

PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ:

DISTRICT OF DISPLACEMENT PROFILES

FEBRUARY 2022



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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 Displacement." The aim of this report was to complement the information presented 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 Iraq then 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 centred on a categorization framework that highlights the different reasons why the remaining 1.2 million IDPs remained displaced at that time. The report examined the extent that IDPs across the country face different types barriers to returning to their area of origin. However, the report featured data aggregated to the levels of overall (national) as well as governorates and, on some occasions, districts. However, given that the remaining IDPs reside in 105 districts spread across 8 governorates, district level information that was presented in the report was limited, including how conditions vary between subdistricts within a particular district.

As of 30 September 2021, a total of 204,344 IDP households (1,189,581 individuals) remain displaced across the country – amounting to 20 per cent of all those who became displaced during the period of ISIL conflict (2014-2017). These IDPs reside in a total of 2,842 locations across 105 districts and 8 governorates across the country. Amongst the remaining IDPs, 79 per cent reside in the top 15 of these districts. This document is comprised of 15 four-page profiles of each of these districts.

The structure of this report is as follows:

- First, a list of key acronyms used in the profiles is included.
- Second, an overview of the methodology employed in producing the profiles is included, including research objectives, a list of indicators including the data sources from which they have been adopted, as well as challenges and limitations.
- Third, a summary of key findings is included, highlighting key national level data along with geographical hotspots of key indicators.
- Fourth, two data tables are included, containing key indicators for the top 20 districts in which IDPs remain displaced (this includes 5 additional districts that are not profiled).
- Fifth, and finally, the 15 district profiles are included, highlighting key findings, data visualisations and maps.

ACRONYMS

DI Displacement Index

DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix

HH Household

HLP Housing, Land and Property

IDP Internally Displaced Persons

ILA Integrated Location Assessment

IOM International Organization for Migration

KI Key Informant

KRI Kurdistan Region of Iraq

RWG Returns Working Group

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. 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 the districts from which they originate.

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 a camp, a village in rural areas or a neighbourhood in urban areas and its boundaries are determined on the basis of key informants and teams’ knowledge.

Rate of Change in IDP Population – The percentage decrease/increase in the number of IDPs in a district between February 2021 and September 2021 (seven months).

OVERVIEW: DISTRICT PROFILING

Each factsheet includes a profile of the district according to multiple indicators, including the number of households hosted in the district, who are not originally from the district, the rate of change in the IDP population and the overall situation at the location of displacement. The profiling categories and criteria are defined as follows:

District IDP Population

High caseload	District hosting 10% or more of the total caseload of IDPs
Medium caseload	District hosting between 3% and 9% of the total caseload of out-of-camp IDPs
Low caseload	District hosting less than 3% of the total caseload of out-of-camp IDPs

Rate of Change in IDP Population (between February and September 2022)

Stationary	Districts with a rate of change between -1% and 1%
Fairly stationary	Districts with a rate of change of IDP households between -4% and -2% or between +2% and +4%
Dynamic	Districts with a rate of change of IDP households between -11% and -5% or between +5% and +11%

Movement Intentions

Long-term intentions	Refers to the intentions of the majority of IDP households in the district, as reported by Key Informants in July 2021. The data was collected in July 2021 and the period referred to is up to 6 months (January 2022) and beyond
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Shelter Types

Apartment/house (habitable)	Covers the following specific shelter types in the Master List datasets: host families, hotel/motel or short term rental, own property, and apartment/house (not owned; habitable)
Critical shelters (all types except tents/caravans/makeshift shelters/mud or block house)	Covers the following specific shelter types in the Master List datasets: apartment/house (not owned; uninhabitable), unfinished/abandoned building, public buildings or collective shelters, religious buildings, school buildings, and other types
Critical shelters (tents/caravan/makeshift shelter/mud or block house only)	As listed in left hand column
Camps	As listed in left hand column

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objective of this report is to provide an updated evidence-base to inform strategy and programming in the 20 main districts of displacement in Iraq. Specifically, it aims to:

1. Complement the categorisation framework included in the report, Protracted Displacement in Iraq: Revisiting Categories of Return Barriers, by providing information related to issues faced by IDPs.
2. Provide a detailed overview of the main districts in which IDPs remain displaced, allowing for a stronger understanding of the conditions they face.
3. Enable the comparison of conditions in the main districts in which IDPs remain displaced.

TARGET POPULATION

The target population of this research are IDPs who reside in the 20 main districts of displacement across the country. For each of the top 15 districts of displacement a district profile is included, while information related to the 5 other districts are included in the summary tables below. Amongst the 204,344 IDP households across the country, 173,630 of them (85%) reside in the top 20 districts of displacement, with 162,078 (79%) residing in the top 15 districts of displacement.

DATA SOURCES

Three different data sources were used to conduct the analysis. These three sources were collected by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Iraq team and are listed below.

DATA SOURCE	DATE OF DATA COLLECTION	METHODOLOGY	POPULATION	INDICATORS (IDP HOUSEHOLDS)
DTM Master List Round 120 and 123 ¹	120: January-February 2021 123: August-September 2021	Key Informant; Location-based	173,630 IDP households from the top 20 districts of displacement (as of September 2021)	Number of households per district; Proportion of households by type of setting (camp and out of-camp); Proportion of national IDP caseload per district; Number and proportion of households per subdistrict; Number and proportion of households by shelter type; Proportion of households by ethno-religious group; Rate of change of households (February-September 2021); Proportion of households per district or origin; Number and proportion of households in a district over time; Proportion of households per period of displacement
DTM Displacement Index Round 1 ²	March-April 2021	Key Informant; Location Based	173,630 IDP households from the top 20 districts of displacement	Vulnerability indicators: Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to: water; sufficient electricity; health care; legal services. Proportion of locations where over 40% of IDPs are fully reliant on aid assistance; Proportion of locations where families face discrimination due to IDP status.
DTM Integrated Location Assessment 6 ³	July 2021	Key Informant; Location Based	173,630 IDP households from the top 20 districts of displacement	Long-term intentions: Proportion of households in a location where the majority of the displaced community have different movement intentions, for the period up to January 2022 and beyond.

1 IOM Iraq (2021). Master List Round 120 and 123 Datasets. See: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList#Datasets>

2 IOM Iraq (2021). Displacement Index Round 1 Dataset. See: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/DisplacementIndex#Datasets>

3 IOM (Iraq) (2021). Integrated Location Assessment 6 Datasets. See: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA6>

TYPE OF DATA

All DTM indicators presented in the district profiles are indicative and are presented at the location level. All data has been collected by DTM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of 100 staff members deployed across Iraq. IOM's RARTs collect data through interviews with key informants utilizing a large, well-established network of over 9,500 key informants that includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

LIMITATIONS

The limitations of this report relate to the type of data (location level) that is presented in the district profiles. While the collection of local level data is suitable and effective in the context of Iraq, it is at times limited in its accuracy and granularity. These limitations are summarised as follows:

- Population and shelter figures, which are collected through the Master List, are generally presented with a high level of accuracy.
- However, some location level data, including all indicators collected as part of the Displacement Index and Integrated Location Assessment, is collected through surveying Key Informants regarding the prevalent figures in a particular location.
 - For example, the vulnerability indicators included in the district profiles, which are derived from DTM's Displacement Index survey, are collected through asking Key Informants whether IDP families in the location had access to basic services (water, electricity, education and health care), with respondents reporting on the estimated proportion who have access to each type of service (all or nearly all; most; more than half; around half; none or few; do not know; not applicable).
 - This means that the data is reported on at location level (i.e. Proportion of locations where less than 40 per cent of households had access to water in the 60 days prior to data collection). As such, while this information does provide an indicative insight into the conditions within each district, it may not be as accurate as data that is collected at the household level, which produces statistically representative data that is generalizable to the population in a particular area.
- Another limitation relates to the duration between the collection and presentation of some data in the profiles. While the Master List data presented in this report was collected in August-September 2021, the Integrated Location Assessment and Displacement Index data was collected in respectively July 2021 and May 2021. While there has not been a significant change to the number of IDPs in districts since this time, the conditions faced by IDPs as well as their movement intentions (which refer to the period from January 2022 and onwards), may have changed since this time.

KEY FINDINGS: TOP 20 DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

- **Top districts and subdistricts of displacement:** The highest number of IDP households are in Erbil district (35,992), composing 18 per cent of the country's total caseload. The next highest number is in neighbouring Sumel district (25,015), making up 12 per cent of all IDPs across the country. Following this, the districts of Mosul (17,304) and Sulaymaniyah (15,740) each make up eight per cent of all IDPs. Otherwise, subdistricts with the highest number of IDP households include Markaz Mosul (15,196) in Mosul district, Markaz Kirkuk (13,159) in Kirkuk district, followed by Fayida (11,986) in Sumel district.
- **Displacement settings:** The majority of IDPs across the country reside in out-of-camp settings (85%), while the rest are displaced in camps (15%). The highest number of IDP households living in camps is in Sumel (13,698), amounting to 55 per cent of all displaced households in that district. The next highest number of IDP households in camps is recorded in Zakho (7,368, 50% in the district) Al-Shikhan (4,673; 59%), followed by Al-Hamdaniya (3,147; 99%), Sulaymaniya (2,116; 13%), and Mosul (1,320; 8%).⁴
- **Vulnerability:**
 - **Access to services:**
 - Water sufficiency: The highest number of locations where 40% per cent or less of IDPs have access to a sufficient level of water are in Samarra (6; 25% of all locations in the district), Tuz Khurmatu (5; 20%), followed by Falluja (2; 13%).
 - Electricity sufficiency: Notably, in all 25 locations (100%) in Tuz Khurmatu, 40% or less of IDPs have access to sufficient electricity – making it by far the most severe on this indicator. The next highest number of locations where 40% or less of IDPs face challenges with electricity is in Al-Musayab (2 locations; 5% of all locations in the district).
 - Primary school attendance: As for education, the highest number of locations in which 40% or less of children attend primary school are in Kirkuk (33; 67% of all locations in the district), followed by Sulaymaniya (26; 12%), Samarra (24, 100%), Ba'quba (18; 36%), Al-Shikhan (15; 100%), and Dahuk (14; 26%).
 - **Security and social cohesion:**
 - Households who rely on aid assistance: Districts with the highest number of locations where more than 40% are fully reliant on aid assistance include Kerbala (39; 54% of all locations in the district), as well as Tikrit (36; 95%), Samarra (22, 92%) and Khanaqin (20; 43%).
 - Discrimination due to IDP status: By far, the highest number of locations where IDPs are discriminated against due to their IDP status is in Erbil (70; 61% of all locations in the district) – which can be explained by a high number of Yazidis residing in the district, who have historically faced discrimination.⁵ The next highest number of locations where IDPs face this type of discrimination is in Tikrit (14; 37% of all locations in the district), followed by Mosul (12; 12%). Tuz Khurmatu also contains a significant number of locations where this issue takes place (5; 20% in the district).

4 Between October 2020 and February 2021, a significant number of families were recorded as moving from camps to non-camp settings. DTM monitored these movements using an Emergency Tracking tool. Refer to: IOM Iraq (2021). DTM Emergency Tracking: Movement of Camp IDPs. See: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ldp/movements#Camp>

5 For more information related to the Yazidi community, as well as other ethno-religious minorities in Iraq, refer to: IOM Iraq (2019). Understanding Ethno-Religious Groups in Iraq: Displacement and Return. See: <https://publications.iom.int/books/understanding-ethnoreligious-groups-iraq-displacement-and-return-february-2019>

Table 1: Characteristics of the main districts of displacement (including IDPs in camps and out-of-camp settings)

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF IDP HHs	NUMBER OF IDP INDIVIDUALS	% OF COUNTRY'S TOTAL IDP CASELOAD	# OF IDP HHs IN OUT-OF-CAMP SETTINGS	% OF IDP HHs IN OUT-OF-CAMP SETTINGS	# OF HHs IN CAMP SETTINGS	% OF HHs IN CAMPS	% RATE OF CHANGE OF IDP HHs
Anbar	Falluja	3,338	19,490	2%	2,800	84%	538	16%	3%
Babylon	Al-Musayyab	2,508	15,048	1%	2,508	100%	0	0%	-1%
Dahuk	Dahuk	4,564	27,384	2%	4,564	100%	0	0%	-3%
Dahuk	Sumel	25,015	136,392	11%	11,317	45%	13,698	55%	-4%
Dahuk	Zakho	14,673	80,670	7%	7,305	50%	7,368	50%	-2%
Diyala	Ba'quba	3,127	18,762	2%	3,127	100%	0	0%	-5%
Diyala	Khanagiqn	2,181	12,979	1%	2,074	95%	107	5%	3%
Erbil	Erbil	35,992	214,722	18%	34,762	97%	1,230	3%	0%
Kerbala	Kerbala	1,712	10,272	1%	1,712	100%	0	0%	-11%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	13,677	82,062	7%	13,677	100%	0	0%	0%
Ninewa	Akre	4,774	28,474	2%	4,604	96%	170	4%	-1%
Ninewa	Al-Handaniya	3,181	15,939	1%	34	1%	3,147	99%	-3%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	7,889	42,661	4%	3,216	41%	4,673	59%	-1%
Ninewa	Mosul	17,304	102,504	9%	15,984	92%	1,320	8%	-4%
Ninewa	Sinjaar	6,131	36,786	3%	6,131	100%	0	0%	1%
Salahal-Din	Samarra	2,589	15,534	1%	2,589	100%	0	0%	-5%
Salahal-Din	Tikrit	2,562	15,372	1%	2,562	100%	0	0%	0%
Salahal-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	3,401	20,406	2%	3,401	100%	0	0%	-6%
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	3,272	19,443	2%	3,083	94%	189	6%	-4%
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	15,740	92,324	8%	13,624	87%	2,116	13%	5%

Table 2: Vulnerability indicators: and access to services and aid and social cohesion & long-term movement intentions

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF IDP HHS	% OF LOCATIONS WHERE LESS THAN 40% OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO THE FOLLOWING IN THE 60 DAYS PRIOR TO DATA COLLECTION:					OVER 40% OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS ARE FULLY RELIANT ON AID	% IDP HHS WHO FACE DISCRIMINATION DUE TO IDP STATUS	% IDP HHS IN LOCATIONS WHERE THE MAJORITY INTEND TO RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN (POST JANUARY 2022)
			SUFFICIENT WATER	SUFFICIENT ELECTRICITY	HEALTH CARE	EDUCATION				
Anbar	Falluja	3,338	13%	0%	0%	0%	81%	6%	1%	
Babylon	Al-Musayab	2,508	2%	5%	5%	5%	19%	2%	87%	
Dahuk	Dahuk	4,564	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	
Dahuk	Sumel	25,015	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	
Dahuk	Zakho	14,673	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	
Diyala	Balquba	3,127	0%	0%	0%	36%	24%	0%	2%	
Diyala	Khanagiq	2,181	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	4%	
Erbil	Erbil	35,992	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	61%	5%	
Kerbala	Kerbala	1,712	0%	1%	0%	8%	54%	0%	13%	
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	13,677	0%	0%	0%	67%	4%	0%	25%	
Ninewa	Akre	4,774	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	
Ninewa	Al-Handaniya	3,181	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	7,889	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	
Ninewa	Mosul	17,304	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	12%	30%	
Ninewa	Sinjar	6,131	4%	4%	0%	0%	15%	7%	79%	
Salah al-Din	Samarra	2,589	25%	0%	0%	100%	92%	0%	90%	
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	2,562	3%	3%	32%	0%	95%	37%	6%	
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	3,401	20%	100%	4%	16%	64%	20%	20%	
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	3,272	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	15,740	0%	0%	0%	12%	8%	0%	0%	

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FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs in Falluja District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 3,338 IDP households (19,490 individuals) remain displaced in Falluja district. Amongst this group, 84 per cent are in out-of-camp settings while 16 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose two per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, an increase of 111 IDPs (3%) was recorded in this district. The IDPs are in the subdistricts of Al-Amiryah (90%), Markaz Falluja (8%), Al-Garma (2%) and Al-Saqlawiyah (<1%). As for ethno-religious groups, all IDPs in the district are Arab Sunni.

IDP Population in the District

3,338 IDP households
(19,490 individuals;
2% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

High caseload

Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)

+3% IDPs in the District
A decrease of 111 IDP households
was recorded in September 2021

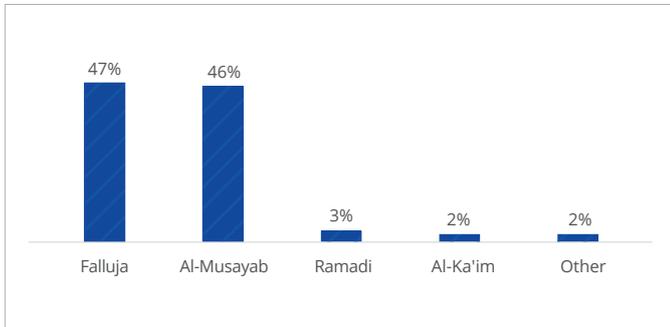
Stationary

Fairly stationary

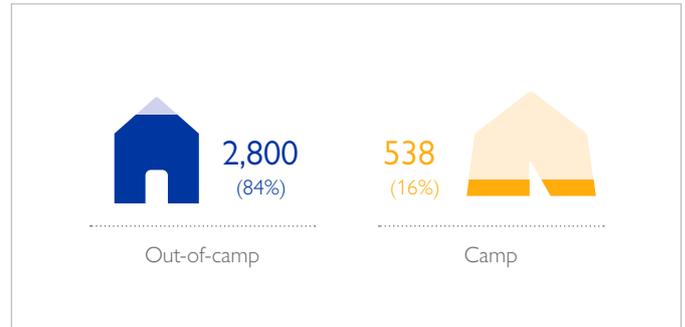
Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

District of Origin of IDPs

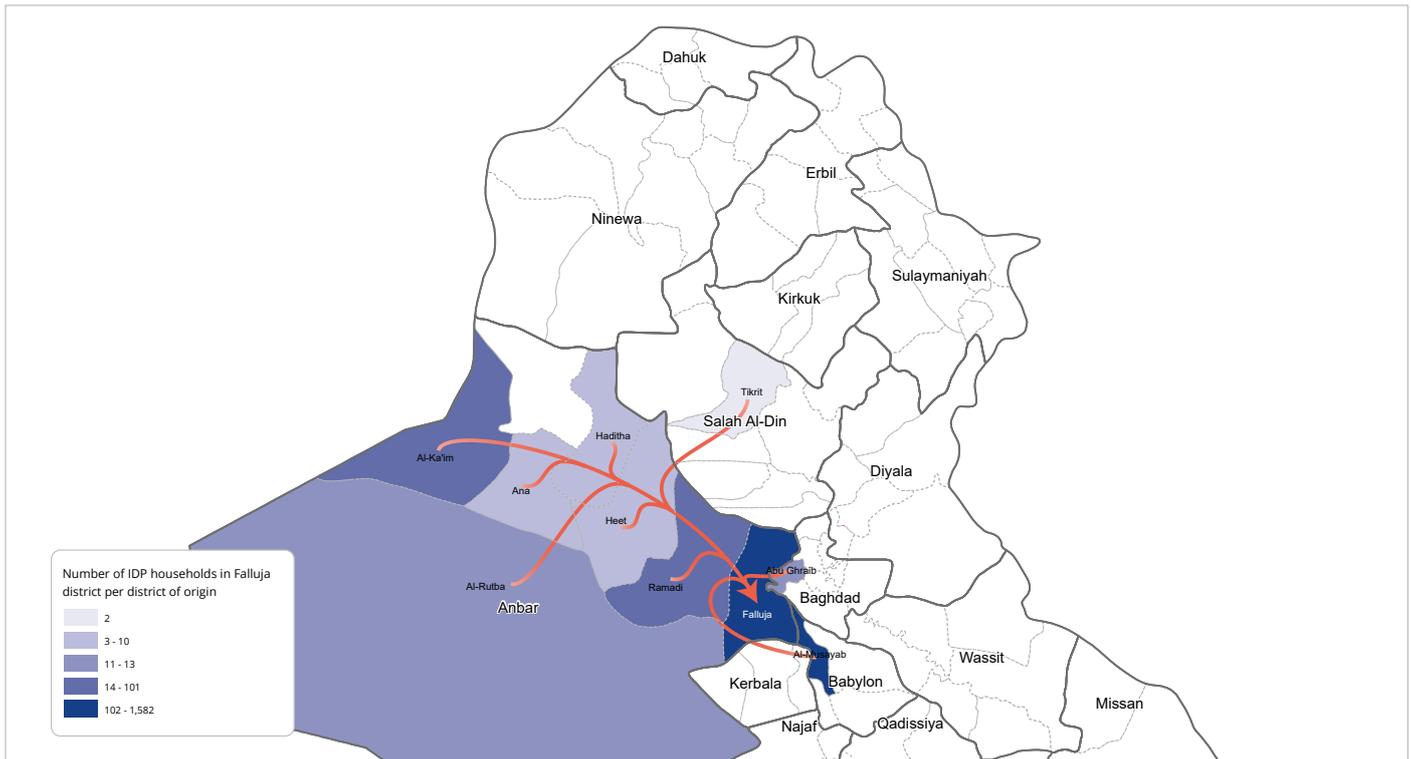


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 3,338 IDP households in Falluja, 47 per cent originate internally from within the same district, while 46 per cent come from Al-Musayab. A further three per cent originate from Ramadi district, while two per cent are from Al-Ka'im. Another two per cent originate from a total of six other districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Falluja District

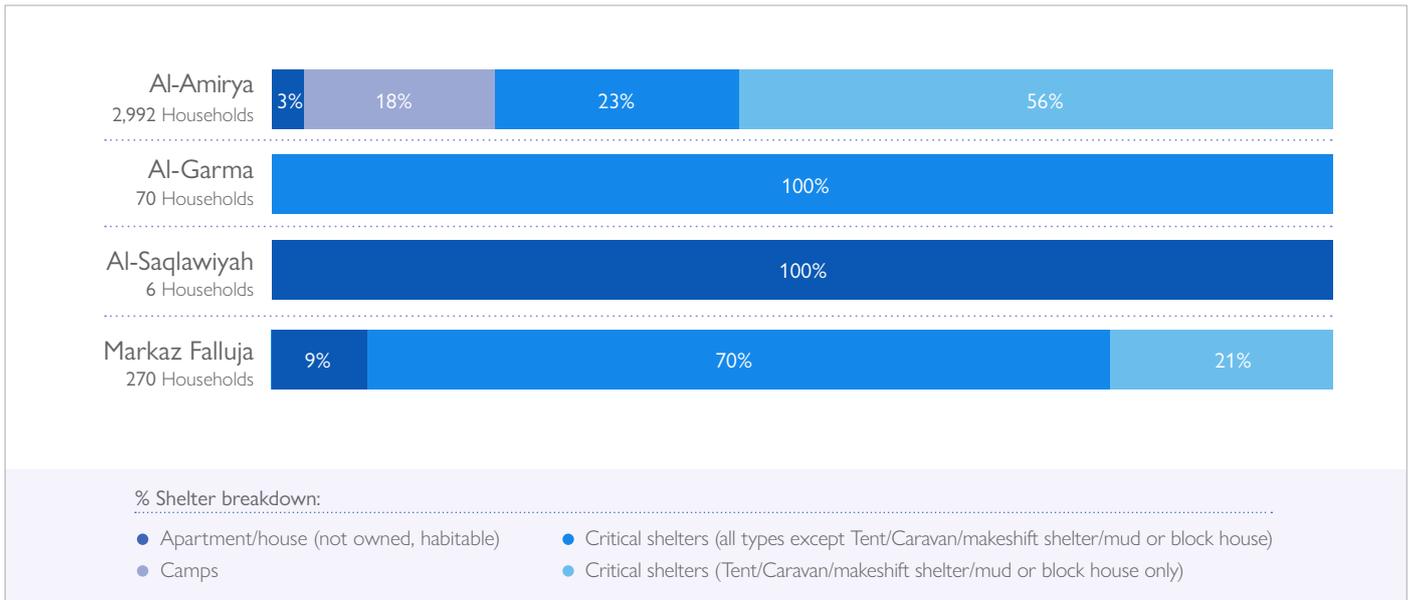


FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs in Falluja District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

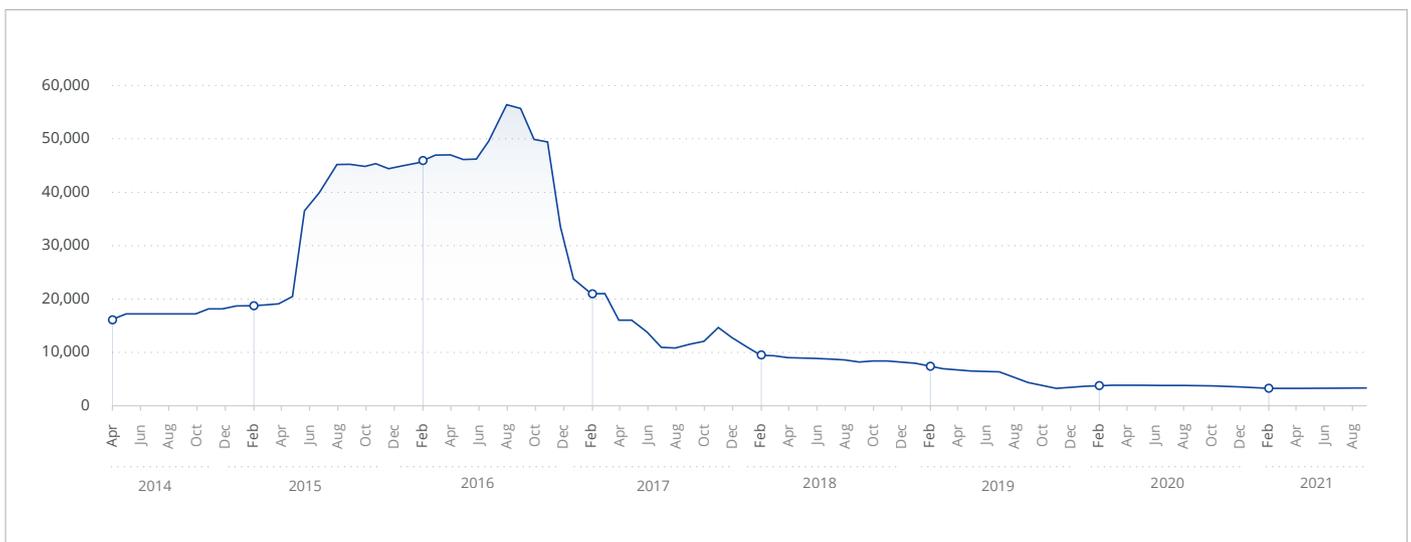
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In Falluja, the types of shelters that IDPs live in vary across subdistricts. In Al-Saqlawiyah all households (100%) live in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. Concerningly, in Al-Garma, all households are living in shelters in critical condition, while 91 per cent are also living in them in Markaz Falluja. In Al-Amiryah, 79 per cent are in critical shelters while 18 per cent are in camps. Refer to the graph below for a breakdown of types of critical shelters.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

In Falluja, the number of IDPs peaked in July 2016 (56,392), before falling significantly to 10,794 in July 2017. The number then fluctuated marginally before plateauing from October 2019, with the number sitting at 3,338 in September 2021.

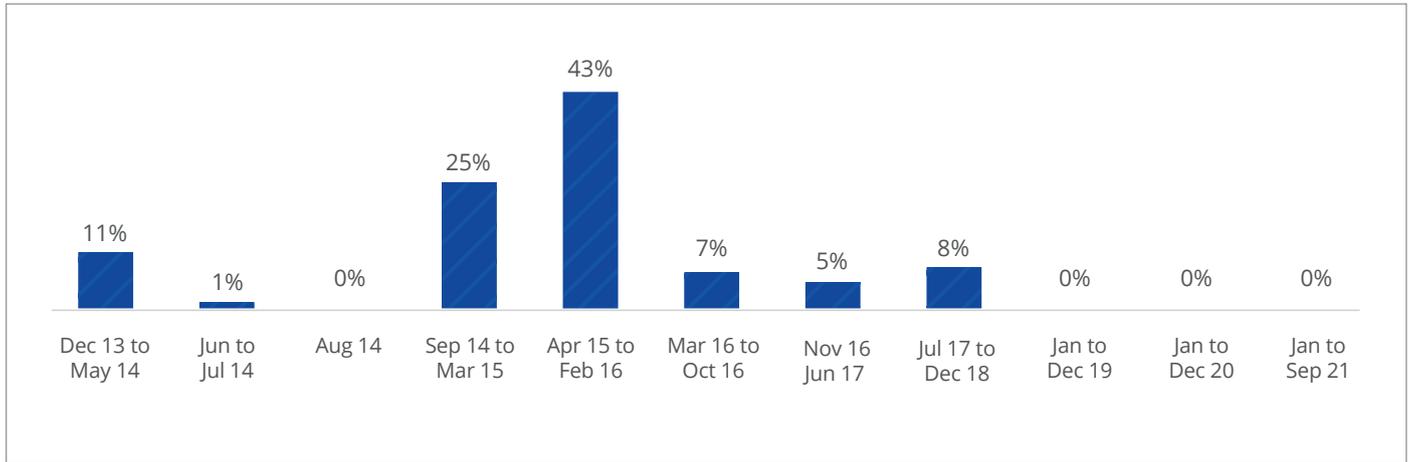


FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs in Falluja District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

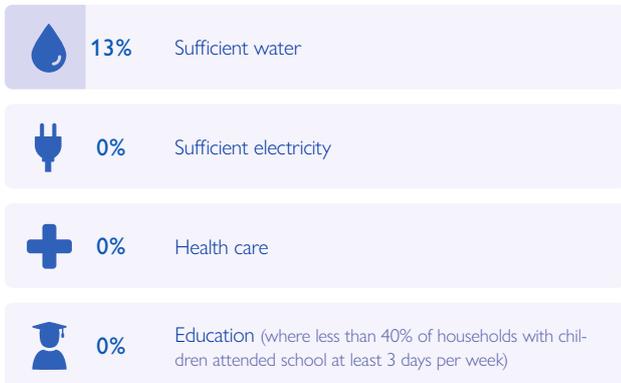
Amongst all IDP households currently in Falluja, 43 per cent became displaced between April 2015 and February 2016, while 25 per cent became displaced between September 2014 and March 2015.



