



IOM IRAQ

International Organization for Migration | IOM-Iraq Mission
Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM

INTEGRATED LOCATION ASSESSMENT

PART II GOVERNORATE PROFILES



March 2017



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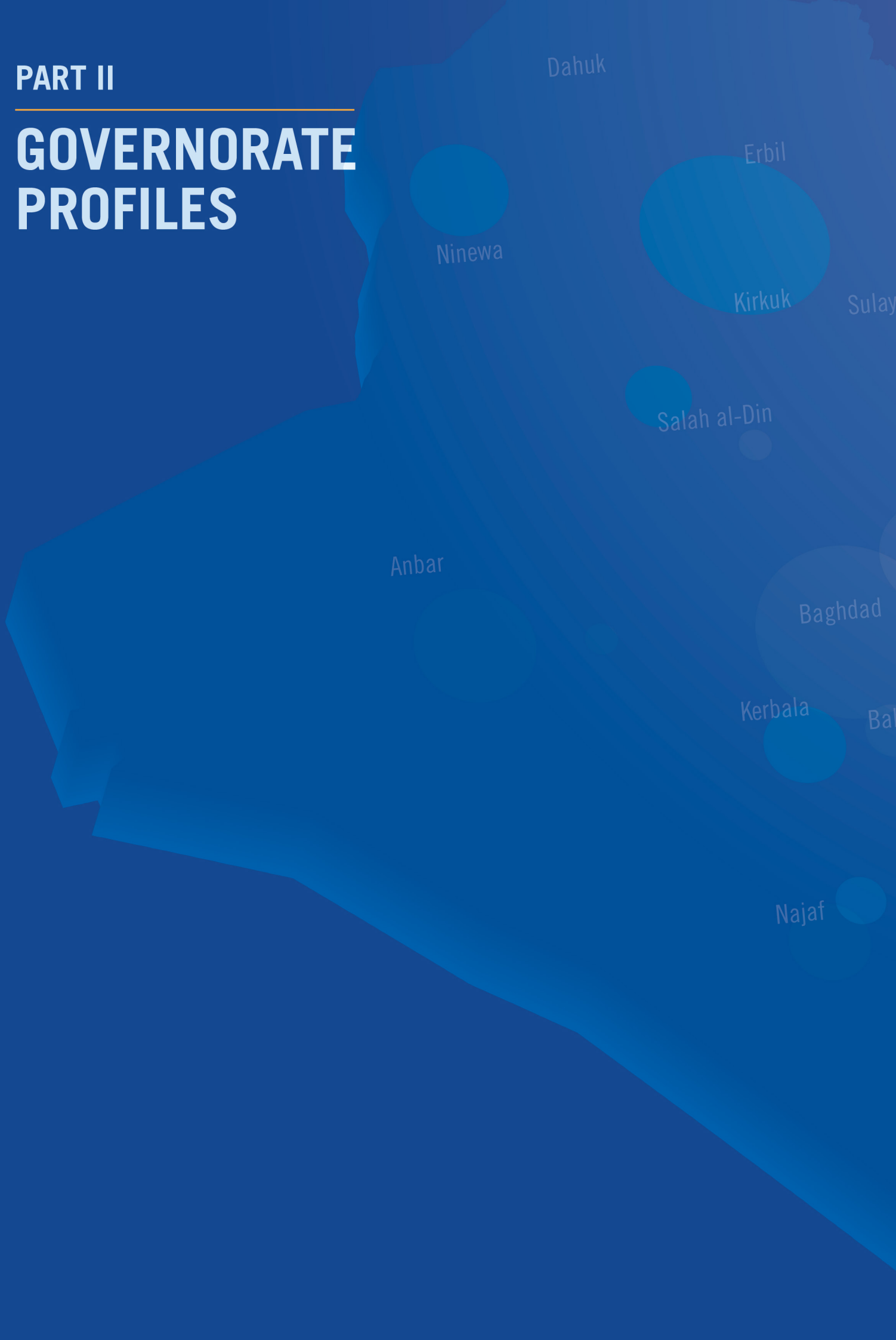
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PART II

GOVERNORATE PROFILES



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ANBAR

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

30% OF ALL IDPS (1 MILLION) ORIGINATE FROM ANBAR

4.8% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

49% COVERAGE DUE TO ACCESSIBILITY CHALLENGES

IDPs 59,323 Families | 355,938 Individuals

Returnees 82,471 Families | 494,826 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Located in western Iraq, Anbar is the largest governorate in the country although not the most densely populated —overall, it hosts 4.8% of the Iraqi population and has a total population of 1,723,153 individuals.¹

The 2014 conflict originated in Anbar and in the last two years many of its districts have been the sites of the fiercest battles, therefore the governorate has experienced significant waves of displacement. Over 30% (nearly 1 million individuals) of all IDPs across Iraq originate from Anbar, most particularly from Ramadi and Falluja districts. Three out of four of these IDPs stayed within central-northern governorates (of which 35% within Anbar), 23% fled to KRI governorates (mostly Erbil and Sulaymaniyah) and only 1% to southern governorates.²

There are currently 355,938 IDPs living in Anbar (21% of the governorate's entire population). Most are displaced from within

Anbar, with very small groups coming from Baghdad, Babylon and Salah al-Din.

More than half of the IDP population resides in the Falluja district, with smaller gatherings in Ramadi (12%), Heet (12%) and Haditha (9%). This concentration overburdens host communities, leading to a dilapidated urban infrastructure and poor basic services.

The first return movements towards Anbar started in the period following the Sinjar crisis, although it was only after March 2016 that the waves of returns saw a steady intensification of returns that continues to date. There are currently 494,826 returnees (39% of all returnees in Iraq), the majority of who have returned to the north-eastern districts of Ramadi (71%), Falluja (32%) and Heet (15%). As for the IDP population, most families are united with very few cases of family separations.

Over 30% of all IDPs across Iraq originate from Anbar: most have displaced outside the governorate and those who fled have been consistently returning home since March 2016.

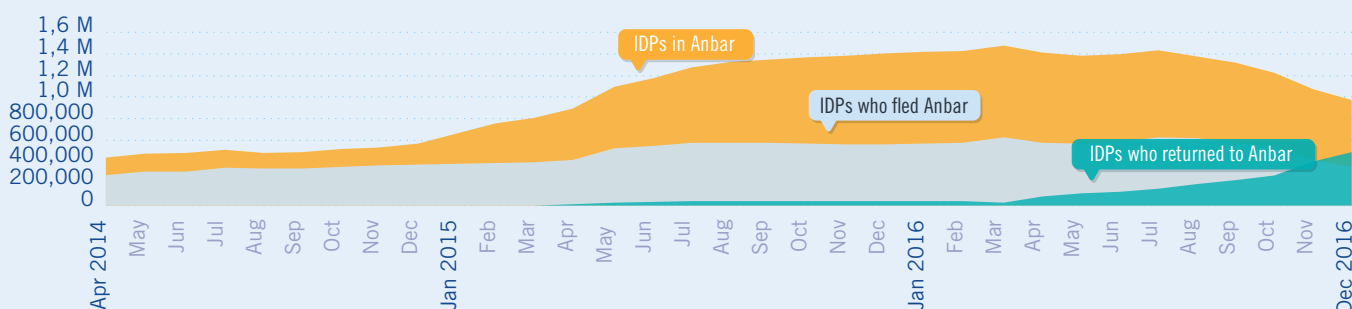


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016³

District	IDP individuals	Total	Returnee individuals	Total
Al-Ka'im	13,968	4%	-	-
Al-Rutba	15,948	4%	10,200	2%
Ana	12,888	4%	-	-
Falluja	186,384	52%	158,310	32%
Haditha	31,776	9%	5,436	1%
Heet	43,638	12%	75,822	15%
Ra'ua	8,586	2%	-	-
Ramadi	42,750	12%	245,058	50%

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)

- The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.
- To facilitate the analysis, this report divides Iraq in three regions: the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes the governorates of Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil; the South includes the Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya and Muthanna governorates; while the Central North includes Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates.
- The trend representing IDPs who fled Anbar counts both IDPs who fled from Anbar and are residing within the governorate and those who are living elsewhere in Iraq.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

As in previous assessments, Anbar is one of the governorates with the lowest number of small children (under 6 years), for both the IDP and returnee population (7% and 6% respectively). While people aged 60 and over constitute a very small share of both populations (less than 2%), IDPs tend on average to have fewer children between 6 and 18 years of age (45%) and a larger proportion of adults aged 18–45 (40%) as compared to returnees (53% and 30% respectively). For the latter, this is reflected in heavier dependency burdens (52 versus 42).

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio is significantly lower in Anbar than the country average (101) for both populations (87 for IDPs and 82 for returnees). This holds true for all districts assessed but Ramadi, where the female to male ratio appears more balanced.

The strong tribal structure of the governorate is reflected in its ethno-religious composition: Anbar is the least diverse governorate in the country and its IDP and returnee populations are nearly all Arab Sunni (only 0.09% of its returnee population is of Kurdish Shia Muslim affiliation). This tendency can be traced back to even before the 2014 crisis, with the governorate not showing major ethno-religious changes in any of its locations.

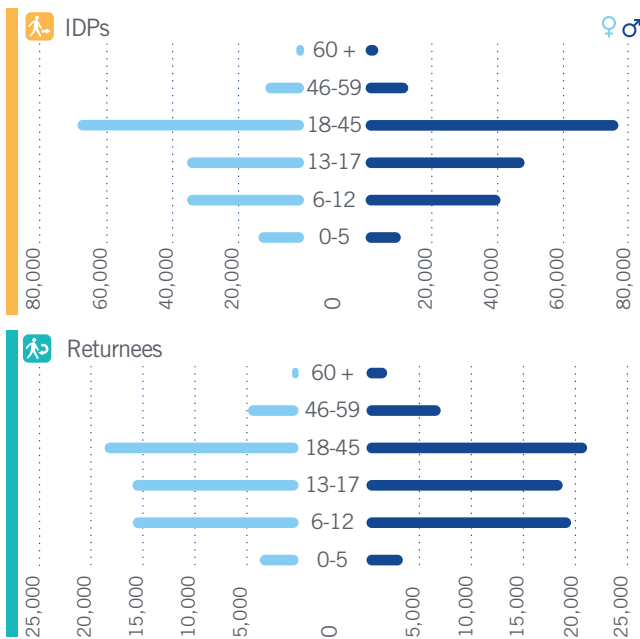


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs AND RETURNEES

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	87	7%	42
Returnees	82	5%	52

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

4. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.

INTENTIONS

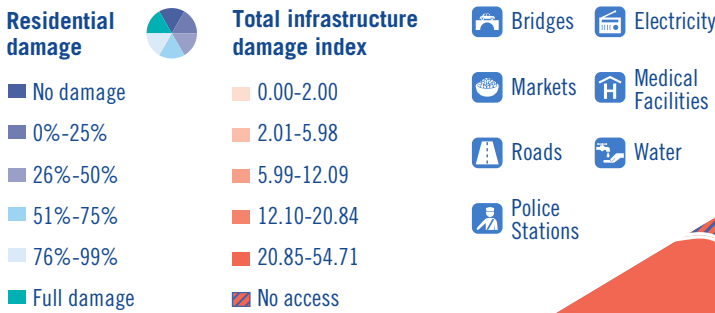
While families displaced in Anbar say that returning to their place of origin is their main intention in both the short and the long term, 15% of IDPs whose governorate of origin is Anbar but are displaced elsewhere consider staying in their current location as their best option in the short run. Half of those willing to locally integrate deem the security of the current location as the decisive factor. Particularly, the insecurity and/or ongoing conflict in the area of origin constitute the main obstacle to return for both IDPs residing in Anbar (62%) and Anbar-native IDPs residing elsewhere (68%). The housing situation also plays an important role for the latter, as 14% face the issue of their property being occupied back home. Among the main reasons fostering return for those who have effectively gone back home, the strong tribal structure of the governorate appears to be the most decisive pull factor: over 40% were attracted by the desire to join family members who had already returned. This is particularly the case for the IDPs who have returned to Ramadi. The possibility to work or recreate livelihoods (33%) and the safety of the location of origin (10%) are other relevant factors encouraging families to go back to their locations of origin in Anbar.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE⁴

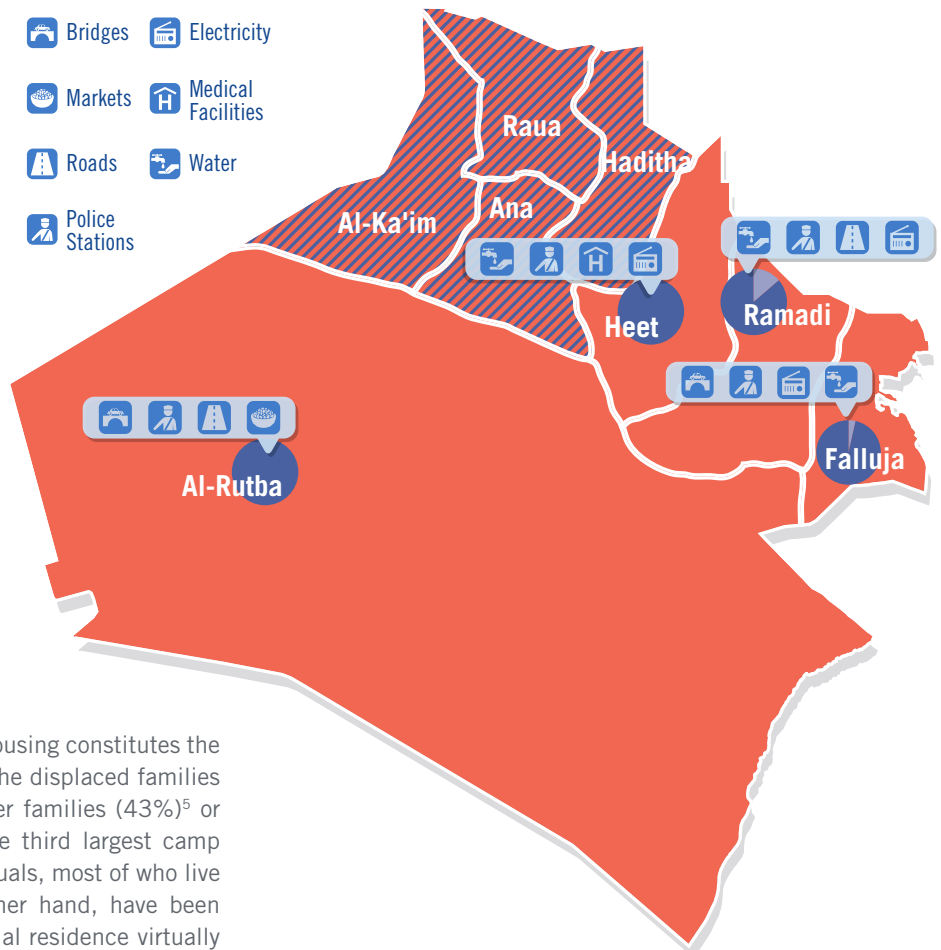
The governorate of Anbar has been the theatre of devastating bomb attacks and air strikes; as a result the Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) in the four governorates of Heet, Al-Rutba, Ramadi and particularly Falluja is among the highest of all Iraq. Infrastructure damage includes all sectors and affects bridges, roads, electricity, water, sewerage, health (hospitals), education (schools) and many others. In addition, residential buildings have been damaged in all locations within Anbar. Nearly everywhere houses have been moderately damaged (between 1% and 25%), but in 5% of locations, mostly in the district of Ramadi, residential damage has been significant. This finding is reflected in the share of returnees who live in intact houses (slightly over 2%).

Anbar is also the governorate most affected by land mines and/or UXOs: over 80% of locations are contaminated by explosive devices, mainly in residential homes, police or government structures and religious buildings. Nearly all locations have had rubble cleared, and removal is needed in only 11% of cases, mostly in the Heet district.





MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP



LIVING CONDITIONS

Unlike in the overall trend where rented housing constitutes the most predominant shelter type for IDPs, the displaced families living in Anbar tend to be hosted by other families (43%)⁵ or settled in camps (27%). Anbar hosts the third largest camp concentration in Iraq with 96,834 individuals, most of who live in Falluja district. Returnees, on the other hand, have been able to go back to their location of habitual residence virtually everywhere.

These figures can be linked to the concerns IDPs and returnees voiced regarding the situation of the shelter where they live. In almost half of the assessed locations, IDPs lamented a poor or inadequate housing infrastructure, while lack of housing options or overcrowding has been reported in at least 34% of the locations. In almost half of all the locations, returnees reported poor quality of housing infrastructure and lack of enough housing options.

The issue of income is also closely related to that of shelter and might explain why only 3% of all IDPs are able to afford a rented accommodation. In less than 5% of the locations in Anbar most IDPs are employed. This is one of the highest ratios in the north-central region, and the district of Falluja accounts for more than half of these families. In nearly 70% of the locations, IDPs reported the unavailability of jobs as their main concern. IDP families who are employed are highly dependent on public-sector jobs as their main source of income. Altogether, private sector jobs, savings and agriculture-based jobs account for less than 25%.

Dependency on the public sector is even more significant for returnees, as nearly one out of three returnees earn their main source of income from the government (which is currently delivering most due payments). This might explain why although returnees have been able to regain their previous jobs nearly everywhere, in 82% of locations the unavailability of jobs has again been singled out as the main concern.

Virtually all returnees have come back to their habitual residence, while over 40% of IDPs are hosted by other families, due to strong social and family bonds

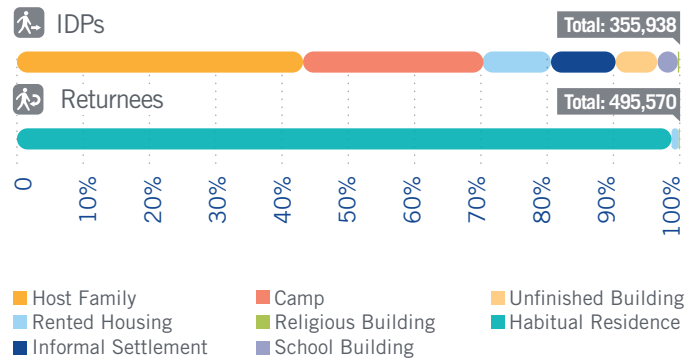


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPS AND RETURNEES

The high concentration of IDPs and returnees and the poor infrastructure conditions also affect the delivery of basic services to both populations, as well as to host communities. While drinking water, food, non-food household items and legal help were mostly associated with high prices, household water was rated of bad quality in several locations of Heet, Ramadi and Falluja. Additionally, in Heet and Falluja the absence of waste management/disposal systems was cause of concern for both IDPs and returnees. Health services suffer from the lack of equipment and/or specialized treatments and of the irregular supply of medicines, while the inadequacy and the limited number of

5. In addition to unemployment issues, the strong social and family bonds that prevail in the governorate could explain this large share.

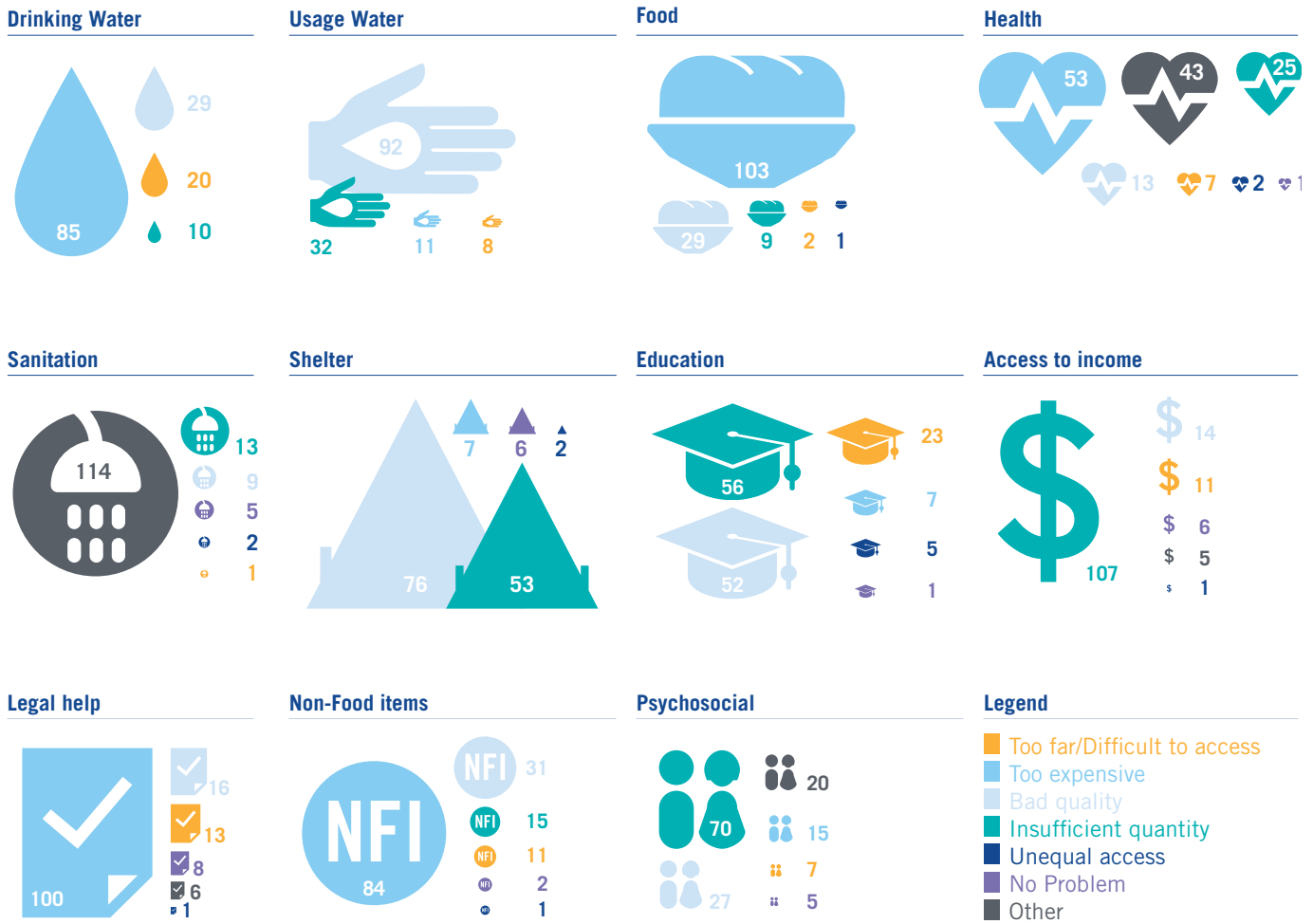


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

schools causes overcrowding and impacts on the quality of education. In over 60% of the locations, psychosocial support is lacking or not adequate, and in 13% of the locations, there is no staff of the same sex of those seeking support, which is a noteworthy finding, considering the severity of the conflict experienced by the Anbar population.

tegration of displaced and returnee families are in place. The most prevalent mechanisms are those aiming at facilitating the rehabilitation of housing, land and property, followed by those targeted at replacing personal and other documentation. This positive assessment, which differs from the average situation in Iraq, can be attributed to the ethno-religious homogeneity of the governorate and to the strong social and family bonds that prevail in Anbar.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Security incidents were still recurrent in Anbar at the time of the assessment: both terrorist attacks (nearly 50% of all locations) and armed group fighting (16%) were reported, occurring every few months. Cases of harassment were also reported in Heet district. Forced evictions were informed in one location of Falluja, while 220 IDPs and 20 returnee families were restricted freedom of movement in Falluja and 85 IDP families in Heet.

Even though Anbar hosts significant IDP and returnee communities, no cases of discrimination have been detected amongst them and the interaction between these groups and the host communities has been depicted as good nearly in all locations. In 85% of the locations, groups work together on common projects and in 66% of locations mechanisms to facilitate (re) in-

Protection Concerns

- The main protection concern of IDPs is the lack of legal documents/entitlements (reported in 40% of locations), followed by the risk of arbitrary arrest —due to suspicion— and screening processes, both of which started after the liberation of Falluja and Ramadi.
- Anbar hosts 50% of all identified minor-headed households (females) in Iraq and 18% of all IDP pregnant females under the age of 18, both the second highest figures in the country, thus indicating a large group of vulnerable women.

BABYLON

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

2%

IDPs OF THE GOVERNORATE'S ENTIRE POPULATION

5.2%

OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100%

COVERAGE

 IDPs |  7,909 Families |  47,454 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Babylon, the cradle of the ancient Babylonian civilization, is today a city bordering Baghdad in central Iraq; it has a population of 1,859,413 individuals (5.2% of the Iraqi population).⁶

Since 2013, the governorate has received a constant flow of IDPs due to the AGs insurgency. After the AGs attacked the northern parts of the governorate and seized control of Jurf Al-Sakhar and its surroundings, host community members were forced to leave Babylon. Most of these families settled in the district of Al-Musayab south of Jurf al-Sakhr, or in the southern parts of Baghdad governorate. Displacement reached a peak in May 2015, following which authorities denied access to new IDPs. Government-backed Shia militias liberated Jurf Al-Sakhar

in late October 2015 and renamed it Jurf Al Nasr, but Sunni families—the majority of those who fled the city—remained displaced for fear of persecutions. No return movements have been recorded to date for this reason.⁷

There are currently 47,454 IDPs living in Babylon (2% of the governorate's entire population). Around 30% were displaced from within the governorate, almost 50% from Ninewa and 13% from Anbar, with smaller groups coming from Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. About 75% of the IDP population resides in the two districts of Hilla and Al-Musayab, with smaller concentrations in Hashimiya and Al-Mahawil. In 13% of locations, cases of family separations were reported.

Babylon has received a constant flow of IDPs since the beginning of 2014. Of those who have been displaced within the governorate, all remain displaced for fear of persecutions.

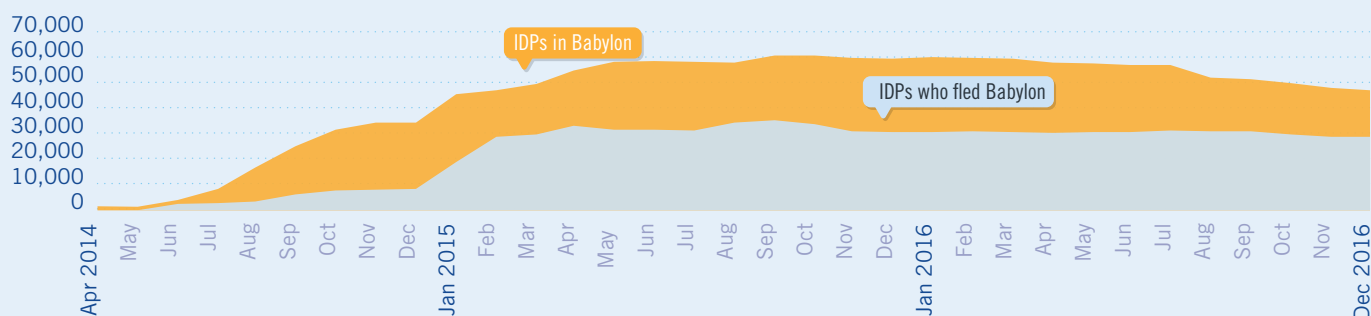


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total
Al-Mahawil	3,942	8%
Al-Musayab	15,846	33%
Hashimiya	7,692	16%
Hilla	19,974	42%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



6. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

7. See IOM DTM Babylon governorate profile, June–September 2015. See also UNHCR Position on Returns to Iraq, High Commissioner for Refugees, November 2016; and Musings on Iraq, More Returns Leads to Slight Decline in Displaced in Iraq, 20 September 2016, <http://bit.ly/2e32daD>.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Babylon is one of the governorates with the youngest IDP population —almost 57% of individuals are under 18— and a higher dependency burden than the Iraqi average (59 versus 52). The active population (aged between 18 and 59) is 42%, while the people over 60 constitute slightly over 1%.

