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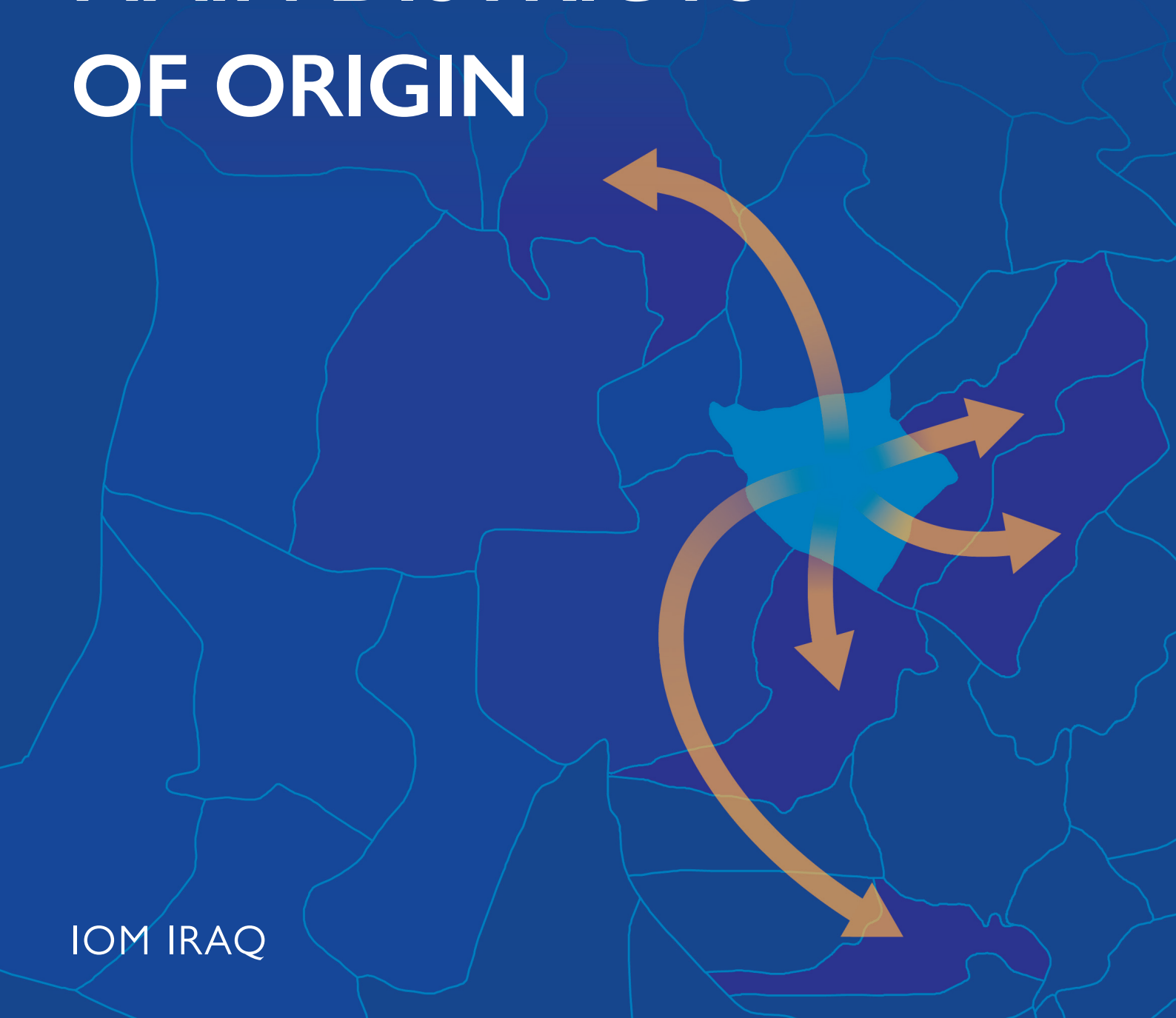
PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT STUDY:

AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



IOM IRAQ

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REFERENCE NOTE

INTRODUCTION

In November 2018, the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Unit, the Returns Working Group (RWG), and Social Inquiry, with input and support from the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) within the Federal Government of Iraq, published an in-depth analysis on "Reasons to Remain: Categorizing Protracted Displacement in Iraq". The aim of this report was to build a categorization framework for protracted displacement as the basis for future study, monitoring and policy development in relation to the resolution of internal displacement across all populations affected by the conflict in Iraq.

While the report defined categories of obstacles to return and provided estimates of the proportion of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) falling in each of the categories, it did not identify where the IDPs facing these obstacles can be found, and most importantly, where they are from. To address this, IOM DTM completed an analysis on IDPs' main areas of origin along multiple indicators, which allowed a better understanding of obstacles and reasons for non-return as well as the return outlook in these areas. DTM also completed a similar and complementary analysis on IDPs' main areas of displacement, presented in the document "Protracted Displacement Study: An In-Depth Analysis of the Main Districts of Displacement".

As IDPs originate from 49 districts, the analysis focuses solely on the districts where the majority of the IDP caseload come from. Using the latest available DTM dataset at the time of the analysis (Dec 2018), it was found that 92% of all IDPs originate from just 23 district across 7 governorates. Each district of origin has been analyzed separately and is presented in the format of a factsheet following a common structure to facilitate comparison. This reference note, containing an overall presentation of the analyzed indicators and key findings, aims to explain and complement the factsheets.

ACRONYMS

DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FHH	Female-Headed Household
HH	Household
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
HoH	Head of Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILA	Integrated Location Assessment
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
KI	Key Informant
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MCNA	Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment
MoMD	Ministry of Migration and Displacement
PMU	Popular Mobilization Unit
RI	Return Index
RWG	Returns Working Group
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

DEFINITIONS

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

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

Intra-District Displacement – IDPs who are settled within their district of origin.

Intra-Governorate Displacement – IDPs who are settled within their governorate of origin.

Intra-Governorate Return – Returnees whose last governorate of displacement matches their governorate of origin.

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

Location – The unit of reference or the observation unit in the Master Lists and assessments, where data collection takes place. A location is defined as a camp, a village in rural areas or a quarter (neighbourhood) in urban areas and its boundaries are determined on the basis of key informants and teams' knowledge.

Rate of Change in Returnee Population – The percentage decrease/increase in the number of returnees in a district between May 2018 and December 2018.

Return Rate – The proportion of returnees originally from a governorate/district to the sum of returnees and IDPs originally from the same governorate/district.

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

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

DISTRICT PROFILING

Each factsheet creates a profile of the district according to multiple indicators, including the number of households originally from the district and still in displacement, the returnee population, the rate of change in the returnee population and the overall situation at the location of return.

The profiling categories and criteria are defined as follows:

IDP caseload originally from the district and still in displacement

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

Rate of change in Returnee Population

Relates to the proportion of returnees who returned to the district between May and December 2018.

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

Return Index Indicators

SCALE 1: LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC SERVICES	SCALE 2: SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFETY PERCEPTIONS
Residential destruction	Illegal occupation of residences
Access to public services (primary schools and primary health centres)	Existence of blocked returns
Employment access	Multiplicity of armed actors
Recovery of agriculture	Concerns about mines
Recovery of businesses	Concerns about violence (inc. clashes between security forces, ISIS attacks, revenge acts and ethno-religious/ tribal tensions)
Reincorporation of civil services	Presence of non-state security actors
Electricity sufficiency	Social capital (based on daily life status)
Water sufficiency	Need for reconciliation

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this analysis is to support durable solutions by contributing to the knowledge base on protracted displacement.

The target population is the displaced population in the 32 main districts of displacement. The main focus is on out-of-camp IDPs, although a brief profile of in-camp IDPs is also provided.

To provide an overview of the issues these population groups are facing with regard to returning to their location of origin, the assessment sought to achieve the following objectives:

1. Complement the categorisation framework for protracted displacement by providing a geographical and demographic component to ensure it is actionable and usable by the humanitarian community.
2. Provide a more granular picture of the main districts of displacement, allowing us to better understand the specific push and pull factors IDPs are facing, as well as the socio-demographic characteristics of the IDP caseload for each analysed district.

DATA SOURCES

Different data sources were used to conduct this analysis, namely the DTM Baselines (Round 107, Round 106 and Round 96), the Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) III, the Return Index (Round 2 – October 2018) and Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) VI implemented by REACH in collaboration with 18 operational partners between July and August 2018.

Main characteristics of each data source are summarized in the below table.

DATA SOURCE	COMPLETION OF DATA COLLECTION	METHODOLOGY	POPULATION	COVERAGE	INDICATORS
ILA III	May 2018	Key informants	248,632 out-of-camp IDP HHs	99% of locations	District of displacement, district of origin, length of displacement (wave), ethno-religious composition, intentions in the long term, obstacles to return and reasons to stay, rate of change
Round 107	December 2018	Key informants	209,254 out-of-camp IDP HHs; 91,218 in-camp IDP HHs	99% of locations	District of displacement, district of origin, length of displacement (wave), shelter type, rate of change
Round 106	October 2018	Key informants	217,997 out-of-camp IDP HHs	97% of locations	District of displacement, rate of change
Round 96	May 2018	Key informants	99,655 in-camp HHs	98% of locations	District of displacement for camp population
Return Index #2	October 2018	Key informants	694,220 returnee HHs	98% of locations	Blocked returns, severity index

DATA SOURCE	COMPLETION OF DATA COLLECTION	METHODOLOGY	POPULATION	COVERAGE	INDICATORS
MCNA	August 2018	Household survey	5,148 out-of-camp IDP HHs; 3,494 in-camp IDP HHs and 2,833 returnee HHs	97% of districts (Ba'aj and Al Fares were not surveyed). Findings with 90% confidence and 10% margin of error at the district level	All socio-demographic figures including living conditions (i.e. median monthly HH income per capita, main income sources, obstacles to find work) and main vulnerabilities (i.e. female-headed households, households with members with disabilities, with more than 2/3 dependents, at risk of eviction, missing HLP documentation, missing civil documentation, priority needs, children not attending education, and vaccination coverage), intentions in the short term and obstacles to return

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

The use of different data sources yields two main challenges related to the different data collection methods: timings and definitions of indicators for each source.

Indicators from DTM sources rely on a KI methodology, which provides the prevalent figure at location level (weighted with the overall number of IDPs or returnees present at the location), while indicators from the MCNA are weighted estimates of a statistically representative household survey administered across 72 districts within 16 governorates.

Different timings and different definitions of indicators also highlighted discrepancies/inconsistencies in the information provided by the main sources. The integration of findings that has been conducted must therefore be handled with extreme care. This is particularly important for dynamic districts where the situation is rapidly evolving and the population of interest, IDPs who have not yet returned, may have changed greatly since the assessment/data collection took place.

It should finally be noted that for the MCNA, the sample of out-of-camp households for a few districts of origin – Al-Khalis, Al-Shirqat, Daquq, Kirkuk, Mamoudiya and Samarra – was low. The same issue was recorded for the sample of camp households originally from Al-Hamdaniya, Al-Muqdadiya, Al-Musayab, Ramadi, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Tikrit, Tilkaif and Tooz. All related findings should be only considered as indicative.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Main districts of origin of IDPs:** According to the DTM Round 107 Baseline (November - December 2018), 300,472 households were still displaced across Iraq – 70% of whom were settled out of camps and 30% in camps. 92% of the total IDPs originate from 23 districts (94% of the total caseload of out-of-camp IDPs and 85% of the total caseload of in-camp IDPs). The largest proportion of IDPs comes from the two districts of Mosul and Sinjar: 41% of the total caseload of current IDPs fled from these two districts. One quarter come from the six districts of Al-Ba'aj, Al-Hawiga, Baiji, Falluja, Ramadi and Telafar, and another quarter from the remaining 15 districts. Denoted as "low", each account for less than 3% of the total caseload of IDPs.
- **Main districts of origin:** out-of-camp versus in-camp IDP population: There are differences in terms of the districts of origin between out-of-camp and in-camp IDP populations. While the former mainly fled from the five districts of Mosul, Sinjar Ramadi, Telafar and Al-Hawiga, the latter are originally from Sinjar, Mosul and Telafar and, also from Al-Ba'aj, Hatra, Al-Shirqat and Makhmur.[1] In addition, no or very few IDPs originally from Mahmoudiya, Al-Khalis, Daquq, Samarra and Tooz are settled in camps.
- **"Clustering" in displacement:** Similar groups of IDPs fled together and displaced in the same area. In particular, IDPs originally from Sinjar are mainly in Dahuk Governorate, creating very big clusters of both out-of-camp and in-camp IDPs, especially in the two districts of Sumel and Zakho. Out-of-camp IDPs from Telafar also grouped in displacement in Zakho and Sumel, with additional groups resettling in Kerbala and Najaf due to ethno-religious affiliation with the host community.[2] IDPs originally from Al-Hawiga resettled mostly out of camps in nearby Kirkuk District or in camps in the two districts of Daquq and Mosul. Out-of-camp IDPs originally from Falluja, Ramadi and Tikrit are mainly living in the two districts of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Those from Anbar living in camps are mainly settled in Falluja.
- **Coincidence between main districts of origin and displacement:** Fourteen of the main districts of origin –Al-Musayab, Balad, Daquq, Falluja, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Telafar, Mosul, Samarra, Sinjar, Telafar, Tikrit, Tilkaif and Tooz – are also main districts of displacement. In nearly all cases, this is due to the high share of intra-district displacement.[3]
- **Intention to return:** In general, out-of-camp IDPs prefer to remain in displacement in the short/medium term (overall around 65%), with only around 10% of IDPs ready to return. IDPs originally from Baiji, Al-Hawiga, Kirkuk, Tilkaif, Tikrit and Tooz were less likely to want to stay, mainly due to indecision in the near future. In fact, only around 40% IDPs originally from Baiji are willing to return.
- **Obstacles to return:** The slightly greater indecision of in-camp IDPs can be explained by the fact that, despite their intentions, around one third of families living in camps have no livelihood-generating income and lack the money to pay for the trip back home.[4] IDPs in camps were also more likely to report the lack of HLP documentation (60% versus 48%), with peaks of around 80% for IDPs originally from Al-Shirqat and Sinjar.[5] Out-of-camp IDPs were more likely to report the destruction of former residences (52%), with the highest levels (over 75%) among families originally from Daquq, Ramadi and Samarra. Fear/trauma was reported as the first or second main obstacle to return by IDPs originally from all districts except IDPs originally from Anbar, Al-Hamdaniya and Tilkaif.
- **Return Rate:** Rates of return are generally high: in most districts over 65% of the total original population has returned to their location of origin. Only in Al-Ba'aj and Sinjar are rates of return significantly low (6% and

1 *The two districts of Hatra (14% of total caseload of the in-camp population) and Makhmur (3%) were not included in the analysis of main districts of origin because they account for a very limited share of out-of-camp IDPs (0.5% and 0.1% respectively).*

2 *Both districts are Shia-majority districts.*

3 *Overall, nine districts were found to have high rates of intra-district displacement. Altogether, these districts host 28% of the overall displaced households and it is estimated that 44,065 families are displaced within their districts of origin, with nearly two thirds only in Mosul District. These include the district of Al-Musayab in Babylon (99% of households displaced within their district); Mosul (93%), Sinjar (61%), Tilkaif (51%) and Telafar (47%) in Ninewa; Tooz (88%) and Balad (84%) in Salah al-Din; Khanaqin in Diyala (76%) and Daquq in Kirkuk (70%). Despite being so geographically close, these IDPs are not (or only very slowly) returning home – in these districts the rate of change in the displaced population since May 2018 is -10%.*

4 *The MCNA indicated that the highest proportion of households with humanitarian need can be found among IDPs in camps, which are also the least likely to cite employment as a primary source of income and to be dependent on various types of assistance. Multi Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA VI), REACH 2018.*

5 *This is a widespread issue in Sinjar, well known and previously documented. See IOM, A Preliminary Assessment of Housing, Land and Property Right Issues Caused by the Current Displacement Crisis in Iraq (Geneva: IOM, 2016).*

16% respectively). Rates are also lower than average in Al-Ka'im, Baiji, Balad and Tooz, where between 40% and 50% of the population remains displaced. To date, there have been no recorded returns to Al-Musayab. According to key informants, returns to the district are still not permitted due to tribal and political issues related to the population composition of the area.[6]

- **Rate of change in returnee population:**[7] Overall, 620,893 returns were recorded in the 23 main districts of origin (89% of total returns). Returns since May 2018 are occurring at a fairly slow rate when compared to previous years. The percentage increase in the number of returnees by December 2018 was 14%, while nearly one in two returns was recorded in 2017 and one in three in 2016.
- **Stationary and dynamic districts:**[8] Returns are only occurring at very high or high pace in Al-Ka'im, Al-Hawiga, Daquq and Tooz. In contrast, returns to Falluja, Ramadi, Mahmoudiya, Al-Khalis, Al-Muqdadiya, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Samarra and Tikrit have practically stalled (less than 5% since May 2018).
- **Situation at the location of origin/return:**
- **Housing:** Within the locations assessed in the districts of origin, 7% are categorized as heavily destroyed (about half or more of the houses are destroyed or severely damaged), followed by 69% that are lightly destroyed (less than half of the houses impacted), and 24% of locations have no destruction. There are four districts where half of the heavily destroyed locations are concentrated: Mosul, Sinjar, Falluja, and Khanaqin. Illegal occupation of residences is minimal in all districts with the exception of Telafar and Sinjar.
- **Livelihood and services:** The most important aspect in terms of livelihoods in the districts of origin is the availability of employment for residents. In 13% of the locations none of the residents are reportedly able to find work. This problem is most acute in the districts of Baiji (94% of locations), Al-Ba'aj (92%), Tikrit (33%) and Tilkaif (32%). In 52% of locations employment is available for less than half of the residents. The remaining 35% of locations present a relatively adequate situation in terms of employment. In terms of services, the situation is relatively better. In the majority of locations, water and electricity supplies are generally sufficient: only 33% and 41% of locations respectively have some level of electricity or water insufficiency. Basic education provision has also been largely restored and there are difficulties in accessing primary schools in only 8% of assessed locations (mostly concentrated in Sinjar, Mosul, and Telafar). Primary health provision, however, remains challenging for residents in 23% of the locations (mostly in Al-Hawija and Mosul). This is mainly due to the fact that the majority of locations do not have their own facilities and residents rely on accessing them elsewhere in the district.
- **Social cohesion:** The two main issues challenging social cohesion in the assessed locations of origin are concerns over revenge acts and over ethno-religious/tribal tensions. In the first case, 12% of locations reported generalized concerns on revenge. These concerns were widely seen in Al-Ba'aj (100% of locations affected), Baiji (56%), Al-Khalis (55%), and Sinjar (50%). In the second case, ethno-religious/tribal tensions are a concern in 16% of the locations. Again, this was most acute in locations in Al-Ba'aj (100% of locations affected), Tooz (100%), Baiji (64%), Mahmoudiya (59%), and Al-Muqdadiya (58%). Linked to this previous indicator, the districts of Telafar, Sinjar, Balad and Tooz are reportedly in need for a community reconciliation process but there are no initiatives ongoing at the time of assessment. The presence of mines is only of concern for residents in about 11% of the locations. In particular, residents in Baiji, Samarra, and Al-Muqdadiya show the highest rates of concern.

