

IOM IRAQ

AN OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ

DTM Integrated Location Assessment V, 2020



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms	4
Context	5
Methodology Overview	5
Definitions	6
Displacement Movements	7
Conditions in Areas of Displacement	11
State of Infrastructure and Services	12
Conclusion	21
Annexes	22

ACRONYMS

AoD Area of Displacement

AoO Area of Origin

DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix

HHs Households

HLP Housing, Land and Property

ILA Integrated Location Assessment

ISIL Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

KRI Kurdistan Region of Iraq

NFIs Non-Food Items

PDS Public Distribution System

PMU Popular Mobilization Units

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

RART Rapid Assessment and Response Teams

UXO Unexploded Ordnance

CONTEXT

Since January 2014, the war against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has caused the displacement of over 6 million Iraqis – around 15 per cent of the population.¹

Displaced communities began to return in waves from March 2015, following the military campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control and driven by expectations of restored stability, which peaked between June 2017 and June 2018, when nearly 4 million individuals returned to their location of origin. Since then, the pace of returns (the percentage change in the number of returns) has slowed, settling at around 10 per cent per year, which means that around 1.3 million people are still displaced. The prolonged absence from home, coupled with unresolved inter-group dynamics and new concerns over the resurgence of ISIL, affects the

internally displaced persons' (IDPs) ability to return, and in some cases, triggers new displacement. By August 2020, new arrivals of families enduring primary or secondary displacement and/or failed returns were recorded in around 10 per cent of IDP locations. To date around 4,745,000 returns have been recorded across 2,070 locations in Iraq. Returns from abroad – including neighbouring Turkey and Syria and European Union countries – are also increasing and were recorded in 334 of locations (12%) at the time of data collection.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) collects detailed information on displaced and returnee households living in locations identified through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Master List.²

The reference unit of the assessment is the location, which is defined as an area that corresponds with either a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fourth official administrative division).³ Information is collected once a year by IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) through interviews with key informants and direct observation at the aggregate level, that is, on the majority of IDPs and returnees living in a location and not on individual households. Routinely collected information includes geographic distribution and main characteristics of IDPs and returnees, mobility and future intentions, including obstacles to return and/or reasons to stay/return, living conditions and main needs, state of infrastructure and services, security incidents, feelings of safety, social cohesion and reconciliation issues, and specific protection and risk indicators. The ILA V was conducted in July and August 2020 and covered 3,852 locations hosting at least

five IDP and/or returnee households, and reaching 784,588 returnee households and 219,765 IDP households. Figures reflect the locations where IDPs and/or returnees resided at the time of the assessment. Whenever applicable, data have been weighted according to the respective number of IDP or returnee households present in the location, so that findings are projected at population level. The ILA V dataset and interactive dashboards were released on the DTM portal in September 2020 and are available at <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5.aspx>.⁴ The findings presented in this report give a detailed analysis of the conditions for the IDP population. The findings on the conditions for the returnee population are published in the [ILA V An Overview of Return Movements in Iraq](#). For detailed methodology see <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA/Methodology>.

1 The estimated overall Iraqi population in 2014 was 36,004,552 individuals. Iraqi Central Statistical Organization, 2014.

2 ILA V locations were determined using the IDP and Returnee Master Lists 116 from June 2020.

3 Location boundaries are determined on the basis of key informants' and RARTs' knowledge and evaluation. The list of locations is harmonized and verified with authorities and the humanitarian community as much as possible. However, an official or countrywide accepted list of locations and their boundaries has not yet been endorsed.

4 Most information is provided at district level; for a list of districts of displacement see Table 3: Context indicators for main districts of displacement, page 22.

DEFINITIONS

Several indicators and technical definitions are used throughout the factsheets, outlined below:

District population

HIGH RECIPIENT	District hosting more than 10% or more of the total caseload of IDPs.
MEDIUM RECIPIENT	District hosting between 3% and 10% of the total caseload of IDPs.
LOW RECIPIENT	District hosting less than 3% of the total caseload of IDPs.

Rate of change

The rate of change is used to highlight the fluidity of displacement between ILA V (August 2020) and ILA IV (June 2019). The rate is calculated as the percentage change in the displaced population between assessments. In instances where the displaced population has decreased as households return to their area of origin, the percentage is expressed as a negative.

The rate of change is classified using the following categories:

STATIONARY	District with a rate of change in the IDP population between 0% and -9%, indicating that IDPs are not (or only very slowly) leaving the location of displacement.
FAIRLY STATIONARY	District with a rate of change in the IDP population between -10% and -19%.
FAIRLY DYNAMIC	District with a rate of change in the IDP population between -20% and -29%.
DYNAMIC	District with a rate of change in the IDP population of -30% or more, indicating that IDPs are rapidly or very rapidly leaving the location of displacement.

Length of displacement

PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT	Displacement occurred before July 2017.
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District of displacement

INTRA-DISTRICT DISPLACEMENT	District of displacement is the same of district of origin.
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Origin, period of displacement and ethno-religious composition

HOMOGENEOUS	District in which more than 80% or more of IDPs are originally from the same district/fled within the same period/belong to the same ethno-religious group.
FAIRLY HOMOGENEOUS	District in which 50% to 80% of IDPs are originally from the same district/fled within the same period/belong to the same ethno-religious group.
MIXED	District with no majority group found in terms of origin, period of displacement or ethno-religious composition.

Access to infrastructure and services

DTM created a composite index to better understand access to infrastructure and services.⁵ All indicators were weighted with the number of IDPs and/or returnees living in the location where the issue was reported to determine the severity of conditions in each location, using a three-point scale of high severity, medium severity and low severity. For the assessed services/facilities to be considered as adequate, the location had to fulfil at least 13 of the following 17 criteria:

- Electricity and water: At least 75 per cent of residents at the location were connected to the public electricity network, and at least 75 per cent had tap water running.
- Primary and secondary schools, health clinics, hospitals, markets, places of worship and police stations: These services were present and functional within 5km, with the hospital within 10km.
- Courts, legal services for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues, offices for Public Distribution System (PDS) and civil directorates: These services were functional and present within the sub-district.
- Access to latrines, desludging and waste collection services, and immunisations for the community.

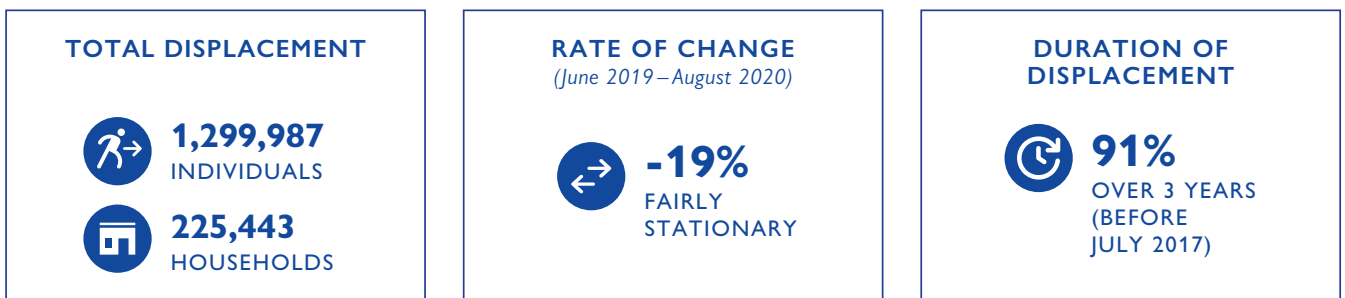
⁵ More details on the infrastructure and services composite indicator can be found in the 'Urban displacement in Iraq: A preliminary analysis' factsheets. Available from: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/DurableSolutions>.

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS

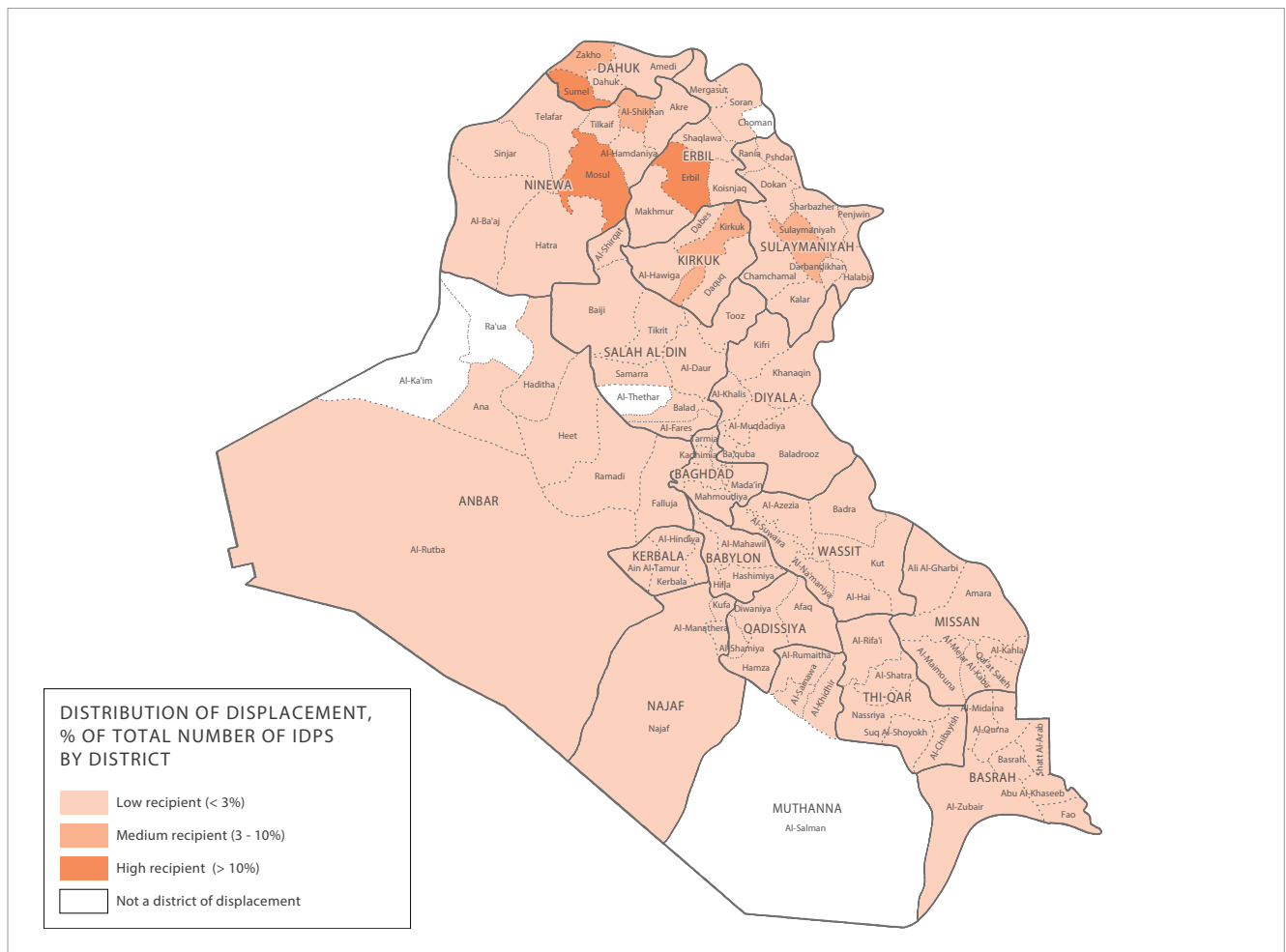
As of September 2020, nearly 1.3 million individuals were still in displacement – corresponding to roughly 20 per cent of the population who fled since January 2014.

