



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

RETURNEE MONITORING

GOVERNORATES OF

BASRA

MISSAN

MUTHANNA

THI QAR

UNHCR, APRIL 2005

This report is based on information collected by Acted, Intersos, Ockenden International, Save the Children and War Child and was prepared by Millennium Relief & Development Services. This returnee monitoring report is not intended to be a comprehensive human rights report, nor is the report an expression of political opinion or a statement of UNHCR policy.

In the future, UNHCR will issue assessment reports on particular governorates or areas to which return is taking or will take place. This should, *inter alia*, ensure that any person considering return or settlement in that place is fully and objectively informed about the security, political, economic and social situation prevailing in that area.

These reports will then be updated on a regular basis.

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INTRODUCTION

UNHCR has been monitoring returnees in Iraq since October 2003 in order to determine to what degree Iraqi refugees can return in safety and dignity. Returnee monitoring in the Lower South of Iraq is being accomplished through field assessments done in each of the four governorates by five implementing partners: ACTED, Intersos, Ockenden International, Save the Children and War Child.

Monitoring consequences of return, the observance of restoration of national protection and the reintegration situation of returnees is not an end in itself. Monitoring is for clearly defined purposes and overall objectives, namely:

- to identify protection and assistance gaps and needs;
- to design appropriate protection and assistance responses including interventions for further reintegration; and
- to collect relevant country of origin information in order to advise potential returnees, host countries and other actors on the conduciveness for return in safety and dignity.

While returnee monitoring is protection-led, it is an integrated function between protection, field and programme sections. Therefore, there should be a close liaison between the different sections, in particular, when analyzing the returnee monitoring results in order to design appropriate protection and assistance interventions.

As of 28 February 2005, 1,130 village surveys and 2,642 household surveys had been performed and entered into a central database. Note that village surveys describe the overall situation within the village, while household surveys focus on the situation of individual returnee families.

The surveys assessed the material and physical safety of the returnees, but also addressed, to a certain degree, the component of legal safety. This report intends to synthesize all of this information and present an overall picture of the Lower South of Iraq and its returnee population.

OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT DATA

There are four types of numerical assessment data used in this report:

Table 1: Types of Surveys Performed

Type	Governorates	Records
Comprehensive village surveys (covering most villages in governorates)	Basra, Muthanna, Thi Qar	1094
Surveys of villages with UNHCR projects	Basra, Thi Qar	36
Household surveys from Ockenden legal center	Missan, 6 households in Basra	2483
Household surveys using UNHCR Household Form	Basra, Missan, Thi Qar	159

All tables and figures in this report are based on the above surveys, and the source is always noted. For more detailed information about the survey methodology and forms used, refer to Annex A.

Table 2: Surveys Performed by Governorate

Governorate	Household surveys	Village surveys	Total population	Population from surveys	Number of returnees
Basra	57	241	1,880,178	917,447	56,303
Muthanna	0	547	537,658	602,587	1,960
Thi Qar	73	342	1,472,097	1,771,167	131,458
Missan	2,512	0	803,225	0	0
Totals	2,642	1,130	4,693,158	3,291,201	189,721

When percentages are used in this report, they represent the percentage of the surveyed population, unless specified otherwise.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

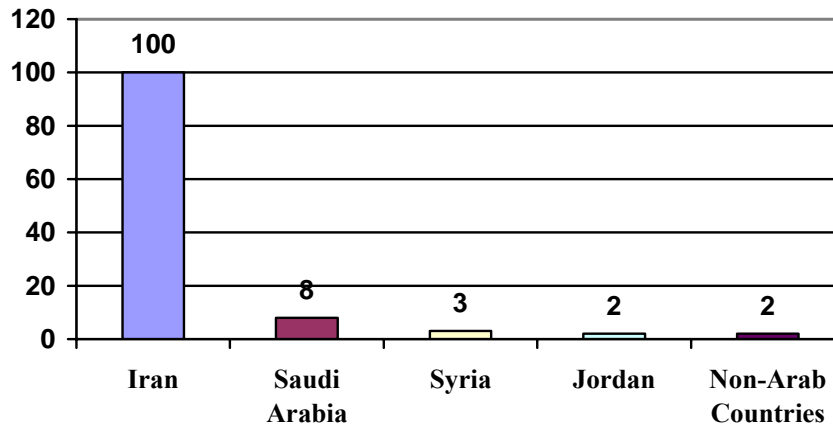
The Lower South of Iraq is made up of four governorates: Basra, Missan, Muthanna and Thi Qar. (Note: this division does not constitute an official division of Iraq, but it is merely a subdivision for convenience.) The total area is about 100,000 sq. km. and the population is estimated at 4,693,000 (according to WFP, whose census figures are used throughout this report).

There are many reasons for finding a large number of IDPs and returnees in the Lower South of Iraq. This region has been a place for military operations for more than two decades:

- Iran-Iraq war from 1980 to 1988;
- Kuwait war in 1991, followed by an uprising in the South and its repression;
- War to depose the former Iraqi regime in 2003.

During these three wars, the region was heavily exposed to bombing, causing many families to move. Internal political friction between the former regime and the Iraqi people led to the 1991 uprising. Tens of thousands were killed by the former regime. The vast majority of Iraqi refugees left the Lower South of Iraq at this time, with most of them fleeing to Iran. During this period, the former regime drained the marshes of Southern Iraq, destroying the economy based on these natural resources. This caused further displacement in search of livelihood.

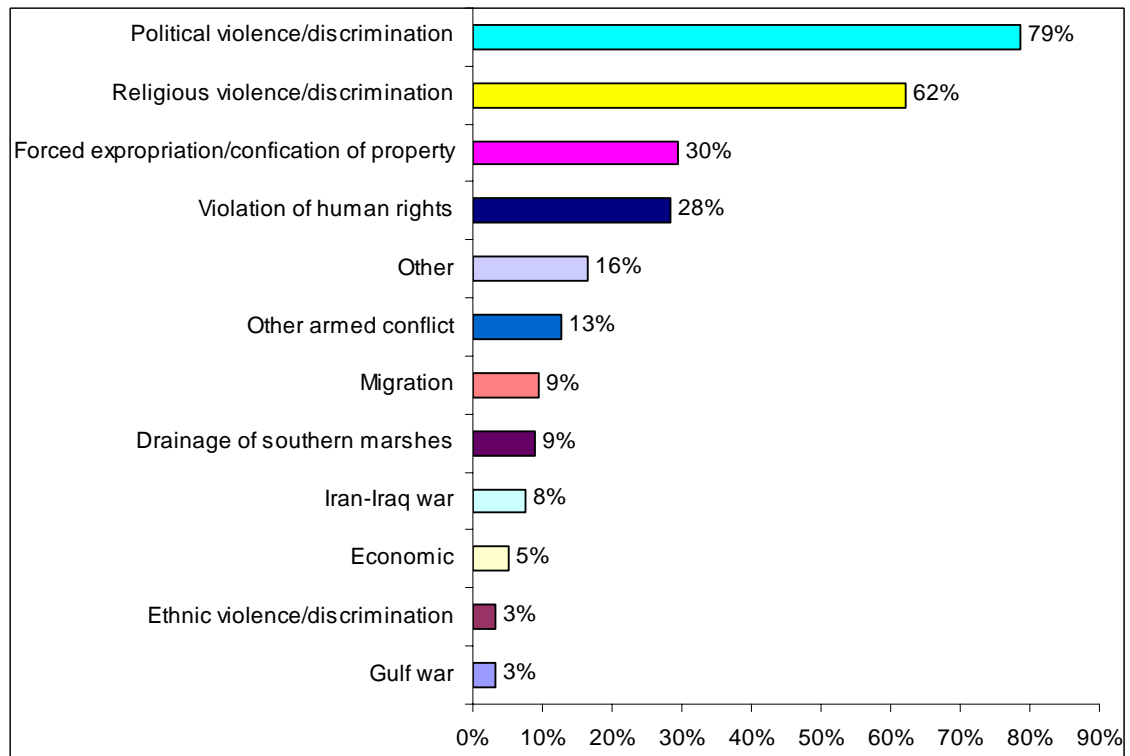
The Lower South of Iraq is a region of enormous historical and cultural importance. The Mesopotamian and Sumerian civilizations flourished here. Later, the Semitic peoples, Acadians and Chaldeans occupied the region. It is a significant part of the Arab community and as well as of Islam. However, after three wars and economic sanctions it has become a region of people at risk; widows, orphans, the disabled and those returning from displacement trying to re-establish a livelihood.

Figure 1: Country of Displacement, from Household Surveys

Notes on this data:

- Data is based on 159 household surveys.
- In the 27 villages which Save the Children assessed, 99% of returnees came from Iran and 1% came from Saudi Arabia.

In the UNHCR household surveys, respondents were asked to list the main three reasons for their household having left the village originally. Responses clearly show that the policies of the former regime led these households to leave their homes.

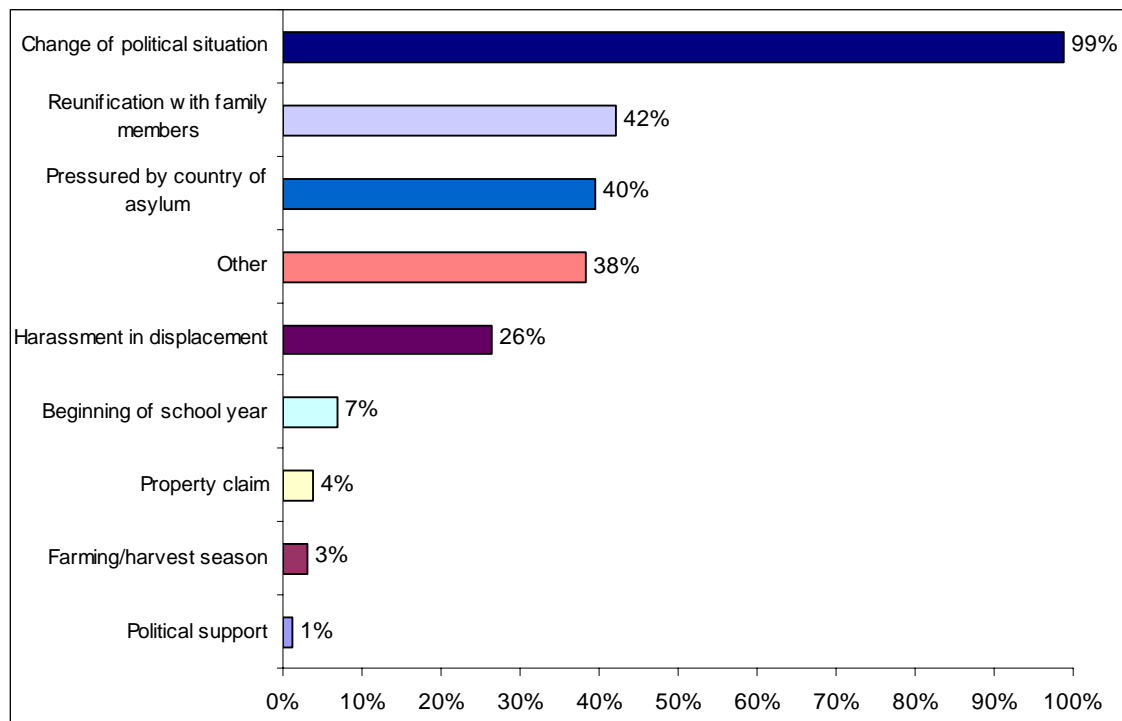
Figure 2: Main Reasons for Leaving, based on Household Surveys

Notes on this data:

- Data is based on 159 household surveys. The values on the graph show the percent of households which listed that reason as one of their three reasons for leaving their village originally.
- The values do not add up to 100% because households listed up to three reasons for leaving.
- No households listed “March 2003” or “Education” as reasons for their leaving.
- Seven households in Thi Qar noted that they were forced to move north as part of the Arabization campaign.

Respondents in the UNHCR household surveys were also asked to list the main three reasons for their return.

Figure 3: Main Reasons for Returning, based on Household Surveys



Notes on this data:

- Data is based on 159 household surveys. The values on the graph show the percent of households which listed that reason as one of their three reasons for returning to this village.
- The values do not add up to 100% because households listed up to three reasons for returning.
- Only one household did *not* list “Change of political situation” as their main reason for returning, and that household listed it as their second reason.
- Most households returned to Iraq within a few months of the fall of the regime.
- The large number of households which reported being pressured by country of asylum (40%) or harassed in displacement (26%) illustrates that much of the repatriation is not voluntary.

