IOM IRAQ

AN OVERVIEW OF RETURN MOVEMENTS IN IRAQ

DTM Integrated Location Assessment V, 2020

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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ACRONYMS

AoD   Area of Displacement

AoO   Area of Origin

DTM   Displacement Tracking Matrix

HHs   Households

HLP   Housing, Land and Property

ILA   Integrated Location Assessment

ISIL   Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

NFIs   Non-Food Items

PDS   Public Distribution System

PMU   Popular Mobilization Units

PPE   Personal Protective Equipment

RART   Rapid Assessment and Response Teams

UXO   Unexploded Ordnance

CONTEXT

Nearly three years after the official end of the conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), more than 4.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their places of origin.[1]

Displaced communities began to return in waves from March 2015, following the military campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control and driven by expectations of restored stability, which peaked between June 2017 and June 2018, when nearly 4 million individuals returned to their location of origin. Since then, the pace of returns (the percentage change in the number of returns) has slowed, settling at around 10 per cent per year, which means that around 1.3 million people are still displaced. The prolonged absence from home, coupled with unresolved inter-group dynamics and new concerns over the resurgence of ISIL, affects the internally displaced persons' (IDPs) ability to return, and in some cases, triggers new displacement. By August 2020, new arrivals of families enduring primary or secondary displacement and/or failed returns were recorded in around 10 per cent of IDP locations. To date around 4,745,000 returns have been recorded across 2,070 locations in Iraq. Returns from abroad – including neighbouring Turkey and Syria and European Union countries – are also increasing and were recorded in 334 of locations (12% of locations) at the time of data collection.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) collects detailed information on displaced and returnee households living in locations identified through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Master List.[2]

The reference unit of the assessment is the location, which is defined as an area that corresponds with either a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fourth official administrative division).[3] Information is collected once a year by IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) through interviews with key informants and direct observation at the aggregate level, that is, on the majority of IDPs and returnees living in a location and not on individual households. Routinely collected information includes geographic distribution and main characteristics of IDPs and returnees, mobility and future intentions, including obstacles to return and/or reasons to stay/return, living conditions and main needs, state of infrastructure and services, security incidents, feelings of safety, social cohesion and reconciliation issues, and specific protection and risk indicators. The ILA V was conducted in July–August 2020 and covered 3,852 locations hosting at least five IDP and/or returnee households, reaching 784,588 returnee households and 219,765 IDP households. Figures reflect the locations where IDPs and/or returnees resided at the time of the assessment. Whenever applicable, data have been weighted according to the respective number of IDP or returnee households present in the location, so that findings are projected at population level. The ILA V dataset and interactive dashboards were released on the DTM portal in September 2020 and are available at http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5.aspx. Most information is provided at district level; for a list of districts of return see Table 9: Districts of return at the end of the document (p.22). The findings presented in this report give a detailed analysis of the conditions for the Returnee population. The findings on the conditions for the returnee population are published in the ILA V An Overview of Displacement in Iraq. For detailed methodology see http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA/Methodology.

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

2   ILA V locations were determined using IDP and Returnee Master Lists 116 from June 2020.

3   Location boundaries are determined on the basis of key informants' and RARTs' knowledge and evaluation. The list of locations is harmonized and verified with authorities and the humanitarian community as much as possible. However, an official or countrywide accepted list of locations and their boundaries has not yet been endorsed.

DEFINITIONS

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

District population

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

Rate of change in returnee population

The rate of change is used to highlight the fluidity of returns between ILA IV (June 2019) and ILA V (September 2020). It is classified using the following categories:

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

Time of return

POST-CRISIS RETURNS	Returns occurred after the official end of the crisis in December 2017.

District of last displacement

INTRA-DISTRICT RETURNS	District of last displacement is the same as district of origin.

Rate of return in returnee population

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

The rate of return is classified using the following categories:

LOW RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is below 30%, indicating that only a few of the original IDPs have regained their location of origin.
MODERATE RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 31% and 60%, indicating that only some of the original IDPs have regained their location of origin.
SIGNIFICANT RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 61% and 89%, indicating that most of the original IDPs have regained their location of origin.
COMPLETE RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 90% and 100%, indicating that all or nearly all of original IDPs have regained their location of origin.

Ethno-religious composition

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

Access to infrastructure and services[4]

DTM created a composite index to better understand access to infrastructure and services. All indicators were weighted with the number of IDPs and/or returnees living in the location

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4   More details on the infrastructure and services composite indicator can be found in the 'Urban displacement in Iraq: A preliminary analysis' factsheets. Available from: http://iraqdtm.iom.int/DurableSolutions.

where the issue was reported to determine the severity of conditions in each location, using a three-point scale of high severity, medium severity and low severity. For the assessed services/facilities to be considered as adequate, the location had to fulfil at least **13** of the following **17** criteria:

- Electricity and water: at least 75 per cent of residents at the location were connected to the public electricity network, and at least 75 per cent had tap water running.

- Primary and secondary schools, health clinics, hospitals, markets, places of worship and police stations: these services were present and functional within 5km, with the hospital within 10km.

- Courts, legal services for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues, offices for Public Distribution System (PDS) and civil directorates: these services were functional and present within the sub-district.

- Access to latrines, desludging and waste collection services, and immunisations for the community

RETURN MOVEMENTS[5]

As of September 2020, around 4,745,000 individuals have returned to their location of origin – which corresponds to roughly 80 per cent of the population displaced since January 2014.

Ten districts account for the majority of returns: Ramadi (13% of all returns), Falluja (11%) and Heet (4%) in Anbar Governorate, Al Hawiga (3%) and Kirkuk (3%) in Kirkuk Governorate, Mosul (22%), Telafar (7%) and Al Hamdaniyah (4%) in Ninewa Governorate, and Tikrit (4%) and Al Shirqat (3%) in Salah-al Din Governorate.

TOTAL RETURNS	RATE OF CHANGE *(June 2019–August 2020)*	RATE OF RETURN	POST-CRISIS RETURNS *(December 2017 onwards)*
4,744,050 INDIVIDUALS **790,675** HOUSEHOLDS	**9%** STATIONARY	**78%** OF ALL IDPS HAVE RETURNED	**12%** OF ALL RETURNS
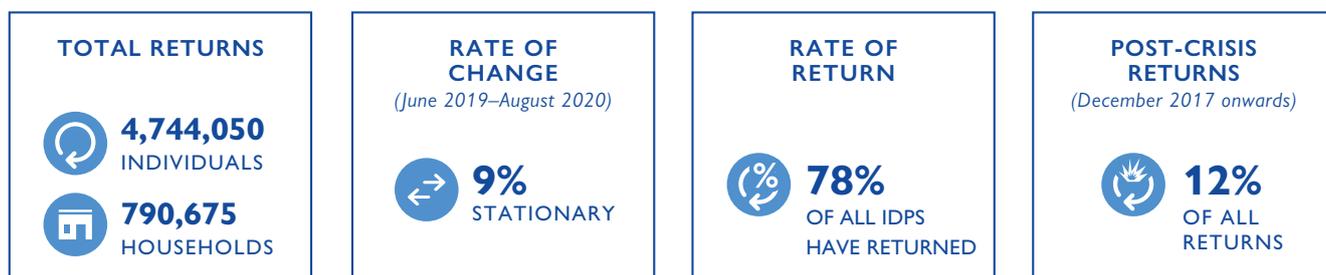
Figure 1. Top 10 districts of return

22% 1,039,260 *173,210 HHs*	**13%** 596,082 *99,347 HHs*	**11%** 538,860 *89,810 HHs*	**7%** 351,048 *58,508 HHs*	**4%** 176,142 *29,357 HHs*	**4%** 175,236 *29,206 HHs*	**4%** 166,944 *27,824 HHs*	**4%** 163,092 *27,182 HHs*	**3%** 159,756 *26,626 HHs*	**3%** 153,762 *25,627 HHs*
Mosul NINEWA	Ramadi ANBAR	Falluja ANBAR	Telafar NINEWA	Heet ANBAR	Tikrit SALAH AL-DIN	Al-Hamdaniya NINEWA	Al-Hawiga KIRKUK	Al Shirqat SALAH AL-DIN	Kirkuk KIRKUK
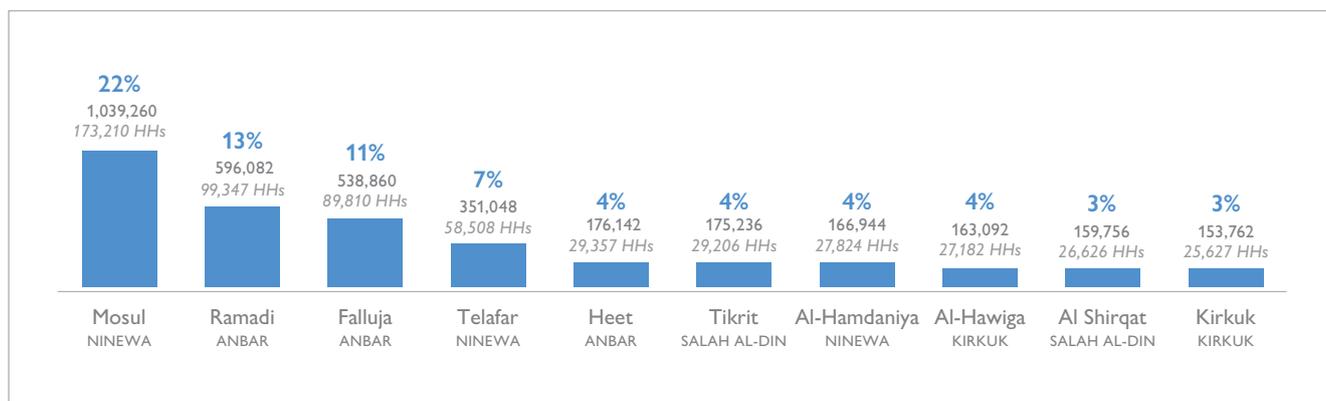
5   ILA data indicates that there are 47 districts of origin of IDPs, 38 of which have recorded returns since April 2015 and have therefore complete information. Of the nine districts where no returns were recorded (Al-Mahawil, Al-Musayab, Hilla, Adhamia, Al Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in, Baladrooz and Ba'quba), only locations where IDPs are present were assessed, hence they were not included in the analysis.

Compared to the previous reporting period (May 2018–June 2019) the pace of returns – the percentage change in the number of returns – has remained stable at around 10 per cent. Specifically, returns have occurred at a dynamic or fairly dynamic pace in only nine out of the 47 districts of origin (including Al Ka'im, Ra'ua, Ramadi, Baiji, Makhmur, Al Ba'aj, Hatra, Sinjar and Al Fares). Data collected as part of the Return Index 9 and 10 from July and October 2020 respectively, show that for Al Ka'im and Ra'ua districts (in Anbar Governorate) dynamic returns may be attributed to pull factors such as the the improvement of conditions related to livelihoods and basic services.[6] The same applies to Makhmur, Erbil with respect to good safety and social cohesion conditions. The remaining dynamic districts have hotspots of severity where basic conditions are not met, suggesting that

the decision to return is not exclusively driven by pull factors in the area of origin, and that the dynamic influx of returnees in these areas may be placing a strain on the facilities and delivery of services needed to support livelihoods and safety.

In the remaining 38 districts of origin, returns have slowed or stalled. Evidence of failed returns was also recorded in 4 per cent of locations, mainly in the districts of Al-Rutba, Falluja, Haditha, Heet and Zakho. The Return Index has consistently reported blocked returns, concerns about violence and checkpoints as key drivers of severity in locations in Falluja and Heet, which substantiates this finding. In around 20 to 30 per cent of locations in Al-Ka'im, Baiji, Samarra and Tooz, presence of families who left to other countries was also observed (2% overall).