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio in Babylon is significantly higher than country average, with 117 as compared to 101. This holds true for all districts assessed and for the under-18 age groups, especially the younger children, whereas the ratio appears more balanced in older groups. This disproportion may partly be explained by the persecutions (kidnapping and abductions) suffered by the male population in the areas of displacement and by the resulting tendency of under-reporting for the male population.

In terms of ethno-religious affiliation, virtually all IDPs displaced from within Babylon are Arab Sunni Muslims who fled Jurf Al-Sakhar and its surroundings and who cannot return because the city has been occupied by Shia-backed forces, and they have therefore lost their political representatives. On the other hand, the vast majority of IDPs who have settled in Babylon but originate from other governorates are Turkmen Shia Muslims who fled Ninewa during the second displacement period (June–July 2014). Displaced Turkmen Shia families have formed “hot spots”⁸ in Babylon, just as in the Shia-dominated south. In addition to the Arab Sunni Muslim families who fled Anbar, other minority groups (Arab and Shabak Shia Muslims and Turkmen Sunni Muslims) account altogether for 12% of the IDP population.

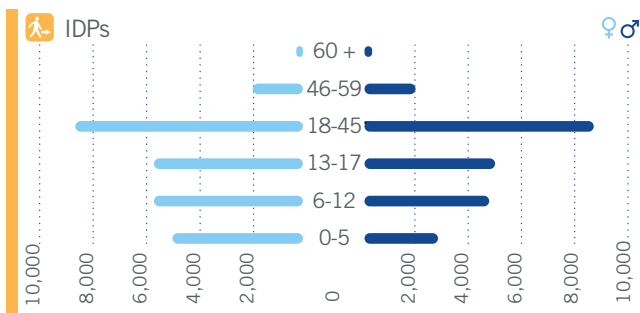


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	117	15%	59

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

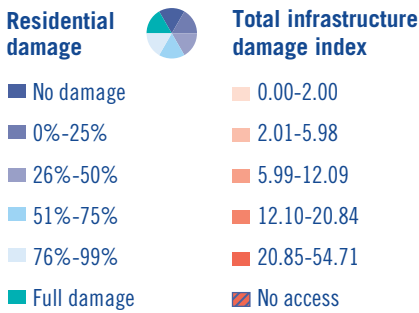
8. Hot spots are defined as areas where large numbers of IDP families of the same ethno-religious group are located in close enough proximity to make them geographically significant. See Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, 2nd Report, 2016 IOM.
9. The assistance provided by host communities to IDPs in Hashimiya could also explain the high percentage of those wishing to locally integrate.
10. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.
11. Following the liberation of Jurf Al-Sakhar, the city was locked down for eight months to allow removing explosive devices —clearing the area of mines and houses of booby traps.

INTENTIONS

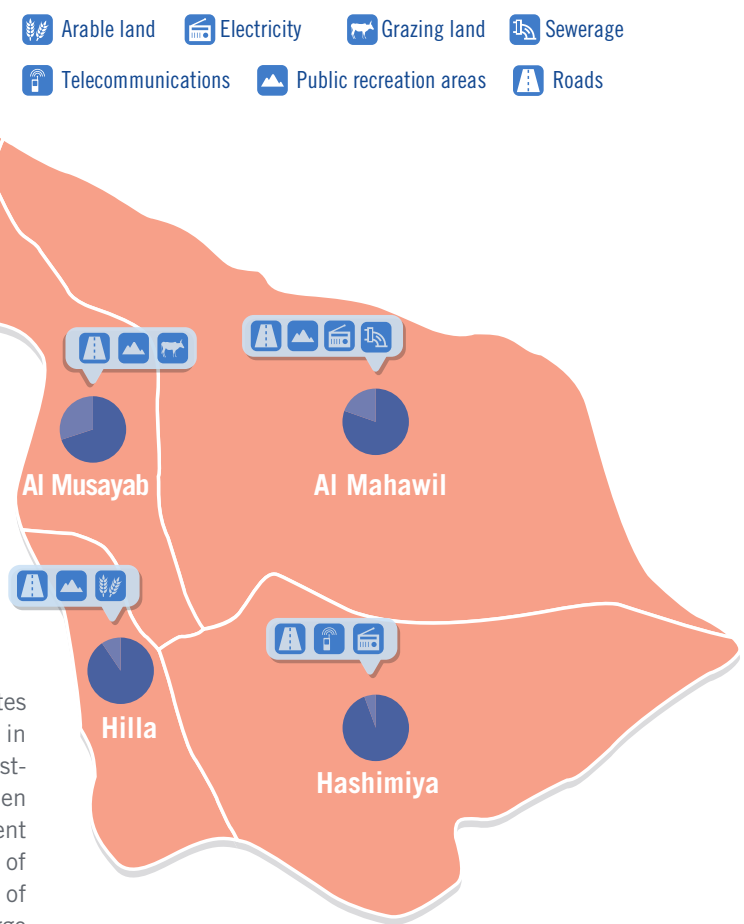
In line with the overall trend detected in the country, 99% of IDP families displaced in Babylon wish to return to their area of origin in the long term. Their intention is driven either by their ethno-religious background (as is the case of IDPs who fled Anbar and wish to restore their community bonds, or of the Turkmen and Shabak IDPs who wish to overcome their language barriers) or by the geographical proximity to the area of origin (as is the case of IDPs displaced from within the governorate or coming from Baghdad). However, in the short term only 9% of IDPs are ready to go home and 1% could afford the risk of secondary displacement within the country, while 90% are willing to stay in their current location, considering its safety and the possibilities to recreate economic activities.⁹ As to the main obstacles to return, for 80% of IDPs, it is the lack of security in the area of origin, whether due to ongoing conflict, landmines and UXOs, or militias, while the issue of their occupied properties is cause of concern for over 10% of the families. Destroyed houses, absence of services back home and lack of financial means were ranked second among the main obstacles to return. Concerning the reasons why IDPs have chosen to displace in their current location, about one third were attracted by the presence of extended family/relatives/friends and another third by the availability of housing. The proximity to the location of origin was also a decisive factor for Sunni families from Jurf Al-Sakhar displaced in Al-Musayab. Almost 6% of the IDP population admitted that they simply had no other choice.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE¹⁰

Although some sectors have suffered certain damage, infrastructures appear to be mostly functioning in all assessed locations in Babylon. Even roads, which are the most damaged of all infrastructures (60% of locations, especially in Hashimiya and Al-Musayab), are currently operational in 94% of locations. Electricity, water and telecommunications have all been damaged to a lesser extent and are mostly functioning in all districts. Slightly over 5% of the arable and grazing land have suffered some damage, mostly in the district of Al-Musayab; however, no problems with land mines or UXOs were reported.¹¹ This is also the case for residential damage. A moderate damage (between 1% and 25%) was reported in 48 locations (14%). Rubble has been removed in over half of the locations; apparently clearance is still most needed in the two districts of Al-Mahawil and Al-Musayab.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP



LIVING CONDITIONS

Following the trend at country level, rented housing constitutes the predominant shelter type for families who are displaced in Babylon (70%). Another 13% of the IDP population are hosted by other families, confirming the preferences outlined when asked to explain the main reasons for choosing their current location: both the availability of housing and the presence of extended family/relatives/friends were selected by one third of the families. Eight per cent of IDPs are hosted free of charge in religious buildings (in the districts of Hashimiya and Hilla), while the rest is settled in critical shelters, whether informal settlements or unfinished buildings.

The high number of families living in rented accommodation (to which a further 1% of families who are staying in motels/hotels can be added) is reflected in the high number of locations where shelter was considered too expensive (67%). This was the second most important concern for all families displaced in Babylon and it is not surprising, considering that the majority of IDPs appear to be employed in less than one fifth of the locations and they are overall highly dependent on grants from national and international institutions. In addition, shelter was of poor quality in 12% of locations and overcrowded in 10%.

The first concern of IDPs in Babylon appears to be the lack of jobs (in three out of four locations) and this can be linked to the strain that paying a monthly rent puts on families who generally owned their property before displacement. Besides rent, reportedly non-food items (NFI) and medication/health treatments are more difficult to reach for IDPs than food, which was deemed too expensive in only 15% of locations. The poor quality of sanitation facilities and the absence of waste management/disposal systems was cause of concern in respectively 38% and 34% of the locations, showing that often, rented apartments lack basic services.

70% of IDPs live in rented houses, 13% are hosted by other families and 16% are settled in critical shelters.

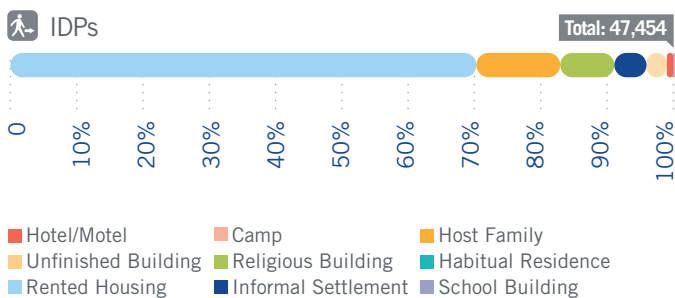


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

While fighting, terrorist attacks and harassment occurred before the 2014 crisis, now security incidents have not been reported in all locations, except for petty crime (in three locations out of 345). Although a few cases of evictions were reported in Al-Musayab, government-led evictions emerged as the first protection concern for families displaced in Babylon. A few cases of discrimination were also recorded in Al-Musayab, while in Hashimiya 10 IDP families were prevented from freedom of movement. Only in two locations of Al-Musayab, relations between IDPs and host communities were depicted as virtually non-existent, having being rated as good in all other locations. However, taking a closer look at social cohesion indicators, it should be noted that effective mechanisms to facilitate the integration of displaced families are in place in only 8% of locations (public spaces are open in only 6%) and in three out of four locations groups do not work together.

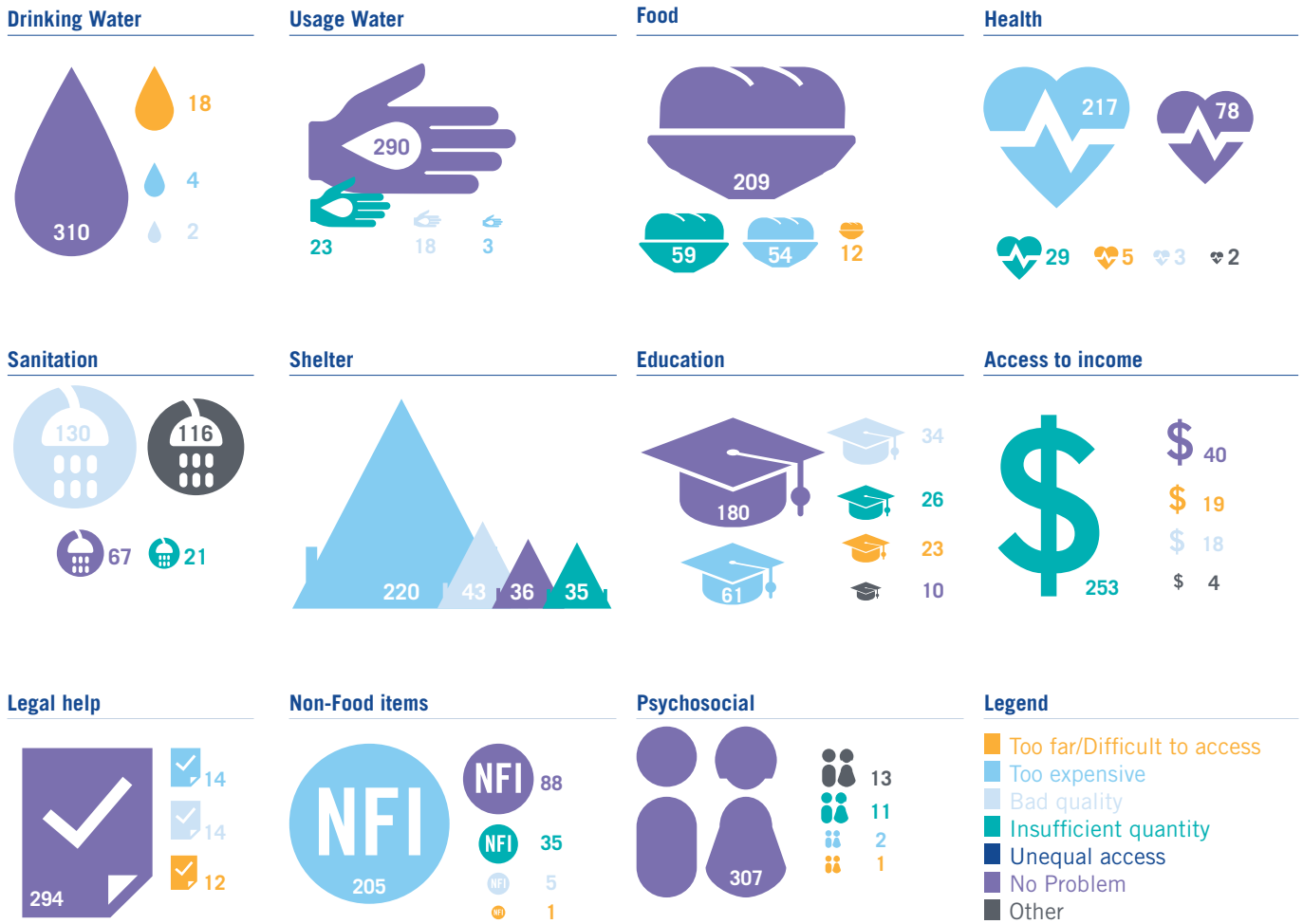


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS



BAGHDAD

GOVERNORATE PROFILE



IDPs 68,806 Families | 412,836 Individuals

Returnees 5,239 Families | 31,434 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Baghdad governorate is the most populous in the country, home to 8,431,327 individuals, representing 23% of Iraq's inhabitants.¹² Due to its strategic location and the political importance of the country's capital, numerous waves of IDPs have come to Baghdad, which is currently the most common location of displacement for IDPs across Iraq—over 412,836 individuals, i.e. 13% of all IDPs in the country. The displaced population has settled mainly in the districts of Karkh (the most densely populated district, with 40% of all IDPs in Baghdad) and Abu Ghraib, due to their proximity to the conflict-ravaged districts of Ramadi and Falluja. Smaller but significant numbers of IDPs are hosted in Adamhia, Al-Resafa, Khadimia and Mahmoudiya.

Although flows have been constant since the beginning of the conflict, the majority of IDPs who are currently displaced in Baghdad fled between September 2015 and March 2016,

mostly from Anbar (nearly 67%), Ninewa (13%) and Salah al-Din (10%), with smaller groups coming from Babylon, Diyala, Kirkuk and Baghdad itself.

A total of 45,566 IDPs fled Baghdad and are still displaced in the country; however, only 6% of these have settled within Baghdad. The first wave of returns started in May 2015, and flows saw a steady intensification since April 2016; therefore IDP figures are slightly dropping (-1% this last month). There are currently 31,434 returnees (2% of all returnees in Iraq), half of who have returned to the district of Mahmoudiya. The other half has come back to the Abu Ghraib and Kadhimia districts. Family separations have been recorded for both IDPs and returnees, respectively in 16% and 41% of the assessed locations.

Baghdad is a prevalent governorate of displacement for IDPs. Those who have fled the governorate are slowly returning home since March 2016.

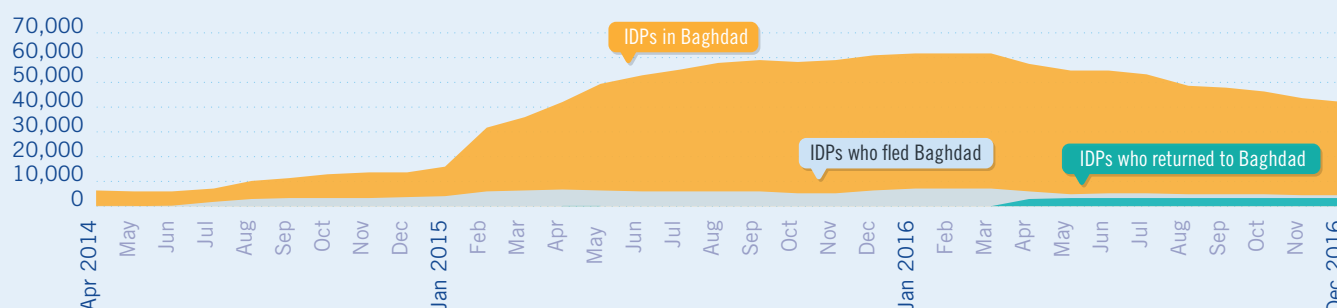


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total	Returnee individuals	Total
Abu Ghraib	95,322	23%	7,668	24%
Adhamia	35,286	9%		
Al Resafa	31,272	8%		
Kadhimia	33,312	8%	8,130	26%
Karkh	160,074	39%		
Mada'in	10,164	2%		
Mahmoudiya	29,208	7%	15,636	50%
Tarmia	13,278	3%		
Thawra1	114	0%		
Thawra2	4,806	1%		

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)

12. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

IDP and returnee populations are similarly composed: over 55% are children and teens under 18 years of age, the active population accounts for around 40%, while the share of the elderly is around 5%. Returnees have on average a higher number of younger children and fewer older children than IDPs. However the shares are balanced and the dependency burden is significant for both populations (64 and 63 respectively); it is among the highest recorded in the country.

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio is in Baghdad is higher than country average (101) for both populations (111 for IDPs and 112 for returnees). This holds true for all districts assessed and especially for families displaced in Thawra1, Thawra2 and Al Resafa. The share of women is the highest among the governorates where return flows took place.

Almost nine out of ten IDPs are Arab Sunni Muslims who fled Anbar or Baghdad itself (60% of returnees belong to this ethno-religious group). Turkmen Shias (7%), prevalently displaced from Ninewa, and Arab Shias (2%) constitute other relevant minorities. As has been the case in other Shia/Sunni mixed areas, Arab Shia IDPs have clustered in Baghdad, and in nine locations there has been a change in ethno-religious composition. Arab Shias also constitute a very relevant share of returnees, with 12,000 individuals who have come back mostly to the districts of Kadhimia and Mahmoudiyah.

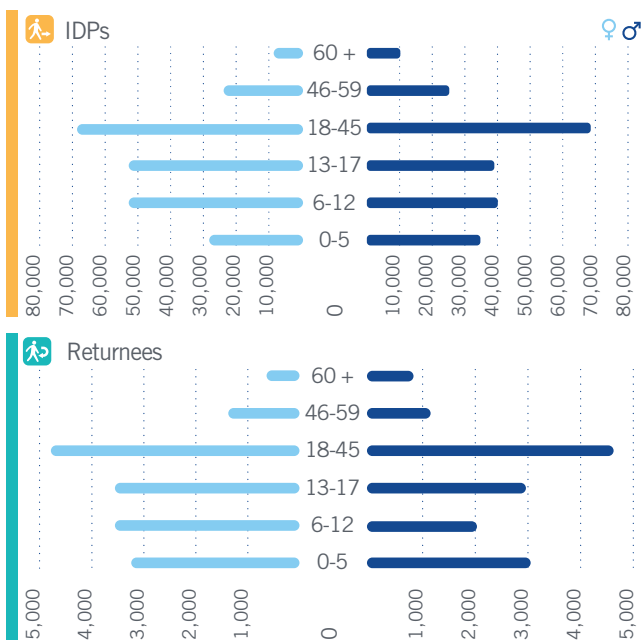


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs AND RETURNEES

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	111	14%	63
Returnees	112	20%	64

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

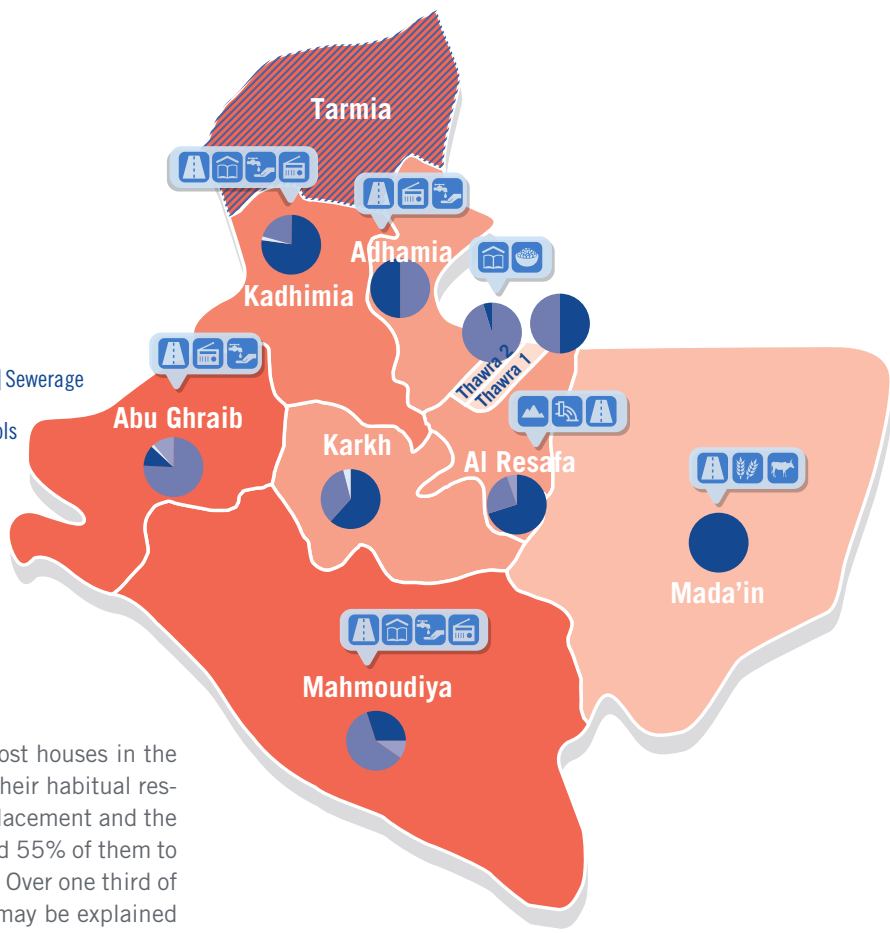
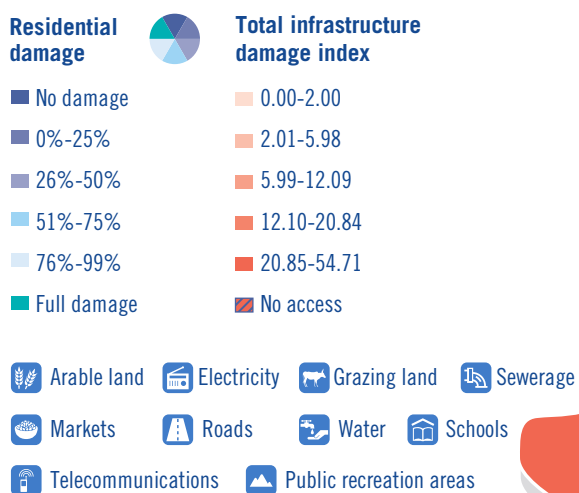
INTENTIONS

Virtually no family displaced in Baghdad wishes to stay in its current location in the long term, while two thirds are willing to do so in the short term —but for one third of these, it is a forced decision. This low share of people willing to voluntarily integrate, even in the short term, could be explained by the fact that 45% of the families who are currently displaced in Baghdad chose the governorate in search of security and peace. This was the strongest motivation for IDPs displaced in Karkh district. However, the level of violence in Baghdad is still high: security incidents, most of which are terrorist attacks, occur in one third of the locations, the highest figure in all Iraq. The level of violence in Baghdad could also explain the high share of IDPs who fled the governorate but are willing to stay in their location of displacement (or even displace to a third location) in the short term (45%). The main obstacles to return that face families who remain displaced in Baghdad are that the area of origin is still unsafe or that their property is occupied. Lack of money, destroyed house and lack of services back home were ranked second among the main reasons impeding return. As for returnees, the possibility to work or recreate their livelihoods and the safety of the location of origin are the most relevant factors that motivated families to go back. Encouragement by community/religious leaders also played a significant role in nearly 20% of the cases.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE¹³

Overall, infrastructures appear to be mostly functioning in the assessed locations. Sectors that have suffered the highest damage in the governorate are roads, water and electricity, especially in the districts of Abu Ghraib and Mahmoudiya. Arable and grazing land has suffered some damage in Abu Ghraib and Mahmoudiya, but also in Mada'in and Kadhimia. Kadhimia, Adhamia and Mahmoudiya are the districts where most problems with land mines or UXOs were reported in residential homes, roads and school buildings. In these districts, water contamination was also reported. As for residential damage, houses were rated as intact in 50% of the locations, moderately damaged in 36%, with significant damage in 3% and destroyed in 1%; the most damaged residences were located in the district of Adhamia. Three out of four returnees live in moderately damaged houses and the rest live in houses that have suffered a significant damage. The majority of locations were not affected by the presence of rubble or have been cleared, and removal was needed in only 6% of locations, in the districts of Abu Ghraib, Karkh and Mahmoudiya.

13. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

Despite the residential damage suffered by most houses in the governorate, all returnees have come back to their habitual residence. As for IDPs, the lengthy period of displacement and the limited urban capacity of Baghdad have pushed 55% of them to favour rented housing in their current location. Over one third of IDPs are hosted by other families; this figure may be explained by the high presence of relatives, especially in the district of Abu Ghraib. Just over 4% of IDPs live in camps while 6% are in critical shelters such as unfinished buildings, schools and religious buildings.

IDPs and returnees are both concerned about their housing situation. As expected, for IDPs the main problem is the cost of rent, while returnees mostly lamented the poor quality of the housing infrastructure and the lack of enough housing options.

All returnees have come back to their habitual residence while IDPs are mostly settled in rented housing or hosted by other families.

