http://iraqrecovery.org/RWG>.
- 3 The HLP Sub-Cluster sits under the Protection Cluster. For more information refer to the RWG website: <https://data.globalprotectioncluster.org/en/working-group/13?sv=42&geo=16040>.
- 4 UNHCR, UNCHR, UN-HABITAT FAO & NRC, (2007). Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons Implementing the 'Pinheiro Principles'. See: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ukraine/document/handbook-housing-and-property-restitution-refugees-and-displaced-persons>.
- 5 The IASC Framework is the key global tool to inform strategic and operational planning relating to the resolution of internal displacement. The framework includes guidance for informing activities in support of both IDP and returnee communities. Refer to: Inter-Agency Standing Committee (2010). IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons. See: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/other/iasc-framework-durable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons>.

The principles included in the HLP monitoring framework are as follows:

**Pinheiro Principles:<sup>6</sup>**

1. The right to equality
2. The right to be protected from displacement
3. The right to privacy and respect for the home
4. The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions
5. The right to adequate housing
6. The right to freedom of movement
7. The right to voluntary return in safety and dignity

**Additional principles:**

1. The right to HLP property records and documentation
2. The right to compensation/restitution<sup>7</sup>

## METHODOLOGY: HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Under each of the nine principles, one or more indicators are presented, which have been adopted from available data sources collected in return locations. The framework includes data collected in each district as well as a comparison with the overall proportion of returnee households nationwide.

The arrows next to each indicator in the framework denote the following:

		
The district proportion of returnees is more than five percentage points better than the overall proportion of returnees nationwide	The district proportion of returnees is plus or minus five percentage points of the overall proportion of returnees nationwide	The district proportion of returnees is more than five percentage points worse than the overall proportion of returnees nationwide

<sup>6</sup> Note that Principle 1 referred to in the Pinheiro Principles Handbook – The right to non-discrimination – is omitted from these district profiles, due to the absence of available data in areas of return that can be aggregated to this principle.

<sup>7</sup> In the context of Iraq, property restitution refers to the process whereby IDPs’ pre-displacement homes, which have become occupied during their time in displacement, are restored to them through actions by the government and/or humanitarian or development actors.

## HLP PROFILE: MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>177,210</b> (1,063,260 individuals)	<b>375</b>	<b>19</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>81%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is similar to the national return rate: 80%	<b>41,318</b> (247,907 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 177,210 households who have returned to Mosul, a total of 171,844 (97%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (5,407; 3%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (59; <1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Mosul disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al- Muhalabiya	4,205	83%	-	0%	862	17%	3	0%	5,070	30,420
Al-Qayara	9,685	98%	-	0%	171	2%	-	0%	9,856	59,136
Al-Shura	8,578	99%	-	0%	69	1%	-	0%	8,647	51,882
Baashiqa	22,216	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	22,216	133,296
Hamam al Aleel	8,701	91%	-	0%	852	9%	46	0%	9,599	57,594
Markaz Mosul	118,459	97%	-	0%	3,353	3%	10	0%	121,822	730,932
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,844</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>177,210</b>	<b>1,063,260</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

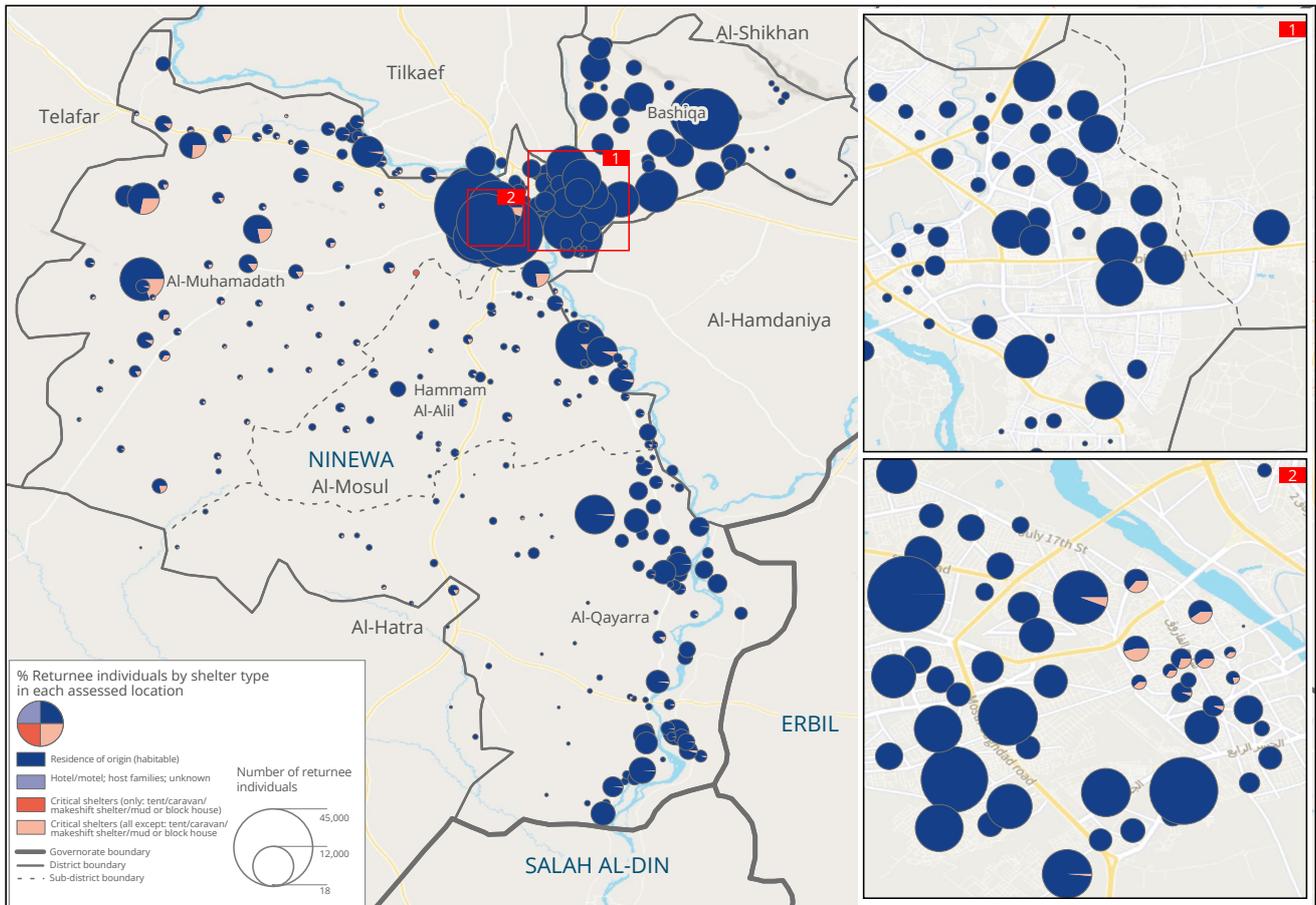
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN MOSUL BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Mosul residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Mosul (3,563; 3% of all households in that sub-district). A significant number of households are also living in critical shelters in Al- Muhalabiya sub-district (865; 17%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Mosul, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: MOSUL DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	MOSUL % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>5% of returnee households are headed by a female and 95% are headed by a male. This proportion of female headed households is lower than the overall proportion nationwide (12%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>25% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>17% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>51% of returnee households report risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%).</p>			

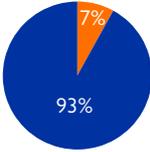
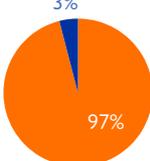
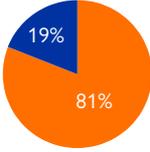
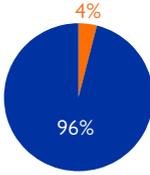
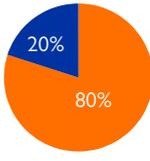
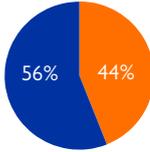
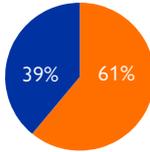
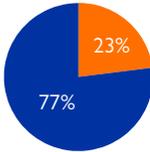
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

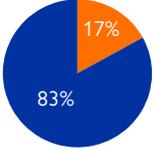
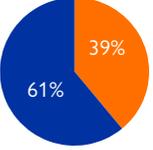
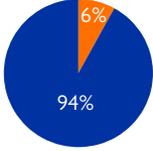
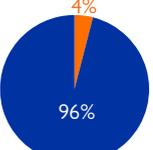
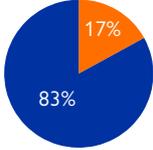
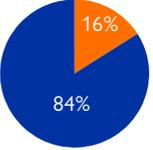
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>7% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 6% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 1% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>97% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p> <p>81% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>	  	  	  
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>61% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>			

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>17% of returnee households are living in locations where families are blocked from returning home. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></b></p>	<p>6% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to compensation/ restitution<sup>16</sup></b></p>	<p>17% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

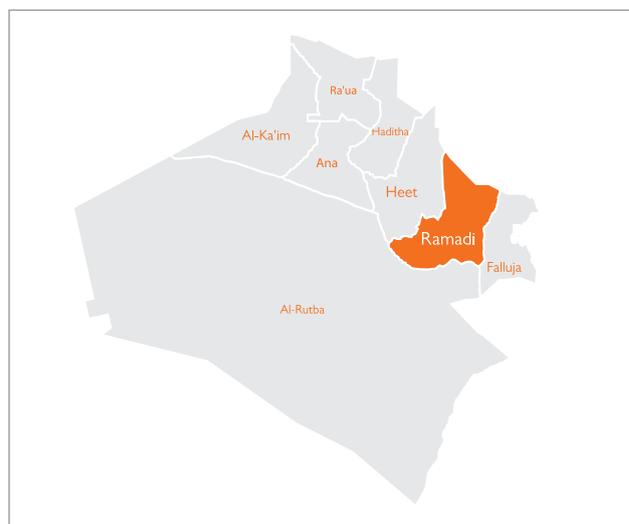
15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: RAMADI DISTRICT, ANBAR GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>100,172</b> (601,032 individuals)	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>91%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>10,457</b> (247,907 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 100,172 households who have returned to Ramadi, a total of 97,828 (98%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (2,201; 2%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (143; <1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Ramadi disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Habbaniya	4,193	99%	-	0%	56	1%	-	0%	4,249	25,494
Al-Khalidiya	1,521	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	1,521	9,126
Al-Wafaa	1,558	89%	-	0%	200	11%	-	0%	1,758	10,548
Husaibah Al-Sharqiah	10,494	94%	-	0%	661	6%	-	0%	11,155	66,930
Markaz Ramadi	80,062	98%	-	0%	1,284	2%	143	0%	81,489	488,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,828</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100,172</b>	<b>601,032</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

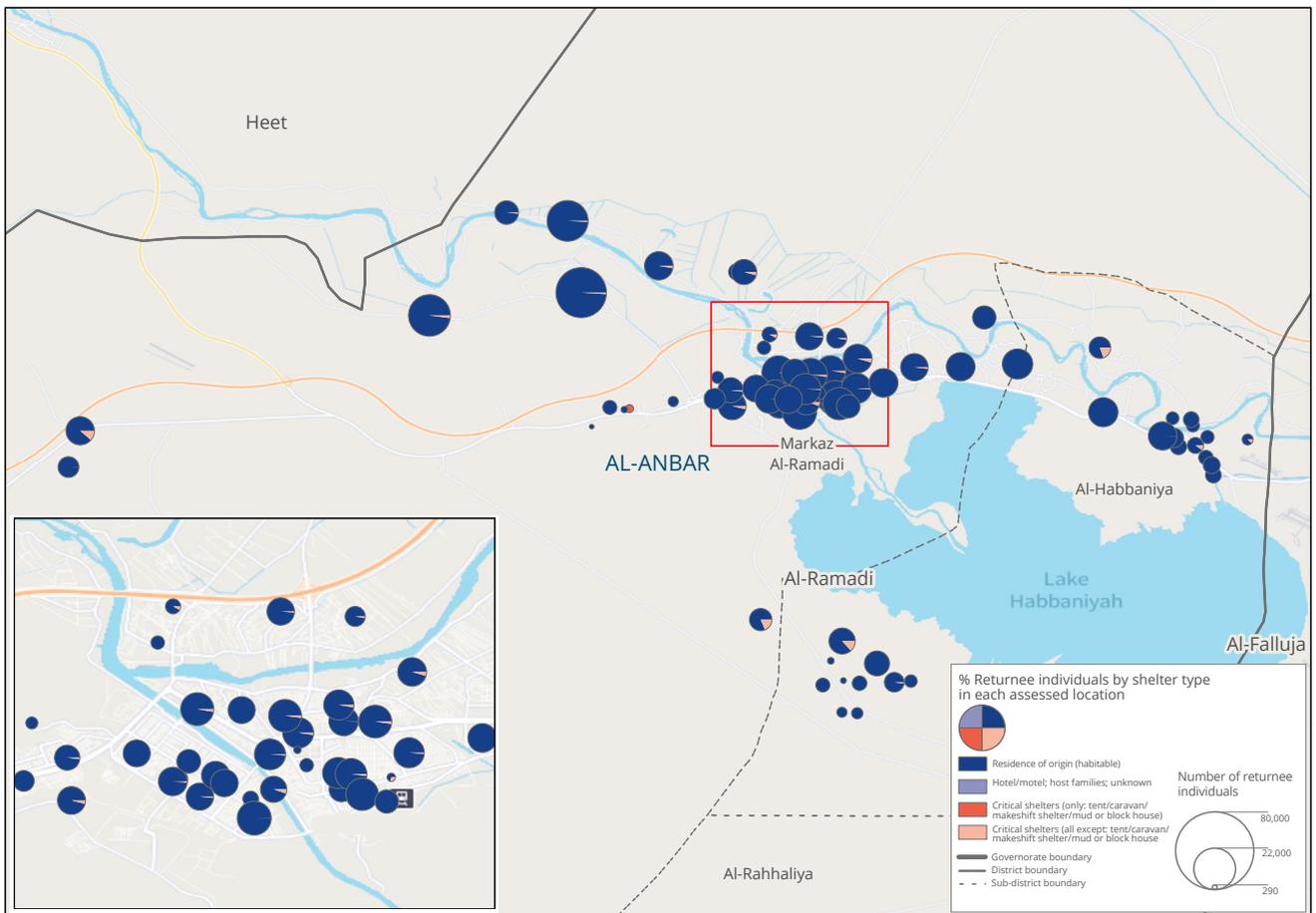
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN RAMADI BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

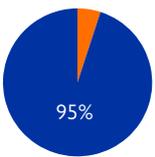
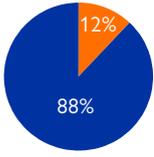
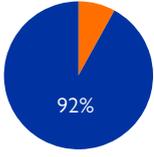
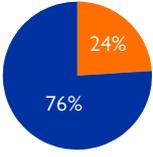
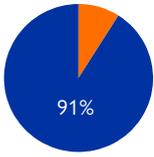
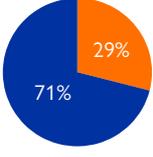
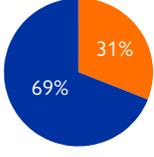
The distribution of returnee households across Ramadi residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Ramadi (1,427; 2% of all returnees who have arrived there).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Ramadi, by type of shelter



4 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: RAMADI DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	RAMADI % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
Pinheiro Principle 1. The right to equality <sup>5,6</sup>	5% of returnee households are headed by a female and 95% are headed by a male. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who are female (12%).		↓	
Pinheiro Principle 2. The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement) <sup>7</sup>	No returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.		↓	
Pinheiro Principle 3. The right to privacy and respect for the home <sup>8</sup>	24% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.		↑	
Pinheiro Principle 4. The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions <sup>9</sup>	29% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%).		→	

5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

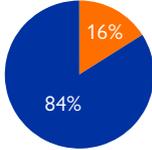
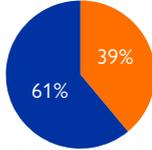
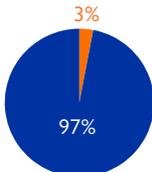
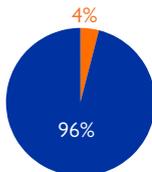
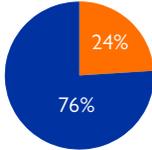
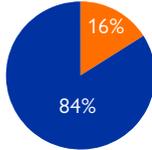
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b> <b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>2% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 2% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and none live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>100% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%) and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p> <p>1% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly lower the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b> <b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>81% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>			

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>In 16% of returnee locations are currently residing where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is much lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></b></p>	<p>3% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to compensation/restitution<sup>16</sup></b></p>	<p>24% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is slightly higher than the proportion of all returnee households (16%) and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>			

