

IOM IRAQ

OVERVIEW OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ

DTM Integrated Location Assessment VI, 2021

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International Organization for Migration
Address: UNAMI Compound (Diwan 2), International Zone, Baghdad/Iraq
Email: iomiraq@iom.int
Website: iraq.iom.int

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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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since January 2014, Iraq's 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 entire population of the country. Displaced communities began to return in waves from March 2015, following the military campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control. Returns were driven by expectations of restored stability and peaked between June 2017 and June 2018 when nearly 4 million individuals returned to their location of origin, since then the rate of return has slowed considerably. As of July 2021, around 4.9 million returns have been recorded across 2,162 locations in Iraq, but 287 locations nationwide have not yet witnessed returns. Around 1.2 million individuals remain in displacement, including those enduring secondary displacement and/or failed returns, mostly because of ongoing safety and security issues at the area of origin.

The Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) is an annual assessment that collects detailed information through key

informants on displaced and returnee households living in locations identified through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Master Lists. 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). Routinely collected information includes geographic distribution and main characteristics of internally displaced persons (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 VI was conducted in May–July 2021 and covered 3,757 locations, reaching 4,876,170 returnee individuals and 1,154,462 IDP individuals (representing 99% of all recorded returnees and 97% of IDPs).

KEY FINDINGS

Ongoing displacement

- As of July 2021, there are nearly 1.2 million individuals remaining in displacement – which corresponds to approximately 20 per cent of the population who fled since January 2014. While families are displaced in 105 districts across all 18 Iraqi governorates, their distribution is rather concentrated, with 29 districts hosting over 90 per cent of the total caseload, of which six districts host nearly 60 per cent of the remaining IDPs – namely Erbil (18% of total caseload), Sumel (11%), Mosul (9%), Sulaymaniyah (8%), Kirkuk (7%) and Zakho (7%), four of which are in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).
- Nearly 80 per cent of all IDPs have been displaced for over five years (before October 2016), while over 92 per cent of all IDPs have been displaced for over three years (before June 2017). Districts with higher rates of recent displacement include Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Zakho.
- Compared to the previous assessment period (June 2019–August 2020), the percentage change in the number of IDPs has decreased from 19 to 12 per cent. The situation remains fluid, that is, either dynamic or fairly dynamic in some districts of displacement – especially in the governorates of Baghdad, Basrah, Kerbala, Missan, Muthanna,

Najaf, Thi-Qar and Wassit. Contrarily, displacement is only very slowly decreasing in the KRI, particularly, in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, where new arrivals were recorded in the three districts of Dokan, Halabja and Sulaymaniyah.

Infrastructure and services

- Nationwide, around 70 per cent of locations of displacement have an adequate provision of services and facilities (at least 11 out of the 14 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. In addition to the lack of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) programmes and offices for the Public Distribution System (PDS), access to hospitals and courts appears to be very challenging for both rural and in-camp IDPs.
- Five main districts of displacement stand out as they display high severity conditions: in over one fifth of locations, the provision of less than 5 of the 14 main infrastructure and services is ensured. These include Al Musayab, Falluja, Najaf, Sinjar and Tuz Khurmatu.

- In 18 per cent of locations, less than 75 per cent of residents have access to enough water for their drinking and domestic needs; in 25 per cent of locations, residents face water quality issues related to taste, colour and/or smell; and in 27 per cent of locations, households have to rely on water trucking (21% sometimes and 6% always). Critical districts where water sufficiency is significantly below average include Al Ba'aj, Al Musayab, Falluja, Khanaqin, Najaf, Sinjar, Telafar, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu.

Safety, security and social cohesion

- The situation is perceived to be “very safe” (59%) or “safe” (40%) nearly everywhere. Security issues other than petty crime, which tends to be more common in urban areas (19% versus 7% in rural areas and 4% in camps), are reported in 6 per cent of locations, mostly in the districts of Kerbala, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Mahmoudiya, Najaf, Sinjar and Tuz Khurmatu.
- The level of social cohesion appears to be stable overall and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees are reported in 1 per cent of locations overall, nearly all in the district of Kerbala.
- Access to employment and public offices can be biased: in 10 per cent of locations discrimination is reported, and in nearly 90 per cent of locations less than 10 per cent of IDPs are employed in the public sector. In around 30 per cent of locations, IDPs are not perceived as “part of the community”.

Intentions

- The most significant change since August 2020 is the large share of IDPs who are undecided about their intentions in the long term (68% versus 25% last year). The 2021

figures also suggested a trend towards permanent relocation (from 7% in 2015 to 38% in 2021), which is consistent with the growing share of families that have fallen into protracted displacement (78% of households have been displaced for more than five years and 92% for more than three years) and that may have rebuilt their life elsewhere because conditions at the area of origin are not conducive to returns.

- Rural IDPs are the least undecided (57%) and the most determined to relocate in the long term (30%); in-camp IDPs are the most undecided (78%), possibly due to the lack of means to make an autonomous choice, as in nearly 70 per cent of camps most IDPs are not economically active.

Shelter

- Most IDPs live in rented shelters in good conditions (72% overall). Nevertheless, around 7 per cent of households live in shelters in critical conditions, which can be as high as 25 per cent in rural locations and is as high as 70 per cent in Falluja district.

Main needs

- Access to employment opportunities (89%) continues to be the main need of IDPs – regardless of the type of location. Access to non-food items (65%) and housing (40%) are the second and third most reported needs especially, among camp IDPs (76% and 60% respectively). Food (24% overall) is the main need of IDPs settled in the five districts of Chamchamal, Halabja, Kalar, Makhmur and Sulaymaniyah, where it was reported in nearly all locations.

CONTEXT

Since January 2014, Iraq's 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 entire population of the country.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 continuously slowed, reaching around 10 per cent between June 2018 and August 2020 and 4 per cent between August 2020 and July 2021, following the closure and consolidation of camps between September and December 2020 and the implementation of

movement restrictions imposed to curb the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) between February and April 2021. To date 4,884,612 individuals have been recorded as returned across 2,162 locations in Iraq, but 287 locations nationwide have not yet recorded any returns. Around 1.2 million individuals remain in displacement, including those enduring secondary displacement and/or failed returns, mostly because of ongoing safety and security issues at the area of origin, and difficulty in finding livelihoods opportunities at the location of return.

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 Lists.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 the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) 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 internally displaced persons (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 VI was conducted in May–July 2021 and covered 3,757 locations, reaching 4,876,170 returnee individuals and 1,154,462 IDP individuals (representing 99% of all recorded returnees and 97% of IDPs). Figures reflect the locations where IDPs and/or returnees resided at the time of the assessment. Whenever applicable, data has been weighted according to the respective number of IDP and/or returnee households present in the location, so that findings are projected at population level. The ILA VI dataset and interactive dashboards were released on the DTM portal in August 2021 and are available at <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>.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 VI “An Overview of Return Movements in Iraq”.

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

2 ILA VI locations were determined using the IDP and Returnee Master Lists 122 from July 2021.

3 Location boundaries are determined on the basis of key informants' and RARTs' knowledge and evaluation. The list of locations is harmonised 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 main districts of displacement see Table 9: Context indicators for main districts of displacement.

DEFINITIONS

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

District population

HIGH RECIPIENT	District hosting 10% or more of the total caseload of IDPs.
MEDIUM RECIPIENT	District hosting between 3% and 9% 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 VI (July 2021). The rate is calculated as the percentage change in the displaced population between assessments. Where the displaced population has decreased as households return to their area of origin, the percentage is expressed as a negative:⁵

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 that has lasted for longer than three years. As displacement data is collected in 'waves' of displacement that cover a period of several months, for this report displacement that occurred before June 2017 is considered to be protracted. ⁶
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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 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 79% 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.⁷ 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 11 of the following 14 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 and markets: These services were present and functional within 5 km, with the hospital within 10 km.
- Courts, legal services for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues, offices for Public Distribution System (PDS) and civil directorates: These services were open and fully operational within the sub-district.
- Access to latrines, desludging and waste collection services for the community.

5 In a small number of cases the IDP population has increased, and therefore the rate of change is expressed as a positive number.

6 Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM DTM has been collecting data on displacement based on 'waves' of movement that occurred in response to significant events. Wave 7 covers the period October 2016–June 2017; therefore, all IDPs that displaced between January 2014 and June 2017 are considered to be in protracted displacement for the purpose of this report, though the actual number will be higher as some IDPs who displaced during wave 8 covering the period July 2017–December 2018 are also in protracted displacement.

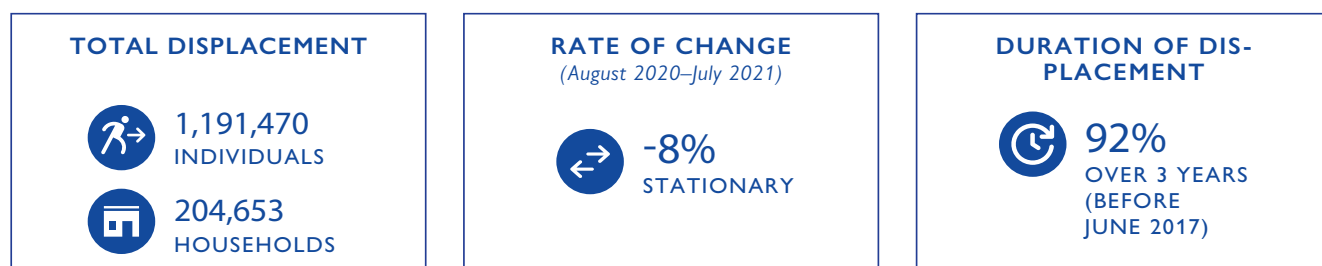
7 More details on the infrastructure and services composite indicator can be found in: IOM (2021). 'Urban displacement in Iraq: A preliminary analysis' factsheets which serve as a baseline to this study. Available from: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/DurableSolutions>.

DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS⁸

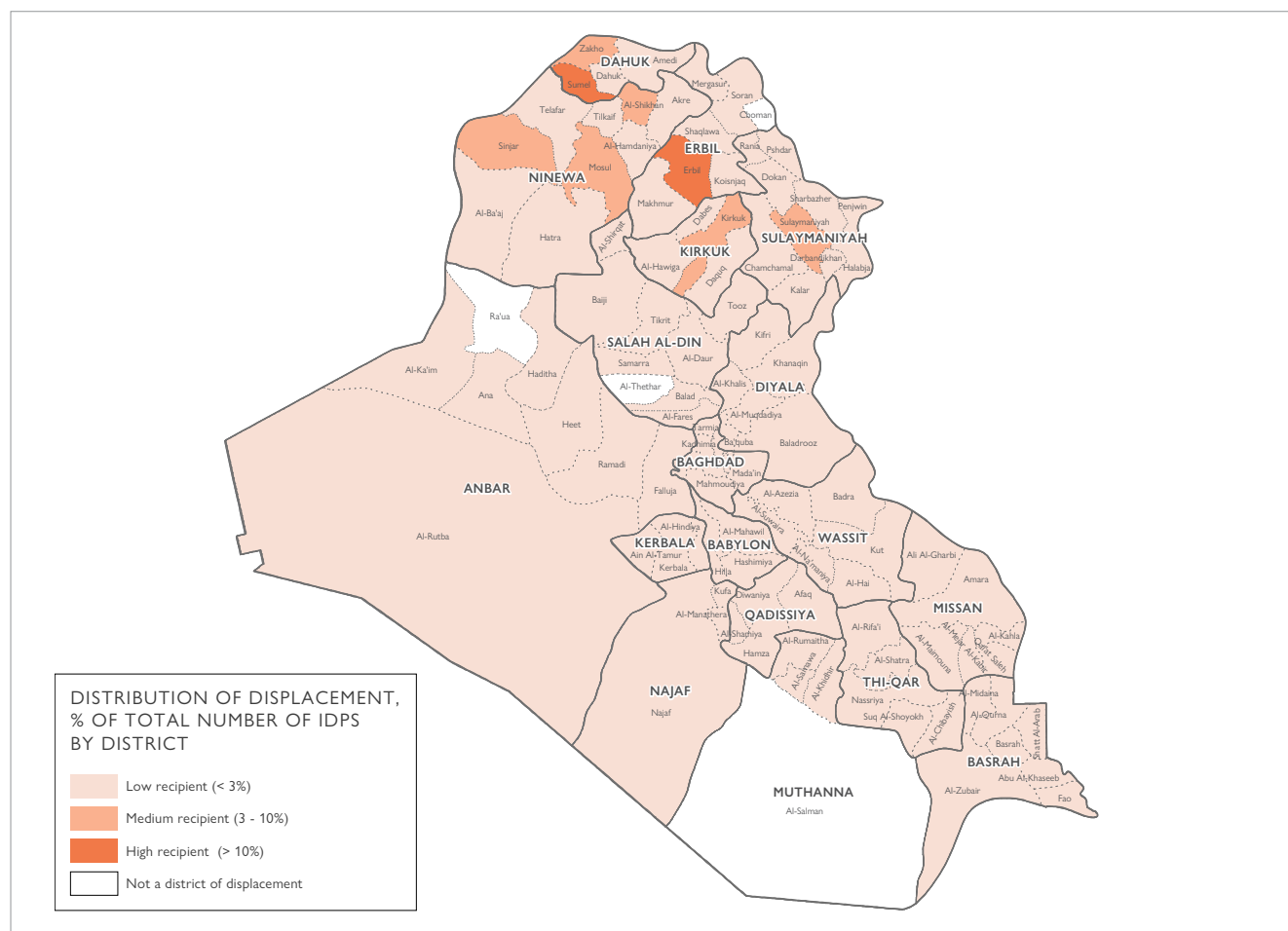
As of July 2021, there are nearly 1.2 million individuals remaining in displacement – which corresponds to approximately 20 per cent of the population who fled since January 2014.⁹

While families are displaced in 105 districts across all 18 Iraqi governorates, their distribution is rather concentrated, with 29 districts hosting over 90 per cent of the total caseload, of which six districts host nearly 60 per cent of the remaining

IDPs – namely Erbil (18% of total caseload), Sumel (11%), Mosul (9%), Sulaymaniyah (8%), Kirkuk (7%) and Zakho (7%), four of which are in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).¹⁰



Map 1: Distribution of displacement



8 Data taken from IOM DTM Master List round 122, July 2021.

9 See ILA VI, Overview of Return in Iraq. The rate of return is used to estimate the “proportion” of returns to the total number of returnees and IDPs. Currently the rate of return stands at 81%. The rate of return can be computed with regard to specific areas; in this case it relates the number of returns in an area to the number of IDPs who originally fled the same area.

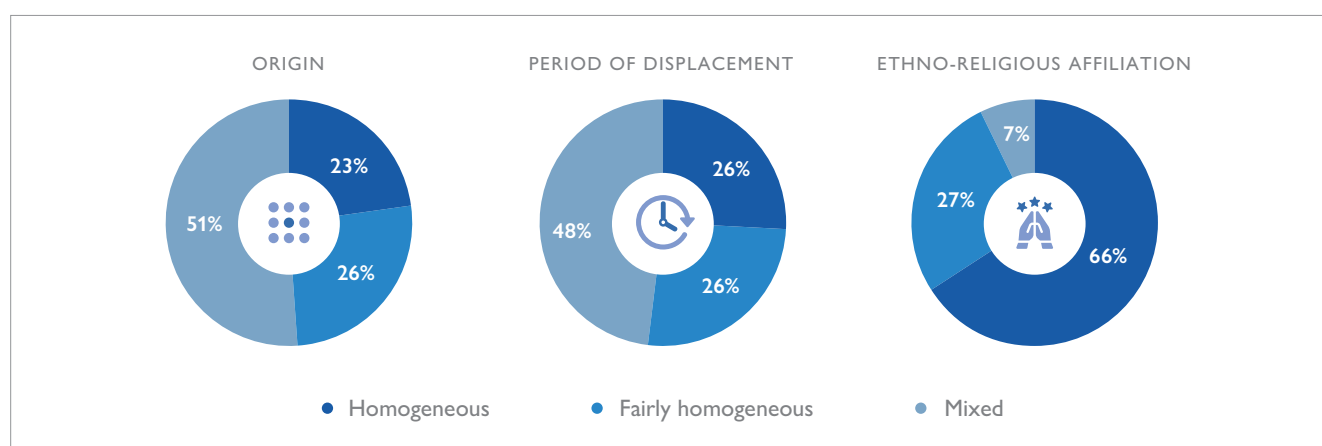
10 These districts will be referred to as “main districts of displacement”. For detailed figures see Annexes at the end.

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. While proximity to safe and accessible shelter is the first priority during the initial phases of displacement, a common background with the host community and the presence of extended family, relatives or friends gains greater importance as households progressively fall into protracted displacement.¹¹

When analysing districts for similarity, around half belong

to the category of ‘homogeneous’ or ‘fairly homogeneous’ in terms of origin and/or period of displacement – meaning that at least half of families are clustered with others originally from the same district and/or who fled within the same time period (see Figure 1 for period 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. 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.

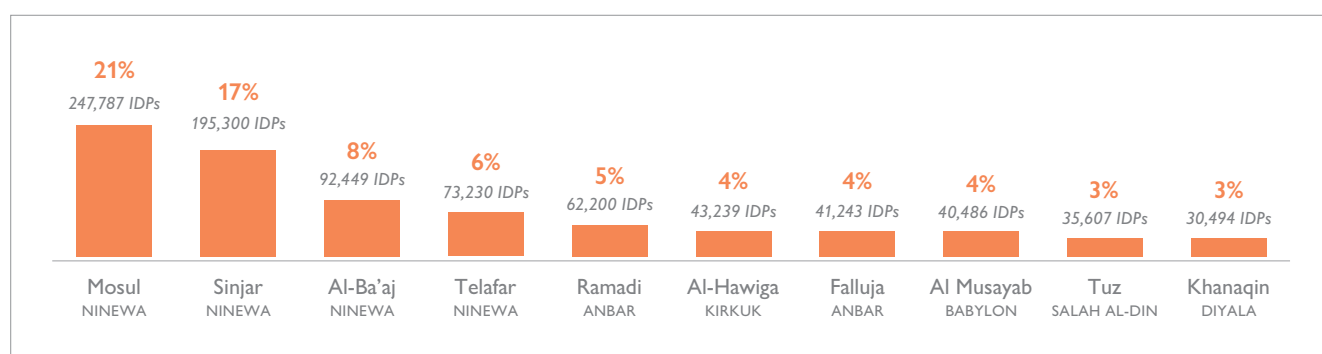
Figure 1: Homogeneity of districts of displacement



Three quarters of IDPs originate from 10 districts only; the first four are in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (21% of total caseload), Sinjar (18%), Al Ba’aj (8%) and Telafar (6%). The remaining IDPs are either from Ramadi (5%) or Falluja (3%)

in Anbar Governorate, Al Hawiga (4%) in Kirkuk Governorate, Tuz Khurmatu (3%) in Salah al-Din Governorate, Khanaqin (3%) in Diyala Governorate and Al Musayab (4%) in Babylon Governorate, where no returns have yet been recorded.

Figure 2: Ten main districts of origin, by number of individuals and proportion of total IDP caseload



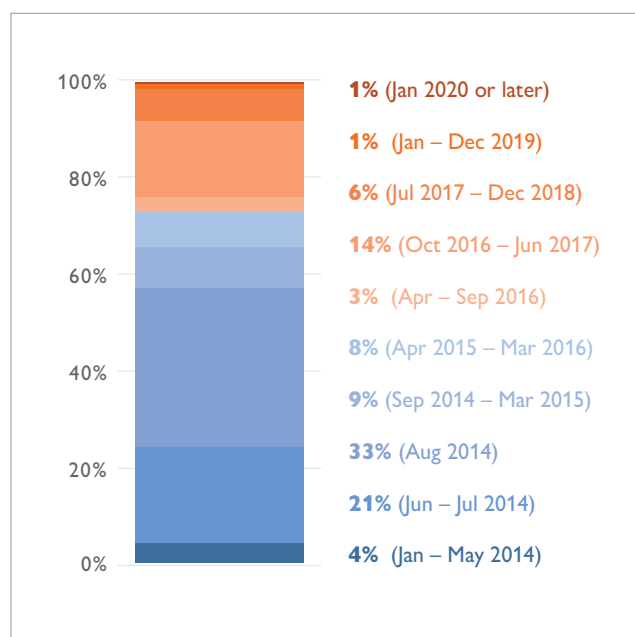
Nearly 80 per cent of all IDPs have been displaced for over five years (before October 2016), while over 92 per cent of all IDPs have been displaced for over three years (before June 2017). Districts with higher rates of recent displacement include Erbil, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Zakho. In 14 districts, new arrivals were recorded following secondary

displacement and/or failed returns, causing an increase in the displaced population when compared to August 2020. Districts that received more than 1,000 IDPs between August 2020 and July 2021 were Al Ka’im, Ana, Mahmoudiya, Kirkuk, Hatra and Sinjar.

¹¹ Proximity to the location of origin allows IDPs to return home as soon as safety and basic living conditions are re-established. This can be observed looking at the share of intra-governorate displacement which has decreased in the three-year period since 2018 (from 48% in 2018 to 37% in 2021) as IDPs who had closer proximity to their area of origin gradually returned.