6 *For further details, refer to RWG's "Areas of no Return Insight Report #1: Babylon Focus on Jurf Al Sakhar".*

7 *The rate of change was assessed through the rate of change in the number of returnees between Round 107 (December 2018) and ILA III (May 2018).*

8 *Districts where returns are not occurring or only at a slow pace have been rated as "stationary" (the rate of change is between 0% and +10%) or "fairly stationary" (rate of change = 10%-20%); while districts where returns are occurring at a faster pace were rated as "fairly dynamic" (rate of change =20%-30%) or "dynamic" (rate of change > 30%).*

Annex 1: Tables

Table 1: IDP population and characteristics of the main districts of origin

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	OUT-OF-CAMP IDP HHs STILL DISPLACED	IN-CAMP IDP HHs STILL DISPLACED	TOTAL CASELOAD OF IDPs FROM DISTRICT	% OF TOTAL CASELOAD OF IDPs	IDP POPULATION SIZE	RETURNEE HHs	RETURN RATE = RET/ (RET+IDPs)	RATE OF CHANGE (ILA III-ROUND 107)	RATE OF CHANGE OF RETURNEE POPULATION
Anbar	Al Ka'im	3,105	2,282	5,387	2%	Low	6,061	53%	51%	Dynamic
Anbar	Falluja	8,088	2,270	10,358	3%	Medium	88,075	89%	1%	Stationary
Anbar	Ramadi	13,845	471	14,316	5%	Medium	76,677	84%	1%	Stationary
Babylon	Al-Musayab	6,190	307	6,497	2%	Low	No returns	No returns	No returns	Stationary
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	1,879	0	1,879	1%	Low	7,941	81%	0%	Stationary
Diyala	Al-Khalis	1,857	15	1,872	1%	Low	12,265	87%	3%	Stationary
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	4,056	729	4,785	2%	Low	8,861	65%	2%	Stationary
Diyala	Khanaqin	5,793	574	6,367	2%	Low	15,895	71%	4%	Stationary
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	8,891	2,334	11,225	4%	Medium	23,938	68%	30%	Dynamic
Kirkuk	Daquq	1,131	4	1,135	0.4%	Low	2,637	70%	35%	Dynamic
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	5,688	109	5,797	2%	Low	25,492	81%	1%	Stationary
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	3,751	12,922	16,673	6%	Medium	1,654	9%	9%	Dynamic
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	4,926	1,158	6,084	2%	Low	25,057	80%	18%	Fairly stationary
Ninewa	Mosul	63,089	13,144	76,233	25%	High	159,190	68%	23%	Fairly dynamic
Ninewa	Sinjar	20,409	28,804	49,213	16%	High	9,617	16%	15%	Fairly stationary
Ninewa	Telafar	11,947	5,607	17,554	6%	Medium	54,221	76%	29%	Fairly dynamic
Ninewa	Tilkaif	3,070	106	3,176	1%	Low	15,820	83%	19%	Fairly stationary
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	1,882	4,168	6,050	2%	Low	21,272	78%	16%	Fairly stationary
Salah al-Din	Baiji	8,456	724	9,180	3%	Medium	13,291	59%	28%	Fairly dynamic
Salah al-Din	Balad	6,518	1,813	8,331	3%	Low	9,339	53%	22%	Fairly dynamic
Salah al-Din	Samarra	2,241	1	2,242	1%	Low	8,200	79%	3%	Stationary
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	3,528	197	3,725	1%	Low	28,556	88%	0%	Stationary
Salah al-Din	Tooz	6,968	68	7,036	2%	Low	6,834	49%	31%	Dynamic
Total Caseload		**209,254**	**91,218**	**300,472**	**92%**		**694,220**	**70%**	**14%**	

Table 2: Out-of-camp population: main districts of origin, intentions and main obstacles to return

GOVERNO-RATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	OUT-OF-CAMP IDP HHs STILL DISPLACED	SHORT-TERM INTENTIONS			OBSTACLES								
			RETURN	STAY	UNDECIDED	HOUSE DAMAGED/ DESTROYED	FEAR/ TRAUMA	LACK OF SECURITY FORCES	NO LIVELIHOOD	DISCRI-MINATION	NO MONEY	PRESENCE OF MINES	ASSETS STOLEN/ DAMAGED	LACK OF SERVICES
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	3,105	4%	73%	23%	60%	30%	15%	39%	9%	7%	8%	21%	18%
Anbar	Falluja	8,088	6%	75%	17%	68%	29%	23%	27%	10%	29%	5%	16%	4%
Anbar	Ramadi	13,845	4%	86%	10%	77%	21%	20%	35%	6%	25%	3%	6%	1%
Babylon	Al-Musayab	6,190	12%	66%	22%	41%	48%	23%	6%	31%	6%	30%	17%	3%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	1,879	0%	95%	5%	15%	55%	26%	20%	35%	5%	10%	5%	5%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	1,857	0%	100%	0%	17%	78%	61%		44%	9%	9%		
Diyala	Khanaqin	4,056	8%	80%	12%	17%	60%	40%	13%	32%	18%	10%	8%	2%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	5,793	3%	91%	6%	19%	63%	54%	7%	26%	12%	17%	5%	4%
Kirkuk	Daquq	8,891	6%	68%	26%	92%	37%	37%		4%		60%	2%	
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	1,131	25%	47%	28%	54%	51%	12%	6%	16%	13%	23%	10%	15%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	5,688	0%	43%	57%	41%	27%	8%	3%	11%	3%	43%	24%	32%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	3,751	10%	71%	19%	62%	27%	29%	47%	17%	19%	13%	18%	28%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	4,926	13%	66%	21%	59%	28%	20%	11%	30%	26%	14%	13%	4%
Ninewa	Mosul	63,089	6%	73%	19%	49%	38%	40%	28%	16%	17%	12%	8%	8%
Ninewa	Sinjar	20,409	7%	61%	30%	52%	32%	40%	21%	24%	10%	22%	14%	20%
Ninewa	Telafar	11,947	23%	58%	17%	51%	19%	10%	24%	17%	24%	9%	24%	12%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	3,070	14%	52%	35%	63%	17%	11%	23%	16%	25%	1%	18%	11%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	1,882	38%	39%	22%	66%	32%	26%	24%	13%	14%	9%	9%	10%
Salah al-Din	Balad	8,456	19%	59%	21%	51%	46%	32%	18%	27%	12%	19%	6%	5%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	6,518	15%	85%		75%	60%	15%	9%		51%	2%	2%	
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	2,241	0%	76%	24%	49%	40%	4%	36%	10%	22%	12%	12%	6%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	3,528	14%	47%	39%	55%	35%	58%	13%	20%	7%	8%	13%	10%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	6,968	26%	43%	31%	64%	41%	31%	9%	16%	5%	22%	26%	14%

Table 3: In-camp population: main districts of origin, intentions and main obstacles to return[1]

GOVERNO-RATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	IN-CAMP IDP HHs	SHORT-TERM INTENTIONS			OBSTACLES								
			RETURN	STAY	UNDECIDED	HOUSE DAMAGED/ DESTROYED	FEAR/ TRAUMA	LACK OF SECURITY FORCES	NO LIVELIHOOD	DISCRI-MINATION	NO MONEY	PRESENCE OF MINES	ASSETS STOLEN/ DAMAGED	LACK OF SERVICES
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	2,282	24%	43%	32%	46%	28%	6%	42%	3%	46%	11%	13%	8%
Anbar	Falluja	2,270	6%	68%	27%	64%	18%	1%	21%	5%	49%	6%	18%	3%
Anbar	Ramadi	471	31%	41%	29%	73%	28%	7%	30%	13%	48%	3%	10%	
Babylon	Al-Musayab	307	13%	88%	0%	48%	38%	29%	48%	10%	14%	24%	29%	14%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	15	0%	97%	3%	10%	39%	63%	10%	43%	23%	7%		
Diyala	Khalis	729	0%	0%	0%									
Diyala	Khanaqin	574	0%	100%	0%	6%	47%	73%	6%	40%	20%			
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	2,334	28%	45%	27%	28%	42%	33%	14%	16%	23%	29%	7%	2%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	109	50%	25%	25%		50%	100%		100%				
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	12,922	9%	47%	44%	33%	38%	16%	34%	15%	42%	29%	2%	6%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	1,158	42%	31%	27%	80%	13%	27%	33%	20%	27%	13%	7%	7%
Ninewa	Mosul	13,144	9%	58%	33%	39%	40%	19%	37%	11%	38%	8%	7%	6%
Ninewa	Sinjar	28,804	2%	71%	25%	31%	33%	41%	24%	28%	16%	39%	5%	21%
Ninewa	Telafar	5607	9%	59%	32%	27%	56%	20%	21%	15%	30%	29%	5%	3%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	106	0%	83%	17%	64%	27%		50%		50%	9%		9%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	4,168	5%	69%	27%	32%	49%	27%	29%	22%	32%	4%	9%	9%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	724	11%	58%	31%	38%	47%	30%	22%	13%	30%	33%	3%	3%
Salah al-Din	Balad	1,813	35%	39%	26%	54%	44%	71%	15%	53%	13%	23%	7%	
Salah al-Din	Samarra	1	0%	50%	50%							50%		
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	197	30%	60%	10%	25%	57%	50%	13%	38%	14%	43%		
Salah al-Din	Tooz	68	17%	50%	33%	64%	41%	31%	9%	16%	5%	22%	26%	14%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	6,968	26%	43%	31%	64%	41%	31%	9%	16%	5%	22%	26%	14%

1 *Cells are left blank for locations where sample size was too small for the indicator.*

Table 4: Main districts of origin, returnee population, intentions to remain and conditions upon return

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN/ RETURN	RETURNEE HHs	INTENTION TO REMAIN	RETURNED TO HABITUAL RESIDENCE		RETURN INDEX			
				HABITABLE	INHABITABLE	% OF LOCATIONS WITH SOME FAMILIES BLOCKED FROM RETURNING	% OF LOCATIONS WITH SOME RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE	LOCATIONS WITH NO RETURNS	OVERALL SEVERITY RANKING
Anbar	Al Ka'im	6,061	90%	95%	2%	100%	100%	0	Medium
Anbar	Falluja	88,075	100%	97%	1%	70%	92%	0	Low
Anbar	Ramadi	76,677	99%	96%	0%	48%	100%	0	Low
Babylon	Al-Musayab	No returns				N/A	N/A	13	N/A
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	7,941	100%	88%	12%	76%	100%	0	Low
Diyala	Al-Khalis	12,265	100%	88%	12%	23%	72%	1	Medium
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	8,861	99%	89%	11%	50%	70%	2	High
Diyala	Khanaqin	15,895	99%	84%	11%	11%	95%	19	Medium
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	23,938	99%	97%	2%	49%	85%	6	Medium
Kirkuk	Daquq	2,637	91%	89%	6%	0%	29%	8	Low
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	25,492	89%	100%	0%	11%	19%	7	Low
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	1,654	-	95%	1%	50%	100%	26	High
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	25,057	99%	97%	3%	12%	63%	9	Low
Ninewa	Mosul	159,190	93%	97%	3%	16%	83%	4	Low
Ninewa	Sinjar	9,617	83%	83%	11%	19%	73%	25	High
Ninewa	Telafar	54,221	93%	96%	3%	41%	68%	15	Medium
Ninewa	Tilkaif	15,820	90%	94%	4%	10%	51%	5	Low
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	21,272	99%	96%	2%	98%	100%	6	Medium
Salah al-Din	Baiji	13,291	100%	91%	6%	81%	100%	7	High
Salah al-Din	Balad	9,339	98%	84%	6%	91%	55%	3	High
Salah al-Din	Samarra	8,200	100%	96%	1%	78%	11%	2	Medium
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,556	98%	83%	4%	57%	61%	2	Medium
Salah al-Din	Tooz	6,834	87%	91%	5%	35%	53%	31	High

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 1

AL-KA'IM DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Al-Kaim District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

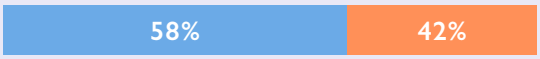
5,387 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 5,400 households originally from Al-Ka'im have not yet returned home (2% of the total caseload of IDPs). Out-of-camp IDPs (58%) are mostly living in several districts of Baghdad and Anbar (10% within Al-Ka'im itself) while the camp population (42%) is nearly all settled in Falluja.

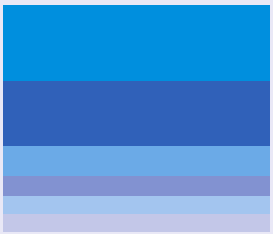
House damage/destruction and the lack of livelihoods are major and common obstacles to return. However, in-camp IDPs seem to be more likely to want to return than out-of-camp IDPs (24% versus 4%). The poor living conditions of IDPs in camps may act as a "push" factor (only 3% of families reported that their situation in displacement was better than that they would experience back home versus 30% of out-of-camp IDPs). On the other hand, out-of-camp IDPs are more likely to have been in displacement for longer, to have undergone multiple movements and to be missing HLP documentation, all of which are aggravating factors impacting their ability to return.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **3,105**



- 29% Karkh
- 13% Ramadi
- 9% Al-Ka'im
- 8% Abu Ghraib
- 8% Sulaymaniyah
- 33% Other

In camp: **2,282**

- 86% Falluja
- 11% Abu Ghraib
- 3% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

6,061 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

53% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium ◀
- High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+51% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic ◀

Overall, 6,061 households have returned to the district of Al-Ka'im. They represent 53% of the total IDPs who fled the district and returns to the district are continuing at a high pace (+51% since May 2018). 4 out of the 33 locations have full returns in the district and there is no location of no return.

Nearly all returns are recent (88% in 2018 and 10% in 2017) because of the military operations to retake territory from ISIL in west Anbar concluded in late 2017.

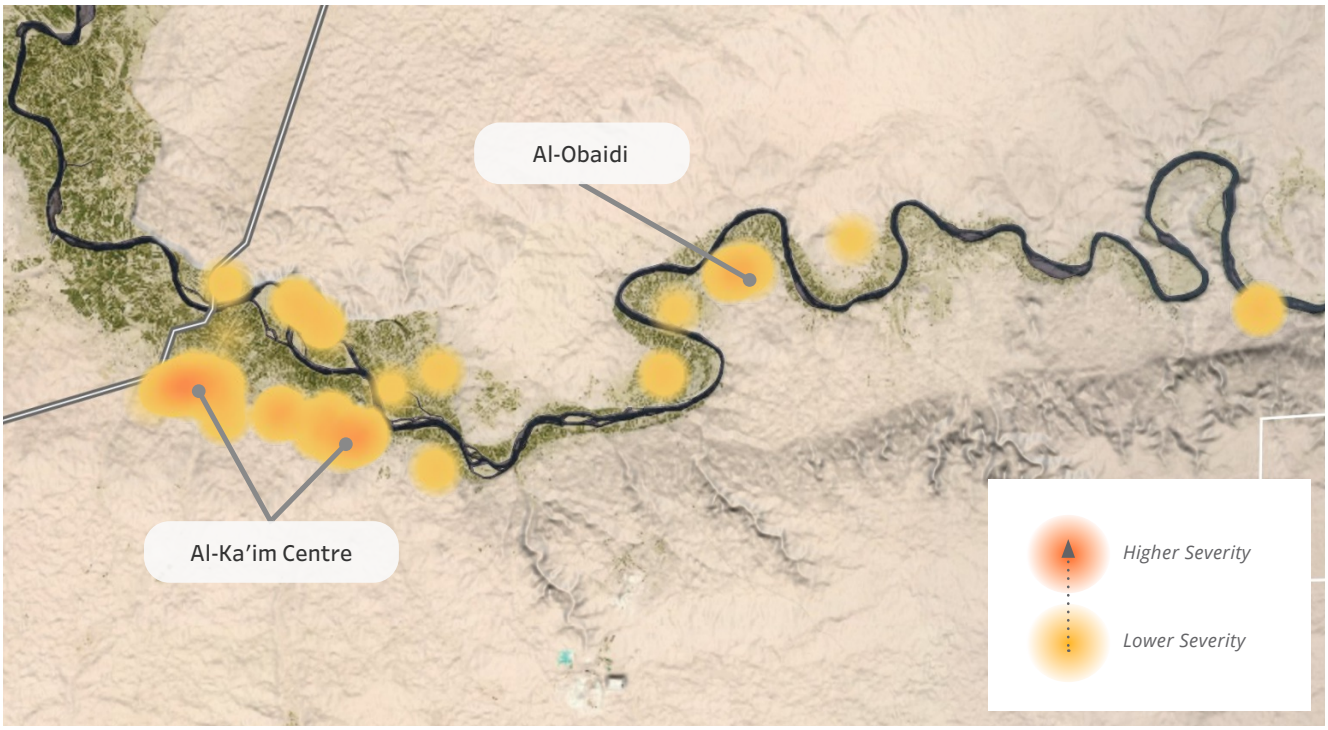
Around 90% of returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin). The remaining 10% are willing to or may engage in new/continuous displacement (5% move elsewhere in Iraq, 5% undecided), as they are unable to fulfill their basic needs or don't have a property to return to.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 1

AL-KA'IM DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Al-Kaim District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in all locations with returns. However, ongoing reconstruction is taking place and there are no occupied private residences. Nearly all returnees have gone back to their habitual residence.
- **Livelihoods and services:** In general, small businesses and agricultural activities have restarted in Al-Ka'im, although some remained closed or stopped in several locations. Nevertheless, while civil servants have jobs, employment opportunities are scarce: in all locations it was reported that less than half of residents can find jobs. In terms of services, both electricity and water shortages were reported in all locations. However, education and healthcare are accessible as facilities are fully functional.
- **Social cohesion:** Community reconciliation was not reported as needed in Al-Ka'im. Linked to this, there were no indications of concerns over tribal tensions and residents in only one location were concerned about revenge attacks. Daily life activities are generally unaffected, but in five locations residents reported only leaving their homes when they have to and streets are empty.
- **Security:** There are security concerns. Residents in all locations are somewhat concerned about a re-emergence of ISIL attacks. Movement restrictions were reported in all locations but only as impacting residents in 2 out of 33. All checkpoints are controlled or have presence of other security forces, such as PMUs. Finally, it was reported in all locations that a some families have been blocked from returning.

33	0	94
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 2

FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Falluja District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

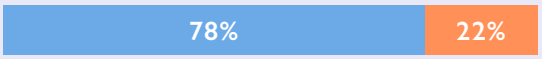
10,358 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 10,360 families originally from locations in Falluja have not yet returned home. Around 80% are settled out of camps, with two main clusters in Erbil District and Sulaymaniyah District, and other groups in Baghdad Governorate. Around 6% are also displaced within Falluja District itself. Those living in camps (22%) are nearly all displaced within the district.

Intentions to return in the short term are quite low for both in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs (8% and 6% respectively). Their main obstacles to return are also similar: house damage/destruction at the top for around 65% of households. Families also frequently reported the lack of livelihoods and/or finances for the trip back home (as many as 48% of in-camp IDPs).

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **8,088**

- 31% Erbil
- 19% Sulaymaniyah
- 10% Karkh
- 6% Falluja
- 5% Abu Ghraib
- 29% Other

In camp: **2,270**

- 92% Falluja
- 6% Abu Ghraib
- 2% Kalar

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

88,075 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

89% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium
- High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+1% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

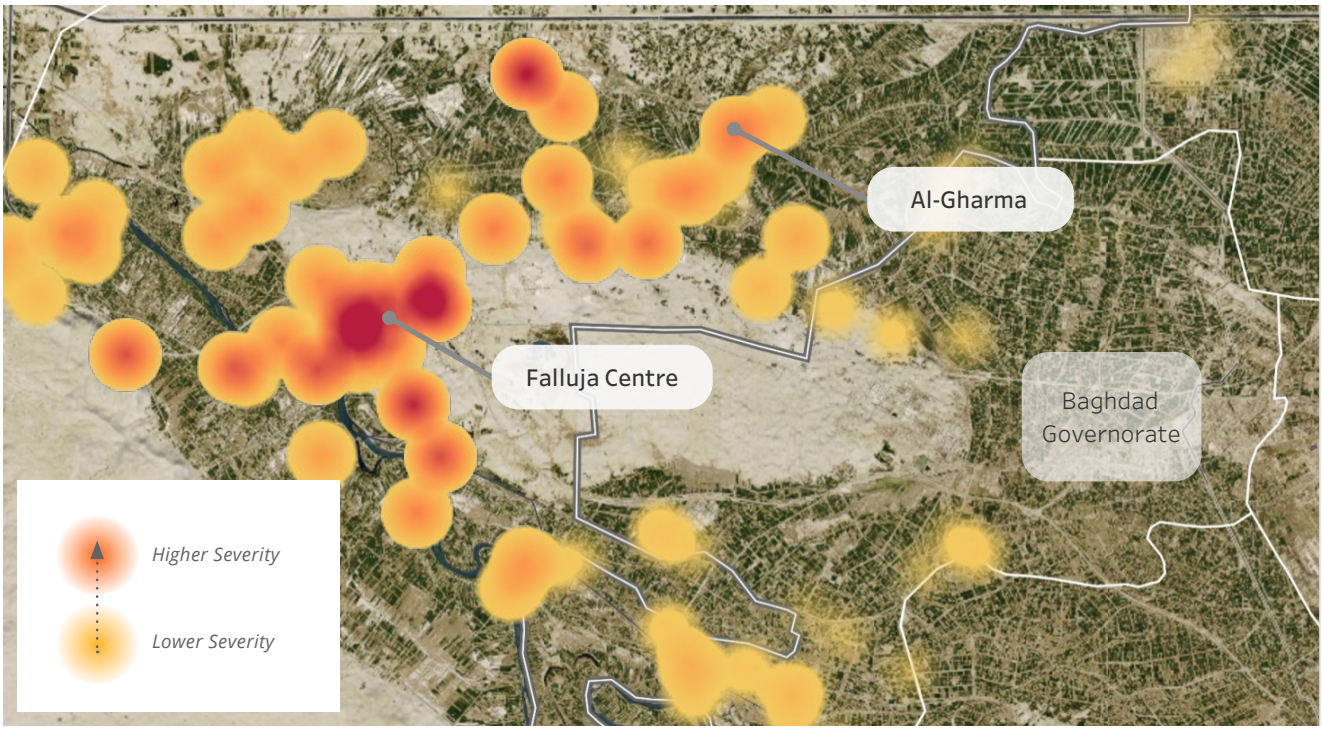
Overall, 88,075 households have returned to the district of Falluja. They represent nearly 90% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin but returns have practically stalled (+1% since May 2018). Nearly all households have returned to their location of origin between 2016 and 2017 (55% and 38% respectively). All returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 2

FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Falluja District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Locations in Falluja experienced slightly more residential destruction than the rest of the districts in Anbar. There are 8 locations that are heavily destroyed, 51 others with lower levels of destruction and only 5 where housing destruction was not reported. There are nevertheless ongoing reconstruction efforts and there are reportedly no occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Restoration of private sector activity has been uneven across the district. In only ten locations have all pre-existing businesses reopened. In 34 others, only some have reopened and in 20 they remain inoperative. This resulted in a scarcity of employment opportunities: in 40% of the locations it was reported that less than half of the current residents were able to work. Regarding the availability of services, the vast majority of locations do not present issues in terms of electricity or water provision. Basic education and primary health facilities are also all functional.
- **Social cohesion:** No locations reported that community reconciliation was needed in Falluja. Linked to this, there were no indications of concerns over tribal tensions or revenge acts. Nevertheless, daily interactions were reportedly tense in 29 locations.
- **Security:** There are no concerns across Falluja regarding insecurity or threats from attacks or UXOs. The only challenge linked to security is the existence of movement restrictions on current residents, which were reported to have a negative (albeit small) impact in 21 locations. However, 70% of locations of return reported some families were blocked from returning.

