



URBAN DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

As the context in Iraq shifts from a humanitarian emergency to a protracted displacement crisis, more than 1.4 million people remain displaced throughout the country as of December 2019.¹

Further information is required to better understand the underlying causes of protracted displacement and the actions needed to enable durable solutions – whether to return to areas of origin (AoO), integrate into areas of displacement (AoD), or move to a third location. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), the Returns Working Group (RWG) and Social Inquiry (SI) have been working toward this objective, producing in November 2018 the first report “Reasons to Remain: Categorizing Protracted Displacement in Iraq,” which established a categorization framework for protracted displacement to enable future study. This report was followed by a number of publications on this topic, aiming among other things to identify the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) that fall into each category, where they can be found, and most importantly, where they are from.² Nonetheless, information gaps remain in terms of understanding displacement in urban contexts where a large proportion of IDP families are concentrated throughout the country.

To address this gap, DTM now aims to establish a breakdown of the remaining out-of-camp IDP caseload in the main urban centres of displacement to better understand the potential for durable solutions.³ Ten urban locations across eight of the main governorates of displacement have been selected for the assessment: Erbil city, Mosul city, Kirkuk city, Sulaymaniyah metropolitan, Baghdad city + Abu Graib, Zakho town, Dahuk city, Tooz Khormatu town, Tikrit city and Baquba city.

METHODOLOGY

Ten urban locations were selected for the assessment: Erbil city, Mosul city, Kirkuk city, Sulaymaniyah metropolitan, Baghdad city + Abu Graib, Zakho town, Dahuk city, Tooz Khormatu town, Tikrit city and Baquba city.⁴ These locations were selected for the sample based on the presence and varied profiles of out-of-camp IDPs. The data presented in these factsheets is taken primarily from the Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) IV from October 2019 and the Master List (ML) round 113 conducted from November to December 2019. Both assessments rely on collecting information from a broad network of key informants (KIs). The ML is updated on a bi-monthly basis through field visits conducted by the Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) who identify and verify IDPs’ location, number, wave of displacement and shelter type.⁵ The ILA collects information on IDP families living in locations identified through the ML, including reasons for displacement, future intentions and feelings of safety and security in locations of displacement. Additionally, the factsheets show the rate of change for the IDP population for each of the locations, as well as for the formally managed IDP camps in the locations.

The assessment will take into consideration geographic linkages to areas of origin; obstacles to return including demographic changes; the presence of armed actors and ethno-religious tensions; and the potential for durable solutions to displacement, including local integration. The findings generated from this project will assist both the government and the international community to better identify and target IDPs for appropriate assistance, as well as to better advocate for recognizing IDPs’ preferred durable solutions to long-term displacement.

The project is divided into two stages: 1) an in-depth analysis of available data to examine existing knowledge at the location level (concentrating on urban centres) and establishment of a baseline for comparison, and 2) a representative household-level survey of ten urban centres hosting significant numbers of out-of-camp IDPs. These factsheets include the first stage’s outputs, while the second stage will start in February 2020 and aim at generating actionable data for future evidence-based planning. Based on the different methodologies used in both stages, the findings in these factsheets should be read as an indicative baseline only. Another project will be conducted concurrently with this research to examine attitudes of IDP-hosting communities toward IDPs in protracted displacement in their areas. This assessment will include both IDPs and host community members across a larger cross-section of urban locations, allowing for a broader country-wide look at the potential for durable solutions to displacement.

These rates of change highlight the fluidity of IDP arrivals and departures between December 2018 (ML 107) and December 2019 (ML 113).

A variety of indicators are used throughout the factsheets to demonstrate the level of service provision and perceptions of safety, security and social cohesion in the assessed locations. A composite index has been developed to better understand access to infrastructure and services, and the indicators listed in Table 1 below were considered. All indicators were weighted with the number of IDPs and 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 fulfill the following eight criteria:

- Electricity/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.

¹ From a peak of 3.4 million in June 2017 - IOM DTM.

² IOM DTM, 2019, *Reasons to Remain: An in-depth analysis of the main districts of displacement*. Available from: <https://iraq.iom.int/publications/protracted-displacement-study-depth-analysis-main-districts-displacement>; IOM DTM, 2019, *Reasons to Remain Part 2: Determinants of IDP integration into host communities in Iraq*. Available from: <https://iraq.iom.int/publications/reasons-remain-part-2-determinants-idp-integration-host-communities-iraq>

³ In-camp IDPs are not included in the scope of this study.

⁴ The order of the city factsheets is based on the size of their IDP population, with the cities hosting a higher number of IDPs presented first.

⁵ Shelter type includes identification of critical shelters, which include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings. For returnees, critical shelter also includes habitual residences that are severely damaged or destroyed and for IDPs, long-term rental accommodations that are unfit for habitation (having characteristics of unfinished or severely damaged buildings).

- Primary and secondary schools, health clinics, hospitals and markets: these institutions were present and functional within 5km, with the hospital within 10km.
- Legal services for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues and offices for the replacement of civil documentation: these services were functional and present within the district.

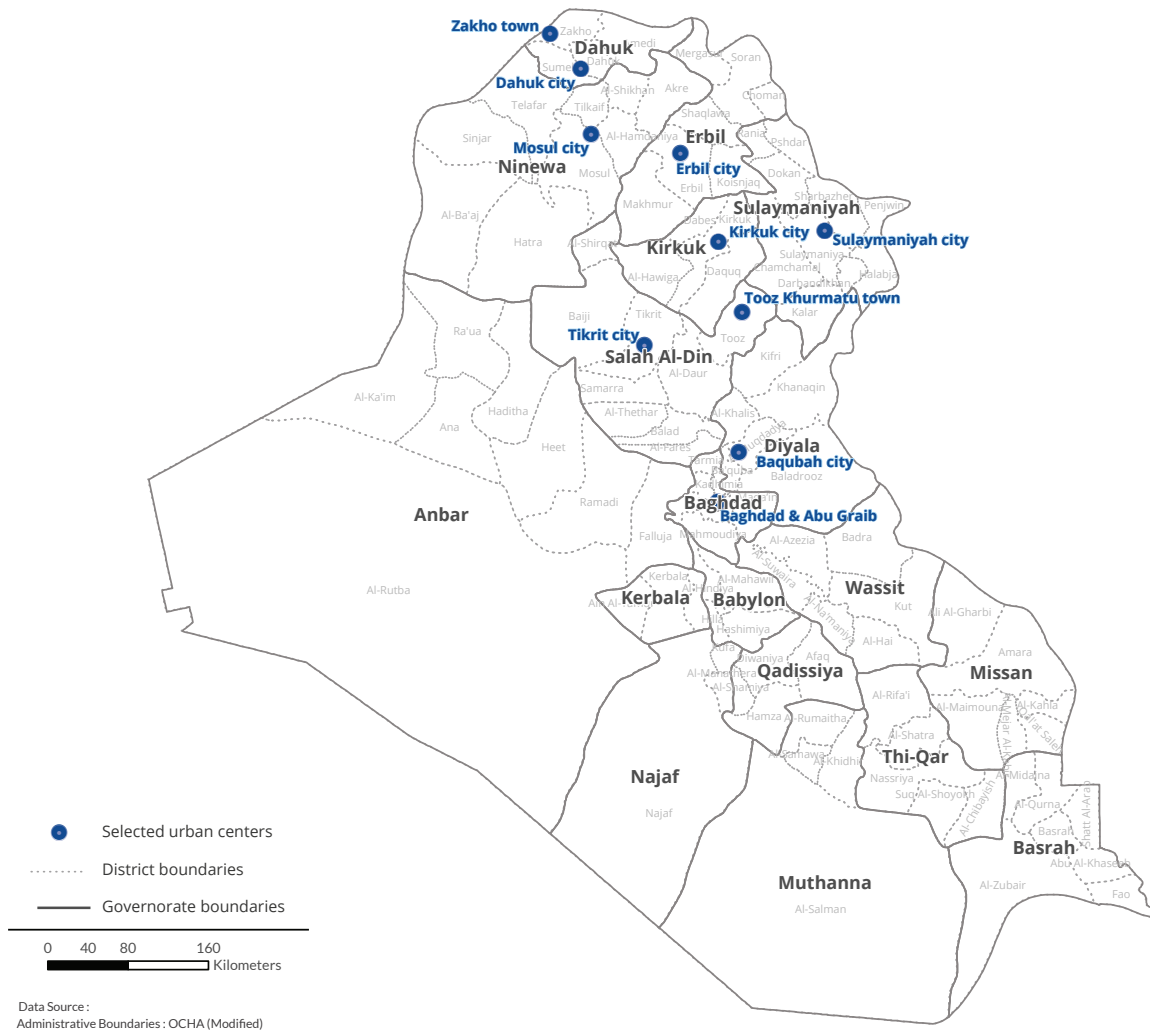
To better understand safety and security, the indicators listed in Table 2 were used, while levels of social cohesion were evaluated using the indicators in Table 3.

75-100% of HHs have electricity
75-100% of HHs have water
Access to waste collection
Access to latrines
A functional primary school within 5km
A functional secondary school within 5km
A functional health clinic within 5km
A functional hospital within 10km
A functional market within 5km
An office for replacement of civil documentation in the subdistrict
Legal services for HLP in the subdistrict

Security incidents (excluding petty crime)
Concerns about armed clashes/revenge/ISIL/ethno-religious tensions
Security cited among main needs
Location has been attacked or occupied

Favouritism in employment/assistance/political representation/access to services
Threats/mistrust/attacks/feeling unwelcome
IDPs needing special permits to be allowed freedom of movement

Map 1. Selected Urban Centres



Data Source :
Administrative Boundaries: OCHA (Modified)

This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration

The factsheets include, among other data, the IDP caseload, districts of origin, ethno-religious composition, length of displacement, and the rate of change for each location as well as for the formally managed IDP camps in the locations. Each city is classified into various categories for each of these indicators. The classifications used for each indicator can be found in Tables 4-8 below.

Table 4. City IDP Population

High recipient	City hosting 10% or more of the total caseload of current non-camp IDPs in Iraq
Medium recipient	City hosting between 3% and 10% of the total caseload of non-camp IDPs
Low recipient	City hosting less than 3% of the total caseload of non-camp IDPs

Table 5. Rate of change in IDP population

This indicator relates to the proportion of IDPs who have moved in or out of the city between December 2018 and December 2019. A minus (-) sign in front of the percentage indicates a decrease of IDPs while a plus (+) sign indicates an increase of IDPs during the reporting period.

Stationary	City with a rate of change for the displaced population of less than 10%, indicating that IDPs are not (or only very slowly) moving out of their location of displacement
Fairly stationary	City with a rate of change for the displaced population between 10% and 20%
Fairly dynamic	City with a rate of change for the displaced population between 20% and 30%
Dynamic	City with a rate of change for the displaced population above 30%, indicating that IDPs have been rapidly or very rapidly moving out of their location of displacement

Table 6. Districts of origin

Homogeneous	City with 80% or more of the IDPs coming from the same district of origin
Fairly homogeneous	City with between 50% and 80% of the IDPs coming from the same district of origin
Heterogeneous	City with no majority group found in terms of district of origin

Table 7. Ethno-religious composition

Homogeneous	City in which 80% or more of the IDPs belong to the same ethno-religious group
Fairly homogeneous	City in which 50% to 80% of the IDPs belong to the same ethno-religious group
Heterogeneous	City with no majority group found in terms of ethno-religious composition

Table 9. Length of displacement

Homogeneous	City in which 80% or more of the IDPs displaced within the same time period
Fairly homogeneous	City in which 50% to 80% of the IDPs displaced within the same time period
Heterogeneous	City with no majority group found in terms of time of displacement
Protracted Displacement	IDPs who fled before October 2016

Out-of-camp IDPs in ERBIL CITY

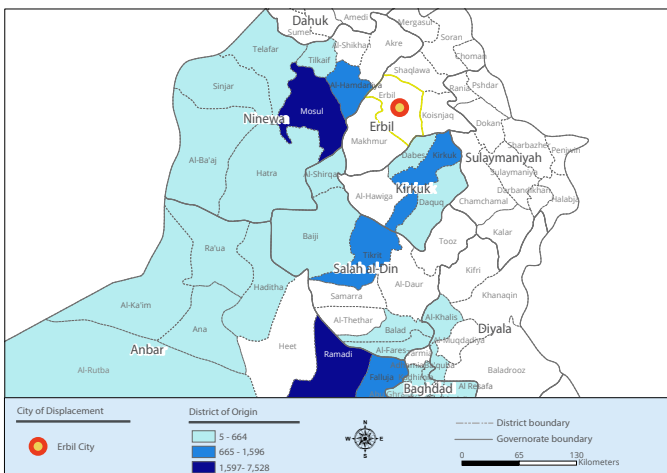
OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION⁶

Erbil city is the largest recipient of IDPs and hosts nearly 125,000 individuals, representing 12 per cent of the out-of-camp population – three quarters of whom are settled in the two sub-districts of Markaz Erbil (39%) and Banslaw-Kasnazan (35%). IDPs are distributed quite evenly across the city and only two larger clusters of around 9,500 individuals each were found at Zaiton Collective (Banslaw-Qushtappa sub-district) and Zanko (Markaz Erbil sub-district).

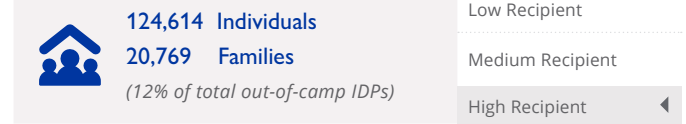
The displacement situation is “fairly stationary” – similar to most cities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) – but Erbil has also recorded an inflow of IDPs since December 2018 (+9%, around 10,000 individuals), who mostly resettled in Zanko in Markaz Erbil sub-district, as well as in other locations in the outskirts of the city such as Ainkawa, Lebanon Village, Rustm Palace Centre, Andazyaran, Awewney Shar and Zaiton Collective. The largest outflow was recorded in Hay Askari, where nearly 3,500 IDPs left the location of displacement.

IDPs in Erbil are very diverse in terms of areas of origin and period of displacement. Around half of current IDPs arrived before September 2014, with more IDPs arriving in successive waves of displacement until December 2018. IDPs are mostly from Mosul (37%) and Ramadi (20%), but there are smaller groups of IDPs from nearly all governorates of origin, aside from Babylon and Erbil itself. Nearly three fourths of IDPs have been displaced for more than three years, and more recent IDPs tended to resettle in the sub-district of Banslaw-Kasnazan.

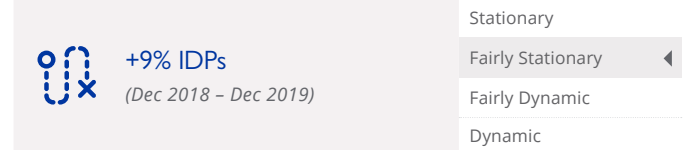
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



CITY IDP POPULATION



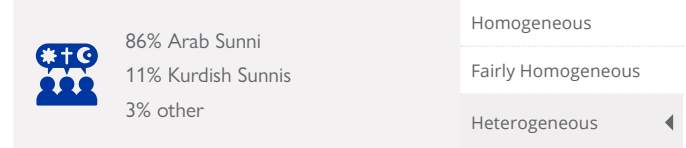
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



Nearly all IDPs in Erbil city are Arab Sunnis (86%, 11% are Kurdish Sunnis and the rest are Chaldean Christians, Yazidis or Turkmen Sunnis). The ethno-religious composition of some neighbourhoods has changed due to these arrivals; few previously exclusively Kurdish neighbourhoods have now become predominantly Arab Sunni or mixed (4 locations). The presence of Chaldean Christians has also increased in Markaz Erbil sub-district.

⁶ Data on ethno-religious affiliation, intentions, infrastructure and services and social cohesion are from ILA IV - hence information is missing for 32 locations of the total 93 because they were not assessed.

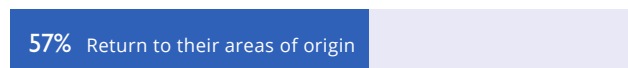
INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

At city-level, those who intend to return in the long term outnumber those wishing to locally integrate (57% versus 43%). Still, the portion of those planning to return is low compared to the national average (78%). This low propensity to return may be linked to the fact that IDPs in Erbil city are the most likely to consider their current living conditions to be better than those they would have at home in terms of services (including education and health care) and/or livelihood opportunities. Home destruction was mentioned only very rarely, while in about 10 per cent of locations IDPs reported 'fear as a result of the changed ethno-religious composition at origin'. The presence of extended family and/or friends is also a strong pull factor for IDPs willing to integrate locally.