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

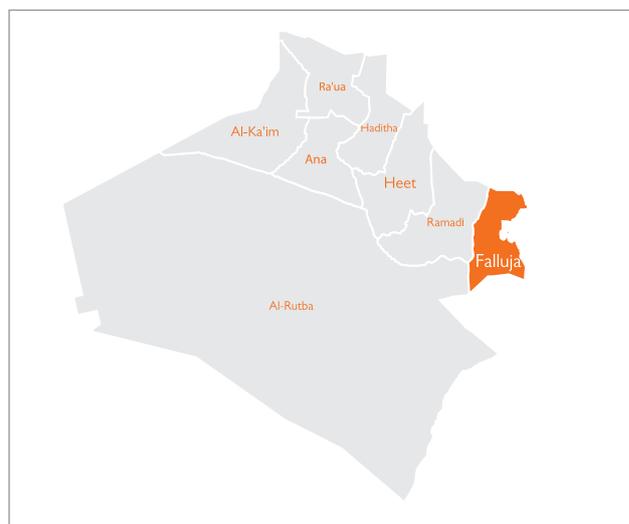
15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>90,319</b> (541,914 individuals)	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>92%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>7,551</b> (45,305 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 90,319 households who have returned to Falluja, a total of 88,130 (98%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (2,148; 2%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (41; <1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Falluja disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Amiryah	2,621	96%	-	0%	115	4%	-	0%	2,736	16,416
Al-Garma	12,302	99%	-	0%	146	1%	-	0%	12,448	74,688
Al-Saqlawiyah	9,649	99%	-	0%	63	1%	41	0%	9,753	58,518
Markaz Falluja	63,558	97%	-	0%	1,824	3%	-	0%	65,382	392,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,130</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>90,319</b>	<b>541,914</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

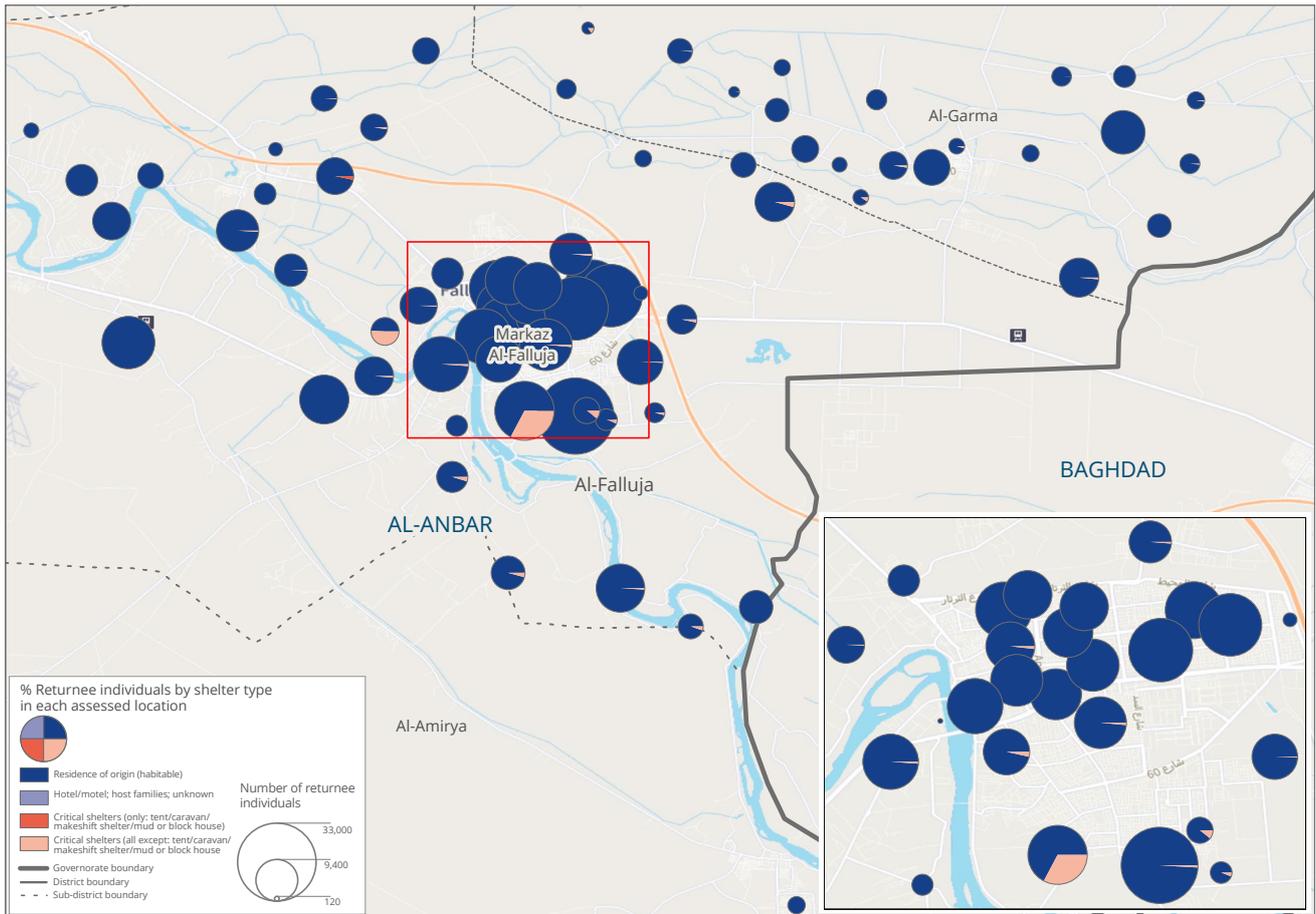
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN FALLUJA BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Falluja residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Falluja (1,824; 3% of all households who have arrived there).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Falluja, by type of shelter



4 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: FALLUJA DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	FALLUJA % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>8% of returnee households are headed by a female and 92% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).</p>		→	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees (8%).</p>		↓	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>4% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>		→	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>7% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is much lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%).</p>		↓	

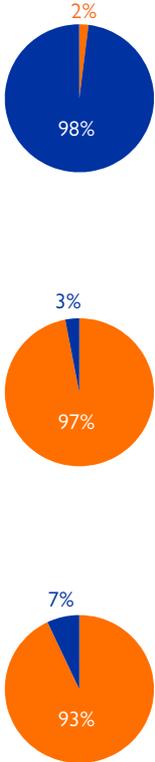
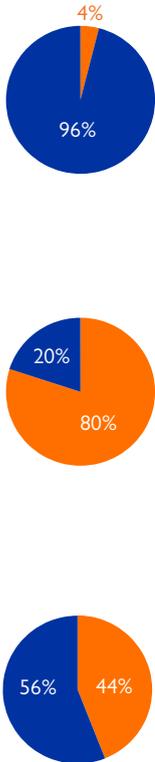
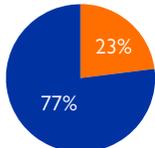
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>2% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 2% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and none live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>97% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%) and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p> <p>93% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is much higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>		<p>→</p> <p>↑</p> <p>↑</p>	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>No returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is much lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>In 65% of returnee locations are currently residing where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is much higher than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></b></p>	<p>8% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to than the proportion of all returnee households (4%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to compensation/ restitution<sup>16</sup></b></p>	<p>4% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: TELAFAR DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>59,986</b> (359,916 individuals)	<b>164</b>	<b>15</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>83%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is similar to the national return rate: 80%	<b>12,374</b> (74,244 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 59,986 households who have returned to Telafar, a total of 58,697 (98%) have returned to their residence of origin while 251 (<1%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (1,033; 2%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (5; <1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Telafar disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Ayadiya	4,723	93%	100	2%	270	5%	-	0%	5,093	30,558
Markaz Telafar	28,649	99%	91	0%	139	0%	-	0%	28,879	173,274
Rubiya	9,524	98%	-	0%	155	2%	5	0%	9,684	58,104
Zummar	15,801	97%	60	0%	469	3%	-	0%	16,330	97,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,697</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>59,986</b>	<b>359,916</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

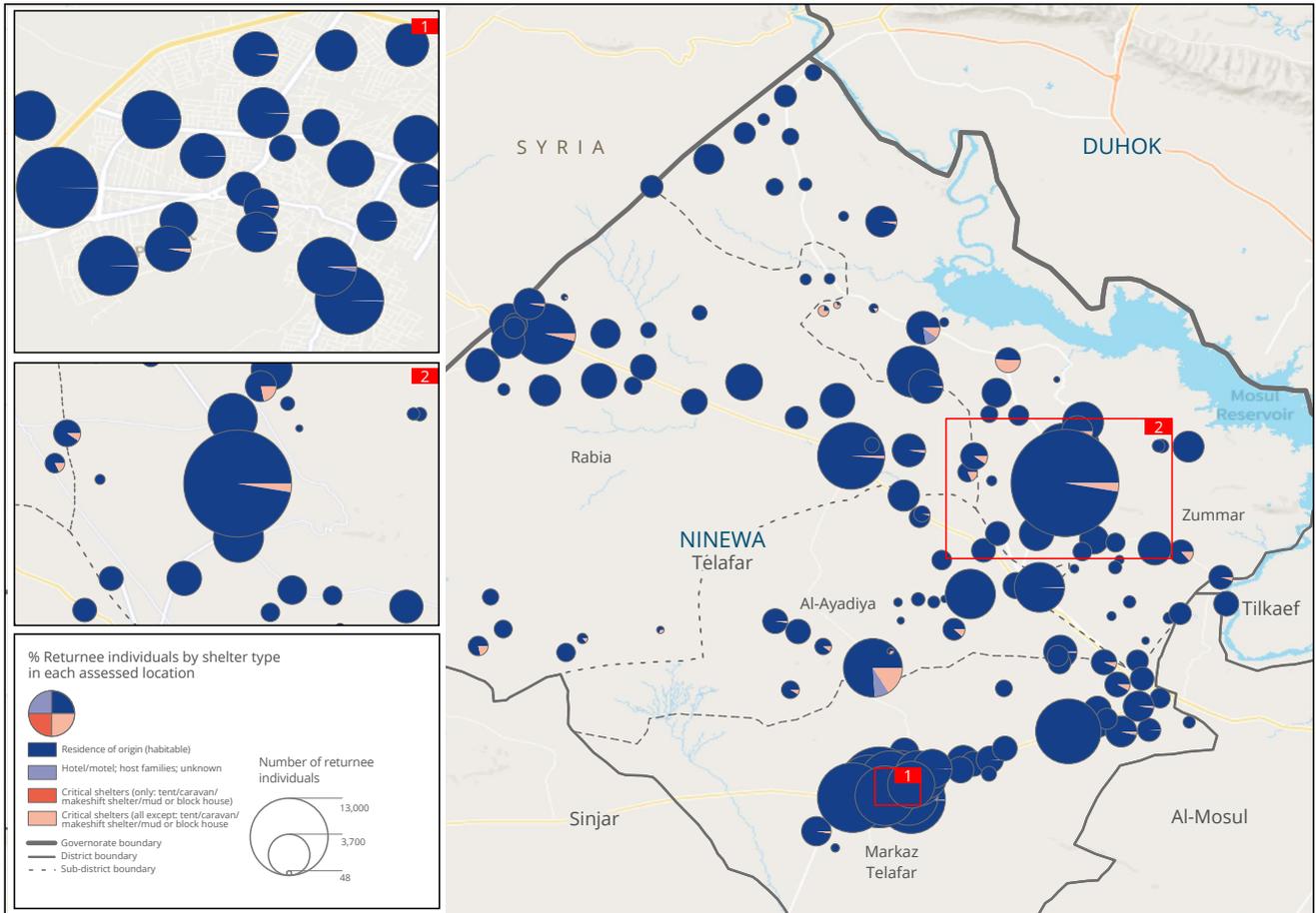
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN TELAFAR BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Telafar residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Zummar (469; 3% of all households in that sub-district). A significant proportion of households are also living in critical shelters in Ayadiya sub-district (270; 5%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Telafar, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: TELAFAR DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	TELAFAR % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>7% of returnee households are headed by a female and 93% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).</p>		→	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>33% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is much higher than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>		↑	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>3% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>		↓	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>43% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%) and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>		↑	

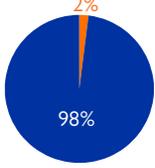
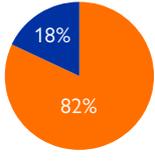
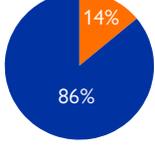
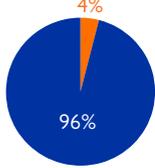
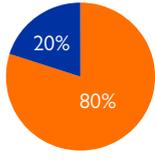
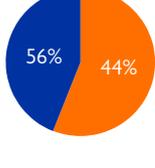
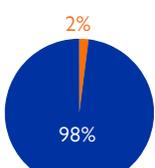
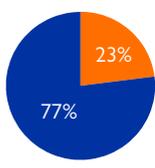
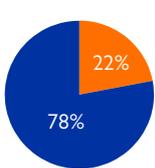
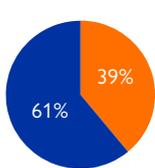
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b> <b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>2% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 2% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>82% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is similar to than the proportion of all returnee households (80%).</p> <p>14% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>	  	<p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>↓</p>	  
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b> <b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>2% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity</b><sup>14</sup></p>	<p>In 22% of returnee locations are currently residing where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	

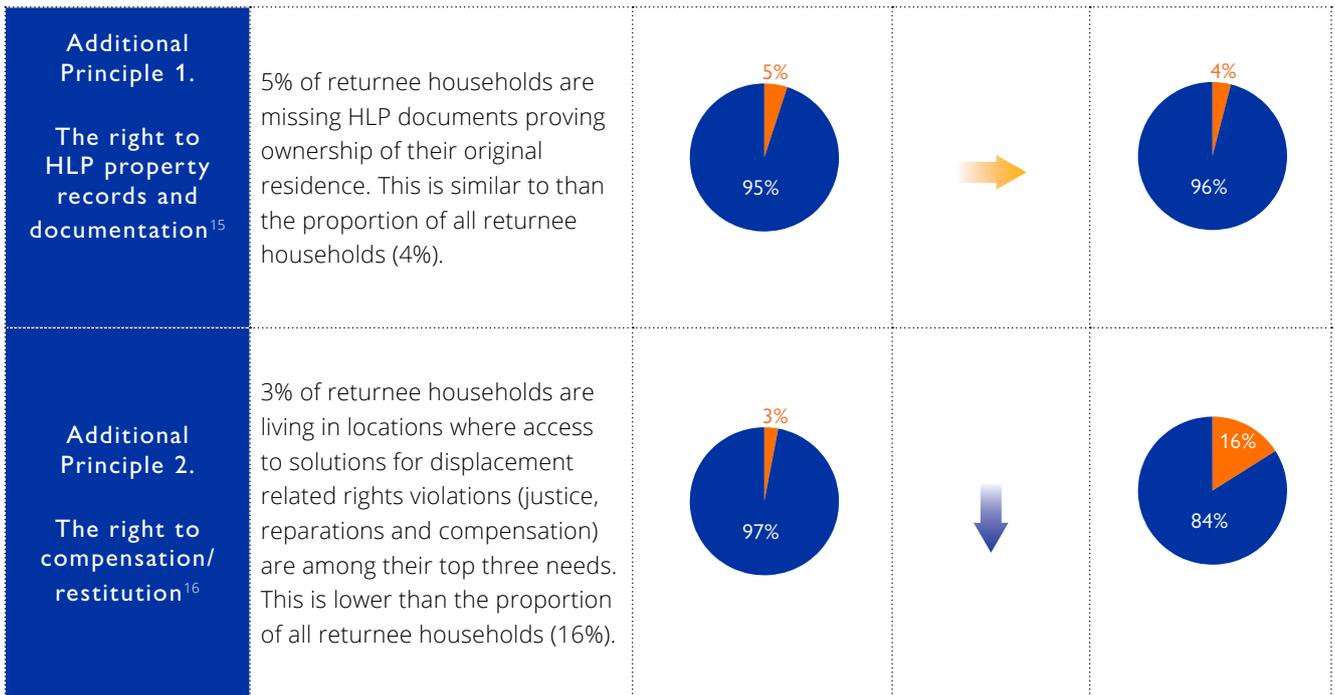
10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