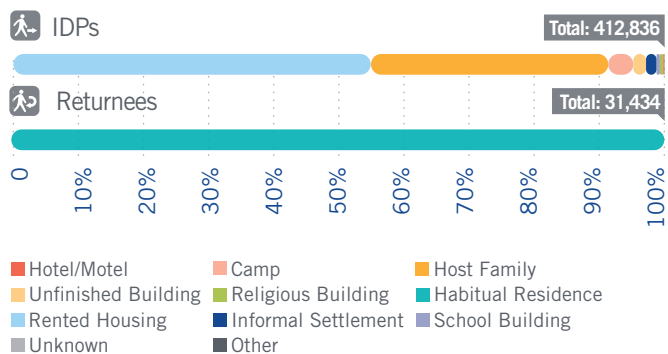


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs AND RETURNEES

The lengthening of the displacement period for many IDPs corresponds to a slightly more favourable employment situation than in most other governorates. Most IDPs are unemployed in 53% of the locations within Baghdad (unemployment is 61% overall). Lack of jobs is a problem for IDPs in 67% of the loca-

tions, and particularly in the districts of Khark and Abu Ghraib. IDP families who live in Baghdad are not as highly dependent on public-sector jobs because private sector jobs constitute the main source of income for 44% of the population. The public sector is more relevant for returnees (it is the main source of income for 49% of them), and the government is currently delivering most due payments, while this is not the case for IDPs in 40% of locations. This explains why in 12% of locations, IDPs reported a low or insufficient pay.

Both IDPs and returnees were concerned about water and sanitation, confirming problems with water scarcity (especially household water) and waste management/disposal systems in some locations. Drinking water, food, non-food household items and health were mostly associated with high prices by both IDPs and returnees. This was also the case for education, which was considered too expensive in 40% of locations hosting IDPs and 33% of locations hosting returnees. While the main obstacle to access legal help was its cost for the majority of IDPs, returnees also mentioned the unequal distribution of services. Psycho-social support was deemed socially unacceptable nearly in all locations assessed.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Although the governorate has witnessed a decrease in the number of security incidents compared to 2014, they remain highly recurrent in Baghdad, with terrorist attacks the most prevalent type (63% of locations), reported every few months. The district of Adhania recorded the highest number of such incidents. Other incidents include petty crime (30%) and domestic violence (4%).

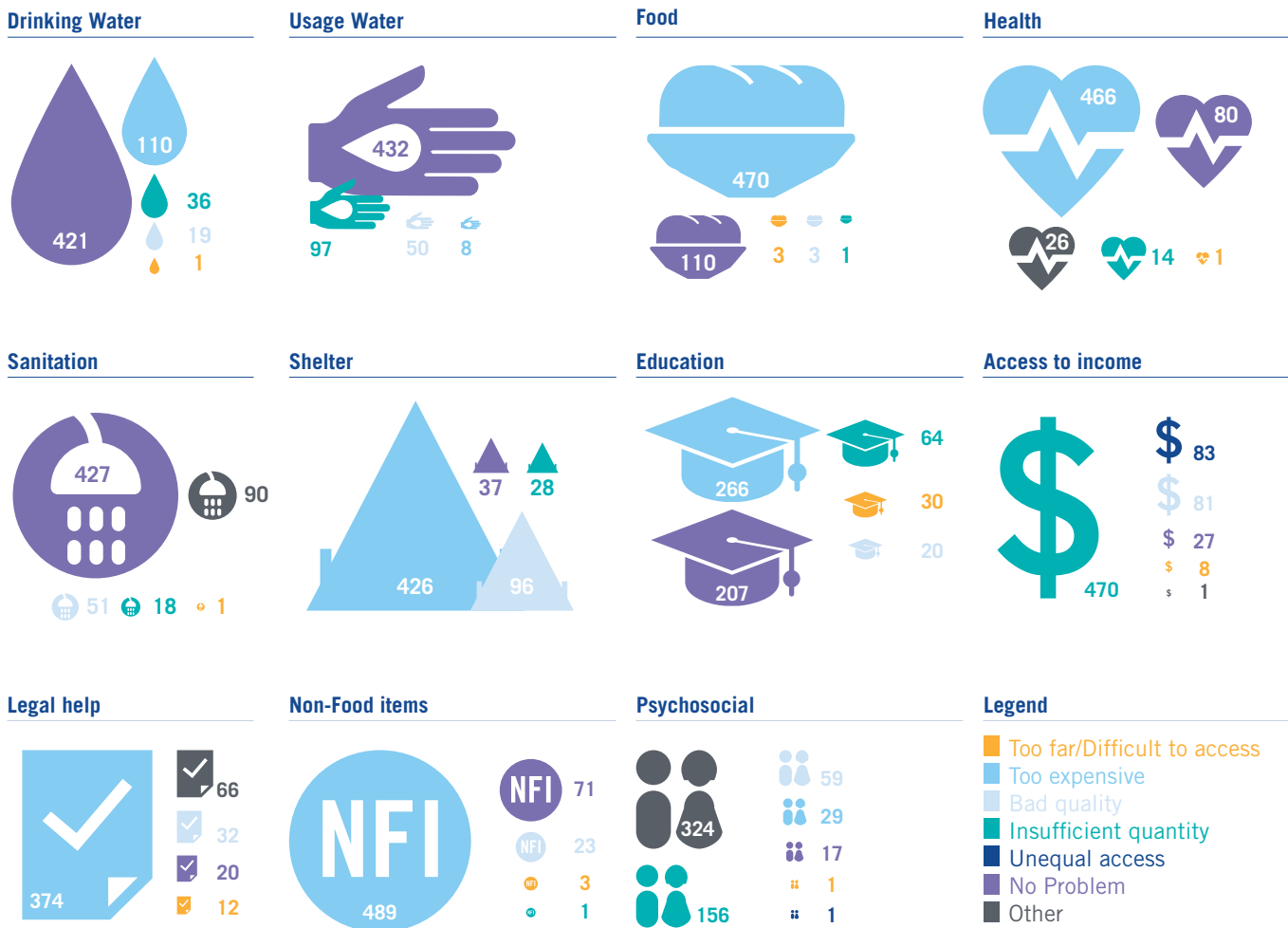


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

Despite hosting the largest IDP population in the country, no cases of discrimination were detected and forced evictions were recorded only in the district of Tawra2. IDPs were prevented freedom of movement in Karkh, Al Resafa and Abu Ghraib, where movements were restricted for returnees as well.

The interaction among the different groups (IDPs, returnees and host communities) was rated good nearly everywhere, and in 61% of the locations groups work together on common projects benefiting their location. Mechanisms to facilitate the (re) integration of displaced and returnee families in the area are in place, the most prevalent being those targeted at replacing personal and other documentation (41%), followed by those to enhance spaces for the displaced or returned population to participate in public affairs at all levels (29%).

Protection Concerns

- The main protection concern of IDPs in Baghdad is government evictions; in 30% of locations, IDPs also reported being at risk of evictions by private owners, thus indicating that evictions are a concern at the policy level in the governorate.
- In 46% of locations, families are reporting that they are either at risk of family separation or that it has already occurred.



BASRAH

GOVERNORATE PROFILE



IDPs | 1,720 Families | 10,320 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Bordering Kuwait and Iran, Basrah is the most southerly governorate of Iraq. With a total of 2,602,577 inhabitants (7,2% of the Iraqi population),¹⁴ the governorate is strategically and economically important: it holds a significant proportion of Iraq's oil reserves and hosts the country's sole sea access and shipping hub, Umm Qasr port. The outbreak of conflict in 2014 brought an influx of almost 11,000 people, mainly from Ninewa

and Salah al-Din. The vast majority settled in Basrah district, the governorate's capital and administrative centre, which continued to attract IDPs due to the availability of basic services. The overall flow of IDPs (mainly from the Ramadi district of Anbar) remained relatively stable until April 2015, recording additional flows only sporadically afterwards. There are currently 10,320 IDPs in Basrah.

Basrah is a displacement governorate: flows have remained relatively stable until April 2015, increasing only sporadically afterwards.

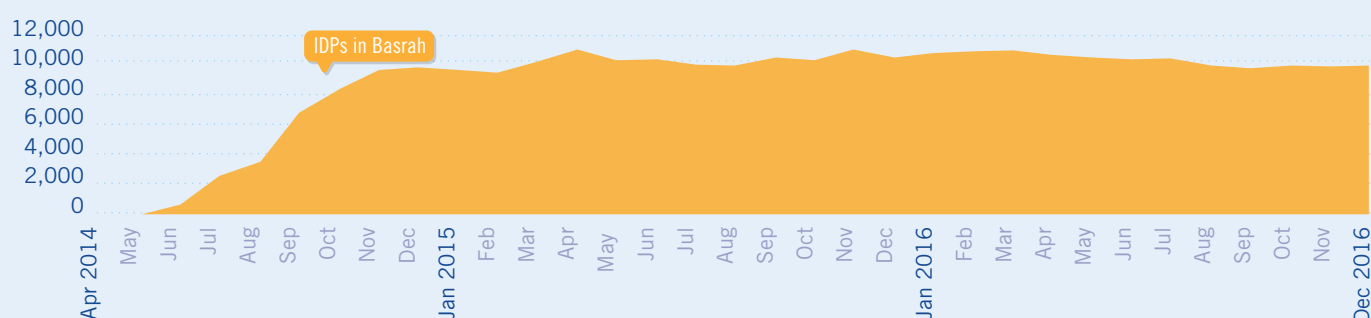


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP families	IDP individuals	Total
Abu Al-Khaseeb	242	1,452	14%
Al-Midaina	69	414	4%
Al-Qurna	79	474	5%
Al-Zubair	340	2,040	20%
Basrah	887	5,322	52%
Fao	16	96	1%
Shatt Al-Arab	87	522	5%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



14. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Over 45% of IDPs in Basrah are under 18, 53% of the population is between 18 and 59 years of age, and those aged 60 and above account for only 1% of the population. The large proportion of active adults results in a comparatively lower dependency burden than overall (47 as compared to 52).

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio in Basrah is in line with country average (104). The ratio between sexes appears balanced in all districts assessed.

Arab Shias and Arab Sunnis make up most of those displaced in Basrah, to which they were attracted because of the Sunni/Shia mixed composition of the governorate; 6% of IDPs are Turkmen Shias and Chaldean Christians and Arab Christians account for 1%. Overall, major ethno-religious changes have been recorded in only three locations.

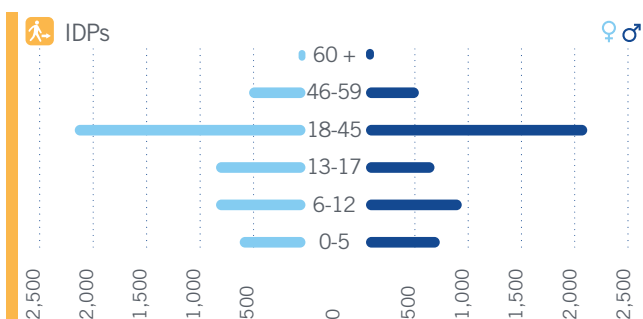


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	104	13%	47

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

INTENTIONS

Despite the challenges of displacement, security in Basrah is better than in most other areas in Iraq and thus the proportion of those willing to locally integrate is high in both the short (99%) and long term (37%). It is highly likely that IDPs from Anbar (22% of IDPs currently in Basrah) will return to their location of origin due their strong social bonds; however, many of those displaced in the governorate will presumably settle and try to integrate, particularly those with resident relatives (over 50% of IDPs stated this as the main reason for choosing Basrah as their location of displacement).

The security situation in the current governorate, as compared to its deterioration in the location of origin, is the most important pull factor to local integration. Likewise, nearly all IDPs have ranked the insecurity of the location of origin due to on-going conflict, UXOs, landmines and/or militias as the first obstacle to return. Lack of funds and destroyed or occupied house were ranked second among main obstacles to return.

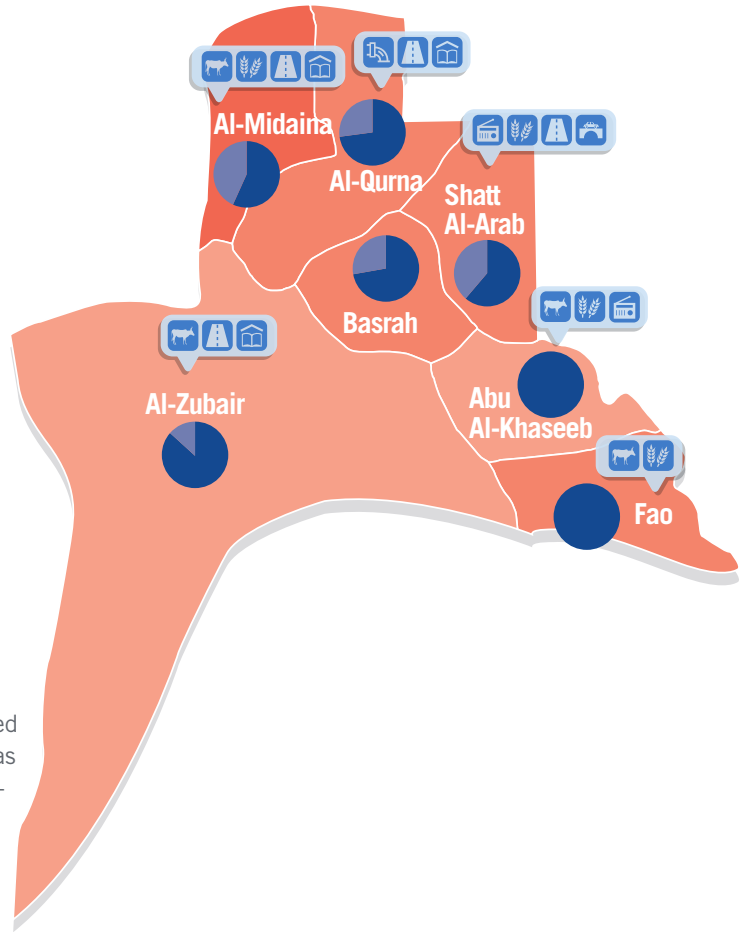
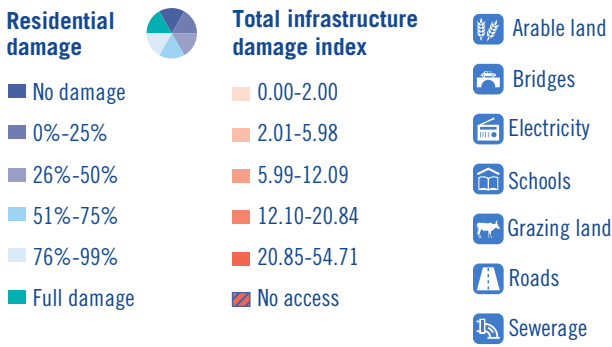
INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE¹⁵

Infrastructure damage in the governorate of Basrah mostly affects sewerage, roads, bridges and schools in the three districts of Basrah, Al-Midaina and Al-Qurna. However, these high IDI values are related to the devastation experienced in the course of the precedent conflict. In addition, arable and grazing land in Al-Midaina and Fao districts appear to be damaged in more than half of the assessed locations. Houses, on the other hand, are generally intact (three out of four), while only in 48 locations houses have suffered moderate damage.

Basrah is also one of the governorates least affected by the presence of land mines and/or UXOs. Contamination was reported in two locations in Shatt Al-Arab. Nearly all locations have been cleared of rubble, and removal is needed in only four locations in the capital district.



15. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

The comparatively smaller IDP population in Basrah has caused less pressure on housing and thus rents are lower. This has been one of the main incentives to relocate in the governorate. As a result, 62% of IDPs are currently living in rented housing and 6% are in hotels/motels. Many other IDPs were attracted by the presence of their relatives, which accommodated them on arrival —the share of those hosted by other families is currently 21%. The rest of the IDP population is settled in critical shelters such as informal settlements (10%) and religious buildings (1%). There is no camp population in Basrah, as temperatures in summer rise as high as 50°C, and force many IDPs to move to rented housing from June onwards, as observed when the assessment was carried out.

Almost 70% of IDPs live in rented houses and hotels; 21% are hosted by other families while the rest are settled in critical shelters.

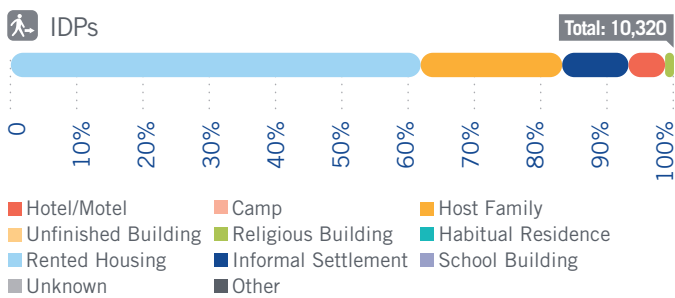


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

Although rents are comparatively cheaper than in other governorates, in three out of four locations most IDPs are unemployed and therefore rental costs are still out of reach and seen as the major cause of concern in 87% of all locations assessed. Living in a rented a house did improve living standards of IDPs, as no problems were reported in most of the locations in terms of access to basic services (drinking and household water and

sanitation). Food, non-food items and health were again associated with high prices, showing that although IDPs in Basrah are in a better situation than in other governorates, the lack of jobs in the areas of displacement is the main obstacle to improving their situation and providing for their families.



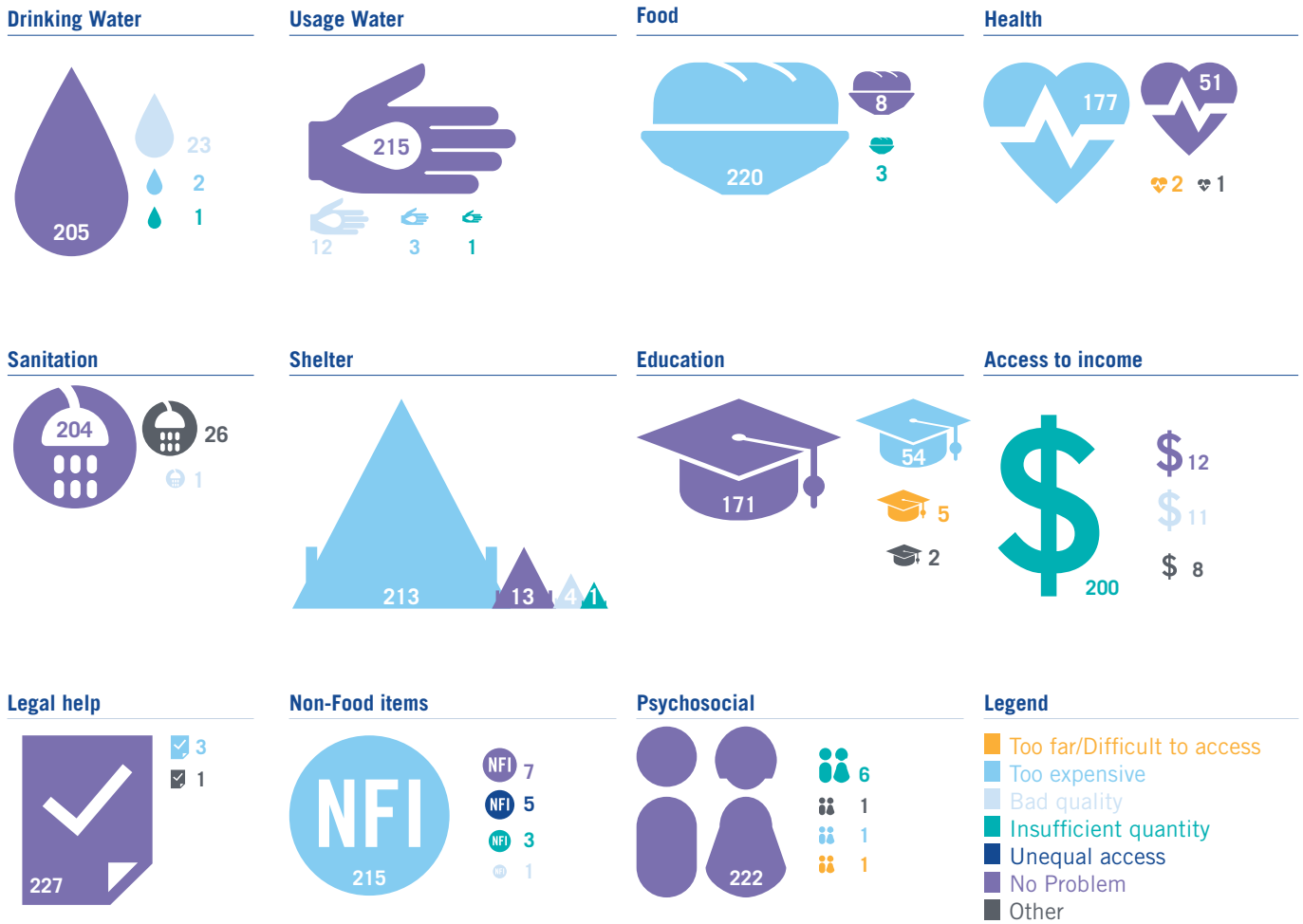


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The number of locations where security incidents were recorded has remained almost stable compared to the period before the 2014 crisis. However, this is due to a shift from generalised violence to more ordinary crimes, as armed group fighting has decreased from 16 to 5 locations while petty crime has increased from 18 to 25 locations.

Although integration mechanisms are in place in less than 5% of the locations, the overall relationship between the IDPs and the host communities has been depicted as good virtually everywhere. No cases of discrimination or of restriction of movement were reported and forced evictions were reported only in one location in Al-Zubair district —where tribal conflicts have been recorded in the past. This positive assessment, which differs from the average situation in Iraq, can be attributed to the relative security and stability of the governorate.

As for protection priorities, IDP families have noted challenges with evictions by private owners, by the government, and arrests, in this order. It should also be noted that the governorate hosts 13% of female-headed households, the second highest figure in the country



DAHUK

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

12.9% OF ALL IDPs ARE IN DAHUK

2% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100% COVERAGE

IDPs | 65,903 Families | 395,418 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Bordering Turkey, Dahuk is the northernmost governorate of Iraq and has a total population of 748,037 individuals (accounting for 2% of the Iraqi population).¹⁶ With Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, Dahuk is part of the area administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Since the outbreak of violence in December 2013, Dahuk has received IDPs from Anbar, Salah al-Din and particularly Ninewa, mostly in the aftermath of three security incidents: the Anbar crisis, the Mosul crisis and the Sinjar offensive. Despite some tensions between the Turkish

government and units of the armed wing of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) based in KRI, Dahuk has enjoyed a stable security situation; because it shares borders with Turkey, it has become an important stop for Iraqi nationals wishing to flee abroad, especially Zakho district. It currently hosts 395,418 IDPs, mostly settled in camps in the districts of Sumel (50%) and Zakho (31%). Cases of family separation were recorded in 22% of the assessed locations.

Dahuk has received IDPs mostly in the aftermath of three security incidents: the Anbar crisis, the Mosul crisis and the Sinjar offensive.

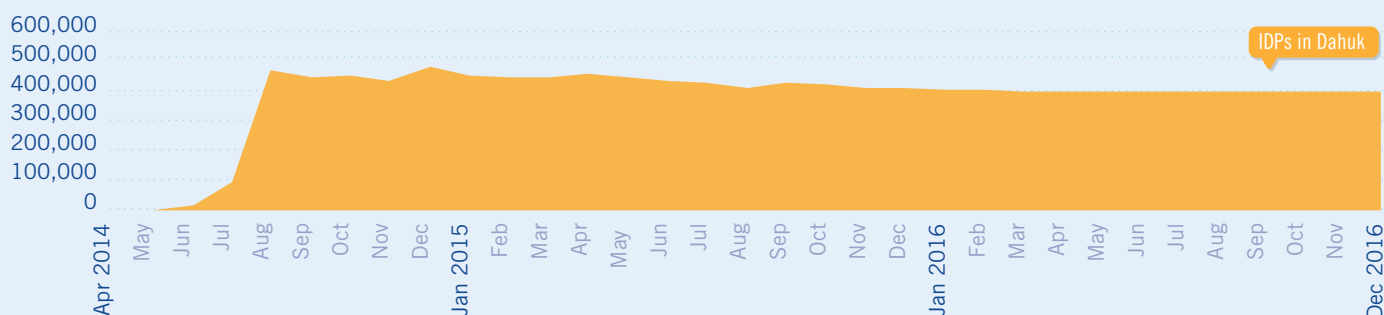


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP families	IDP individuals	Total
Amedi	3,226	19,356	5%
Dahuk	8,784	52,704	13%
Sumel	33,221	199,326	50%
Zakho	20,672	124,032	31%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



16. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Like Anbar, Dahuk is one of the governorates with the lowest number of children. The share of under-13 years is 28%, while country average is estimated at around 31%. The population aged 60 and over constitutes around 5% of the overall population, while teens account for 17% and active adults for 46% of IDPs. Female to male ratio is slightly lower than country average (90 as compared to 101). This holds true for all districts assessed and particularly for Amedi district, where females are fewer than in other districts.

While the proximity to the location of origin and other elements (financial means and transportation) have played a role in choosing Dahuk as the displacement destination, ethnic affiliation has been another relevant factor in the displacement of the Kurdish Yazidis, who have now clustered in Dahuk and represent 62% of all IDPs. Kurdish Sunni Muslims (23% of the IDP population), Turkmen Yazidis (1%) and Chaldean Christians (3%) have also been attracted to the Kurdish area of the country. As a result, 10% of locations have undergone a change in their major ethno-religious composition following the 2014 crisis. For the remaining 7% of Arab Sunnis, who mostly fled Anbar, the security of the location has probably been more determining than ethno-religious affiliation.

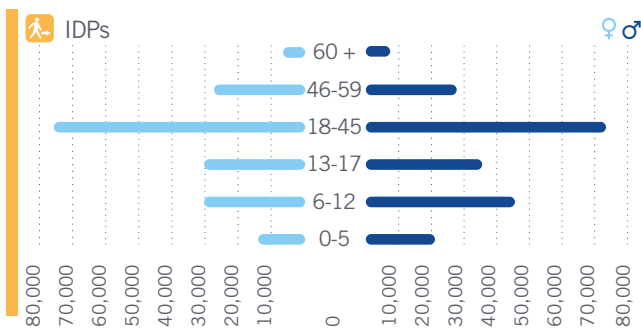


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	90	9%	46

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO



17. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.