Map 1. Distribution of returns (as % of total number of returnees)
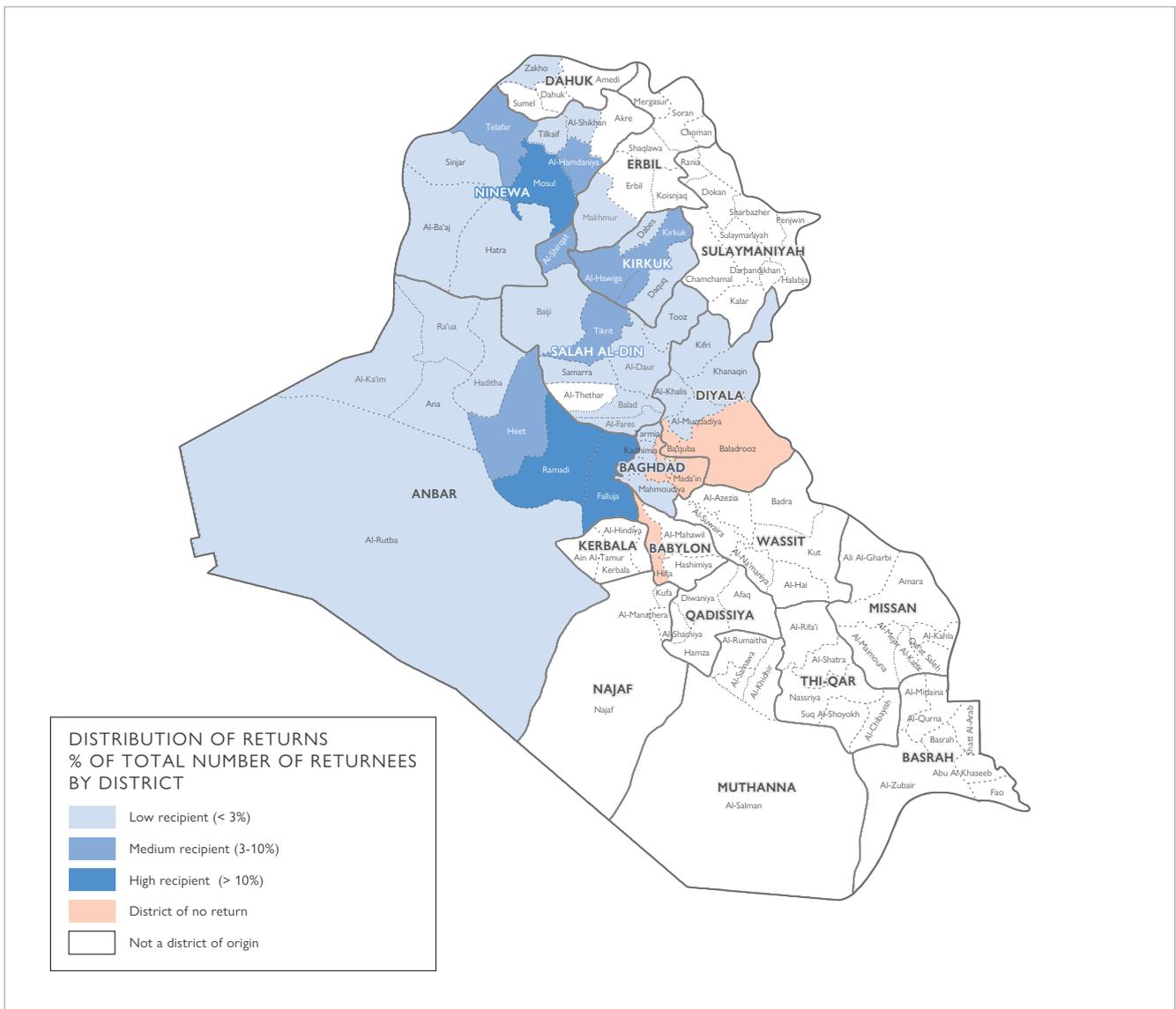
6   The Return Index dashboard, dataset and reports can be found at http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex.

Map 2. Rate of change in returns between June 2019 (ILA IV) and August 2020 (ILA V)

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNS BY DISTRICT

- Stalled or failed returns (<= 0%)
- Stationary (< 10%)
- Fairly stationary (10 - 19%)
- Fairly dynamic (20 - 29%)
- Dynamic (>= 30%)
- Not a district of origin
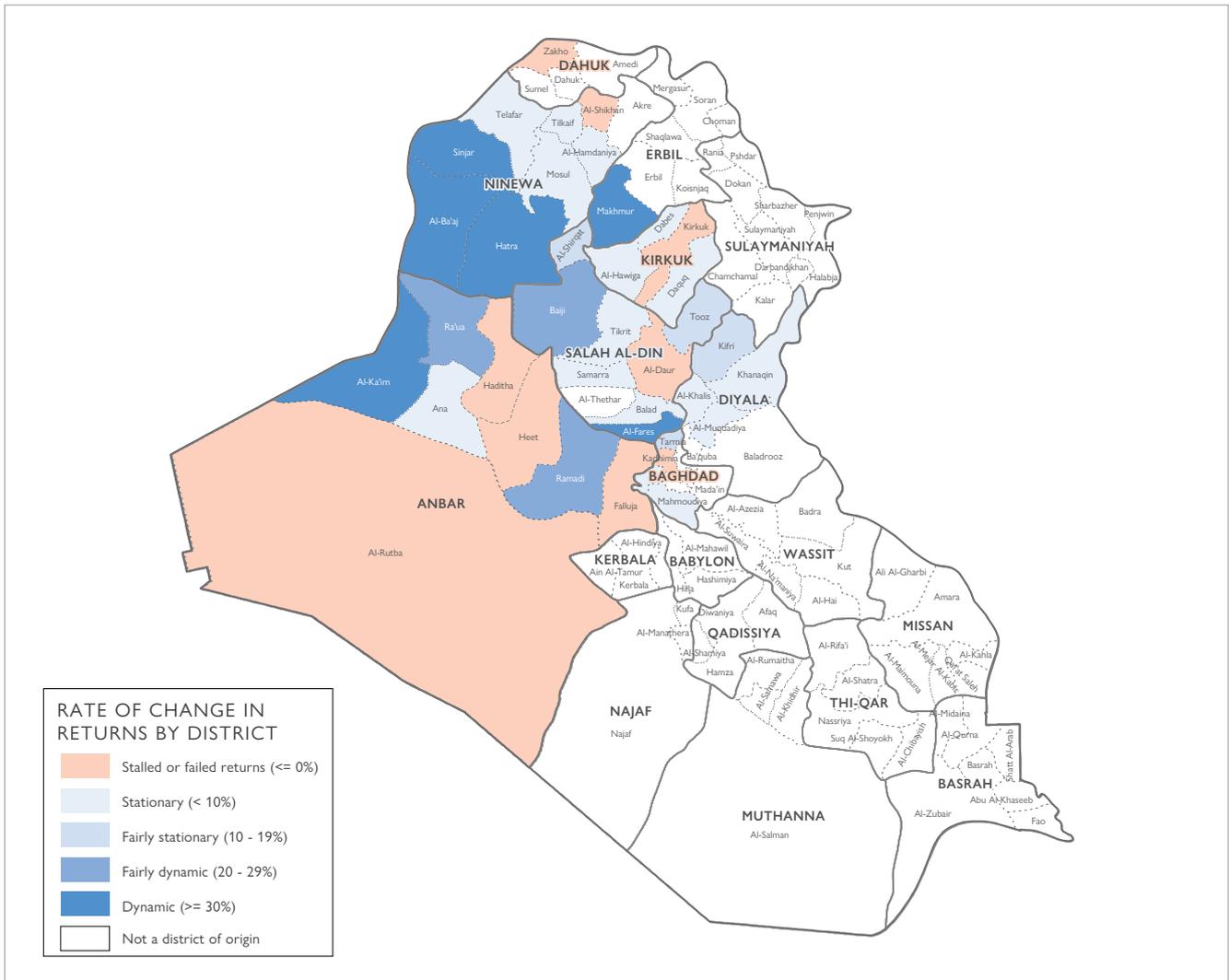
There are also important variations in terms of rates of return – the proportion of returnees originally from a district to the total number of returnees and IDPs originally from the same district. Returns are nearly complete in most districts of Anbar, whereas the situation is more variable in other governorates.[7] In Ninewa, 88 per cent of IDPs have returned to Al Hamdaniya district versus 79 per cent of those originally from Mosul and around 25 per cent of those originally from Al-Ba'aj and Sinjar.

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

Similar to June 2019, most returns continue to be pulled by restored security at the location of origin (90%), the availability of housing (84%) and/or services (33%) and/or the desire to return (29%). Returns pulled by positive incentives, such as the availability of assistance, encouragement by community/religious leaders and/or incentives by government authorities and humanitarian actors were less common (13%) whereas negative factors at the location of displacement, such as lack of financial means, worsening living or security conditions, evictions and/or negative incentives, individually or in combination pushed around 30 per cent of returns. Returns triggered by negative factors are particularly significant in the nine districts of Abu Ghraib, Al-Ka'im, Al Muqdadiya, Al Rutba, Al Shirqat, Kifri, Ra'ua, Sinjar and Telafar. In all these districts, except for Al Rutba and Ra'ua, hotspots of severity are present – that is, locations where no (or very few) essential conditions in terms of livelihoods and basic services and/or safety perceptions and social cohesion are met.

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7   The dynamic situation in Anbar Governorate, which recorded nearly one third of all returns since June 2019 (31%), can partly be linked to the process of consolidation and closure of camps in order to facilitate returns initiated by the Government of Iraq in 2019.

Map 3. Rate of return[8]