VULNERABILITIES

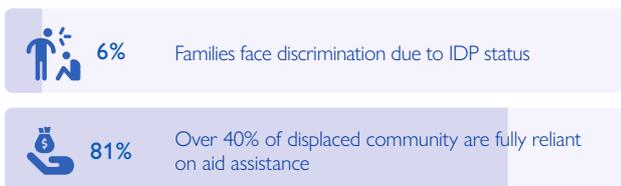
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



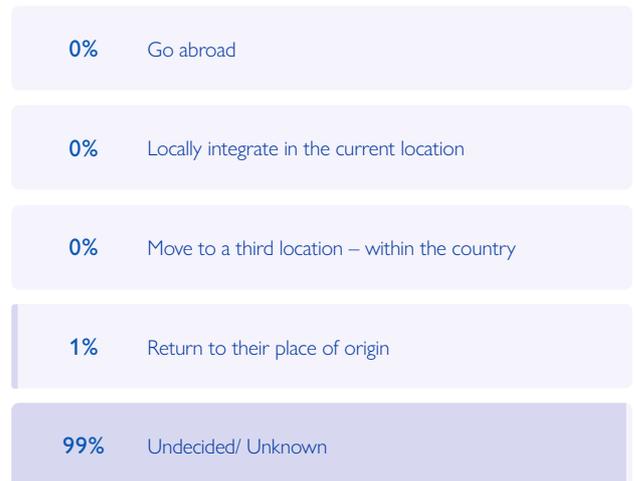
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Falluja, 99 per cent of IDPs are in locations where the majority are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond. The remaining one per cent are in locations where most intend to return to their area of origin.



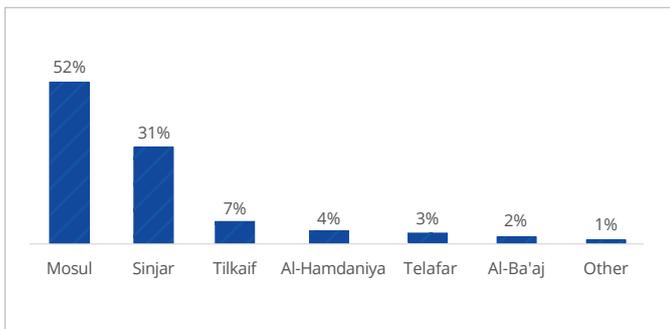
DAHUK DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Dahuk District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

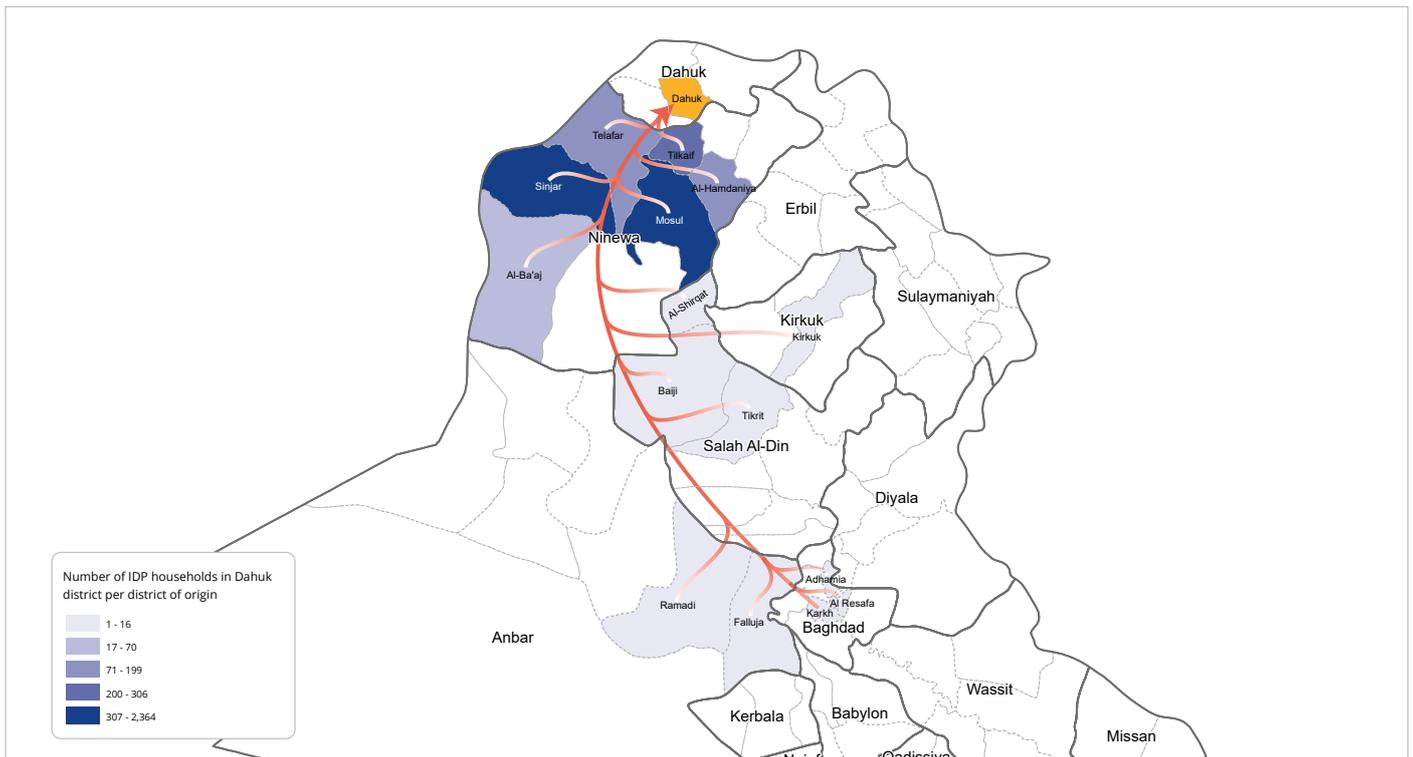
As of September 2021, a total of 4,564 IDP households (27,384 individuals) remain displaced in Dahuk district. All of these IDPs (100%) reside in out of camp settings. Households in this district compose two per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a minor decrease of 162 IDPs (-3%) took was recorded in this district. The IDPs are in the subdistricts of Markaz Dahuk (82%), Zawita (16%) and Mangesh (2%). As for ethno-religious groups, 71 per cent of IDPs in Dahuk are Kurd Sunni, while 17 per cent are Arab Sunni, 5 per cent are each of Kurd Yazidi or Chaldean Christian, and two per cent are Assyrian Christian.

District of Origin of IDPs



Amongst the 4,564 IDP households in Dahuk, 52 per cent originate from Mosul, while 31 per cent come from Sinjar. Otherwise, the remaining IDPs are from Tilkaif (7%), Al-Hamdaniya (4%), Telafar (3%) and Al-Ba'aj (2%). Very small numbers of IDPs come from seven other districts, composing one per cent of all those displaced in Dahuk.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Dahuk District



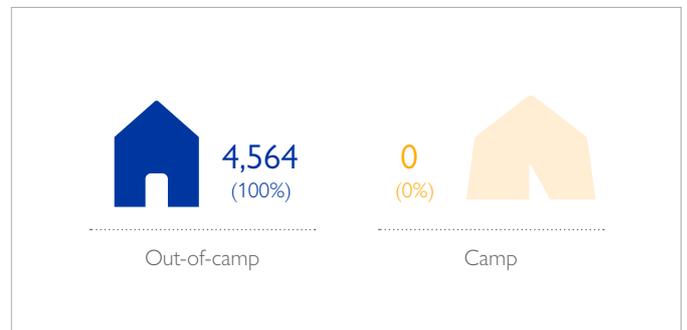
IDP Population in the District



Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings

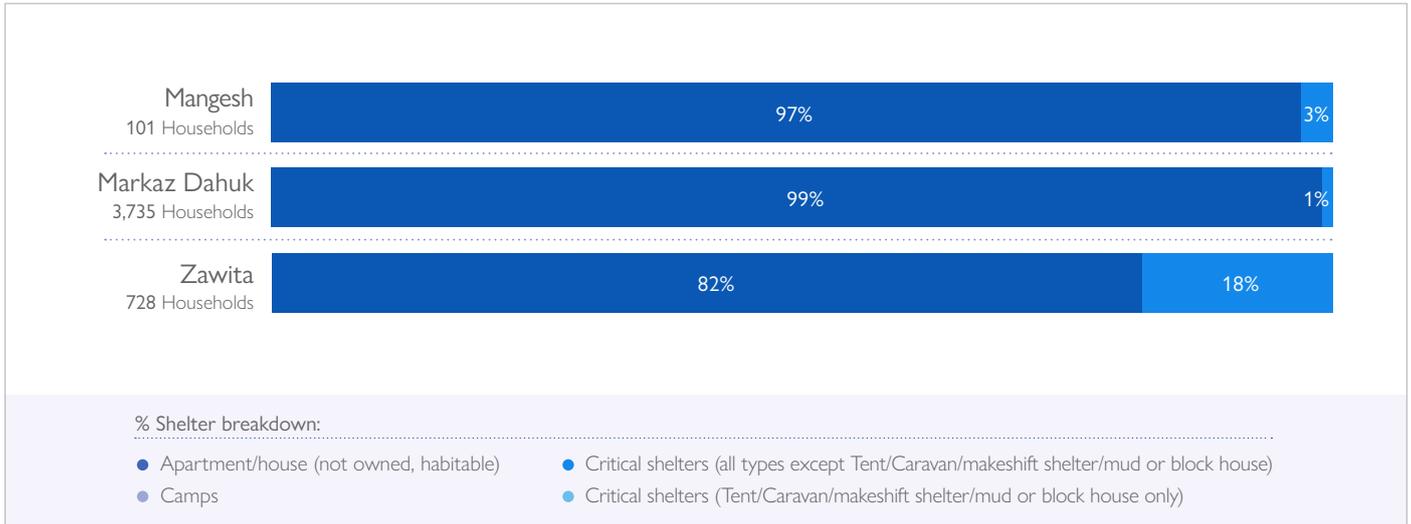


DAHUK DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Dahuk District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

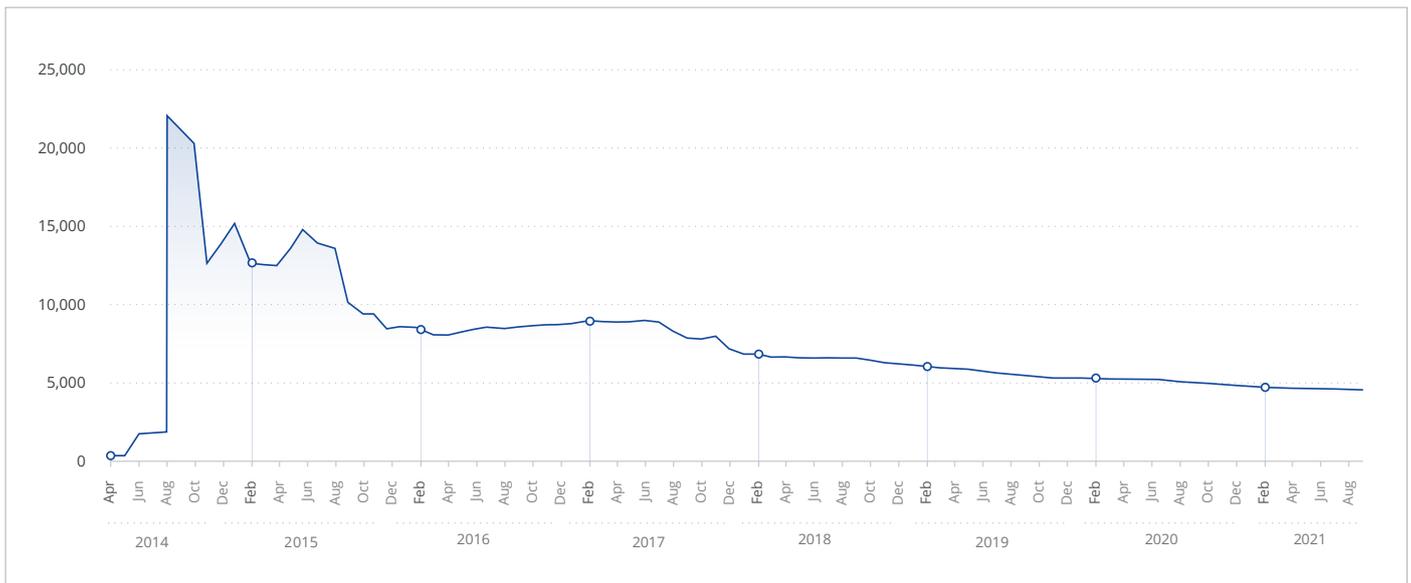
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In Dahuk, almost all IDP households are living in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. Notably, in Zawita subdistrict, 18 per cent of IDP households live in shelters in critical condition (refer to graph below for more information).



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

In Dahuk, the number of IDP households peaked in August 2014 (22,051), before dropping significantly by August 2015 (10,154). The number has then steadily declined until September 2021 (4,564).

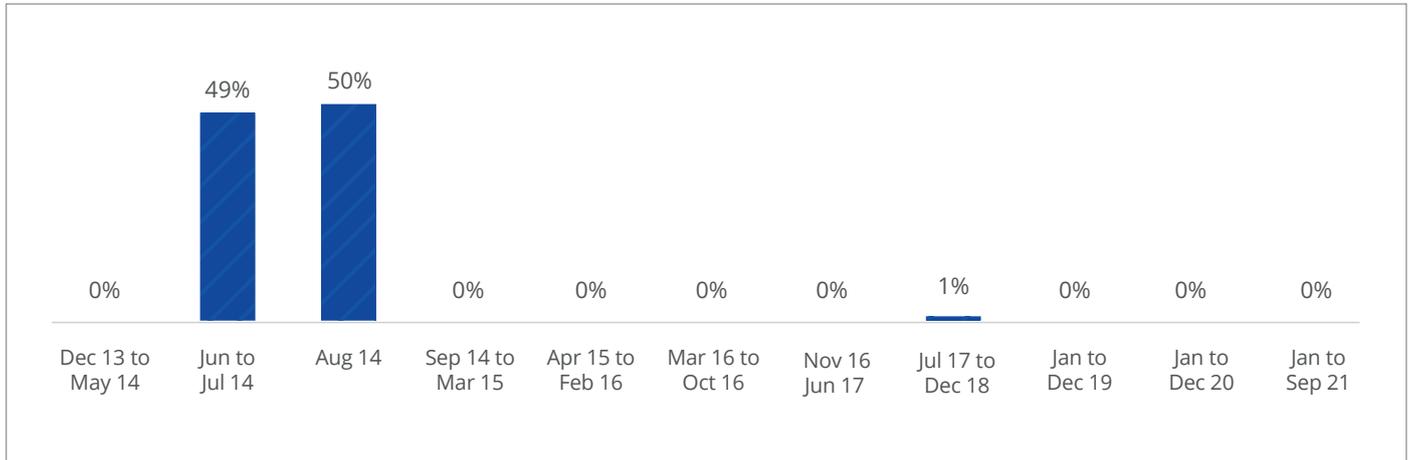


DAHUK DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Dahuk District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

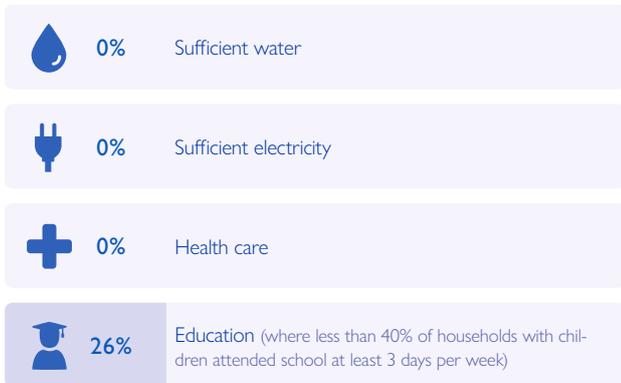
Amongst all IDP households currently in Dahuk, 50 per cent became displaced in August 2014 while 49 per cent became displaced in June-July 2014. The remaining one per cent became displaced between July 2017 and December 2018.



VULNERABILITIES

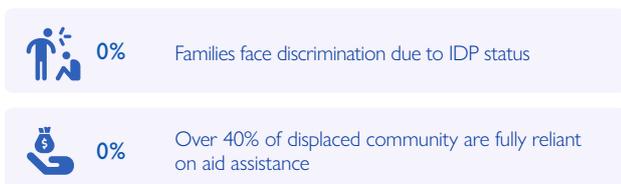
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



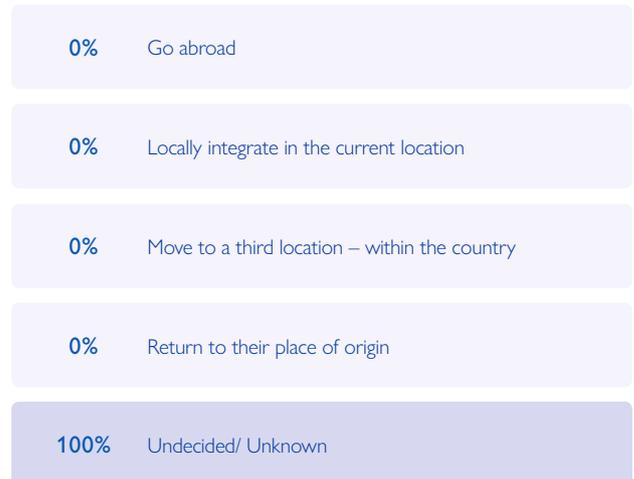
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Dahuk, all IDP households are living in locations where the majority of displaced families are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond.



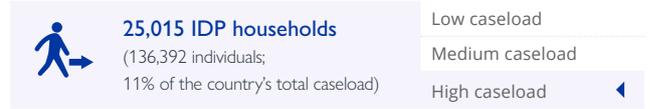
SUMEL DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Sumel District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 25,015 IDP households (136,392 individuals) remain displaced in Sumel district. Amongst this group, 45 per cent are living in out-of-camp settings while the remaining 55 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose 11 per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a decrease of 1,146 IDP households (-4%) was recorded in the district. IDP households are spread across three sub-districts: Fayida (48%), Markaz Sumel (34%), and Batel (18%). As for ethno-religious groups, almost all IDPs are Kurd Yazidi (74%), while the remaining are Kurd Sunni (20%), Arab Sunni (4%), or Kurd Shia (1%).

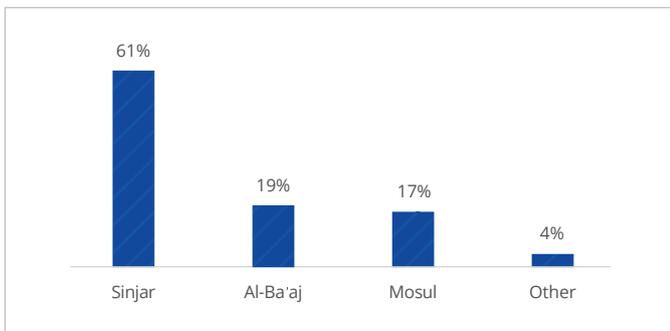
IDP Population in the District



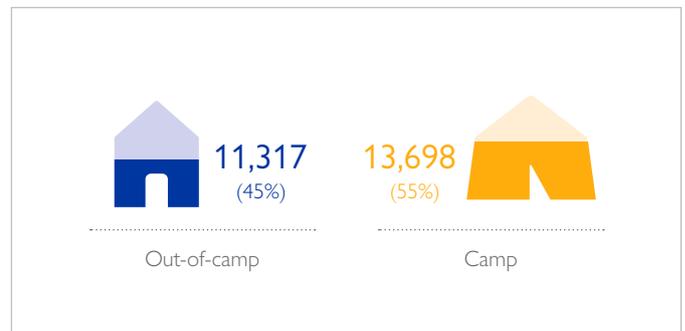
Rate of Change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



District of Origin of IDPs

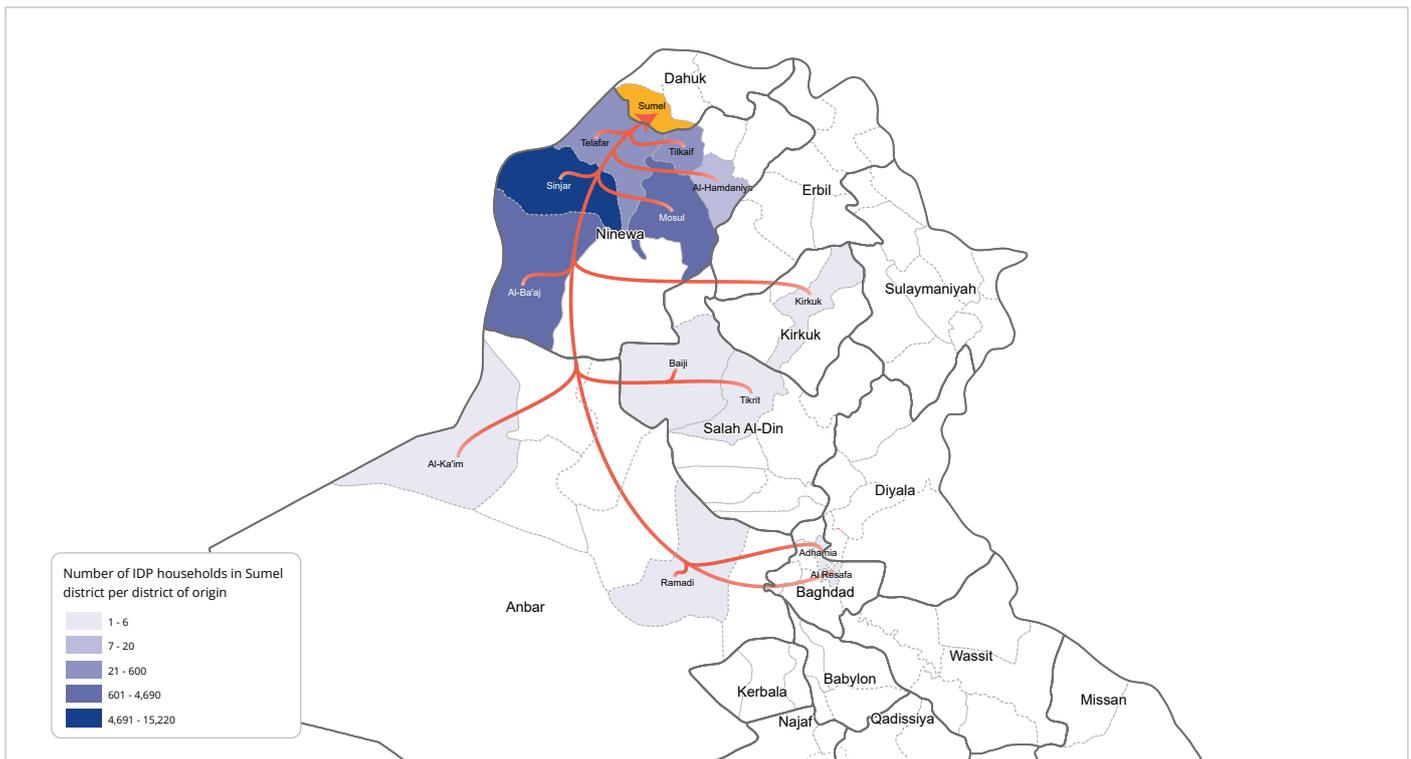


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 25,015 IDP households who remain displaced in Sumel, the majority originate from Sinjar (61%), while a significant proportion are from Al-Ba'aj (19%) and Mosul (17%).

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Sumel District



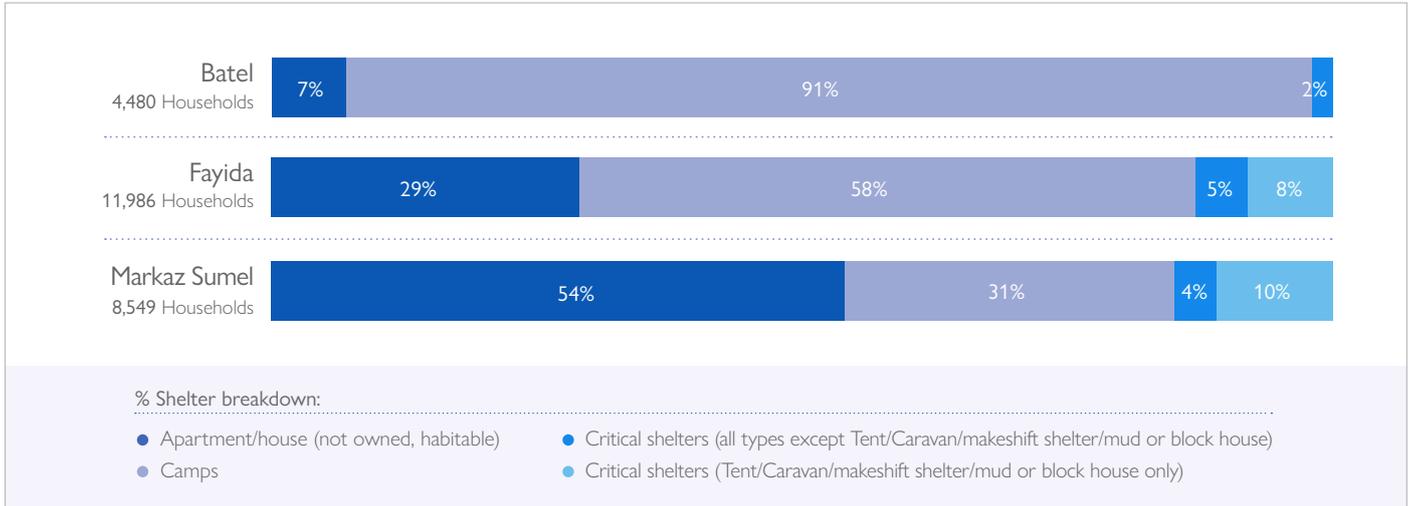
SUMEL DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Sumel District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In the subdistricts of Batel and Fayida, the majority of IDP households live in camps (91% and 58% respectively), while only 31 per cent in Markaz Sumel live in camps. A significant proportion of households

also reside in apartments/households that are in habitable condition but which are not owned, in Markaz Sumel (54%) and Fayida (29%).



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households in Sumel peaked in the middle of ISIL crisis, in December 2015 (35,571), before starting a slow decline to 25,015 in September 2021.

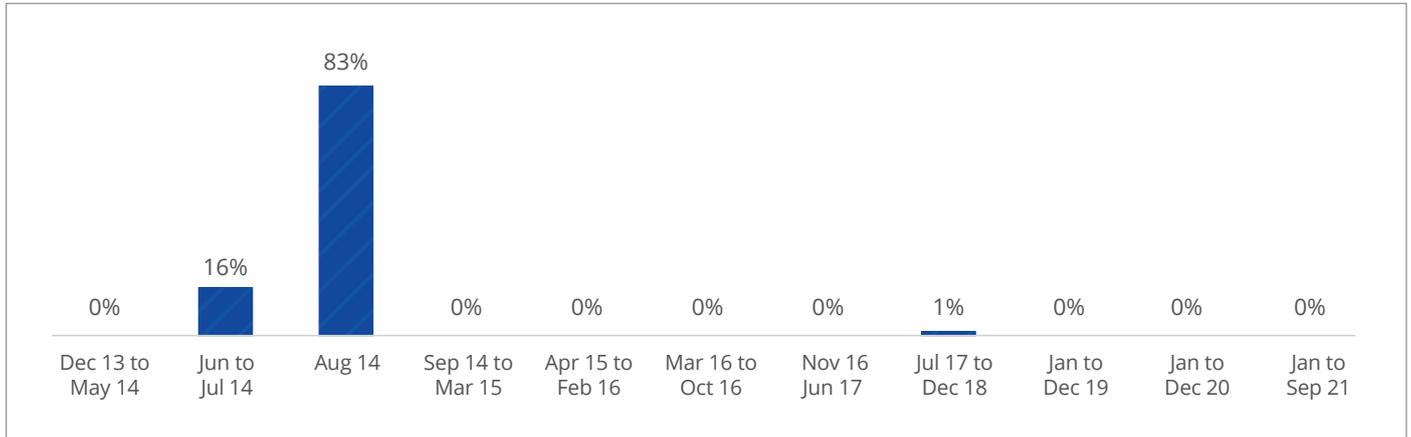


SUMEL DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Sumel District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

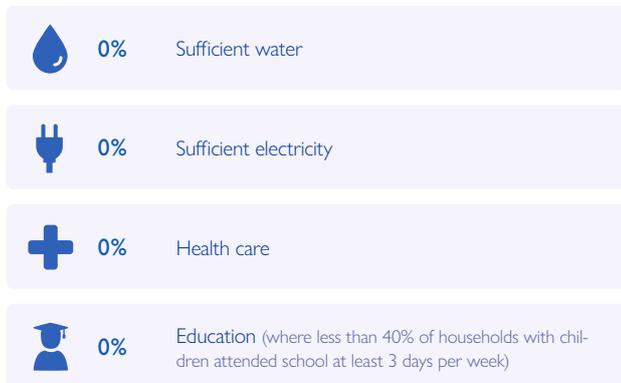
The broad majority of IDP households became displaced in August 2014 (83%), with the remaining group becoming displaced in June-July 2014 (16%) or July 2017 (1%).