POPULATION

As of February 2005, a total of 1,130 villages in the Lower South of Iraq had been surveyed. The villages surveyed cover a population of 3,291,201 persons. The sample represents 70% of the total population of the four governorates in Southern Iraq. Data from the village surveys indicate that 5.8% of this population is returnees and IDPs (189,721).

Types of Returnees

In August 2004 UNHCR developed six categories for people of interest:

- I: Returnee now in place of origin
- II: Returnee not in place of origin but intending to settle
- III: IDP not in place of origin but intending to settle
- IV: IDP now in place of origin
- V: Returnee not in place of origin and *not* intending to settle
- VI: IDP not in place of origin and *not* intending to settle

These categories are also summarized in the following table:

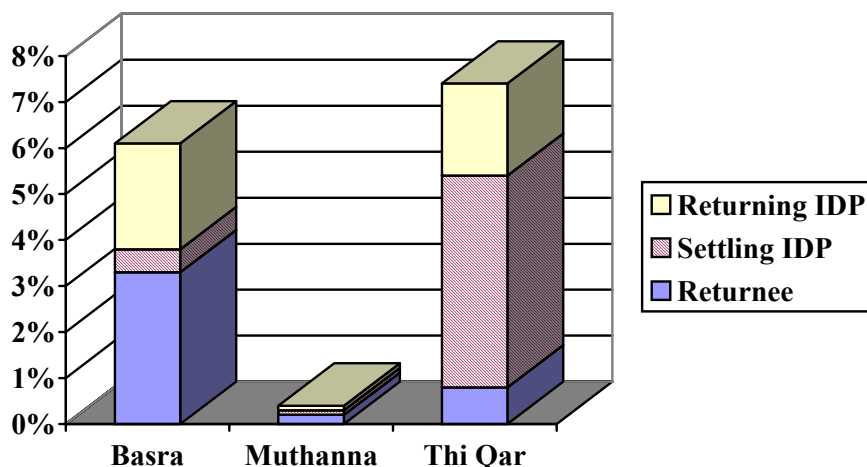
Table 3: Categories of Returnees and IDPs

Category	Returned from outside Iraq	Now in place of origin	Intention to settle
I	Yes (returnee)	Yes	
II	Yes (returnee)	No	Yes
III	No (IDP)	No	Yes
IV	No (returned IDP)	Yes	
V	Yes (returnee)	No	No
VI	No (IDP)	No	No

The majority of the data does not correspond to those categories, since it comes from a village survey instrument predating the categories. From the available village data, it is not possible to specify the category of returnees. The following table, from village surveys, shows returnees (categories I, II and V), IDPs intending to settle (category III), and IDPs returning to place of origin (category IV). Anecdotal reports indicate that there are very few households in category VI.

Table 4: Types of Returnees by Governorate

Governorate	All Returnees	IDPs intending to settle	IDPs returning to POO	Total	% of surveyed population
Basra	30,099	4,762	21,442	56,303	6.1%
Muthanna	1,112	509	339	1,960	0.3%
Thi Qar	14,053	81,671	35,734	131,458	7.4%
Total	45,264	86,942	57,515	189,721	5.8%

Figure 4: Types of Returnees by Governorate, as Percentage of Total Population

Notes on this data:

- Data is based on all village surveys.
- Overall in the region, returning refugees are 45,264 individuals, which represents 1.4% of the surveyed population, and 23.9% of the total returnees and IDPs.
- IDPs intending to settle are 86,942 individuals, which represents 2.6% of the surveyed population, and 45.8% of total returnees and IDPs. This is clear indication of continued displacement in the Lower South of Iraq.
- IDPs returning to their place of origin are 57,515 individuals, which represents 1.7% of the surveyed population, and 30.3% of total returnees and IDPs.

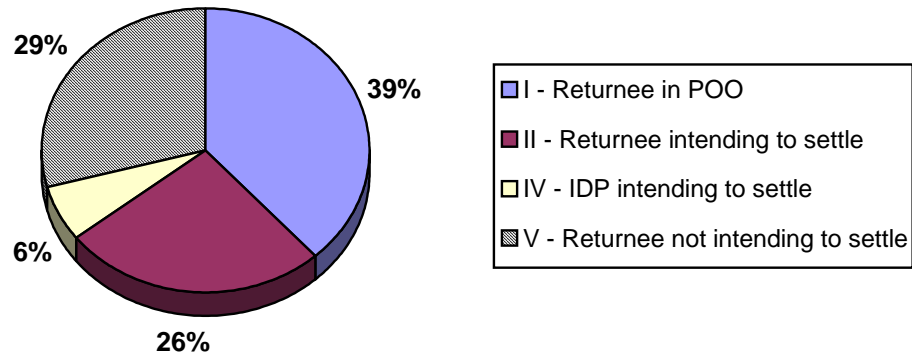
The 159 household surveys using the UNHCR forms are a small sample, but they offer a more detailed breakdown of returnee types:

Table 5: Types of Returnees, from Household Surveys

Returnee Category	Number of Households	Percent of Total
I: Returnee now in place of origin	60	39%
II: Returnee not in place of origin but intending to settle	41	26%
III: IDP not in place of origin but intending to settle	0	0%

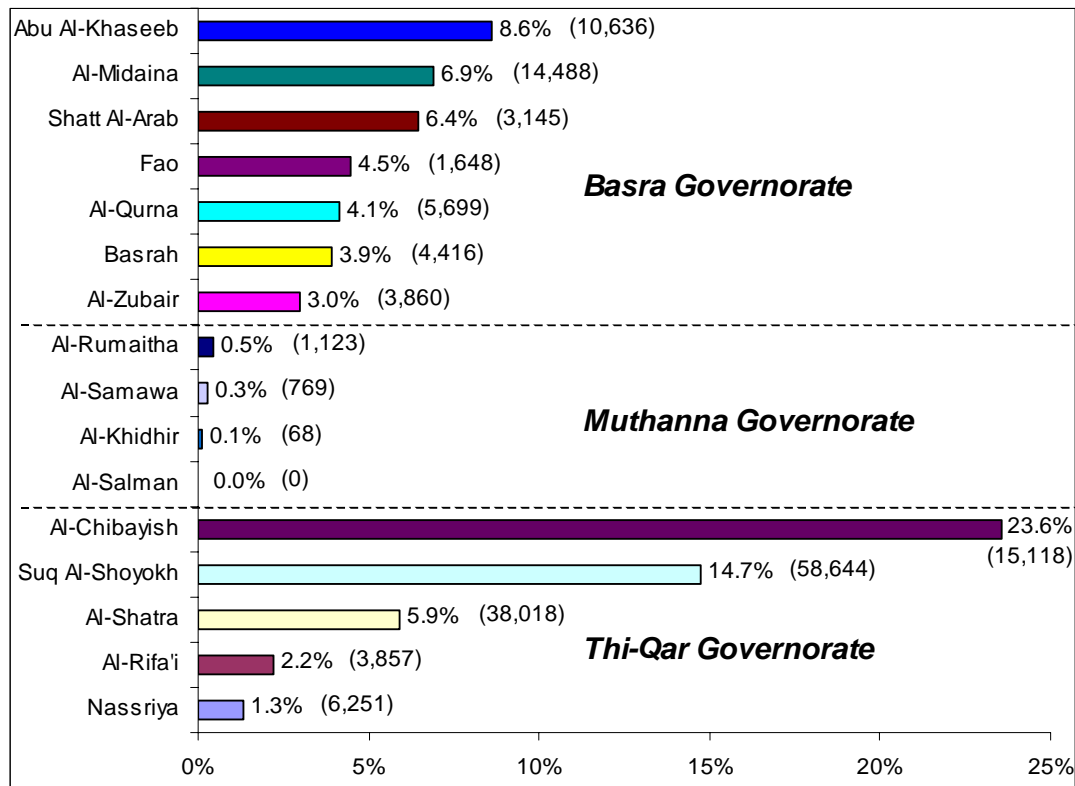
IV: IDP now in place of origin	10	6%
V: Returnee not in place of origin and <i>not</i> intending to settle	46	29%
VI: IDP not in place of origin and <i>not</i> intending to settle	0	0%

Figure 5: Types of Returnees, from Household Surveys



Where are the Returnees

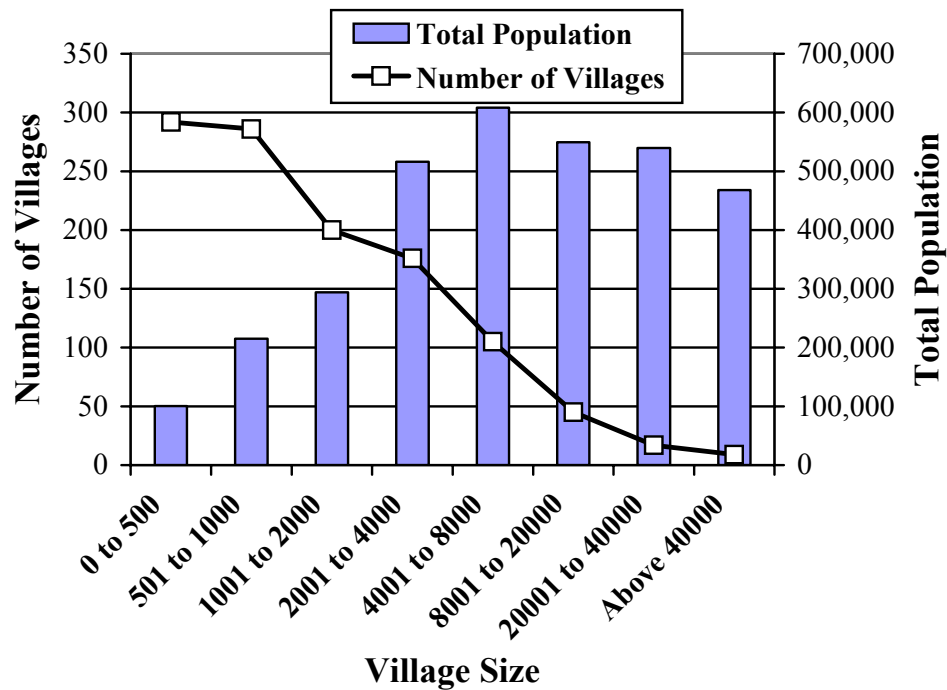
Returnees (both refugees and IDPs) are found in 56% of the villages surveyed. This indicates a wide dispersion of returnees, though the percentage varies greatly by district, from 23.6% of the population in Al-Chibayish in Thi Qar, to 0% of the population in Al-Salman in Muthanna. Figure 6 shows this variation, based on comprehensive village surveys.

Figure 6: Returnees as Percent of Population by District

Notes on this data:

- Data is based on comprehensive village surveys.
- Each bar and percentage represents the percent of returnees in that district.
- Each number in parentheses represents the number of returnees in that district.

Most villages are small, but most people live in larger villages and towns, as the following graph illustrates.

