9/1/2023

Baseline assessment and conflict Analysis

Building Peace and Stability in Iraq project

Prepared by: AL-TAHREER ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

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Demographic Data: A Comprehensive Analysis

The dataset comprising 1122 respondents provides valuable insights into the composition of the surveyed population. It is noteworthy that the gender distribution exhibits a female majority at 60%, with males representing 40% of the sample. This gender skew may have implications for gender-specific dynamics within the context of conflict and displacement, warranting further investigation.

Displacement status, a key parameter in conflict-affected regions, showcases a multi-faceted scenario. A substantial portion of respondents, constituting 58%, identify as members of the hosting community. Concurrently, 16% are returnees, indicating a degree of population movement, while another 17% are internally displaced persons (IDPs). Intriguingly, a mere 9% of respondents have never been affected by displacement, a factor of potential significance in understanding the local dynamics of conflict and displacement. These variances within displacement status suggest the need for a nuanced approach in programming and interventions.

Ethnically, the surveyed population presents a predominant Arab majority at 79%, with Kurds comprising 8% and Turkmen 13%. This ethnic composition reflects the region's diverse sociocultural landscape, underscoring the importance of culturally sensitive conflict resolution and peacebuilding approaches.

Religiously, all the respondents adhere to Islam, while only 0.1 (one respondent) belong to the Kaka'i religious minority. This religious homogeneity, combined with the ethnic diversity, can influence social cohesion and intergroup dynamics, necessitating inclusive approaches to conflict mitigation.

Geographically, the distribution of respondents across governorates, districts, and regions offers insights into the granularity of survey representation. At the governorate level, Al-Anbar with 29%, Salah al-Din with 38%, and Nineveh with 33%, respectively. District-wise, Tuz Khurmatu has the highest response rate at 38%, followed by Al-Qayyara at 33%, Hit with 14% and Rawah with 8%, Ana with 7%. These geographical disparities may inform the allocation of resources and conflict resolution efforts.

Occupation-wise, respondents exhibit a diverse array of roles, the most prevalent roles are "professionals" at 19.9%, followed by "Housewives" at 19.2%, and "Students" at 11.7%. On the other hand, occupations like "Military Personnel" and "Religious Figures" are less common, each accounting for only 0.3%. Additionally, there are categories like "Retired" at 2.9% and "Unemployed" at 11.7%, indicating different statuses within the surveyed population. The presence of military staff, civil activists, and Imams suggests varying degrees of influence within the community, which may require nuanced engagement strategies.

Lastly, the social status dimension reveals that 65% of respondents are categorized as "not matched," signifying a potential vulnerability in terms of social support and network. This classification hints at the necessity for social safety net programs and initiatives aimed at fostering social cohesion and community resilience.

"Head of Household" is the most common category, representing 47% of the surveyed population. Following this, "Family supported by a young man" accounts for 21%. There are also categories for "Person with a disability" at 1%. These percentages offer valuable insights into the various family dynamics within the surveyed population.

Status of community conflicts during the past 12 months

Overall status

The analysis of the survey question regarding the occurrence of community conflict in the past 12 months provides valuable insights into the perceived prevalence of conflicts within the surveyed areas. The responses

indicate a noteworthy majority of 66% responding "no," implying that a significant portion of the population has not witnessed, experienced, or heard of any community conflicts during this timeframe, suggesting relative stability.

On the other hand, 34% (382/1122) responded "yes" to having witnessed, experienced, or heard of community conflicts within the past year. This segment represents a substantial portion of the population that has been directly or indirectly affected by conflicts, underscoring the importance of understanding the nature and dynamics of these conflicts to inform conflict resolution and mitigation strategies.

When examining the responses on a regional level, it becomes apparent that there are some regional variations in the reported incidence of community conflicts:

Al-Qayyara (77% answered "no"): Al-Qayyara stands out with the highest proportion of respondents (77%) reporting no recent community conflicts. This may suggest a comparatively more stable environment over the past year.

Ana (73% answered "no"): Ana also stands out with a relatively higher proportion of respondents (73%) reporting no recent community conflicts. This may also suggest a comparatively stable environment over the past year.

Hit (72% answered "no"): This is similarly for Hit which falls in line with the Ana, with 72% of respondents reporting no recent community conflicts.

Tuz Khurmatu (58% answered "no"): Tuz Khurmatu exhibits a lower proportion of respondents reporting no recent community conflicts compared to the overall average of 66%. This suggests that Tuz Khurmatu has experienced a higher level of conflict or awareness of conflict within the past year.

Rawah (38% answered "no"): Rawah shows a significantly lower percentage of respondents reporting no recent conflicts. This suggests that Rawah has experienced a higher level of conflict or awareness of conflict within the past year and requires more attention and intervention.

1.1 Natural resources competition-related conflicts

In the survey, most respondents (79%) reported that they had not observed any natural resources competition-related conflicts. However, 21% acknowledged the existence of such conflicts. Among those who acknowledged them, 24% mentioned that these conflicts had escalated into violent incidents, with 63% of these involving individuals and 37% involving groups. It was noted that a significant portion (73%) of these violent conflicts had not been resolved. Interestingly, respondents were divided on whether these conflicts had persisted compared to the previous year: 33% believed they had decreased, 30% believed they had increased, 8% saw no difference, and 29% were unsure about any changes.

At the regional level,

Al-Qayyara: In Al-Qayyara, most respondents (90%) did not perceive natural resources competition-related conflicts. However, among the minority who acknowledged conflicts, there was a division regarding whether these conflicts escalated into violence or not. The conflicts involved both individual and group engagement, and they were successfully resolved. Additionally, respondents indicated a decrease in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year.

Ana: In Ana, a notable majority (73%) did not observe natural resources competition-related conflicts. Among those who did report conflicts, most of them noted that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior

and were successfully resolved. When it came to changes in the frequency of conflicts, the majority reported a decrease.

Hit: In Hit, most respondents (91%) did not perceive natural resources competition-related conflicts. Among those who did report conflicts, the majority noted that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior and were successfully resolved. When it came to changes in the frequency of conflicts, the majority reported a decrease.

Tuz Khurmatu: In Tuz Khurmatu, the majority (89%) did not perceive natural resources competition-related conflicts. Among those who did, the majority reported that these conflicts did not turn violent. Engagement involved both individuals and groups. However, there was a division regarding whether these conflicts escalated or were solved. The observations regarding changes in conflict frequency were mixed, with half noting a decrease, 25% noting an increase, and others perceiving no difference.

Rawah: In Rawah, a majority of respondents (76%) did acknowledge conflicts related to natural resources competition-related conflicts. Among those who recognized these conflicts, the majority (73%) stated that they did not escalate into violence, primarily involving individual engagement. Additionally, most respondents mentioned that these conflicts were resolved. Notably, 37% observed an increase in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year, indicating ongoing concerns despite the absence of violence.