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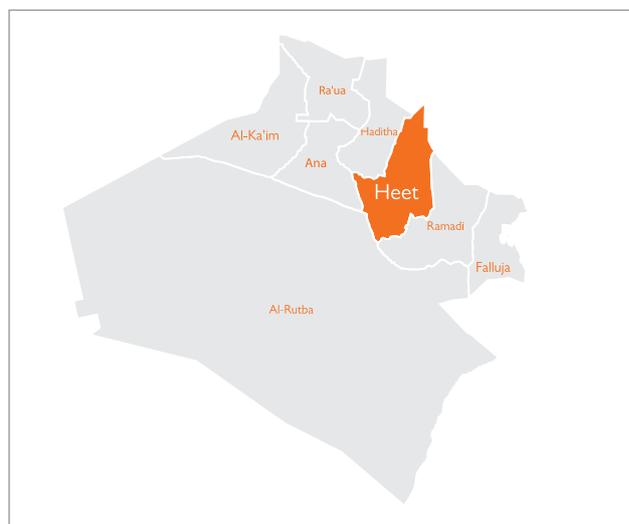
15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: HEET DISTRICT, ANBAR GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>29,969</b> (179,814 individuals)	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>98%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is significantly higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>653</b> (3,916 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 179,814 households who have returned to Heet, a total of 20,652 (99%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 86 (<1%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (231; 1%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Heet disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Baghdady	3,331	99%	6	0%	38	1%	-	0%	3,375	20,250
Al-Forat	4,173	98%	34	1%	59	1%	-	0%	4,266	25,596
Kubaisa	3,480	98%	-	0%	70	2%	-	0%	3,550	21,300
Markaz Heet	18,668	99%	46	0%	64	0%	-	0%	18,778	112,668
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,652</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>29,969</b>	<b>179,814</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

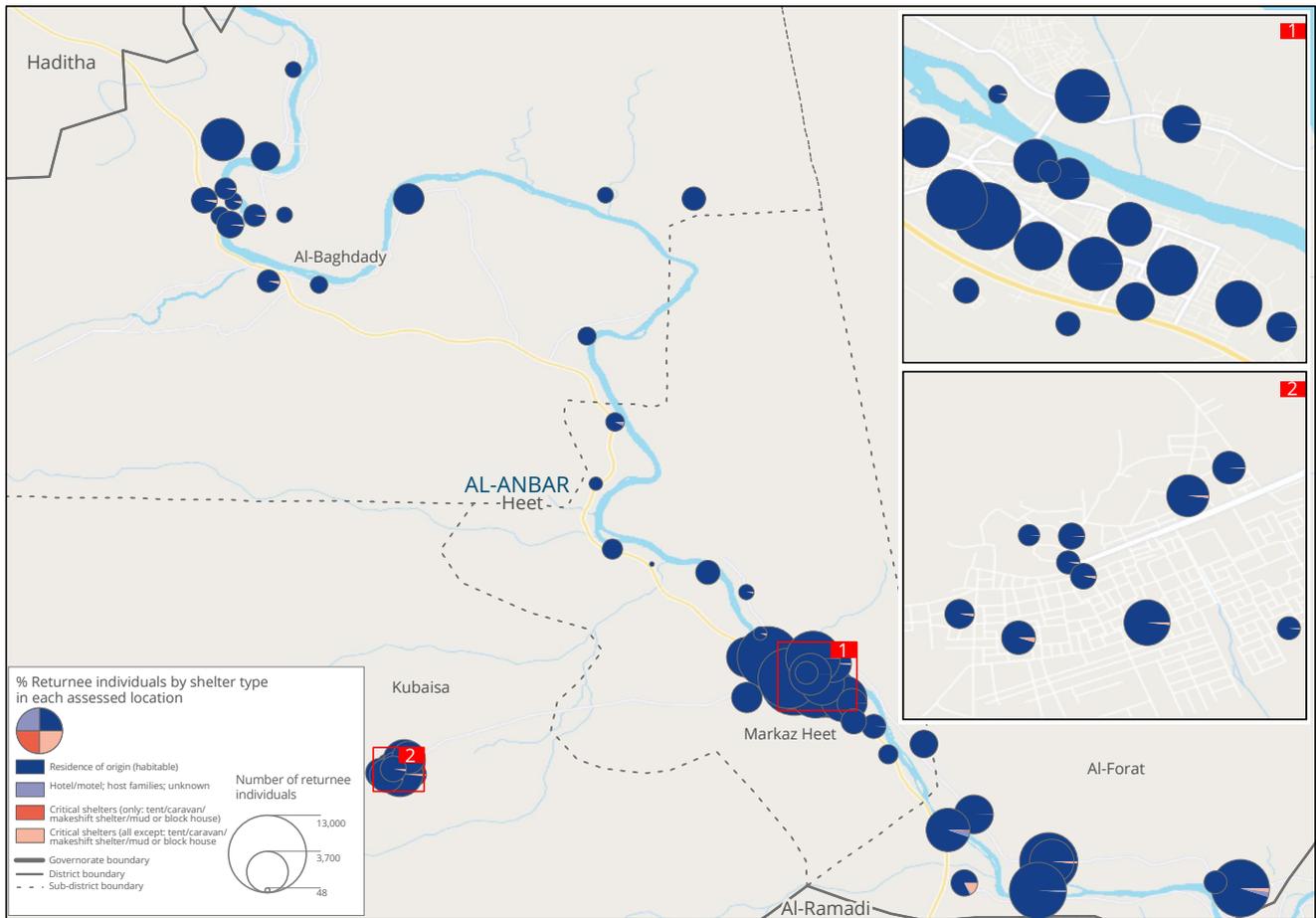
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN HEET BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

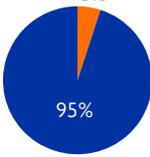
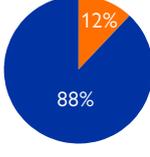
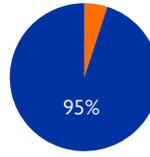
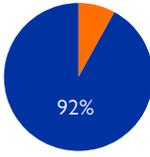
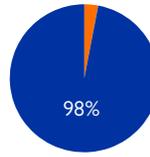
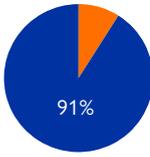
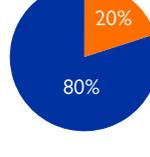
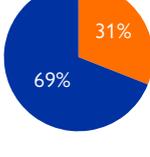
The distribution of returnee households across Heet residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Kubaisa (70; 2% of all households in that sub-district). The next highest proportion of households are also living in critical shelters in Al-Forat sub-district (59; 1%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Heet, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: HEET DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	HEET % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
Pinheiro Principle 1. The right to equality <sup>5,6</sup>	5% of returnee households are headed by a female and 95% are headed by a male. This is slightly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).		↓	
Pinheiro Principle 2. The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement) <sup>7</sup>	5% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees who live in areas where this issue takes place (8%).		→	
Pinheiro Principle 3. The right to privacy and respect for the home <sup>8</sup>	2% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is slightly lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).		↓	
Pinheiro Principle 4. The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions <sup>9</sup>	20% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%).		↓	

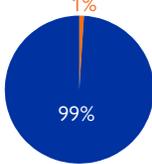
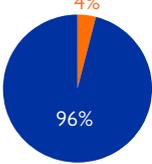
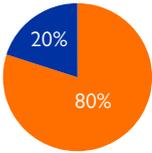
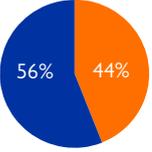
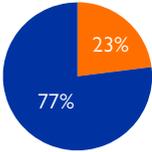
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

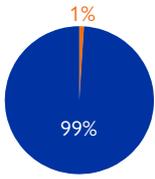
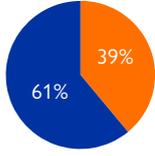
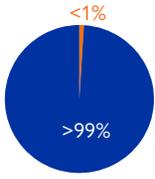
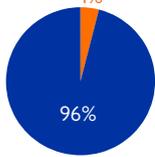
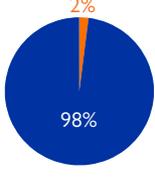
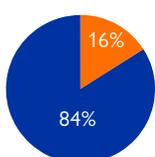
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b> <b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>1% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 1% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>88% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%) and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p> <p>88% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b> <b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>No returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>		 	  

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></p>	<p>99% of returnee locations are currently residing where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%), and is one of the highest rates across the country.</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></p>	<p>&lt;1% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to compensation/restitution<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>2% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households (16%) who face this issue.</p>			

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: TIKRIT DISTRICT, SALAH AD-DIN GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>29,228</b> (175,368 individuals)	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>89%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>3,649</b> (21,894 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 29,228 households who have returned to Tikrit, a total of 26,786 (92%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 54 (<1%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (1,983; 7%) while 405 (1%) reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Tikrit disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Alam	7,163	94%	25	0%	436	6%	-	0%	7,624	45,744
Markaz Tikrit	19,623	91%	29	0%	1,547	7%	405	2%	21,604	129,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,786</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>29,228</b>	<b>175,368</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

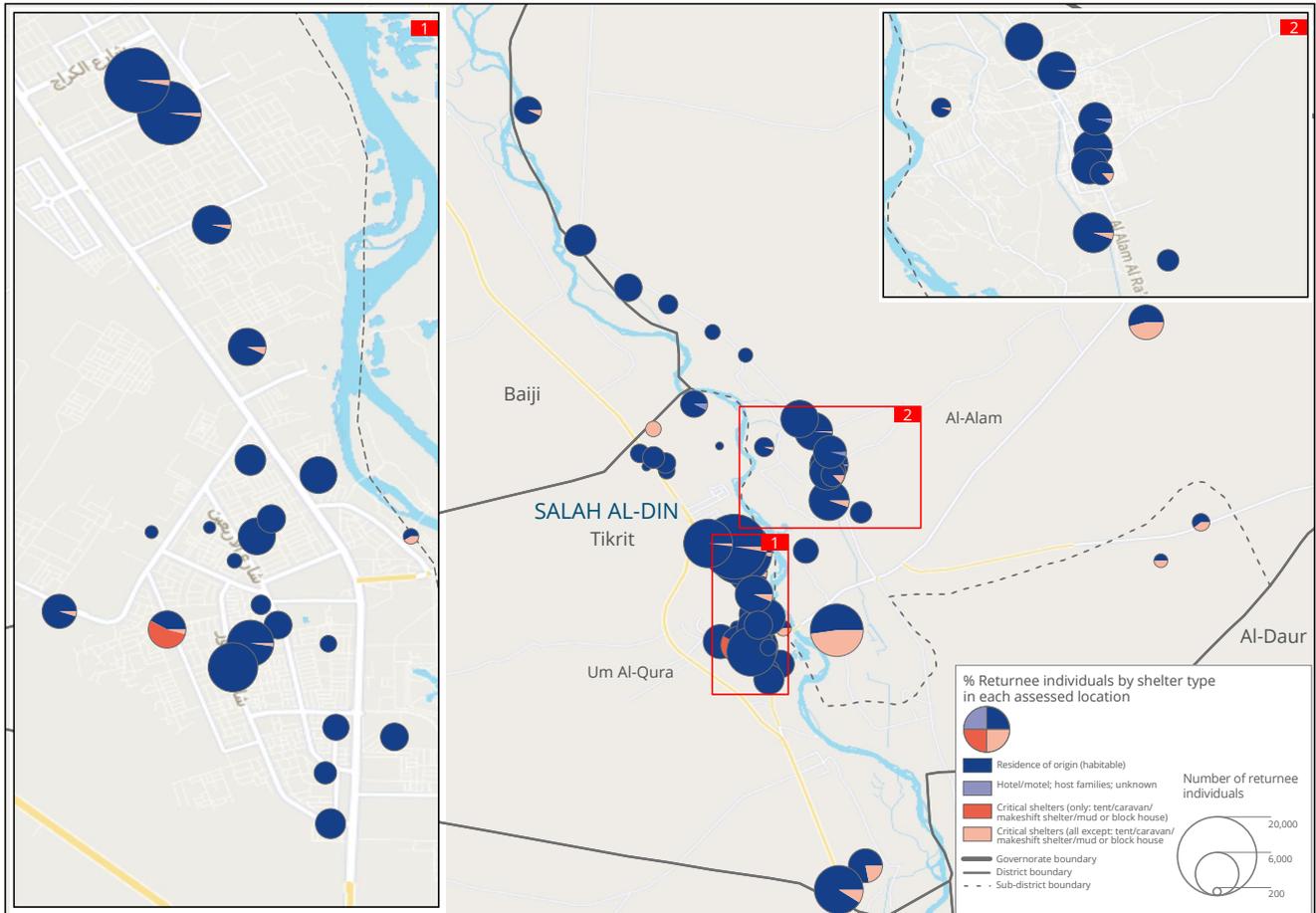
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN TIKRIT BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Tikrit residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Tikrit (1,952; 9% of all households in that sub-district). In addition, a total of 436 households in the district of Al-Alam are living in critical shelters (amounting to 6% of all households in that district).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Tikrit, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: TIKRIT DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	TIKRIT % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p><b>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></b></p>	<p>6% of returnee households are headed by a female and 94% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male)</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p><b>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></b></p>	<p>22% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p><b>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></b></p>	<p>16% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p><b>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></b></p>	<p>26% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%).</p>			

5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b> <b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>8% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 7% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 1% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>71% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (80%).</p> <p>28% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b> <b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>12% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity</b><sup>14</sup></p>	<p>In 80% of return locations, families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%), and is one of the highest rates across the country.</p>			

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b></p> <p><b>The right to HLP property records and documentation</b><sup>15</sup></p>	<p>6% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b></p> <p><b>The right to compensation/restitution</b><sup>16</sup></p>	<p>13% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: AL-HAWIGA DISTRICT, KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>28,403</b> (170,418 individuals)	<b>150</b>	<b>6</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>80%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is consistent with the national return rate: 80%	<b>7,207</b> (43,239 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 28,403 households who have returned to Al-Hawiga, a total of 27,962 (98%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 5 (<1%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (436; 2%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Al-Hawiga disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Abassy	6,507	99%	-	0%	79	1%	-	0%	6,586	39,516
Al-Riyad	2,317	97%	5	0%	55	2%	-	0%	2,377	14,262
Al-Zab	7,282	99%	-	0%	89	1%	-	0%	7,371	44,226
Markaz Al-Hawiga	11,856	98%	-	0%	213	2%	-	0%	12,069	72,414
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,962</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>28,403</b>	<b>170,418</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

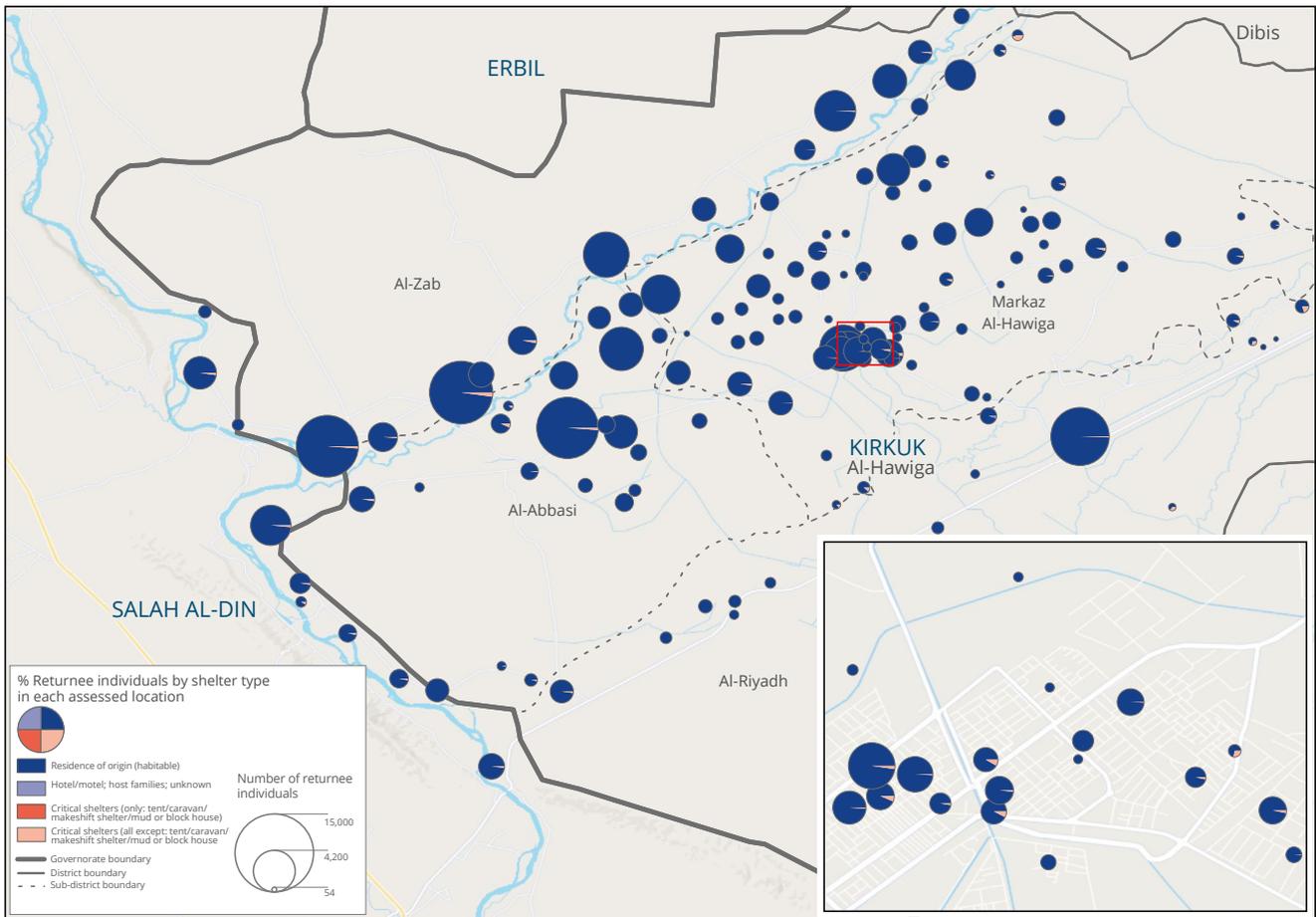
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN AL-HAWIGA BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Al-Hawiga residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Al-Hawiga (213; 2% of all households in that sub-district). A significant number of households are also living in critical shelters in Al-Zab sub-district (89; 1%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Al-Hawiga, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: AL-HAWIGA DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	AL-HAWIGA % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>17% of returnee households are headed by a female and 83% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).</p>		→	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>6% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>		→	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>25% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>		↑	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>64% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>		↑	