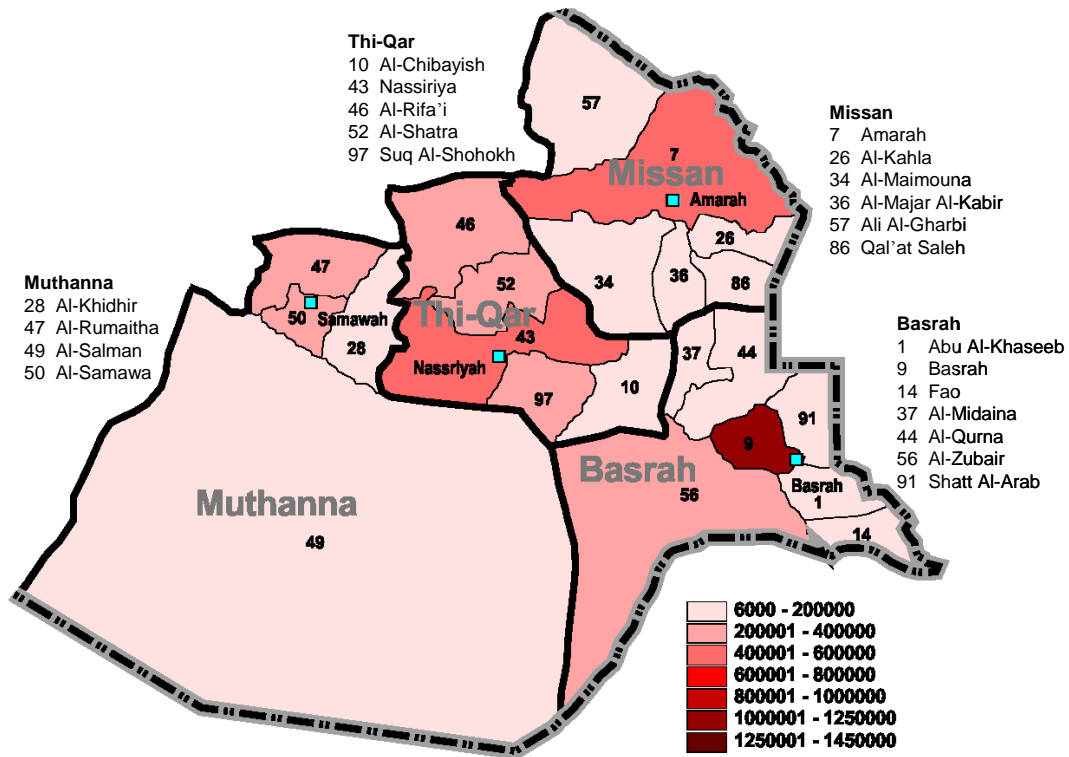
Figure 7: Number and Population of Villages by Village Size

Notes on this data:

- For example, there are 292 villages with a population of 0-500 persons, but that represents a total population of only 100,450.
- This is based on all 1,130 village surveys, representing a population of 3,291,201 persons.
- The average size of the villages surveyed was 2,912 people, but the median size was only 1000 (half of villages are smaller than 1,000, and half are larger than 1000).
- 69% of surveyed villages had a population of 2,000 or less, but this represents only 19% of the surveyed population.
- 44% of the surveyed population live in towns and cities of 10,000 or over.
- Surveyors often grouped several villages together under one village assessment, so that may artificially inflate the village sizes.

Overall, the following map shows the population distribution within the lower south, according to WFP population statistics.

Figure 8: Map of Total Population by District

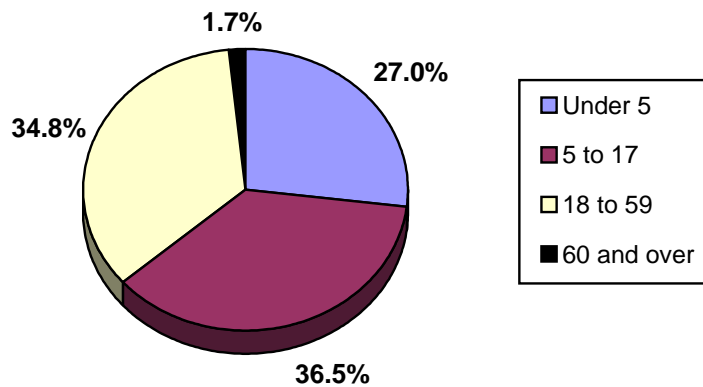


Family Profile

The average size of the family unit differed greatly between urban and rural settings. In urban areas the family typically included a husband, wife and five to six children. Whereas in rural areas the family consisted of multiple wives and ten to fifteen children.

Overall, the average household size was 8.0, based on village surveys. The household surveys of returnees indicated an average household size of 4.9 members. The reason for that significant difference is not clear.

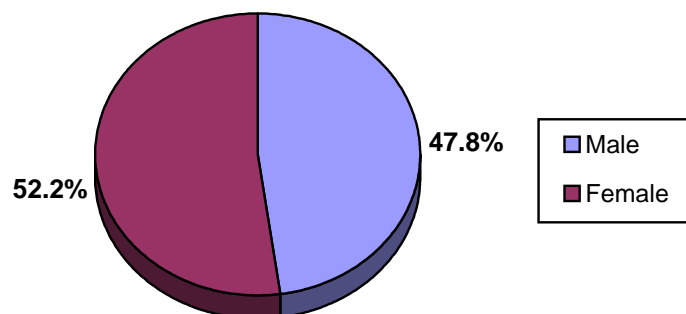
Figure 9: Ages of Returnee Family Members, from Household Surveys



Notes on this data:

- Data is based on all 2,642 household surveys.
- Note that children constitute 63.5% of returnees.

Figure 10: Gender of Returnee Family Members, from Household Surveys



Notes on this data:

- Data is based on all 2,642 household surveys.

ECONOMY

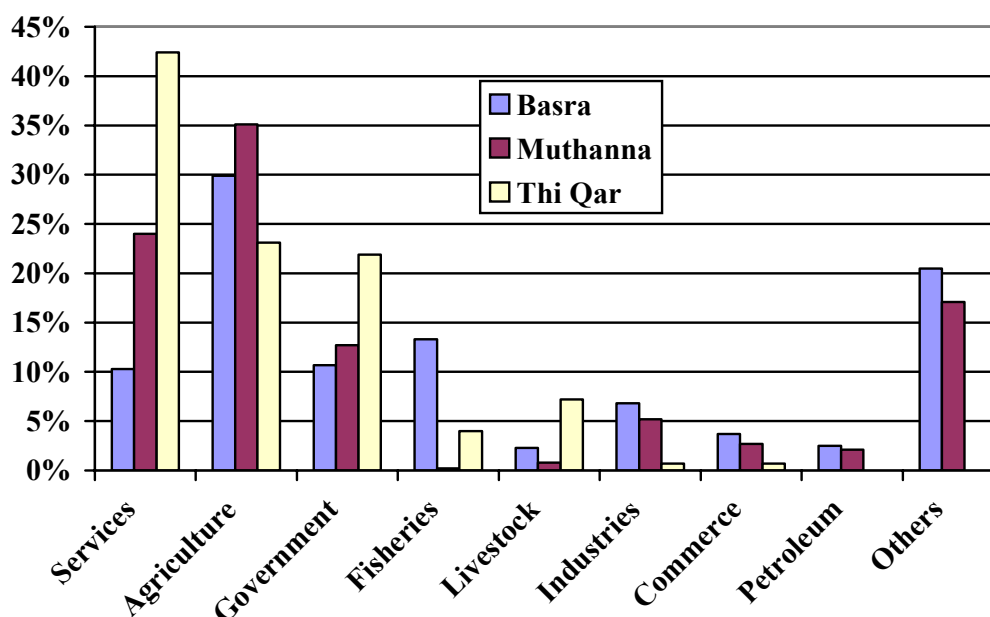
The economy of the Lower South of Iraq is largely based on agriculture in the rural areas and government jobs in the urban areas. The peculiar environment of the marshes historically provided the natural resources to adequately support the inhabitants there. Farms produced enough to feed the family with some surplus to sell in the market. To supplement this meager income, marsh plants provided cover for shelters and feed for animals. Hunting and animal husbandry were other means of livelihood connected to the marshes. When the former regime drained these lands it severely damaged the economy of this area. It decreased the amount of water for crops and animals and increased the salt in the soil, making it unsuitable for crops. Building the dams in the North of Iraq also reduced the water levels in the rivers, thus removing fishing as an income source.

In the urban areas of the South, the economy depends on government jobs. The government sector includes policemen, teachers, bankers, postal workers and officials. The economic sanctions of the 1990's compounded the existing economic problems of the Lower South of Iraq. The embargo had little effect on the wealthy, the former regime and those employed by the regime. In fact, the former regime used this crisis to gain more control over the people as they became more dependent on state jobs and social security wages. In general, Shi'a Arab families have received far less state-sponsored welfare than Sunni Arabs. In the Lower South of Iraq this is mirrored in the general poverty characterizing the Shi'a.

The population depending on industry suffers as well. Factories were damaged during the recent war; machinery needs to be replaced or repaired; petrol to run the machines is in short supply and expensive. The service sector of the economy includes drivers, carpenters, painters, etc. These people have established small businesses to benefit from the many construction projects in progress.

Table 6: Number of Workers in Different Sectors, by Governorate

Sector	Basra	Muthanna	Thi Qar	Total	Percent
Services	57,446	29,965	277,112	364,523	15.6%
Agriculture	166,391	43,945	150,721	361,057	15.5%
Government	59,670	15,903	143,099	218,672	9.4%
Fisheries	73,777	288	26,328	100,393	4.3%
Livestock	12,939	966	47,111	61,016	2.6%
Industries	38,050	6,503	4,274	48,827	2.1%
Commerce	20,586	3,393	4,458	28,437	1.2%
Petroleum	13,873	2,688	0	16,561	0.7%
Others	113,950	21,453	1,001,493	1,136,896	48.7%
Total	556,682	125,104	1,654,596	2,336,382	100%

Figure 11: Percent of Workers in Different Sectors, by Governorate

Notes on this data:

- This data is from the comprehensive village surveys.
- As a percentage of the surveyed population, the total number of workers is 70% of the Basra population, 21% of the Muthanna population, and 93% of the Thi Qar population. It appears that surveyors had different methods of counting women and children as part of the working population.
- The very high value for “Other” in Thi Qar is an anomaly, as it represents 57% of the population of that governorate. Most of the comments entered were that these people were unemployed. It may be that most women and children were included in the “Other” category in Thi Qar. So in the graph, the Thi Qar “Other” data is excluded.

VULNERABLES

Wars and civil strife had a role in destroying the families in the surveyed area. Women at risk, working children and orphans, and the disabled make up the vulnerable people in this region.

Women at Risk

Women who lost their husbands in the war often have to support themselves. In traditional Islamic culture these women and their children would return to their parents' home for support. The current economic situation is so bad that many families cannot afford to extend help to those in need. These widows must find a way to care for their children.

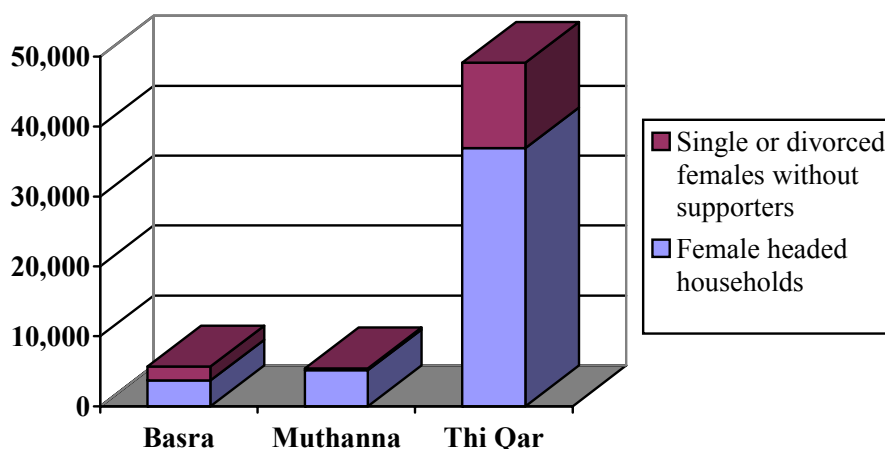
In earlier times, divorce was rare. However, men married to multiple wives may divorce one to lighten their financial burden currently. These divorced women also must support themselves and their children if their nuclear families cannot afford to help them.

The poor economy and the death of young men cause problems for the older people as well. Since their sons were killed in the war or by the former regime, there is no one to help older family members.

Table 7: Women at Risk, based on Village Surveys

Governorate	Female Headed Households	% of Households	Single or Divorced Females without Supporters	% of Households
Basra	3,671	3.5%	2,014	1.9%
Muthanna	5,140	7.3%	272	0.4%
Thi Qar	36,912	16.8%	12,205	5.5%
Total	45,723	11.6%	14,491	3.7%

Figure 12: Women at Risk, based on Village Surveys



Some relevant statistics:

- Comprehensive village surveys indicate that 11.6% of households (45,723) are headed by women.
- Village surveys also list 14,491 single or divorced females without supporters.
- The high number of female headed households in Thi Qar is an anomaly.
- Of the 159 household surveys, 9 of these households (6%) were unaccompanied females.