VULNERABILITIES

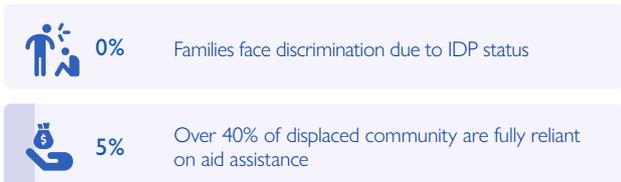
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



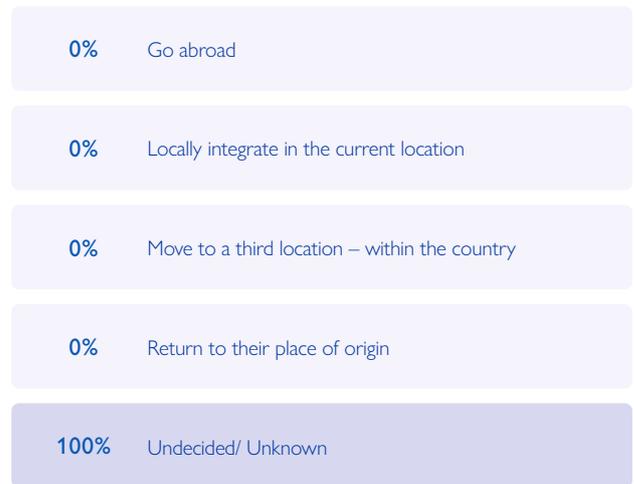
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

All IDP households in Sumel district are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond.



ZAKHO DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Zakho District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 14,673 IDP households (80,670 individuals) remain displaced in Zakho district. Amongst this group, 50 per cent are living in out-of-camp settings while the remaining 50 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose seven per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a decrease of 291 IDP households (-2%) was recorded in the district. The IDP households are spread across four subdistricts: Markaz Zakho (68%), Darkar (26%), Rizgari (5%) and Batifa (2%). As for ethno-religious groups, almost all IDPs are Kurd Sunni (48%) or Kurd Yazidi (48%), while the remaining are Arab Sunni (2%), Chaldean Christian or Assyrian Christian (both 1%).

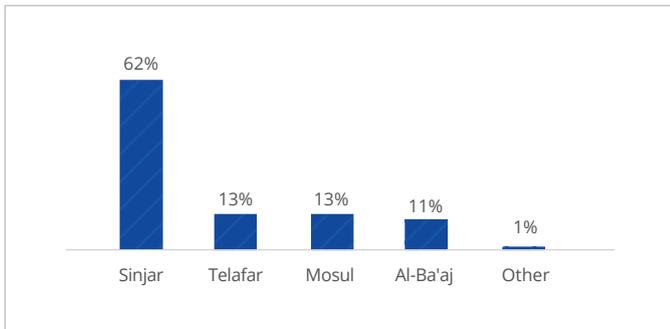
IDP Population in the District



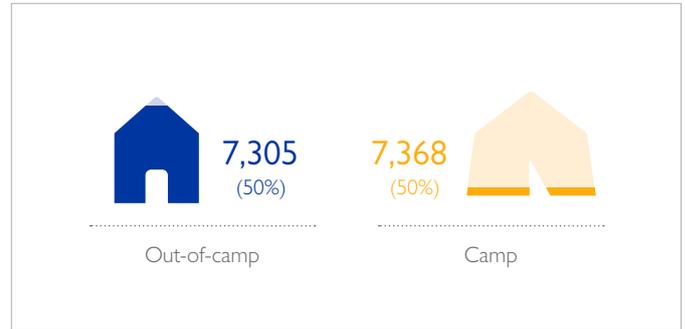
Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



District of Origin of IDPs

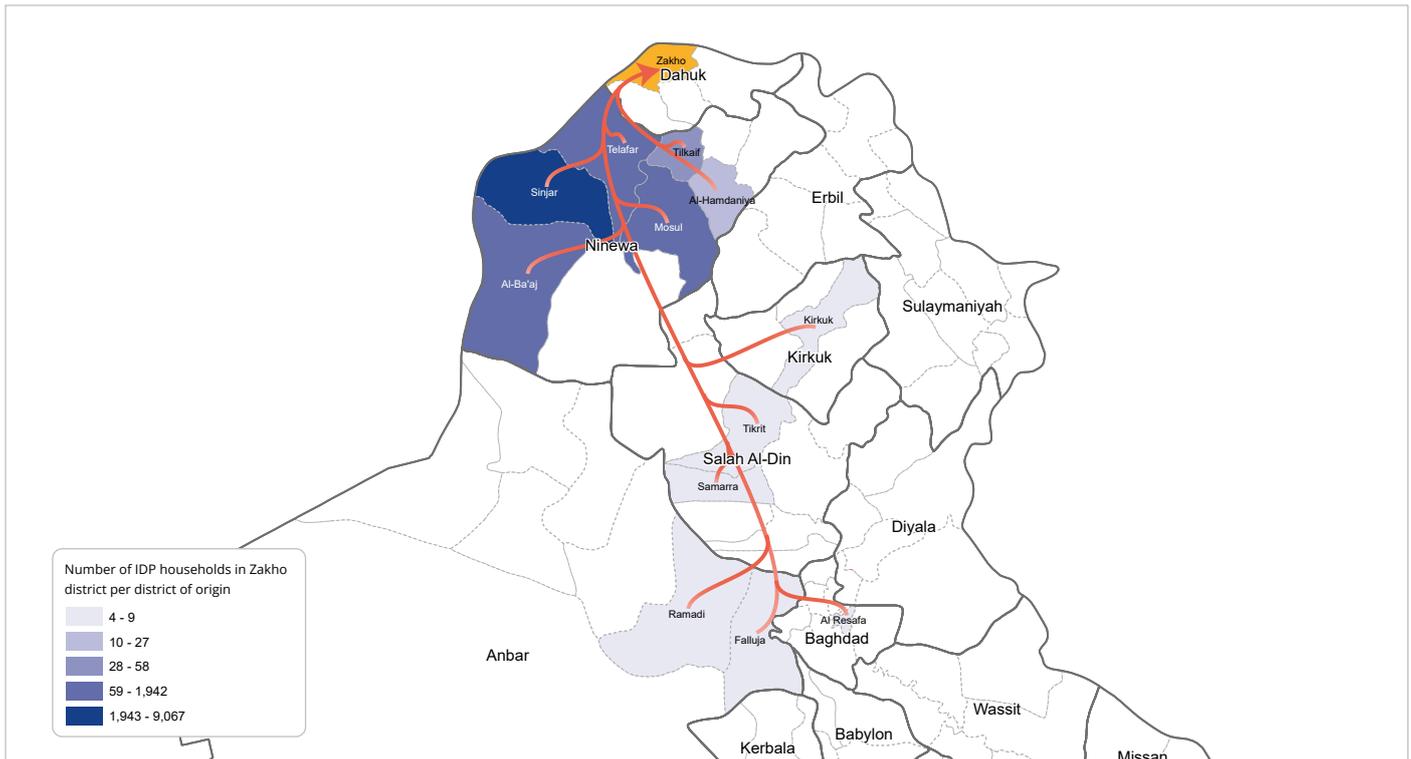


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 14,673 IDP households who remain displaced in Zakho, the highest proportion originate from Sinjar (62%), followed by Mosul (13%), Telafar (13%), and Al-Ba'aj (11%). Only one per cent of households originate from several other districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Zakho District

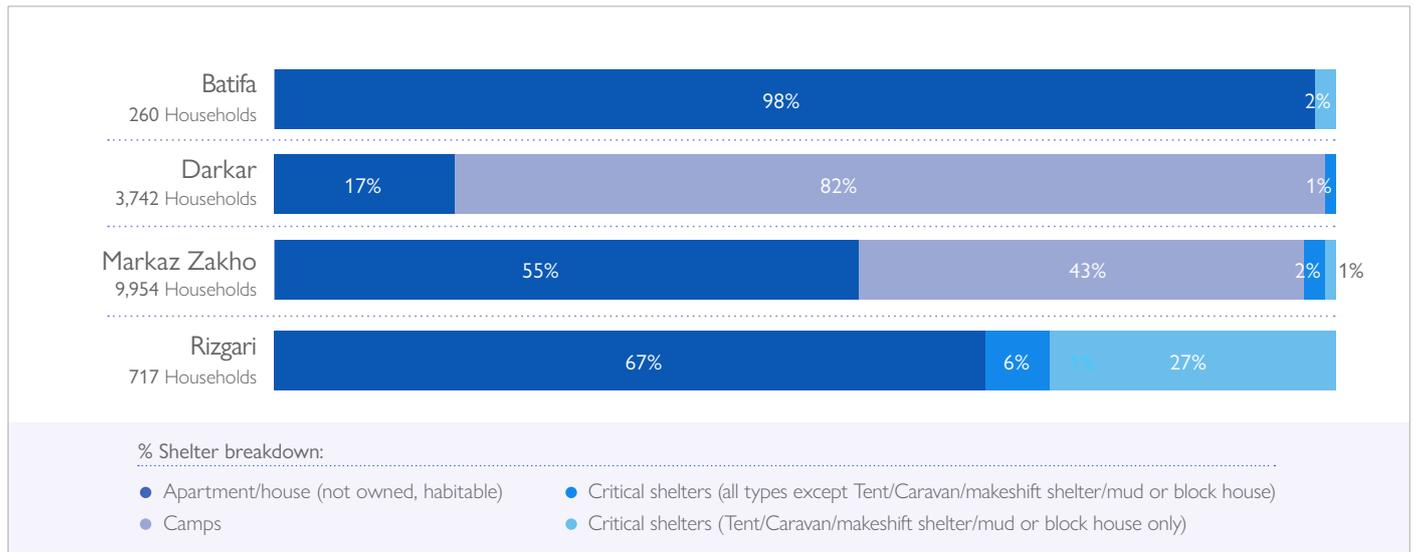


ZAKHO DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Zakho District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

IDPs live in a variety of shelters in Zakho. In Batifa subdistrict, 98 per cent of IDP households live in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. Otherwise, most households in Darkar subdistrict live in camps (82%), while a significant proportion of those in Markaz Zakho also live in them (43%). Notably, around one in three households in Rizgari reside in households that are in critical condition (see types in graph below).



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households in Zakho peaked in December 2014 (26,246) before fluctuating until January 2018. A steady decline in the number of displaced families followed, and then has plateaued since December 2020.

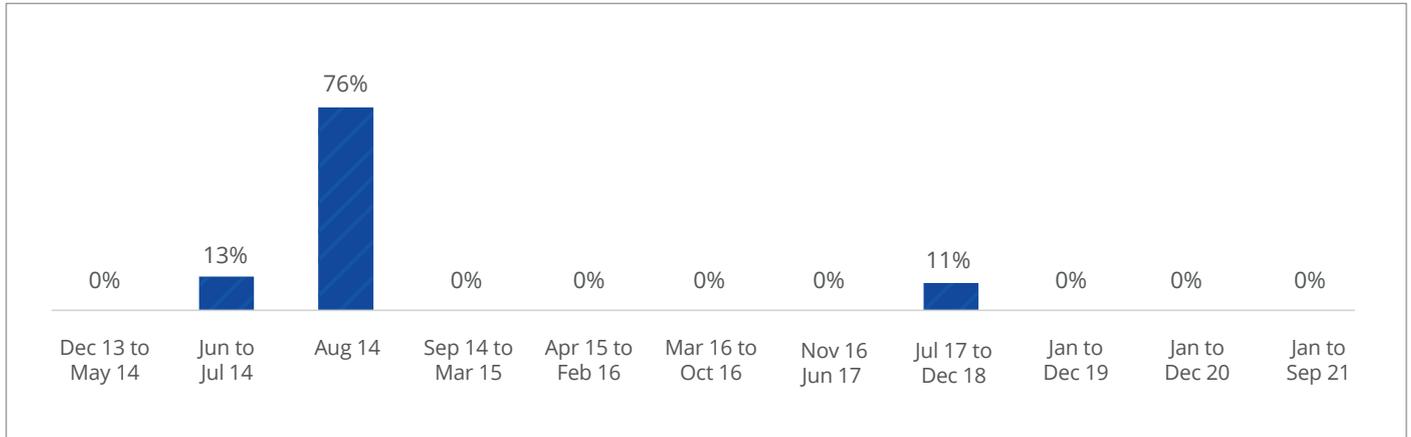


ZAKHO DISTRICT, DAHUK

IDPs in Zakho District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

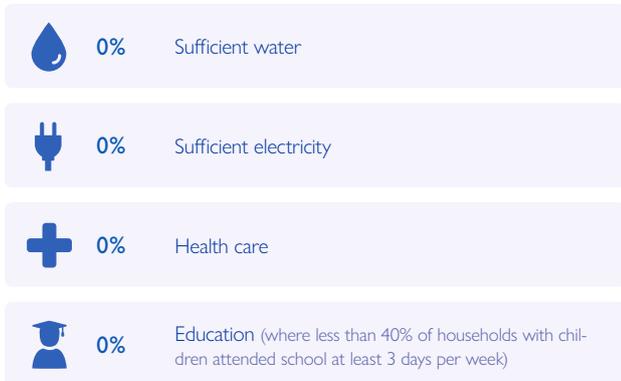
The highest proportion of IDP households became displaced in August 2014 (76%) followed by the June-July period in 2014 (13%). A further 11 per cent became displaced in July 2017.



VULNERABILITIES

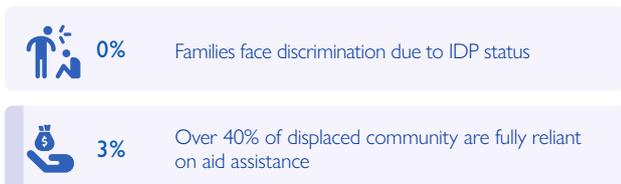
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



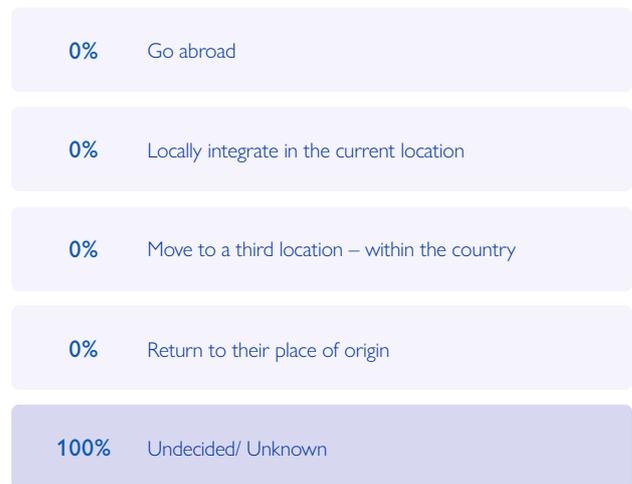
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Zakho, all IDP households (100%) are in locations where the majority of the displaced community are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond.



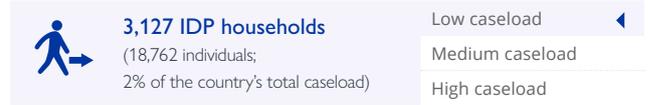
BA'QUBA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs in Ba'quba District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 3,127 IDP households (18,762 individuals) remain displaced in Ba'quba district. All of these IDPs (100%) live in out-of-camp settings. Households in this district compose two per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a decrease of 172 IDPs (-5%) was recorded in this district. The IDPs are in the subdistricts of Ba'quba Center (71%), while 10 per cent are in Al-A'Bara, nine per cent are in Kin'an, five per cent are in Buhriz, and four per cent are in Bani Sa'ad. As for ethno-religious groups, 93 per cent are Arab Sunni and 7 per cent are Arab Shia.

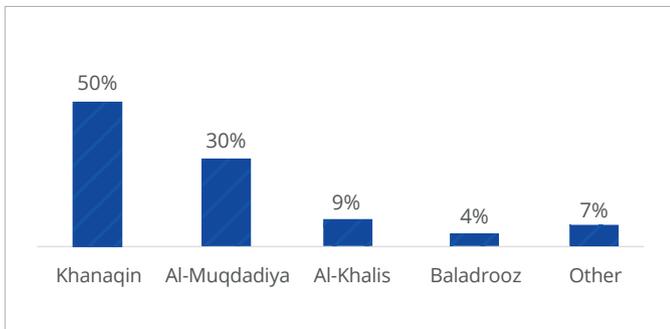
IDP Population in the District



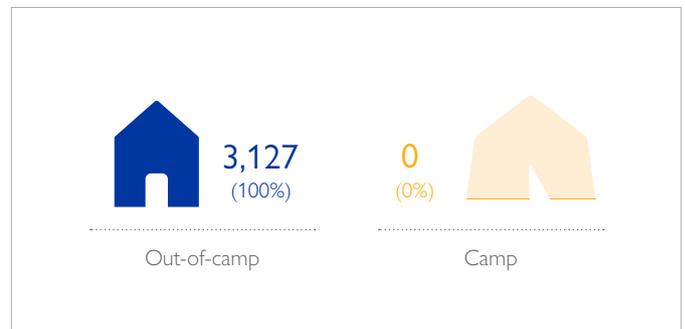
Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



District of Origin of IDPs

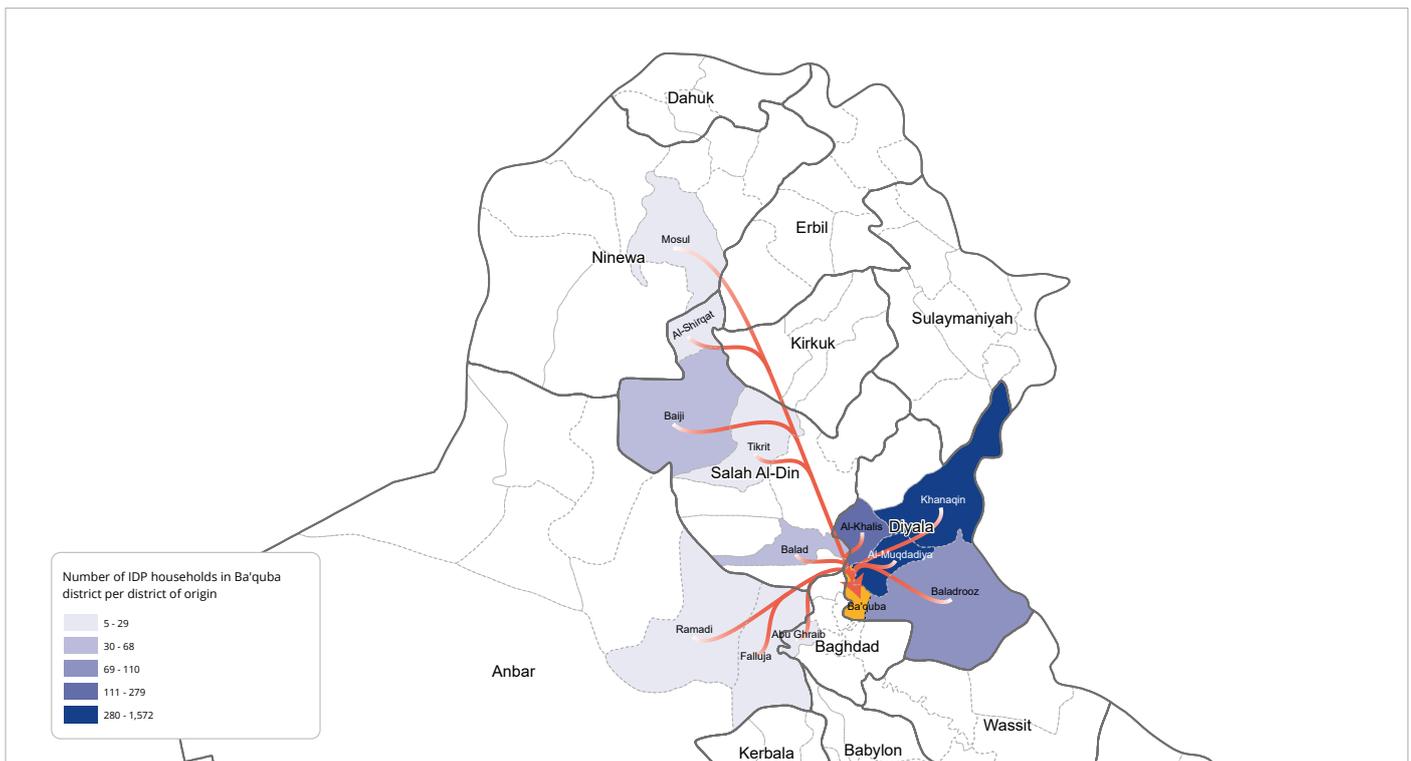


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 3,127 IDP households in Bu'qaba, 50 per cent originate from Khanaqin, while 30 per cent are from Al-Muqdadaya. An additional nine per cent are from Al-Khalis and four per cent are from Baladrooz, while seven per cent come from eight other districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Ba'quba District

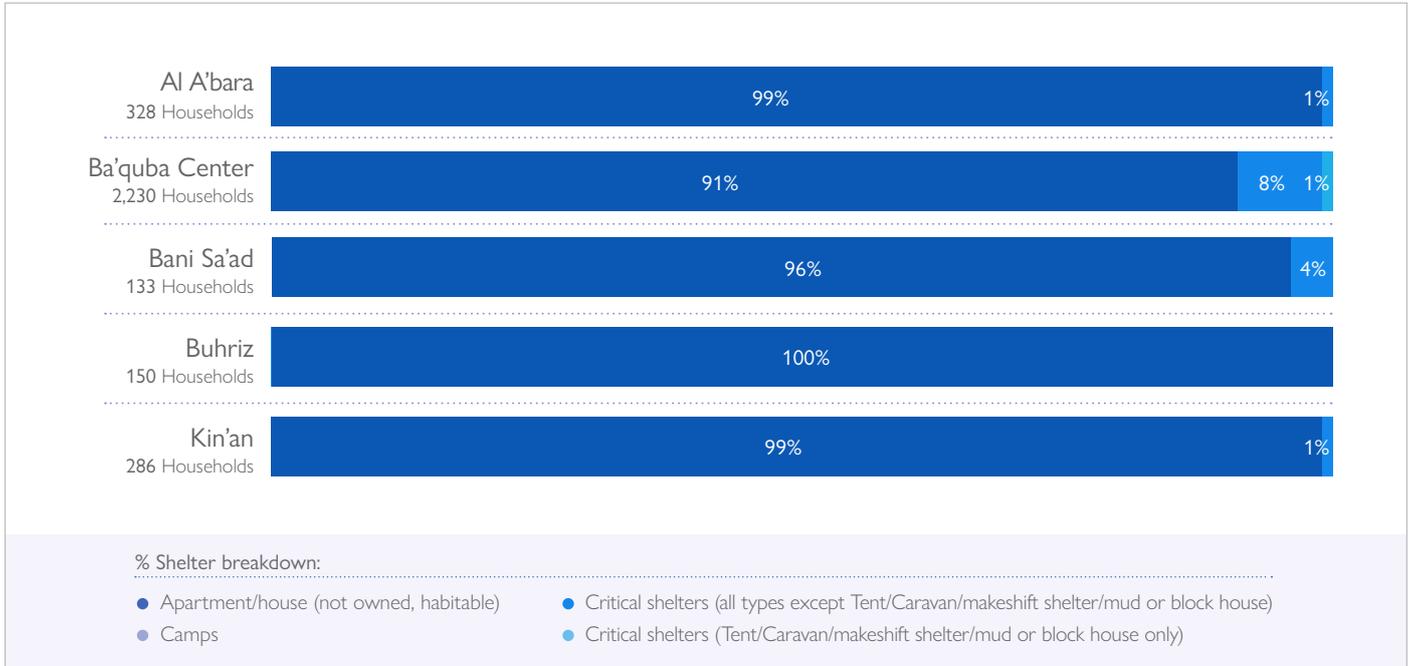


BA'QUBA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs in Ba'quba District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

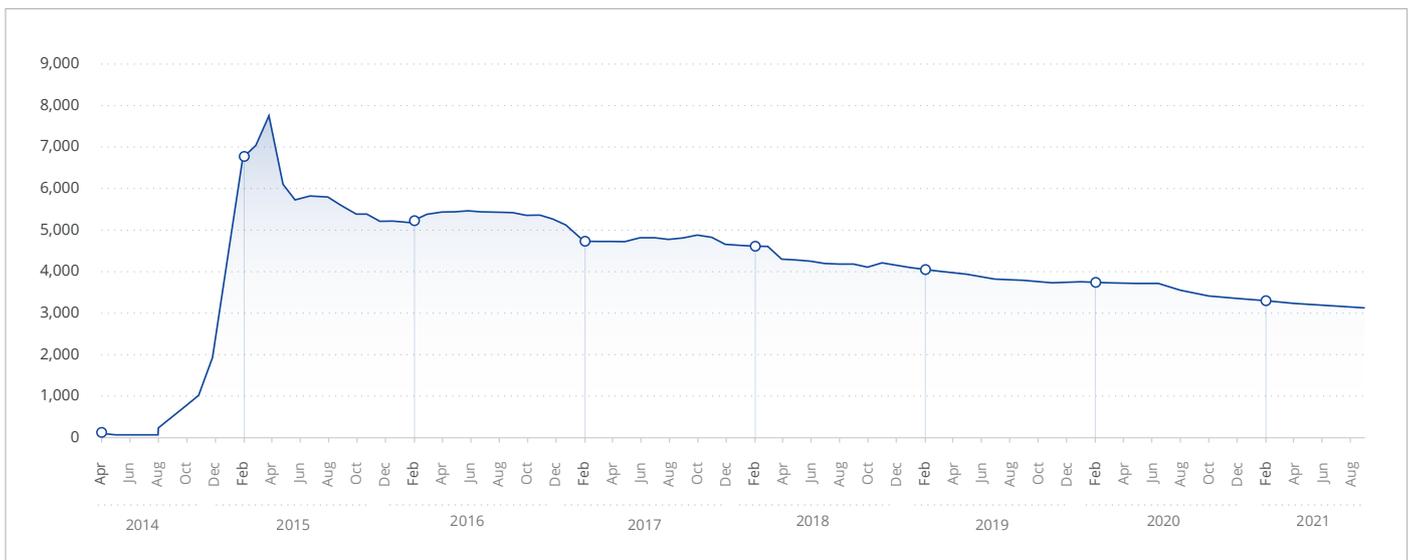
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

Almost all IDP households in Ba'quba are living in houses or apartments that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. The main exception is in the subdistrict of Ba'quba Center, where nine per cent of IDP households live in shelters in critical condition.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

In Ba'quba, the number of IDP households peaked in March 2015 (7,755) before declining taking a significant drop to 5,387 in September 2015. Since then, the number has gradually declined, with 3,127 recorded in September 2021.

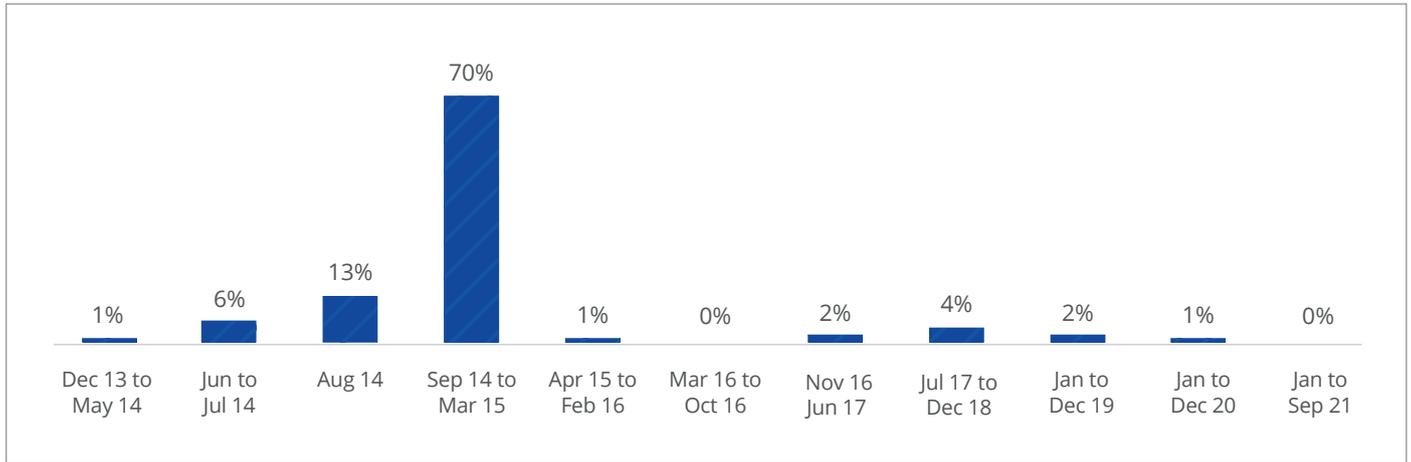


BA'QUBA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs in Ba'quba District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

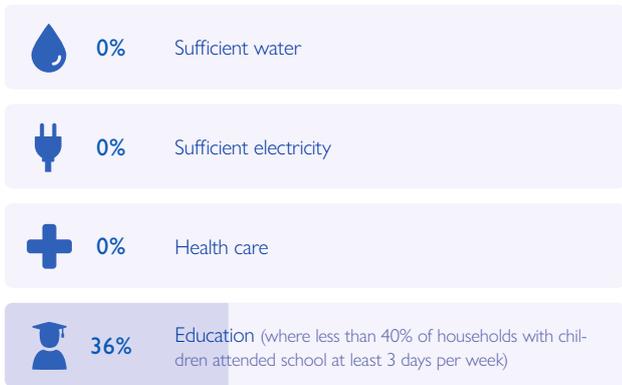
Amongst all IDP households currently in Ba'quba, the majority became displaced in the period between September 2014 and March 2015 (70%). A significant proportion also became displaced in August 2014 (13%).



