

PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ:

# DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILES

AUGUST 2021



The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The information contained in this report is for general information purposes only. Names and boundaries on DTM information products do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. The information in the DTM portal and in this report is the result of data collected by IOM field teams and complements information provided and generated by governmental and other entities in Iraq. IOM Iraq endeavors to keep this information as up to date and accurate as possible, but makes no claim —expressed or implied— on the completeness, accuracy and suitability of the information provided through this report. Challenges that should be taken into account when using DTM data in Iraq include the fluidity of the displaced population movements along with repeated emergencies and limited or no access to parts of the country. In no event will IOM be liable for any loss or damage, whether direct, indirect or consequential, related to the use of this report and the information provided herein.

IOM Iraq thanks the United States Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) for its continued support. IOM Iraq also expresses its gratitude to IOM Iraq's Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) members for their work in collecting the data, often in very difficult circumstances; their tireless efforts are the groundwork of this report.

International Organization for Migration  
The UN Migration Agency - Iraq Mission  
Main Office in Baghdad  
UNAMI Compound (Diwan 2)  
International Zone, Baghdad, Iraq  
Tel: + 3908 3105 2600  
E-mail: [iomiraq@iom.int](mailto:iomiraq@iom.int)  
Website: [www.iomiraq.net](http://www.iomiraq.net)

© April 2021 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

# INTRODUCTION

In April 2019, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Unit in Iraq published a report, "An In-Depth Analysis of the Main Districts of Origin." The aim of this report was to complement the information in a separate in-depth analysis of return barriers faced by IDPs, presented in the report "Reasons to Remain: Categorizing Protracted Displacement in Iraq," which was published in November 2018.

In January 2021, IOM produced an updated in-depth report on return barriers, "Protracted Displacement in Iraq: Revisiting Categories of Return Barriers." This report drew on data that had been collected since November 2018 in locations of displacement and return, and is centered on a categorization framework highlighting the different reasons why the remaining 1.2 million IDPs remained in displacement at that time. This report highlighted the key return barriers faced by IDPs in the eight governorates of displacement, and identified key challenges faced by returnees that would likely represent return barriers in the 8 governorates of return/origin. However, the data included in this report was reported on based on the locations where IDPs are displaced. As such, a gap in updated information has remained related to how conditions of IDPs vary according to the districts from which they originate – including factors affecting their prospects of returning home – as well as the conditions faced by returnees who have arrived back to these districts.

As at 30 April 2021, a total of 1,198,940 IDP individuals remain displaced across 18 governorates and 105 districts. However, 95 per cent of this group originate from just 25 districts within 8 governorates. To address a gap of up-to-date information at district level and provide an update of the report published in April 2019, DTM developed this report, which is based on an analysis of 17 of the main districts from which IDPs originate across a range of quantitative indicators. The indicators have been adopted from several of DTM's recently published data sources, including the Master List 121 (March-April 2021), the Return Index 12 (March-April 2021), and the Urban Displacement in the Federal Iraq and Urban Displacement in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq studies (August 2020).

This report is structured as follows:

- First, overview of the methodology employed in collecting analysing the data presented in the report is presented. This includes a list of all indicators, including data aggregations, that are presented at district of origin level throughout the report. An overview of the challenges and limitations related to this report is also presented.
- Second, a summary of key findings is presented. The key findings are broken into categories, including the main districts of origin of IDPs, differences between in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs, rates of return and population change, and key challenges in locations of return such as housing, livelihoods, basic services, and social cohesion.
- Third, four data tables are presented detailing findings across key indicators, allowing for the quick comparison of information across the 24 districts. The data tables cover IDP population and characteristics of the main districts of origin; out-of-camp IDP population's intentions and key challenges; in-camp IDP population's key challenges; and conditions in upon return to locations of origin.
- Fourth, 17 three-page-long District of Origin Profiles are included. Each of these profiles are included in the form of factsheets, and expand on data that is presented in the data tables in the third section of the report, from DTM's assessments. They also highlight key differences between IDPs residing in in-camp and out-of-camp settings, and detail the rates of return and population change over time. Additionally, an overall situation of return across key severity scales within DTM's Return Index dataset is presented, including maps showing the varying severity levels of living conditions in each district.

# ACRONYMS

**DTM** Displacement Tracking Matrix

**FHH** Female-Headed Household

**HH** Household

**HLP** Housing, Land and Property

**HoH** Head of Household

**IDP** Internally Displaced Persons

**ILA** Integrated Location Assessment

**IOM** International Organization for Migration

**ISIL** Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

**KI** Key Informant

**KRI** Kurdistan Region of Iraq

**MCNA** Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment

**MoMD** Ministry of Migration and Displacement

**PMU** Popular Mobilization Unit

**RI** Return Index

**RWG** Returns Working Group

**UXO** Unexploded Ordnance

## DEFINITIONS

**Household (HH)** – A domestic unit consisting of present and absent members who are related by blood or law (i.e. marriage, adoption) who live together or used to live together before the crisis in the same dwelling and share meals. The average household size in Iraq consists of six members, as per the government's estimates.

**Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)** – According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced persons are “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an inter-nationally recognized state border” (United Nations, 1998). In the current context, DTM considers all Iraqis who were forced to flee from 1 January 2014 onwards and are living in a location outside their area of origin.

**Key Informants** – The DTM collects data on numbers and locations of IDPs and returnees using an extended network of over 9,500 key informants. Community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces make up most of the key informants.

**Location** – The unit of reference or the observation unit in the Master Lists and assessments, where data collection takes place. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fourth official administrative division).

**Rate of Change in Returnee Population** – The percentage decrease/increase in the number of returnees in a district between October 2020 and April 2021.

**Return Rate** – The proportion of all individuals displaced during the ISIL crisis who have returned to their area of origin.

**Returnees** – All those previously displaced since January 2014 who returned to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy of durable solution.

**Stable Returns** – Returnees who stated their intention is to remain at their location of origin/return

## OVERVIEW: DISTRICT PROFILING

Each factsheet creates a profile of the district according to multiple indicators, including the number of households originally from the district and still in displacement, the returnee population, the rate of change in the returnee population and the overall situation at the location of return. The profiling categories and criteria are defined as follows:

### IDP caseload originally from the district and still in displacement

High caseload	District from which more than 10% of the total IDP caseload originate.
Medium caseload	District from which between 3% and 10% of the total IDP caseload originate.
Low caseload	District from which less than 3% of the total IDP caseload originate.

### Rate of change in Returnee Population

Relates to the proportion of returnees who returned to the district between October 2020 and April 2021.

Stationary	District with a rate of change for the returnee population of less than 10%, indicating that returns are stalled or occurring only at a very slow pace.
Fairly stationary	District with a rate of change for the returnee population between 11% and 20%, indicating that returns are occurring at a slow pace.
Fairly dynamic	District with a rate of change for the returnee population between 21% and 30%, indicating that returns are occurring at a fast pace.
Dynamic	District with a rate of change for the returnee population above 30%, indicating that returns are occurring at a very fast pace.

### Return Index Indicators

SCALE 1: LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC SERVICES	SCALE 2: SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFETY PERCEPTIONS
Residential destruction	Community reconciliation
Employment access	Multiple security actors
Water sufficiency	Blocked returns
Recovery of agriculture	Checkpoints controlled by other security actors
Electricity sufficiency	Daily public life
Recovery of businesses	Illegal occupation of private residences
Access to basic services	Mines
Provision of government services	Sources of violence

# METHODOLOGY

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objective of this report is to provide an updated evidence-base in support of durable solutions strategy and programming in Iraq. Specifically, it aims to:

1. Complement the categorisation framework included within the report, “Durable Solutions in Iraq: Revisiting Categories of Return

Barriers,” by providing information related to issues faced by IDPs originating from different districts.

2. Enable the comparison of conditions faced by lby IDPs originating from the main districts of origin as well as returnees who have arrived back to these districts.

## TARGET POPULATION

The target population of this research are IDPs who remain in displacement across the country, as well as returnees who have arrived back to their district of origin. Specifically, this report focuses primarily on an analysis of 17 of the main districts of origin, where a total of 947,237 IDPs originate (amounting to 79% of the country’s

total caseload). Additionally, data tables are included for 25 of the main districts of origin, displaying indicators that can be reported on at the level of district of origin. Districts have included in the data tables and profiles based on the availability of data across the indicators listed below.

## DATA SOURCES

DATA SOURCE	DATE OF DATA COLLECTION	METHODOLOGY	POPULATION	COVERAGE	INDICATORS
Master List 121	March–April 2021	Key Informant; Location-based	1,198,940 IDPs from 17 of the main districts of origin;	98% of locations	Number of IDPs who became displaced from district; % of national caseload of IDPs; Number of out-of-camp IDP HHs still displaced from district; Number of returnees in the district; Return rate; Rate of change of IDPs (October 2020 to April 2021); Rate of change of returnee population (October 2020 to April 2021); % of IDP households reported as being in protracted displacement (3+ years); Number of out-of-camp IDP HHs still displaced; Number of out-of-camp IDP households in informal settlements; Number of in-camp IDP HHs still displaced;
Return Index 12	March–April 2021	Key Informant; Location-based	4,867,050 returnees who have returned to 17 of the main districts of origin	98% of locations	% of locations where there is some residential damage; % of locations where some households have been blocked from returning; Number of locations with no returns; Number of locations with instances of illegal occupations of private residences; Number of locations where business have recovered; Number of locations where there is water sufficiency; Number of locations where there is electricity sufficiency; Number of locations where there is access to healthcare; Number of locations where community reconciliation is needed; Number of locations where daily public life is strong (streets are busy with residents carrying out daily activities, and it feels calm); Number of locations where there are concerns regarding unexploded ordnances (UXOs); Number of locations where there are concerns regarding ISIL attacks; Number of locations where there are instances of blocked returns; Number of locations where there are concerns regarding harassment at checkpoints; Number of locations where movement restrictions have an impact on daily life; Overall severity ranking

Urban Displacement in Iraq	August 2020	Household; Representative sample	85,367 IDP households across 837 locations and 10 cities (Baghdad/Abu Graib; Baquba; Dahuk; Erbil; Kirkuk; Mosul; Sulaymaniyah; Tikrit; Tuz Khurmatu; Zakho	10 main cities in which out-of-camp IDPs reside	% of IDP HHs headed by a female; % HHs with 1+ member(s) with a disability; % of IDP households reporting long-term (12 months) movement intentions; % of IDP households reporting that they tried to return to their area of origin but failed; % of IDP households reporting feeling completely safe in their location; % of IDP households reporting feeling comfortable to get help from local authorities; % of IDP households reporting having registered with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD); % of IDP HHs who owned a property in their place of origin; % of IDP HHs reporting their house is habitable (not damaged), as % of home owners;
Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment	August 2020	Household; Combination of representative and indicative sample (only indicative data is presented in this report)	2,547 in-camp IDP households (data related to out-of-camp IDP households not featured in this report)	19 districts of displacement; and 31 districts of origin	% of in-camp IDP households with at least one member who has a disability

## CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

As with the initial report focused on the main districts of origin published in April 2019, the challenges and limitations in this set of district profiles relate primarily to the differences in the types of data that are presented.

Specifically, these issues relate to the different methodologies employed in the four assessments in which the data was collected, as outlined in the table above. The difference in these methodologies poses the following limitations to the findings that are presented in the data tables and district profiles, by:

- Determining the number of districts that can be reported on in relation to IDPs’ districts of origin. Household surveys are randomly sampled based on the areas in which IDPs are displaced, whereas the data in this report relates predominantly to the IDPs’ districts of origin (in addition to some data related to returnees who have arrived back to them). However, some districts where a significant number of IDPs originate are not included in the profiles, due to an insufficient amount of surveys being conducted amongst IDPs who originate from these

districts. Throughout the data tables an “N/A” is included in cases where the relevant indicator is unable to be reported on due to this issue, while in the district profiles a note is included to highlight where the indicator is unable to be reported on

- Determining the type of indicators that can be reported on in relation to IDPs’ districts of displacement. DTM’s Master List data relates to IDP and returnee population figures as well as shelter types, and can be disaggregated based on districts from which IDPs originate as well as returnees who have arrived back to them, while Return Index data is collected in locations of return and can be reported on as such. However, data from DTM’s Urban Displacement Study and REACH’s MCNA can be disaggregated based on districts of origin in cases where a sufficient number of surveys were conducted amongst IDP households. This means that a combination of data from the different assessments are included in the data tables and district profiles, with the aim of providing a comprehensive overview of the issues that IDPs originating from different districts face.



## KEY FINDINGS

**Main districts of origin:** As at 30 April 2021, a total of 205,946 IDP households (1,198,940 individuals) are displaced across Iraq. This group is dispersed across 105 districts within 18 governorates, with ninety-five per cent of this group originating from just 25 districts within 8 governorates. All of the top four districts of origin are in Ninewa governorate: Mosul (21%), Sinjar (18%), Al-Ba'aj (8%) and Telafar (6%). Across all districts from which the remaining IDP caseload originate, those with the highest number of returnee households include Mosul (176,276), Ramadi (100,100), Al-Hawiga (28,289) and Al-Shirqat (27,086).

**Displacement settings:** Amongst the remaining IDP caseload, 85 per cent are displaced in out-of-camp settings while the remaining 15 per cent were in camps. Districts from where the highest numbers of out-of-camp IDP households originate include Mosul (39,326), Sinjar (36,424) and Ramadi (10,687). Otherwise, several of the same districts from where the highest numbers of camp IDPs originate include Mosul (39,326) and Sinjar (16,732).

**Return rate:** Districts that feature in this report that have the highest return rates – that is, the proportion of the total number of IDPs who displaced from a single district who have returned – include Falluja (92%), Al-Ka'im (91%) and Ramadi (90%), which are all located in Anbar governorate. By contrast, the lowest return rates can be observed in Baghdad's districts of Al-Musayab, Al-Resafa and Karkh (all 0%), as well as Diyala's district of Ba'quba (also 0%).

**Protracted displacement:** At least 80 per cent of IDP households originating from all but one district focused on in this report are in

protracted displacement – which is defined as three or more years. The only exception is the IDPs who originate from Kirkuk district, of whom 61 per cent are in protracted displacement. Otherwise, 100 per cent of IDPs from the districts of Tilkaif and Baiji, and 99 per cent of IDPs from Sinjar and Tuz Khurmatu, are in protracted displacement.

**Rate of change (IDP population):** There was a significant variation in the rates of change in the IDP population at district level between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021. The most significant decreases in IDPs were recorded amongst those originating from Hatra (-42%) and Kirkuk (-20%). However, these decreases do not translate to equal rates of increases in returns, with the rate of change in returnees to Hatra and Kirkuk only four per cent and one per cent – which is due to a significant number of IDPs becoming secondarily displaced. During this period the highest rate of change in returnees was recorded in Sinjar (+22%).

**Failed returns:** Between 31 October and 30 April 2021, the most significant number of failed returns took place amongst those trying to get to the district of Al-Ka'im and Sinjar (respectively 74 and 57 households). Significant numbers of failed returns also took place to those trying to get to Ramadi (24), Mosul (24) and Falluja (21).

**Locations with no returns:** Across the districts included in the profiles, there is a significant variation in the number of locations to which no households have returned. Daquq features the highest number of locations of no return (49), followed by Al-Ba'aj (34) and Khanaqin (33). By contrast, no locations of no return were recorded in Al-Ka'im, Ramadi, Mahmoudiya and Tilkaif.

Table 1: IDP population and key characteristics of the main districts of origin (camp IDPs and out-of-camp IDPs combined)

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	TOTAL IDP HHS STILL DISPLACED	% OF NATIONAL CASELOAD OF IDP HHS	# OF OUT-CAMP IDP HHS STILL DISPLACED FROM DISTRICT	# OF IN-CAMP IDP HHS STILL DISPLACED FROM DISTRICT	RETURN RATE (HHS)	RATE OF CHANGE OF IDP HHS FROM (OCT 2020 TO APR 2021)	RATE OF CHANGE OF RETURNEE HHS (OCT 2020 TO APR 2021)
Anbar	Al-Kaim	1,702	1%	1,638	64	91%	0%	3%
Anbar	Falluja	7,708	4%	7,357	351	92%	-6%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	10,687	5%	10,606	81	90%	-4%	0%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	7,031	3%	6,860	171	0%	5%	0%
Baghdad	Al Resafa	1,805	1%	1,803	2	0%	13%	0%
Baghdad	Karkh	2,052	1%	2,050	2	0%	11%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	1,806	1%	1,806		82%	-1%	1%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	1,431	1%	1,428	3	90%	-4%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muddadiya	3,620	2%	3,565	55	73%	-10%	2%
Diyala	Baquba	1,594	1%	1,587	7	0%	5%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	5,159	3%	5,093	66	77%	-6%	3%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	7,935	4%	7,770	165	78%	-2%	3%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	3,501	2%	3,488	13	88%	-20%	1%
Ninewa	Al-Baiji	16,578	8%	8,833	7,745	35%	-14%	16%
Ninewa	Al-Handaniya	3,935	2%	3,182	753	88%	-1%	1%
Ninewa	Hatra	1,847	1%	1,594	253	82%	-42%	4%
Ninewa	Mosul	42,473	21%	39,326	3,147	81%	-7%	1%
Ninewa	Sinjar	36,424	18%	16,732	19,692	35%	-10%	22%
Ninewa	Telafar	13,383	6%	12,984	399	82%	-11%	2%
Ninewa	Tilkaf	2,561	1%	2,501	60	87%	-6%	1%
Salah al-Din	Baji	4,466	2%	4,420	46	82%	-14%	2%
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,299	3%	3,887	1,412	68%	4%	2%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	1,522	1%	1,507	15	86%	-1%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	3,441	2%	3,423	18	89%	2%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	6,705	3%	6,702	3	57%	0%	4%

Table 2: IDP population and key characteristics of the main districts of origin (out-of-camp IDPs)

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	% OF IDP HHs REPORTED AS BEING IN PD (+3 YRS)	% OF IDP HHs HEADED BY A FEMALE	% OF HHs WITH 1+ MEMBER(S) WITH A DISABILITY
Anbar	Falluja	97%	21%	12%
Anbar	Ramadi	98%	18%	17%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	97%	16%	21%
Baghdad	Karh	72%	18%	15%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	83%	18%	6%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadliya	96%	26%	15%
Diyala	Khanaqin	98%	31%	18%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	94%	24%	17%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	61%	20%	20%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	81%	0%	25%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	98%	25%	28%
Ninewa	Hatra	94%	14%	42%
Ninewa	Mosul	88%	18%	23%
Ninewa	Sinjar	99%	11%	24%
Ninewa	Telafar	98%	9%	22%
Ninewa	Tilkaf	100%	2%	6%
Salah al-Din	Balji	100%	17%	20%
Salah al-Din	Balad	98%	18%	14%
Salah al-Din	TKrit	98%	9%	11%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	99%	17%	19%

Table 3. Out-of-camp population – main districts of origin, intentions and main obstacles

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	LONG-TERM INTENTIONS				% OF IDP HHs REPORTING THAT THEY TRIED TO RETURN TO THEIR AREA OF ORIGIN BUT FAILED AT LEAST ONCE	% OF IDP HHs REPORTING FEELING COMPLETELY SAFE IN THEIR LOCATION	% OF IDP HHs REPORTING FEELING COMFORTABLE TO GET HELP FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES	% OF IDP HHs REPORTING HAVING REGISTERED WITH MOMD	% OF IDP HHs WHO OWNED A PROPERTY IN PLACE OF ORIGIN	% OF IDP HHs REPORTING THEIR HOUSE IS HABITABLE AS % OF HOME OWNERS
		RETURN	STAY	MOVE TO A THIRD LOCATION <sup>1</sup>	UNDECIDED						
Anbar	Al-Kalim	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15%	98%	90%	66%	59%	43%
Anbar	Falluja	40%	50%	2%	9%	28%	86%	96%	78%	55%	19%
Anbar	Ramadi	45%	51%	0%	4%	38%	93%	89%	66%	62%	26%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	54%	44%	1%	1%	8%	96%	99%	84%	74%	15%
Baghdad	Karkh	29%	70%	0%	1%	10%	100%	98%	31%	38%	78%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	34%	66%	0%	0%	5%	98%	100%	60%	48%	27%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33%	71%	96%	70%	78%	10%
Diyala	Al-Muqaddiya	25%	70%	0%	5%	28%	74%	81%	74%	60%	28%
Diyala	Khanaqin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17%	74%	93%	77%	54%	21%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawga	41%	53%	0%	6%	26%	98%	78%	71%	71%	21%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	41%	57%	0%	3%	14%	96%	88%	57%	71%	46%
Ninewa	Al-Bajal	54%	46%	0%	0%	14%	96%	100%	36%	57%	11%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	30%	49%	20%	0%	28%	93%	78%	69%	57%	51%
Ninewa	Hatra	54%	46%	0%	0%	17%	99%	81%	42%	67%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	25%	65%	5%	5%	11%	96%	89%	50%	52%	41%
Ninewa	Sinjar	54%	39%	3%	3%	10%	97%	90%	67%	87%	12%
Ninewa	Talafar	44%	52%	3%	1%	28%	97%	87%	48%	75%	19%
Ninewa	Tilkaf	49%	42%	2%	7%	20%	100%	90%	43%	74%	19%
Salah al-Din	Bajil	52%	45%	2%	1%	34%	92%	91%	74%	79%	14%
Salah al-Din	Balad	57%	37%	0%	5%	16%	95%	93%	72%	65%	19%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	98%	89%	47%	51%	22%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	39%	54%	4%	3%	30%	98%	90%	76%	71%	17%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	63%	35%	1%	2%	43%	80%	87%	74%	75%	9%

<sup>1</sup> In the Urban Displacement survey, when asked about their long-term movement intentions, IDP households were able to choose from "return to place of origin", "stay where we are", "move to a third place in Iraq", "move abroad", and "undecided". In this column the combined figures for the choices of "move to a third place in Iraq" and "move abroad" are displayed. IDPs from Ramadi were significantly more likely to report moving elsewhere, with 17% reporting their intention to move abroad and 3% reporting their intention to move to a third place in Iraq.

Table 4: IDP population and key characteristics of the main districts of origin (in-camp IDPs)

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	# OF IN-CAMP IDP HHs STILL DISPLACED	% OF HHs WITH ≤ 1 MEMBER WITH A DISABILITY
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	64	13%
Anbar	Falluja	351	9%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	3	N/A
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	55	4%
Diyala	Khanaqin	66	12%
Kirkuk	Daquq	1	N/A
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	7,745	11%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	753	17%
Ninewa	Mosul	3,147	12%
Ninewa	Sinjar	19,692	17%
Ninewa	Telafar	399	17%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	237	2%
Salah al-Din	Balad	1,412	7%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	15	N/A

Table 5: Returnee population and key characteristics of the main districts of origin

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF RETURNEE HHS	NUMBER OF FAILED RETURNS (BETWEEN ML 118-121)	% OF RETURNEE HHS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN		% OF RETURNEE HHS LIVING IN OTHER TYPES OF CRITICAL SHELTERS <sup>2</sup>	RETURN INDEX			LOCATIONS WITH NO RETURNS	OVERALL SEVERITY RANKING
				HABITABLE	UNINHABITABLE (CRITICAL)		% OF LOCATIONS WHERE SOME HHS HAVE BEEN BLOCKED FROM RETURNING	% OF LOCATIONS WHERE THERE IS SOME RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE			
Anbar	Al-Kaim	16,962	74	88%	10%	0%	100%	100%	0	Medium	
Anbar	Falluja	90,294	21	96%	2%	1%	76%	97%	1	Low	
Anbar	Ramadi	100,100	24	94%	2%	0%	23%	100%	0	Low	
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	8,267	6	96%	4%	0%	81%	49%	0	Low	
Diyala	Al-Khalis	12,420	8	95%	5%	0%	23%	40%	4	Medium	
Diyala	Al-Muqdadilya	9,984	5	85%	15%	0%	34%	69%	2	High	
Diyala	Khanaqin	16,920	10	86%	11%	0%	8%	93%	33	Medium	
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	28,289	5	98%	2%	0%	43%	61%	6	Low	
Kirkuk	Daquq	25,857	0	99%	1%	0%	7%	33%	49	Low	
Ninewa	Al-Bataj	8,947	6	86%	11%	0%	48%	86%	34	High	
Ninewa	Al-Hamdanliya	28,281	0	100%	0%	0%	29%	55%	7	Low	
Ninewa	Mosul	176,267	24	97%	3%	0%	25%	78%	18	Low	
Ninewa	Sinjar	19,731	57	91%	6%	0%	26%	84%	14	High	
Ninewa	Telafar	59,656	0	96%	2%	0%	15%	62%	15	Medium	
Ninewa	Tilkaf	17,102	0	97%	2%	0%	2%	52%	0	Low	
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	27,086	5	91%	4%	2%	98%	100%	1	Medium	
Salah al-Din	Bajil	20,015	3	85%	10%	1%	85%	89%	6	High	
Salah al-Din	Balad	11,433	16	89%	6%	0%	100%	55%	3	High	
Salah al-Din	Samarra	9,617	5	96%	1%	2%	80%	0%	2	Medium	
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	29,228	7	87%	5%	0%	67%	60%	1	Low	
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	9,011	0	92%	5%	0%	74%	74%	19	Medium	

2 Note that in the Master List, "critical shelters" include: residences of origin (uninhabitable); informal settlements; unfinished/abandoned buildings; non-residential structure; religious building; school building; and other formal settlements/collective settlements. The proportion of IDPs living in critical shelter types in this column refers to all types except residences of origin (uninhabitable) which are listed in the column to the left hand side.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Anbar Governorate

Al Ka'im	14
Falluja	17
Ramadi	20

### Baghdad Governorate

Mahmoudiya	23
------------	----

### Diyala Governorate

Al-Muqdadia	26
Al-Hawiga	29

### Ninewa Governorate

Al-Ba'aj	32
Al-Hamdaniya	35
Mosul	38
Sinjar	41
Telafar	44
Tilkaif	47

### Salah al-Din Governorate

Baiji	50
Balad	53
Samarra	56
Tikrit	59
Tuz Khurmatu	65

# AL-KA'IM DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Al-Ka'im district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**1,702 IDP households**  
(10,148 individuals;  
1% of the country's total caseload)

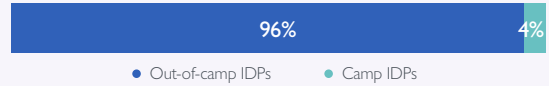
- Low caseload
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

A total of 18,664 IDP households originating from Al-Ka'im district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 1,702 IDP households have not yet returned home, amounting to a 91 per cent return rate. A total of 1,638 IDP households remain displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Ramadi district (17%) in Anbar governorate and Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (13%). Additionally, the remaining 64 IDP households remain displaced in camps, with most of this group in Falluja district in Anbar governorate (69%), and a smaller number in Erbil district in Erbil governorate (19%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Note that additional indicators related to out-of-camp IDPs from Al-Ka'im collected as part of IOM's Urban Displacement in Iraq study are not able to be reported on, due to an insufficient number of surveys having been conducted in that assessment with households originating from this district.