RATE OF RETURN BY DISTRICT

- Low returns (1 - 30%)
- Moderate returns (31 - 60%)
- Significant returns (61 - 89%)
- Complete returns (90 - 100%)
- District of no return
- Not a district of origin
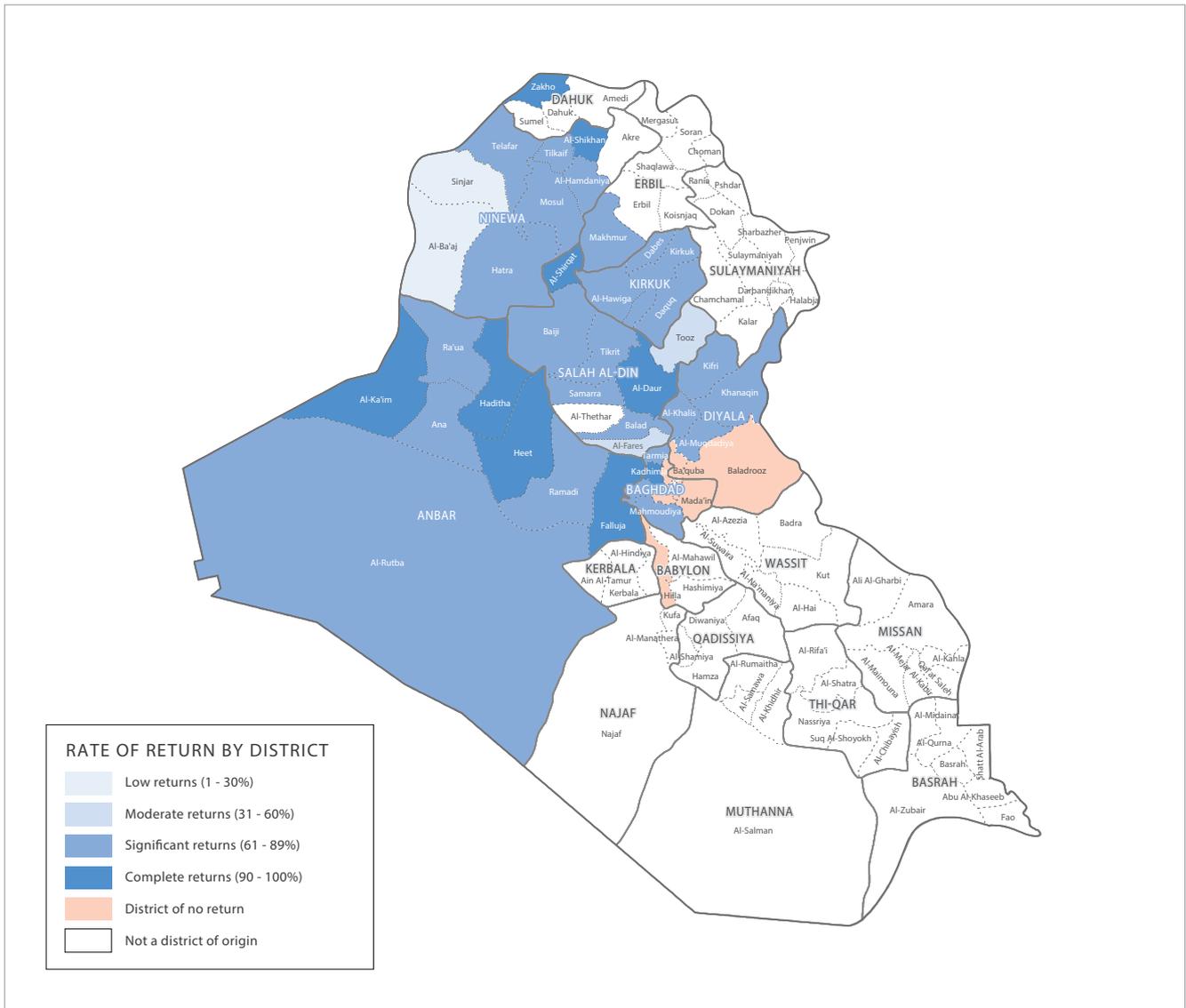
Nearly 80 per cent of returns occurred in 2016–2017 following the main campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control. Post-crisis returns (that is, returns that occurred after the official end of the crisis in December 2017) tend to mirror the progress of reconstruction efforts and re-establishment of both physical and economic security and are particularly significant in the districts of Al Ba'aj, Al-Ka'im, Ana, Ra'ua and Tooz. Around one third of returns were intra-district, with peaks in Mosul (67%) and Samarra (93%).

Figure 2. Proportion of intra- and inter-district returns

- Intra-district returns
- Inter-district returns
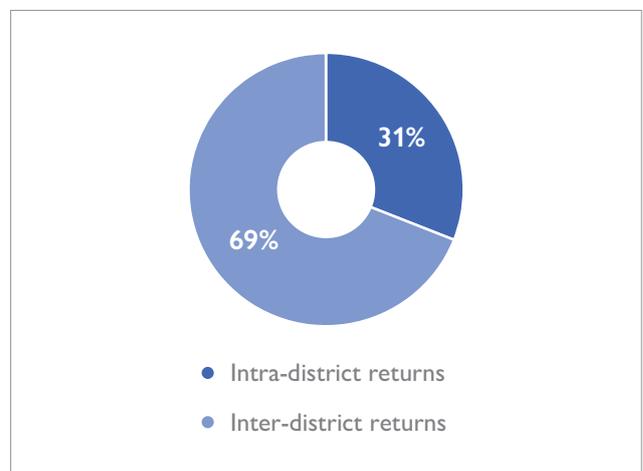
8   As shown in Map 3, no returns have been recorded so far in any location in the districts of Al-Mahawil, Al-Al-Musayab, Hilla, Adhamia, Al Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in. Baladrooz and Ba'quba.

Figure 3. Returns per time period

9%	30%	49%	12%
2015	2016	2017	2018 to Present
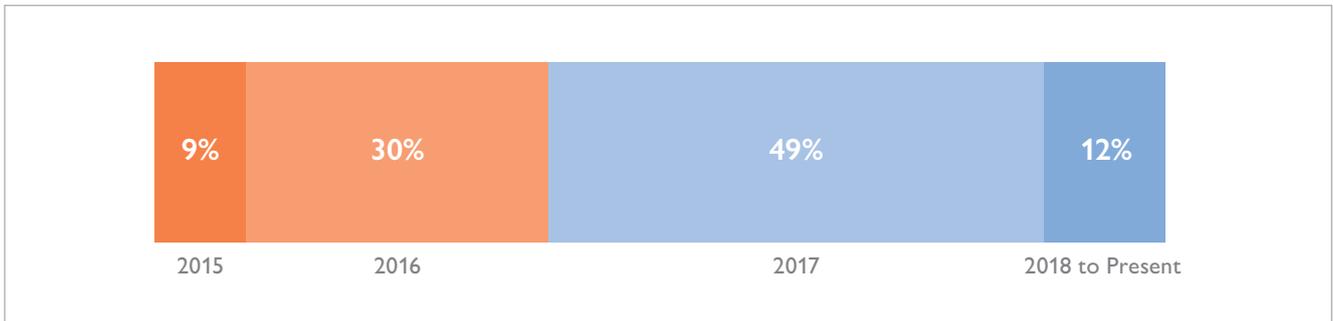
Figure 4. Reasons for return[9]

Reason	%
Safety of location	90%
Availability of housing	84%
Availability of services	33%
Pushed by lack of means, worsening conditions, evictions and/or negative incentives	30%
Desire to return	29%
Availability of jobs	13%
Pulled by availability of assistance, incentives by government/humanitarian actors, encouragement by community/religious leaders	12%
To join family already returned	4%

Figure 5. Location types

28% (571 locations)	4% (71 locations)	68% (1363 locations)
Urban locations (neighbourhoods)	Peri-urban locations	Rural locations (villages)

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

STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

At the national level, only 28 per cent of returnee locations ensure an adequate provision of services or facilities (at least 13 out of the 17 selected services or facilities).[10]

However, there is a great discrepancy between conditions in urban or peri-urban areas – where the provision of services, except for HLP programmes and offices for PDS, is ensured in most locations – and rural areas, where access to services is problematic nearly everywhere (93% of locations) and where only eight out of the 17 selected services or facilities (namely electricity, la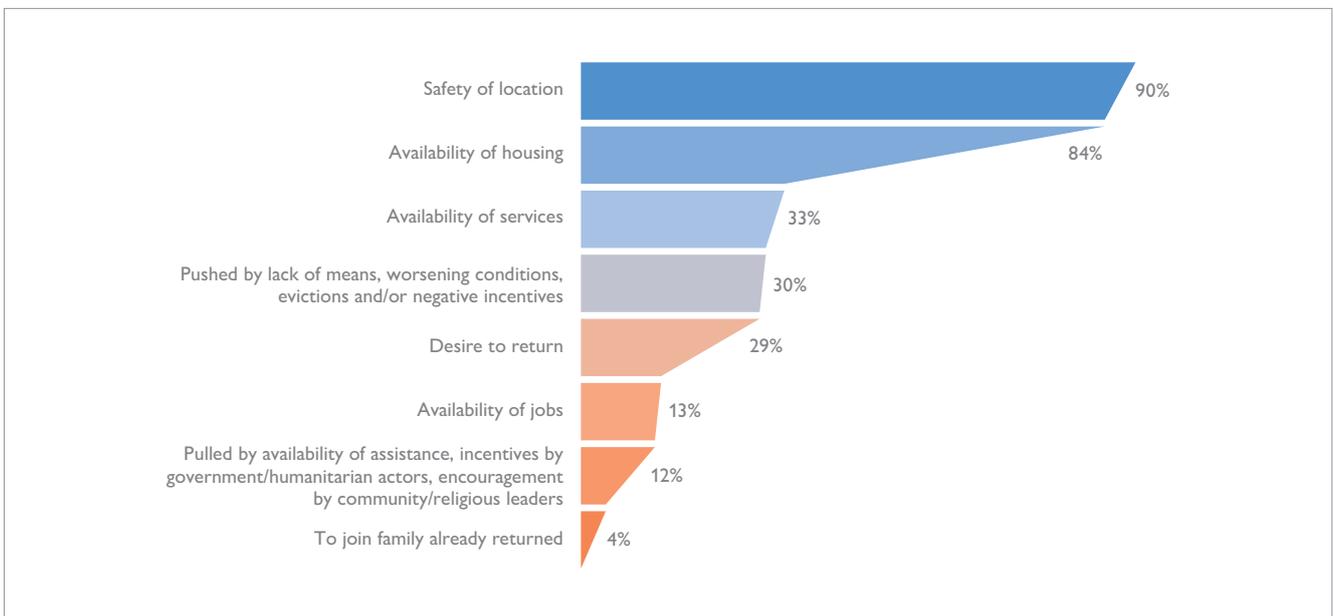trines, immunization, primary, secondary school, clinic, market and worship) are ensured in at least half of locations.[11] The Return Index confirms these findings as it reports that returnees are living in conditions of high severity in 480 locations (14%, around 660,000 individuals).

Overall, 22 districts (57% of all districts) display critical conditions, with less than 30 per cent of locations having adequate provision of infrastructure and services. In addition to all districts of Baghdad Governorate, this includes five of the ten main districts of origin, namely Al Hamdaniya, Al-Hawiga, Al Shirqat, Mosul and Telafar.

Table 1. Access to infrastructure and services[12]

	Adequate provision of services	Electricity	Water	Waste	Latrines	Desludging
Urban and peri-urban	72%	80%	73%	94%	100%	50%
Rural	7%	58%	37%	32%	97%	23%
Total	28%	65%	49%	52%	98%	31%
	Immunization	**Primary school**	**Secondary school**	**Clinic**	**Hospital**	**Market**
Urban and peri-urban	89%	99%	96%	98%	79%	99%
Rural	67%	88%	56%	50%	18%	63%
Total	74%	91%	69%	65%	38%	75%
	Worship	**Police**	**Court**	**HLP programme**	**PDS office**	**Civil directorate**
Urban and peri-urban	99%	95%	58%	20%	24%	63%
Rural	91%	35%	42%	7%	16%	44%
Total	93%	54%	47%	11%	18%	50%

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

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

12 % of locations with at least 13 indicators.