64	0	679
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 3

RAMADI DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Ramadi District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

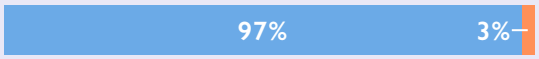
14,316 IDP households
(5% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload
- Medium caseload ◀
- High caseload

Around 14,300 families originally from locations in Ramadi have not yet returned home (5% of the total caseload of IDPs). Nearly all are settled out of camps (97%), predominantly in Erbil District, Karkh, Sulaymaniyah and other districts of Baghdad. Only 1% are displaced within the Ramadi district. In contrast, the in-camp population (3%), is mainly hosted in the nearby district of Falluja (90%).

Intentions to return in the short term are very different for in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs: the former are strongly willing to return (31% compared to a 13% national average), the latter are more inclined to remain in displacement (86% stay, 4% return). Their main obstacles to return are similar. House damage/destruction is the most likely to cited: at least 70% of families cited this as a reason and lack of livelihoods/money is second most likely to be reported. However, IDPs in camps are more motivated to leave their current settlements due to poorer living conditions in displacement and the relative closeness of their location of origin.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **13,845**

- 53% Erbil
- 13% Karkh
- 8% Sulaymaniyah
- 26% Other

In camp: **471**

- 90% Falluja
- 2% Abu Ghraib
- 2% Erbil
- 6% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

76,677 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

84% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium
- High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+1% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

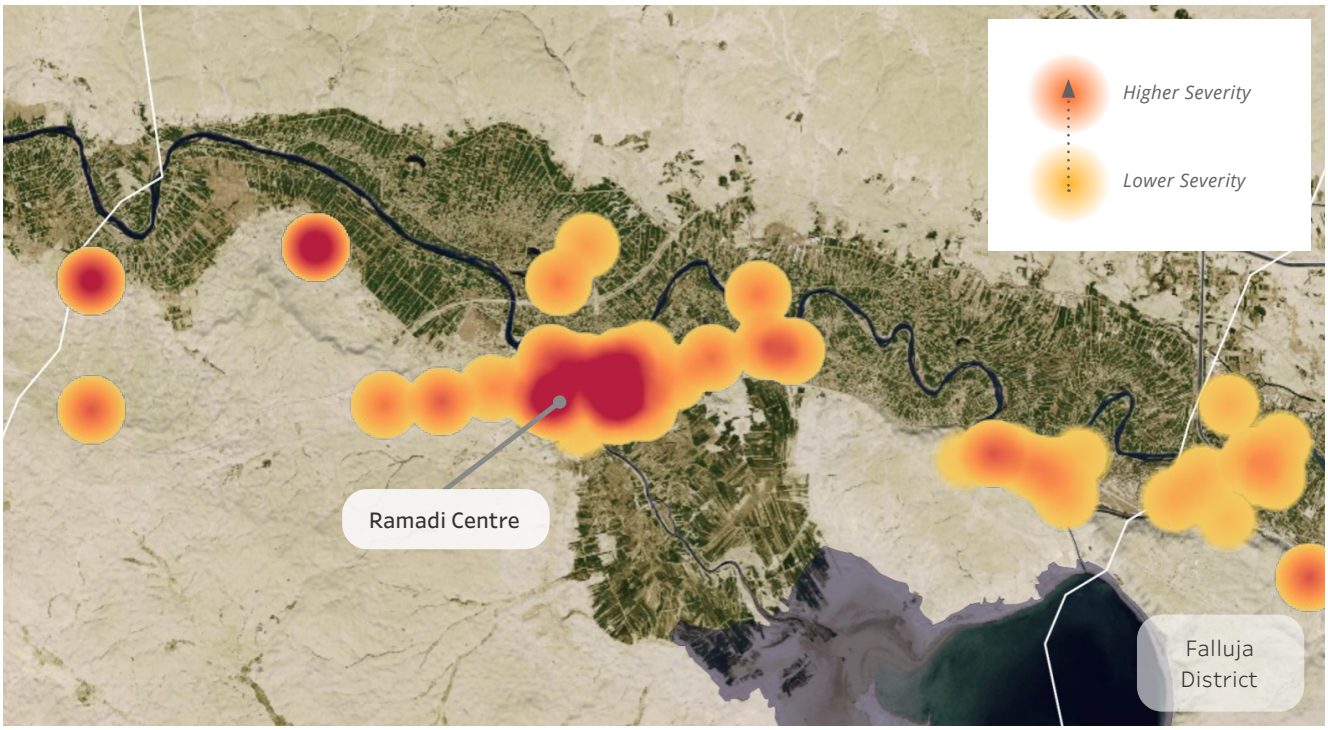
Overall, 76,677 households have returned to the district of Ramadi. They represent around 85% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin but returns have practically stalled (+1% since May 2018). Around 70% of households returned to their location of origin in 2016 and 26% in 2017. Returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin) and only 1% of families wish to move out of the country due to instability in the security situation in the district.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 3

RAMADI DISTRICT, ANBAR

IDPs from Ramadi District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** There is moderate house destruction in all locations with returns. However, ongoing reconstruction is taking place and there are no occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** All businesses are back to normal activity in 42% of locations and have partially restarted in the remaining locations. Regarding agricultural activity, Ramadi had nearly none in this sector pre-conflict given its urban environment. Employment opportunities are scarce, in almost all locations it was reported that less than half of residents can find jobs. Water and electricity provision is reported to be fully functional for all residents. A similar situation exists for basic education. Although some primary health centres remain closed, this does not hinder access to medical care for residents across the district. Difficulties in accessing hospitals were reported in only two locations.
- **Social cohesion:** There were no reports that community reconciliation was needed in Ramadi. Linked to this finding, there were no indications of concerns over tribal tensions or revenge acts. Daily life activities are also reported to be generally unaffected.
- **Security:** Movement restrictions applied to all locations in Ramadi, but only in half of them (25 locations) was it reported that they had some negative impact on residents. In this regard, residents in 16% of the locations were reportedly concerned about harassments at checkpoints. Nearly all checkpoints are run by or have the presence of PMUs. Finally, some families are reported to be blocked from returning in almost half of the locations.

50	0	5,031
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 4

AL-MUSAYAB DISTRICT, BABYLON

IDPs from Al-Musayab District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

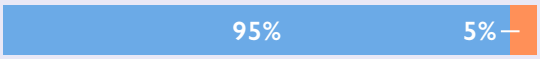
6,497 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload
Medium caseload
High caseload

Around 6,500 households originally from locations in Al-Musayab have not returned to their location of origin (2% of total caseload of IDPs). Nearly all are settled out of camps (95%), mostly within the district. Other smaller clusters of households were assessed in Falluja, Mahmoudiya and Sulaymaniyah Districts. The in-camp population (5%) is mostly hosted out of Babylon Governorate: in Kalar, Falluja and Mahmoudiya. Both in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs are living in a situation of protracted displacement and all IDPs in camps have also undergone multiple displacements.

Intentions to return are similar to the national average: around one in ten families are willing to return to their location of origin. Frequently reported obstacles to return include fear/trauma, house damage/destruction, discrimination and presence of mines. Around half of families in camps also reported that the lack of livelihoods is an obstacle to return and around 15% reported that movement restrictions were impacting their ability to return.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **6,190**

40% Al-Musayab
17% Falluja
12% Mahmoudiya
12% Sulaymaniyah
19% Other

In camp: **307**

44% Kalar
38% Falluja
15% Mahmoudiya
3% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

0 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

0% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

0% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

As of December 2018 no returns have been recorded to the district of Al-Musayab. It was reported that returns to the district are still not permitted due to tribal and political issues related to the population composition of the area, particularly to Jurf al-Sakhar, the town of origin of most IDPs.[1] The only change assessed since May 2018 is a minimal increase in the number of IDPs originally from the district (+1%).

1 *For further details, refer to RWG's "Areas of no Return Insight Report #1: Babylon Focus on Jurf Al Sakhar".*

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 5

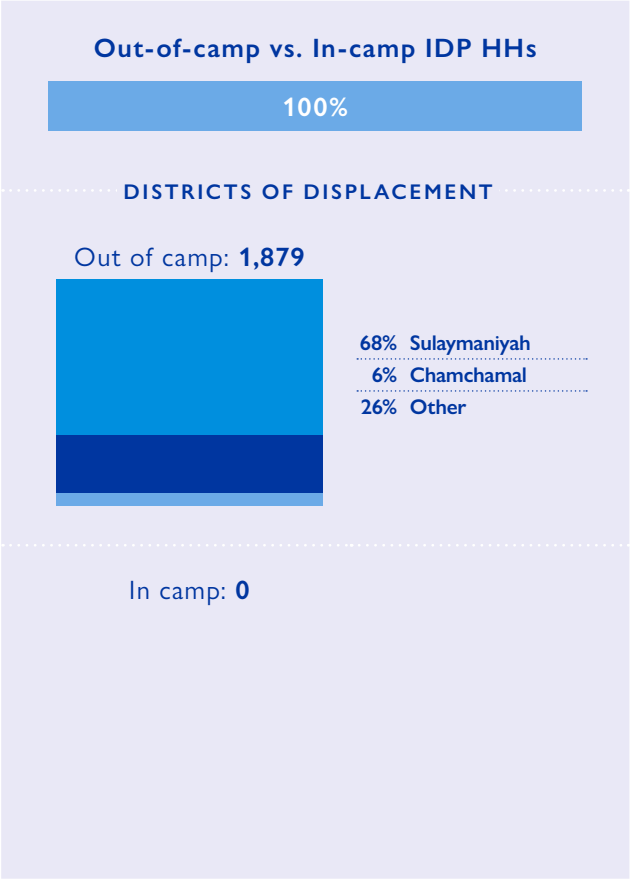
MAHMOUDIYA DISTRICT, BAGHDAD

IDPs from Mahmoudiya District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

Around 1,900 households originally from locations in Mahmoudiya have not yet returned home (1% of total caseload of IDPs). All are settled out of camps, with one main group (68%) settled in Sulaymaniyah District. Only 2% are still within the district of Mahmoudiya.

In general, families are not willing to return in the short/ medium term (95% stay, 5% undecided). This finding can be explained by the fact that, although nearly all families are living in a condition of protracted displacement, they are in a relatively stable situation: for 75% of them this is the first location of displacement. These families show signs of having suffered violence/oppression: 55% cited fear/trauma and 35% discrimination, among their main obstacles to return, while one in four families stated that their conditions are better in displacement.



RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

7,941 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

81% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low
Medium
High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+0.1% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary ◀
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic
Dynamic

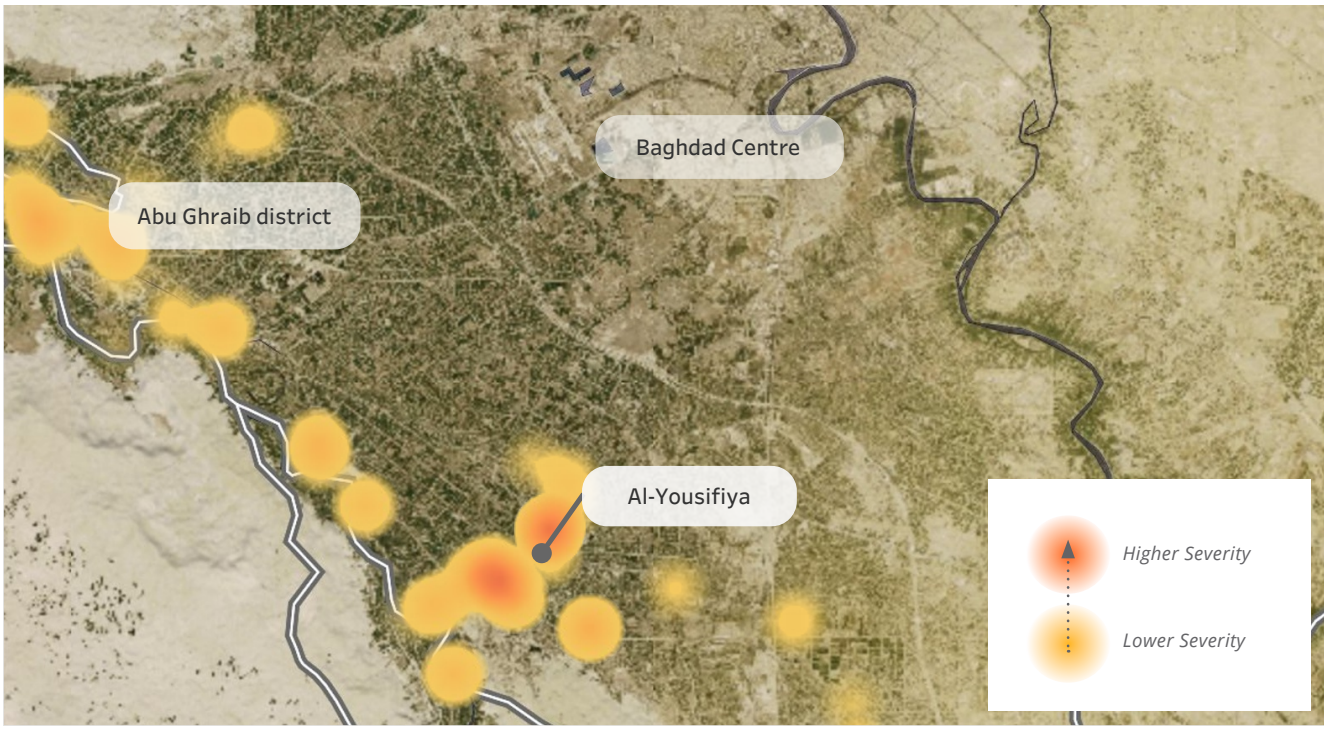
Overall, 7,941 households have returned to the district of Mahmoudiya. They represent around 80% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district but returns have practically stopped (+0.1% since May 2018). Around 50% of households returned to their location of origin in 2015 but rates of return have since slowed. All returns are “stable” (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 5

MAHMOUDIYA DISTRICT, BAGHDAD

IDPs from Mahmoudiya District and Situation of Return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in all assessed locations, with reconstruction taking place in only some of the affected locations. No cases of illegal occupation of private residences were reported.
- **Livelihoods and Services:** Small businesses and agricultural activities have restarted in all but one location where they existed before the conflict. With regards to employment, in 36 of the 46 locations, around half or all residents can reportedly find jobs. Similarly, all locations are reported to have most or all of their civil servants back to work. In terms of services, only four locations reported significant shortages of electricity provision, while all but two locations have sufficient water provision for most or all residents. Primary schools are functioning in over half of locations and otherwise schools nearby are easy to access. While no primary health centres are available in the locations assessed, for the large majority, these facilities are easily accessible nearby.
- **Social Cohesion:** Concerns over revenge were reported in only one location and ethno-religious or tribal tensions in three locations. In 12 locations reconciliation is reportedly needed but in all cases it is already taking place. The majority of locations reported that daily life activities are generally unaffected.
- **Security:** Security seems to be a relatively minor concern. No concerns regarding ISIL attacks, clashes between security forces, UXOs, nor harassment at checkpoints were reported. This may be due to the fact that all locations have between one and two security actors in place and the majority do not have a presence of PMUs. The majority of locations do not have movement restrictions and reportedly those that do have little to no impact on daily life. Finally, nearly three quarters of all locations report that some families are being blocked from return.

47	0	957
Return Locations	Locations with No Return	Returnee Households in Critical Shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 6

AL-KHALIS DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Al-Khalis District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

1,872 IDP households
(1% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 1,900 households originally from locations in Al-Khalis have not yet returned home (1% of total caseload of IDPs). Nearly all are settled out of camps (99%), in the districts of Ba'quba, Kirkuk and within Al-Khalis itself (17%). Those living in camps (1%) are mainly hosted in Ba'quba or within Al-Khalis.

In general, families are not willing to return in the short/medium term (100% want to stay). This finding can be linked to the level of violence endured by these families: 78% cited fear/trauma and 44% discrimination among main obstacles to return – the highest figures of all districts of origin. Another factor is the uncertainty of the security situation: 61% mentioned the lack of security forces as an obstacle to return, again the highest figure across all districts. It should also be noted that, although all families fled their homes more than 3 years ago, they only moved once and therefore benefit from a relative stability in displacement.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **1,857**

- 27% Kirkuk
- 25% Ba'quba
- 17% Al-Khalis
- 8% Tooz
- 6% Kifri
- 17% Other

In camp: **15**

- 73% Ba'quba
- 27% Khanaqin

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

12,265 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

87% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium
- High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+3% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

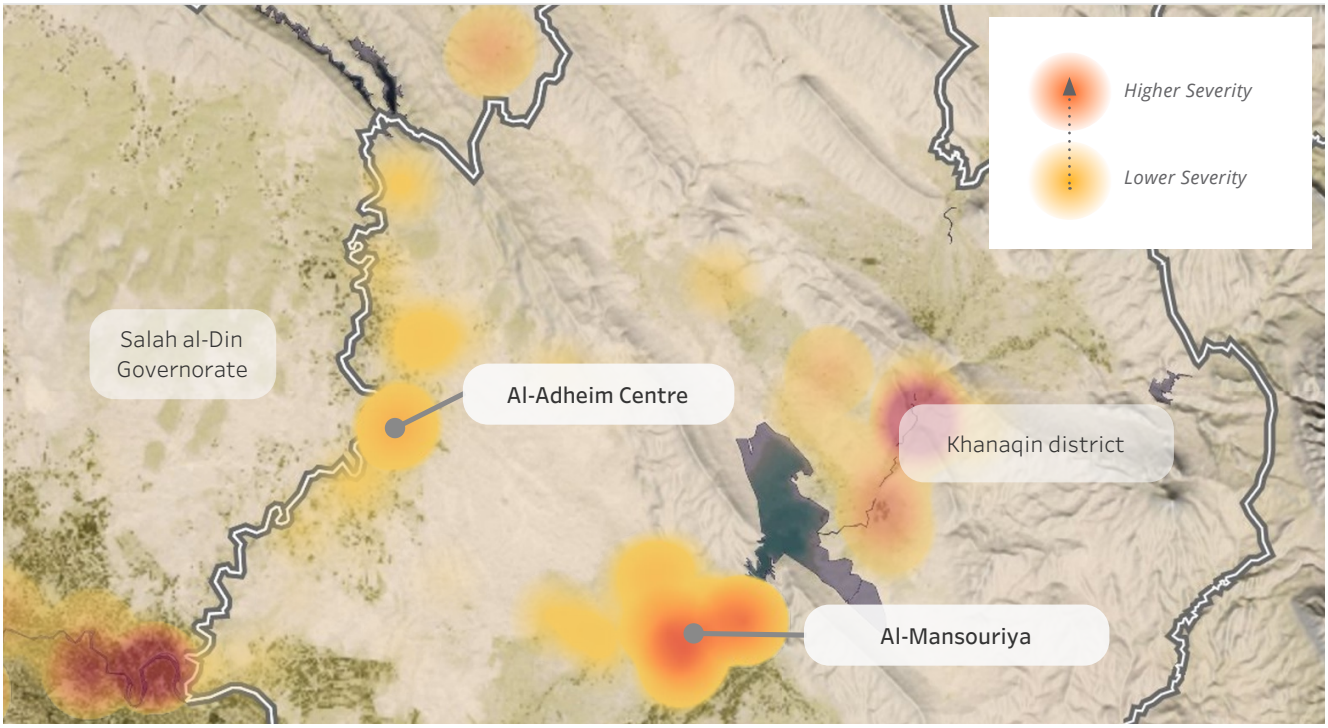
Overall, 12,265 households have returned to the district of Al-Khalis. They represent around 90% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district but returns have practically stalled (+3% since May 2018). In fact, nearly 70% of all returns occurred in 2016, with only 7% in 2017. All returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 6

AL-KHALIS DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Al-Khalis District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in most locations with returns. Reconstruction is taking place in almost all locations with destruction, and there were no occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Agricultural activities have restarted in Al-Khalis; however small businesses remained inactive in almost all locations. Locations were almost evenly split in two groups: locations where most or all residents could find employment, and locations where less than half could find employment. In terms of services, few electricity and water shortages were reported; on the other hand, education and healthcare facilities are fully functional and easy to access.
- **Social cohesion:** One in six locations reported that community reconciliation was needed in Al-Khalis, and in all but one of those locations, reconciliation was taking place. Linked to this, very few indications of concerns over tribal tensions were reported, but residents in more than half of the locations were concerned about revenge acts. Public life is generally unaffected, with residents carrying out daily activities in relative calm.
- **Security:** There are security concerns, and some families were reportedly blocked from returning in 21 of the 89 locations assessed in Al-Khalis. Residents in almost all locations are concerned about ISIL attacks. Two-thirds of checkpoints are controlled or have presence of other security forces, such as PMUs, but more than 90% of locations were unconcerned with harassment by security forces.