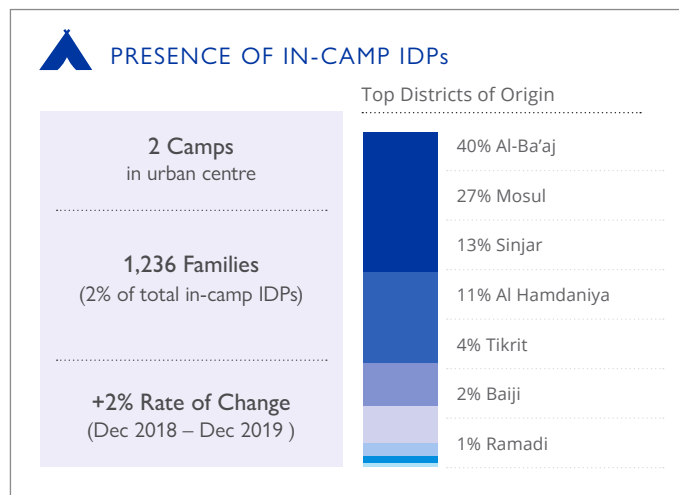
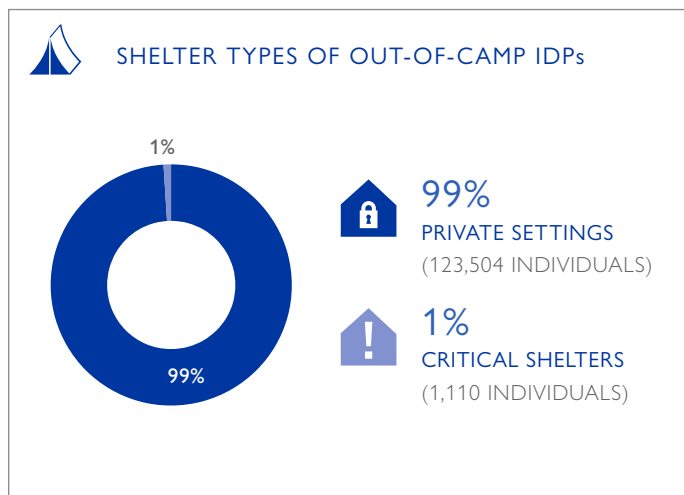
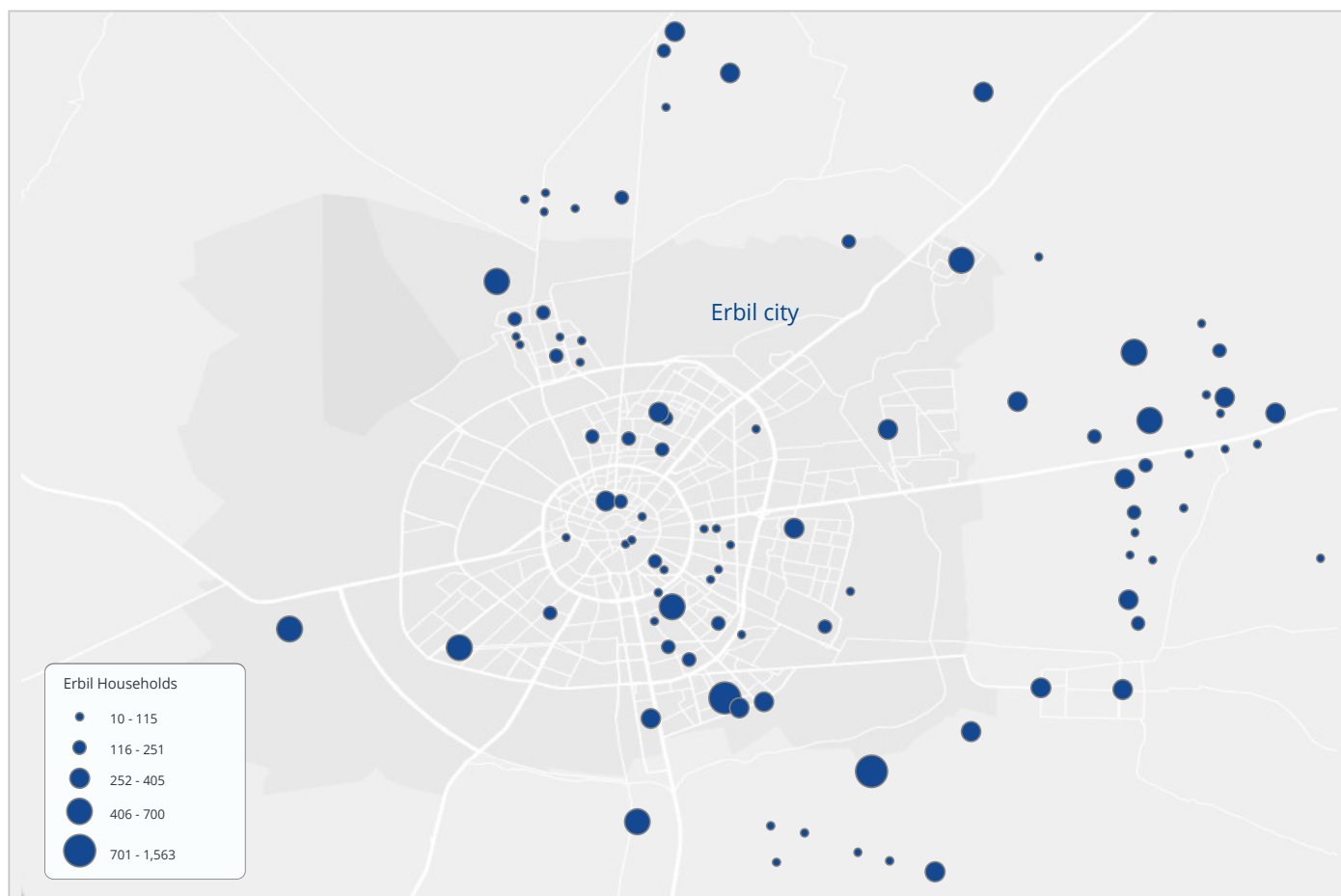
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)



Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)



IDP Population Density in Erbil City



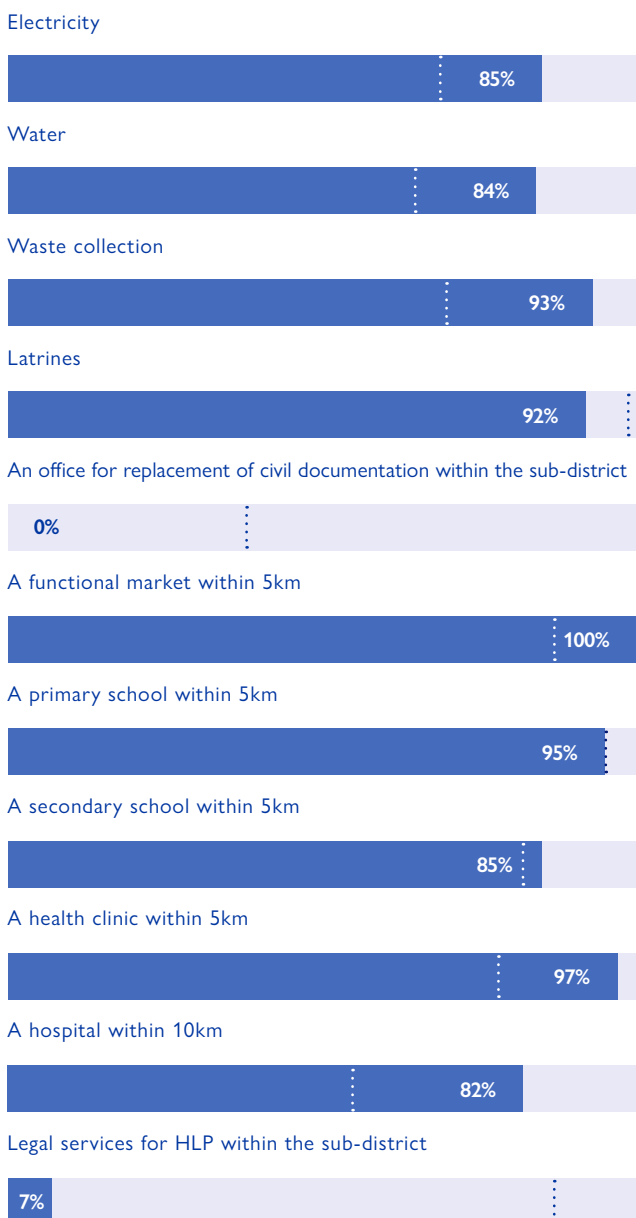
LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and service provision rating in Erbil city was relatively low: only three quarters of the assessed locations reported adequate access – i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services.



This result is mostly due to the widespread lack of legal services and offices for the replacement of civil documentation within the location, as confirmed by the large share of IDPs in need of both services. All other single indicators scored higher than the national average, as presented in the ILA IV report. However, inadequate access to water and electricity was reported in nine locations overall – all in Banslaw-Kasnazan sub-district.

The majority of households have access to:

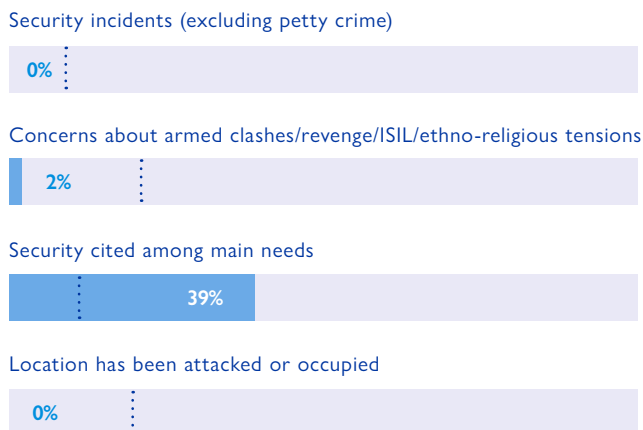


The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The level of security in Erbil city appears to be adequate: security incidents included only some cases of petty crime. However, security is much more commonly reported to be among main needs than the national average.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



SOCIAL COHESION

IDPs do not seem to enjoy a high level of inclusion, and favouritism in access to employment and/or political representation and/or services was reported in around 20 per cent of locations. In all locations, either all or most IDPs can move freely, but in 80 per cent of locations some of them first needed to obtain a special permit.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



Out-of-camp IDPs in MOSUL CITY

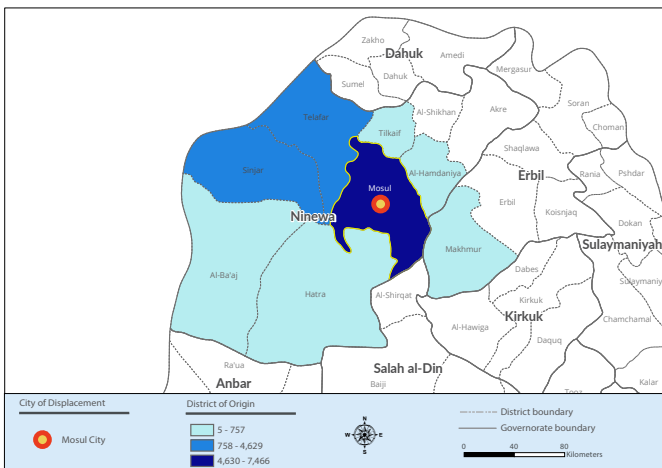
OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION⁷

Mosul city hosts a “medium” share of almost 105,000 individuals, 10 per cent of the total out-of-camp population. IDPs are distributed evenly throughout the 86 locations of Markaz Mosul sub-district, with two large groups settled in the locations of Al Rasheediya (9%) and Al-Karamah (7%).

The situation in the city can be defined as “dynamic”: overall, the number of IDPs has decreased by 35 per cent since December 2018 (about 56,000 individuals). The largest outflows were recorded from the locations of Al-Noor, Hay Falistine and Al-Taheer. Around 15,000 new IDPs have also arrived in the city within the same timeframe – mostly to Ninewa Sharqiya, Hay Alalam, Hay Alsedee and Al-Karamah.

Most IDPs in Mosul city are ‘recent’ IDPs, i.e. they have been displaced since October 2016, the operations to retake the city began – only 18 per cent of households left their place of origin in June–August 2014. Nearly all IDPs are originally from within the governorate: nearly half are from Mosul district (46%) and the rest are from the bordering districts of Telafar (28%), Sinjar (15%) and Tilkaif (5%). The high share of intra-district displacement can be linked to movements from the western to the eastern part of the city, which suffered a lesser degree of destruction to housing and public infrastructure.⁸

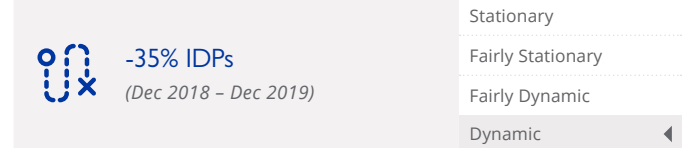
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



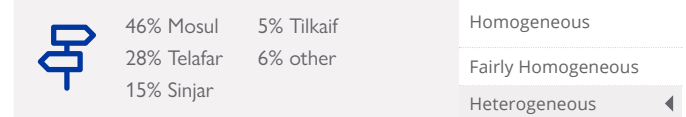
CITY IDP POPULATION



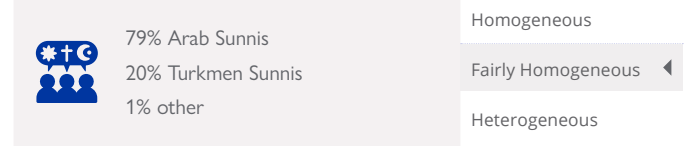
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



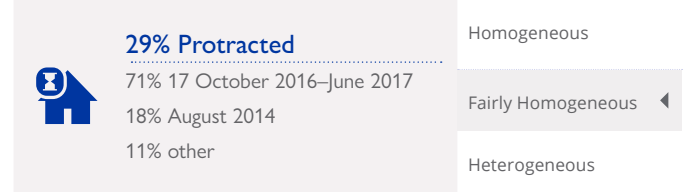
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



Nearly all IDPs are Sunnis: 79% Arab and 20% Turkmen.

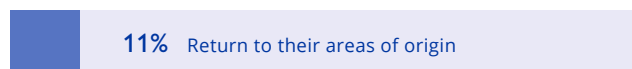
⁷ Data on ethno-religious affiliation, intentions, infrastructure and services and social cohesion are from ILA IV - hence information is missing for four locations of the total 86 because they were not assessed.

⁸ In addition, Mosul district includes an extended area consisting of the subdistricts of Hamam al-Aleel, Shoura, Muhalabiya, Qayyara and Bashiqa. Displacement from these areas has been significant, with many returns still pending.

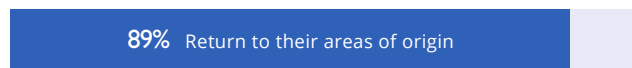
INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Intentions to return in Mosul city are highly prevalent, but only in the long term (89%). The circumstances of the displaced population can explain the lower prevalence of intentions to return in the short term (11%). House destruction together with lack of means to return/restart and lack of livelihood opportunities were the most reported obstacles to return. Fear as a result of the changed ethno-religious composition of the place of origin was mostly reported in locations where IDPs from Sinjar are present.

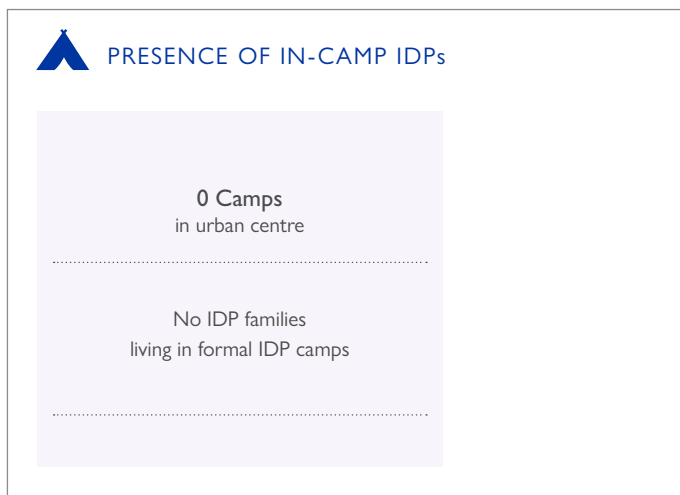
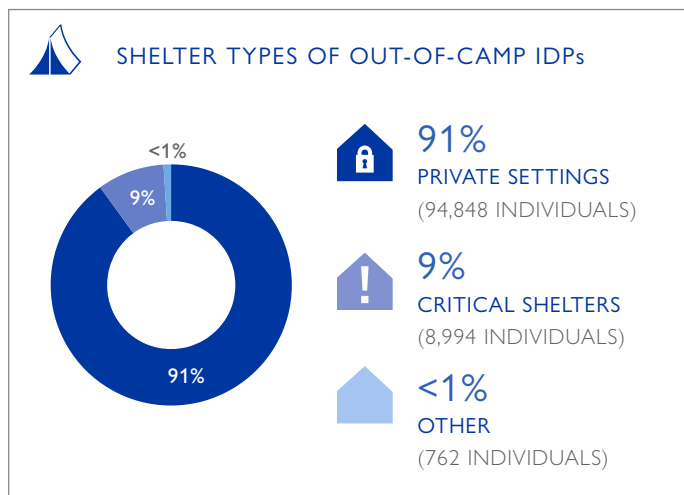
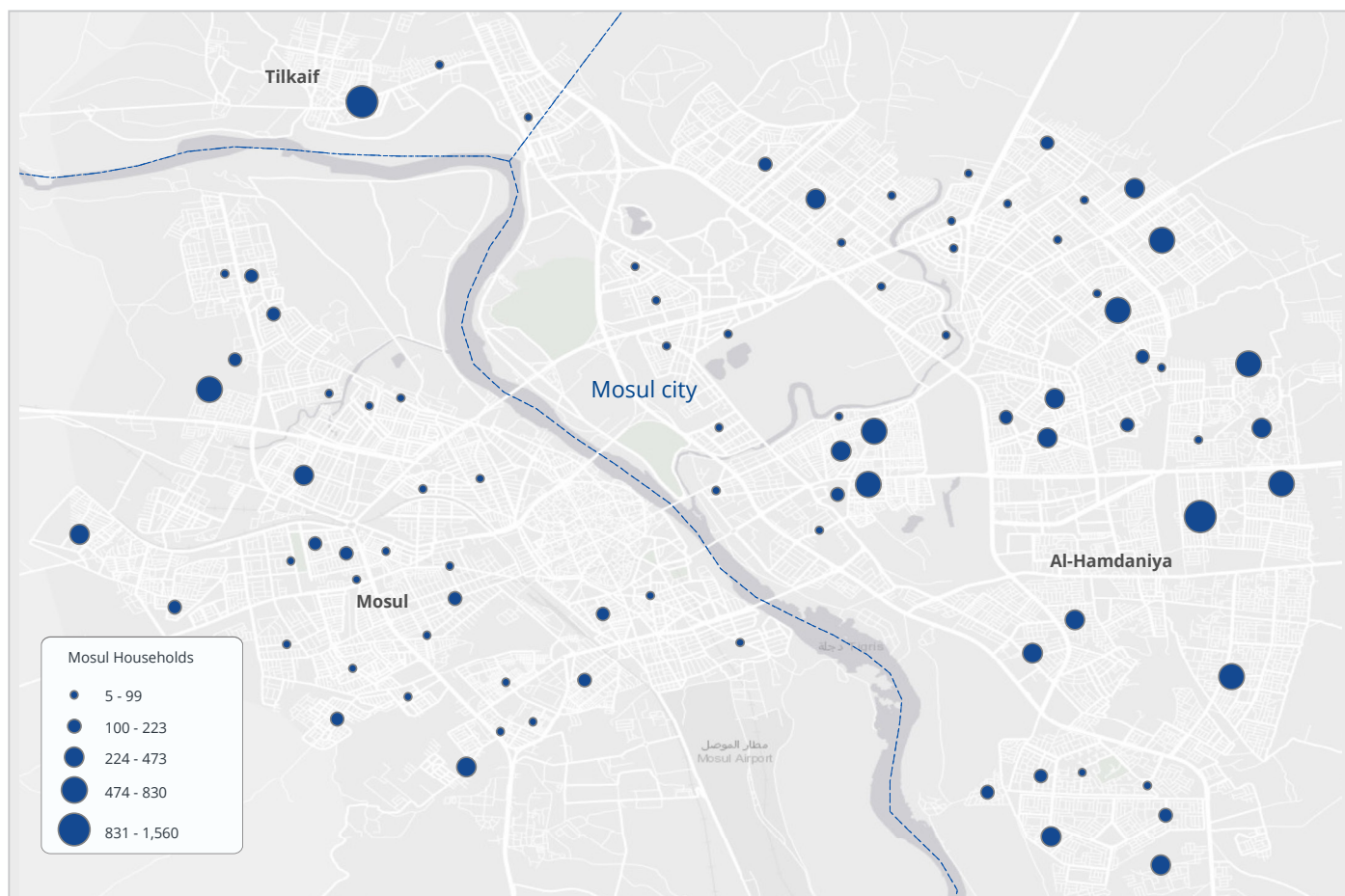
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)



Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)



IDP Population Density in Mosul City



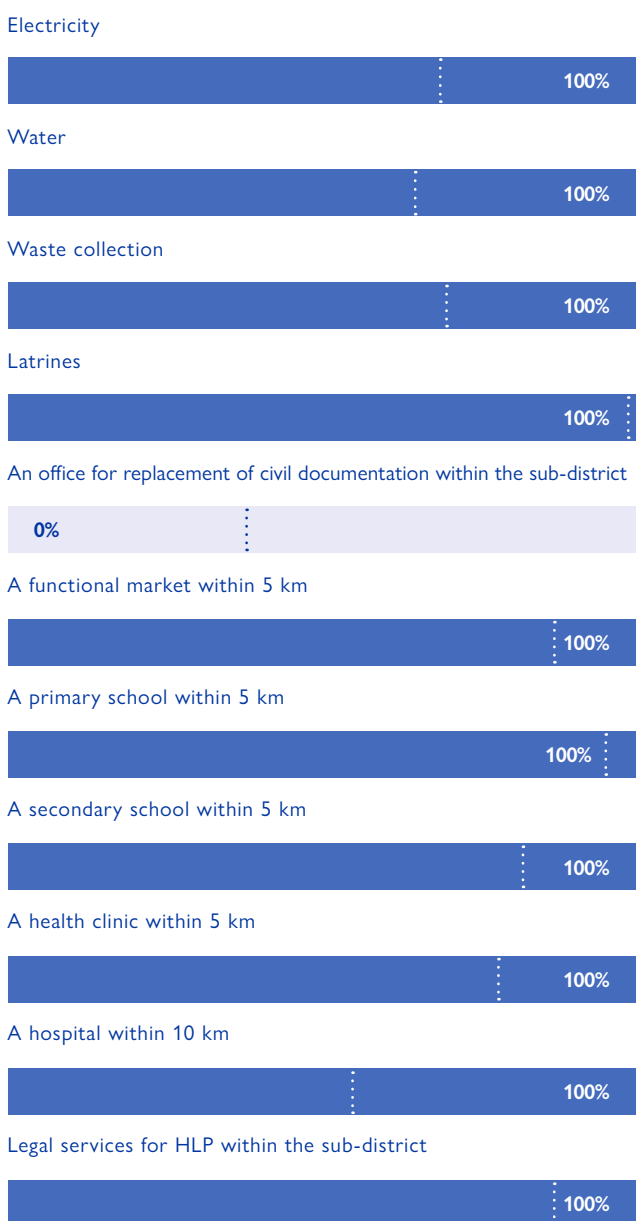
LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and service rating in Mosul city is acceptable overall: all locations have adequate access – i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services.