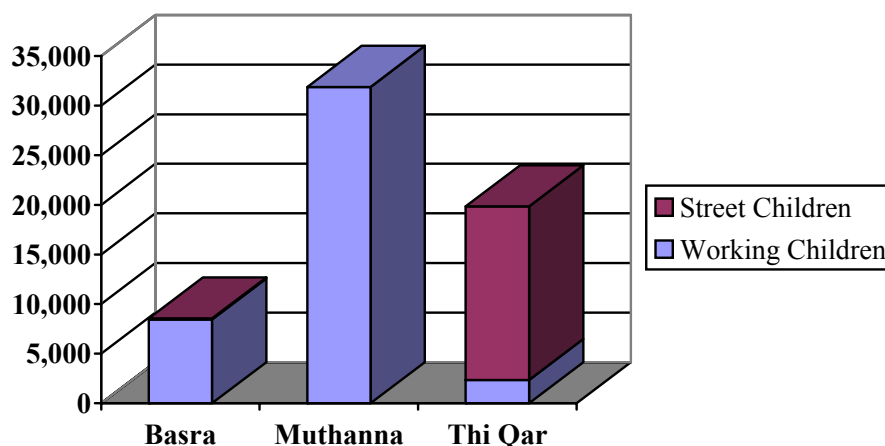
Children

In the countryside families have more children. (Children are defined as being less than 15 years old.) As a result of many wars, children often do not have fathers to provide for them, and they are forced to leave school and find work. Also, rural populations generally do not regard education as important as urban ones. The lack of schools in rural areas also serves as encouragement to put children to work.

Table 8: Working Children and Street Children, based on Village Surveys

Governorate	Working Children	% of Population	Street Children	% of Population
Basra	8,446	1.1%	105	0.0%
Muthanna	31,894	5.3%	0	0.0%
Thi Qar	2,351	0.1%	17,497	1.0%
Total	42,691	1.3%	17,602	0.6%

Figure 13: Working Children and Street Children, based on Village Surveys



Some relevant statistics:

- The high number of street children in Thi Qar is out of proportion to the very low numbers in other governorates. Village leaders often deny the presence of any street children.
- Comprehensive village surveys indicate that 7.9% of households (31,184) have five or more family members under age ten.

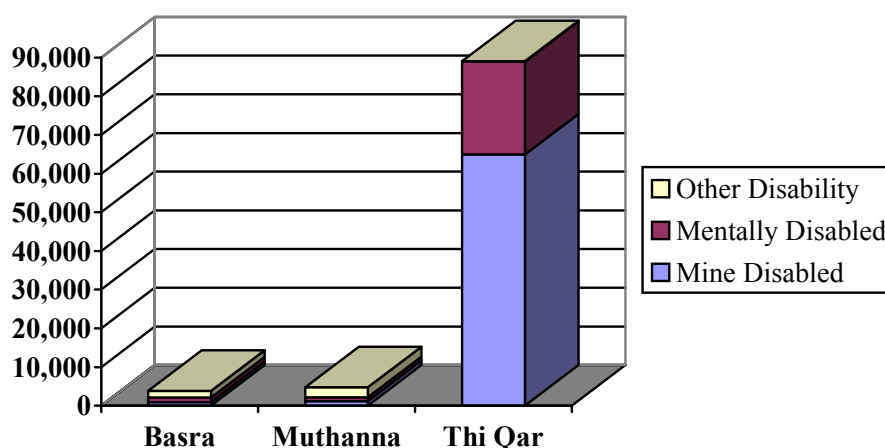
Disabled People

The former regime in Iraq paid civilians to collect weapons and mines. Many Iraqi were injured in this task. Years of warfare and brutal treatment at the hands of the former regime have also contributed to disability.

Table 9: Disabled People, based on Village Surveys

Governorate	Mine Disabled	Mentally Disabled	Other Physical Disability	Total as % of Population
Basra	983	1,133	1,693	0.5%
Muthanna	1,217	1,029	2,567	0.8%
Thi Qar	64,910	23,958	200	5.0%
Total	67,110	26,120	4,460	3.1%

Figure 14: Disabled People, based on Village Surveys

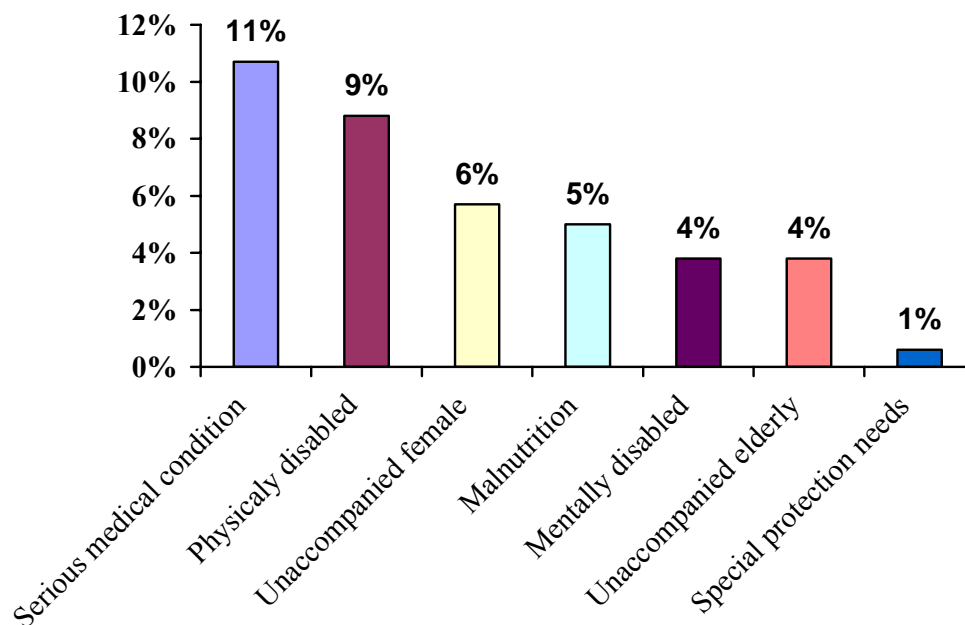


Some notes on this data:

- The high number of mine disabled and mentally disabled in Thi Qar is an anomaly.

Household surveys also offered some data on the disabled and other vulnerable groups.

Figure 15: Percentage of Households with Special Needs, based on Household Surveys



Notes on this data:

- Data is based on 159 household surveys. The values on the graph show the percent of households which had people with the indicated special need.
- In addition, of 2,477 households surveyed in Missan:
 - 154 (6.2%) had physically disabled family members.
 - 195 (7.9%) had family members with a serious medical condition.

SHELTER

Because of the war and the poor state of the economy, many houses need rehabilitation, especially in rural areas. The rural areas used cheap materials in constructing their homes. Thirty percent used bricks made from mud and straw. One reason for the cheap construction is poverty. The other is that the villagers knew that their resistance against the previous regime would mean that sooner or later those loyal to the regime would destroy their homes.

In the sub district of Al Taar in Thi Qar Governorate and in Al-Midaina and Fao in Basra Governorate, many villages were totally destroyed. Many homes in the rural areas have been badly damaged for over thirty years. Even houses that were destroyed are often still inhabited. Iraqis have also moved into abandoned government buildings. Few Iraqis own their own homes because of the low incomes.

The case of the Al-Abu Hassan tribe in the district of Al-Rumaitha [in Muthanna] is indicative of the extent of repression and injustice typical of the former regime. Al-Rumaitha witnessed the destruction of three of its constituent villages because its tribal leaders refused acknowledgement of the former regime. The army destroyed houses, confiscated the landowners' land and dried it out, and killed a number

of them, forcing the rest to escape to Iran and Syria. The tribe members that were caught were jailed and tortured to death because they came from the concerned village. [Source: ACTED's district profile of Muthanna]

Table 10: Type of Accommodation, from Household Surveys

Governorate	Owned House	Rented House	With Relatives	Public Building	Other
Basra	10.5%	40.4%	24.6%	24.6%	0.0%
Missan	7.9%	57.8%	23.1%	3.3%	7.9%
Thi Qar	6.8%	20.5%	12.3%	16.4%	43.8%
Total	7.9%	56.4%	22.8%	4.1%	8.8%

Figure 16: Type of Accommodation, from Household Surveys

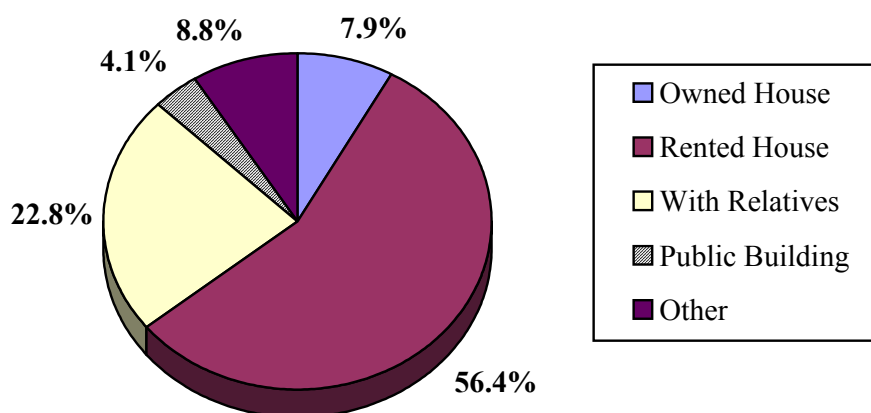
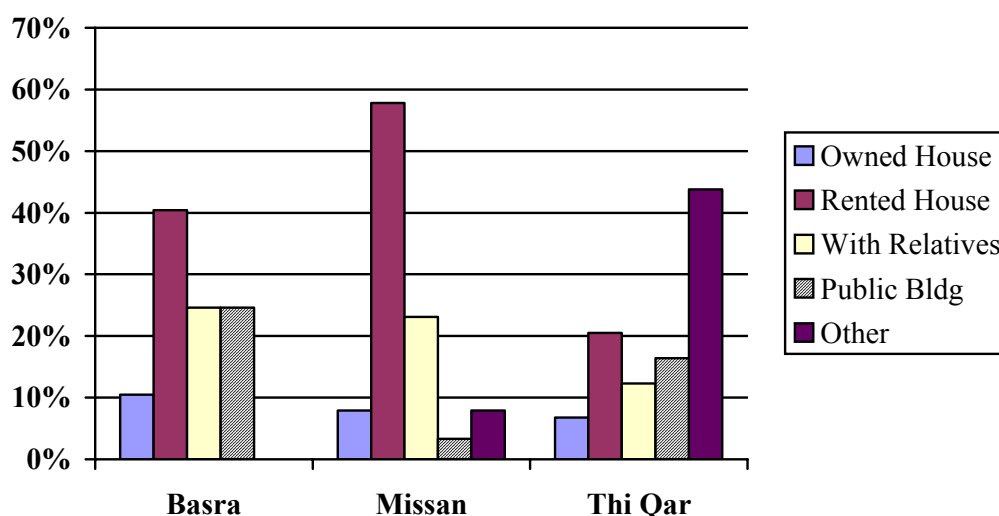


Figure 17: Type of Accommodation by Governorate, from Household Surveys



Notes on this data:

- Data is based on all 2,642 household surveys of Basra, Missan and Thi Qar. Note that 95% of the household records are from Missan. Basra has only 57 household records, Thi Qar has only 73, and Muthanna has none.

- Both of the above graphs are based on the one table.

For the condition of shelter, good data is available from both villages surveys and household surveys. This baseline makes it possible to compare the general situation in villages to the particular situation of returnees and IDPs.