90	0	1,527
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 7

AL-MUQDADIYA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Al-Muqdadiya District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

4,785 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 4,800 households originally from locations in Al-Muqdadiya have not yet returned home (2% of total case-load of IDPs). Around 85% are settled out of camps, with two main clusters in Ba'quba and Kalar and smaller groups in Sulaymaniyah District, Khanaqin and Kifri. Only 1% are within the district. The in-camp population (15%) is nearly all in Khanaqin.

In general, families are not willing to return in the short/ medium term (over 90% intend to stay). As in Al-Khalis, this finding can be linked to the high level of violence endured by IDPs – 63% of out-of-camp families cited fear/trauma and 26% discrimination among main obstacles to return. Another obstacle is the uncertainty of the security situation in their areas of origin: over 55% mentioned the lack of security forces. IDPs in camps may be particularly vulnerable: not only do families live in a situation of protracted displacement but they have also undergone multiple displacements.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **4,056**

- 26% Ba'quba
- 18% Kalar
- 13% Sulaymaniyah
- 10% Khanaqin
- 7% Kifri
- 26% Other

In camp: **729**

- 90% Khanaqin
- 6% Kalar
- 4% Ba'quba

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

8,861 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

65% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium ◀
- High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+2% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

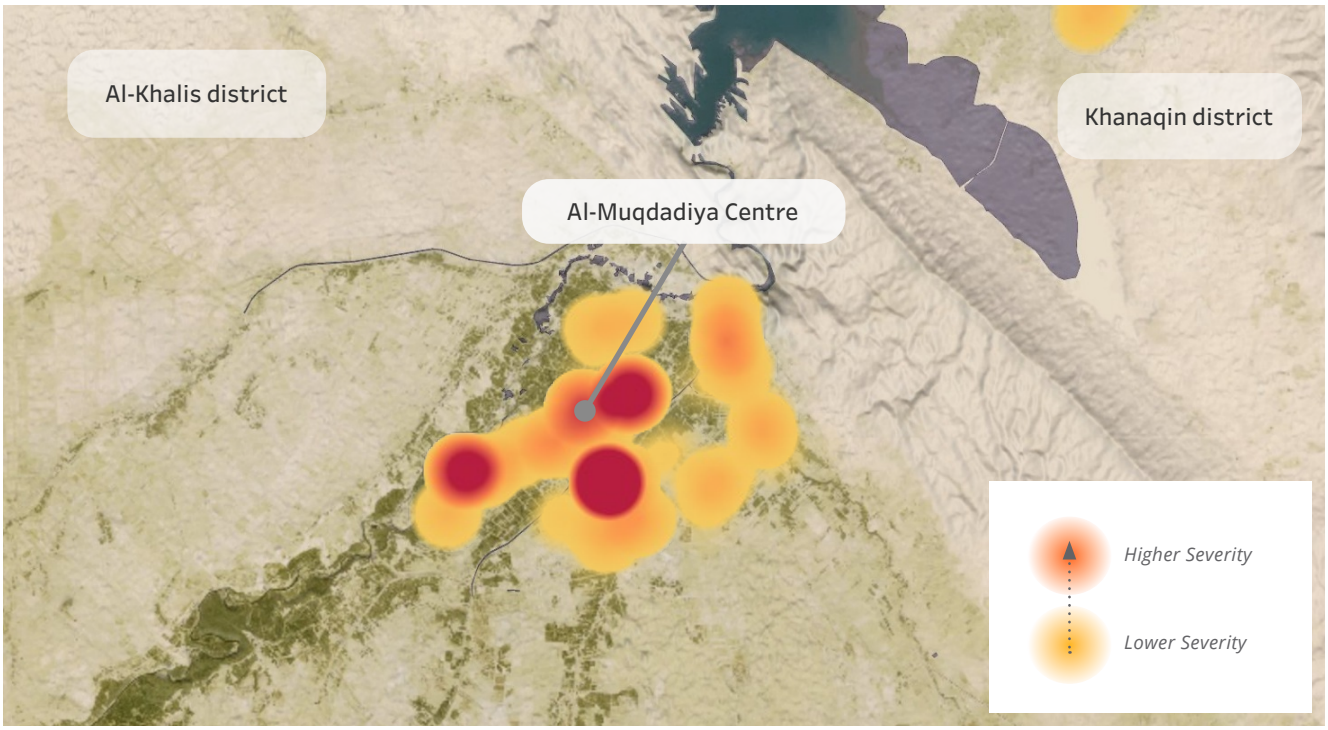
Overall, 8,861 households have returned to the district of Al-Muqdadiya. They represent around 65% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district, but returns have practically stalled (+2% since May 2018). In fact, nearly 80% of all returns occurred in 2014, with only 11% recorded in 2017. All returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 7

AL-MUQDADIYA DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Al-Muqdadiya District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in two-thirds of locations with returns. However, reconstruction is only occurring in under half of the locations with destruction. There are no locations reporting occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Small businesses have reopened in about half of the locations and only five locations reported that agricultural activities have not restarted. It was reported that half of residents are able to find employment (other than the public sector). In terms of services, both electricity and water shortages were reported in most locations; on the other hand, education and healthcare are accessible as facilities are mostly functional.
- **Social cohesion:** Reconciliation was reportedly needed in two thirds of locations in Al-Muqdadiya and was currently taking place. In more than half of locations, residents were concerned over tribal tensions and in 15 locations residents were concerned about revenge acts. Daily life activities are generally unaffected, but in five locations tension when carrying out daily activities was reported.
- **Security:** Residents in two-thirds of locations have concerns about ISIL attacks, and only a quarter are concerned about the potential for armed groups to clash. There were also concerns about UXOs in 57% of assessed locations. Only one location reported restrictions in movement; however residents in seven locations were concerned about being harassed at checkpoints, as almost all locations have checkpoints controlled by non-state security forces, such as PMUs. Finally, some families were reportedly blocked from returning in half of the assessed locations of Al-Muqdadiya.
- **Locations of no return:** There are two empty villages, both of which are located in the subdistrict of Markaz al-Muqdadiya. The IDPs' main reasons for not returning are the lack of safety, destruction, areas with UXOs and tribal tensions.

90	2	1,527
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 8

KHANAQIN DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Khanaqin District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

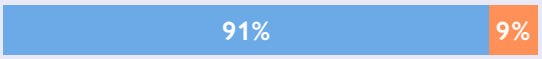
6,367 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

6,367 households originally from locations in Khanaqin have not yet returned home (2% of total caseload of IDPs). They are mainly settled out of camps (91%), in the districts of Ba'quba, Kalar and within Khanaqin itself. The in-camp population (9%), on the other hand, is mostly hosted within the district.

Overall, IDPs seem to be mostly undecided about their return (nearly 60%) and none want to return to their location of origin in the short-medium term. The presence of mines, house destruction/damage and lack of basic services are the top three obstacles to return. It should also be noted that IDPs originally from Khanaqin are highly likely to report lack of civil and HLP documents (11% and 59% respectively).

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **5,793**

- 34% Ba'quba
- 24% Kalar
- 23% Khanaqin
- 6% Kifri
- 6% Al-Khalis
- 7% Other

In camp: **574**

- 82% Khanaqin
- 18% Ba'quba

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

15,895 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

71% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium ◀
- High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+4% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

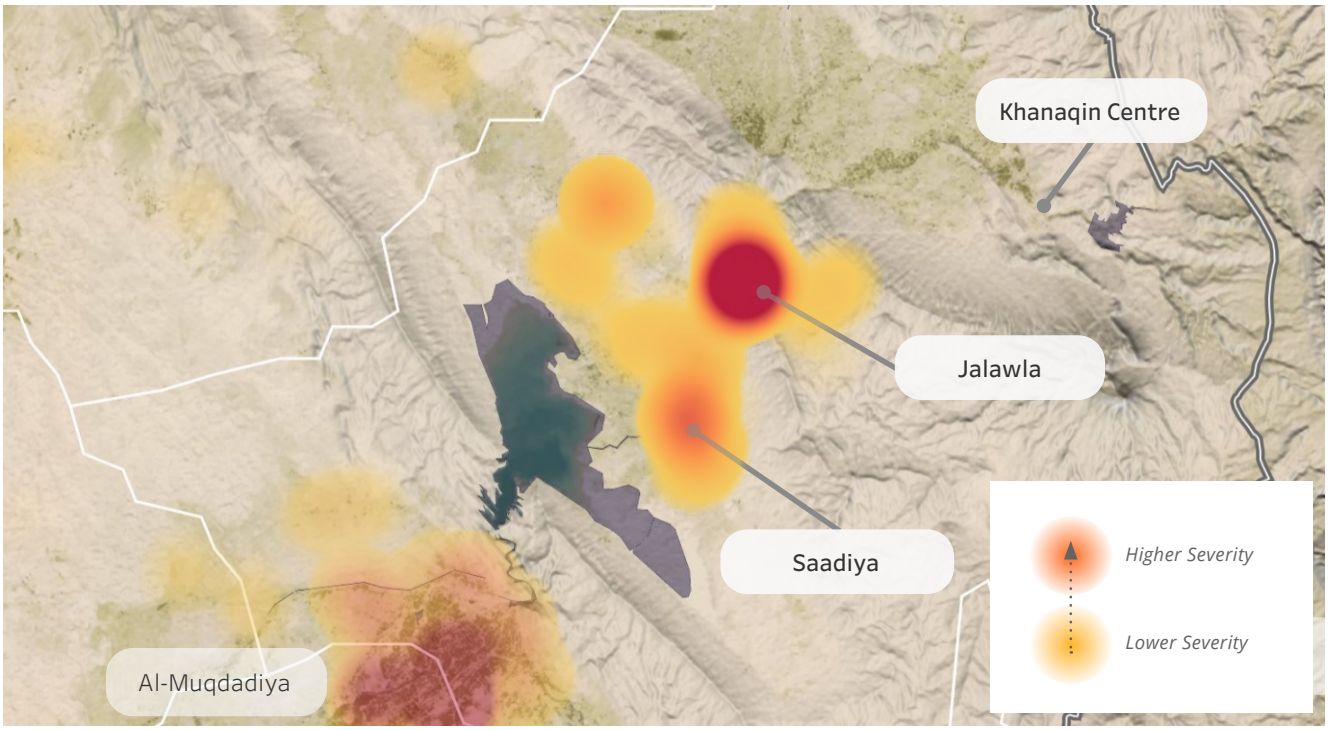
Overall, 15,895 households have returned to the district of Khanaqin. They represent around 70% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district. However, returns have practically stalled (+4% since May 2018). In fact, nearly three-quarters of all returns occurred in 2016 and 2017 (39% and 33% respectively). Nearly all returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin). Only 1% of families were undecided about whether to stay due to the unstable security situation.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 8

KHANAQIN DISTRICT, DIYALA

IDPs from Khanaqin District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Several locations in the district have suffered heavy residential destruction: 11 locations in Jalawla have had more than half of their houses destroyed. Among the rest, levels of destruction are moderate. No issues were reported regarding illegal housing occupation.
- **Livelihoods and services:** There are extreme employment challenges across Khanaqin. In 63 out of 64 locations less than half of the residents were able to find work, while in the one remaining location, there are no employment opportunities. In general, agriculture and small businesses in the majority of locations have only partially restarted. Similar challenges exist in terms of water and electricity supply: in the vast majority of locations there was insufficient supply of both services. In contrast, most residents have access to basic education and health and access difficulties were only reported in a few locations.
- **Social cohesion:** There are no reported concerns among the current residents over acts of revenge or ethno-religious or tribal tensions and reconciliation was reportedly not needed. However, daily social dynamics were reported as tense in 11 locations, all of them in Jalawla.
- **Security:** One of the biggest challenges in Khanaqin is the large number of security forces in control; in all locations assessed across the district there are five different forces in place. Likely linked to this, there were 11 locations in Jalawla where concerns over potential clashes between these forces were reported. In addition, in over 60% of the locations, residents reportedly fear renewed ISIL attacks. Finally, blocked returns are not particularly persistent in the district, but they do affect several locations in Jalawla.
- **Locations of no return:** There are reportedly 19 villages where households are not returning due to lack of security and house destruction.

63	19	1,836
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 9

AL-HAWIGA DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Al-Hawiga District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

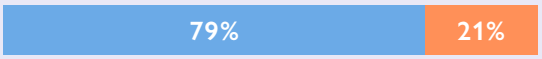
11,225 IDP households
(4% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload
Medium caseload ◀
High caseload

Around 11,200 households originally from locations in Al-Hawiga have not yet returned home (4% of total caseload of IDPs). There are two main clusters of out-of-camp IDPs (79%) in Kirkuk and Tikrit. The in-camp population (32%), on the other hand, is mostly hosted in the districts of Daquq, Mosul, and again Tikrit.

Intentions to return in the short/medium term are quite high for both in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs (over 25%), despite the high level of violence they must have endured (around one in two families reported fear/trauma among their top three obstacles to return). The determination to return may be linked to the fact that these IDPs are close to home and have not been displaced for a long time.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **8,891**

71% Kirkuk
19% Tikrit
3% Balad
7% Other

In camp: **2,334**

44% Daquq
32% Mosul
19% Tikrit
4% Makhmur
1% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

23,938 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

68% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low
Medium ◀
High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+30% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic
Dynamic ◀

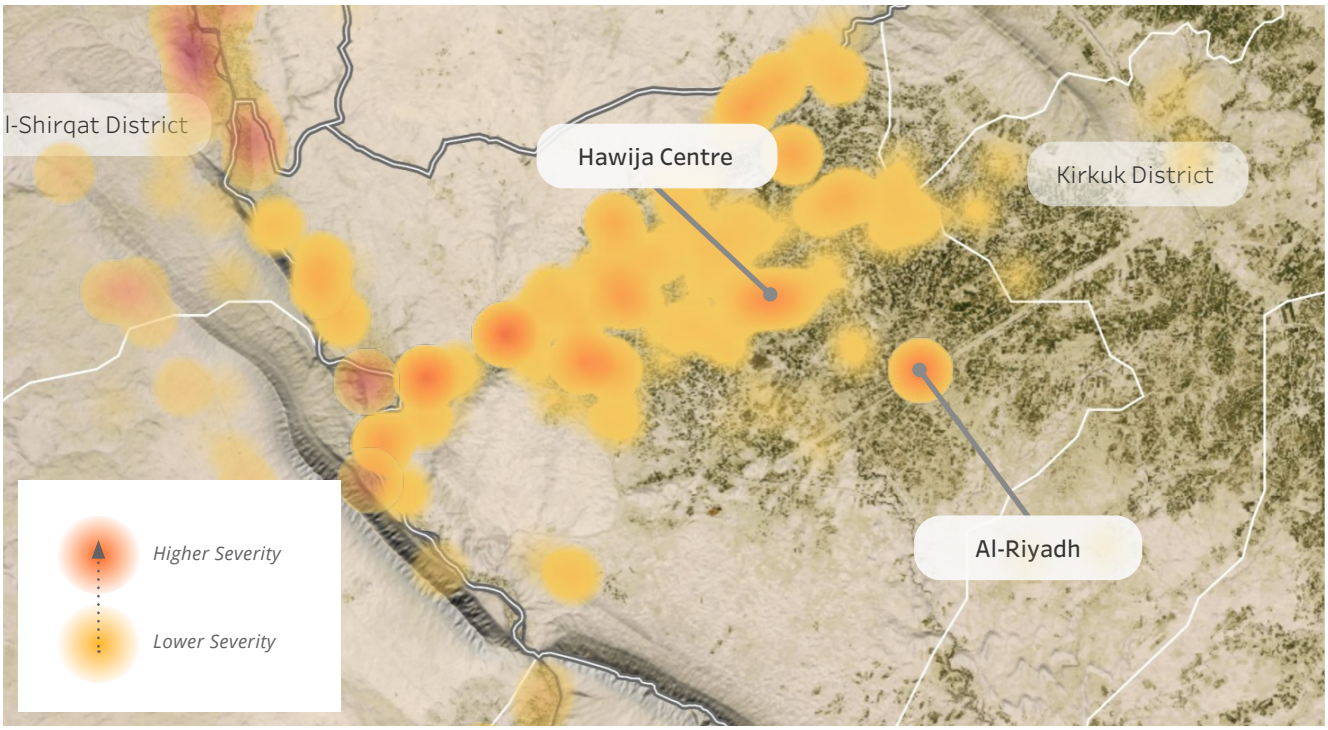
Overall, 23,938 households have returned to the district of Al-Hawiga. They represent around 70% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are progressing at a very high pace (+30% since May 2018). Nearly all households returned to their location of origin in the last 2 years (52% in 2017, 44% in 2018) and nearly all returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin). Only 1% of families are undecided on whether to remain displaced due to the lack of basic services.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 9

AL-HAWIGA DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Al-Hawiga District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** 99 of the assessed locations were identified as having moderate residential destruction and more often than not, there was no ongoing reconstruction.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Al-Hawiga presents critical challenges in terms of livelihoods, as almost all locations (91%) reported that less than half of current residents were able to find employment. In addition, the district is largely reliant on farming but only 17% of agricultural locations have had these activities restored to pre-conflict levels. Another critical challenge relates to the provision of public services. There are 45 locations where both water and electricity supply are completely insufficient, and there are district-wide electricity shortages. Whilst obstacles for accessing basic education were only reported in a handful of locations, in 60% of the locations residents face difficulties in accessing essential health provision.
- **Social cohesion:** Community dynamics in Al-Hawiga are mainly reported to be positive. No tensions between tribes were reported and in only two locations were tensions between residents reported. In both cases these tensions were combined with fears about the potential for revenge acts.
- **Security:** Movement restrictions applied to nearly all locations in Al-Hawiga, but they did not, in general, have a negative impact on residents' daily life. Concerns for UXOs were only reported in two locations. The presence of PMUs was also widespread across the district. In about half of the locations, concerns over ISIL attacks exist. Nearly 40% of locations also reported the existence of blocked returns.
- **Locations of no return:** There are six empty villages in the subdistrict of al-Riyad where families are not returning due to security problems.

116	6	561
Return locations	Locations with no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DAQUQ DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Daquq District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

1,131 IDP households
(0.4% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 1,100 households originally from locations in Daquq have not yet returned home (0.4% of the total caseload of IDPs). All these IDPs are settled out of camps, most within Daquq (83%) and a few in the neighbouring Kirkuk District (9%). Despite being so close, families are not considering to return in the short-medium term (only 6%). House damage/ destruction and mines are the main obstacles to return reported respectively by 92% and 60% of households – the highest figures of all districts. It should also be noted that 15% of families are missing civil documents and 40% are missing HLP documentation.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **1,131**

- 83% Daquq
- 9% Kirkuk
- 4% Tooz
- 4% Other

In camp: **4**

- 75% Dokan
- 25% Mosul

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

2,637 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

70% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium ◀
- High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+35% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic ◀

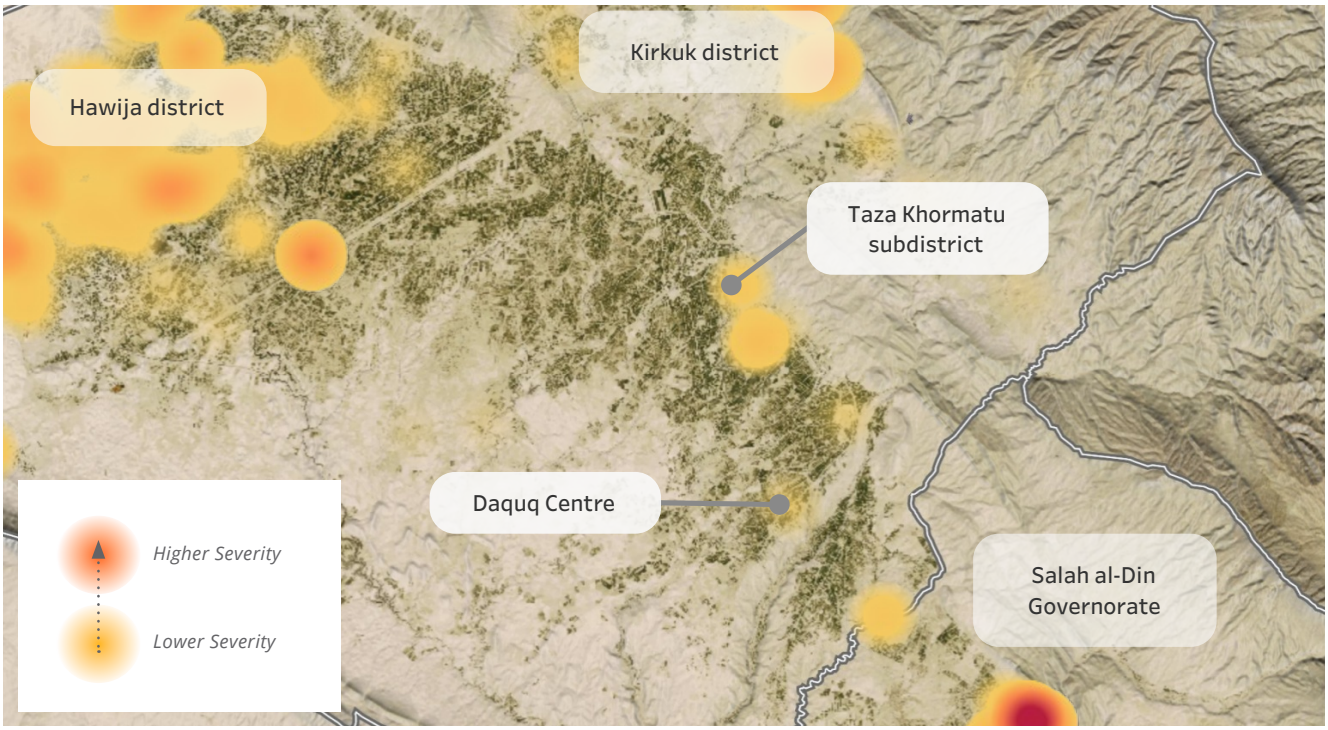
Overall, 2,637 households have returned to the district of Daquq. They represent around 70% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district. The peak for returns was reached in 2017 (82% of total returns) and they are progressing at a very high pace (+35% since May 2018). Around 90% of returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin) with around 10% of families considering moving elsewhere in Iraq, mostly due to the instability of the security situation.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 10

DAQUQ DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Daquq District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in five locations with returns; however, no reconstruction is underway in any locations. There were no occupied private residences, except in two locations.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Small businesses and agricultural activities have restarted in general in Daquq. Employment (other than the public sector), nevertheless, is scarce as only three locations indicated that most residents can find a job. In terms of services, in 11 locations there was insufficient electricity, while shortages of water were also reported in several locations. Primary education was easily accessible in all locations, while residents in eight locations reported difficulties accessing healthcare facilities.
- **Social cohesion:** No locations reported that community reconciliation was needed in Daquq. Furthermore, there were no indications of concerns over tribal tensions or revenge acts and daily life activities are generally unaffected and the situation is calm.
- **Security:** There are security concerns, with four locations noting concern regarding potential ISIL attacks. There are no restrictions of movement in Daquq. While half of locations have PMUs controlling checkpoints, there were no concerns about harassment at checkpoints. Finally, there were reports of some families being blocked from returning.
- **Locations of no return:** There are eight empty villages, all located in the subdistrict of Markaz Daquq. The main reasons residents are not returning to these villages are security problems and the presence of ISIL after sunset.