While families are displaced in 104 districts across all 18 Iraqi governorates, their distribution is rather concentrated. Over 90 per cent of the displaced population reside in 29 districts, 80 per cent are concentrated in just 14 districts and

over half of the current IDP population can be found in five districts – namely Erbil (16% of total caseload), Sumel (13%), Mosul (10%), Zakho (8%) and Sulaymaniyah (7%), all of which, but Mosul, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).



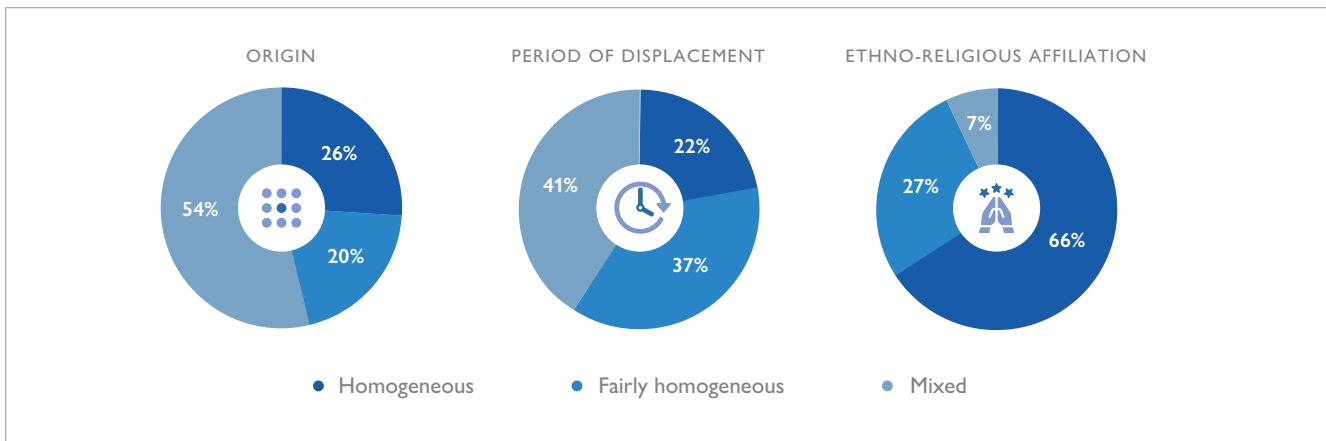
Map 1: Distribution of displacement



The geographic concentration of the displaced population can be explained by the proximity of areas of displacement to their area of origin as well as a tendency among IDPs to ‘cluster’ in displacement with groups sharing similar characteristics. When analysing districts for similarity, nearly half fall in the category of ‘homogeneous’ or ‘fairly homogeneous’ in terms of origin – meaning that at least half of families are clustered with others originally from the same district. Nearly 60 per cent of families are clustered in terms

of period of displacement – meaning that at least half of those families fled within the same time period (see figure 3 for waves of displacement). Over 90 per cent of districts are homogeneous or fairly homogeneous in terms of ethno-religious affiliation – which emerges as the strongest bond for clustering.⁶ This homogeneity is also an important factor in the reluctance of IDP populations to return, particularly if a change in the population composition has occurred in their area of origin as a result of conflict.

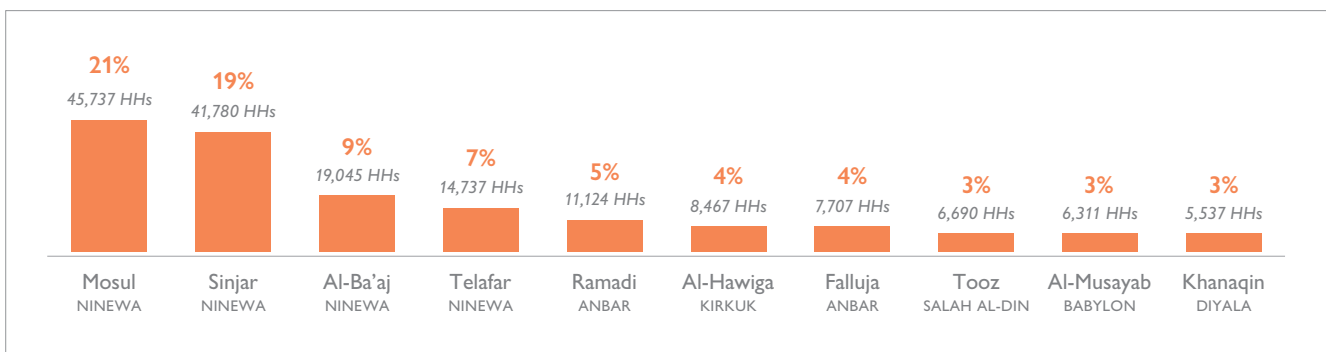
Figure 1: Homogeneity of districts of displacement



Nearly 80 per cent of all IDPs originate from ten districts. The four districts with the highest IDP populations are in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (21% of total caseload), Sinjar (19%), Al Ba’aj (89%) and Telafar (7%). The other districts with the highest displaced population are Ramadi (5%) and Falluja (4%) in Anbar Governorate, Al Hawiga (4%) in Kirkuk Governorate, Tooz (3%) in Salah al-Din, Khanaqin (3%) in Diyala and Al Musayab (3%) in Babylon.

Nearly all IDPs are in protracted displacement (91%), meaning that they have been displaced for three years or more (before July 2017). Districts with lower rates of protracted displacement include Mosul (84%) as well as Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Zakho, each of which received IDPs fleeing the final phases of the campaign against ISIL in December 2017.

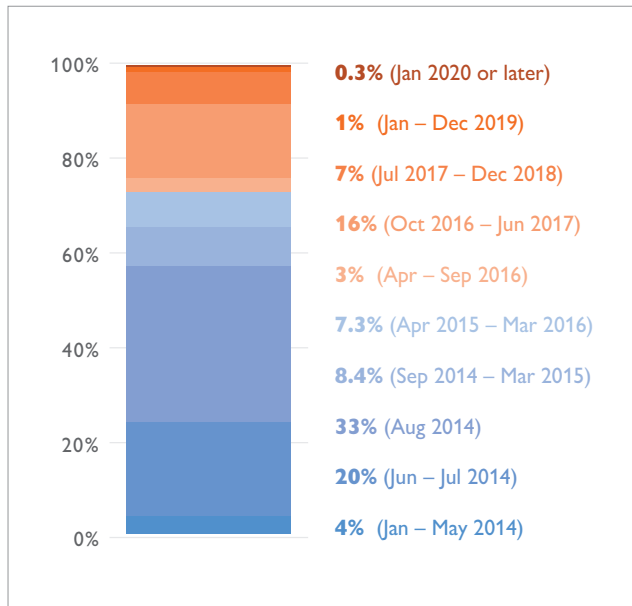
Figure 2: Ten main districts of origin (number of HHs and percentage of total caseload of IDPs)



6 See ILA V factsheet on analysis of Ethno-religious factors, forthcoming. Geographical patterns emerge when observing the ethno-religious affiliation of IDPs. While nearly all Arab Sunnis can be found in Erbil, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk, Arab and Turkmen Shias are evenly spread in southern governorates. Most Yazidis, Kurds (both Sunni and Shia) and Christians are in Dahuk, while most Shabak Sunnis and Turkmen Sunnis are in Ninewa.

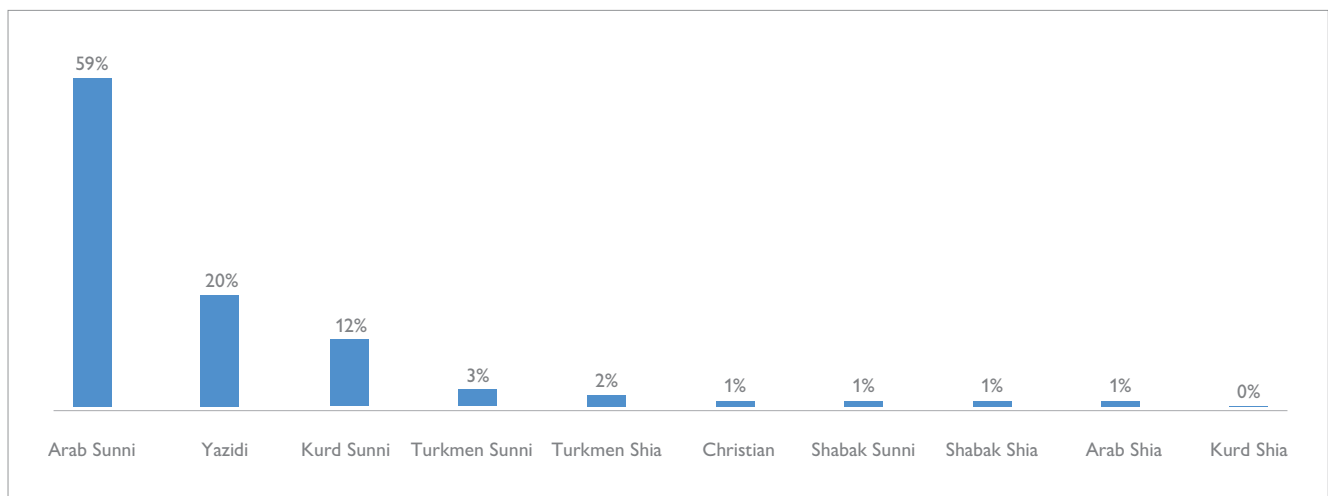
Period of displacement⁷

Figure 3: Period of displacement by proportion of IDP population



Most IDPs are Arab Sunnis (59%) although their relative share has decreased since 2018 (67%), showing how other groups – and especially Yazidis, who now account for 20 per cent of the total caseload – may be experiencing greater difficulty in returning.⁸ Yazidis, most of whom fled by August 2014, have resettled in the districts of Sumel, Zakho and Al Shikhan or in other locations of the district of Sinjar, many of them being originally from Sinjar or neighbouring Al Ba’aj.

Figure 4: Ethno-religious affiliation by proportion of IDP population



7 Since January 2014, large-scale population movements occurred in stages as a result of ISIL, military operations to retake areas under ISIL control, or both. As such, DTM conventionally identifies ten periods or waves related to main events triggering displacement.

8 The large increase in the relative share of Yazidis which went from 10 to 20 per cent between 2019 and 2020 is also due to the fact that in ILA V the camp population was included for the first time and most Yazidis are settled in camps. See ILA V, ethno-religious factsheet, forthcoming.

9 In some cases, fluid situations can be partly linked to the process of consolidation and closure of IDP camps, initiated by the Iraqi government in 2019.