1.2 Basic services-focused conflicts

Most respondents (69%) indicated that they did not observe any such conflicts. However, a noteworthy portion (31%) acknowledged the existence of conflicts centered around basic services. This highlights a continued concern for some portion of the population. Among those who confirmed the presence of conflicts, a significant majority (78%) reported that these disputes did not escalate into violence. Moreover, it was noted that individual engagement played a more prevalent role (88%) compared to group involvement. Notably, many of these conflicts (64%) were reported as unresolved, underscoring their persistent nature. In terms of trends, opinions varied among respondents: 19% noted a decrease in conflicts, 38% reported an increase, 31% observed no significant change, and 13% expressed uncertainty about any changes.

At the regional level,

Al-Qayyara: In Al-Qayyara, most respondents (92%) did not perceive basic services-focused conflicts. However, among the minority who acknowledged conflicts, there was a division regarding whether these conflicts escalated into violence or not. The conflicts involved both individual and group engagement, and most of them (71%) were successfully resolved. Additionally, most respondents indicated a decrease in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year.

Ana: In Ana, a notable majority (95%) did not observe basic services-focused conflicts. Among those who did report conflicts, most of them noted that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior and were successfully resolved.

Hit: In Hit, most respondents (96%) did not perceive basic services-focused conflicts. Among the minority who did report conflicts, they noted that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior, were successfully resolved, and they experienced a decrease in such conflicts compared to the previous year.

Tuz Khurmatu: In Tuz Khurmatu, the majority (62%) did not perceive basic services-focused conflicts. Among those who did, the majority reported that these conflicts did not escalate into violence. However, a significant portion (77%) indicated that the conflicts were not resolved. As for changes in conflict frequency,

opinions were diverse: 21% noted a decrease, 27% observed an increase, and nearly half perceived no significant difference. This indicates a range of perspectives on the dynamics of conflicts in the area.

Rawah: In Rawah, a majority of respondents (76%) did acknowledge conflicts related to basic services-focused conflicts. Among those who recognized these conflicts, 55% stated that they did not escalate into violence, while 45% reported instances of violence, primarily involving individual engagement. Additionally, 54% of respondents mentioned that these conflicts remained unresolved. Notably, 61% observed an increase in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year, indicating ongoing concerns despite the absence of widespread violence.

1.3 Disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use

The respondents displayed varying perspectives, with slightly more than half (52%) affirming the presence of conflicts related to disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use, while a close 48% stated otherwise. Among those who acknowledged these conflicts, more than (57%) reported their escalation into violent incidents, with group engagement being more prevalent (57%) than individual involvement (43%). Moreover, nearly half (46%) of these conflicts remained unresolved, highlighting their persistent nature. In terms of trends, almost half (47%) noted an increase in conflicts, while 25% reported a decrease, 20% observed no significant change, and 8% expressed uncertainty. This data underscores the intricacies of disputes regarding land ownership, occupancy, or use, emphasizing the ongoing need for concerted efforts to comprehend and address them effectively.

At the regional level,

Al-Qayyara: In Al-Qayyara, most respondents (77%) did not perceive disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use. However, among the those who acknowledged conflicts, most of them noted that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior. The conflicts involved more group engagement than individual, and most of them (85%) were successfully resolved. Additionally, most respondents indicated a decrease in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year.

Ana: In Ana, a significant majority (86%) of respondents reported observing disputes related to land ownership, occupancy, or use. Importantly, all respondents noted that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior and were effectively resolved. Furthermore, a majority of respondents indicated a decrease in the frequency of such conflicts compared to the previous year.

Hit: In Hit, a substantial majority of respondents (98%) acknowledged disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use. There was a division among respondents regarding whether these situations escalated into violent behavior, with 59% noting an escalation. These conflicts involved both individuals and groups, but notably, they were successfully resolved. Moreover, a significant increase in such conflicts compared to the previous year was reported by 77% of respondents.

Tuz Khurmatu: In Tuz Khurmatu, most respondents (63%) did not perceive disputes related to land ownership, occupancy, or use. However, among those who did, a notable proportion (58%) reported that these conflicts escalated into violence, involving both individuals and groups. It is important to note that a significant portion (68%) indicated that these conflicts remained unresolved. Opinions regarding changes in conflict frequency were diverse: 25% noted a decrease, 26% observed an increase, and nearly half (45%) perceived no significant difference.

Rawah: In Rawah, a significant majority of respondents (93%) acknowledged conflicts related to disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use. Among those who recognized these conflicts, a substantial portion (84%) reported that they escalated into violence, with 60% of incidents involving individual engagement. Furthermore, 76% of respondents indicated that these conflicts remained unresolved. Noteworthy is that 78% of respondents

observed an increase in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year. The observed increase in conflict frequency (78%) compared to the previous year indicates persistent concerns, highlighting the need for effective resolution strategies and interventions to address these issues and promote a more stable and harmonious community environment.

1.4 Tribal related conflicts

The findings reveal a notable division within the respondent population regarding the existence of tribal-based conflicts. A significant majority (68%) reported that they had not observed such conflicts, indicating a prevailing sense of tranquility. However, a substantial minority (32%) acknowledged the presence of these conflicts, underscoring that tribal-based disputes remain a pressing concern for a sizable portion of the population.

Among those who confirmed the existence of these conflicts, it's concerning to note that a majority (66%) reported that these disputes had escalated into violent incidents, involving both group and individual engagement. The fact that a significant proportion of these conflicts took a violent turn highlights the potential risks associated with tribal-based tensions.

On a more positive note, the majority (80%) of these conflicts were reported as having been successfully resolved. This suggests that, despite their intensity, many of these disputes can be effectively managed and mitigated through various conflict resolution mechanisms.

In terms of trends, there was a range of opinions among respondents. While 33% noted a decrease in tribal-based conflicts, indicating potential progress in conflict mitigation efforts, a slightly larger portion (51%) reported an increase, indicating that challenges in this area persist. A smaller percentage (6%) observed no significant change, and 10% expressed uncertainty about the evolving dynamics of these conflicts. These findings underscore the complexity of the issue and the need for ongoing monitoring and intervention strategies to address tribal-based conflicts effectively.

At the regional level,

Al-Qayyara: In Al-Qayyara, there is a noteworthy divide in perceptions regarding tribal-related conflicts. A majority of respondents (59%) did not report perceiving such conflicts, while less than half (41%) did acknowledge their existence. Among those who recognized these conflicts, the majority indicated that these situations had escalated into violent behavior, emphasizing the severity of the issue. Interestingly, the conflicts primarily involved individual engagement rather than group dynamics. Encouragingly, a substantial proportion (83%) of these conflicts were successfully resolved, indicating effective conflict resolution mechanisms in the community. Moreover, it's worth highlighting that most respondents reported a decrease in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year, suggesting potential progress in managing and mitigating tribal-related conflicts.