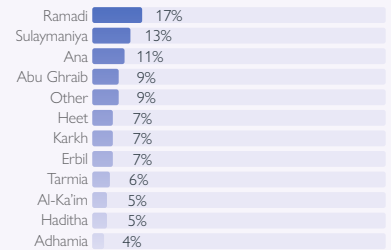
### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households



### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

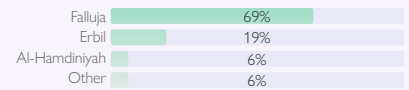
% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**1,638**  
Out-of-camp  
IDP households



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**64**  
Camp  
IDP households



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**16,962 households**  
(101,772 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**91%**  
of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

- Low
- Medium
- High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+3% Returnees**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



45 Locations

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



0 Locations

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**74**  
households

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**1,677**  
households

(10% of all in the district)



# AL-KA'IM DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Al-Ka'im district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

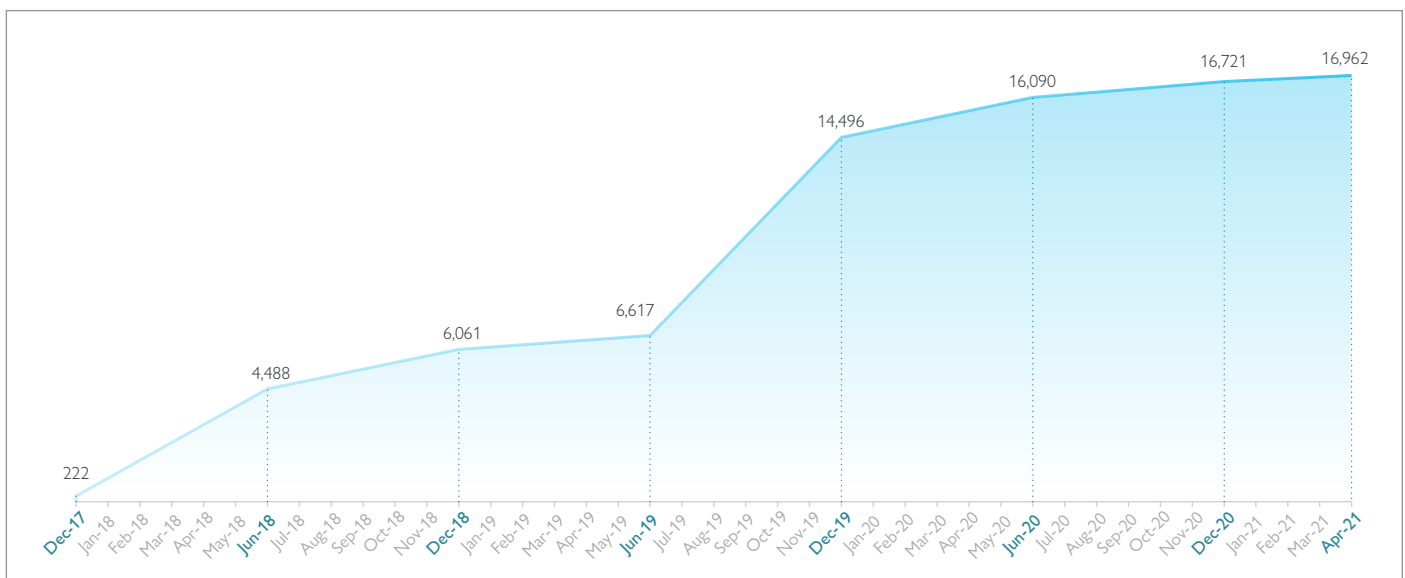
- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Al-Ka'im has jumped from 16,412 to 16,962 (amounting to a 3% increase). This is slightly higher than the overall increase in the number of returnees across the country during this period (2%). There are a total of 45 return locations in Al-Ka'im.
- There are a total of 45 return locations in Al-Ka'im, which is lower than the average number of locations of return across all districts (57). A total of 74 households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.

- A total of 1,677 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 16,962 households who have returned, 7,879 (46%) returned between July and December 2019. An additional 4,266 returnee households (25%) arrived between January and June 2018 (25%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Al-Ka'im, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** All locations across Al-Ka'im, like elsewhere in Anbar Governorate, experienced moderate levels of residential destruction. However, in 10 locations there are no reconstruction efforts underway, with the remaining 34 locations witnessing some reconstruction of destroyed houses. In one location in Markaz Al-Ka'im sub-district, there were a few reported instances of the illegal occupation of private residences.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** Recovery of private sector activity has been uneven across the district, with all businesses having reopened in 13 locations. In an additional 30 locations, only some businesses have reopened and in one location in Al-Obiadi subdistrict none of the businesses have reopened. In all locations, around half of the residents can find employment. In general, residents in Al-Ka'im have good access to basic services. The vast majority of locations (41) have enough water for drinking and domestic needs, with some residences lacking access to sufficient water in two locations and none of the residents having sufficient access in one location in Al-Obiadi subdistrict. In the same

location, none of the residents have enough electricity, however in all other locations most or all residents have enough electricity. Most or all residents have access to primary healthcare and education across all locations.

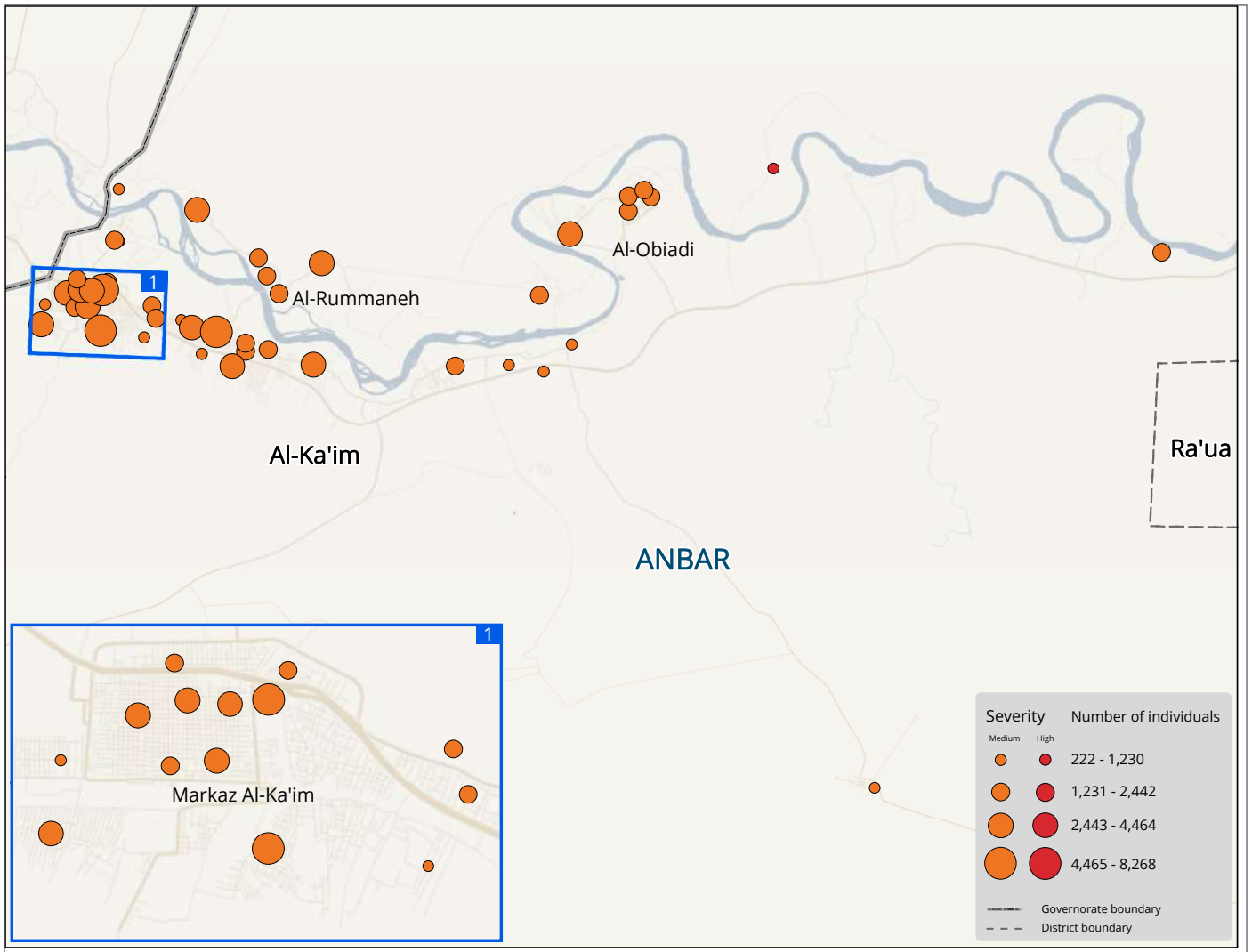
**Social Cohesion:** No locations reported that community reconciliation was needed in Al-Ka'im, no were any residents concerned regarding tribal or ethnic tensions and acts of revenge. In the majority of locations (39) residents are able to carry out daily activities and it generally feels calm. However, two locations in Al-Obiadi and two locations in Al-Rummaneh subdistricts reported that residents leave their homes only when necessary and the streets are sparsely populated.

**Security:** There are no concerns across Al-Ka'im related to unexploded ordnance. However, all locations were reported to be moderately concerned about ISIL attacks and blocked returns or non-state actors in charge of checkpoints. Movement restrictions were reported to have a moderate impact on daily life in two locations.

# AL-KA'IM DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Al-Ka'im district and the situation of return

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Falluja district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT<sup>3</sup>

### IDP POPULATION



**7,708 IDP households**

(45,897 individuals;  
4% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

High caseload

A total of 98,002 IDP households originating from Falluja district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 90,294 households have returned home, amounting to a 92 per cent return rate, while 7,708 households from this district remain in displacement. Amongst this group, a total of 7,357 households (95%) remain displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Erbil district (39%) in Erbil governorate and Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (18%). Additionally, the remaining 351 IDP households (5%) remain displaced in camps, with most of this group within Falluja district (95%) in Anbar governorate, while small numbers are in Kalar district (4%) in Sulaymaniyah governorate as well as Khanaqin district (1%) in Diyala governorate.

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS<sup>4</sup>

Among all out-of-camp IDP households from Falluja who were in displacement in August 2020, 40 per cent intended to return to their area of origin and 50 per cent intended to remain in their location of displacement in the 12 months between August 2020 and August 2021.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, 9 per cent of out-of-camp IDP households are undecided as to their movement intentions, while the remaining 1 per cent intend to move abroad.

## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT<sup>6</sup>

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**90,294 households**

(541,764 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**92%**

of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

Low

Medium

High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**< +1% change**

(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary

Fairly stationary

Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



**74 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



**1 Location**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**21  
households**

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**2,580  
households**

(3% of all in the district)

<sup>3</sup> All information relating to IDP intentions is derived from the REACH MCNA 2020 which was implemented in August that year. Refer to: REACH (2020). MCNA 2020 Dataset. See: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/cycle/28380#cycle-28380>. Note that data relating to the intentions of camp IDPs from this district is not available. This is due to an insufficient number of surveys being conducted with returnee households in this district in the MCNA 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Note that data relating to the intentions of camp IDPs from this district is not available. This is due to an insufficient number of surveys being conducted with returnee households in this district in the MCNA 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Note that this data was collected in August 2020; as such, the 12 month movement intentions to the period between August 2020 and August 2021.

<sup>6</sup> All information relating to returnee population numbers is derived from the Master List 121 which was implemented in March-April 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). DTM Master List 121 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList>.

# FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Falluja district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between 31 October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnee households in Falluja increased from 89,890 to 90,294, amounting to a less than 1 per cent increase. This is lower than the overall nationwide percentage increase of returnees during this period (3%).
- There are a total of 74 return locations in Falluja, which is higher than the average number of locations of return across all districts (57). A total of 21 households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021.
- A total of 2,580 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition; this is the second highest number of returnee households living in such conditions, behind only Ninewa governorate's Mosul district (5,392).

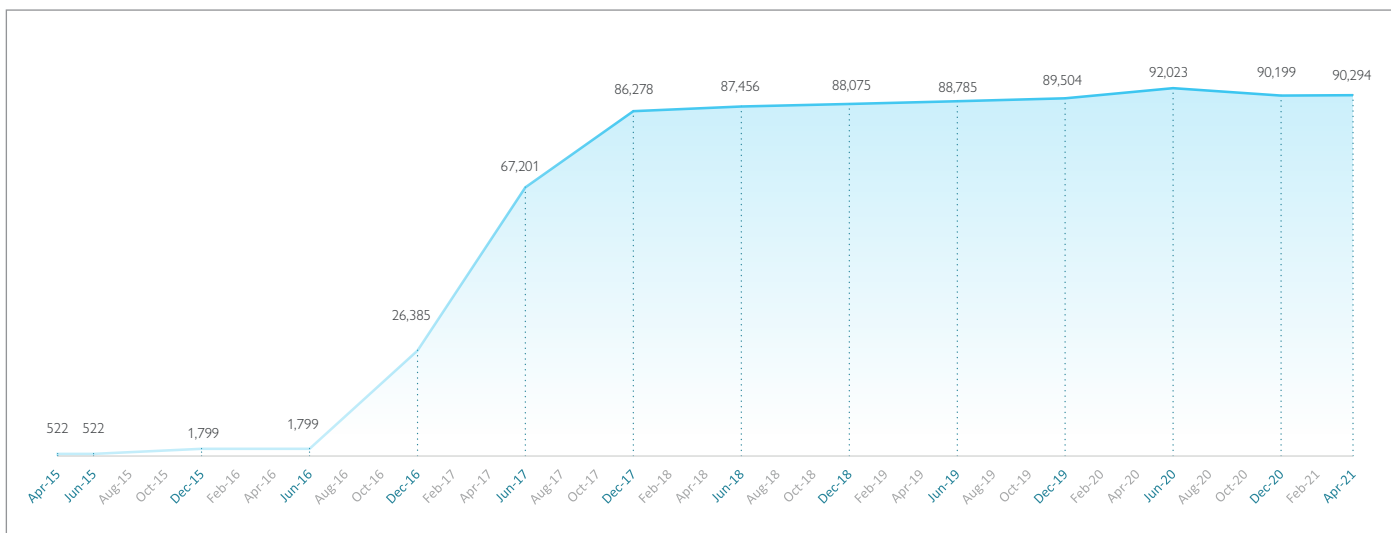
## LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN

There is only one location of no return in the district, in Al-Ameriyah sub-district. The reason why no returnees have arrived to this location is due to returns being blocked by security forces. A location is recorded as having had no returns if none of the population displaced since 2014 has returned to date.<sup>7</sup>

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 90,294 households who have returned to Falluja, the highest number returned between December 2016 and June 2017 (40,816; 45%). The next highest numbers were recorded between July and December 2016 (24,586; 27%) and between June and December 2017 (19,077; 21%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Falluja, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN<sup>8</sup>

**Housing:** Locations in Falluja experienced moderate residential destruction. There was only one location where no housing destruction took place. There are some ongoing housing reconstruction efforts across the district, except in one location in Markaz Falluja subdistrict where no reconstruction efforts are taking place, despite the need for them.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** Restoration of private sector activity has been relatively strong in Falluja, with all pre-existing businesses having reopened in 53 locations. In an additional 17 locations, only some businesses have reopened and in 1 location in Al-Saqlawiyah subdistrict all businesses remain closed. In 51 locations in Falluja (69%), around half of all residents can find employment, in the remaining 23 locations less than half of all residents can find employment (31%). The provision of essential services such as water and electricity is generally good across the district. However, in one location in Al-Amiryah subdistrict no residents have access to sufficient water or electricity. In two locations in

Al-Garma subdistrict, less than half of residents have access to sufficient water, and two locations in Markaz Falluja less than half of residents have access to sufficient electricity. Access to primary education and healthcare is good across the district with only one location in the Markaz Falluja subdistrict where some children can access schooling, but others cannot.

**Social cohesion:** No locations reported that community reconciliation was needed in Falluja, nor were there any reported concerns in relation to ethno-religious or tribal tensions. There are six locations that reported some concerns of revenge acts taking place. Freedom of movement and daily public life are harder in Falluja than elsewhere in Anbar, with five locations in which residents only leave their homes when necessary and 23 locations where daily life is carried out, but residents feel tense.

<sup>7</sup> These locations, having no key Informants and no population, are difficult to record and monitor and are generally identified through word-of-mouth.

<sup>8</sup> All information relating to the overall situation of return, including the map below, is derived from the Return Index 12 which was implemented in March-April 2021. Refer to: IOM (2021). Return Index 12 Dataset. See: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>

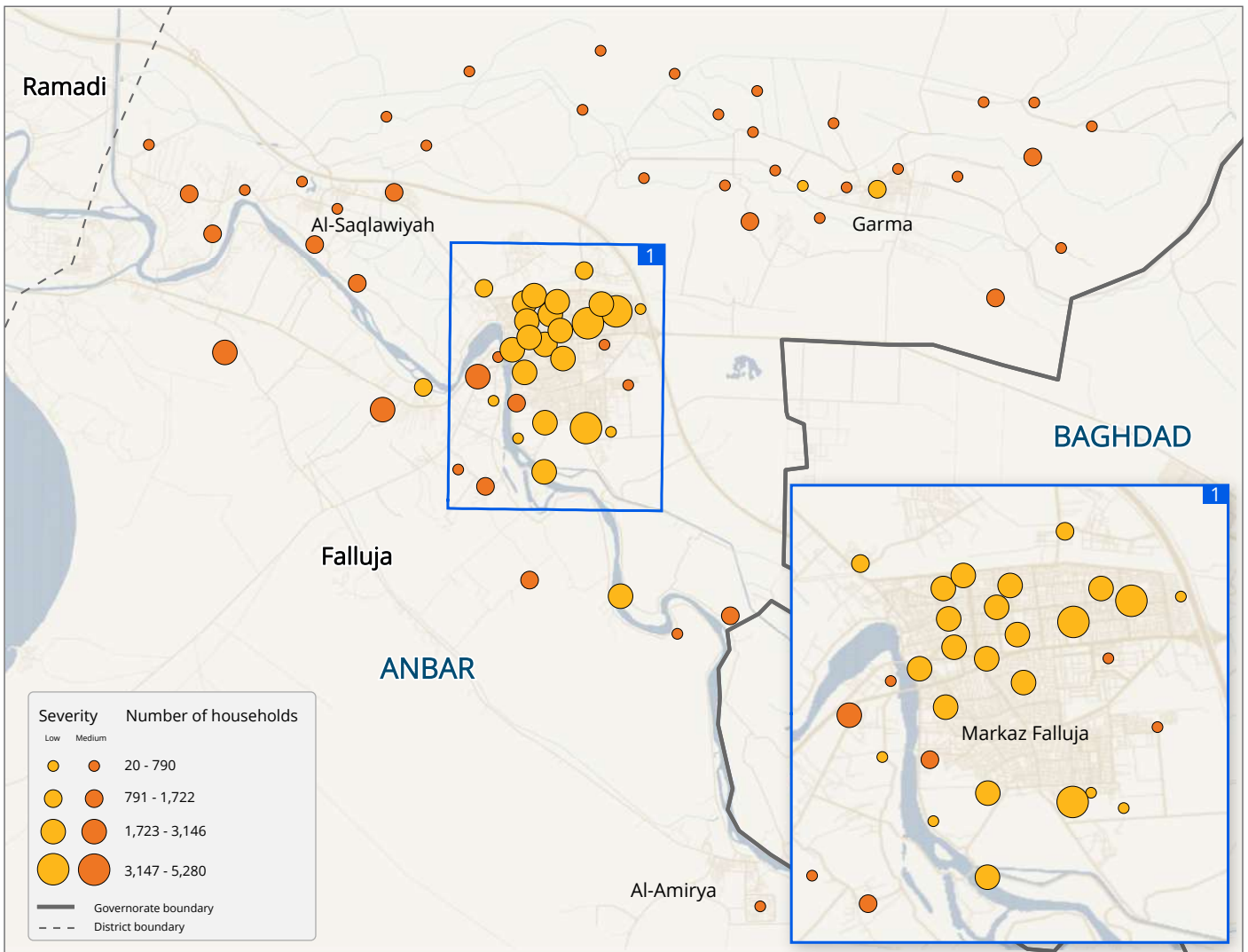
# FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Falluja district and the situation of return

**Security:** In two locations in Al-Amirya subdistrict there were moderate concerns regarding unexploded ordnance. Concerns regarding ISIL attacks were reported in ten locations, most notably in the subdistricts of Al-Amirya (4) and Markaz Falluja (5). Some instances of blocked returns and non-state actors in charge of checkpoints were reported in 56 locations across Falluja.

A map displaying the number of returnee individuals living in locations identified with different overall severity levels is displayed below.<sup>9</sup>

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



<sup>9</sup> Note that the overall severity level is calculated by bringing together all indicators within the Return Index. All information related to the Return Index, including the methodology, can be found at this link: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>

# RAMADI DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Ramadi district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**10,687 IDP households**

(64,041 individuals;  
5% of the country's total caseload)

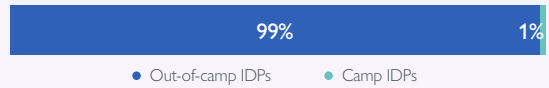
- Low caseload
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

A total of 11,0787 IDP households originating from Ramadi district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 100,100 households have returned home, amounting to a 90 per cent return rate, while 10,687 households from this district remain in displacement. A total of 10,606 IDP households remain displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Erbil district (71%) in Erbil governorate, as well as Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (9%) and Shaqlawa district in Erbil governorate (4%). Additionally, the remaining 81 IDP households remain displaced in camps, with most of this group in Falluja district in Anbar governorate (83%), followed by Al-Hamdaniya district in Ninewa governorate (9%) as well as Khanaqin district in Diyala governorate (4%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Ramadi who remain displaced, 45 per cent intend to return to their area of origin and 51 per cent intend to remain in their location of displacement. Additionally, the remaining 4 per cent are undecided as to their movement intentions.

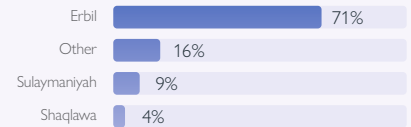
### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households



### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

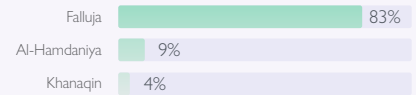
% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**10,606**  
Out-of-camp  
IDP households



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**81**  
Camp  
IDP households



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**100,100 households**

(600,600 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**90%**

of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

- Low
- Medium
- High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**-4% change**

(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



**80 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



**0 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**24**  
households

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**2,321**  
households

(2% of all in the district)

# RAMADI DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Ramadi district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

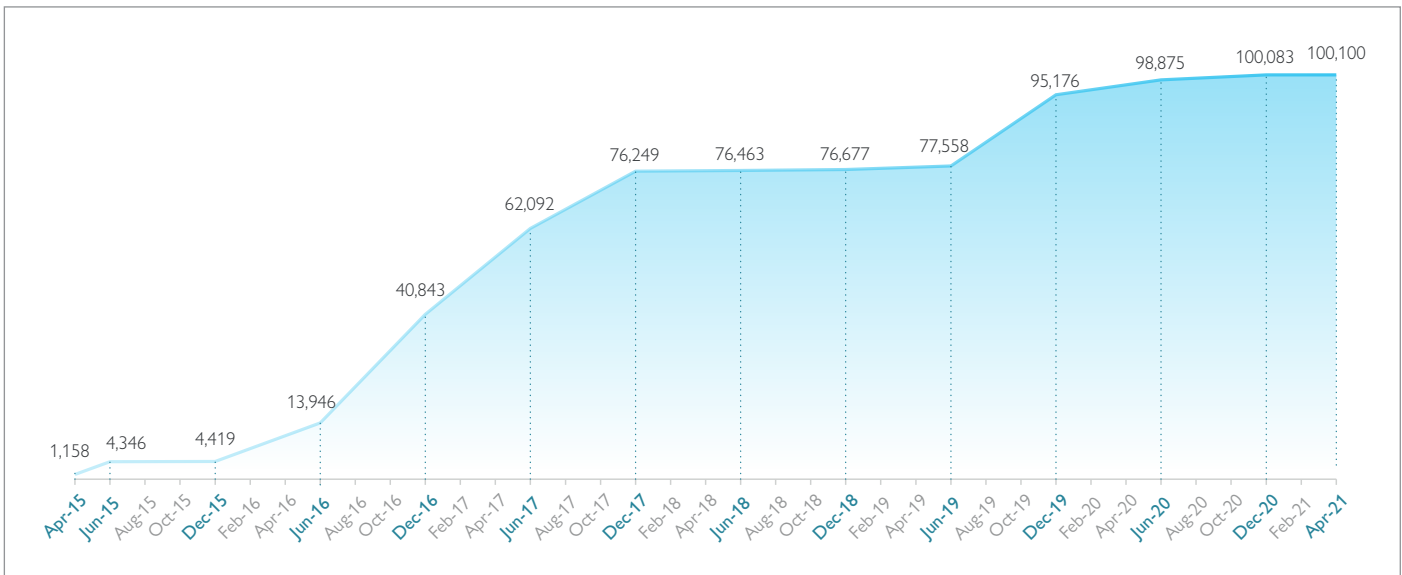
- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Ramadi has jumped from 99,833 to 100,100, amounting to a 1 per cent increase. This is slightly lower than the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- There are a total of 2,321 return locations in Ramadi – which is one of the highest across the country. There are two locations of no return in this district.
- A total of 24 households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.

- A total of 2,321 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 100,100 households who have returned to Ramadi, the highest number returned between June and December 2016 (26,897; 27%). The period June to December 2019 witnessed the next highest number of returns (17,618; 18%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Ramadi, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** Locations in Ramadi experienced moderate residential destruction, with 1 location in Husaibah Al-Sharqiah subdistrict recording more than half of all houses were destroyed. However, 78 locations reported extensive reconstruction efforts were underway and the remaining 2 locations recorded moderate reconstruction efforts. There were no reported instances of illegal occupation of private residences.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** The recovery of business has been uneven in Ramadi. In 35 locations most or all businesses open, with an additional 44 locations some business have re-opened. One location in Markaz Ramadi recorded that no businesses have re-opened. Across nearly all locations in Ramadi around half of residents can find employment (78), with two locations in Markaz Ramadi subdistrict where more than half of residents can find employment. The provision of essential

services such as electricity, water, schooling and public health is good across Ramadi with all locations reporting good access.

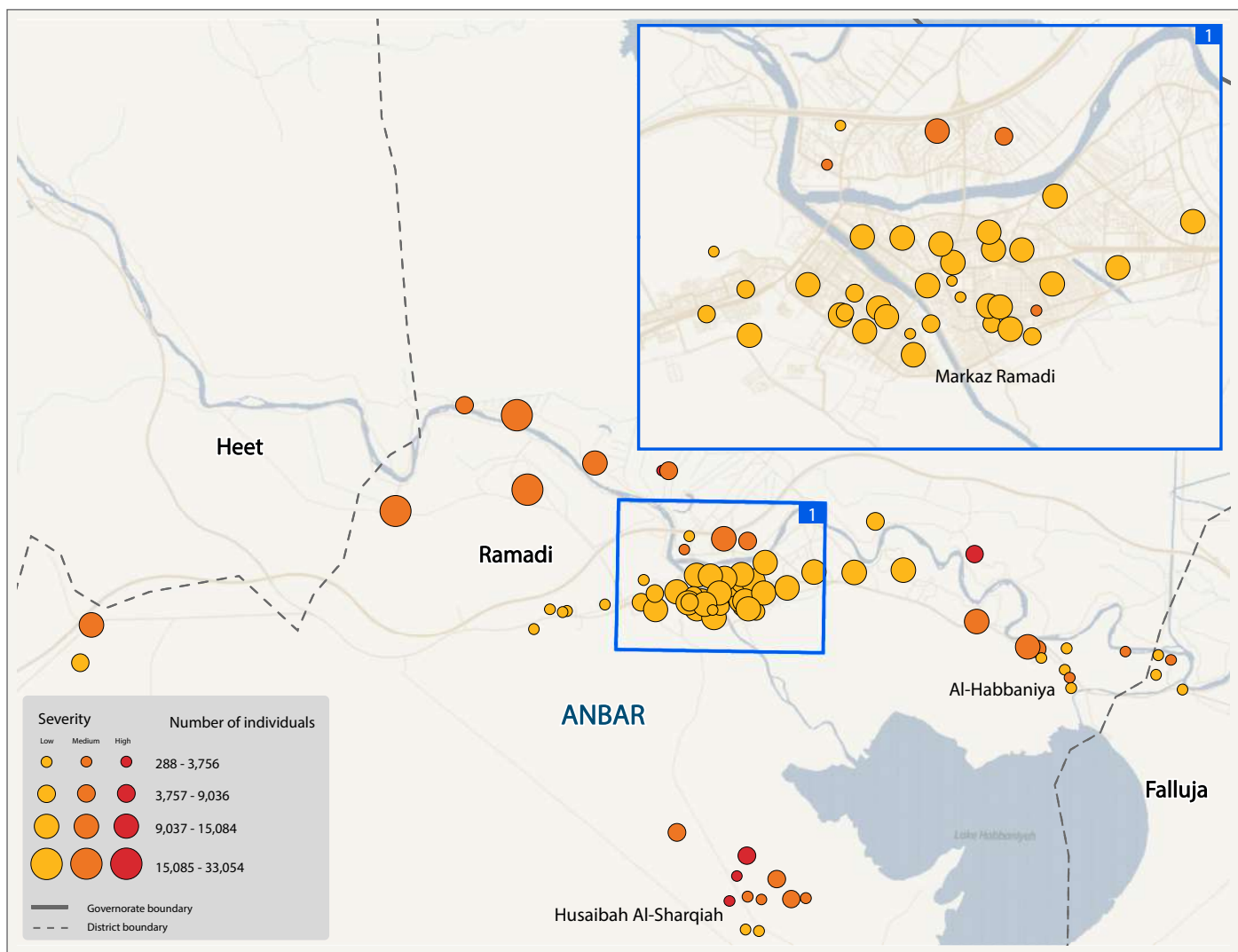
**Social cohesion:** No locations reported the need for community reconciliation activities in Ramadi, and there were no reported concerns regarding ethno-religious or tribal tensions. Residents also feel free to go about daily public life in all locations. However, movement restrictions impact residents in Ramadi more than elsewhere in Anbar Governorate, with 53 locations reporting that they have some impact.

