

IOM IRAQ

OVERVIEW OF RETURN IN IRAQ

DTM Integrated Location Assessment VI, 2021

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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 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, and 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

Progress of returns

- As of July 2021, 4,884,612 individuals have returned to their location of origin, which corresponds to 81 per cent of the population displaced since January 2014. Ten districts account for nearly three quarters of all returns: Ramadi (12%), Falluja (11%) and Heet (4%) in Anbar Governorate, Al Hawiga (3%) and Kirkuk (3%) in Kirkuk Governorate, Mosul (22%), Telafar (7%) and Al Hamdaniya (3%) in Ninewa Governorate, and Tikrit (4%) and Al Shirqat (3%) in Salah al-Din Governorate.
- No returns were recorded so far in Al-Mahawil, Al-Musayab and Hilla in Babylon, Adhamia, Al-Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in and Thawra 1 in Baghdad, Baladrooz and Ba'quba in Diyala.
- Compared to the previous reporting period (June 2019–August 2020) the pace of returns – the percentage change in the number of returns – has significantly dropped from around 10 per cent to around 3 per cent. Specifically, returns have occurred at a dynamic pace only in Al Ba'aj and Sinjar and at a fairly stationary pace in Kifri and Tuz Khurmatu, whereas everywhere else the return process has stalled. Similar to previous years, nearly all returns have been pulled by the restored security at the location of origin (91%) and the availability of housing (82%).

Infrastructure and services

- At the national level, only 35 per cent of returnee locations have an adequate provision of services and facilities (at least 11 out of the 14 selected services or facilities). However, there is a great discrepancy between conditions in urban or peri-urban areas where the provision of services except for Housing, Land and Property (HLP), offices for the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Civil Directorate is ensured in most locations, and rural areas where access to services is more challenging and where 20 per cent of locations full access is guaranteed for only five services or less.
- Overall, 22 districts of return display critical conditions, with less than 30 per cent of locations having adequate provision of infrastructure and services. The situation is particularly concerning in Abu Ghraib, Al Ka'im, Al-Rutba, Hatra, Kadhimia, Kifri, Mahmoudiya, Sinjar, Tarmia and Zakho where this figure is below 5 per cent.
- Up to 25 per cent of returnees do not have access to sufficient water for their drinking and domestic needs, and nearly half of all locations reported an issue with the taste, colour and/or smell of water and/or people sometimes or always rely on water trucking (45%). Critical districts where most locations suffer from water scarcity and have water source issues include Al Hawiga, Al Khalis, Al-Muqdadia, Kadhimia, Khanaqin, Kifri, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu.

Safety, security and social cohesion

- The level of safety and security appears to be stable overall and security issues other than petty crime were reported in around 6 per cent of locations, mostly in the districts of Al Fares, Al Khalis, Al Muqdadiya, Baiji, Balad, Daquq, Samarra and Tuz Khurmatu. Movement restrictions (16% of locations) and petty crime (10%) were more commonly reported in urban areas, whereas armed clashes were more commonly mentioned in rural areas (22% of rural locations).
- The level of social cohesion also appears to be stable overall, and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees were reported only in four locations: one in Al Muqdadiya, one in Balad and two in Telafar. In general, biased access to employment is the most common form of discrimination and was more frequently reported in rural areas (17% of locations).

Shelter

- Nearly all returnees have returned to their habitual residence, in line with the upward trend observed since May 2017 (from 89% in 2019, to 99% in 2020 and 99.6% in 2021) and linked to reconstruction efforts. However, around 4 per cent of returnees (corresponding to 184,368 individuals) have resettled in houses that are damaged or destroyed – with peaks of over 10 per cent in the districts of Al Ba'aj, Al Fares, Al-Muqdadiya, Baiji, Khanaqin and Kifri.

Main needs

- Access to employment/livelihood opportunities continues to be the main need of returnees, with a slight increase compared to August 2020 (79%, an increase of 8% since ILA V). In addition, around half of returnees live in locations where rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure and services is needed – with peaks in Abu Ghraib, Al Fares, Al Hamdaniya and Kifri.

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 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.

METHODOLOGY

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 returnee population. The findings on the conditions for the IDP population are published in the ILA VI "[An Overview of Displacement in Iraq](#)".

1 The estimated overall Iraqi population as of 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 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 more details on districts of return see Table 7: context indicators for districts of return in the annex of this report.

DEFINITIONS

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

District population

HIGH RECIPIENT	District hosting 10% or more of the total caseload of returnees
MEDIUM RECIPIENT	District hosting between 3% and 9% of the total caseload of returnees
LOW RECIPIENT	District hosting less than 3% of the total caseload of returnees

Rate of change in returnee population

The rate of change is used to highlight the fluidity of returns between ILA V (August 2020) and ILA VI (July 2021). It is classified using the following categories:

FAILED RETURNS	District with a negative rate of change for returnees, indicating that returns are decreasing, i.e. new displacement is occurring
STATIONARY	District with a rate of change for returnees of 9% or less, indicating that returns are not (or only very slowly) occurring
FAIRLY STATIONARY	District with a rate of change for returnees between 10% and 19%
FAIRLY DYNAMIC	District with a rate of change for returnees between 20% and 29%
DYNAMIC	District with a rate of change for returnees of 30% or above, indicating that returns are occurring rapidly or very rapidly

Time of return

POST-CRISIS RETURNS	Returns occurred after the official end of the crisis in December 2017
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District of last displacement

INTRA-DISTRICT RETURNS	District of last displacement is the same as district of origin
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Rate of return in returnee population

The rate of return is used to estimate the proportion of returns in a district of origin and is computed as the ratio of returnees in a district to the total number of returnees and IDPs originally from the same district. The rate of return is classified using the following categories:

The rate of return is classified using the following categories:

LOW RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is below 29%, indicating that only a few of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin
MODERATE RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 30% and 59%, indicating that only some of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin
SIGNIFICANT RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 60% and 89%, indicating that most of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin
COMPLETE RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 90% and 100%, indicating that all or nearly all of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin

Ethno-religious composition

HOMOGENEOUS	District in which 80% or more of returnees belong to the same ethno-religious group
FAIRLY HOMOGENEOUS	District in which 50% to 79% of returnees belong to the same ethno-religious group
MIXED	District with no majority group found in terms of 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 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.

RETURN TRENDS⁶

As of July 2021, 4,884,612 individuals have returned to their location of origin, which corresponds to 81 per cent of the population displaced since January 2014.

Ten districts account for nearly three quarters of all returns: Ramadi (12%), Falluja (11%) and Heet (4%) in Anbar Governorate, Al Hawiga (3%) and Kirkuk (3%) in Kirkuk

Governorate, Mosul (22%), Telafar (7%) and Al Hamdaniya (3%) in Ninewa Governorate, and Tikrit (4%) and Al Shirqat (3%) in Salah al-Din Governorate.

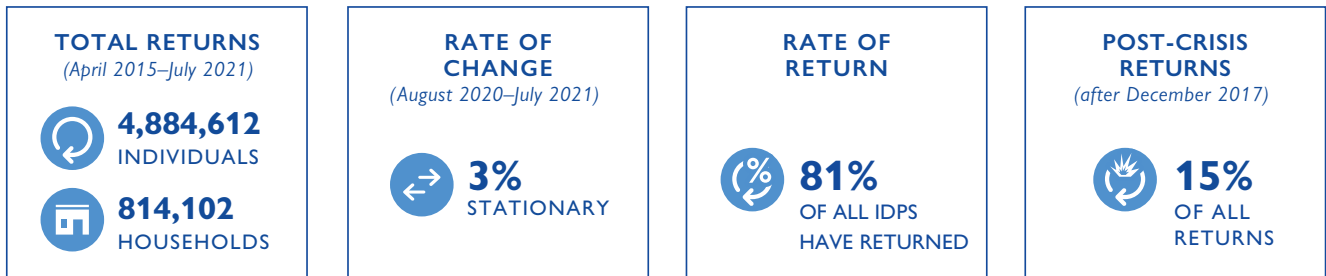
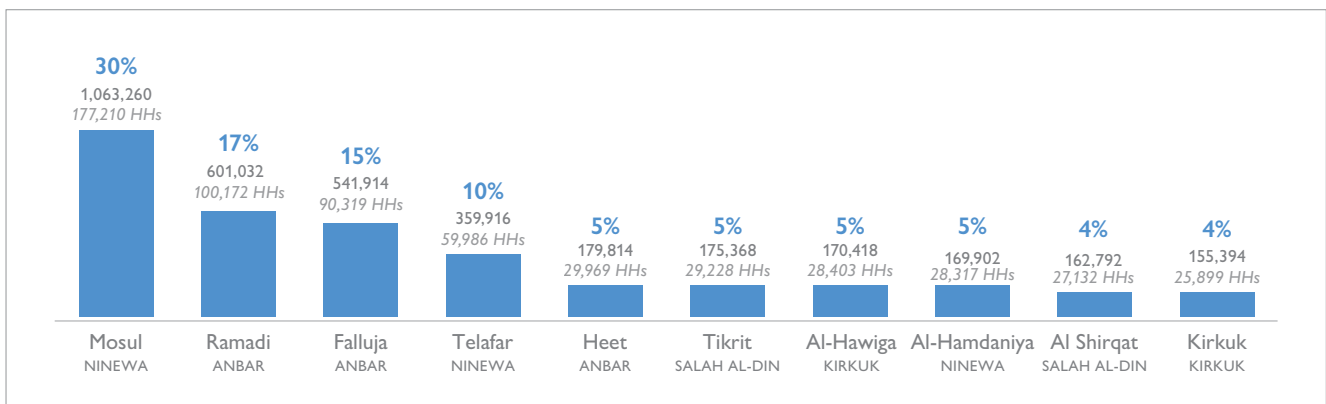