Ana: In Ana, all respondents reported the absence of any tribal-related conflicts. This absence of reported tribal conflicts in Ana indicates a relatively stable social and communal environment within this region.

Hit: In Hit, a substantial majority of respondents (91%) acknowledged the presence of tribal-related conflicts. This indicates a prevailing awareness and concern within the community regarding such conflicts. However, there was a notable division among respondents when it came to whether these conflicts escalated into violent behavior, with 61% indicating that they did. This division suggests that while conflicts are recognized, there may be varying perceptions of their severity or impact on the community.

Furthermore, it's noteworthy that these conflicts primarily involved groups, underscoring the communal nature of the issues at hand. The positive aspect is that these conflicts were reported as successfully resolved, indicating that mechanisms for conflict resolution may be effective within the community.

One particularly concerning finding is the significant increase in tribal-related conflicts compared to the previous year, as reported by 88% of respondents. This substantial rise in conflicts signals a growing challenge that the community faces. While they may have been successfully resolved in the past, the increasing frequency suggests a need for sustained efforts in conflict prevention and resolution to maintain peace and harmony in the area.

Tuz Khurmatu: In Tuz Khurmatu, 92% of respondents did not perceive any conflicts related to tribal issues, indicating a prevailing sense of harmony within the community. However, among the minority who did acknowledge these conflicts, a noteworthy 58% reported that these disputes escalated into violence, involving both individuals and groups. On a more positive note, a significant 64% of respondents mentioned that these conflicts were ultimately resolved, which could be attributed to local conflict resolution mechanisms or community efforts to restore peace.

Regarding changes in conflict frequency, opinions were quite diverse. While a majority (50%) noted a decrease in conflict frequency, which is a positive sign, it's essential to acknowledge that a substantial 29% observed an increase. Additionally, nearly a quarter (21%) perceived no significant difference in conflict frequency, indicating a level of stability but also underscoring the need for continued vigilance in managing tribal-related conflicts in Tuz Khurmatu.

Rawah: In Rawah, (61%) of respondents acknowledged the presence of tribal-related conflicts. Among those who recognized these conflicts, a substantial portion (76%) reported that they had escalated into violence, primarily involving individual engagement. Moreover, an impressive 79% of respondents indicated that these conflicts were eventually resolved, which is a positive indication of conflict resolution efforts. However, it's noteworthy that a considerable 67% of respondents observed an increase in the frequency of these conflicts compared to the previous year. This rise in conflict frequency highlights an ongoing concern, even though efforts have been made to address and resolve these disputes.

1.5 Religious-based conflicts

The majority of respondents (99%) didn't perceive the presence of religious-based conflicts. However, among the very few who did acknowledge the existence of such conflicts, a concerning pattern emerged. All of them reported that these conflicts had escalated into violent incidents, involving both groups and individuals. Furthermore, the survey revealed mixed perspectives on the resolution of these conflicts and their trends over time. On regional level, Hit and Rawah didn't report any religious-based conflicts while Al-Qayyara and Tuz Khurmatu reported 1% of religious-based conflicts and Ana reported 5%.

1.6 Ethnic-based conflicts

Most respondents (94%) indicated that they did not observe any ethnic based conflicts. However, a minority (6%) did acknowledge their existence, indicating a comparatively lower level of concern for a significant portion of the population. Among those who confirmed the presence of conflicts, a majority (82%) reported that these disputes escalated into violence. Additionally, it was observed that group engagement played a more prevalent role (78%) compared to individual involvement. Notably, a majority of these conflicts (82%) were reported as being resolved, indicating a concerted effort towards resolution despite their persistent nature. In terms of trends, a notable portion (73%) noted a decrease in conflicts, suggesting positive developments in mitigating such issues over time and a potential diminishing need to address conflicts of this nature.

1.7 political connections and polarization-focused conflicts

Most respondents (76%) indicated that they did not observe any such conflicts. However, a significant portion (24%) acknowledged the existence of such conflicts, indicating an ongoing concern for a substantial portion of the population. Among those who confirmed the presence of conflicts, a notable majority (67%) reported that these disputes did not escalate into violence. Furthermore, it was observed that these conflicts involved both group and individual engagement, indicating a diverse range of dynamics. Importantly, a substantial portion (76%) of these conflicts were reported as unresolved, underscoring their persistent nature. In terms of trends, opinions varied among respondents: 17% noted a decrease in conflicts, 44% reported an increase, 33% observed no significant change, and 6% expressed uncertainty about any changes. This diversity of perspectives suggests a complex and evolving landscape of political connections and polarization-focused conflicts in the area.

At the regional level,

Al-Qayyara: In Al-Qayyara, the respondents were divided in their opinions regarding perceiving political connections and polarization-focused conflicts where 56 % indicated that they did not observe any such conflicts while 44 % observed such conflict. A notable majority (92%) reported that these disputes did not escalate into violence. The conflicts involved both individual and group engagement, and most of them (76%) were unresolved. However, Additionally, most respondents witnessed no difference in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year.

In Al-Qayyara, the survey revealed a split among respondents in their perceptions of political connections and polarization-focused conflicts. Approximately 56% indicated that they had not observed any such conflicts, while 44% reported witnessing such conflicts. It's noteworthy that a significant majority (92%) of those who acknowledged these disputes stated that they did not escalate into violence. These conflicts involved both individual and group engagement, with a substantial portion (76%) remaining unresolved. However, in terms of conflict frequency, most respondents noted no significant change compared to the previous year. This suggests that while political tensions may exist, they haven't necessarily resulted in violent confrontations, and the overall frequency of these conflicts remains relatively stable.

Ana: In Ana, all respondents did not observe political connections and polarization-focused conflicts.

Hit: In Hit, most respondents (93%) did not perceive political connections and polarization-focused conflicts. Among the minority who did report conflicts, they noted that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior, were successfully resolved.

Tuz Khurmatu: In Tuz Khurmatu, the majority (94%) did not perceive political connections and polarization-focused conflicts. However, among the minority who did, it was notable that these conflicts often escalated into violence in the past. Despite this, a substantial 82% majority indicated that these conflicts had been successfully resolved. Importantly, a significant 82% of respondents observed a decrease in the frequency of such conflicts when compared to the previous year. This suggests a positive trend towards reduced political conflicts and polarization in the region which indicate that the area of Tuz Khurmatu may not require a significant focus on political conflicts and polarization through the project.