21	8	150
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

KIRKUK DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Kirkuk District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

5,797 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Nearly 5,800 households originally from locations in Kirkuk have not yet returned home (2% of the total caseload of IDPs). These families are mainly settled out of camps (98%), in Erbil District, Sulaymaniya District and within Kirkuk District itself. The camp population (2%), on the other hand, is mostly hosted in Dokan and Mosul Districts.

Overall, IDPs seem to be mostly undecided about their return (nearly 60%) and none are actively willing to return to their location of origin in the short-medium term. The presence of mines, house destruction/damage and lack of basic services are the top three obstacles to return cited by IDPs. It should also be noted that those originally from Kirkuk are highly likely to report lack of civil and HLP documents (11% and 59% respectively).

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **5,688**

- 33% Erbil
- 28% Kirkuk
- 23% Sulaymaniyah
- 16% Other

In camp: **109**

- 42% Mosul
- 41% Dokan
- 12% Makhmur
- 5% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

25,492 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

81% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium
- High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+1% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

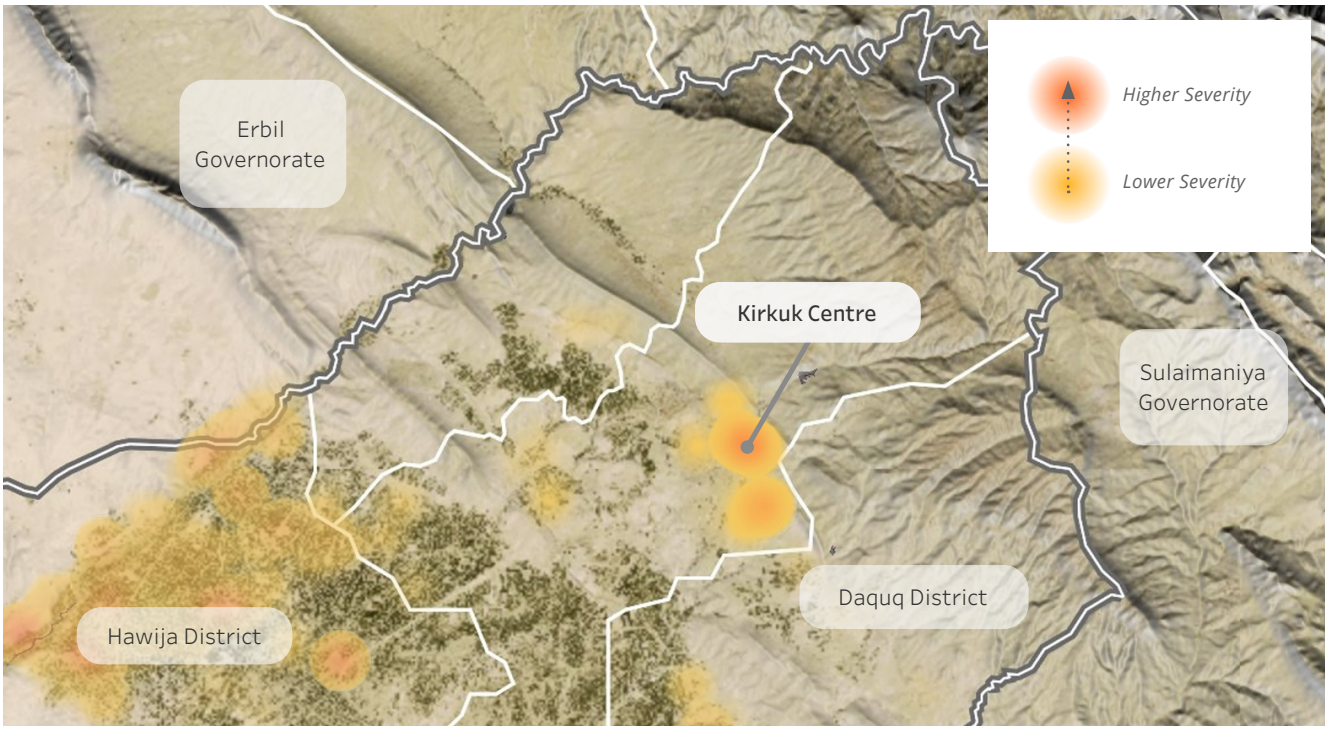
Overall, 25,492 households have returned to the district of Kirkuk. They represent around 80% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district but returns are practically stalled (+1% since May 2018). In fact, nearly all households returned to their location of origin in 2017 (88%). Nearly 90% of all returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin). However, around 10% of families wish to move out of Iraq (6%) or elsewhere in the country, mainly due to instability in the security situation and lack of basic services.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 11

KIRKUK DISTRICT, KIRKUK

IDPs from Kirkuk District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Residential destruction is not widely spread as Kirkuk District was not directly affected by attacks and military operations. Locations where some damage was reported are in the subdistricts of Al-Multaqa and Rashad.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Employment opportunities and businesses have largely been unaffected. Livelihoods are reportedly available in the vast majority of locations; only in Rashad subdistrict was it reported that residents are not able to access work. By and large, education provision is also fully functional but difficulties in accessing health care were reported, mainly in the six locations of Al-Multaqa subdistrict. The largest challenge in service provision, however, is that of electricity supply: In 80% of the locations it was reported that supply was insufficient.
- **Social cohesion:** There were no reports of immediate challenges affecting social cohesion in the locations. There were no concerns over revenge acts or ethno-religious tensions and no need for reconciliation was indicated.
- **Security:** Challenges to security were also rarely reported across the district. Only a few locations in Al-Multaqa and Rashad reported that residents had concerns over ISIL attacks. In addition, only two locations in Rashad reported that some families are blocked from returning. In Al-Multaqa there were concerns over UXOs.
- **Locations of no return:** There are reportedly seven empty villages, all located in the sub-district of Al-Multaqa. The main reasons there are no returns to these villages are destroyed buildings, lack of services, security problems, explosives and ISIL activity at night.

36	7	49
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 12

AL-BA'AJ DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Ba'aj District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

16,673 IDP households
(6% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload
Medium caseload ◀
High caseload

Around 16,700 households originally from locations in Al-Ba'aj have not yet returned home (6% of total caseload of IDPs). Roughly 80% are currently settled in camps, mainly in Mosul, with smaller groups in Al-Hamdaniya, Sumel and Zakho. In contrast, nearly all out-of-camp IDPs (22%) are living in Sinjar or Sumel.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are very low for all IDPs (around 10%). In general, IDPs in camps appear to be more undecided than out-of-camp IDPs (44% versus 19%). Their indecision may be linked to their lack of financial resources, their main obstacle to return. Around 35% mentioned fear/trauma and house damage/destruction; around 65% are missing HLP documentation. Out-of-camp IDPs were more likely to mention house damage/destruction (62%) and to have moved more times in search of better living conditions.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **3,751**

42% Sinjar
41% Sumel
5% Mosul
4% Sulaymaniyah
8% Other

In camp: **12,922**

36% Mosul
19% Sumel
19% Al-Hamdaniya
12% Zakho
10% Al-Shikhan
5% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

1,654 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

9% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low ◀
Medium
High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+9% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary ◀
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic
Dynamic

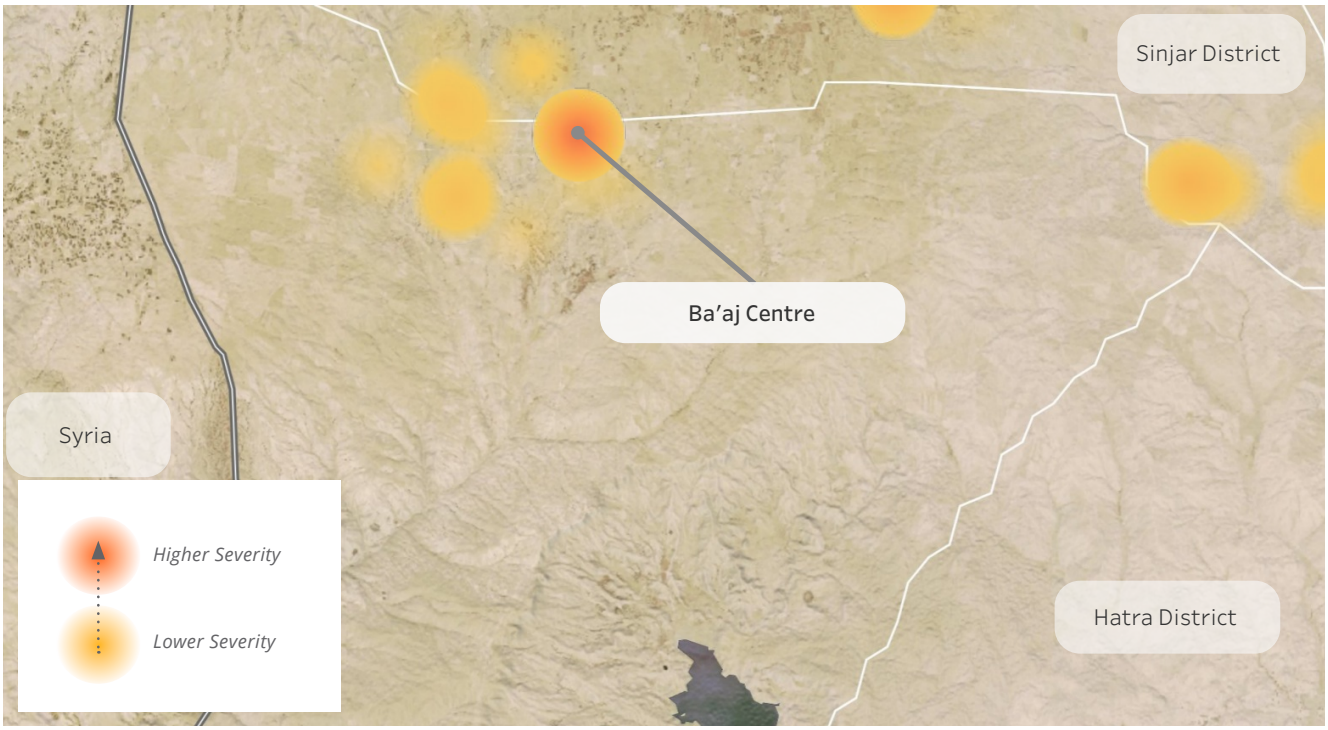
Overall, 1,654 households have returned to the district of Al-Ba'aj. They represent only around 10% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district. In addition, returns have only started recently and have been progressing very slowly since May 2018. According to the Return Index, the district still presents high or very high severity conditions, with an area where returns are extremely limited or run the risk of triggering secondary displacement. It is highly likely that families originally from Al-Ba'aj are moving to other areas such as Sinjar, where they can enjoy a safer security situation, instead of returning to their location of origin.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 12

AL-BA'AJ DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Ba'aj District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in all locations, yet no reconstruction is taking place. Two of the 12 locations have cases of illegal occupation of private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Small businesses and agricultural activities have restarted in the locations where they existed before the conflict, although some remain inactive. Employment is scarce: all locations but one reported that none of the residents can find jobs. All locations reported that only some civil servants have restarted their work. In terms of services, all locations but one reported electricity shortages, and all reported that water was insufficient. While half of the locations reported that all or most primary school facilities are functioning, the remaining locations have no easily accessible schools. Primary healthcare facilities are not easy to access in any of the locations.
- **Social cohesion:** In all locations, residents reported concerns about revenge or ethno-religious or tribal tensions. All indicated that reconciliation was needed – although it is currently taking place. Daily life activities are unaffected in only a quarter of locations, and the rest reported tension while residents carry out their daily activities; they only leave their homes when they have to and streets are sparsely populated.
- **Security:** Residents in all locations are concerned about ISIL attacks. While no movement restrictions were reported, half reported some families are blocked from returning or declined to answer. One third of locations have checkpoints manned by PMUs, but residents were not concerned about clashes between security forces or harassment at checkpoints.
- **Locations of no return:** There are 23 empty villages and three larger towns. The main reasons for not returning are lack of basic services, UXOs, suspected ISIL affiliates, and house destruction.

12	26	23
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 13

AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Hamdaniya District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

6,084 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 6,100 households originally from locations in Al-Hamdaniya have not yet returned home (2% of total caseload of IDPs). There are three main groups of out-of-camp IDPs (81%), the largest is in Erbil District, the others are in Diwaniya and Akre Districts. The in-camp population (19%) is either in Mosul or Al-Hamdaniya itself.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are average for out-of-camp IDPs (13%). The damage/destruction of former homes (59%) is the IDPs' main obstacle to return, followed by discrimination (30%) and fear/trauma (28%). It should also be noted that lack of civil documents was reported by nearly one in five families and 39% are missing HLP documents.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **4,926**

- 24% Erbil
- 13% Akre
- 13% Diwaniya
- 9% Kut
- 8% Dahuk
- 7% Kerbala
- 26% Other

In camp: **1,158**

- 44% Mosul
- 28% Al-Hamdaniya
- 9% Al-Hindiya
- 8% Erbil
- 6% Al Resafa
- 33% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

25,057 Returnee Households

RETURN RATE

80% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium
- High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+18% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary ◀
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

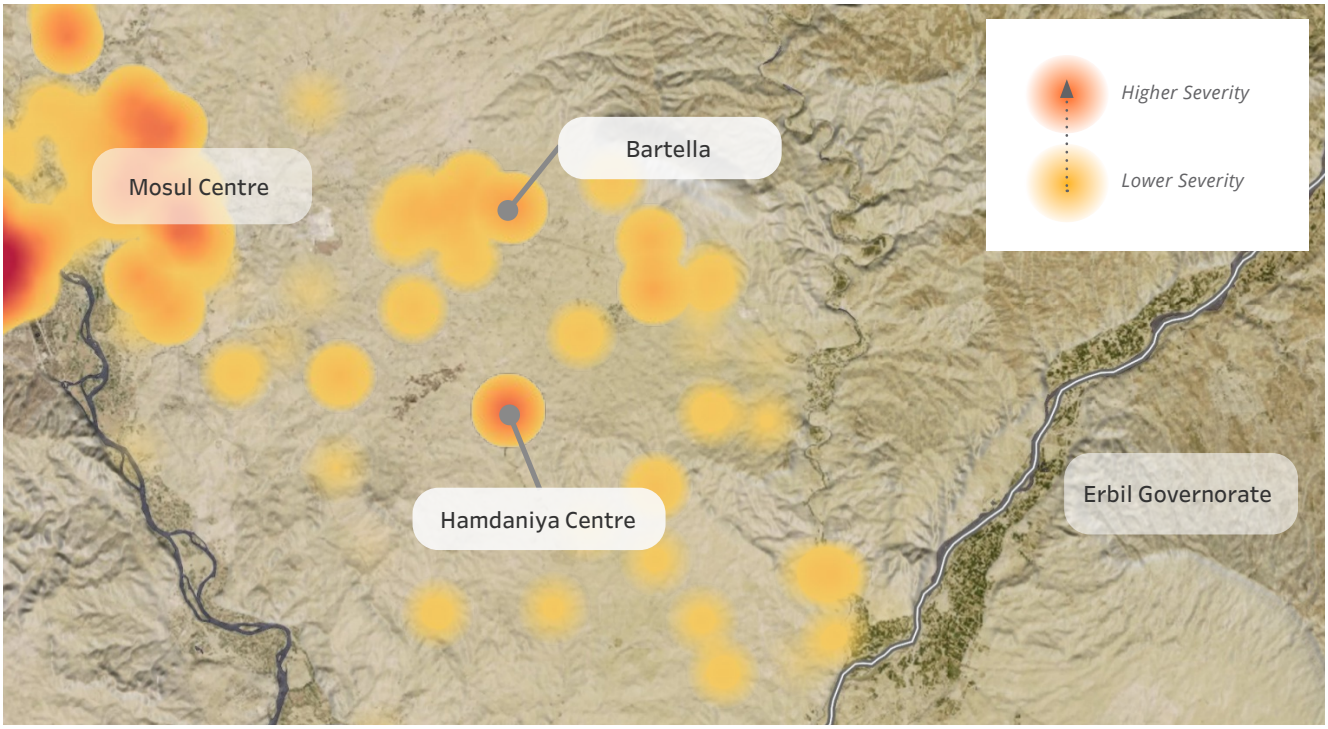
Overall, 25,057 households have returned to the district of Al-Hamdaniya. They represent 80% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are continuing but at a fairly slow pace (+18% since May 2018). In fact, most returns occurred in 2017 (90%), with rates slowing afterwards. Nearly all returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin) and only 1% of families would like to move elsewhere in Iraq due to a lack of sources of livelihoods.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 13

AL-HAMDANIYA DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Al-Hamdaniya District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Light house destruction was reported in two-thirds of locations and reconstruction was taking place in most of these cases. There are no occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Small businesses and agricultural activities have restarted across all locations in Al-Hamdaniya. About half of the residents in all locations are reportedly able to find jobs. In terms of services, almost all residents in all but one location have sufficient electricity, while two-thirds of locations report water shortages affect a significant proportion of residents. In addition, just over half of the locations reported that there were no functioning health centres, and that it was difficult to access one nearby. On the other hand, education is easily accessible except for a few locations.
- **Social cohesion:** Concerns about ethno-religious or tribal tensions were only reported in one location. No concerns about revenge existed and daily life activities are generally unaffected in all locations. No need for reconciliation was reported in any locations.
- **Security:** Residents in only one location were concerned about ISIL attacks and none were concerned about clashes between armed groups. Movement restrictions were reported in a quarter of locations but are not reportedly having an impact on residents. The vast majority of check-points are controlled or have the presence of other security forces such as PMUs, but no locations reported concerns about being harassed at checkpoints. Finally, in 11% of the locations in Al-Hamdaniya a few families were reportedly blocked from returning. There are only concerns for UXOs in less than a quarter of the locations.
- **Locations of no return:** There are nine locations of no return, three in al-Nimroud and six in Markaz al-Hamdaniya. The main reasons for not returning are armed forces preventing families from returning due to perceived ISIL affiliation and lack of basic services.