0% of locations do not have adequate access

The only issue is the lack of offices for the replacement of civil documentation within the sub-district. Around one in ten households is currently settled in critical shelters – around half of which can be found in the three locations of Al Harmaat, Al-Maamon, and Al Tanak.

The majority of households have access to:

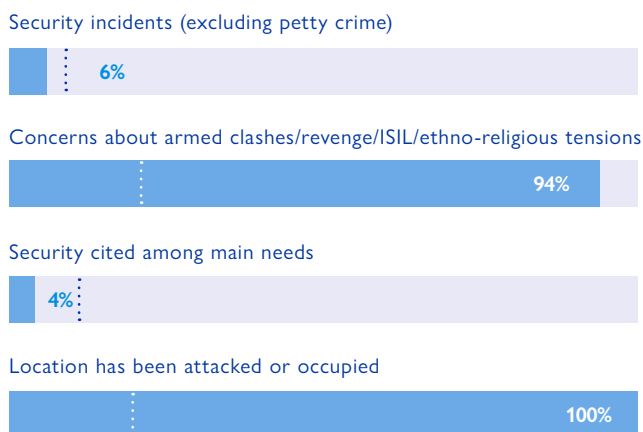


The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Security incidents other than petty crime were reported only in five locations (Al Sahiroon, Al-Mothana, Al-Shurta, Hay Al Islah Al Zirai and Zanjili). However, tensions relating to the potential occurrence of armed clashes, revenge, ISIL or ethno-religious tensions are high.

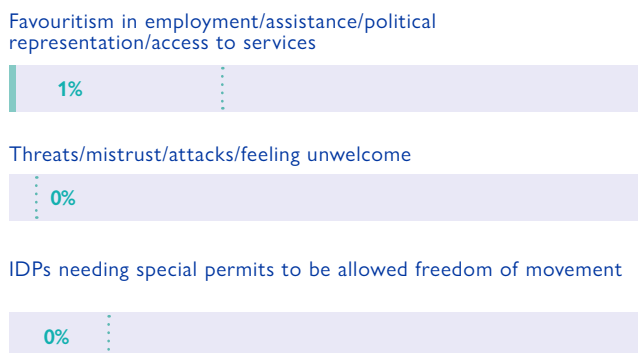
The following issues were reported in the locations:



SOCIAL COHESION

The positive assessment in terms of infrastructure and services is matched by a positive rating in terms of social cohesion. While there was a greater number of concerns reported than in other areas overall, the concerns reported were less severe. IDPs feel welcome in all locations, and no threats/attacks towards them were reported. IDPs also seem to enjoy a high level of inclusion and favouritism in access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation was virtually not reported. IDPs overall reported that either most or all can move freely with a special permit.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



Out-of-camp IDPs in KIRKUK CITY

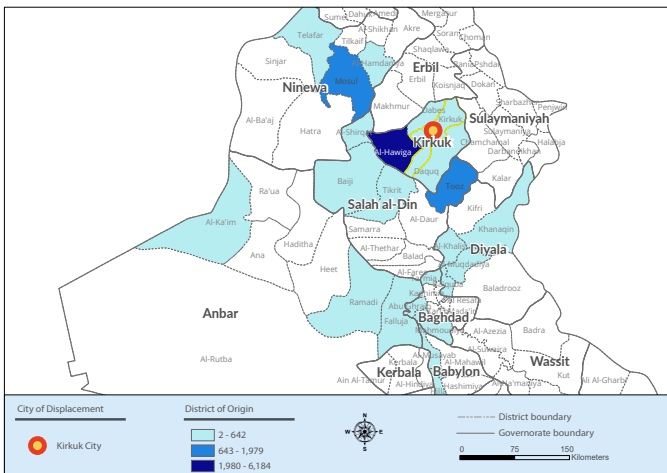
OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

Kirkuk city hosts approximately 73,000 individuals, nearly 7 per cent of the total out-of-camp population. IDPs are distributed evenly throughout the 38 locations of Markaz Kirkuk sub-district, with an additional large cluster settled in the location of Hay Al Jamia-Mahalla (18%).

The situation in the city can be defined as “stationary”: significant outflows were recorded only in a few locations – Al Faylaq, Al Taakhi, Amal Al Shaabi, Hay Al-Askari, Hay Al-Urooba, Hay Rasheed (Domiz) and Rahim Awa – whereas large inflows occurred in Hay Al Jamia-Mahalla and Panja Ali. Overall, the number of IDPs has decreased by only 4 per cent since December 2018 (around 3,000 individuals).

Around three quarters of IDPs in Kirkuk city have been in displacement for more than three years (75%). An additional 15 per cent displaced due to movements along the Mosul corridor after October 2016, and 10 per cent displaced during the change in the security and administration configuration in the disputed territories after July 2017.

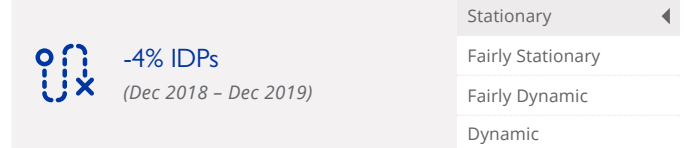
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



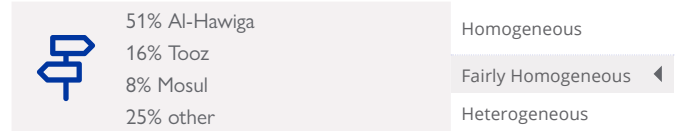
CITY IDP POPULATION



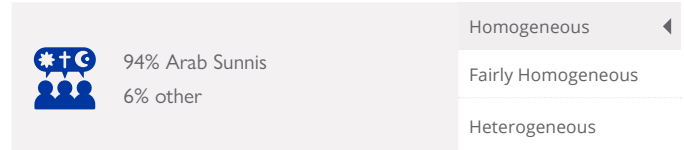
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



Ninety-four per cent of IDPs are Arab Sunnis, with smaller groups of Arab and Turkmen Shias and Turkmen and Kurdish Sunnis. Most originate from Al-Hawiga district (51%) where, although conditions are improving, 12 locations still scored ‘medium’ on the severity scale of the Return Index. Other main groups come from the districts of Tooz and Mosul.

INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Intentions to return to areas of origin are very low, both in the short (11%) and long term (26%) and this outcome may be linked to the poor conditions of the displaced population in the city. House destruction together with the lack of means to return/restart and lack of livelihood opportunities were the most reported reasons for preferring to locally integrate. The largest proportions of IDPs willing to return were found in the locations of Hay Al Jamia-Mahalla, Hay Al Nassir, Hay Hadan and Al Sayada Complex.

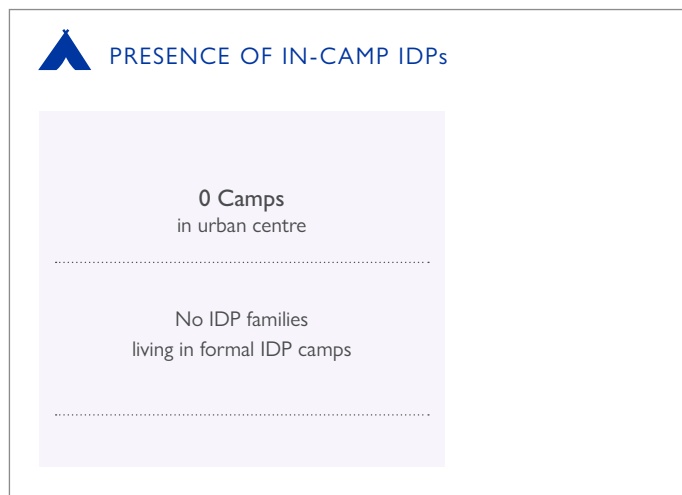
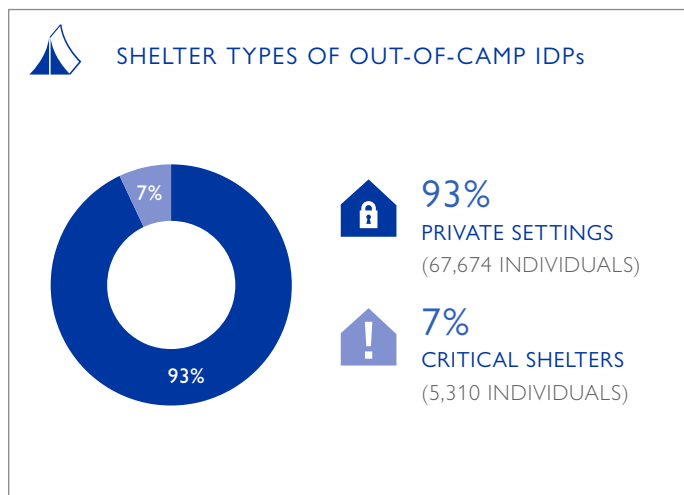
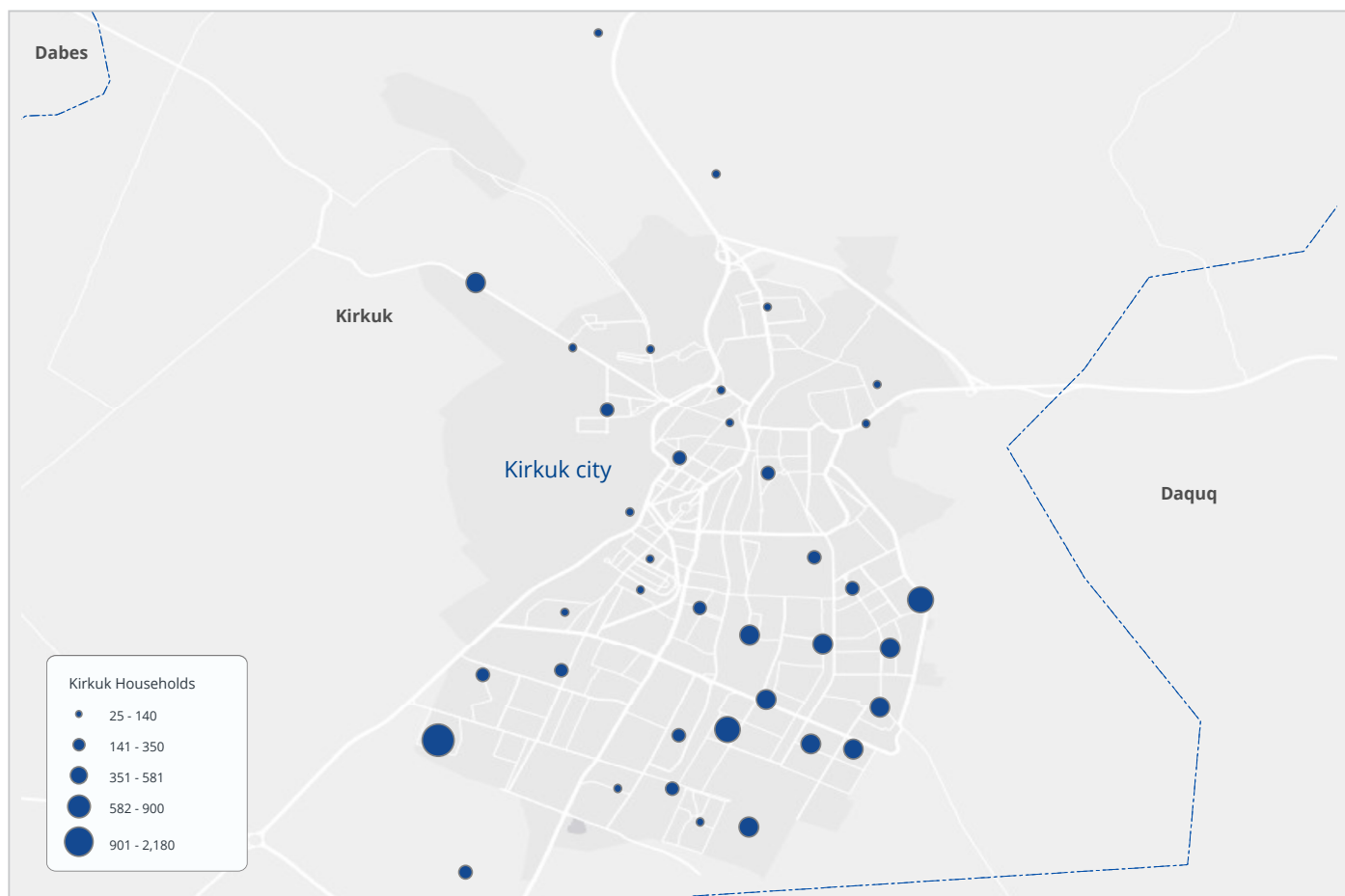
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)



Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)



IDP Population Density in Kirkuk City



LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and service rating in Kirkuk city appears to be acceptable: all locations have adequate access – i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services and all single indicators.

0% of locations do not have adequate access

However, it is worth noting that the most critical indicators are electricity and water: fewer than 45 per cent of households can access both, and inadequate access was observed in many locations that host the largest groups of IDPs. Around one in ten households are currently settled in critical shelters, over half of which can be found in Al Jamia-Mahalla (52%).

The majority of households have access to:

Electricity



Water



Waste collection



Latrines



An office for replacement of civil documentation within the sub-district



A functional market within 5km



A primary school within 5km



A secondary school within 5km



A health clinic within 5km



A hospital within 10km



Legal services for HLP within the sub-district



The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Security incidents other than petty crime were reported only in four locations (Hay Al Mansour, Hay Ghurnata, Panja Ali and Runaki). Concerns related to the occurrence of armed clashes are minimal.

The following issues were reported in the locations:

Security incidents (excluding petty crime)



Concerns about armed clashes/vengeance/ISIL/ethno-religious tensions



Security cited among main needs



Location has been attacked or occupied



SOCIAL COHESION

The level of social cohesion in Kirkuk city is good. IDPs reported feeling welcome in all locations except for one, Al Taakhi, where mistrust/threats/attacks was reported. IDPs also seem to enjoy a good level of inclusion, and favouritism in employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation was reported only in two locations (Hay Adan and Baglar). IDPs overall reported that most or all can move freely, except for those settled in Rahim Awa, who require a special permit.

The following issues were reported in the locations:

Favouritism in employment/assistance/political representation/access to services



Threats/mistrust/attacks/feeling unwelcome



IDPs needing special permits to be allowed freedom of movement



Out-of-camp IDPs in SULAYMANIYAH CITY

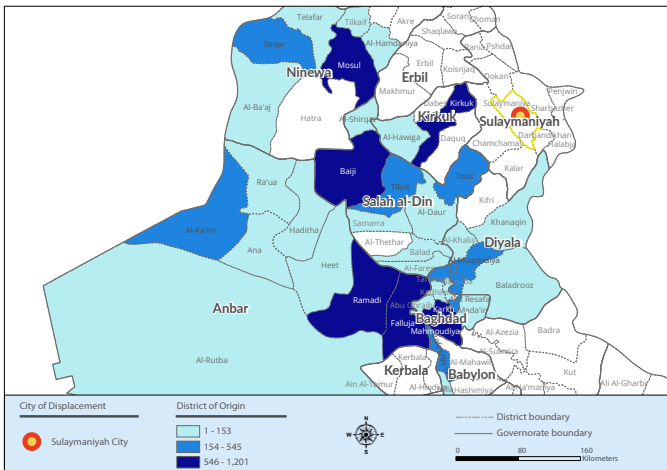
OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION⁹

Similar to other cities in KRI, Sulaymaniyah city hosts a “medium” share of about 60,000 individuals, representing 6 per cent of the total out-of-camp population. Most households are located in the sub-district of Markaz Sulaymaniyah (76%), and the rest are in the sub-district of Bakrajo. The population of IDPs is evenly distributed, with no locations reporting significantly larger clusters of households.

The situation in the city is overall “stationary” in that the number of IDPs has decreased by only 8 per cent since December 2018. This stability seems to be the outcome of two different trends: significant outflows from the sub-district of Bakrajo, and small but constant inflows to Markaz Sulaymaniyah – especially toward the two locations of Sarchea and Sarchnar.

The displaced population in Sulaymaniyah city tends to be very heterogeneous: the first large group of IDPs fled in June and July 2014 (17%) with others leaving during successive waves leading up to December 2018 – as much as 16 per cent of current IDPs left during the post-July 2017 wave. There are six main districts of origin, each accounting for around 10 per cent of IDPs: Falluja, Mahmoudiya, Ramadi, Kirkuk, Mosul and Baiji.

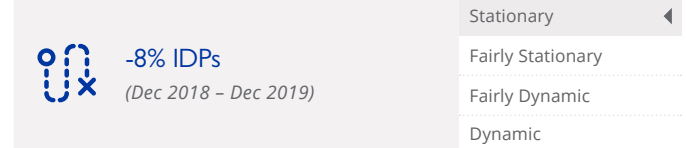
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



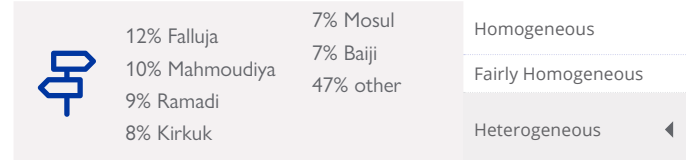
CITY IDP POPULATION



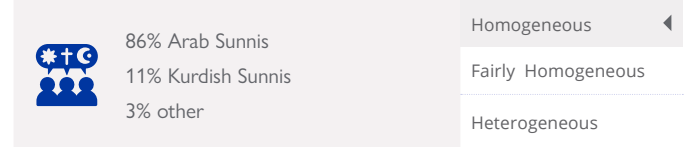
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



Nearly all IDPs are Sunnis – 86 per cent Arab, 11 per cent Kurdish and 1 per cent Turkmen – while the remainder, approximately 3 per cent, is composed of a heterogeneous mix of Yazidis, Christians and a small number of Turkmen and Shabak Shias.