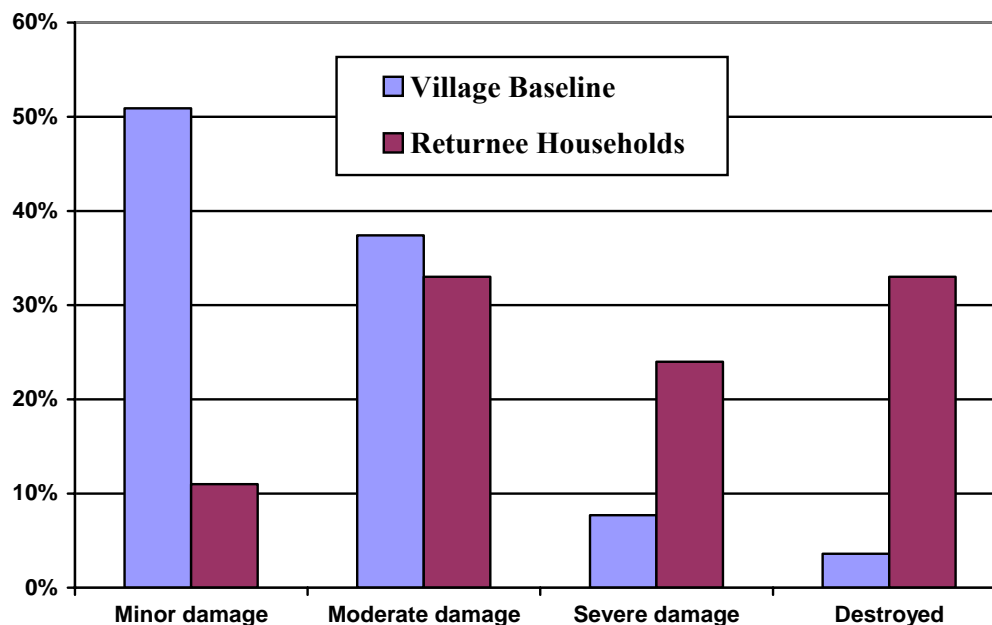
Table 11: Baseline Condition of Housing, based on Village Surveys

Governorate	Minor damage	Moderate damage	Severe damage	Destroyed
Basra	65.6%	33.6%	1.2%	1.6%
Muthanna	78.2%	19.7%	0.9%	0.0%
Thi Qar	32.8%	46.0%	13.7%	6.1%
Total	50.9%	37.4%	7.7%	3.6%

Table 12: Condition of Housing for Returnees, based on Household Surveys

Governorate	Minor damage	Moderate damage	Severe damage	Destroyed
Basra	8%	49%	24%	20%
Missan	37%	40%	11%	11%
Thi Qar	0%	18%	30%	52%
Total	11%	33%	24%	33%

Figure 18: Condition of Housing – Contrast between Villages and Returnee Households



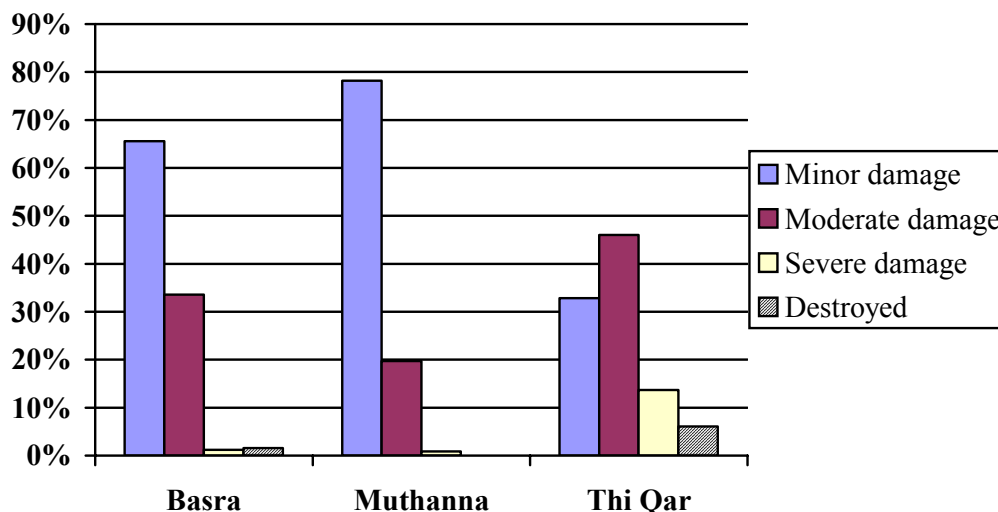
Notes on this data:

- This graphically displays that returnees have much more severe shelter needs than the general population.
- Note that no village surveys were performed in Missan, and no household surveys were performed in Muthanna.

- The table of village data is from the comprehensive village surveys only, so it reflects the overall situation in villages.
- Household data is based on 159 household surveys using UNHCR forms.

It is also useful to make a graphical comparison between housing conditions in different governorates, based on Table 11 above.

Figure 19: Condition of Housing by Governorate, from Village Surveys



Notes on this data:

- The data for this graph is from on Table 11 above.
- Note that the general housing situation in Thi Qar seems much worse than the other governorates.

WATER

Water issues in the Lower South of Iraq are very important. Some urban areas and villages were connected to a water system. However, the former regime used ninety percent of its revenues to wage war and ten percent to support the infrastructure. Many villages in the region have not had a suitable water pipeline for over thirty years. One can hardly find sufficient water supply systems to benefit the population. As the population has increased the strain on water piping networks has increased to the point that 43% of rural areas do not have access to safe drinking water.

In areas where pipeline exists it is old and damaged. Holes in the pipes decrease water pressure so that distribution is limited, maybe reaching one quarter of its designed power. Pipes are broken to get water. Water in the ground surrounding the broken pipes pollutes the system.

Traditionally rivers have been an important source for water. The Shatt Al Arab, formed by the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, remains an important source of water for the villages along its banks. Unlike the previous decades, the water is polluted by garbage and sewage. Many diseases such as cholera, typhus, diarrhea and malaria are

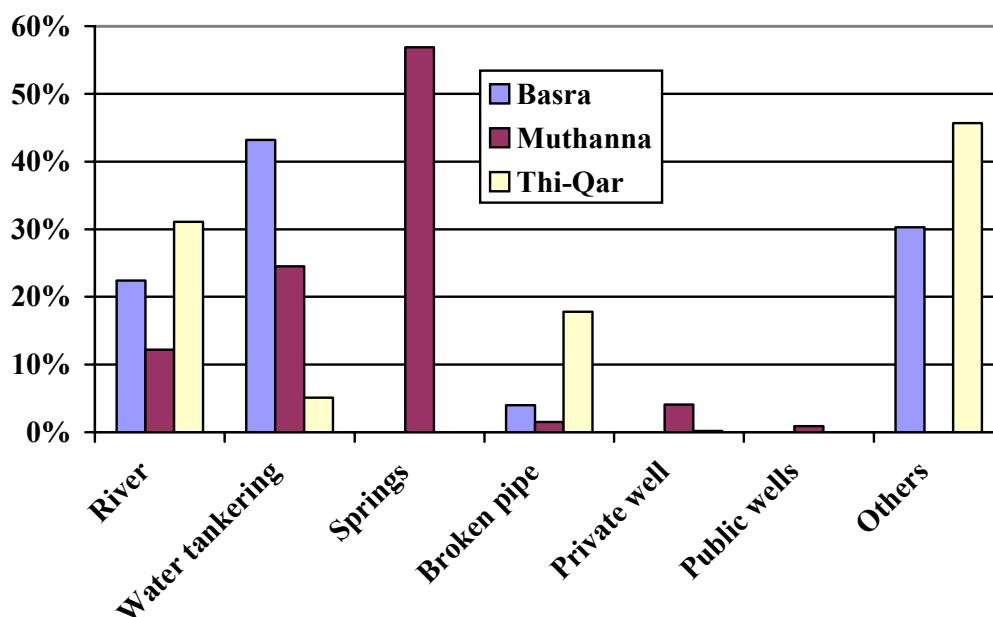
found in the villages along the river banks. The dams in the north have also had a negative effect on water quality.

In some districts where the water is cleaner, water treatment plants used to purify the water for drinking. Many of these plants were destroyed in the 2003 war. Areas that have no access to pipelines or rivers rely on water tankers. Not all inhabitants can afford this expenditure. Often the water in the tankers is not clean enough for drinking; coming from rivers, or wells without purification treatment. Another problem of bringing water by tanker is the large amounts needed and the lack of quality roads.

Table 13: Primary Source of Drinking Water by Governorate, from Village Surveys

Governorate	River	Water tankering	Springs	Broken pipe	Private well	Public wells	Others
Basra	22.4%	43.2%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%
Muthanna	12.2%	24.5%	56.9%	1.5%	4.1%	0.9%	0.0%
Thi Qar	31.1%	5.1%	0.0%	17.8%	0.2%	0.0%	45.7%
Total	25.1%	18.6%	11.4%	11.1%	0.9%	0.2%	32.7%

Figure 20: Primary Source of Drinking Water by Governorate, from Village Surveys



Notes on this data:

- This table and graph show the same data.
- The data is from the comprehensive village surveys only. That questionnaire asked how many houses in the village depend on the different sources of drinkable water. The above data is the percentage of houses depending on that water source.
- Note the sharp contrasts in water sources across the governorates, particularly Muthanna's use of springs and wells.

- Water drawn from wells is sometimes dirty and salty, leading to chronic diarrhea.
- For some villages, the main source of water is “broken pipes.” In such cases, villagers have broken a water main passing through their village.

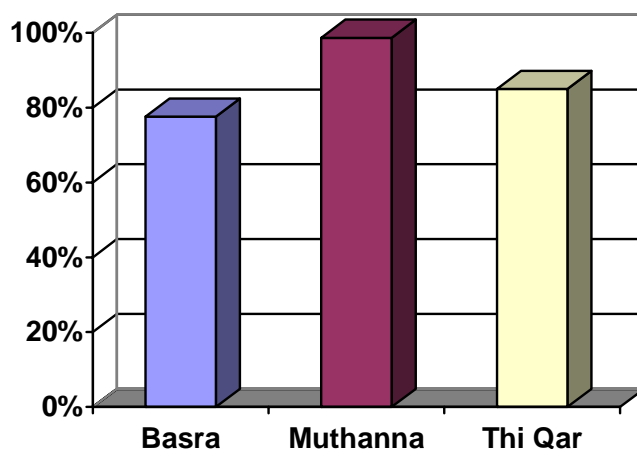
HEALTH CARE

Health conditions are greatly affected by the water situation. Waterborne disease is very high in the Lower South of Iraq. However, there is a severe lack of even the simplest medical facilities. Most health care centers lie in the center of the district or governorate making it difficult for villagers to get help. Sometimes a group of villages with a population of more than 20,000 share one health care center. These centers are generally in bad condition, not having any rehabilitation in twenty years. Often health care centers were used as bases for the former regime to strike at coalition forces and were destroyed by incoming fire. A typical health facility would have two rooms, no storage for medicines or operating room. It would probably lack qualified nurses and doctors.

Table 14: PHCs and Hospitals by Governorate, from Village Surveys

Governorate	Villages surveyed	Villages having		Villages with neither	
		PHC	Hospital	Number	Percent
Basra	214	48	1	166	77.6%
Muthanna	547	7	0	540	98.7%
Thi Qar	333	51	3	283	85.0%
Total	1,094	106	4	989	90.4%

Figure 21: Percent of Villages without a PHC or Hospital



Notes on this data:

- The table and graph are from the comprehensive village surveys.

Some relevant statistics from 159 household surveys:

- 63% of households report that they have access to health facilities.
- 37% of households have access to the drugs mostly needed.

- The main reasons that households do not have access to health facilities or drugs are lack of availability (64% of responses), distance (29%), financial reasons (4%), and refused service (3%). No household reported a problem from lack of female staff or lack of qualified staff. However, IPs indicated a severe shortage of qualified staff.
- Only 42% of households have vaccination records for their children under age 5.

EDUCATION

Overall, the level of education is very low. School buildings are old and in disrepair. This has been the situation for twenty years. Poor construction made some parents fearful for their children's safety during the rainy winter months. Most schools lack furniture, books, water and toilets. Most villages have only primary schools. If students want to continue their education, they need to travel to a sub-district city. There is no transportation for these students so they leave school. In the Governorate of Al Muthanna there is a sub-district of seven villages totaling 10,000. There are no primary schools so the villagers are largely illiterate. Teachers' salaries were so low that teachers quit their jobs to look for better ways to provide for their families.

Often, returnee children face major problems in school because they do not speak Arabic fluently. Many of their families have lived in Iran since 1991, so Farsi is their primary language. Schools are already stretched thin because of lack of resources, so it is very difficult for them to adapt to new students who can hardly speak Arabic. At this point, data is not sufficient to draw conclusions about returnee children not attending schools.

Numerical data on education is only available for Basra and Thi Qar, as the Muthanna surveyors did not gather that information.

Table 15: Schools by Governorate, from Village Surveys

Governorate	Village surveyed	Num of schools	Villages with no schools	% of villages with schools	% of population in these villages
Basra	214	356	45	21.0%	13.4%
Thi Qar	333	582	98	29.4%	8.5%
Total	1,094	938	143	26.1%	10.0%

Notes on this data:

- The table is from the comprehensive village surveys.
- Basra has 23.9 students per classroom, and Thi Qar has 43.7. It is typical in the Arab world to have more than 40 students per classroom.
- Basra has 13.1 students per teacher, and Thi Qar has 20.3.
- In the 36 surveyed villages with UNHCR projects, 58% of students are male. That represents a male-female ratio of 1.38 to 1.