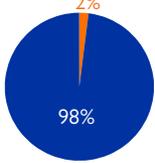
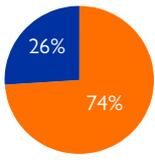
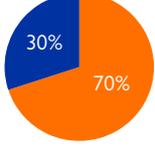
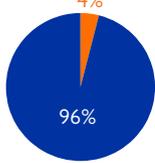
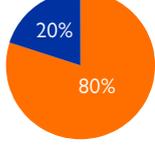
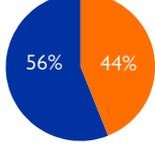
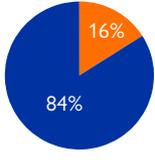
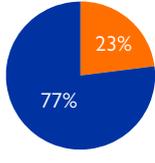
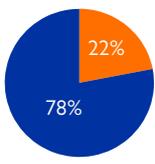
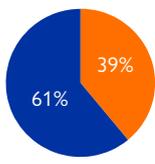
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>2% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 2% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>74% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (80%).</p> <p>70% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>	  	<p>→</p> <p>→</p> <p>↑</p>	  
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>16% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p><b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>22% returnee households live in locations where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	

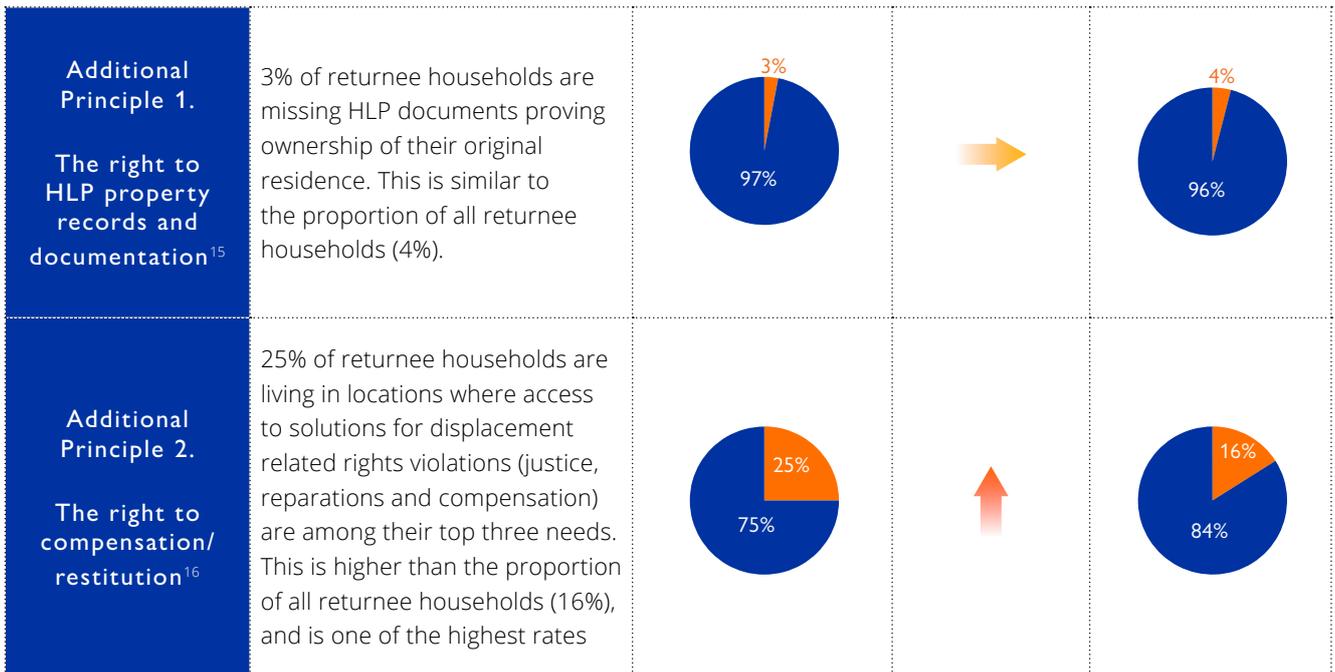
10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.



15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>28,317</b> (169,902 individuals)	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>89%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>3,648</b> (21,885 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 28,317 households who have returned to Al-Hamdaniya, a total of 28,201 (99.9%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with all of this group in sub-standard shelters (116; <1%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Al-Hamdaniya disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Namroud	4,222	99%	-	0%	58	1%	-	0%	4,280	25,680
Bartalla	14,909	100%	-	0%	25	0%	-	0%	14,934	89,604
Markaz Al-Hamdaniya	9,070	100%	-	0%	33	0%	-	0%	9,103	54,618
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,201</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>28,317</b>	<b>169,902</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

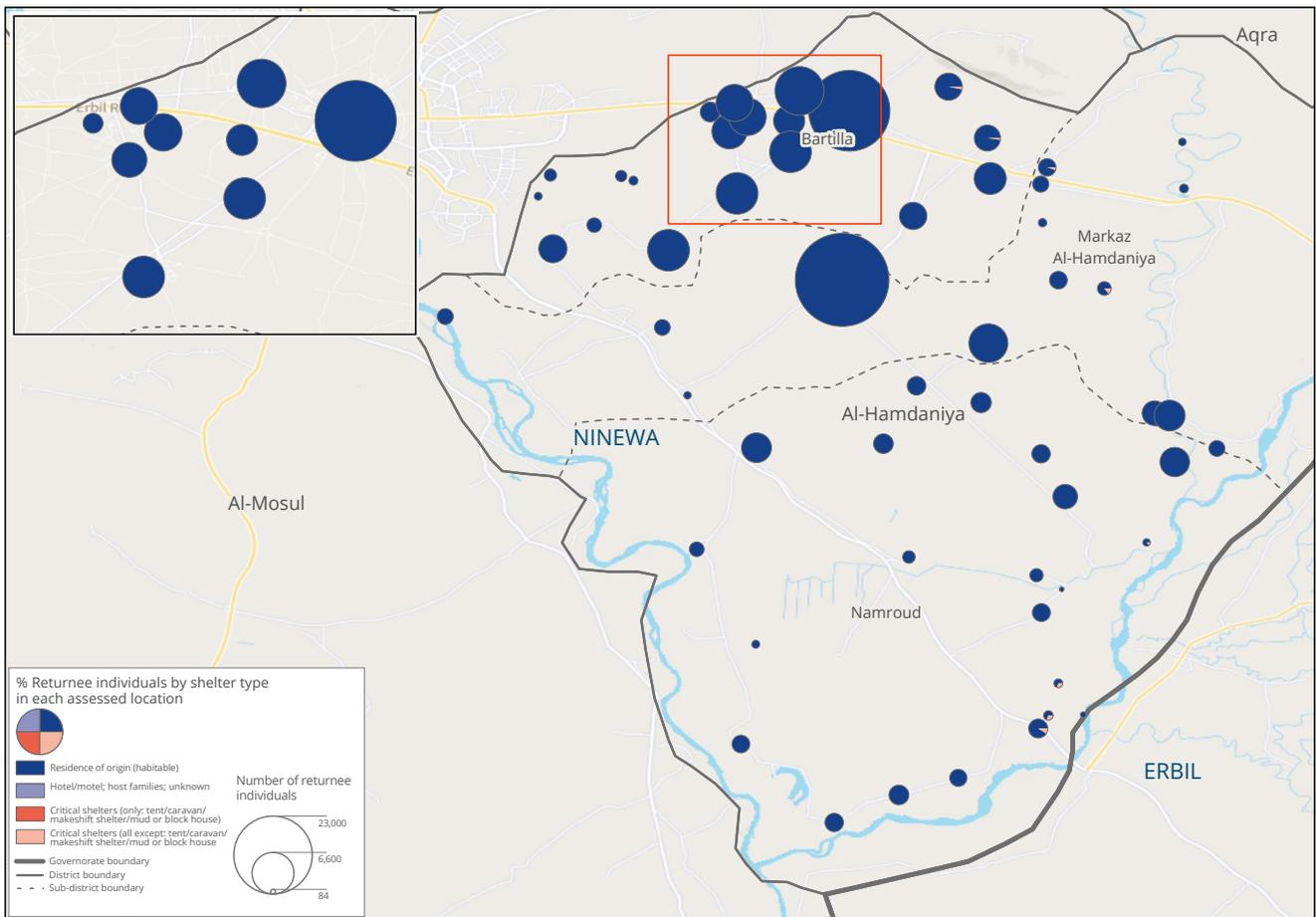
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN AL-HAMDANIYA BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Al-Hamdaniya residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Al-Namroud (58; 1% of all households in that sub-district). A smaller number of households are living in critical shelters in Markaz Al-Hamdaniya (33; <1%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Al-Hamdaniya, by type of shelter



4 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT

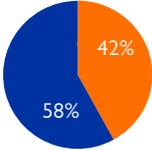
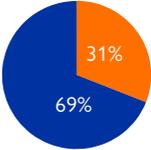
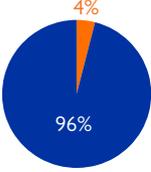
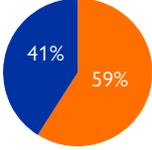
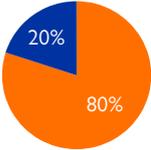
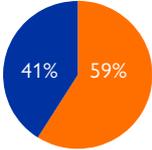
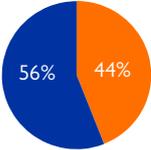
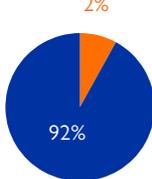
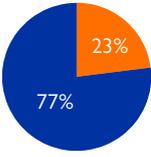
PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	AL-HAMDANIYA % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>7% of returnee households are headed by a female and 93% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees (8%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			

5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p><b>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></b></p>	<p>42% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%) and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>No returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. This is similar to the overall proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p>			
	<p>59% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households (80%) nationwide.</p>			
	<p>59% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>2% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>			

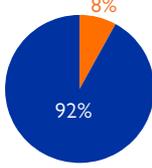
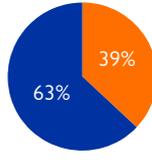
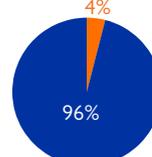
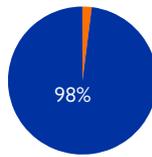
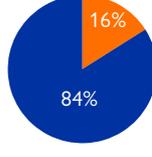
9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>8% of returnees are living in locations where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></b></p>	<p>No returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to compensation/restitution<sup>16</sup></b></p>	<p>2% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: AL-SHIRQAT DISTRICT, SALAH AD-DIN GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>27,132</b> (162,792 individuals)	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>96%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>1,159</b> (6,953 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 27,132 households who have returned to Al-Shirqat, a total of 24,848 (92%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 755 (3%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (1,334; 5%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (195; 1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Al-Shirqat disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Markaz Al-Shirqat	24,848	92%	755	3%	1,334	5%	195	1%	27,132	162,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,848</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>27,132</b>	<b>162,792</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

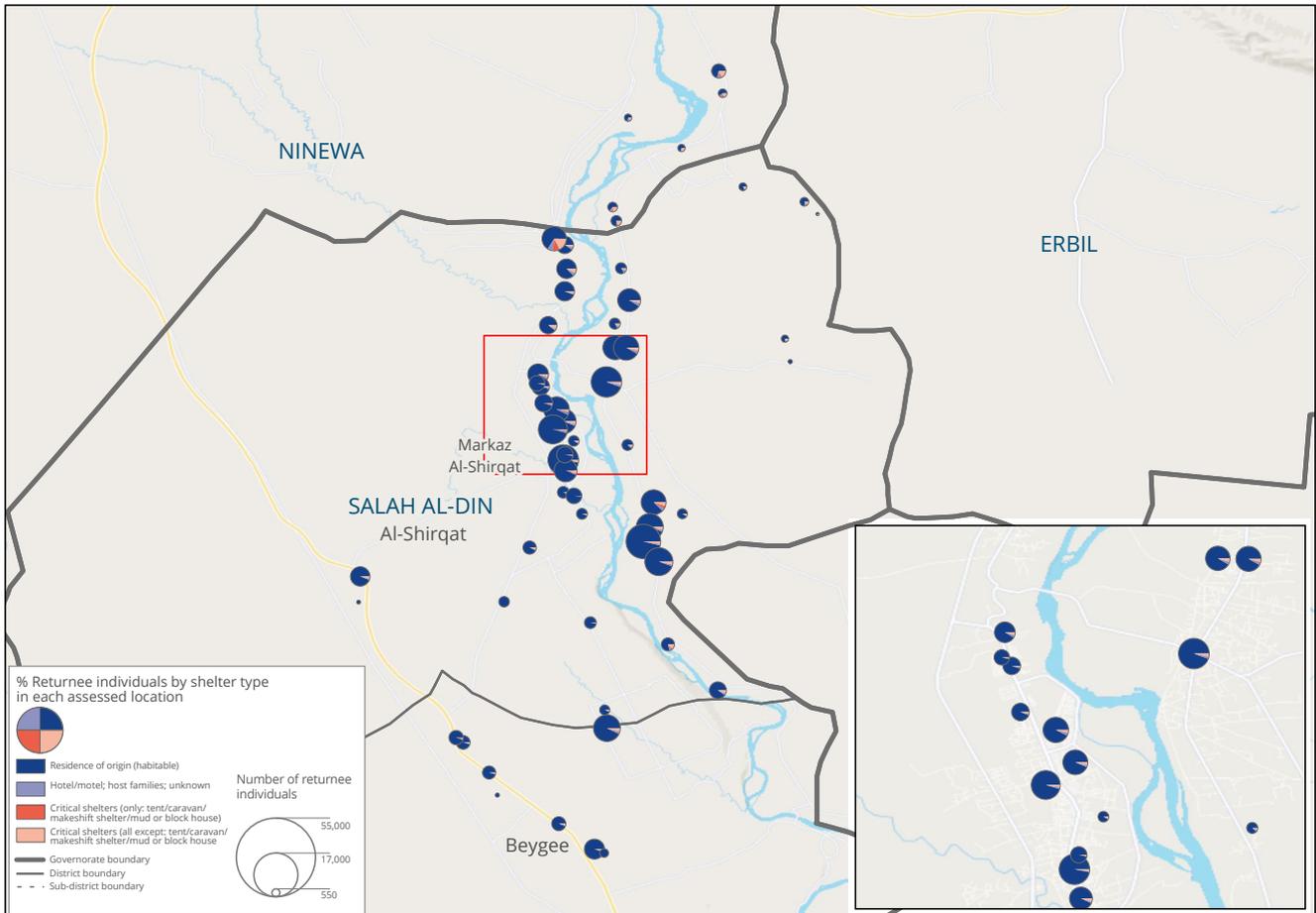
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN AL-SHIHQAT BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Al-Shirqat residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. In the sub-district of Markaz Al-Shirqat, 1,529 returnee households (6%) are living in shelters in critical condition.