⁹ Data on ethno-religious affiliation, intentions, infrastructure and services and social cohesion are from ILA IV - hence information is missing for 4 locations of the total.

INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Intentions to return among IDPs settled in Sulaymaniyah city are relatively low: no one is willing to return in the short term (0%) while 66 per cent are willing to return in the long term. According to ILA IV, the intention to relocate locally appears to be both 'involuntary' in nearly all locations and driven by the perceived lack of security at the area of origin (militias, changed ethno-religious composition). Lack of security was also a very commonly reported obstacle for those willing to return, together with home destruction, lack of funds to return/restart and lack of livelihood prospects in the areas of origin.

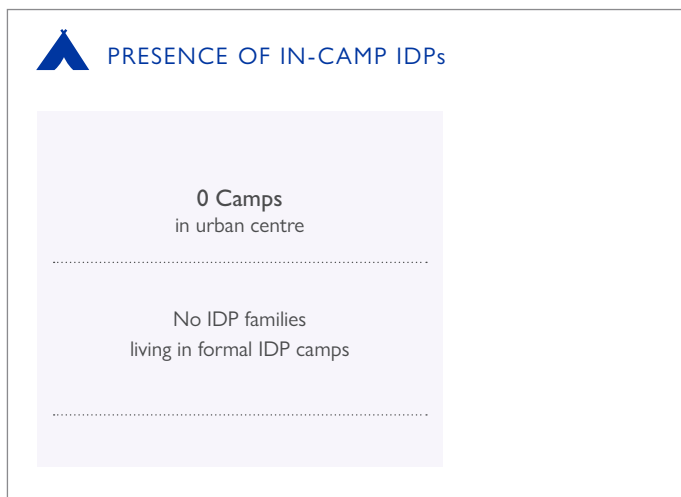
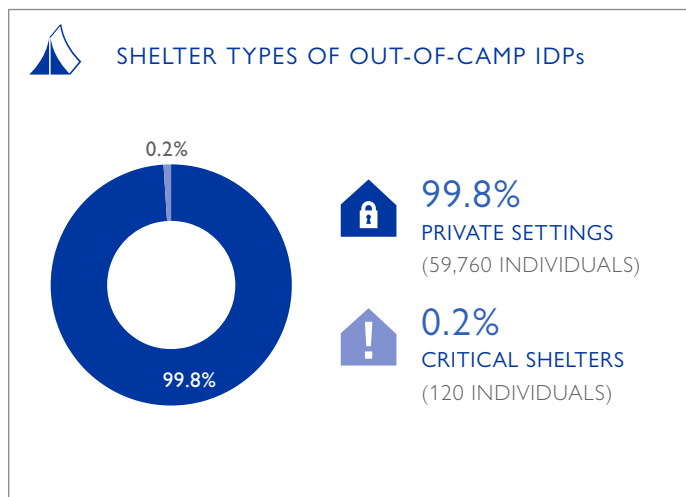
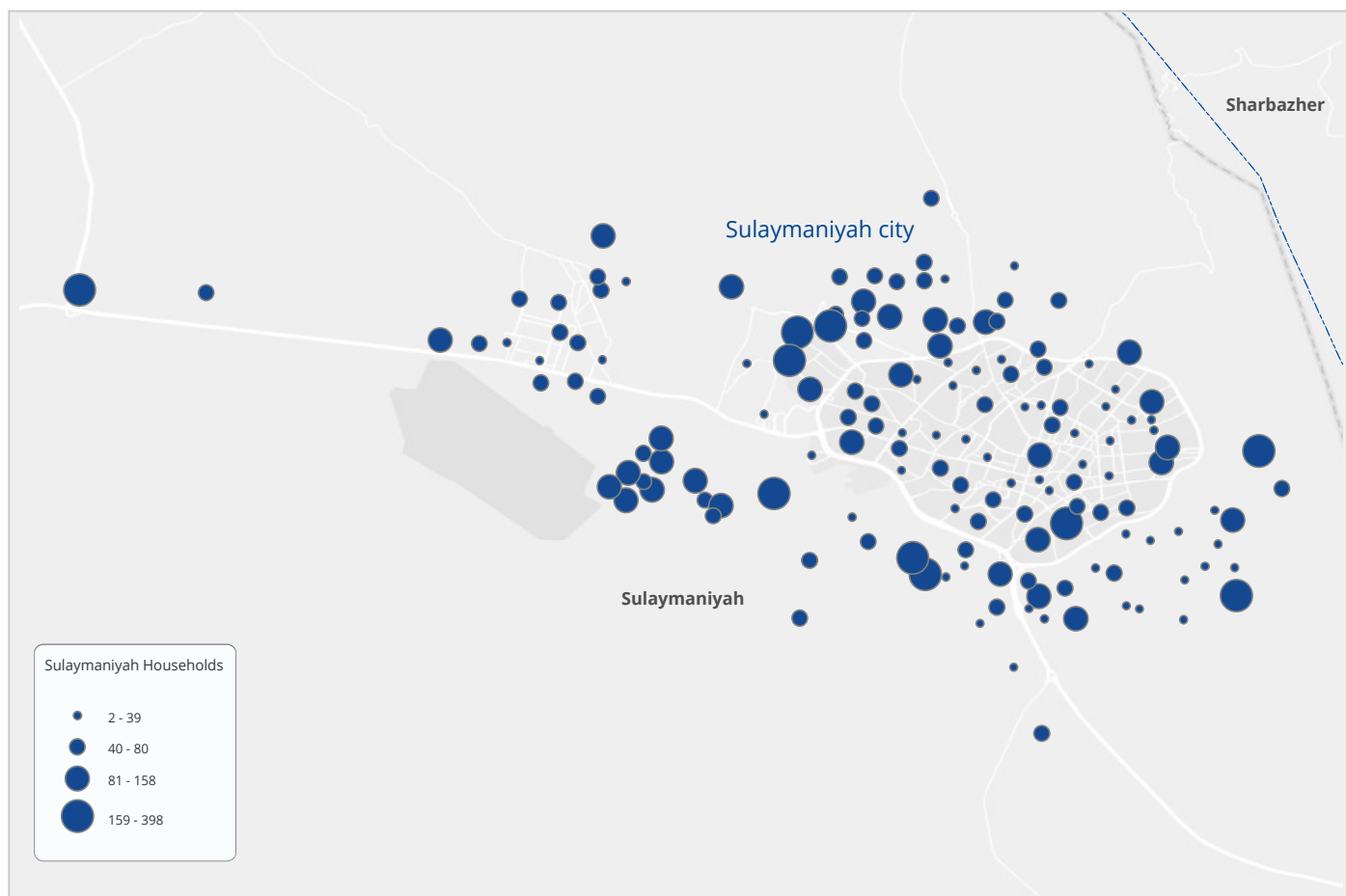
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)

0% Return to their areas of origin

Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)

66% Return to their areas of origin

IDP Population Density in Sulaymaniyah City



LIVING CONDITIONS

Overall, the infrastructure and service rating in Sulaymaniyah city is very good: all locations have adequate access – i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services – and all single indicators scored above 95 per cent.

0% of locations do not have adequate access

The availability of services does not necessarily imply that IDPs can access them: IDPs settled in Sulaymaniyah city were the most likely to report the need for cash and food as among their top three needs (nearly all locations). Conversely, the housing situation appears positive and the share of households settled in critical shelters is less than 1 per cent (120 households).

The majority of households have access to:

Electricity



Water



Waste collection



Latrines



An office for replacement of civil documentation within the sub-district



A functional market within 5km



A primary school within 5km



A secondary school within 5km



A health clinic within 5km



A hospital within 10km



Legal services for HLP within the sub-district



The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Security appears to be the main reason for remaining in Sulaymaniyah city. Security incidents other than petty crime were reported only in two locations (Nergiz and Pyramagroon). IDPs feel relatively safe and secure in all locations, and no threats/attacks towards them were reported.

The following issues were reported in the locations:

Security incidents (excluding petty crime)



Concerns about armed clashes/vengeance/ISIL/ethno-religious tensions



Security cited among main needs



Location has been attacked or occupied



SOCIAL COHESION

The city's high rating in terms of social cohesion confirms the finding that IDPs feel relatively safe and secure. IDPs in Sulaymaniyah seem to enjoy the highest levels of inclusion of all cities in KRI, and favouritism in access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation was virtually not reported. IDPs overall reported that either most or all IDPs can move, although in 13 locations in Markaz Sulaymaniyah some need a special permit.

The following issues were reported in the locations:

Favouritism in employment/assistance/political representation/access to services



Threats/mistrust/attacks/feeling unwelcome



IDPs needing special permits to be allowed freedom of movement



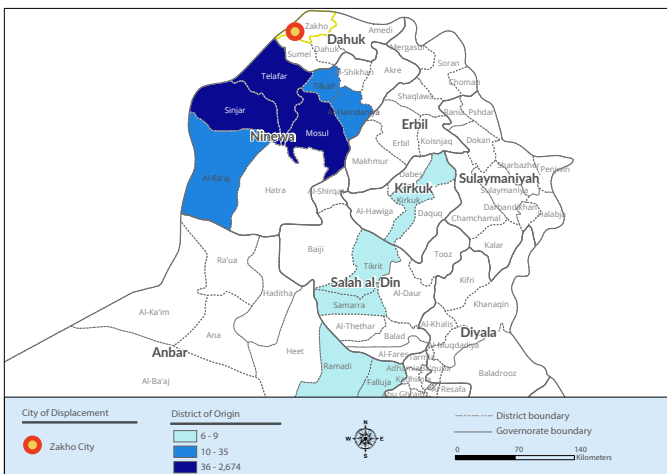
Out-of-camp IDPs in ZAKHO TOWN

OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

Hosting nearly 4 per cent of the total out-of-camp population, with around 41,000 individuals, Zakho town is a “medium” recipient of IDPs. Nearly all households are settled in the sub-district of Markaz Zakho (94%) with six additional clusters in the sectors of Abasiya, Bedar, Firqa, Khrababka, Kochka Homari and Shabaniya. The situation in Zakho town can be defined as “stationary”: overall, the number of IDPs has decreased by 9 per cent throughout 2019, and the largest outflow was observed at the location of Rizgari in Rizgari sub-district.

Around 70 per cent of IDPs in Zakho town have been displaced for more than three years – 26 per cent left their areas of origin between June and July 2014 and 44 per cent left during the third major wave of displacement in August 2014. A second group of IDPs are linked to more recent movements between July 2017 and December 2018, following the Mosul offensive. Sinjar (39%), Telafar (32%) and Mosul (27%) are the three main districts of origin.

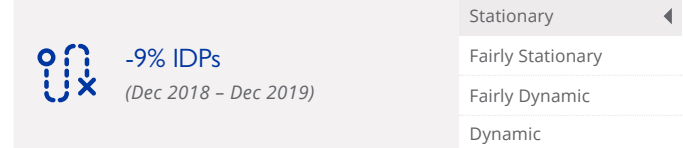
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



CITY IDP POPULATION



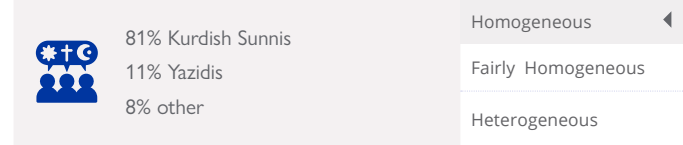
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



Around 80 per cent of IDPs in Zakho town are Kurdish Sunnis. The second largest group is composed of Yazidis (11%), with the remaining 8 per cent consisting of Arab Sunnis, Christians, Turkmen Sunnis and Shabak Sunnis. Most Yazidis are settled in Firqa and Khrababka, which host a heterogeneous mix of all ethno-religious groups.

INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Intentions to return in the long term are highly prevalent in Zakho town (85%), however none of the IDPs are willing to leave their areas of displacement in the short term. This delay of returns can be linked to the safety situation in areas of origin: both lack of security and fear as a result of the changed ethno-religious composition of the areas of origin were among the top reported obstacles to return. Among IDPs willing to locally integrate (15%, mainly settled in the sub-district of Rizgari), the presence of extended family, relatives or friends appears to be a strong pull factor.

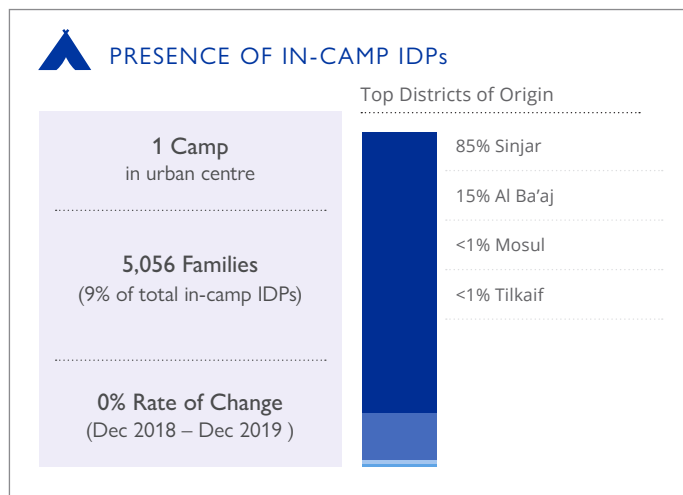
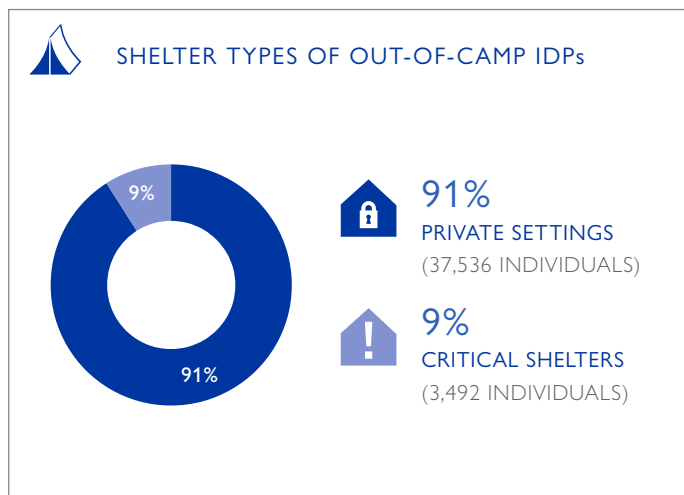
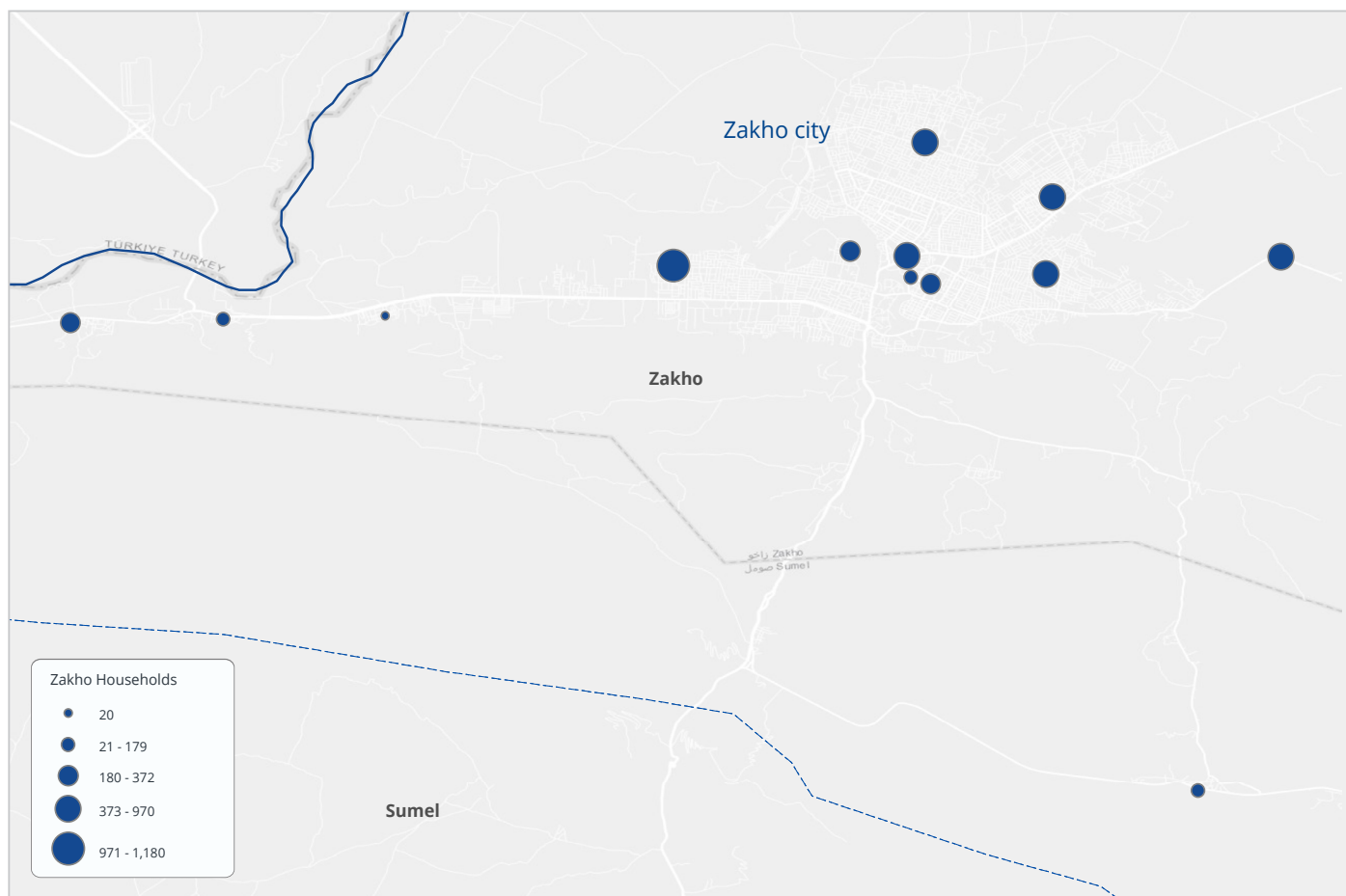
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)

0% Return to their areas of origin

Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)

85% Return to their areas of origin

IDP Population Density in Zakho town



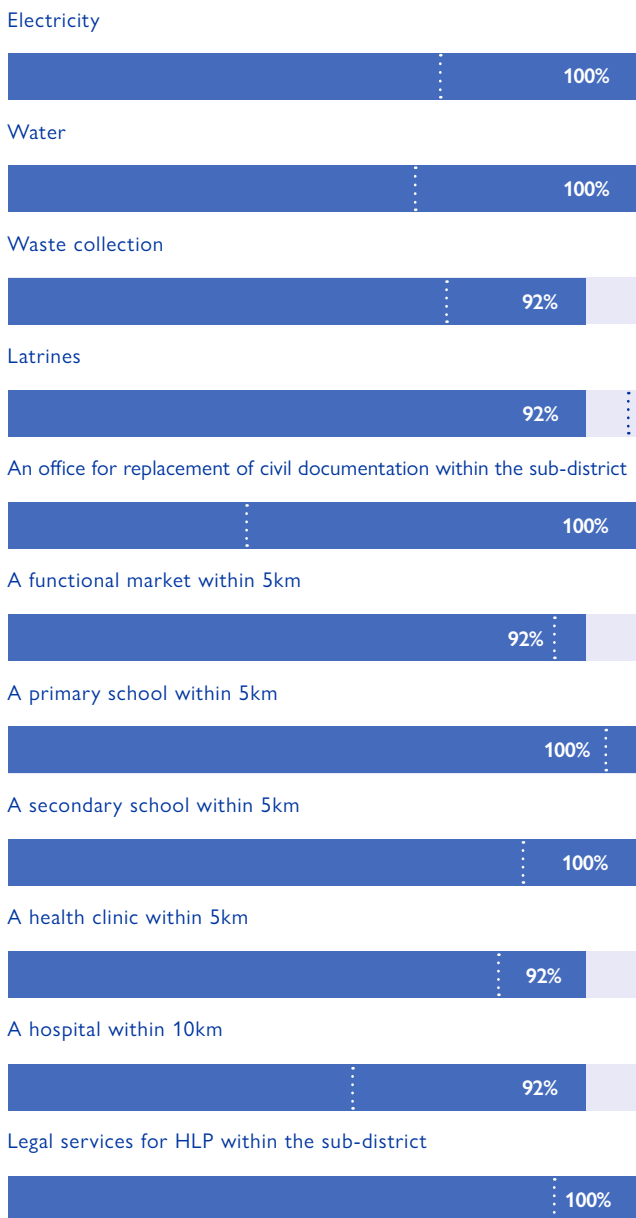
LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and service rating in Zakho town is good: all locations have adequate access – i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services – and all single indicators scored higher than the national average.