**Security:** There were 25 locations in Ramadi that reported moderate concerns about ISIL attacks, while six locations reported concerns about unexploded ordnance. Compared with other districts in Anbar, comparatively few locations reported issues with blocked returns and non-state actors in charge of checkpoints (18).

# RAMADI DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Ramadi district and the situation of return

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district





# MAHMOUDIYA DISTRICT, BAGHDAD

IDPs from Mahmoudiya district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**1,806 IDP households**  
(10,836 individuals;  
1% of the country's total caseload)

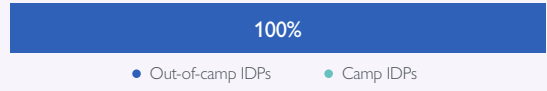
- Low caseload
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

A total of 10,073 IDP households originating from Mahmoudiya district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 8,267 households have returned home, amounting to an 82 per cent return rate, while 1,806 IDPs from this district remain displaced. All 1,806 IDPs remain displaced in out-of-camp settings, with the majority residing in Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (69%), while smaller numbers are residing in the districts of Chamchamal (5%) and Halabja (4%) in Sulaymaniyah governorate.

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

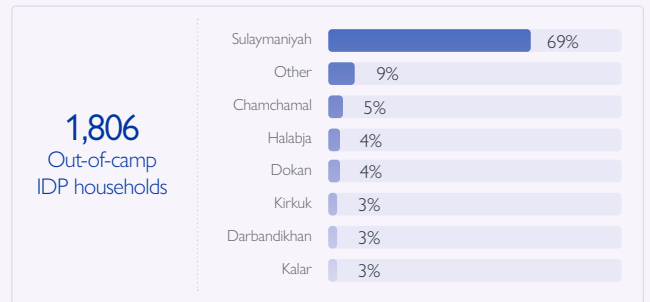
Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Mahmoudiya who remain displaced, 34 per cent intend to return to their area of origin and the remaining 66 per cent intend to remain in their location of displacement.

### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households

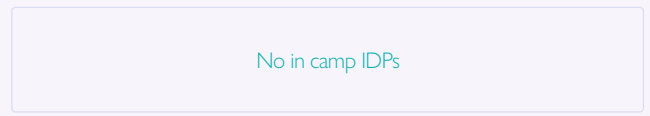


### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**8,276 households**  
(49,602 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**82%**  
of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

- Low
- Medium
- High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+1% change**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



47 Locations

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



0 Locations

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**6 households**

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**326 households**

(4% of all in the district)

# MAHMOUDIYA DISTRICT, BAGHDAD

IDPs from Mahmoudiya district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

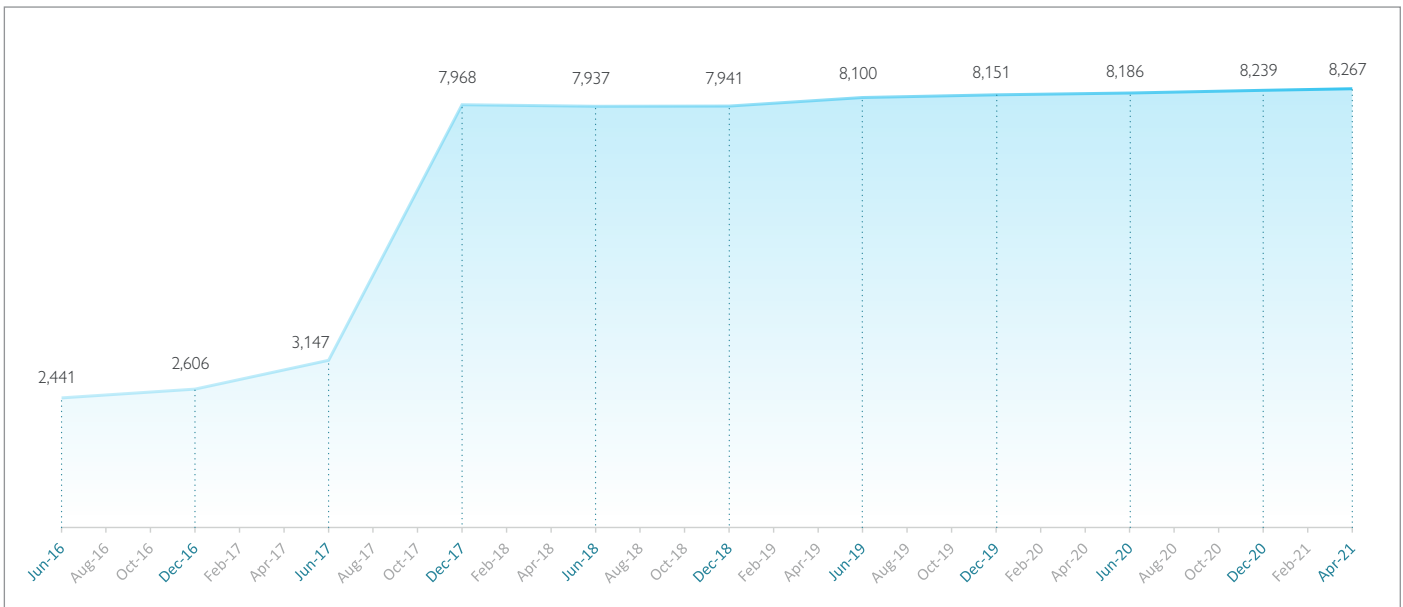
- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Mahmoudiya has jumped from 8,220 to 8,267, amounting to a 1 per cent increase. This is slightly lower than the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- There are a total of 47 return locations in Mahmoudiya, making it one of the less common areas where individuals have returned. Additionally, there are no locations of no return in this district, meaning that at least some returnees have been able to return to all locations that IDPs fled from during the conflict. A total of six households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.

- A total of 326 households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is one of the lowest numbers across the country - and is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 8,276 households who have returned to Mahmoudiya, the highest number returned between June and December 2017 (4,821; 58%). The period January to June 2016 witnessed the next highest number of returns (2,441; 30%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Mahmoudiya, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** There remains moderate residential destruction across 23 of the 47 locations in Mahmoudiya district. Of these 23 locations, 5 recorded no housing reconstruction efforts, 7 recorded some reconstruction and 11 recorded widespread reconstruction efforts. There were no instances of illegal occupation of private residences.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** The recovery of businesses has been comparatively strong in Mahmoudiya. All businesses have reopened in 28 locations of return in the district, while only some businesses have reopened in the remaining 19 locations. This is reflected in comparatively strong employment statistics, with 13 locations reporting that more than half of residents can find employment and 34 locations reporting that less than half can do so. Access to essential services such as water, primary healthcare and primary education are strong

throughout Mahmoudiya. Only some residents have enough access to electricity in 9 locations, all of which are in Al-Latifya subdistrict.

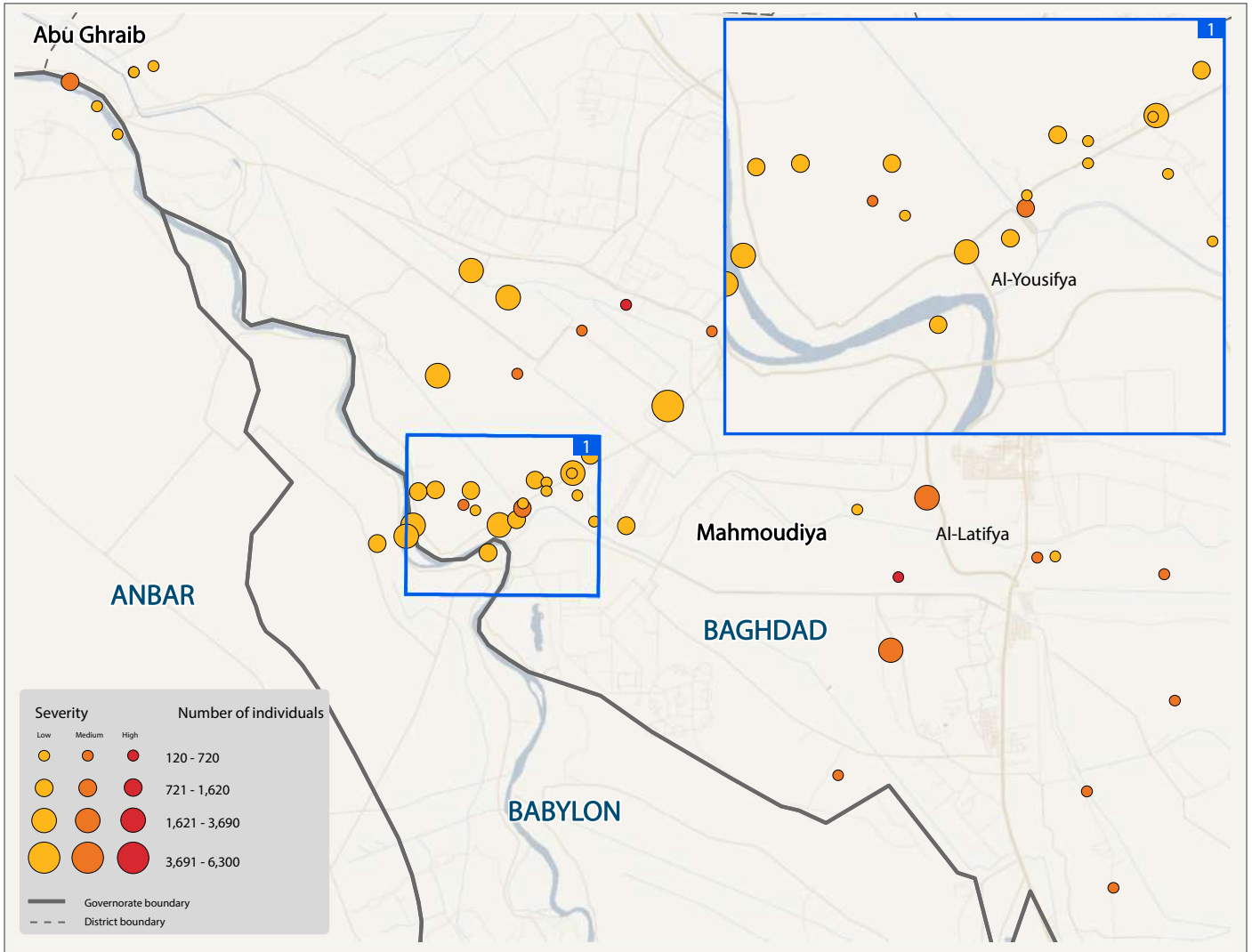
**Social cohesion:** No locations reported the need for community reconciliation efforts or tribal/ethnic tensions among the residents in Mahmoudiya. In Al-Latifya subdistrict, daily public life is hard across its 11 locations, with residents leaving their home only when necessary. Elsewhere daily public life is relaxed and the streets are busy. Movement restrictions have had some impact on the residents in 8 locations, with the remaining 39 locations reporting that they have had little effect.

**Security:** Across Mahmoudiya there were no concerns related to ISIL attacks, unexploded ordnance, or revenge attacks. There were some instances of blocked returns and non-state actors in charge of checkpoints in 38 locations however.

# MAHMOUDIYA DISTRICT, BAGHDAD

IDPs from Mahmoudiya district and the situation of return

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# AL-MUQDADIYA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Al-Muqdadiya district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**3,620 IDP households**

(21,665 individuals;  
2% of the country's total caseload)

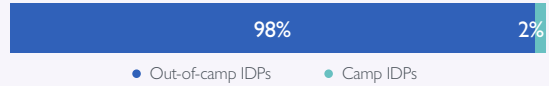
- Low caseload
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

A total of 13,604 IDP households originating from Muqdadiya district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 9,984 households have returned home, amounting to a 73 per cent return rate, while 3,620 households from this district remain displaced. Almost all of the remaining IDP households from this district (3,565; 98%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Ba'quba district in Diyala governorate (27%), as well as the districts of Kalar (17%) and Sulaymaniyah (15%) in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah. The remaining 55 IDPs are displaced in camp settings, predominantly in Khanaqin district in Diyala (53%) and Kalar district in Sulaymaniyah (44%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

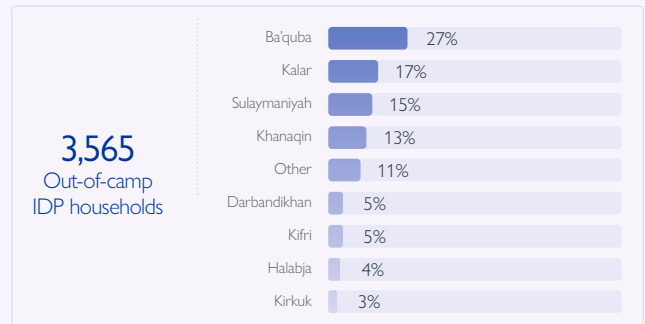
Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Al-Muqdadiyah who remain displaced, only 25 per cent intend to return to their place of origin, while 70 per cent intend to remain in their current location of displacement. The remaining five per cent of IDPs from this district are undecided as to their movement intentions.

### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households



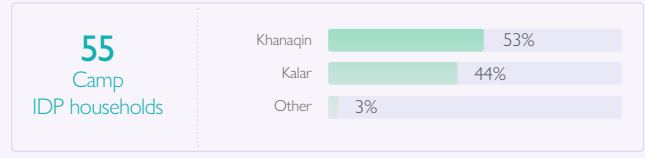
### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement



**3,565**  
Out-of-camp  
IDP households

% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement



**55**  
Camp  
IDP households

## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**9,984 households**

(59,904 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**73%**

of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

- Low
- Medium
- High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+2% change**

(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



**59 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



**2 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**5 households**

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**1,472 households**

(15% of all in the district)

# AL-MUQDADIYA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Al-Muqdadaya district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

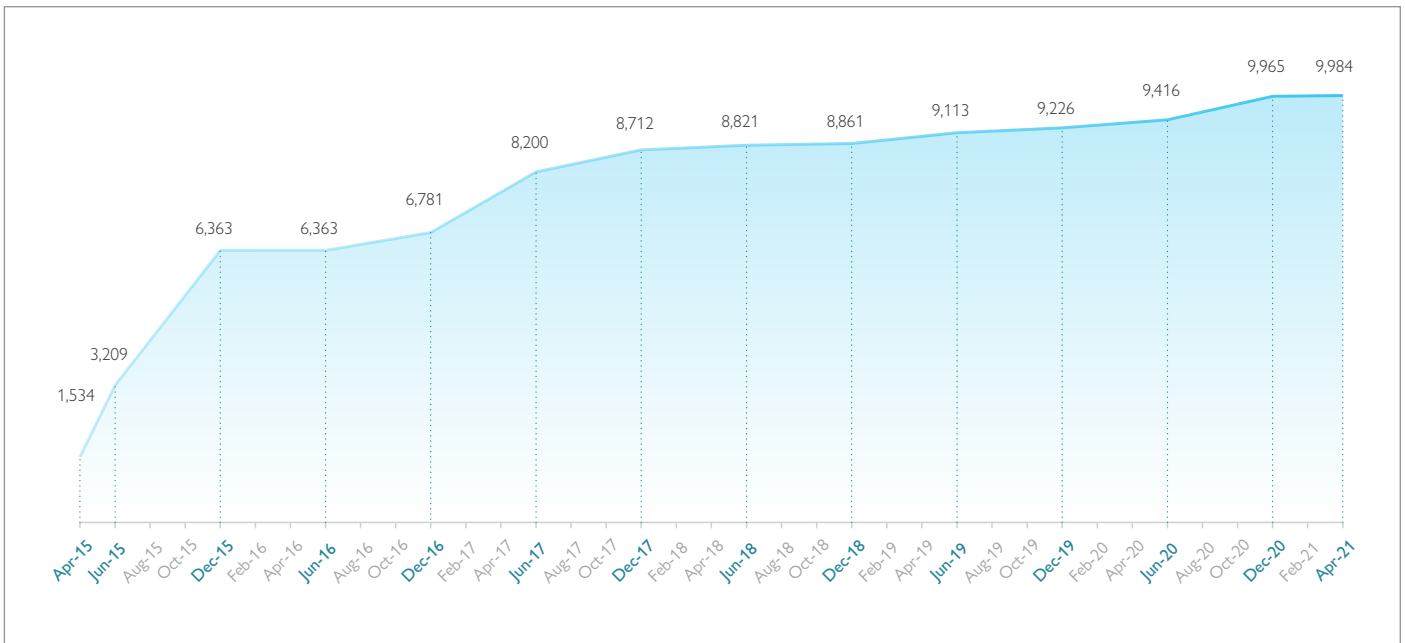
- Between October and April 2021, the number of returnees in Al-Muqdadayah has jumped from 9,778 to 9,984, amounting to a 2 per cent increase. This is consistent with the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- There are a total of 59 return locations in Al-Muqdadaya, making it one of the less common areas where individuals have returned. Additionally, there are two locations of no return in this district, which are both located in the sub-district of Markaz Al-Muqdadaya. No returns have taken place to these locations due to security issues, including the presence of mines and threats of further conflict, while tribal/ethnic tensions are also reportedly deterring families from returning.

- A total of five households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.
- A total of 1,472 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 9,984 households who have returned to Al-Muqdadaya, the highest number returned between June and December 2015 (3,154; 32%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Al-Muqdadaya, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** Al-Muqdadaya continues to report extensive residential construction. Four locations in Markaz Al-Muqdadaya report that more than half of the houses are still destroyed, with 37 locations reporting that less than half of houses are destroyed (out of a total of 59 locations). However, an alarming 27 locations reported no reconstruction efforts were underway, with a further 10 locations reported there had been some reconstructions and only 4 locations witnessing extensive efforts to rehabilitate destroyed homes. There were no instances of illegal occupation of private residences.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** Recovery of business has been slower in Al-Muqdadaya more than any other district of return in the country. 42 locations continue to report that no businesses have reopened and in a further 14 locations only some businesses have reopened. This slow recovery is reflected in the district's employment rate, with less than half of residents able to find employment in 54 locations out of 59. Only some

residents have sufficient access to water in 33 locations and electricity in 17 locations across the district. Access to healthcare and primary education is very poor for residents in one location in Markaz Al-Muqdadaya subdistrict, but available in all other locations.

**Social cohesion:** Six locations in Al-Muqdadaya reported the need for community reconciliation activities and six locations reported tribal or ethnic tensions.<sup>1</sup> Daily public life is tense in two locations, where residents only leave the house when necessary, and in a further 3 locations where residents reported feeling nervous on the streets. The vast majority of locations in Al-Muqdadaya are no longer impacted by movement restrictions, except for two in Abo Sayda subdistrict that reported residents were strongly impacted and one in Markaz Al-Muqdadaya subdistrict where residents are somewhat impacted.

<sup>1</sup> Three locations reported both the need for community reconciliation and the presence of tribal and ethnic tensions.

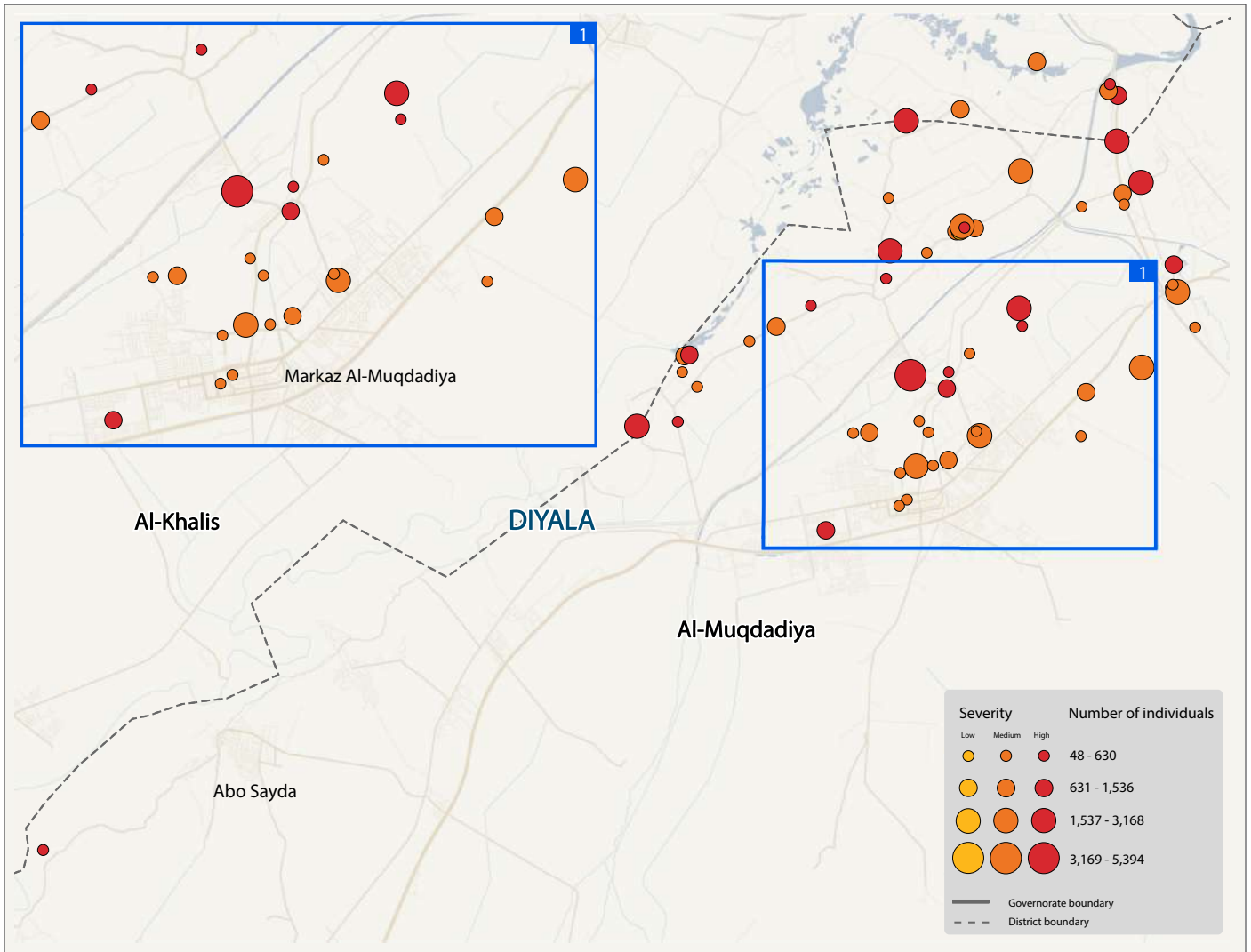
# AL-MUQDADIYA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Al-Muqdadiya district and the situation of return

**Security:** Residents are very concerned about ISIL attacks in three locations and moderately concerned in a further 19 locations. Concerns related to unexploded ordnance are extremely high in Markaz Al-Muqdadiya sub-district and moderately high in 10 locations. Two locations reported being

extremely concerned about revenge acts with a further three locations reporting they were moderately concerned. Blocked returns and non-state actors in charge of checkpoints were reported as a moderate concern in 20 locations.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# AL-HAWIGA DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Al-Hawiga district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**7,935 IDP households**  
(47,445 individuals;  
4% of the country's total caseload)

- Low caseload
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

A total of 36,224 IDP households originating from Al-Hawiga district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 28,289 households have returned home, amounting to a 78 per cent return rate, while 7,935 IDP households from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining households from this district (7,770; 98%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Kirkuk district in Kirkuk governorate (86%) and Tikrit district in Salah al-Din governorate (10%). The remaining 165 IDPs are located in camp settings (2%), who are mostly located in two districts: Al-Hamdaniya (50%) in Ninewa governorate and Makhmur (40%) in Erbil governorate.

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Al-Hawiga who remain displaced, 41 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 53 per cent intend to remain in their current location. The remaining six per cent of IDPs from this district are undecided as to their movement intentions. Almost all returnees who have arrived back to this district (98%) intend to remain there.

## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**28,289 households**  
(169,734 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**78%**  
of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

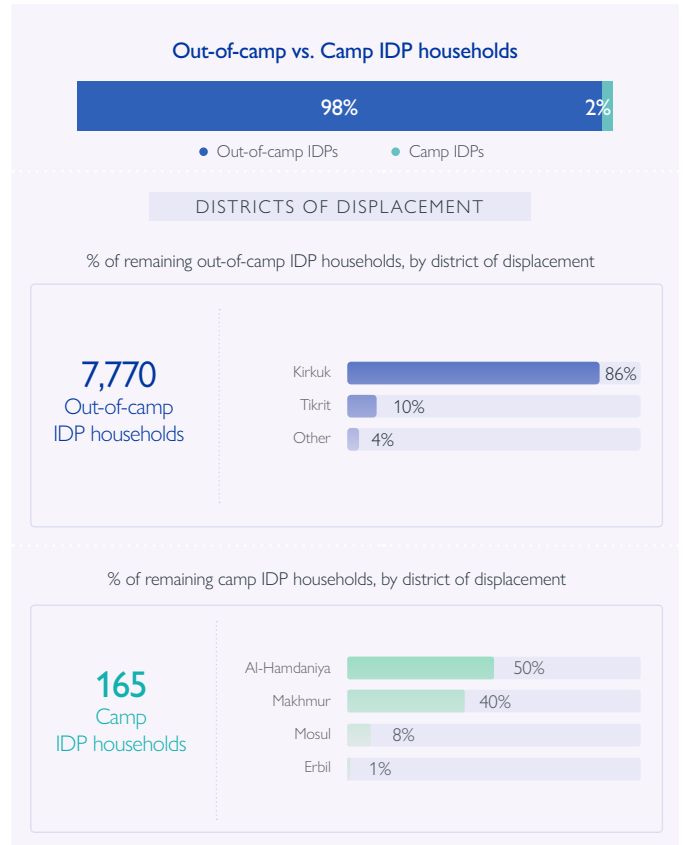
- Low
- Medium
- High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+3% change**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic



### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



150 Locations

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



6 Locations

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**5**  
households

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**483**  
households

(2% of all in the district)

# AL-HAWIGA DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Al-Hawiga district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

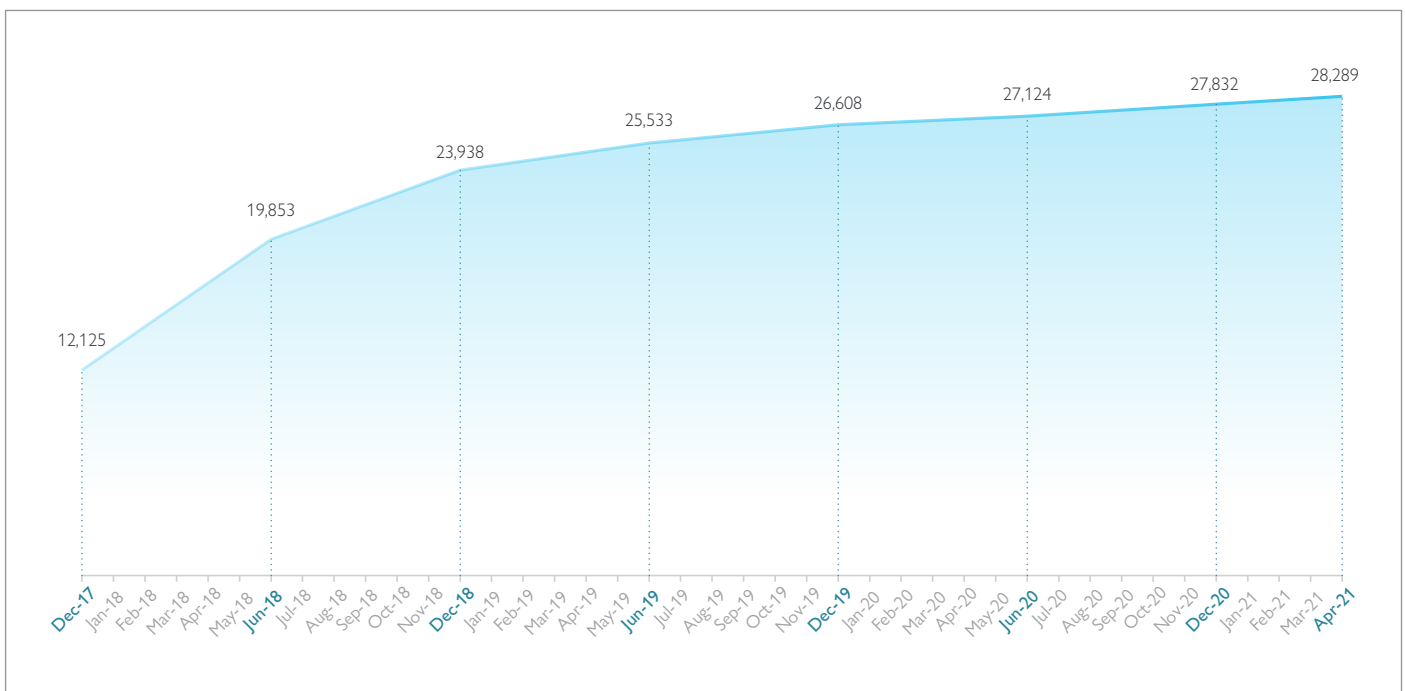
- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Al-Hawiga has jumped from 27,413 to 28,289, amounting to a 3 per cent increase. This is higher than the overall increase of returnees during this period (2%). Al-Hawiga has a total of 150 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations per district (80%).
- There are a total of 150 return locations in Al-Hawiga, which is significantly higher than the average number of locations of return across all districts (57). Additionally, there are six locations of no return in this district, which are all located in the sub-district of Al-Riyad. No returns have taken place due security concerns across this sub-district.