Map 4. Adequate conditions of infrastructure and provision of services[13]

% OF LOCATIONS WITH ADEQUATE ACCESS
TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

- 1 - 30%
- 31 - 60%
- 61 - 74%
- 75 - 89%
- 90 - 100%
- Not a district of origin
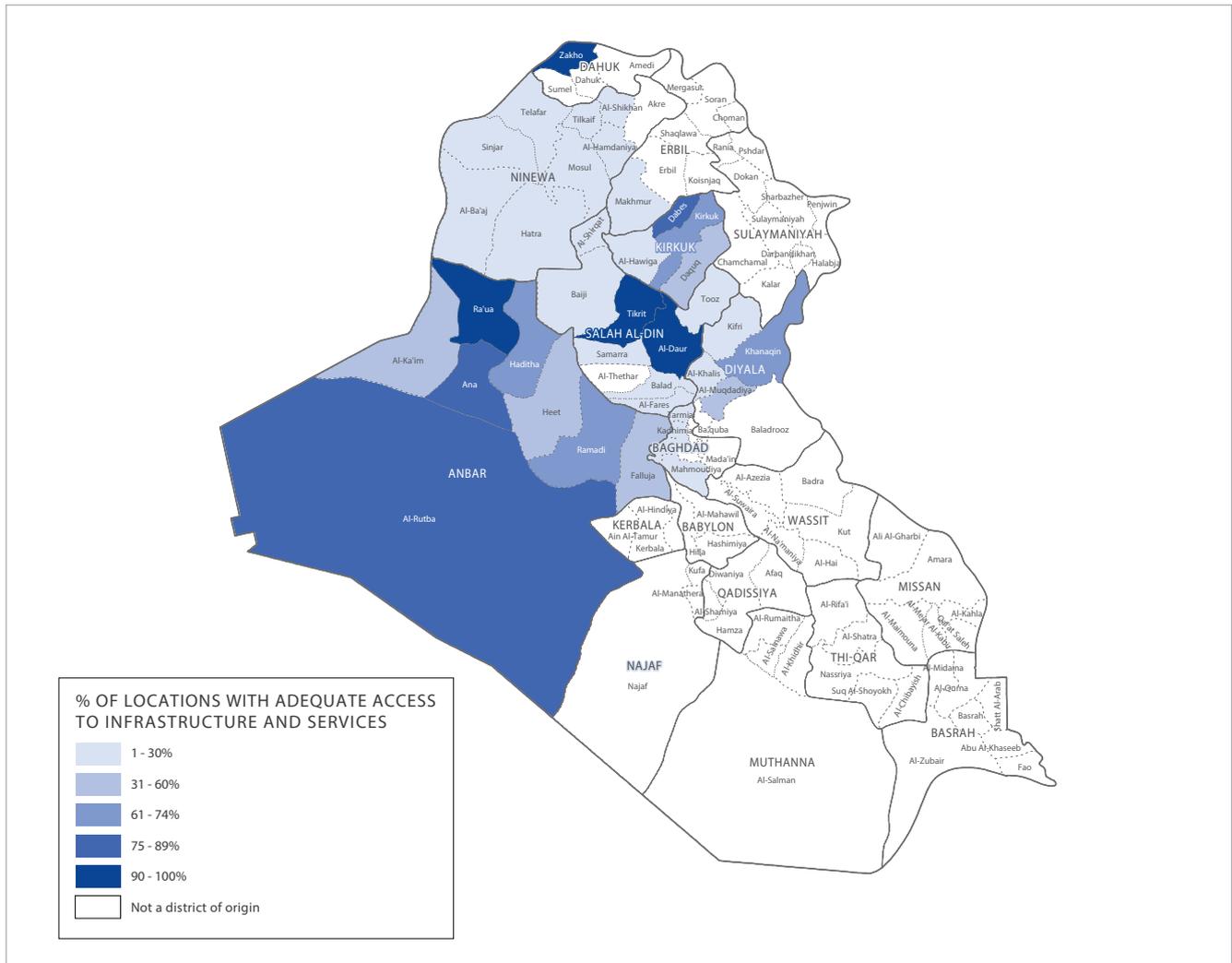
Living conditions

Nearly all returnees have returned to their habitual residence in line with the upward trend observed since May 2017 (from 89% to 99% in 2020), which is linked to reconstruction efforts.[14] However, around 3 per cent of households have resettled in houses that are damaged or in poor condition – although this proportion was as high as 15 per cent in the districts of Al Fares and Al Muqdadiya. Lack of food was rarely reported: in urban areas, it was only reported in 2 per cent of locations 'many individuals are in need of food.'[15] In 14 per cent of rural locations (versus 3% of urban areas) there

are cases of families missing civil documentation, an issue that may be linked to the more difficult access to offices or civil directorate reported in these locations. The lack of livelihood-generating opportunities continues to be the most urgent issue impacting the quality of returns. In 14 out of 38 districts of return (namely Al Ka'im, Al Rutba, Al Shikhan, Ana, Haditha, Heet, Kadhimia, Khanaqin, Kifri, Mahmoudiya, Ra'ua, Sinjar, Telafar and Zakho) most returnees are working in less than 5 per cent of locations.

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13 Percentage of locations with at least 13 indicators.

14 Extensive damage and destruction (over half of houses are heavily damaged or destroyed) was found in only around 5 per cent of locations country-wide, with peaks in Al Fares (50%), Balad (18%), Khanaqin (22%) Makhmur (20%) and Tooz (31%). However, reconstruction efforts seem to be slow; in nearly half of locations country-wide none or very few of the houses are being reconstructed/rehabilitated. These includes all critical districts listed above.

15 High prices are the main reported issue in both urban and rural areas (36%), pushing families to adopt coping strategies like buying food on credit. The issue of families lacking of food was reported in few locations of Haditha, Ramadi and Falluja, Anbar Governorate.

Figure 6. Living conditions by location type
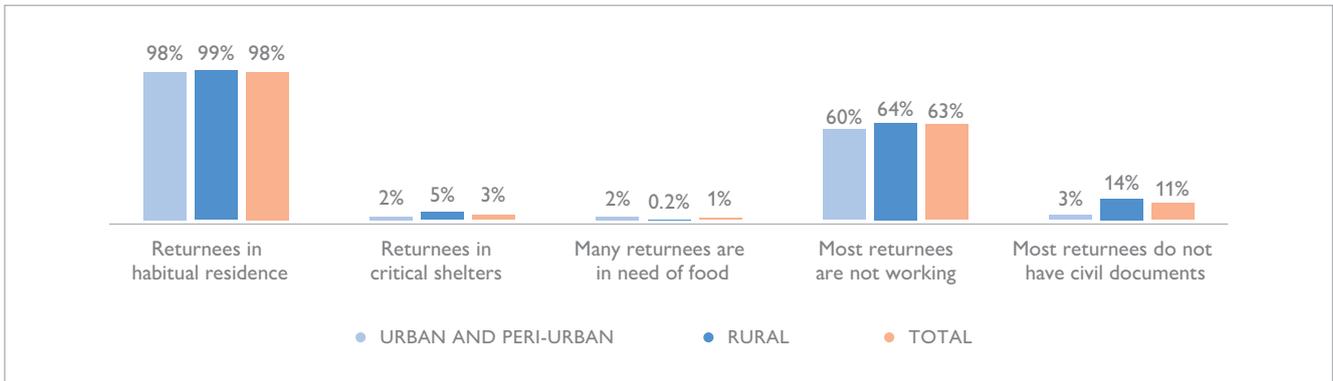
Main needs

Access to employment/livelihood opportunities continues to be the main need of returnees, especially in urban areas (83% versus 65% in rural areas). In addition, around 60 per cent of returnees live in locations where health services are insufficient or inadequate – although this proportion was as high as 90 per cent in locations of Al Ba'aj, Al Shikhan, Ana, Haditha, Hatra, Heet and Zakho. Drinking water (43%) is the third most reported need in rural areas, confirming the widespread water scarcity observed across rural locations. Access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations appears to be the most urgent recovery need, especially in urban areas (20%). Fewer than 5 per cent of locations have no needs.

Figure 7. Main needs by location type
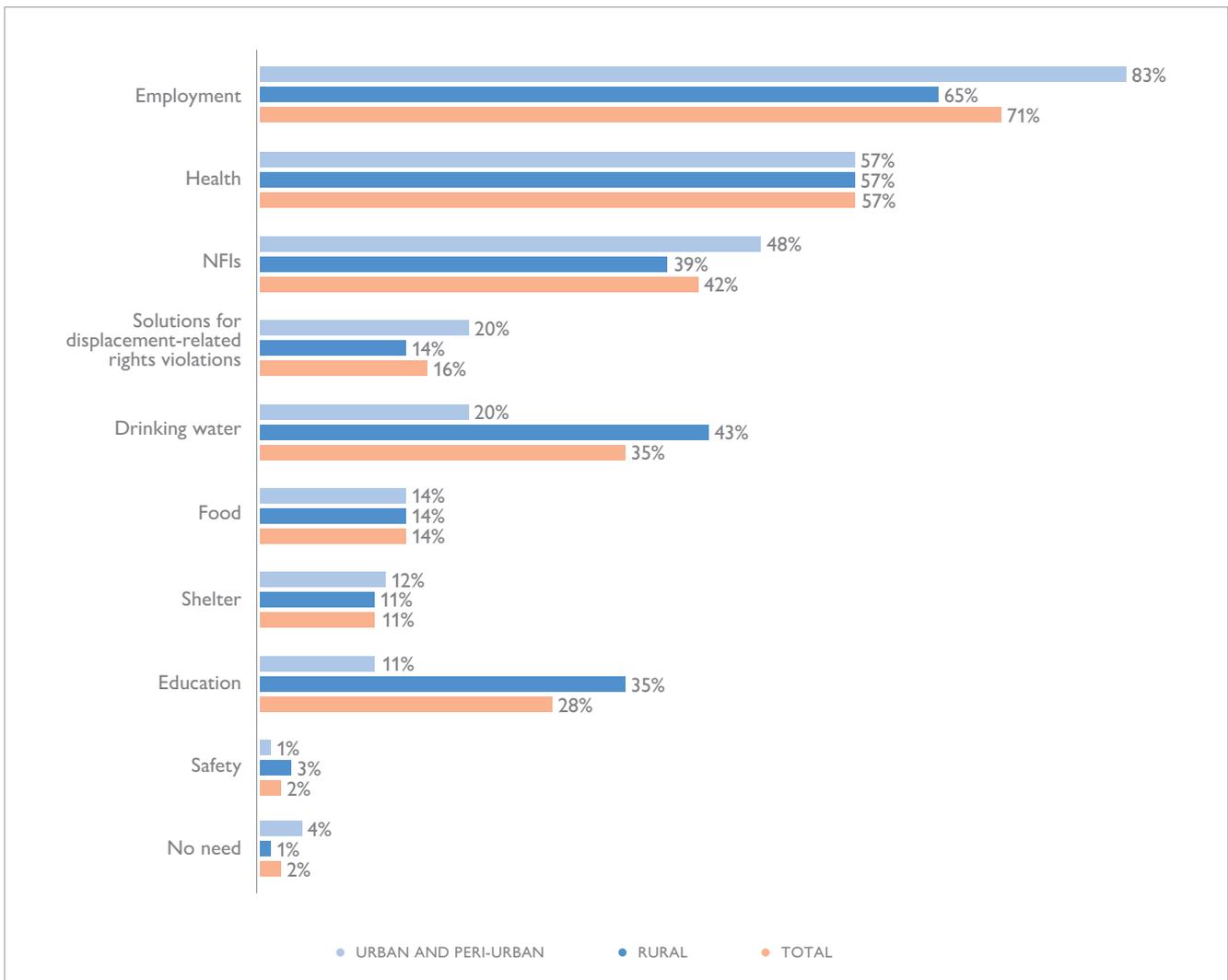
Safety and security

The level of security appears to be stable overall and security issues other than petty crime were reported in around 10 per cent of locations – mostly in the districts of Al Daur, Al Fares, Al Muqdadiya, Baiji, Balad, Samarra and Tooz. In general, movement restrictions (24%) and petty crime (14%) were more frequently reported in urban areas, whereas incidents that can be associated with the resurgence of ISIL (11%) as well as the need for improved safety and security (3%) were

more frequently mentioned in rural areas, the most in Balad and Samarra (55%).[16, 17] Accordingly, concerns over the resurgence of ISIL were mentioned in over half of rural locations, notably in Al Ba'aj, Balad and Tooz. Concerns about explosive devices and landmines are also more frequently reported in rural areas (12%) and the occurrence of incidents was reported mainly in Al-Muqdadiya, Baiji, Samarra and Tooz.