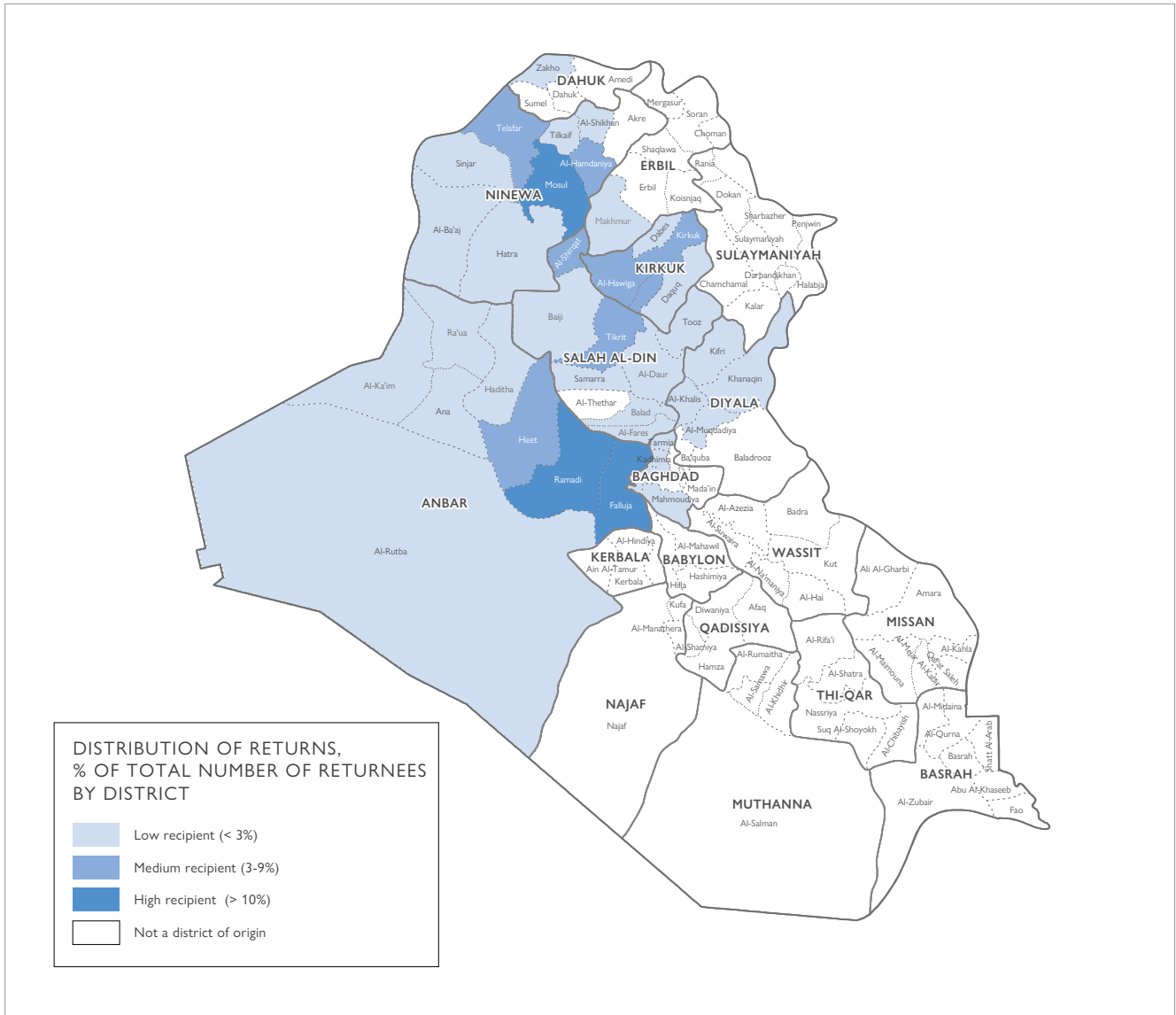
Figure 1: Top 10 districts of return



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

6 ILA data indicates that there are 48 districts of origin of IDPs, 38 of which have recorded returns since April 2015 and have therefore complete information. Of the ten districts where no returns were recorded (Al-Mahawil, Al-Musayab, Hilla, Adhamia, Al Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in, Thawra1, Baladrooz and Ba'quba), only locations where returnees (or IDPs) are present were assessed, hence they were not included in this analysis.

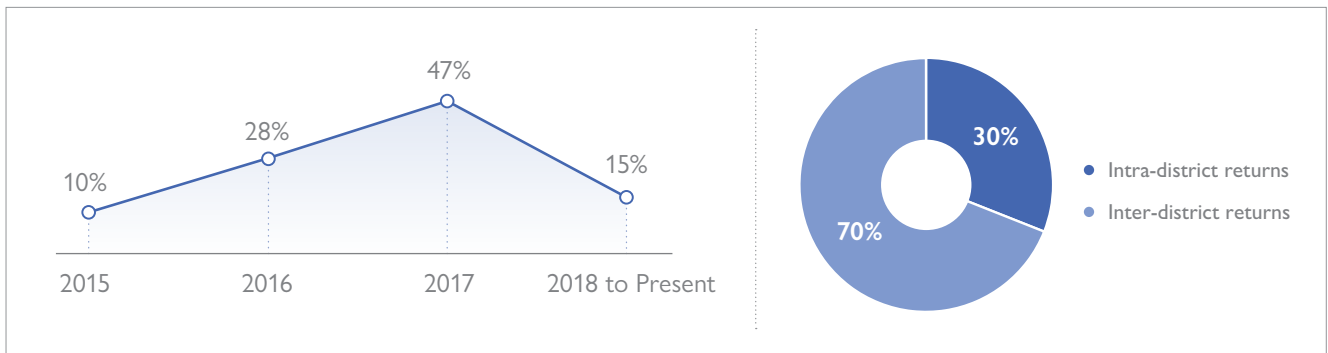
Map 1. Distribution of returns



Around three quarters of all returns occurred in 2016–2017, following the main campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control. Post-crisis returns (returns which occurred after the official end of the crisis in December 2017) tend to mirror the progress of reconstruction efforts and re-establishment of both physical and economic security and are particularly

significant in the districts of Al Ba’aj, Al-Fares, Al-Hawiga, Baiji, Makhmur, Ra’ua and Tuz Khurmatu. Around 30 per cent of returns were intra-district, meaning that the last governorate of displacement coincides with that of origin, with peaks in Samarra (93%), Mosul (67%) and Tuz Khurmatu (48%).

Figure 2: Period of return and proportion of intra- and extra-district return

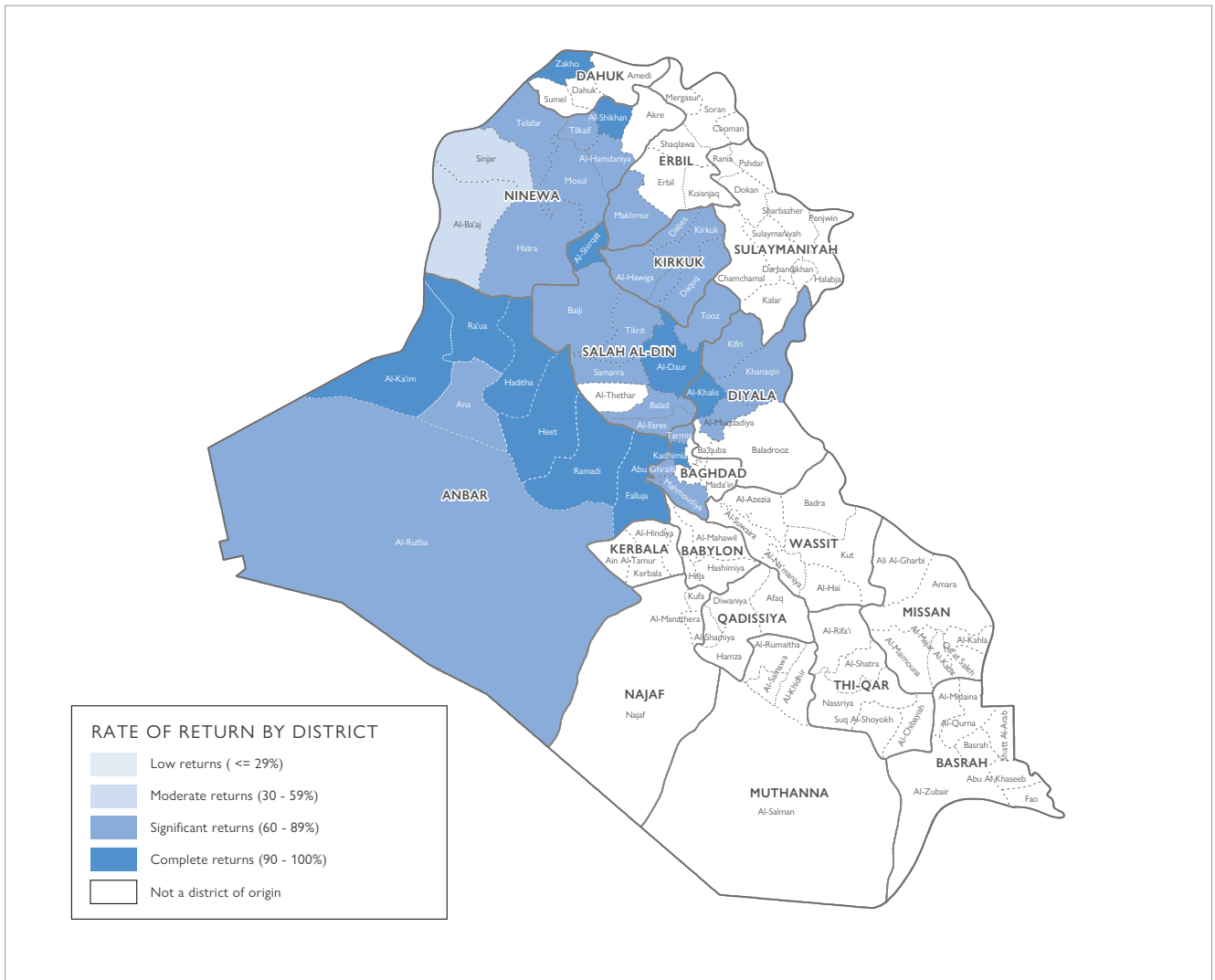


There are important variations regarding the rates of return, which is the proportion of returnees originally from a district to the total number of returnees and IDPs originally from the same district. In Anbar, for example, returns are nearly complete in most districts, whereas in other governorates the situation is more mixed. In Ninewa, nearly 90 per cent of IDPs have returned to the districts of Al Hamdaniya and

Tilkaif, compared to a rate of return of around 80 per cent in the districts of Hatra, Mosul and Telafar, and around 40 per cent in Al-Ba'aj and Sinjar.