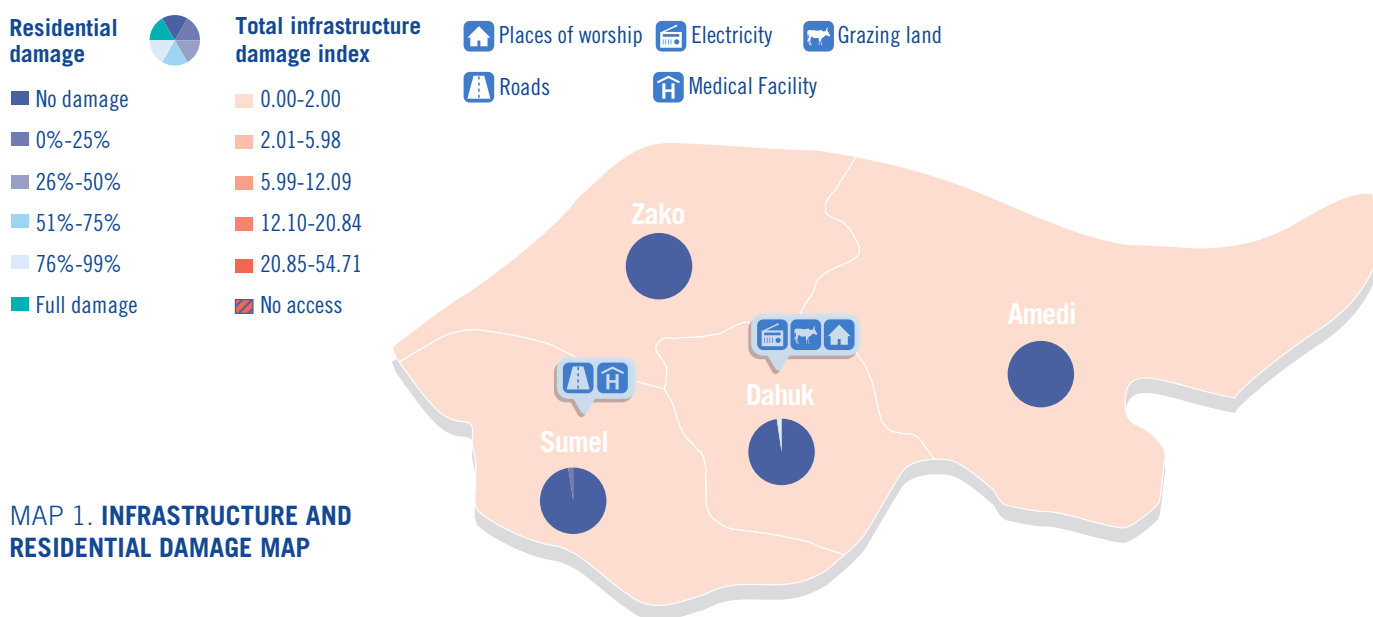
INTENTIONS

Almost 98% of IDPs currently displaced in Dahuk are willing to return to their location of origin in the long term. The lack of a common background between the host community and IDPs, coupled with the financial difficulties affecting livelihoods and the shelter situation, has strengthened their desire to return. So far, Dahuk has accounted for 7% of all returns, mainly towards Ninewa (85,512 individuals), and to a much lesser extent to Salah al-Din (2,334 IDPs).

Even if 5% of IDPs are willing to return in the short term, half of them are forced to stay because of the lack of funds or the inability to access their residence (either occupied or destroyed). Among those willing to stay, local integration is not a possibility, and Dahuk is just a temporary accommodation until the security situation in the location of origin improves. Dahuk is the only governorate, together with Erbil, where a significant share of IDPs (slightly over 1%) is waiting to move abroad, either in the short or long term.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE¹⁷

Together with Kirkuk, Missan and Erbil, Dahuk is one of the Iraqi governorates where infrastructures are not damaged and are mostly functioning in all districts. The only few cases of damage were reported for roads and medical facilities in the district of Sumel and for places of worship in the district of Dahuk, but in both districts all other infrastructures were mostly functioning. This is reflected in the percentage of residential buildings that have been damaged: in only one location out of the 143 that were assessed, houses had been moderately damaged. No locations are contaminated by explosive devices and rubble has not been removed in 57 locations, equally distributed between the four districts.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

Nearly 40% of the displaced population in Dahuk resides in camps. Dahuk hosts the highest share of camp population in Iraq —152,166 individuals mostly settled in Zakho and Sumel districts. In addition, 22% of the IDP population is settled in critical shelters such as abandoned buildings, informal settlements and religious buildings. These shelter arrangements have a significant impact on the living conditions of this large share of IDPs, making access to the labour market and other basic services a real challenge. Rented houses or hotels/motels host respectively 35% and 16% of IDPs, and families host IDPs only in 6% of the cases.

Nearly 40% of IDPs are still settled in camps and 22% in critical shelters. Only 35% live in rented houses and 6% are hosted by other families.

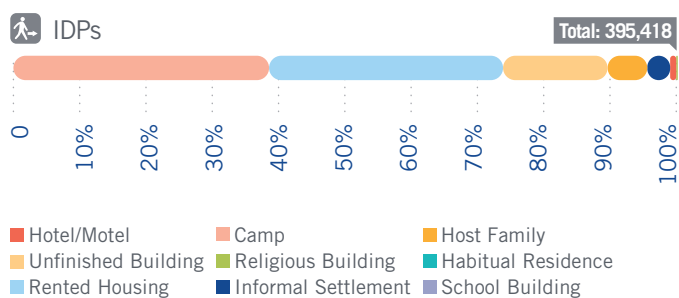


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

While water and sanitation were not of concern in the majority of locations, rent, food, non-food items, health and psychosocial support were considered too expensive by the majority of the IDP population. Of the four districts, Dahuk and to a lesser extent Sumel appear to pose the biggest challenge for IDPs. In 11% of locations, language barriers preventing education were reported. In 87% of the locations, most IDPs are unemployed and access to income was a great cause of concern as there were not enough jobs in the area; in the district of Dahuk, jobs

were insufficient and the pay was too low. The private sector is the main source of income for IDPs displaced in Dahuk, followed by financial contributions from relatives/friends (mostly from abroad), pensions and savings. Of those employed by the government, 84% are receiving their salaries.



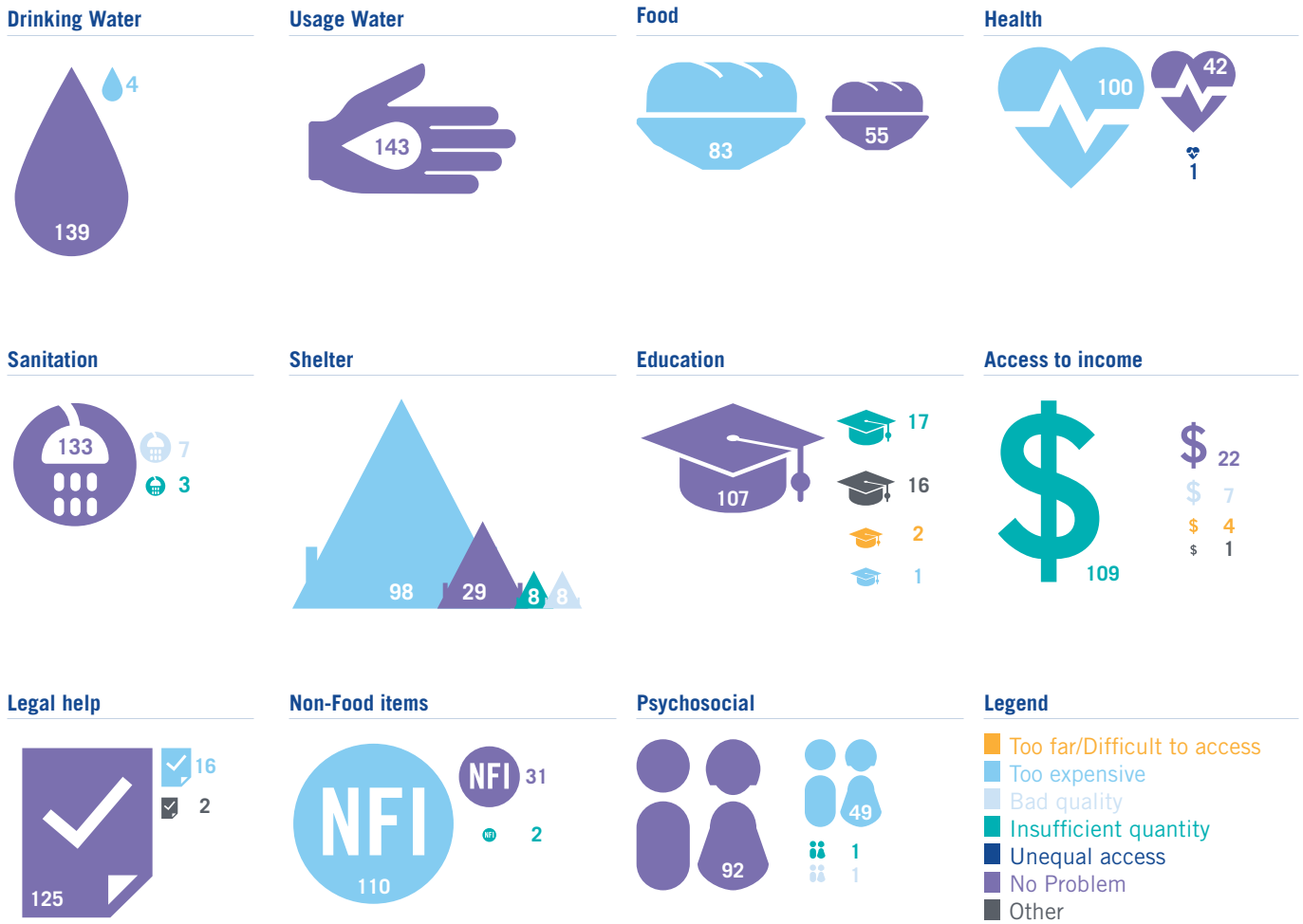


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Overall, Dahuk appears to enjoy a stable security situation. No security incidents were reported in the governorate prior to the 2014 crisis and none were reported now. Forced evictions were informed only in one location in the district of Dahuk, while IDPs are free to move in all districts. Although mechanisms to facilitate the integration of the displaced families are not in place, no cases of discrimination have been detected amongst IDPs and the interaction between these groups and the host communities has been described overall as good.

Protection Concerns

- Challenging access to legal entitlements is the priority protection concern for IDPs in Dahuk and noted in 33% of the assessed locations.
- The governorate hosts the highest number of IDPs with disabilities, both males (23%) and females (26%), but has only two locations with rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.



DIYALA

GOVERNORATE PROFILE



IDPs 13,286 Families | 79,716 Individuals | **Returnees** 30,024 Families | 180,144 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Situated on Iraq's eastern border with Iran, Diyala governorate skirts Baghdad. It has a total population of 1,687,362 individuals (5% of the country's total population) and is one of the most rural governorates in Iraq.¹⁸

Since 2013, Diyala has received flows of IDPs from the close governorates of Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad and Salah al-Din; in addition, armed groups activities to seize control of areas along the Salah al-Din and Baghdad borders caused internal displacement towards the more secure central district as well as external displacement outside the borders of the governorate. Following the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) actions that allowed regaining control of many areas, many IDPs have started returning to their homes. This movement has added more complexity to the overall displacement trends in the governorate.

Diyala currently hosts 79,716 IDPs, who represent around 2% of all IDPs in the country. The majority of the IDPs live in the Khanaqin and Ba'quba districts. The governorate has also seen the return of an increasing number of families. To date, 180,144 individuals have returned from Diyala (81%), Kirkuk (13%) and Sulaymaniyah (6%). Most have gone back to the districts of Khanaqin (50%) and Khalis (49%). Cases of family separation are low compared to other governorates, for both IDPs and returnees (4% and 1% respectively).

Displacement trends in Diyala are quite complex as flows from other governorates took place alongside with internal and external displacements and return movements starting as early as April 2015.

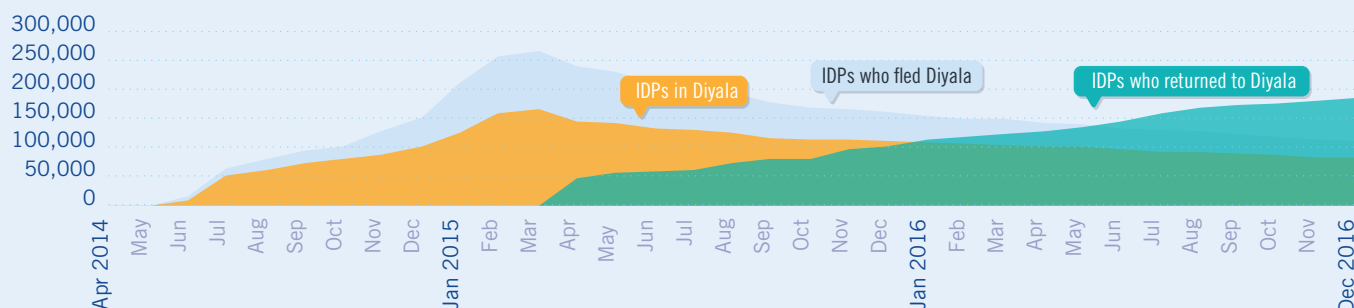


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total	Returnee individuals	Total
Al-Khalis	9,354	12%	68,598	38%
Al-Muqdadia	330	0%	40,686	23%
Ba'quba	31,458	39%	0	0
Baladrooz	2,412	3%	0	0
Khanaqin	27,780	35%	69,660	39%
Kifri	8,382	11%	1,200	1%

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)

18. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

The proportion of children among the displaced and returnee population in Diyala is lower than the country average. While children make up for 50% of the entire IDP population and 47% of the returnee population of Iraq, in Diyala they only represent 43% and 41% respectively. As to sex distribution, Diyala follows the country average among its displaced population, with some exceptions in districts showing a more feminine (Khanaqin) or more masculine (Ba'quba) composition. Returnees to Diyala also show a female proportion similar to that of the country average. In terms of ethno-religious composition, the governorate has a relatively high concentration of Arab Sunnis among its IDP and returnee population: they represent 86% of those displaced and 75% of those who have returned to Diyala. It is also relevant to highlight that even though the Arab Sunni affiliation is the most prevalent among the returnee population, Kurdish Sunnis are also proportionally significant amongst this group. They represent at least 20,000 individuals, which is more than the entire Kurdish Sunni community among IDPs, all settled in Khanaqin district.

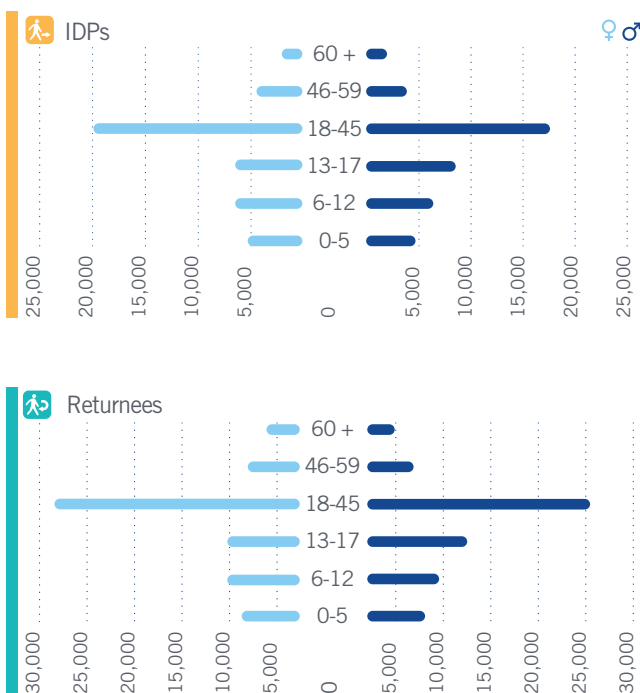


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs AND RETURNEES

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	104	11%	44
Returnees	102	11%	43

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

INTENTIONS

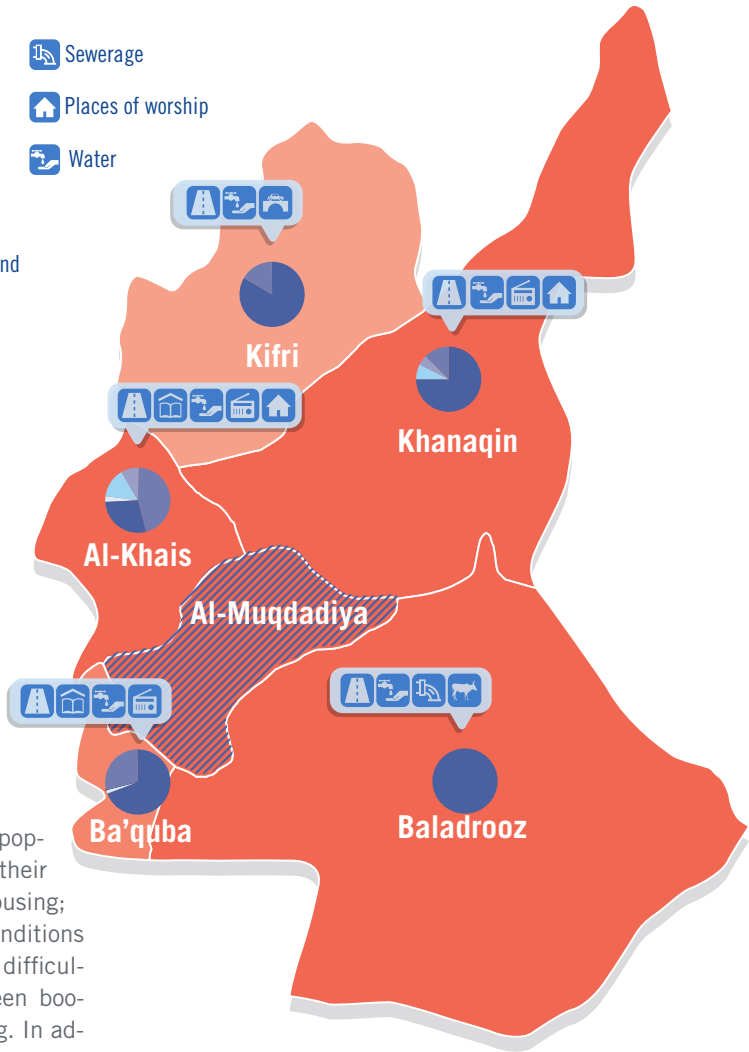
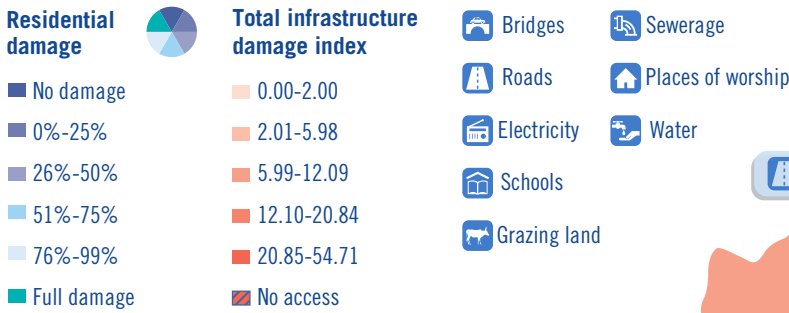
In those governorates that host large shares of IDPs from within the same governorate, intentions are generally consistent and shaped by similar factors. All IDPs assessed in Diyala wished to return to their area of origin in the long term and 52% wish to do so in the short term, presumably encouraged by the proximity to their properties. For 48% of those willing to stay in the short term, displacement is a voluntary choice although they have no intention to locally integrate. Diyala's districts were chosen by IDPs mostly because of their perceived security; for 33% of them, the religious, linguistic or ethnic affiliation and the presence of relatives and friends played a significant role, while the availability of housing was determinant for 9% of the IDPs.

The insecurity of the area of origin still constitutes the main obstacle to return for IDPs residing in Diyala, and many IDPs have had their houses occupied back home. It is important to outline that 3% of IDPs cited fear due to the ethno-religious change in the location of origin as an important deterrent to returning home. For returnees, the possibility to work and/or recreate their livelihoods has been the most decisive pull factor. Other factors reported include funds to be able to stay in the previous location (15%) and encouragement by religious/community leaders (10%).

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE¹⁹

The level of infrastructure damage in Diyala varies greatly between sectors; however, all basic services such as water, electricity, sewerage, roads and schools show high IDIs in most locations, ranging from 40% (sewerage) to 66% (roads). The most affected districts appear to be Khanaqin and Al-Khalis, which are also those hosting the largest shares of IDPs. The district of Baladrooz has also undergone some damage, especially concerning water and roads. Medical facilities, places of worship and both arable and grazing land have also suffered some damage, although in fewer locations. The residential situation appears equally severe: in 70% of assessed locations houses have suffered some damage, in 48% of locations damage was moderate, in 8% significant, in 13% severe and in 2% houses are totally destroyed. Most of the damaged residences are located in the district of Al-Khalis. This finding is confirmed by the low share of returnees who live in intact houses —slightly over 1%. In addition, one out of four returnees lives in a severely damaged house. Explosive devices affect at least 35% of all assessed locations in Diyala. Religious buildings are the most common areas contaminated with UXOs, followed by residential homes, agricultural fields and police or government structures. The majority of the locations either never had any rubble accumulation or it has already been cleared: only 9% of locations, mostly in the Khanaqin district, need rubble removed.

19. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

Shelter is a problem for both the IDP and the returnee population. Overall, 71% of returnees have come back to their habitual residence and 47% of IDPs live in rented housing; however, these houses do not offer adequate living conditions and often lack basic amenities. Returnees also face difficulties with their properties, as many buildings have been booby-trapped by armed groups or damaged during fighting. In addition, a large share of both populations is still settled in critical shelters (12% and 22% respectively for IDPs and returnees) and 13% of IDPs live in camps. Over 27% of IDPs and 6% of returnees in Diyala stay with host families; this trend is fostered by the internal character of the displacement, and is presumably related to the strong social bonds between governorate's residents. It is relevant to highlight that in the two districts hosting the largest IDP population in Diyala, shelter trends differ: in Khanaqin, IDPs tend to live in camps and in unfinished buildings, while in Ba'quba, rented housing remains is the most prevalent type of shelter, followed by host families.

71% of returnees have come back to their residence and 47% of IDPs live in rented housing; however, a large share of both groups is still settled in critical shelters.

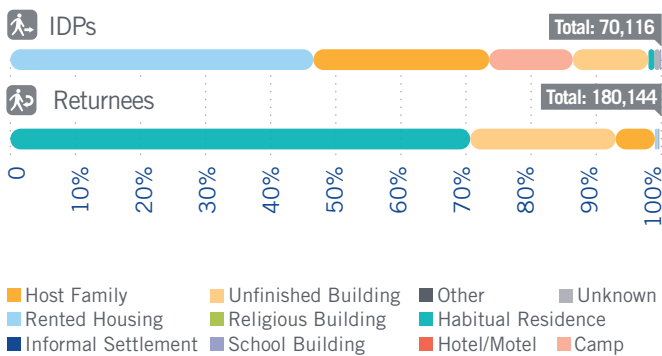


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs AND RETURNEES

These figures can be linked to the concerns IDPs and returnees expressed regarding the situation of the shelter they live in. In one third of locations in all districts, housing is too expensive, while in one fourth housing infrastructure is of poor quality.

Although Diyala has one of the highest employment figures in the country, (only in 27% of locations are most IDPs unemployed), most IDPs earn their income from informal commerce and sporadic daily labour, and/or are highly dependent on cash assistance and support from friends and relatives. This is also the case for returnees, whereas farming and herding contribute to their subsistence as well. Therefore, families in all districts reported the unavailability of jobs as their main concern (again Ba'quba and Khanakin stand out as the most affected districts) while those hosted in Baladrooz also mentioned the low wages in the area.

Food, non-food items and health services were also rated as too expensive by both populations, especially in Khanaqin. Respondents in Ba'quba and Khanaqin also reported water as an urgent need, due to poor quality and insufficient supply. In many returnee areas, sanitation is also a concern, due to the absence of waste management/disposal systems. The poor or inadequate quality of infrastructure is impacts schools, which have been rated as overcrowded in 18% of locations.

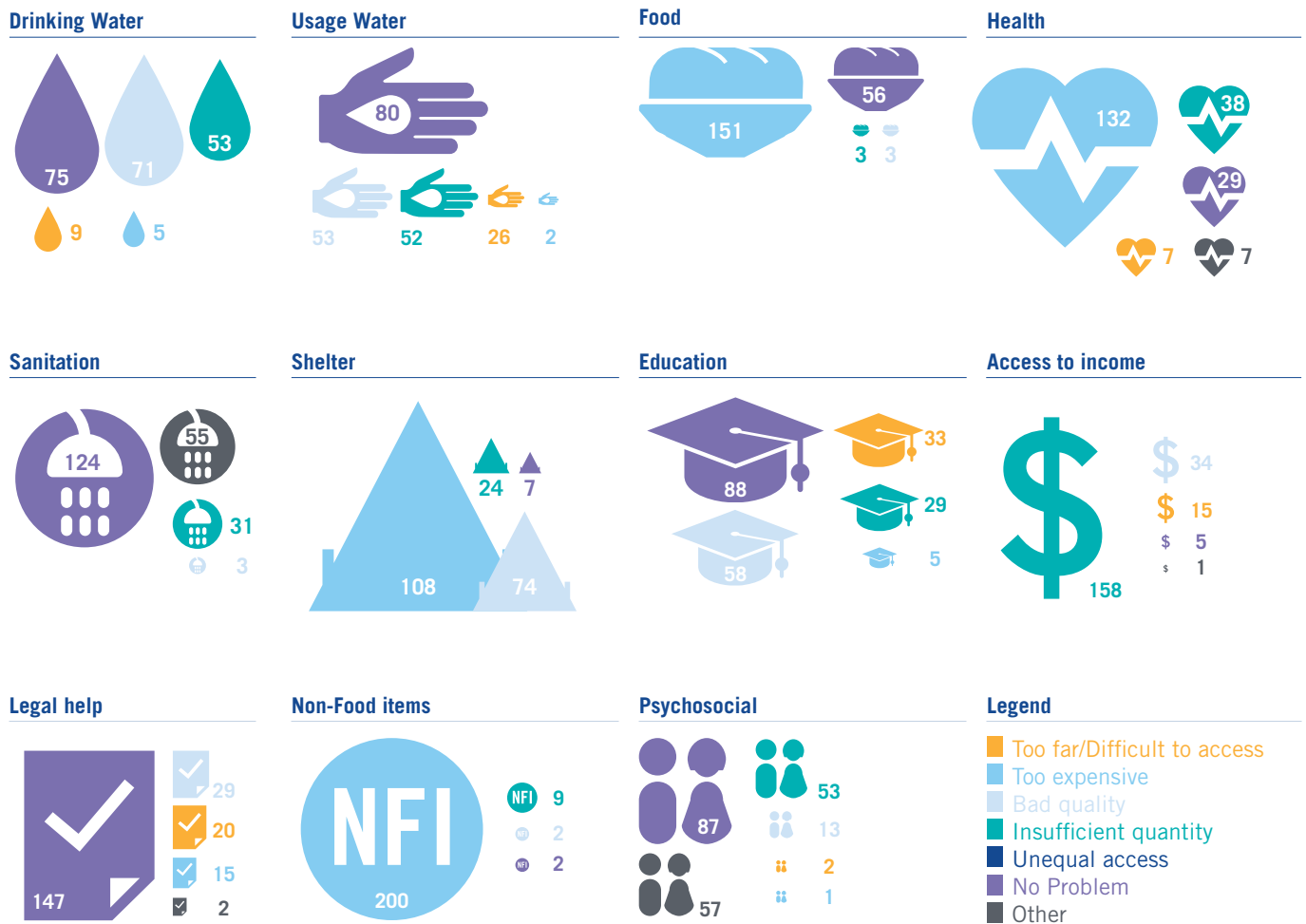


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Diyala has seen a decrease in the number of reported security incidents as compared to the period before the 2014 crisis (39% of all assessed locations in the governorate had reported incidents before 2014, whereas now it is 31%). However, in general the district still suffers from poor security, terrorist attacks being the most predominant type of security incidents, taking place every few months. Other recorded incidents include petty crime (19% of all reported incidents), harassment (10%) and kidnapping (9%). Official security forces (including Peshmerga) remain the main security provider in all locations of the governorate, although militias appear to have a significant participation in at least 10 locations in Diyala.