52	9	631
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Mosul District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

76,233 IDP households
(25% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload
Medium caseload
High caseload ◀

Around 76,200 households originally from locations in Mosul have not yet returned home (25% of total caseload of IDPs). Out-of-camp IDPs (83%) are mostly within the district or in KRI (18% in Erbil District). Those living in camps (17%) are either in Mosul or Al-Hamdaniya. Intentions to return in the short-medium term are generally very low (less than 10%) due to damage/destruction of IDPs' former homes and reported fear/trauma. While IDPs settled out of camps seem more inclined to remain in displacement, IDPs in camps are also largely undecided due to their lack of livelihoods and money. On the other hand, out-of-camp IDPs appear more concerned about the absence of security forces at their location of origin. They are also more likely to be living in a state of protracted displacement, negatively impacting their likelihood of return.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **63,089**

46% Mosul
18% Erbil
7% Akre
7% Sumel
5% Dahuk
17% Other

In camp: **13,144**

69% Mosul
23% Al-Hamdaniya
8% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

159,190 Returnee households

Low
Medium
High ◀

RETURN RATE

68% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low
Medium ◀
High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+23% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic ◀
Dynamic

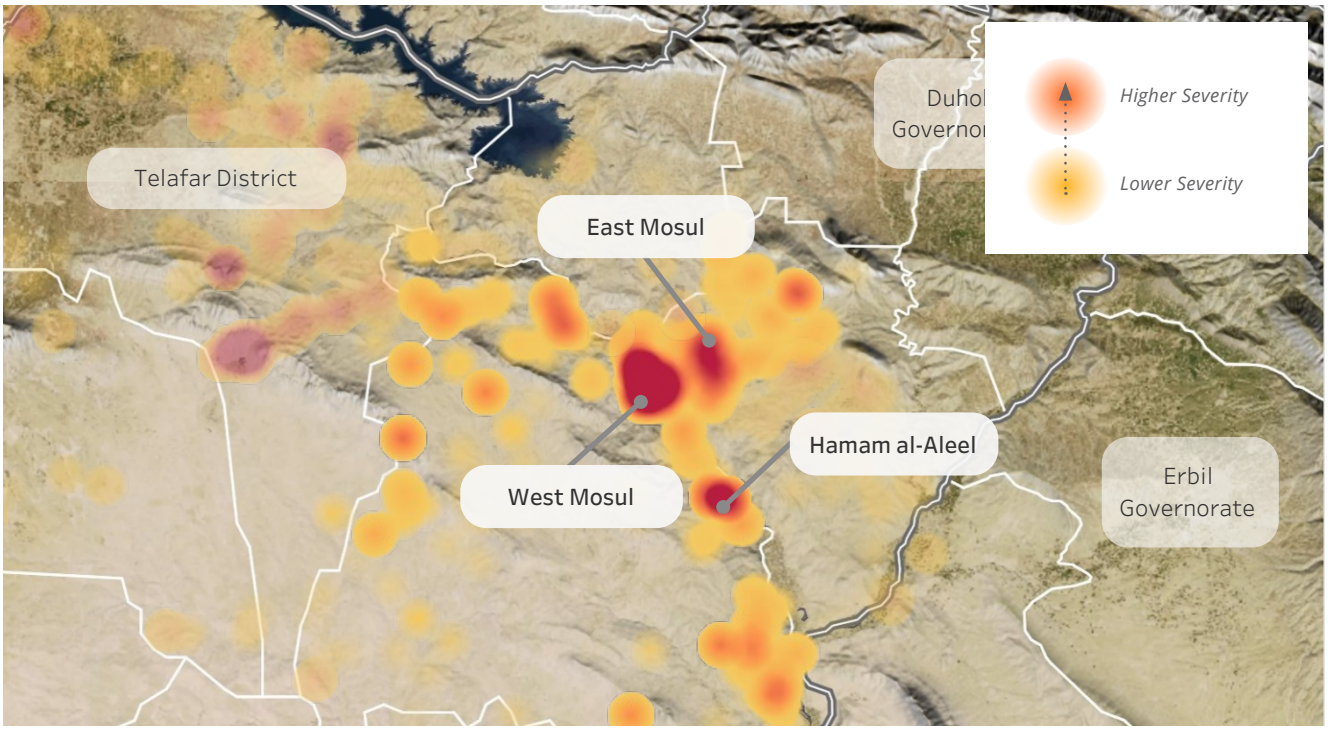
Overall, 159,190 households have returned to the district of Mosul. They represent 68% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are continuing at a fairly high pace (+23% since May 2018). Most returns occurred in 2017 (68%); however, these targeted only the eastern part of the city. This was the first area to be retaken from ISIL (January 2017), and did not witness the same levels of destruction as West Mosul. An additional 19% of households returned to their location of origin in 2018. Nearly all returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin) and the remaining 6% are mostly undecided. This is due to a variety of reasons, including the inability to fulfill basic needs, destruction of former residences and instability in the security situation.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 14

MOSUL DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Mosul District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** About 85% of assessed locations in Mosul experienced some degree of residential destruction. Eleven locations reported that more than half of the houses are destroyed – all in West Mosul. In the majority of cases, including these heavily destroyed locations, reconstruction is ongoing. In the subdistricts of Hamam al-Aleel and Al-Qayyara, there were some instances of illegal occupation of residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** For those locations that had small businesses pre-conflict, economic activities have been largely restored, with only 14% of locations indicating that some businesses are still closed and 3% that none have reopened. However, employment opportunities remain scarce – only 37% of the locations reported that around half or more residents can find jobs. The situation for public service provision is slightly better. Water and electricity provision was sufficient in most locations and there were very few obstacles to accessing health and education facilities.
- **Social cohesion:** There were no concerns among the current residents over acts of revenge or ethno-religious or tribal tensions. Despite this, 40% of the locations reportedly have streets are sparsely populated and that residents only leave their homes when necessary, the second highest percentage compared to the rest of districts assessed.
- **Security:** The main reported security issue across Mosul district is the risk of ISIL attacks, a concern for residents in over half of the locations. These locations are mostly concentrated in Mosul Centre as well as in Hamam al-Aleel. There were also several locations where families are blocked from returning, including 17 locations in Mosul Centre (12% of the locations assessed in the subdistrict) and 13 locations in Hamam al-Aleel (corresponding to slightly more than half of the locations assessed here).
- **Locations of no return:** There are four empty villages in the subdistricts of Baashiqa and al-Muhalabiya. The main reported reasons for not returning are insecurity and blocked returns.

273	4	5,031
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Sinjar District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

49,213 IDP households
(16% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload
Medium caseload
High caseload ◀

Around 49,200 households originally from locations in Sinjar have not yet returned home (16% of total caseload of IDPs). Out-of-camp IDPs (41%) are mostly settled in the districts of Sumel and Zakho. Around 10% are also displaced within the district. The in-camp population (59%) lives mainly in Sumel and Zakho, with an additional 14% in Al-Shikhan.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are very low, especially for IDPs in camps (2%). Regarding obstacles to return, IDPs originally from Sinjar appear to be very concerned by the lack of security forces in their location of origin, the presence of mines and the issue of discrimination. In addition to house damage/destruction (31% of in-camp IDPs, 52% of out-of-camp IDPs), IDPs are also highly likely to report the lack of HLP documentation (78% and 70% respectively). The area has, in fact, a previously documented history of property rights issues.[1]

Out-of-Camp vs. In-Camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **20,409**

36% Sumel
17% Zakho
12% Sinjar
9% Dahuk
6% Al-Shikhan
20% Other

In camp: **28,804**

45% Sumel
26% Zakho
14% Al-Shikhan
7% Al-Hamdaniya
8% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

9,617 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

16% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low ◀
Medium
High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+15% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary
Fairly stationary ◀
Fairly dynamic
Dynamic

Overall, 9,617 households have returned to the district of Sinjar. They represent only 16% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are progressing slowly (+15% since May 2018). The first wave of returns occurred in 2015 (48%) and in 2017 around one third of households also returned to their location of origin. Compared to the national average, Sinjar had lowest percentage of "stable" returns (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin): almost one in five families were undecided as to whether to leave again due to the lack of basic services and instability in the security situation. Only 13% of locations reported that a few families were blocked from returning.

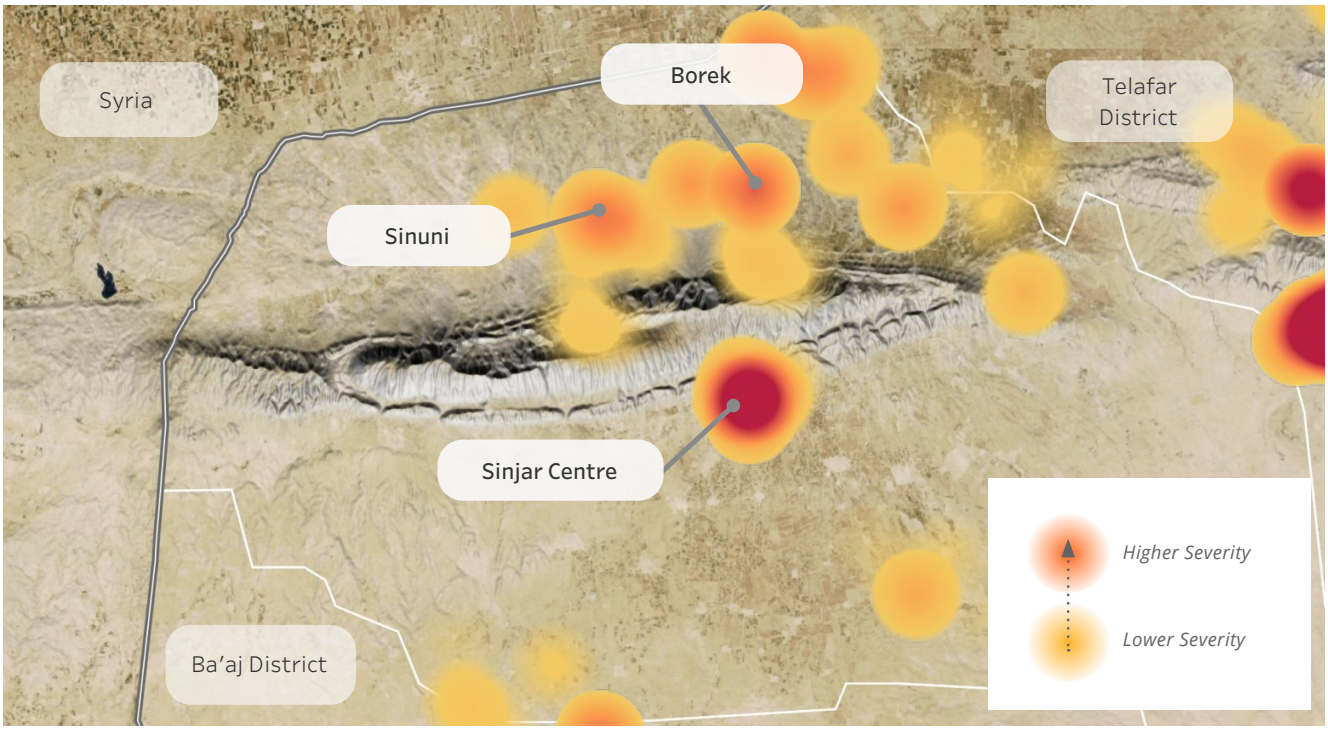
1 *IOM, A Preliminary Assessment of Housing, Land and Property Right Issues Caused by the Current Displacement Crisis in Iraq (Geneva: IOM, 2016).*

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 15

SINJAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Sinjar District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** About three quarters of Sinjar's locations experienced some degree of residential destruction. Twelve locations reported heavy destruction (seven in Sinjar Centre, five in Sinuni). In most cases no reconstruction efforts are taking place. Sinjar Centre is also one of the few locations in Iraq's conflict-affected areas where illegal occupation of property was reported.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Before the crisis, 85% of locations relied on agriculture. Some of this activity has restarted, but not to previous levels. Sinjar also had few business opportunities before the conflict and, existing ones have not been restored. In all except four locations there were reports that less than half of residents can access employment. In all seven locations assessed in Qayrawan there was reportedly no employment available. In terms of service restoration, the most critical issue is basic education and health provision. Residents in 21 locations have access issues for both schools and health centres. School access issues were reported in six other locations, and in ten locations there were health centre access issues.
- **Social cohesion:** 81% of locations reported the need for community reconciliation but ongoing efforts are only taking place in slightly more than 10% of them (in seven locations in Qayrawan). Residents in 35 locations (mostly in Sinuni) are reported to be concerned by either acts of revenge or wider ethno-religious tensions.
- **Security:** Multiple security forces were reported in about 20% of locations in Sinjar. However, concerns over clashes between these forces and checkpoint harassment were not widely reported. In all except eight locations residents are reportedly concerned by new ISIL attacks.
- **Locations of no return:** There are twenty-two villages, two empty towns and one empty urban neighbourhood. Eleven are located in the Sinjar Centre and the rest are in Qayrawan. Reasons for non-return include no basic services, presence of suspected ISIL affiliates, areas with UXOs and concerns regarding security forces.

55	25	1,274
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 16

TELAFAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Telafar District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

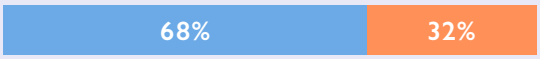
17,554 IDP households
(6% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload
Medium caseload ◀
High caseload

Around 17,500 households originally from locations in Telafar have not yet returned home (6% of total caseload of IDPs). There are three main clusters of out-of-camp IDPs (68%) in the districts of Zakho, Kerbala and Najaf. Around 10% are also displaced within the district. The camp population (32%), on the other hand, is mostly hosted in Mosul and Al-Hamdaniya.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are quite high for out-of-camp IDPs (23%) whereas those living in camps are generally more undecided (32%) than willing to return (9%). This can be linked to the higher percentage of families in camps mentioning fear/trauma among their top three obstacles to return (56% versus 19% for out-of-camps IDPs). In addition to a lack of finances, all IDPs from Telafar were very likely to report the lack of civil and HLP documents as an issue (54% of families out of camps, 79% of families in camps).

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **11,947**

21% Zakho
13% Kerbala
11% Najaf
8% Telafar
6% Sumel
42% Other

In camp: **5,607**

59% Mosul
23% Al-Hamdaniya
9% Daquq
8% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

54,221 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

76% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low
Medium ◀
High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+29% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic ◀
Dynamic

Overall, 54,221 households have returned to the district of Telafar. They represent around three quarters of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are progressing at a high pace (+29% since May 2018). Around 60% of households returned to their location of origin in the last two years (44% in 2017 and 17% in 2018). Over 90% of returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin) with the remaining 7% undecided or willing to move elsewhere in Iraq. Reasons cited included: the inability to fulfill basic needs, lack of livelihoods, destruction of former properties and instability in the security situation.

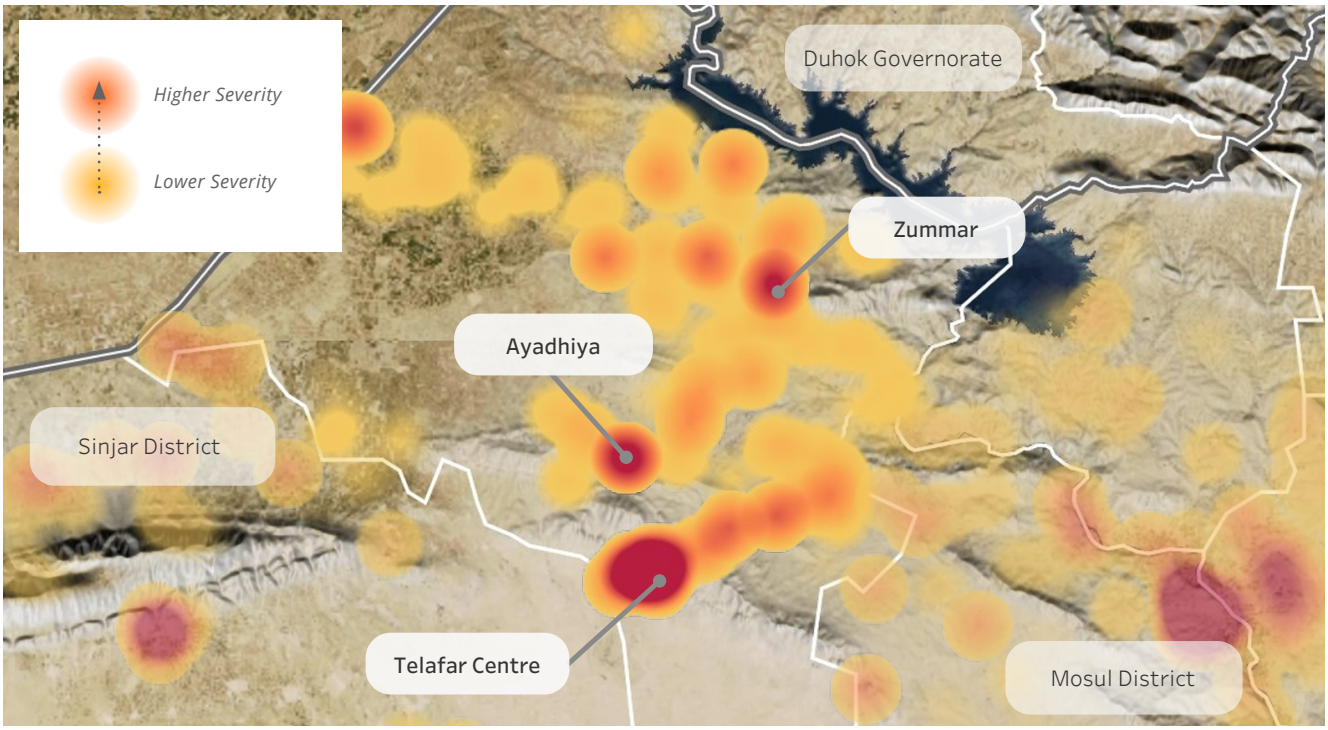
For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 16

TELAFAR DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Telafar District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** About 68% of the locations in Telafar District have suffered some type of house destruction. Nine locations in particular are severely destroyed (four of them in Ayadhiya, including the subdistrict centre, four in Zummar, and one in Rabbia). Reconstruction efforts, however, are not evenly spread across the district. In Telafar Centre there were no reports of reconstruction, but it was taking place in other subdistricts. In addition, Telafar had a high frequency of reported illegal housing occupation. This occurred in 23 locations in Telafar Centre, followed by 10 in Rabbia.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Small businesses and agricultural activities have gradually restarted. However, residents in 30% of locations reportedly cannot find work and in another 32% less than half of the residents could do so. Electricity and water shortages were reported in 15% and 28% of the locations, respectively. Basic education is fully functional in the majority of locations. However, residents in 24% of locations had difficulties accessing primary health provision (mainly in Telafar Centre).
- **Social cohesion:** Telafar has many ethno-religious groups living together with a history of identity-based conflict and tension. There were concerns over ethno-religious tensions in 48% of the locations, one of the highest percentages across all assessed districts. The need for community reconciliation was also widespread in Telafar but only reportedly taking place in 40% of these locations – all concentrated in Telafar Centre and nothing reported for Ayadhiya and Zummar.[1]
- **Security:** The blocking of some families from returning was reported in 38% of the locations in Telafar. In addition, residents are negatively impacted by movement restrictions, mostly in Zummar subdistrict (17 locations). Perceptions of insecurity relate to fear of ISIL attacks (reported in 78% of locations) as well as the presence of multiple and competing security forces.
- **Locations of no return:** There are 15 empty villages in Zummar, Rabbia, Ayadiyah and Telafar Centre. The main reasons cited for not returning were armed forces preventing people from returning, destruction, lack of basic services, tensions between Shia and Sunni families, and emigration.