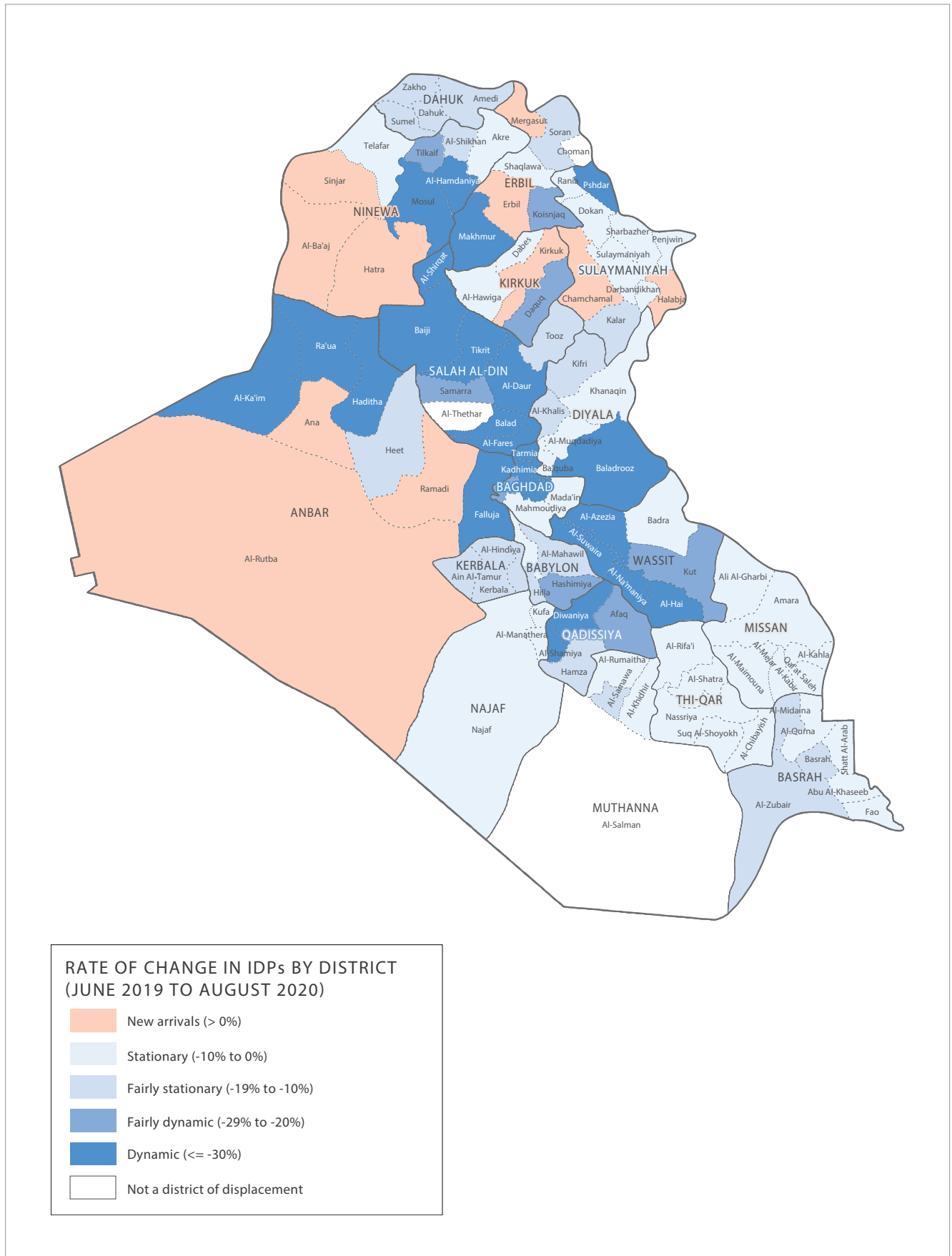
Rate of change

Compared to the previous reference period (ILA IV, May 2018–June 2019), the percentage change in the displaced population has remained stable year-on-year, reducing by around 20 per cent. The situation appears fluid, that is, either dynamic or fairly dynamic, in only around one third of the 94 districts of displacement, most of which are in the four governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Ninewa and Salah al-Din.⁹ With few exceptions, IDPs are only very slowly leaving the location of displacement in Diyala, Kirkuk and the southern governorates. Likewise, displacement is only very slowly decreasing in the KRI, where evidence of new arrivals was also recorded in around 10 per cent of locations; mainly in the three districts of Chamchamal, Erbil and Halabja. In Sinjar, the displaced population has witnessed an increase of 24 per cent compared to June 2019 and with nearly 31,000 individuals.

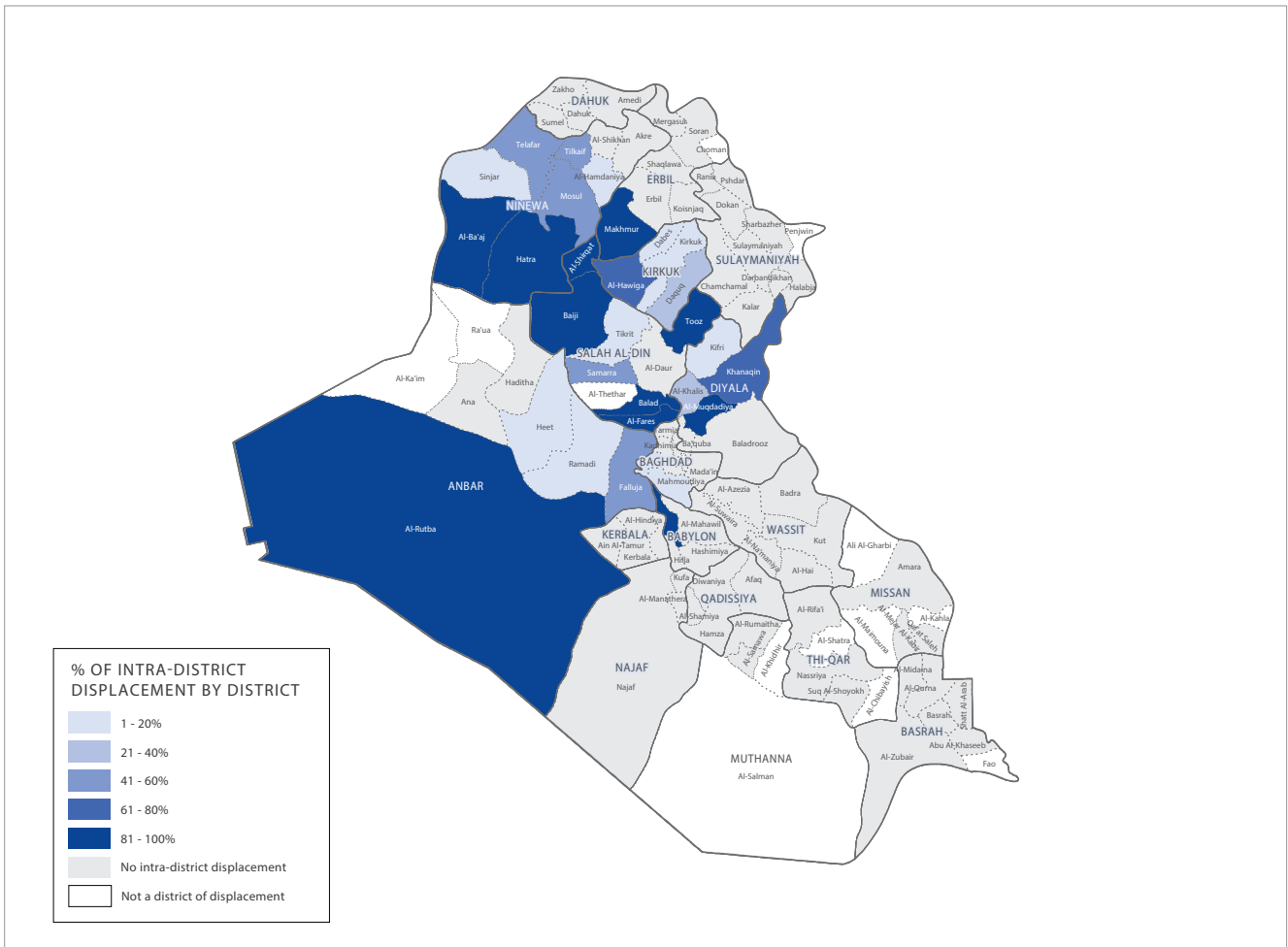
Intra-district displacement

Altogether, it is estimated that 13 per cent of IDPs (around 29,000 families) are displaced within their districts of origin. Out of a total 94 districts of displacement, 30 have less than 20 per cent intra-district displacement and 18 districts were found to have particularly high rates of intra-district displacement (40% or more). These include the district of Falluja in Anbar (46% of households displaced within their district); Al-Musayab in Babylon (99%); Khanaqin in Diyala (65%); Mosul (42%), Telafar (47%) and Tilkaif (41%) in Ninewa; Samarra (41%) and Tooz (88%) in Salah al-Din. While in Mosul high figures are associated with movement from the west to the east of the city to flee the significant devastation.

Map 2: Rate of change



Map 3: Intra-district displacement



CONDITIONS IN AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT

Figure 5: Location types

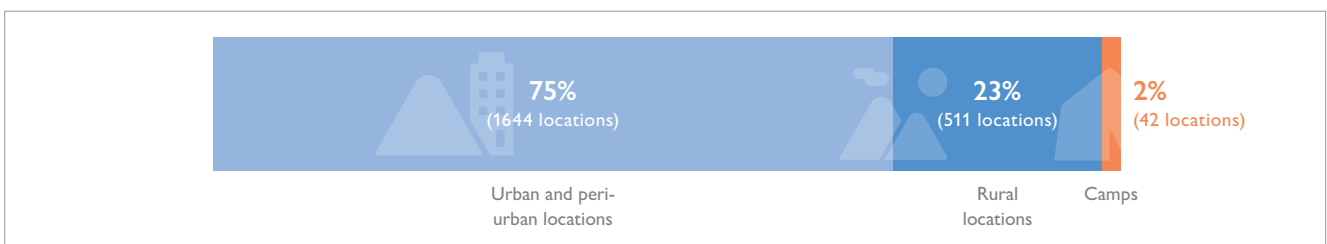
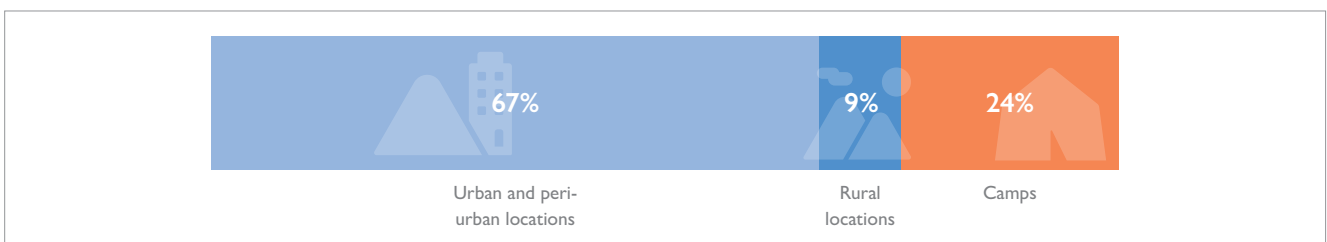


Figure 6: Proportion of IDPs per location type



STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Nationwide, around half of locations of displacement have an adequate provision of services and facilities (at least 13 out of the 17 selected services and facilities).

However, there is significant discrepancy between conditions in urban and peri-urban areas (where the provision of services is ensured in most locations) and in camps and rural areas where access to services is often more varied and inconsistent.¹⁰ In addition to courts, civil directorates, HLP programmes and PDS offices, access to secondary schools and hospitals appears to be very challenging for both rural and camp IDPs.