IDPs and returnees are free to move in the governorate. No cases of discrimination were detected and only few cases of forced evictions were reported in Ba'quba and Khanaqin districts. In terms of social cohesion, the interaction between IDPs, returnees and the host communities has been depicted as good nearly overall. This could be due to the fact that in half of the locations, mechanisms to facilitate the (re) integration of dis-

placed and returnee families are in place. The most prevalent mechanisms are those aiming at facilitating the rehabilitation of housing, land and property, followed by those targeted at the voluntary reunification with family members separated during the displacement.

Protection Concerns

- In nearly one third of locations, IDPs reported government-led evictions as their main priority challenge, and private owners' evictions as their second priority challenge.
- Risk of kidnapping was also rated as the first protection concern in 21% of locations hosting IDPs and 26% of locations hosting returnees. These are the second highest figures in the country, after Salah al-Din.

ERBIL

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

12% OF ALL IDPs ARE IN ERBIL

5.3% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100% COVERAGE

IDPs 59,558 Families | 357,348 Individuals

Returnees 3,693 Families | 22,158 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Situated in north-west Iraq with a total population of 1,902,298 (5.3% of the total Iraqi population),²⁰ Erbil is the capital of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

As the economy and security of the governorate are generally better than in many other areas of Iraq, Erbil has been a common destination for displaced populations since the onset of violence in in December 2013. However, because the cost of living in Erbil is comparatively high and the political situation of the KRI is complex, many families prefer the strain of secondary displacement to surrounding governorates (or foreign countries) in search of work and less expensive places to live, such as Baghdad. Nevertheless, Erbil currently hosts the third largest concentration of IDPs in the country, i.e. 357,348 individuals, which represents 12% of all of those displaced in the country. Three out of four IDPs living in the governorate reside in the district of Erbil, as it hosts numerous camps and registration offices, with smaller concentrations in Makhmur (10%) and Shaqlawa (7%). Despite this high density of displaced families in the governorate, most families have managed to remain

united with very few cases of family separation in the assessed locations.

IDPs currently displaced in Erbil initially arrived mostly from Anbar, attracted by Erbil as the region's capital and administrative centre for the surrounding districts, and by the availability of registration offices, camps and basic services. Given that Erbil borders Ninewa and Salah al-Din, flows have arrived from both governorates, while the presence of armed groups on the western border of the governorate caused internal displacement of IDPs from Makhmur district. Smaller groups have come from Kirkuk, Baghdad and Diyala; IDPs were also reported to have followed their relatives.

Due to liberation operations, many families displaced in Erbil have consistently returned to their areas of origin, whether outside the governorate or within. Erbil accounts for 2% of all return movements in the country, with 22,158 individuals returning to Makhmur. As for the IDP population, the majority of these families are united with very few cases of family separations.

Erbil currently hosts the third largest concentration of internally displaced persons in the country. Movements within the governorate only interest the district of Makhmur.

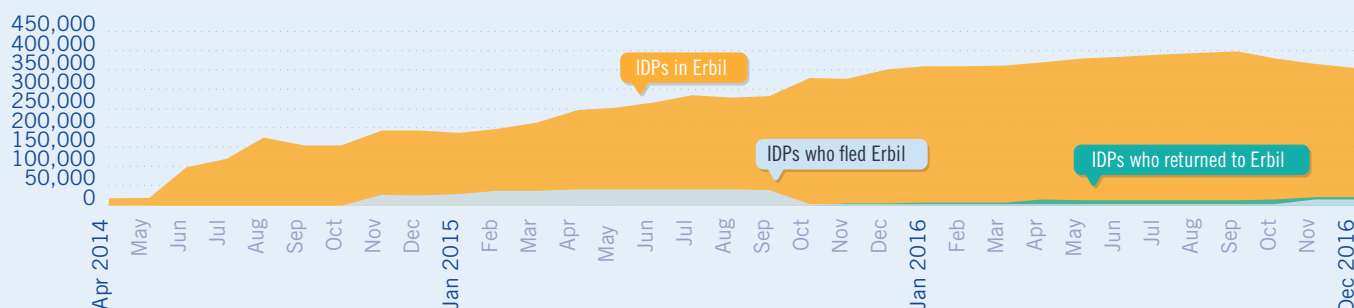


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total	Returnee individuals	Total
Choman	348	0%		
Erbil	273,216	76%		
Koisanjaq	10,530	3%		
Makhmur	34,158	10%	22,158	100%
Mergasur	390	0%		
Shaqlawa	26,070	7%		

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)

20. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

The population composition for IDPs and returnees is significantly different. While the share of elder population is quite limited in both cases, on average, IDPs account for a larger share of the active population (49%) —as compared to children and teens (47%)— than returnees (39% and 61% respectively). This means a much heavier dependency burden for the latter (68 versus 45). Sex distribution appears more similar for IDPs and returnees, although the female to male ratio is higher for returnees (103 for returnees and 96 for IDPs) and more consistent with the country average (101). This holds true for all districts assessed but Choman and Mergasur, where the proportion of women in the IDP population is more significant.

The origin of the displaced population is reflected in their ethno-religious affiliation: four out of five IDPs living in Erbil are Arab Sunnis, while Kurdish Yazidis and Kurdish Sunnis (who account for almost all returns) only represent 5%. The diverse ethno-religious composition of the displaced population is a major factor that impacts their will to return home. It should also be noted that displacement flows have caused changes in the ethno-religious composition of 14% of locations.

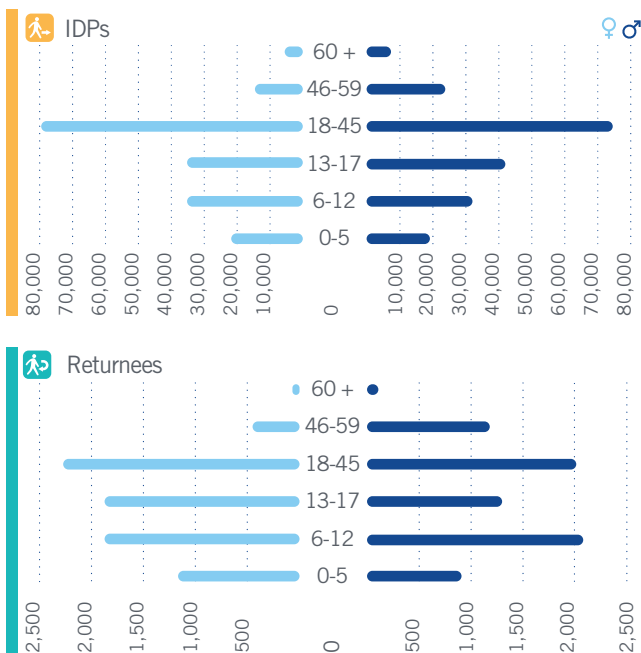


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs AND RETURNEES

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	96	10%	45
Returnees	103	14%	68

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

INTENTIONS

Lack of common ethno-religious background between IDPs and host communities created difficulties in achieving social cohesion and re-establishing the personal and professional lives of the displaced. In addition, almost 41 % of IDPs in Erbil originate from Anbar, which enjoys strong tribal bonds that only strengthen the desire to return. IDPs originating from within the governorate also wish to return to their areas of origin. As a result, 80% of IDPs are determined to return home in the short term and 96% want to do so in the long term. As in the governorate of Dahuk, a significant share of IDPs (slightly over 1%) is waiting to move abroad in the long term, while only 1% individuals would consider the possibility of local integration due to the presence of friend/relatives or to the security of the location.

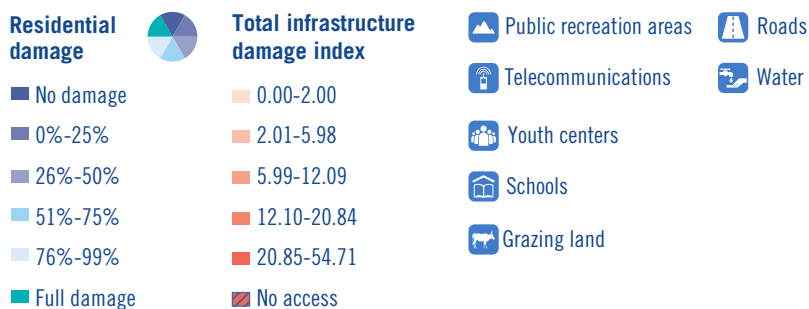
The encouragement by community and religious leaders and the possibility to work or recreate livelihoods have been the most important pull factor fostering returns.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE²¹

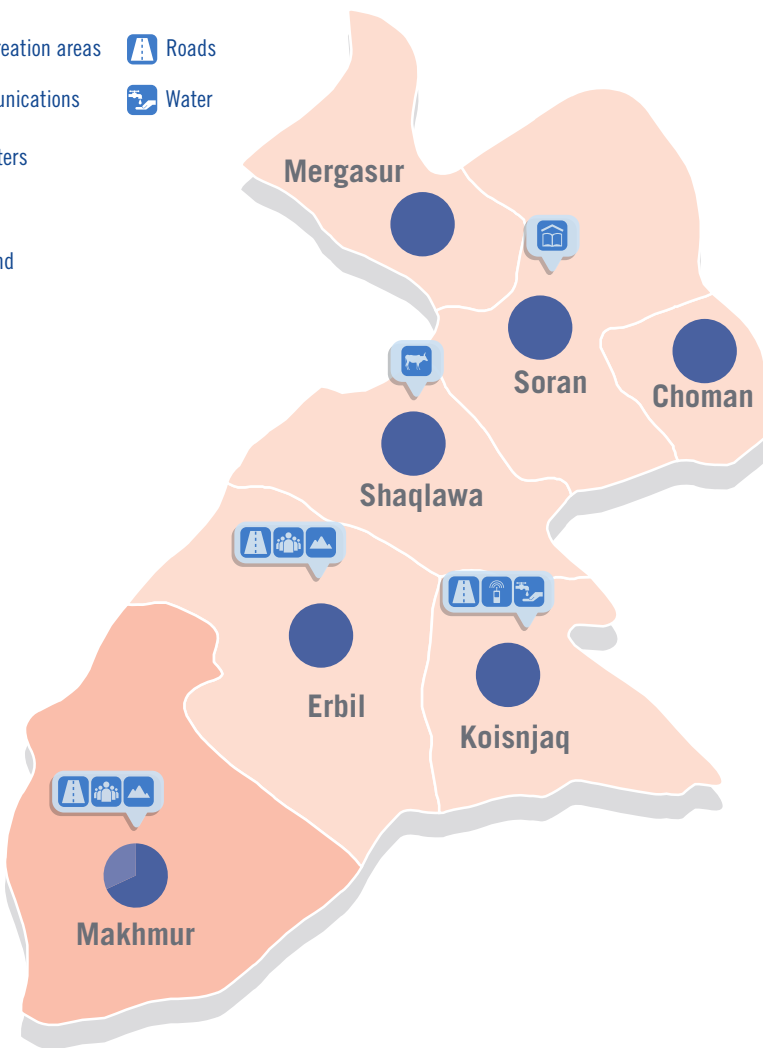
Together with Kirkuk, Missan and Dahuk, Erbil is one of the Iraqi governorates where infrastructures are not damaged and are mostly functioning in all districts. The only few cases of damage were reported for roads and water in the district of Makhmur and Koisnjak; however, in both districts infrastructures were mostly functioning. This is reflected by the percentage of residential buildings that have not been damaged, for 92% of locations in Erbil show no residential damage. In the remaining locations, housing damage was rated as moderate. Returnees live in moderately damaged houses in 63% of locations. No locations are contaminated by explosive devices and rubble has not been removed in 12% locations, mostly in the district of Erbil.



21. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP



LIVING CONDITIONS

Shelter trends in Erbil are very specific. While all returnees were able to come back to their habitual residence, IDP families are mostly settled in rented houses (85%) or in camps (12%), generally located in the district of Makhmur. No IDPs are staying with a host family, as the majority of the displaced population who moved to Erbil had no relatives there and were socially isolated. The Arab background of the displaced populations also played an essential role in shaping this trend. In the majority of the assessed locations, both IDPs and returnees did not report problems related to their shelter accommodation. If IDPs or returnees expressed concerns, these were related to excessive prices and poor quality of houses.

The first priority need for IDPs and returnees in the governorate of Erbil is access to income; and this is no surprise as in 91% of locations most IDPs are unemployed. Lack of jobs in the area was cause of concern in 75% of the locations hosting IDPs and in 87% of those hosting returnees. While the IDPs' main

sources of income come from pensions and informal labour, returnees also rely on pensions and farming. Accordingly, both populations deemed food, non-food items and health services too expensive, particularly in the district of Erbil. In addition, the insufficient supply of drinking and household water was reported in the two districts of Erbil and Koisnjaq. Water shortages have been already reported in Erbil, and this might have been exacerbated by the population increase. The insufficient number, poor quality, and excessive price of schools are also straining the education sector in the two districts of Erbil and Koisnjaq. In most locations of Erbil, psychosocial support is lacking or not adequate, although most IDPs would not choose to access it because it is considered socially unacceptable.

While all returnees have returned to their habitual residence, IDPs are settled mostly in rented houses or camps.

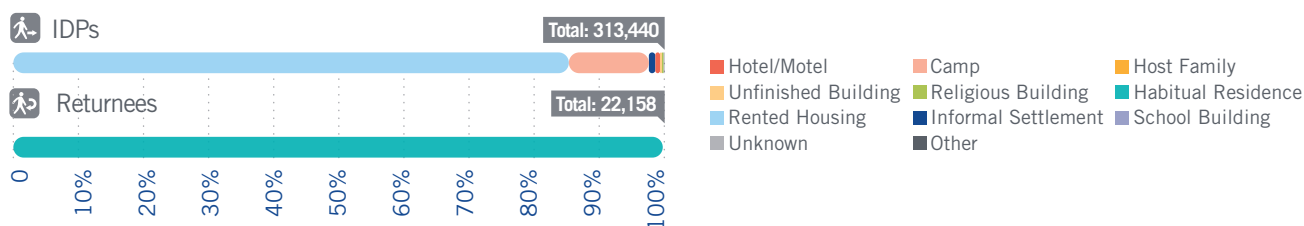


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs AND RETURNEES

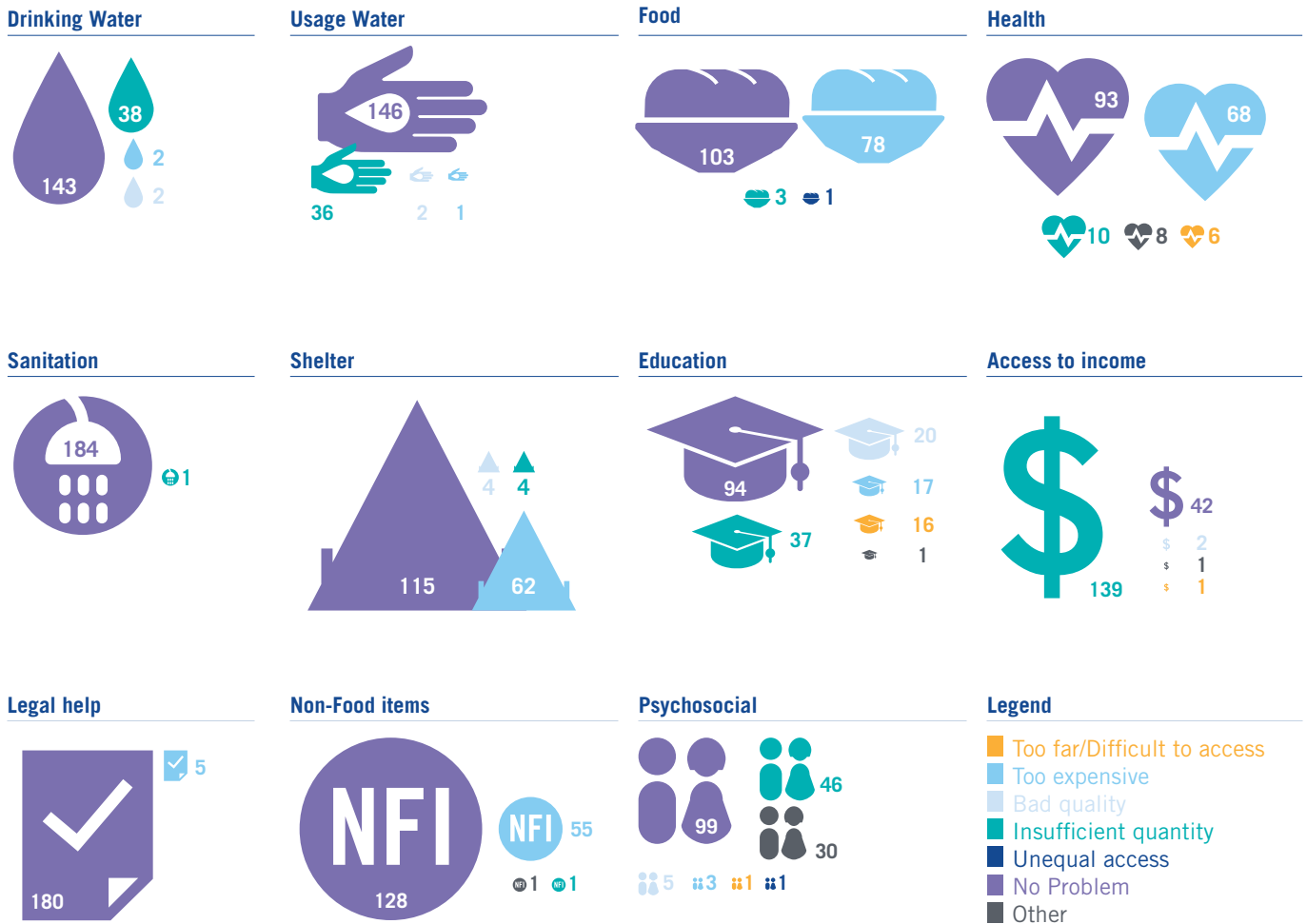


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

As for the KRI region in general, security incidents are not very recurrent in Erbil, except for domestic violence and petty crime. Official security forces (including the Iraqi Army, Assayish, Police, Peshmerga, and others) remain the main security providers in almost all locations.

Even though Erbil is home to a significant number of IDP families, no cases of discrimination have been detected. This also applies to forced evictions, which have not been reported for any groups in any location within the governorate. Both IDP and returnee families are granted freedom of movement around the governorate.

Likewise, all locations reported good interactions among these different groups. However, when asked whether groups work together on common projects benefiting the location, the answer was negative in 87% of the locations. In nearly 90% of all locations, mechanisms to facilitate (re) integration of displaced and returnee families are in place. The most widespread mechanisms are those aiming at replacing personal and other documentation (89% of all locations using any type of mechanism),

followed by those targeted at facilitating the rehabilitation of housing, land and property (8%).

Protection Concerns

- Domestic violence is the main protection concern for IDPs settled in Erbil, reported by families in 60% of the assessed locations. In addition, locations where episodes of domestic violence were reported have increased from 12 to 17 compared to 2014, the highest figure in the country.²²
- In 41% of locations, returnees reported being at-risk of family separation or being already separated. The main child protection issue for returnee families is also related to children being at risk of separation.

22. Domestic violence's concerns might be associated to the impact of prolonged displacement on family dynamics; also, because in Erbil other vulnerabilities are less prevalent, families are more willing to report domestic violence.

KERBALA

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

2% OF ALL IDPs ARE IN KERBALA

3% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100% COVERAGE

IDPs | 11,040 Families | 66,240 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Kerbala is located in south-central Iraq. With a total population of 1,075,822 individuals (3% of the Iraqi population),²³ it is one of the country's smallest governorates and a holy site for Shia Muslims, attracting pilgrims from Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

The stable security situation and the particular ethno-religious make-up of the governorate have been a major pull factor for IDPs since the beginning of the recent crisis. There are currently 66,240 IDPs in Kerbala, the majority of whom (93%) are

Turkmen Shias displaced from Ninewa after June 2014. Smaller groups were also displaced from Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. IDPs in Kerbala account for 2% of all the IDP population in Iraq.

When possible, IDPs have settled in the governorate's capital, in order to benefit of easy access to basic services, availability of housing and job opportunities, and offices to complete registration procedures. The Kerbala district hosts the largest share of IDPs (56%), followed by the district of Al-Hindiya (44%).

The stable security situation and the particular ethno-religious make-up of the governorate have been a major pull factor for IDPs since the beginning of the conflict.

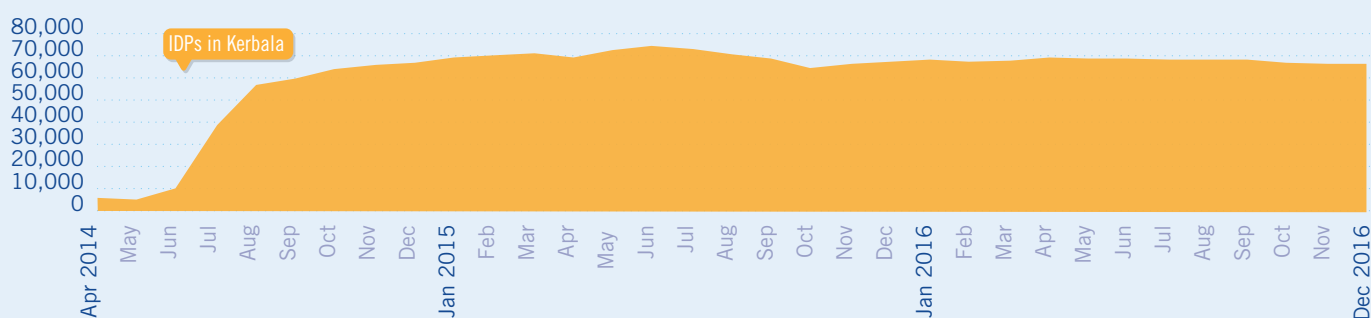


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	IDP families	Total
Ain Al-Tamur	44	264	0%
Al-Hindiya	4,838	29,028	44%
Kerbala	6,158	36,948	56%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



23. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Just over 51% of IDPs in Kerbala are under 18, 44% of the population is comprised between 18 and 59 years of age, while those aged 60 and over account for 4% of the population. The large proportion of children and teens is reflected in a heavy dependency burden, which is consistent with country average (52). Sex distribution, on the other hand, is more unbalanced: Kerbala has one of the highest female to male ratios in the whole country (131 for a country average of 101). In general, the district’s population make-up is very diverse and comprises Shabak, Turkic and Arab groups; however, 93% of the overall population is Shia, 73% of which are Turkmen Shia Muslims who, just as in Babylon, have formed concentration “hot spots” in the governorate.²⁴

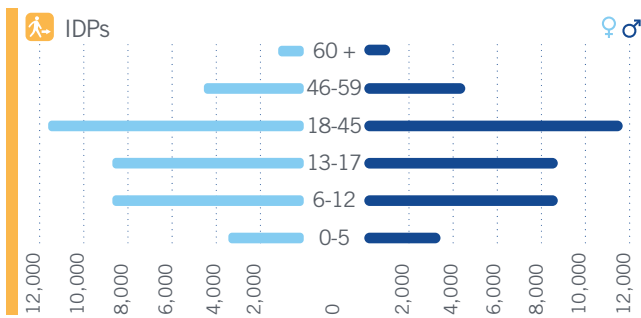


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

INTENTIONS

The intentions in Kerbala do not correspond with trends observed in the country —i.e., that virtually all IDPs across Iraq desire to return to their governorate of origin. In Kerbala, 90% of IDPs intend to stay in the short term and 15% are willing to locally integrate in the long term. In addition to the security of the governorate, this is presumably due to the similar religious background with the host community. The high amount of cash assistance provided by the national and international community can also be considered a strong pull factor for those who are willing to stay. The lack of financial means was in fact ranked second among the main obstacles to return, right after the insecurity of the location of origin.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE²⁵

Infrastructures in Kerbala are mostly functioning in all districts. Only the two districts of Al-Hindiya and to a lesser extent Kerbala, show some damage to electricity, water, sewerage, roads and health facilities. This is reflected in the high percentage of residential buildings that are intact: residential damage was reported in only three locations out of the 259 that were assessed. No locations are contaminated by explosive devices and rubble has not been removed in only three locations in the two districts of Al-Hindiya and Kerbala.