138	15	1,611
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

1 *Ayadhiya has a formal reconciliation agreement in place to enable returns. It is however is not yet implemented and key informants may not be aware of it.*

TILKAIF DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Tilkaif District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

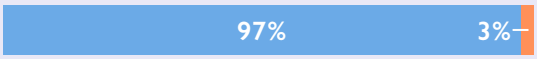
3,176 IDP households
(1% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 3,200 households originally from locations in Tilkaif have not yet returned home (1% of total caseload of IDPs). They are mainly settled out of camps (97%), within Tilkaif itself. Other clusters of out-of-camp IDPs can be found in Sumel and Dahuk Districts. The in-camp population (3%), on the other hand, is almost equally split between Tilkaif, and Al-Hindiya, followed by Akre and Al-Resafa.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are average for out-of-camp IDPs (14%) – whereas those in camps are generally not willing to return (83% stay, 17% undecided). This can be linked to the higher percentage of families mentioning lack of revenues to return (50%). In addition to frequent house damage/destruction (63%) – their main obstacle to return – three quarters of out-of-camp IDPs were missing HLP documents.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **3,070**

- 43% Tilkaif
- 18% Sumel
- 15% Dahuk
- 7% Kerbala
- 17% Other

In camp: **106**

- 31% Al-Hindiya
- 28% Tilkaif
- 19% Akre
- 14% Al Resafa
- 8% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

15,820 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

83% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium
- High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+19% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary ◀
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

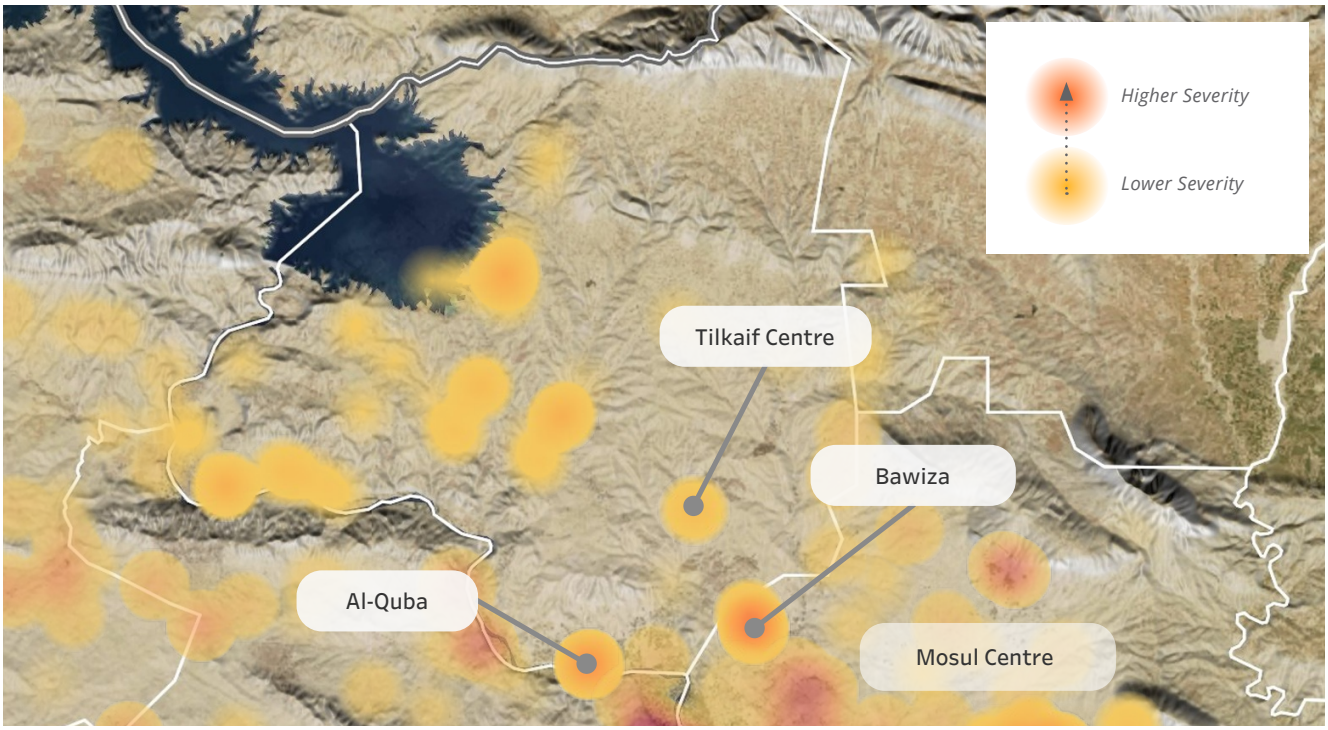
Overall, 15,820 households have returned to the district of Tilkaif. They represent over 80% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district but returns are progressing at a slow pace (+19% since May 2018). In fact, 56% of households returned to their location of origin in 2017, with rates slowing afterwards. Around 90% of returns are "stable" (i.e. household intend to remain in their location of origin). Roughly one tenth of families were undecided or willing to move elsewhere due to a variety of reasons including the inability to fulfill basic needs, lack of livelihoods, destruction of former properties, instability in the security situation and community tension.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 17

TILKAIF DISTRICT, NINEWA

IDPs from Tilkaif District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in half of the locations with returns in Tilkaif District. However, reconstruction is taking place in all but two of these locations; there are no occupied private residences reported.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Small businesses and agricultural activities have restarted in general, although some remained inactive in a few locations. Employment, nevertheless, is scarce as most locations reported that less than half of the residents can find jobs. In terms of services, almost all locations reported electricity and water were sufficient and accessible for residents. Education and healthcare are accessible as facilities are open normally in the majority locations, with the exception of three locations having difficulty accessing primary education and 14 having difficulty accessing primary healthcare facilities.
- **Social cohesion:** There were no reports that community reconciliation was needed in Tilkaif. There were also no reported concerns over revenge acts and in only one location were residents concerns about ethnic or tribal tensions. Daily life is generally unaffected, except in four locations where reportedly residents only leave their homes when they have to and where streets are sparsely populated.
- **Security:** Residents in all locations but one are not concerned about ISIL attacks. There were no movement restrictions reported, except for one location. In nine locations, checkpoints are controlled or have the presence of other security forces, such as PMUs, although none reported a concern about harassment at checkpoints. Two locations reported concerns for UXOs – with one being very concerned. Finally, some families were reportedly blocked from returning in four locations.
- **Locations of no return:** There are five empty villages in this district, two of them in Al-Qosh subdistrict and the other three in Tilkaif Centre.

48	5	792
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 18

AL-SHIRQAT DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Al-Shirqat District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

6,050 IDP households
(2% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 6,100 households originally from locations in Al-Shirqat have not yet returned home (2% of total caseload of IDPs). They are mostly settled in camps (69%) in Mosul. There are smaller groups in Daquq and within Al-Shirqat. The out-of-camp population (31%) is mainly in Tikrit, Erbil District, Kirkuk District and within Al-Shirqat.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are very low for both in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs (less than 5%). In fact, IDPs originally from Al-Shirqat – regardless of their type of settlement – were very likely to report fear/trauma (around one in two families) among their top three obstacles to return, and to acknowledge that their conditions in displacement are better than those that they would experience back home (one in four families). The lack of HLP documentation is another frequently reported issue (54% of families out of camps, 79% of families in camps).

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **1,882**

- 32% Tikrit
- 19% Al-Shirqat
- 12% Erbil
- 10% Kirkuk
- 26% Other

In camp: **4,168**

- 78% Mosul
- 13% Daquq
- 7% Al-Shirqat
- 2% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

21,272 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

78% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium ◀
- High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+16% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary ◀
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

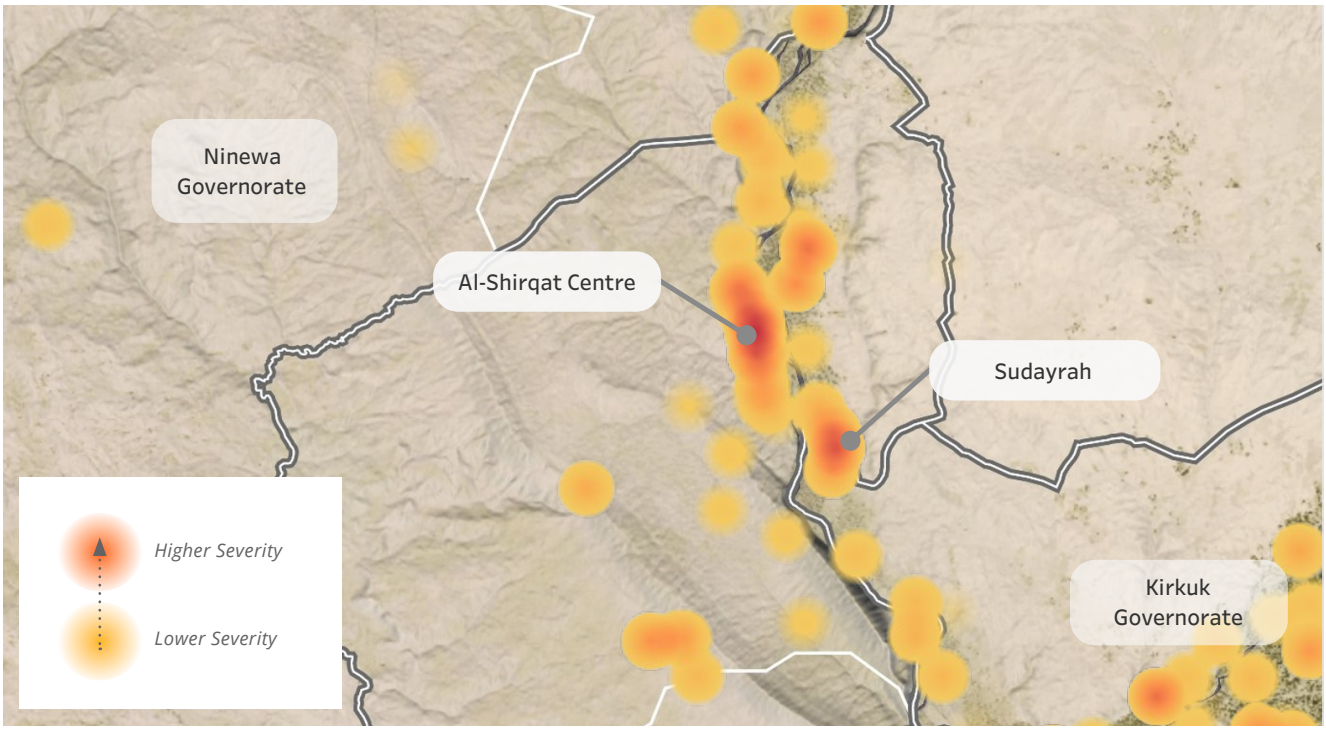
Overall, 21,272 households have returned to the district of Al-Shirqat. They represent around 80% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district. Most returns occurred in 2016 and 2017 (38% and 54% respectively) with rates slowing afterwards (+28% since May 2018). Nearly all returns are "stable" (i.e. household intend to remain in their location of origin) with only 1% of families willing to resettle elsewhere in Iraq due to a lack of livelihood.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 18

AL-SHIRQAT DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Al-Shirqat District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** House destruction was reported in all locations with returns, with less than half of homes affected. However, reconstruction is only taking place in about one-third of locations. Only two locations reportedly had occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** While agricultural activities have restarted in general in Al-Shirqat, small businesses have remained largely inactive across all locations. Employment opportunities are not sufficient, as in all locations, half or less of the residents can find jobs. In terms of services, most or all residents have sufficient access to both electricity and water across the district. In addition, education and healthcare are easily accessible as facilities are mostly functional in all locations except in six where it is reportedly difficult to access nearby primary health facilities.

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- **Social cohesion:** There were no reports that community reconciliation was needed in Al-Shirqat. There were also no indications of concerns over tribal tensions or revenge acts. Daily life activities are generally unaffected and calm.
- **Security:** Residents in all locations are concerned about ISIL attacks and in four are concerned about UXOs. Restrictions in movement were reported across all locations but are reportedly having little to no impact on residents, and only two locations reported concerns about harassment at checkpoints. All but one location's checkpoints are manned by non-state security forces, such as PMUs. Finally, some families were reportedly blocked from returning in all locations of Al-Shirqat, with one location reporting that many families had been blocked.
- **Locations of no return:** Six locations have witnessed no returns in the district. All of them are located in Markaz al-Shirqat. The main reasons for non-return are lack of security and services and the presence of suspected ISIL affiliates.

49	6	404
Return locations	Locations of no Return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

BAIJI DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Baiji District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

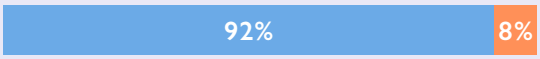
9,180 IDP households
(3% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload
Medium caseload ◀
High caseload

Around 9,200 households originally from locations in Baiji have not yet returned home (3% of total caseload of IDPs). They are mostly settled out of camps (92%) and clustered in Tikrit District; roughly 10% are also displaced within Baiji. Those in camps (8%) are either in Tikrit or Mosul.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are quite high for out-of-camps IDPs (nearly 40%) while in-camp IDPs are more undecided than willing to return (31% versus 11%). In general, IDPs living in camps were more likely to report fear/trauma (47%) among their top three obstacles to return, whereas around 65% of out-of-camp IDPs cited house damage/destruction. In-camp IDPs were also highly likely to be missing civil and HLP documentation (15% and 57% respectively).

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **8,456**

53% Tikrit
9% Sulaymaniyah
7% Baiji
7% Erbil
7% Kirkuk
17% Other

In camp: **724**

59% Tikrit
35% Mosul
6% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

13,291 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

59% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low
Medium ◀
High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+28% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic ◀
Dynamic

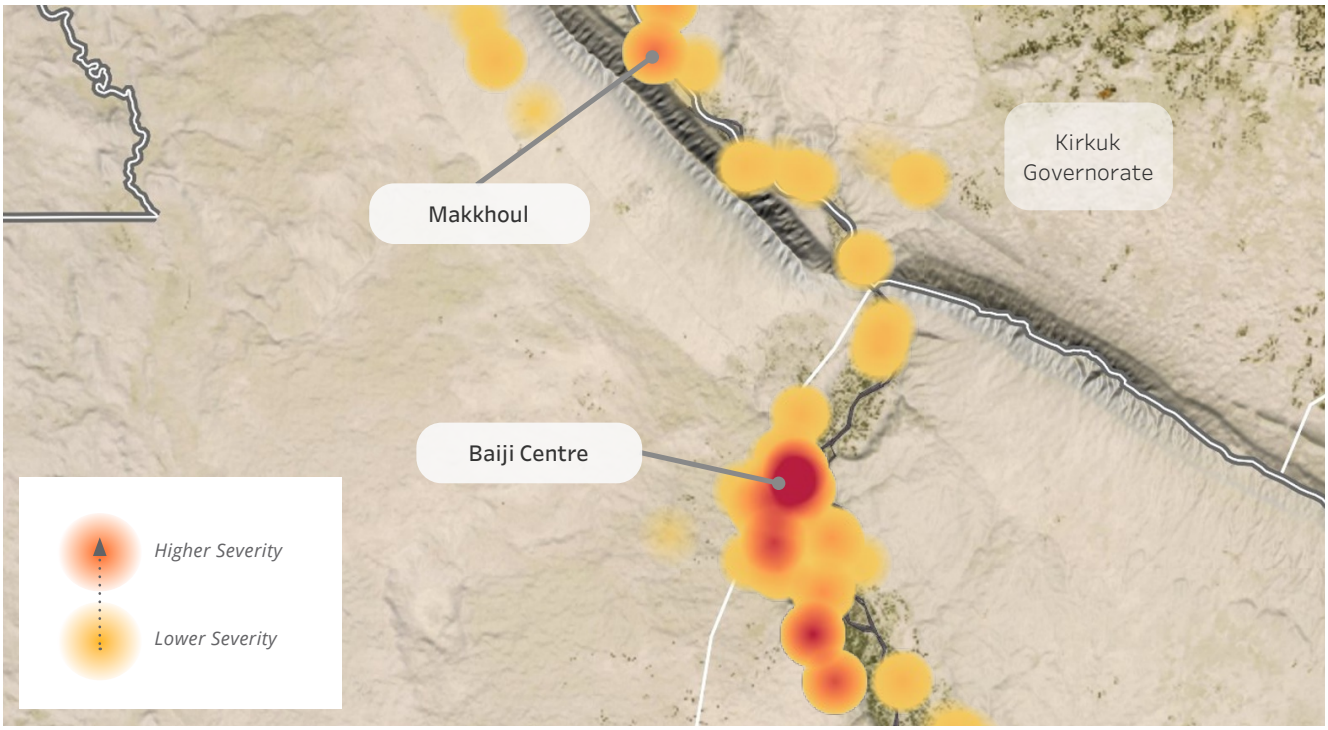
Overall, 13,291 households have returned to the district of Baiji. They represent around 60% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are progressing at a high pace (+28% since May 2018). The first wave of returns was recorded as early as 2015 (15%) though most occurred in 2018 (66%). All returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 19

BAIJI DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Baiji District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in all locations with returns, and in slightly less than half reportedly ongoing reconstruction efforts are taking place.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Livelihoods and employment are extremely challenging across Baiji. In 34 out of 36 locations none of the residents were able to find work while, in the remaining two, lack of employment opportunities affected more than half of the residents. In addition, only 56% of those locations that used to rely on agriculture before the conflict have been able to restart some or most of their previous activities. Very few locations reported the presence of small businesses and in all cases, they were partially inoperative. There are obstacles to accessing to public services such as water supply, basic education and health in around 20% of the locations in Baiji.
- **Social cohesion:** The need for community reconciliation was reported in a third of locations. In addition, more than half of locations assessed reported relatively high levels of daily tensions. These were linked in many cases with tribal conflict as well as concerns about revenge acts between families.
- **Security:** Unlike in the rest of assessed districts, sources of insecurity in Baiji come not only from concerns over ISIL attacks, but also from the security configuration. In all locations residents fear clashes between the different security forces (with 16 locations expressing high concerns) as well as harassment of residents at checkpoints. Concerns about the presence of UXOs are also widespread in almost all locations. Finally, 80% of locations reported blocks of some families from return.
- **Locations of no return:** There are three neighbourhoods in Baiji Centre with no returns as well as three surrounding villages. In addition, the subdistrict of Al-Siniya in general has not experienced returns. The main reasons for not returning are UXO contamination and the PMU blocking returns.

36	7	828
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

BALAD DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Balad District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

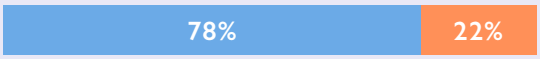
8,331 IDP households
(2.7% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 8,331 households originally from locations in Balad have not yet returned home (2.7% of total caseload of IDPs). They are mostly settled out of camps (78%) in Samarra, Al-Fares and within Balad itself. The camp population (22%) is nearly all in Sulaymaniyah District. Around 4% are also within the district.

In general, families originally from Balad display a higher propensity to return than the national average – especially IDPs settled in camps (35% versus 9%) – despite the strong obstacles that they are facing. IDPs originally from Al-Shirqat, regardless of their type of settlement, were very likely to report house damage/destruction, fear/trauma and discrimination, and be concerned of the lack of security forces at origin (71% of families in camp). The lack of civil documentation is another frequently reported issue by the in-camp population (17% of families). According to key informants the main obstacle to their return – beside the above-mentioned – is the blockage of IDPs by security forces, especially those originally from Yathrib and Markaz-Al-Balad.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **6,518**

- 36% Samarra
- 23% Balad
- 19% Al-Fares
- 7% Sulaymaniyah
- 14% Other

In camp: **4,168**

- 94% Sulaymaniyah
- 4% Balad
- 2% Kalar

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

9,339 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

53% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium ◀
- High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+22% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic ◀
- Dynamic

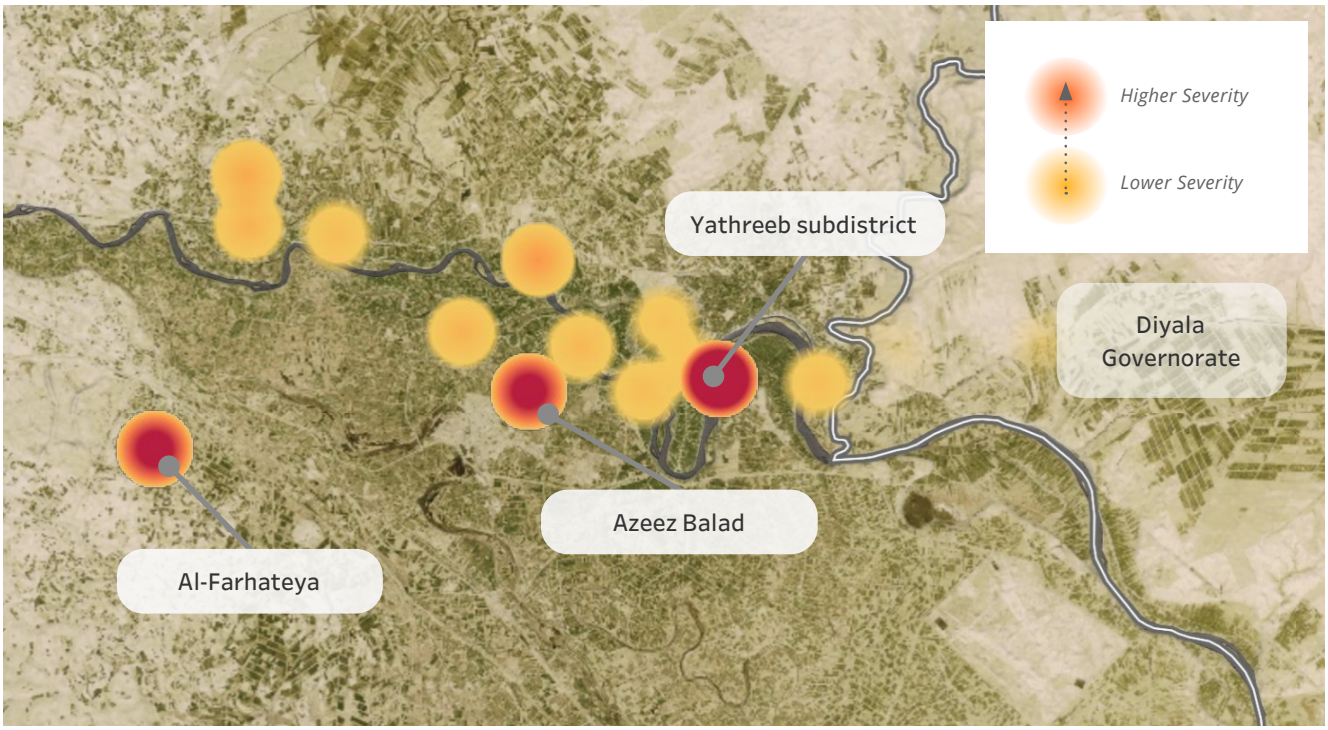
Overall, 9,339 households have returned to the district of Balad. They represent around half of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district. Most returns are recent and took place in 2018 at a fairly dynamic rate (+22% since May 2018). Nearly all returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin) with only 2% of families willing to resettle elsewhere in Iraq due to lack of basic services.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 20

BALAD DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Balad District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Housing destruction was reported in 6 of the 11 locations assessed, with three reporting that more than half of houses are destroyed. However, reconstruction is taking place across all locations. There are reports of some occupied private residences in three locations.
- **Livelihoods and services:** While small businesses have reportedly not opened across the district, agricultural activities have restarted. Employment is generally available, with only a few locations reporting that only up to half of residents can find work. In terms of services, electricity shortages were reported in two locations and water shortages in only one. Education and healthcare are easily accessible as facilities are fully functional in all but one location.
- **Social cohesion:** In five of the 11 locations, reconciliation was reportedly needed, although it was already taking place. Only some locations showed concerns over tribal tensions or revenge acts. Daily life activities are generally unaffected, except for two locations where there was tension or residents were reluctant to leave their homes unless necessary.
- **Security:** Only one location indicated concerns about ISIL attacks. Movement restrictions were listed in only two locations, where they reportedly have little impact on residents. Six locations have checkpoints controlled by or have the presence of other security forces, such as PMUs, and only two locations are concerned about harassment at checkpoints. In all but one location reportedly some families have been blocked from returning.
- **Locations of no return:** There are three locations with no returns, one of them remaining fully empty (no stayee population). They are located in the subdistricts of Balad Centre, Al-Eshaqi and Yathreb. The main reasons are lack of security, tribal issues, destruction and areas being blocked by militia groups.