- A total of five households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.
- A total of 483 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (in Mosul, with 5,392 households).

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 28,289 households who have returned to Al-Hawiga, the highest number returned between July up to December 2017 (12,125; 43%). The period between December 2017 to June 2018 witnessed the next highest number of returns (7,728; 27%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Al-Hawiga, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** The majority of locations in Al-Hawiga (89) reported moderate residential destruction, with about half of the houses destroyed in those areas. A further 34 locations reported less than half of the houses were destroyed. In a high proportion of locations that had witnessed residential destruction, no reconstruction efforts were taking place (49 locations) and in a further 32 locations some reconstruction efforts were underway. There were four locations that reported instances of illegal occupation of private residences.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** The recovery of business to pre-conflict levels has been uneven in Al-Hawiga. Across 81 locations, all pre-existing businesses had reopened. However, in 58 locations only some businesses had reopened and in three locations in Markaz Al-Hawiga subdistrict. Despite this, the levels of employment are relatively high. More than half of residents can find employment in 131 locations in the district (out of 146). Less than half of residents could find employment in 14 districts and one

district in Markaz Al-Hawiga no residents can find employment. Access to basic services is similarly uneven. In two thirds of locations, only some of the residents have enough water for drinking and domestic needs (100 locations), and in five locations in Markaz Al-Hawiga no residents have sufficient access. Similarly, some residents in 128 locations have insufficient access to electricity, with one location where no residents have sufficient access.<sup>10</sup> All children have access to primary school in 144 locations, with only two locations in which some children can't access primary school. However, in the majority of locations (80), only some of the residents can access primary health care while others cannot, due to access issues, missing documentation, and other reasons.

**Social cohesion:** No locations recorded the need for community reconciliation or tension related to ethnic or tribal affiliations. Residents conduct daily public life of the streets in all locations across Al-Hawiga, but in 14 locations it was recorded that residents are tense when in public.

<sup>10</sup> The location is Al-Ghaziyah Village in Markaz Al-Hawiga.



# AL-HAWIGA DISTRICT, KIRKUK

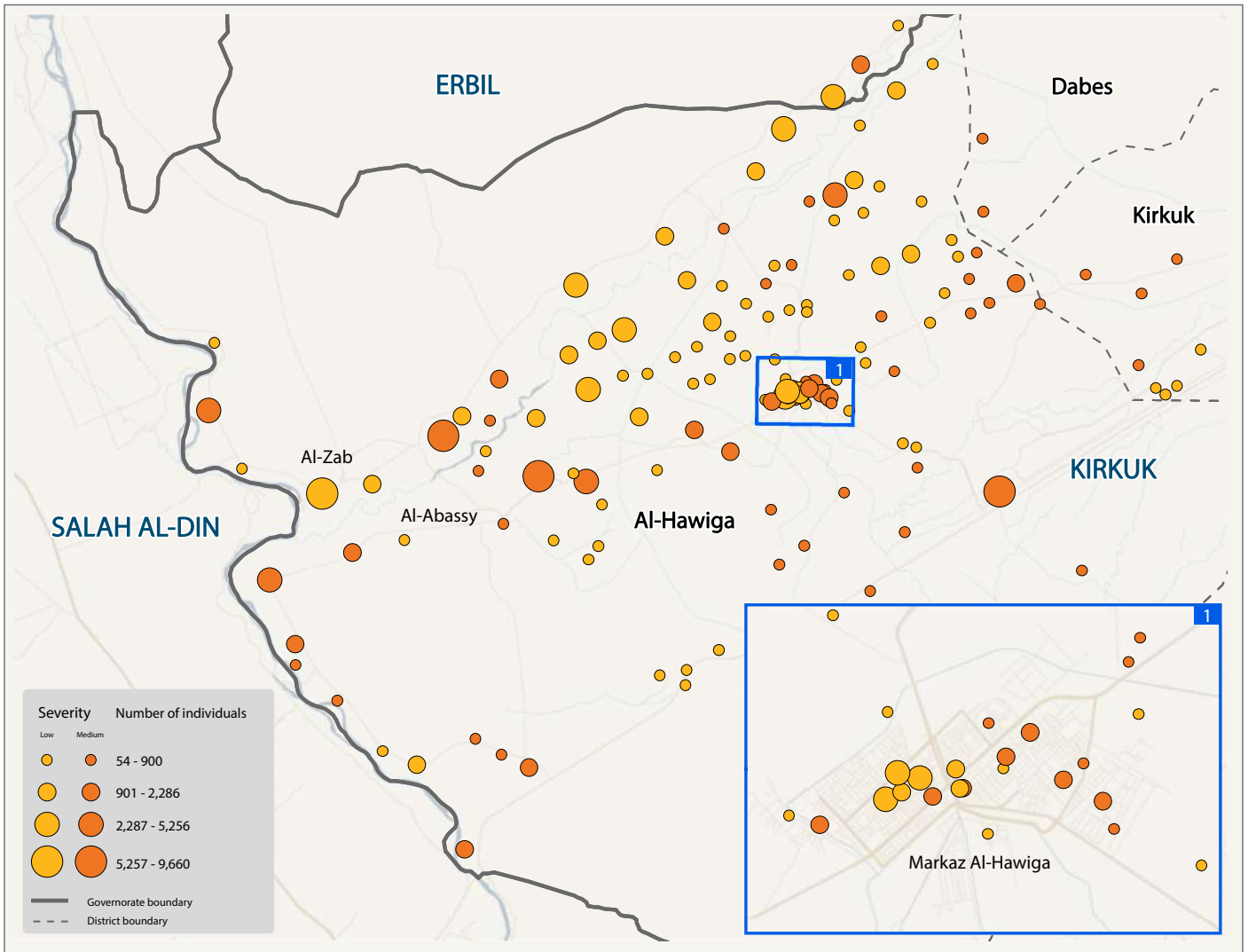
IDPs from Al-Hawiga district and the situation of return

Movement restrictions have had a moderate impact on residents in 34 locations.

**Security:** Concerns regarding ISIL attacks are moderate in 19 locations and high in one location in Markaz Al-Hawiga. Only one location in Al-Riyad subdistrict reported concern among residents regarding revenge

attacks, and there were no reported concerns regarding unexploded ordnance. Residents in around half of locations in the district are somewhat concerned by blocked returns and non-state security actors in charge of checkpoints (72 locations).

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district

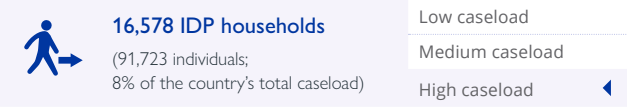


# AL-BA'AJ DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Ba'aj district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

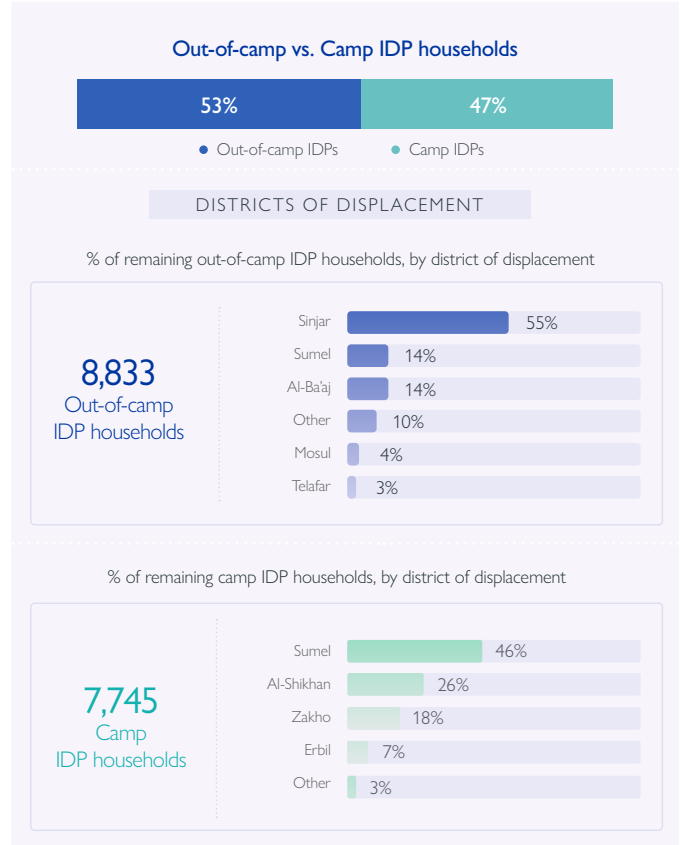
### IDP POPULATION



A total of 25,525 IDP households originating from Kirkuk district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 8,947 families have returned home, amounting to a 35 per cent return rate – one of the lowest when compared with other districts of return across the country. A total of 16,578 families remain in displacement, with around one in two of this group in out-of-camp settings (8,833; 53%) – especially in the districts of Sinjar (55%) and internally within Al-Ba'aj in Ninewa (14%), as well as Sumel district in Dahuk governorate (14%). Additionally, 7,745 families remain displaced in camp settings (47%), with high numbers residing in the districts of Sumel (46%) and Zakho (18%) in Dahuk governorate, as well as in Al-Shikhan district in Ninewa governorate (26%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Al-Ba'aj who remain displaced, 54 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while the remaining 46 per cent intend to remain in their current location. Unlike other IDPs originating from other districts, no IDPs from Al-Ba'aj intend to move abroad and none are undecided as to their movement intentions.

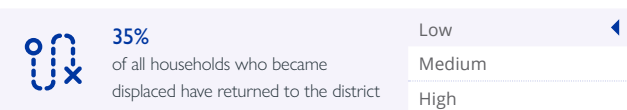


## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

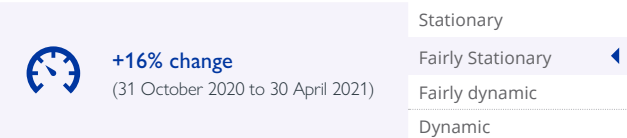
### RETURNEE POPULATION



### RETURN RATE



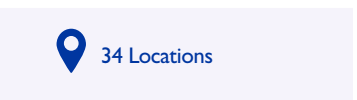
### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



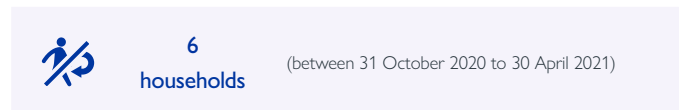
### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



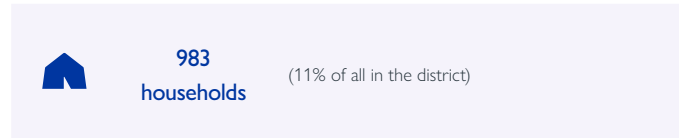
### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



# AL-BA'AJ DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Ba'aj district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnee families in Al-Ba'aj has jumped from 7,735 to 8,947, amounting to a 16 per cent increase. This increase in returns is significantly above the district average during the same period (2%). The significant increase can be attributed to significant returns of individuals between June 2020 and January 2021 from Dahuk and internally from within Ninewa to this district, as well as to Sinjar district in the same governorate.<sup>11</sup>
- There are a total of 113 return locations in Al-Ba'aj, which is more than double the average number across all districts (57). A total of six households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.
- A total of 983 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).
- Notably, there is a total of 34 locations of no return in Al-Ba'aj district, which are predominantly in the sub-district of Makaz Al-Ba'aj (31),

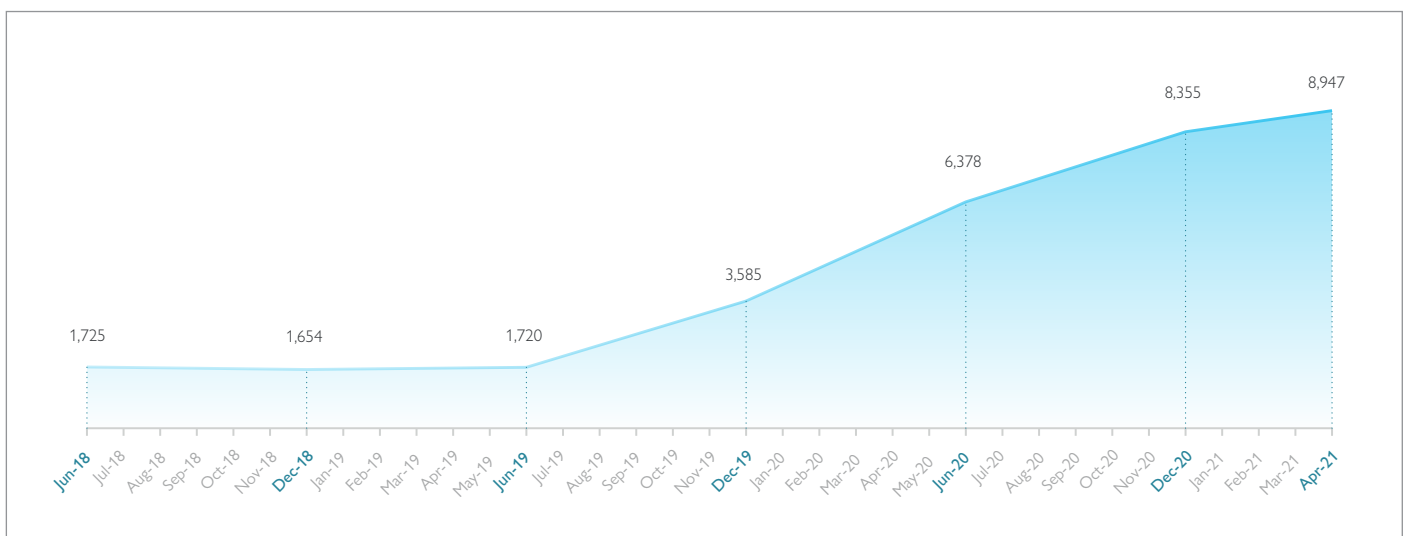
while a smaller number are in the sub-district of Qahtaniyah (3). The main reasons for no returns taking place to these locations relate to a lack of basic services being provided, as well as fears regarding the resurgence of ISIL in the area. Additional reasons include widespread destruction of houses, along with ongoing ethno-religious tensions – including between Yazidi and Arab groups.

- Almost all (99%) returnees in this district intend to remain where they have arrived to.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 8,947 households who have returned to Al-Ba'aj, the highest number returned between December 2019 to June 2020 (2,793; 31%). The period June to December 2020 witnessed the next highest number of returns (1,977; 22%). Notably, in the period June to December 2018 the returnee population declined as a result of re-displacement.

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Al-Ba'aj, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** Locations across Al-Ba'aj experienced moderate residential destruction. In 95 of 113 locations of return, around half of the houses are destroyed. Despite this, reconstruction of destroyed houses was not underway in 50 locations and only limited reconstruction was recorded in 42 locations. There were seven locations that recorded the illegal occupation of private residences.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** In locations where business was affected by the 2014 conflict with ISIL and its aftermath, the recovery of businesses has been comparatively slow. No businesses have reopened in 26 locations and only some businesses have reopened in a further 22 locations. This impacts upon employment in the district, with no residents able to find employment in 73 locations (out of 113). Fewer than half of residents can find employment in a further 39 locations. Access

to water for drinking and domestic needs poses a major challenge in Al-Ba'aj. In 75 locations no residents have sufficient access to water, and only some residents have sufficient access in a further 14 locations. All residents lack sufficient access to sufficient electricity in four locations in Al-Qahtaniya subdistrict, with some residents lacking sufficient access in a further 11 locations. Access to primary healthcare is more limited than in any other district of return. No residents have access to primary healthcare services in 70 locations, and only some residents have access in a further six locations. Access to primary education is comparatively better, with all children able to access schooling in 83 locations. However, no children have access to primary education in 20 locations and only some children have access in a further ten locations.

**Social cohesion:** Residents identified the need for community

<sup>11</sup> Between 8 June 2020 and 31 January 2021, DTM Iraq monitored the arrival of a significant number of IDPs and returnees to the districts of Al-Ba'aj and Sinjar in Ninewa governorate.

For more information refer to the reports available at the following link: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/IdpMovements#Sinjar>

# AL-BA'AJ DISTRICT, NINEWA

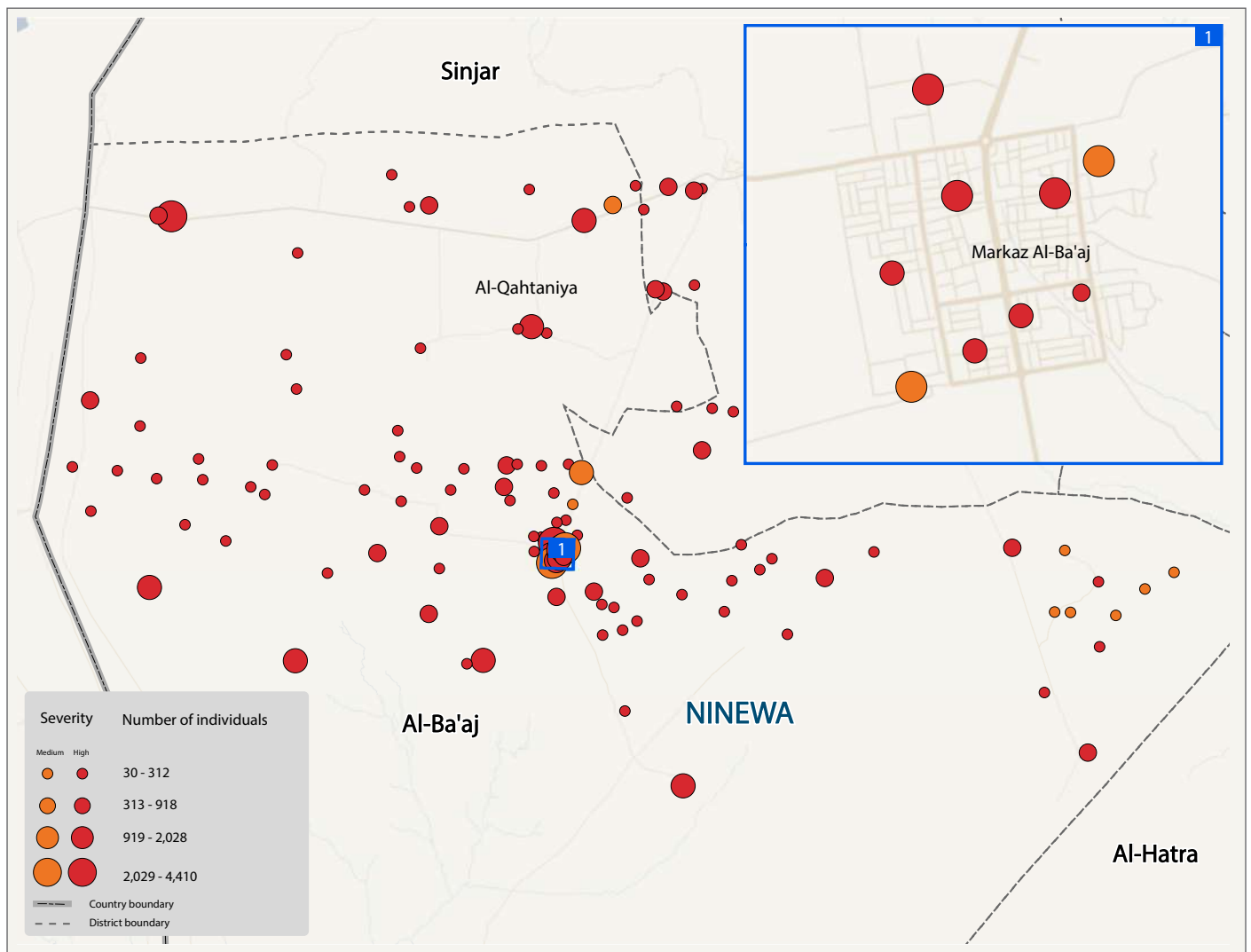
IDPs from Al-Ba'aj district and the situation of return

reconciliation in 18 locations. In two locations in Markaz Al-Ba'aj, residents were extremely concerned about ethno-religious or tribal tensions, with residents moderately concerned in 88 locations. Daily public life is tense and limited, with residents only leaving their house when necessary, in 19 locations. Residents are tense and fearful on the streets in a further 26 locations. Movement restrictions have had a moderate impact on residents in the majority of locations across Al-Ba'aj (93).

**Security:** The vast majority of locations reported moderate concern

regarding further ISIL attacks, with only one location highly concerned, in Markaz Al-Ba'aj. Only six locations reported being moderately concerned about unexploded ordnance. Four locations reported high levels of concern regarding revenge attacks, with the vast majority of locations (96) reporting moderate concern about these acts of violence. Concern regarding blocked returns and non-state security forces in control of checkpoints were high in five locations across the district and moderate in a further 49 locations.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Hamdaniya district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**3,935 IDP households**

(22,857 individuals;  
2% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

High caseload

A total of 32,216 IDP households originating from Al-Hamdaniya district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 28,281 families have returned home, amounting to an 88 per cent return rate, while 3,935 IDPs from this district remain in displacement. The remaining IDP families from this district (3,182; 81%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Erbil district in Erbil governorate (26%), with smaller numbers in Ninewa governorate's districts of Akre (16%) and Mosul (15%). Additionally, a total of 753 IDPs are residing in camps (19%), with almost all of this group located internally within Al-Hamdaniya district, in addition to smaller numbers in Erbil district in Erbil governorate (6%) and Mosul district in Ninewa governorate (2%).

### INTENTIONS AND RETURN BARRIERS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Al-Hamdaniya who remain displaced, only 30 per cent of IDPs intend to return to their area of origin, while 49 per cent plan to remain in their current location. A further 17 per cent intend to move abroad – making IDPs from this district most likely to have this movement intention. The remaining two per cent intend to return to a third location within Iraq.

### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households

81%

19%

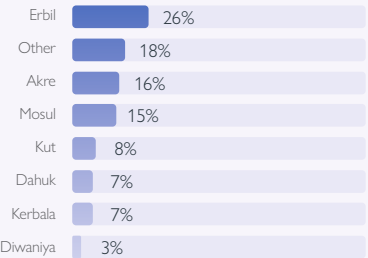
● Out-of-camp IDPs

● Camp IDPs

### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

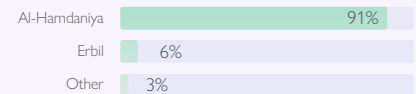
% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**3,182**  
Out-of-camp  
IDP households



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**753**  
Camp  
IDP households



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**28,281 households**

(169,686 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**88%**

of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

Low

Medium

High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+1% change**

(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary

Fairly stationary

Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



**58 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



**7 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**0**

households

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**136**  
households

(1% of all in the district)

# AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Hamdaniya district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

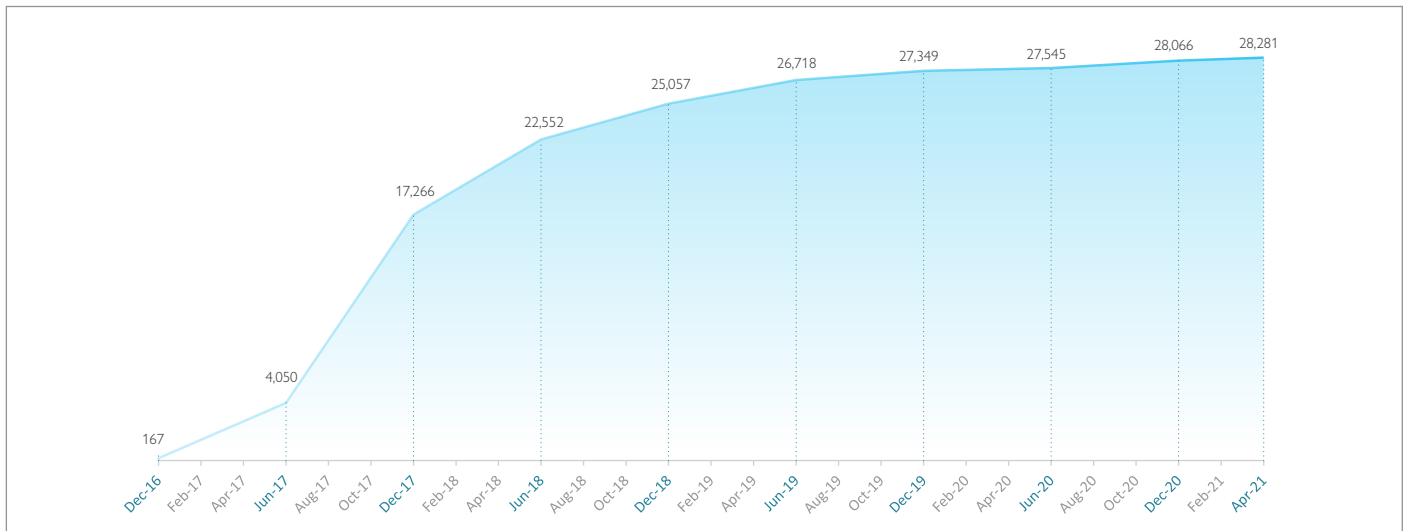
- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Al-Hamdaniya has jumped from 27,945 to 28,281, amounting to a 1 per cent increase. This is lower than the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- Al-Hamdaniya has a total of 58 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations (80). Almost all returnees who have arrived back to this district (96%) intend to remain there.
- No households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.
- A total of 136 households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).

- Additionally, there are seven locations of no return in this district, of which six are located in Markaz Al-Hamdaniya sub-district, and one is located in Al-Namroud sub-district. In Markaz Al-Hamdaniya no returns have taken place because the Peshmerga forces have prevented families from returning, while in Al-Namroud the main reason relates to a lack of access to electricity and water, along with concerns regarding the re-emergence of ISIL.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 28,281 households who have returned to Al-Hamdaniya, the highest number returned between June to December 2017 (13,216; 47%). The period December 2017 to June 2018 witnessed the next highest number of returns (5,286; 19%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Al-Hamdaniya, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** Locations across Al-Hamdaniya experienced moderate to low levels of residential destruction. In 32 out of 58 locations of return, around half of the houses are destroyed, while no locations had high-level destruction. Reconstruction efforts were underway in all 32 of these locations. In all 58 locations the illegal occupation of private residences was of no significant concern.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** In locations where businesses were affected by the 2014 conflict with ISIL and its aftermath (34), the recovery of businesses is underway. In only one location in Al-Namroud it was reported that no businesses have reopened, and in a further seven locations only some businesses have been able to reopen. In 26 locations, most or all businesses have reopened. This impacts upon the employment situation in Al-Hamdaniya, with seven locations reporting that around half of the residents can find employment, while 51 locations report that most can find employment.