Rawah: In Rawah, most respondents (70%) did acknowledge political connections and polarization-focused conflicts. Among those who identified such conflicts, a noteworthy proportion (42%) reported instances of violence, while the remaining (58%) reported that they did not escalate to violent incidents, and were primarily

characterized by individual involvement rather than group altercations. It is worth noting that the majority (95%) of respondents stated that these conflicts persisted without resolution, underscoring the enduring tensions in the region. Furthermore, a substantial percentage of participants (89%) noted an increase in the frequency of these conflicts compared to the preceding year. This indicates that, despite the absence of widespread violence, concerns related to political connections and polarization are intensifying. This finding emphasizes the imperative for implementing effective conflict resolution strategies and addressing the fundamental issues contributing to these conflicts in Rawah.

1.8 Conflicts between societal groups: hosts, returnees, displaced persons, and those with perceived/perceived belonging

The survey reveals a complex landscape of societal conflicts. A majority (58%) of respondents stated that they did not observe conflicts between societal groups. However, a substantial portion (42%) did acknowledge the existence of conflicts. Among those confirming conflicts, a significant majority (70%) reported that these disputes escalated into violence, involving both individual and group dynamics equally. Notably, a large proportion (67%) of these conflicts were reported as unresolved, highlighting their enduring nature. In terms of trends, opinions varied among respondents: 50% noted a decrease in conflicts, while 44% reported an increase. Additionally, 8% observed no significant change, and 14% expressed uncertainty about any changes, indicating a diverse range of perspectives on the trajectory of these conflicts. This result underscore the complexity and persistence of societal conflicts, suggesting a need for nuanced approaches to conflict resolution and management.

At the regional level,

Al-Qayyara: In Al-Qayyara, a significant finding emerges as most respondents (84%) **perceived** conflicts among societal groups. It is notable that within this group, a substantial 74% reported that these conflicts escalated into violent incidents. This pattern suggests a concerning level of tension within the community. Interestingly, the conflicts primarily involved individual engagements rather than group dynamics. Moreover, it's concerning to observe that a significant proportion (57%) of these conflicts remained unresolved, indicating a potential challenge in conflict resolution mechanisms within the community. On a somewhat positive note, more than half of respondents (58%) expressed a decrease in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year, which may suggest efforts or interventions aimed at mitigating these conflicts have yielded some success, albeit with persisting challenges in achieving complete resolution and lasting peace.

Ana: In Ana, a significant majority (91%) of respondents **did not** observe conflicts between societal groups. Among the minority who did report conflicts, the majority emphasized that these situations did not escalate into violent behavior. Furthermore, they indicated that these conflicts were successfully resolved, and notably, there was a decrease in their frequency. This suggests that if societal conflicts do occur in Ana, they tend to be non-violent in nature and are effectively managed.

Hit: In Hit, a significant majority of respondents (89%) reported **perceiving** conflicts between societal groups. This is notably higher compared to other surveyed areas, indicating a heightened awareness of such tensions in this particular region. Furthermore, majority (98%) of those who acknowledged these conflicts stated that they had escalated into violent incidents. This alarming statistic underscores the severity of the situations. Furthermore, all respondents unanimously agreed that these conflicts remained unresolved, and they predominantly involved group dynamics rather than individual interactions. This pattern suggests a deeply entrenched and complex nature of the conflicts, potentially requiring multi-faceted approaches for resolution. Additionally, when considering changes in conflict frequency, it is noteworthy that all respondents observed an increase. This indicates a concerning trend, signifying a heightened level of tension and potential instability in the region. The combination of these factors highlights the urgent need for targeted intervention and conflict resolution efforts in Hit.

Tuz Khurmatu: In Tuz Khurmatu, the majority (95%) did not perceive conflicts between societal groups. However, among the minority who did report such conflicts, the analysis indicates a mixed view. Some conflicts were observed to escalate, while others were not, and include the primary involvement of individual actors. Interestingly, respondents also pointed out varying outcomes in terms of conflict resolution. While a higher number of conflicts were successfully resolved, some remained unresolved. Notably, there was an overall decrease in the frequency of these conflicts, suggesting potential progress in managing and mitigating such issues over time.

Rawah: In Rawah, a majority of respondents (69%) acknowledged the existence of conflicts between societal groups. Among those who recognized these conflicts, a majority (59%) reported that they did not escalate into violence, while a minority (41%) reported instances of violence, primarily involving individual engagement. Moreover, a higher portion of respondents (54%) indicated that these conflicts remained unresolved. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the more than half (57%) observed an increase in the frequency of conflicts compared to the previous year, indicating ongoing concerns within the community. This suggests a need for focused attention and potential interventions to address and manage these conflicts effectively.

1.9 Conflicts resulting from tensions between communities and security forces

Most respondents (95%) indicated that they did not observe any such conflicts. However, a minority (5%) did acknowledge their existence. Among this minority, more than half (55%) reported that these disputes escalated into violence, typically involving individual engagement. It is noteworthy that a majority (65%) of these conflicts were reported to be resolved, indicating a concerted effort towards resolution despite their persistent nature. Furthermore, a substantial portion (65%) of respondents noted a decrease in conflicts, suggesting positive trends in the management of such issues.

Effectiveness of Peacebuilding and Community Cohesion Initiatives

Community Awareness

The majority 62%, stated that they were not aware of initiatives contributing to peacebuilding or social cohesion in their respective regions, while 38% of respondents reported being aware. Among those aware of such initiatives, 84% believe that the initiatives have contributed to building peace and enhancing social cohesion in their respective regions. This reflects a strong positive perception of the initiatives' impact on community well-being. A smaller proportion (5.6%) expressed the belief that these initiatives did not have such an impact, while 10.7% stated uncertainty about the effects. This indicates potential areas for further communication and engagement to clarify the outcomes of these initiatives, especially for the those who are uncertain.

Awareness analysis by region is below:

- In Al-Qayyara, 54% of respondents reported being aware of such initiatives, while 46% were not aware. However, among those who were aware, an overwhelming 85% acknowledged the positive impact of these initiatives.

- In Rawah, a lower percentage (29%) reported awareness, with a significant majority (71%) not being aware. Nonetheless, 76% of those who were aware emphasized a positive impact of the initiatives.

- Tuz Khurmatu exhibited similar patterns, with 27% of respondents being aware and 73% not aware. Among those who were aware, 78% highlighted a positive impact of the initiatives.

- In Ana, awareness was reported by 38% of respondents, while 62% indicated that they were not aware. Interestingly, 98% of those who were aware pointed to a positive impact of the initiatives.

- In Hit, a quarter of respondents (25%) reported awareness, while 75% were not aware. However, among those who were aware, 83% emphasized a positive impact of the initiatives.