Overall, 32 out of the 94 districts of displacement display critical conditions, in the sense that adequate provision of infrastructure and services is ensured in less than 30 per cent of locations. These include the eight districts of Al Musayab, Falluja, Sinjar, Tooz, Al Hamdaniya, Chamchamal, Makhmur and Najaf. In the first four districts, IDPs have access to a maximum of eight out of the 17 selected services and facilities in half or more locations.¹¹

Table 1: Infrastructure and service by location type

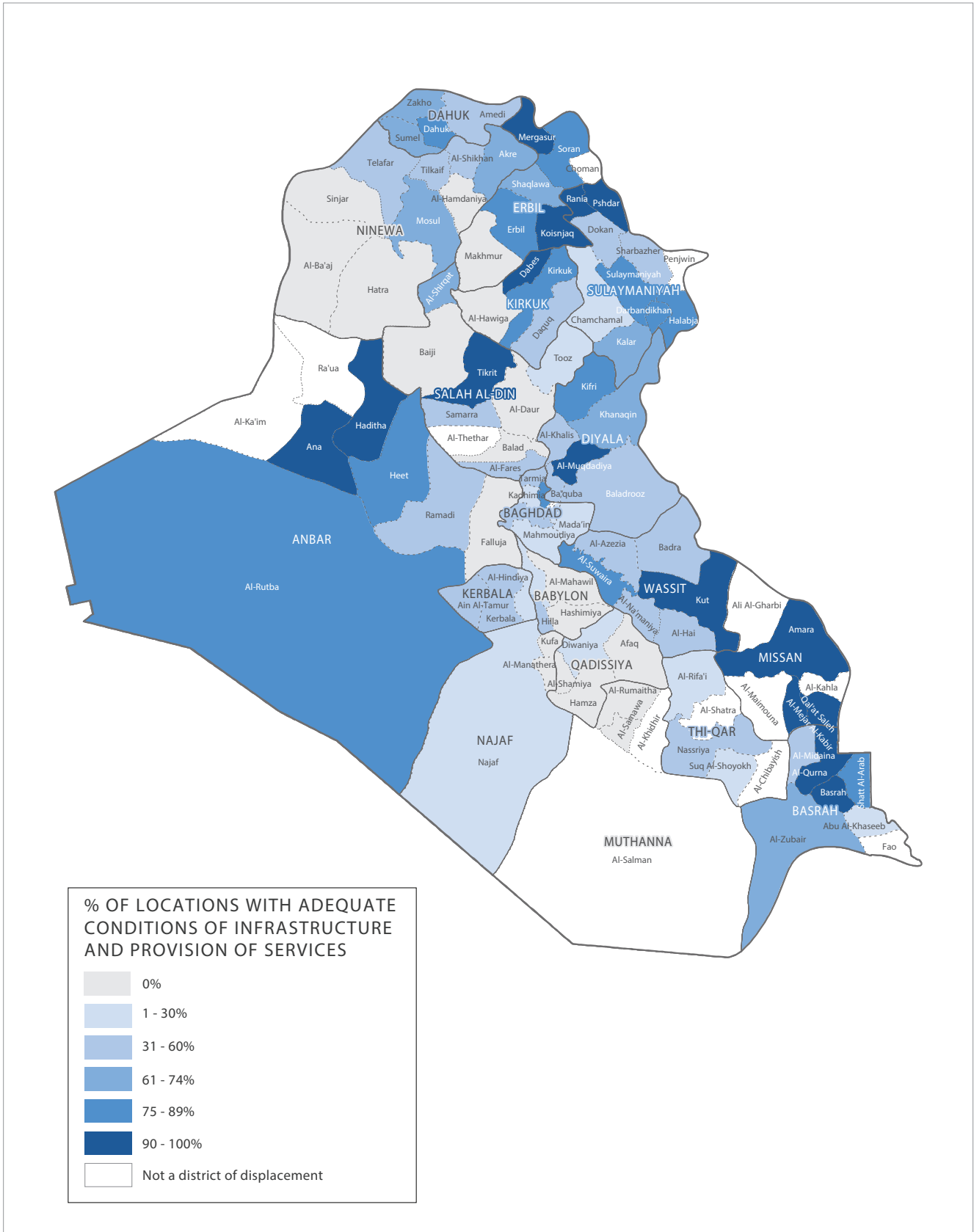
	Adequate provision of services ¹²	Electricity	Water	Waste	Latrines	Desludging
Camp	38%	81%	67%	100%	100%	74%
Urban and peri-urban	68%	68%	76%	96%	100%	68%
Rural	26%	63%	63%	65%	99%	40%
Total	57%	67%	73%	89%	100%	62%
	Immunization	Primary school	Secondary school	Clinic	Hospital	Market
Camp	95%	95%	79%	95%	36%	95%
Urban and peri-urban	94%	98%	96%	96%	79%	98%
Rural	83%	90%	68%	64%	33%	78%
Total	91%	96%	89%	88%	67%	93%
	Worship	Police	Court	HLP Programme	PDS Office	Civil directorate
Camp	64%	79%	45%	7%	14%	57%
Urban and peri-urban	98%	92%	69%	20%	27%	48%
Rural	92%	53%	49%	10%	18%	51%
Total	96%	83%	64%	18%	25%	49%

10 The exception being the services provided by the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) programme and offices for Public Distribution Systems (PDS).

11 Although the facilities may not be available within the set area (see definition), in most cases these can still be accessed by the IDPs living in the district.

12 Proportion of locations with at least 13 out of the 17 assessed indicators.

Map 4: Adequate conditions of infrastructure and provision of services¹³

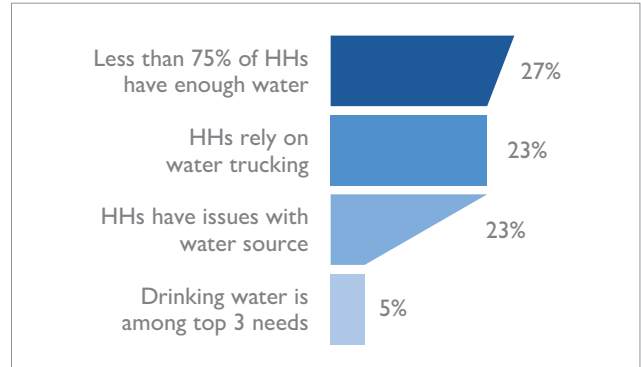


13 Percentage of locations with at least 13 out of 17 indicators.

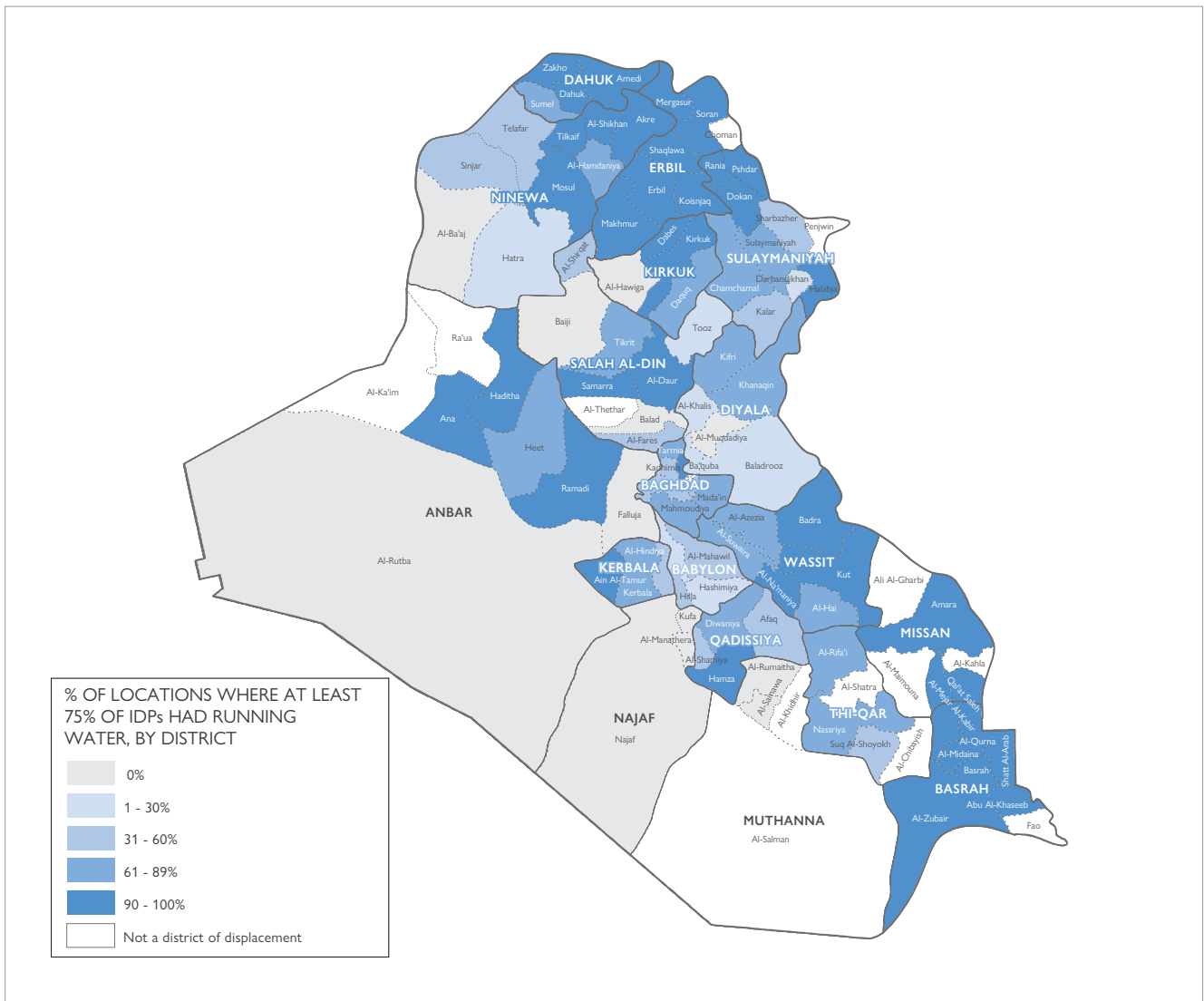
Focus on water issues

In around one quarter of locations, less than 75 per cent of residents have adequate access to drinking water, face water-source issues related to taste, colour or smell and/or people have to rely on water trucking. Critical districts (where water sufficiency is significantly below average) include Al Musayab, Ba'quba, Falluja, Najaf, Sinjar and Tooz. In Ba'quba, Falluja and Tooz drinking water was mentioned among the top three needs in between 31 per cent and 46 per cent of locations. In Al-Musayab and Sinjar, households rely on water trucking in over 74 per cent of locations.