No returns were recorded so far in Al-Mahawil, Al-Musayab and Hilla in Babylon, Adhamia, Al-Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in and Thawra 1 in Baghdad, Baladrooz and Ba'quba in Diyala.

Map 2. Rate of return



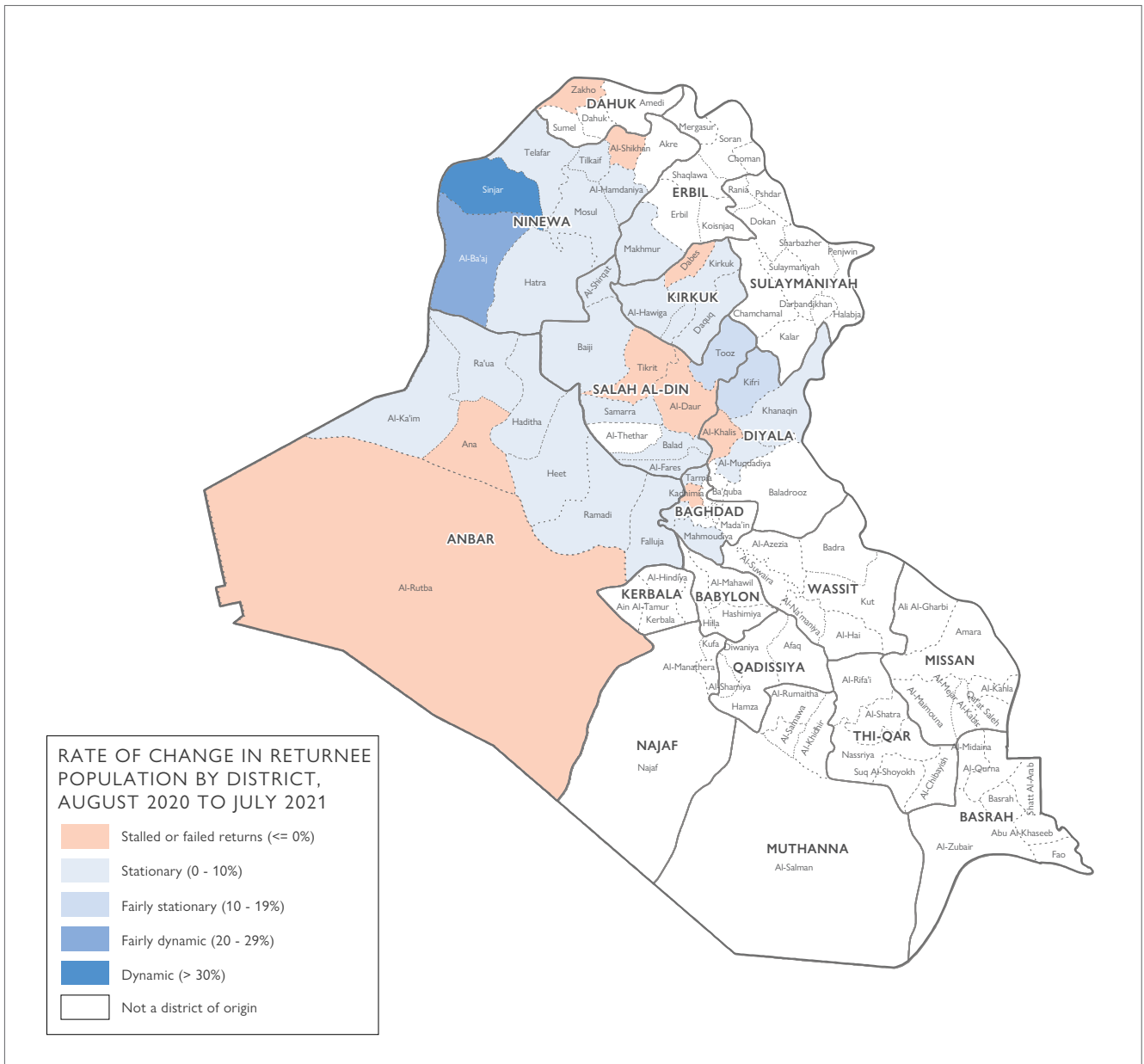
Compared to the previous reporting period (June 2019–August 2020) the pace of returns – the percentage change in the number of returns – has significantly dropped from around 10 per cent to around 3 per cent.⁷ Specifically, returns

have occurred at a dynamic pace only in Al Ba'aj and Sinjar and at a fairly stationary pace in Kifri and Tuz Khurmatu, whereas everywhere else the return process is stalled.⁸

7 Data taken from Master List rounds 117 and 122, IOM DTM 2020-21.

8 Despite the dynamic pace of returns, Return Index Round 12 (conducted in March and April 2021) found that 47 per cent of locations in Al-Ba'aj and 26 per cent of locations in Sinjar districts reported blocked returns. In the same round, 71 locations hosting 71,286 returnees were identified as having the most severe return conditions nationwide. Of these, the worst five locations in terms of severity were found to be in Tuz Khurmatu district.

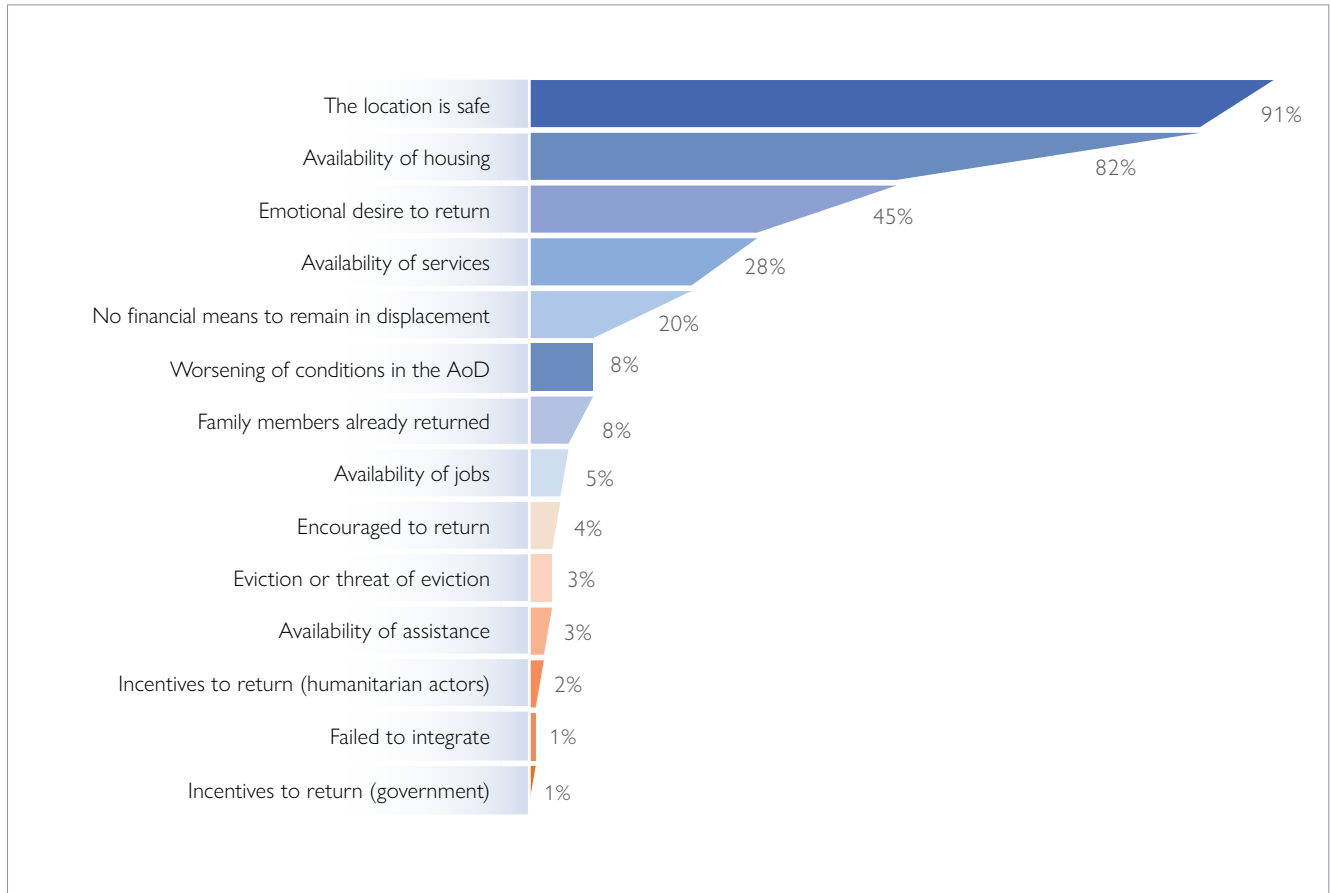
Map 3: Rate of change in returns between August 2020 (ILA V) and July 2021 (ILA VI)