Map: Distribution of returnees in Al-Shirqat, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: AL-SHIRQAT DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	AL-SHIRQAT % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b> The right to equality <sup>5,6</sup>	8% of returnee households are headed by a female and 92% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).		→	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b> The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement) <sup>7</sup>	7% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.		→	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b> The right to privacy and respect for the home <sup>8</sup>	2% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).		↓	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b> The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions <sup>9</sup>	38% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.		↑	

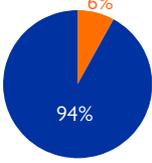
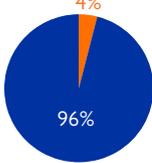
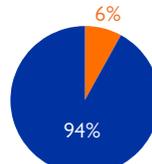
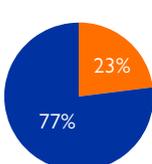
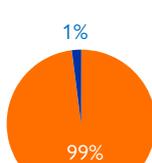
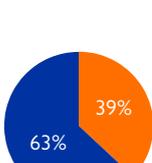
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

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<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>6% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 5% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 1% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>100% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%), and is the highest rate nationwide.</p> <p>98% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>6% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p><b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity</b><sup>14</sup></p>	<p>In 99% of returnee locations are currently residing where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%), and is one of the highest rates across the country.</p>			

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></p>	<p>4% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is consistent with the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> The right to compensation/restitution<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>2% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: KIRKUK DISTRICT, KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>25,899</b> (155,394 individuals)	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>86%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>4,122</b> (24,731 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 25,899 households who have returned to Kirkuk, a total of 25,768 (99%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (131; 1%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Kirkuk disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Multaqa	777	87%	-	0%	113	13%	-	0%	890	5,340
Markaz Kirkuk	24,675	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	24,675	148,050
Rashad	166	90%	-	0%	18	10%	-	0%	184	1,104
Schwan	150	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	150	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,768</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>25,899</b>	<b>155,394</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

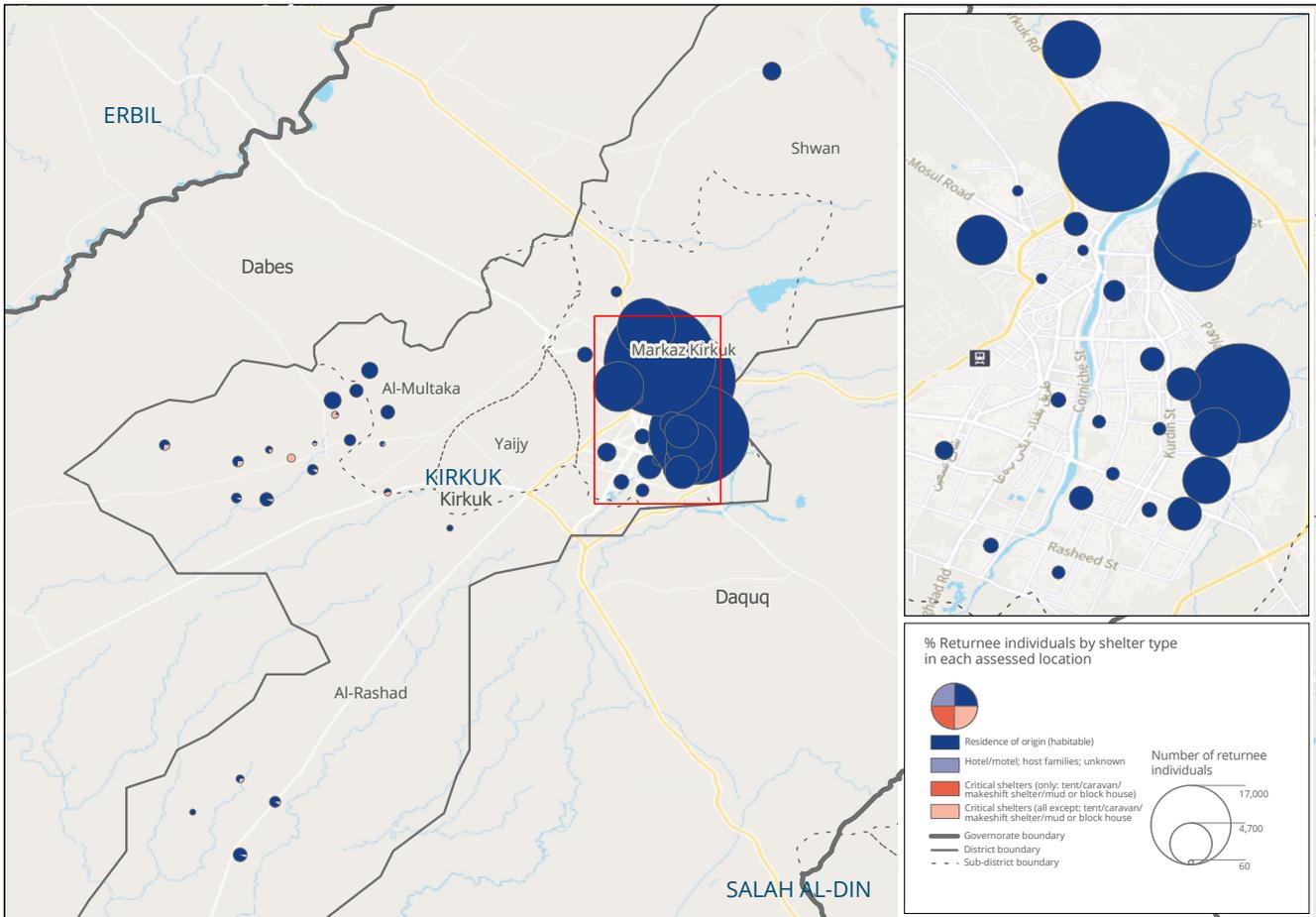
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN KIRKUK BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Kirkuk residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Al-Multaqa (113; 13%) of all households in that sub-district). A noticeable proportion of households are also living in critical shelters in Rashad sub-district (18; 10%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Kirkuk, by type of shelter



4 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: KIRKUK DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	KIRKUK % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p><b>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></b></p>	<p>27% of returnee households are headed by a female and 73% are headed by a male. This proportion of female headed households is significantly higher than the overall proportion nationwide (12%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p><b>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></b></p>	<p>No returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees (8%) nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p><b>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></b></p>	<p>3% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p><b>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></b></p>	<p>44% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>			

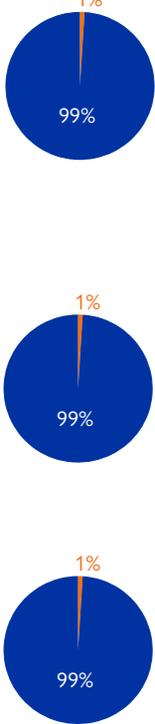
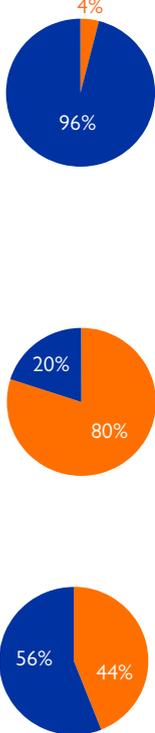
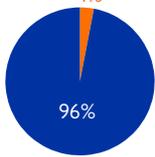
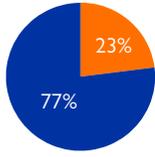
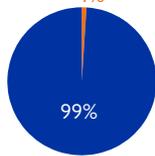
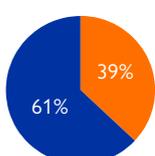
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b> <b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>1% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 0% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 1% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>1% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households (80%) nationwide.</p> <p>1% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b> <b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>4% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity</b><sup>14</sup></p>	<p>1% of returnee households are living in locations where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b></p> <p><b>The right to HLP property records and documentation</b><sup>15</sup></p>	<p>1% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b></p> <p><b>The right to compensation/restitution</b><sup>16</sup></p>	<p>3% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: BAIJI DISTRICT, SALAH AD-DIN GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>20,077</b> (120,462 individuals)	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>82%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is similar to the national return rate: 80%	<b>4,416</b> (26,498 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 20,077 households who have returned to Baiji, a total of 17,520 (87%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 41 (<1%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (2,495; 12%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (21; <1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Baiji disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Siniya	1,814	65%	-	0%	987	35%	-	0%	2,801	16,806
MakkHoul	711	90%	-	0%	76	10%	-	0%	787	4,722
Markaz Baiji	14,995	91%	41	0%	1,432	9%	21	0%	16,489	98,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,520</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20,077</b>	<b>120,462</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

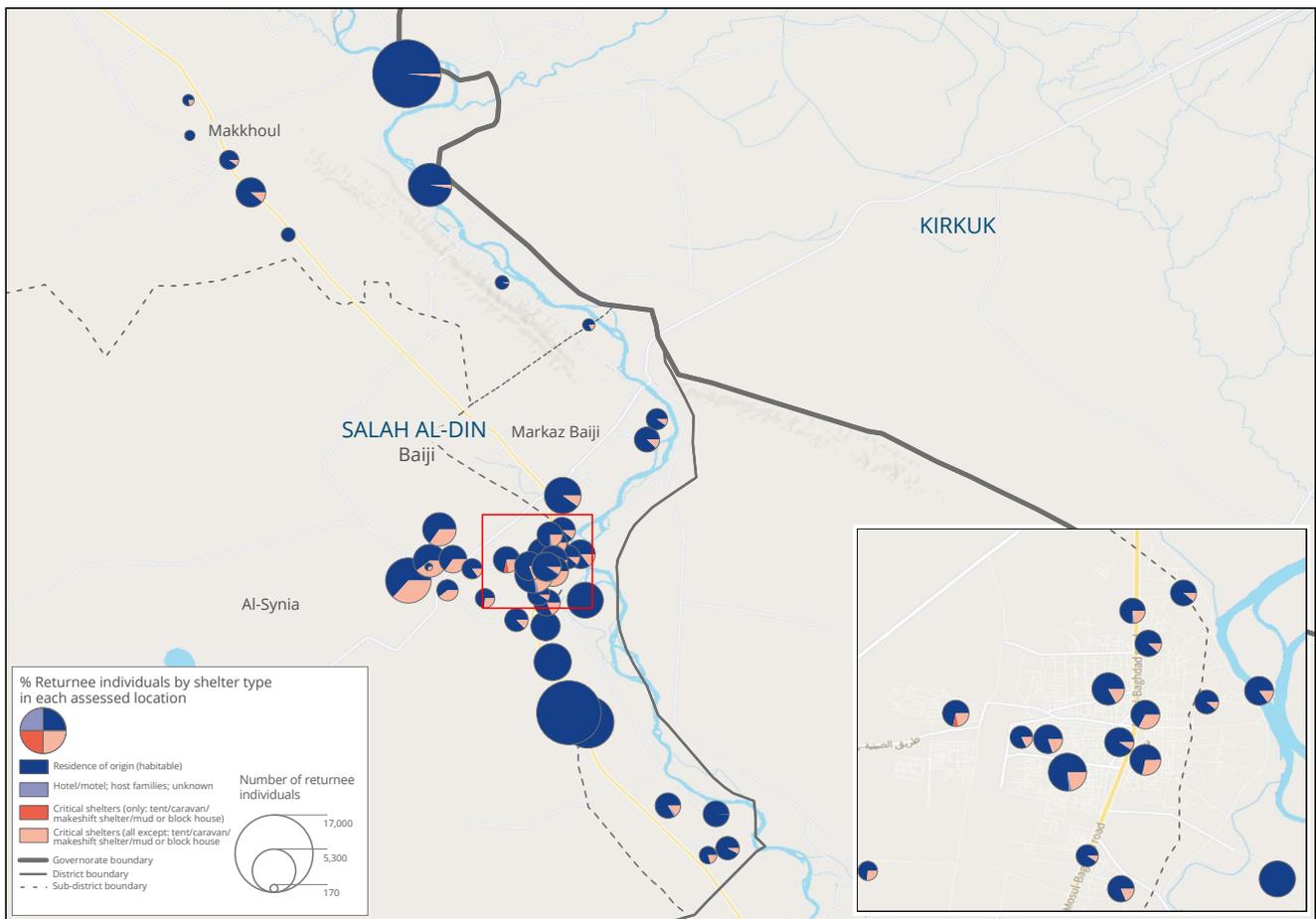
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN BAIJI BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

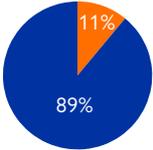
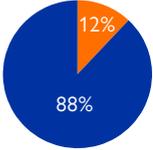
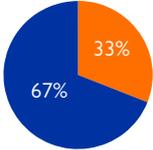
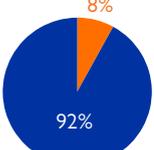
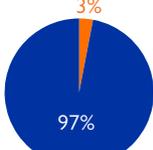
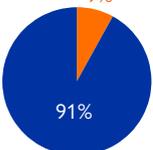
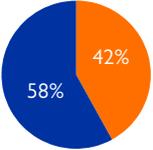
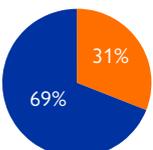
The distribution of returnee households across Baiji residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Baiji (1,453; 9% of all households in that sub-district). A significant proportion of households are also living in critical shelters in Al-Siniya sub-district (987; 35%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Baiji, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: BAIJI DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	BAIJI % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></b>	11% of returnee households are headed by a female and 89% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).		→	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></b>	33% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is much higher than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.		↑	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b> <b>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></b>	3% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).		↓	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b> <b>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></b>	42% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.		→	

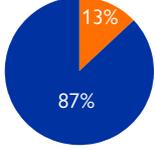
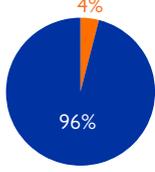
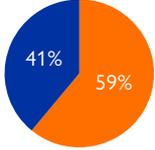
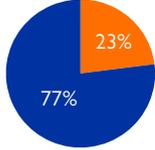
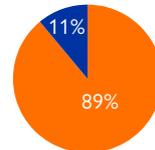
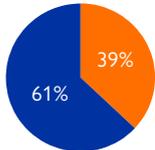
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>13% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 12% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 1% live in other types of critical shelters. This is higher than the the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>78% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (80%).</p> <p>49% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>59% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%), and is one of the highest rates across the country.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p><b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>89% of returnee households are in locations where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

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13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b></p> <p><b>The right to HLP property records and documentation</b><sup>15</sup></p>	<p>7% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b></p> <p><b>The right to compensation/restitution</b><sup>16</sup></p>	<p>49% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (16%), and is the highest rate of this issue across all districts.</p>			

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>8</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>9</sup>
<b>19,905</b> (119,430 individuals)	<b>103</b>	<b>14</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>38%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is significantly lower than the national return rate: 80%	<b>32,568</b> (195,408 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>10</sup>

Of the 19,905 households who have returned to Sinjar, a total of 18,057 (91%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 496 (2%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (1,309; 7%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (43; <1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Sinjar disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Shamal	11,536	93%	0	0%	834	7%	10	0%	12,380	74,280
Markaz Sinjar	2,355	77%	292	10%	377	12%	26	1%	3,050	18,300
Qaeyrawan	4,166	93%	204	5%	98	2%	7	0%	4,475	26,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,057</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>19,905</b>	<b>119,430</b>

<sup>8</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

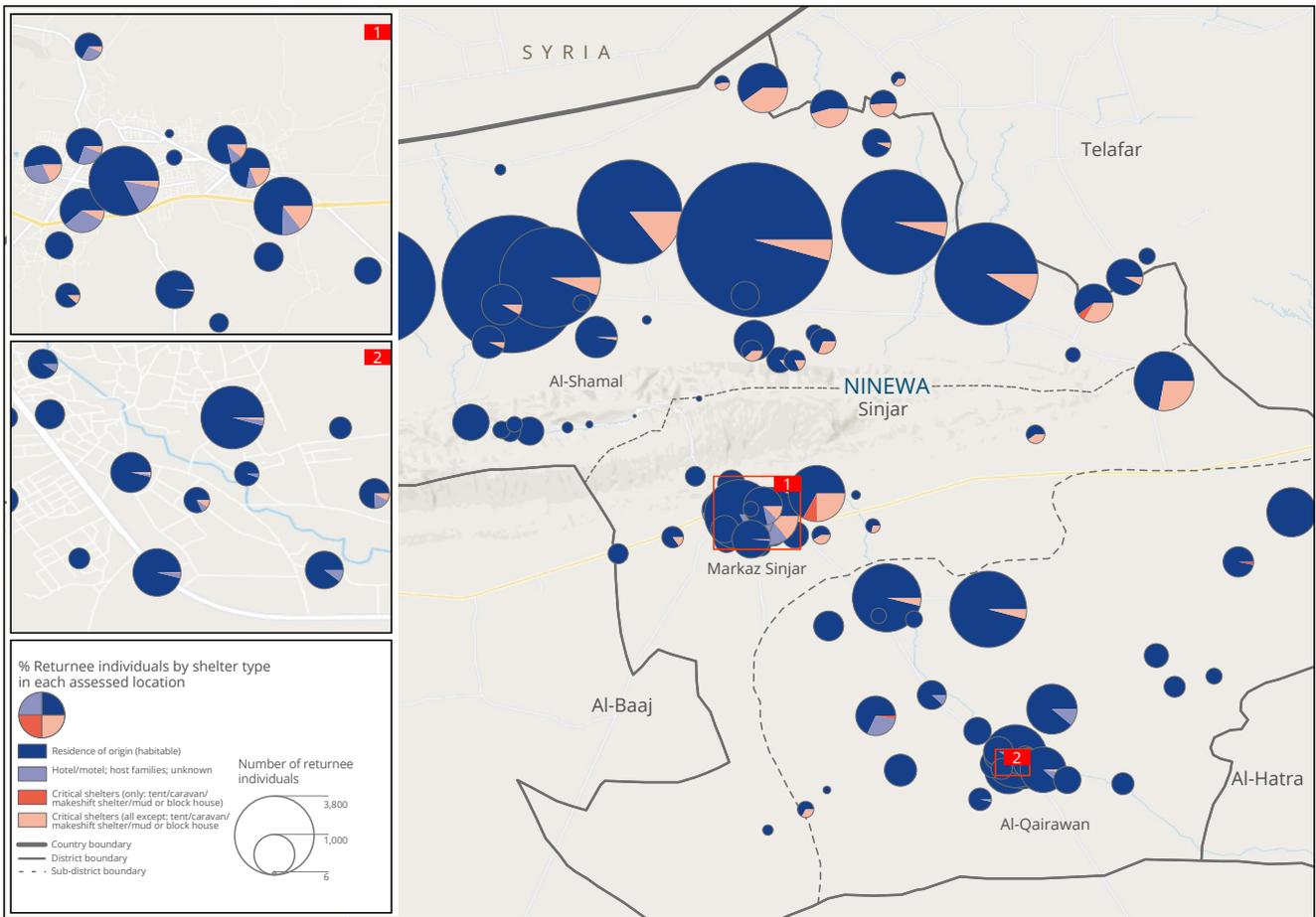
<sup>9</sup> Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