Figure 7: Water issues experienced by proportion of IDP population



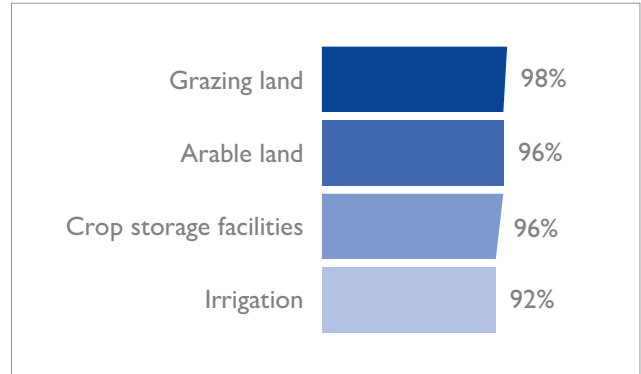
Map 5: Water sufficiency



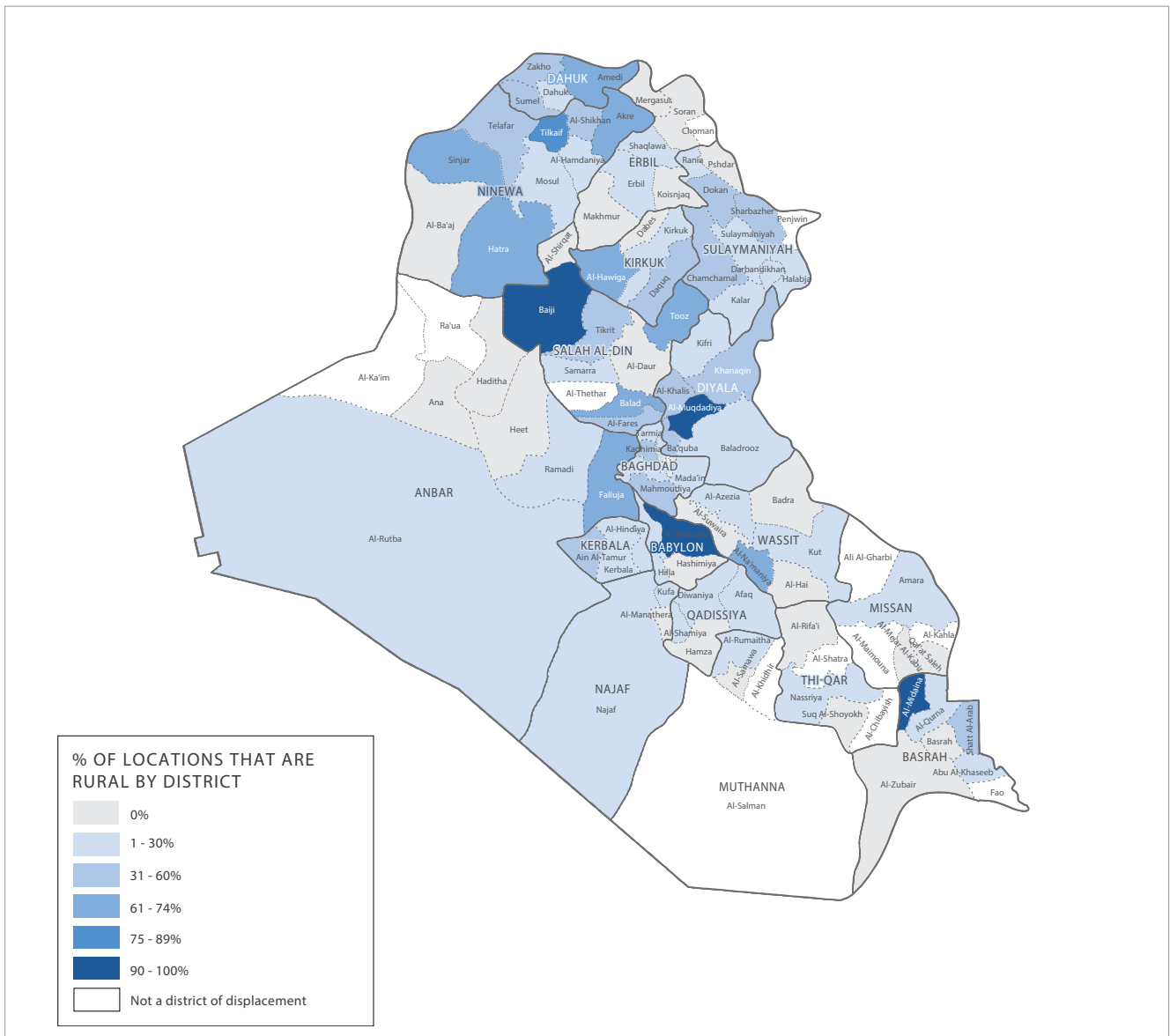
Land issues in rural locations

Rural locations (23% of locations) host around 10 per cent of the total caseload of IDPs. Almost all rural locations reported good access to arable land (96%), grazing land (95%) and related crop storage facilities (96%). Irrigation is slightly more challenging and lacking in 8 per cent of rural locations due to water shortages. Lack of usage of arable and grazing land tends to be associated with a lack of money and/or labour rather than contamination and/or damage, and was reported more commonly in all districts with rural locations in Baghdad and Kerbala Governorates.

Figure 8: Level of safe and usable access to agricultural services, by proportion of rural locations



Map 6: Proportion of rural locations in districts of displacement

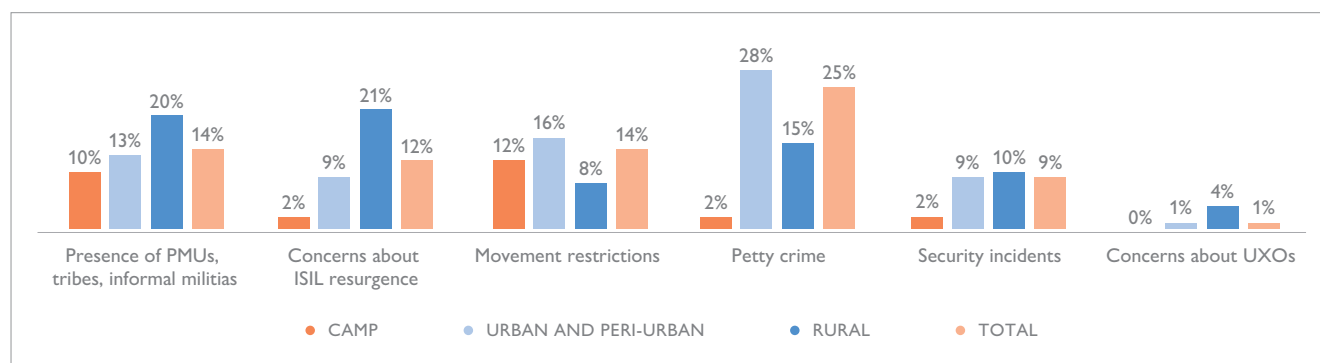


Safety and security

Overall, the displaced population perceive the security situation to be stable. Security issues other than petty crime were reported in 10 per cent of locations – mostly in the districts of Karkh, Sinjar, Tooz and, especially, Samarra. In general, petty crime tends to be more recurrent in urban areas (28%), whereas concerns about the resurgence of ISIL asymmetric warfare are more prevalent in rural locations

(21%), especially in Falluja, Sinjar and Tooz, with figures above 70 per cent in all three districts.¹⁴ Movement restrictions were more frequently reported among both urban and camp IDPs; for the latter group, lack of documents may explain this finding. Concerns about explosive devices and landmines are also more frequently reported in rural areas (4%), mostly in Khanaqin.

Figure 9: Safety concerns by location type

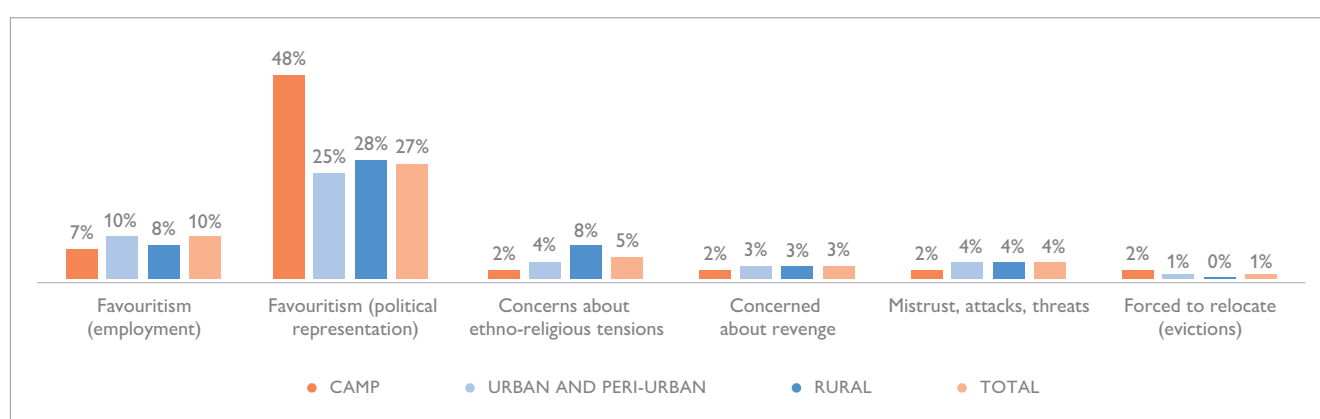


Social cohesion and reconciliation

The level of social cohesion also appears to be stable overall and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees were reported in less than 5 per cent of locations, mostly in the districts of Al Musayab, Karkh, Kerbala, Samarra, Sinjar, Tikrit and Tooz.¹⁵ The absence of political representation (27%) was a more widely reported concern than marginalization of IDPs (10%). IDP status does not

appear to significantly impact employment opportunities, salary or working conditions. With the exceptions of Sinjar, Telafar and Tooz, IDPs did not report concerns over revenge and/or ethno-religious tensions. Cases of evictions were rarely reported (1% overall), they occurred in Mosul, Sinjar and Zakho.

Figure 10: Social cohesion and reconciliation issues by location type



14 Since the end of the military campaign against ISIL in December 2017, ISIL has continued to engage in asymmetric warfare across Iraq. Critical areas include Anbar's porous borders with Syria, the hilly region between the governorates of Salah al Din, Diyala, Kirkuk and Ninewa and, in general, areas with a lack of a strong nation-state governance, such as in disputed areas and/or areas with a tribal type of governance. Security incidents have been reported in these areas, as well as recruitment into armed groups and kidnappings as evidence of re-supply activities. See UNAMI, security briefs.

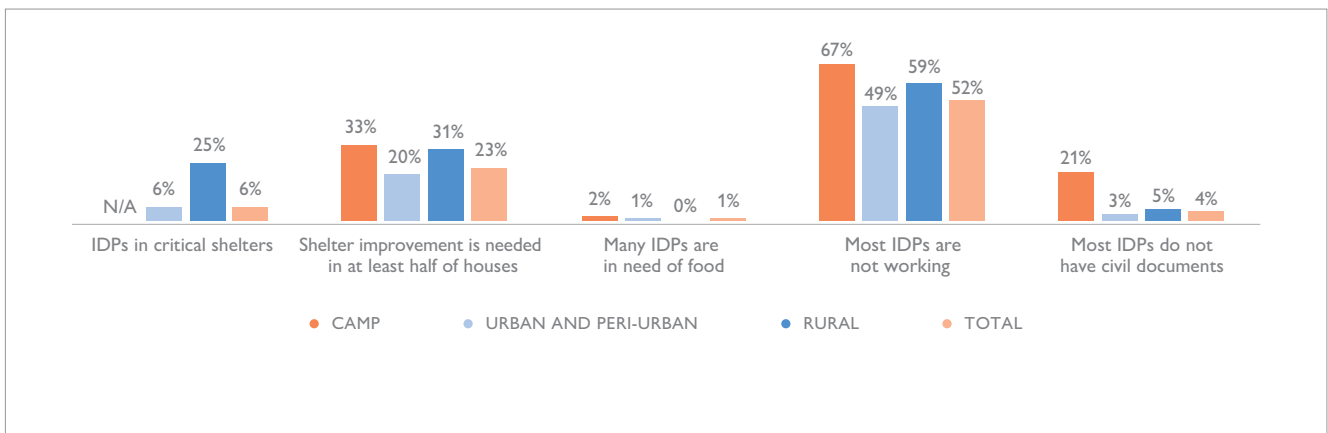
15 Although this finding is consistent with previous surveys, social cohesion is very hard to measure and it is highly likely to be under-reported. The reasons for these complex social cohesion-linked issues relate not only to the ISIL conflict, but to deeper held grievances and root causes of conflict that have endured in Iraq prior to and after 2003. See Reasons to Remain, Categorizing Protracted displacement in Iraq, IOM DTM Iraq, Returns Working Group Iraq and Social Inquiry, November 2018. Available from: http://iraqdtm.iom.int/LastDTMRound/IOM%20RWG%20SI%20Categorizing%20Protracted%20Displacement%20in%20Iraq_November%202018.pdf.