SAFETY

As a result of the former wars in this area and the withdrawal of the Iraqi army, many places were left with a number of UXOs (Unexploded Ordnances). Many areas still have not been cleared of mines and UXOs. The former regime placed military depots in the middle of villages and left them as they fled. Many people have been injured by these explosives.

Under the former regime, recruitment by force and illegal detentions were common. Since the fall of the regime, all report that there have been no problems with these. However, 159 household surveys indicate that 47% of respondents do not feel safe in their villages. When asked why they did not feel safe:

- 20% (13 households) identified armed clashes.
- 8% (5 households) identified robbery and looting.
- 73% (48 households) responded “Other.”

Table 16: Mines by Governorate, from Village Surveys

Governorate	Civilians injured by mines/UXO since 04-2003	Villages where MRE was done	Villages interested in MRE	Last survey date
Basra	147	4	83	12-Dec-03
Thi Qar	775	30	299	9-Mar-04
Total	922	34	382	

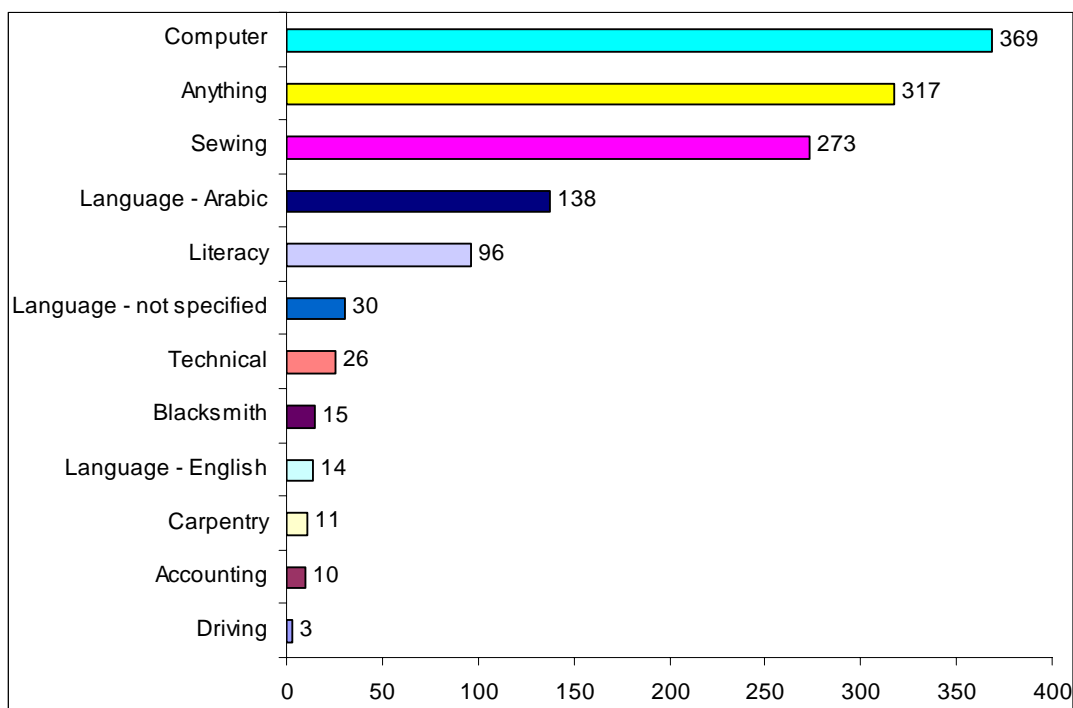
FOOD

Out of 2,642 returnee households surveyed, 2,185 (83%) are registered for the PDS (Public Distribution System for food). Field surveyors report, however, that the real number is higher than that. It may be that the households which go to legal aid centers (the only households which are surveyed) are new arrivals who have not yet registered with PDS or they have troubles in registering with the distribution agency.

Overall, in the Lower South of Iraq, most of the population is dependent on PDS. The staff of one implementing partner reports that if PDS did not exist, Iraq would be a major humanitarian catastrophe.

INTERVENTIONS REQUESTED

Questions about training or interventions requested are a helpful window into the felt needs of returnee communities. In Missan, Ockenden International asked all 2,477 households what kind of technical training they would like. Their responses are below.

Figure 22: Training Requested in Missan Household Surveys

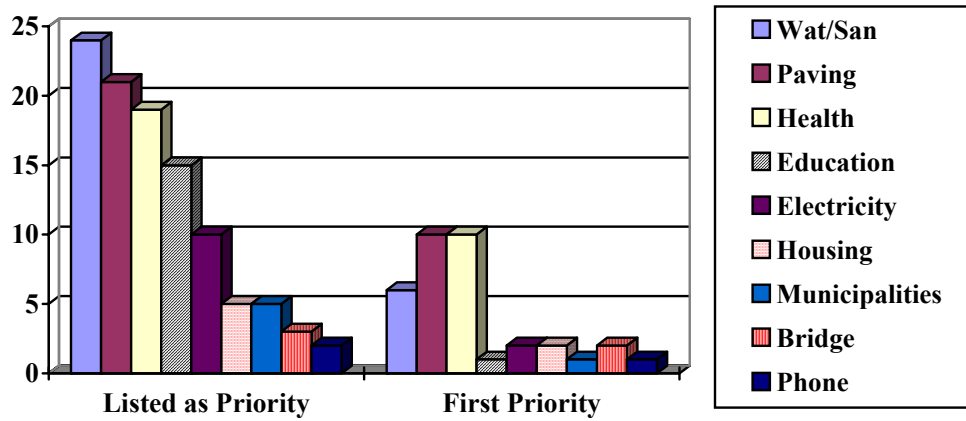
Notes on this data:

- Out of 2,477 household surveys performed by Ockenden International in Missan, 1,085 households (44%) said that they were in need of some kind of training, as listed above.
- The bar for “Anything” represents households which requested “Any kind of training” or “Any technical training” or “Any type of work”. In the Ockenden International database, the field for training requested was a text field, so many different responses were entered.
- The bar for “Language - not specified” indicates that the household requested language training, but the type of training and language were not specified.
- It may be appropriate to add the three bars of “Language – Arabic”, “Literacy” and “Language – not specified”. Probably all three of those requests are the same: for Arabic literacy training. The total is then 266, representing 25% of household requesting training. This coincides with data on the general lack of education.
- Some households requested more than one kind of training.

The UNHCR village form was used to survey 36 villages in Basra and Thi Qar in which IPs had implemented projects. All of these villages have a high percentage of returnees.

One question on the village survey is, “What 3 needs/issues would be an absolute priority for the village?”. The first part of the graph below is the number of villages that listed that need as one of their three priorities, and the second part is the number of villages listing that need as their first priority.

Figure 23: Top Priorities for Assistance, as Identified by Villagers



ANNEX A: DETAILS OF SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Table 17: Surveys Performed by Governorate

Governorate	Household surveys	Village surveys	Total population	Population from surveys	Number of returnees
Basra	57	241	1,880,178	917,447	56,303
Muthanna	0	547	537,658	602,587	1,960
Thi Qar	73	342	1,472,097	1,771,167	131,458
Missan	2,512	0	803,225	0	0
Totals	2,642	1,130	4,693,158	3,291,201	189,721

Initially Intersos developed a questionnaire (Annex B). This was used to guide discussions with groups of Iraqis including local authorities and experts from the sectors of interest. Both Intersos and ACTED used this form between October 2003 and September 2004 in Basra, Muthanna and Thi Qar. This data is referred to as the comprehensive village surveys of those governorates.

UNHCR developed a revised survey instrument in August 2004. It was a data collection structure based on three forms. The Village Assessment Form (Annex C) was structured to identify the returnee population in the location and assess the general living situation of the people there. The Group Assessment Form (Annex D) was designed to gather information on the target population; however, as of the time of writing the number of surveys (12) is insufficient to draw conclusions. The Household Form (Annex E) was used for individual assessment when a group approach was not feasible and also helped cross-check the data from the other forms.

More specifically, this data represents:

- Basra:
 - In October – December 2003, Intersos surveyed 214 villages using their own questionnaire (Annex B), with the goal of a comprehensive survey of the governorate. Basra city itself was not surveyed. Intersos also produced a narrative analysis based on their surveys.
 - In December 2004, Save the Children surveyed 27 villages where they had implemented projects, using the Aug-04 forms.
 - In November 2004, Intersos surveyed 51 households in their legal aid center as part of a pilot study, using the Aug-04 forms.
- Muthanna:
 - In July – September 2004, ACTED surveyed 547 villages using the Intersos questionnaire, with the goal of a comprehensive survey of the governorate. ACTED also produced a narrative analysis based on their surveys.
- Thi Qar:
 - In February – March 2004, Intersos surveyed 333 villages using their own questionnaire (Annex B), with the goal of a comprehensive survey of the governorate. Intersos also produced a narrative analysis based on their surveys.

- In December 2004, War Child surveyed 9 villages where they had implemented projects, using the Aug-04 forms.
- In November 2004, Intersos surveyed 73 households in their legal aid center as part of a pilot study, using the Aug-04 forms.
- Missan:
 - No village surveys were ever performed, due to the difficult security situation in that governorate.
 - In December 2003 – October 2004, Ockenden International surveyed 2477 households in their ‘Refugees Advice Bureau’, using their own questionnaire. (Six additional households surveyed were residing in Basra, so they are included above in the Basra figures.)
 - In November 2004, Ockenden International surveyed 35 households in their ‘Refugees Advice Bureau’ as part of a pilot study, using the Aug-04 forms.

ANNEX B: INTERSOS VILLAGE SURVEY FORM

District Profile



Name of head speaker: اسم الناطق : الرسمي	Position: الوظيفة :	No. of person participated in the discussion عدد الاشخاص المشاركين في المناقشة	Additional Notes الملاحظات الاضافية :
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General Information

معلومات عامة

District: القضاء :	Sub-District: الناحية :	Village/Quarter: القرية/القصة :
Population in the last census: السكان حسب آخر إحصاء :	Year: السنة:	
Current population (individuals): تدفق السكان(اشخاص) :	Families: عوائل:	
Is the population increase/decrease (cancel the incorrect) هل السكان في زيادة او نقصان (يحذف الغير دقيق)	Why: السبب:	
Returned IDP's in No. (since the end of the war) عدد الاشخاص العائدين من المهاجرين داخلياً	IDP's originally lived in another village عدد الاشخاص المهاجرين داخليا والساكين في قرى اخ	Voluntary Returnees organized by UNHCR (No.) عدد اللاجئين العائدين بتنظيم من قبل المفوضية العليا لشؤون اللاجئين الامم المتحدة
		Spontaneous Returnees registered by UNHCR (in the country of asylum) No. عدد العائدين المسجلين من قبل المفوضية العليا لشؤون اللاجئين في بلد المهجر
		Returned Refugees who were never registered. No. عدد اللاجئين العائدين بدون تسجيل
Religion (in %) الديانة (ب %)	Ethnicity (in %) الطائفة (ب %)	

Local Authority (contact details)

السلطة المحلية (تفاصيل الاتصال)

City Administrator المسؤول عن إدارة المدينة	
Water/Sewer بالوعة/الماء	
Rural Development التنمية القروية	
Public Works الاعمال الشعبية	
Health الصحة	
Education الثقافة	
Police تنظيم المجتمع	
Comments: _____	الملاحظات _____

Vulnerables

ذوي الاحتياجات

Women at Risk النساء اللواتي في خطر	Female headed households الاناث اللواتي يرأسون الاسر	No. العدد	single or divorced females without supporters الاناث البواكر والمطلقات وبدون معيل	No. العدد
Children (Total) (الاولاد (المجموع)	Working children الاولاد الذين يعملون	No. العدد	Street Children الاولاد الاحرار	No. العدد
Elderly العجزة	Elderly living alone (above 60) without support العجزة الذين يعيشون لوحدهم (اكثر من 60 سنة) بدون معيل			No. العدد
Disabled Persons (Total) الاشخاص (المعاقين (المجموع)	Mine disabled معاقين الالغام	No. العدد	Mentally disabled المعاقين عقلياً	No. العدد
Family unit وحدة العائلة	Families with 5 or more members aged less than 10 years عوائل مع 5 او اكثر من الذين تقل اعمارهم عن 10 سنوات			No. العدد
Others أخرى	Such as: People living only from charity (Zeqet) مثلاً: الناس الذين يعيشون على الصدقة (الزكاة)			No. العدد
Comments: الملاحظات				