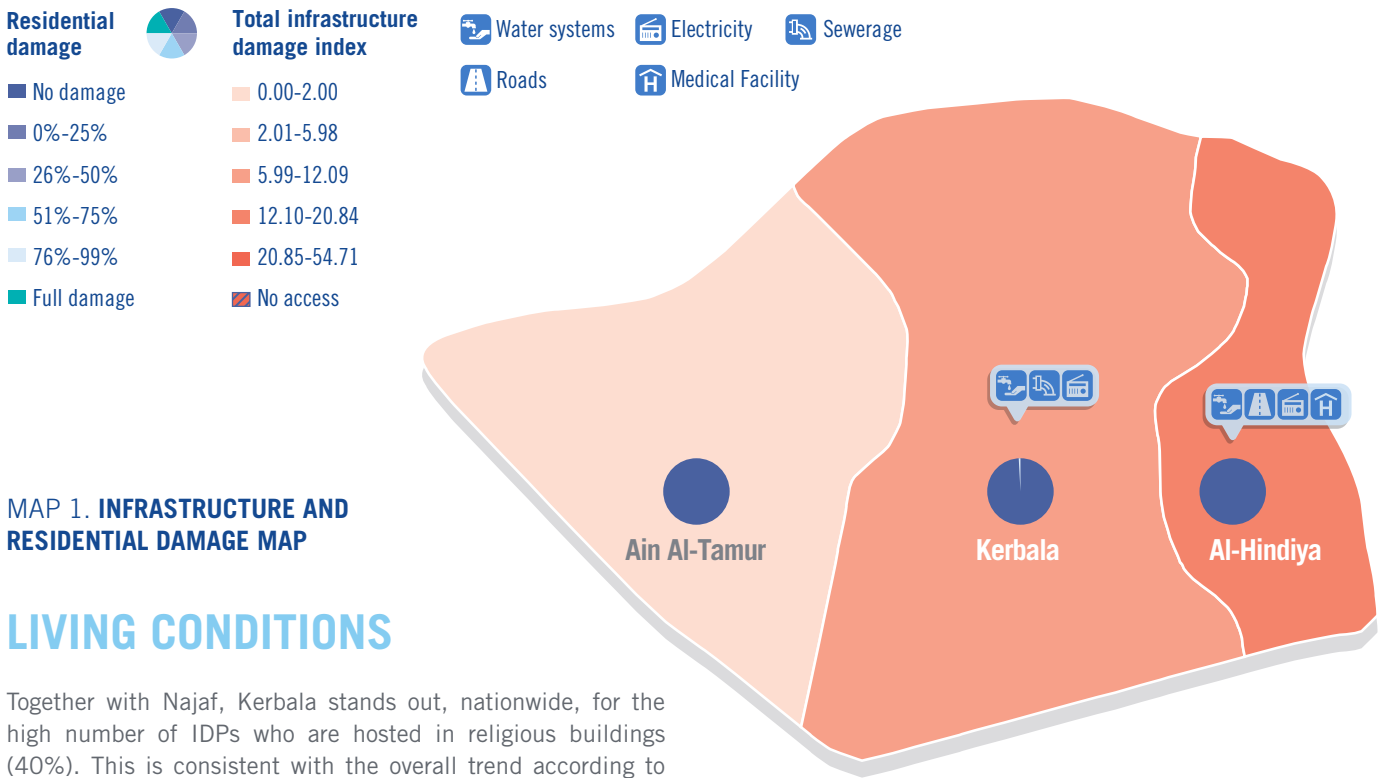
	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	131	10%	52

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO



24. Hot spots are defined as areas where large numbers of IDP families of the same ethno-religious group are located in close enough proximity to make them geographically significant. See Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, 2nd Report, 2016 IOM.

25. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



LIVING CONDITIONS

Together with Najaf, Kerbala stands out, nationwide, for the high number of IDPs who are hosted in religious buildings (40%). This is consistent with the overall trend according to which Shias (both Arab and Turkmen) tend to settle in religious buildings. Rented housing (45%) and camps (12%) constitute the other most predominant shelter categories, while 3% of IDPs are hosted by host community families. When assessing their living conditions, IDPs were concerned mainly about the high price of rent (60% of locations) and the poor quality of accommodation (17%). The price of non-food items and health services was considered too high by most IDPs, while food and legal help were rated as expensive in 37% of the locations. Water problems (both of quality and quantity) were reported in ten locations in Al-Hindiya and Kerbala districts, while the lack or scarcity of sanitation was cause of concern in around 30% of locations.

Kerbala stands out for the high share of IDPs who are hosted in religious buildings.

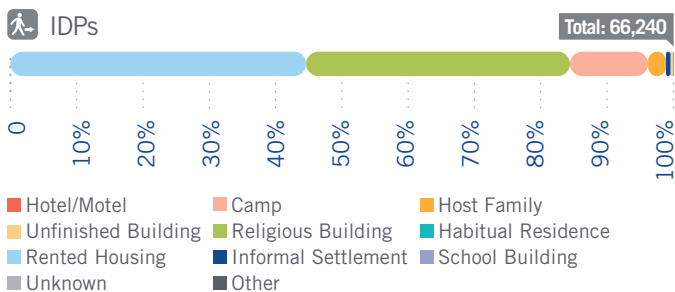


FIGURE 3. SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

The 15% share of IDPs who are willing to integrate in the long term can be explained by the relative economic stability of Kerbala, compared to the situation reported in other governorates of displacement. In 62% of locations the majority of IDPs are unemployed; the unavailability of jobs was cause of concern in

40% of the locations, while pay is too low in 25% of locations, yet these three indicators are better than the country average.

IDP families in Kerbala rely mainly on informal commerce/daily labour (30%) and cash assistance (20%) as a source of livelihood. Loans, savings, pensions and grants from relatives/friends altogether make up for 30% of their source of income, while the private sector only accounts for less than 6%.

IDP families in Kerbala rely mainly on informal commerce/daily labour (30%) and cash assistance (20%) as a source of livelihood. Loans, savings, pensions and grants from relatives/friends altogether make up for 30% of their source of income, while the private sector only accounts for less than 6%.



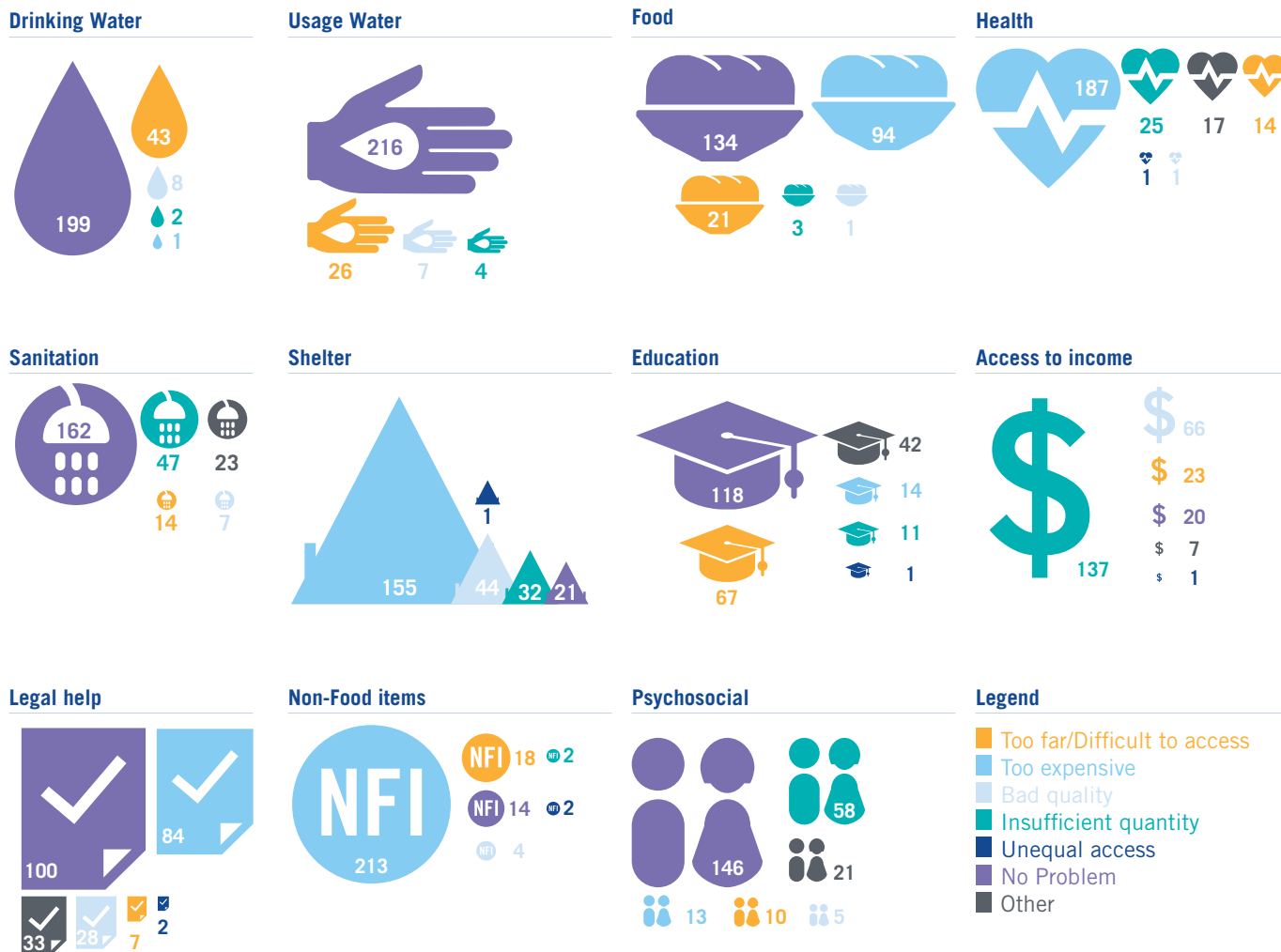


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Security was not a major issue in most locations of Kerbala before the 2014 crisis and this was still the case at the time of the assessment. However, the number of locations not affected by security incidents has decreased from 239 to 219. While terrorist attacks were reported in one location in both periods, cases of harassment, kidnapping, domestic violence and petty crimes were reported in 33 locations (13% of all the assessed locations). These violent offences could be linked to the high presence of women and children among the Kerbala-displaced population; it should be noted that 7% of households are female-headed.

Kerbala also stands out because it is the only governorate where the relationship between IDPs and host communities has been described as “non-existent”, whereas in other locations it has been mainly rated as “good”. This negative assessment is reflected in the share of locations where integration mechanisms are not in place (99%) and in the reporting of cases of eviction²⁶ and discrimination towards IDPs, prevalently in the district of the capital city.



26. Considering that most evictions occurred at the time of pilgrimage and that in Kerbala 40% of IDPs are hosted in religious buildings, evictions most probably occurred to support the incoming religious visitors.

KIRKUK

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

12% OF ALL IDPs ARE IN KIRKUK

3.3% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

62% COVERAGE DUE TO ACCESSIBILITY CHALLENGES

IDPs 60,447 Families | 362,682 Individuals

Returnees 574 Families | 3,444 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Situated in northern Iraq, with a total population of 1,198,046 individuals (3.3% of the total Iraqi population),²⁷ Kirkuk is the centre of the northern Iraqi petroleum industry and thus of great strategic and economic importance to Baghdad's Central Government. Because of this, Kirkuk's administrative status is disputed by the Iraqi Central Government and the Kurdistan Government. The conflict that broke out in December 2013 has displaced many individuals to or within Kirkuk. The number of IDPs living in Kirkuk is 362,682, which represents 12% of all IDPs in the country and over 25% of the entire governorate's population. At least 25% of all IDPs living in Kirkuk have been displaced from Anbar, while 39% come from within Kirkuk, 22% from Salah al-Din, 12% from Ninewa and smaller groups from Diyala, Baghdad, Babylon and Erbil.

The majority (63%) of displaced families reside in the Kirkuk district, with smaller concentrations in Al-Hawiga (20%), Daquq (14%) and Dabes (2%). In at least 11% of the assessed locations, cases of family separations have been reported. Overall, at least 115,000 people have fled Kirkuk particularly from Al-Hawiga (64%) and Daquq (20%) districts. At the date of the assessment, most of them had relocated in other areas of the governorate and only 16% of them are residing in other regions of Iraq. It is relevant to highlight that the number of families returning to their place of origin in Kirkuk still remains low compared to other governorates. Overall, only 3,400 individuals have been able to go back to Kirkuk over the past year.

The conflict that broke out in December 2013 has displaced individuals to or within Kirkuk. The number of families who have returned until now is very low compared to other governorates.

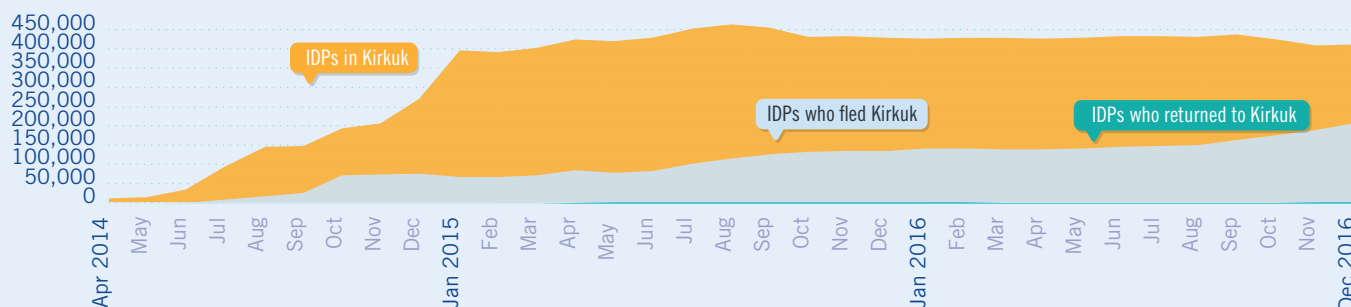


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total	Returnee individuals	Total
Al-Hawiga	73,686	20%		
Dabes	7,800	2%		
Daquq	52,224	14%	966	28%
Kirkuk	228,972	63%	2,478	72%

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



27. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

The demographic composition of IDPs and returnees is similar: over 50% of IDPs in Kirkuk are under 18, 45% of the population is between 18 and 59 years of age, while individuals aged 60 and over account for 3% of the population. The large proportion of children and teens is reflected in a heavy dependency burden (53 and 51 for IDPs and returnees respectively), which is consistent with country average (52). Sex distribution, on the other hand, is very unbalanced: Kirkuk has the highest female to male ratio in the country (147 for IDPs and 153 for returnees, for a country average of 101).

In terms of ethno-religious composition, the governorate has a relatively high concentration of Arab Sunnis among its IDP population: they represent 88% of the displaced, while Turkmen Shia (5%) and Kurdish Sunni (2%) constitute other minorities.

Displaced Arab Sunnis and Turkmen Shias families have formed “hot spots”²⁸ in Kirkuk; as a result, in 15% of Kirkuk’s locations there has been a change in the ethno-religious composition. All returnees in Kirkuk are Arab Sunnis.

INTENTIONS

The intentions of Kirkuk’s IDPs do not correspond with trends observed in the country (i.e. mostly wishing to return to their governorate of origin). In Kirkuk 55% of IDPs intend to stay in the short term and over half of IDPs are willing to locally integrate in the long term (over one out of three, voluntarily). Push factors are determining factors, as over 40% of IDPs who are willing to stay have decided to do so either after checking the conditions of their location of origin or having taken into account the deterioration of the security situation in their location of origin. This finding is confirmed by the ranking of the main obstacles to return: for 87% of IDPs, the area of origin is unsafe; housing was ranked second, as most IDPs’ properties are occupied. As for returnees, the security of the location and the possibility to work/recreate economic activities are the main pull factors. Incentives provided by humanitarian actors and encouragement by religious/community leaders has also played a significant role.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE²⁹

Together with Erbil, Missan and Dahuk, Kirkuk is one of the Iraqi governorates where infrastructures appear to be mostly not damaged and mostly functioning in all districts. The few cases of damage were reported only for roads and sewerage in the districts of Daquq and Kirkuk, but in both districts infrastructures were mostly functioning. This is reflected by the percentage of residential buildings that appear to not have been damaged: houses in 87% of all assessed locations in Kirkuk are intact. The rest have suffered moderate damage, while only a few present significant damage (i.e. between 26% and 50%). This finding is contradicted by the share of returnees who live in damaged houses. Although only 3,440 individuals have returned home in Kirkuk, in all locations returnees live in moderately or significantly damaged houses. This ambiguity might be explained with the fact that Kirkuk is one of the governorates with the lowest coverage, due to accessibility challenges. Many properties (and infrastructures) have been damaged by military campaigns and armed group activities, however those were not accessed and displaced families have not come back yet because of security issues. The district of Kirkuk is characterized by the presence of rubble (nine locations) and explosive devices. UXOs contaminate agricultural fields (five locations) and school buildings (one location).

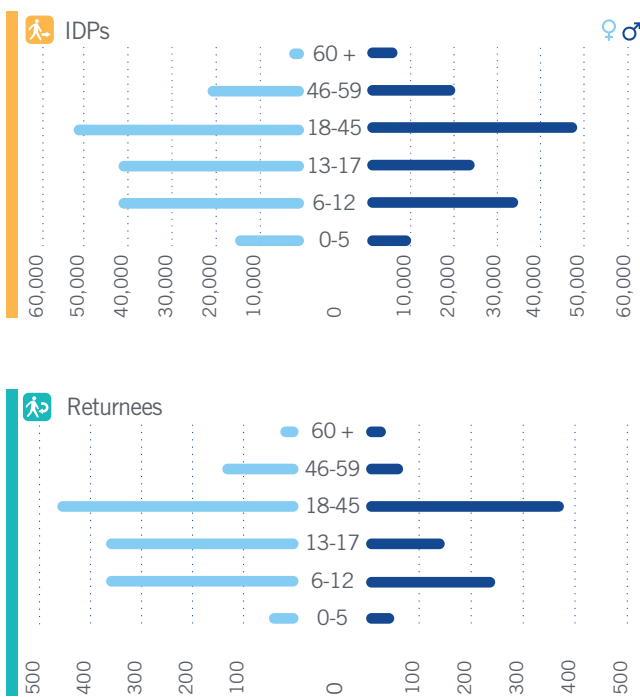


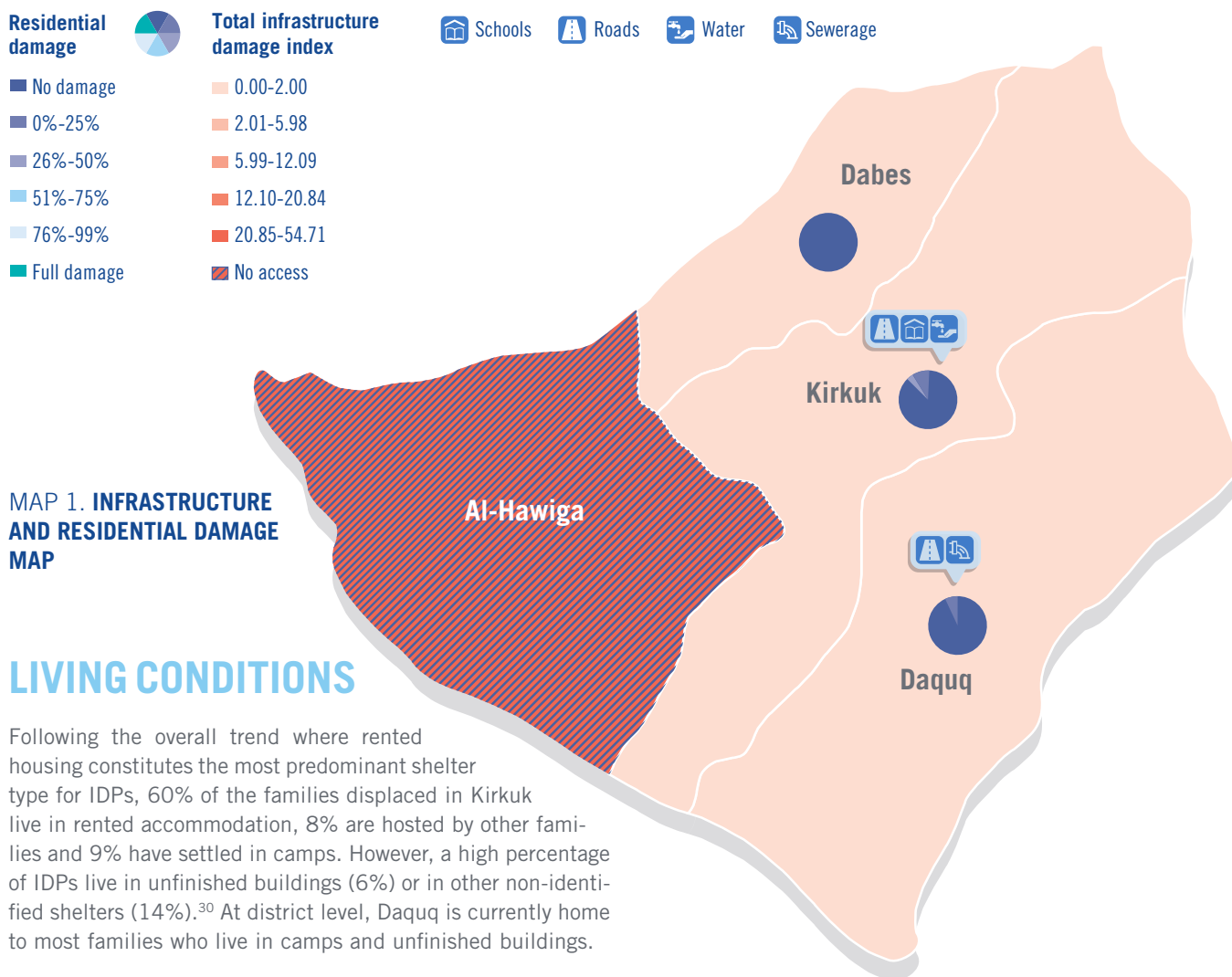
FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs AND RETURNEEES

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	147	8%	53
Returnees	153	5%	51

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

28. Hot spots are defined as areas where large numbers of IDP families of the same ethno-religious group are located in close enough proximity to make them geographically significant. See Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, 2nd Report, 2016 IOM.

29. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



LIVING CONDITIONS

Following the overall trend where rented housing constitutes the most predominant shelter type for IDPs, 60% of the families displaced in Kirkuk live in rented accommodation, 8% are hosted by other families and 9% have settled in camps. However, a high percentage of IDPs live in unfinished buildings (6%) or in other non-identified shelters (14%).³⁰ At district level, Daquq is currently home to most families who live in camps and unfinished buildings.

In 86% of cases, returnees have been able to come back to their habitual residence (whether damaged or not) or have settled with host families (14%). In fact, main concerns about housing are related not only to price, but also to quality: in nearly 90% of locations hosting IDPs, houses were considered too expensive, while in 20% of locations hosting IDPs—and in half of those hosting returnees—shelters are also of poor quality.

IDPs and returnees assessed in Kirkuk are also concerned about access to income and other basic needs. Although in only 5% of locations the majority of IDPs are unemployed in Kirkuk, the number and quality of jobs were deemed insufficient in 90% of locations hosting IDPs. Access to income is present in all

districts assessed, especially in Kirkuk, where apparently IDPs have more difficulties in finding satisfactory employment. Currently the IDPs' main sources of income are informal commerce and daily labour. IDPs also depend on cash grants, while in three out of four locations returnees have gone back to farming and herding. While food (as well as non-food household items and legal help) were mostly associated with high prices, drinking and household water was insufficient and of bad quality in nearly 30% of locations hosting IDPs and in half of the locations hosting returnees. The absence of waste management/disposal systems was cause of concern in five locations, while the insufficient number of schools caused overcrowding in 20% of locations. In 25% of locations, returnees also said that schools were too far away.

While IDPs are mostly settled in rented housing, returnees have gone back to their homes or are hosted by other families.

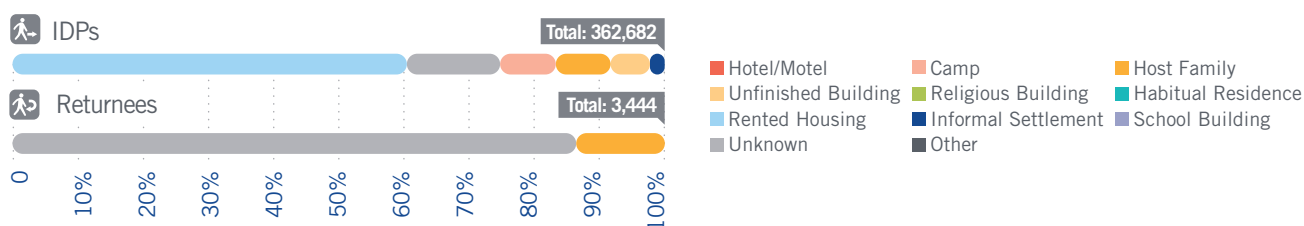


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs AND RETURNEES

30. The highest numbers of unknown shelters were reported in Al-Hawiga (67%) and Dabes (31%), which are exposed to continuous fighting.

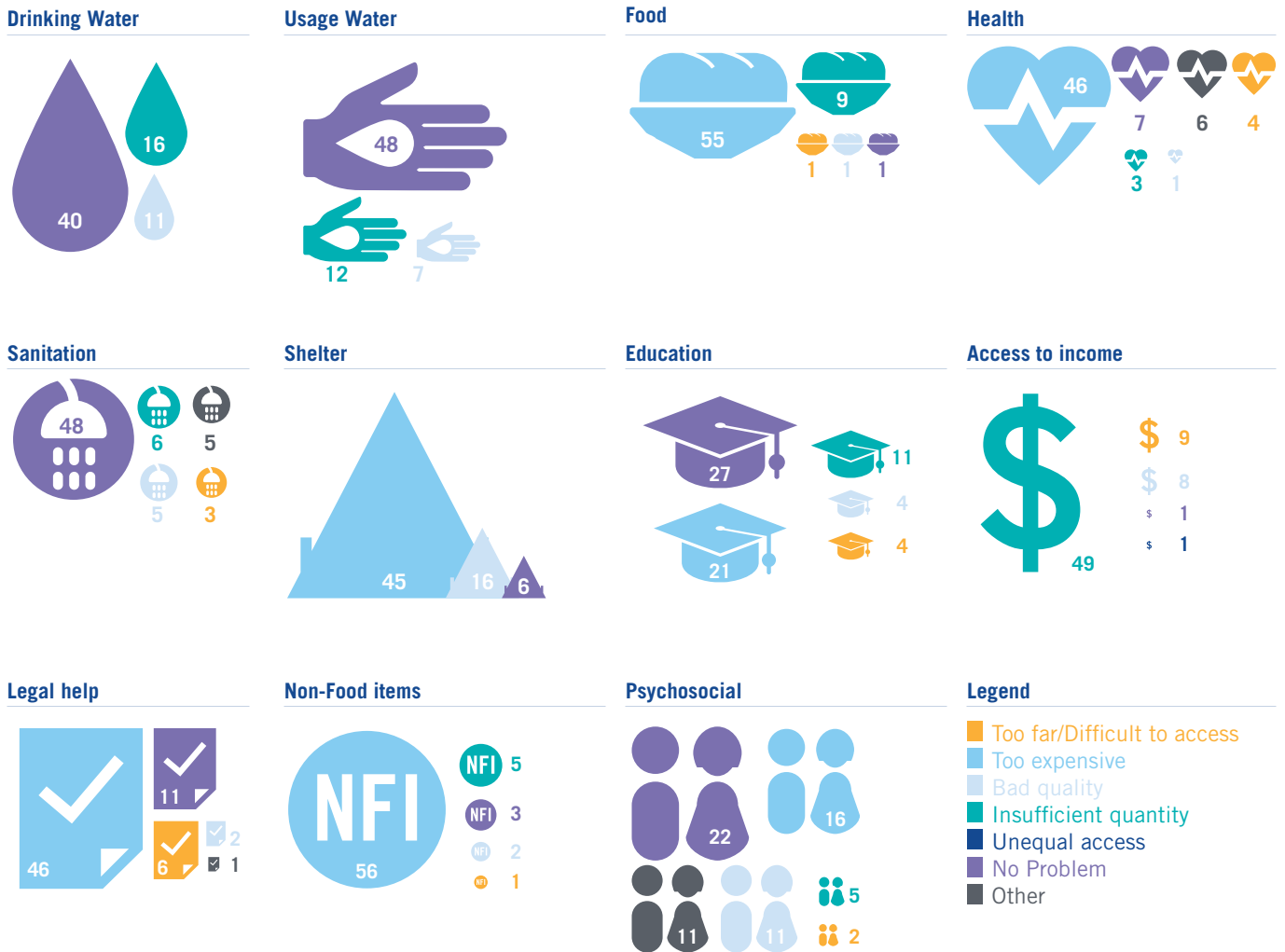


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Due to accessibility challenges, IOM staff could not assess 43 locations (28%) across the governorate. This has impacted the section’s findings, as most security incidents have probably occurred in the areas that were not accessed. Overall security has worsened in the governorate, and the number of districts reporting no security incidents has decreased from 48 to 43. The more recent period has witnessed terrorist attacks in 12 locations, petty crimes in 12 and harassments in three. Nonetheless, no cases of discrimination or evictions have been reported and both IDP and returnee families are allowed freedom of movement within the governorate. In addition, all locations reported good interactions among different communities. However, in most locations groups do not work together on common projects, and mechanisms to facilitate (re) integration of displaced and returnee families in the area are not in place.