Similar to previous years, nearly all returns have been pulled by the restored security at the location of origin (91%) and the availability of housing (82%). The emotional tie with the area of origin is the third most mentioned reason to return (45%). Among additional push factors are the lack of means to remain in the area of displacement (20%), the worsening of conditions at the area of displacement (8%), evictions (3%) and failure to integrate (1%). Returns pulled by positive factors, such as encouragement by community/religious leaders at the area of origin (4%), availability of assistance (3%) and incentives by government authorities (1%) and/

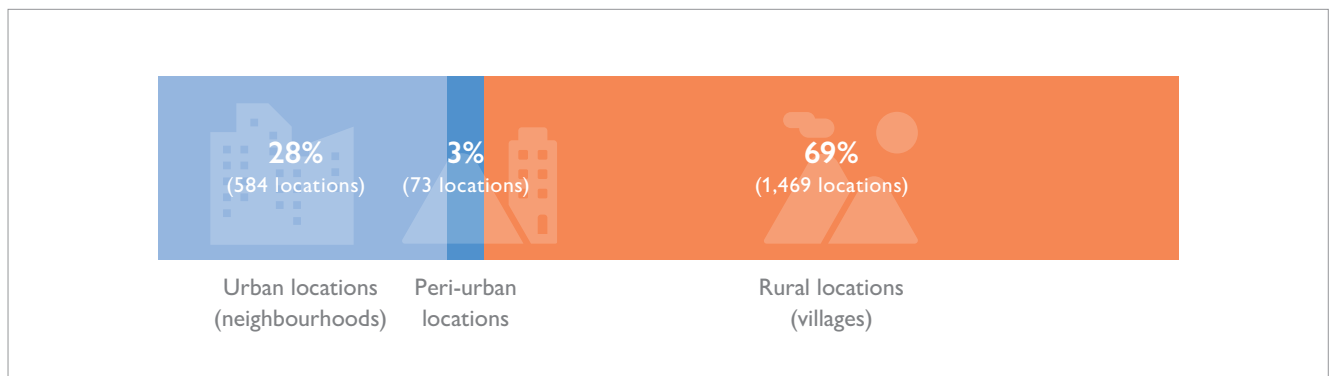
or humanitarian actors (1%) were overall less common. A lack of means was commonly reported among returnees in Abu Ghraib, Al-Ka'im, Al Muqdadia, Al Shirqat, Heet, Kifri, Mahmoudiya, Makhmur, Ra'ua and Tarmia, while failure to integrate and evictions were more common among returnees in Sinjar. A total of 71 locations hosting 71,286 returnees were identified as having the most severe return conditions in this round. The top five of these locations remain in Tuz Khurmatu District in Salah al-Din Governorate (480 returnees).

Figure 3: Reasons to return⁹



* AoD = Area of Displacement

Figure 4: Location types



9 Key informants were asked to select the main three reasons to return. Data are weighted with the number of returnees living at the location.

State of Infrastructure and Services

At the national level, only 35 per cent of returnee locations have an adequate provision of services and facilities (at least 11 out of the 14 selected services or facilities).¹⁰ However, there is a great discrepancy between conditions in urban or peri-urban areas – where the provision of services except

for HLP programmes, offices for PDS and Civil Directorate is ensured in most locations – and rural areas where access to services is more challenging – in 20 per cent of locations full access is guaranteed for only five services or less.¹¹

Table 1: Access to adequate infrastructure and services, by proportion of locations and location type¹²

	Adequate provision of services	Electricity	Water	Waste	Latrines
Urban and peri-urban	70%	80%	78%	94%	99%
Rural	19%	72%	54%	31%	98%
Total	35%	75%	61%	51%	99%
	Desludging	Primary school	Secondary school	Clinic	Hospital
Urban and peri-urban	85%	99%	98%	96%	77%
Rural	58%	89%	61%	58%	19%
Total	66%	92%	72%	69%	37%
	Market	Court	HLP	PDS office	Civil Directorate
Urban and peri-urban	98%	81%	35%	47%	47%
Rural	64%	63%	27%	31%	68%
Total	74%	69%	29%	36%	62%

Overall, 22 districts of return display critical conditions, with less than 30 per cent of locations having adequate provision of infrastructure and services. The situation is particularly concerning in Abu Ghraib, Al Ka'im, Al-Rutba, Hatra, Kadhimia, Kifri, Mahmoudiya, Sinjar, Tarmia and Zakho where this figure is below 5 per cent. The Return Index confirms these

findings as it reports that around 11 per cent of returnees (corresponding to 512,034 individuals) live in conditions of high severity in 448 locations, although there has been an improvement since August 2020, when this stood at around 14 per cent (corresponding to 660,000 individuals).¹³

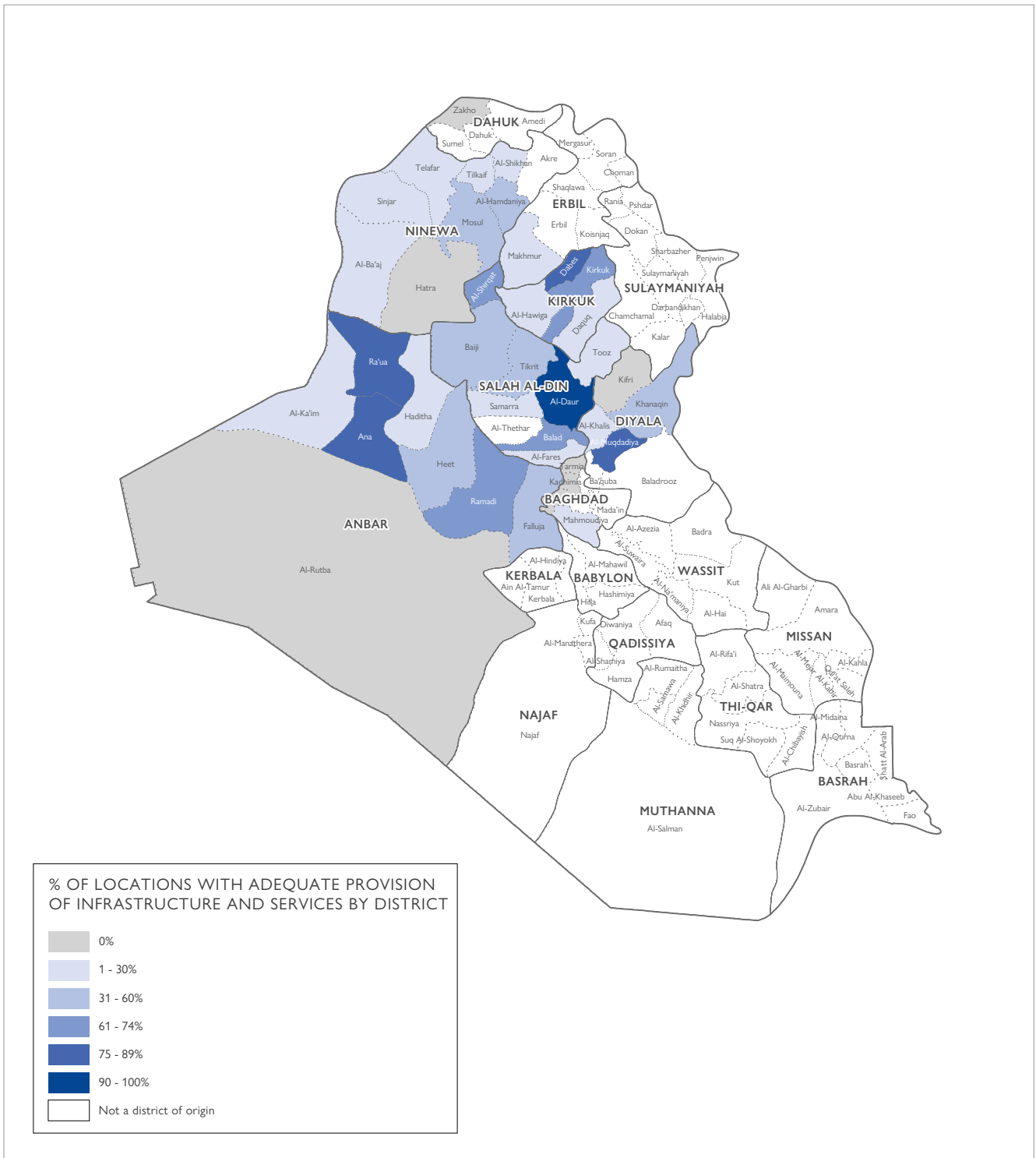
¹⁰ See definition section for detailed list of services/facilities.

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

¹² Percentage of locations with at least 11 indicators out of the selected 14 indicators.