**Access to water** for drinking and domestic purposes continues to pose a problem. In 21 locations some residents have enough water while others do not, while in 37 locations most residents have enough water. Electricity

provision is not a major concern, as most residents of all 58 locations have enough electricity.

**Access to education** is similarly not a major concern, as most or all children resident in 57 locations have access to primary education, though in one location in Al-Namroud only some children can access primary education while others cannot. Access to healthcare is more limited, with only some residents able to access healthcare in 36 locations, while most or all can access healthcare in the remaining 22.

**Social cohesion:** The need for community reconciliation is low across all 58 locations of Al-Hamdaniya, as in all locations concerns about ethno-religious or tribal tensions, and potential for revenge attacks, are low. Daily public life in the location is of low concern, with busy streets and residents carrying out activities as normal. Movement restrictions are more of an issue, with 5 locations in Al-Namroud and Markaz Al-Hamdaniya reporting some concerns, while the remaining 53 report that restrictions have no impact.

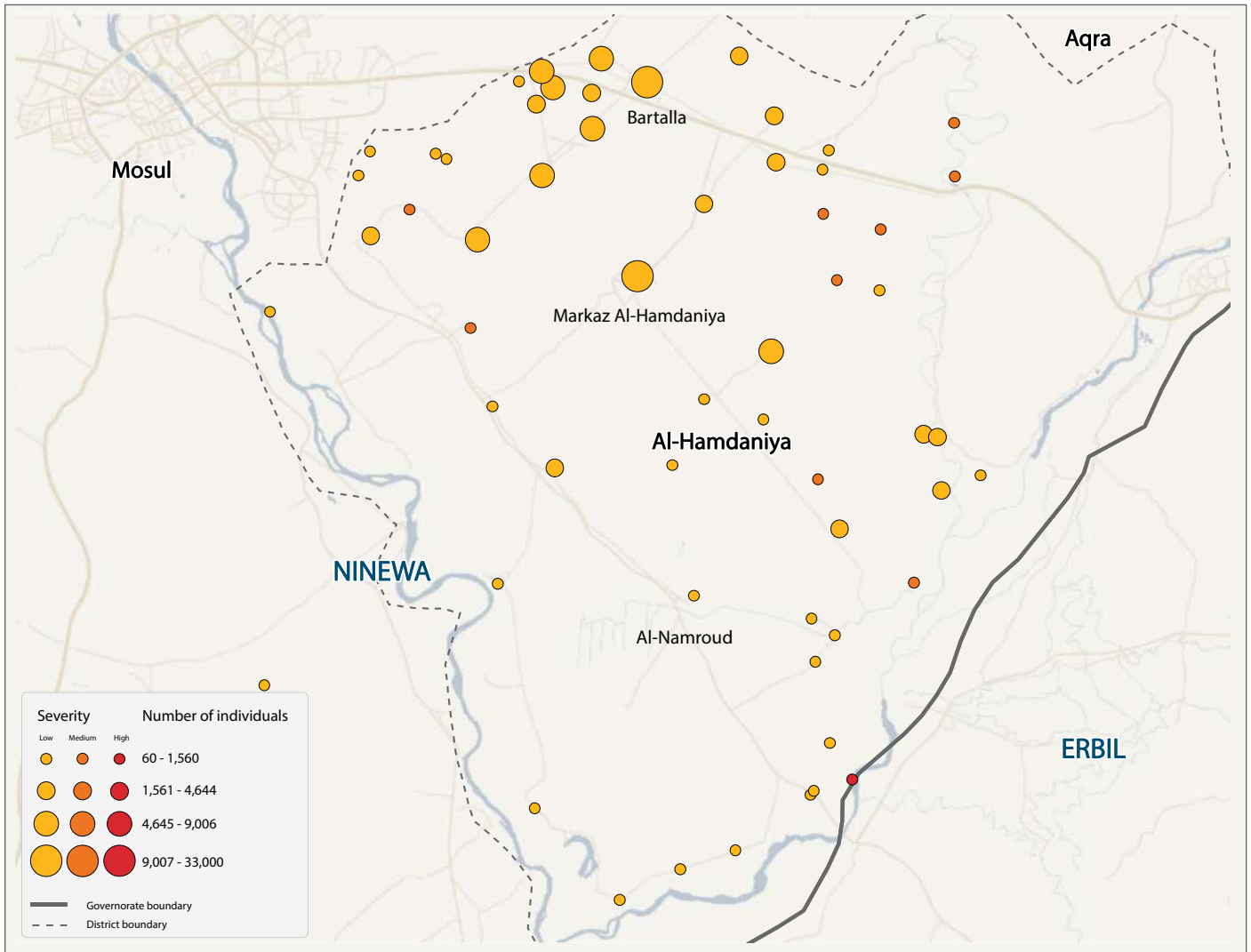
# AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Hamdaniya district and the situation of return

**Security:** All 58 locations report low concern about ISIL attacks. Concerns about unexploded ordnance are also low, with all locations reporting no concern. Blocked returns are an issue in 17 locations in total,

of which 3 reported many families have been blocked from returning, and 14 reported a few families have been blocked from returning.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district

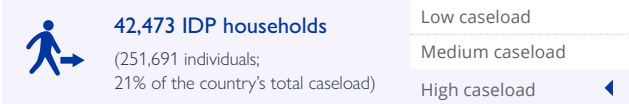


# MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Mosul district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

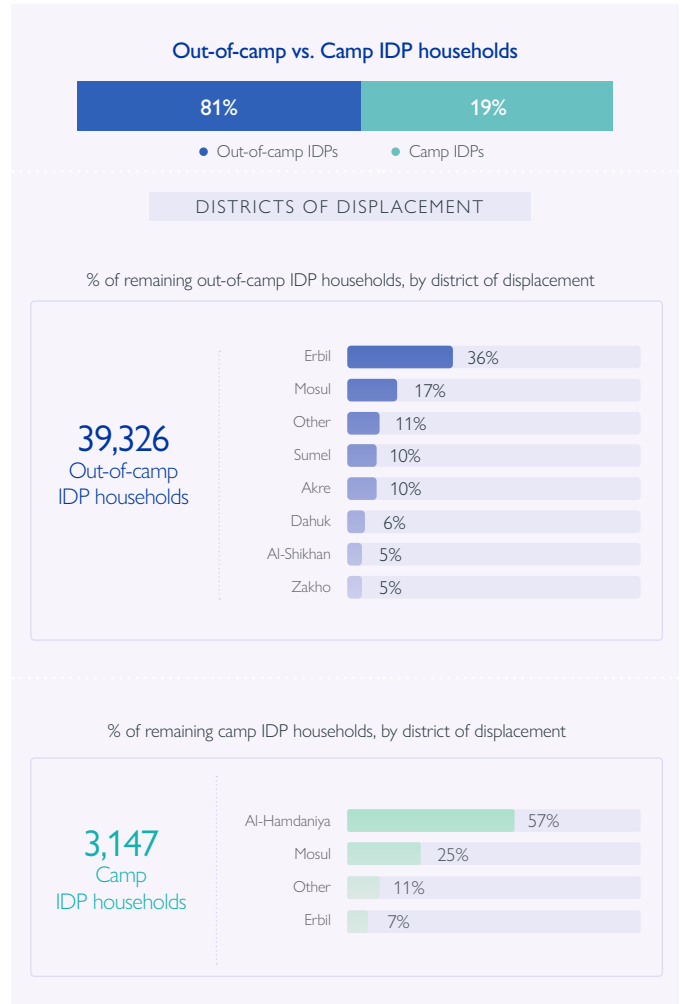
### IDP POPULATION



A total of 218,740 IDP households originating from Mosul district have become displaced – making it the most common district from which IDPs fled during the period of ISIL conflict. Among this group, 176,267 families have returned home, amounting to an 81 per cent return rate, while 42,473 families from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from this district (39,326; 93%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Erbil district in Erbil governorate (36%), internally within Mosul district (17%), as well as in Sumel district in Dahuk governorate (10%). The remaining 3,147 IDP families from Kirkuk are displaced in camps (7%), mainly in Ninewa's districts of Al-Hamdaniya (57%) and within Mosul (25%), as well as in Erbil district in Erbil governorate (7%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Mosul who remain displaced, 25 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, making this group the least likely out of all out-of-camp IDPs to have this intention. This is likely attributable to Mosul having sustained large-scale destruction of infrastructure including residential buildings, which continues to negatively affect access to livelihoods and basic services across the district. Otherwise, around two thirds of IDP households from Mosul intend to remain in their current location (65%), while five per cent are undecided, three per cent intend to move abroad, and two per cent intend to move to a third location within the same district.

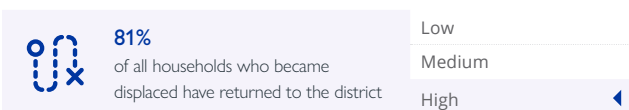


## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

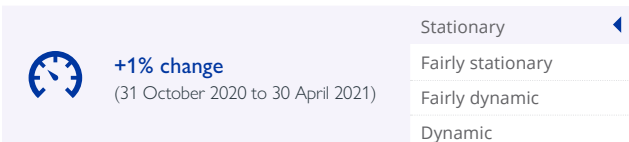
### RETURNEE POPULATION



### RETURN RATE



### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



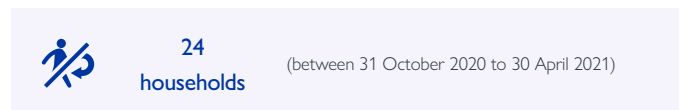
### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION





# MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Mosul district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Mosul has jumped from 173,819 to 176,267, amounting to a 1 per cent increase. This is lower than the overall percentage point increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- Mosul has a total of 372 return locations, which is significantly higher than the overall average number of locations (80). This is significantly higher than any other district, and is more than double the number of the second highest number, which is in Telafar district (160).
- A total of 24 households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021.
- A total of 5,392 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions across all districts.
- Additionally, there are 18 locations of no return in this district, which

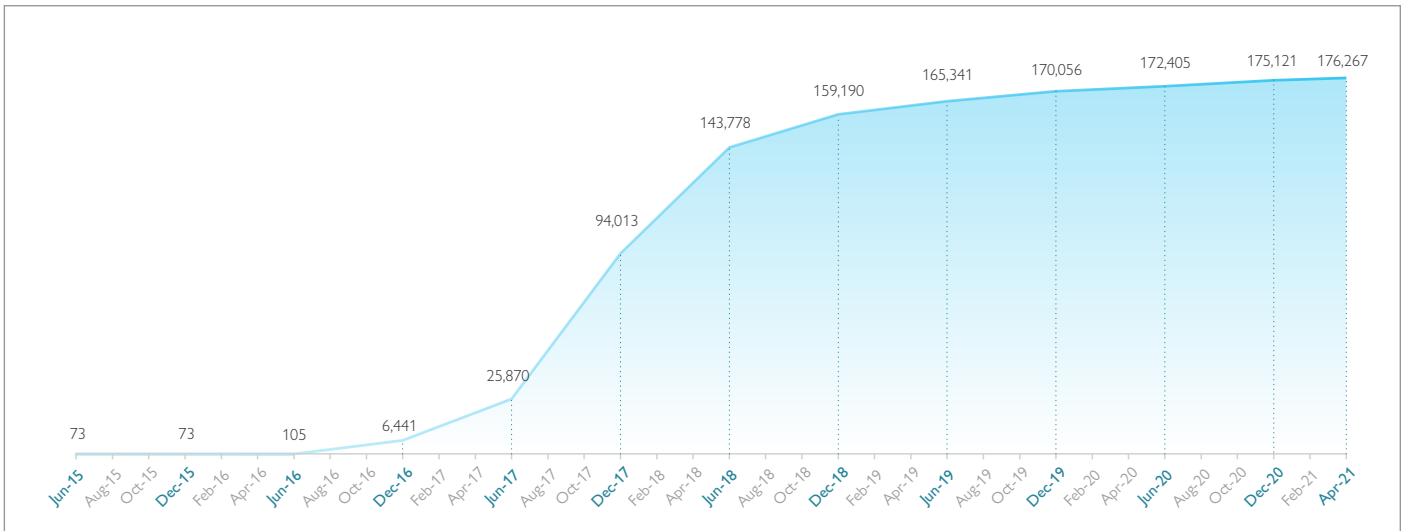
are mainly in the sub-district of Hamam Al-Aleel (9), with smaller numbers in Qayyara (4), Alshura (3), Al-Muhlabiya (1), and Baashiqqa (1). The most common reasons for no returns taking place to these areas relate to security issues and blocked returns (especially in Hamam Al-Aleel), along with a lack of services and the destruction of infrastructure such as residential buildings.

- Additionally, almost all returnees (98%) in Mosul intend to remain in the locations where they have arrived.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 176,267 households who have returned to Mosul the highest number returned between June to December 2017 (68,143; 39%). The period December 2017 to June 2018 witnessed the next highest number of returns (49,765; 28%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Mosul, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** Across a total of 368 locations in Mosul district, 307 experienced some level of housing destruction: 9 locations had high levels of destruction, 277 had moderate destruction and 21 had low-level destruction. Of those that suffered medium and high levels of destruction, 10 locations have undergone a lot of reconstruction or rehabilitation, 75 locations have some and 201 locations have not seen any reconstruction or rehabilitation of damaged properties. Illegal occupation of private residences is not a significant issue overall, occurring occasionally in 6 locations most of which are in Hamam Al Aleel, and not at all in 362 locations

**Livelihoods and basic services:** In locations where businesses were affected by the 2014 conflict with ISIL and its aftermath (226) recovery is underway, with most or all businesses having reopened in 134, some businesses open in 90 locations and no businesses open in 2 locations. The reopening of businesses has had an impact on the employment situation, with most or all residents able to find employment in 101

locations, some able to find employment in 260 locations, and no residents able to find employment in 7 locations.

The provision of water is mixed. In 280 locations most or all residents have enough water for their drinking and domestic needs, but in 31 locations some do not have enough water, while in 57 locations no residents have enough water. The availability of electricity is better, with most or all residents having enough electricity for their needs in 359 locations, but in 8 locations not all residents have enough and in 1 location no residents have enough electricity. Access to primary education is good overall but there are still some locations where access is an issue. In 9 locations not all children can access primary school and in 11 locations none of the children can access primary school. In 348 locations all or most children can access primary education. Regarding primary healthcare services, all or most residents have access in 300 locations, with some unable to access in 67 locations and no residents able to access in 1 location.

# MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

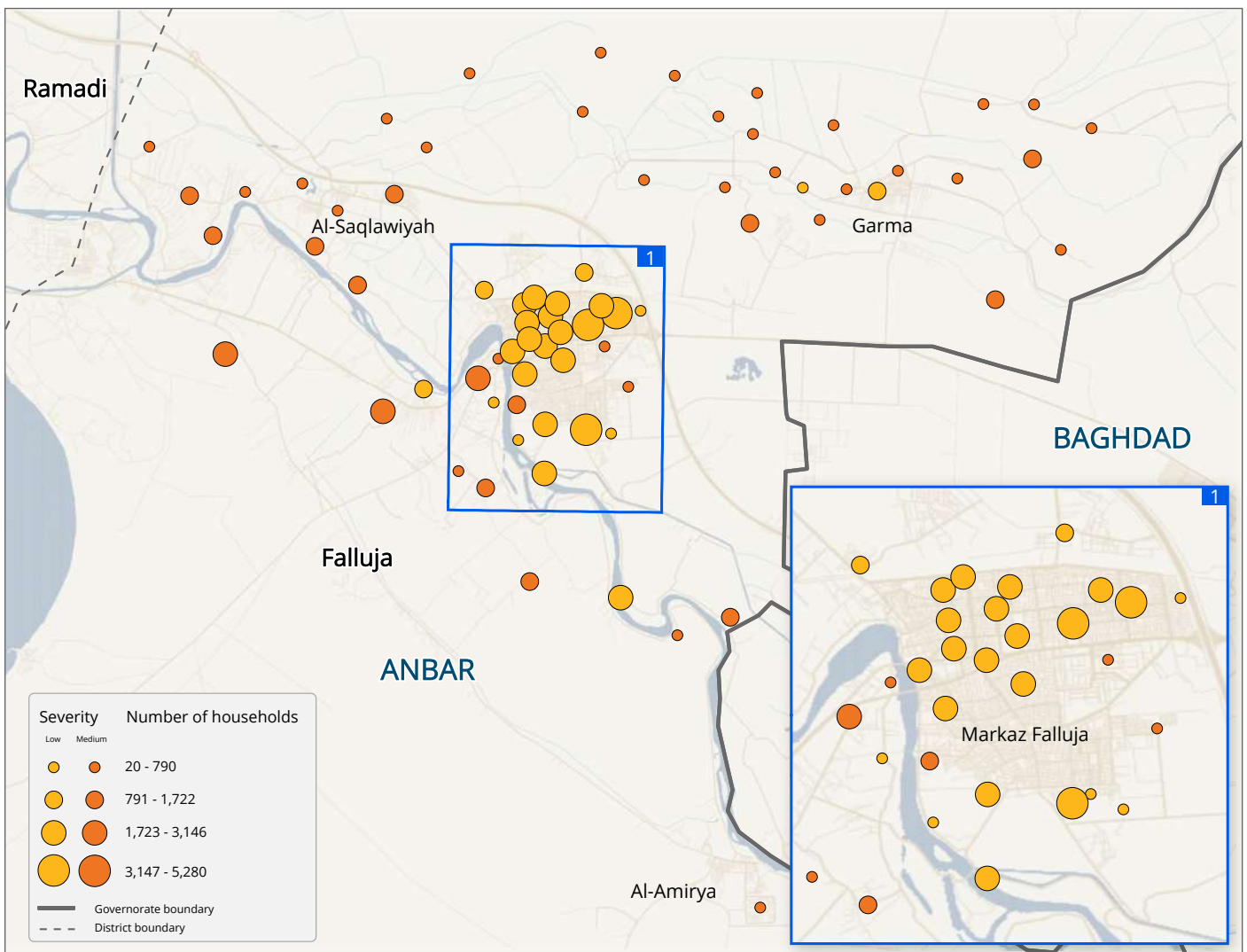
IDPs from Mosul district and the situation of return

**Social cohesion:** The need for community reconciliation is reportedly low across Mosul district, with no locations reporting this as a significant need. Concerns around ethno-religious and tribal issues are also low in all locations.

**Security:** There is some concern around the potential for ISIL attacks in some areas of Mosul district. In 15 locations residents are very concerned, and in a further 159 locations residents are somewhat concerned. While residents are not worried about revenge attacks in most locations, there is some concern in 2 locations and significant concern in 4 locations. However, daily public life is tense in 203 locations,

and residents only leave their homes when necessary and streets are sparsely populated. However, things are less tense in the remaining 165 locations where the streets are busy and people can carry out their daily activities. Unexploded ordnance is not a concern in most locations (349) but in 18 locations there is some concern and in 1 location significant concern. Movement restrictions are not having an impact in any location. Blocked returns pose a moderate problem overall, with 275 reporting no returns had been blocked, 90 locations reporting that some returns had been blocked and 3 locations reporting that many returns had been blocked.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Sinjar district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**36,424 IDP households**

(198,852 individuals;  
18% of the country's total caseload)

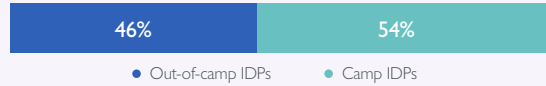
- Low caseload
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

A total of 56,155 IDP households originating from Sinjar district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 19,731 families have returned home, amounting to a 35 per cent return rate – one of the lowest across all districts across the country. Additionally, 36,424 IDP families from this district remain in displacement. The majority of IDP families from this district are displaced in camps (19,692; 54%), especially in Dahuk governorate's districts of Sumel (52%) and Zakho (31%), as well as Ninewa governorate's Al-Shikhan district (13%). An additional 16,732 IDP families are displaced in out-of-camp settings (46%), with one in three located in Dahuk governorate's Sumel district (33%), and significant numbers also recorded in Dahuk's Zakho district (19%) and Ninewa governorate's Mosul district (15%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Sinjar who remain displaced, 54 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 39 per cent intend to remain in their current location. Additionally, three per cent are undecided as to their movement intentions, and a further three per cent intend to move abroad. The remaining one per cent intend to move to a third location within Iraq.

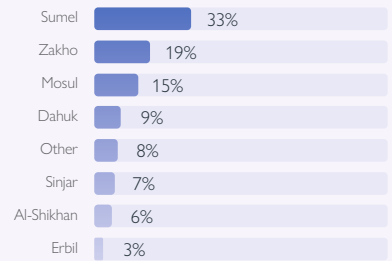
### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households



### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

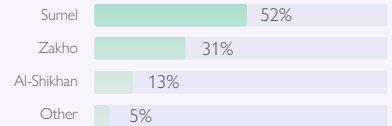
% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**16,732**  
Out-of-camp  
IDP households



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**19,692**  
Camp  
IDP households



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**19,731 households**

(118,386 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**35%**

of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

- Low
- Medium
- High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+22% change**

(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



**102 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



**14 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**57 households**

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**1,335 households**

(7% of all in the district)

# SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Sinjar district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Sinjar has jumped from 16,239 to 19,731, amounting to a 22 per cent increase. This is by far the largest district-level increase in the number of returnees during this period, and can be attributed to a significant number of returns taking place from the governorates of Dahuk, and internally within Ninewa, to the districts of Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj between June 2020 and January 2021.
- Sinjar has a total of 102 return locations, which is higher than the overall average across all districts of return (80). In addition, despite the significant returns between June 2020 and January 2021, Sinjar has one of the lowest returns rates across all districts (35%). A total of 57 households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021.
- Additionally, there are 14 locations of no return in this district, which are spread across the sub-districts of Markaz Sinjar and Qerawan. The main reasons for no returns taking place in Markaz Sinjar relate to the destruction of neighbourhoods, as well as ongoing

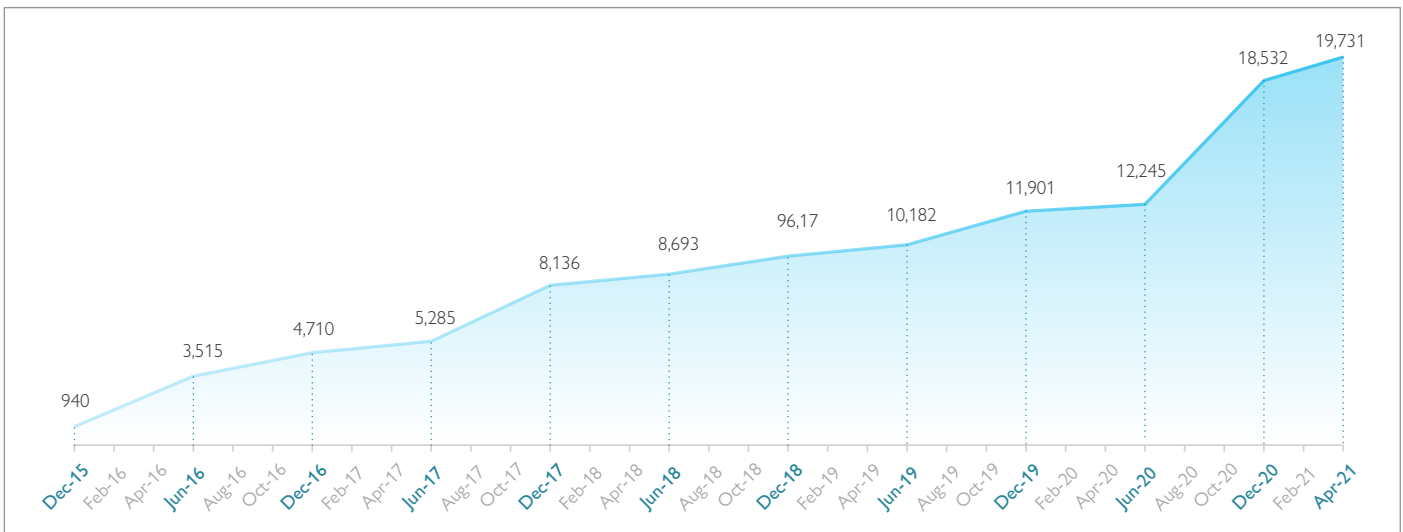
security concerns linked to the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) and fear of security forces. Otherwise, in Qerawan the main reasons include a lack of basic services, along with concerns regarding widespread losses to housing throughout conflict and heavy rain/flooding (which especially affects mud housing in this sub-district).

- A total of 1,335 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).
- Almost all returnees (95%) who have arrived back to this district intend to remain in the locations they have returned to.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 19,731 households who have returned to Sinjar, the highest number returned between June to December 2020 (6,287; 32%). The period between June to December 2017 witnessed the next highest number of returns (2,851; 14%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Sinjar, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** Residential destruction is widespread but moderate across Sinjar district. Out of a total of 99 locations, 14 are unaffected, 2 have low-level destruction, 74 suffered moderate destruction and 9 have suffered significant destruction. Of the locations that experienced medium or high levels of destruction, 30 reportedly have no reconstruction or rehabilitation, 24 have some and 29 have undergone significant reconstruction or rehabilitation. Illegal occupation of private residences is only an issue in a small number of locations the majority of which are in Markaz Sinjar, with this occurring often in 4 locations, sometimes in 6 locations and not at all in 89.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** In locations where businesses were affected by the 2014 conflict with ISIL (87 out of 99) the recovery has been slow. In 30 locations none of the businesses are operating, in 56 locations some of the businesses are operating, and in 1 location most

or all are operating. This impacts the level of employment across the district, with none of the residents able to find employment in 24 locations across Qaeyrwan and Al-Shamal subdistricts, only some able to find employment in 70 locations, and all or most residents able to find employment in only 5 locations.

Provision of basic services is also mixed. In 47 locations (all in Qaeyrwan and Al-Shamal) none of the residents have enough water for their drinking and domestic needs, in 40 locations only some residents have enough water and in 12 locations most or all residents have enough water. Electricity provision is slightly better, with no residents having enough electricity for their needs in 4 locations, some residents having enough in 28 locations, and most or all residents having enough in 67 locations. In 2 locations, both in Qaeyrwan, none of the children can

# SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Sinjar district and the situation of return

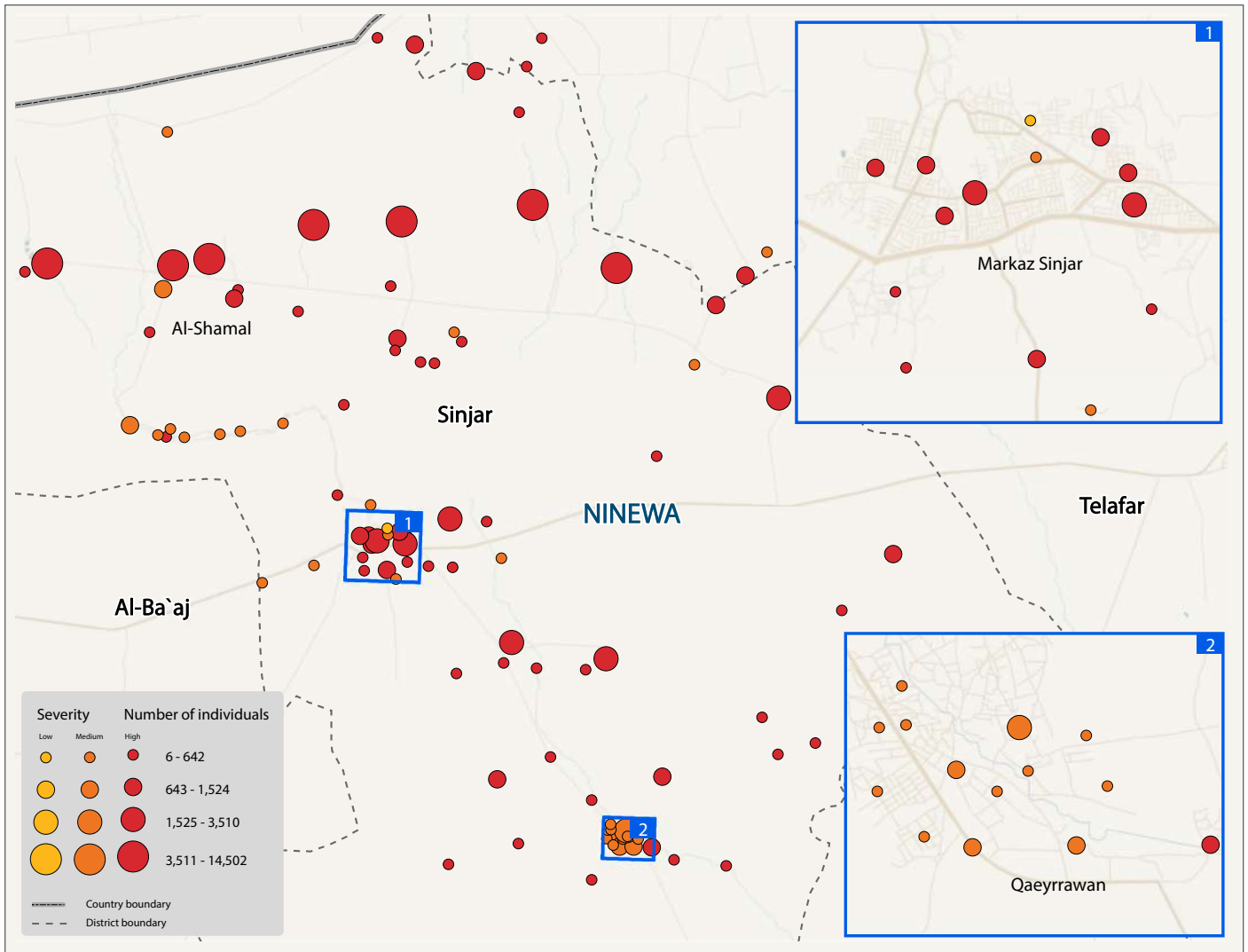
access primary education, in 18 locations some can access and in 79 locations all children can access primary education. Access levels to primary health care are similar, with no residents able to access this in 16 locations (all in Qaeyrrawan), some able to access in 15 locations, and all residents able to access in 68 locations.