Period of displacement¹²

Figure 3: Period of displacement by proportion of IDP population

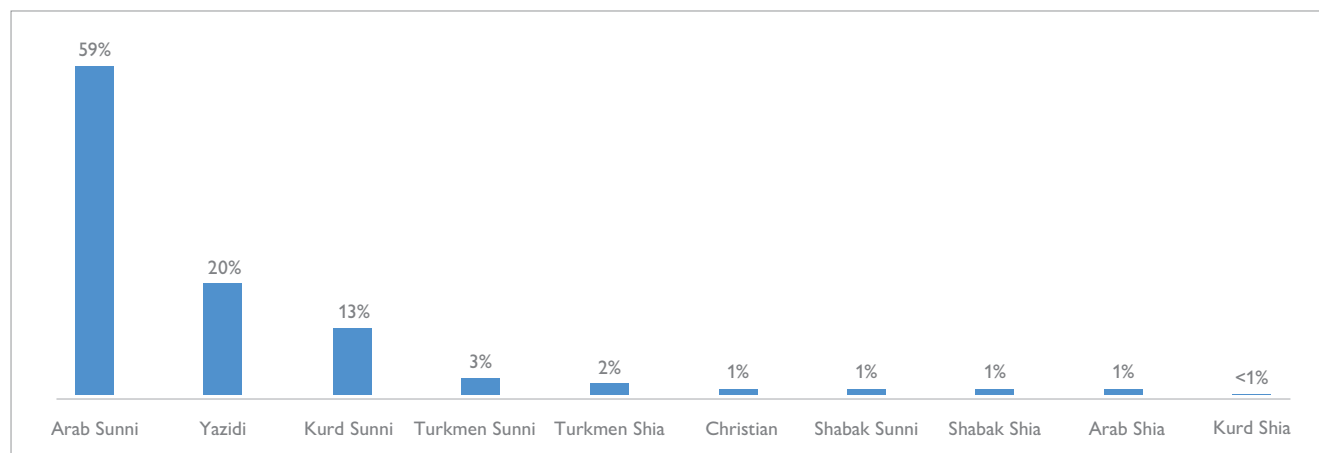


Most IDPs are Arab Sunnis (59%) although their relative share has decreased since 2018 (67%), indicating that other groups – and especially Yazidis, who now account for 20 per cent of the total caseload – may be experiencing greater difficulty in returning.¹³ Yazidis, most of whom fled from Sinjar or neighbouring Al Ba’aj by August 2014, have resettled in the districts of Sumel, Zakho and Al Shikhan or in other locations in the district of Sinjar.

Rate of change

Compared to the previous assessment period (June 2019–August 2020), the percentage change in the number of IDPs has decreased from 19 to 12 per cent. The situation remains fluid, that is, either dynamic or fairly dynamic in some districts of displacement – especially in the governorates of Baghdad, Basrah, Kerbala, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Thi-Qar and Wassit. Contrarily, displacement is only very slowly decreasing in the KRI, particularly, in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, where new arrivals were recorded in the three districts of Dokan, Halabja and Sulaymaniyah. In Sinjar, the number of IDPs also continues to increase (+19% compared to August 2020) reaching nearly 37,000 individuals as of July 2021 (see map 2).

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



Intra-district displacement

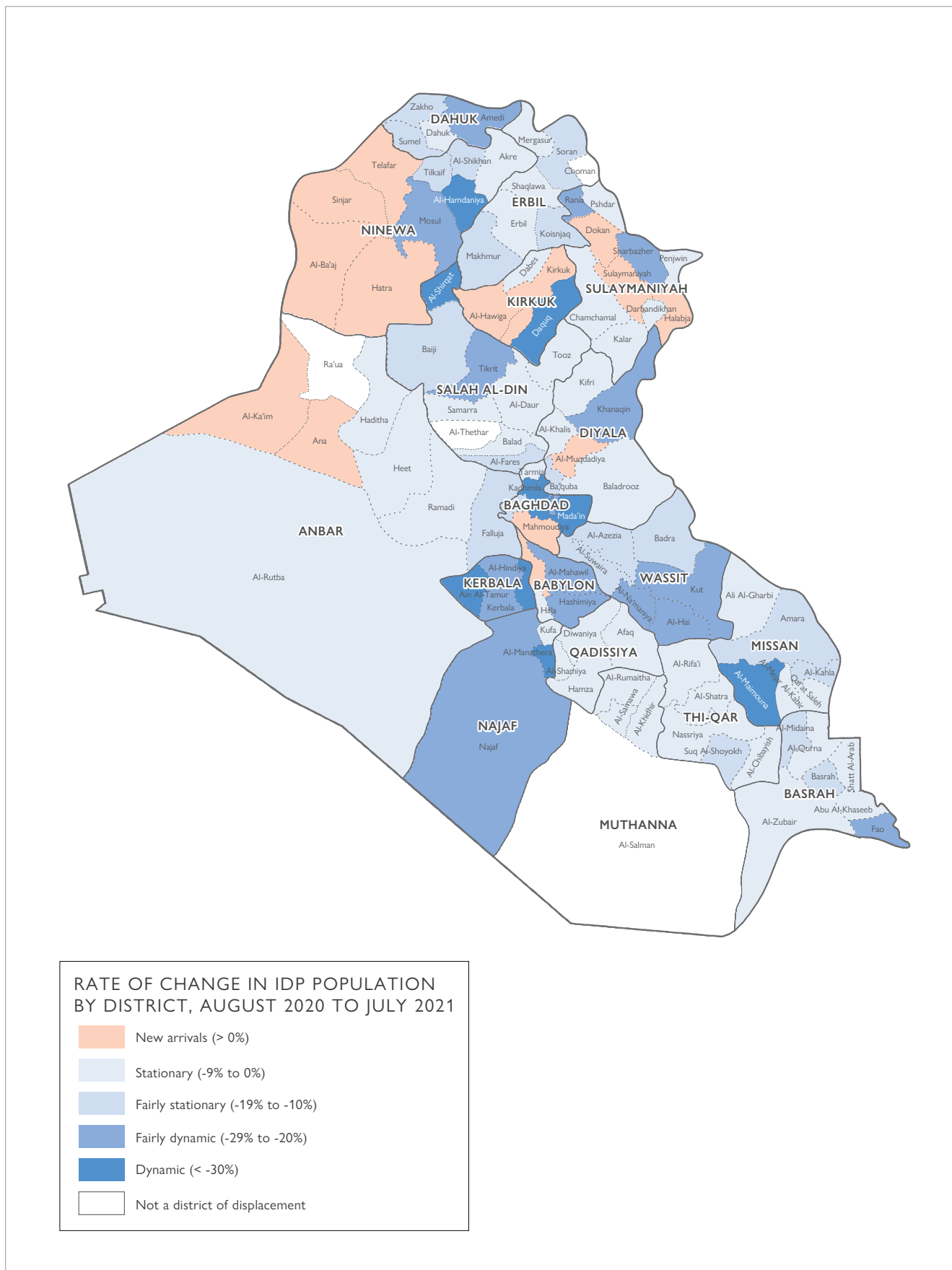
Around 13 per cent of IDPs (corresponding to 154,350 individuals) are displaced within their districts of origin. Intentions and reasons for preventing or delaying return are very different: in Makhmur where 80 per cent of the IDPs in the district originate from the district, cases of blocked returns and lack of security at the area of origin are pushing IDPs towards relocation in the long term, while in Samarra (40% from within the district) the lack of means to remain in displacement and the emotional linkages with the area of origin can explain the strong intention

to return (92%), despite challenging conditions at the area of origin (including housing damage/destruction). In Tuz Khurmatu (94% from the district), most households are reportedly undecided about their future intention even in the long term, with a likely explanation being that returns are still prevented in a number of locations. In Al Ba’aj, where all remaining IDPs are originally from within the district, many households seem to be moving towards stable relocation, sustained by the presence of extended family.

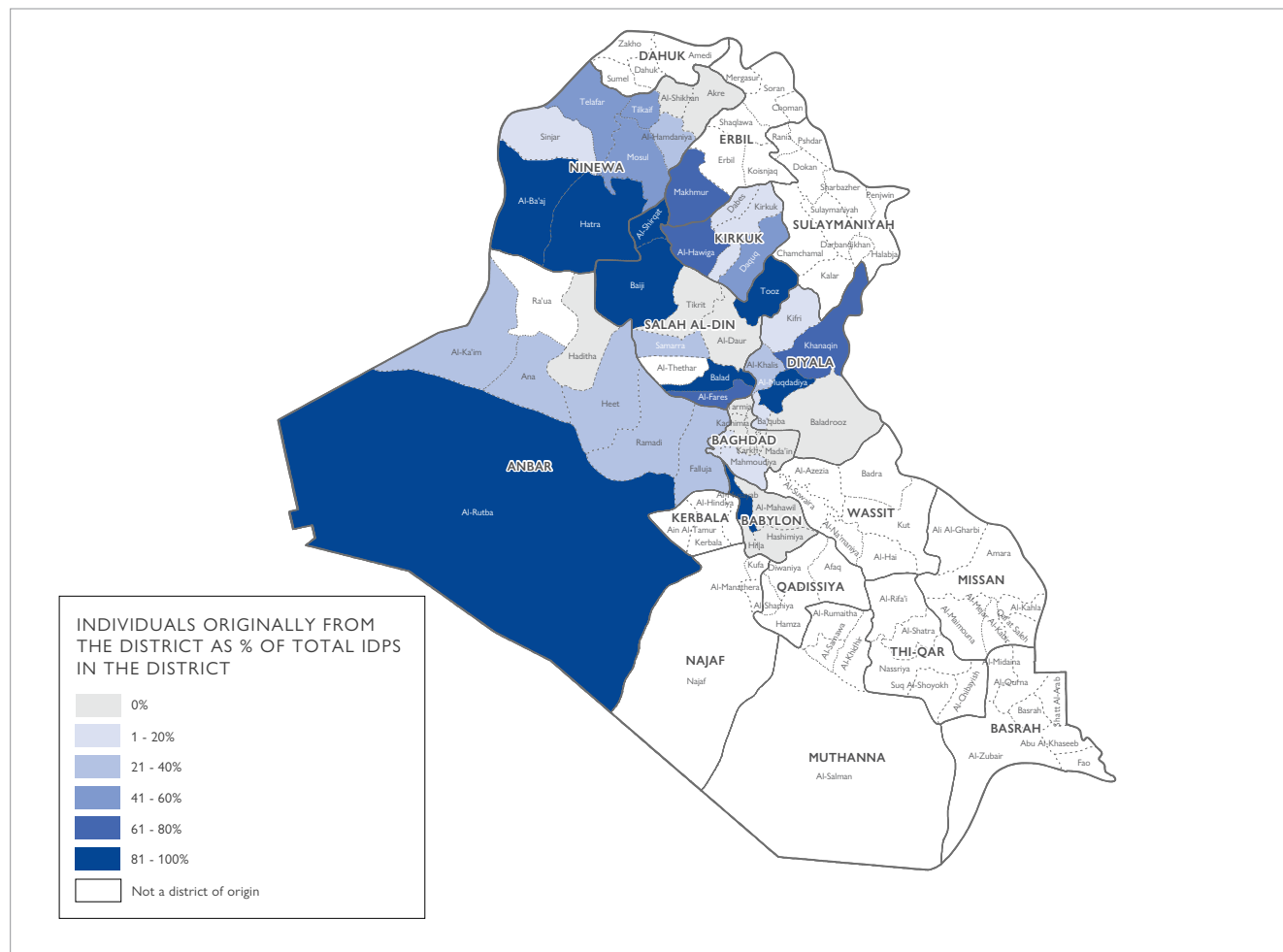
12 Since January 2014, large-scale population movements occurred in stages as a result of ISIL, military operations to retake areas under ISIL control, or both. As such, DTM conventionally identifies eleven periods or waves related to main events triggering displacement – in the above figure, the last two waves were grouped since values were very low (0.8% and 0.3% respectively).

13 The large increase in the relative share of Yazidis which went from 10% to 20% between 2019 and 2020 is also because in ILA V, the camp population was included for the first time and many Yazidis are settled in camps.