Protection Concerns

- IDPs are facing serious protection risks: they are reporting evictions by the government as their priority concern in 70% of the assessed locations.
- In over 60% of locations, those who have returned to Kirkuk are reporting the risk of IED, landmine and UXO contamination, making their living conditions unsafe.

MISSAN

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

Less than 0.2%

OF ALL IDPs ARE IN MISSAN

3%

OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100%

COVERAGE



IDPs



890 Families



5,340 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Situated in the upper south-east region of Iraq and bordering Basrah, Missan has a population of 1,109,172 individuals (3% of the total Iraqi population).³¹ It is one of the poorest governorates in the country. Although not directly affected by the violence of the 2013 crisis, the conflict brought over some IDPs, mostly from Ninewa. Additional minor movements of IDPs originated in other conflict-affected governorates such as Anbar,

Babylon, Baghdad, Kirkuk, Diyala and Salah al-Din. The number of IDPs in Missan is less than 0.2% of the countrywide overall number; most reside in Amara district (84%), the governorate's capital and administrative centre, a desirable destination due to the availability of basic services. No cases of family separation have been reported for IDPs in Missan.

Conflict brought 0.2% of all IDPs in the country to Missan

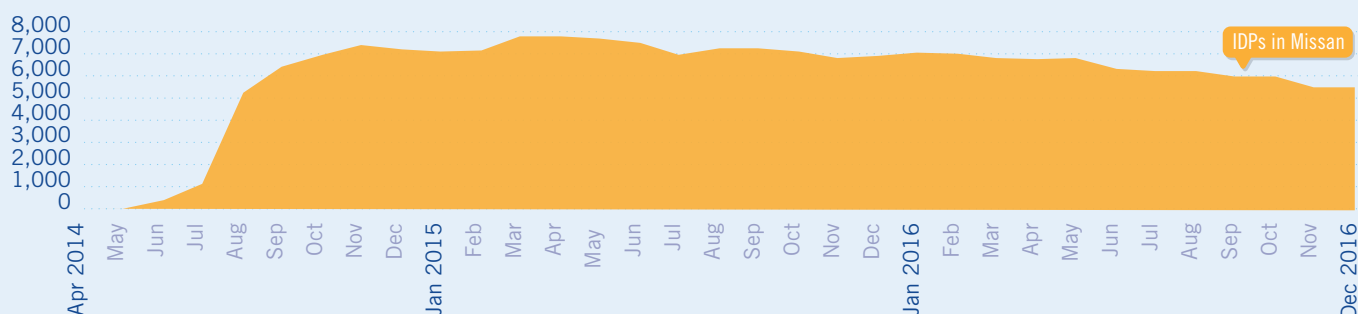
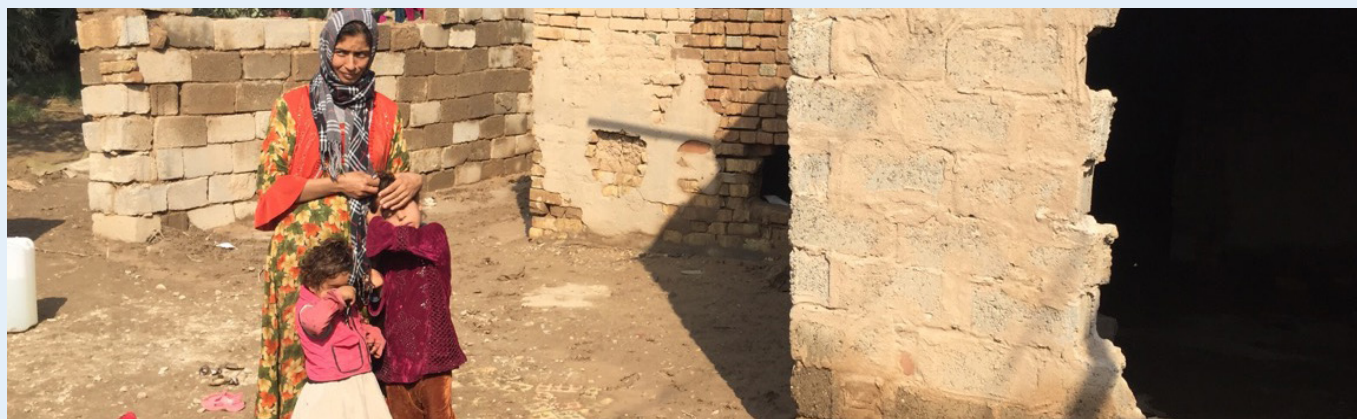


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total
Al-Kahla	72	1%
Al-Maimouna	24	0%
Al-Mejar Al-Kabir	426	8%
Ali Al-Gharbi	168	3%
Amara	4,470	84%
Qal'at Saleh	180	3%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



31. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Missan is one of the governorates with the highest number of small children (under 6 years), accounting for 20% of the overall IDP population. This is reflected in a heavier dependency burden than country average (56 versus 52). People aged 60 and over represent around 2%, while the under-18 account for 54% and active adults for 44% of the total population.

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio is in Missan is 104, indicating that there are on average more females than males (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is particularly pronounced for the 13–17 and the over 60 age groups.

Overall, Arab (31%), Shabak (24%) and Turkmen (25%) Shia Muslims account for 80% of the displaced population, confirming the preference of Shias to settle in the Shia-dominated south. Most of these groups originate from Ninewa, the governorate of origin of almost one third of all IDPs in Iraq. Arab Sunni Muslims represent around 19% of currently displaced IDPs in Missan, and they are mostly from Anbar.

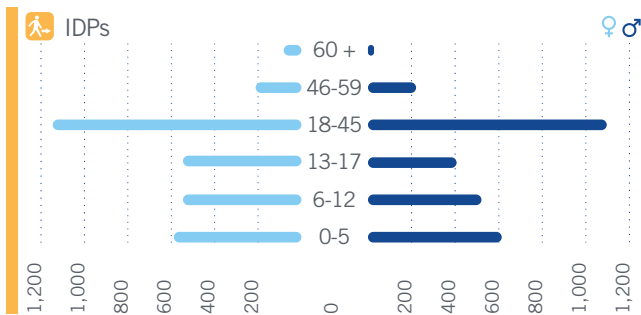


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	108	20%	66

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO INTENTIONS

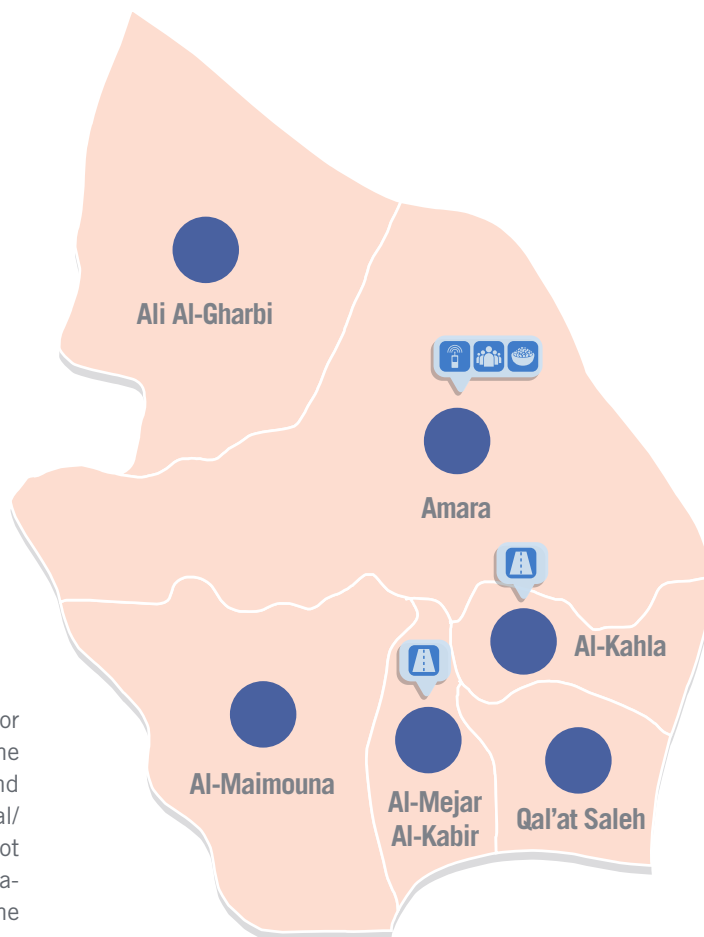
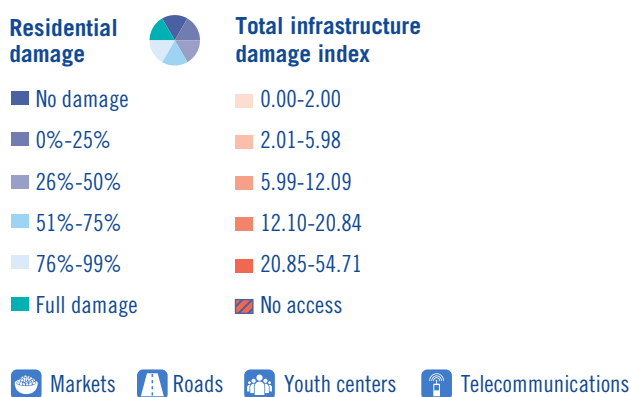
IDPs chose Missan as a displacement destination mostly because of its perceived security (87%), while the presence of relatives/friends was a pull factor for 11% of the displaced. In the short term all IDPs have stated their intention to stay, however in the long term only 2% are willing to locally integrate, due to encouragement of religious/community leaders or to the safety of their location of origin. This share was particularly high in areas hosting small IDP communities, such as Al-Maimouna, Al-Majar and al-Kabir. The insecurity and/or ongoing conflict in the area of origin was ranked as the first obstacle to return for IDPs residing in Missan; however, the issue of occupied properties, lack of financial means and fear due to a change in the ethno-religious composition in the location of origin are other important factors preventing IDPs from returning to their location of origin.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE³²

Together with Erbil, Kirkuk and Dahuk, Missan is one of the Iraqi governorates where infrastructures appear to be mostly not damaged and mostly functioning in all districts. The only few cases of damage were reported for roads in all districts, especially Amara. Amara, where 84% of the IDPs reside, is also the district where damage/malfunctioning was reported for schools, youth centres, fire stations and markets. The governorate has not directly been affected by the violence of the 2013 crisis, and this is reflected by the fact that houses in all assessed locations are intact; no contamination by explosives was reported and rubble removal was needed in only 5% of locations.



32. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

The majority of IDPs in Missan live in rented houses (41%), or with a host family (35%); 14% are settled in camps, while the rest is accommodated in school buildings (4%), unfinished and abandoned buildings (1%), religious buildings (1%) or informal/collective settlements (4%). The high share of IDPs who cannot afford to pay a rent might be explained by the fact that the majority of IDPs in Missan moved before September 2014 from the distant governorates of Ninewa or Anbar, therefore the long journey and the prolonged displacement would presumably have exhausted their savings and affected their financial situation. In addition, although in most locations IDPs are still receiving their salaries from the government, Missan has one of the lowest countrywide figures of employment, as in 93% of locations the majority of IDPs were reported as unemployed.

Only 41% of IDPs in Missan can afford to rent a house, and nearly half are accommodated with host families or live in camps.

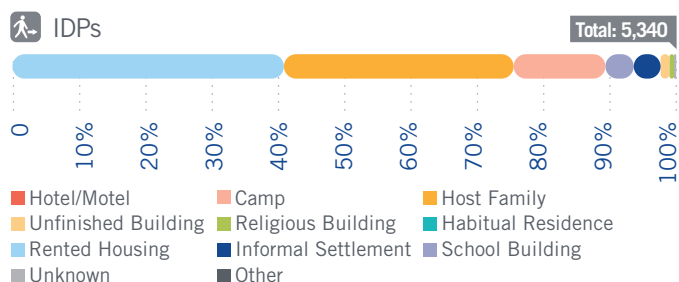


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

Apparently food is the first concern for IDPs living in Missan. In all locations assessed, the population stated that they could not afford food because of high prices. Non-food items, health services and water were also deemed too expensive, while no problems with insufficient supply or bad quality were reported for either drinking or household water. Waste management/disposal systems are absent in 11% of locations, while no problems were

reported in most locations concerning education, legal help and psychosocial support. As for shelter, the first concern is price, followed by the poor quality of infrastructure, respectively in 67% and 13% of locations. The issue is of particular relevance in the district of Amara, the governorate's most populated district, hosting 84% of its IDPs. The lack of job opportunities was cause of concern in all districts, especially in Amara. It is worth noting that IDP families living in Missan are highly dependent on savings, informal commerce and daily labour, loans and pensions as their main source of income. Private sector jobs account for a very small share of revenues.



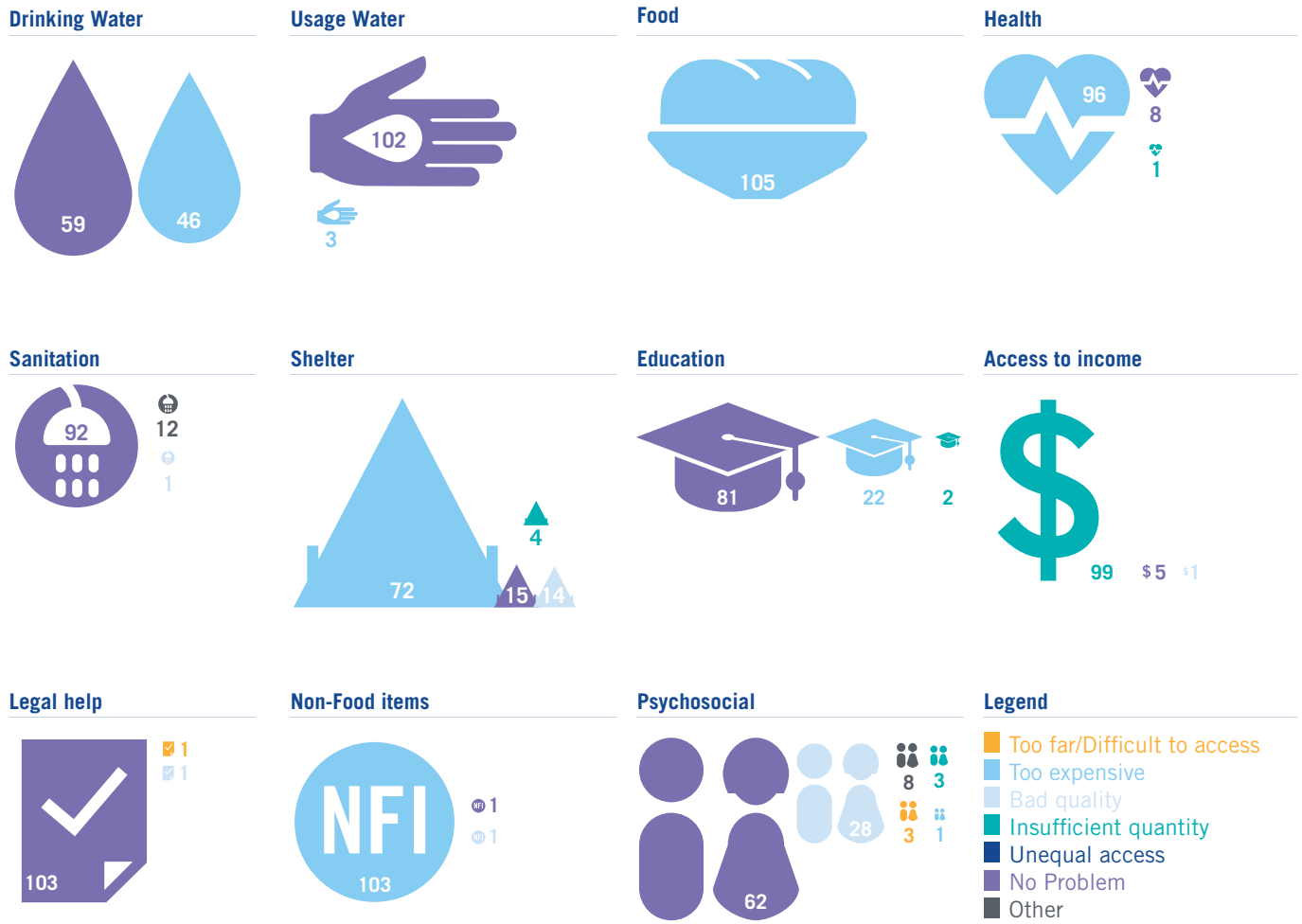


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The security situation in the governorate is very stable: no security incidents were reported before the crisis and none were reported at the time of the assessment. Overall, there is good interaction among IDPs and host communities and no cases of discrimination or evictions have been reported in any location; IDP families are allowed freedom of movement everywhere. In most locations, groups work together on common projects, and mechanisms to facilitate integration of the displaced are in place in all locations but three. Equal participation in community life is encouraged, as public spaces are open to IDPs in nearly all assessed locations. The main protection concerns for IDPs in the governorate are verbal harassment (as reported in many other southern governorates) and domestic violence—it should also be noted that Missan has 17% of female-headed households, the highest figure in the country.



MUTHANNA

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

Less than 0.2%

OF ALL IDPs ARE IN MUTHANNA

3%

OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100%

COVERAGE

 **IDPs** |  **797 Families** |  **4,782 Individuals**

OVERVIEW

Located in south-western Iraq, the governorate of Muthanna was once the location of the ancient Sumerian city of Uruk, one of the world's oldest cities. Today it hosts nearly 3% of the Iraqi population (754,834 individuals).³³

Similar to other governorates in Iraq's mostly Shia-dominated south, Muthanna became a hotbed for a number of Shia groups and militias after the overthrow of Saddam Hussein. In the last few years, peace has returned to the governorate, making Muthanna one of the safest governorates of Iraq. Muthanna was also spared the onslaught of ISIL and has therefore become a safe destination for IDPs fleeing other conflict-affected governorates. As in Missan, most IDPs who are currently

displaced in Muthanna have fled from Ninewa (63%) and Anbar (28%) with smaller groups coming also from Baghdad, Kirkuk, Diyala and Salah al-Din. Many of those first-displaced IDPs moved out of Muthanna between May and October 2015; however, ongoing conflict generated new waves of displacement towards the governorate, causing a new rise in IDP figures. There are currently 4,782 IDPs in the governorate, amounting to less than 0.2 % of the overall countrywide number; most reside in Al-Samawa district (55%), the governorate's capital and administrative centre, a desirable destination due to availability of basic services. It is important to note that in 19% of locations, cases of family separation were reported.

Most IDPs in Muthanna have fled between March and June 2015; new waves followed in October of the same year.

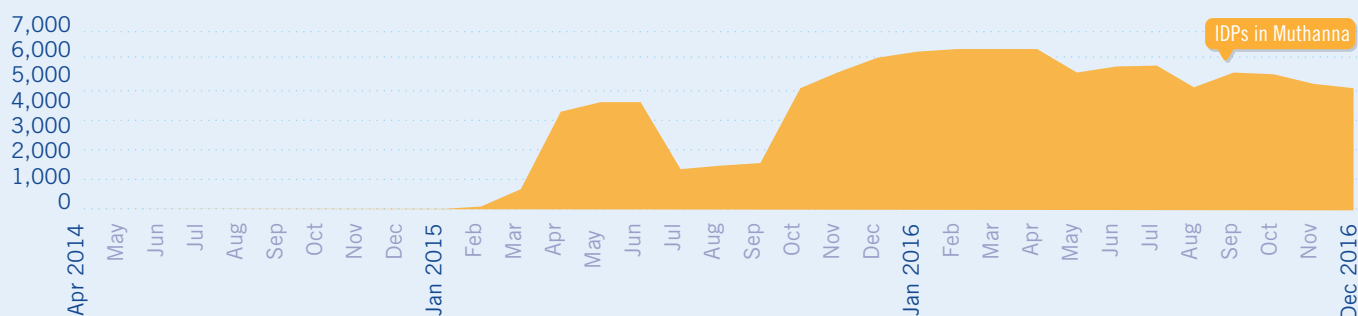


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP families	IDP individuals	Total
Al-Khidhir	128	768	16%
Al-Rumaitha	231	1,386	29%
Al-Samawa	438	2,628	55%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



33. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Like Missan, Muthanna is one of the governorates with the highest number of small children (under 6 years), accounting for 20% of the overall IDP population. This is reflected in a much heavier dependency burden than country average (66 versus 52). People aged 60 and over constitute a small share (around 2%) while the under-18 account for 54% and active adults for 44% of the population.

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio is 117, indicating that there are on average more females than males (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is particularly pronounced for the 13–17 (164), while the share of adult active men and women in the 18–45 group is quite similar.

Overall, Arab (15%), Shabak (38%) and Turkmen (11%) Shia Muslims account for 64% of the displaced population, confirming the preference of Shias to settle in the Shia-dominated south. Most of these groups originate from Ninewa, the governorate of origin of almost one third of all IDPs in Iraq. Arab Sunni Muslims also account for a significant share (around 37%) of currently displaced IDPs in Muthanna, and they are mostly from Anbar.

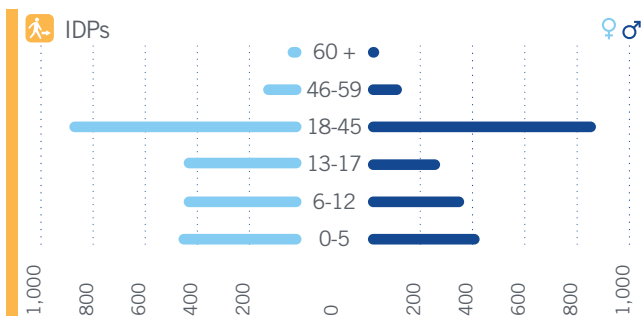


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

INTENTIONS

As for many southern governorates, Muthanna was chosen as a displacement destination mostly because of its perceived security (88%), while the presence of relatives/friends was a pull factor for 7% of the displaced. While all IDPs wish to return to their location of origin in the long term, in the short term only 5% of IDPs are willing to return home and the population is equally split between those who are willing to move to another location within the country and those who are willing to stay (although for the latter this is an involuntary choice). The high share of the population at risk of secondary displacement may be linked to the fact that Muthanna is one of the poorest governorates in the country, characterised by extreme poverty, unemployment and lack of basic services. In addition, considering the high rate of family separations that was recorded in the governorate, IDP families might be willing to relocate in order to join other family members. The insecurity and/or on-going conflict in the area of origin was ranked as the first obstacle to return for IDPs residing in Muthanna; however, destroyed properties and lack of financial means were also important factors hindering returns.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE³⁴

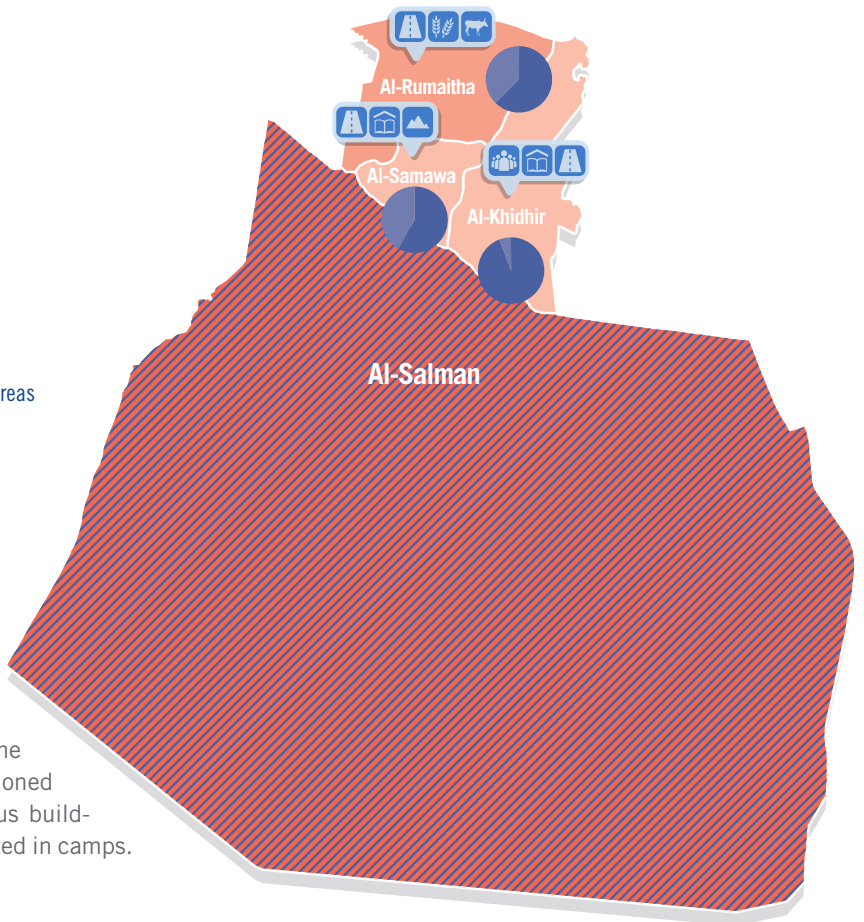
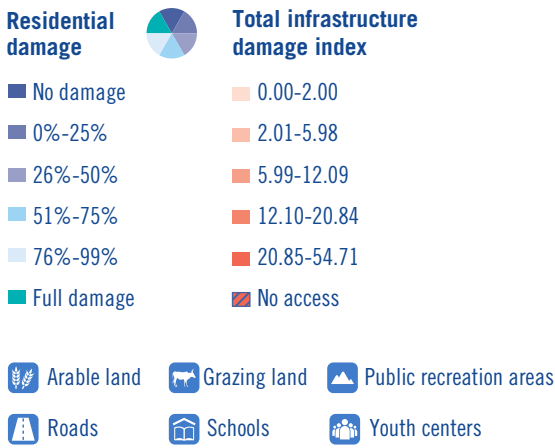
Overall, infrastructures appear to be mostly not damaged and mostly functioning in all districts. The only few cases of damage were reported for roads, schools, youth centres, fire stations and markets in the two districts of Al-Rumaitha and Al-Samawa. In addition to these, in the district of Al-Rumaitha both arable and grazing land reported some level of damage. In 67% of assessed locations houses are intact, while moderate damage was reported in 19 locations (28%). No contamination by explosives was reported and rubble removal was needed in only 12% of locations.