Community members Participation

The results reveal that a significant majority of respondents (78%) have not previously participated in initiatives, dialogues, or activities aimed at enhancing social cohesion in their respective regions. Only a minority (22%) reported previous engagement in such efforts. When examining responses by region, it was found that in Al-Qayyara, 76% of respondents had not participated, whereas 24% had. Similarly, in Rawah, 78% had not taken part, while 22% had. In Tuz Khurmatu, 77% had not engaged in such activities, compared to 23% who had. For Ana, 67% had not participated, whereas 33% had. Finally, in Hit, 84% had not taken part, while 16% had. These findings underscore a potential opportunity for promoting and encouraging community involvement in activities aimed at strengthening social cohesion.

Intercommunity Relationships and Communication Dynamics

A substantial majority of respondents (78%) expressed a positive evaluation of the current state of social relations, categorizing it as "good." Conversely, a minority (5%) held a less optimistic view, characterizing the situation as "not good." Notably, a significant segment of respondents (18%) reported uncertainty when assessing the state of social relations in their respective areas.

Further analysis by specific regions revealed varying sentiments. In Tuz Khurmatu, Hit, Al-Qayyara, and Ana, the feedback was overwhelmingly positive, with approval ratings of 93%, 86%, 70%, and 63%, respectively. Conversely, in Rawah, a smaller proportion (31%) held a positive view, indicating a less favorable perception of social interactions in that particular area.

These findings collectively suggest an overall positive perception of social relations within the surveyed regions, with slight variations among them. However, it is crucial to highlight the need for targeted interventions in Rawah, where a lower percentage of respondents expressed positive sentiments. This indicates that Rawah may require more focused efforts to improve and enhance social relations and communication among its diverse groups and components.

Actors' Influence/ Impact in Conflicts resolution

The data reveals significant insights into the primary sources individuals turn to for assistance in resolving conflicts. Among the respondents, 64% indicated that they first seek help from security authorities, emphasizing a strong reliance on law enforcement for conflict resolution. Additionally, 32% of respondents opt for the guidance of tribal leaders and elders, demonstrating the enduring influence of traditional community figures. Politically affiliated parties and religious figures were less frequently consulted, with percentages of 1% and 2% respectively. Surprisingly, organizational, or personal initiatives, as well as involving relatives, played a negligible role in initial conflict resolution attempts. These findings underscore the dominant role of security authorities and tribal leaders in conflict resolution processes, reflecting both established norms and legal structures within the community.

The data analysis reveals distinct regional patterns in how individuals seek conflict resolution assistance. In Al-Qayyara, 88.5% predominantly turn to local tribal leaders and elders, showcasing a robust reliance on traditional community structures. Rawah follows a similar trend, with about 75.6% seeking the assistance of these traditional figures. In Tuz Khurmatu and Hit, security authorities play a central role, being the primary source for conflict resolution for approximately 78.5% and 76.9% of respondents respectively, underscoring a reliance on formal law enforcement channels. In Ana, a balanced approach is observed, where around 54.4% turn to security authorities, but a significant 38.2% still rely on local tribal leaders and elders. Notably, political parties are a minor source across all regions, ranging from approximately 0.5% to 2.4%. These findings reflect the

complex interplay between formal institutions and traditional community leaders in conflict resolution, influenced by local cultural norms and historical dynamics. Understanding these variations is crucial for effective conflict resolution strategies in these regions.

IDPs: Understanding the Current Status

The results indicate that 53% of the respondents affirmed having knowledge or hearing about such cases, while 47% reported otherwise. This suggests a significant level of awareness within the surveyed population regarding instances of displaced individuals returning to their regions. A regional breakdown demonstrates distinct levels of awareness. Specifically, in Al-Qayyara, 67% of respondents were cognizant of return cases, whereas in Rawah, an impressive 85% reported similar awareness. Tuz Khurmatu displayed a recognition rate of approximately 36%, while Ana showed around 44% awareness of such instances. In Hit, about half (50%) of the respondents reported cases of return. These figures underscore significant variations in the in the rate of returning displaced individuals across surveyed regions, with Rawah exhibiting the highest percentage of returnees. These findings hold critical implications for formulating targeted strategies aimed at providing support to returning displaced individuals and ensuring a seamless reintegration process.

The results also reveal valuable insights regarding the frequency of returns after displacement. A substantial majority of respondents (62%) reported returning within the first 10 times. A notable portion (22%) reported returning between 11 to 30 times, indicating a recurring pattern of displacement. However, fewer respondents reported more frequent returns, with only 3% indicating a return between 31 to 50 times. Interestingly, 13% of respondents reported returning 50 times or more, indicating a particularly complex and prolonged experience of displacement and return.

The results reveal distinct patterns in return frequencies across different regions. In Al-Qayyara, a majority of respondents (62%) reported returning within the first 10 times, while 22% mentioned returning between 11 to 30 times. Notably, 13% reported returning 50 times or more. In Rawah, among those who did return, a majority (62.%) returned 1 to 10 times, while a smaller group (31%) reported returning between 11 to 30 times. A very small percentage (1%) reported returning 31 to 50 times, and another small percentage (6%) reported returning 50 times or more, indicating a diverse range of return frequencies in this region.

In Tuz Khurmatu, the majority (46%) of these respondents mentioned returning 1 to 10 times, suggesting relatively frequent returns. Additionally, a significant portion (22%) reported returning between 11 to 30 times, and a notable percentage (28%) reported returning 50 times or more, showcasing a wide spectrum of return experiences in terms of frequency.

In Ana, the majority (86%) reported returning 1 to 10 times, while a few (9%) mentioned returning between 11 to 30 times, and another few (6%) reported returning 50 times or more, indicating that the majority of return experiences in Ana were characterized by relatively infrequent returns.

In Hit, the majority (83%) of them returned 1 to 10 times, indicating frequent but not exceedingly frequent returns. A smaller percentage (13%) reported returning between 11 to 30 times, and an even smaller percentage (3%) reported returning 31 to 50 times, showcasing varying return frequencies in this region. These percentages highlight the diversity in experiences of displacement and return across these areas, likely influenced by different contextual factors and individual circumstances.

Hate Speech Dissemination on Social Media Platforms

The results reveal that a substantial majority of respondents (84%) have not encountered any posts related to hate speech or incitement to violence on social media platforms within their community or region. However, a noteworthy minority (16%) reported having come across such posts. Among the specific regions surveyed, in Al-Qayyara, 63 respondents (approximately 16.8% of the total responses) confirmed encountering such posts, while 311 individuals (approximately 83.2% of the total responses) did not. In Rawah, 38 respondents (approximately 43.7% of the total responses) acknowledged seeing such posts, while 49 individuals (approximately 56.3% of the total responses) did not. In Tuz Khurmatu, 68 respondents (approximately 16.2% of the total responses) noted encountering such posts, while 352 individuals (approximately 83.8% of the total responses) did not. In Ana, there was only one respondent who reported seeing such posts, out of a total of 80 responses. In Hit, 14 respondents (approximately 8.7% of the total responses) confirmed encountering such posts, while 147 individuals (approximately 91.3% of the total responses) did not.