Shelter

Total No of Houses مجموع الدور	Destroyed مدمرة	damaged not habitable متضرر وغير صالح للسكن	damaged but habitable متضرر وصالح للسكن	good condition بحالة جيدة
Houses are build from which material: من اي مواد مبنية الدور				
Comments: الملاحظات				

Drinkable Water do you have sufficient water yes no لا نعم هل لديك ماء كافي

System الطريقة	Public Wells آبار عامة	Water Tankering ماء السيارات الحوضية	Private Walls بئر خاص	River نهر	Broken Pipe انابيب مكسورة	Others أخرى
No. of Houses عدد الدور						
How is the situation regarding the sanitation: كيف هو الوضع المتعلق بالصحة العامة	Sewage أقذار البواليع			Garbage النفايات		
Comments: الملاحظات						

Health (Centers available)

الصحة (المراكز الموجودة)

Primary Health Care Center مركز العناية الصحية الأولية				Hospital المستشفى				Mobile Clinic مستوصف متحرك	Others أخرى
Doctor No عدد الاطباء	Specialist No عدد الاختصاصي	Dentist No عدد الاسنان	Nurses No عدد المرضات	Doctor No عدد الاطباء	Specialist No عدد الاختصاصي	Dentist No عدد الاسنان	Nurses No عدد المرضات		
Comments: الملاحظات									

Education

التربية

School building بنائية المدارس	Nr. of schools عدد المدارس	Nr classes عدد الصفوف	Condition of Building good/damaged/destroyed وضع البناية جيد/متضرر/مدمر	Cond. of perm Equipment (sufficient/poor/not avail) التجهيزات العامة الموجودة كافٍ / قليل / لا ينفج	Toilet الحماما ت	Water الماء	Nr. Teachers عدد المعلمين	Attendance No عدد الحاضرين

Comments:

الملاحظات

Economy (what is the principle economical base) General Information

الاقتصاد (ما هي مصادر الدخل الاساسية)

Occupied workers

الاعمال المتوفرة

Comments

التعليقات

Agriculture: الزراعة:		
Livestock: الدواجن:		
Fisheries: الاسماك:		
Industries: الصناعة:		
Petroleum: النفط:		
Services: خدمات:		
Government: المحافظة:		
Commerce: التجارة:		
Others: أخرى:		
Comments: _____	الملاحظات: _____	

Safety and Security

الأمّن و السلامة

Evidence of Landmines/UXO دليل على الألغام غير المتفجرة	If yes, where? إذا نعم، أين	Civilians injured since April? المدنيين المسؤولين منذ شهر نيسان	Comments الملاحظات
MRE was done عملة منظمة الألغام	If yes, who? إذا كان نعم، من	Interested in organizing MRE? الأهتمام بمنظمة الألغام؟	
Comments: _____ الملاحظات			

Assistance available at the moment

المعاينة المتاحة حتى هذه اللحظة

Assistance through (Name of Organization) (المعاينة من خلال (اسم المنظمة)	Sector of work قطاع العمل	Project المشروع
Comments: _____ املاحظات		

Reference

مراجعة

Name Interviewer	Date	Time	Place	Signature
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ANNEX C: UNHCR VILLAGE ASSESSMENT FORM – AUGUST 2004

RETURNEE MONITORING IN IRAQ

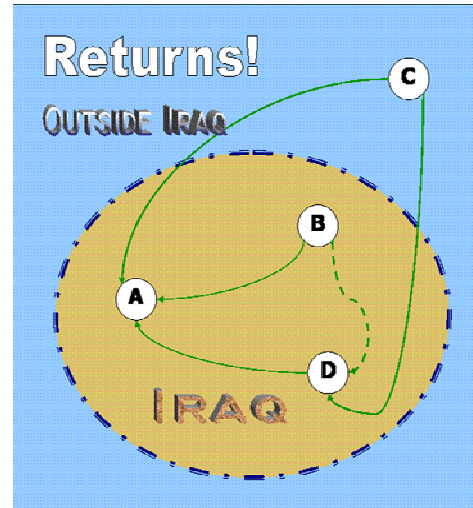
Part A. -VILLAGE ASSESSMENT FORM

Form Reference number	V-GC-ORG-####
Interviewer name	
Organization	
Type of interview:	VILLAGE
Date (dd/mm/yy)	

BASIC PROFILE						
1. Governorate						
2. District						
3. Sub-district, Nahiya						
4. Place						
5. Neighborhood, Collective center						
6. Geo-coordinates, Lat/Lon – if available						
7. Local Administrator:						
8. Traditional leader:						
9. What is the total population (in families/individuals) of the village/town now?					Fam	Ind
10. Village population profile						
Gender		Age				
M	F	0-1	1-4	5-17	18-59	> 60
Additional remarks						

RETURNEES IN THE VILLAGE		
11. How many families, people have returned to the village/town during last year or since last visit?		Ind.

12. Date of last visit	
13. How many people from the village may return in future:	
a. In total?	
b. This year?	



	Events	Event description	Categories of IDPs &/ returnees
I	C to A	Return from outside the country to place of origin	Returnees
II	C to D	Return from outside the country to a place other than place of origin with intention to settle.	Returnees
III	B to D	Movement from primary displacement to a place other than place of origin with intention to settle	IDPs
IV	B to A	Return from primary place of displacement to place of origin	Returned IDPs
V	C to D	Return from outside the country to a place other than place of origin with NO intention to settle (seeking to return to place of origin)	Returnees, displaced upon return
VI	B to D	Movement from primary displacement to a place other than place of origin with NO intention to settle (seeking to return to place of origin)	IDPs
1. IDPS who are forced to move to a secondary displacement are not covered in this exercise. They can be identified and information forwarded to Cluster 8. 2. Movement B to D to A – i.e. return from secondary displacement to place of origin is assimilated to the case B to A (IV) 3. Movement C to D to A – i.e. return from abroad to place of origin through a place of displacement in Iraq is assimilated to the case C to A (I)			

14. Profile of the group			
Group	Families	Individuals	Returned when? (month/year)
I			
II			
III			
IV			
V			
VI			
Total			

15. From where					Period of displacement	
Group	Country?	Governorate	District	Village/Town	From (month/year)	To (month/year)
I						
II						
III	X					
IV	X					
V						
VI						
<i>Additional remarks</i>						

HOUSING/PROPERTY	
16. What condition is the shelter in (percentage)	
a. Damage (None/Minor)	
b. Moderate - requires minor rehabilitation	
c. Severely damaged	
d. Poor - Destroyed	

17. Who owns the land in the village? Give percentage:	
a. Government	
b. Private – third person	
c. Private - themselves	
d. Owned by tribe(s)	
e. Other(specify)	
18. What percentage of people in the village/town live in:	
a. Owned house	
b. rented house	
c. with relatives	
d. public building	
e. other	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

WATER/SANITATION	
19. Water source(s) of water are there?	
a. Piped into yard/plot	
b. Public tap	
c. Unprotected dug well	
d. Tanker/truck vendor	
e. Rain water collection	
f. Pond/stream	
g. Other	
20. Distance to main water source	
a. Minutes	
b. Kms	
c. NA	
21. Is the water source used by animals?	

22. What is the water quality assessment?	
a. Clean	
b. Dirty	
c. NA	
23. Is there enough water for	
a. drinking, cooking?	
b. hygiene?	
24. Is there a sewage system?	
25. What type is it?	
a. Modern	
b. Traditional	
26. Do families share toilets?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE	
27. Is village accessible by vehicle?	
28. Road type	
29. Public transport available	
30. Electricity available	
31. How many hours/day?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ACCESS TO FOOD	
32. Are villagers registered with the public distribution system?	
33. Are villagers receiving food distributions?	
34. Are villagers receiving food monthly?	
35. How many families in the village rely solely on the distributions?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

HEALTH	
36. Does the village/town have access to health facilities?	
37. What type of facility is available?	
a. PHC	
b. Clinic	
c. Hospital	
d. Other	
38. What is the average distance to the nearest health facility?	
a. Minutes	
b. Km	
c. NA	
39. Does the village/town have access to drugs they mostly need?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

EDUCATION						
What are the school facilities in the village?						
Attending						
40. Type	No of schools	Distance		Students		
		Min	k m	M	F	Total
Primary						
Secondary						
Higher						
Total						

Not Attending (<i>applies to children of school-age not attending school, p6</i>)			
41. Type	Students		
	M	F	Total
1. Primary			
2. Secondary			
Total			
42. What percentage of children <15 do not read, write, count?			
43. What is the main language taught in the school?			
a. Arabic			
b. Kurdish			
c. other			
<i>Additional remarks</i>			

PROTECTION / SECURITY SITUATION	
44. What mechanisms are used to solve disputes in the village?	
a. Negotiations	
b. Courts	
c. Community leaders	
d. Multinational forces	
e. Other (specify)	
f. NA	
g. Additional remarks	
45. Are there mines in/around the village/town?	
46. If yes, how many mine injuries have occurred during last year?	
47. If yes, have the mined areas been marked?	
48. Has anyone in the village/town been recruited by force?	
49. If yes, how many?	

50. Has anyone in the village/town been detained?	
51. If yes, how many?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

INCOME GENERATION	
52. What are the main sources of income in the village? <i>Rate 1,2,3, by order of importance</i>	
a. Agriculture	
b. Employment	
c. Casual employment	
d. Self-employment	
e. Investments/savings	
f. Trade	
g. Assistance	
h. Remittances from abroad	
i. Other _____	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED	
53. What are the organizations that have worked in the past or are currently working to help your village	
a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	
e)	
f)	
g)	
54. What assistance was provided?	
a) Health	
b) Education	
c) Shelter	
d) Water/Sanitation	
e) Legal	
f) Other (specify)	
55. What 3 needs/issues would be an absolute priority for the village?	
a)	
b)	
c)	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ANNEX D: UNHCR GROUP ASSESSMENT FORM – AUGUST 2004

RETURNEE MONITORING IN IRAQ Part B. - RETURNEE GROUP ASSESSMENT FORM

Village reference number	V - G C - O R G - # # # #
Returnee Form Reference number	G - # #
Interviewer name	
Organization	
Returnee group, type:	I, II, III, IV, V, VI
Date	

Basic profile

1. What is the number of families/individuals returned in the group?		Fam		Ind		
2. Group population profile						
Gender		Age				
M	F	0-1	1-4	5-17	18-59	> 60
3. Where are the people of this group from originally? List 2 top locations (applies only to groups III and VI – IDP situation)						
	Governorate			District		
a						
b						
4. Where was the group residing during displacement? List 2 top locations (applies to all groups I to VI)						
Location	Families	Individuals	Returned when? (month/year)			
a.						
b.						
Total						

5. Returned from where?					Period of displacement	
Group	Country?	Governorate	District	Village/Town	From (month/year)	To (month/year)
a						
b						

What are the main reasons for this group having left village/town originally: circle and rate main reasons(no.1,2,3)	
a. Other armed conflict	b. Iran-Iraq war
c. March 2003	d. PUK/PDK fighting
e. Turkish incursions	f. Drainage of southern marshes
g. Gulf war	h. Ethnic disc/vio
i. Violations of human rights	j. Religious disc/vio
k. Forced expropriation/confiscation	l. Political disc/vio
m. Halabja gassing	n. Economic
o. Anfal campaign	p. Education
q. Migration	r. Other
6. What are the main reasons for this group to return to this village/town? circle and rate main reasons(no.1,2,3)	
a. Change of political situation	b. Reunification with family members
c. Deported by country of asylum	d. Political support
e. Property claim	f. Beginning of school year
g. Farming/harvest season	h. Other
i. Harassment in displacement	
Additional remarks	

HOUSING/PROPERTY

7. What condition is the shelter (in percentage to No of Households in the group)	
a. None/Minor damage	
b. Moderate - requires minor rehabilitation	
c. Severely damaged	
d. Poor - Destroyed	
8. What percentage of the returnees in this group live in:	
a. Owned house	
b. rented house	
c. with relatives	
d. public building	
e. other	