Map 2: Rate of change



Map 3: Intra-district displacement¹⁴



CONDITIONS IN AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT

Figure 5: Location types

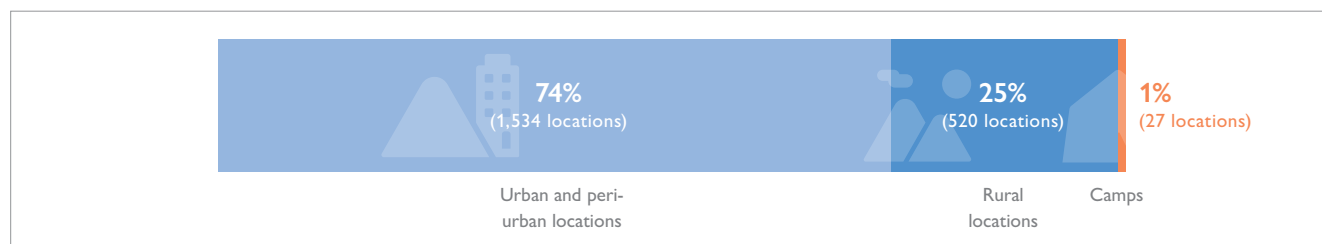
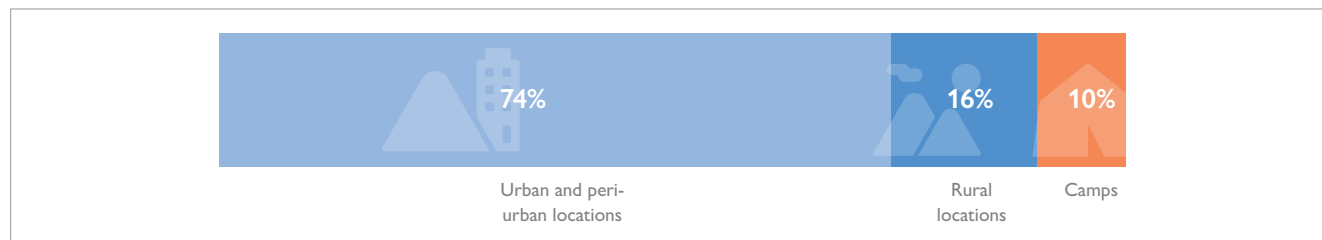


Figure 6: Proportion of IDPs per location type



14 IDPs originally from the district as a percentage of the total number of IDPs in the district at the time of the assessment.

State of Infrastructure and Services

Nationwide, around 70 per cent of locations of displacement have an adequate provision of services and facilities (at least 11 out of the 14 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.¹⁵ In addition to the lack of HLP programmes and offices

for PDS, access to hospitals and courts appears to be very challenging for both rural and in-camp IDPs.

Five main districts of displacement stand out as they display high severity conditions: in over one fifth of locations, the provision of only 1–5 out of the 14 main infrastructure and services is ensured. These include Al Musayab, Falluja, Najaf, Sinjar and Tuz Khurmatu.¹⁶

Table 1: Access to adequate infrastructure and services, by proportion of locations and location type

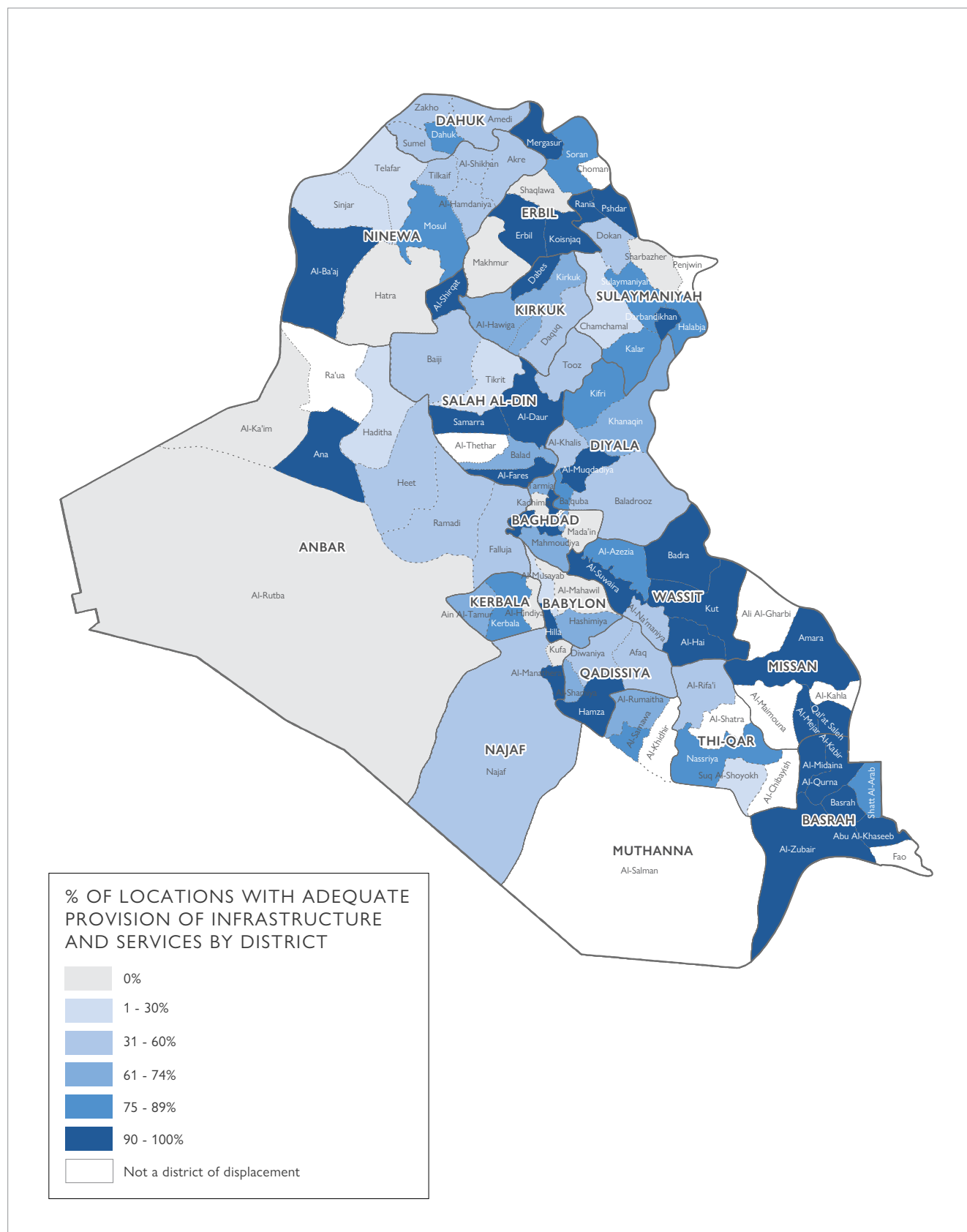
	Adequate provision of services ¹⁷	Electricity	Water	Waste	Latrines
Camp	81%	82%	86%	96%	99%
Urban and peri-urban	31%	73%	70%	67%	99%
Rural	41%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Total	68%	80%	82%	89%	99%
	Desludging	Primary school	Secondary school	Clinic	Hospital
Urban and peri-urban	93%	99%	97%	95%	82%
Rural	60%	88%	68%	69%	29%
Camp	93%	100%	96%	93%	26%
Total	85%	96%	90%	88%	68%
	Market	Court	HLP Programme	PDS Office	Civil directorate
Urban and peri-urban	98%	88%	30%	51%	80%
Rural	78%	60%	17%	25%	76%
Camp	96%	52%	7%	4%	74%
Total	93%	80%	26%	44%	78%

¹⁵ The exception being the services provided by the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) programme and offices for Public Distribution Systems (PDS) and the presence of an hospital within 10 km and a court within the sub-district.

¹⁶ 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.