Figure 8. Safety and security concerns by location type
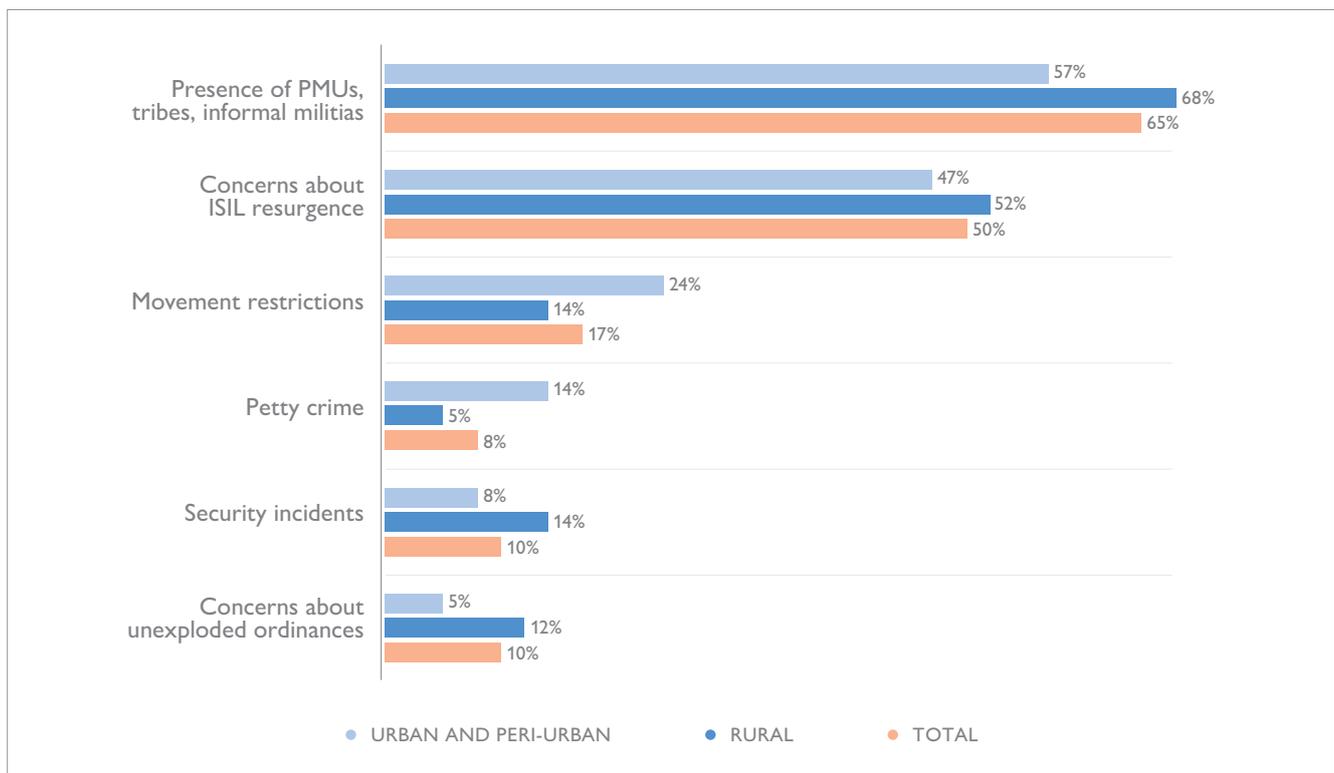
Social cohesion and reconciliation

The level of social cohesion also appears to be stable overall, and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees were reported in less than five per cent of locations, mostly in the districts of Al Fares, Al Muqdadiya, Baiji, Balad and Tooz.[18] In general, biased access to political representation and employment were more frequently reported in urban areas

(around 20% of locations), whereas concerns over revenge and/or ethno-religious tensions were more prevalent in rural areas (around 20%), possibly due to higher occurrence of security incidents, especially in the six districts of Al Ba'aj, Al Fares, Balad, Sinjar, Telafar, Tooz. The presence of ownership issues was rarely reported (around 1% of locations overall).

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16 Since the end of the war in December 2017, ISIL has gone underground and restarted asymetric warfare across Iraq. Critical areas include Anbar's porous borders with Syria, the hilly region between the governorates of Salah al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk and Ninewa and, in general, areas with a lack of a strong nation-state governance, such as 'disputed areas' and/or areas with a tribal or warlord type of governance. Security incidents have been reported in these areas, as well as recruitment into armed groups and kidnappings as evidence of 're-supply' activitities. See UNAMI, security briefs.

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

18 Although this finding is consistent with previous surveys, it is worth observing that social cohesion is difficult to measure and highly likely to be under-reported. The reasons for these complex issues around social cohesion relate not only to the ISIL conflict, but to deeper grievances and root causes of conflict in Iraq prior to and after 2003. See Reasons to Remain, Categorizing Protracted Displacement in Iraq, IOM DTM Iraq, Returns Working Group Iraq and Social Inquiry, November 2018, http://iraqdtm.iom.int/LastDTMRound/IOM%20RWG%20SI%20Categorizing%20Protracted%20Displacement%20in%20Iraq_November%202018.pdf.

Figure 10. Social cohesion and reconciliation issues by location type
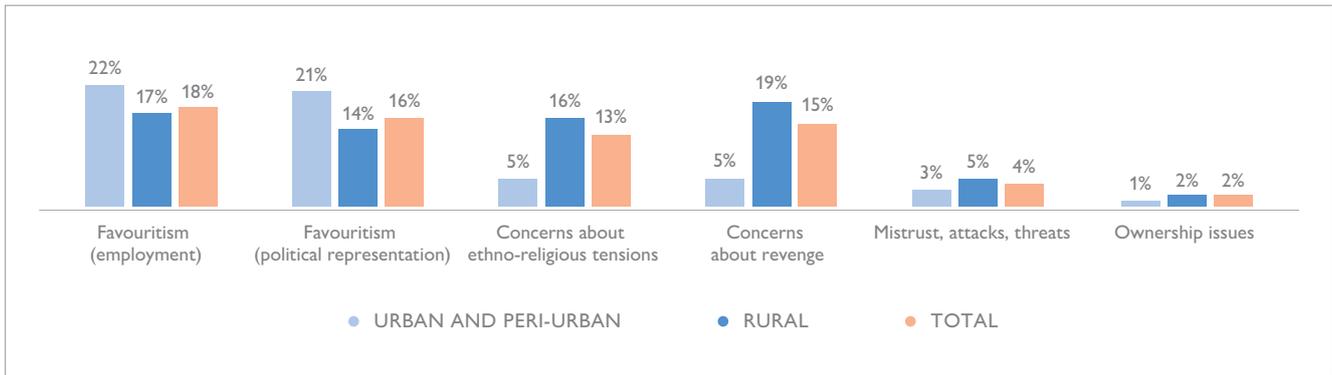
Ethno-religious affiliation

A very strong ethno-religious homogeneity was recorded in areas of return countrywide: in only 8 per cent of districts returnees have a mixed ethno-religious affiliation, whereas elsewhere one group predominates either strongly (71%) or fairly strongly (21%). This finding can be linked to the tendency of families of returning to areas where they would not be a minority, particularly if an ethno-religious change has occurred as a result of conflict. The number of mixed locations decreased from 60 to 48 since 2014. It is worth noting that in four out of the six districts where concerns about ethno-religious tensions were observed, the mixed composition was lost during the crisis.[19]

Figure 11. Ethno-religious composition (% of households)
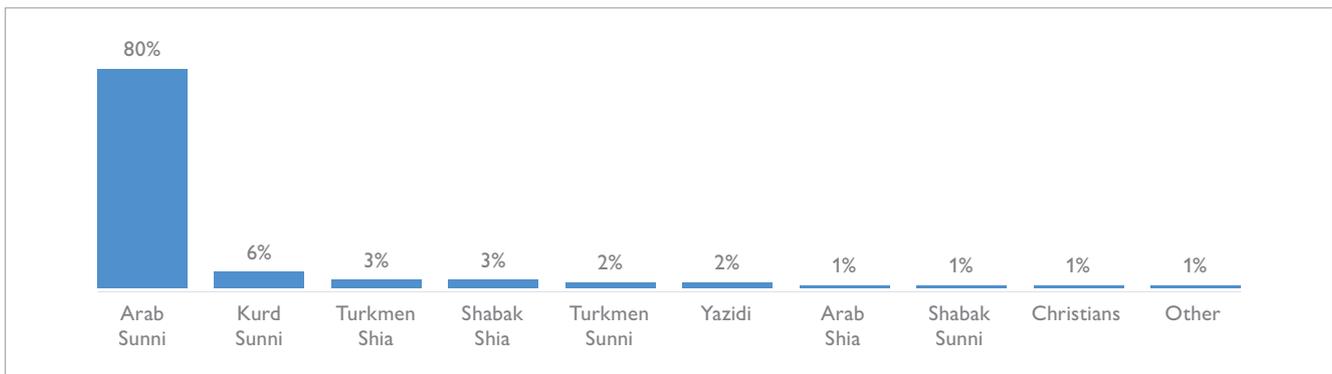
Focus on water issues

In around one third of locations, access to drinking water is among the top three needs, and households face one or multiple issues related to water: up to 25 per cent of residents do not have access to sufficient water for drinking and domestic needs, there are water-source issues related to taste, colour and smell and/or people occasionally have to rely on water trucking. Critical districts, that is where over 80 per cent of locations suffer from water scarcity and have water source issues, include Abu Ghraib, Al-Khalis, Al Shirqat, Kadhimia and Kifri.

Figure 12. Water issues experienced by proportion of returnee population
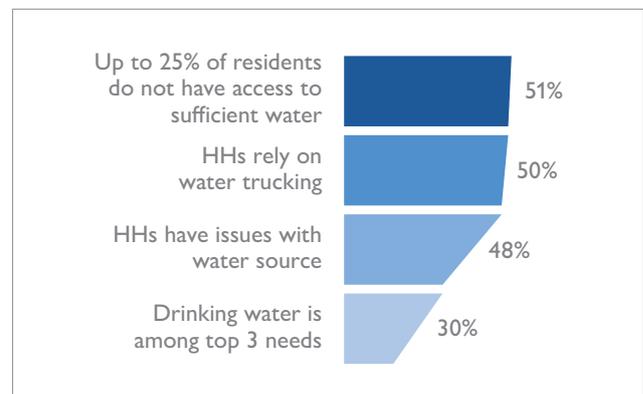
19 These districts are Al Fares, Sinjar, Telafar and Tooz.