9. On average how many people live in one house?	
10. How many families in the group did own house or have right of use before fleeing?	
11. How many families in the group are in possession of their house now?	
12. How many families in the group did own land or have right of use before fleeing?	
13. How many families in the group are in possession of their land now?	
14. How much land in average do families own (donums)?	
15. Is the available land cultivable?	
16. Was the property occupied during absence of the group?	
a. Houses	
b. Land	
17. Is property still occupied?	
a. Houses	
b. Land	
18. Have attempts been made to reclaim property?	
a. Houses	
b. Land	
19. If yes, how?	
a. IPCC	
b. Multinational forces	
c. National courts	
d. Traditional mediation	
e. Bilateral	
20. Has the dispute been resolved using these mechanisms?	
21. If no to Q18, why?	
a. Afraid	
b. Do not know process	
c. No time	
d. No intention	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ACCESS TO WATER

22. Does the group have access to the water sources in the village?	
23. If not, why not?	
a. Distance	
b. Small Quantity	
c. Not allowed	
24. Distance to main water source	
a. Minutes	
b. Kms	
c. NA	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ACCESS TO FOOD

25. Have families in the group registered with the public distribution system?	
26. Are families in the group receiving food distributions?	
27. Are families in the group receiving food monthly?	
28. How many families in the group rely solely on the distributions?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

HEALTH CARE

29. Does the group have access to health facilities?	
30. Does the group have access to drugs mostly needed?	
31. If not (29 and 30) state reason(s)	
a. Not available	

b. Refused service	
c. No female staff	
d. Distance	
e. Financial	
f. Lack of qualified staff	
g. Other (specify)	
32. Do children under 5 in the group have vaccination records?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

e. Refused access	
f. Other	
36. What percentage of children under 15 in the group do not read, write, count?	
37. How many children in the group do not speak this language taught in village school(s)?	
38. What percentage of the population in the group have completed:	
a. Primary school	
b. Secondary	
c. Higher	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ACCESS TO EDUCATION				
Does the returnee group have access to education facilities?				
33. Attending				
Type	No of schools	Students		
		M	F	Total
3. Primary				
4. Secondary				
5. Higher				
Total				
34. Not Attending				
Type	Students			
	M	F	Total	
a. Primary				
b. Secondary				
Total				

39. If group is not allowed access to (circle)
a. Water
b. Health Care
c. Education
d. Other (specify)
by whom?
40. If group is not allowed access to (circle)
a. Water
b. Health Care
c. Education
d. Other (specify)
Why?

41. How could this problem be overcome?
--

35. Reasons for children not attending:	
a. Work	
b. Curriculum language	
c. Distance	
d. Financial	

PROTECTION			
42. Do people in the group have identification documents?			
If yes		If No	
43. Type?	44. Are they Recognized by	45. Did they try obtaining documents?	

	authorities?		
a. National ID old		46. With what authority?	
b. National ID new			
c. Passport			
d. UNHCR VRF			
e. Other			
47. Do people in the group need authorization to leave village/area?			
48. If yes, by whom?			
49. Do people in the group feel safe in the village/area?			
50. If no, why?			
f. Armed clashes			
g. Robbery/looting			
h. Extortion			
i. Fear of detention			
j. Other			
51. Has any of the group members been recruited by force?			
52. If yes, how many group members?			
53. Has anyone in your group been detained?			
54. If yes, how many group members?			
<i>Additional remarks</i>			

DPI	D – Physically Disabled Immobile	
DPM	D – Physically Disabled Other	
MAL	Malnutrition (Medically diagnosed or visibly recognizable)	
SMC	Serious Medical Condition	
PRE	P – Pregnant Early	
PRL	P – Pregnant Late	
SPR	Single Parent	
UAC	U - Unaccompanied or Separated Child	
UAE	U - Unaccompanied Elderly	
UFE	U – Unaccompanied Female	
WAR	Woman at Risk	
SPN	Special Protection Needs	
<i>Additional remarks</i>		

VULNERABLES/SPECIAL NEEDS**55. How many people in the group are/have:**

DMT	D – Mentally Disabled	
------------	-----------------------	--

INCOME GENERATION	
56. What are the main sources of income of the returnee group? Circle and rate 1,2,3, by order of importance)	
a. Agriculture	b. Employment
c. Casual employment	d. Self-employment
e. Investments/savings	f. Trade
g. Assistance	h. Remittances from abroad
i. Other _____	
57. What skills training would benefit the group?	
a.	
b.	
c.	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

61. What 3 needs/issues would be an absolute priority for the group?
a.
b.
c.
<i>Additional remarks</i>

ASISSTANCE PROVIDED	
58. Are there any organizations that have worked or are now working to help your group in the past year?	
59. What organizations were these?	
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	
60. What assistance was provided?	
a. Health	
b. Education	
c. Shelter	
d. Water/Sanitation	
e. Legal	
f. Other (specify)	

ANNEX E: UNHCR HOUSEHOLD ASSESSMENT FORM – AUGUST 2004

RETURNEE MONITORING IN IRAQ

Part C. -HOUSEHOLD ASSESSMENT FORM

Village reference number	V-GC - ORG - # # # #
Returnee Form Reference number	G - ##
Household Form Reference number	H - ##
Interviewer name	
Organization	
Returnee group, type:	I, II, III, IV, V, VI
Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	

BASIC HOUSEHOLD PROFILE							
1. Number of members in the household							
Number of members of the household that have returned/ not returned							
2. HOH Male			R		N		
3. HOH Female			R		N		
Gender		Age					
	M	F	0-1	1-4	5-17	18-59	> 60
R							
N							
4. Where is the household from originally? (<i>applies only to groups III and VI – IDP situation</i>)							
Governorate				District			
5. Why hasn't the household returned to Place of Origin? (<i>applies only to groups III and VI – IDP situation</i>)							
a. lack of work in PoO							
b. lack of shelter in PoO							
c. to be close/with family							
d. lack of security in PoO							
e. assistance in PoR							
f. other							

6. Where were the household members residing during displacement? List 2 last locations (<i>applies to all groups I to VI</i>)					
Returned when? (month/year)					
8. Returned from where?				Period of displacement	
Country?	Governorate	District	Village/Town	From (month/year)	To (month/year)
9. What are the main reasons for this household having left village/town originally: circle and rate main reasons(no.1,2,3)					
Other armed conflicts			Iran-Iraq war		
March 2003			PUK/PDK fighting		
Turkish incursions			Drainage of southern marshes		
Gulf war			Ethnic disc/vio		
Violations of human rights			Religious disc/vio		
Forced expropriation/confiscation			Political disc/vio		
Halabja gassing			Economic		
Anfal campaign			Education		
Migration			Other		
10. What are the main reasons for this household to return to this village/town? <i>circle and rate main reasons(no. 1,2,3)</i>					
a. Change of political situation			b. Reunification with family members		
c. Deported by country of asylum			d. Political support		
e. Property claim			f. Beginning of school year		
g. Farming/harvest season			h. Other		
i. Harassment in displacement			j.		
Additional remarks					

HOUSING/PROPERTY	
11. What condition is the shelter?	
a. None/Minor damage	
b. Moderate - requires minor rehabilitation	
c. Severely damaged	
d. Poor - Destroyed	
12. What type of accommodation does the household live in:	
a. Owned house	
b. rented house	
c. with relatives	
d. public building	
e. other	
13. How many people live in your house?	
14. How many sq. meters per person are available in the house?	
15. before fleeing, did the household own or have right of use of:	
a. House	
b. Land	
16. Are you in possession of it now?	
a. House	
b. Land	
17. If yes to previous Q-b., how much land in donums?	
18. Is your land cultivable?	
19. Was the property occupied during your absence in village/town?	
a. House	
b. Land	
20. Is it still occupied	
a. House	
b. Land	
21. Have you attempted to reclaim your property?	
a. House	
b. Land	
22. If yes, how? circle and rate main reasons(no. 1,2,3)	
a. IPCC	
b. Multinational forces	
c. National courts	
d. Traditional mediation	
e. Bilateral	
23. Has the dispute been resolved using these mechanisms?	

24. If no to Q22, why?	
a. Afraid	
b. Do not know process	
c. No time	
d. No intention	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ACCESS TO WATER	
25. Does the household have access to the water sources in the village/town?	
26. If not, why not?	
a. Distance	
b. Small Quantity	
c. Not allowed	
d. Other	
27. Distance to main water source	
a. Minutes	
b. Kms	
c. NA	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ACCESS TO FOOD	
28. Is the household registered with PDS food distributions?	
29. Is the household (ret.) receiving food monthly?	
30. Do you have another source of food besides PDS?	
31. How many meals do household members have per day in average?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

HEALTH CARE	
32. Does the household have access to health facilities of the village/town?	
33. Does the household have access to the drugs mostly needed?	
34. If not (Q33 & 34) state reason(s)	
a. Not available	
b. Refused service	
c. No female staff	
d. Distance	
e. Financial	
f. Lack of qualified staff	
g. Other (specify)	
35. Do children in the household under 5 have vaccination records?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

ACCESS TO EDUCATION			
Do children of the household have access to education facilities in village/town?			
36. Attending			
Type	Students		
	M	F	Total
a. Primary			
b. Secondary			
c. Higher			
Total			
Not Attending (<i>applies to children of school-age not attending school, P6</i>)			
Type	Students		
	M	F	Total
a. Primary			
b. Secondary			
37. Reasons for children not attending school:			
a. Work			
b. curriculum language			
c. distance			
d. financial			
e. refused access			
f. other			
38. Number of school-age children in household that do not read, write, count?			
39. How many children do not speak the language taught in school?			
40. How many household members have completed:			
a. Primary school			
b. Secondary			
c. Higher			
41. If household is not allowed access to (circle)			
a. Water			
b. Health Care			
c. Education			
d. Other (specify)			
by whom?			
42. If household is not allowed access to (circle)			
a. Water			
b. Health Care			
c. Education			
d. Other (specify)			
Why?			

43. How could this problem be overcome?
<i>Additional remarks</i>

55. If yes, how many household members?	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

PROTECTION	
44. Do household members have identification docs?	
If yes	If No
45. Type?	Are they Recognized by authorities?
National ID old	47. did you try obtaining documents? with what authority?
National ID new	
Passport	
UNHCR VRF	
Other	
48. Do household members need authorization to leave village/town?	
49. If yes, by whom?	
50. Do household members feel safe in your village/town?	
51. If no, why?	
a) Armed clashes	
b) Robbery/looting	
c) Extortion	
d) Fear of detention	
e) Other	
52. Has any of the household members been recruited by force?	
53. If yes, how many household members?	
54. Has anyone in your household been detained?	

VULNERABLES/SPECIAL NEEDS	
56. Are there people in your household that are/have:	
a. DMT	D – Mentally Disabled
b. DPI	D – Physically Disabled Immobile
c. DPM	D – Physically Disabled Other
d. MAL	Malnutrition (Medically diagnosed or visibly recognizable)
e. SMC	Serious Medical Condition
f. PRE	P – Pregnant Early
g. PRL	P – Pregnant Late
h. SPR	Single Parent
i. UAC	U - Unaccompanied or Separated Child
j. UAE	U - Unaccompanied Elderly
k. UFE	U – Unaccompanied Female
l. WAR	Woman at Risk
m. SPN	Special Protection Needs
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

INCOME GENERATION					
57. What are the main sources of income of the household? Circle and rate 1,2,3, by order of importance)					
a. Agriculture	b. Employment				
c. Casual employment	d. Self-employment				
e. Investments/savings	f. Trade				
g. Assistance	h. Remittances from abroad				
i. Other _____					
58. Did you bring any of the following with you?					
a. Livestock					
b. Agricultural tools					
c. Shelter material					
d. Other – specify					
59. Skills - Please use codes attached to the form for specifying occupation/skill of household members					
	Age	Prior to exile	In Exile	After Return	Is it a source of income for the household?
HoH male					
HoH female					
Other members					
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

ASISSTANCE PROVIDED	
61. Did you receive any assistance upon return?	
62. From which organizations?	
(e)	
(f)	
(g)	
(h)	
63. What assistance was provided?	
(i) Health	
(j) Education	
(k) Shelter	
(l) Water/ Sanitation	
(m) Legal	
(n) Other (specify)	
64. What 3 needs/issues would you identify as an absolute priority for the day to day life of the household?	
(o)	
(p)	
(q)	
<i>Additional remarks</i>	

60. What skills training would benefit the household members?
(b)
(c)
(d)
<i>Additional remarks</i>