0% of locations do not have adequate access

Electricity and water sufficiency are guaranteed in all locations, and only in Bajjka in the sub-district of Rizgari does access to health care appear to be more difficult. Around one in ten households are currently settled in critical shelters – most of which can be found in the three locations of Firqa, Khrababka and Bajjka.

The majority of households have access to:

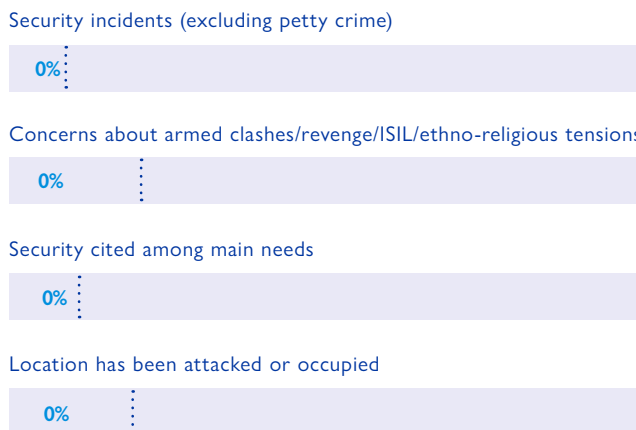


The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety and security situation is good overall. The presence of multiple security actors in Zakho was the only reported concern.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



SOCIAL COHESION

Although IDPs appear to feel generally welcome at the location of displacement and the occurrence of threats or attacks was not reported, the issue of favouritism is widespread and unequal access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation was reported in all locations. IDPs reported that either most or all IDPs can move freely without a special permit at all locations.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



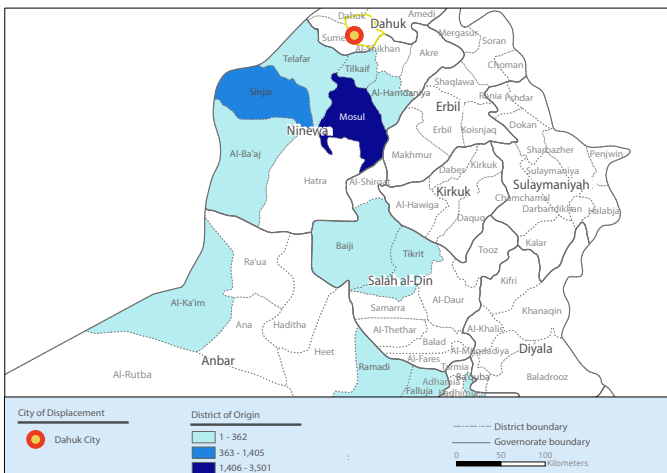
Out-of-camp IDPs in DAHUK CITY

OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

Dahuk city hosts a little under 36,000 individuals, representing nearly 4 per cent of the out-of-camp population. IDPs are evenly spread among 44 neighbourhoods. A large concentration of IDPs was found in the neighbourhood of Avro city (18%) in the sub-district of Markaz Sumel.

Compared to other cities in KRI, the displacement situation is less "stationary": around 5,500 (-13%) left their location of displacement in the city since December 2018. The greatest outflows have been observed in the four locations of Etit, Masik, Nazarke and Upper Malta. A limited number of new arrivals was also recorded within the same timeframe (around 650 individuals). Nearly all IDPs in Dahuk city fled from June to August 2014 (97%), with a residual share of IDPs who left their place of origin, possibly from disputed territories, from June to August 2017. Mosul (59%) and Sinjar (24%) are the main districts of origin, followed by other districts in Ninewa such as Tilkaif, Telafar and Al-Hamdaniya (together about 15%).

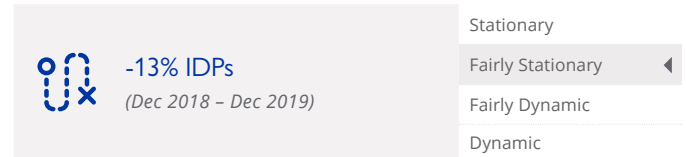
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



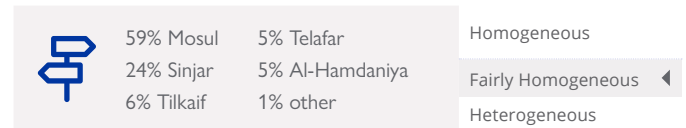
CITY IDP POPULATION



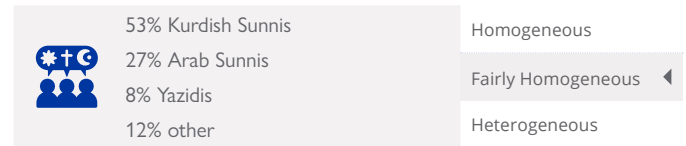
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



Ethno-religious affiliation is a significant pull factor in Dahuk city: over half of current IDPs are Kurdish (53% Sunni and 1% Shia). The second largest group is composed of Arab Sunnis (27%), followed by Yazidis (8%), Christians (8%), Turkmen and Shabak Sunnis (1% each).

INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Intentions to return to areas of origin are low in Dahuk city in the short term: in all locations IDPs are determined to remain in the short term, and in 43 per cent of locations they may also be willing to integrate into their current locations in the long term. Security in locations of displacement or the lack of it in areas of origin were both the most reported reason to stay and the most reported obstacle to return – far more important than the lack of livelihood opportunities. 'Fear as a result of the changed ethno-religious composition at origin' and 'trauma associated with returning' were also mentioned in around 10 per cent of locations. neighbourhoods with a strong presence of Arab or Kurdish Sunnis tend to display on average a higher propensity to return.

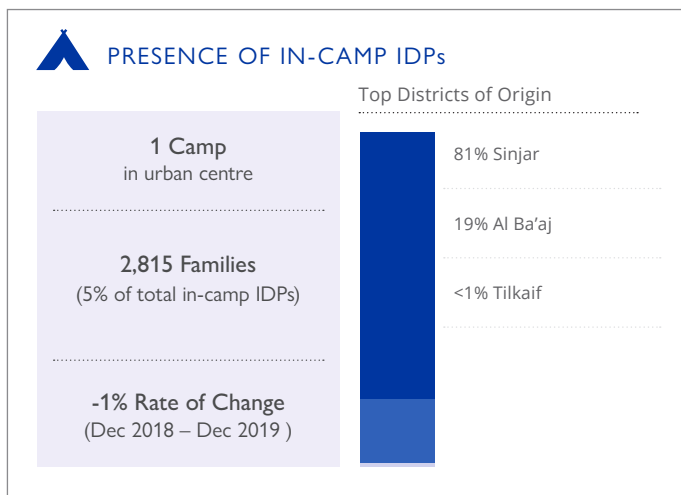
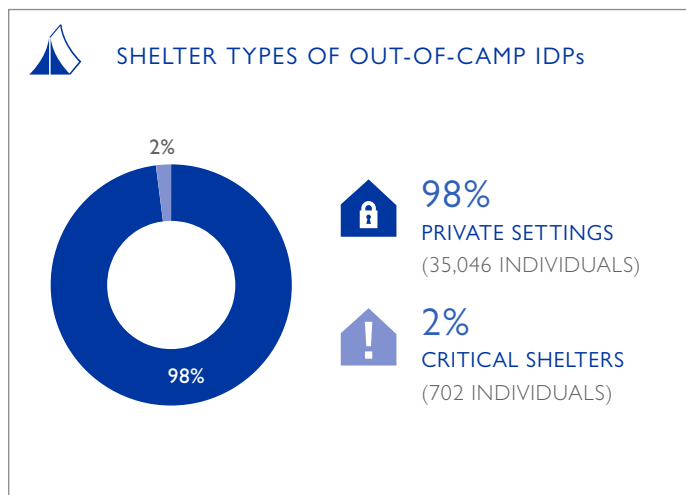
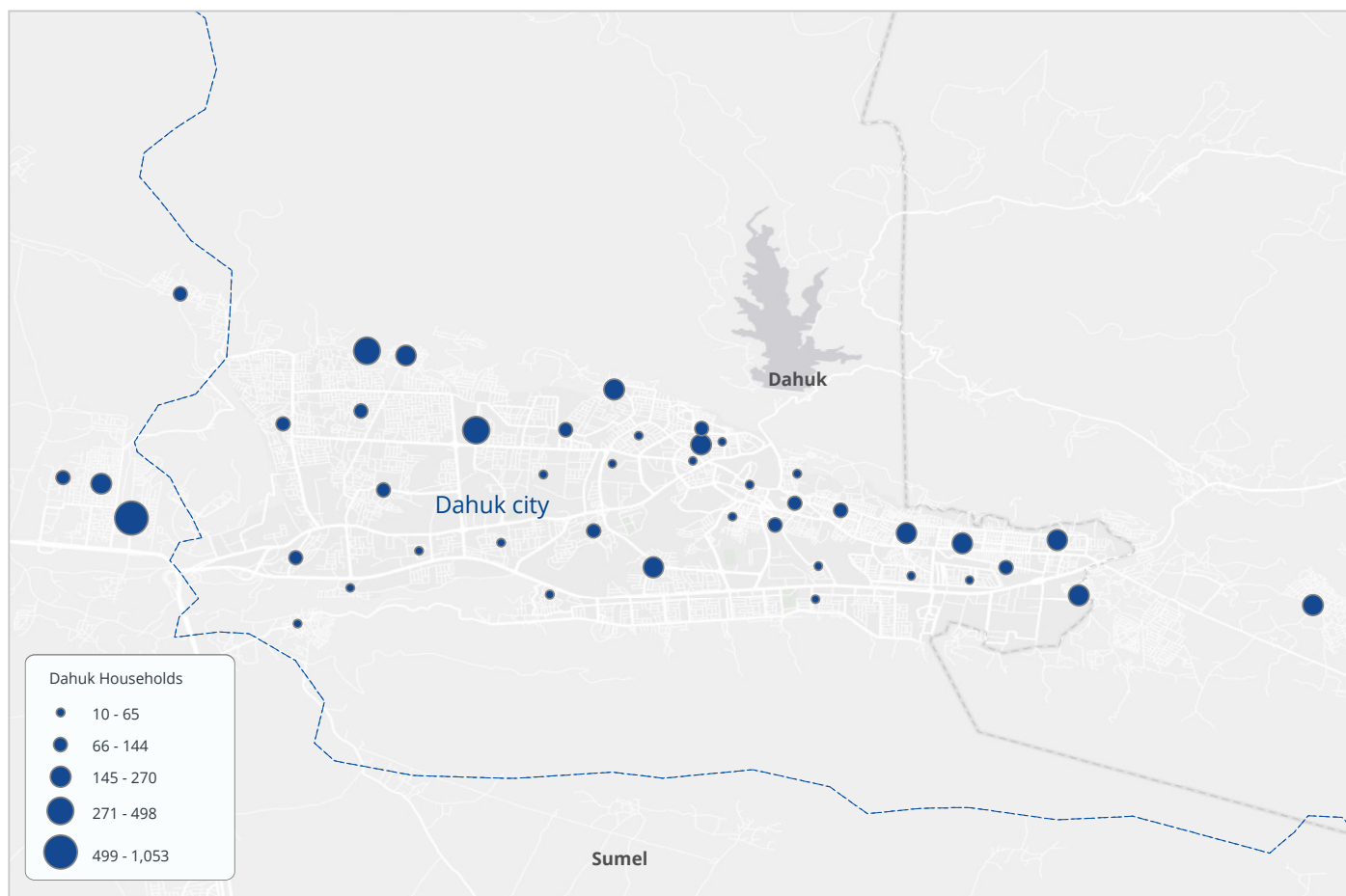
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)

0% Return to their areas of origin

Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)

57% Return to their areas of origin

IDP Population Density in Dahuk City



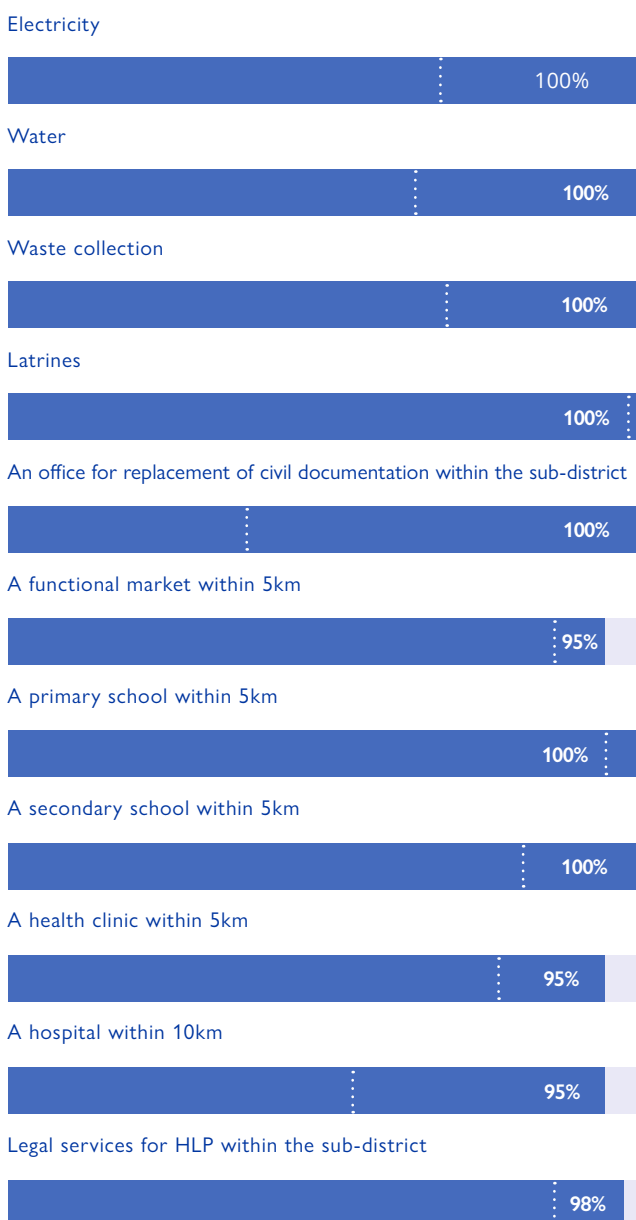
LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and service rating in Dahuk city is very good: all locations have adequate access, i.e. access to at least eight key infra-structures and services.

0% of locations do not have adequate access

Only in the neighborhood of Marina does access to health care appear to be more challenging due to the lack of clinics within 5km and hospitals within 10km. The availability of services does not necessarily imply that IDPs can access them: IDPs settled in KRI are more likely to report the need for cash as among their top three needs, which often poses an access issue.

The majority of households have access to:

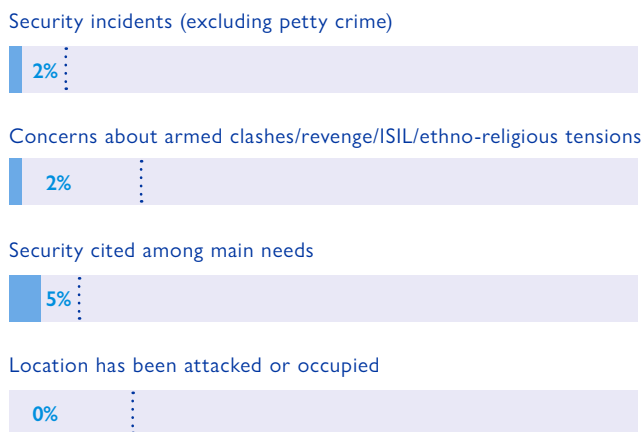


The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The high levels of safety and security in Dahuk city, with few security incidents excluding petty crime taking place, appear to be key reasons for delaying relocation back to areas of origin for many IDPs. Incidents of this nature were reported only in one location (Qassara) and coexistence with the host community is peaceful overall. Few locations are concerned about other security-related issues.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



SOCIAL COHESION

IDPs feel welcome in all locations and no threats/attacks towards them were reported. Despite general feelings of peaceful coexistence, IDPs do not seem to enjoy high levels of inclusion. Favouritism in access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation was reported in nearly all locations (95%). IDPs in all locations reported that either all or most IDPs can move freely without a special permit.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



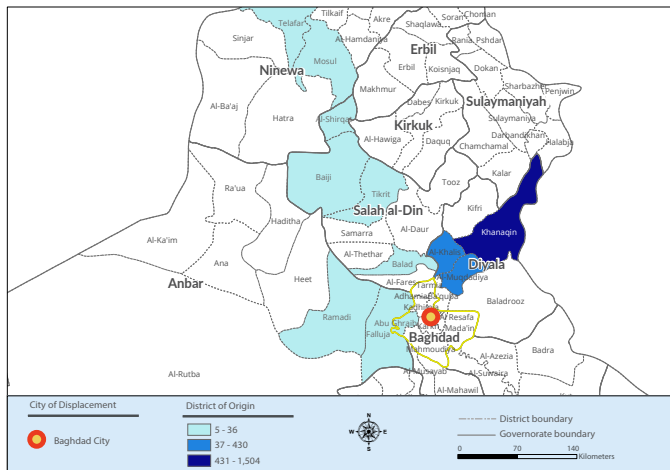
Out-of-camp IDPs in BAGHDAD CITY + ABU GRAIB

OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION¹⁰

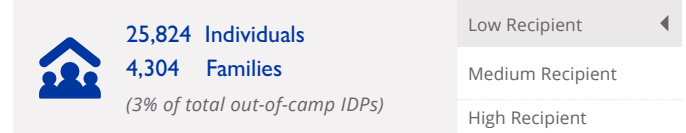
The city of Baghdad, including Abu Graib, hosts nearly 3 per cent of the total out-of-camp population, nearly 26,000 individuals across a total of 365 neighbourhoods. Currently the bulk of IDPs are concentrated within the four areas of Al-Rasheed (26%), Al-Mansour (19%), Al-Adhamia (15%) and Abu-Graib (13%), with the rest of the population distributed among several other neighbourhoods. The situation can be defined as “dynamic”: overall, the number of IDPs has nearly halved (-47%) throughout 2019. The situation is fluid in most areas, and the greatest outflow has been recorded in the sub-district of Al-Mansour (-75%, nearly 12,000 individuals).