**Social cohesion:** There is a significant need for community reconciliation across Sinjar, with this need reported in 55 locations overall. Concerns around ethno-religious or tribal tensions are also present with residents somewhat concerned in 39 locations, though in 60 locations residents are not concerned. The fear of revenge attacks is also an issue, with residents very concerned in 1 location in Qaeyrrawan, and somewhat concerned in a further 38 locations. As a result, daily public

life is tense in 24 locations with residents only going out for essential activities, in 14 locations streets are busy but tensions still exist and in 61 locations people are carrying out their activities as normal.

**Security:** There are some concerns around the potential for ISIL attacks in many locations of Sinjar, with residents very concerned in 5 locations and somewhat concerned in 79 locations. Movement restrictions are having a moderate impact on life in 29 locations, but no impact in the remaining 70 locations. Unexploded ordnance is not a major concern, with this reportedly an issue in only three locations. Blocked returns are taking place to a moderate extent overall, though in one location this takes place often, in 25 locations this takes place sometimes and in 73 locations not at all.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# TELAFAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Telafar district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**13,383 IDP households**

(79,899 individuals;  
6% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

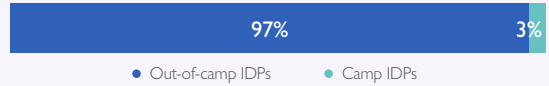
High caseload

A total of 73,039 IDP households originating from Telafar district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 59,656 families have returned home, amounting to an 82 per cent return rate, while 13,383 IDPs from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from this district (12,984; 97%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Mosul district in Ninewa governorate (32%), Zakho district in Dahuk governorate (15%), and Najaf district in Najaf governorate (10%). A much smaller number of IDPs from Telafar are displaced in camps (399; 3%), especially Ninewa governorate's districts of Al-Hamdaniya (64%) and Mosul (20%), as well as Erbil district in Erbil governorate (11%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Telafar who remain displaced, 44 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 52 per cent intend to remain in their current location. Otherwise, two per cent intend to move to a third location in the country, while the remaining IDPs intend to either move abroad (1%) or undecided (1%).

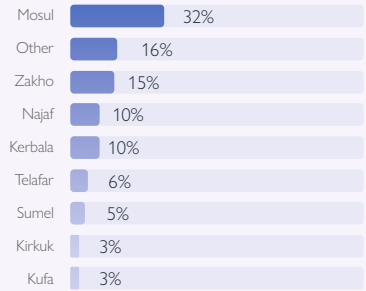
### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households



### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

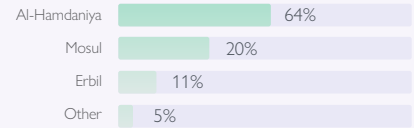
% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**12,984**  
Out-of-camp  
IDP households



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement

**399**  
Camp  
IDP households



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**59,656 households**

(357,936 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**82%**

of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

Low

Medium

High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+2% change**

(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary

Fairly stationary

Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



**160 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



**15 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**0 households**

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**1,196 households**

(2% of all in the district)

# TELAFAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Telafar district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Telafar has jumped from 58,667 to 59,656, amounting to a 2 per cent increase. This is lower than the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%). Telafar has a total of 160 return locations, which is double the average number of return locations of all districts of return across the country.
- There are a total of 160 return locations in Telafar. This is significantly higher than the overall average number of return locations at district level (57), and is the second highest across the country, behind only Mosul (372). No households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2021 and 30 April 2021.
- Additionally, there are 15 locations of no return in this district, which are spread across the sub-districts of Ayadiya (4), Markaz Telafar (5), Rubiya (5), and Zummar (1). In Ayadiya the main reasons for no returns taking place relate to widespread destruction of villages, in addition to tensions between Shia and Sunni communities, while in

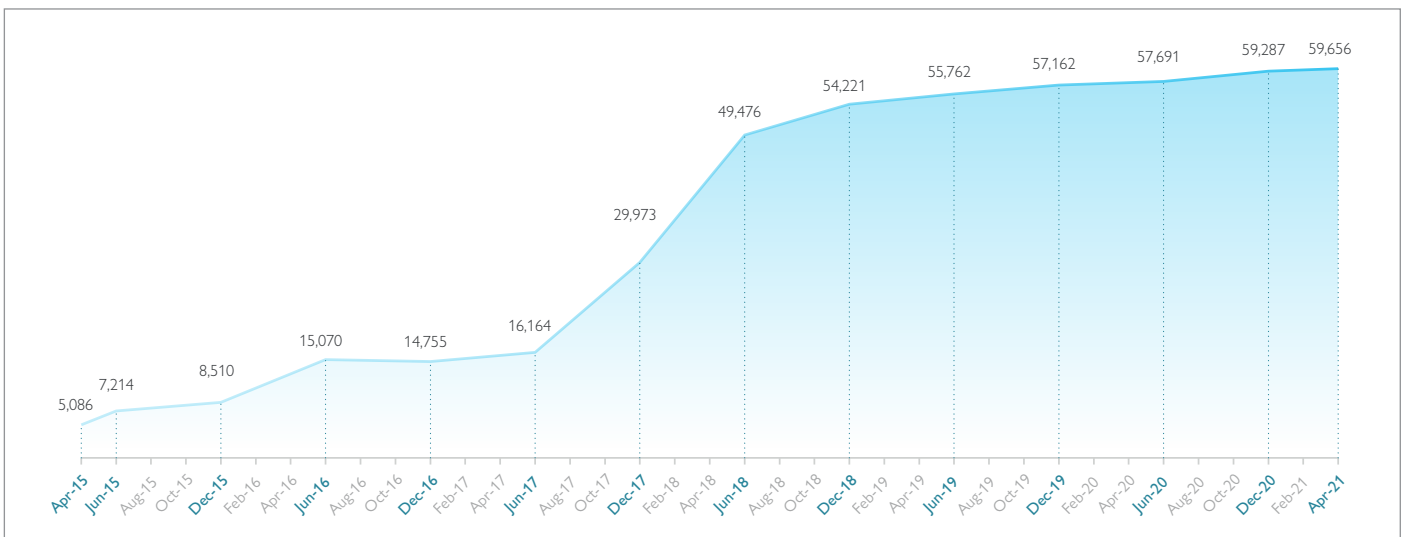
Markaz Telafar the destruction of homes and a lack of basic services are the main reasons for no returns. Otherwise, in Rubiya and Zummar, no returns have taken place because the Peshmerga forces have reportedly prevented families from making the journey home.

- A total of 1,196 households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).
- Almost all returnees who have arrived back to this district (97%) intend to remain there.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 59,656 households who have returned to Telafar, the highest number returned between December 2017 and June 2018 (19,503; 33%). The next highest number was recorded in the period between June and December 2017 (13,809; 23%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Telafar, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** The level of residential destruction across Telafar is significant. Out of 159 locations, high levels of destruction are present in 11 locations, moderate destruction in 88 locations and low-level destruction in 23 locations, while 37 locations are not affected. Of the locations with medium and high levels of destruction, 8 have no reconstruction or rehabilitation taking place, 22 locations have some and 69 locations have extensive reconstruction and rehabilitation taking place. Illegal occupation of private residences without permission is taking place to a moderate extent overall, reportedly happening commonly in 1 location of Ayadiya subdistrict, sometimes in 25 locations and not at all in 133 locations.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** In locations where businesses were affected by the 2014 conflict with ISIL (132 out of 159) recovery is underway. In 2 locations (both in Markaz Telafar subdistrict) none of the businesses are operating, but in 70 locations some are operating while

in 60 locations most or all are operating. This is impacting the level of employment across the district, with unemployment levels high in 40 locations throughout Rubiya and Markaz Telafar subdistricts where none of the residents can find employment, moderate in a further 97 locations where some of the residents can find employment, and better in 22 locations where most or all residents can find employment.

In 127 locations most or all residents have enough water for their drinking and domestic needs, in 19 locations only some residents have enough, while in 13 locations none of the residents have enough water. The situation regarding electricity is better with residents in 157 locations having enough for their needs, only some residents have enough in 1 location and no residents have enough in 1 location. Access to primary school is also good, with all children having access to primary education in 151 locations, while some children

# TELAFAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Telafar district and the situation of return

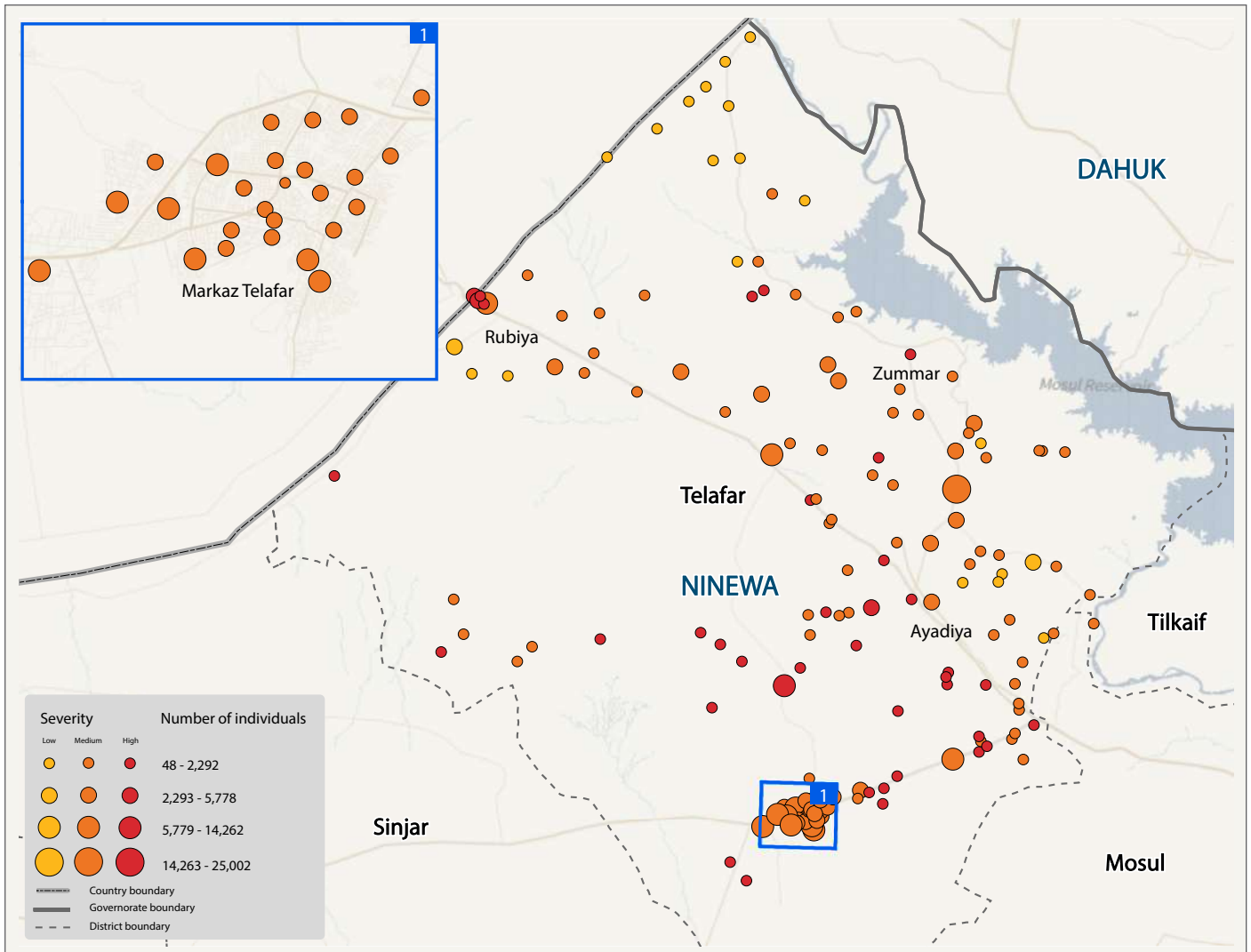
have access issues in the remaining 8 locations. The picture regarding access to primary health care centres is more mixed, with no residents able to access in 15 locations, only some residents able to access in a further 15 locations, and all residents able to access in the remaining 129 locations.

**Social cohesion:** The need for community reconciliation in 67 locations, all in Zummar and Ayadiya subdistricts, is significant, though this is not a concern in the remaining 92 locations. Concerns around ethno-religious tensions are also present, with residents very concerned in 8 locations and somewhat concerned in 61 locations, though there are no concerns in the remaining 90 locations. Revenge attacks were a concern for the residents of only 2 locations. Overall, daily public life is

continuing as normal in around half of the locations in Telafar, but there are tensions in 65 locations and in 8 locations the situation is tense with residents only leaving their homes when necessary.

**Security:** The presence of UXOs is not a major concern in Telafar. Residents are very concerned in three locations and somewhat concerned in two locations, while there are no concerns in 154 locations. Similarly, movement restrictions are affecting only a small number of locations, having a big impact in eight and some impact in a further three locations. Concerns around ISIL attacks are present in 112 locations where residents are reportedly moderately concerned. Blocked returns do take place but are not common, happening often in only one location and occasionally in 23 locations.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district





# TILKAIF DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Tilkaif district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**2,561 IDP households**

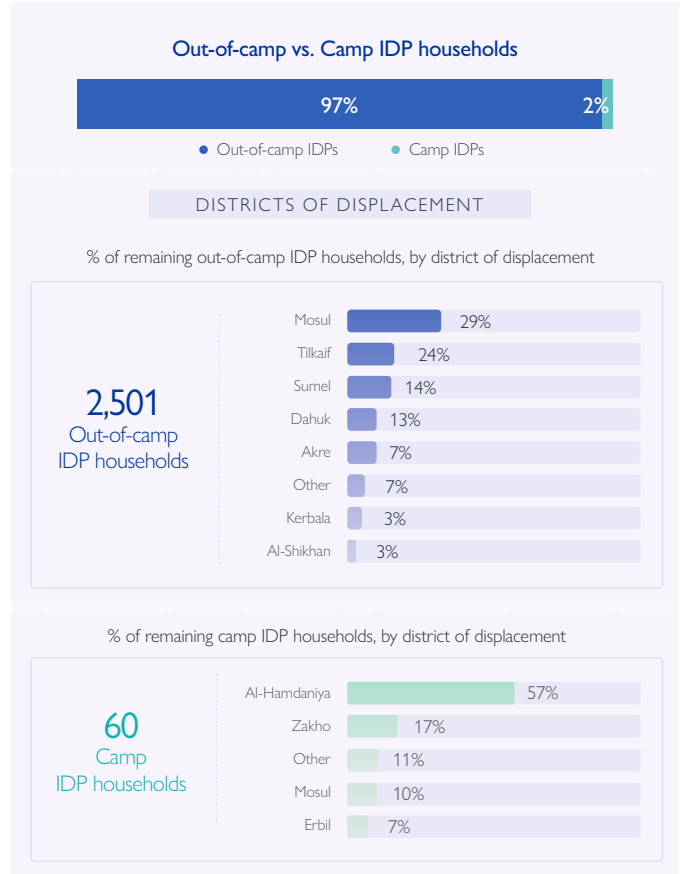
(15,306 individuals;  
1% of the country's total caseload)

- Low caseload
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

A total of 19,663 IDP households originating from Tilkaif district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 17,102 families have returned home, amounting to a 87 per cent return rate, while 2,561 households from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from this district (2,501; 98%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Mosul district in Dahuk governorate (29%), internally within Tilkaif district (24%), as well as Sumel district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (14%). Only a small number of IDP families from Tilkaif are displaced in camps (60; 2%), who a predominantly in two districts: Al-Hamdaniya (57%) in Ninewa governorate, and Zakho (17%) in Dahuk governorate.

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Tilkaif who remain displaced, 49 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 42 per cent intend to remain in their current location. A further seven per cent are undecided as to their movement intentions, while the remaining two per cent intend to move to a third location within the country.



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**17,102 households**

(102,612 individuals)

### RETURN RATE



**87%**

of all households who became displaced have returned to the district

- Low
- Medium
- High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+1% change**

(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS



**46 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN



**0 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**0 households**

(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**281 households**

(2% of all in the district)

# TILKAIF DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Tilkaif district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

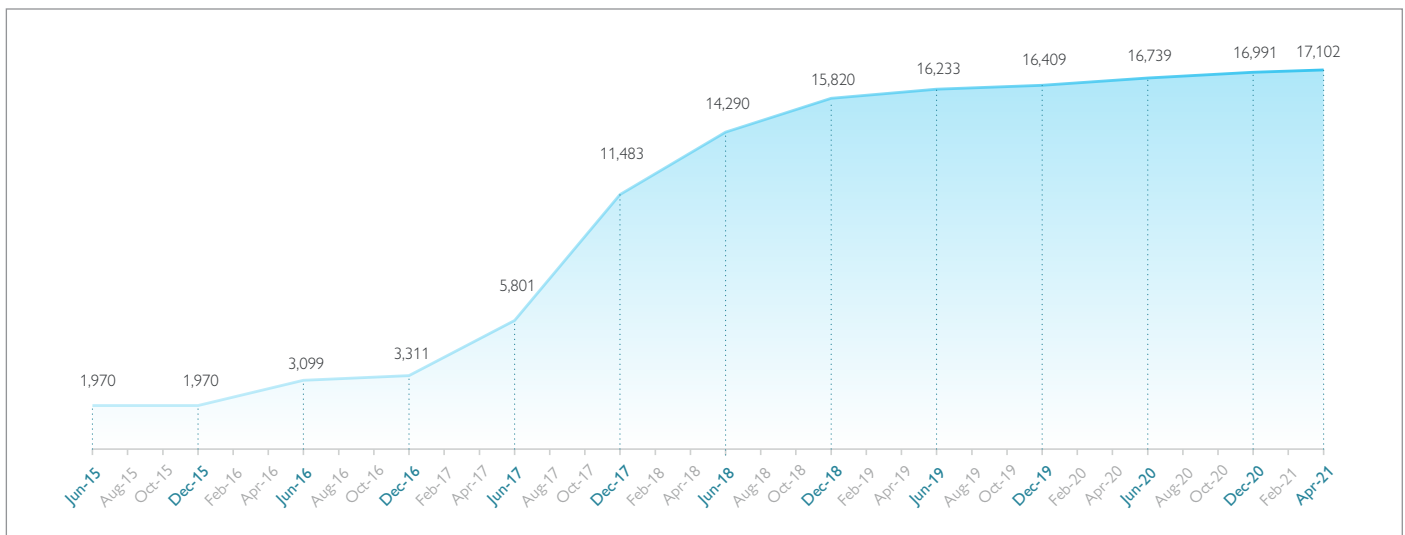
- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Tilkaif has jumped from 16,867 to 17,102, amounting to a 1 per cent increase. This is lower than the overall increase of returnees during this period (2%). Tilkaif has a total of 46 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations per district (80).
- There are a total of 46 return locations in Tilkaif, which is below the average number of locations of return across all districts (57). There are no locations of no return in Tilkaif; at least some families have returned to all locations from which IDPs displaced from during the conflict.

- No households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021.
- Notably, all returnees who have returned to this district intend to remain in the locations in which they have arrived.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 17,102 households who have returned to Tilkaif, the highest number returned between June to December 2017 (5,682; 33%). The period between December 2017 and June 2018 witnessed the next highest number of returns (2,807; 16%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Tilkaif, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** The majority of locations in Tilkaif experienced some level of residential destruction (30 out of a total of 46 locations). Six locations have high levels of residential destruction, whilst 18 locations have moderate destruction and a further 6 have a low level of destruction. Of the locations with medium and high levels of destruction (24) no reconstruction is taking place in 4, some reconstruction is taking place in 16 locations and significant reconstruction is taking place in 4 locations. Illegal occupation of private residences without permission is not reported to be a concern in Tilkaif.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** In locations where businesses were affected by the 2014 conflict with ISIL (23 out of 46) recovery is underway. In only 1 location no businesses are open, in 16 locations some businesses are open, and in 6 locations most or all businesses are open. However, the employment situation is still poor, with none of the residents able to find employment in 16 locations, only some residents able to find employment in 24 locations, and most or all residents able to find employment in 6 locations.

The provision of basic services is mostly good, but still problematic in some locations. In 41 locations, most or all residents have enough

water for their drinking and domestic needs, in one location only some residents have enough, whilst in 4 locations none of the residents have enough. The provision of electricity is better, with most or all residents having enough for their needs in 44 locations, with 1 location where only some residents have enough and 1 location where none of the residents have enough for their needs. Access to primary education is good in most districts, with all children able to access in 44 locations, though in one location only some children were able to access and 1 location where no children were able to access primary education. Access to primary health care centres is more challenging, with 2 locations where no residents have access, 12 locations where only some residents have access it and 32 locations where most or all of the residents have access.

**Social cohesion:** Community reconciliation is not reported as a need in Tilkaif, while concerns about ethno-religious or tribal tensions are reported in only one location. Similarly, there are no locations where the residents are concerned about acts of revenge taking place. As a result, daily public life is good in the majority of locations. In 40 locations the streets are busy with residents carrying out activities as normal. In

# TILKAIF DISTRICT, NINEWA

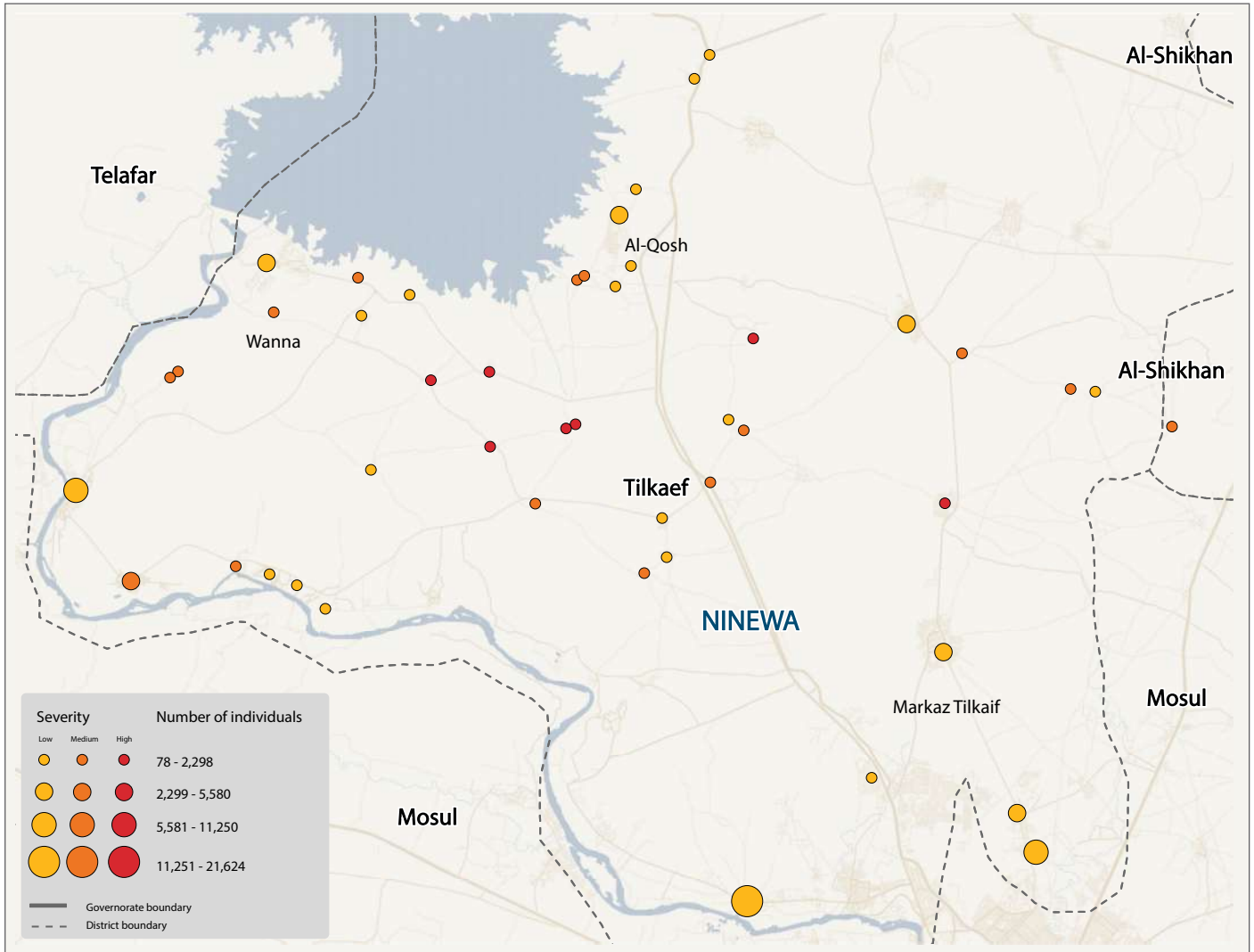
IDPs from Tilkaif district and the situation of return

one location streets are busy but there are some tensions, while in five locations (mostly in Wanna) the situation is tense, and residents only leave their house when necessary.

**Security:** Unexploded ordnance is not a concern in most locations, though residents are somewhat concerned in two locations. Similarly,

movement restrictions are having a moderate impact in only one location. Across all locations, residents are not concerned about ISIL attacks, and blocked returns have only occurred in one location.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# BAIJI DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Baiji district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION

 **4,466 IDP households**  
(26,750 individuals;  
2% of the country's total caseload)

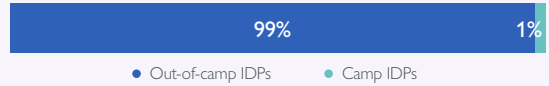
Low caseload  
Medium caseload  
High caseload

A total of 24,481 IDP households originating from Baiji district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 4,466 IDP households have returned home, amounting to an 82 per cent return rate, while 20,015 households have returned. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from Baiji district are displaced in out-of-camp settings (4,420; 99%), especially in Tikrit district in Salah al-Din district (34%), Erbil district in Erbil governorate (19%), and Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (16%). Only a small number of IDP families from Baiji are displaced in camps (46), with some of them in Erbil governorate's Erbil district (35%) and Makhmur (28%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

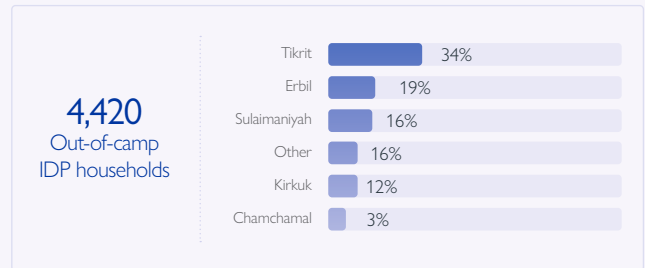
Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Baiji who remain displaced, 52 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 45 per cent intend to remain in their current location. The remaining IDPs from this district intend to move abroad (1%) or are undecided as to their movement intentions (1%).

### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households

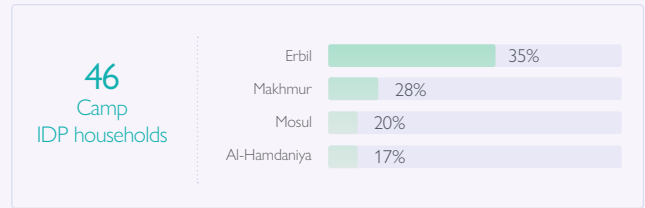


### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement




## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION


 **20,015 households**  
(120,090 individuals)

### RETURN RATE

 **82%**  
of all households who became  
displaced have returned to the district

Low  
Medium  
High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

 **+2% change**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary  
Fairly stationary  
Fairly dynamic  
Dynamic


### RETURNEE LOCATIONS

 **46 Locations**


### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN

 **6 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN

 **3 households**  
(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION

 **2,218 households**  
(11% of all in the district)

# BAIJI DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Baiji district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Baiji has jumped from 19,657 to 20,015, amounting to a 5 per cent increase. This is slightly lower than the overall increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- Baiji has a total of 46 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations per district (80). Additionally, there are six locations of no return in Baiji district. Five of these locations are within the sub-district of Markaz Baiji, with the main reasons for returns not taking place related to the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXOs) and security forces blocking families from returning. Additionally, one location of no return is within the sub-district of Al-Siniya, where security forces are also reportedly

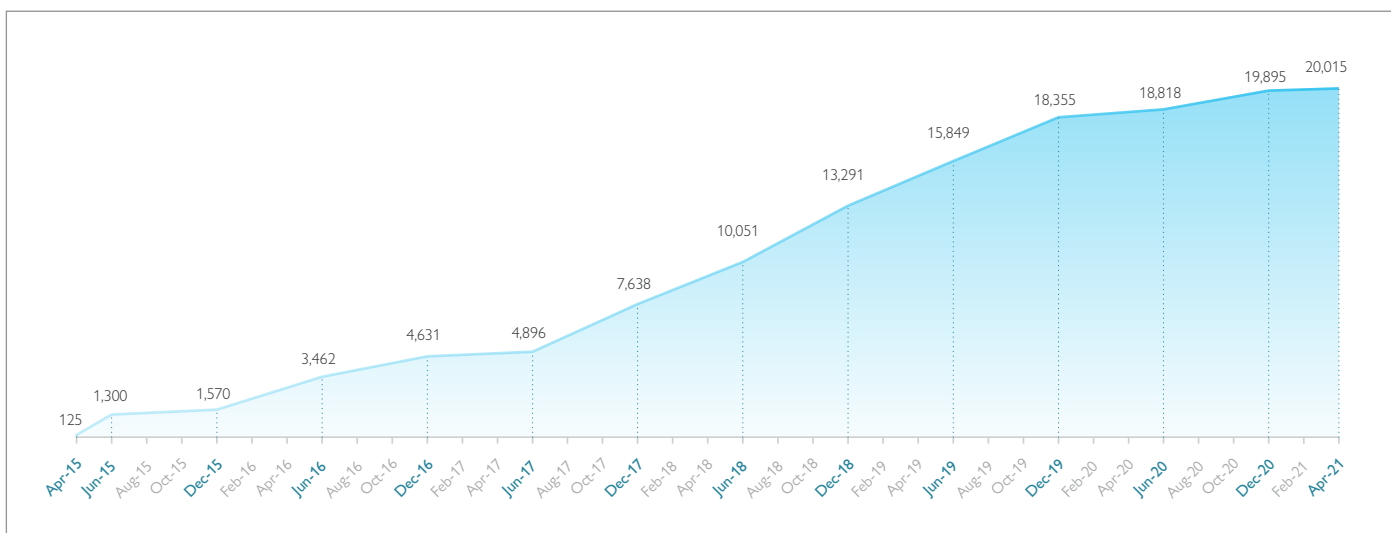
blocking returns from taking place.

- A total of three households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021.
- Almost all returnees who have arrived back to this district (98%) intend to remain there.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 20,015 households who have returned to Baiji, the highest number returned between June to December 2018 (3,240; 16%). The period between June and December 2017 witnessed the next highest number of returns (2,742; 14%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Baiji, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** The level of residential destruction across Baiji is mixed, with 6 out of 46 locations having experienced a high level of destruction, 35 have a moderate level of destruction, and 5 locations have low-level destruction. Of the locations that experienced medium or high levels of destruction, 8 reported to have had no reconstruction or rehabilitation, while in 23 a lot of rehabilitation is taking place. Illegal occupation of private residences is only an issue in some locations; in 8 locations of Al-Siniya and Markaz Baiji subdistricts some houses are being illegally occupied whereas in 38 locations this is not an issue.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** In locations where businesses were affected by the 2014 conflict with ISIL (43 out of 46) the recovery has been fairly slow. In 8 locations no businesses had been able to reopen, in 33 locations some have been able to reopen but many are not, while in only 2 locations all businesses are back up and running. This has a knock-on effect on the employment situation which is also a concern. In 23 locations none of the residents are able to find employment, in 21 locations some are able to, and only 2 locations reported a good employment situation where most residents are able to find employment.

**Water provision is also insufficient in many locations:** in 13 locations none of the residents have enough water for their drinking and domestic needs, in 17 locations only some have enough, and in 16 locations all residents have enough water. Provision of electricity is better with only one location where none of the residents have enough electricity, in 13 only some have enough, while in 32 all residents have enough electricity. Access to primary education is good overall, with 41 locations reporting that all children can access primary school, with 5 locations showing more difficulty in this regard where only some children can access. Access to primary healthcare is at a similar level, with 40 locations reporting no access issues and 6 locations reporting some residents do not have access.

**Social cohesion:** The needs for community reconciliation is low across all locations (46) and concerns regarding ethno-religious or tribal tensions are also low in most areas (44) with some concern in 2 locations both of which are in Markaz Baiji. Concerns surrounding revenge attacks are also concentrated around Markaz Baiji, with 1 location reporting a high level of concern, 7 locations somewhat concerned,

# BAIJI DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

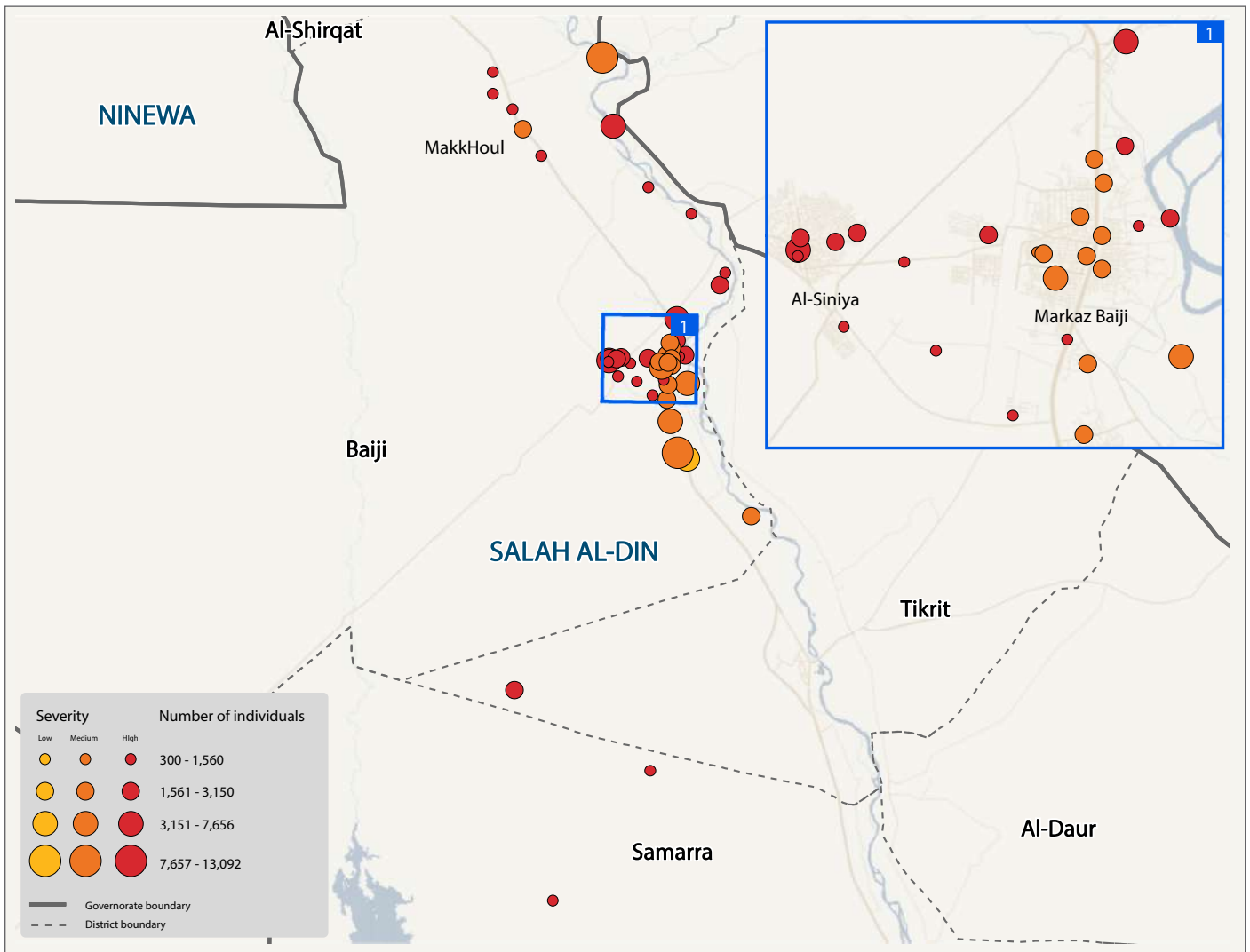
IDPs from Baiji district and the situation of return

and 38 locations not concerned. Daily public life is continuing as normal without tensions in the majority of locations (29) though there is some tension in 10 locations, and a high level of tension in 7 locations.

**Security:** Concerns around ISIL attacks are present in most locations of Baiji, with 14 locations reportedly very concerned and a further 28 locations somewhat concerned. This is not a concern in only 4 locations. Unexploded ordnance is not a concern in most areas (35). However, 7 locations reported this is somewhat of a concern and in 4 locations

a significant concern. Movement restrictions are having a moderate impact on the daily life of residents overall, with 1 location reporting a high impact, 34 some impact and 11 locations where the restrictions have no impact. Blocked returns are posing some issue in most locations, constituting a major issue in 3 locations affecting many families, a moderate concern affecting some families in 36 locations and posing no issue in 7 locations.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# BALAD DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Balad district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION

**5,299 IDP households**  
(30,382 individuals;  
3% of the country's total caseload)

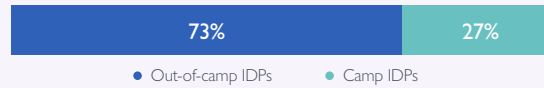
Low caseload  
Medium caseload  
High caseload

A total of 16,732 IDP households originating from Balad district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 11,433 IDP families have returned home, amounting to a 68 per cent return rate, while 5,299 families from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from this district (3,887; 73%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in the districts of Samarra (42%) and internally within Balad in Salah al-Din governorate (20%), as well as Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (12%). In addition, a total of 1,412 IDP families are residing in camps (27%), almost all of whom are in Sulaymaniyah governorate's Sulaymaniyah district (93%), while smaller numbers are also in Kalar district (3%) in the same governorate, as well as Erbil governorate's Erbil district (3%).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

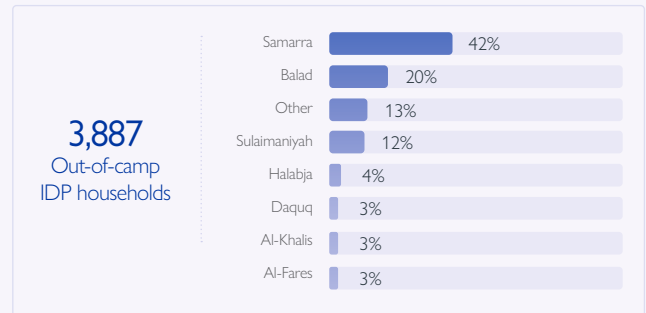
Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Balad who remain displaced, 57 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 37 per cent intend to remain in their current location. The remaining five per cent of IDPs from this district are undecided as to their movement intentions.

### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households

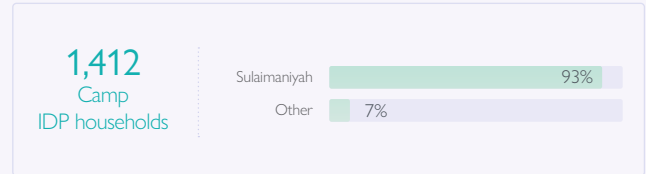


### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION

**11,433 households**  
(68,598 individuals)

### RETURN RATE

**68%**  
of all households who became displaced have returned to the district

Low  
Medium  
High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

**+2% change**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary  
Fairly stationary  
Fairly dynamic  
Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS

**11 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN

**3 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN

**16 households**  
(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION

**707 households**  
(6% of all in the district)

# BALAD DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Balad district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Balad has jumped from 11,262 to 11,433, amounting to a 2 per cent increase. This is consistent with the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- Balad has a total of 11 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations per district (80). Additionally, there are three locations of no return in Balad district. One of these locations is in the sub-district of Al-Eshaqi, with tribal/ethnic tensions the reason for no returns taking place there. Additionally, one location of no return is in each of Markaz Al-Balad and Yathreb sub-districts. The reason for no returns taking place to these locations relate to

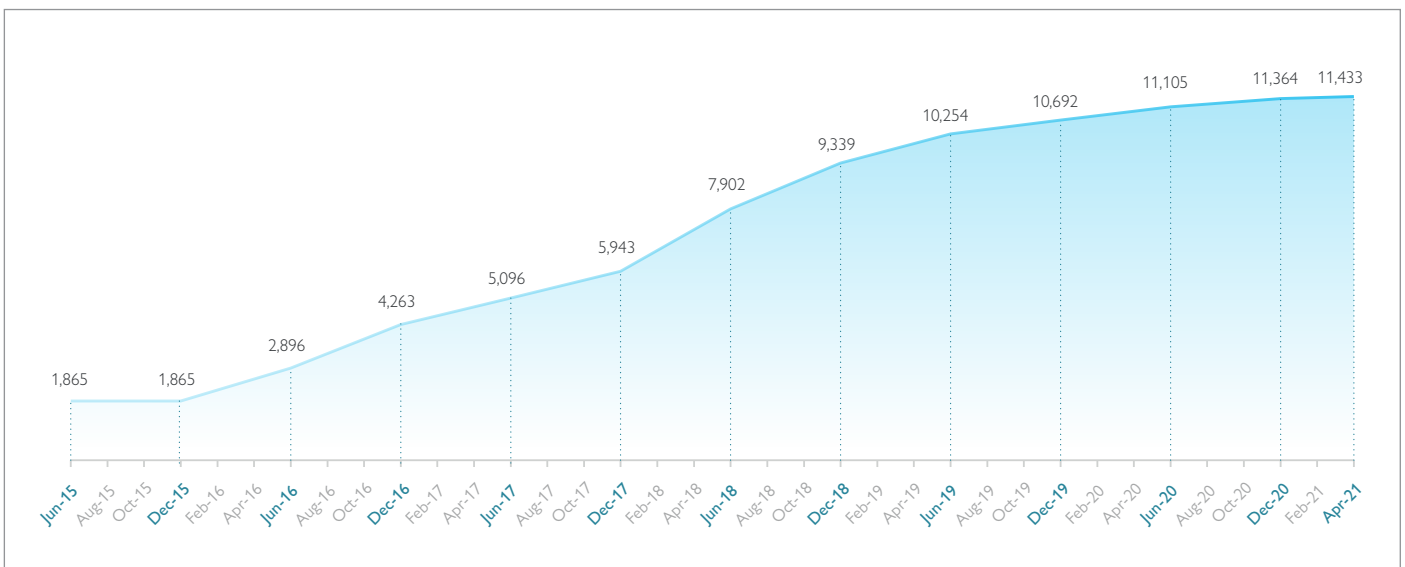
security forces blocking families from returning.

- A total of 16 households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021.
- Almost all returnees who have arrived back to this district (98%) intend to remain there.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

Of the 11,433 households who have returned to Balad, the highest number returned between December 2017 to June 2018 (1,959; 17%). The period between up to June 2015 witnessed the next highest number of returns (1,865; 16%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Balad, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** The level of residential destruction is mixed across Balad district. Out of 11 locations, high levels of destruction are reported in 3 locations, moderate destruction in 3 locations and low levels of destruction in 5 locations. Of those that experienced medium or high destruction, many houses have undergone rehabilitation in 2 locations, some houses have been rehabilitated in 3 locations, and little rehabilitation is taking place in 1 location. Illegal occupation of private property was a moderate concern in only three locations.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** All 11 locations experienced some disruption to businesses as a result of the 2014 conflict, though in three locations it is reported that most or all businesses are operating again, and in eight locations some businesses are operating again. Business recovery has had an impact on access to employment, with most or all residents of 9 locations able to find employment, and around half of residents able to find employment in 2 locations.

The availability of water is good, with all or most residents in all 11 locations able to access enough water for their drinking and domestic

needs. Regarding electricity sufficiency, the situation is more mixed with eight locations reporting that all residents have access, and three locations where only some residents have enough electricity while others do not. Access to both primary education and primary health-care is good with all 11 locations reporting that all children have access to schools and all residents have access to healthcare facilities.

**Social cohesion:** In eight locations there are no concerns related to ethno-religious or tribal tensions, though in three locations residents are somewhat concerned. Revenge attacks are a more significant concern, with 5 locations showing moderate concern while the remaining 6 are not concerned. Daily public life is continuing as normal without tension in nearly all locations, but in one location residents only leave their homes when they have to and streets are sparsely populated.

**Security:** Unexploded ordnance is not a significant threat in Balad, with ten locations reporting no concerns and one location reporting some concern. Similarly, movement restrictions are having a big impact on life in only one location, some impact in four locations, and no impact



# BALAD DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Balad district and the situation of return

in six locations. Concerns around the threat of attacks from ISIL are present in some areas of Balad; residents in five locations are somewhat concerned while in the remaining six locations residents are not

concerned. Blocked returns have been a significant problem in one location, and a moderate concern in ten locations where some families have been blocked from returning.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# SAMARRA DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Samarra district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION

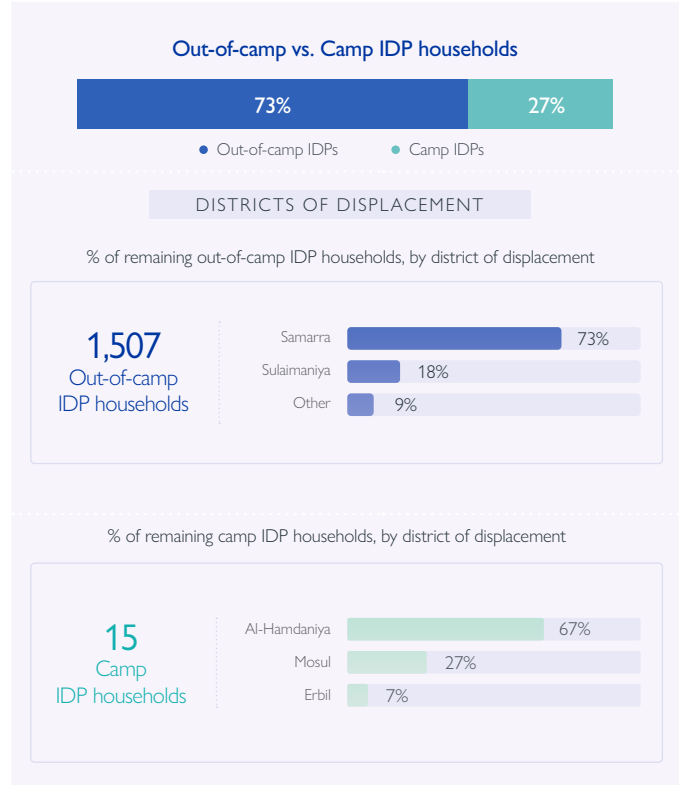
**1,522 IDP households**  
(9,117 individuals;  
1% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload  
Medium caseload  
High caseload

A total of 11,139 IDP households originating from Samarra district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 9,617 families have returned home, amounting to an 86 per cent return rate, while 1,522 IDP families from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from this district (1,507; 99%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially within Samarra district (73%), Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (18%), and Kalar district in Sulaymaniyah (2%). Only a small number of IDP families from Kirkuk are displaced in camps (15), especially in the districts of Al-Hamdaniya (10) and Mosul (4) in Ninewa, and Erbil district (1) in Erbil governorate.

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Samarra who remain displaced, 41 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 57 per cent intend to remain in their current location. The remaining two per cent of IDPs from this district are undecided as to their movement intentions.



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION

**9,617 households**  
(57,702 individuals)

### RETURN RATE

**86%** of all households who became displaced have returned to the district

Low  
Medium  
High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

**< +1% change**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary  
Fairly stationary  
Fairly dynamic  
Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS

**10 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN

**2 Locations**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN

**5 households** (between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION

**322 households** (3% of all in the district)

# SAMARRA DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Samarra district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Samarra has jumped from 9,577 to 9,617, amounting to a less than one per cent increase. This is one of the lowest across all districts of return during this period, and is below the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- Samarra has a total of 10 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations per district (80). Additionally, there are two locations of no return in this district, which are both located in the sub-district of Markaz Samarra. The reasons for no returns taking place in these sub-districts relate to security forces blocking families from returning, as well as continued conflict between

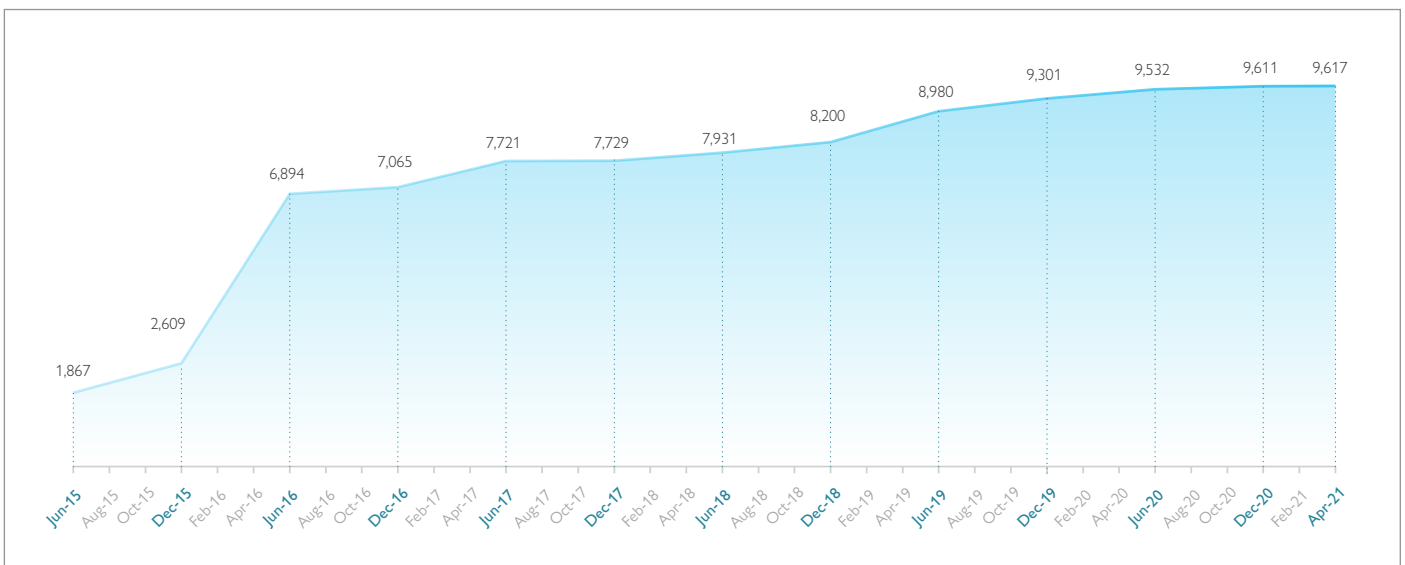
groups associated with ISIL and Iraqi government forces.

- A total of five households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2020 and 30 April 2021.
- No data is available relating to the proportion of returnee households who intend to remain in their location of return.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 9,617 households who have returned to Samarra, the highest number returned between December 2015 and June 2016 (4,285; 45%). The period up to June 2015 witnessed the next highest number of returns (1,867; 19%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Samarra, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** The level of residential destruction in Samarra district is low, with 8 out of 10 locations having sustained low-level destruction and the remaining 2 locations unaffected. Due to the low level of destruction, there have been no reconstruction efforts in Samarra. All ten locations are impacted by illegal occupation of private property: three to a moderate extent and seven to a low extent.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** Nine out of ten locations experienced some disruption to businesses as a result of the 2014 conflict, and in all nine of the affected locations it is reported that some but not all businesses are open again. Business recovery has had some limited impact on access to employment, with around half of the residents in nine locations able to find employment, with a more severe situation in one location where few or none of the residents can find employment.

The availability of water is good in eight out of ten locations with most or all residents able to access enough water for their drinking and domestic needs, though in one location only some residents

have enough water and in one location none of the residents have enough water. Electricity provision is at a similar level, with most or all residents able to access enough for their needs in eight locations, and only some able to access enough in the remaining two locations. Access to primary education is good in all ten locations, while access to primary health care centres is more varied. In four locations none of the residents can access primary health care centres, in one location some can access while others cannot, and in five locations most or all residents can access.

**Social cohesion:** In all ten locations there are no concerns about ethno-religious or tribal tensions, and similarly there is not a need for community reconciliation. However, there are concerns about the potential for revenge attacks in two locations, with residents of one location very concerned and of the second somewhat concerned. Daily public life is still somewhat restricted, with residents only leaving their homes when they have to.