<sup>10</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN SINJAR BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>11</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Sinjar residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Al-Shamal (844; 7% of all households in that sub-district). A significant number of households are also living in critical shelters in Markaz Sinjar sub-district (403; 13%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Sinjar, by type of shelter



<sup>11</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: SINJAR DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	SINJAR % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b> The right to equality <sup>12,13</sup>	5% of returnee households are headed by a female and 95% are headed by a male. This proportion of female headed households is lower than the overall proportion nationwide (12%).		↓	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b> The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement) <sup>14</sup>	25% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.		↑	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b> The right to privacy and respect for the home <sup>15</sup>	17% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).		↑	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b> The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions <sup>16</sup>	51% of returnee households report risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%).		↑	

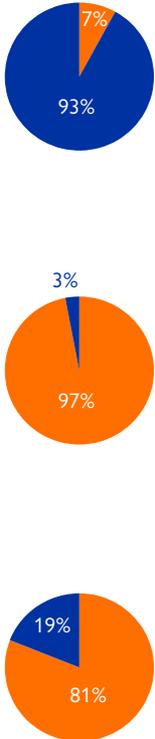
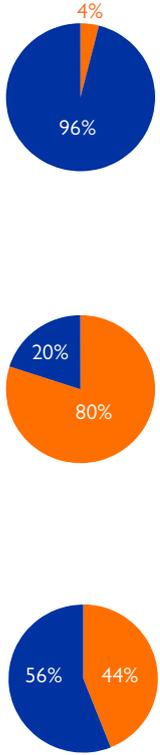
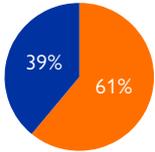
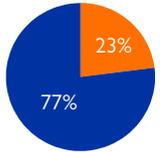
12 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

13 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

15 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

16 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

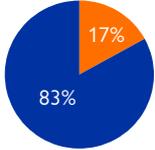
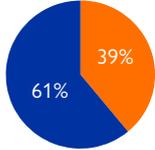
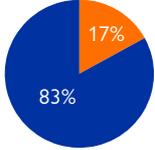
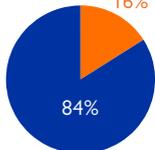
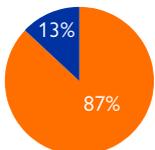
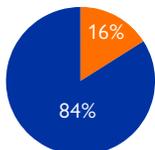
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>17,18,19</sup></p>	<p>7% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 6% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 1% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>97% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p> <p>81% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>20</sup></p>	<p>61% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>			

17 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

18 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

19 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

20 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>21</sup></b></p>	<p>17% of returnee households are living in locations where families are blocked from returning home. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>22</sup></b></p>	<p>17% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to compensation/ restitution<sup>23</sup></b></p>	<p>87% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households (16%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>			

21 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

22 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

23 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: TILKAIF DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>17,145</b> (102,870 individuals)	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>87%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>2,464</b> (14,785 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 17,145 households who have returned to Tilkaif, a total of 16,655 (97%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 106 (1%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with all of this group in sub-standard shelters (384; 2%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Tilkaif disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Qosh	2,216	97%	-	0%	60	3%	-	0%	2,276	13,656
Markaz Tilkaif	7,933	98%	-	0%	138	2%	-	0%	8,071	48,426
Wanna	6,506	96%	106	2%	186	3%	-	0%	6,798	40,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,655</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17,145</b>	<b>102,870</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

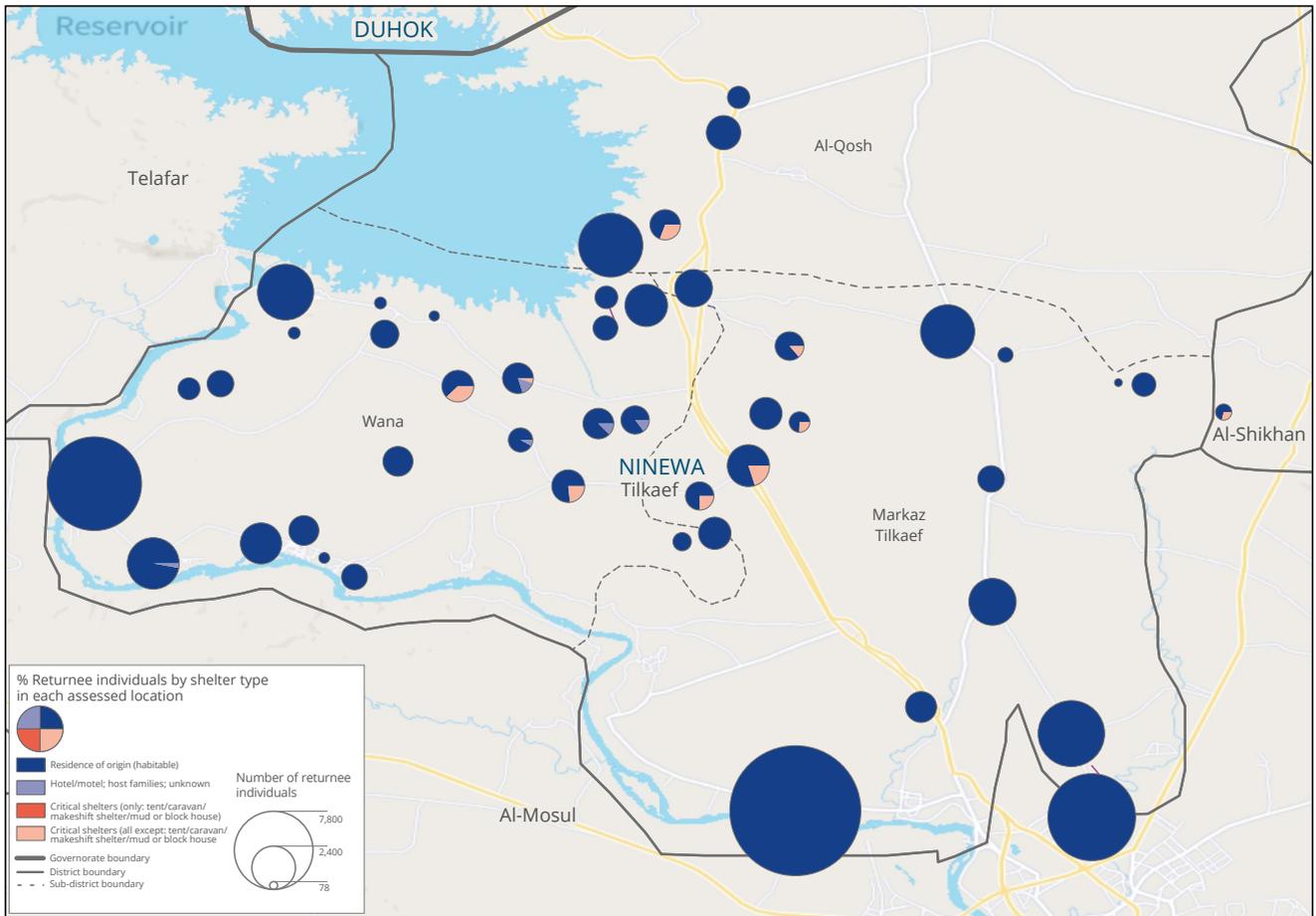
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN TILKAIF BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Tilkaif residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Wanna (186; 3% of all households in that sub-district). A significant number of households are also living in critical condition in Markaz Tilkaif sub-district (138; 2%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Tilkaif, by type of shelter



4 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: TILKAIF DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	TILKAIF % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b> The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>7% of returnee households are headed by a female and 93% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b> The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide (8%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b> The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>24% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b> The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>39% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>			

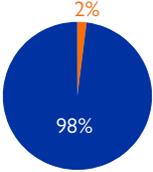
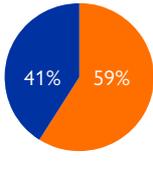
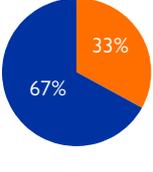
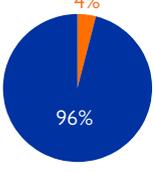
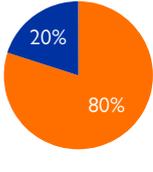
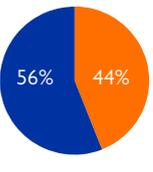
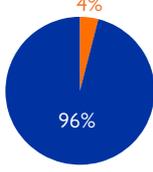
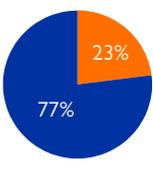
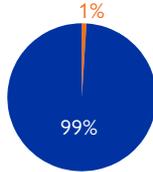
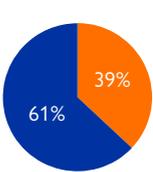
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>2% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 2% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>59% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (80%).</p> <p>33% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>	  	<p>→</p> <p>↓</p> <p>↑</p>	  
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>4% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p><b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>1% of returnee households are living in locations where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	

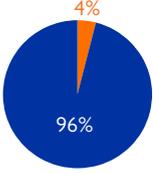
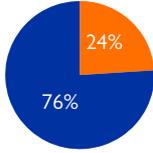
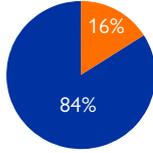
10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to HLP property records and documentation</b><sup>15</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similarly low as the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>	 <p>100%</p>		 <p>96%</p> <p>4%</p>
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to compensation/restitution</b><sup>16</sup></p>	<p>24% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>	 <p>76%</p> <p>24%</p>		 <p>84%</p> <p>16%</p>

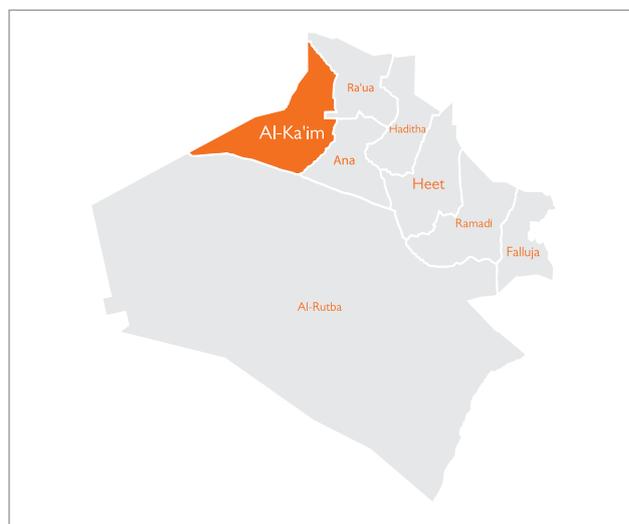
<sup>15</sup> REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

<sup>16</sup> IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: AL-KA'IM DISTRICT, ANBAR GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>17,111</b> (102,666 individuals)	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>92%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>1,582</b> (9,491 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 17,111 households who have returned to Al-Ka'im, a total of 15,500 (91%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (1,565; 9%) and a smaller number in informal settlements (46; <1%). Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Al-Ka'im disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Obiadi	2,448	88%	-	0%	280	10%	46	2%	2,774	16,644
Al-Rummaneh	2,085	87%	-	0%	306	13%	-	0%	2,391	14,346
Markaz Al-Ka'im	10,967	92%	-	0%	979	8%	-	0%	11,946	71,676
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17,111</b>	<b>102,666</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

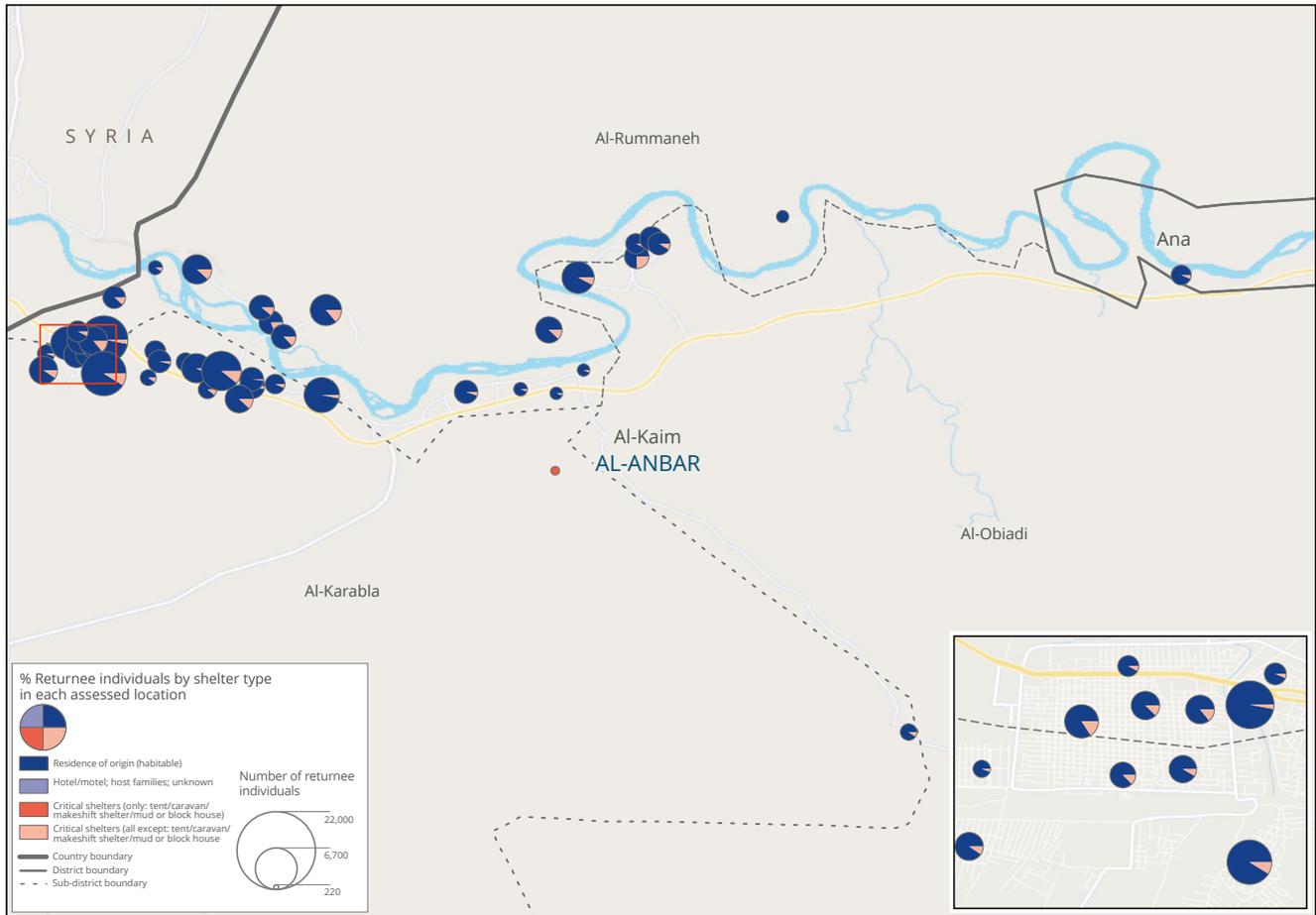
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN AL-KA'IM BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Al-Ka'im residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Al-Ka'im (979; 8% of all households in that sub-district). A significant proportion of households are also living in critical shelters in Al-Rummaneh sub-district (306; 13%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Al-Ka'im, by type of shelter



4 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: AL-KA'IM DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	AL-KA'IM % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b> The right to equality <sup>5,6</sup>	6% of returnee households are headed by a female and 94% are headed by a male. This is slightly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who are female (12%).		↓	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b> The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement) <sup>7</sup>	1% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees (8%).		↓	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b> The right to privacy and respect for the home <sup>8</sup>	14% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).		→	
<b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b> The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions <sup>9</sup>	19% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%) and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.		↓	