Map 5. Water sufficiency

% OF LOCATIONS WHERE AT LEAST 75% OF RETURNEES HAD RUNNING WATER, BY DISTRICT

- 1 - 30%
- 31 - 60%
- 61 - 89%
- 90 - 100%
- Not a district of origin
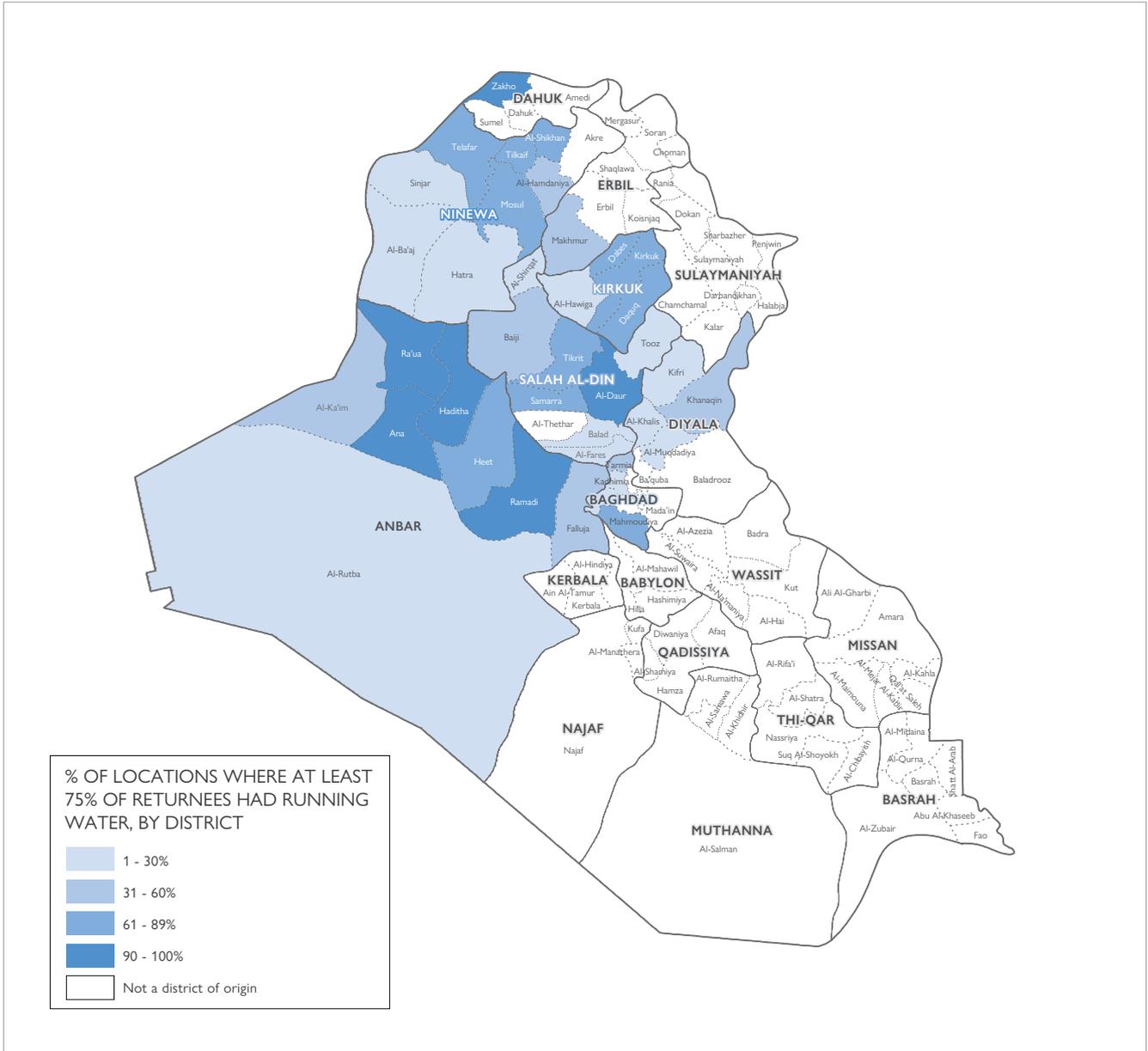
Land issues in rural locations

Rural locations represent 68 per cent of all returnee locations. Accessibility and usability of arable and grazing land and related facilities is good overall and reported nearly everywhere. Irrigation poses more of a challenge as it is absent in 15 per cent of locations due to water shortages. Lack of usable arable and grazing land tends to be associated with contamination and/or damage rather than lack of money and/or labour and was reported more commonly in Al-Fares, Al Rutba and Baiji.

Figure 13. Level of safe and usable access to agricultural services in returnee locations, by proportion of rural locations

Arable land	97%
Grazing land	96%
Crop storage facilities	93%
Irrigation	85%
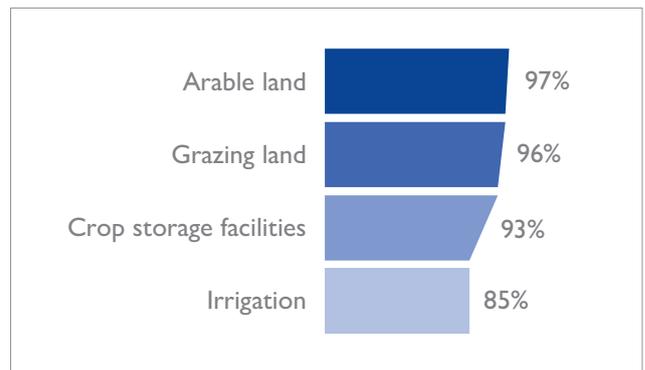
Map 6. Proportion of rural locations in districts of return

% OF RURAL LOCATIONS
BY DISTRICT

- 1 - 30%
- 31 - 60%
- 61 - 74%
- 75 - 89%
- 90 - 100%
- Not a district of origin
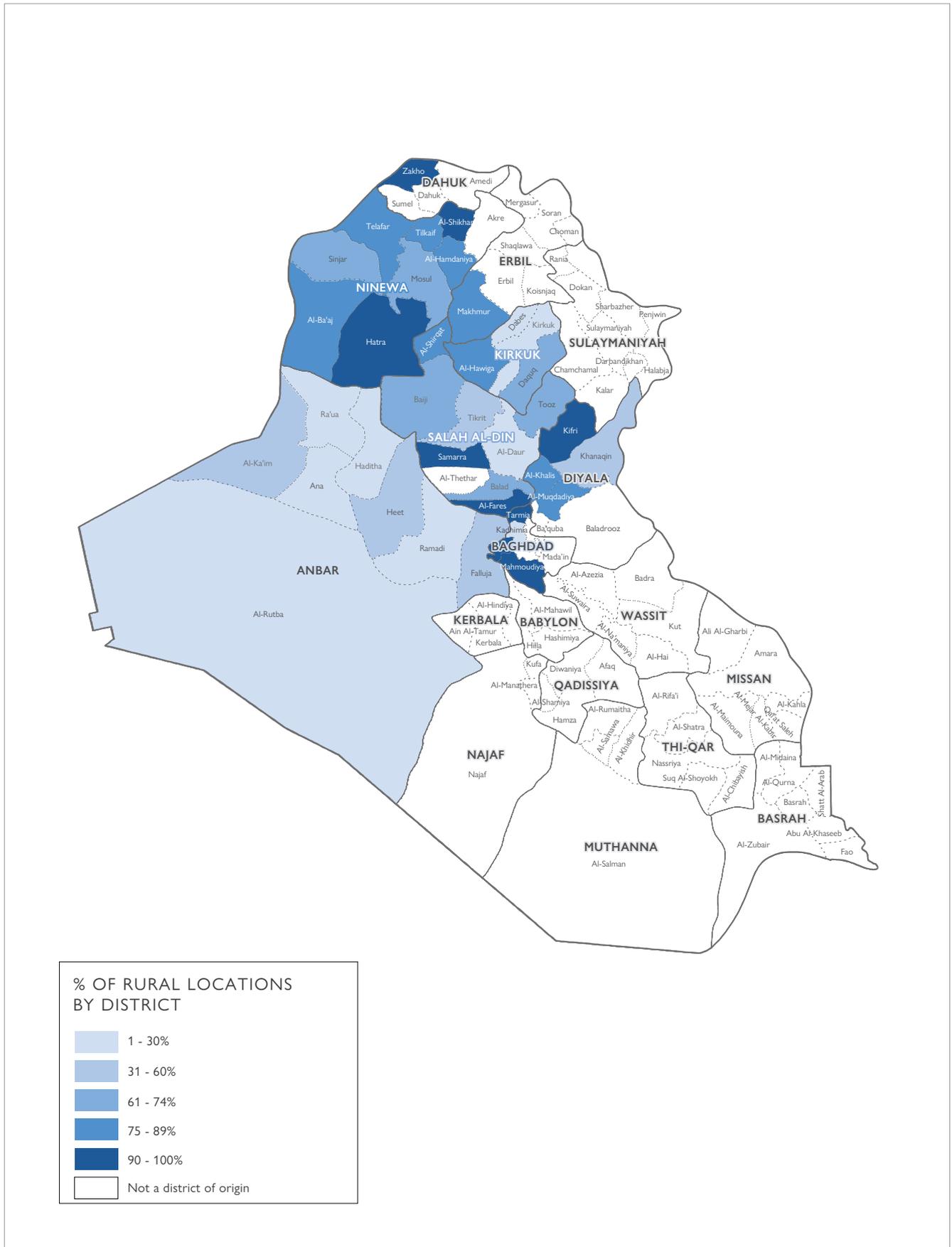
Focus on education

Education is the fifth most reported need in rural areas (35% of rural locations versus 11% in urban locations). Low attendance (in 23% of rural locations less than three quarters of children attend primary school and in 69 per cent of locations less than three quarters of children attend secondary school) seems mostly linked to the lack of schools and difficult access. The need for education is less urgent in urban contexts, where attendance is much higher and the main issues are overcrowding and high costs. In 27 per cent of urban locations, child labour was observed (versus 3% in rural areas). Critical districts (that is where access to primary education is insufficient in over 80 per cent of locations) include Abu Ghraib, Al Shirqat, Hatra and Kadhimia.

Figure 14. Access to education by location type
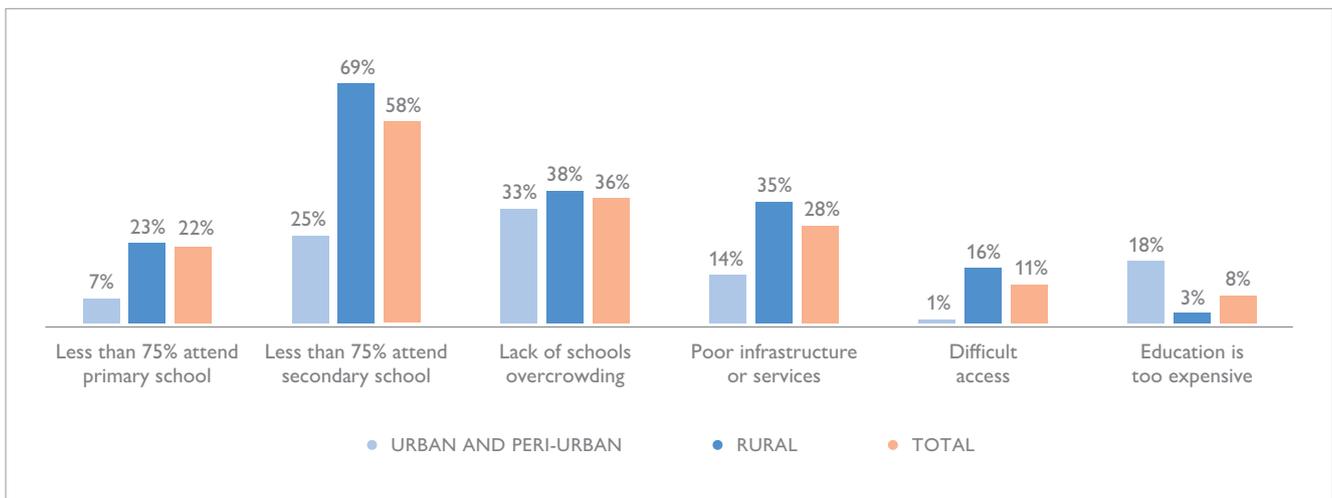
Focus on health and impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an additional strain on health needs, which is the second most-reported issue for returnees (57% of assessed locations countrywide). A shortage of over-the-counter medicines, hygiene items and personal protective equipment (PPE) was reported in between 25 and 67 per cent of locations and even more frequently in rural locations. Critical districts (that is where the shortage of all three types of items was observed in over 80% of locations) include Al Ka'im, Hatra, Kifri, Ra'ua and Samarra. In addition, around 1 per cent of returnees live in critical shelters, where observing health precautions, social distancing and quarantine measures is not an option. In around 5 per cent of locations, key informants also reported the occurrence of COVID-19-related suicide attempts and cases of women who were denied the option of quarantining away from their family.