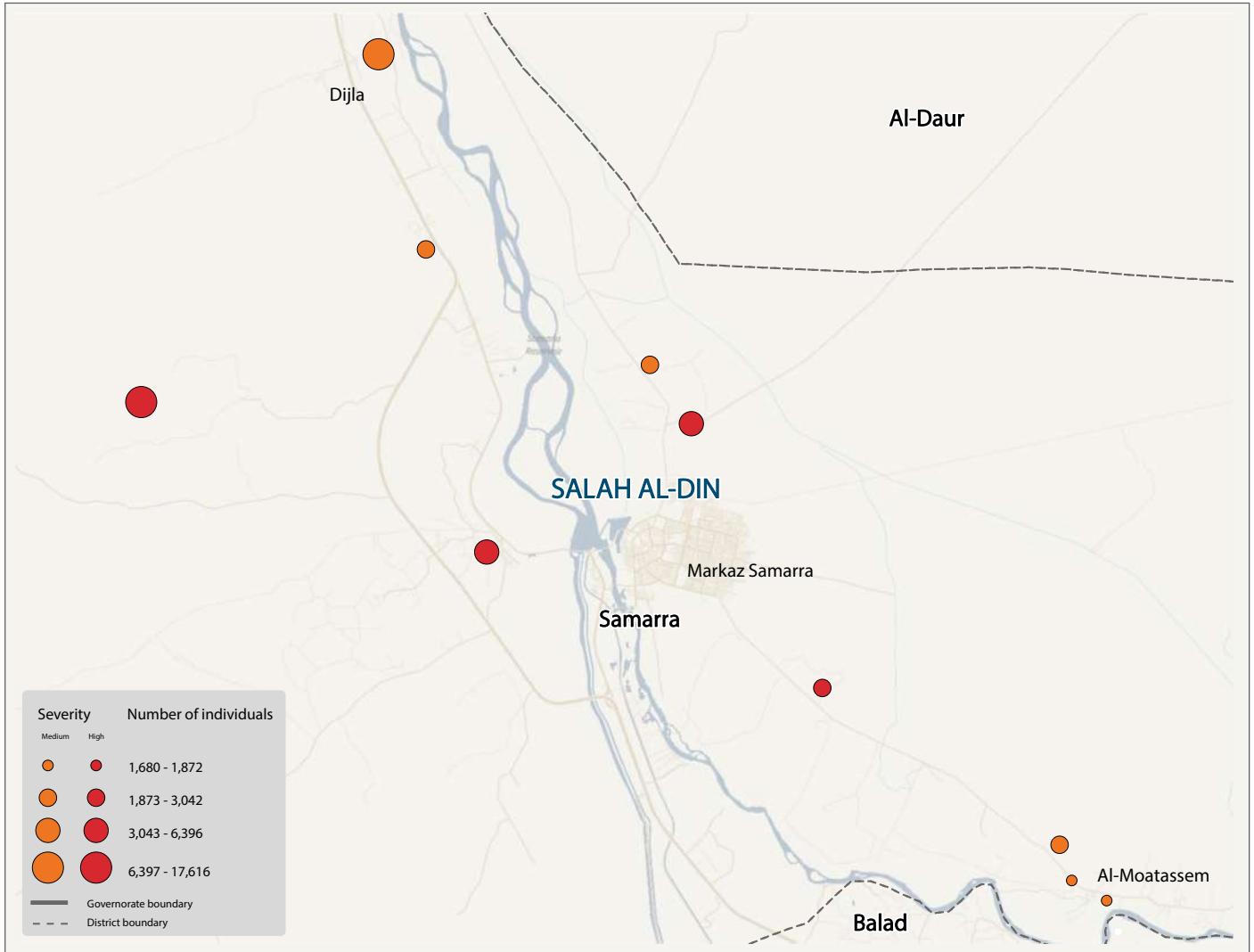
# SAMARRA DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Samarra district and the situation of return

**Security:** UXOs are not a significant threat across most of Tikrit with seven locations reporting residents are not concerned about this. However, in two locations residents are somewhat concerned whilst in one location residents are very concerned. Movement restrictions are impacting all ten locations however, having a moderate impact in five locations and a big impact in the remaining five. Concerns around the

threat of attacks from ISIL are present in most areas; residents in three locations are very concerned and in six locations somewhat concerned, while in only one location residents are not concerned. Blocked returns have affected some families in eight locations, and no families in the remaining two locations.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# TIKRIT DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tikrit district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION

**3,441 IDP households**  
(20,628 individuals;  
2% of the country's total caseload)

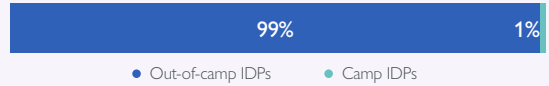
Low caseload  
Medium caseload  
High caseload

A total of 32,669 IDP households originating from Tikrit district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 29,228 families have returned home, amounting to an 89 per cent return rate, while 3,441 from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from this district (3,423; 99%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially in Erbil district in Erbil governorate (68%), while smaller numbers are in Sulaymaniyah district in Sulaymaniyah governorate (10%) as well as Kirkuk district in Kirkuk governorate (7%). Otherwise, only 18 IDP families from Tikrit are displaced in camps, with most in Erbil governorate's districts of Makhmur (6) and Erbil (5).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

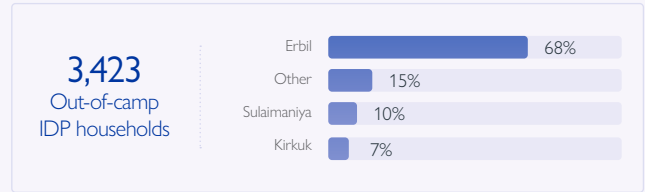
Among all out-of-camp IDP families from Tikrit who remain displaced, 39 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 54 per cent intend to remain in their current location. The remaining IDP families intend to either move to a third location within Iraq (2%), move abroad (2%), or are undecided as to their movement intentions (3%).

### Out-of-camp vs. Camp IDP households

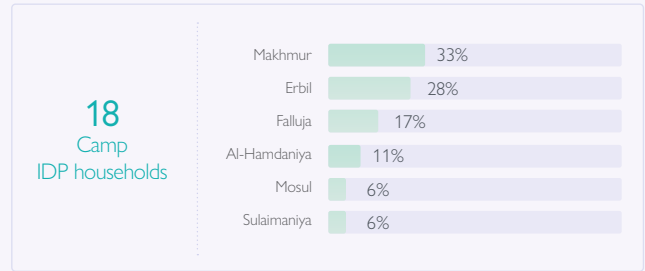


### DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

% of remaining out-of-camp IDP households, by district of displacement



% of remaining camp IDP households, by district of displacement



## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION

**29,228 households**  
(175,368 individuals)

### RETURN RATE

**89%**  
of all households who became displaced have returned to the district

Low  
Medium  
High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

**< +1% change**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary  
Fairly stationary  
Fairly dynamic  
Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS

**55 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN

**1 Location**

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN

**7 households**  
(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION

**1,574 households**  
(5% of all in the district)

# TIKRIT DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tikrit district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

- Between October 2020 and April 2021, the number of returnees in Tikrit has jumped from 29,206 to 29,228, amounting to a less than one per cent increase. This is one of the lowest across all districts of return during this period, and is below the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- Tikrit has a total of 55 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations per district (80). Additionally, there is one location of no return in this district, which is in the sub-district of Markaz Tikrit. The reason for no returns taking place to this sub-district relates to them being blocked due to suspicions of

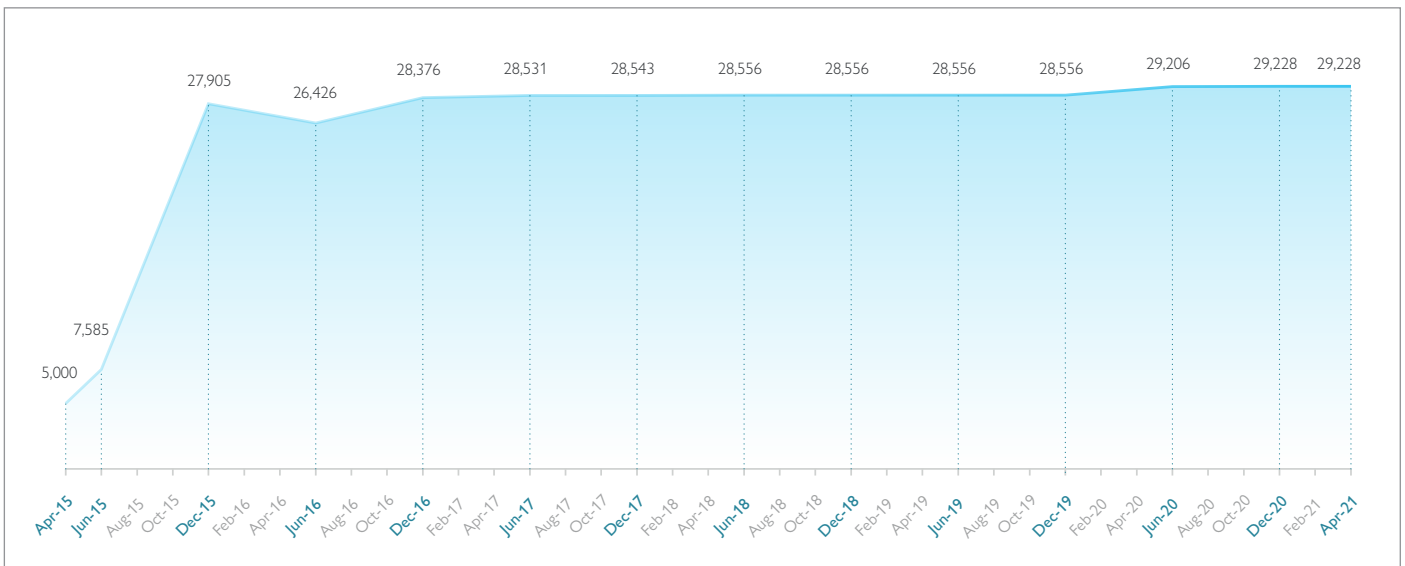
ISIL affiliation towards those attempting to return.

- A total of seven households failed to return in the six months between 31 October 2021 and 30 April 2021.
- No data is available relating to the proportion of returnee households who intend to remain in their location of return.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 29,228 households who have returned to Tikrit, the majority arrived between June and December 2015 (20,320).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Tikrit, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** The level of residential destruction across Tikrit is moderate. Out of a total of 55 locations, 33 have a medium level of residential destruction, 1 location has low-level destruction and the remaining 21 locations are unaffected. Of the locations with a medium level of destruction, reconstruction and rehabilitation is extensive in 18 locations, while some reconstruction is ongoing in 10, and no reconstruction is taking place in the remaining 5. Illegal occupation of private residences without permission is taking place to some extent in 6 out of the 55 locations, most of which are in Markaz Tikrit.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** Out of the 55 locations, 54 experienced some disruption to the operation of businesses as a result of the 2014 conflict. In 37 locations most or all of the businesses are currently operational, but in 15 locations only some are operational and in 2 locations (both in Markaz Tikrit) none are operational. This is impacting on the employment situation, with most or all residents able to find employment in 26 locations, some residents able to find employment in 28 locations, and no residents able to find employment in 1 location.

The provision of basic services is good overall, but problems continue to exist in some areas. In 48 out of the 55 locations most or all

residents have enough water for their drinking and domestic needs, though in 6 locations only some residents have enough and in 1 location none of the residents have enough, with these problem areas mostly in Markaz Tikrit. Regarding electricity, most or all residents have enough in 51 locations, though there are 4 locations where only some have enough to meet their needs. Access to primary education is good, with only one location where not all children are able to gain access. Similarly, access to primary health care centres is good in 51 locations, with not all residents able to access it in 4 locations.

**Social cohesion:** There are no locations in Tikrit where a need for community reconciliation is reported, nor are there any locations where residents have concerns about ethno-religious or tribal tensions. However, residents are very concerned about the potential for revenge acts in one location and somewhat concerned in three locations. This is reflected in daily public life, where residents are able to continue with daily activities as normal in most locations (52), while in one location there are some tensions and in two locations the situation is tense and residents leave their homes only when necessary.

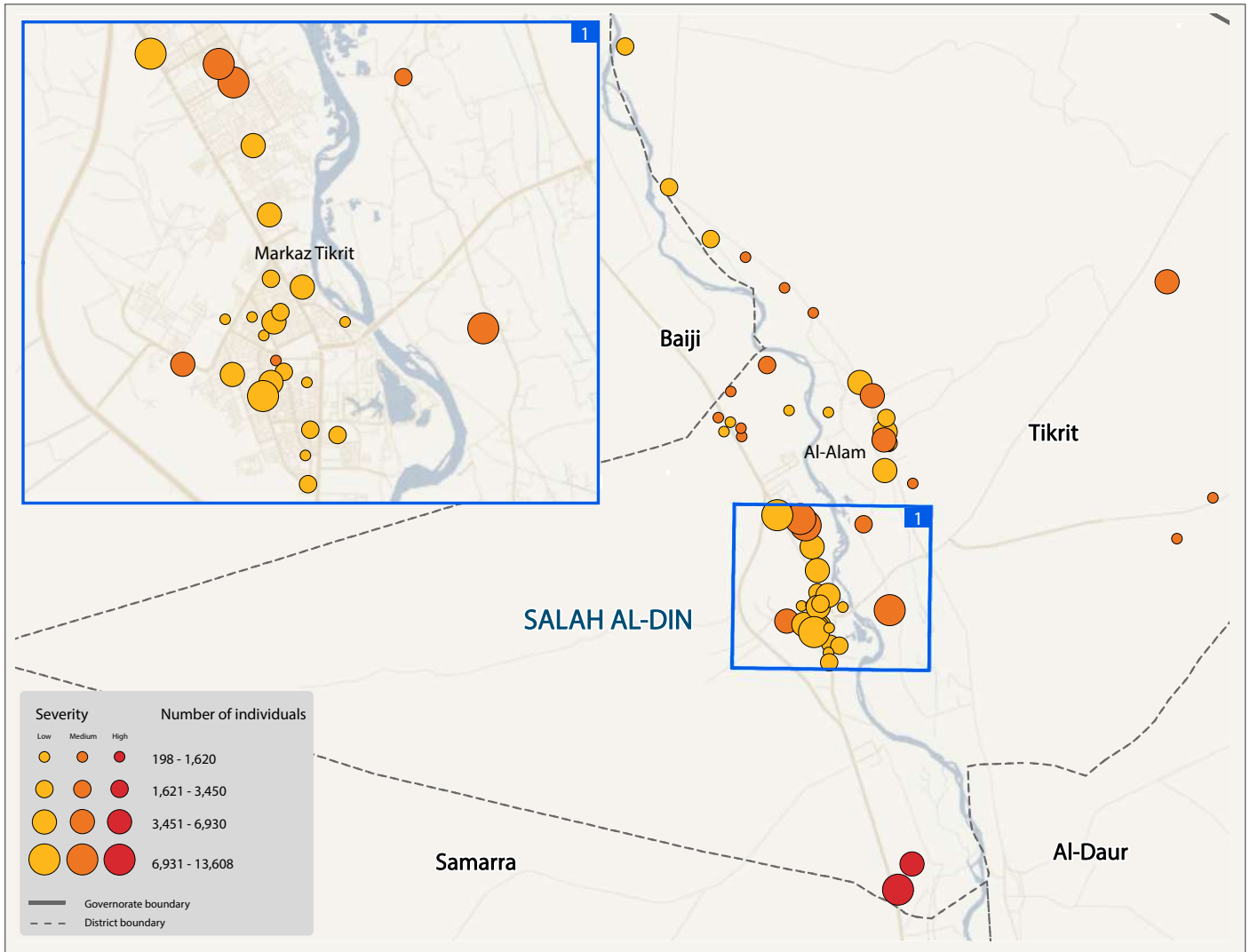
# TIKRIT DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tikrit district and the situation of return

**Security:** There are no concerns about UXOs in most locations, though in one location residents are somewhat concerned and in one location residents are very concerned. Movement restrictions are having an impact in five locations overall, three to a moderate extent and two to a significant extent. There is a much greater level of concern around

the potential for ISIL attacks however, with residents in six locations very concerned and in 33 locations somewhat concerned. Blocked returns are also a substantial problem, happening often in 2 locations and sometimes in 35 locations.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



# TUZ KHURMATU DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tuz Khurmatu district and the situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

### IDP POPULATION



**6,705 IDP households**  
(40,227 individuals;  
3% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

High caseload

A total of 15,716 IDP households originating from Tuz Khurmatu district became displaced during the ISIL conflict. Among this group, 9,011 families have returned home, amounting to a 57 per cent return rate, while 6,705 families from this district remain in displacement. Almost all of the remaining IDP families from this district (6,702; 99%) are displaced in out-of-camp settings, especially internally within Tuz Khurmatu district (51%), while significant numbers are in Kirkuk governorate's Kirkuk district (31%) and Sulaymaniyah governorate's Kalar district (8%). Only three IDP families are displaced in camps, who are all in Sulaymaniyah governorate's Kalar district (3).

### MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among all out-of-camp IDPs from Kirkuk who remain displaced, 63 per cent intend to return to their area of origin, while 35 per cent intend to remain in their current location. The remaining IDPs from this district are undecided as to their movement intentions (2%) or intend to move to a third location within the country (1%).


## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

### RETURNEE POPULATION



**9,011 households**  
(54,066 individuals)

### RETURN RATE




**57%**  
of all households who became displaced have returned to the district

Low

Medium

High

### RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION



**+4% change**  
(31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

Stationary

Fairly stationary

Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

### RETURNEE LOCATIONS




**43 Locations**



**19 Locations**

### LOCATIONS OF NO RETURN

### HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE FAILED TO RETURN



**0 households**

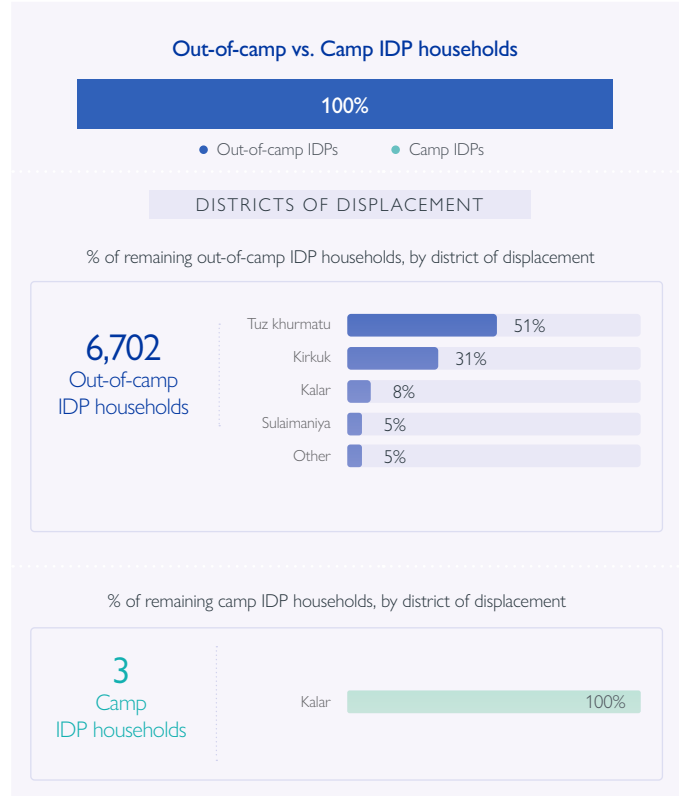
(between 31 October 2020 to 30 April 2021)

### RETURNEE HOUSEHOLDS IN SHELTERS IN CRITICAL CONDITION



**498 households**

(6% of all in the district)





# TUZ KHURMATU DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tuz Khurmatu district and the situation of return

## RETURN MOVEMENTS

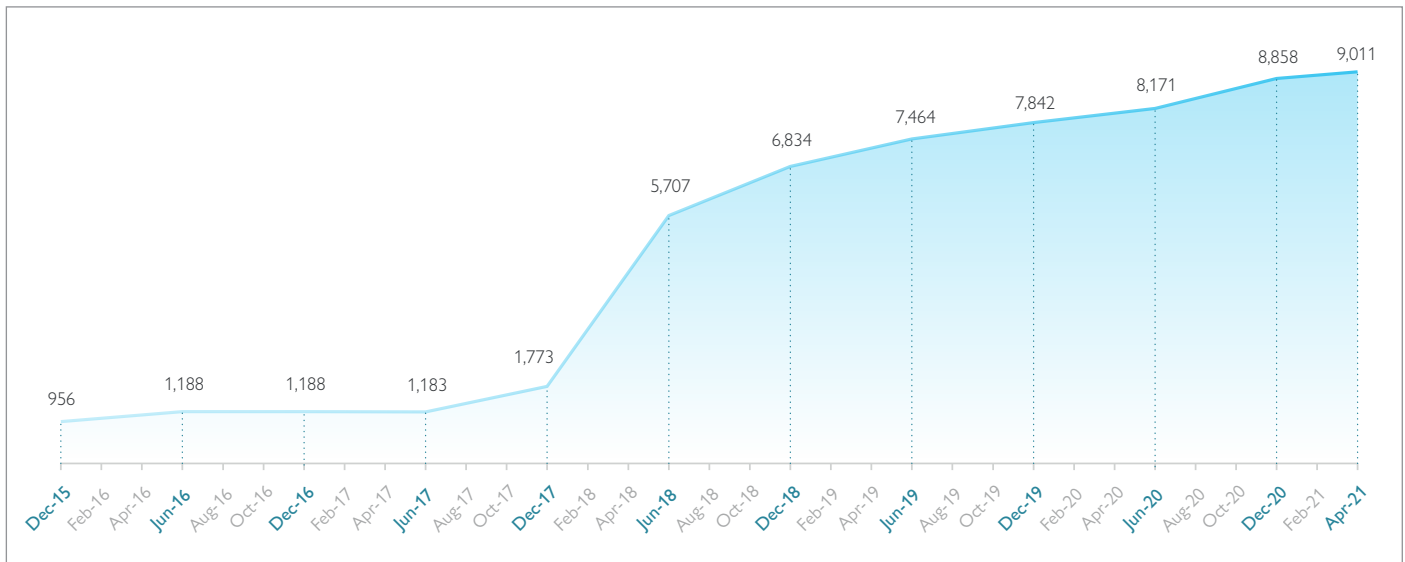
- Between October 2020 and January 2021, the number of returnees in Tuz Khurmatu has jumped from 8,695 to 9,011, amounting to a 4 per cent increase. This is slightly higher than the overall average increase of returnees during this period (2%).
- Tuz Khurmatu has a total of 43 return locations, which is significantly lower than the overall average number of locations (80). Tuz Khurmatu has a significant number of locations of no return (19) – one of the highest across the country. This includes locations in the sub-districts of Al-Amerli (11) and Suleiman Beg (2), with the reasons for no returns related to a combination of the area being blocked by security forces and tribal/ethnic tensions. A further six locations in Markaz Tuz Khurmatu have not received any returnees due to a lack of security forces and damaged infrastructure.

- No households failed to return in the six months between 31 October and 30 April 2021.
- A total of 498 returnee households are living in shelters in critical condition. This is significantly lower than the highest number of returnee households living in such conditions (Mosul, with 5,392).
- Almost all returnees who have arrived back to this district (95%) intend to remain there.

## RETURNS OVER TIME

- Of the 9,011 households who have returned to Tuz Khurmatu, the highest number returned between December 2017 and June 2018 (3,394; 44%). The period between June to December 2018 witnessed the next highest number of returns (1,127; 13%).

Figure 1. Number of returnee households in Tuz Khurmatu, by period of arrival (rolling total)



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

**Housing:** Nearly all locations in Tuz Khurmatu district are affected by some level of housing destruction (34 out of 35). This destruction is significant in 6 locations, moderate in 20 locations and low in 8 locations. Of the locations with moderate and severe destruction, 14 do not have reconstruction and rehabilitation activities ongoing, 10 have some ongoing and 2 have extensive reconstruction and rehabilitation ongoing. The illegal occupation of private residences without permission is a common problem, taking place sometimes in 23 locations overall across the districts of Suleiman Beg, Markaz Tuz Khurmatu and Al-Amerli.

**Livelihoods and basic services:** All locations experienced some disruption to businesses as a result of the 2014 conflict. In 8 locations none of the businesses are operational, in 12 locations some are operational and in 15 locations most or all businesses are operating again. The employment situation is improving, with most or all residents able to access employment in 26 locations, though in 8 locations only some

residents are able to access employment and in 1 location none of the residents are able access employment.

The provision of basic services is still problematic in some areas. In 7 locations none of the residents have enough water for their drinking and domestic needs, in 15 locations only some residents have enough and in only 13 locations so most or all residents have enough water. Electricity provision is poor, with no residents having enough for their needs in any location. Regarding access to primary education, all children have access in 21 locations, only some children have access in 11 locations and in 3 locations none of the children have access to primary education. Access to primary health care centres is at a similar level, with all residents able to access it in 19 locations, some residents able to access it in 15 locations and no residents able to access it in 1 location.

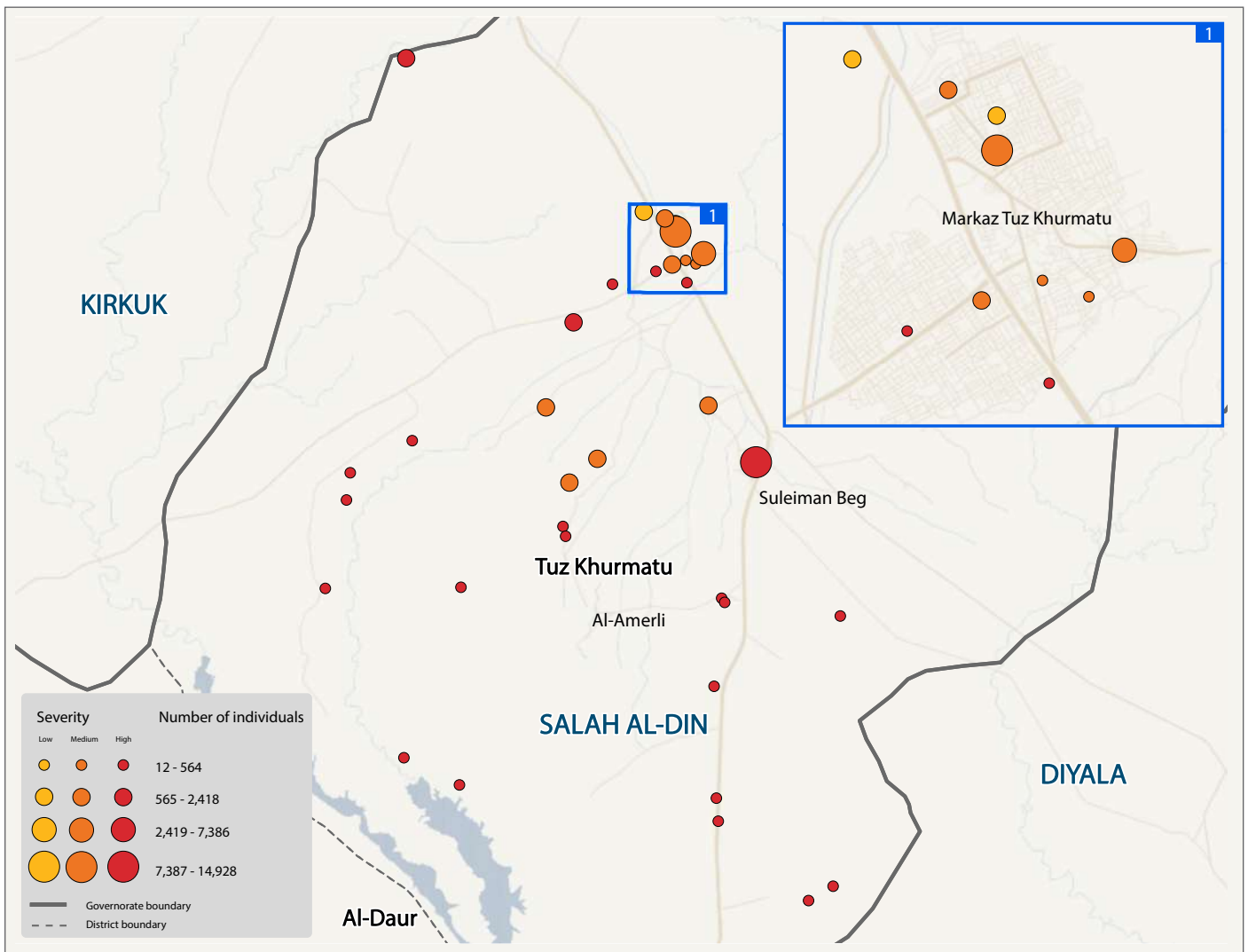
# TUZ KHURMATU DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tuz Khurmatu district and the situation of return

**Social cohesion:** Community reconciliation is needed in 11 out of 35 locations in Tuz Khurmatu. Concerns around ethno-religious or tribal tensions are present in most locations, with concern at a high level in 1 location and at a moderate level in 32 locations. The situation is similar regarding concerns around revenge attacks, with residents very concerned about this in 1 location and somewhat concerned in 29 locations. As a result daily public life can be tense in some areas, with residents feeling very tense and leaving the house only when necessary in 4 locations and feeling some level of tension in a further 15 locations. No tensions exist in the remaining 16 locations.

**Security:** Concerns around UXOs are widespread in Tuz Khurmatu, with residents very concerned in 2 locations and somewhat concerned in 20 locations out of the 35. Movement restrictions are also having an impact almost everywhere: this impact is significant in 20 locations and moderate in a further 12 locations. Residents are concerned about ISIL attacks everywhere in Tuz Khurmatu. This concern is significant in 5 locations and moderate in the remaining 30. Blocked returns are also common, and take place often in 2 locations, sometimes in 24 locations and not at all in 9 locations.

Map 1. Severity of living conditions in return locations in the district



## IOM IRAQ

 [iraq.iom.int](http://iraq.iom.int)

 [iomiraq@iom.int](mailto:iomiraq@iom.int)

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

     
@IOMIraq



© 2021 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.