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

Map 4: Adequate provision of infrastructure and services¹⁸

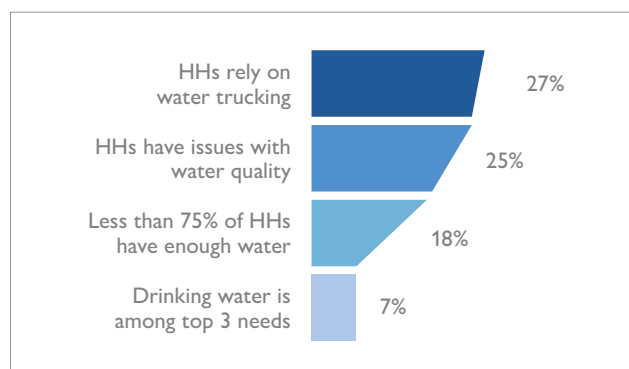


18 Percentage of locations with at least 11 out of the 14 assessed indicators.

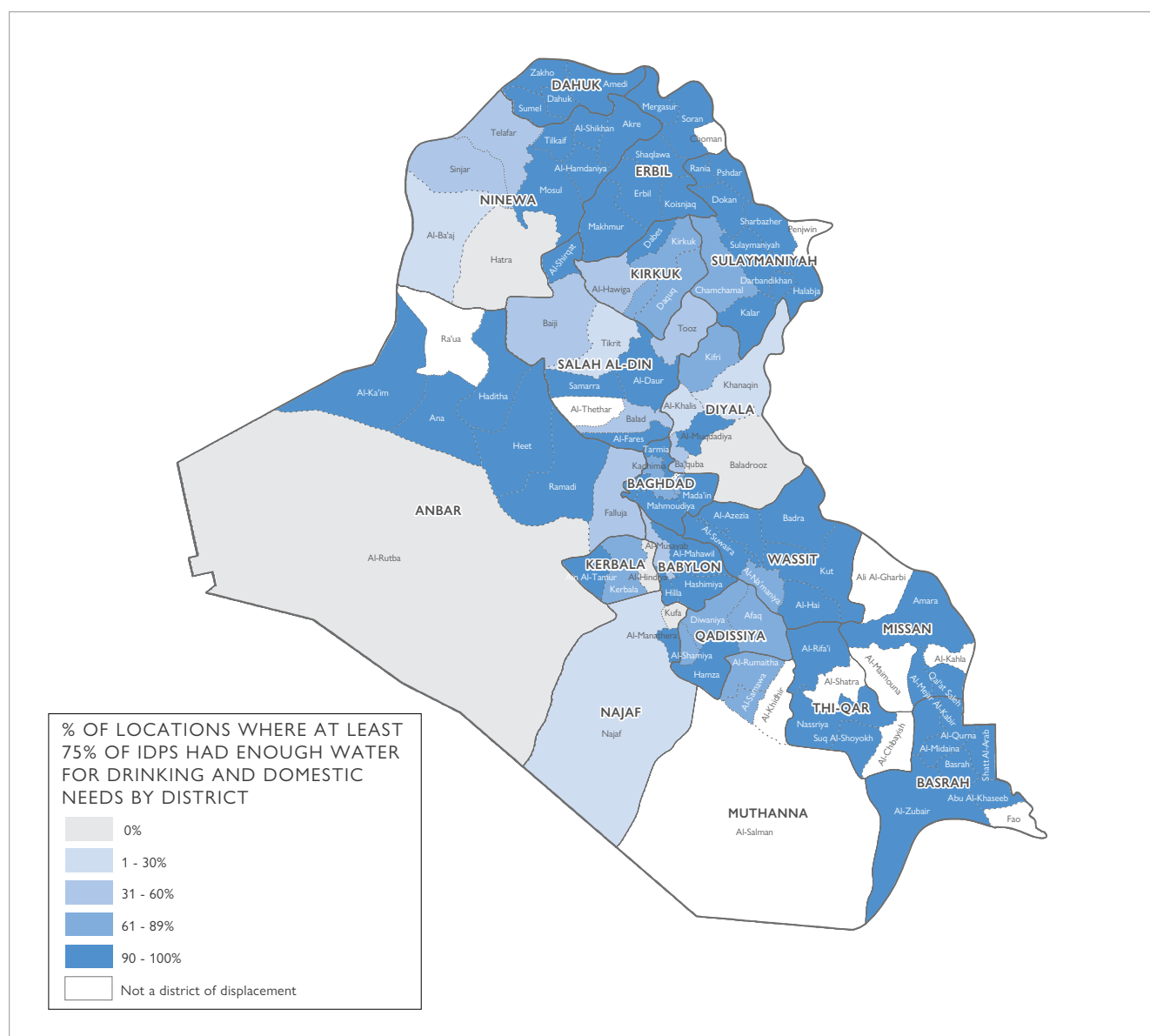
Focus on water issues

In 18 per cent of locations, less than 75 per cent of residents have access to enough water for their drinking and domestic needs; in 25 per cent of locations, residents face water quality issues related to taste, colour and/or smell; and in 27 per cent of locations, households have to rely on water trucking (21% sometimes and 6% always). Critical districts where water sufficiency is significantly below average include Al Ba'aj, Al Musayab, Falluja, Khanaqin, Najaf, Sinjar, Telfar, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu. In most locations of Al Ba'aj, Falluja and Khanaqin drinking water is also mentioned among the top three most important unmet needs of the IDP population. In Al-Ba'aj, nearly all households rely solely on water trucking.

Figure 7: Water issues experienced by proportion of IDP households



Map 5: Water sufficiency¹⁹

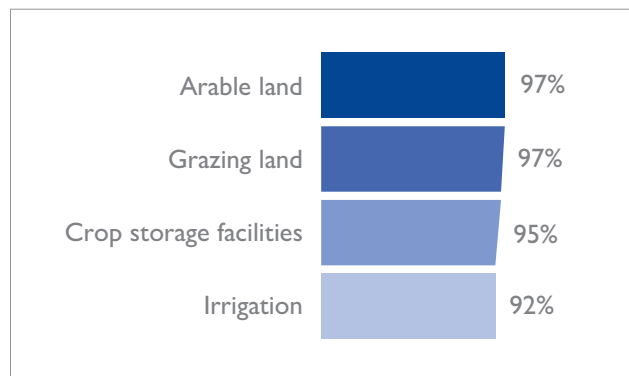


19 Percentage of locations.

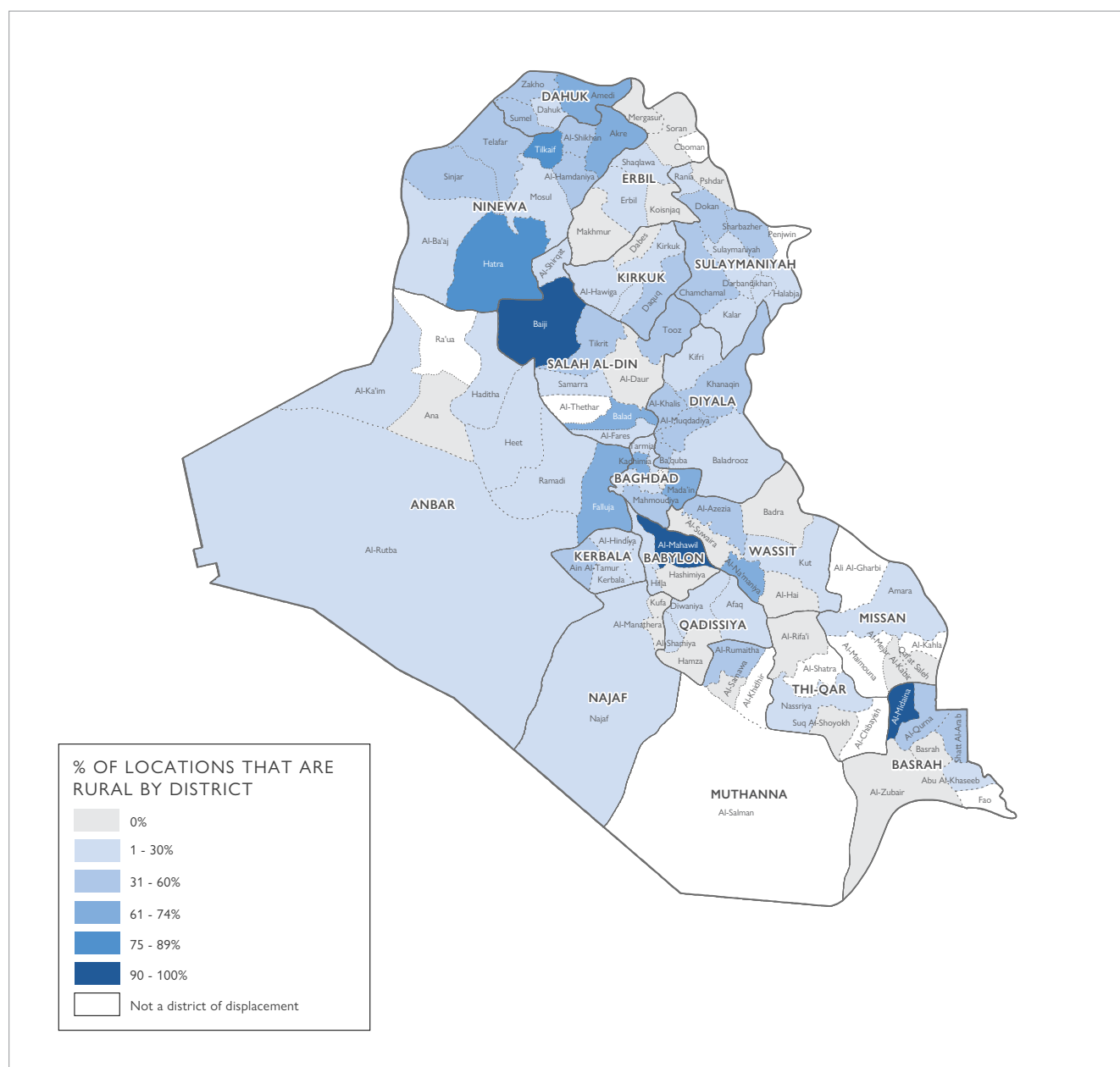
Land issues in rural locations

Rural locations (25% of locations) host around 16 per cent of the total caseload of IDPs. Accessibility and usability of arable (97%) and grazing (97%) land and related crop storage facilities (95%) is good overall and reported nearly everywhere. Irrigation is slightly more challenging and lacking in 8 per cent of locations due to water shortages. Unusable arable and grazing land tends to be associated with lack of money and/or labour rather than contamination and/or damage, and is reported most commonly in the four districts of Al Musayab, Falluja, Najaf and Ramadi.

Figure 8: Levels 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

The situation is perceived to be “very safe” (59%) or “safe” (40%) nearly everywhere. Security issues other than petty crime, which tends to be more common in urban areas (19% versus 7% in rural areas and 4% in camps), are reported in 6 per cent of locations, mostly in the districts of Kerbala, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Mahmoudiya, Najaf, Sinjar and Tuz Khurmatu. Concerns about the resurgence of ISIL

asymmetric warfare are more prevalent in rural contexts (20%). Movement restrictions involving specific groups of IDPs are more frequently reported among in-camp IDPs in Al Ba’aj and Sinjar, where a lack of documents may be the main reason. Concerns about explosive devices and landmines are also more frequently reported in rural areas (5%).

Table 2: Safety concerns, by proportion of locations and location type

	Safety rate of location:			Occurrence of security incidents, other than petty crime: ²⁰		
	Unsafe	Safe	Very safe	None	One	More than one
Urban and peri-urban	0.2%	40%	60%	93%	6%	1%
Rural	2%	42%	56%	95%	4%	1%
Camp	0%	26%	74%	100%	0%	0%
Total	1%	40%	59%	94%	5%	1%
	Concerns about:			Number of security actors:		
	UXOs	Armed clashes	ISIL	None	One	More than one
Urban and peri-urban	1%	2%	12%	17%	31%	52%
Rural	5%	9%	20%	10%	22%	68%
Camp	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%	78%
Total	2%	4%	14%	15%	28%	57%
	Movement restrictions ²¹	Occurrence of petty crime				
Urban and peri-urban	17%	19%				
Rural	6%	7%				
Camp	7%	4%				
Total	14%	16%				

20 Security incidents include suicide attacks, landmines, direct and indirect fire attacks, knife attacks, kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, recruitment by militias or terrorist groups, schools used by armed groups, gender based violence and mass protests.

21 This means that some IDPs face movement restrictions or that most/all can move freely but with special permit from police, army, militia, Assayish, etc.

Social cohesion and reconciliation

The level of social cohesion appears to be stable overall and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees are reported in 1 per cent of locations overall, nearly all in the district of Kerbala.²² Concerns over revenge and/or ethno-religious tensions are mentioned very rarely and the relationship between IDPs and other residents is generally rated as “good” or “very good”. Access to employment and public offices can be biased: in 10 per cent of

locations discrimination is reported, and in nearly 90 per cent of locations less than 10 per cent of IDPs are employed in the public sector. In around 30 per cent of locations, IDPs are not perceived as “part of the community”. Cases of evictions and forced returns are reported only very rarely (0.3% and 1% respectively), whereas instances of obstructed returns for IDPs are more frequent (27%) – with slightly higher figures among in-camp IDPs (33%).

Table 3: Social cohesion and reconciliation issues, by proportion of locations and location type

	Favouritism in access to:				Occurrence of incidents, threats or mistrust	Obstructed return	Forced to return
	Basic services	Employment	Housing	Political representation			
Urban and peri-urban	3%	12%	9%	7%	1%	27%	0.3%
Rural	1%	7%	3%	5%	1%	27%	0.2%
Camp	0%	11%	-	0%	0%	33%	0%
Total	2%	10%	7%	6%	1%	27%	0.3%
	Concerned about:		Forced to relocate	Less than 10% of IDPs are employed in public offices	IDPs are not perceived as “part of the community”	Relations between IDPs and other residents are only “moderately good” or “poor”	
	Revenge attacks	Ethno-religious tensions					
Urban and peri-urban	1%	1%	1%	87%	32%	5%	
Rural	3%	4%	0.2%	93%	28%	4%	
Camp	0%	0%	4%	89%	-	-	
Total	1%	2%	1%	88%	31%	4%	

Intentions and obstacles to return

The most significant change since August 2020 is the large share of IDPs who are undecided about their intentions in the long term (68% versus 25% last year). The 2021 figures also suggested a trend towards permanent relocation (from 7% in 2015 to 38% in 2021), which is consistent with the growing share of families that have fallen into protracted displacement (78% of households have been displaced for more than five years and 92% for more than three years) and that may have

rebuilt their life elsewhere because conditions at the area of origin are not conducive to returns. Rural IDPs are the least undecided (57%) and the most determined to relocate in the long term (30%); in-camp IDPs are the most undecided (78%), possibly due to the lack of means to make an autonomous choice, as in nearly 70 per cent of camps most IDPs are not economically active.