VULNERABILITIES

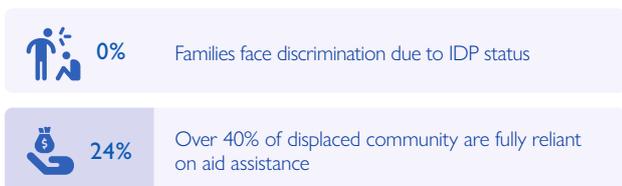
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



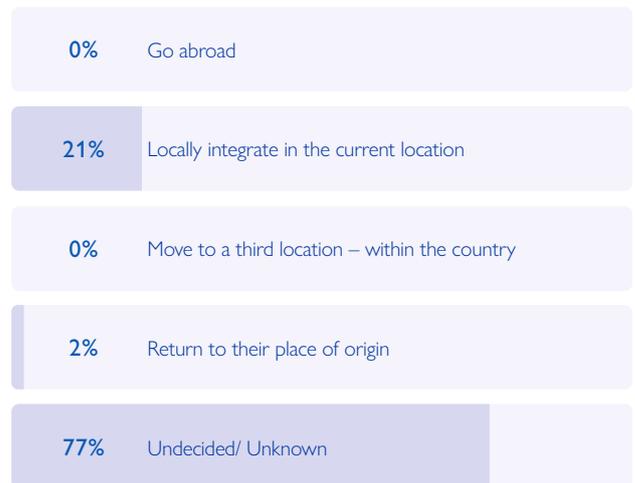
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Ba'quba, 77 per cent of IDP households are living in locations where the majority are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond, while 21 per cent and 2 per cent are in locations where respectively locally integrating or returning home is the main intention.



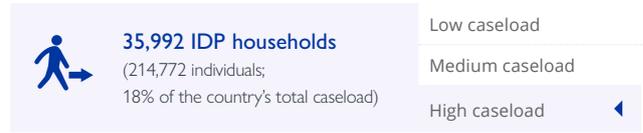
ERBIL DISTRICT, ERBIL

IDPs in Erbil District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 35,992 IDP households (214,722 individuals) remain displaced in Erbil district. Amongst this group, 97 per cent are living in out-of-camp settings while the remaining 3 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose 18 per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a very small decrease of only one IDP household was recorded in the district. The majority of the IDP households are spread across three sub-districts: Banslawā-Qushtappa (26%), Banslawā-Kasnazan (20%), and Markaz Erbil (21%). As for ethno-religious groups, almost all IDP households in Erbil are Arab Sunni Muslim (90%), while the remaining are Kurd Sunni (5%), Chaldean Christian (2%), Kurd Yazidi (2%) or Turkmen Sunni Muslim (1%).

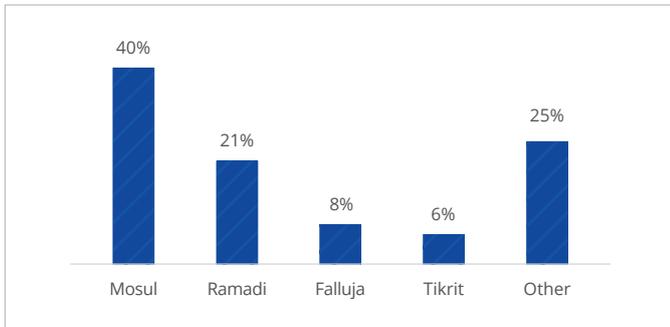
IDP Population in the District



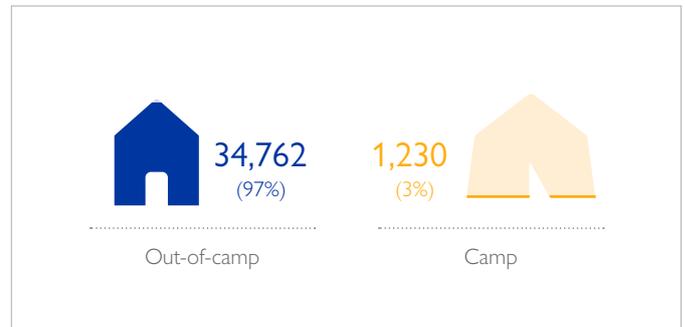
Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



District of Origin of IDPs

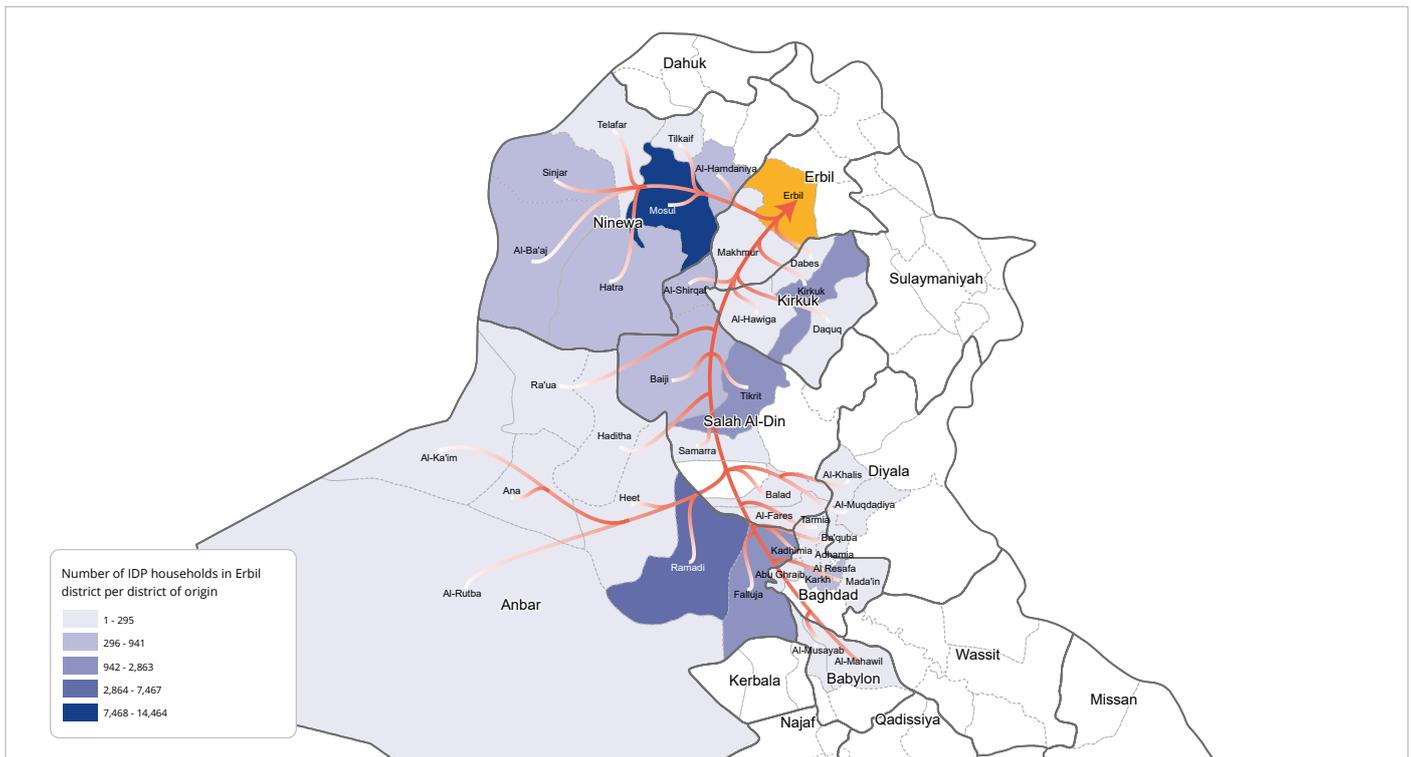


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 35,992 IDP households who remain displaced in Erbil, a significant proportion originate from Mosul (40%), followed by Ramadi (21%), Falluja (8%) and Tikrit (6%).

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Erbil District

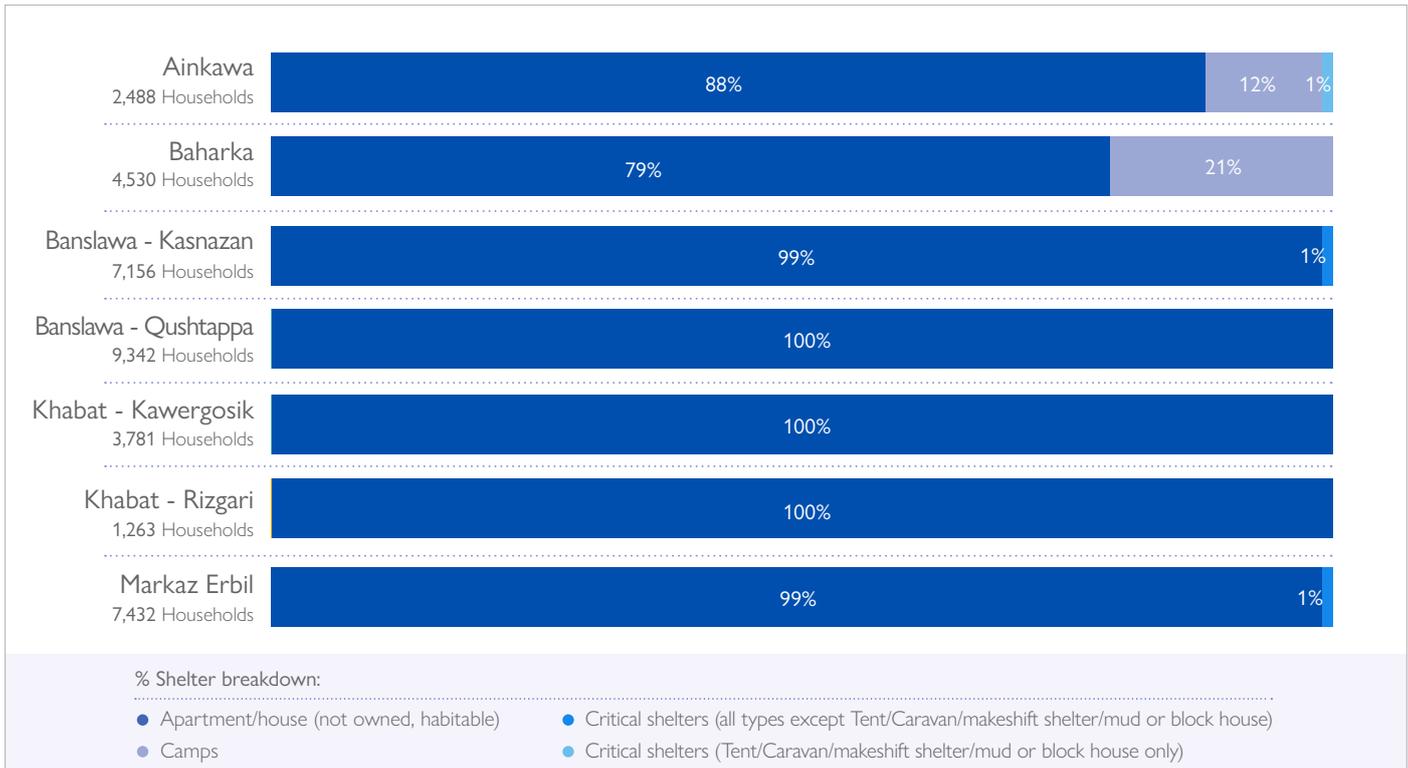


ERBIL DISTRICT, ERBIL

IDPs in Erbil District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In all seven subdistricts, all or most DP households are residing houses/hotels that they do not own and which are habitable. Notably, around one in five IDP households (21%) in Baharka are living in camps. In each sub-district a low proportion of households live in shelters in critical shelters.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households peaked in October 2017, before taking a significant decline throughout 2018. Since then, the number of IDPs rose again in October 2019, and then has plateaued since early 2020 when COVID-19 commenced.

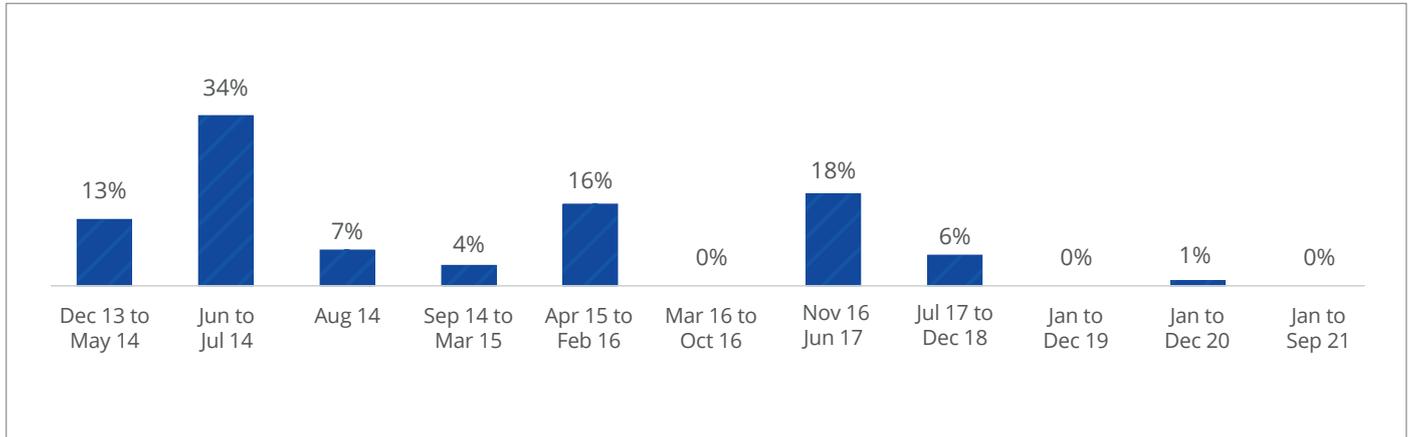


ERBIL DISTRICT, ERBIL

IDPs in Erbil District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

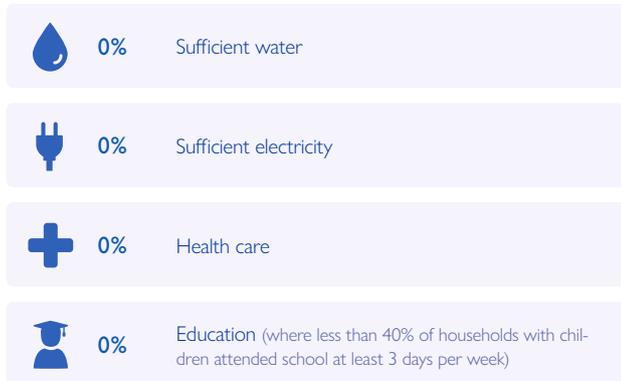
A significant proportion of IDP households (34%) in Erbil district became displaced in June-July 2014. Additionally, 18 per cent of households became displaced post October 2016, while 13 per cent were displaced prior to 2014.



VULNERABILITIES

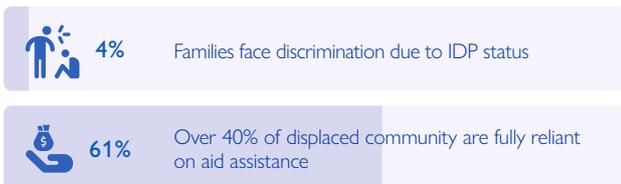
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



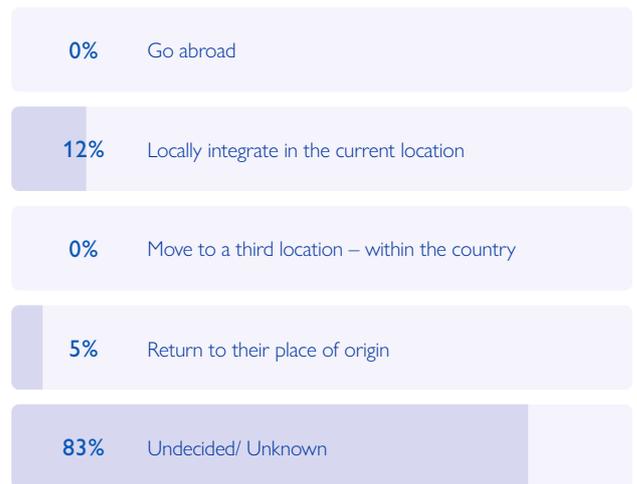
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

Amongst the remaining IDP households in Erbil, the majority of IDP households (83%) are in locations where the majority of the displaced community are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond. Otherwise, 12 per cent of households are in locations where the majority intend to locally integrate in their current location while five per cent intend to return to their area of origin.



KIRKUK DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs in Kirkuk District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 13,677 IDP households (82,062 individuals) remain displaced in Kirkuk district. All of this group (100%) are in out of camp settings. Households in this district compose seven per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a very small decrease of 23 IDP households recorded in the district. The IDP households are spread across three subdistricts: Markaz Kirkuk (96%), with smaller proportions in Yaychi (4%) and Schwan less than 1% (0%). As for ethno-religious groups, almost all IDPs are Kurd Sunni (93%), while six per cent are Turkmen Sunni and one per cent are Turkmen Shia.

IDP Population in the District



13,677 IDP households
(82,062 individuals;
7% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload
Medium caseload
High caseload

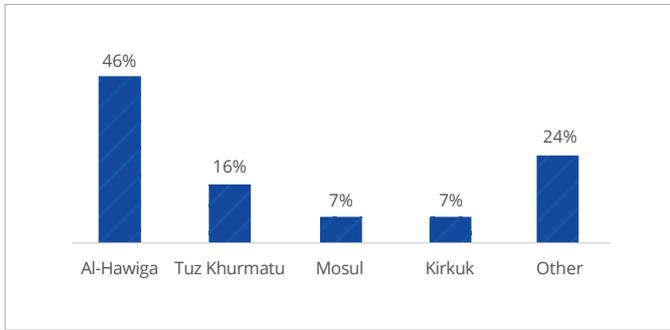
Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



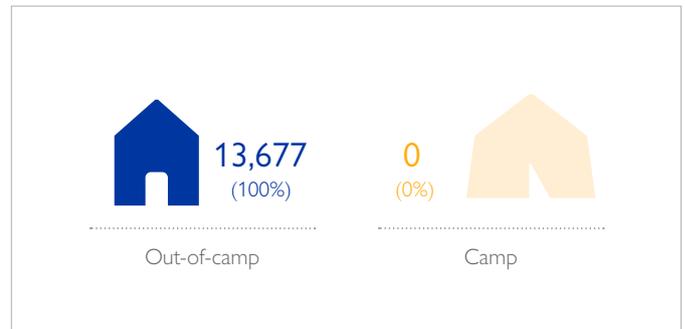
<1% IDPs in the District
A decrease of 23 IDP households
was recorded in September 2021

Stationary
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic
Dynamic

District of Origin of IDPs

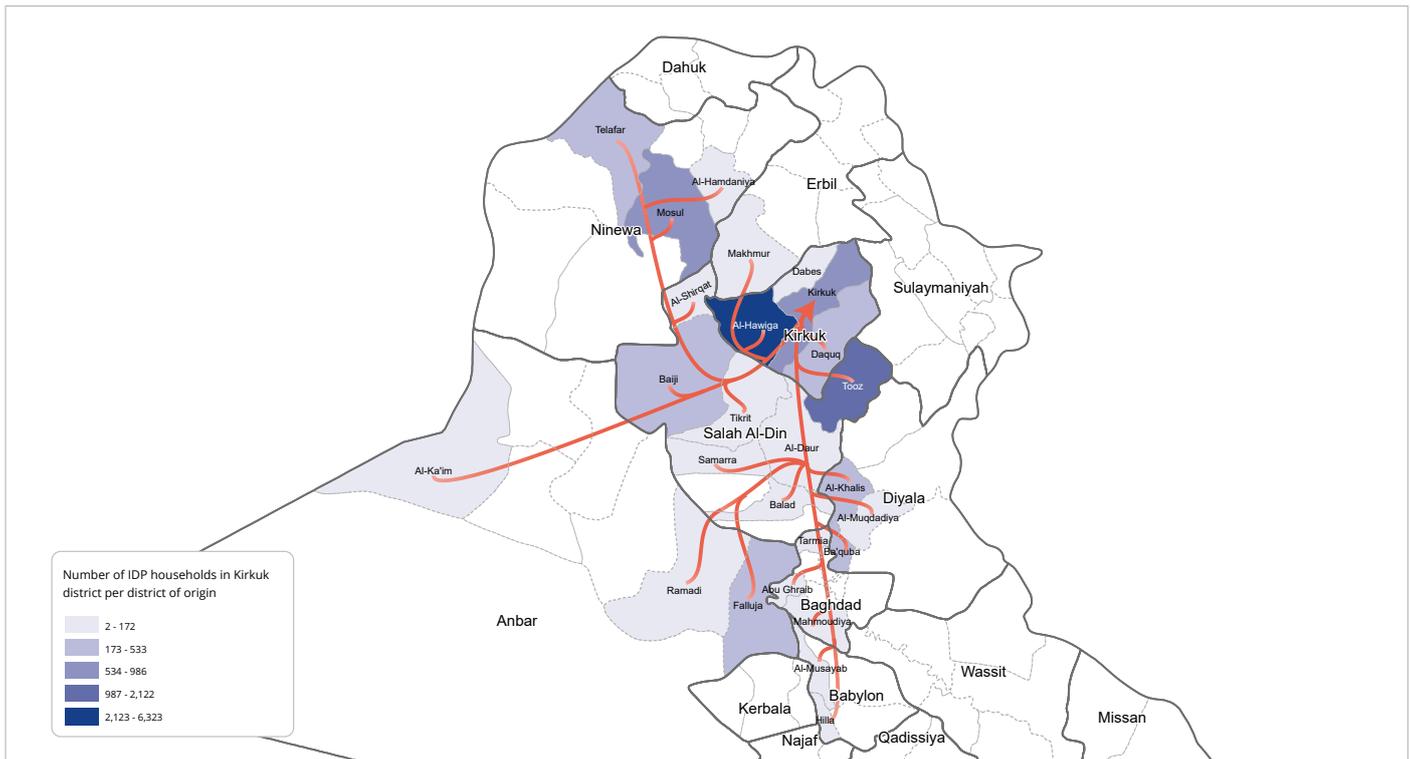


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 13,677 IDP households who remain displaced in Kirkuk, the highest proportion originate from Al-Hawiga (46%), while 16 per cent come from Tuz Khurmatu and seven per cent come from each of Mosul and Kirkuk. In addition, 24 per cent come from 22 other districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Kirkuk District

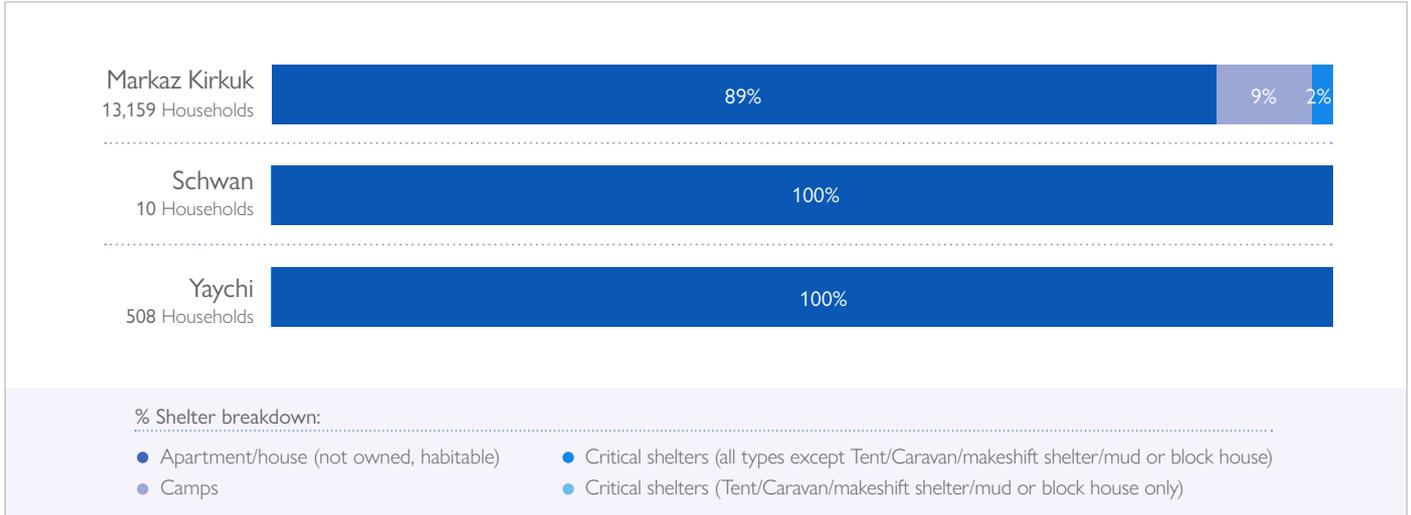


KIRKUK DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs in Kirkuk District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

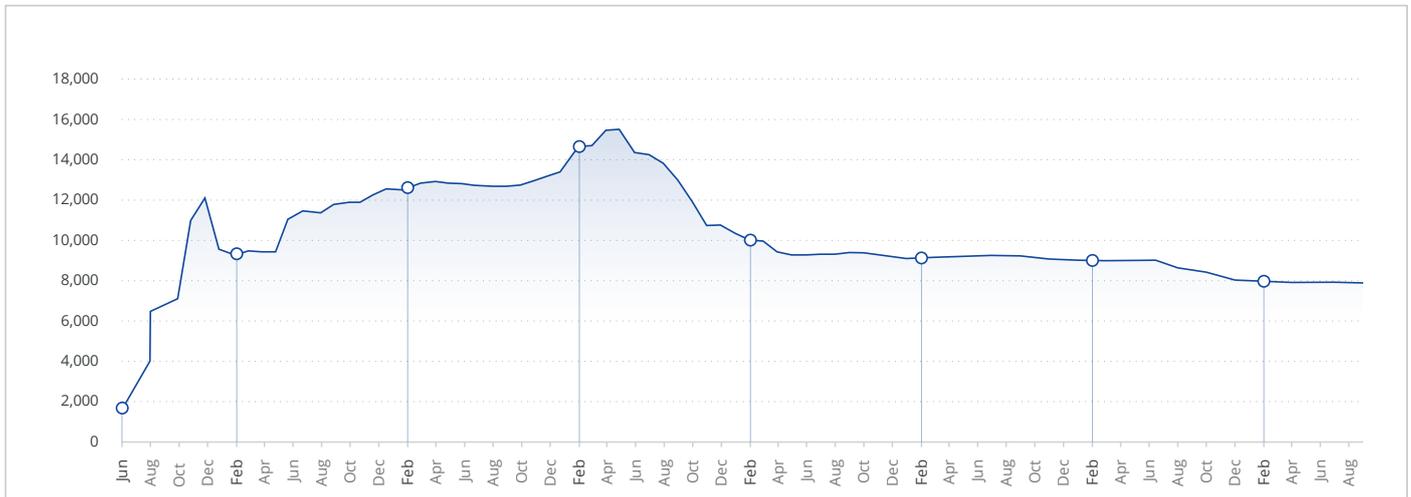
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

Almost all IDP households in Kirkuk reside in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. The only exception is in Markaz Kirkuk, where 11 per cent of IDPs reside in critical shelters (see graph below).



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households in Kirkuk peaked in August 2015 (47,279). A significant drop was recorded between October 2017 (33,585) and March 2018 (17,955), with few changes recorded until September 2021 (13,677).

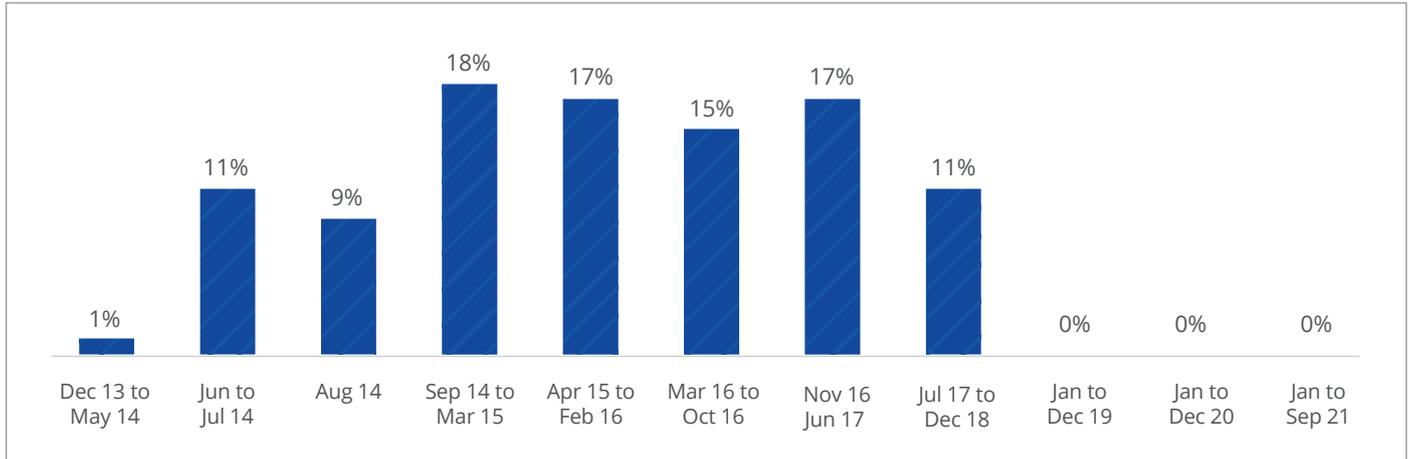


KIRKUK DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs in Kirkuk District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

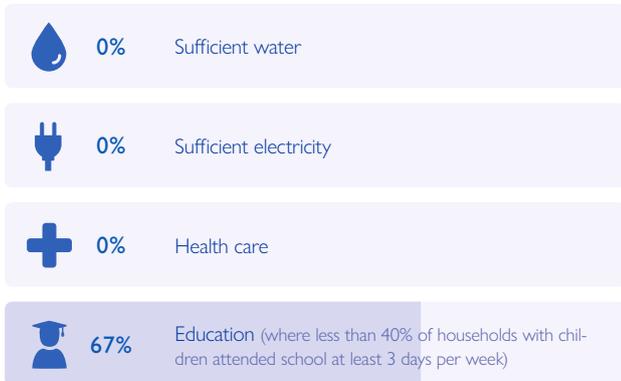
The highest proportion of IDP households became displaced between September 2014 and March 2015 (18%), while significant displacements also took place between the periods of April 2015 to February 2016 (17%) and October 2016 to June 2017 (17%).