¹³ Return Index Round 12 March-April 2021. <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex#Dashboard>

Map 4. Adequate conditions of infrastructure and provision of services¹⁴

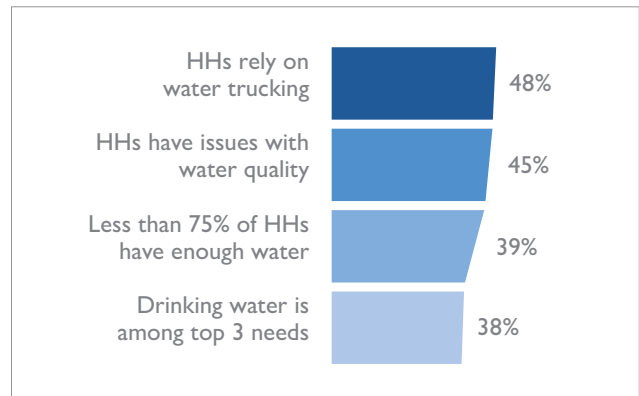


14 Percentage of locations with at least 11 indicators out of the selected 14 indicators.

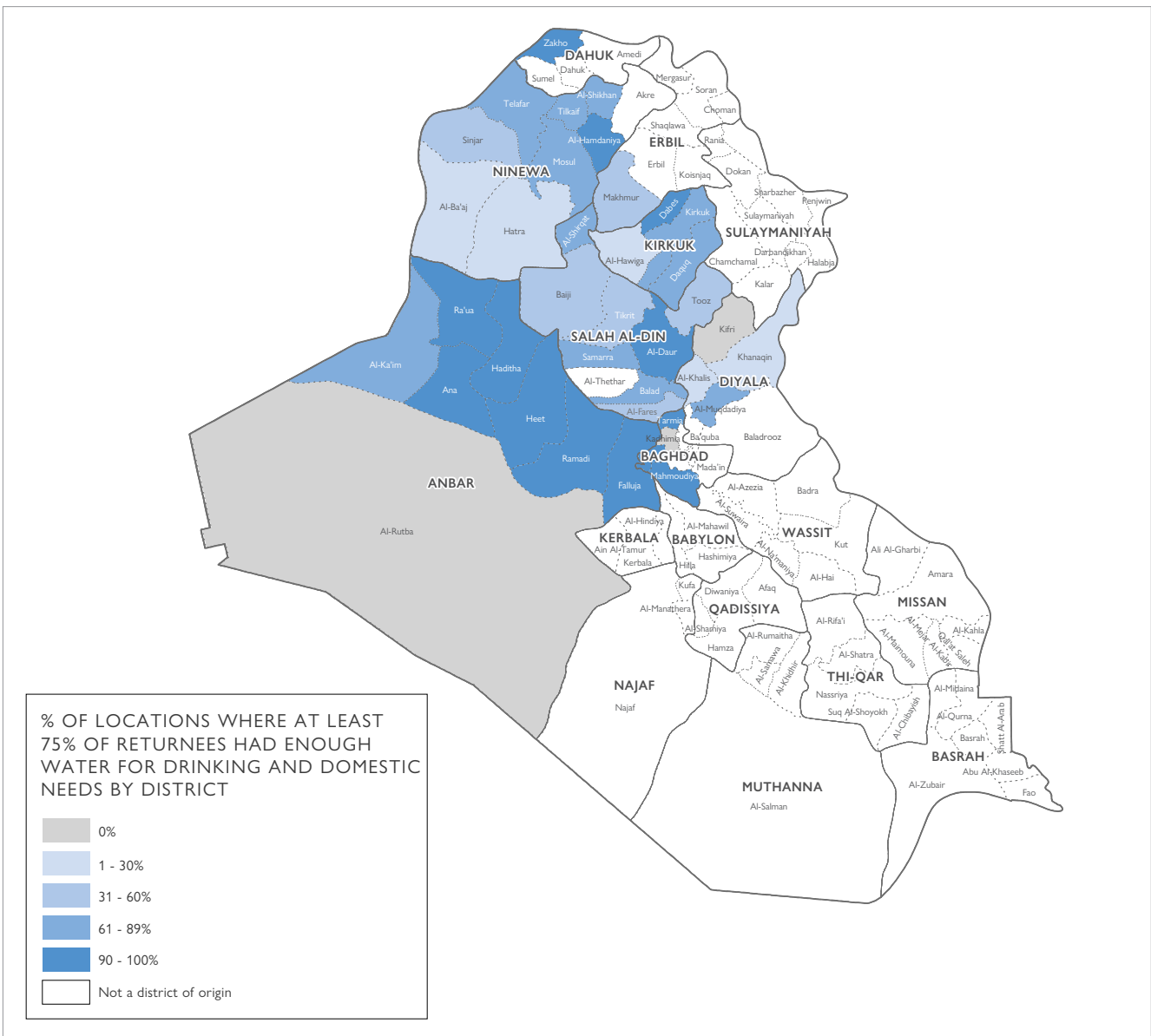
Focus on water issues

Access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic purposes remained a pressing issue for returnee families. In 39 per cent of locations, less than 75 per cent of returnees have access to drinking water. In around one third of locations, drinking water is among the top three needs, and households face one or multiple issues related to water. Up to 25 per cent of returnees do not have access to sufficient water for their drinking and domestic needs, and nearly half of all locations reported an issue with the taste, colour and/or smell of water and/or people sometimes or always rely on water trucking (45%). Critical districts where most locations suffer from water scarcity and have water source issues include Al Hawiga, Al Khalis, Al-Muqdadiya, Kadhimia, Khanaqin, Kifri, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu.

Figure 5: Water access and quality



Map 5. Sufficient access to water¹⁵

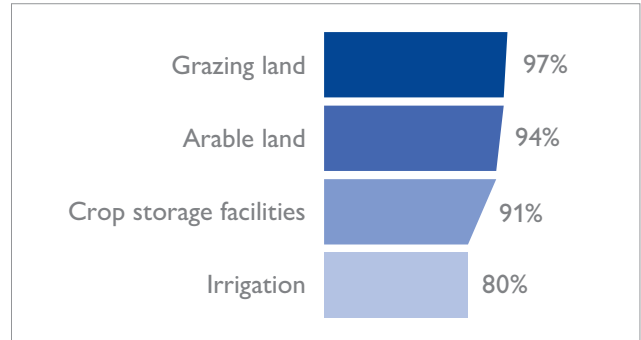


15 Percentage of locations.

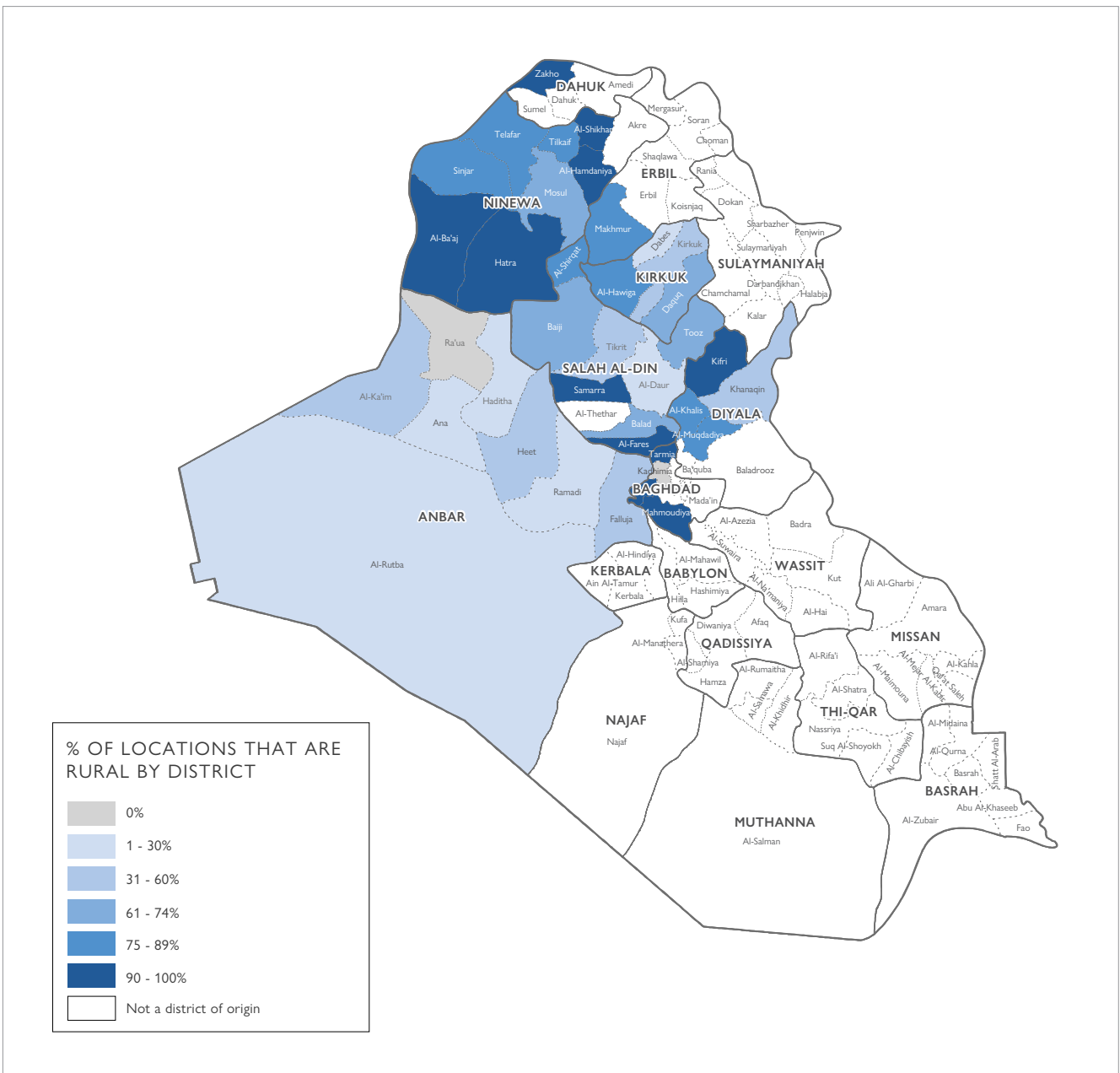
Land use in rural location

Rural locations represent 69 per cent of all returnee locations and around 40 per cent of the returnee population. Accessibility and usability of arable and grazing land and related facilities is good overall and reported nearly everywhere. Irrigation poses more of a challenge as it is absent in 20 per cent of locations due to water shortages, with peaks in Kifri, Khanaqin and Tuz Khurmatu. A lack of usable arable and grazing land tends to be associated with contamination, landmines or damage rather than lack of money or labour.