22 Although this finding is consistent with previous surveys, it is worth observing that social cohesion is very hard to measure and issues are highly likely to be under-reported. The reasons for these complex social cohesion-linked issues relate not only to the ISIL conflict, but also to deeper-held grievances and root causes of conflict that have plagued 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, http://iraqdtm.iom.int/LastDTMRound/IOM%20RWG%20SI%20Categorizing%20Protracted%20Displacement%20in%20Iraq_November%202018.pdf.

Figure 12: Intentions in the short term (less than six months), by proportion of individuals living at the location

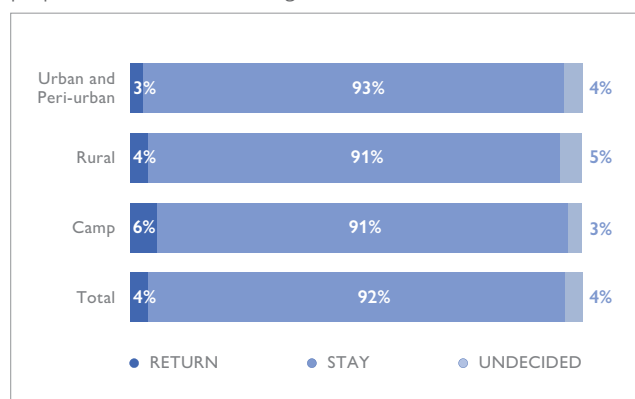
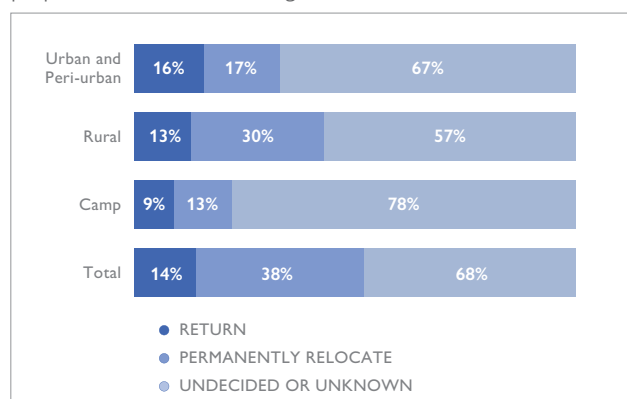


Figure 13: Intentions in the long term (six months or more), by proportion of individuals living at the location



The main reported reasons for not returning (in locations where most households wish to stay or are undecided) is the lack of livelihoods opportunities and/or services in the area of origin and house destruction (68% and 63% respectively). Better conditions in the area of displacement were more

frequently reported for urban IDPs (31%), whereas persistent insecurity in the area of origin (74%) is among the top three reasons for not returning for in-camp IDPs. Around 20 per cent of rural IDPs live in locations where returns are obstructed.

Table 4: Reasons for not returning, by proportion of individuals living at the location²³

	Lack of livelihoods opportunities, services at AoO	Lack of housing in AoO	Better safety and security at AoD	Lack of safety at AoO
Urban and peri-urban	67%	58%	52%	32%
Rural	59%	69%	31%	35%
Camp	81%	86%	29%	74%
Total	68%	63%	47%	38%
	Better living conditions in the AoD	No financial means to return and restart	Obstructed returns	Fear of revenge or discrimination
Urban and peri-urban	31%	27%	11%	8%
Rural	16%	31%	20%	7%
Camp	10%	0%	12%	5%
Total	26%	23%	12%	7%
	Presence of extended family/ friends at AoD	Progress towards local integration	Movement restrictions	Availability of aid/ humanitarian assistance at AoD
Urban and peri-urban	6%	1%	0%	0%
Rural	8%	3%	1%	0%
Camp	0%	0%	3%	0%
Total	5%	1%	1%	0%

* AoO = Area of Origin; AoD = Area of Displacement

The main reported reason to return (in locations where most households are willing to do so in the long term) is the emotional desire to return and/or join family members (76%). Additionally, returns may also be pushed by the lack of means to remain (50%), failed integration (16%) and evictions (17%)

– the latter particularly for in-camp IDPs affected by camp closures. The availability of incentives or support to facilitate return by government authorities, community leaders and/or religious leaders are reported in 7 per cent of locations.

23 In locations where the prevalent intention of households is not to return to their area of origin, KIIs were asked to select the main three reasons for not returning. Data are weighted with the number of IDPs living at the location.

Table 5: Reasons to return, by proportion of individuals living at the location²⁴

	Emotional desire to return, join family members	No financial means to remain in displacement	Availability of housing at AoO	Availability of assistance at AoO
Urban and peri-urban	72%	55%	20%	29%
Rural	85%	64%	26%	6%
Camp	100%	0%	72%	0%
Total	76%	50%	25%	24%
	Deterioration of livelihoods/services at AoD	The AoO is safe	Eviction or threat of eviction at AoD	Failed to integrate in host community at AoD
Urban and peri-urban	24%	19%	8%	16%
Rural	47%	6%	2%	36%
Camp	0%	28%	100%	0%
Total	24%	19%	17%	16%
	Availability of services at AoO	Incentives/support to return by government authorities, community or religious leaders	Availability of jobs at AoO	Deterioration of security situation at AoD
Urban and peri-urban	17%	8%	7%	0%
Rural	0%	6%	0%	3%
Camp	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	14%	7%	5%	0%

* AoO = Area of Origin

Living conditions

Most IDPs live in rented shelters in good conditions (72% overall). Nevertheless, around 7 per cent of households live in shelters in critical conditions, which can be as high as 25 per cent in rural locations and is as high as 70 per cent in Falluja.²⁵ The lack of livelihood-generating opportunities continues to be the most urgent issue affecting IDP living

conditions: most IDPs are not economically active in around half of locations nationwide (48%); with peaks of 90 to 100 per cent in the districts of Al Ba'aj, Al Hamdaniya, Samarra, Sinjar, Telafar and Zakho. In around 70 per cent of locations in Khanaqin, key informants reported that most IDPs are not able to meet their basic needs, including food (6% overall).

Table 6: Living conditions, by proportion of locations and location type

	IDPs in critical or heavily damaged shelters	Shelter improvement is needed in at least half of houses	Most IDPs cannot afford basic needs	Most IDPs are not economically active
Urban and peri-urban	6%	1%	5%	47%
Rural	25%	4%	9%	52%
Camp	-	30%	11%	67%
Total	7%	2%	6%	48%

²⁴ In locations where the prevalent intention of households is to return to their area of origin, KIs were asked to select the main three obstacles for return. Data are weighted with the number of IDPs living at the location.

²⁵ Critical shelters arrangements include informal sites composed of tents and/or makeshift shelters, heavily damaged residence, unfinished and abandoned buildings, non-residential or irregular structures, schools and religious buildings.

Main needs²⁶

Access to employment opportunities (89%) continues to be the main need of IDPs – regardless of the type of location. Access to non-food items (65%) and housing (40%) are the second and third most reported needs especially, among camp IDPs (76% and 60% respectively). Food (24% overall) is the main need of IDPs settled in the five districts of Chamchamal, Halabja, Kalar, Makhmur and Sulaymaniyah,

where it was reported in nearly all locations. In most locations of Al-Hamdaniya, Samarra, Sinjar, Telafar and Tuz Khurmatu, IDPs need access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations (justice, reparations and compensation). No needs are reported in only 2 per cent of locations countrywide, all of which were urban and peri-urban.

Table 7: Main needs of IDPs at the location, by proportion of locations and location type

	Employment	NFI	Housing	Food
Urban and peri-urban	91%	63%	35%	24%
Rural	78%	65%	43%	26%
Camp	89%	76%	60%	36%
Total	89%	65%	40%	26%
	Health	Solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Education	Drinking water
Urban and peri-urban	18%	11%	7%	6%
Rural	27%	16%	9%	16%
Camp	13%	5%	8%	1%
Total	18%	10%	7%	6%
	Rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure and services	Replacement of civil documentation	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	No needs
Urban and peri-urban	5%	0%	0%	3%
Rural	10%	3%	1%	0%
Camp	0%	4%	0%	0%
Total	5%	1%	0%	2%

* AoO = Area of Origin; AoD = Area of Displaceme

26 KIs were asked to select the three main needs of IDPs. Data are weighted with the number of IDPs living at the location.

Vulnerabilities and vulnerable groups

The presence of female-headed households and people with disabilities appear to be the main protection concerns and are reported in most locations nationwide (67% and 59% respectively). In around 25 per cent of locations, the presence of unaccompanied minors is reported; in around 15 per cent of locations mothers younger than 18 years are present; and in around 15 per cent of locations, some or many IDPs are missing civil documents.

Attendance rates for primary school are below 60 per cent in 13 per cent of locations, and the situation seems worst in the districts of Al-Musayab (29%), Falluja (35%), Kirkuk (63%), Najaf (29%) and Tuz Khurmatu (32%). Lack of documents was recorded mainly among in-camp IDPs (22%), particularly in the districts of Al Ba'aj and Sinjar. Camp-based IDPs are above-average for most indicators, highlighting their increased vulnerability.

Table 8: Vulnerabilities of IDPs by proportion of locations and location type

	Less than 60% of children attend primary school	Presence of:		
		Unaccompanied children	Minor head of households	People with disabilities
Urban and peri-urban	11%	1%	25%	58%
Rural	18%	1%	23%	60%
Camp	7%	7%	52%	100%
Total	13%	1%	25%	59%
	Presence of:			
	Mothers younger than 18 years	Female head of households	IDPs missing civil documents	
Urban and peri-urban	14%	66%	14%	
Rural	14%	66%	16%	
Camp	63%	100%	22%	
Total	15%	67%	14%	

CONCLUSION

As of July 2021, just under 1.2 million IDPs remain in displacement across the country and most are in protracted displacement (over 92%).

The percentage change in the number of IDPs decreased from 19 per cent in the previous year to 12 per cent during this assessment period, showing that the rate of change is slowing down. Whilst governorates of Federal Iraq show a more dynamic situation, in the governorates of the KRI where the majority of IDPs are residing, the rate of change has stagnated.

A shift in the long-term future intentions of IDPs away from return (60% last year versus 14% this year) and towards being undecided (25% last year versus 68% this year) suggests a trend toward permanent relocation in the area of displacement for the remaining caseload of IDPs. Even among those who do wish to return, the lack of livelihoods opportunities, lack of services and house destruction in the area of origin are causing them to delay the decision, meaning that they will likely remain in their current location in the long term (more than six months), despite the emotional pull they feel towards returning. Where IDPs are making the decision to return, negative push factors in the area of displacement are

the main issues in decision-making, such as a lack of financial means to remain in the area of displacement and failure to locally integrate. Only 7 per cent of locations reported positive incentives encouraging further returns.

Better conditions in the area of displacement, with around 70 per cent of locations having an adequate provision of services and facilities (at least 11 out of the 14 selected services and facilities), means that conditions are relatively more comfortable than in the area of origin. Coupled with better access to livelihood opportunities, though this is still a top priority need among IDPs, this more comfortable situation is having a further impact on delaying return or planning to remain, particularly as most IDPs are in urban locations which have good service provision. Nevertheless, the emotional pull to return and reunite with family and friends remains for many IDPs, and in conjunction with some negative factors at the area of displacement such as insecurity, failed integration and threat of evictions, this will continue to drive low-level returns in the coming months.