VULNERABILITIES

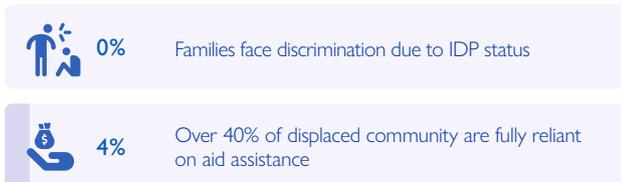
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



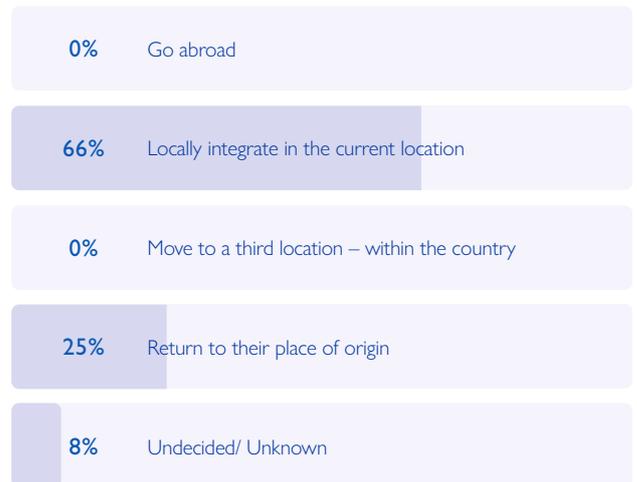
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Kirkuk district, 66 per cent of IDPs are in locations where the majority of the displaced community intend to locally integrate in their current location in the period up to January 2022 and beyond, while 25 per cent and 8 per cent are respectively in locations where most intend to return to their area of origin or are undecided.



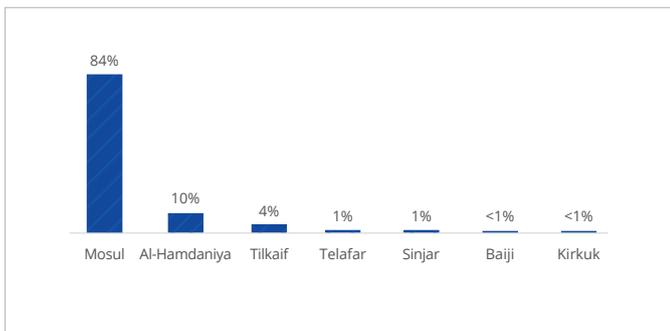
AKRE DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Akre District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

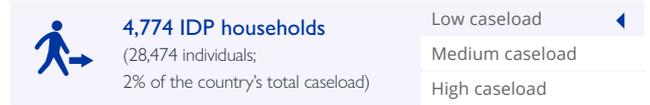
IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 4,774 IDP households (28,474 individuals) remain displaced in Akre district. Amongst this group, 4,604 (96%) of households reside in out of camp settings, while the remaining 170 households (4%) live in camps. Households in this district compose two per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a minor decrease of 69 IDP households (-1%) was recorded in the district. The IDPs are in the subdistricts of Markaz Akre (40%), as well as Bardarash (21%), Kalak (14%), Rovia (13%) Gerdaseen (7%), Daratu (2%), Dinarta (1%) and Bjeel (<1%).

District of Origin of IDPs



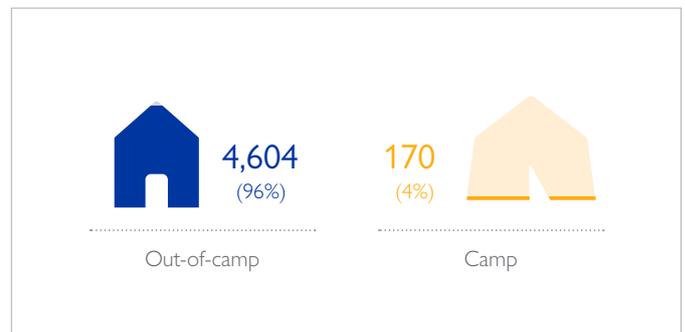
IDP Population in the District



Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)

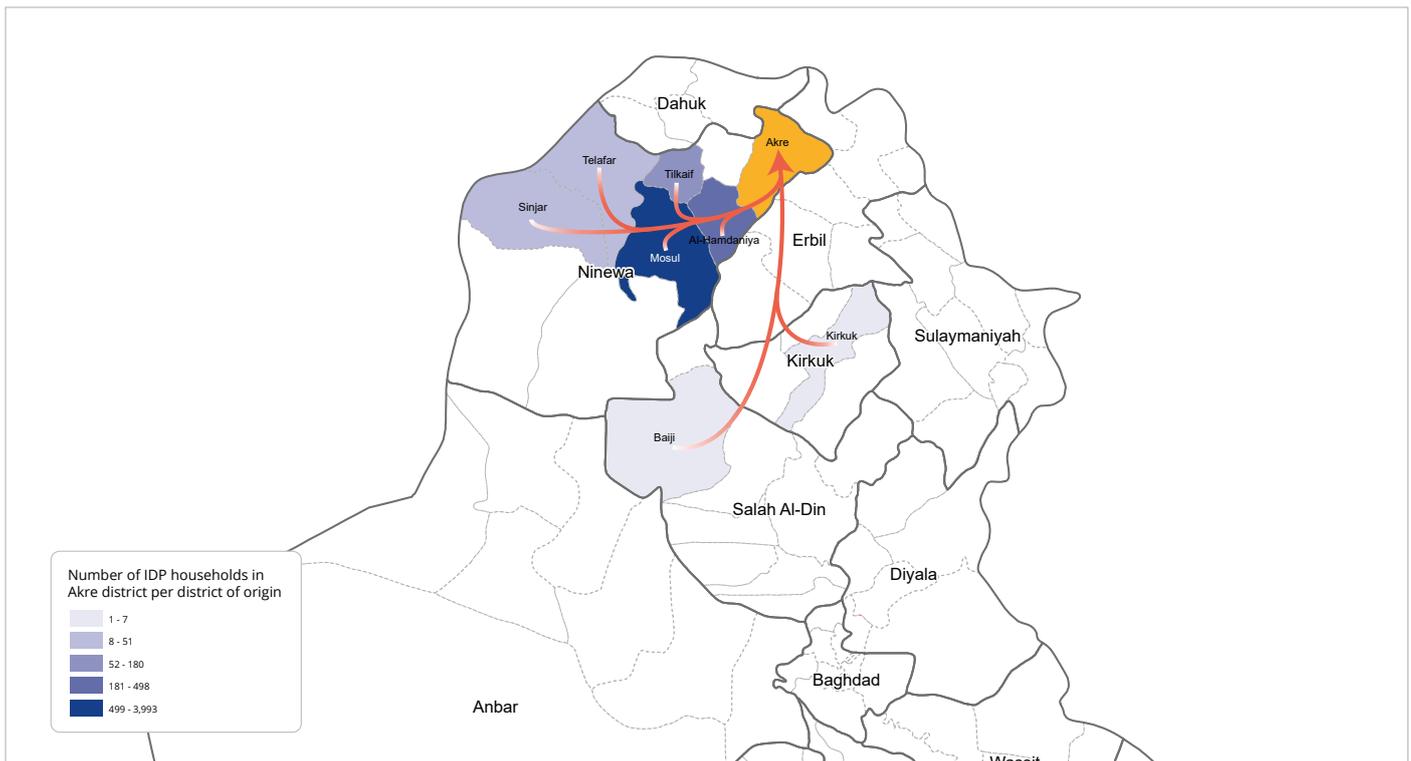


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 4,774 IDP households in Akre, 84 per cent originate from Mosul district. Otherwise, 10 per cent come from Al-Hamdaniya, while 4 per cent are from Tilkaif, 1 per cent are from each of Sinjar and Telafar, and less than 1 per cent are from each of Baiji and Kirkuk.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Akre District

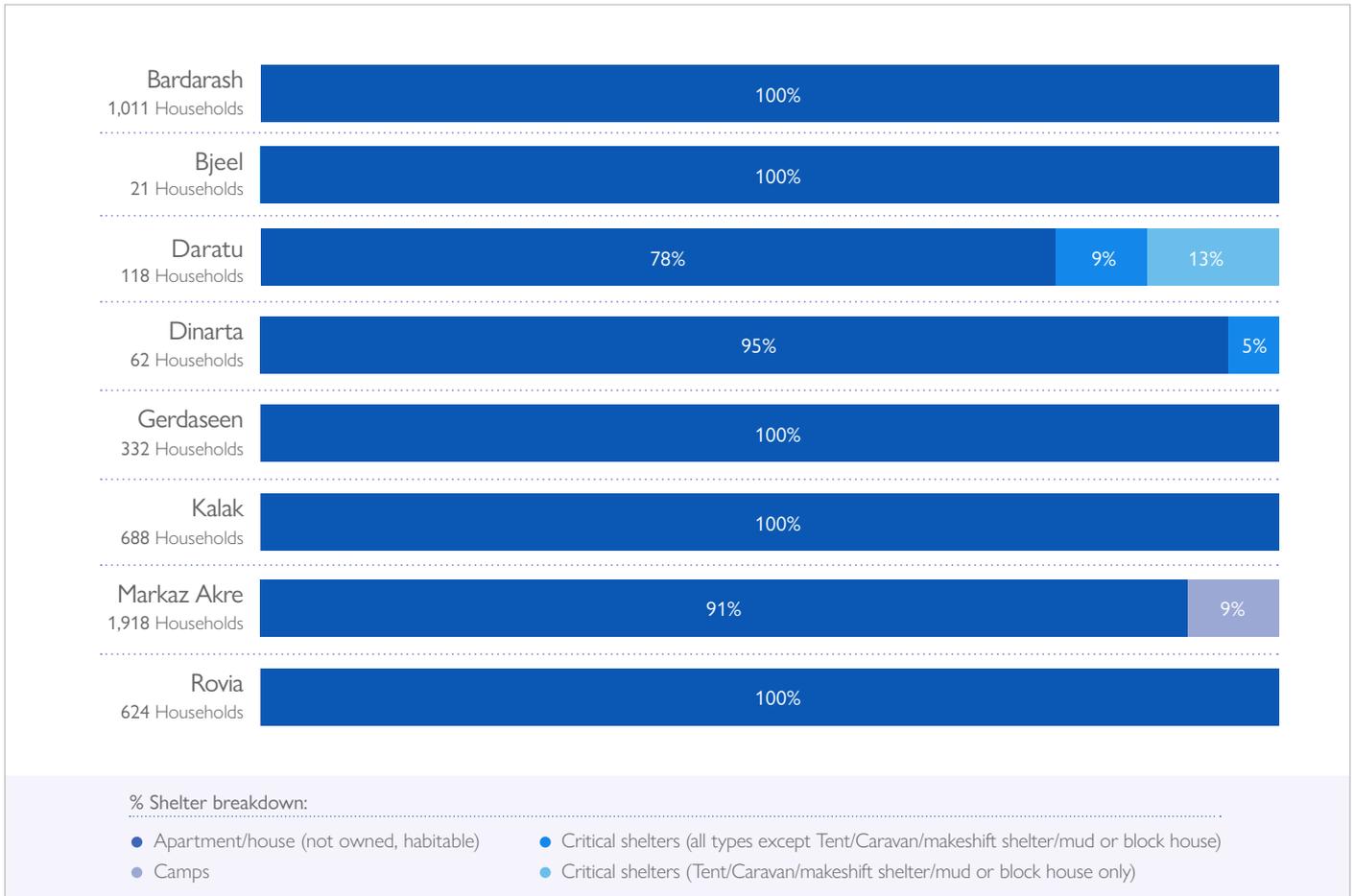


AKRE DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Akre District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In most subdistricts, all IDP households (100%) reside in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are habitable. Notable exceptions include Darartu subdistrict, where 22 per cent live in critical shelters, as well as Dinarta where 5 per cent live in critical shelters. Otherwise, in Markaz Akre, nine per cent reside in camps.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

In Akre, the number of IDP households peaked in March 2015 (12,319). A notable drop in IDP households took place in the 12 months between February 2017 (11,240) and February 2018 (6,093), before taking a steady decline until September 2021 (4,774).

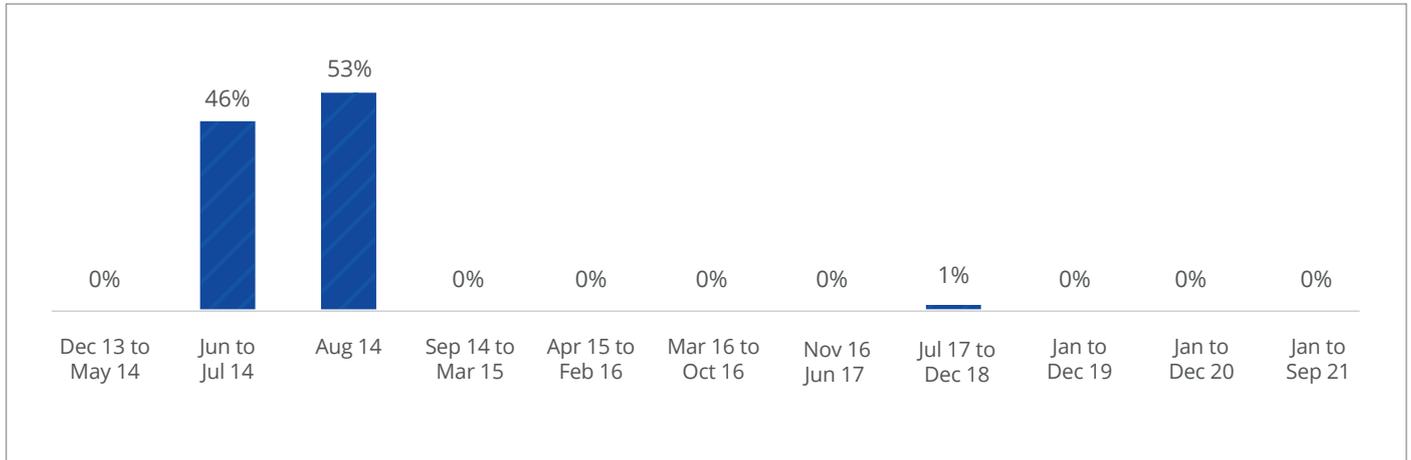


AKRE DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Akre District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

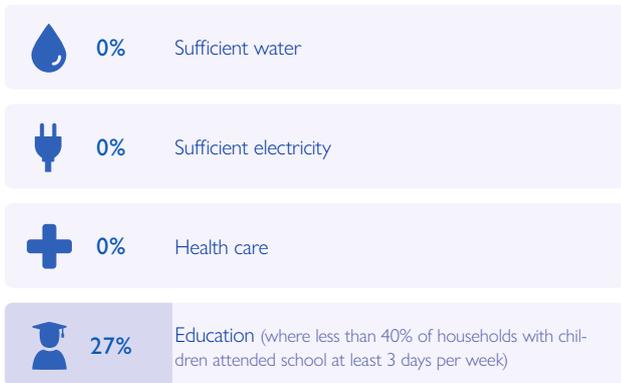
Amongst all IDP households currently in Akre, 53 per cent became displaced in August 2014 while 46 per cent became displaced in June-July 2014. The remaining one per cent became displaced between July 2017 and December 2018.



VULNERABILITIES

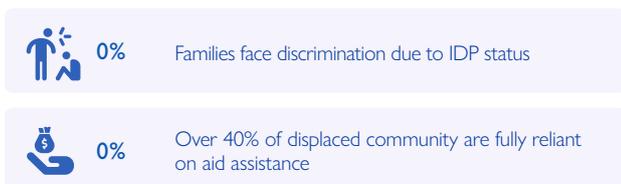
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Akre, almost all IDP households (99%) live in locations where the majority are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond, while the remaining one per cent are in locations where most intend to locally integrate in their current location.



AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Al-Hamdaniya District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 3,181 IDP households (15,939 individuals) remain displaced in Al-Hamdaniya district. One per cent are living in out-of-camp settings while the majority 99 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose one per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a decrease of 97 IDPs (-3%) was recorded in this district. The IDPs are in the subdistricts of Markaz Al-Hamdaniya (99%) and Al-Namroud (1%). As for ethno-religious groups, 78 per cent are Arab Sunni and 22 per cent are Turkmen Sunni.

IDP Population in the District



3,181 IDP households
(15,939 individuals;
1% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

High caseload

Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



-3% IDPs in the District
A decrease of 97 IDP households was recorded in September 2021

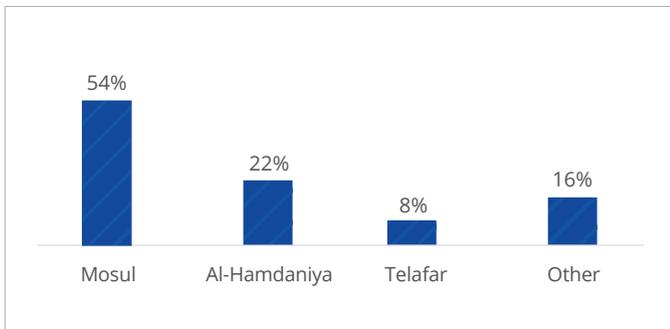
Stationary

Fairly stationary

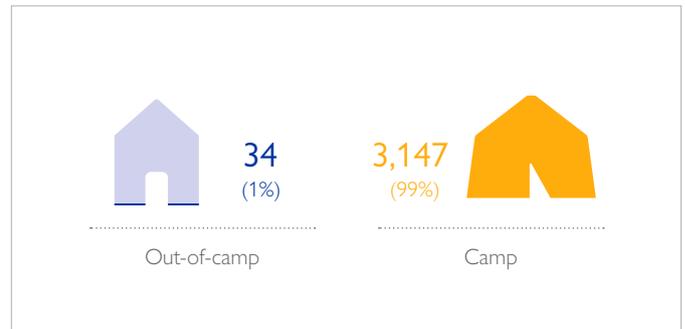
Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

District of Origin of IDPs

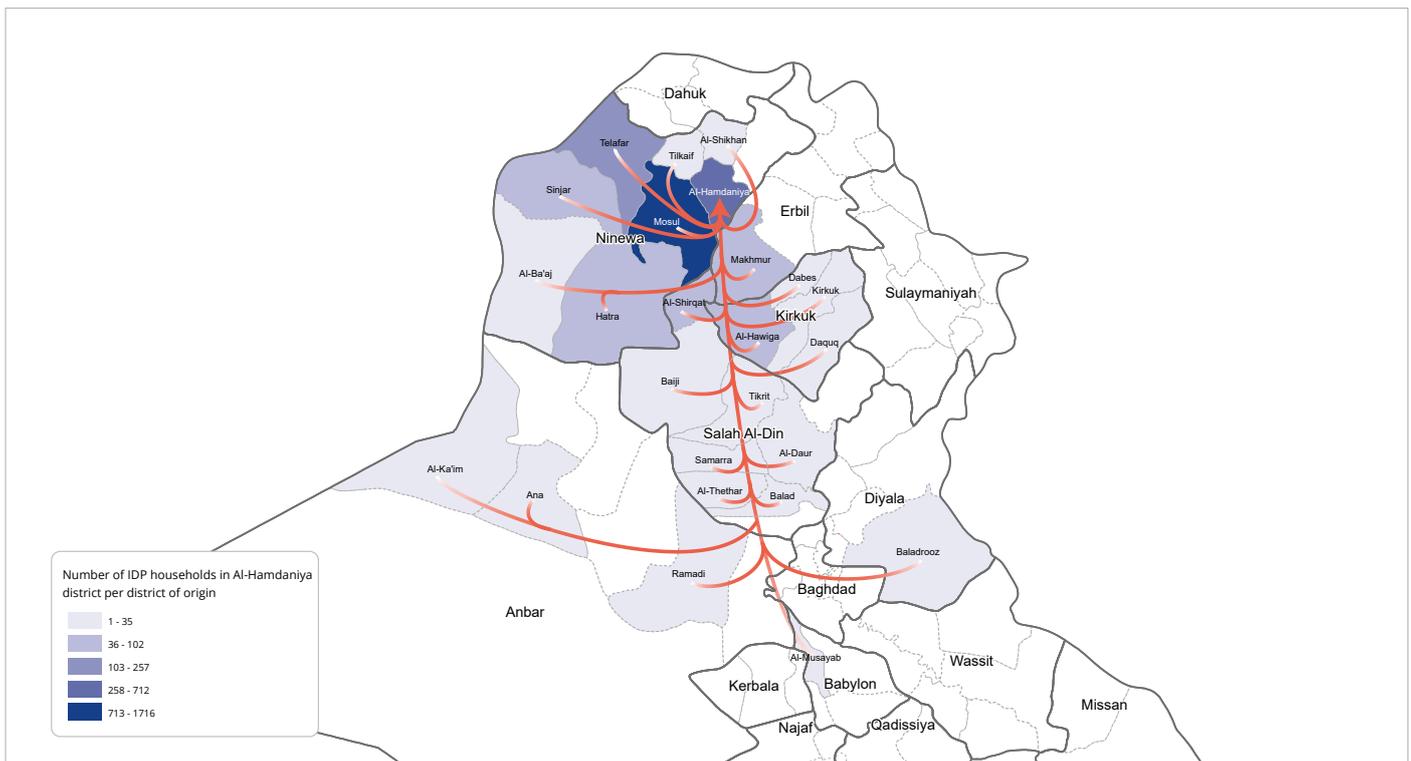


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 3,181 IDP households in Al-Hamdaniya, 54 per cent originate from Mosul, while 22 per cent originate internally from the same district. An additional eight per cent come from Telfar and 16 per cent come from 22 different districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Al-Hamdaniya District

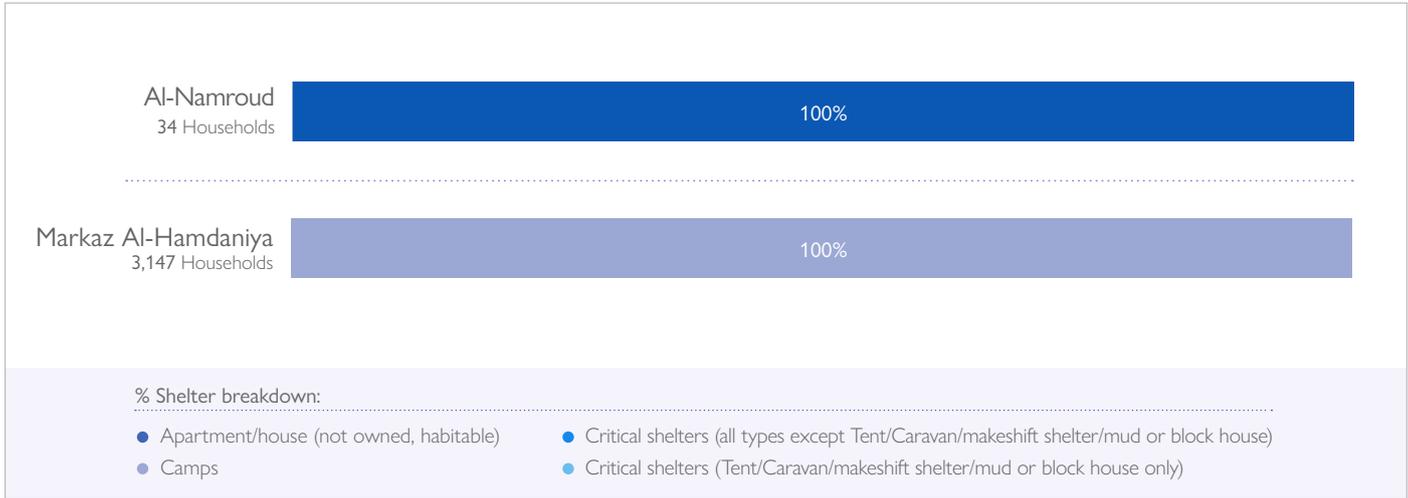


AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Al-Hamdaniya District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

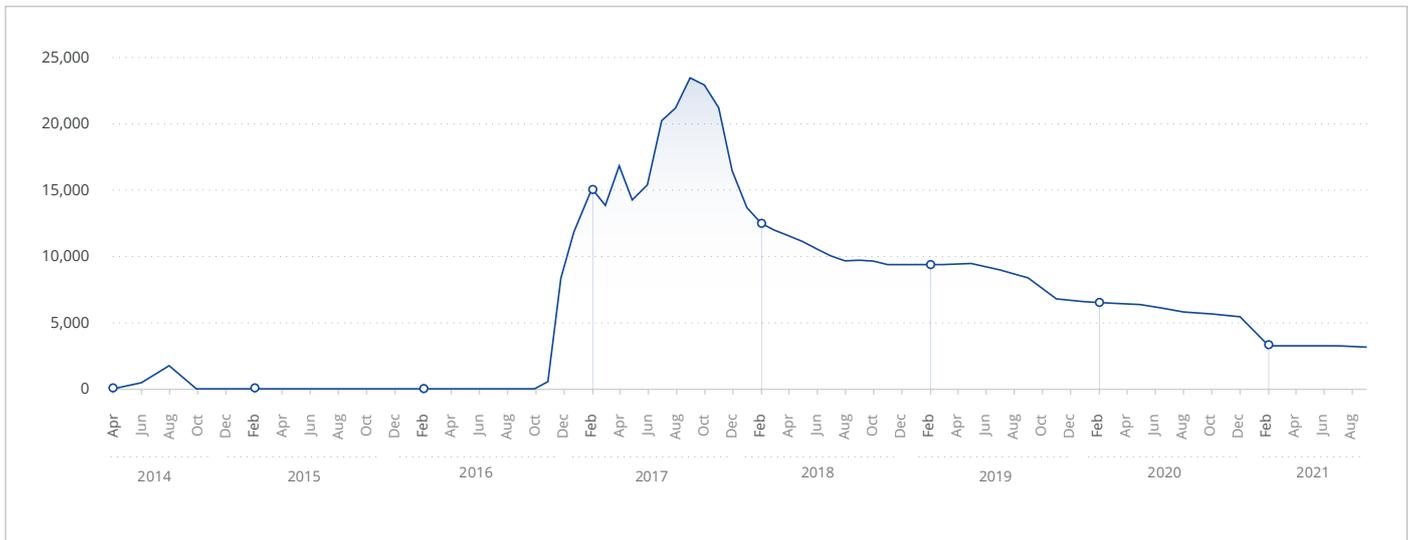
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In Al-Hamdaniya’s subdistrict of Markaz Al-Hamdaniya, all households (100%) are in camps. In the subdistrict of Al-Namroud, all 34 IDP households (100%) are living in houses/apartments that they do not own but which are in habitable condition.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

In Al-Hamdaniya, an initial minor wave of IDP households peaked in July 2014 (1,778) before declining to just 33 until September 2016. From October 2016, the number jumped significantly before reaching its all-time peak in August 2017 (23,436). Since then, the number has steadily declined, with the number sitting at 3,181 in September 2021.

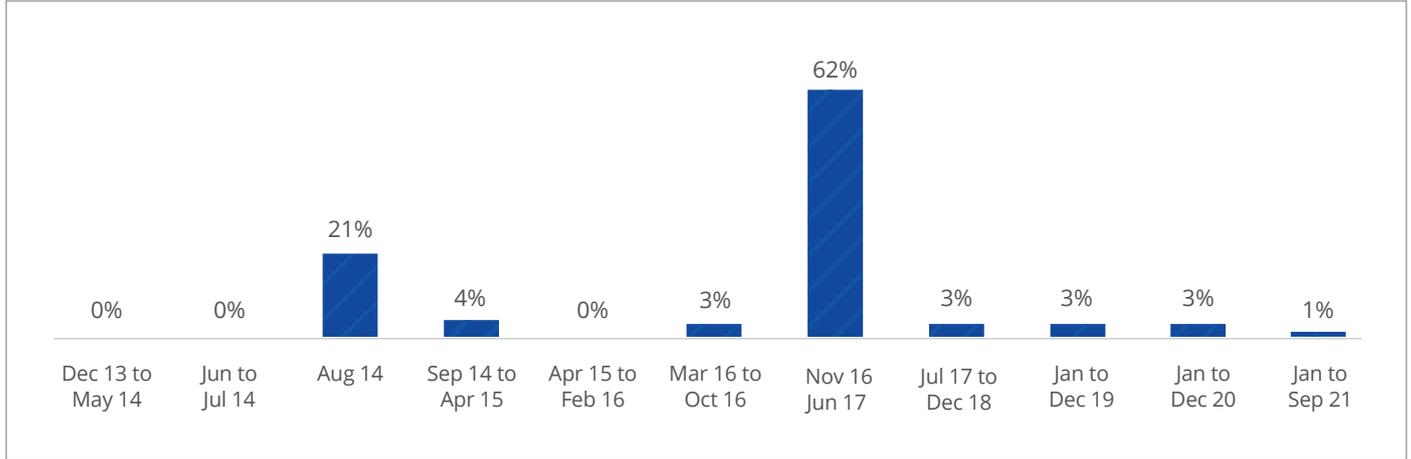


AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Al-Hamdaniya District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

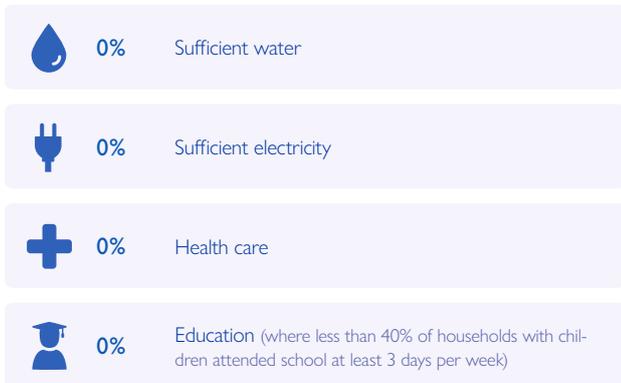
Amongst all IDP households currently in Al-Hamdaniya, the majority became displaced in the period between November 2016 and June 2017 (62%). A significant proportion also became displaced in August 2014 (21%).