Living conditions

Most IDPs live in rented shelters in good conditions (60% of IDP locations, camp and non-camp). Nevertheless, in 14 per cent of locations of displacement, more than half the houses need improvement to ensure protection from climatic conditions (11%), privacy and dignity (3%) and/or safety and security (1%). In addition, around one in ten households live in critical shelters, which can be as high as 25 per cent in rural locations and around 50 per cent in Falluja and Samarra.¹⁶ Only 1 per cent of households own the shelter they live in, most of them in Kerbala and Najaf. In both districts, IDPs are undecided or are willing

to relocate in the long term. The lack of livelihood-generating opportunities continues to be the most urgent issue affecting IDP living conditions. Most IDPs are working in around half of locations nationwide; however, in the districts of Al Hamdaniya, Al Shikhan, Sinjar and Telafar, IDPs are working in less than 10 per cent of locations. Lack of documents was recorded mainly among camp IDPs (21%), settled in the districts of Al Hamdaniya and Sulaymaniyah. In around 10 per cent of locations in Falluja and Najaf, key informants reported that many IDPs are not able to meet their basic needs, and are in need of food.¹⁷

Figure 11: Living conditions by location type



Intentions and obstacles to return

Urban IDPs are the least undecided (22%) and the most determined to return (63%), compared with rural IDPs, who are the most undecided (33%) and willing to permanently relocate (15%). Camp IDPs were most likely to opt to stay in the short term and move elsewhere, either within Iraq or abroad (14%).

Figure 12: Intentions in the short term (less than 6 months)

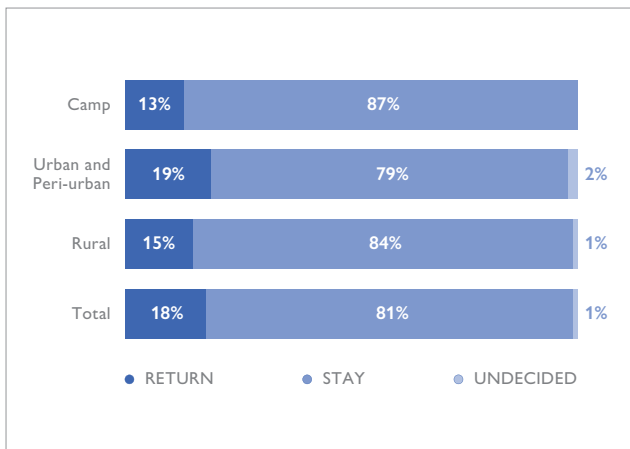
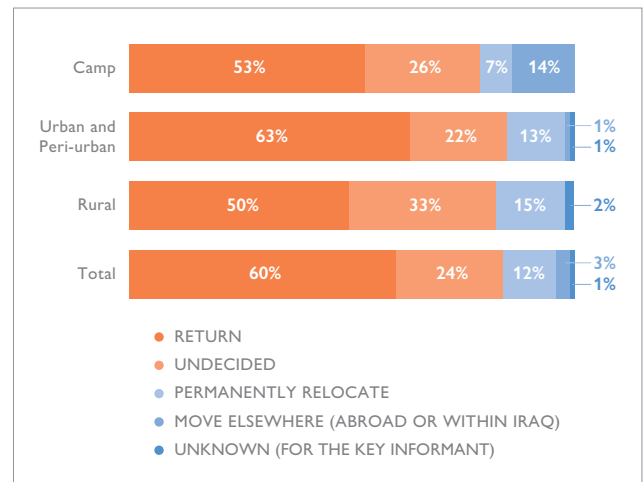


Figure 13: Intentions in the long term (6 months or more)



16 Critical shelters arrangements include informal settlements composed of tents and/or makeshift shelters, heavily damaged residence of origin, unfinished and abandoned buildings, non-residential or irregular structures, schools and religious buildings.

17 The question posed in the assessment was “What are the most important unmet needs of IDPs in this location?” And the key informant was permitted to choose up to 3.

In locations where most households wish to return, the main reported obstacle to return is house destruction (71%).¹⁸ However, urban IDPs are more likely to point to lack of employment opportunities in the area of origin (75%) than rural IDPs (48%) and, in general, report that they are able to enjoy better living conditions in the area of displacement (23%) than they would at origin. Camp IDPs are the most marginalised and likely to report lack of means (40%), movement restrictions (14%), fear of losing humanitarian assistance (14%) as well as persistent insecurity in the area of origin (58%) as the main obstacles to return.

Intentions to return are very low (below 40%) among IDPs settled in only 10 districts (namely Akre, Al-Shikhan, Dahuk, Daquq, Falluja, Karkh, Kerbala, Makhmur, Najaf and Sumel). However, the low prevalence of intention to return does not necessarily coincide with a desire to resettle in another location (which is significantly high only in Karkh, Kerbala and Makhmur). Instead, it appears that perceived insecurity of the area of origin results in households being undecided about intentions, postponing the decision to return. In addition, blocked returns remain an issue among IDPs in Babylon Governorate, as well as those in Khanaqin, Samarra and Telafar, which might explain the high rates of intra-district displacement (in the case of Babylon, intra-governorate displacement).

Table 2: Obstacles to return to the area of origin (AoO) for HHs wishing to return

	House in AoO is damaged/destroyed	No job opportunities in AoO	Lack of basic services in AoO	No means to return and restart	The AoO is insecure/unsafe
Camp	78%	22%	63%	40%	58%
Urban and peri-urban	68%	75%	34%	34%	27%
Rural	84%	48%	45%	21%	30%
Total	71%	62%	41%	35%	34%
	Living conditions are better in AoD	Blocked returns	Fear to lose aid/humanitarian assistance	Movement restrictions (no security clearance)	UXOs in AoO
Camp	0%	7%	14%	14%	0%
Urban and peri-urban	23%	7%	0%	0%	2%
Rural	20%	12%	0%	0%	14%
Total	17%	7%	3%	3%	5%
	Children enrolled at school in AoD	House in AoO is occupied	Household assets damaged/stolen	Fear as a result of the changed ethno-religious composition of AoO	Immediate family and network will not return
Camp	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Urban and peri-urban	2%	1%	2%	1%	0.2%
Rural	1%	2%	2%	4%	0.5%
Total	2%	2%	1%	1%	0.2%

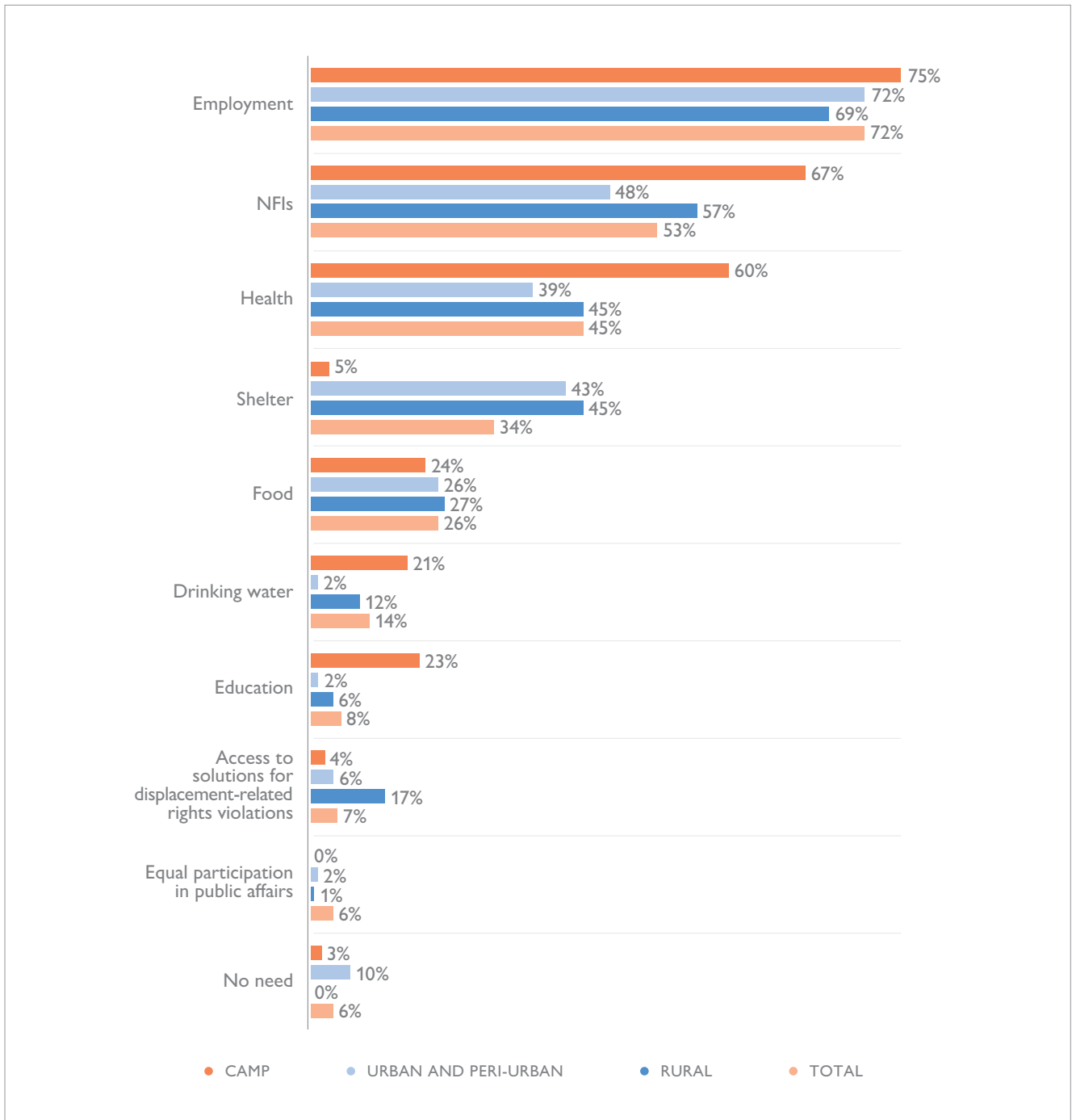
¹⁸ In locations where the prevalent intention of households is to return to their area of origin, key informants were asked to select the main three reasons to return. Data are weighted with the number of IDPs living in the location.

Main needs¹⁹

Access to employment opportunities continues to be the main need of IDPs, regardless of the type of location or the geographical setting. Health was also widely reported as a need (45% of all locations) especially among camp IDPs (60%), who suffer from high prices and overcrowded facilities, and has likely been exacerbated since the beginning of 2020 due to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic (COVID-19). Health issues were most frequently reported in

Dahuk Governorate, where health is a high priority need in all districts. Overall, camp IDPs are more in need of drinking water (21%); critical districts include Al Ba'aj, Al Hawiga, Hatra and Tooz. Access to food (26% of locations) was reported as the first need in all districts of Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Equal participation in public affairs was mentioned only for IDPs in Baiji, Balad and Sinjar. No needs were reported in less than 5 per cent of locations countrywide.

Figure 14: Main needs reported by IDPs by location type



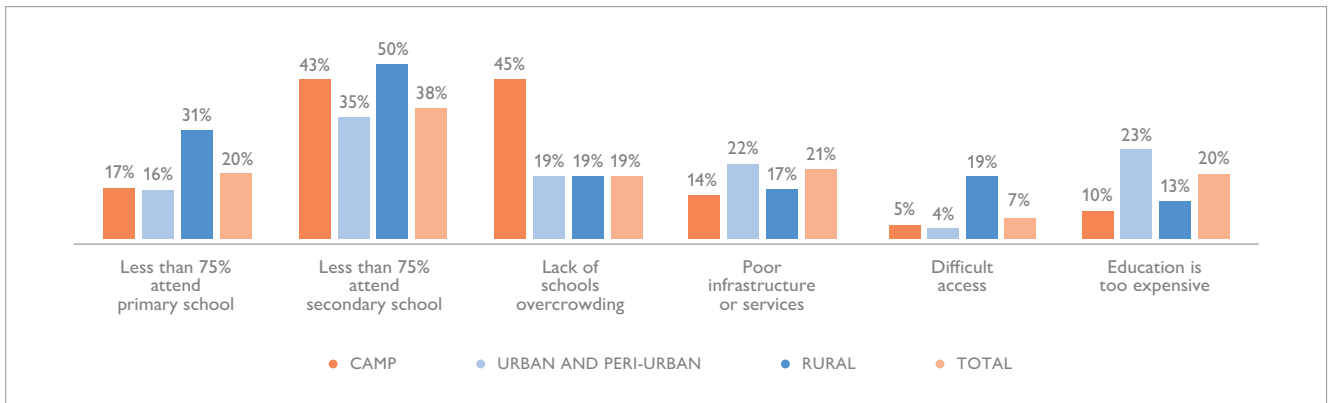
19 Key informants were asked to select the three main needs of IDPs. Data are weighted with the number of IDPs living at the location.