In Baghdad city, IDPs have a very diverse composition in terms of origin and period of displacement. The first IDPs arrived before June 2014 (13%) and continued to arrive in successive waves up until June 2017, mostly from Anbar Governorate (28% Ramadi, 14% Falluja and 14% Al-Ka'im) as well as from the two Ninewa districts of Mosul (18%) and Telafar (11%). Nearly 30 per cent of families who fled before September 2014 are settled in Al-Rasheed sub-district.

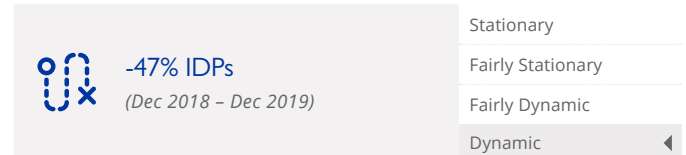
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



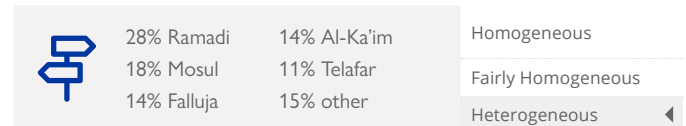
CITY IDP POPULATION



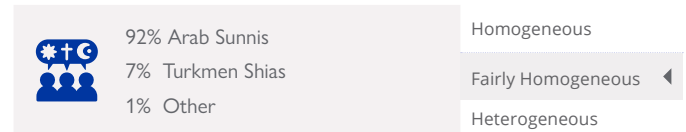
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



The majority of IDPs in the city of Baghdad are Arab Sunnis (92%), nearly 7% are Turkmen Shias, with a marginal number of Christian and Arab Shia families, and their common ethno-religious affiliation has changed the composition of some previously exclusively Shia neighbourhoods, which have now become mixed with the number of Sunni-Shia locations has increased from 79 to 93 since 2014. Turkmen Shias and other minorities are mostly found in the two sub-districts of Nissan and Al-Karrada.

¹⁰ Data on ethno-religious affiliation, intentions, infrastructure and services and social cohesion are from ILA IV - hence information is missing for 73 locations of the total 365 because they were not assessed.

INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Intentions to return are very prevalent in Baghdad city: nearly all IDPs are determined to return in the long term (94%) and around one fifth in the short term (23%). Most commonly reported obstacles to return include home destruction, lack of livelihood/job opportunities and lack of services at the place of origin. IDPs in the two sub-districts of Abu Graib and Adhamia are more likely to report the desire to locally integrate in the long term because they have better access to security, housing and job opportunities in displacement than they would at origin.

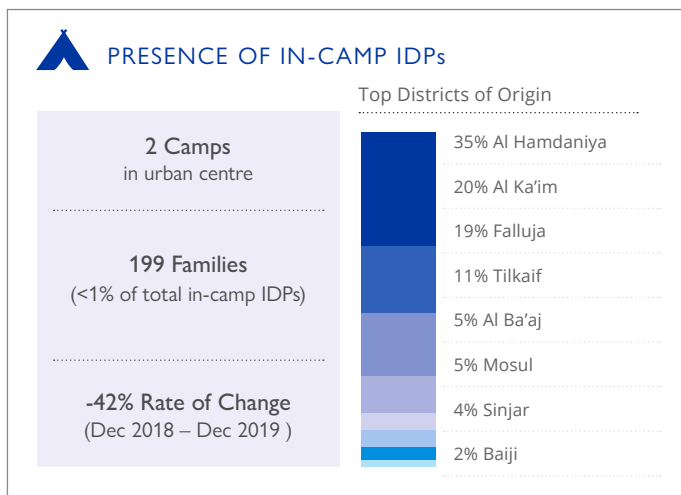
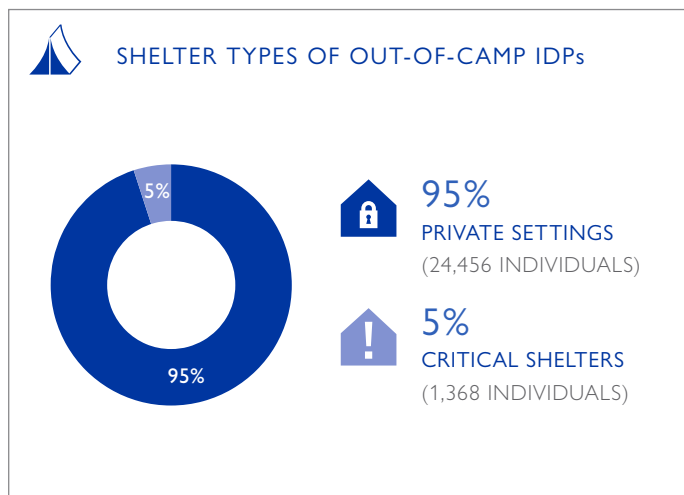
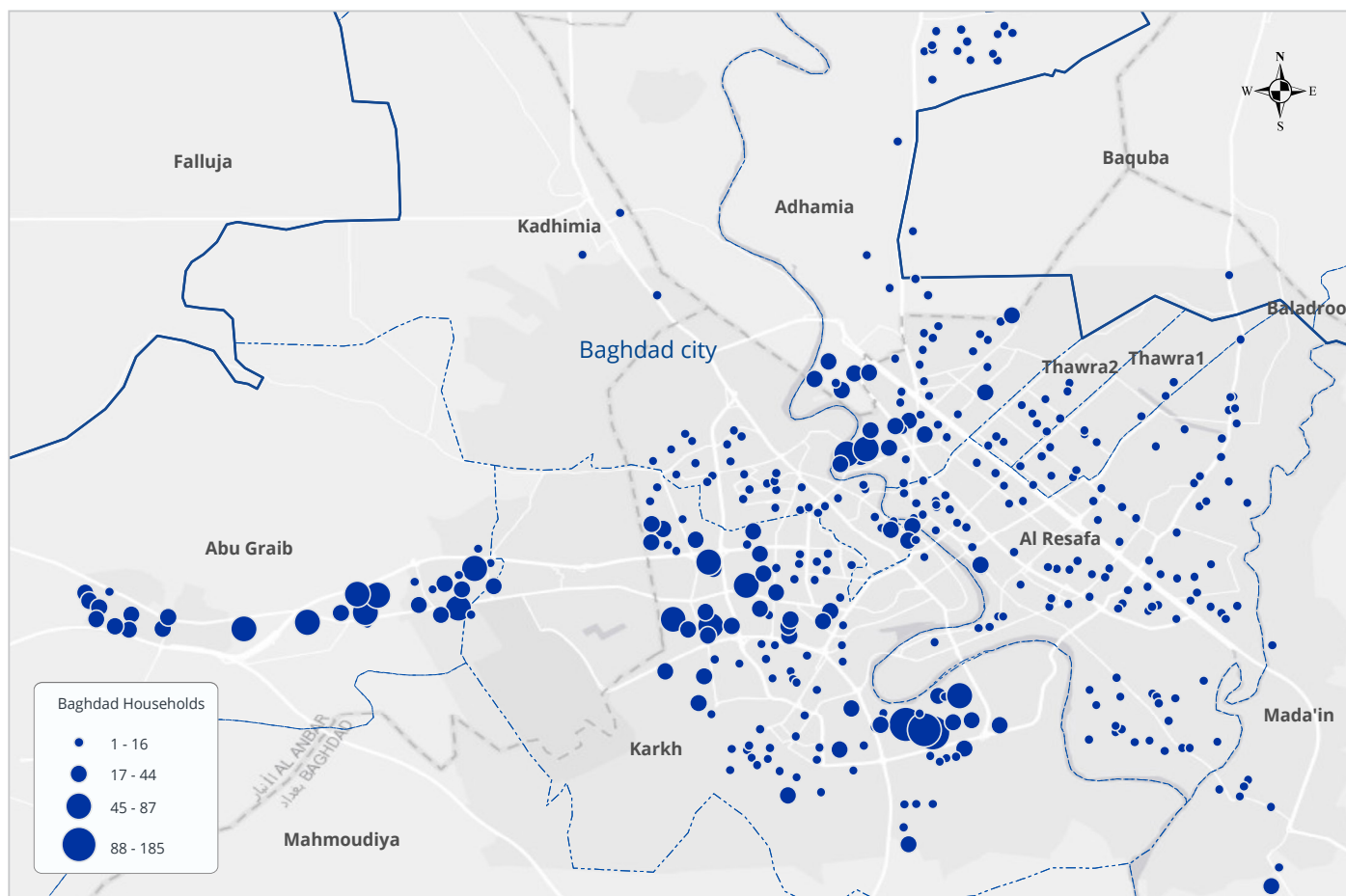
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)



Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)

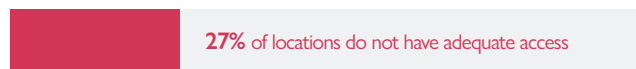


IDP Population Density in Baghdad City - Abu Graib



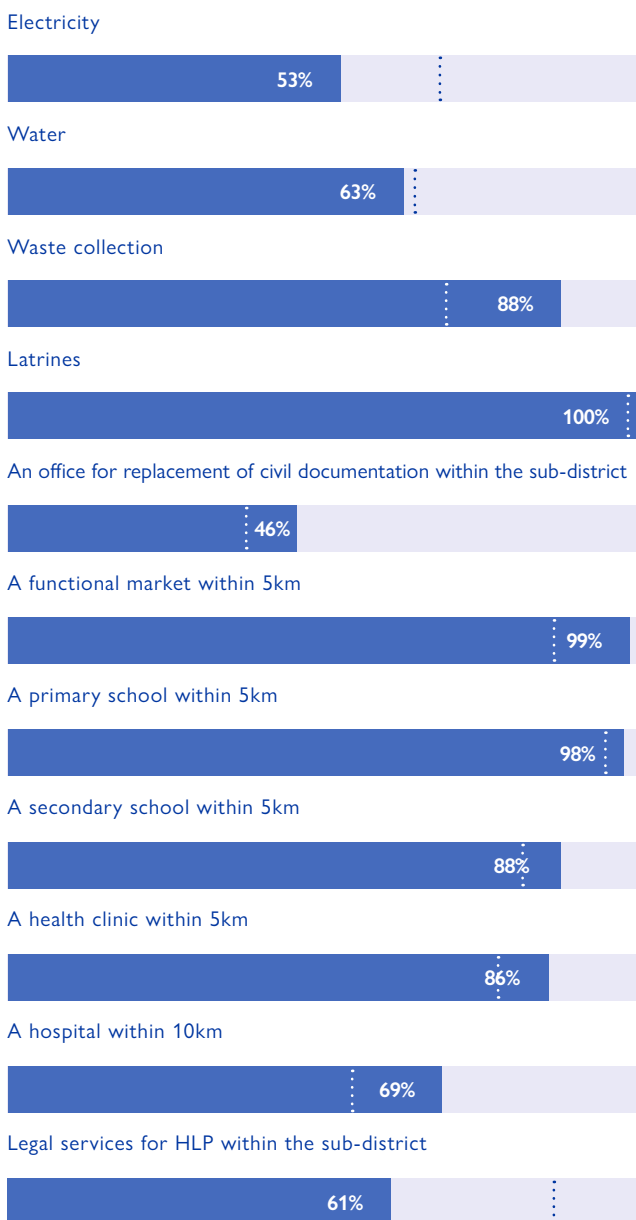
LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and services rating in Baghdad city is poor: only 73 per cent of locations have adequate access, i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services.



Electricity and water sufficiency are available to the majority of households in only 53 per cent and 63 per cent of locations respectively, with the sub-districts of Al-Rasheed, Nissan and Al-Karrada reporting the lowest figures. Only in the three sub-districts of Abu Graib, Adhamia and Al-Resafa are the majority of locations able to provide IDPs with nearly complete access to the above-mentioned facilities and services.

The majority of households have access to:

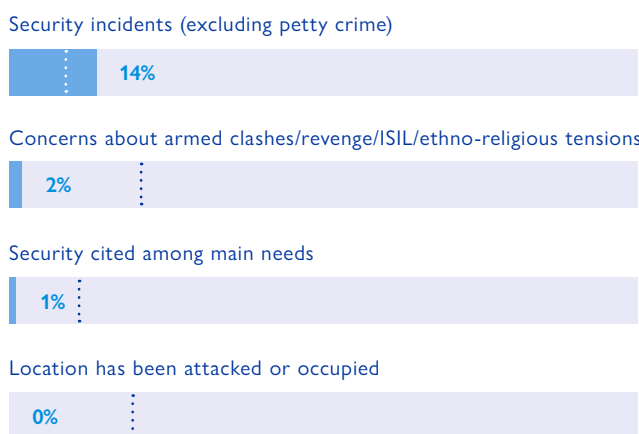


The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The most significant safety and security issue in Baghdad city are security incidents (excluding petty crime) which have reportedly occurred in 14 per cent of locations, above the ILA IV national average. However, the other safety and security indicators show that IDPs do not appear to be particularly concerned about armed clashes, revenge, ISIL or ethno-religious tension (reported in 7 locations overall), nor are there concerns about the general level of security in the city.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



SOCIAL COHESION

Favouritism in access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation appears to be the most common issue in relation to social cohesion (36% of locations, with peaks in Abu Graib, Nissan and Al-Karrada sub-districts). In addition, IDPs in Baghdad city more commonly report threat/mistrust and feelings of being unwelcome than the national average. Despite this, freedom of movement is not reported to be an issue.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



Out-of-camp IDPs in TOOZ KHORMATU TOWN

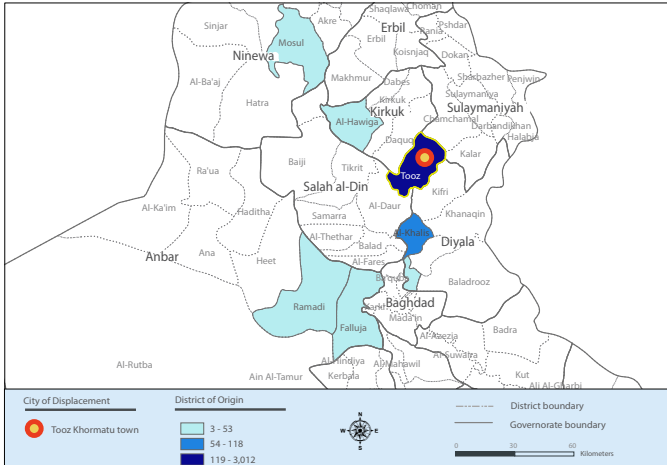
OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

Tooz Khormatu town hosts a little over 19,000 IDPs, nearly 2 per cent of the total out-of-camp population. The majority of IDPs are concentrated in the three locations of Hay Komari (25%), Hay Al Askari (17%) and Hay Al Taiyar (22%) in the sub-district of Markaz Tooz (64%), with the rest of the population distributed evenly in the other five locations.

The situation in the city can be defined as “fairly stationary”: overall, the number of IDPs has decreased by 12 per cent since December 2018 (around 2,500 individuals), half of whom left the location of Hay Al Askari (-27%, around 1,300 individuals). In addition, nearly all IDPs in Tooz Khormatu town have been displaced for more than three years and 89 per cent for more than 5 years – 20 per cent fled between June and July 2014 and 69 per cent fled in August 2014.

Nearly all IDPs in Tooz Khormatu town are originally from within the district of Tooz (92%). This high share of intra-district displacement may be linked to the specific composition and circumstances of Tooz.

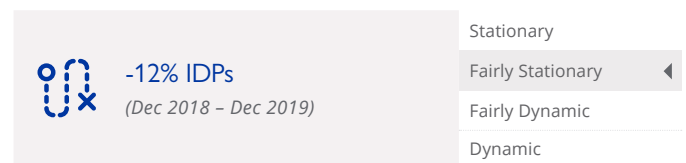
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



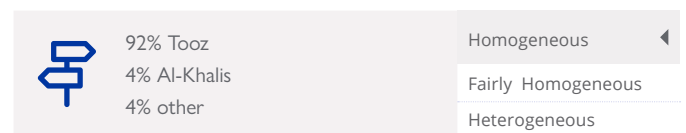
CITY IDP POPULATION



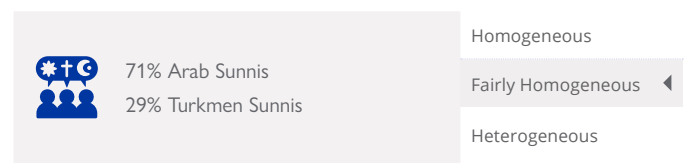
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



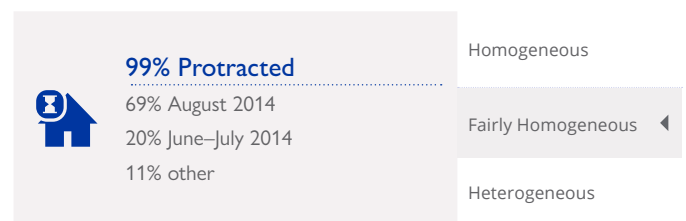
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



A formerly mixed district, Tooz has been severely impacted by tensions among ethno-religious communities – specifically Sunni Kurds and Shia Turkmen, which has led to the departure of many Sunni Turkmen and Sunni Arab populations.¹¹ All IDPs in Tooz Khormatu town are reportedly Sunni: 71 per cent are Arabs and 29 per cent are Turkmen.

INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Intentions to return are highly prevalent in Tooz Khormatu town, with 100 per cent of IDPs wishing to return in the long term and 62 per cent in the short term. At present, however, most of the subdistrict’s Sunni Arab and Turkmen displaced populations are deterred from returning due to tensions in areas of origin, and destruction of former homes, as IDPs are struggling financially to repair them. Lack of means to return/restart was among the top three obstacles in about a quarter of locations.