VULNERABILITIES

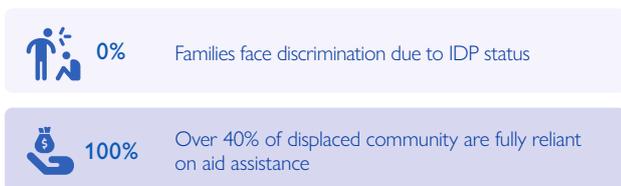
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Al-Hamdaniya, all IDP households (100%) are living in locations where the majority of the displaced community intend to return to their area of origin in the period up to January 2022 and beyond.



AL-SHIKHAN DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Al-Shikhan District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 7,889 IDP households (42,661 individuals) remain displaced in Al-Shikhan district. Amongst this group, 41 per cent are living in out-of-camp settings while the remaining 59 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose four per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a very small decrease of 89 IDP households (-1%) was recorded in the district. The IDP households are spread across six subdistricts: Markaz Al-Shikhan (48%), Ba'dre (39%), Qasrouk (7%), Zilkan (3%), Kalakchi (3%) and Atroush (1%). As for ethno-religious groups, most IDPs are Kurd Yazidi (73%), while the rest are either Kurd Sunni (17%), Shabak Sunni (6%), Shabak Shia (2%) or Arab Sunni (1%).

IDP Population in the District



7,889 IDP households
(42,661 individuals;
4% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

High caseload

Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



-1% IDPs in the District
A decrease of 89 IDP households was recorded in September 2021

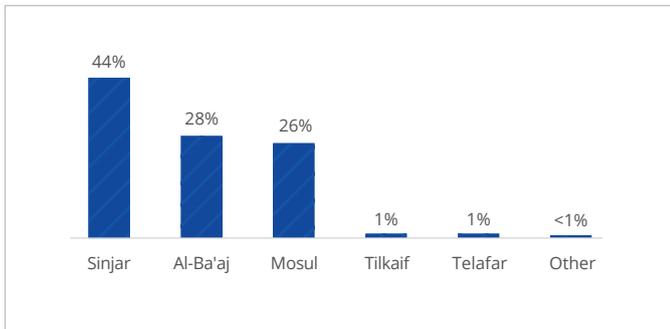
Stationary

Fairly stationary

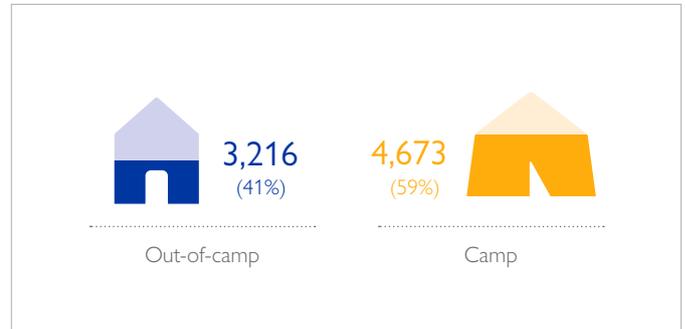
Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

District of Origin of IDPs

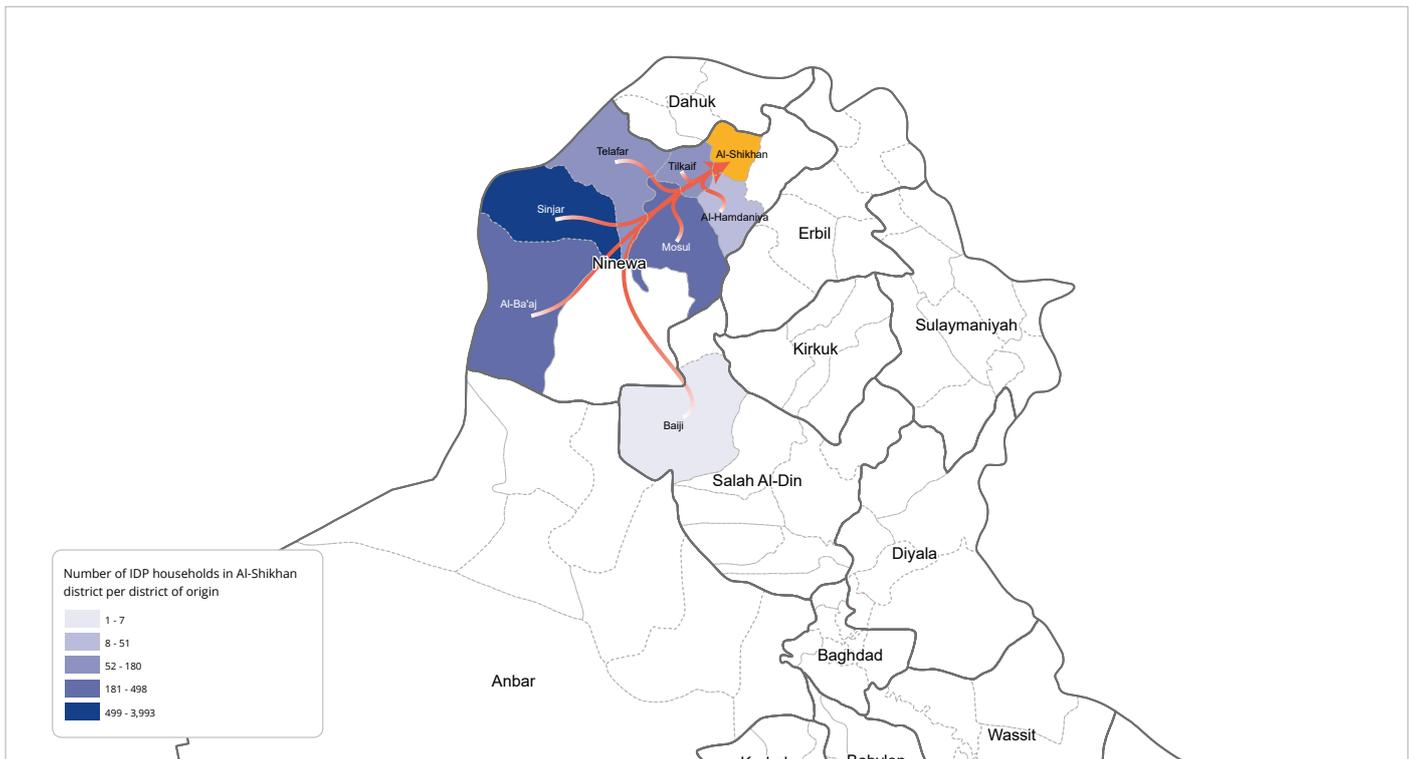


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 7,889 IDP households who remain displaced in Al-Shikhan, the highest proportion originate from the districts of Sinjar (44%), followed by Al-Ba'aj (28%), Mosul (26%), Tilkaif (1%) and Telafar (1%). Less than one per cent originate from each of Al-Hamdaniya and Baiji districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Al-Shikhan District

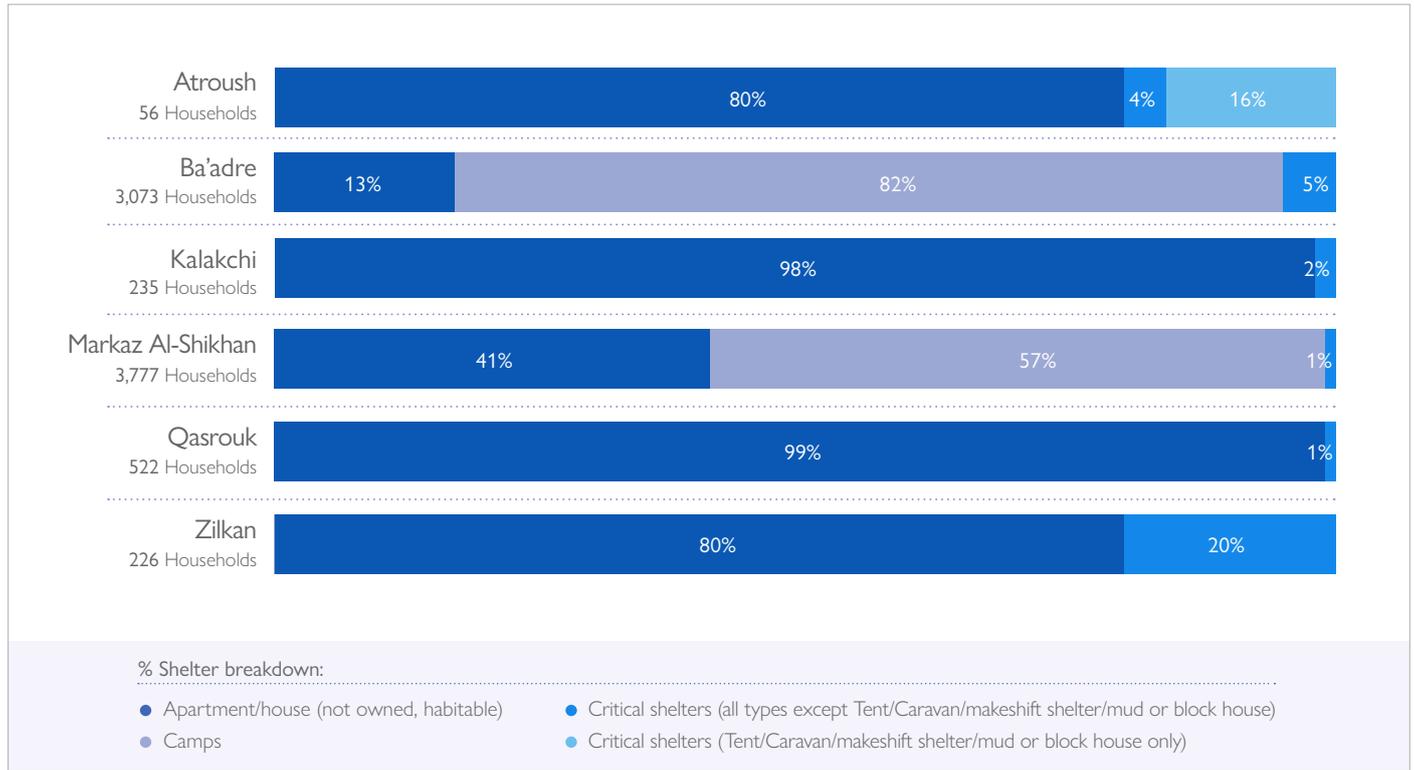


AL-SHIKHAN DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Al-Shikhan District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

The majority of IDP households in Al-Shikhan reside in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. The only exception is in the subdistricts of Markaz Al-Shikhan and Ba'adre, where respectively 57 and 82 per cent of households live in camps.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households in Al-Shikhan peaked in April 2017 (15,508), before dropping to 9,281 in April 2018. Since then the number has fluctuated marginally, and is now at 7,889 in September 2021.

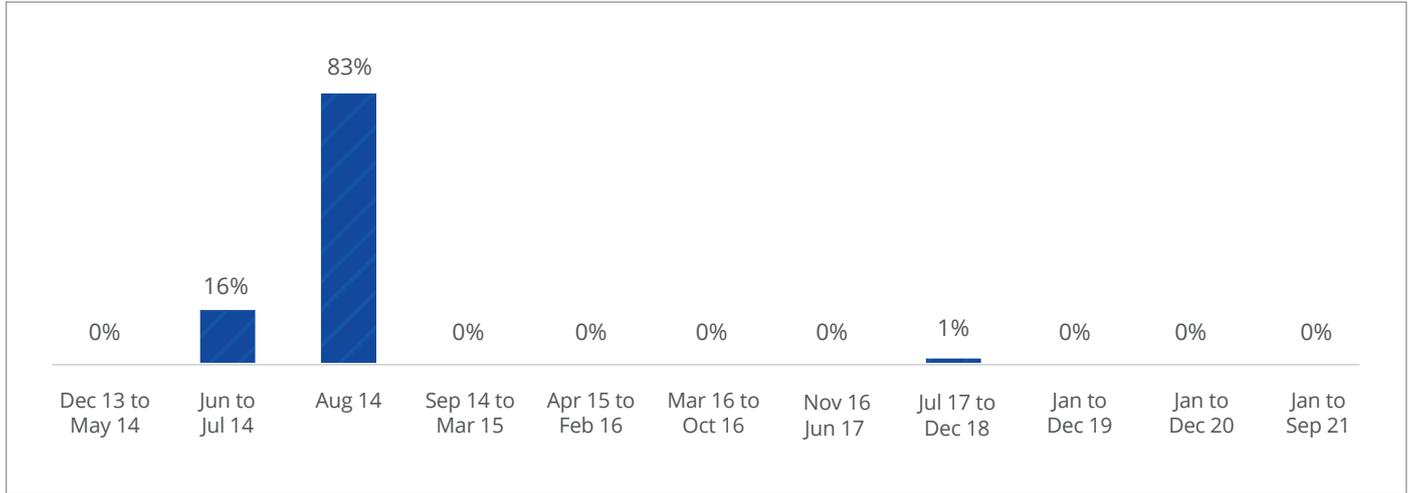


AL-SHIKHAN DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Al-Shikhan District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

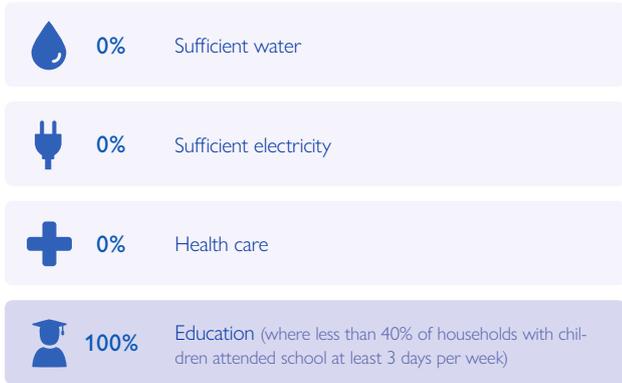
The highest proportion of IDP households in Al-Shikhan became displaced in August 2014 (83%), followed by June-July 2014 (16%), and in July 2017(1%).



VULNERABILITIES

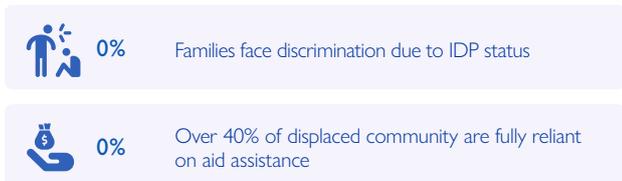
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Al-Shikhan, all IDP households (100%) are in locations where the majority of the displaced community are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond.



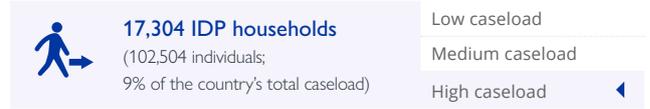
MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Mosul District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 17,304 IDP households (102,504 individuals) remain displaced in Mosul district. Amongst this group, 92 per cent are living in out-of-camp settings while the remaining 8 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose nine per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a decrease of 760 IDP households (-4%) was recorded in the district. The IDP households are spread across six subdistricts: Markaz Mosul (88%), Al-Qayara (10%), Baashiqā (2%) Hamam al Aleel (1%), AL-Shura and Al-Muhlabiya (both <1%). As for ethno-religious groups, almost all IDPs are Arab Sunni (83%), Turkmen Sunni (16%) or Kurd Sunni (1%).

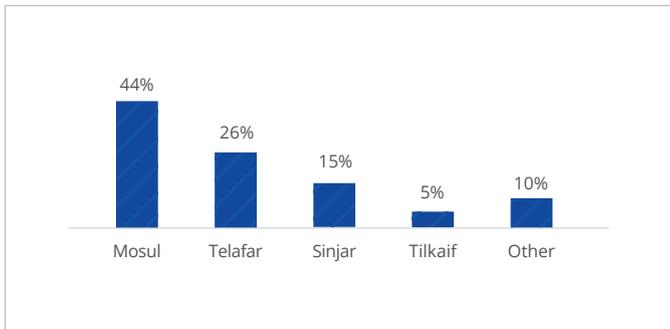
IDP Population in the District



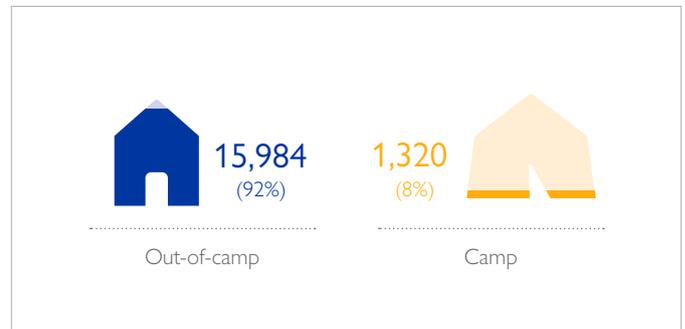
Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



District of Origin of IDPs

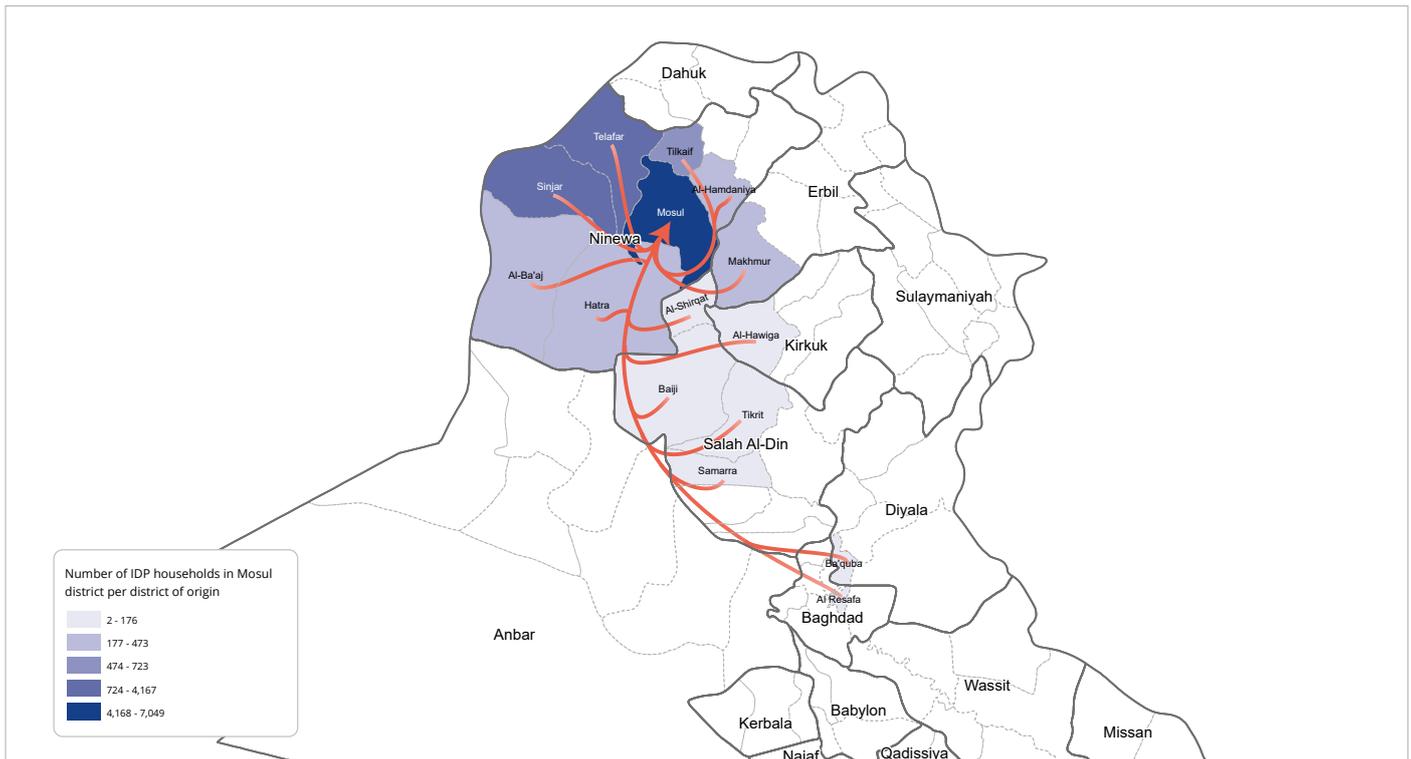


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 17,304 IDP households who remain displaced in Mosul, the majority originate from Mosul (44%), while a significant proportion come from Telafar (26%), Sinjar (15%) or Tilkaif (5%).

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Mosul District

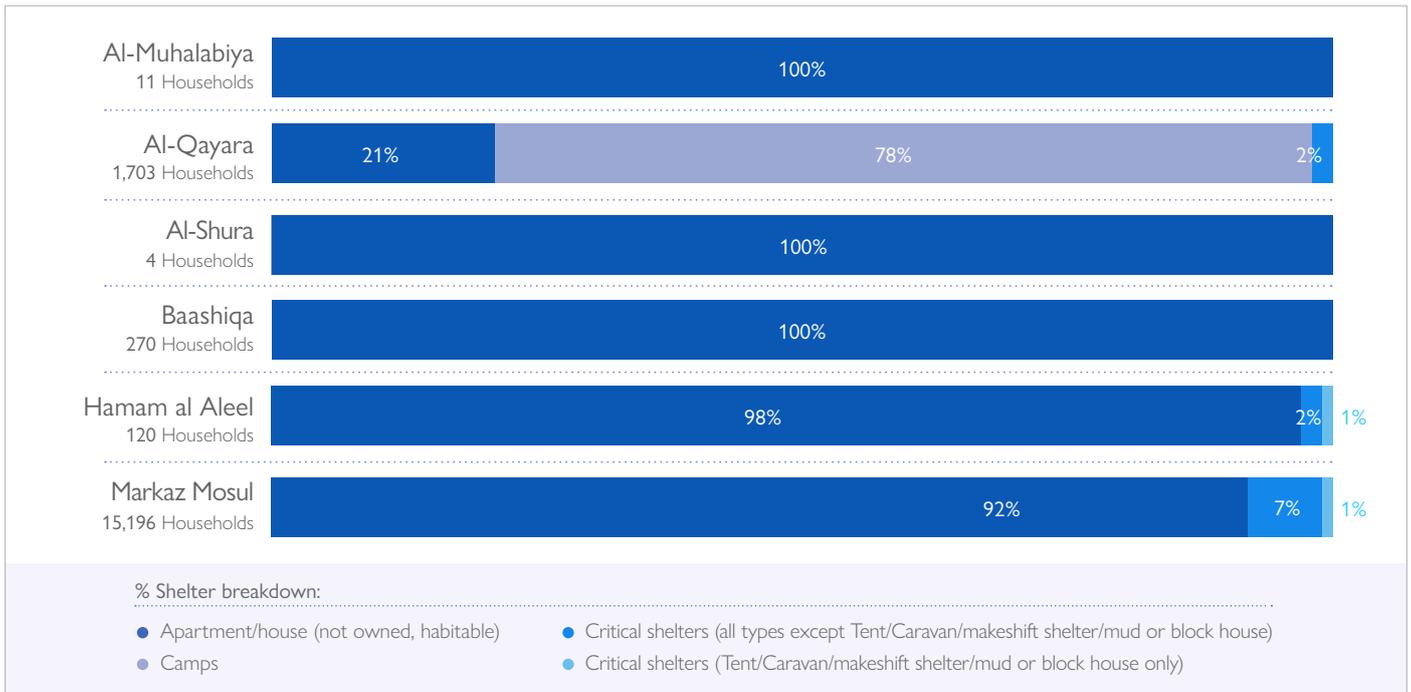


MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Mosul District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

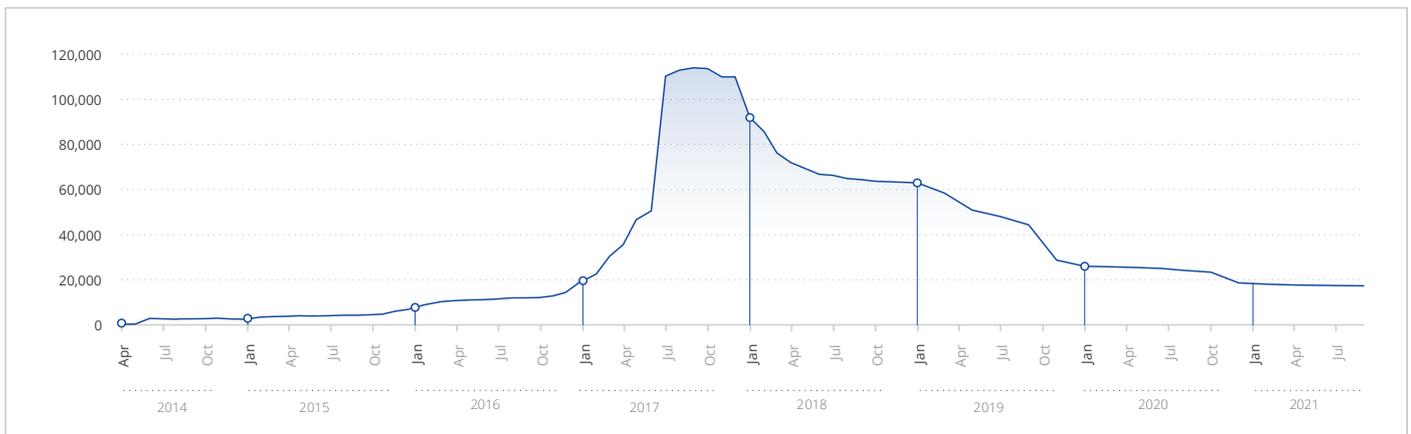
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In the subdistricts of Al-Muhalabiya, Al-Shura and Baashiqa, all IDP households (100%) reside in apartments they do not own but which are in habitable condition, while 98 per cent and 92 per cent respectively in Hamam al-Aleel and Markaz Mosul reside in this type of shelter. By contrast, only 21 per cent of households in Al-Qayara reside in this shelter type, with 78 per cent instead living in camps.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households in Mosul peaked in the middle of ISIL crisis, in August 2017 (113,951), before declining to 17,304 in September 2021.

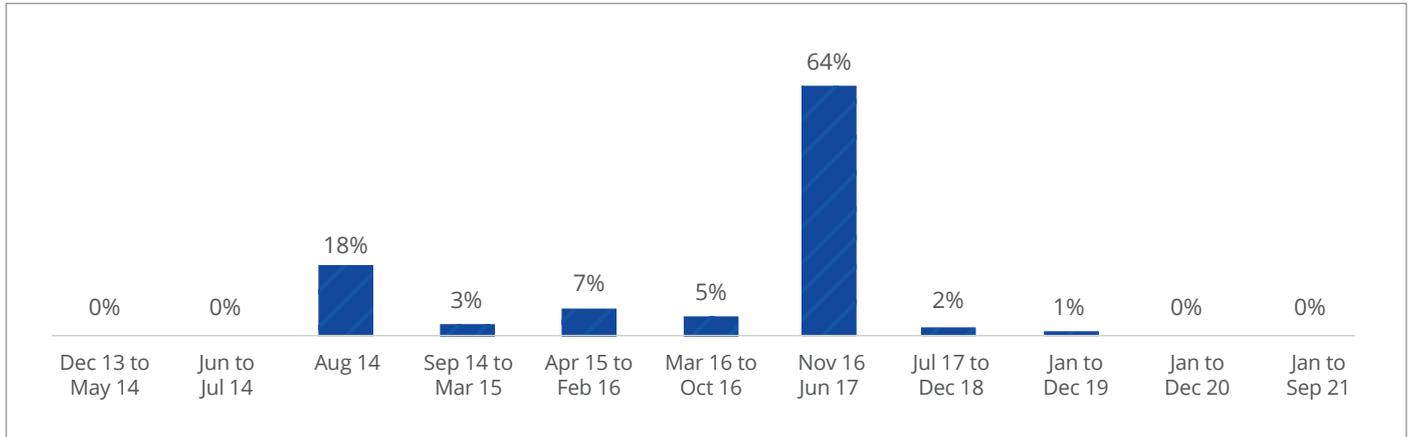


MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Mosul District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

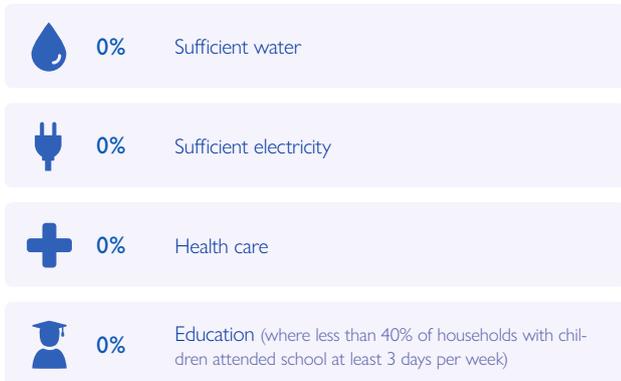
The broad majority of IDP households (64%) became displaced between November 2016 and June 2017, with many also displacing in August 2014 (18%) and between April 2015 and March 2016 (7%).