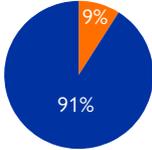
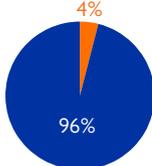
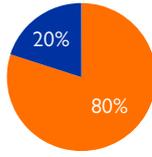
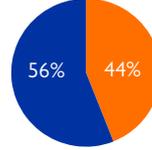
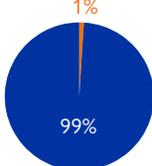
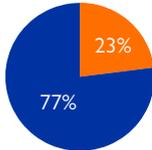
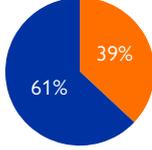
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>9% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 9% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>100% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%), and is the highest rate of this issue nationwide.</p> <p>100% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue nationwide (44%).</p>	  	<p>→</p> <p>↑</p> <p>↑</p>	  
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>1% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p><b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>100% of returnee families are living in locations where blocked returns have taken place. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>		<p>↓</p>	

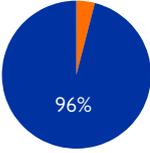
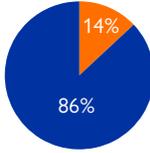
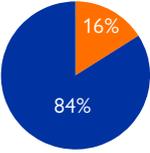
10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b></p> <p><b>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></b></p>	<p>No returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similarly low as the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (4%).</p>	 <p>100%</p>		 <p>96%</p> <p>4%</p>
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b></p> <p><b>The right to compensation/restitution<sup>16</sup></b></p>	<p>14% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (16%).</p>	 <p>86%</p> <p>14%</p>		 <p>84%</p> <p>16%</p>

<sup>15</sup> REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

<sup>16</sup> IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

# HLP PROFILE: KHANAQIN DISTRICT, DIYALA GOVERNORATE

## DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>17,147</b> (102,882 individuals)	<b>73</b>	<b>34</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>77%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is lower than the national return rate: 80%	<b>5,082</b> (30,494 individuals)	



## TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 17,147 households who have returned to Khanaqin, a total of 14,851 (87%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 20 (<1%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (2,276; 13%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Khanaqin disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
As-Saadia	3,081	81%	-	0%	724	19%	-	0%	3,805	22,830
Jalula	11,730	88%	20	0%	1,552	12%	-	0%	13,302	79,812
Markaz Khanaqin	40	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	40	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,851</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17,147</b>	<b>102,882</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

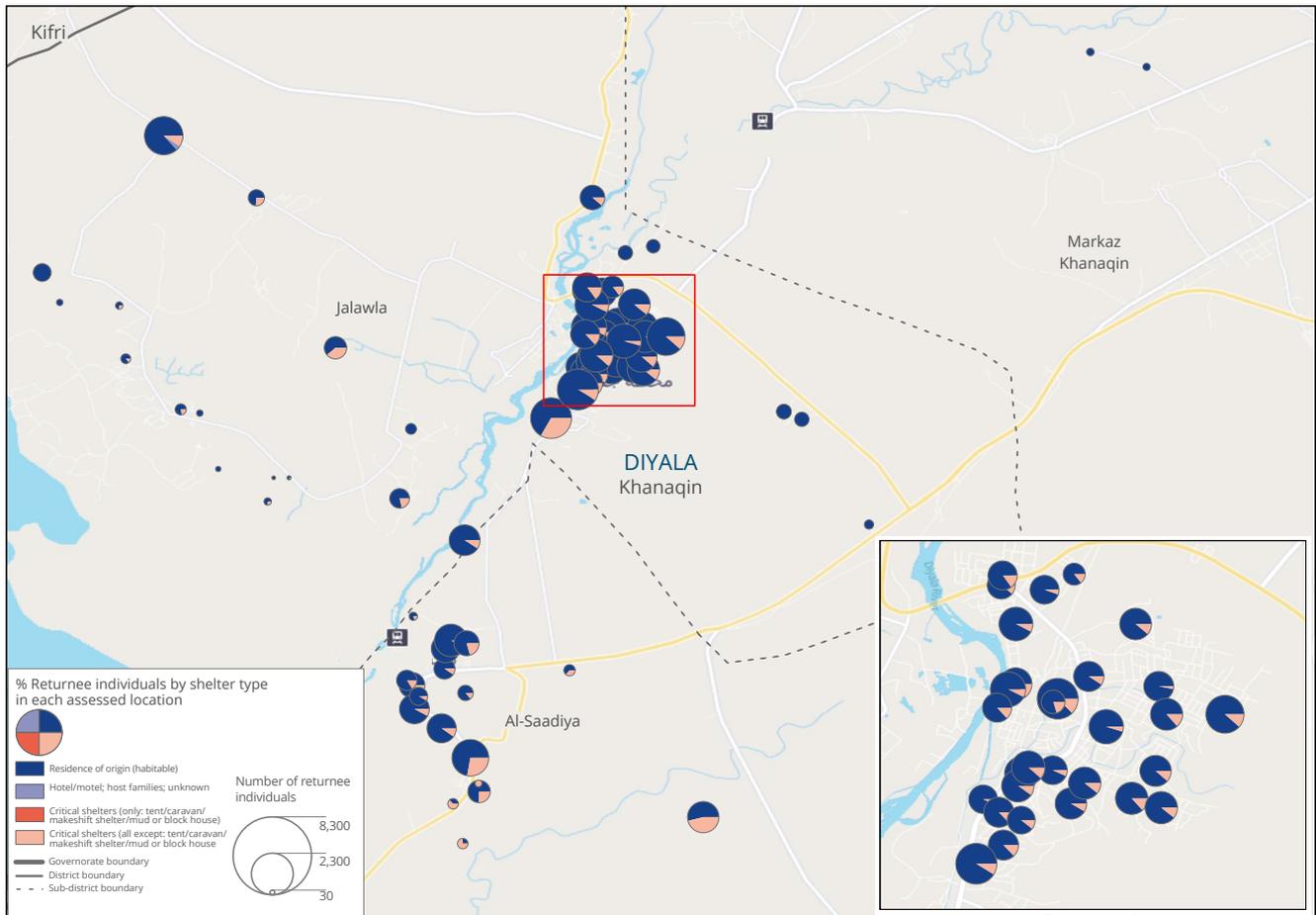
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN KHANAQIN BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Khanaqin residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Jalula (1,552; 12% of all households in that sub-district). A significant number of households are also living in critical shelters in As-Saadia sub-district (724; 19%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Khanaqin, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: KHANAQIN DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	KHANAQIN % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>16% of returnee households are headed by a female and 84% are headed by a male. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).</p>		→	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>		↓	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>25% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>		↑	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>42% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%) and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>		↑	

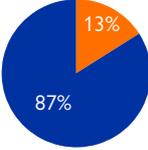
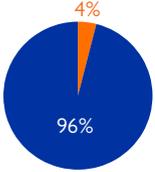
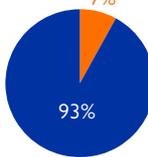
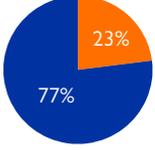
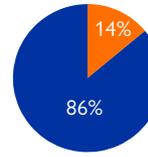
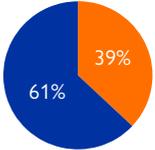
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>13% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 13% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>99% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p> <p>99% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement<sup>13</sup></b></p>	<p>7% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p><b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>14% of returnee households are in locations where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			

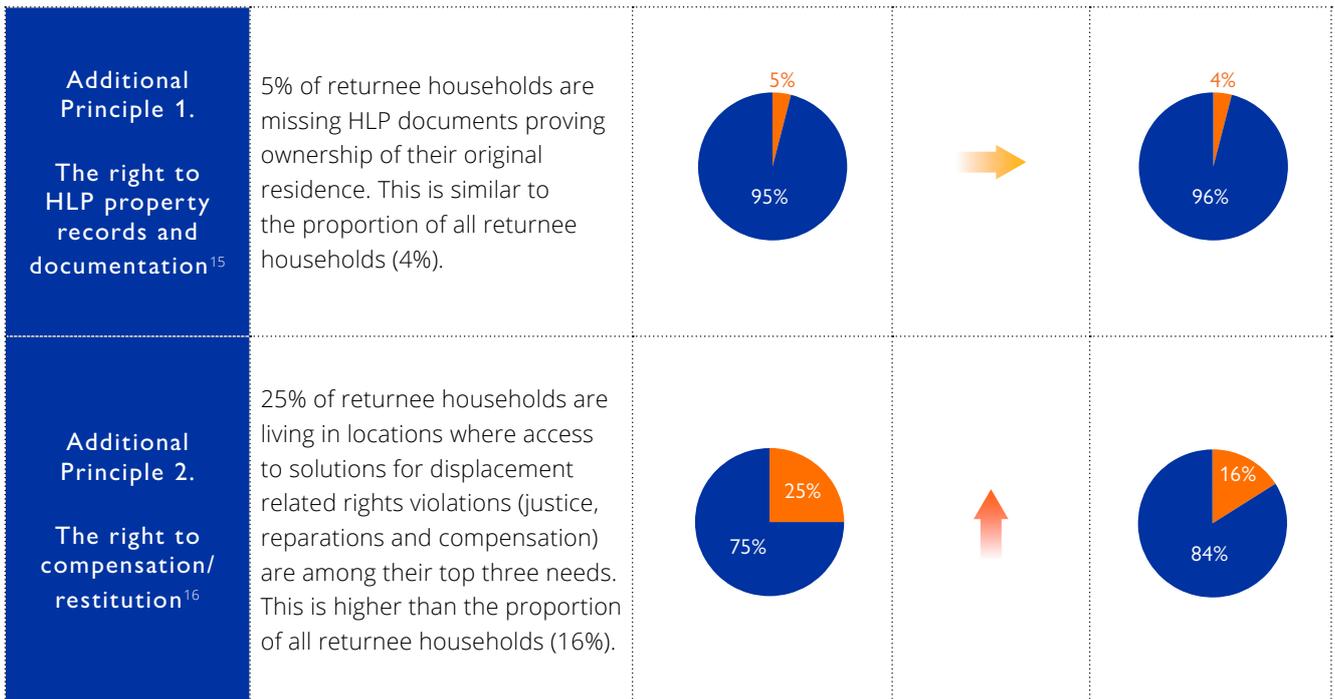
10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.



15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: AL-MUQDADIYA DISTRICT, DIYALA GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>9,977</b> (59,862 individuals)	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>74%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is significantly lower than the national return rate: 80%	<b>3,505</b> (21,027 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 9,977 households who have returned to Al-Muqdadia, a total of 8,536 (86%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (1,441; 14%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Al-Muqdadia disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Abo Sayda	155	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	155	930
Markaz Al-Muqdadia	8,381	85%	-	0%	1,441	15%	-	0%	9,822	58,932
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,536</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>59,862</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

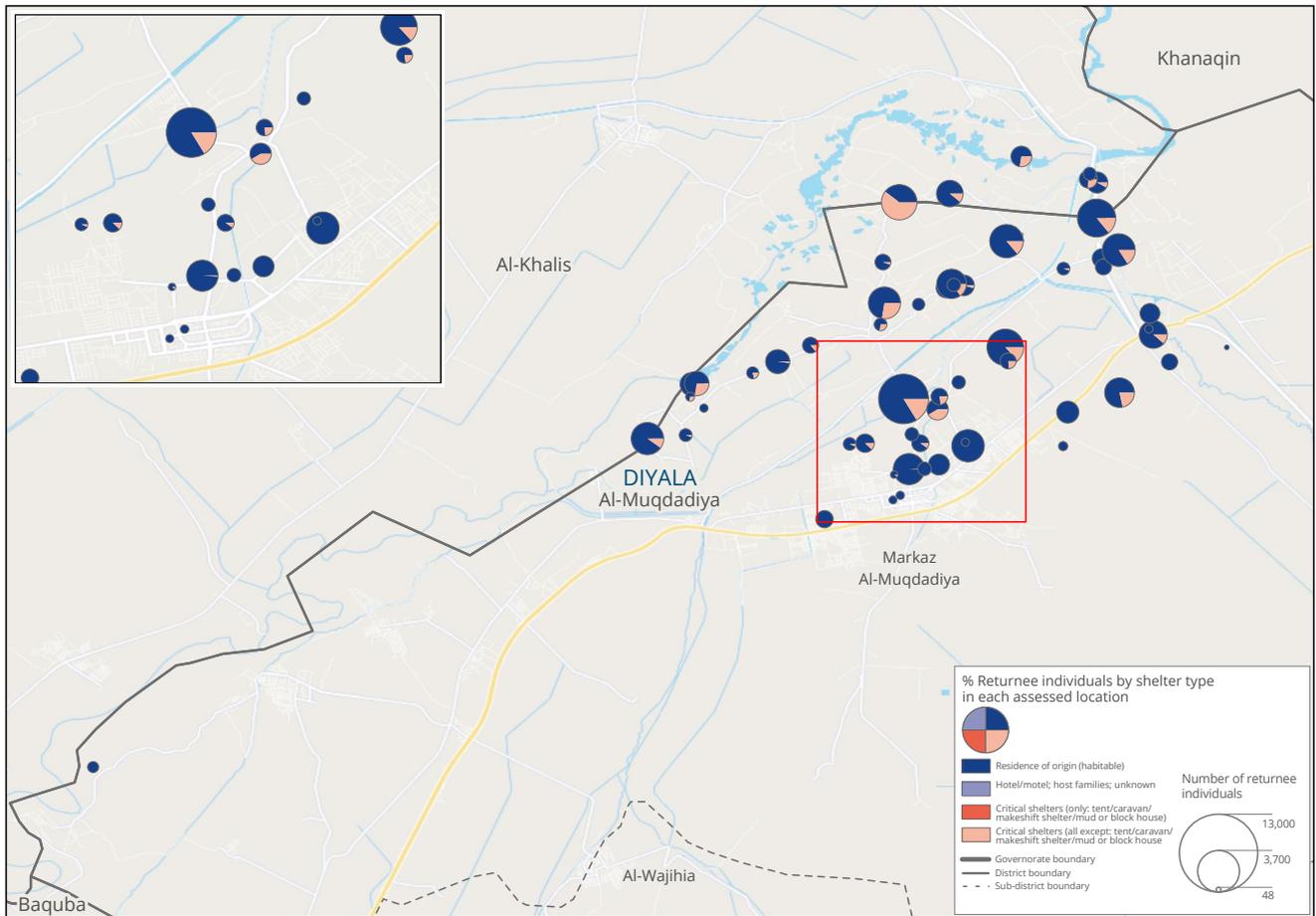
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN AL-MUQDADIYA BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Al-Muqdadidiya residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Al-Muqdadidiya (1,441; 15% of all households in that sub-district). No households in critical condition were recorded in Abo Sayda subdistrict.