Additionally, when respondents were asked whether these posts were authored by individuals or groups, the majority (88%) stated that the posts were generated by individuals, while a minority (11%) attributed them to groups. Only a small fraction (1%) indicated uncertainty regarding the source. The data suggests that while a significant portion of respondents have not personally encountered such posts, there remains a noteworthy presence of hate speech and incitement to violence on social media platforms within the surveyed community or region.
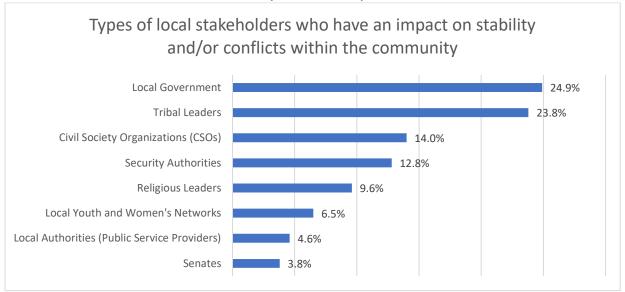
Risks and Challenges in Societal Cohesion

The results indicates the perceptions of respondents regarding potential threats or risks that could undermine peaceful coexistence and social cohesion in their community. Among the respondents, 25% expressed concerns about such threats or risks, while a significant majority of 75% felt that there were none.

When examining the responses by region, it becomes evident that in Al-Qayyara, 23% of respondents expressed concerns, with 77% feeling otherwise. Tuz Khurmatu displayed similar sentiments, with 24% perceiving threats and 68% not. In Ana, 16% voiced concerns, while 84% did not and in Hit, 21% saw potential threats, whereas 79% did not. Rawah, on the other hand, showed higher levels of concern, with 32% indicating potential threats and 76% disagreeing.

This data highlights variations in perceived threats to peaceful coexistence across different locations, offering valuable insights for community engagement and conflict management efforts. It is imperative for stakeholders to further investigate and address the concerns raised by the 25% of respondents who do perceive potential risks to social harmony.

Stakeholder Influence on Community Conflict Dynamics

Types of local stakeholders who have an impact on stability and/or conflicts within the community

Stakeholder	Percentage
Local Government	24.9%
Tribal Leaders	23.8%
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	14.0%
Security Authorities	12.8%
Religious Leaders	9.6%
Local Youth and Women's Networks	6.5%
Local Authorities (Public Service Providers)	4.6%
Senates	3.8%

The results indicate several significant insights. Firstly, local government is identified as a major influencer by 24.9% of respondents. Tribal leaders also exert substantial influence, as noted by 23.9% of respondents. civil society organizations play a noteworthy role, as reported by 14% of respondents. Those responsible for security were identified by 12.9% of respondents, underlining the importance of safety in community stability. Religious figures were acknowledged by 9.7% of participants, indicating their significant role in local dynamics, local youth and women's networks were recognized by 6.5% of respondents. Additionally, The entities responsible for public services, which are a vital aspect of community stability, were mentioned by 4.6% of participants and traditional community leaders, referred to as senates were highlighted by 3.9% of participants. This data reflects a diverse range of local actors who hold sway over community stability and conflicts, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of this issue.

Types of local stakeholders who have an impact on stability and/or conflicts within the community disaggrigated by region

At a regional level. In Al-Qayyara, civil society organizations were mentioned by 27% of respondents, while local government was cited by 50%. Tribal leaders were identified by 65% of respondents. Property owners were mentioned by 29% and local authorities responsible for security by 11%. Local youth and women's networks were indicated by 37%. Authorities responsible for security were mentioned by 35%. Religious leaders were identified by 26%. Rawah saw 2% mentioning civil society organizations, 9% for local government, 21% for tribal leaders, 9% for property owners, 1% for local authorities, 15% for local youth and women's networks, 3% for authorities responsible for security, and 6% for religious leaders. Tuz Khurmatu had 35% for civil society organizations, 39% for local government, 35% for tribal leaders, 28% for property owners, 40% for local authorities, 20% for local youth and women's networks, 56% for authorities responsible for security, and 42% for religious leaders. Ana showed 27% for civil society organizations, 29% for local government, 31% for tribal leaders, 2% for property owners, 7% for local authorities, 6% for local youth and women's networks, 5% for authorities responsible for security, and 7% for religious leaders. Hit exhibited 30% for civil society organizations, 27% for local government, 31% for tribal leaders, 33% for property owners, 24 % for local authorities, 23 % for local youth and women's networks, 25% for authorities responsible for security, and 20% for religious leaders. These percentages shed light on the varying influence of different local stakeholders across regions, underscoring the need for nuanced approaches in understanding and engaging with these groups for community stability and conflict resolution.

Trust in Entities and Personalities for Enhancing Social Cohesion

The results reveal that a substantial majority of respondents (82%) express trust in specific individuals or entities to contribute to enhancing social cohesion. Conversely, a minority (18%) do not have such confidence in any sources. This demonstrates a generally positive outlook towards certain influential figures or organizations that are perceived as potential catalysts for bolstering social unity. It is noteworthy that out of the surveyed regions, respondents in Al-Qayyara showed a higher inclination towards trust in these entities, with 83% expressing confidence, compared to 82% in Tuz Khurmatu, 85% in Ana, and 89% in Hit. However, the lower rates of trust was in Rawah with 67%.

Stakeholders roles in Social cohesion and conflict resolution

Role of women in preventing conflicts

The results assessed the perception of women's role in constructive conflict resolution and prevention through mediation and negotiation in the community. The results indicate that 72% of respondents expressed confidence in women's effectiveness in this capacity, while 28% were skeptical. Regional disparities in perception were notable, with the Ana region displaying the highest support at 92%, Rawah at 80%, and Al-Qayyara at 74%. In contrast, Tuz Khurmatu and Hit exhibited lower confidence levels at 68% and 62%, respectively. Understanding these regional variations is crucial for designing targeted initiatives to promote women's participation in conflict resolution and prevention efforts.

Role of governmental departments in promoting social cohesion in communities.

The results regarding the role of government entities in augmenting social cohesion within their respective communities exhibit an overall high satisfaction (92%). A substantial proportion of respondents, precisely 60%, rendered ratings of "Excellent" or "Very Good" to the government's role, underscoring a positive perception of its endeavors in this regard. Notably, "Good" emerged as the most prevalent rating at 32%, signifying a generally commendable performance by governmental bodies in fostering social cohesion. Conversely, a

minority of respondents, constituting 6% and 2% respectively, expressed low satisfaction, designating the government's role as "Poor" or "Very Poor."