VULNERABILITIES

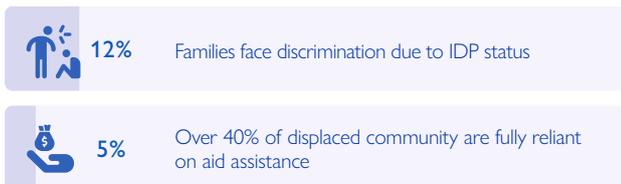
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



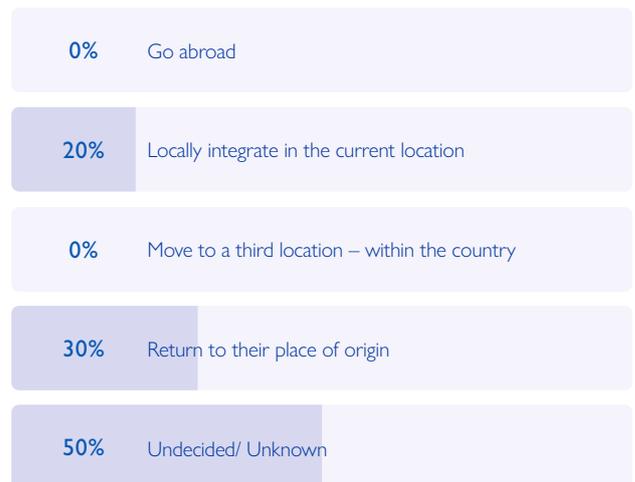
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

Half of the IDP households in Mosul (50%) are in locations where the majority of the displaced community are undecided as to their movement intentions in the period up to January 2022 and beyond, or their intentions are unknown. Otherwise, 30 per cent of households are in locations where the majority of the displaced community intend to return to their area of origin, while 20 per cent are in locations where most intend to locally integrate in their current location.



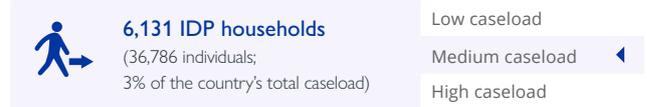
SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Sinjar District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 6,131 IDP households (36,786 individuals) remain displaced in Sinjar district. All of this group (100%) are in out of camp settings. Households in this district compose three per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a very small increase of 66 IDP households (+1%) was recorded in the district. The IDP households are spread across the subdistricts of Al-Shamal (51%), Markaz Sinjar (49%) and Qaeyrrawan (<1%). All IDPs in Sinjar (100%) are Kurd Yazidis.

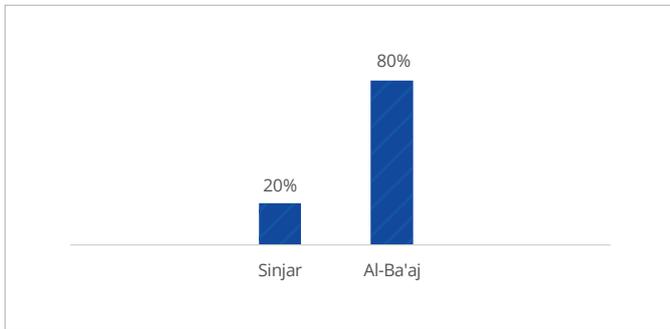
IDP Population in the District



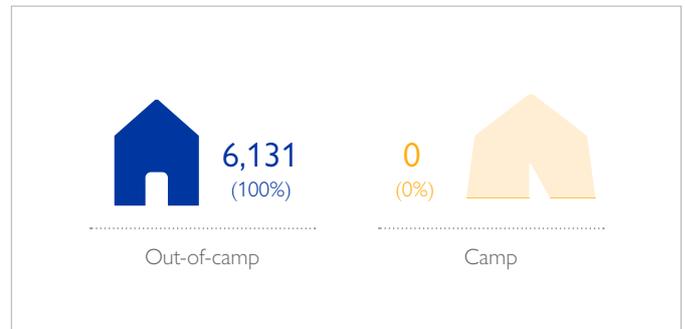
Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



District of Origin of IDPs

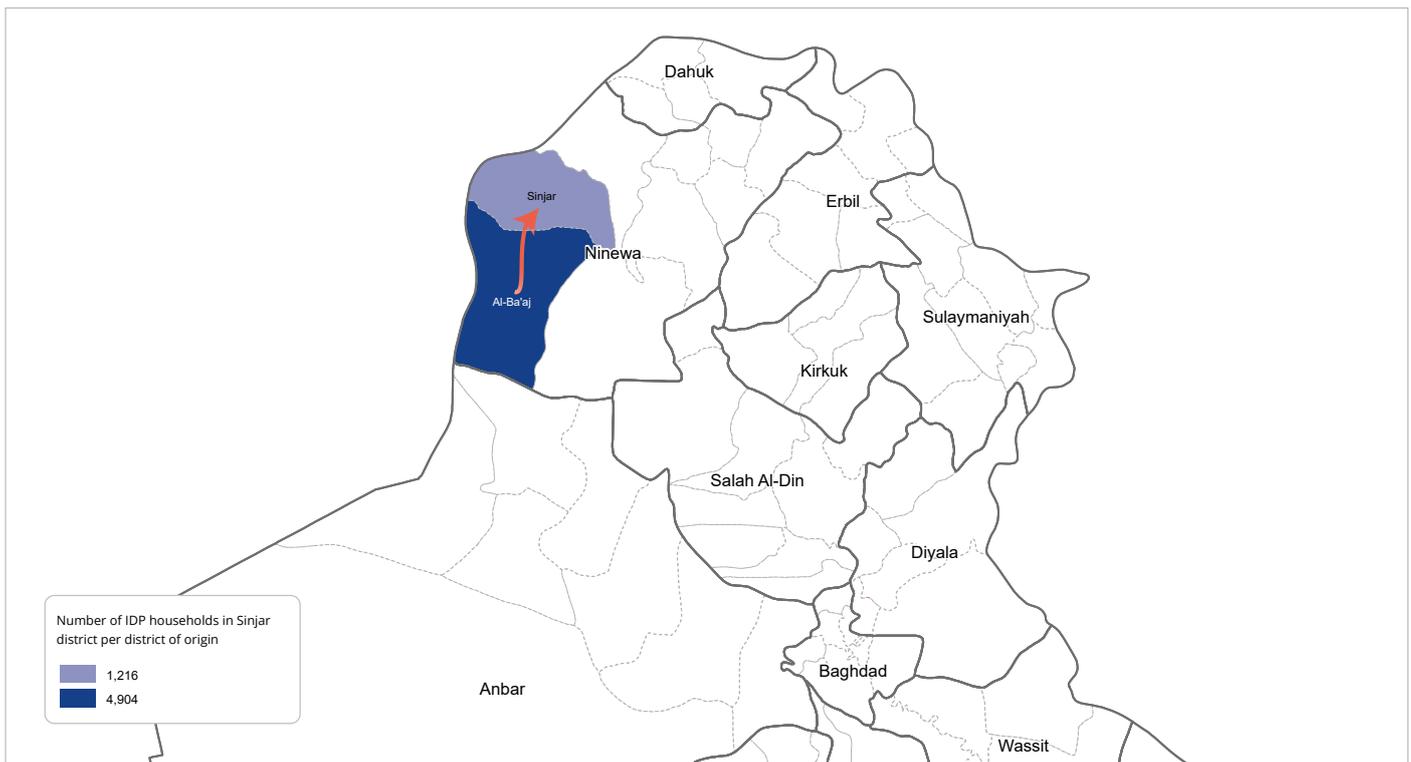


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 6,131 IDP households who remain displaced in Sinjar, most originate from neighbouring Al-Ba'aj district (80%) while the remaining households (20%) come from other parts of Sinjar.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Sinjar District

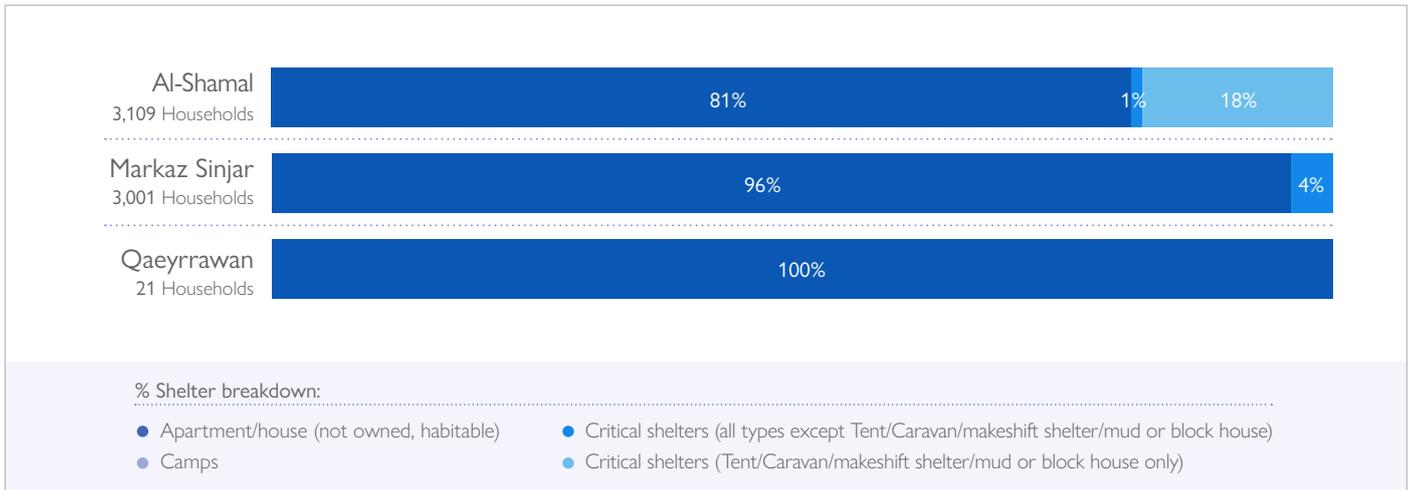


SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Sinjar District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

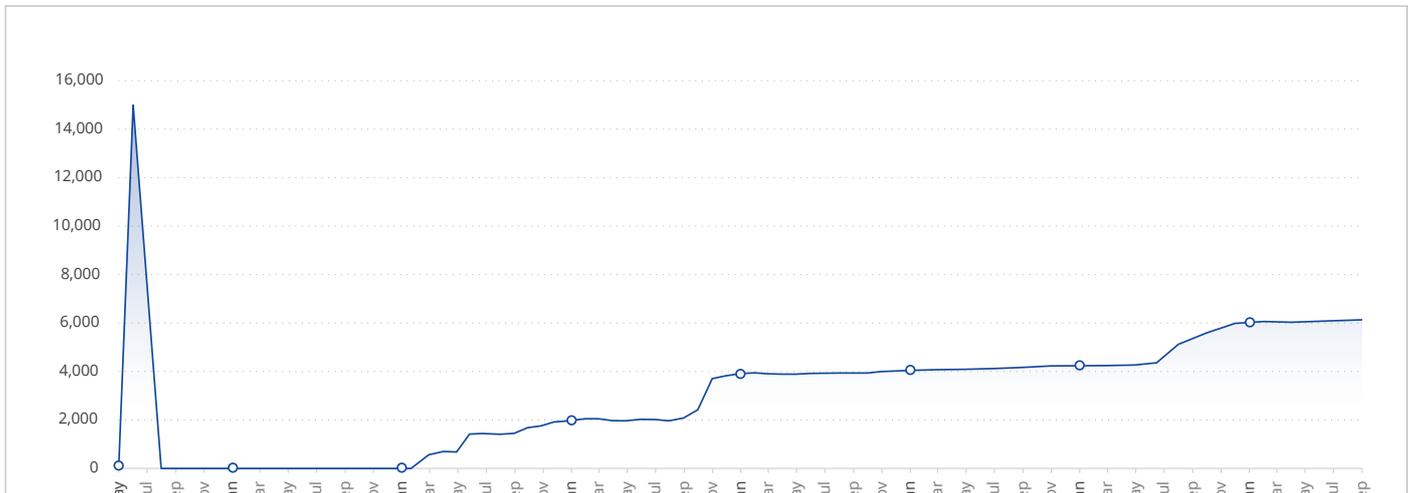
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

The majority of IDP households in Sinjar live in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. However, in the subdistricts of Al-Shamal and Markaz Sinjar 19 and 4 per cent of households respectively live in shelters that are in critical condition (see types of critical shelters in graph below).



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households peaked for a brief period, in June 2014 (15,001), with this group moving elsewhere by July 2014 (101). The number rose again in February 2016 (566), reaching 3,912 by February 2018 and 6,131 by September 2021.

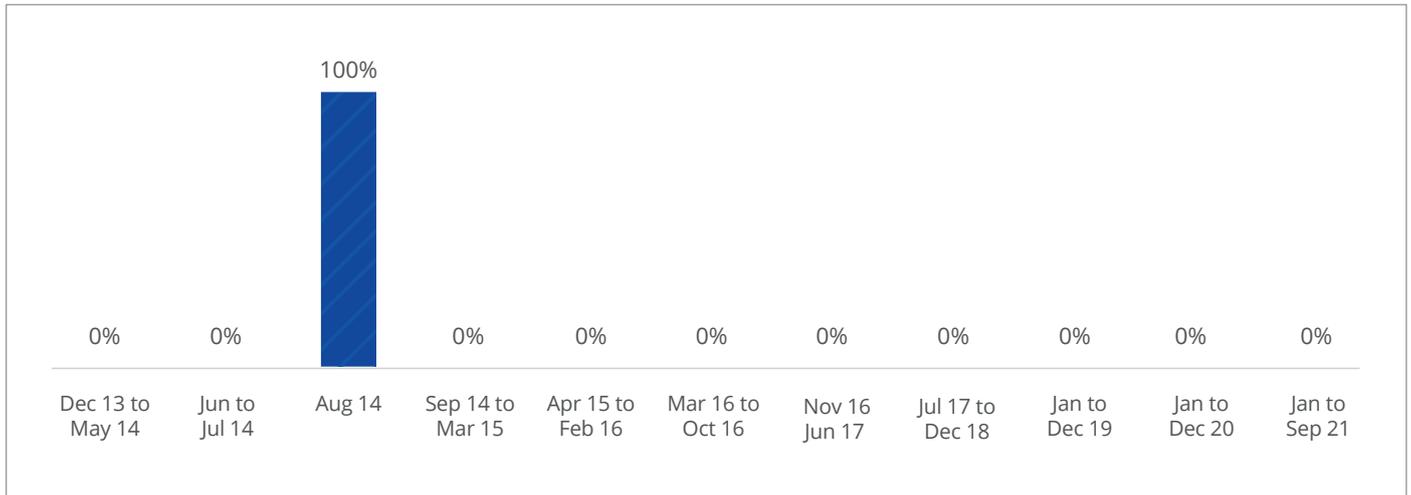


SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs in Sinjar District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

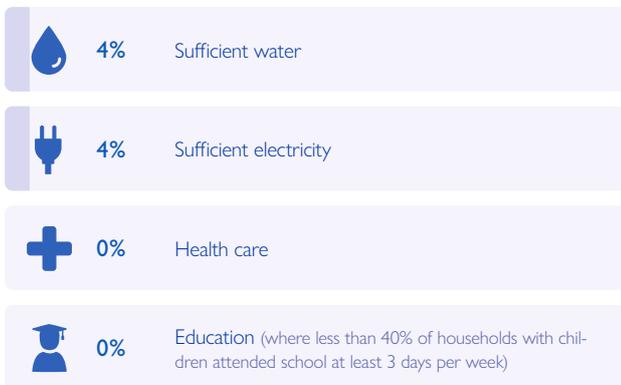
All IDP households who are currently in Sinjar originally became displaced in August 2014.



VULNERABILITIES

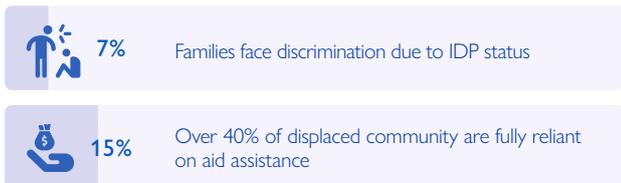
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



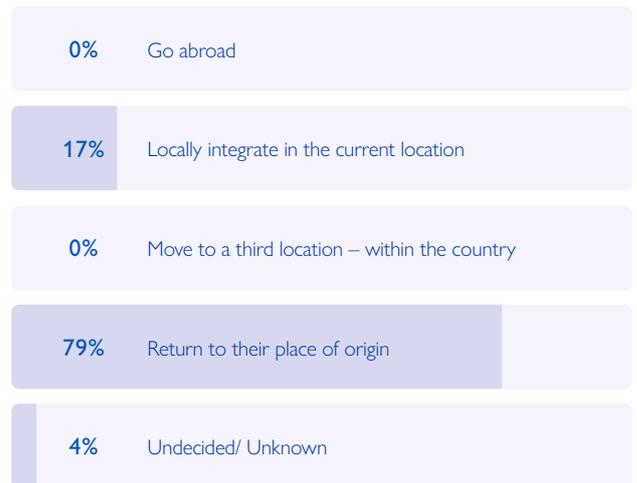
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Sinjar, most IDP households (79%) are in locations where the majority of the displaced community intend to return to their area of origin in the period up to January 2022 and beyond. Otherwise, 17 per cent are in locations where most intend to locally integrate in their current location, while 4 per cent are in locations where most are undecided as to their movement intentions.



TUZ KHURMATU DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs in Tuz Khurmatu District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 3,401 IDP households (20,406 individuals) remain displaced in Tuz Khurmatu district. All of these IDPs (100%) reside in out of camp settings. Households in this district compose two per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a minor decrease of 222 IDPs (-6%) was recorded in this district. The IDPs are in the subdistricts of Markaz Tuz Khurmatu (97%) and Nawjul (3%). As for ethno-religious groups, 84 per cent of IDPs in the district are Arab Sunni, while 15 per cent are Turkmen Sunni

IDP Population in the District

3,401 IDP households
(20,406 individuals;
2% of the country's total caseload)

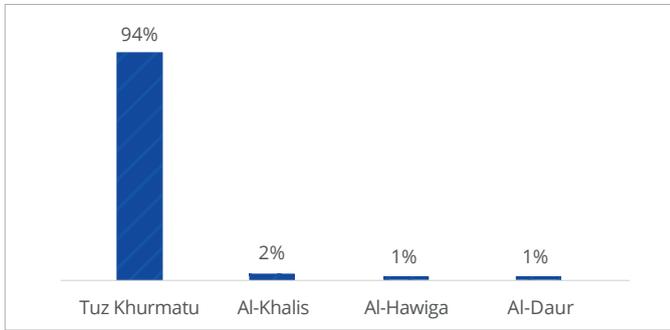
Low caseload
Medium caseload
High caseload

Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)

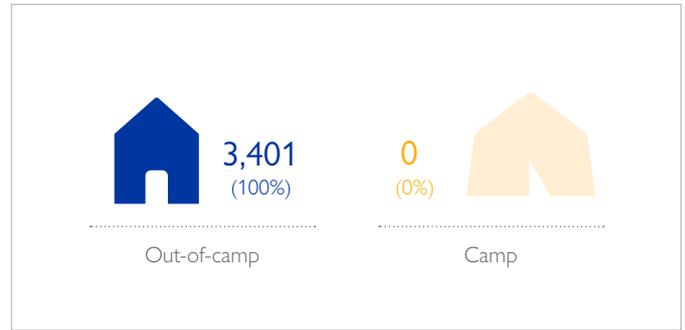
-6% IDPs in the District
A decrease of 222 IDP households
was recorded in September 2021

Stationary
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic
Dynamic

District of Origin of IDPs

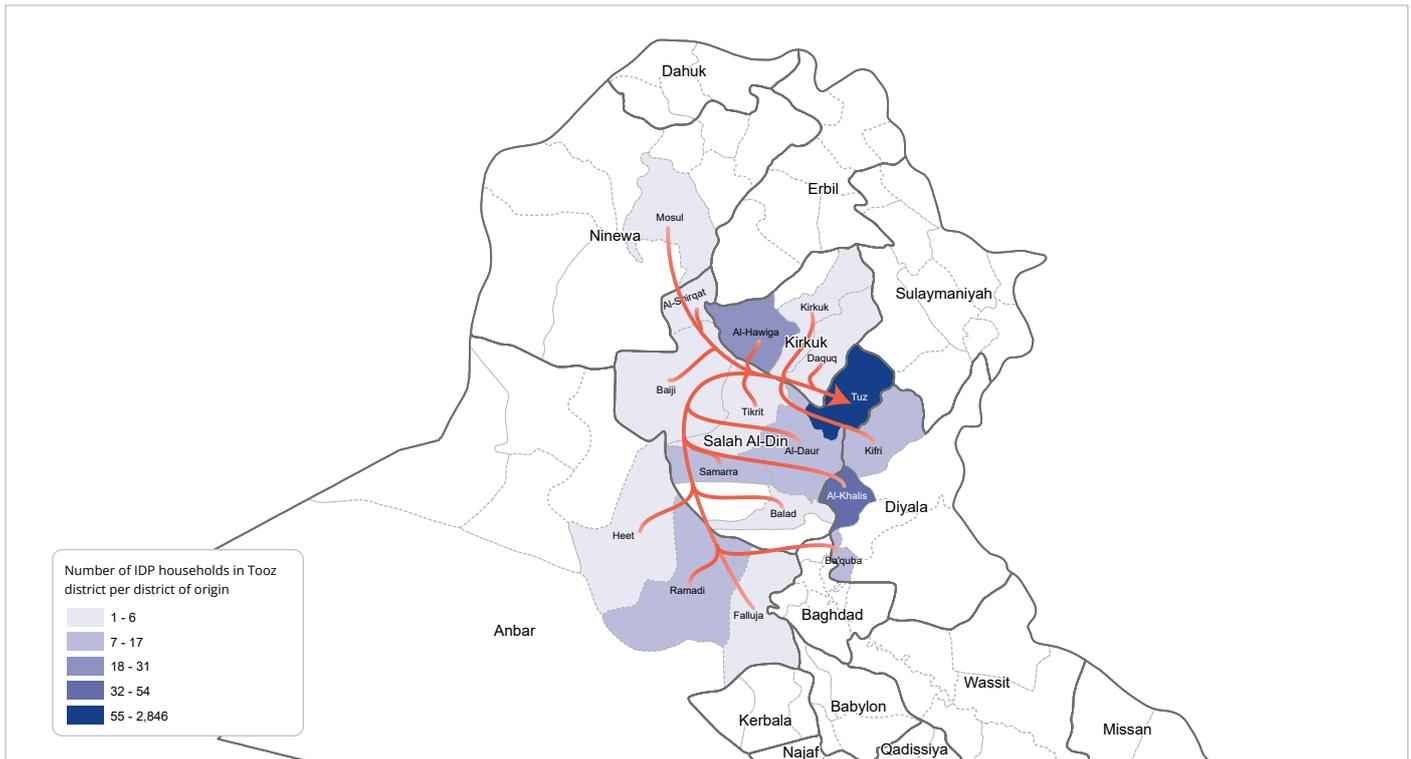


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 3,401 IDP households in Tuz Khurmatu, 94 per cent originate internally from within the same district. A further two per cent originate from Al-Khalis district, while one per cent are from each of Al-Hawiga and Al-Daur. Another two per cent originate from a total of 13 other districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Tuz Khurmatu District

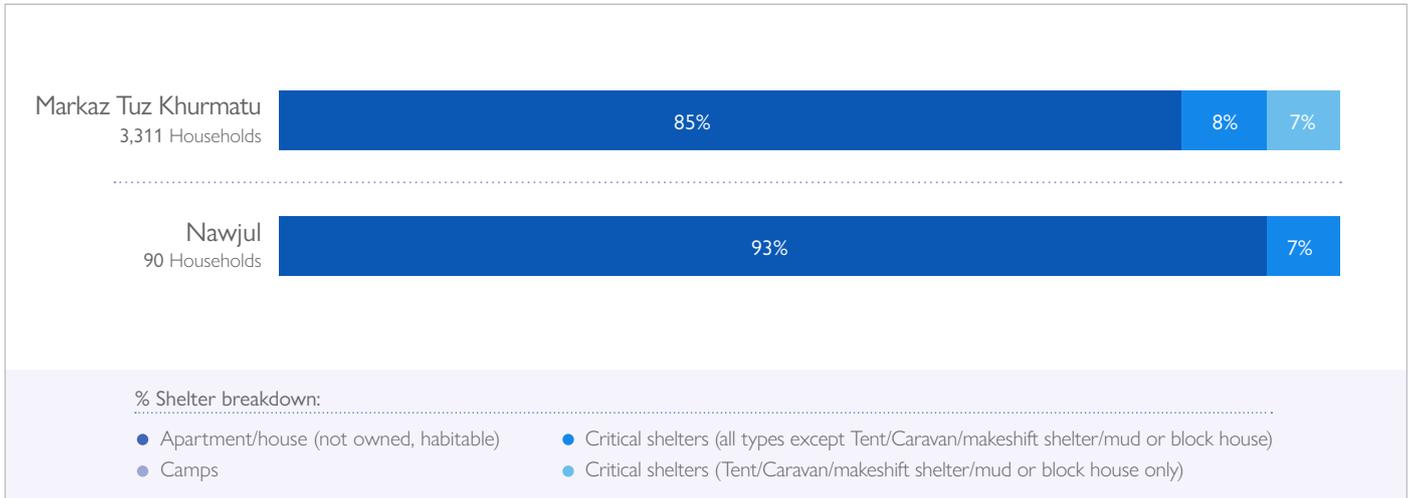


TUZ KHURMATU DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs in Tuz Khurmatu District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In Tuz Khurmatu, the majority of all IDP households are living in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition (85% in Markaz Tuz Khurmatu subdistrict and 93% in Nawjul subdistrict). In Markaz Tuz Khurmatu, 15 per cent are in different types of critical shelters, while 7 per cent are residing in them in Nawjul.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

In Tuz Khurmatu, the number of IDPs peaked in October 2017 (7,781) before taking a steady decline until September 2021 (3,401).

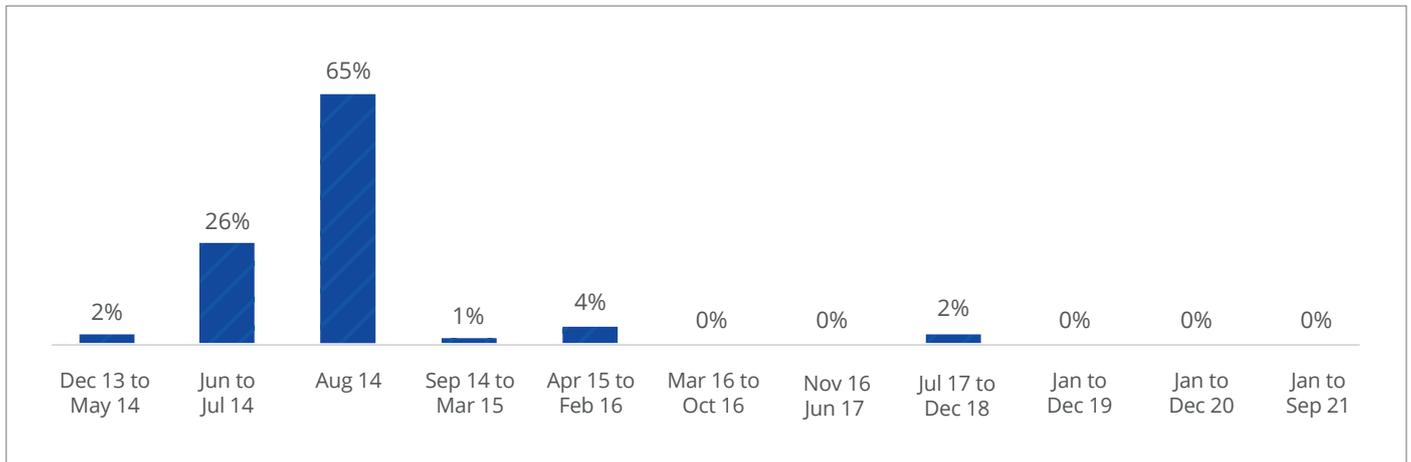


TUZ KHURMATU DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs in Tuz Khurmatu District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

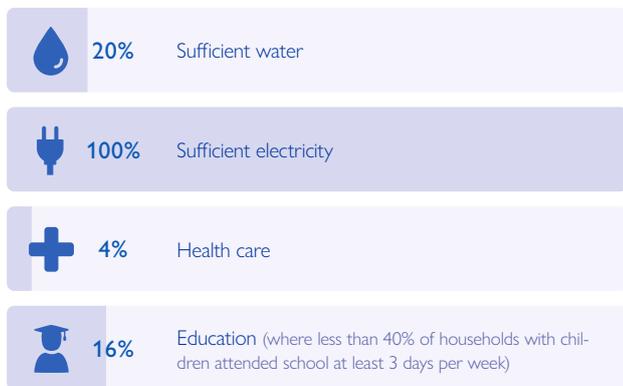
Amongst all IDP households currently in Tuz Khurmatu, 65 per cent became displaced in August 2014 while 26 per cent became displaced in June-July 2014. The next highest proportion of IDPs became displaced between April 2015 and February 2016 (4%).



VULNERABILITIES

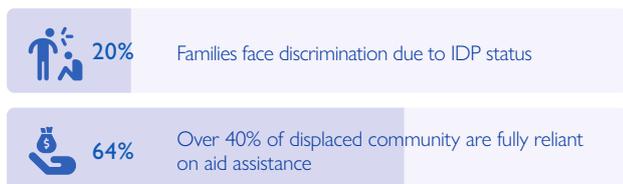
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Tuz Khurmatu, 80 per cent of IDPs are living in locations where the majority are undecided as to their movement intentions, while 19 per cent are in locations where returning home is the main intention.



KALAR DISTRICT, SULAYMANIYAH

IDPs in Kalar District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of September 2021, a total of 3,272 IDP households (19,443 individuals) remain displaced in Kalar district. Most of these IDPs (94%) reside in out of camp settings and 189 (6%) live in camps. Households in this district compose two per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, a decrease of 133 IDPs (-4%) was recorded in this district. The IDPs are in the subdistricts of Markaz Kalar (46%), Rizgari (37%), Kulajo (16%) and Pebaz (1%). As for ethno-religious groups, 65 per cent of IDPs are Arab Sunni and the remaining 35 per cent are Kurd Sunni.