Figure 15. COVID-19 related health issues by location type
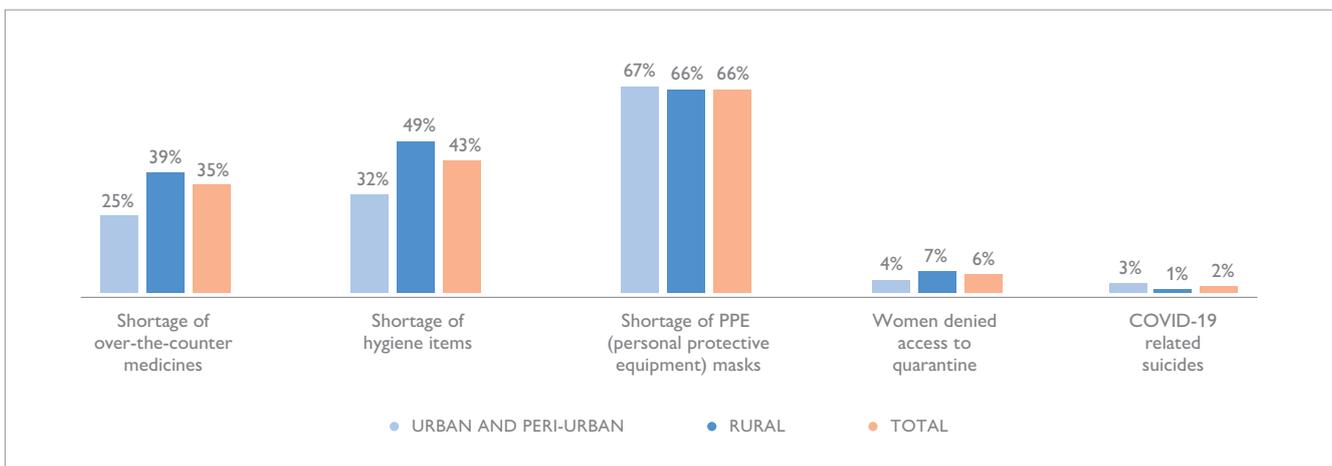
CONCLUSION

As of September 2020 around 4,745,000 returns have been recorded across 8 governorates of Iraq. They represent 78 percent of all those who fled as a result of the conflict with ISIS.

To facilitate return as a durable solution – and reduce instances that can increase vulnerability such as secondary displacement and failed returns - it is critically important that the conditions in locations of return are better understood.

Between ILA IV (June 2019) and ILA V (August 2020) 348,912 individuals returned, with a rate of return of nine percent.[20] This is largely consistent with the previous assessment interval, from ILA III in May 2018 to ILA IV in June 2019, in which 400,788 individuals returns, a pace of return of 10 per cent. A dynamic or fairly dynamic pace of returns was reported in only nine out the 47 districts of return. However, data collected as part of the Return Index 9 and 10 revealed that conditions in these nine districts vary significantly in terms of severity. This suggests that the decision to return is not driven exclusively by pull factors in the area of origin, but also by push factors in the area of displacement.

Most returns were pulled by a belief of restored security at the location of origin (90%), the availability of housing (84%) and/or services (33%). Returns pulled by policies and interventions, such as availability of assistance, encouragement by community/religious leaders and/or incentives by government authorities/humanitarian actors were less common (13%). Negative factors at the location of displacement also play a major role with worsening living conditions, evictions and an inability to meet basic needs cited as reasons for return in around 30 per cent of locations.

At the national level, only 28 per cent of returnee locations ensure an adequate provision of services or facilities (at least 13 out of the 17 selected services or facilities), which is reduced to seven per cent of rural locations. The inability to access essential services may serve to drive secondary displacement or encourage displaced households to consider locally integrating in their area of displacement as an alternative durable solution. However, nearly all returnees have returned to their habitual residence in line with the upward trend observed since May 2017 (from 89% recorded in ILA II to 99% in recorded in ILA V) and is linked to reconstruction efforts. The main areas where reconstruction needs remain high appear to be in the districts of Al Fares and Al Muqdadiya, where around 15 per cent of locations report returnees occupying critical shelters or severely damaged houses – compared with an average of less than one per cent of households across locations of return.

Access to employment/livelihood opportunities continues to be the main need of returnees, especially in urban areas (83% versus 65% in rural areas). In addition, around 60 per cent of returnees live in locations where health services are insufficient or inadequate – although this proportion is as high as 90 per cent in locations of Al Ba'aj, Al Shikhan, Ana, Haditha, Hatra, Heet and Zakho. In the context of the response to the Covid-19 pandemic, these areas may require specific and additional support. With public and private sector employment being heavily impact by the restriction measures associated with Covid-19 in the late half of this reporting period, a focus on creating sustainable and safe livelihood opportunities will be essential to improve the conditions in returnee locations and facilitate return as a durable solution.

While the returnee population continues to grow incrementally, the extension of essential services and infrastructure - particularly to rural areas - remains a priority. In areas of dynamic return, services and infrastructure may be stretched and placed under pressure, which must be addressed to maintain social cohesion and reduce the vulnerability of returnee populations.

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20 The pace of return is defined as the percentage change in the number of returns over a reporting period.

ANNEXES

Table 2. Context indicators for main districts of return

Governorate	District	Location	# of families	Returnee caseload (as % of total)	Rate of change	Rate of return	Presence of returnees from abroad (% of locations)	Presence of HHs who left to other countries (% of locations)	Post-crisis returns (January 2018 or after) (% of returnees)	Intra-district return
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	44	16,165	Low (2%)	Dynamic (>100%)	Complete returns (91%)	36%	16%	100%	8%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	9	4,588	Low (1%)	New displacement (-2%)	Significant returns (88%)	0%	0%	2%	21%
Anbar	Ana	12	2,528	Low (<1%)	Stationary (3%)	Significant returns (88%)	8%	0%	100%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	68	85,176	High (11%)	New displacement (-4%)	Complete returns (92%)	0%	4%	0%	33%
Anbar	Haditha	31	4,575	Low (1%)	New displacement (-3%)	Complete returns (97%)	0%	0%	32%	12%
Anbar	Heet	66	29,357	Medium (4%)	New displacement (-4%)	Complete returns (99%)	2%	0%	0%	4%
Anbar	Ra'ua	10	2,591	Low (<1%)	Fairly dynamic (23%)	Significant returns (88%)	40%	0%	100%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	79	99,227	High (13%)	Fairly dynamic (28%)	Significant returns (90%)	1%	0%	15%	20%
Baghdad	Abu ghraib	33	3,852	Low (<1%)	Stationary (1%)	Significant returns (85%)	0%	0%	0%	60%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	10	1,294	Low (<1%)	Stationary (<1%)	Complete returns (96%)	0%	0%	0%	61%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	47	8,195	Low (1%)	Stationary (1%)	Significant returns (82%)	0%	0%	1%	25%

Governorate	District										
Baghdad	Tarmia	32	1,720	Low (<1%)	Fairly stationary (17%)	Significant returns (83%)	3%	0%	0%	0%	51%
Dahuk	Zakho	1	128	Low (<1%)	New displacement (-2%)	Complete returns (100%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	92	12,437	Low (2%)	Stationary (1%)	Significant returns (89%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	58	9,473	Low (1%)	Stationary (4%)	Significant returns (69%)	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	68	16,335	Low (2%)	Stationary (2%)	Significant returns (75%)	0%	0%	0%	5%	59%
Diyala	Kifri	1	220	Low (<1%)	Fairly stationary (10%)	Significant returns (73%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%
Erbil	Makhmur	56	8,955	Low (1%)	Dynamic (31%)	Significant returns (81%)	0%	0%	0%	43%	44%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	134	27,136	Medium (3%)	Stationary (6%)	Significant returns (76%)	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	8	1,206	Low (<1%)	Stationary (1%)	Significant returns (81%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	21	2,900	Low (<1%)	Stationary (2%)	Significant returns (74%)	0%	0%	0%	8%	46%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	39	25,498	Medium (3%)	Stationary (<1%)	Significant returns (86%)	0%	10%	0%	1%	3%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	95	6,966	Low (1%)	Dynamic (>100%)	Low returns (27%)	2%	0%	2%	88%	1%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	55	27,811	Medium (4%)	Stationary (4%)	Significant returns (88%)	0%	0%	0%	2%	6%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	8	357	Low (<1%)	Stationary (<1%)	Complete returns (97%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Governorate	District									
Ninewa	Hatra	84	7,852	Low (1%)	Dynamic (>100%)	Significant returns (72%)	0%	0%	30%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	338	172,976	High (22%)	Stationary (5%)	Significant returns (79%)	15%	1%	2%	67%
Ninewa	Sinjar	87	13,873	Low (2%)	Dynamic (36%)	Low returns (25%)	23%	3%	13%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	157	58,485	Medium (7%)	Stationary (5%)	Significant returns (80%)	23%	2%	8%	18%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	46	16,808	Low (2%)	Stationary (4%)	Significant returns (86%)	0%	0%	7%	32%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	11	10,113	Low (1%)	Stationary (<1%)	Complete Returns (99%)	0%	9%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	4	1,964	Low (<1%)	Dynamic (84%)	Moderate Returns (59%)	0%	0%	46%	73%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	58	26,626	Medium (3%)	Fairly Stationary (13%)	Complete Returns (93%)	0%	5%	10%	30%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	41	19,069	Low (2%)	Fairly Dynamic (20%)	Significant Returns (80%)	0%	29%	52%	1%
Salah al-Din	Balad	11	11,153	Low (1%)	Stationary (9%)	Significant Returns (70%)	0%	9%	21%	49%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	10	9,577	Low (1%)	Stationary (7%)	Significant Returns (87%)	0%	20%	4%	93%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	55	29,206	Medium (4%)	Stationary (2%)	Significant Returns (89%)	0%	0%	0%	8%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	26	8,196	Low (1%)	Fairly Stationary (10%)	Moderate Returns (55%)	0%	27%	83%	46%
TOTAL		**2,005**	**784,588**				**7%**	**2%**	**12%**	**31%**

Table 3. Ethno-religious affiliation of returnees for main districts of return (% of households)

Governorate	District	Arab Sunni	Arab Shia	Kurd Sunni	Kurd Shia	Yazidi	Christians	Shabak Sunni	Shabak Shia	Turkmen Sunni	Turkmen Shia	Kakai	Ethno-religious affiliation
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Anbar	Al-Rutba	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Anbar	Ana	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Anbar	Falluja	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Anbar	Haditha	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Anbar	Heet	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Anbar	Ra'ua	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Anbar	Ramadi	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Baghdad	Kadhimia	32%	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	92%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Baghdad	Tarmia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Diyala	Al-Khalis	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	84%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Diyala	Khanaqin	71%	4%	14%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Diyala	Kifri	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Erbil	Makhmur	57%	6%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous

Governorate	District												Profile
Kirkuk	Dabes	18%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Diyala	Al-Khalis	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	84%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Diyala	Khanaqin	71%	4%	14%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Diyala	Kifri	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Erbil	Makhmur	57%	6%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Ninewa	Mosul	84%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	1%	4%	3%	1%	0%	Homogeneous
Ninewa	Sinjar	24%	0%	0%	0%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Ninewa	Telafar	41%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	26%	0%	Mixed
Ninewa	Tilkaif	54%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	4%	1%	27%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Baiji	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Balad	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Samarra	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Homogeneous
Salah al-Din	Tooz	30%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	14%	0%	Fairly homogeneous
TOTAL		**80%**	**1%**	**6%**	**0%**	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**	**2%**	**2%**	**3%**	**0%**	

Table 4. Infrastructure and services for main districts of return (% of locations)