While most respondents maintain a positive perspective on the government's contributions to social cohesion, regional disparities have emerged. Specific regions, such as Tuz Khurmatu and Ana, have demonstrated significant instances of high approval, underscoring localized successes. However, in the case of Hit, there is a notable lack of approval, with 24% expressing poor satisfaction, comprising 17% rating it as "Poor" and 7% as "Very Poor."

Role of women in promoting social cohesion in communities

The results of women's role in promoting social cohesion within the community, as gleaned from respondents' feedback, reflects a generally positive outlook. A substantial segment of respondents, constituting 80%, conveyed favorable opinions, with 11% rating it as "Excellent," 27% as "Very Good," and 42% as "Good." In contrast, 20% of respondents held less sanguine views, with 16% deeming it "Poor" and 4% as "Very Poor." This overall sentiment indicates a prevailing optimism towards the contributions of women to bolstering social cohesion.

When examining the data distributed by region, distinct patterns emerge. In Ana, an overwhelming 95% of respondents expressed affirmative views. Similarly, in Rawah, 93% of respondents held positive sentiments, and in Al-Qayyara, 88% conveyed favorable opinions. In Tuz Khurmatu, 77% of respondents expressed affirmative views. However, it's worth noting that in Hit, there was notable dissatisfaction with the role of women, as 41% of respondents stated that it was "Poor" or "Very Poor." This geographical variability highlights nuanced regional differences in perceptions regarding the role of women in promoting social cohesion.

Role of youth in promoting social cohesion in communities

A majority (91%), constituting 39%, lauded the role of young individuals as "Very Good," while a significant portion, namely 34%, adjudged it "Good." A smaller, albeit notable contingent, represented 18%, rated their role as "Excellent." Conversely, a minority (9%) of respondents expressed less laudatory perspectives, with 6% appraising the role of young people as "Poor" and 3% as "Very Poor." These findings suggest that the community, at large, acknowledges and appreciates the affirmative contributions of young individuals to social cohesion, with a substantial segment regarding these contributions as very good or excellent. However, a smaller yet discernible faction maintains reservations or apprehensions regarding the involvement of young people in this capacity. When examining the data distributed by region, similar patterns emerge ranging from 86%-98%.

Identification of Sectors Requiring Services

The top three sectors that are in most need of services is:

1. **Healthcare (18%)**: The healthcare sector is identified as the most crucial area in need of services by 18% of the respondents. This highlights the significance of accessible and quality healthcare facilities and services in the region.

2. **Education (17%)**: Education closely follows as a high-priority sector, with 17% of respondents emphasizing the need for improved educational services. This indicates a strong demand for better access to quality education and educational infrastructure.

3. **Electricity (14%)**: The provision of reliable electricity is the third most prioritized sector at 14%. This highlights the importance of consistent power supply for various aspects of daily life, including economic activities and household needs.

The top three sectors in each region that are in most need of services are as follows:

Ana

1. The Health 26%
2. Electricity 22%
3. Recreation/Parks/Social-Cultural-Community Centers 14%

Hit

1. The Health 28%
2. Education 27%
3. Work 19%

Rawah

1. Work 27%
2. Water 25%
3. The Health 17%

Al-Qayyara

1. Education 26%
2. The Health 24%
3. Electricity 18%

Tuz Khurmatu

1. Electricity 21%
2. The Health 19%
3. Water and Recreation/parks/social-cultural-community centers 14%

Status of destroyed houses in the targeted communities

The data reveals that a substantial portion of respondents (57%) from various regions have reported that some houses in their respective areas still remain in a state of disrepair. On the other hand, a significant number (43%) indicated that no houses are still damaged. When broken down by location, the highest percentage of respondents reporting damaged houses was in Rawa, with 63% of respondents affirming this, followed by Al-Qayyara at 56%, Hit at 48%, 44% in Ana and 24% in Tuz Khurmatu. This data highlights the persistence of housing damage in certain regions, which may be indicative of ongoing recovery efforts or challenges in rebuilding infrastructure. It also emphasizes the need for continued support and resources for these communities to fully recover and rebuild.

Status of schools

Assessment of the current condition of school buildings, encompassing damages resulting from conflicts, as well as the state of water, sanitation facilities, electricity, and other amenities.

A breakdown of responses indicates that a significant majority of the participants, comprising 73% of the total, perceived the conditions as either 'acceptable' or above, with 1% rating them as 'excellent', 9.3% as 'very good', 23% as 'good' and 40% as acceptable. Nevertheless, a noteworthy portion, accounting for 27% of the respondents, regarded the state of the school buildings as 'poor'. This suggests a need for targeted efforts to address deficiencies in the infrastructure and facilities of educational institutions, particularly those affected by conflict-related damages.

The current condition of school buildings, encompassing damages from conflict, availability of water, sanitary facilities, electricity, and other amenities, varies across the surveyed regions. In Al-Qayyara, 26% of respondents characterize the condition as "weak". In Rawah, a lower percentage of respondents, 17%, assess the condition as "weak". Tuz Khurmatu reports a relatively higher percentage, with 30% indicating a "weak" condition. In Ana, a significantly lower percentage, 4%, report the condition as "weak". Lastly, in Hit, a substantial 40% of respondents express concern over the condition, deeming it "weak". These findings highlight disparities in the state of school infrastructure, with Tuz Khurmatu and Hit showing particular areas of concern, possibly indicating a need for targeted improvements and renovations in these regions.

Availability of health services

63% of respondents confirmed the presence of healthcare services in their respective communities, while 37% indicated a lack of such services. A more detailed analysis of specific locations reveals varying levels of healthcare service availability:

1. **Rawah**: In Rawah, a higher percentage (61%) of respondents affirmed the absence of healthcare services, while 39% reported their presence.

2. **Hit**: In Hit, 48% of respondents acknowledged the absence of healthcare services, whereas 52% reported their presence.

3. **Al-Qayyara**: In Al-Qayyara, 33% of respondents indicated the absence of healthcare services, while 67% indicated otherwise.

4. **Tuz Khurmatu**: Similarly, Tuz Khurmatu exhibited a comparable pattern, with 31% of respondents acknowledging the absence of healthcare services and 69% reporting their presence.

5. **Ana**: In Ana, 32% of respondents affirmed the absence of healthcare services, while 68% reported their existence.

These findings suggest the need for targeted efforts to address disparities in access and quality, especially in areas where healthcare services are less readily available, such as Rawah and Hit.

Availability of water resources for drinking and irrigation within the surveyed communities

66% of respondents indicated that their respective communities possess an adequate supply of water to meet both drinking and irrigation needs. Conversely, 34% reported insufficiencies in water resources. A more detailed examination of specific locations highlights significant disparities in water sufficiency:

1. **Al-Qayyara:** 71% of respondents affirm that water resources are sufficient.