Focus on education

Access to education was less commonly reported as a need, likely due to other needs being perceived as more pressing. In 7 per cent of locations education was reported as among the top three needs, though this was reported at a higher rate in camp locations at 23% of locations. Nonetheless, primary school attendance rates are below 75 per cent in 20 per cent of locations. High school attendance rates are below 75 per cent in 38 per cent of locations. However, since the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 has likely been

having a negative impacting on school attendance levels. Lack of schools or overcrowding were reported in nearly half of camps and one in five locations. Access to education appears to be particularly low in the district of Tooz, where difficulty in accessing education was reported in nearly 40 per cent of locations and where less than 75 per cent of children access both primary and secondary education in nearly all surveyed locations.

Figure 15: Issues with access to education by location type

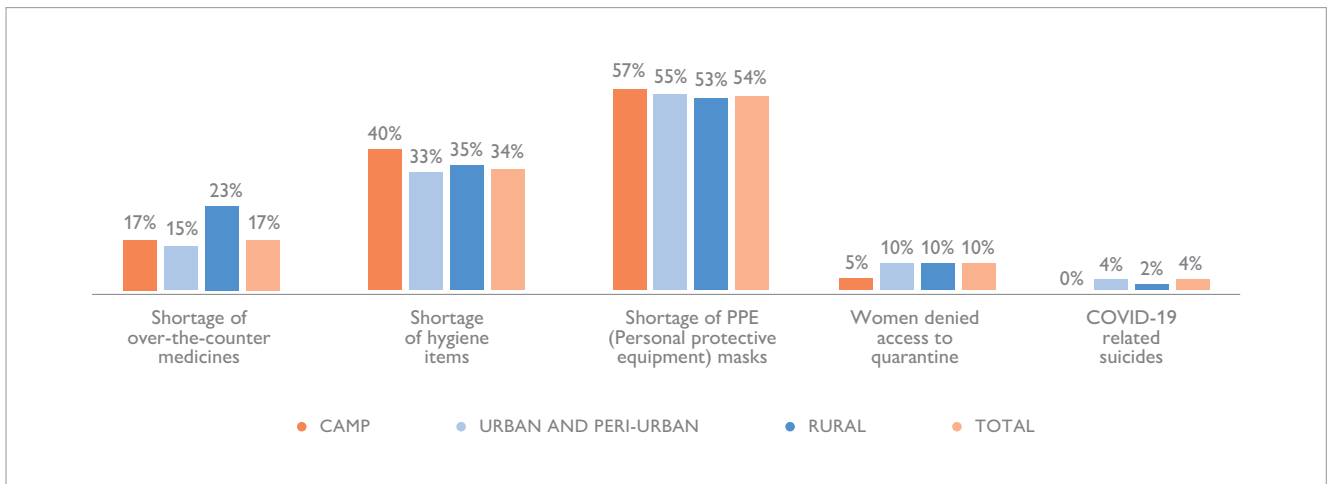


Focus on COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic is compounding health needs, which are already among the top needs of IDPs (45% of IDPs live in locations where it is the most reported need). Shortages of medical supplies were widely reported in locations nationwide, with 17 per cent lacking over-the-counter medicines, 34 per cent lacking hygiene items and 54 per cent lacking sufficient personal protective equipment. These figures are slightly higher for IDPs in camp locations. Critical districts, that is where supply issues are widely reported, include Makhmur, Telafar, Samarra and Tooz.

Observing health precautions such as social distancing and quarantine measures is challenging in camps (2% of all locations, 24% of all households) as well as in critical or heavily damaged shelters (6% of urban and peri-urban locations, and 25% of rural locations). Of further concern, in around 4 per cent of locations key informants reported the occurrence of suicide attempts related to COVID-19, and in 10 per cent of locations, there were cases of women who were denied the option of quarantining away from their family.

Figure 16: COVID-19 related issues experienced by location type



CONCLUSION

With nearly 1.3 million Iraqis remaining displaced across the country, better understanding the conditions and intentions of the displaced population is critical.

In the period between ILA IV (June 2019) and ILA V (August 2020), the IDP population decreased by around 307,000 individuals (-19%).

Among IDPs, ILA V found a slightly lower preference for return in the long term than reported in ILA IV.²⁰ It also appears that more IDPs may be deferring their return: short term intentions to stay have risen from 75 to 81 per cent between assessments, however, this finding is likely impacted by the inclusion of in-camp IDPs in this round of assessment (ILA V) which have not previously been included in the ILA. Three obstacles to return continue to be particularly important for displaced households: damaged or destroyed residences (71%), a lack of employment opportunities (62%) and a lack of services in areas of origin (41%). House destruction was more widely expressed as an obstacle to return within rural locations of displacement (84%), while the perceived lack of job opportunities in the area of origin was a more prominent view in urban and peri-urban locations (75%).

Access to services and infrastructure has improved marginally for the displaced population since the previous assessment; locations that have an adequate provision of service or facilities have increased from 54 to 57 per cent.²¹ However, infrastructure and service delivery in rural locations was considerably lower (26%). Critical conditions were identified in 32 out of the 94 districts of displacement, defined as fewer than 30 per cent of locations within those districts having adequate provision of essential services. These 32 districts of displacement include the eight districts of Al Musayab, Falluja, Sinjar, Tooz, Al Hamdaniya, Chamchamal, Makhmur and Najaf. In the first four districts, IDPs have access to no more than eight out of the 17 selected services or facilities in half or more locations.

The inconsistent improvement in services and infrastructure are also reflected in the main needs reported by IDPs. Employment remains the most reported need among IDPs in all types of locations (72% overall). In around half of the locations assessed nationwide, most IDPs are working. However, in the districts of Al Hamdaniya, Al Shikhan, Sinjar and Telafar, most IDPs are working in less than 10 per cent of locations, reducing the ability of IDP households to meet basic needs or gather the financial means to return and restart in their area of origin.

Health has become a more important need since ILA IV (from 39 per cent to 45 per cent of locations), perhaps reflecting increased concerns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The need for non-food items (53%) was reported in twice as many locations as those where need for food was reported (26%) suggesting that access to arable land and effective food supply chains is relatively widespread among rural and urban IDP locations. Finally, around one in ten households live in critical or heavily damaged shelters – which rises to as high as 25 per cent in rural locations, and around 50 per cent in the districts of Falluja and Samarra.

These findings highlight a continued and pressing need to focus interventions on the main issues of concern for the affected population – housing, employment and health – in the areas hosting high proportions of IDPs.

²⁰ In 2,311 locations hosting 60 per cent of IDPs, most individuals are willing to return in the long term (after six months or more); this figure was 74 per cent in both ILA IV (June 2019) and ILA III (May 2018).

²¹ Defined as at least 13 out of 17 selected services or facilities.

ANNEXES²²

Table 3: Context indicators for main districts of displacement (% of IDPs)

Governorate	District	Location	# of families	Recipient of caseload of IDPs	Rate of change	Arrivals of new IDPs (% of locations)	Protracted displacement (Jan 2014-Jul 2017)	Intra-district displacement	Ethno-religious	Period of Displacement	District of origin	Obstructed returns at origin
Anbar	Falluja	13	3,121	Low (1%)	Dynamic (-44%)	8%	83%	46%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	77%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	43	2,452	Low (1%)	Stationary (<1%)	5%	100%	99%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	58%
Baghdad	Karkh	103	1,415	Low (1%)	Dynamic (-63%)	0%	100%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	0%
Dahuk	Amedi	26	1,102	Low (1%)	Fairly stationary (-13%)	4%	100%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	53	5,067	Low (2%)	Fairly stationary (-10%)	9%	98%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	46	28,066	High (13%)	Fairly stationary (-15%)	7%	98%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	34	16,632	Medium (8%)	Fairly stationary (-14%)	3%	88%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	0%
Diyala	Ba'quba	59	3,533	Low (2%)	Stationary (-7%)	0%	94%	0%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	12%
Diyala	Khanaqin	51	2,778	Low (1%)	Stationary (-6%)	6%	93%	65%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	14%
Diyala	Kifri	20	1,208	Low (1%)	Fairly stationary (-14%)	0%	75%	2%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	60%
Erbil	Erbil	116	35,690	High (16%)	Fairly stationary (15%)	6%	93%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	9%
Erbil	Makhmur	1	1,478	Low (1%)	Dynamic (-32%)	100%	91%	82%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	91	2,180	Low (1%)	Fairly stationary (-11%)	0%	100%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	5%

22. All tables are related to the 29 main districts of displacement, which host 92 per cent of the total caseload of IDPs.

Kirkuk	Daquq	17	2,718	Low (1%)	Fairly dynamic (-24%)	0%	90%	24%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	49	13,495	Medium (6%)	Stationary (1%)	14%	89%	7%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	4%
Najaf	Najaf	34	1,369	Low (1%)	Stationary (<1%)	6%	100%	0%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	0%
Ninewa	Akre	23	4,983	Low (2%)	Stationary (-3%)	4%	98%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	5	5,823	Low (3%)	Dynamic (-46%)	40%	88%	5%	Homogeneous	Homogeneous	Mixed	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	19	8,636	Medium (4%)	Fairly stationary (-16%)	0%	99%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	Mixed	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	100	22,826	High (10%)	Dynamic (-52%)	7%	84%	42%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	17%
Ninewa	Sinjar	28	5,110	Low (2%)	Fairly dynamic (24%)	57%	100%	17%	Homogeneous	Homogeneous	Homogeneous	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	33	1,497	Low (1%)	Stationary (-7%)	18%	66%	47%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	52%
Ninewa	Tilkhaif	26	1,579	Low (1%)	Fairly dynamic (-28%)	4%	85%	41%	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	0%
Salah Al-Din	Samarra	26	2,781	Low (1%)	Fairly dynamic (-23%)	4%	100%	41%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous	88%
Salah Al-Din	Tikrit	41	3,181	Low (1%)	Dynamic (-47%)	0%	100%	2%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	17%
Salah Al-Din	Tooz	24	3,325	Low (2%)	Fairly stationary (-17%)	0%	98%	94%	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	13%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	36	1,562	Low (1%)	Stationary (3%)	22%	70%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	47%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	42	3,569	Low (2%)	Fairly stationary (-10%)	33%	78%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	31%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	210	14,811	Medium (7%)	Stationary (-3%)	37%	83%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed	54%
TOTAL		2,197	219,765		-19%	10%	91%	13%				18%

Table 4: Infrastructure and services for main districts of displacement (percentage of locations)