Governorate	District	Access to services and infrastructure				Type of location			Access to land and related facilities (rural locations only)				Presence of water source issues	Rely on water trucking
		Very poor (1-4 items)	Poor (5-8 items)	Sufficient (9-12 items)	Adequate (13-17 items)	Urban locations	Peri-urban	Rural locations	Arable land	Grazing land	Irrigation	Crop storage		
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	7%	18%	41%	34%	52%	16%	32%	100%	94%	94%	0%	64%	57%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	11%	11%	78%	78%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	100%	44%	100%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	25%	75%	92%	0%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	8%	8%
Anbar	Falluja	0%	25%	37%	38%	40%	1%	59%	95%	100%	85%	13%	88%	50%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	3%	35%	61%	81%	0%	19%	100%	40%	100%	100%	3%	3%
Anbar	Heet	0%	2%	42%	56%	55%	5%	41%	93%	97%	100%	93%	94%	0%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	0%	100%	90%	10%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	30%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	27%	73%	65%	13%	23%	100%	100%	57%	36%	77%	35%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	55%	30%	15%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	85%	100%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2%	77%	21%	0%	0%	4%	96%	98%	100%	96%	92%	36%	40%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	91%	9%	0%	0%	6%	94%	60%	100%	63%	100%	100%	100%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	11%	38%	32%	20%	13%	0%	87%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	92%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	0%	3%	57%	40%	14%	0%	86%	96%	96%	94%	100%	91%	53%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	1%	32%	66%	62%	0%	38%	100%	100%	100%	100%	60%	37%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	41%	23%	20%	16%	18%	0%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	25%	43%

Governorate	District													
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	0%	47%	43%	10%	11%	2%	87%	99%	99%	99%	100%	69%	91%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	13%	13%	75%	75%	0%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	5%	24%	29%	43%	24%	5%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%	24%	57%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	8%	21%	0%	72%	69%	5%	26%	100%	100%	100%	100%	18%	38%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	19%	58%	23%	0%	11%	0%	89%	100%	100%	9%	100%	24%	96%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	5%	38%	53%	4%	4%	7%	89%	100%	100%	50%	100%	84%	55%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	50%
Ninewa	Hatra	17%	75%	8%	0%	1%	1%	98%	100%	99%	100%	100%	0%	96%
Ninewa	Mosul	3%	17%	51%	29%	34%	1%	64%	100%	100%	100%	98%	25%	20%
Ninewa	Sinjar	40%	31%	29%	0%	9%	17%	74%	100%	87%	36%	77%	30%	91%
Ninewa	Telafar	1%	24%	54%	22%	17%	6%	77%	98%	97%	61%	100%	29%	19%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	13%	35%	39%	13%	7%	11%	83%	100%	98%	100%	100%	9%	4%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	9%	91%	91%	0%	9%	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%	75%	75%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	0%	21%	52%	28%	19%	0%	81%	96%	98%	96%	98%	97%	67%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	0%	10%	85%	5%	32%	0%	68%	46%	22%	9%	12%	27%	51%
Salah al-Din	Balad	0%	36%	64%	0%	27%	0%	73%	89%	56%	78%	67%	55%	55%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	20%	80%	0%	10%	0%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	20%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	0%	5%	4%	91%	58%	0%	42%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	45%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	12%	12%	54%	23%	38%	0%	62%	89%	100%	69%	100%	54%	46%
TOTAL		**7%**	**27%**	**37%**	**28%**	**28%**	**4%**	**68%**	**97%**	**96%**	**85%**	**93%**	**48%**	**49%**

Table 5. Security and social cohesion for main districts of return (percentage of locations where concern/issue is reported)

Governorate	District	Presence of PMU, tribes, militias, other informal security actors	Concerns about ISIL	Movement restrictions	Favouritism (employment)	Favouritism (political representation)	Petty crime	Presence of security incidents other than petty crime	Concerns about UXOs	Concerns about ER tensions	Concerns about revenge	Returnees have issues proving ownership	Mistrust, attacks, threats
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	100%	86%	64%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ana	0%	92%	100%	0%	0%	25%	25%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	69%	43%	51%	82%	91%	38%	12%	1%	0%	1%	0%	7%
Anbar	Haditha	100%	6%	100%	0%	3%	19%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Heet	59%	100%	100%	0%	0%	8%	8%	27%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ra'ua	100%	90%	100%	100%	0%	0%	10%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	48%	32%	3%	86%	85%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	6%	2%	0%	13%	11%	36%	21%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	3%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	62%	89%	0%	17%	3%	0%	32%	40%	5%	47%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	78%	59%	0%	3%	16%	7%	47%	22%	9%	5%	3%	22%
Diyala	Khanaqin	100%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	11%	2%	20%	4%	0%	0%	5%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Governorate	District												
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	98%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	48%	19%	10%	19%	19%	10%	5%	5%	5%	0%	5%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	82%	23%	0%	5%	46%	59%	15%	3%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	99%	94%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	91%	82%	2%	1%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	84%	0%	13%	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	99%	54%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	54%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	51%	47%	0%	21%	17%	6%	7%	3%	0%	3%	0%	1%
Ninewa	Sinjar	72%	74%	2%	14%	13%	5%	8%	2%	64%	21%	1%	5%
Ninewa	Telafar	61%	73%	1%	6%	3%	3%	3%	3%	43%	1%	0%	9%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	37%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Salah Al-Din	Al-Daur	100%	36%	100%	0%	0%	0%	45%	9%	0%	9%	0%	0%
Salah Al-Din	Al-Fares	100%	50%	50%	100%	0%	100%	50%	50%	75%	75%	50%	50%
Salah Al-Din	Al-Shirqat	97%	93%	98%	2%	16%	0%	5%	91%	0%	41%	2%	0%
Salah Al-Din	Baiji	88%	100%	88%	85%	85%	39%	63%	0%	5%	63%	29%	61%
Salah Al-Din	Balad	45%	82%	55%	100%	100%	64%	82%	27%	45%	73%	27%	45%
Salah Al-Din	Samarra	100%	90%	90%	0%	0%	10%	80%	20%	0%	10%	0%	0%
Salah Al-Din	Tikrit	9%	35%	4%	0%	4%	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%	0%	4%
Salah Al-Din	Tooz	77%	88%	81%	50%	58%	8%	42%	58%	65%	54%	23%	42%
TOTAL		**65%**	**50%**	**17%**	**18%**	**16%**	**8%**	**10%**	**10%**	**13%**	**15%**	**2%**	**4%**

Table 6. Living conditions for main districts of return (% of households for shelter indicators, % of locations for other indicators)

Governorate	District	HHs in habitual residence	HHs in uninhabitable residence	Most returnees have jobs	Most returnees are in need of food	Most returnees have civil documents
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	98%	10%	2%	0%	98%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	100%	6%	0%	0%	89%
Anbar	Ana	98%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	99%	2%	94%	16%	87%
Anbar	Haditha	100%	3%	0%	3%	100%
Anbar	Heet	97%	1%	2%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ra'ua	95%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	97%	2%	54%	3%	99%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	100%	7%	30%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	96%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	99%	4%	4%	0%	96%
Baghdad	Tarmia	100%	7%	13%	0%	100%
Dahuk	Zakho	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	100%	5%	58%	0%	100%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	100%	14%	29%	0%	93%
Diyala	Khanaqin	97%	9%	0%	0%	100%
Diyala	Kifri	100%	9%	0%	0%	100%
Erbil	Makhmur	100%	0%	73%	0%	100%

Governorate	District					
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	100%	1%	99%	0%	29%
Kirkuk	Dabes	100%	3%	75%	0%	100%
Kirkuk	Daquq	100%	8%	76%	0%	100%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	100%	0%	79%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	99%	6%	18%	0%	97%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	100%	0%	9%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Hatra	99%	2%	11%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Mosul	100%	3%	57%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Sinjar	97%	9%	1%	0%	87%
Ninewa	Telafar	99%	2%	0%	1%	60%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	99%	2%	48%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	100%	0%	18%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	100%	15%	50%	0%	50%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	96%	4%	43%	0%	83%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	96%	9%	15%	0%	98%
Salah al-Din	Balad	95%	5%	55%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	98%	1%	20%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	92%	5%	40%	0%	98%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	97%	4%	58%	0%	73%
TOTAL		**98%**	**3%**	**37%**	**1%**	**89%**

Table 7. Main needs for main districts of return (% of locations)

Governorate	District	Employment livelihood	Health	NFI	Drinking water	Education	Solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Food	Shelter/ housing	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	No need mentioned
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	98%	70%	70%	32%	14%	0%	2%	14%	0%	0%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	89%	22%	44%	100%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ana	100%	92%	100%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	75%	71%	46%	57%	18%	0%	22%	4%	1%	0%
Anbar	Haditha	100%	100%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Heet	100%	95%	0%	23%	39%	0%	9%	2%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ra'ua	100%	60%	100%	30%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	71%	81%	41%	56%	10%	0%	18%	24%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Abu ghraib	24%	85%	100%	0%	76%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	70%	70%	100%	0%	50%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	83%	60%	62%	17%	13%	0%	2%	64%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	91%	69%	81%	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-khalis	55%	42%	84%	53%	10%	0%	55%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	83%	10%	91%	72%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	9%
Diyala	Khanaqin	100%	12%	87%	4%	0%	62%	1%	25%	7%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	25%	43%	66%	45%	16%	39%	0%	27%	13%	0%

Governorate	District										
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	78%	6%	94%	59%	22%	0%	17%	25%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	25%	13%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	25%	0%	75%
Kirkuk	Daquq	52%	33%	29%	0%	19%	0%	10%	19%	0%	43%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	62%	41%	59%	23%	13%	0%	28%	3%	0%	18%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	51%	89%	0%	55%	73%	7%	3%	15%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	75%	56%	2%	53%	53%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	100%	100%	38%	50%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	14%	99%	1%	96%	88%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	72%	83%	33%	20%	46%	5%	11%	2%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	80%	29%	7%	51%	13%	87%	0%	17%	1%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	69%	48%	1%	21%	22%	48%	14%	3%	5%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	89%	37%	80%	11%	7%	0%	50%	24%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	55%	73%	73%	9%	55%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	75%	0%	25%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	95%	52%	21%	33%	3%	0%	95%	2%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	93%	7%	12%	2%	0%	88%	0%	49%	27%	0%
Salah al-Din	Balad	64%	9%	0%	9%	0%	82%	0%	45%	9%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	50%	50%	80%	30%	10%	20%	0%	0%	60%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	75%	73%	11%	4%	35%	0%	0%	16%	4%	15%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	38%	23%	85%	23%	8%	69%	12%	4%	0%	0%
	TOTAL	**71%**	**57%**	**42%**	**35%**	**28%**	**16%**	**14%**	**11%**	**2%**	**2%**

Table 8. Education issues for main districts of return (% of locations)

Governorate	District	Children attendance in primary school is below 75%	Youth attendance in secondary school is below 75%	Lack of schools/ overcrowding	Poor infrastructure or services	Difficult access	Education is too expensive
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	7%	9%	66%	27%	2%	0%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ana	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	56%	65%	41%	15%	0%	43%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Heet	0%	2%	70%	11%	2%	14%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	10%	29%	4%	4%	3%	90%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	85%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	100%	100%	0%	20%	0%	80%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	23%	72%	45%	36%	0%	19%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	0%	19%	81%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	47%	57%	10%	88%	2%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	9%	28%	38%	14%	14%	0%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	3%	56%	1%	0%	7%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	21%	29%	9%	9%	0%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	4%	85%	5%	95%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	13%	13%	13%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	19%	57%	5%	19%	19%	19%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	18%	44%	5%	10%	5%	54%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	15%	100%	86%	1%	12%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	9%	93%	58%	25%	5%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	63%	100%	0%	13%	38%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	93%	100%	0%	1%	95%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	13%	67%	60%	8%	11%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	32%	55%	8%	30%	33%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	11%	69%	37%	32%	4%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	26%	63%	15%	13%	41%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	64%	0%	0%	18%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	75%	75%	50%	0%	50%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	93%	100%	22%	78%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	20%	78%	90%	5%	5%	0%
Salah al-Din	Balad	45%	64%	73%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	7%	35%	9%	58%	2%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	38%	50%	38%	31%	15%	4%
TOTAL		22%	58%	36%	28%	11%	8%

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