Map: Distribution of returnees in Al-Muqdadidiya, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

# HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: AL-MUQDADIYA DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	DISTRICT % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></b></p>	<p>23% of returnee households are headed by a female and 77% are headed by a male. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (12% female and 88% male).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></b></p>	<p>No returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b> <b>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></b></p>	<p>2% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			

5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

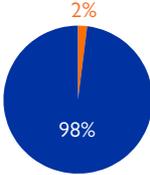
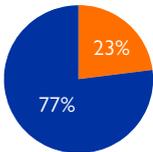
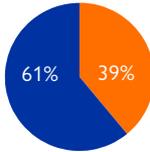
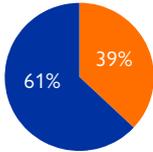
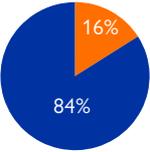
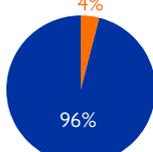
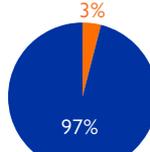
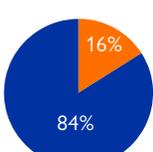
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p><b>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></b></p>	<p>11% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing<sup>10,11,12</sup></b></p>	<p>14% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 14% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>81% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (80%).</p> <p>76% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>	  	  	  

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b> <b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>2% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is significantly lower than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue nationwide (23%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> <b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity</b><sup>14</sup></p>	<p>39% of returnee households are in locations where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is consistent with the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> <b>The right to HLP property records and documentation</b><sup>15</sup></p>	<p>16% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> <b>The right to compensation/restitution</b><sup>16</sup></p>	<p>3% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: AL-BA'AJ DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>9,036</b> (54,216 individuals)	<b>113</b>	<b>34</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>37%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is significantly lower than the national return rate: 80%	<b>15,408</b> (92,449 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 9,036 households who have returned to Al-Ba'aj, a total of 7,875 (87%) have returned to their residence of origin, while 162 (2%) have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with all of this group in sub-standard shelters (999; 11%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Al-Ba'aj disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Qahtaniya	2,101	87%	86	4%	232	10%	-	0%	2,419	14,514
Markaz Al-Ba'aj	5,774	87%	76	1%	767	12%	-	0%	6,617	39,702
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,875</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9,036</b>	<b>54,216</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

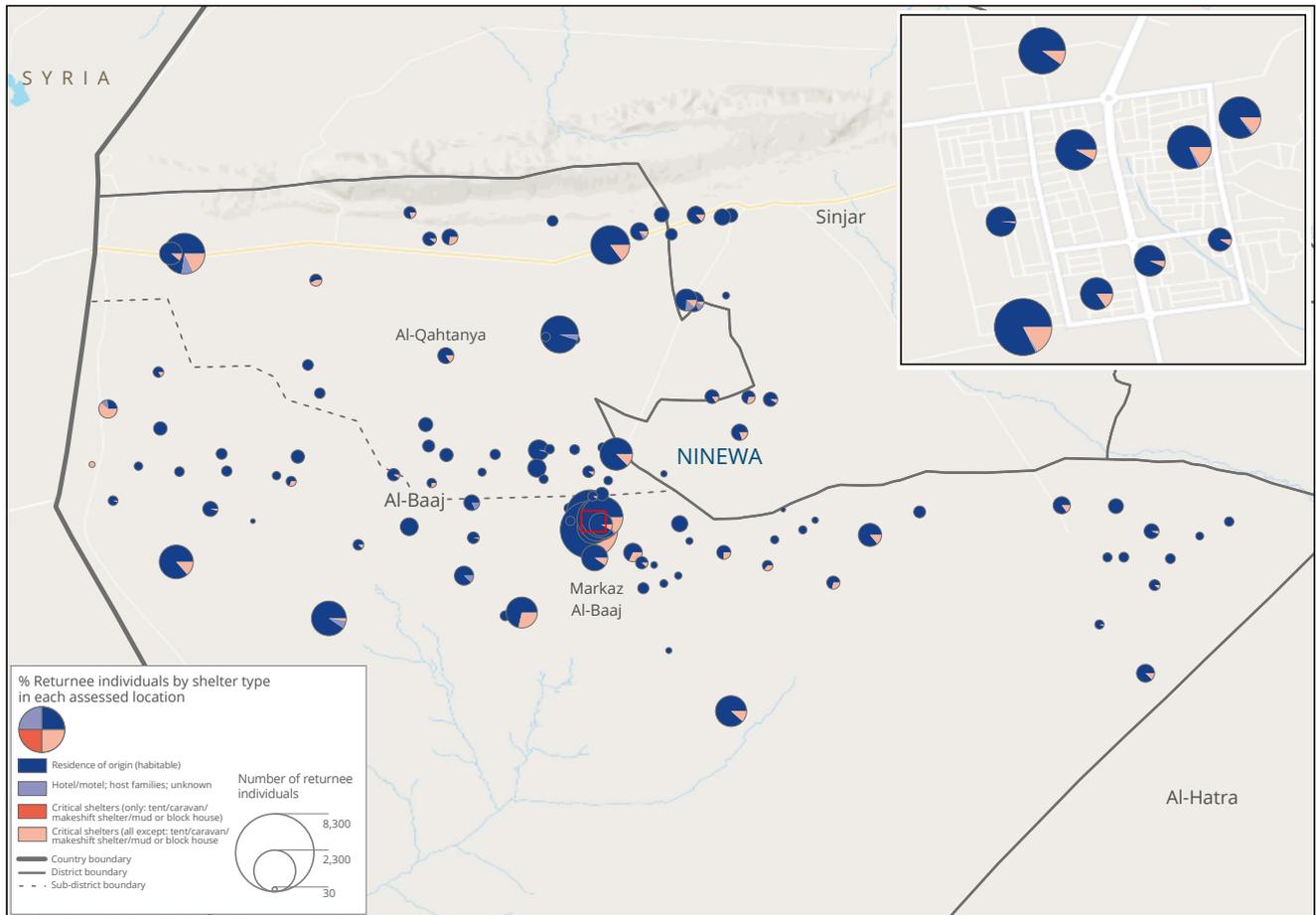
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN AL-BA'AJ BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

The distribution of returnee households across Al-Ba'aj residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Markaz Al-Ba'aj (767; 12% of all households in that sub-district). A significant number of households are also living in critical shelters in Al-Qahtaniya sub-district (232; 10%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Al-Ba'aj, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: AL-BA'AJ DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN AL-BA'AJ	AL-BA'AJ % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>4% of returnee households are headed by a female and 96% are headed by a male. The proportion of female households is lower than the overall proportion of returnee households nationwide (12%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>23% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees (8%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>15% of returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>55% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue nationwide.</p>			

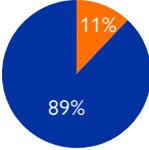
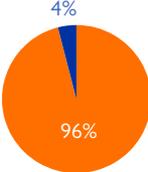
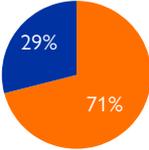
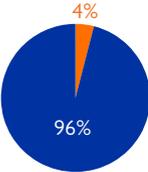
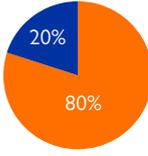
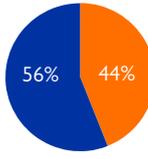
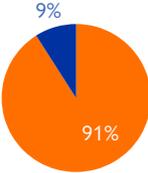
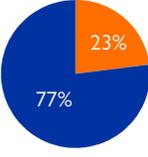
5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

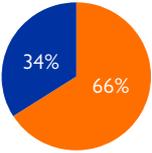
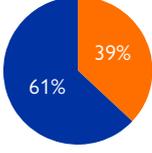
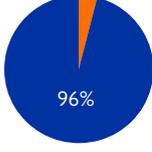
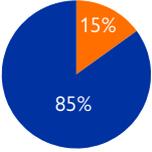
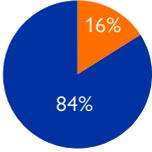
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b> <b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>11% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 11% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p> <p>96% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (80%).</p> <p>71% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>	  	  	  
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b> <b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>91% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%), and is one of the highest rates of this issue across the country.</p>			

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

11 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b> The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></p>	<p>66% of returnee households are living in locations where families are blocked from returning. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnees nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b> The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b> The right to compensation/restitution<sup>16</sup></p>	<p>15% of returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

14 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

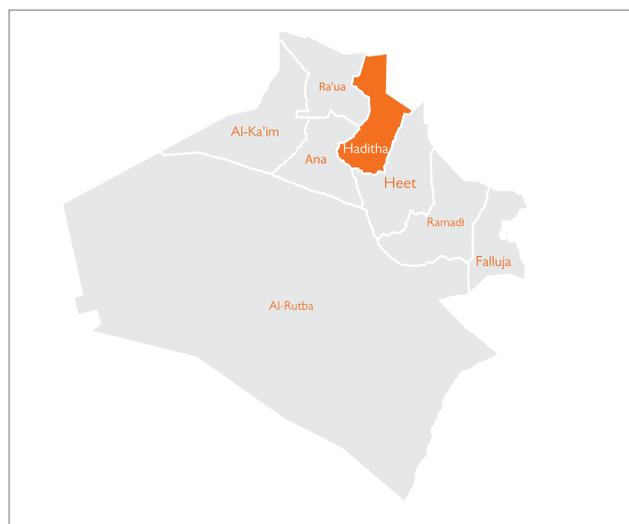
15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

## HLP PROFILE: HADITHA DISTRICT, ANBAR GOVERNORATE

### DISTRICT SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

NUMBER OF RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF RETURN LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN <sup>2</sup>
<b>4,603</b> (27,618 individuals)	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>
RETURN RATE	IDP HOUSEHOLDS FROM THE DISTRICT STILL DISPLACED	
<b>96%</b> of all who became displaced have returned. This is higher than the national return rate: 80%	<b>177</b> (1,064 individuals)	



### TYPES OF SHELTER<sup>3</sup>

Of the 4,603 households who have returned to Haditha, a total of 4,447 (97%) have returned to their residence of origin, while none have returned to live in other types of habitable accommodation. The remaining households are residing in shelters in critical condition, with most of this group in sub-standard shelters (156; 3%) while none reside in informal settlements. Refer to the map below for an overview of the distribution of all returnees in Haditha disaggregated by the types of shelter in which they reside.

SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (HABITABLE)		HOST FAMILY; HOTEL/MOTEL; RENTAL; UNKNOWN		CRITICAL SHELTERS (ALL TYPES EXCEPT INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		CRITICAL SHELTERS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)		TOTAL HHS	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Al-Haqlaniya	1,361	94%	-	0%	94	6%	-	0%	1,455	8,730
Barwana	2,418	100%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	2,418	14,508
Markaz Haditha	668	92%	-	0%	62	8%	-	0%	730	4,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,447</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>27,618</b>

1 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

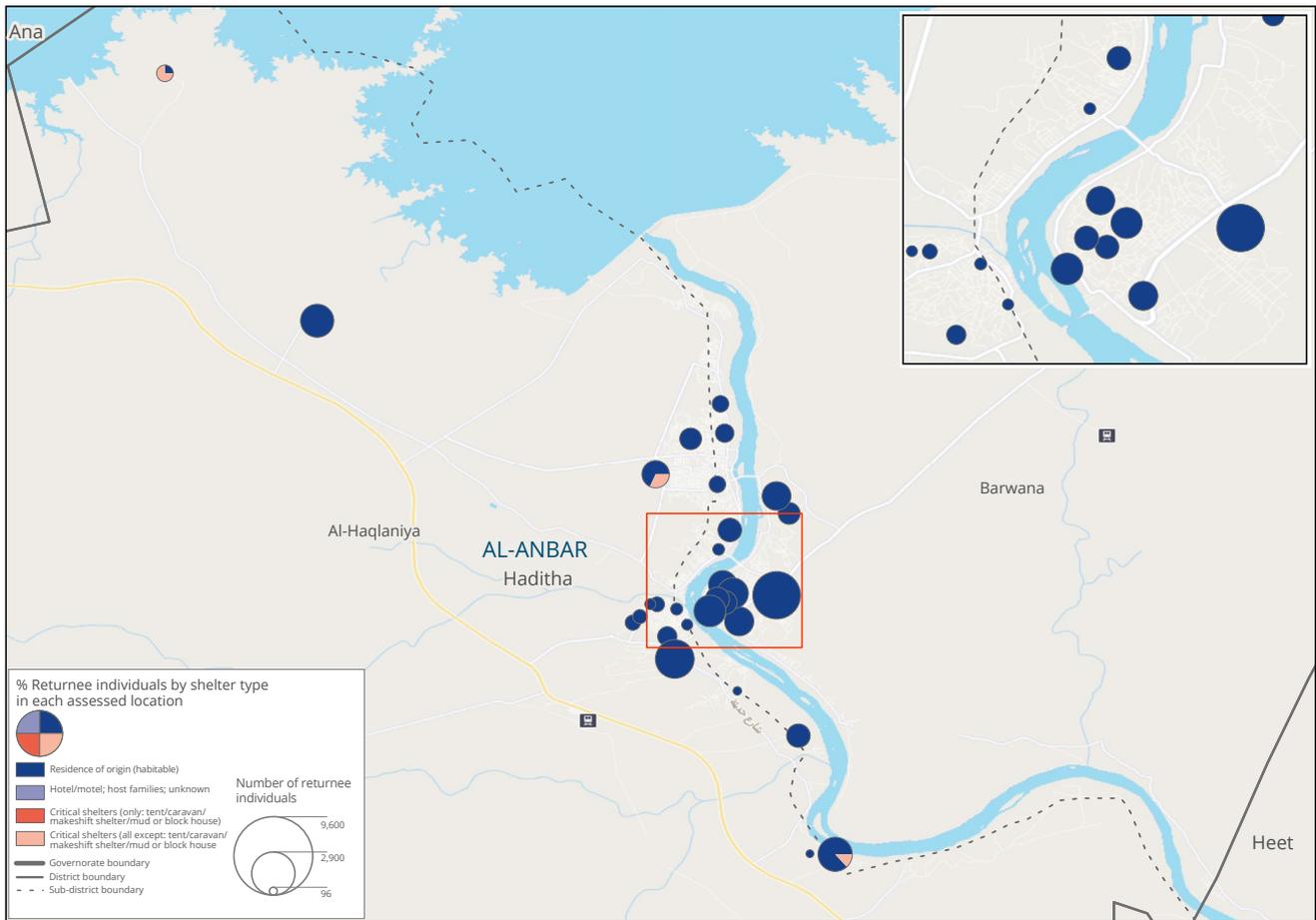
2 Locations of no return are those where some of the remaining caseload of IDPs originate from, but which have not received any returnees.

3 All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES IN HADITHA BY TYPE OF SHELTER<sup>4</sup>

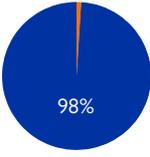
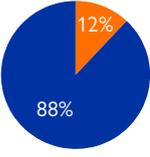
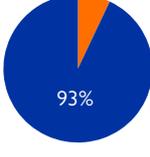
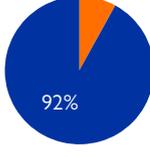
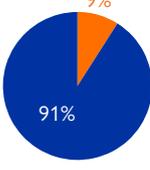
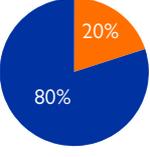
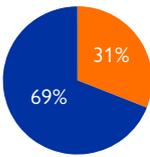
The distribution of returnee households across Haditha residing in different types of shelters are displayed in the map below. The highest number of returnee households living in shelters in critical condition is in the sub-district of Al-Haqlaniya (94; 6% of all households in that sub-district). A significant number of households are also living in critical shelters in Markaz Haditha sub-district (62; 8%).

Map: Distribution of returnees in Haditha, by type of shelter



<sup>4</sup> All data in this section are derived from the Master List in May-July 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Master List 122. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

## HLP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: HADITHA DISTRICT

PRINCIPLE	INDICATOR	% RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICT	DISTRICT % COMPARED TO NATIONWIDE %	% OF ALL RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS NATIONWIDE
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 1.</b></p> <p>The right to equality<sup>5,6</sup></p>	<p>2% of returnee households are headed by a female and 98% are headed by a male. This proportion of households headed by a female is lower than the nationwide average (12%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 2.</b></p> <p>The right to be protected from displacement (including secondary displacement)<sup>7</sup></p>	<p>7% of returnee households are living in locations where there are incidences of private residences being occupied without permission. This is similar to the proportion of all returnees (8%), and is one of the highest rates nationwide.</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 3.</b></p> <p>The right to privacy and respect for the home<sup>8</sup></p>	<p>No returnee households report improved privacy and dignity of shelters as a main need within their household. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who have this need (9%).</p>			
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 4.</b></p> <p>The right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions<sup>9</sup></p>	<p>20% of returnee households reporting risk of eviction. This is lower than the proportion of all returnees nationwide who face this risk (31%).</p>			

5 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>.

6 The head of household generally are responsible for making decisions relating to the family residing in it.

7 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

8 IOM (August 2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>.

9 REACH (July 2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>. It should be noted that returnee households were asked what their main sources of income are, and were able to select relying on incoming from selling household assets as an option. Therefore, the occurrence of households selling household assets may be under-reported for this indicator. Households were not asked specifically about whether they rely on selling household assets.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 5.</b></p> <p><b>The right to adequate housing</b><sup>10,11,12</sup></p>	<p>3% of returnee households live in shelters in critical condition. 3% live in their residence of origin that is in uninhabitable condition and 0% live in other types of critical shelters. This is similar to the proportion of all returnee households nationwide living in critical shelters (4%).</p>		→	
	<p>44% of returnee households live in locations where residential destruction has taken place. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households (80%).</p>		↑	
	<p>44% of returnee households live in locations where residential reconstruction is not taking place. This is consistent with the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who have faced this issue (44%).</p>		→	
<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 6.</b></p> <p><b>The right to freedom of movement</b><sup>13</sup></p>	<p>100% of returnee families are living in locations where movement restrictions have a negative impact. This is significantly higher than the proportion of all returnee households nationwide who face this issue (23%), and is the highest rate of this issue across the country.</p>		↑	

10 IOM (July 2021). Master List 122 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

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12 This relates to the subset of returnees who live in locations where some residential destruction has taken place. Refer to: IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

13 IOM (April 2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>.

<p><b>Pinheiro Principle 7.</b></p> <p><b>The right to voluntarily return in safety and dignity<sup>14</sup></b></p>	<p>In 26% of returnee locations are currently residing where families have been blocked from returning to their area of origin. This is lower than the proportion of all return locations nationwide where it takes place (39%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 1.</b></p> <p><b>The right to HLP property records and documentation<sup>15</sup></b></p>	<p>4% of returnee households are missing HLP documents proving ownership of their original residence. This is consistent with the proportion of all returnee households nationwide (4%).</p>			
<p><b>Additional Principle 2.</b></p> <p><b>The right to compensation/restitution<sup>16</sup></b></p>	<p>No returnee households are living in locations where access to solutions for displacement related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation) are among their top three needs. This is lower than the proportion of all returnee households (16%).</p>			

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15 REACH (2020). Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

16 IOM (2020). Integrated Location Assessment 5 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5#Datasets>

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