ANNEXES²⁷

Table 9: Context indicators for main districts of displacement, percentage of locations unless otherwise stated

Governorate	District	Locations	# of individuals	% of IDP caseload	IDP caseload category	Rate of change	Rate of change category	Arrival of new IDPs in last 3 months	Protracted displacement (at least 3 years, before July 2017)	Intra-district displacement	Ethno-religious composition	Wave of displacement	District of origin
Anbar	Falluja	27	19,111	2%	Low	-16%	Fairly stationary	16%	93%	12%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous
Anbar	Ramadi	16	6,774	1%	Low	-3%	Stationary	0%	75%	1%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed
Babylon	Al-Musayab	50	15,048	1%	Low	2%	New arrivals	2%	100%	37%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	26	7,236	1%	Low	52%	New arrivals	21%	100%	2%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous
Dahuk	Dahuk	54	27,690	2%	Low	-9%	Stationary	17%	98%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous
Dahuk	Sumel	46	136,440	11%	High	-19%	Fairly stationary	29%	99%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous
Dahuk	Zakho	35	81,198	7%	Medium	-19%	Fairly stationary	26%	87%	0%	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous
Diyala	Ba'quba	55	19,032	2%	Low	-11%	Fairly stationary	0%	94%	0%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed
Diyala	Khanaqin	69	12,929	1%	Low	-24%	Fairly dynamic	5%	90%	30%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous
Erbil	Erbil	121	215,049	18%	High	0%	Stationary	28%	92%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed
Erbil	Makhdur	1	7,105	1%	Low	-20%	Fairly stationary	0%	95%	63%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous
Kerbala	Kerbala	94	10,668	1%	Low	-20%	Fairly dynamic	0%	100%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	49	82,026	7%	Medium	1%	New arrivals	24%	89%	29%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed

27. All tables are related to the 29 main districts of displacement, which host 90 per cent of the total caseload of IDPs.

Najaf	Najaf	41	7,254	1%	Low	-23%	Fairly dynamic	4%	100%	0%	Homogeneous	Homogeneous	Homogeneous
Ninewa	Akre	28	28,431	2%	Low	-5%	Stationary	4%	99%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	10	7,386	1%	Low	15%	New arrivals	20%	100%	8%	Homogeneous	Homogeneous	Homogeneous
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	7	16,414	1%	Low	-53%	Dynamic	0%	92%	17%	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	22	42,850	4%	Medium	-17%	Fairly stationary	28%	99%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous	Mixed
Ninewa	Mosul	130	103,642	9%	Medium	-28%	Fairly dynamic	10%	97%	17%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed
Ninewa	Sinjar	30	36,564	3%	Medium	19%	New arrivals	48%	100%	4%	Homogeneous	Homogeneous	Homogeneous
Ninewa	Telafar	35	9,426	1%	Low	2%	New arrivals	3%	68%	6%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous
Ninewa	Tilkaif	30	8,544	1%	Low	-10%	Fairly stationary	12%	86%	24%	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed
Salah al-Din	Samarra	25	15,906	1%	Low	-5%	Stationary	4%	100%	71%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	39	14,640	1%	Low	-23%	Fairly dynamic	0%	100%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Fairly homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	31	20,484	2%	Low	-8%	Stationary	16%	98%	94%	Homogeneous	Fairly homogeneous	Homogeneous
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	44	8,694	1%	Low	-9%	Stationary	35%	71%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	44	6,960	1%	Low	5%	New arrivals	33%	82%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	44	19,663	2%	Low	-8%	Stationary	12%	77%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	222	90,075	8%	Medium	1%	New arrivals	48%	78%	0%	Homogeneous	Mixed	Mixed
TOTAL		2,855	1,191,470	100%		-12%		16%	92%	13%			

Table 10: Infrastructure and services index and single indicators, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	Services and infrastructure index			Individual indicators												
		Poor (1-5)	Moderate (6-10)	Adequate (11-14)	Less than 75% of IDPs have enough electricity	Less than 75% of IDPs have enough water	No access to waste management	No access to latrines	No access to desludging service	No primary school within 5 km	No secondary school within 5 km	No health clinic within 5 km	No hospital within 10 km	No market within 5 km	No court within subdistrict	No HLP programme within subdistrict	No PDS office within subdistrict
Anbar	Falluja	26%	37%	37%	53%	53%	53%	0%	47%	0%	21%	53%	11%	5%	74%	100%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	54%	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	54%	69%	69%	69%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	21%	55%	24%	62%	60%	19%	5%	29%	17%	10%	57%	12%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	5%	32%	63%	37%	5%	37%	0%	47%	16%	16%	68%	11%	0%	53%	47%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	15%	26%	6%	25%	100%	25%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	49%	51%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	31%	2%	44%	100%	100%	29%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	44%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	50%	6%	50%	100%	100%	0%
Diyala	Baquba	0%	12%	88%	32%	42%	6%	0%	10%	0%	0%	12%	0%	54%	66%	12%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	28%	72%	81%	77%	14%	0%	40%	0%	0%	21%	5%	0%	12%	40%	12%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	4%	96%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	8%	0%	4%	4%	72%	4%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kerbala	Kerbala	4%	14%	82%	61%	36%	18%	0%	14%	6%	14%	14%	10%	0%	0%	54%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	2%	24%	73%	4%	16%	33%	2%	10%	0%	4%	49%	16%	12%	14%	14%	12%

Najaf	Najaf	33%	25%	42%	75%	75%	50%	0%	33%	42%	42%	63%	13%	4%	100%	33%	33%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	52%	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	9%	61%	4%	65%	100%	100%	43%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	10%	90%	0%	90%	10%	0%	10%	0%	10%	10%	0%	10%	10%	100%	10%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	100%	100%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	6%	61%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	28%	44%	11%	50%	100%	100%	50%
Ninewa	Mosul	3%	8%	89%	3%	9%	8%	1%	2%	5%	5%	23%	5%	3%	100%	11%	75%
Ninewa	Sinjar	28%	59%	14%	59%	62%	17%	3%	66%	45%	24%	48%	10%	100%	100%	100%	41%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	70%	30%	48%	61%	48%	0%	3%	21%	12%	82%	0%	6%	100%	94%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	12%	0%	4%	28%	8%	96%	8%	8%	100%	100%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	100%	4%	4%	25%	0%	8%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	3%	72%	26%	95%	72%	28%	23%	69%	10%	69%	77%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	44%	20%	36%	100%	52%	56%	0%	56%	24%	40%	68%	20%	44%	44%	44%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	3%	76%	22%	0%	35%	0%	0%	41%	5%	3%	62%	5%	78%	100%	100%	32%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	0%	23%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	5%	3%	23%	5%	18%	100%	100%	28%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	21%	79%	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	0%	2%	12%	10%	21%	100%	100%	19%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	4%	19%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	6%	6%	28%	7%	25%	100%	44%	0%
TOTAL		4%	28%	68%	20%	18%	11%	1%	15%	10%	11%	32%	7%	20%	74%	56%	22%

Table 11: Agricultural land use, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	Locations where at least one agricultural land type is available					Of these locations, proportion where the following land types are safely accessible and usable:			
		Urban and peri-urban locations	Rural locations	Camp locations	Arable land	Grazing land	Irrigation	Crop storage		
Anbar	Falluja	32%	63%	5%	83%	92%	83%	33%		
Anbar	Ramadi	92%	8%	0%	100%	67%	67%	0%		
Babylon	Al-Musayab	79%	21%	0%	89%	70%	88%	20%		
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	63%	37%	0%	100%	100%	100%	80%		
Dahuk	Dahuk	79%	21%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%		
Dahuk	Sumel	36%	51%	13%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Dahuk	Zakho	47%	41%	12%	88%	100%	100%	0%		
Diyala	Ba'quba	71%	29%	0%	100%	100%	92%	93%		
Diyala	Khanaqin	65%	33%	2%	89%	100%	65%	100%		
Erbil	Erbil	97%	1%	2%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Kerbala	Kerbala	88%	13%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	82%	18%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Najaf	Najaf	83%	17%	0%	33%	17%	0%	0%		

Ninewa	Akre	35%	61%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	90%	10%	0%	10%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	39%	44%	17%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Mosul	71%	29%	1%	32%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Sinjar	41%	59%	0%	66%	100%	100%	50%	60%	60%
Ninewa	Telafar	42%	58%	0%	79%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	20%	80%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	96%	4%	0%	4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	67%	33%	0%	26%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	40%	60%	0%	64%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	57%	43%	0%	43%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	75%	25%	0%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	81%	17%	2%	22%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	79%	20%	1%	20%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TOTAL		74%	25%	1%	33%	96%	96%	91%	93%	93%

PMU: Popular mobilization unit

Table 12: Safety, security and freedom of movement, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	Occurrence of security incidents (including petty crime)	Occurrence of security incidents (excluding petty crime)	IDPs consider location unsafe or very unsafe	IDPs obstructed from return	IDPs forced to return	IDPs forced to relocate	Most/all IDPs can move freely without permit	Most/all IDPs can move freely with permit	Some groups move freely while others face restrictions	Locations in disputed areas	Locations ever attacked or occupied by ISIL
Anbar	Falluja	5%	0%	0%	76%	0%	6%	94%	6%	0%	0%	94%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	7%	2%	0%	100%	2%	0%	74%	26%	0%	5%	14%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	28%	11%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	16%
Dahuk	Dahuk	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	20%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	0%	0%	22%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	6%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Baquba	19%	19%	0%	24%	0%	2%	100%	0%	0%	2%	12%
Diyala	Khanaqin	4%	4%	0%	6%	2%	0%	98%	2%	0%	100%	29%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	0%	0%	54%	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	42%	17%	1%	11%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	46%	6%	0%	35%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	33%	29%
Najaf	Najaf	35%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 13: Social cohesion, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	IDPs face discrimination in access to basic services	IDPs face discrimination in access to employment	IDPs face discrimination in access to rental housing	IDPs face discrimination in access to political representation	IDPs experienced incidents, threats, mistrust, violence	IDPs relationship with other residents is poor or moderate	None or very few IDPs employed in public offices
Anbar	Falluja	0%	29%	6%	29%	0%	6%	94%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	58%	0%	67%	0%	0%	75%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	31%	33%	31%	38%	0%	0%	60%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	89%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%
Diyala	Ba'quba	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	74%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	52%	48%	0%	0%	0%	77%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	1%	1%	3%	1%	7%	35%	78%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	18%	16%	16%	16%	0%	0%	53%
Najaf	Najaf	8%	29%	0%	38%	0%	5%	67%
Ninewa	Akre	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%	0%	87%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	90%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%
Ninewa	Mosul	0%	10%	5%	2%	0%	12%	70%

Ninewa	Sinjar	4%	11%	4%	4%	0%	12%	41%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	6%	77%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	84%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	58%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	3%	61%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	4%	36%	8%	0%	0%	16%	32%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%
TOTAL		2%	10%	7%	6%	1%	5%	78%