Figure 6: Access to safe and usable agricultural land and inputs, rural locations



Map 6: Rural locations¹⁶



16 Percentage of locations.

Safety and security

The level of safety and security appears to be stable overall and security issues other than petty crime were reported in around 6 per cent of locations, mostly in the districts of Al Fares, Al Khalis, Al Muqdadiya, Baiji, Balad, Daquq, Samarra and Tuz Khurmatu. Movement restrictions (16% of locations) and petty crime (10%) were more commonly reported in urban areas, whereas armed clashes were more commonly mentioned in rural areas (22% of rural locations).¹⁷ Concerns

over the resurgence of ISIL were mentioned in nearly half of returnee locations; concerns over armed clashes in 17 per cent of locations and concerns over explosive devices and landmines in 10 per cent of locations – in Al Fares, Al Khalis, Al Muqdadiya, Baiji, Daquq, Haditha, Hatra, Mosul, Samarra, Telafar and Tuz Khurmatu, and incidents involving landmines were also reported in few locations.

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

	Safety rate of location:			
	Very Unsafe	Unsafe	Safe	Very safe
Urban and peri-urban	0%	0.2%	58%	42%
Rural	2%	4%	66%	28%
Total	1%	3%	63%	33%
	Occurrence of security incidents, other than petty crime: ¹⁸			Occurrence of petty crime
	None	One	More than one	
Urban and peri-urban	97%	2.5%	0.5%	10%
Rural	93%	4%	3%	2%
Total	94%	4%	2%	5%
	Concerns about:			Movement restrictions ¹⁹
	UXOs	Armed clashes	ISIL	
Urban and peri-urban	4%	6%	50%	16%
Rural	13%	22%	49%	9%
Total	10%	17%	49%	11%
	Number of security actors:			
	One	Two	Three or more	
Urban and peri-urban	11%	37%	52%	
Rural	9%	20%	71%	
Total	10%	25%	65%	

¹⁷ Given that only three needs were selected, safety/security may have been underreported if other basic needs were more pressing.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ This means that some returnees 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 also appears to be stable overall, and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees were reported only in four locations: one in Al Muqdadiya, one in Balad and two in Telafar.²⁰ In general, biased access to employment is the most common form of discrimination and was more frequently reported in rural areas (17%

of locations). Concerns over revenge (15%) and/or ethno-religious tensions (11%) were also slightly more common in rural settings, possibly due to higher occurrence of security incidents (see above). Feeling unwelcome was very rarely reported in locations of return (around 1% of locations overall).

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

	Favouritism when accessing:				Occurrence of incidents, threat or mistrust
	Basic services	Employment	Housing	Political representation	
Urban and peri-urban	2%	11%	4%	11%	0.5%
Rural	2%	17%	1%	9%	0.1%
Total	2%	15%	2%	9%	0.2%
	Concerned about:		Returnees feel unwelcomed	Forced to return	
	Revenge	Ethno-religious tensions			
Urban and peri-urban	2%	2%	0.5%	14%	
Rural	15%	11%	2%	21%	
Total	11%	8%	1%	19%	

Living conditions

Nearly all returnees have returned to their habitual residence, in line with the upward trend observed since May 2017 (from 89% in 2019, to 99% in 2020 and 99.6% in 2021) and linked to reconstruction efforts.^{21, 22} However, around 4 per cent of returnees (corresponding to 184,368 individuals) have resettled in houses that are damaged or destroyed – with peaks of over 10 per cent in the districts of Al Ba’aj, Al Fares, Al-Muqdadiya, Baiji, Khanaqin and Kifri.

The lack of livelihood-generating opportunities continues to be the most urgent issue impacting the quality of returns and most returnees are economically active in only 37 per cent

of locations. In Abu Ghraib, Dabes, Daquq and Falluja, this figure is less than 5 per cent. Even if returnees are slightly more likely to be economically active in urban and peri-urban settings, job precariousness tends to be higher in these areas, possibly in part due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Job precarity is particularly high in Al-Ka’im, Khanaqin, Kifri, Ra’ua and Tuz Khurmatu, where the need for food tends to be much higher than the average (in 7% of locations overall, half or more families in a location need of food). In 25 per cent of locations in Khanaqin and 42 per cent of those in Tuz Khurmatu, around half or more households also need shelter improvements.

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

21 Extensive damage and destruction (over half of houses are heavily damaged or destroyed) was reported in around 4 per cent of locations country-wide, with peaks in Al Fares (50%), Tuz Khurmatu (42%) and Khanaqin (22%). However, reconstruction efforts seem to be slow; in nearly 80 per cent of locations country-wide, none or very few of the houses are being reconstructed/rehabilitated – including all critical districts listed above.

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

Table 4: Living conditions, by proportion of locations and location type

	Most returnees are not economically active	40% or more in need of food	40% or more lost their job	Returnees in critical or heavily damaged shelters	40% or more in need of improved shelter
Urban and peri-urban	60%	4%	7%	3%	1%
Rural	64%	3%	4%	5%	2%
Total	63%	7%	5%	4%	1%

Main needs²³

Access to employment/livelihood opportunities continues to be the main need of returnees, with a slight increase compared to August 2020 (79%, that is, an increase of 8%). In addition, around half of returnees live in locations where rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure and services is needed – with peaks in Abu Ghraib, Al Fares, Al Hamdaniya and Kifri. The inadequate provision of health

care, water and education was more commonly reported in rural areas (46%, 37% and 24% respectively). Around 15 per cent of returnees live in locations where better access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations is needed – with peaks in Al-Daur, Al-Fares, Balad, Sinjar, Telafar and Tikrit.

Table 5: Main needs of returnees at the location, by proportion of locations and location type

	Employment	Rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure and services	Health	NFIs
Urban and peri-urban	80%	49%	35%	44%
Rural	78%	49%	46%	31%
Total	79%	49%	39%	39%
	Drinking water	Education	Solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Other ²⁴
Urban and peri-urban	18%	14%	17%	10%
Rural	37%	24%	11%	6%
Total	25%	18%	15%	8%
	Food	Housing	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	No needs
Urban and peri-urban	6%	4%	0%	1%
Rural	4%	6%	1%	0%
Total	5%	5%	0%	0%

* NFI = non-food item

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

24 Includes support for agriculture and livestock production, cash support, rehabilitation/building of leisure facilities (gym, playground, halls) and provision of psychosocial support.

Vulnerabilities and vulnerable groups

The presence of female-headed households and people with disabilities appear to be the main protection concerns and were reported in most locations of return (84% and 80% respectively). In around one third of locations, the presence of households headed by minors (31%) and/or mothers younger than 18 years (33%) were reported. Attendance rates for primary school are below 60 per cent in 17 per cent of locations, with peaks in the five districts of Al-Khalis (91%),

Al Hawiga (99%), Daquq (60%), Kirkuk (65%) and Al Fares (75%). Lack of civil documentation was recorded mainly in rural locations (22%), particularly in the districts of Al Rutba, Al Hawiga, Al Shirqat and Sinjar.²⁵ Returnees do not seem to have issues with proving ownership of housing (1% overall) except in Al Fares, Balad, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu and some locations of Telafar and Sinjar.

Table 6: Vulnerabilities of returnees by proportion of locations and location type

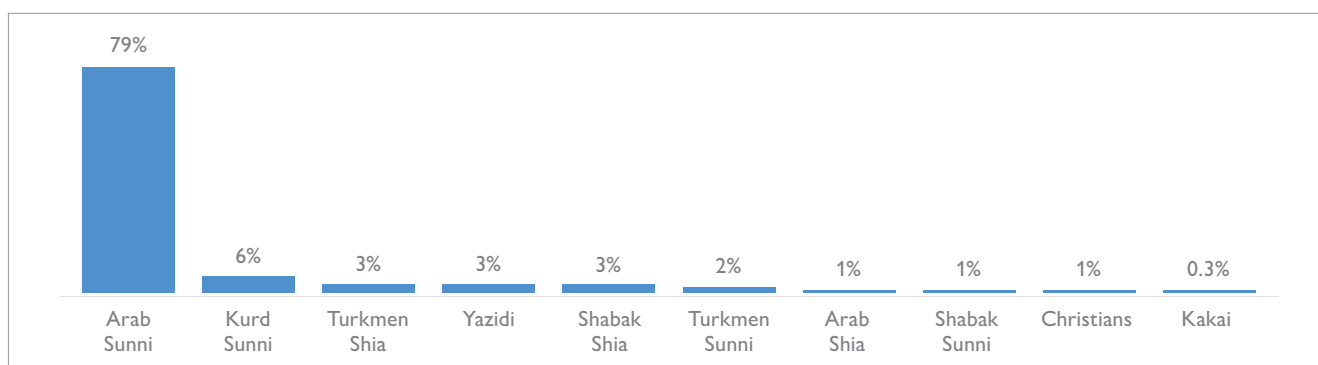
	Less than 60% of children attend primary school	Presence of:		
		Unaccompanied children	Minor heads of household	People with disabilities
Urban and peri-urban	9%	0.5%	45%	87%
Rural	21%	0.3%	25%	76%
Total	17%	0.4%	31%	80%
	Presence of:			
	Mothers under 18	Female heads of households	Missing civil documents	Having issues proving ownership
Urban and peri-urban	32%	90%	13%	0.5%
Rural	34%	82%	22%	2%
Total	33%	84%	19%	1%

Ethno-religious affiliation

A very strong ethno-religious homogeneity was recorded in areas of return: only two districts have returnees with a mixed ethno-religious affiliation, whereas elsewhere one group prevails either strongly (25 districts) or fairly

strongly (11 districts). This finding can be linked to the tendency of families to return to areas where they would not be a minority, particularly if an ethno-religious change has occurred because of the conflict.