Governorate	District	Access to services and infrastructure				Type of location			Access to land and related-facilities				Rely on water trucking	
		Very poor (1-4 items)	Poor (5-8 items)	Sufficient (9-12 items)	Adequate (13-17 items)	Urban locations	Peri-urban	Rural locations	Arable land	Grazing land	Irrigation	Crop storage		Presence of water source issues
Anbar	Falluja	0%	46%	54%	0%	15%	15%	69%	82%	82%	64%	40%	23%	23%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	7%	40%	47%	7%	0%	79%	21%	75%	40%	20%	50%	7%	74%
Baghdad	Karkh	0%	6%	37%	57%	0%	95%	5%	50%	100%	50%	67%	45%	24%
Dahuk	Amedi	0%	12%	38%	50%	4%	35%	62%	88%	96%	96%	67%	0%	4%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	4%	11%	85%	0%	79%	21%	100%	100%	100%	-	2%	4%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	4%	24%	72%	13%	37%	50%	82%	82%	82%	57%	4%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	35%	65%	12%	47%	41%	71%	79%	79%	20%	3%	3%
Diyala	Ba'quba	0%	5%	37%	58%	2%	61%	37%	96%	97%	96%	96%	81%	51%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	27%	73%	6%	47%	47%	89%	88%	85%	79%	25%	6%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	5%	20%	75%	0%	75%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	10%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	0%	24%	76%	2%	97%	1%	86%	87%	75%	82%	1%	12%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	3%	8%	55%	34%	0%	89%	11%	80%	100%	100%	100%	18%	20%
Kirkuk	Daquq	0%	18%	24%	59%	12%	47%	41%	78%	78%	78%	71%	12%	29%

Kirkuk	Kirkuk	0%	2%	18%	80%	0%	82%	18%	100%	100%	100%	100%	6%	47%
Najaf	Najaf	15%	21%	38%	26%	0%	85%	15%	43%	29%	40%	12%	32%	
Ninewa	Akre	0%	4%	35%	61%	4%	35%	61%	95%	96%	0%	0%	0%	
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	20%	80%	0%	80%	0%	20%	20%	20%	0%	100%	60%	
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	5%	37%	58%	16%	37%	47%	82%	83%	63%	0%	5%	
Ninewa	Mosul	0%	1%	32%	67%	3%	86%	11%	84%	80%	81%	2%	7%	
Ninewa	Sinjar	21%	36%	43%	0%	0%	39%	61%	100%	40%	67%	14%	96%	
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	3%	55%	42%	0%	42%	58%	100%	45%	100%	52%	18%	
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	8%	54%	38%	0%	19%	81%	100%	100%	-	0%	0%	
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	46%	54%	0%	92%	8%	100%	100%	-	73%	19%	
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	0%	2%	5%	93%	2%	63%	34%	94%	92%	92%	5%	46%	
Salah al-Din	Tooz	17%	38%	29%	17%	0%	33%	67%	100%	69%	100%	67%	67%	
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	6%	14%	58%	22%	0%	58%	42%	100%	100%	100%	44%	50%	
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	2%	7%	17%	74%	2%	81%	17%	91%	90%	90%	21%	14%	
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	0%	5%	14%	81%	1%	80%	20%	95%	94%	94%	0%	9%	
TOTAL		2%	8%	33%	57%	2%	75%	23%	90%	83%	85%	23%	23%	

Table 5: Security and social cohesion for main districts of displacement (percentage of locations where concern/issue is reported)

Governorate	District	Presence of PMU, tribes, militias, other informal security actors	Concerns about ISIL	Movement restrictions	Favouritism (employment)	Favouritism (political representation)	Petty crime	Presence of security incidents other than petty crimes	Concerns about UXOs	Concerns about ER tensions	Concerns about revenge	Forced to relocate (evictions)	Mistrust, attacks, threats
Anbar	Falluja	85%	77%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	0%	5%	0%	35%	14%	7%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%
Baghdad	Karkh	1%	0%	0%	24%	24%	18%	17%	0%	3%	0%	0%	11%
Dahuk	Amedi	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Diyala	Ba'quba	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%	3%	8%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	86%	35%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	20%	25%	10%	0%	0%	65%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	0%	12%	0%	0%	43%	49%	5%	0%	8%	1%	0%	7%
Kirkuk	Daquq	41%	0%	0%	29%	41%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Kirkuk	Kirkuk	86%	0%	0%	20%	43%	51%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Najaf	Najaf	0%	0%	0%	9%	65%	26%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	28%	36%	0%	4%	4%	17%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	1%	
Ninewa	Sinjar	89%	71%	0%	36%	7%	11%	21%	0%	0%	96%	7%	11%	14%	
Ninewa	Telafar	85%	42%	0%	0%	3%	3%	6%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	
Ninewa	Tilkaif	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Salah al-Din	Samarra	100%	4%	96%	54%	96%	15%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	2%	29%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	5%	5%	5%	0%	5%	
Salah al-Din	Tooz	50%	92%	100%	42%	0%	50%	25%	8%	33%	29%	0%	0%	17%	
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0%	0%	17%	3%	3%	47%	11%	0%	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	19%	19%	0%	0%	21%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	27%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
TOTAL		14%	12%	14%	10%	27%	25%	9%	1%	5%	3%	1%	1%	4%	

PMU: Popular mobilization unit

Table 6: Main needs for main districts of displacement (percentage of locations)

Governorate	District	NFI	Employment	Shelter	Health	Food	Access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Drinking water	Education	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	No need
Anbar	Falluja	77%	23%	38%	54%	54%	0%	46%	0%	0%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	63%	30%	95%	84%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Karkh	100%	95%	54%	38%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Amedi	62%	69%	46%	92%	15%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	47%	75%	60%	85%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	37%	89%	57%	91%	4%	0%	13%	2%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	47%	68%	53%	88%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Baquba	92%	80%	49%	10%	17%	15%	31%	2%	0%	2%
Diyala	Khanaqin	76%	82%	18%	25%	18%	37%	6%	2%	4%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	90%	45%	10%	0%	70%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Erbil	41%	54%	7%	18%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	43%
Erbil	Makhmur	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	71%	63%	77%	23%	0%	24%	1%	1%	0%	7%
Kirkuk	Daquq	41%	71%	6%	12%	41%	0%	18%	6%	0%	29%

Kirkuk	Kirkuk	57%	76%	35%	43%	16%	0%	6%	4%	0%	10%
Najaf	Najaf	47%	97%	65%	32%	50%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Akre	52%	100%	39%	96%	4%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	20%	60%	0%	80%	20%	20%	0%	80%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	32%	100%	58%	100%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	35%	93%	64%	46%	40%	4%	2%	16%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	7%	100%	39%	21%	0%	96%	7%	7%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	88%	18%	21%	36%	88%	18%	3%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkalf	96%	88%	31%	35%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	62%	73%	77%	23%	0%	19%	0%	0%	35%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	20%	85%	29%	71%	2%	2%	2%	27%	0%	7%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	67%	50%	0%	33%	17%	58%	42%	8%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	94%	8%	3%	0%	94%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	86%	23%	0%	4%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL		68%	67%	41%	37%	30%	7%	5%	3%	1%	4%

Table 7: Education issues for main districts of displacement (percentage of locations)

Governorate	District	Children's attendance to primary school is below 75%	Youth's attendance to secondary school is below 75%	Lack of schools, over-crowding	Poor infrastructure or services	Difficult access	Education is too expensive
Anbar	Falluja	85%	100%	92%	8%	0%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	9%	16%	23%	26%	9%	0%
Baghdad	Karkh	45%	94%	18%	48%	0%	31%
Dahuk	Amedi	8%	15%	4%	0%	12%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	2%	2%	2%	0%	8%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	2%	11%	9%	0%	7%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	3%	6%	3%	0%	3%	0%
Diyala	Ba'quba	14%	15%	22%	32%	0%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	2%	4%	25%	4%	10%	6%
Diyala	Kifri	10%	5%	10%	65%	10%	0%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	1%	1%	39%	0%	47%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kerbala	Kerbala	5%	19%	19%	1%	10%	24%
Kirkuk	Daquq	47%	76%	0%	18%	6%	41%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	29%	45%	0%	27%	2%	41%
Najaf	Najaf	32%	44%	21%	3%	26%	18%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	4%	13%	0%	17%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	20%	100%	40%	60%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	5%	0%	11%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	16%	63%	47%	3%	1%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	57%	64%	14%	54%	29%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	67%	73%	9%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	19%	38%	8%	0%	4%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	15%	73%	62%	0%	0%	38%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	27%	78%	7%	54%	5%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	92%	100%	21%	29%	38%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	44%	72%	0%	22%	39%	39%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	2%	2%	52%	45%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	13%	25%	36%	28%	16%	19%
TOTAL		20%	38%	19%	21%	7%	20%

Table 8: Intentions in long term for main districts of displacement (percentage of locations)

Governorate	District	Return	Stay	Undecided	Move elsewhere, or unknown by KI
Anbar	Falluja	0%	0%	100%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	57%	43%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Karkh	33%	60%	7%	0%
Dahuk	Amedi	66%	15%	20%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	19%	6%	75%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	37%	3%	60%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	63%	13%	24%	0%
Diyala	Ba'quba	80%	13%	4%	2%
Diyala	Khanaqin	100%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	100%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Erbil	67%	17%	12%	4%
Erbil	Makmur	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	39%	50%	3%	8%
Kirkuk	Daquq	23%	12%	62%	3%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	62%	32%	0%	6%
Najaf	Najaf	0%	8%	92%	0%
Ninewa	Akre	17%	15%	67%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	4%	96%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	65%	3%	0%	32%
Ninewa	Sinjar	72%	6%	22%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	99%	1%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	81%	3%	16%	0%
Salah Al-Din	Samarra	100%	0%	0%	0%
Salah Al-Din	Tikrit	97%	3%	0%	0%
Salah Al-Din	Tooz	89%	3%	0%	8%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	95%	5%	0%	0%
TOTAL		59%	12%	24%	5%

Table 9: Obstacles to return for main districts of displacement (percentage of IDPs living at the location, only locations where most IDPs want to return)

Governorate	District	House damaged/destroyed	No job opportunities in AOO	Lack of basic services in AOO	No means to return and restart	The AOO is insecure/unsafe	Living conditions are better in the AOD	Trauma associated with return	Blocked returns	Presence of UXOs at AOO	Fear to lose aid/humanitarian assistance	Movement restrictions	Children enrolled at school in AOD	House occupied	Household assets damaged/stolen	Fear as a result of the changed ethno-religious composition of AOO
Anbar	Falluja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Babylon	Al-Musayab	18%	34%	0%	0%	15%	0%	38%	100%	13%	0%	2%	0%	0%	17%	0%
Baghdad	Karkh	90%	94%	2%	8%	0%	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Amedi	94%	14%	99%	85%	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	77%	0%	81%	22%	44%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	100%	3%	75%	53%	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	99%	48%	68%	20%	44%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Baquba	80%	100%	21%	67%	6%	20%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Diyala	Khanaqin	91%	94%	6%	45%	13%	8%	1%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	5%
Diyala	Kifri	69%	66%	27%	40%	63%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
Erbil	Erbil	38%	98%	48%	39%	33%	10%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerbala	Kerbala	64%	71%	7%	14%	21%	19%	3%	17%	63%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	8%

AN OVERVIEW OF DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ: DTM INTEGRATED LOCATION ASSESSMENT V. 2020

Kirkuk	Daquq	4%	100%	4%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	25%	100%	37%	0%	0%	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Najaf	Najaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ninewa	Akre	12%	0%	100%	21%	88%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	34%	0%	15%	20%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	66%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	98%	89%	5%	59%	4%	31%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Ninewa	Sinjar	93%	2%	85%	5%	0%	15%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	90%	86%	71%	11%	0%	2%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkalf	88%	97%	14%	67%	30%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	96%	18%	30%	22%	19%	0%	15%	42%	2%	6%	5%	0%	0%	4%	26%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	96%	68%	21%	0%	3%	78%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	31%	52%	81%	46%	72%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	97%	39%	10%	7%	90%	5%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	90%	61%	23%	38%	85%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	79%	41%	45%	44%	57%	17%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL		71%	62%	41%	35%	34%	17%	7%	7%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

AoC: Area of Origin

AoD: Area of Displacement

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