Table 14: Livelihoods, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	More than 40% of families in critical shelters	More than 40% of families need improved shelter	More than 40% of families cannot afford basic needs or food	Majority of IDPs economically inactive
Anbar	Falluja	69%	65%	29%	6%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	0%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	0%	10%	0%	76%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	50%	17%	28%	72%
Dahuk	Dahuk	2%	0%	11%	64%
Dahuk	Sumel	21%	11%	18%	73%
Dahuk	Zakho	7%	3%	21%	94%
Diyala	Ba'quba	0%	0%	34%	52%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	71%	83%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	0%	1%	57%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	0%	1%	0%	49%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	2%	0%	8%	43%
Najaf	Najaf	0%	25%	8%	21%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	4%	26%	70%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	10%	0%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	75%	75%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	33%	22%	44%	89%
Ninewa	Mosul	4%	2%	2%	67%
Ninewa	Sinjar	22%	19%	4%	96%
Ninewa	Telafar	16%	3%	3%	97%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	40%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	38%	25%	4%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	37%	66%	55%	5%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	4%	24%	36%	84%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	2%	2%	2%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL		6%	6%	18%	48%

Table 15: Long-term intentions (more than six months), percentage of individuals living at the location

Governorate	District	Return	Stay	Undecided	Move elsewhere	Do not know for KI
Anbar	Falluja	1%	0%	99%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	87%	11%	2%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	8%	4%	88%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	0%	99%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Diyala	Ba'quba	2%	21%	77%	0%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	4%	13%	83%	0%	0%
Erbil	Erbil	5%	12%	81%	0%	3%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	13%	59%	27%	1%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	25%	66%	7%	0%	1%
Najaf	Najaf	0%	42%	58%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	1%	99%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	2%	0%	0%	98%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	31%	20%	40%	0%	9%
Ninewa	Sinjar	79%	17%	4%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	97%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	14%	50%	36%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	90%	0%	10%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	6%	28%	65%	1%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	20%	1%	76%	0%	4%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0%	37%	63%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	0%	10%	90%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
TOTAL		15%	18%	65%	0%	2%

Table 16: Main reasons for not returning (1,870 locations where majority intention was not to return), percentage of individuals living at the location

Governorate	District	Main reasons for IDPs not returning											
		Households are progressing towards local integration	Households are progressing towards relocation	Better safety and security at AoD	Fear of revenge or discrimination at AoD	Lack of safety at AoD	Blocked returns	Movement restrictions	Living conditions are currently better in the AoD	Lack of housing in AoD	Presence of extended family/friends at AoD	Lack of livelihoods/opportunities/services at AoD	No financial means to return and restart
Anbar	Falluja	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	98%	0%	0%	23%	5%	2%	2%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	11%	100%	28%	96%	22%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	0%	0%	18%	15%	32%	95%	23%	1%	11%	6%	4%	15%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	0%	55%	0%	93%	0%	11%	86%	6%	24%	3%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	0%	80%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	84%	0%	78%	42%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	0%	41%	0%	58%	0%	0%	0%	97%	0%	89%	15%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	48%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	97%	0%	79%	23%
Diyala	Ba'quba	2%	0%	9%	6%	7%	4%	0%	7%	92%	1%	88%	85%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	14%	0%	2%	5%	0%	16%	92%	2%	83%	86%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	0%	79%	18%	35%	6%	0%	59%	4%	6%	58%	17%
Erbil	Makmur	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	41%	0%	65%	42%	12%	12%	0%	3%	81%	8%	11%	23%

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Kirkuk	Kirkuk	2%	0%	14%	2%	82%	1%	0%	40%	62%	0%	91%	1%
Najaf	Najaf	2%	0%	11%	0%	47%	0%	0%	39%	66%	0%	86%	50%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	0%	85%	0%	52%	0%	0%	0%	59%	3%	97%	3%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	89%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	96%	3%
Ninewa	Mosul	0%	0%	2%	3%	9%	23%	0%	33%	97%	14%	81%	39%
Ninewa	Sinjar	2%	0%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	98%	22%	42%	67%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	8%	0%	8%	8%	38%	0%	14%	94%	25%	42%	63%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	1%	0%	45%	41%	11%	0%	0%	24%	84%	2%	56%	35%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	13%	0%	3%	3%	44%	1%	1%	9%	100%	1%	95%	30%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	0%	0%	53%	1%	1%	69%	0%	24%	74%	1%	41%	30%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0%	0%	37%	0%	63%	24%	0%	13%	51%	0%	63%	49%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	0%	0%	48%	3%	66%	16%	0%	27%	83%	0%	46%	12%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	0%	14%	0%	94%	5%	0%	71%	22%	0%	94%	1%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	0%	0%	60%	1%	45%	36%	0%	49%	48%	0%	41%	18%
TOTAL		1%	0%	47%	7%	38%	12%	1%	26%	63%	5%	68%	23%

AoO: Area of Origin

AoD: Area of Displacement

Table 17: Main reasons for intending to return (286 locations where majority intention was to return), percentage of individuals at the location

Governorate	District	Main reasons for IDPs returning												
		Availability of assistance in AoO	Availability of housing in AoO	Availability of jobs in AoO	Availability of services in AoO	Emotional desire to return/join family members in AoO	Incentives/support to return by authorities and leaders in AoO	AoO is safe	No financial means to remain in AoO	Deterioration of security situation in AoO	Eviction or threat of eviction in AoO	Failed to integrate in host community	Threat from local authorities, withholding of salaries, PDS in AoO	Deterioration of livelihoods/services in AoO
Anbar	Falluja	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	26%	51%	0%	24%	83%	24%	51%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Babylon	Al-Musayab	39%	88%	4%	0%	82%	22%	0%	17%	0%	11%	0%	28%	
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Diyala	Ba'quba	0%	100%	0%	53%	0%	0%	53%	47%	0%	47%	0%	0%	
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	88%	0%	0%	23%	0%	40%	100%	49%	0%	0%	0%	
Erbil	Erbil	0%	0%	1%	0%	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Kerbala	Kerbala	7%	0%	0%	0%	98%	51%	0%	94%	0%	0%	39%	8%	

Kirkuk	Kirkuk	51%	9%	28%	78%	0%	0%	0%	78%	16%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Najaf	Najaf	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	73%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	72%	27%	0%	0%	100%	7%	2%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%	0%	55%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	4%	8%	96%	2%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	83%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	3%	0%	96%	0%	0%	75%	6%	0%	0%	62%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	9%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	0%	8%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	Total	24%	25%	5%	14%	76%	7%	19%	50%	0%	17%	16%	0%	0%	24%	

Table 18: Main needs of IDPs (up to three needs per location), percentage of individuals living at the location

Governorate	District	Access to and replacement of personal documentation	Access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Drinking water	Education	Employment/livelihoods	Food	Health	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	NFIs	Rehabilitation/ construction of infrastructure and services	Shelter/ housing	No need mentioned	Other
Anbar	Falluja	4%	0%	86%	0%	35%	63%	6%	0%	26%	1%	66%	0%	7%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	0%	48%	52%	0%	98%	0%	50%	48%	4%	0%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	0%	0%	0%	16%	80%	0%	34%	0%	90%	0%	80%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	71%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	24%	0%	91%	9%	5%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	53%	0%	83%	0%	44%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	24%	19%	0%	82%	0%	69%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	26%	0%	87%	0%	78%	0%	0%
Diyala	Ba'quba	0%	4%	12%	0%	85%	0%	0%	0%	96%	13%	78%	4%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	3%	34%	0%	94%	8%	4%	0%	90%	38%	17%	0%	3%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	1%	1%	0%	89%	22%	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	14%	26%	0%	0%	80%	0%	1%	0%	19%	76%	72%	1%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	0%	0%	20%	1%	88%	30%	2%	0%	52%	9%	56%	1%	39%
Najaf	Najaf	0%	28%	38%	14%	90%	0%	14%	0%	2%	57%	57%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	39%	0%	100%	0%	61%	0%	0%

Ninewa	Al-Bataj	0%	2%	82%	0%	100%	9%	0%	0%	54%	18%	34%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	39%	60%	0%	0%	61%	67%	0%	0%	1%	0%	72%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	43%	0%	53%	0%	57%	0%	46%
Ninewa	Mosul	0%	17%	0%	8%	99%	9%	22%	0%	31%	3%	77%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	0%	97%	5%	2%	100%	0%	12%	0%	45%	5%	14%	0%	17%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	98%	58%	0%	98%	2%	8%	0%	0%	16%	5%	0%	12%
Ninewa	Tilkalif	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	54%	8%	0%	100%	5%	32%	0%	2%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	96%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	99%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	0%	11%	49%	0%	86%	13%	22%	1%	22%	9%	89%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	0%	96%	7%	0%	92%	19%	1%	0%	52%	7%	1%	0%	24%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0%	0%	0%	49%	86%	97%	14%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	0%	0%	0%	32%	47%	100%	43%	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	0%	0%	78%	85%	100%	21%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	0%	0%	0%	40%	56%	85%	43%	0%	61%	0%	3%	2%	0%
Total		1%	10%	6%	7%	89%	26%	18%	0%	65%	5%	40%	2%	6%

Table 19: Vulnerabilities, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	Less than 60% of children attend primary school	Unaccompanied children present	Minor HoHH present	Disabled IDPs present	Mothers under 18 present	More than 10% of HH are female-headed	Some or all IDPs lack valid ID card
Anbar	Falluja	35%	0%	76%	94%	18%	12%	41%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	67%	67%	67%	80%	67%
Babylon	Al-Musayyab	29%	0%	10%	45%	10%	20%	24%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	61%	89%	61%	44%	44%
Dahuk	Dahuk	0%	0%	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Sumel	0%	0%	13%	93%	18%	7%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	9%	97%	9%	0%	0%
Diyala	Ba'quba	36%	2%	48%	66%	14%	10%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	15%	67%	2%	13%	0%
Erbil	Erbil	0%	0%	4%	79%	7%	0%	39%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	10%	0%	42%	49%	39%	31%	25%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	63%	0%	45%	94%	31%	5%	57%
Najaf	Najaf	29%	0%	33%	50%	38%	8%	21%
Ninewa	Akre	0%	0%	0%	96%	4%	9%	0%

Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	0%	0%	60%	100%	90%	40%	80%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	11%	100%	11%	18%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	2%	3%	3%	46%	72%	32%	29%	3%
Ninewa	Sinjar	0%	0%	0%	15%	93%	4%	0%	89%
Ninewa	Telafar	3%	0%	0%	3%	58%	16%	0%	26%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	8%	68%	8%	17%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	4%	4%	4%	63%	79%	0%	0%	21%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	3%	0%	0%	61%	84%	82%	47%	32%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	32%	0%	0%	4%	48%	4%	70%	16%
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	22%	0%	0%	32%	51%	5%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja	10%	0%	0%	15%	33%	8%	0%	3%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	0%	2%	2%	7%	52%	0%	8%	2%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	7%	0%	0%	27%	43%	7%	4%	12%
Total		13%	1%	1%	24%	59%	14%	15%	14%

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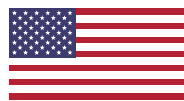
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 iomiraq@iom.int

UNAMI Compound (Diwan 2),
International Zone,
Baghdad/Iraq



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