Figure 7: Ethno-religious composition, percentage of households



25 The higher presence of households missing civil documentation in rural locations may be linked to the more difficult access to offices/civil directorate in rural areas.

CONCLUSION

As of July 2021, 81 per cent of the population displaced because of Iraq's war against ISIL have returned to their area of origin.

Compared to the previous assessment (ILA V, June 2019–August 2020), the pace of returns fell significantly from around 10 to around 3 per cent.²⁶ Only the districts of Al-Ba'aj and Sinjar recorded a dynamic pace of returns, which is notable as only around 40 per cent of families have returned to these districts – among the lowest rates of return. This slow overall rate of return is likely to continue into the next year in the absence of any significant shifts in the landscape.

The achievement of durable returns is contingent on, among others, adequate shelter, services and livelihood opportunities at the area of origin. Personal safety and social cohesion appear to be improving in many areas of origin. However, the need for employment and livelihood opportunities was more widely reported in ILA VI than in the previous assessment, with 60 per cent of locations reporting that most families are not economically active. In addition to the need for

livelihoods opportunities, in rural areas inadequate provision of access to health care, drinking water and education were also more commonly reported. Half of all returnee locations reported rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing as a priority need, with around 4 per cent of returnees settling in houses that are damaged or destroyed, highlighting a continued need across these key areas.

Continued programmatic focus on areas with large returnee populations enduring high severity living conditions is required, in addition to further research on prevalent barriers to return among families in protracted displacement from the primary districts of displacement. With many households still enduring protracted displacement, it is essential that those who are unable to achieve return, despite the intention to do so, are identified and facilitated in the achievement of an alternative durable solution.

²⁶ Data from Master List round 122, IOM DTM 2021.

ANNEXES²⁷

Table 7: Context indicators for main districts of return, percentage of locations unless otherwise stated

Governorate	Main districts of return	Locations	# of individuals	% of returnee caseload	Returnee caseload category	Rate of change	Rate of change category	Rate of return	Presence of HHs who left to other countries	Presence of HHs forced to return	Ethno-religious composition	Post-crisis returns (after January 2018)	Intra-district returns
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	45	102,666	2%	Low	6%	Stationary	93%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	100%	8%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	9	27,594	1%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	86%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	100%	21%
Anbar	Ana	12	14,844	0%	Low	-2%	Stalled or failed returns	88%	0%	8%	Homogeneous	100%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	74	541,914	11%	High	1%	Stationary	93%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	2%	35%
Anbar	Haditha	31	27,618	1%	Low	1%	Stationary	96%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	32%	12%
Anbar	Heet	68	179,814	4%	Medium	2%	Stationary	99%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	4%
Anbar	Ra'ua	10	16,176	0%	Low	4%	Stationary	90%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	100%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	80	601,032	12%	High	1%	Stationary	91%	0%	1%	Homogeneous	15%	20%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	33	23,406	0%	Low	1%	Stationary	84%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	16%	60%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	10	7,764	0%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	95%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	0%	61%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	47	49,752	1%	Low	1%	Stationary	82%	6%	0%	Homogeneous	2%	25%
Baghdad	Tarmia	32	10,716	0%	Low	4%	Stationary	84%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	52%
Dahuk	Zakho	1	768	0%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	100%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	96%

²⁷ All tables are at district level.

Diyala	Al-Khalis	91	74,634	2%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	90%	0%	0%	2%	Homogeneous	0%	21%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	59	59,862	1%	Low	5%	Stationary	74%	5%	34%	2%	Fairly homogeneous	2%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	73	102,882	2%	Low	5%	Stationary	77%	0%	15%	6%	Fairly homogeneous	6%	59%
Diyala	Kifri	1	1,500	0%	Low	14%	Fairly stationary	77%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	60%
Erbil	Makhmur	67	55,002	1%	Low	2%	Stationary	86%	0%	0%	43%	Fairly homogeneous	43%	43%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	150	170,418	3%	Medium	4%	Stationary	80%	0%	43%	45%	Homogeneous	45%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	8	7,236	0%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	80%	0%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	21	17,550	0%	Low	1%	Stalled or failed returns	74%	0%	0%	8%	Fairly homogeneous	8%	47%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	49	155,394	3%	Medium	1%	Stationary	86%	7%	2%	2%	Homogeneous	2%	3%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	113	54,216	1%	Low	28%	Dynamic	37%	0%	73%	89%	Homogeneous	89%	1%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	58	169,902	3%	Medium	2%	Stationary	89%	0%	2%	2%	Fairly homogeneous	2%	6%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	8	2,142	0%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	100%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	88	48,624	1%	Low	3%	Stationary	80%	0%	0%	30%	Homogeneous	30%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	374	1,063,260	22%	High	2%	Stationary	81%	0%	16%	3%	Homogeneous	3%	67%

Ninewa	Sinjar	102	119,430	2%	Low	41%	Dynamic	38%	2%	32%	Fairly homogeneous	18%	1%
Ninewa	Telafar	160	359,916	7%	Medium	3%	Stationary	83%	0%	36%	Mixed	16%	18%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	46	102,870	2%	Low	2%	Stationary	88%	2%	0%	Mixed	8%	32%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	11	60,678	1%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	99%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	4	12,558	0%	Low	7%	Stationary	68%	0%	50%	Fairly homogeneous	48%	46%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	59	162,792	3%	Medium	2%	Stationary	96%	0%	73%	Homogeneous	13%	30%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	46	120,462	2%	Low	5%	Stationary	82%	0%	30%	Homogeneous	62%	1%
Salah al-Din	Balad	11	69,054	1%	Low	3%	Stationary	71%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	22%	38%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	10	57,870	1%	Low	1%	Stationary	86%	0%	10%	Homogeneous	4%	93%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	55	175,368	4%	Medium	0%	Stalled or failed returns	89%	0%	4%	Homogeneous	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	46	56,928	1%	Low	10%	Fairly stationary	62%	3%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	82%	48%
Total		2,162	4,884,612	100%		3%	Stationary	81%	1%	19%		15%	30%

* The 10 districts of no returns are excluded

Table 8: Infrastructure and services index and single indicators, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Services and infrastructure index				Individual indicators												
		Poor (1-5)	Moderate (6-10)	Adequate (11-14)	Less than 75% of returnees have enough electricity	Less than 75% of returnees have enough water	No access to waste management	No access to latrines	No access to de-sludging services	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	No Civil Directorate within subdistrict
Anbar	Al-Kalim	2%	89%	9%	16%	11%	25%	0%	73%	2%	14%	5%	27%	9%	36%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	100%	0%	89%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	11%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Ana	75%	25%	0%	8%	8%	8%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	59%	41%	0%	3%	4%	31%	0%	4%	1%	0%	4%	9%	0%	19%	54%	100%	100%
Anbar	Haditha	10%	87%	3%	0%	0%	13%	0%	39%	0%	32%	10%	19%	3%	77%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Heet	31%	68%	1%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	1%	12%	6%	57%	0%	49%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Ra'ua	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	72%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	28%	33%	33%	33%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	79%	21%	0%	3%	97%	0%	85%	18%	24%	42%	97%	67%	100%	100%	100%	15%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	50%	50%	100%	100%	50%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2%	98%	0%	4%	2%	98%	0%	98%	23%	74%	66%	98%	9%	0%	77%	23%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	91%	0%	100%	0%	0%	56%	94%	3%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	15%	60%	24%	68%	77%	87%	10%	93%	19%	54%	38%	69%	27%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	88%	8%	3%	14%	24%	42%	0%	37%	2%	3%	5%	19%	3%	0%	3%	3%	3%
Diyala	Khanaqin	48%	52%	0%	92%	88%	40%	0%	52%	0%	3%	30%	27%	15%	0%	0%	97%	0%

Table 9: Land type and use, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Urban and peri-urban locations	Rural locations	Locations where at least one agricultural land type is available	Of these locations, proportion where the following land types are safely accessible and usable:			
					Arable land	Grazing land	Irrigation	Crop storage
Anbar	Al-Kalim	68%	32%	45%	50%	50%	100%	0%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	78%	22%	0%				
Anbar	Ana	92%	8%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	42%	58%	58%	100%	100%	93%	42%
Anbar	Haditha	81%	19%	16%	100%	60%	100%	
Anbar	Heet	60%	40%	46%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	77%	23%	34%	100%	96%	85%	62%
Anbar	Ra'ua	100%	0%	10%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	100%	0%	0%				
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	4%	96%	100%	96%	100%	98%	93%
Baghdad	Tarmia	6%	94%	94%	57%	97%	57%	23%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Diyala	Al-Khalis	13%	87%	91%	100%	99%	61%	95%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadaya	14%	86%	86%	94%	94%	76%	94%
Diyala	Khanaqin	58%	42%	47%	38%	100%	21%	31%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Erbil	Makhmur	18%	82%	86%	98%	100%	98%	100%

Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	12%	88%	89%	100%	99%	98%	100%
Kirkuk	Dabes	75%	25%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kirkuk	Daquq	30%	70%	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	65%	35%	37%	76%	88%	76%	76%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	9%	91%	92%	100%	99%	24%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	10%	90%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Hatra	2%	98%	100%	98%	100%		100%
Ninewa	Mosul	33%	67%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Sinjar	25%	75%	77%	97%	98%	59%	75%
Ninewa	Telafar	23%	78%	81%	99%	95%	63%	99%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	17%	83%	91%	100%	100%		
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	91%	9%	18%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	0%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	19%	81%	88%	94%	96%	90%	100%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	39%	61%	54%	36%	56%	32%	67%
Salah al-Din	Balad	27%	73%	82%	100%	89%	89%	25%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	10%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	58%	42%	36%	90%	100%	88%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	33%	67%	76%	68%	92%	33%	77%
TOTAL		31%	69%	72%	94%	97%	80%	91%

* When it is blank it means that it is not present at the location (arable land, grazing land etc)

Table 10: Safety, security and freedom of movement, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Occurrence of security incidents (including petty crime)	Occurrence of security incidents (excluding petty crime)	Returnees consider location unsafe or very unsafe	Most/all returnees can move freely without permit	Most/all 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	Al-Ka'im	0%	0%	2%	66%	34%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	11%	11%	11%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	11%	3%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Haditha	16%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Heet	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	6%	100%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	4%	4%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	94%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	34%	33%	2%	0%	100%	0%	2%	100%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadliya	37%	35%	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	92%
Diyala	Khanaqin	1%	1%	4%	0%	100%	0%	99%	100%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	66%	34%	0%	93%	100%

Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	5%	5%	0%	1%	99%	0%	1%	100%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	38%
Kirkuk	Daquq	55%	50%	0%	30%	70%	0%	50%	40%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	39%	4%	0%	0%	100%	0%	35%	54%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	2%	2%	0%	0%	100%	0%	19%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	3%	3%	0%	0%	100%	0%	98%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	1%	1%	43%	1%	99%	0%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Mosul	11%	3%	6%	0%	100%	0%	9%	100%
Ninewa	Sinjar	3%	3%	2%	2%	95%	1%	70%	100%
Ninewa	Telafar	2%	1%	0%	3%	98%	0%	65%	100%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	0%	100%	87%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9%	9%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	100%	100%	0%	50%	50%	0%	75%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Balji	46%	31%	11%	59%	41%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Balad	100%	86%	9%	55%	45%	0%	27%	100%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	20%	20%	10%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	13%	8%	4%	5%	95%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	40%	40%	21%	97%	0%	3%	100%	100%
TOTAL		9%	6%	4%	11%	89%	0%	26%	97%

Table 11: Social cohesion, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Returns face discrimination in access to basic services	Returns face discrimination in access to employment	Returns face discrimination in access to rental housing	Returns face discrimination in access to political representation	Returns experienced incidents, threats, mistrust, violence	Returns feel unwelcome
Anbar	Al-Kalim	14%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	0%	78%	0%	89%	0%	0%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Anbar	Heet	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ra'ua	40%	0%	90%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	32%	0%	32%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadliya	0%	5%	0%	22%	2%	2%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	7%	10%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Ninewa	Mosul	1%	23%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	7%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	0%	52%	17%	57%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Balad	0%	82%	9%	100%	9%	9%	100%	9%	9%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	0%	11%	7%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	45%	45%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
TOTAL		2%	15%	2%	9%	0%	0%	9%	0%	1%

Table 12: Livelihoods, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Returnee families in critical shelters present	Severely damaged residences present	More than 40% of families need improved shelter	More than 40% of families cannot afford basic needs or food	Majority of returnees economically inactive
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	2%	0%	0%	59%	100%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1%	0%	1%	0%	89%
Anbar	Ana	0%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Haditha	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Heet	0%	7%	3%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ra'ua	1%	0%	0%	60%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	1%	4%	35%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1%	0%	2%	0%	3%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	10%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	1%	0%	0%	0%	96%
Baghdad	Tarmia	1%	0%	0%	19%	94%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	1%	0%	7%	34%	40%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	2%	0%	0%	7%	44%
Diyala	Khanaqin	2%	1%	0%	70%	100%
Diyala	Kifri	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	2%	0%	0%	36%

Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	0%	2%	0%	0%	13%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	1%	12%	25%	0%	86%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
Ninewa	Hatra	0%	2%	0%	0%	97%
Ninewa	Mosul	1%	1%	0%	0%	48%
Ninewa	Sinjar	2%	25%	0%	0%	88%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	12%	0%	1%	98%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	11%	0%	0%	30%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	3%	25%	1%	0%	50%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	1%	85%	0%	0%	59%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	2%	11%	0%	7%	93%
Salah al-Din	Balad	1%	27%	2%	0%	18%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	1%	0%	42%	2%	20%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	1%	18%	0%	33%	64%
TOTAL		1%	7%	2%	7%	60%

Table 13: Main needs of returnees (up to 3 needs per location), percentage of individuals living at the location

Governorate	Main districts of return	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	Al-Ka'im	0%	0%	16%	8%	96%	0%	4%	0%	76%	49%	0%	0%	25%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	0%	100%	22%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	9%	0%	100%	0%	71%	0%	55%	28%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	0%	0%	28%	10%	97%	0%	22%	0%	64%	71%	0%	0%	2%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	78%	7%	32%	72%	2%	0%	0%
Anbar	Heet	0%	0%	5%	32%	100%	11%	67%	0%	1%	13%	0%	0%	70%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	100%	51%	10%	0%	30%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	51%	24%	49%	1%	79%	0%	66%	28%	1%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	0%	0%	46%	57%	4%	16%	0%	81%	96%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	4%	90%	0%	81%	0%	100%	0%	25%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	4%	4%	92%	0%	63%	0%	34%	47%	55%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	0%	85%	0%	95%	0%	81%	0%	36%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	0%	0%	23%	13%	86%	3%	22%	1%	78%	66%	0%	0%	8%
Diyala	Al-Muqaddiya	0%	4%	30%	1%	70%	0%	0%	1%	93%	89%	4%	0%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	48%	3%	92%	0%	0%	0%	71%	71%	11%	0%	4%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	33%	1%	91%	28%	26%	0%	71%	15%	1%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	0%	0%	67%	11%	88%	14%	1%	0%	94%	18%	9%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	18%	0%	18%	0%	7%	82%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	0%	0%	43%	28%	52%	15%	53%	0%	42%	32%	28%	0%	0%

Kirkuk	Kirkuk	1%	0%	62%	12%	14%	0%	12%	0%	0%	2%	7%	0%	8%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	14%	77%	5%	86%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	86%	9%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	20%	23%	65%	1%	28%	1%	0%	1%	94%	0%	0%	43%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	53%	10%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	13%	24%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	0%	0%	99%	29%	98%	0%	74%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	0%	10%	4%	24%	88%	7%	47%	0%	0%	30%	55%	2%	0%	13%
Ninewa	Sinjar	0%	87%	24%	13%	96%	0%	18%	0%	13%	13%	34%	12%	0%	1%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	69%	15%	19%	81%	1%	29%	0%	0%	0%	42%	7%	0%	2%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	3%	8%	85%	50%	17%	0%	0%	78%	47%	1%	4%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	64%	0%	72%	40%	0%	62%	0%	0%	62%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	0%	75%	0%	25%	48%	0%	52%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	0%	0%	17%	13%	100%	17%	65%	0%	0%	17%	72%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	0%	19%	16%	8%	82%	0%	10%	1%	18%	18%	72%	36%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Balad	0%	80%	4%	5%	27%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	85%	68%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	30%	16%	45%	100%	0%	91%	9%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	4%	58%	35%	9%	71%	0%	40%	6%	16%	16%	61%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	0%	31%	12%	7%	76%	9%	2%	0%	87%	87%	52%	5%	0%	19%
TOTAL		0%	15%	25%	18%	79%	5%	39%	0%	39%	39%	49%	5%	0%	8%

Table 14: Vulnerabilities, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Less than 60% of children attend primary school	Unaccompanied children present	Minor HoHH present	Disabled returnees present	Mothers under 18 present	More than 10% of HH are female-headed	Some or all returnees lack valid ID card
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	3%	0%	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Bataj	4%	0%	10%	36%	75%	0%	15%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	10%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	75%	0%	50%	25%	75%	50%	25%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	2%	21%	2%	2%	16%	0%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	99%	0%	99%	3%	29%	1%	85%
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	5%	0%	100%	0%	64%	53%	36%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	91%	0%	38%	42%	16%	13%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqaddiya	10%	0%	31%	27%	7%	18%	7%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	22%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	89%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	12%	0%	95%	0%	100%	7%	83%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	42%	8%	0%	0%	8%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	9%	0%	4%	20%	39%	18%	7%
Salah al-Din	Balad	18%	0%	45%	0%	64%	22%	9%
Kirkuk	Dabes	50%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	60%	5%	10%	0%	40%	11%	10%
Anbar	Falluja	7%	1%	49%	0%	46%	15%	1%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	34%	0%	0%	98%	0%	45%	2%

Anbar	Heet	0%	0%	93%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	10%	60%	40%	40%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	16%	21%	1%	13%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	65%	0%	13%	24%	2%	10%	15%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	6%	9%	83%	16%	49%
Erbil	Makmur	2%	0%	0%	32%	25%	0%	2%
Ninewa	Mosul	5%	1%	22%	29%	35%	33%	0%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	100%	0%	10%	30%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	32%	20%	32%	33%	29%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	40%	10%	0%	10%	20%
Ninewa	Sinjar	1%	1%	5%	7%	31%	5%	51%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%	22%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	1%	0%	18%	3%	37%	6%	41%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	0%	2%	29%	5%	78%	43%	11%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	26%	2%	52%	48%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	15%	0%	0%	15%	3%	91%	6%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total		17%	0%	31%	20%	33%	18%	19%

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