IDP Population in the District



3,272 IDP households
(19,443 individuals;
2% of the country's total caseload)

Low caseload

Medium caseload

High caseload

Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



-4% IDPs in the District
A decrease of 133 IDP households
was recorded in September 2021

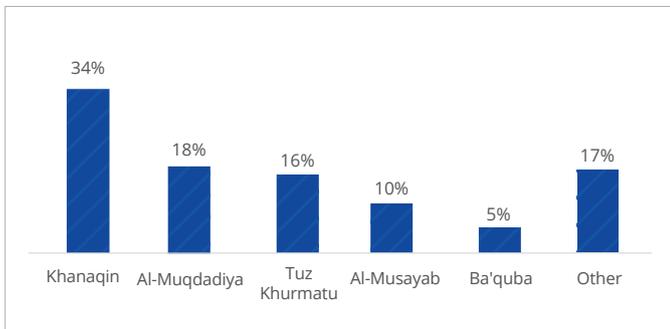
Stationary

Fairly stationary

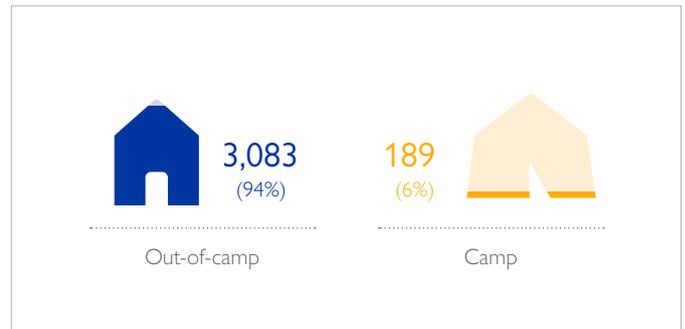
Fairly dynamic

Dynamic

District of Origin of IDPs

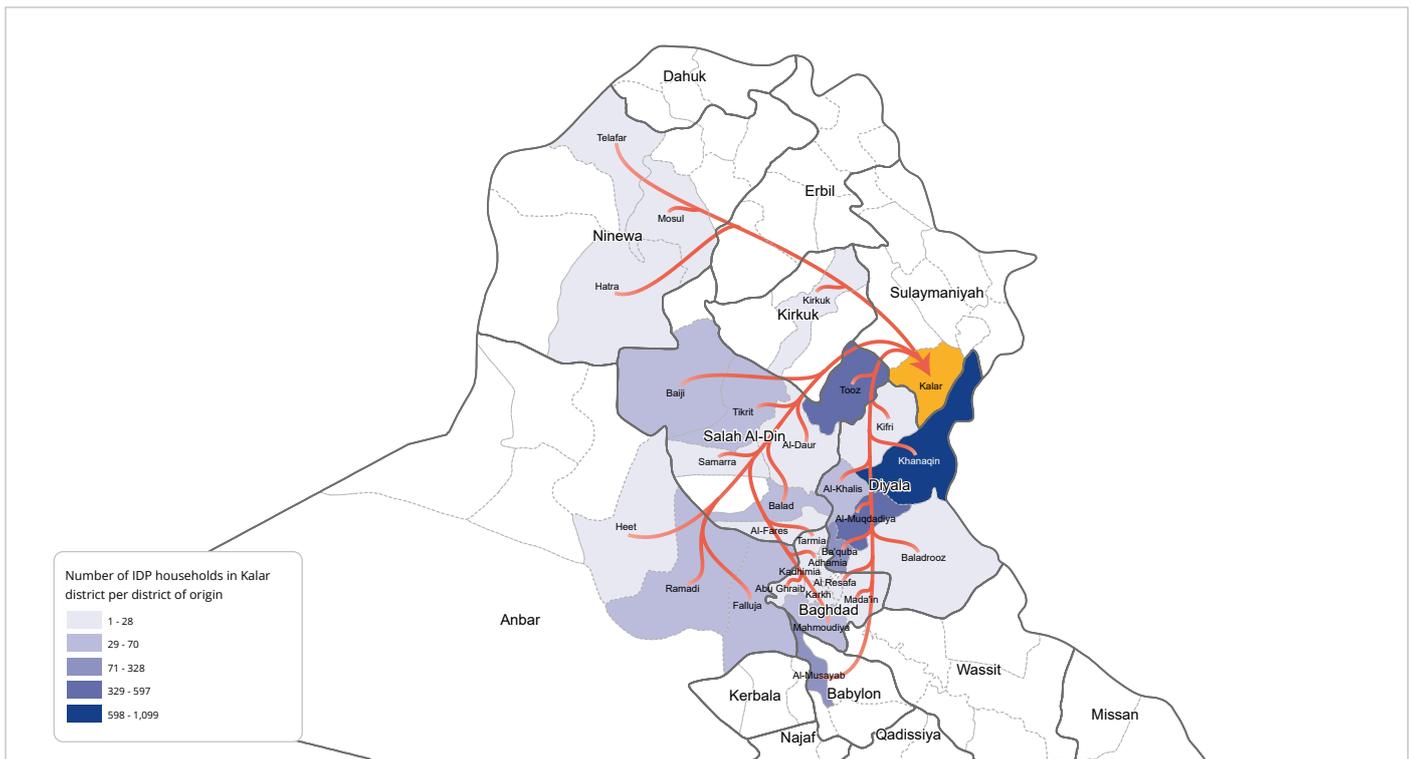


Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings



Amongst the 3,272 IDP households in Kalar, 34 per cent originate from Khanaqin, while 18 per cent are from Al-Muqdadaya, 16 per cent are from Tuz Khurmatu, and 10 per cent are from Al-Musayab. An additional five per cent are from Ba'quba while 17 per cent originate from 24 other districts.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Kalar District

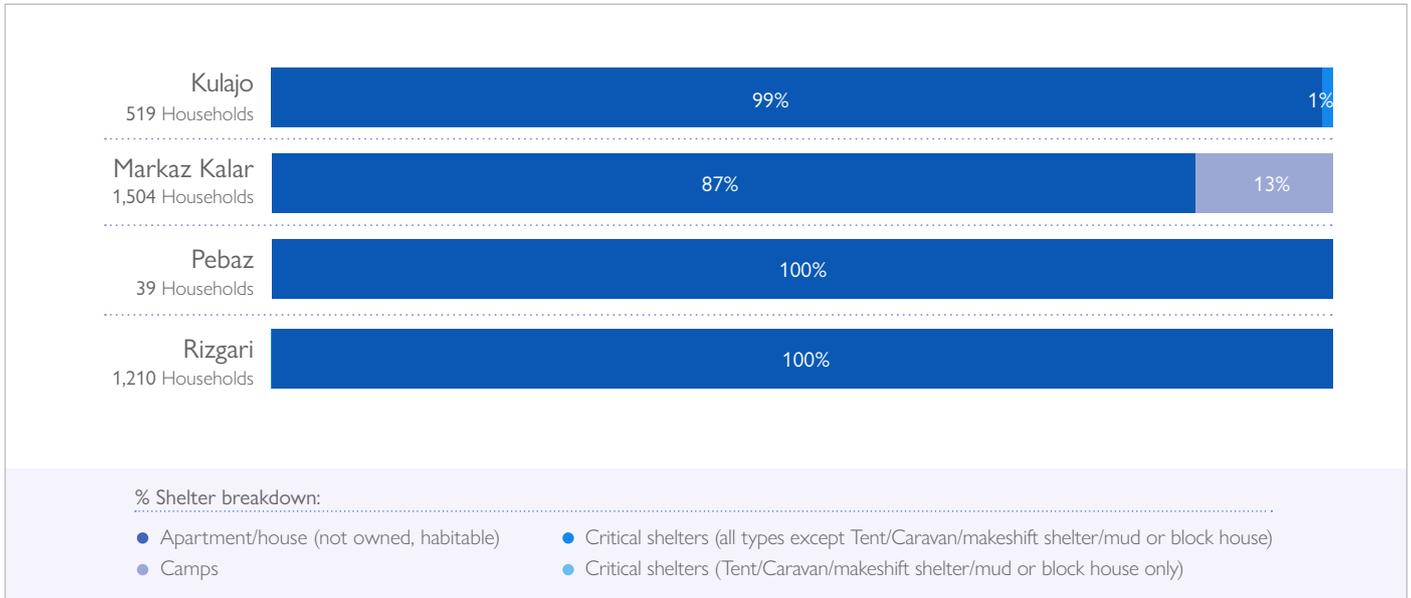


KALAR DISTRICT, SULAYMANIYAH

IDPs in Kalar District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

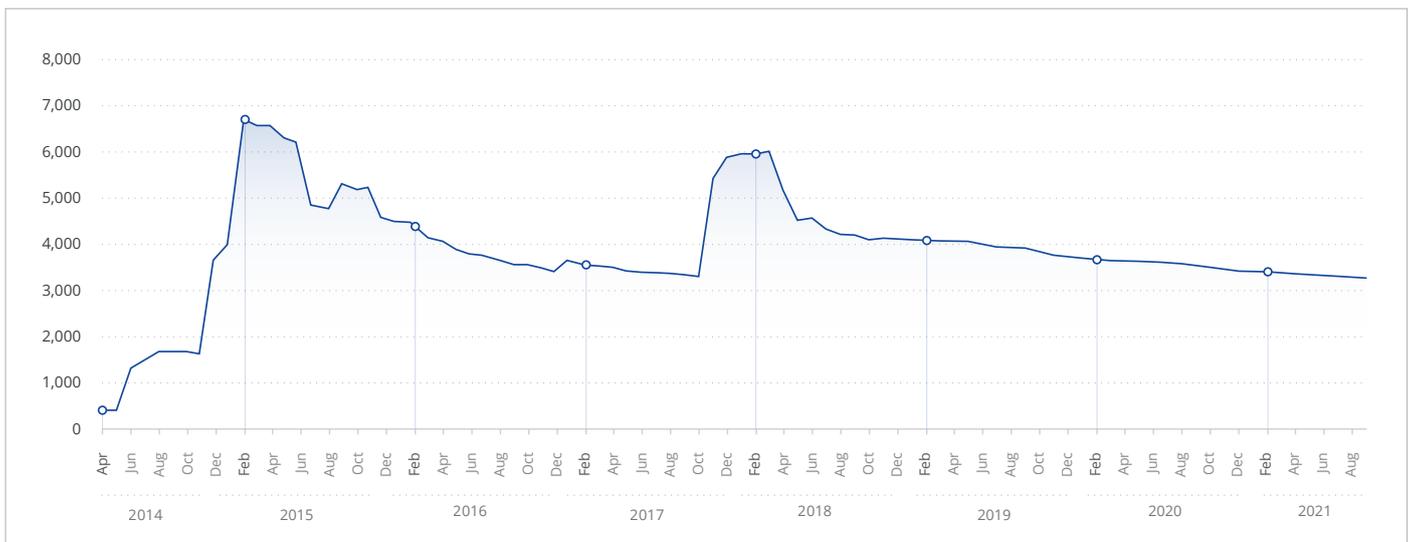
Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

In Kalar, almost all IDP households are living in shelters that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. All households in the sub-districts of Pebaz and Rizgari, and 99 per cent in Kulajo, live in this type of shelter. In Markaz Kalar, 87 per cent are in this type of shelter as well, while the remaining 13 per cent are in camps.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

In Kalar, the number of IDP households peaked in January 2015 (6,703), and then fluctuated until September 2017. The number then jumped again to 4,571 in May 2018, before taking another fall then steadily declining to 3,272 in September 2021.

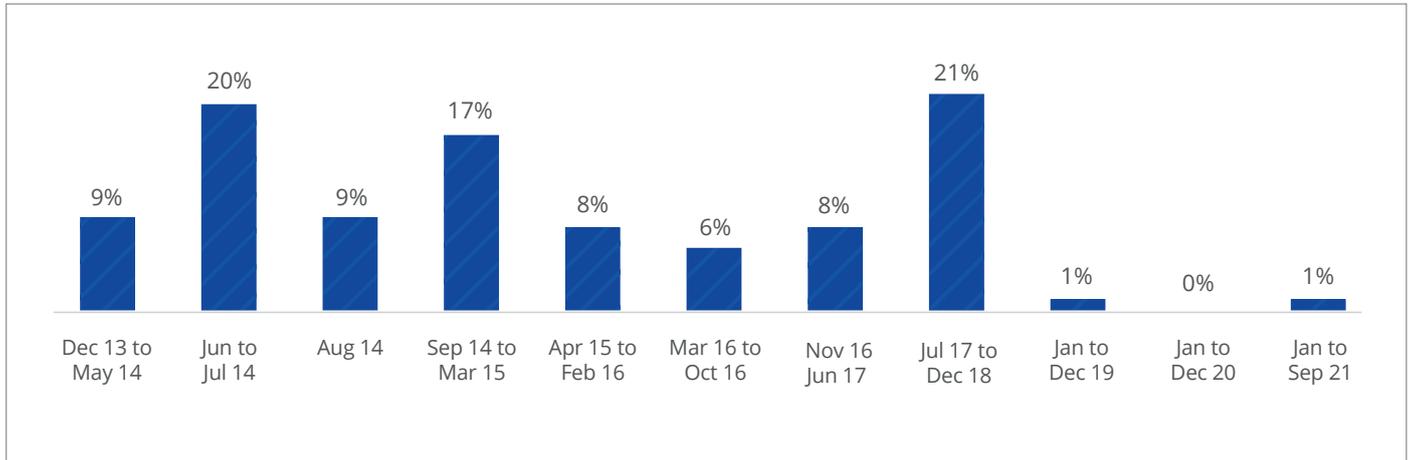


KALAR DISTRICT, SULAYMANIYAH

IDPs in Kalar District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

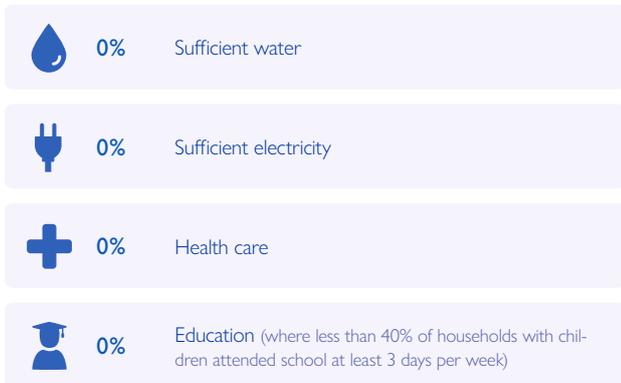
Amongst all IDP households currently in Kalar, 21 per cent became displaced between July 2017 and December 2018, while 20 per cent became displaced in the June-July 2014 period. A further 17 per cent became displaced between September 2014 and March 2015.



VULNERABILITIES

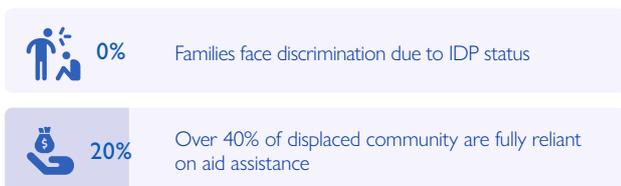
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



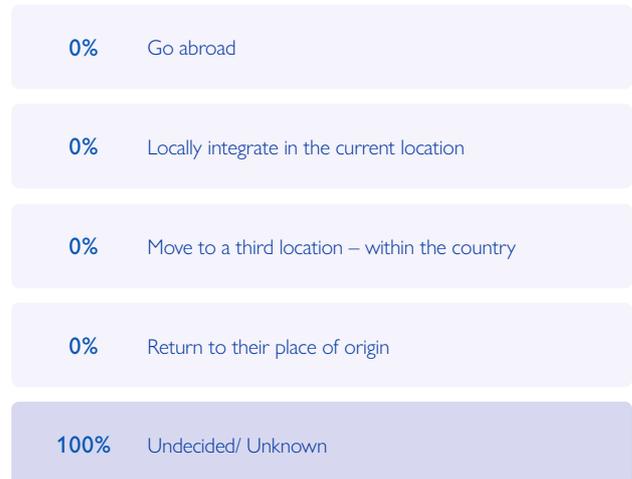
Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Kalar, all IDPs (100%) are in locations where most displaced families are undecided as to their movement intentions for the period up to January 2022 and beyond.



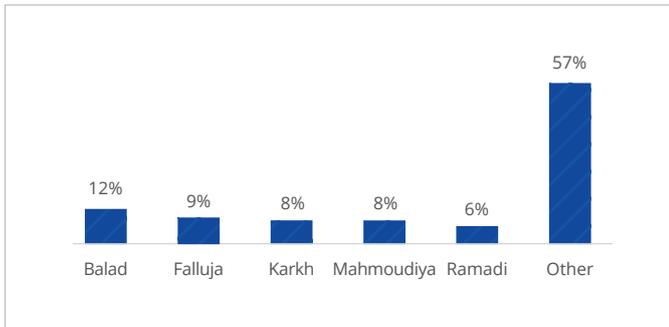
SULAYMANIYAH DISTRICT, SULAYMANIYAH

IDPs in Sulaymaniyah District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

IDP SITUATION OVERVIEW

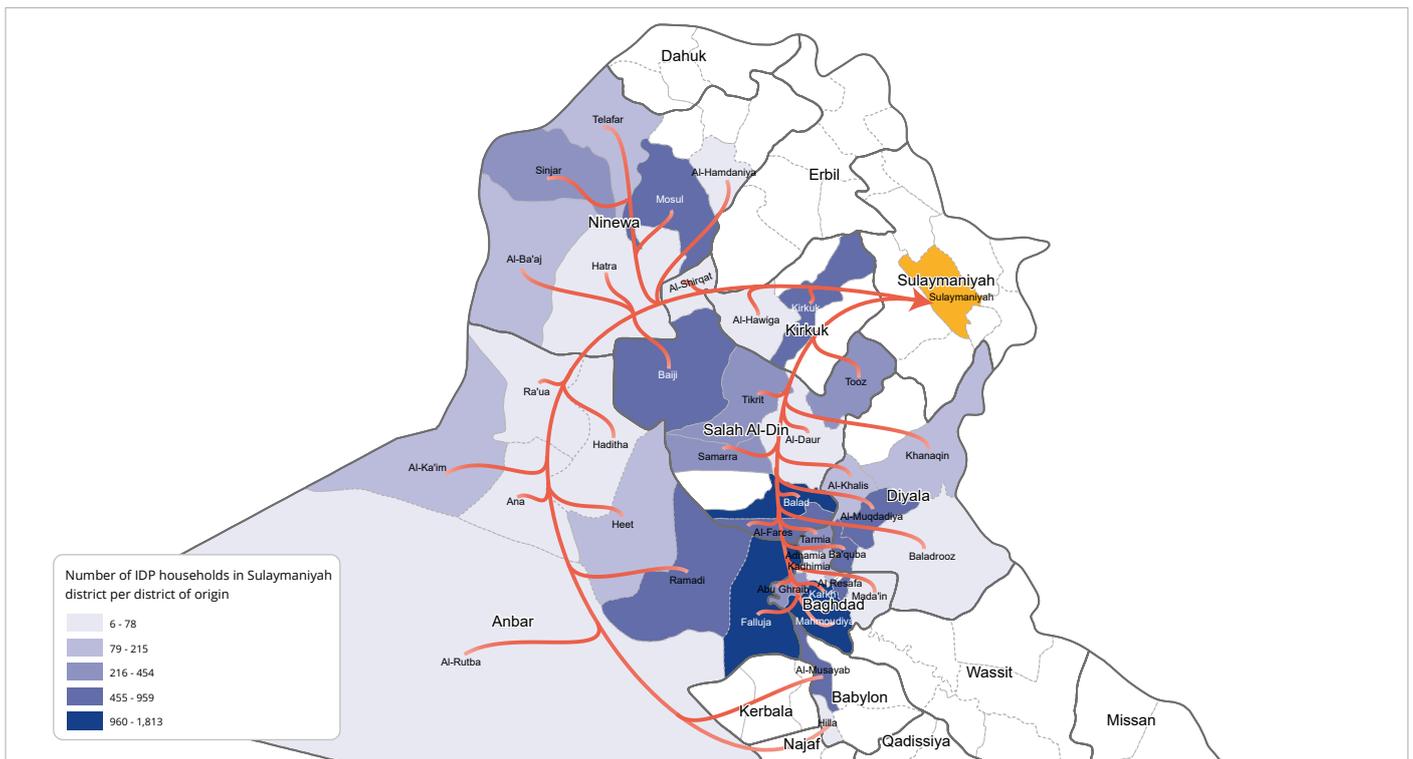
As of September 2021, a total of 15,740 IDP households (92,324 individuals) remain displaced in Sulaymaniyah district. Amongst this group, 87 per cent are living in out-of-camp settings while the remaining 13 per cent are in camps. Households in this district compose eight per cent of the country's total caseload of IDPs. Between February and September 2021, an increase of 783 IDP households (5%) was recorded in the district. The IDP households are spread across six subdistricts: Markaz Sulaymaniyah (57%), Tanjaro (17%), Bakrajo (16%), Bazyan (9%), Markaz Qaradagh and Sewsenan (<1%). As for ethno-religious groups, almost all IDPs are Arab Sunni (90%), while six per cent are Kurd Sunni, 3 per cent are Kurd Yazidi and less one per cent are Turkmen Sunni and Turkmen Shia.

District of Origin of IDPs



Amongst the 15,740 IDP households who remain displaced in Sulaymaniyah, the highest proportion originate from Balad (12%), followed by Falluja (9%), Karkh (8%), Mahmoudiya (8%), Al Resafa or Ramadi (both 6%). The remaining 57 per cent of IDPs originate from 34 other districts of origin.

Map 1: Districts of Origin of IDP Families in Sulaymaniyah District



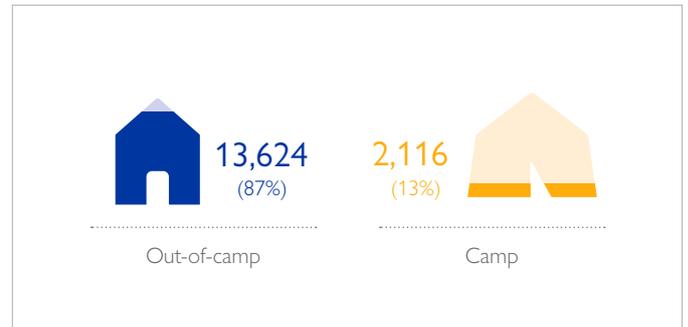
IDP Population in the District



Rate of change in IDP Population (February to September 2021)



Distribution of IDP Households in Different Settings

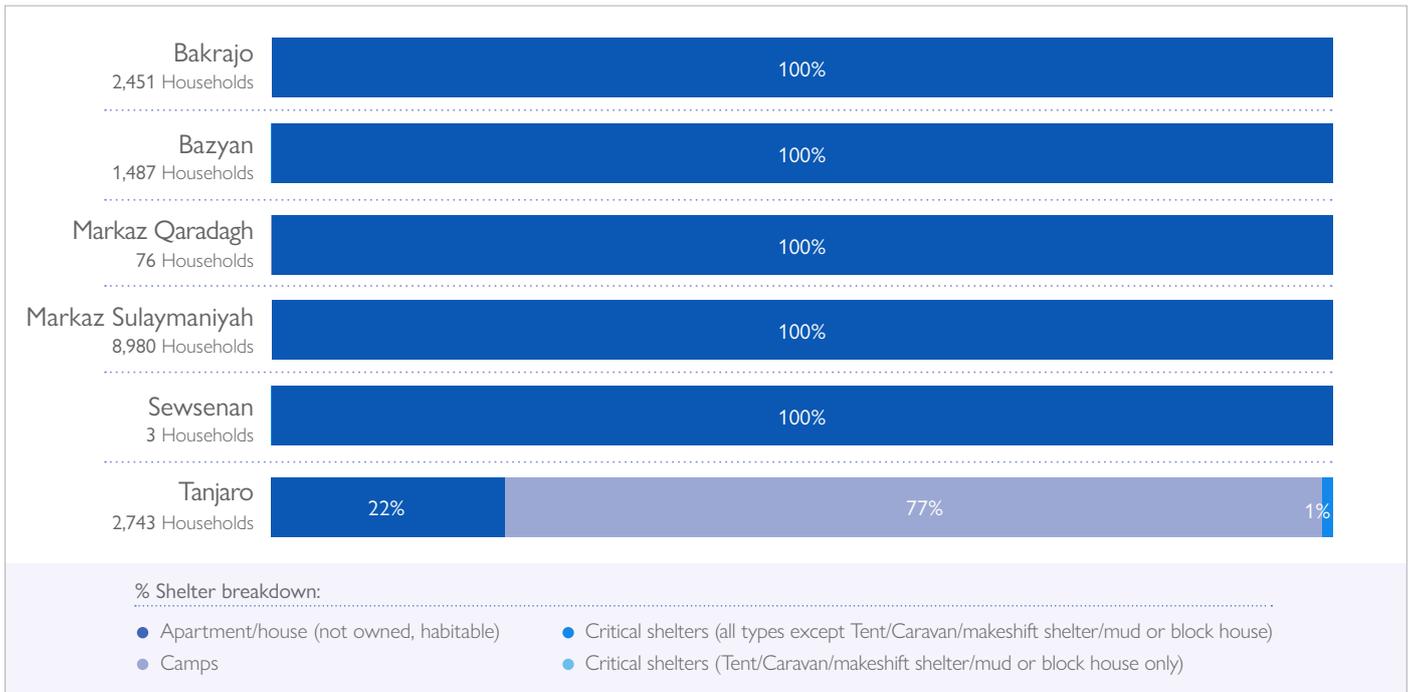


SULAYMANIYAH DISTRICT, SULAYMANIYAH

IDPs in Sulaymaniyah District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Distribution of IDP Households: Population and Shelter Type

Notably, all IDP households in all subdistricts (100%) within Sulaymaniyah live in apartments/houses that they do not own but which are in habitable condition. By contrast, only 22 per cent of IDPs in Tanjaro subdistrict reside in this type of shelter, with the remaining group there instead residing in camps (77%), while one per cent reside in critical shelters.



Number of IDP Households in the District Over Time

The number of IDP households in Sulaymaniyah peaked in October 2017 (17,968) - two months before the Government of Iraq declared victory over ISIL. Since then the number has marginally changed, sitting at 15,740 in September 2021.



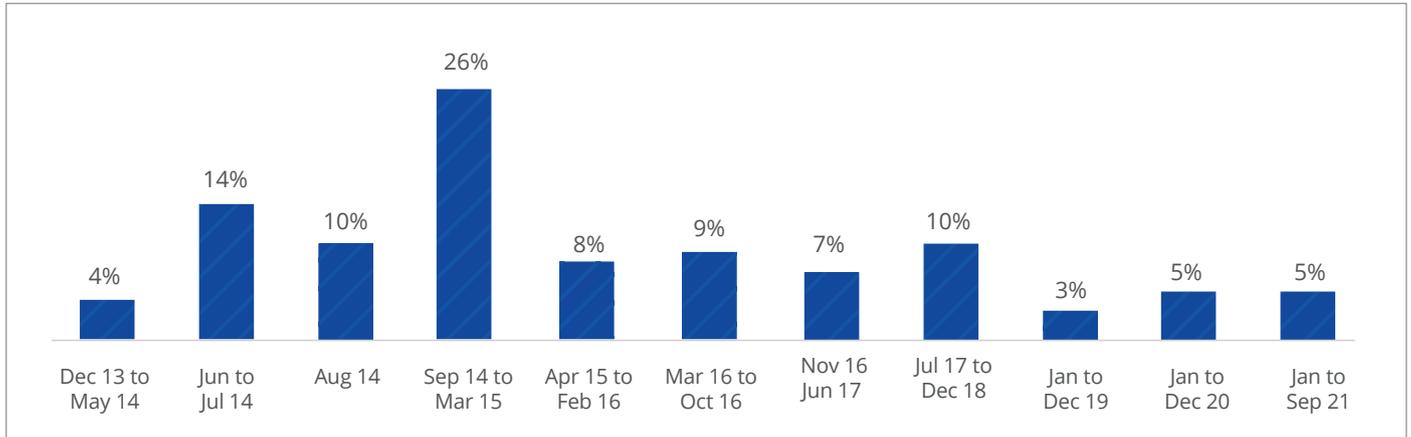
1 Critical shelters include the following: apartment/house (not owned; uninhabitable); tent/caravan/makeshift shelter/mud or brick house; unfinished/abandoned building; public buildings or collective shelters; religious buildings; school buildings; other critical shelters. For more information, refer to the DTM Master List datasets at this link: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/MasterList#Datasets>

SULAYMANIYAH DISTRICT, SULAYMANIYAH

IDPs in Sulaymaniyah District (Camp and Out-of-Camp)

Period of Displacement

The highest proportion of IDP households became displaced between September 2014 and March 2015 (26%), followed by June-July 2014 (14%) and July 2017 (10%).



VULNERABILITIES

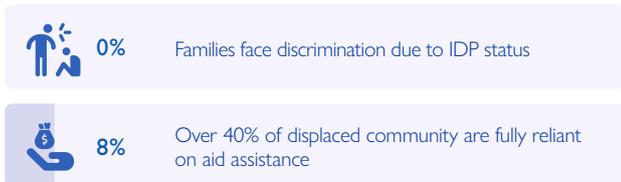
Access to Services

Proportion of locations where less than 40% of IDP households had access to the following in the 60 days prior to data collection:



Security and Social Cohesion

Proportion of locations with the following issues:



IDP INTENTIONS

In Sulaymaniyah, 65 per cent of IDP households are in locations where the majority of the displaced community are undecided as to their movement intentions in the period up to January 2022 and beyond, or their intentions are unknown, while the remaining 35 per cent are in locations where most intend to locally integrate in their current location.



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