2. **Tuz Khurm:** 70% of respondents confirm water sufficiency.

3. **Hit:** 63% of respondents assert the presence of sufficient water resources.

4. **Rawah:** A lower 54% of respondents believe that water resources are adequate.

5. **Ana:** Only 45% of respondents express confidence in the adequacy of water resources.

Water Access Coverage

These findings underscore the pressing need for targeted interventions in areas within Ana to ensure equitable access to essential water resources.

Additionally, a substantial majority (93%) of respondents reported that their communities are fully covered in terms of water access, while a smaller proportion (7%) expressed concerns regarding inadequate coverage.

The presence of obstacles preventing people from accessing their agricultural lands

27% of respondents acknowledged such obstacles, while the majority, 73%, indicated that there were none.

Breaking down the responses by location, in Al-Qayyara, 30% reported encountering obstacles, with 70% stating otherwise. In Rawah, a higher proportion (45%) noted facing barriers, while 55% did not. In Tuz Khurmatu, 29% acknowledged obstacles, while 71% did not. In Ana, a lower percentage (19%) reported obstacles, with 81% reporting none. Finally, in Hit, only 9% experienced obstacles, while a significant majority (91%) did not encounter any hindrances in accessing their agricultural lands. These findings highlight varying levels of perceived obstacles across different regions, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to address specific challenges faced by Rawah and Al-Qayyara communities in accessing their agricultural lands.

Availability and accessibility to the public recreational facilities

The majority of respondents (55%) indicated that there are no such public places available for recreational activities. However, a significant proportion (45%) reported the existence of such spaces.

Analyzing responses by region, in Al-Qayyara, a notable majority (69%) affirmed the presence of public gathering places for recreational purposes. In Rawah, more than half (52%) acknowledged such spaces, while in Ana, a strikingly high percentage (86%) attested to the availability of recreational public spaces. However, in Hit, only 38% confirmed their presence and in Tuz Khurmatu, only 17% reported their existence. These variations across locations indicate differing access and availability of recreational facilities, which could potentially impact community well-being and social interactions. Furthermore, it highlights the need for targeted initiatives to improve and establish recreational spaces in areas of Hit and Tuz Khurmatu in particular.

Accessibility Assessment of Public Gathering Spaces

The accessibility assessment of public gathering spaces revealed disparities among different demographic groups. People with special needs reported the highest level of accessibility issues at 34%, followed by men at 31%, women at 21%, and children at 14%. The results illustrates significant disparities in accessibility among the demographic groups studied, with people with disabilities(PWDs) facing the greatest challenges in all regions.

- In Al-Qayyara, accessibility for PWDs is the lowest at 35%, followed by women (27%) and men (23%).

- Rawah exhibits the highest accessibility challenge for PWDs, with only 56% less accessibile compared to 19% for men, 13% for children, and 12% for women.

- Tuz Khurm also demonstrates a lack of accessibility for men 41% compared to 30% for women and PWDs (17%).

- Ana, on the other hand, reports relatively lack of accessibility for men (62%) and lack of accessibility for PWDs (25%).

- Hit displays a relatively equitable distribution of accessibility challenges among men and PWD (37%, 35% respectively) followed by women (16%).

Percentage of lack of accessibility for the gathering spaces					
Region	men	PWDs	Women	Children	Total
Al-Qayyara	23%	35%	27%	15%	100%
Rawah	19%	56%	12%	13%	100%
Tuz Khurm	41%	17%	30%	12%	100%
Ana	62%	25%	0%	13%	100%
Hit	37%	35%	16%	13%	100%

The presence of environmental degradation

The current state of environmental deterioration in the community

37% of respondents expressed concerns, affirming the presence of slow environmental degradation, such as riverbank erosion and desertification. On the contrary, most respondents (63%) did not perceive such deterioration.

Analyzing responses by region, significant variations emerge. In Ana, Rawah and Hit, a considerable percentage (70%, 71%, 56% respectively) affirmed witnessing slow environmental deterioration, whereas in Al-Qayyara and Tuz Khurmatu, this perception was notably lower, with only 38%, 16% respectively acknowledging the same. These findings underscore a varying level of awareness and concern regarding environmental issues across different regions.

Regional-based highlights and recommendations

Al-Qayyara
- Increased tense and conflicts accompanied with violence leaded by individuals.
- Type of conflicts:
- Conflicts between societal groups: hosts, returnees, displaced persons, and those with perceived/perceived belonging
- Religious-based conflicts
- Political connections and polarization-focused conflicts

- Tribal-based conflicts
- Community relationships is an area to focus.
- Security departments are the main influencing actors, followed by tribal leaders.
- Limited community engagement different social cohesion-related interventions.
- Low-medium possibility for undermining peace and social cohesion.
- Potential support to women issues as most of respondents are high believing in women capabilities to play effective roles in preventing conflicts through mediation and negotiation in community.

Rawah
- Increased tense and conflicts accompanied with violence leaded by individuals.
- Type of conflicts:
- Disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use-related conflicts
- Natural resources competition-related conflicts
- Basic services-focused conflicts
- Community relationships is an area to focus.
- Tribal leaders are the main influencing actors, followed by security departments.
- Limited community engagement different social cohesion-related interventions.
- Medium possibility for undermining peace and social cohesion.
- Potential support to women issues as most of respondents are high believing in women capabilities to play effective roles in preventing conflicts through mediation and negotiation in community.

Tuz Khurmatu
- Type of conflicts:
- Disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use-related conflicts
- Basic services-focused conflicts
- Limited violence leaded by individuals, except the very limited ethnic-related conflict which are more leaded by groups.
- Security departments are the main influencing actors, followed by tribal leaders.
- Limited community engagement different social cohesion-related interventions.
- Low-medium possibility for undermining peace and social cohesion.
- Fostering women roles in preventing conflicts and mediation efforts is needed.
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Ana
- Type of conflicts:
- Disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use-related conflicts
- Stabilized region, with limited reporting on conflicts and violence.
- Community relationships is an area to focus.
- Security departments are the main influencing actors, followed by tribal leaders.
- Limited community engagement different social cohesion-related interventions.
- Low possibility for undermining peace and social cohesion.
- Potential support to women issues as most of respondents are high believing in women capabilities to play effective roles in preventing conflicts through mediation and negotiation in community.

Hit
- Type of conflicts:

- Disputes over land ownership, occupancy, or use-related conflicts
- Tribal-based conflicts
- Conflicts between societal groups: hosts, returnees, displaced persons, and those with perceived/perceived belonging

- Security departments are the main influencing actors.
- Limited community engagement different social cohesion-related interventions.
- Low-medium possibility for undermining peace and social cohesion.
- Fostering women roles in preventing conflicts and mediation efforts is needed.