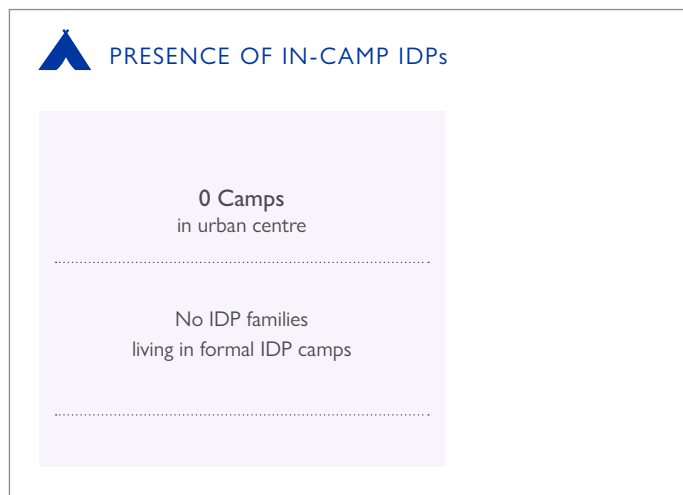
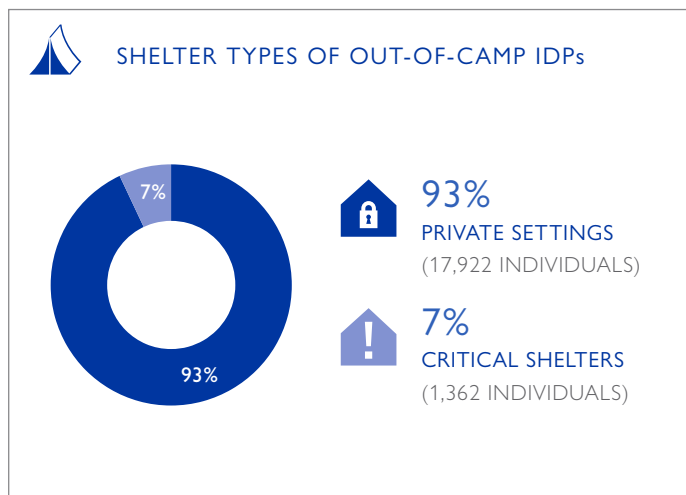
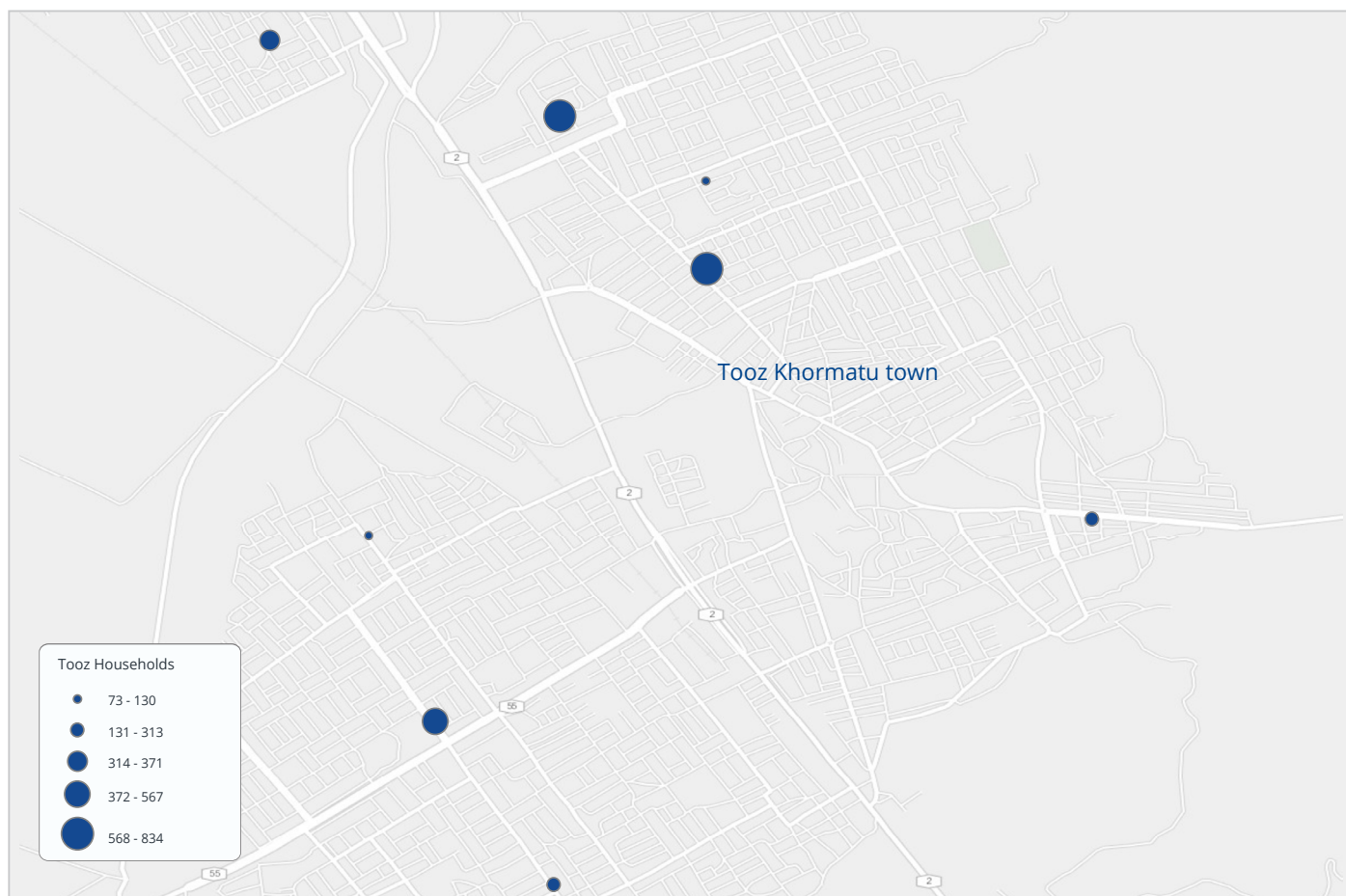
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)

62% Return to their areas of origin

Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)

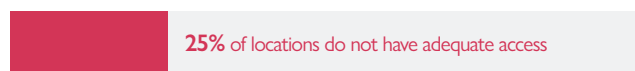
100% Return to their areas of origin

IDP Population Density in Tooz Khormatu town



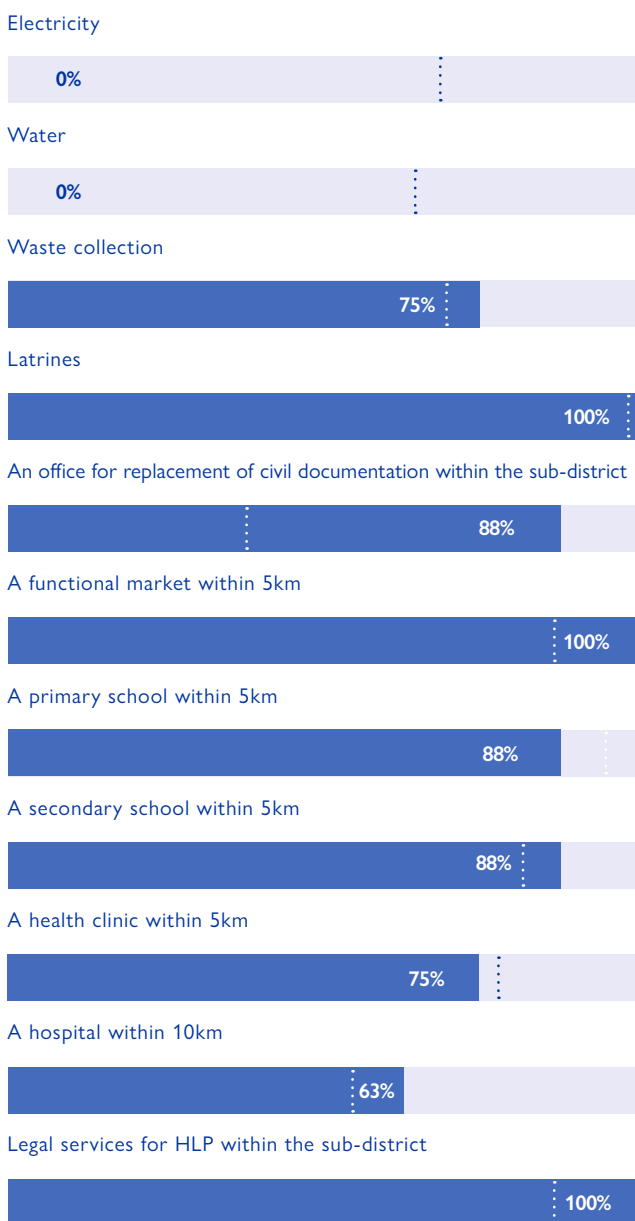
LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and service rating in Tooz Khormatu town is low: only 75 per cent of locations have adequate access – i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services.



The most critical indicators are electricity and water: in all locations, less than 75 per cent of households have access. Access to health care and education also appears to be challenging in Al Taiyar. Around one in ten households are currently settled in critical shelters, most of which can be found in the location of Hay Komari.

The majority of households have access to:

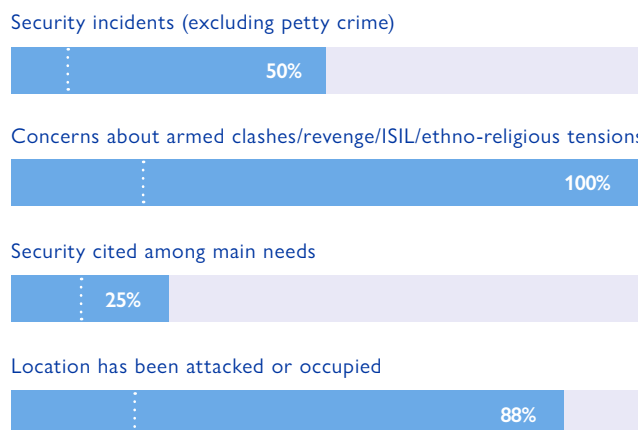


The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Security incidents were reported in four locations – Hay Al Sideeq Mahalla, Hay Rizgari, Hay Brayati and Hay Al Teen. IDPs do not feel safe and are concerned about armed clashes, revenge, ISIL and ethno-religious tensions. The presence of multiple security actors in the area is also a significant issue.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



SOCIAL COHESION

According to the Return Index, reconciliation is reportedly needed in the sub-district of Markaz Tooz but is not currently taking place, despite some initial work and discussion among authorities. Threats/attacks/feeling unwelcome were reported in two locations and favouritism or unequal access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation was reported in all locations. IDPs reported that either most or all can move freely but need special permits to do so.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



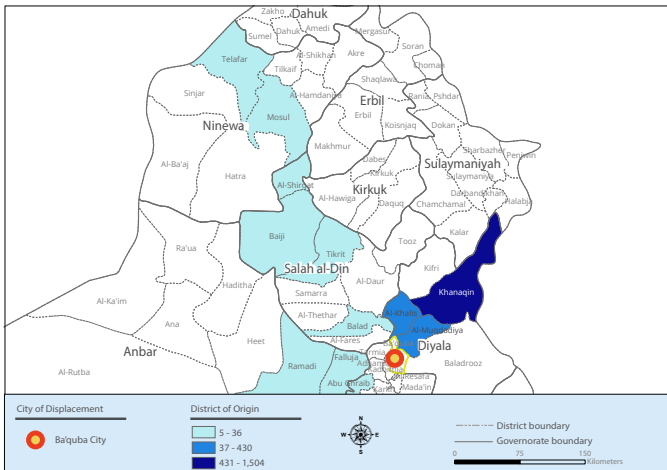
Out-of-camp IDPs in BAQUBA CITY

OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

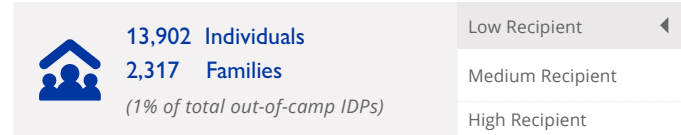
Baquba city hosts nearly 14,000 IDPs, representing 1 per cent of the total out-of-camp IDP population. The situation is “stationary”: overall, the number of IDPs has decreased by only 8 per cent since December 2018 (fewer than 1,300 individuals overall). More than half of IDPs are settled in Al-Gatoon quarter: around 30 per cent between the two neighbourhoods of Al-Mafraq and Al-Taheer, and the rest settled in the remaining locations of Baquba centre.

Nearly all IDPs were displaced from within Diyala Governorate (93%) – with as much as 65 per cent coming from the district of Khanaqin, 19 per cent from Al-Muqdadia and 9 per cent from Al-Khalis. IDPs seem to have clustered in displacement: those from Khanaqin are mostly found in Al-Gatoon quarter, those originally from Al-Muqdadia are found in Al-Taheer and those from Al-Khalis are found in both Al-Taheer and Al-Mafraq.

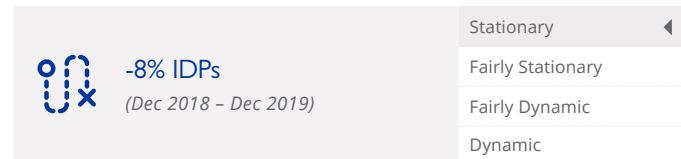
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



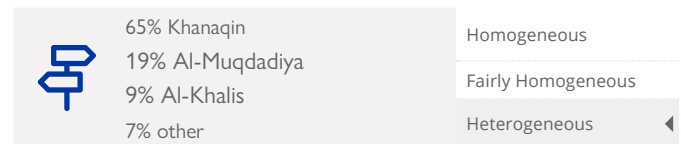
CITY IDP POPULATION



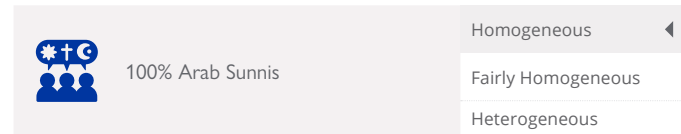
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



The displaced population in Baquba city is highly homogeneous. All IDPs are Arab Sunnis, and nearly 80 per cent fled during the fourth wave of displacement between September 2014 and March 2015. In this period, a series of concurrent crises hit the central northern governorates of Anbar, Diyala and Kirkuk and tens of thousands of civilians were caught in the crossfire between the Iraqi Army, Shia militias and ISIL.

INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Despite their stationary displacement, the main intention of IDPs in Baquba city is to return to their locations of origin – and to do so in the short term (100%). However, there is strong convergence among the factors that hinder their ability to return: home destruction and lack of livelihood/ job opportunities in areas of origin were the most reported obstacles. In many locations, enrollment of children in school was also found to be a strong factor, with many IDPs fearing that their education needs will not be fulfilled in their areas of origin. According to the Return Index,¹² there is evidence of severe social tensions in Khanaqin district (specifically in Jalula and Saadiya sub-districts) due to emerging ethno-religious enclaves that are preventing returns to the area.

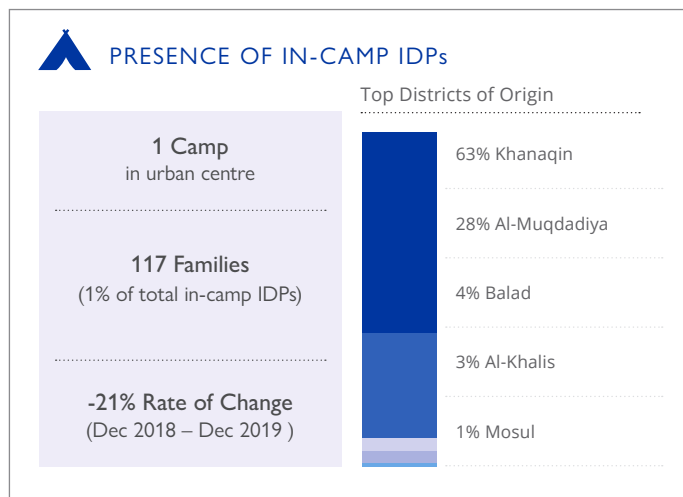
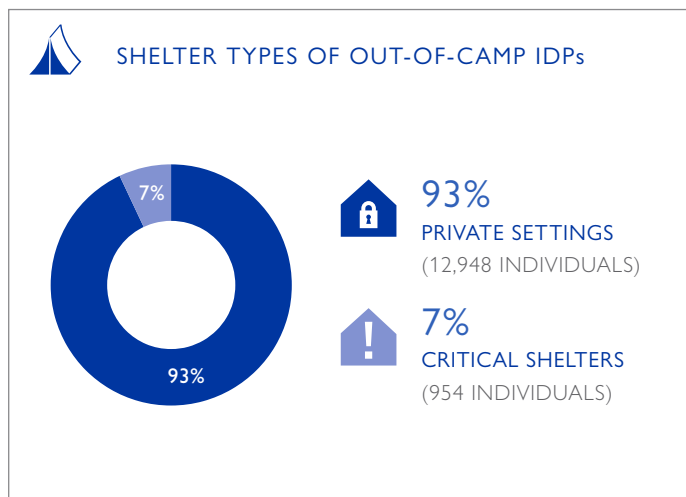
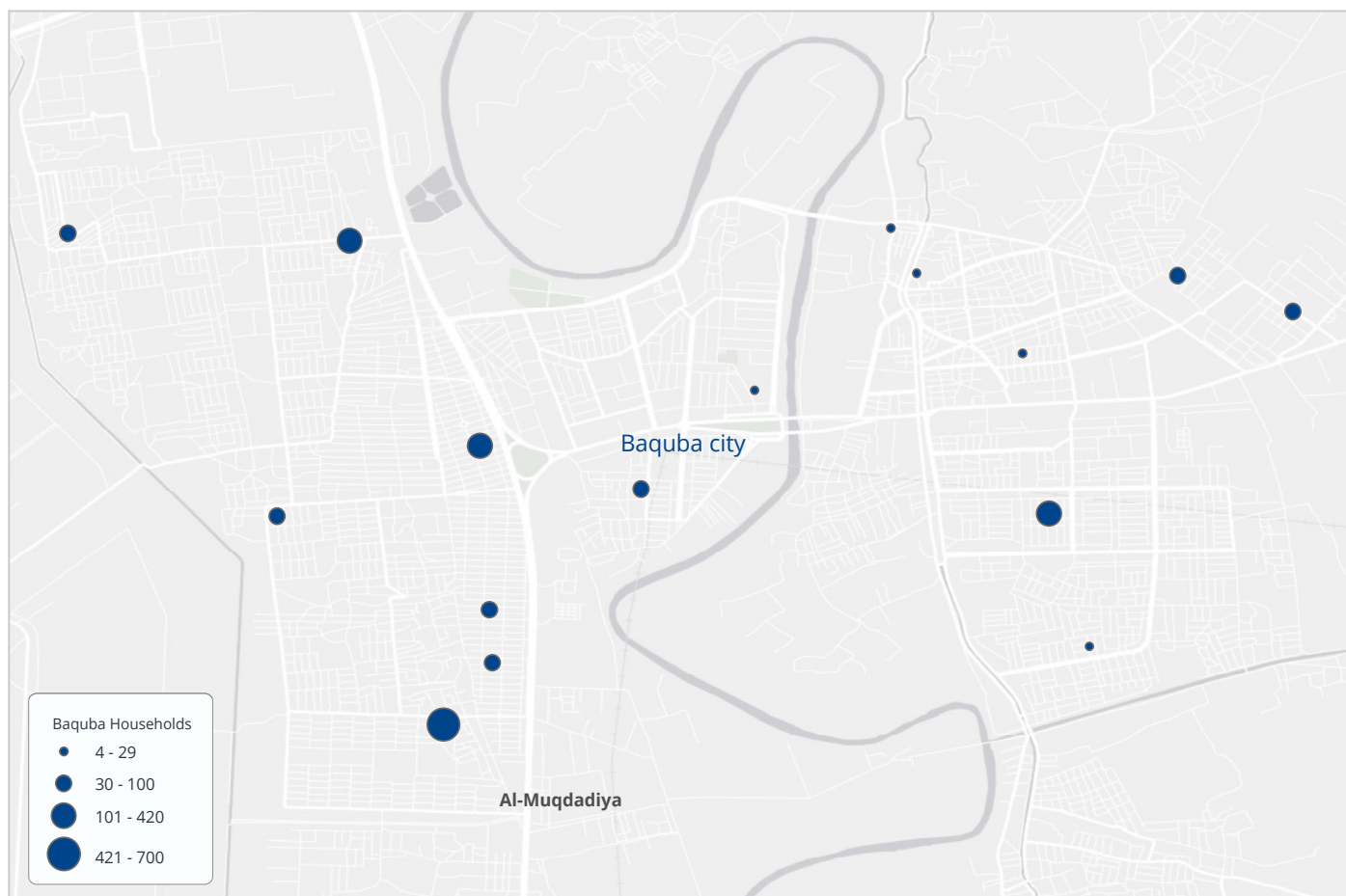
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)



Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)



IDP Population Density in Baquba City



12 The Growing Role of Reconciliation in Return Movements: Snapshots from the Return Index, RWG, IOM Iraq, November 2019.

LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and services rating in Baquba city is very high, a strong pull factor in this area of displacement, and which may contribute to the continued presence of IDPs in the area.

0% of locations do not have adequate access

All locations have adequate access, defined as access to at least eight key infrastructures and services. All services/infrastructures are accessible at location level except for water availability (94%, figures are lower only in Jorf Al Milih neighborhood) and the availability of offices for the replacement of civil documentation, reportedly missing in all locations. Around 7 per cent of households are settled in critical shelters – 40 per cent of which are in Al-Mafraq.

The majority of households have access to:

Electricity



Water



Waste collection



Latrines



An office for replacement of civil documentation within the sub-district



A functional market within 5km



A primary school within 5km



A secondary school within 5km



A health clinic within 5km



A hospital within 10km



Legal services for HLP within the sub-district



The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Other than petty crime, security incidents were not reported. Only IDPs in Al Taheer consider security among their main needs, and report access to solutions for displacement related rights violations and equal participation in public affairs as largely unfulfilled needs.

The following issues were reported in the locations:

Security incidents (excluding petty crime)



Concerns about armed clashes/vengeance/ISIL/ethno-religious tensions



Security cited among main needs



Location has been attacked or occupied



SOCIAL COHESION

The only noted social cohesion issue appears to be favouritism in access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation reported in the two neighbourhoods of Al Taheer and Muskar Saad. Freedom of movement is guaranteed and IDPs can move freely without special permits.

The following issues were reported in the locations:

Favouritism in employment/assistance/political representation/access to services



Threats/mistrust/attacks/feeling unwelcome



IDPs needing special permits to be allowed freedom of movement



Out-of-camp IDPs in TIKRIT CITY

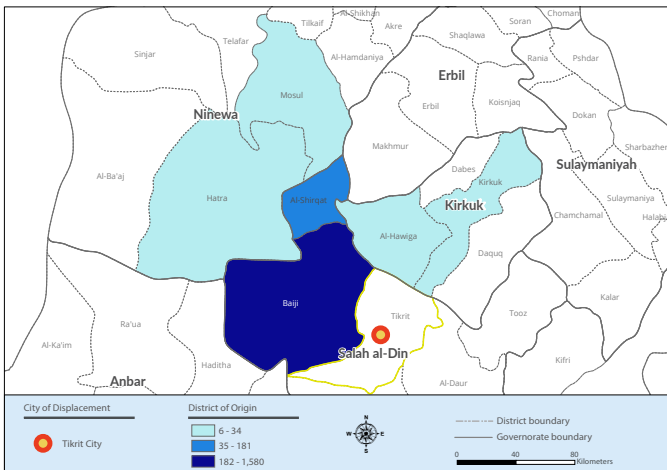
OVERVIEW OF THE DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

Tikrit city hosts a little over 10,000 IDPs, around 1 per cent of the total out-of-camp population. Most of IDPs are concentrated in Hay Al Zuhor (12%), Hay Alfirmous (13%), Hay Alqalaa (15%) and the Qadisya area (23% overall) with the rest distributed evenly across the other 18 locations of Markaz Tikrit sub-district.

The situation in the city is “dynamic”: overall, the number of IDPs has decreased by 37 per cent since December 2018 (around 6,200 individuals). The largest outflows have been recorded in Al-Mutaradah, Hay Al Dhubbat, Hay Alqalaa and Qadisya 1 Mahala. In addition, all IDPs in Tikrit city have been displaced for more than three years – around one third have been displaced for almost five years (37% fled before March 2015).

Nearly all IDPs in Tikrit city are originally from within the district of Baiji (87%), and around 10 per cent fled Al-Shirqat. The protracted displacement of these IDPs can be linked to the retaking of their districts of origin from ISIL. In most cases, the presence of armed actors has influenced the willingness of IDPs to return; in some cases, returns of residents have been prevented due to suspected ISIL affiliation.¹³

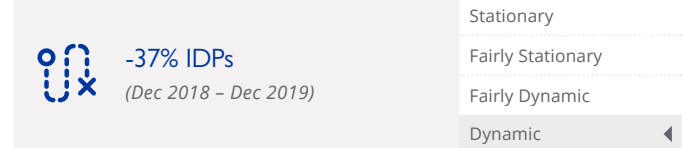
DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



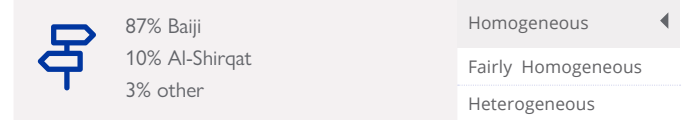
CITY IDP POPULATION



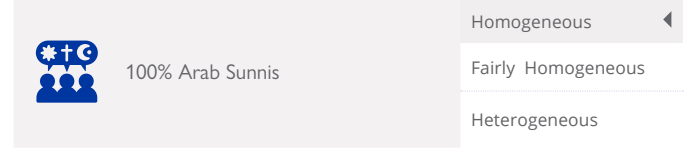
RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION



LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



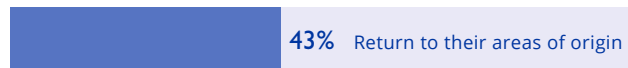
All IDPs currently in Tikrit city are Arab Sunnis.

¹³ Baiji and Al-Shirqat scored respectively ‘high’ and ‘medium’ on the Return Index Severity Scale for Safety and Social Cohesion. See Return Index, Findings Round 5, IOM Iraq, October 2019 and also, The Growing Role of Reconciliation in Return Movements: Snapshots from the Return Index, RWG, IOM Iraq, November 2019.

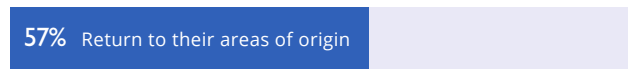
INTENTIONS AND PUSH & PULL FACTORS

In line with the complex dynamics occurring at the places of origin, intentions to return are quite low both in the short (43%) and long term (57%). The largest groups of IDPs willing to locally integrate are currently settled in Alfidous and Alqalaa. Sharing an ethno-religious background with the host community and the presence of extended family and friends constitute the main pull factors. For those who are willing to return, widespread home destruction and lack of funds to return/restart tend to be the most commonly reported obstacles delaying returns.

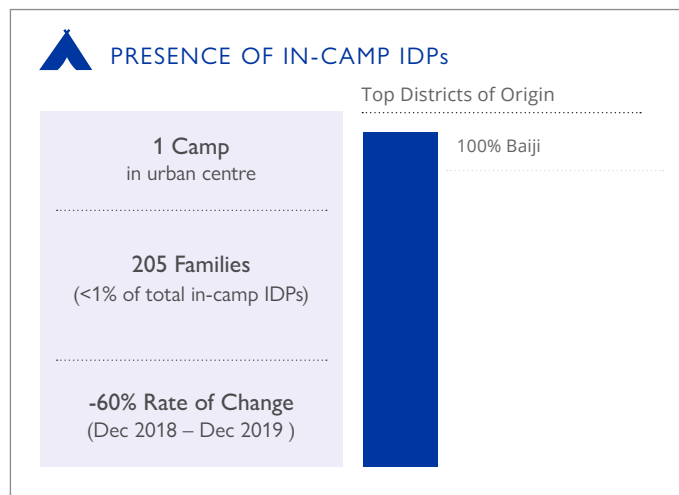
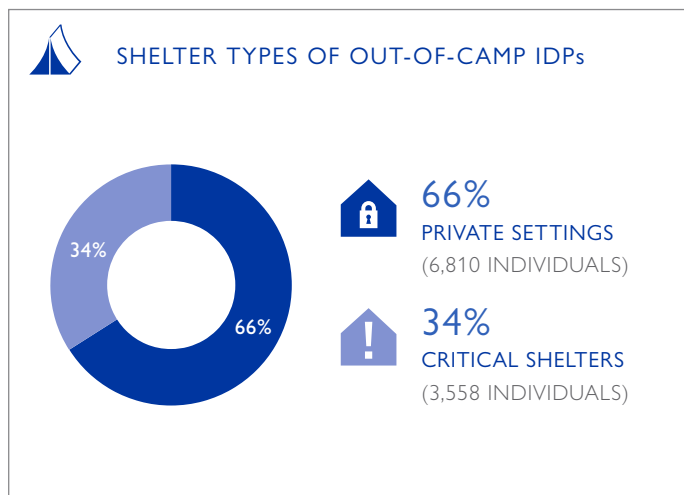
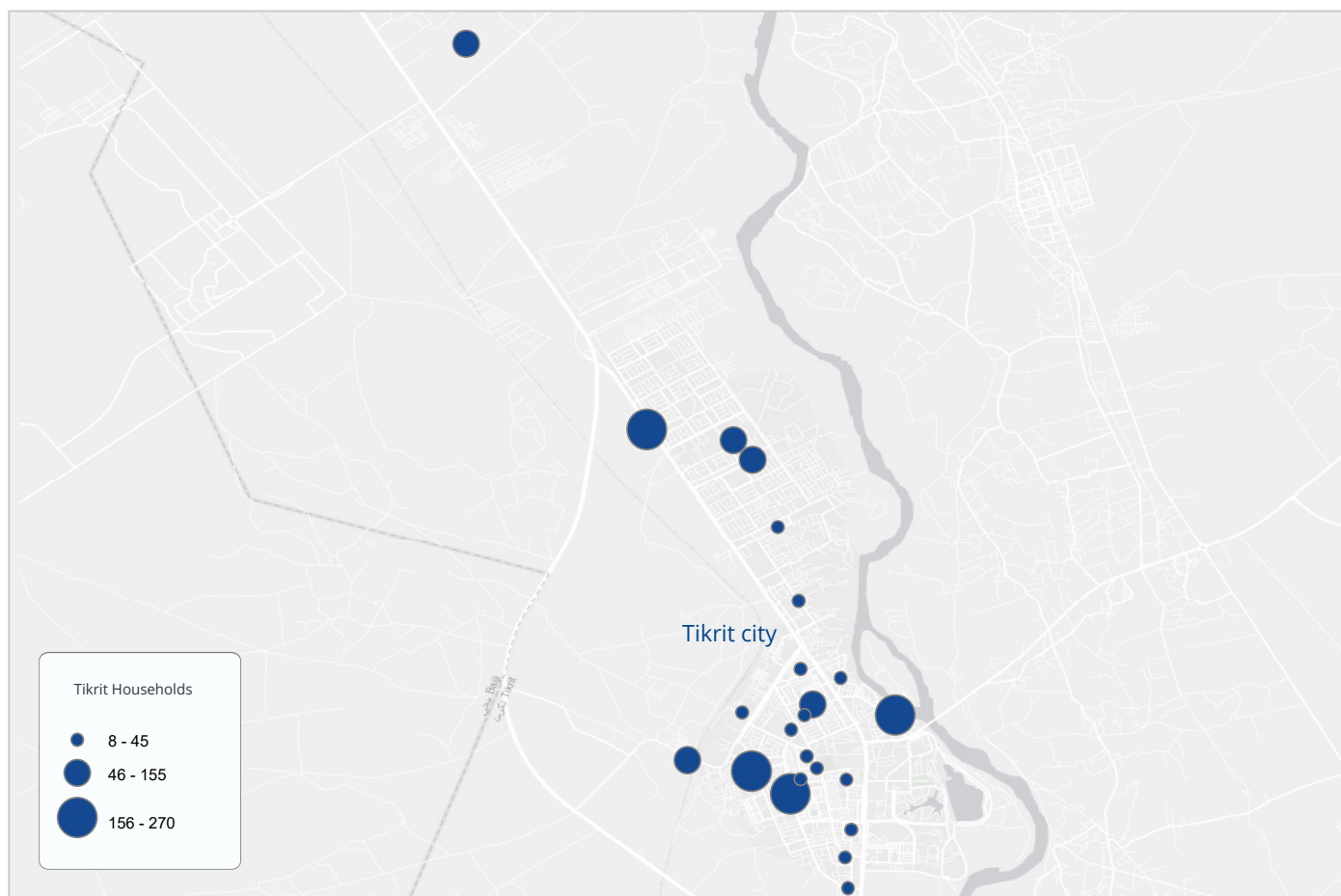
Short-Term Intentions to Return (less than 12 months)



Long-Term Intentions to Return (more than 12 months)

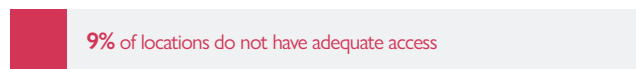


IDP Population Density in Tikrit City



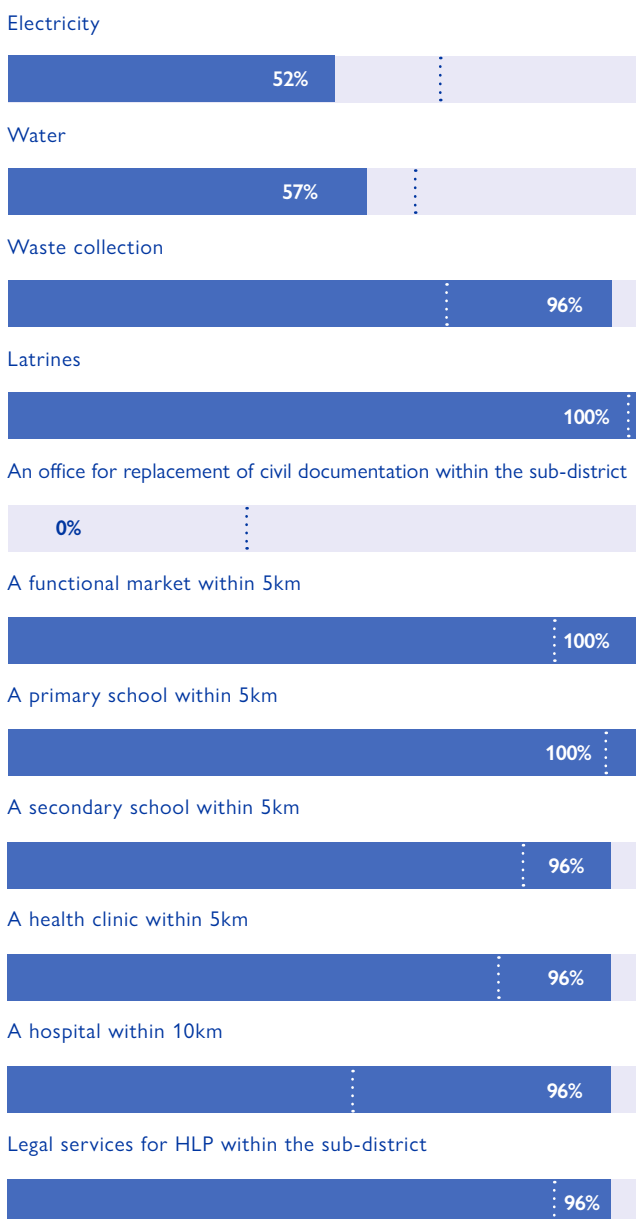
LIVING CONDITIONS

The infrastructure and service rating in Tikrit city appears to be acceptable: over 90 per cent of locations have adequate access – i.e. access to at least eight key infrastructures and services.



However, the most critical indicators are electricity and water: overall, less than 60 per cent of households can access both, and inadequate access was observed in all locations hosting the largest numbers of IDPs. Access to housing also appears to be challenging: around one third of families are currently settled in critical shelters, most of whom can be found in the two locations of Hay Alfirdous and Hay Alqalaa (over 2,000 individuals).

The majority of households have access to:

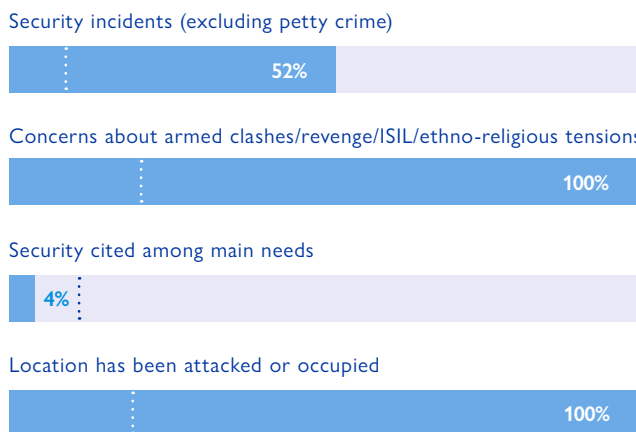


The dotted line represents the ILA IV average for each indicator.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

All locations where IDPs are present in Tikrit city were attacked and, despite having been retaken early, safety and security issues still pose a challenge and the city scored “medium” on the relative scale of the Return Index. Security incidents other than petty crime were reported in 12 locations, and IDPs do seem concerned about armed clashes, revenge, ISIL and ethno-religious tensions.

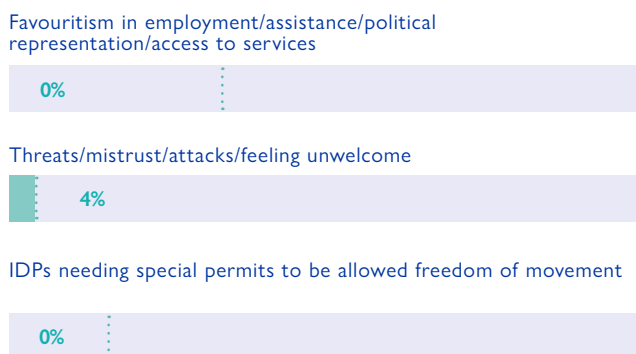
The following issues were reported in the locations:



SOCIAL COHESION

Threats and attacks were reported only rarely, and favouritism or unequal access to employment and/or services (including aid) and/or political representation did not seem to be an issue. IDPs overall reported that either most or all IDPs can move freely without a permit.

The following issues were reported in the locations:



URBAN DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

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