11	3	1,028
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

SAMARRA DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Samarra District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

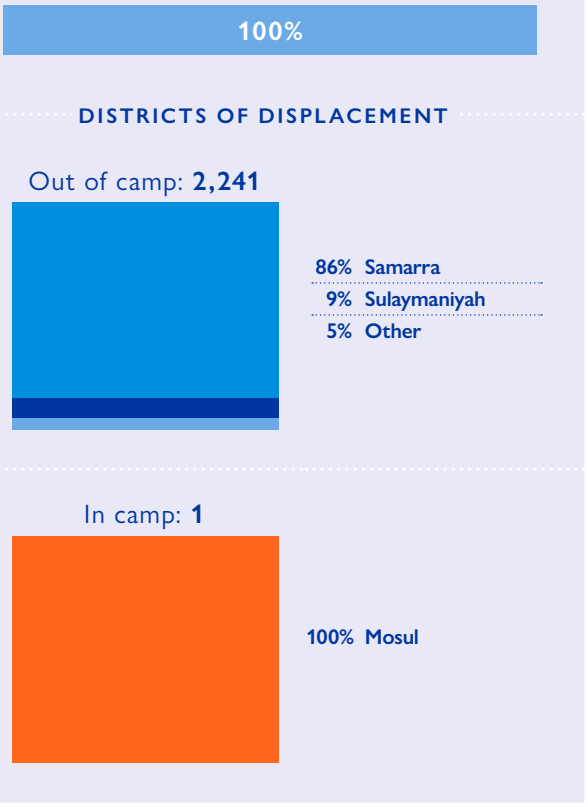
2,242 IDP households
(1% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 2,250 households originally from locations in Samarra have not yet returned home (1% of total caseload of IDPs). All are settled out of camps, and nearly all are within the district itself (86%) and 9% are also living in Sulaymaniyah District.

Despite being displaced within their district of origin, famlies do not display a particularly strong intention to return (15%). 85% of IDPs intend to remain in their location of displacement in the short-medium term. IDPs originally from Samarra were the most likely to report lack of money to return (51%), which combined with frequent house damage/destruction (75%) may act as a strong deterrent. Around 60% of households also mentioned the issue of fear/trauma. The other main obstacle to their return is that IDPs are blocked from returning by security forces.

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDP HHs



RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

8,200 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

79% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium ◀
- High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+3% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

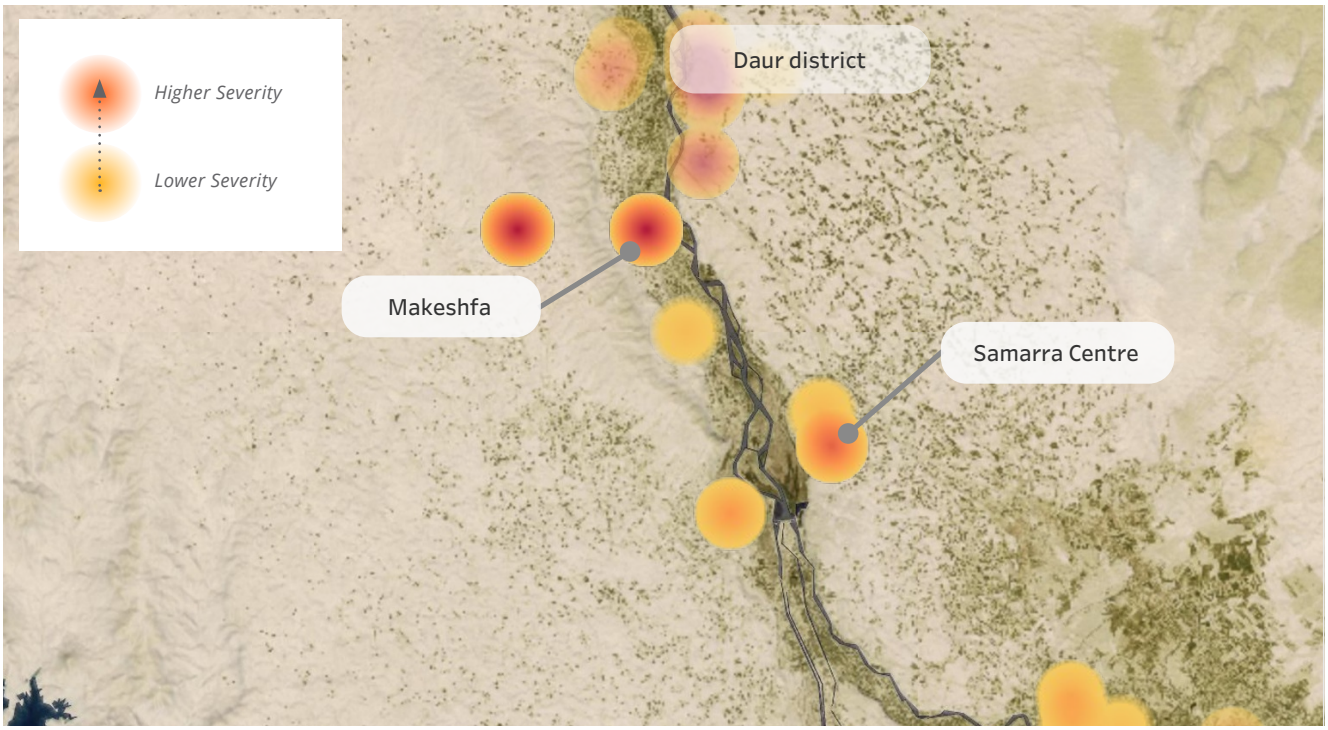
Overall, 8,200 households have returned to the district of Samarra. They represent around 80% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district. Most returns occurred in 2015 and 2016 (88%) and have practically stalled since (+3% since May 2018). All returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 21

SAMARRA DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Samarra District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in only one location, where there was also significant reconstruction taking place. There are reportedly no occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** While most agricultural activities have restarted in all locations in Samarra, small businesses were split, with some locations reporting some businesses had reopened or all remained inactive. Moreover, access to employment (other than the public sector) is scarce: across all locations, reportedly most residents cannot find work. In terms of services, there was sufficient access to electricity and water in most locations. Education facilities are fully functional and easily accessible, but healthcare facilities are largely unavailable or not easily accessible in other locations.
- **Social cohesion:** There were no reports that community reconciliation was needed in Samarra. Linked to this, residents in only one location reported concerns about revenge acts, and none reported concerns about tribal tensions. Despite this, in seven of the nine locations assessed residents were only leaving their homes when necessary and streets are sparsely populated.
- **Security:** Residents in seven of the nine locations were concerned about ISIL attacks and concerned about UXOs in six of them. Movement restrictions were reported across all locations, and had a big impact on the population in two of the locations. Most locations have checkpoints controlled or have presence of other security forces, such as PMUs, and residents are concerned about harassment at checkpoints. Finally, in seven locations some families were reportedly blocked from returning.
- **Locations of no return:** There are two villages with no returns located in the subdistrict of Markaz Samarra, one of them fully empty. The main reason for the absence of returns is the acute insecurity situation as they are exposed to ISIL attacks from the desert.

9	2	272
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 22

TIKRIT DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tikrit District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

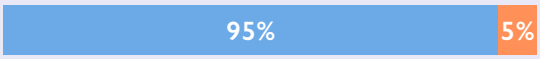
3,725 IDP households
(1% of Total IDPs)

- Low caseload ◀
- Medium caseload
- High caseload

Around 3,700 households originally from locations in Tikrit have not yet returned home (1% of total caseload of IDPs). They are mostly settled out of camps (95%), in Erbil District. Around one in ten families is living in Sulaymaniyah District. The in-camp population (5%), on the other hand, is mostly settled in Daquq and in two district of Erbil Governorate, Erbil and Makhmour.

In general, families originally from Tikrit display an average propensity to return (14%), with the rest of the families split between intending to remain in displacement and indecision. IDPs originally from Tikrit seem to be very concerned by the absence of security forces at origin (58%). House damage/ destruction (55%) and fear/trauma (35%) are other frequently reported issues affecting their intention to return.

Out-of-Camp vs. In-Camp IDP HHs



DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out-of-Camp: **3,528**

- 62% Erbil
- 11% Sulaymaniyah
- 8% Kirkuk
- 19% Other

In-Camp: **197**

- 45% Daquq
- 29% Makhmour
- 21% Erbil
- 5% Other

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

28,566 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

88% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

- Low
- Medium
- High ◀

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

0% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

- Stationary ◀
- Fairly stationary
- Fairly dynamic
- Dynamic

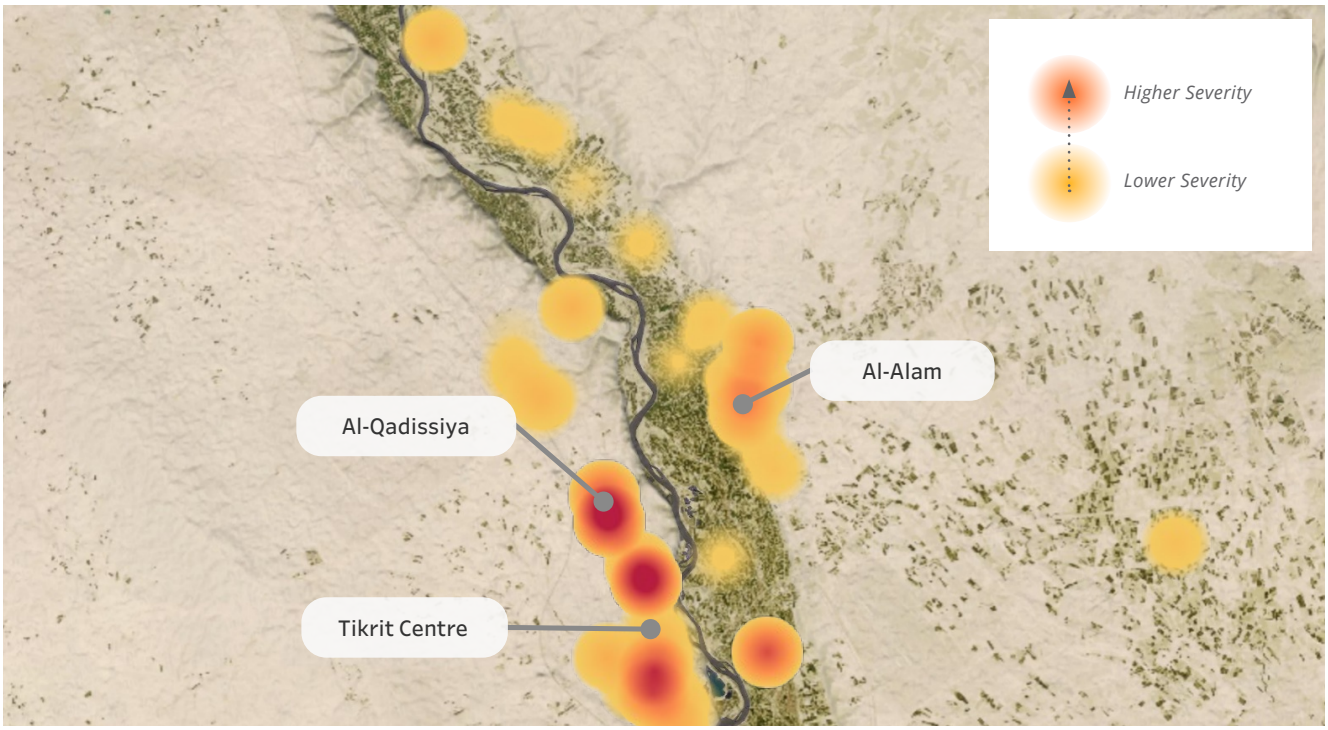
Overall, 28,566 households have returned to the district of Tikrit. They represent around 90% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district. However, most returns occurred in 2015 and 2016 (54% and 25% respectively) and have completely stalled since May 2018. Nearly all returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin): only 2% of families are undecided on whether to remain due to lack of basic services and instability in the security situation.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE 22

TIKRIT DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tikrit District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN[3]

- **Housing:** There was moderate house destruction reported in two-thirds of locations with returns, with reconstruction taking place in most of those locations. In seven locations there were reports of occupied private residences.
- **Livelihoods and services:** Small businesses and agricultural activities have restarted in general in Tikrit, although some remained inactive in several locations. Employment is scarce as across almost all assessed locations most residents reportedly could not find jobs. On the other hand, almost all locations reported sufficient electricity and water supply. Education facilities were largely functional and accessible in most locations. Regarding health provision, residents in 12 locations reportedly have difficulty in accessing healthcare facilities.
- **Social cohesion:** There were no reports that community reconciliation was needed in Tikrit. There were also few indications of concerns over tribal tensions or revenge acts. Daily life activities are generally unaffected, although in two locations there were reportedly tensions.
- **Security:** Residents in almost three-quarters of locations are concerned about ISIL attacks. In addition, residents in four locations had concerns about the presence of UXOs. Movement restrictions were reported across most locations, and in some are impacting residents. Checkpoints are controlled or have presence of other security forces, such as PMUs in 11 locations and in six locations there were concerns about harassment at checkpoints. Finally, some families were reportedly blocked from returning across more than half of locations in the district.
- **Locations of no return:** There are two villages with no returns, one remaining empty and the other with a stayee population. The main reason for not returning is suspected ISIL affiliation and lack of security.

90	2	1,527
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

TOOZ DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tooz District and situation of return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT

7,036 IDP households
(1% of Total IDPs)

Low caseload ◀
Medium caseload
High caseload

Around 7,000 households originally from locations in Tooz have not yet returned home (1% of the total caseload of IDPs). Nearly all are settled out of camps (99%) half of whom are displaced within the district and one in four in Kirkuk. Those living in camps (1%) are either in Dokan or Kalar Districts.

Roughly half of these displaced families are undecided (around 30%) or willing to return (20%). The most frequently reported obstacles for out-of-camp IDPs are house damage/ destruction (64%), fear/trauma (41%) and lack of security forces at the location of origin (31%).

Out-of-camp vs. In-camp IDPs

DISTRICTS OF DISPLACEMENT

Out of camp: **6,968**

48% Tooz
25% Kirkuk
10% Sulaymaniyah
8% Kalar
9% Other

In camp: **68**

72% Dokan
21% Kalar
7% Mosul

RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT

6,834 Returnee households

RETURN RATE

49% Have returned
(of recorded IDPs)

Low ◀
Medium
High

RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION

+31% Returnees
(May – Dec 2018)

Stationary
Fairly stationary
Fairly dynamic
Dynamic ◀

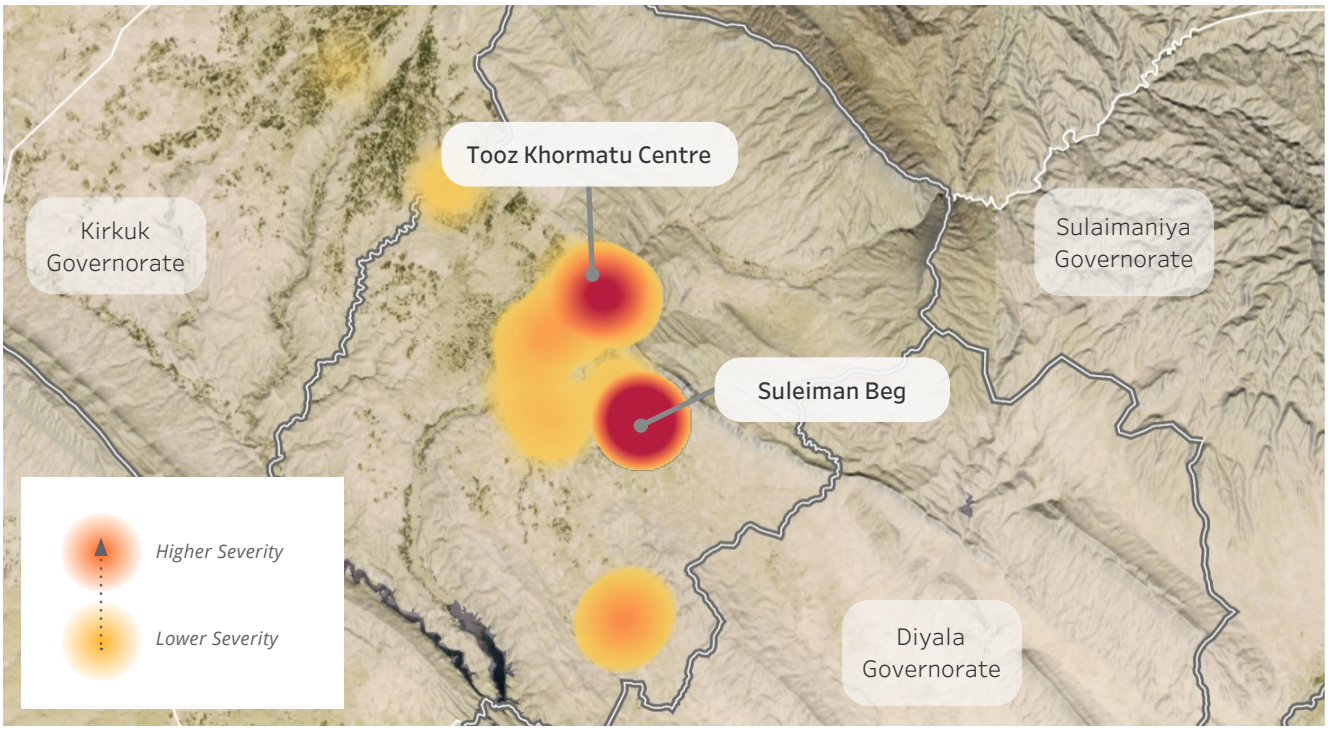
Overall, 6,834 households have returned to the district of Tooz. They represent around half of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are progressing at a very high pace (+31% since May 2018). Returns are very recent, as 61% returned in 2018 and 26% in 2017. Only 87% of returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin) and 11% of households are undecided about whether to stay. Around 2% want to move elsewhere in Iraq, mainly due to instability in the security situation.

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN PROFILE

TOOZ DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN

IDPs from Tooz District and situation of return

SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- **Housing:** Five locations in Tooz were identified as having suffered severe residential destruction, with more than half of the houses destroyed. Illegal occupation of residences was reported in 8 locations.
- **Livelihoods and services:** There has been an uneven restoration of private sector activity, both of small businesses and agricultural activities across the district. Employment access for residents is fairly low: in 9 locations out of 17 less than half of residents are reportedly able to find work. All but three locations report insufficient supply for either water or electricity. Many primary schools in the district and, to a lesser extent, primary health centres, remain closed, affecting access for current residents.
- **Social cohesion:** Tooz is also one of the most diverse districts assessed in terms of ethno-religious composition. Concerns over tensions between groups are reported in all locations and concerns of revenge acts were present in two thirds. The need for community reconciliation was reported in all locations.
- **Security:** Several factors in Tooz create a challenging security situation for residents and for the possibility of returns. Movement restrictions exist in all locations and, in the majority of cases, negatively impact residents. Several locations have the presence of up to six different security forces coordinating and/or competing for the control of the area. Fears about clashes between armed groups are present in several locations. Harassment at checkpoints was also reported in about half of the locations. 7 locations reported concerns over the presence of UXOs. Residents in the majority of locations have concerns about renewed ISIL attacks. Moreover, in 35% of locations there were reportedly families blocked from returning.
- **Locations of no return:** There are 31 empty villages in Tooz. The main reasons for not returning reported were lack of security, areas being blocked by security forces and ethno-religious tensions.

17	31	325
Return locations	Locations of no return	Returnee households in critical shelters

For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT STUDY:

AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

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