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	117	20%	66

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO



34. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

The majority of IDPs in Muthanna live in rented houses (53%) or with a host family (29%). The rest are accommodated in unfinished and abandoned buildings (12%), school buildings (1%), religious buildings (4%) or other shelters (3%). No IDPs are hosted in camps.

Overall 53% of IDPs can afford to rent a house, although the share of those living in critical shelters is quite high.

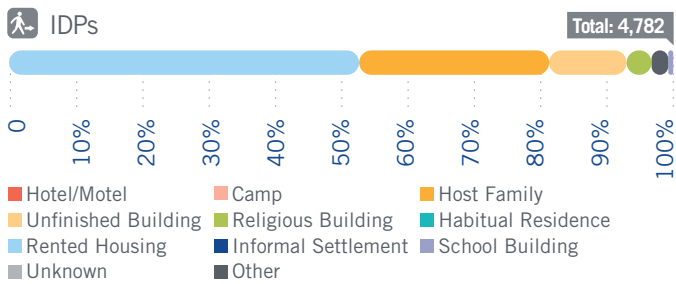


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

Apparently shelters are one of the first concerns for IDPs living in Muthanna. In all locations assessed, they stated that they could not afford accommodation because of high rental prices. Food, non-food items and drinking water were also deemed too expensive, while no problems were stated for household water. No problems were reported in most locations concerning education, sanitation and psychosocial support. The lack of health facilities was more concerning to IDPs than the high price of medicines/treatments. As for access to income, IDPs in the governorate are mostly concerned by the lack of job opportunities. It is worth noting that although the governorate is one of the poorest in the country, IDP unemployment figures in Muthanna are not as high as in other governorates—the percentage of locations where the majority of IDPs is unemployed is 70%. The majority of IDP families living in Muthanna earn their living

through informal commerce/daily labour and private sector jobs. Finally, IDPs voiced their concern about the high price of legal help, which is not surprising considering the high number of IDPs who need information on the documentation required for land and/or property restitution.



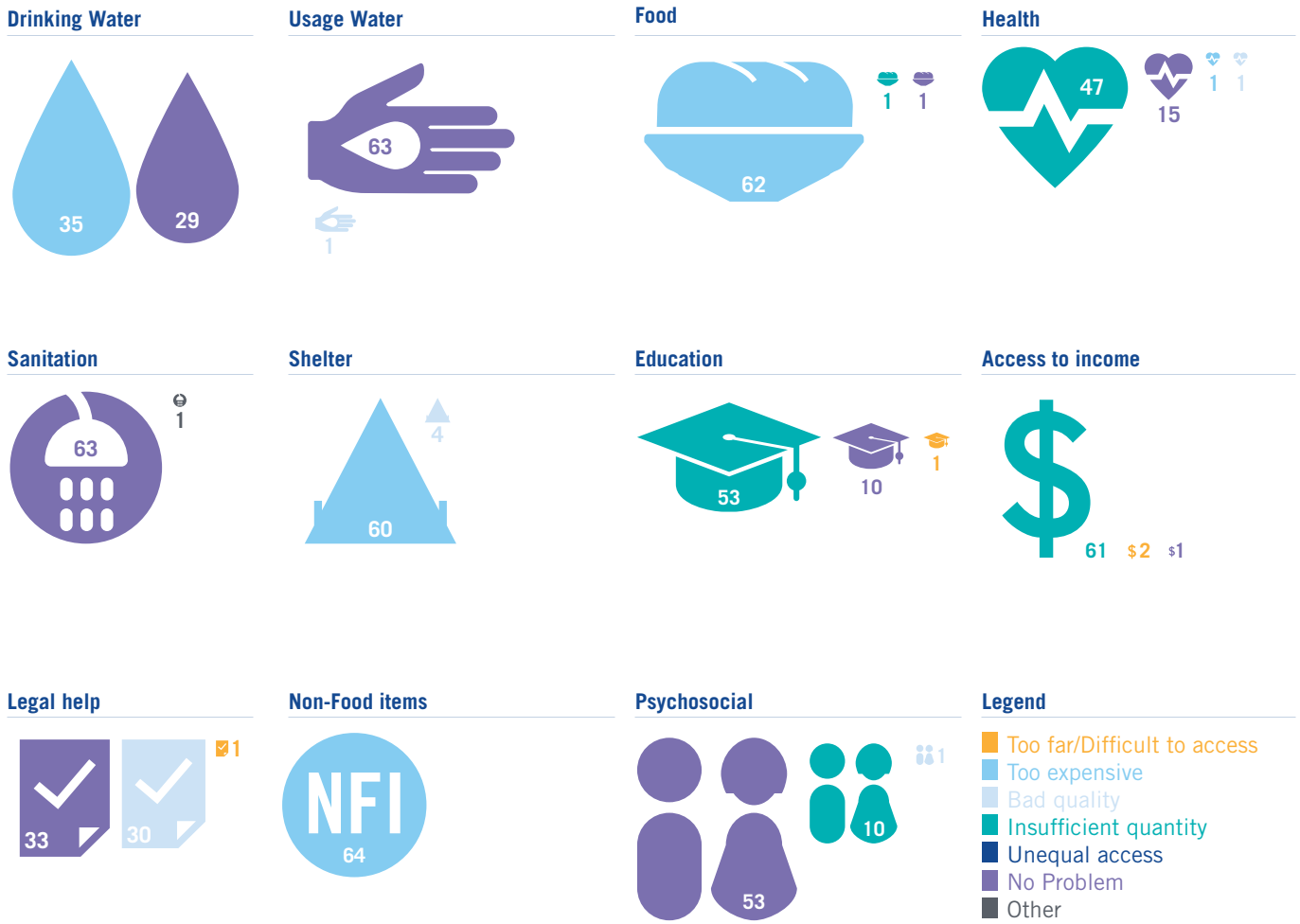


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The security situation in the governorate is very stable: no security incidents were reported before the crisis and none were reported now. Overall, there is good interaction among IDPs and host communities and no cases of discrimination or evictions have been reported in any location; all IDP families are allowed freedom of movement. Although in nearly all locations groups do not work together on common projects, mechanisms to facilitate integration of the displaced are in place and participation to the life of the community is encouraged, as public spaces are open to IDPs in nearly all assessed locations.



NAJAF

GOVERNORATE PROFILE



IDPs | 13,107 Families | 78,642 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Najaf, located in the southern region of Iraq is a desert and sparsely populated governorate. With a total population of 1,355,642 individuals (3.8% of the total Iraqi population),³⁵ it hosts one of the most important Shia shrines in the entire country. The stable security situation and in particular the ethno-religious make-up of the governorate have attracted many IDPs fleeing from the recent crisis, the majority of whom are Turkmen Shias from Ninewa.

The governorate saw the first waves of displacement before June 2014, when IDPs mostly fleeing from the Falluja district

in Anbar governorate moved towards Najaf district. With the capture of Mosul and Tikrit cities in June 2014, new waves of displacement took place mostly from Ninewa to Najaf district.³⁶ AG advancements in Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates, including persecution based on ethno-religious affiliation and direct threats, have brought an additional number of IDPs to Najaf, which now hosts a total of 78,642 individuals, accounting for 3% of all IDPs in the country. No cases of family separations were reported among the IDP population.

Najaf hosts 3% of all IDPs in the country, most of who came to the governorate before August 2014.

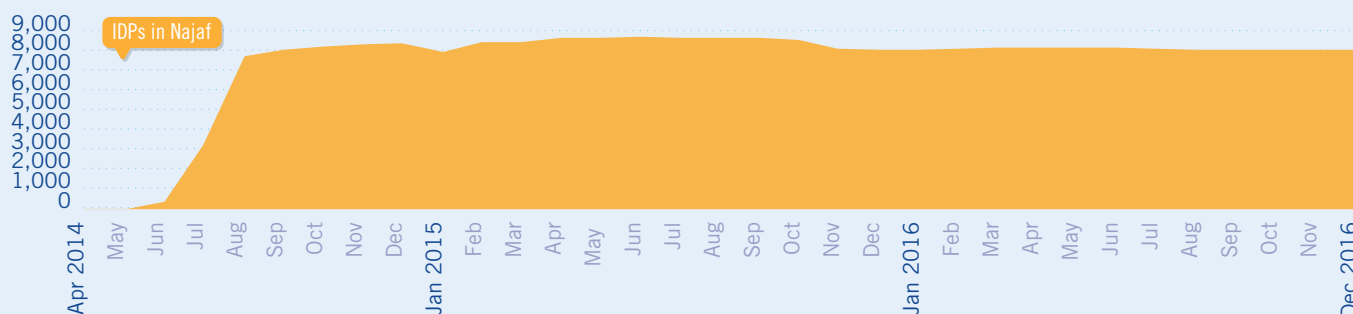


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP families	IDP individuals	Total
Al-Manathera	448	2,688	3%
Kufa	1,524	9,144	12%
Najaf	11,135	66,810	85%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



35. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

36. IDPs who fled from Anbar were required to obtain a local sponsor in order to enter the governorate. However, these requirements were not applicable to those who displaced from Ninewa.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Like Missan, Muthanna is one of the governorates with the high- In Najaf, 54% of the population is under 18 years old, adults account for 43%, while people aged 60 and over constitute a small share (around 3%).

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio is in the governorate is 116, indicating that there are on average more females than males (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is particularly pronounced for the 0–6 and the over 60 age groups.

Najaf accommodates IDPs of many diverse ethno-religious affiliations; however, most are Turkmen Shia Muslims from Ninewa (93%). Shabak Shia and Arab Shia Muslims together account for 5% of the displaced population, while Arab Sunnis and Turkmen Sunnis make up for the remaining 2%. The religious make up of the governorate and the availability of religious buildings to accommodate IDPs have become strong pull factors for Shia IDPs. Just as in the Shia-dominated south, displaced Turkmen Shia families have formed several “hot spots”³⁷ in Najaf.

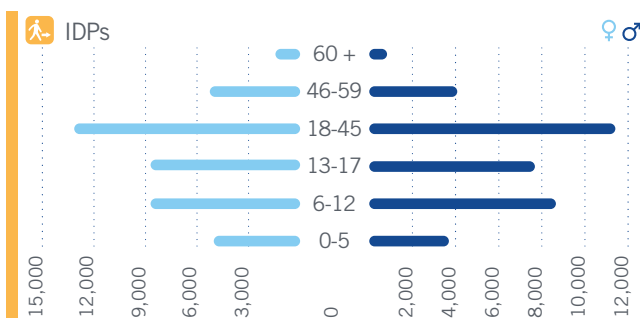


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	116	11%	56

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

INTENTIONS

Unlike in the overall trend prevailing in the country, which shows that the main pull factor towards the governorate of displacement is its perceived security, IDPs that chose Najaf did so because of the availability of housing and the presence of relatives and/or acquaintances.

On the other hand, the intentions of the IDP population are consistent with trends observed at country level: in the long term 91% of IDPs hope to return to their areas of origin, if and when possible, while 48% are determined to stay and 9% are willing to locally integrate due to the deterioration of the conditions in their location of origin. The majority of all IDPs in Najaf originate in Ninewa, one of the six governorates where terrorist attacks are still reported. The issue of violence in the location of origin also emerged strongly when assessing main obstacles to return. The insecurity and/or ongoing conflict in the area of origin was ranked as the first impediment, followed by the issue of property being occupied or destroyed, and the fear caused by the change in the ethno-religious composition in the location of origin —as a reminder, 93% of IDPs in Najaf are Turkmen Shia Muslims.

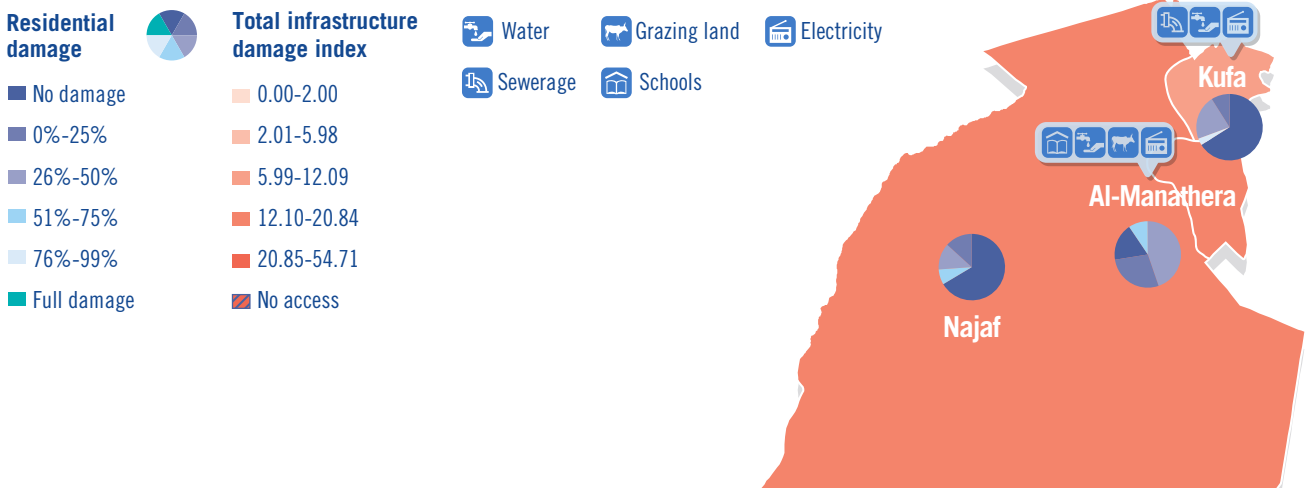
INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE³⁸

The hardest-hit sectors in Najaf appear to be roads, and the electricity, water and sewerage networks. Although damages/malfunctioning were reported in the three districts, the district of Najaf seem the worst affected. In addition, arable and grazing land also showed some level of damage in the three districts. On the other hand, religious buildings are mostly functional, and this is noteworthy considering that they host 61% of IDPs. Houses are damaged in 39% of locations, and in most cases damage extent is over 25%, thus significant/severe/destroyed. While contamination by landmines and/or UXOs was not reported, rubble removal is still needed in 25 locations of the 114 that were assessed.



37. Hot spots are defined as areas where large numbers of IDP families of the same ethno-religious group are located in close enough proximity to make them geographically significant. See Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, 2nd Report, 2016 IOM.

38. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

Najaf hosts the largest share of IDPs who stay in religious buildings, with 61%, while 50% of IDPs reside in these shelter types at the country level. This finding is related to the fact that the governorate holds a strategic place due to its religious significance, and has a well-developed religious infrastructure, especially along the main pilgrimage road from Kerbala to Najaf. IDPs reside either in mosques or hussayniyat, which are informal Shia religious buildings commonly used as a prayer rooms for men. Both are free of charge but translate into deprived living conditions —IDPs in most locations reported poor quality of infrastructures, overcrowding and lack of sanitation systems. When religious infrastructures are lacking, IDP families tend to live in rented housing (32%) or be hosted in camps (5%) or by other families (1%). The low share of families that can afford to pay for rent is linked to high rental prices, especially in the capital district of Najaf.

Najaf hosts the largest share of IDPs who stay in religious buildings, totalling 61% of those who are displaced within the governorate.

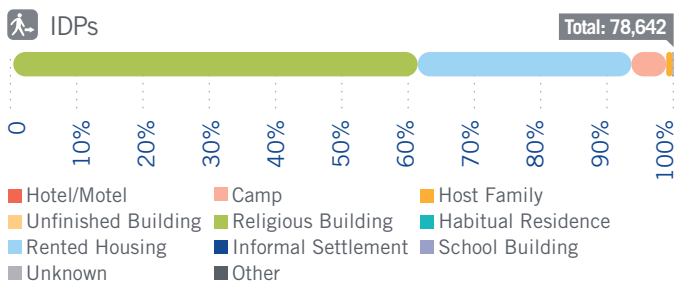


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

As for jobs, Najaf reports the best employment figure in the country, as the majority of IDPs is employed in 63% of the locations. However, incomes mostly depend on informal commerce and daily labour, which might explain why IDP families are more concerned about low wages than about the number jobs in the area. Low wages mean that prices are out of reach for most fam-

ilies: food, non-food items, drinking water and health services were all rated as too expensive in the governorate, particularly in the district of Najaf. Bad water quality was also reported in many locations in Kufa district. In addition, IDP families in Najaf are in dire need of legal help: poor quality, loss of documents, unequal access and excessive prices were all cause of concern. The poor quality of education was also reported, in addition to language barriers in Kufa and Najaf districts. Finally, in 40% of the locations psychosocial support is lacking/not adequate, or there is no staff of the same sex as the individuals who request it; moreover, it is still socially unacceptable to use in most cases.



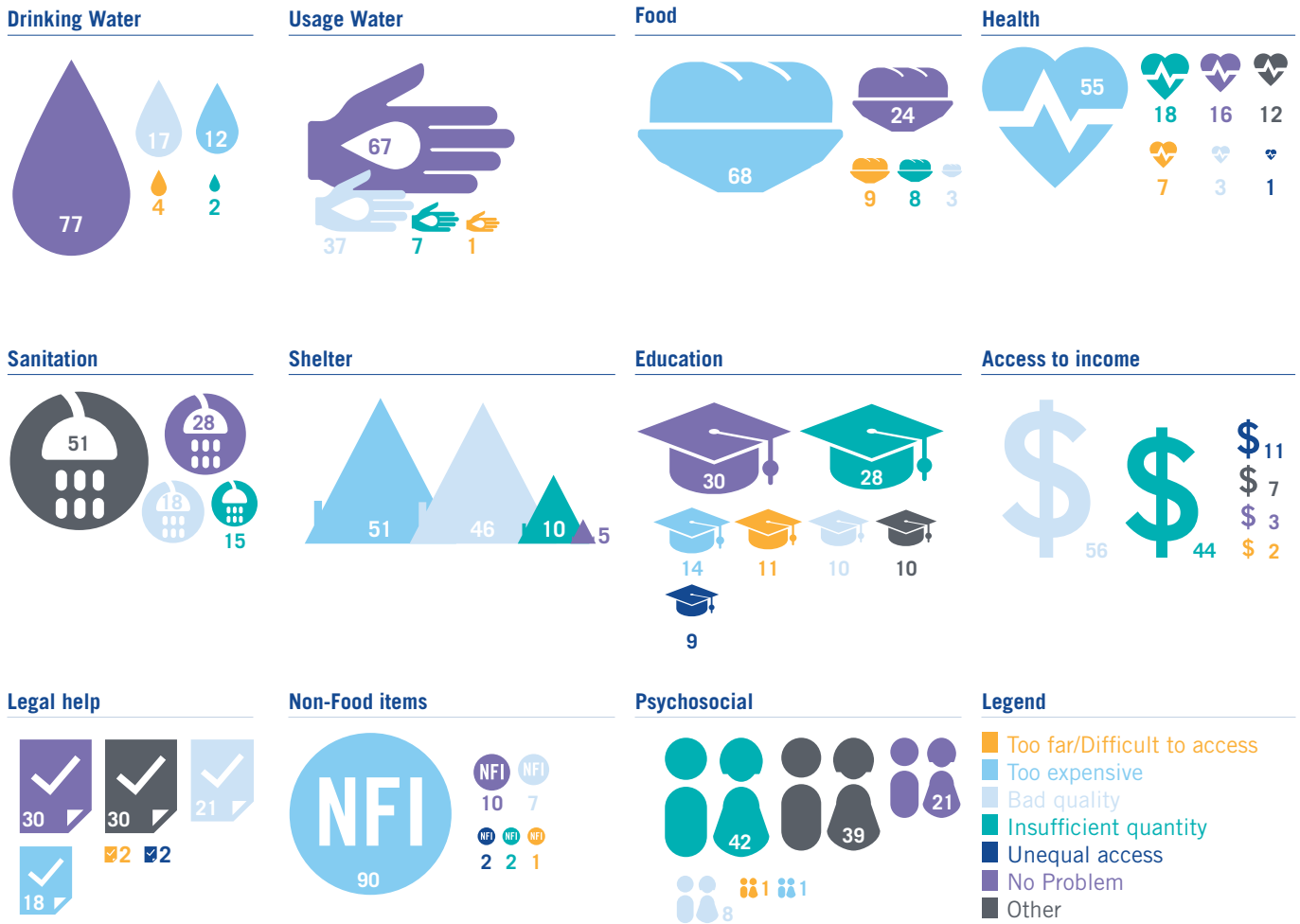


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Security incidents were not recurrent in Najaf before 2014 — harassment and smuggling/trafficking were reported in only one location. The security situation at the time of the assessment remained stable, and kidnapping, violence within the home and petty crimes were reported in three locations (one location for each security incident type). However, the relation between IDPs and the host community was defined as non-existent in 15 locations, which is one of the highest figures recorded in the country (the other being reported in Kerbala). While no cases of evictions or discrimination were informed, groups do not work together on common projects in 58 of locations, and mechanisms to facilitate the integration of displaced families are not in place in 64 locations. The poor integration between the two communities might be linked to the fact that most of the displaced population is of Turkic background. It should be noted that verbal harassment is the main protection concern reported by IDPs in Najaf (44% of locations). In addition, domestic violence was signaled as the priority child protection issue in over half of the assessed locations hosting IDPs. open to IDPs in nearly all assessed locations.



NINEWA

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

12.2% OF ALL IDPs ARE IN NINEWA

3.8% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

65% COVERAGE DUE TO ACCESSIBILITY CHALLENGES

IDPs 62,098 Families | 372,588 Individuals

Returnees 29,384 Families | 176,304 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Ninewa, Iraq's second largest governorate, is situated in northern Iraq and has a population of 3,261,438 individuals (3.8% of Iraq's total population).³⁹

Since the beginning of the latest crisis, the governorate has been the theatre of dramatic events, resulting in massive displacement movements from and within Ninewa that have shaped the dynamics of IDP movements in the country. In addition, the proximity of Ninewa's districts to other conflict-affected areas has fostered additional displacement movements from other governorates, such as Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. Movements in Ninewa became even more complex when coalition forces started to reclaim territories besieged by AGs: while many families continued to displace, others started to return to the liberated areas of origin. The district of Telafar well reflects this dynamic: many families fled it, but it has also been a displacement destination from Anbar, and a return destination for 50% of IDPs.

There are currently 1,235,166 IDPs who have fled from Ninewa, the highest number from one single governorate. Over 29% have remained within the governorate, but the majority has relocated outside, particularly in Dahuk (32%) and Erbil (12%).

Smaller groups are hosted in Najaf (6%), Kerbala (5%),⁴⁰ Baghdad (4%), Kirkuk (4%) and other governorates. Although these figures are much lower in comparison to flows towards the KRI, IDPs from Ninewa may account for almost all the IDP population in governorates such as Qadisiya and Najaf.

Most of the IDP population is settled in the districts of Mosul (23%), Al-Shikhan (22%) and Akre (18%). The latter hosts numerous IDP camps that provide the displaced population with access to medical aid, food, basic services and registration offices. Telafar (10%) has been the closest destination for many IDPs from Anbar.

Until now, 176,304 individuals have come back to their location of origin in Ninewa. Telafar has been the prime destination of these movements (50% of all returns in the governorate), which started as early as April 2015. Returns intensified from January to April 2016 and have been again intensifying since October 2016. No return movements have been registered from Ninewa to other governorates. Family separations were reported in 11% of locations hosting IDPs and 26% of locations hosting returnees.

Currently 1,235,166 IDPs have fled from Ninewa, the highest number from one single governorate. Massive migrations from and within Ninewa have shaped the dynamics of IDP movements in the country.

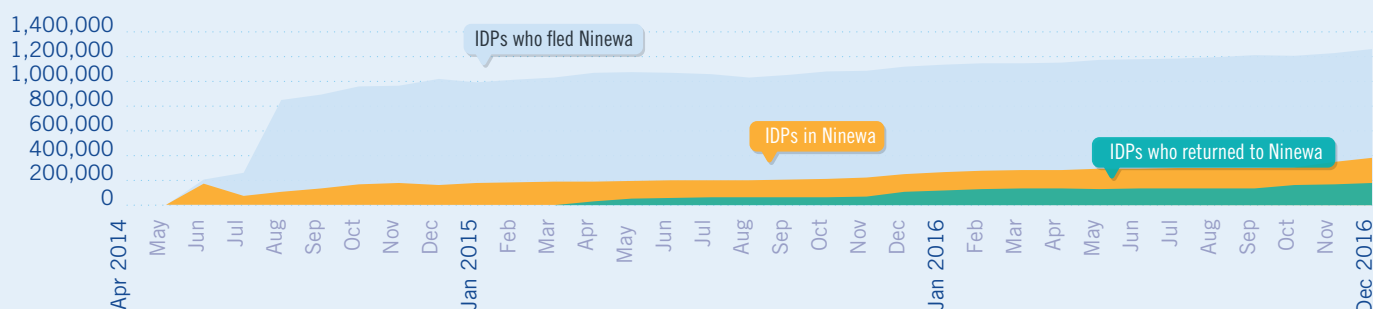


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total	Returnees individuals	Total
Akre	68,496	18%		
Al-Hamdaniya	58,158	16%	1,002	1%
Al-Shikhan	80,364	22%		
Hatra	1,440	0%		
Mosul	86,922	23%	38,646	22%
Sinjar	12,114	3%	28,260	16%
Telafar	35,922	10%	88,530	50%
Tilkaif	29,172	8%	19,866	11%

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)

39. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

40. The influx of IDPs pushed many governorates such as Baghdad and Kerbala to enforce laws requiring IDPs to secure a local sponsor upon arrival, which hindered movement and created new challenges for those who flee across the country.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

IDP and returnee populations are similarly composed: the under-18 account for nearly half of the population, adults for a 45% share while people aged 60 and over constitute a small share of the population (4–5%). IDPs tend on average to have a smaller share of children under 6 (12%) and a larger proportion of adults aged 18–45 (48%), as compared to returnees (13% and 46% respectively). This is reflected in a slightly heavier dependency burden for the latter (58 versus 55).

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio in both populations is close to country average (101), but while IDPs have on average slightly more men than females (especially in the lowest age groups), the opposite holds for returnees (especially in the 13–17 age group).

The ethno-religious composition of the IDP population is different from other areas in Iraq, as displaced people residing in Ninewa are mostly Kurdish Yazidis (35%). Apparently they have formed major “hot spots” in Ninewa,⁴¹ same as in bordering Dahuk. On the other hand, Shabak Shia IDPs (14%) have all stayed in Ninewa, their governorate of origin, mostly for fear of being discriminated against by other groups. Ninewa is also home to a relevant share of Kurdish Sunni Muslims (22%) and Arab Sunnis (15%), who are the most prevalent ethno-religious group of the returnee population, around 80% altogether.

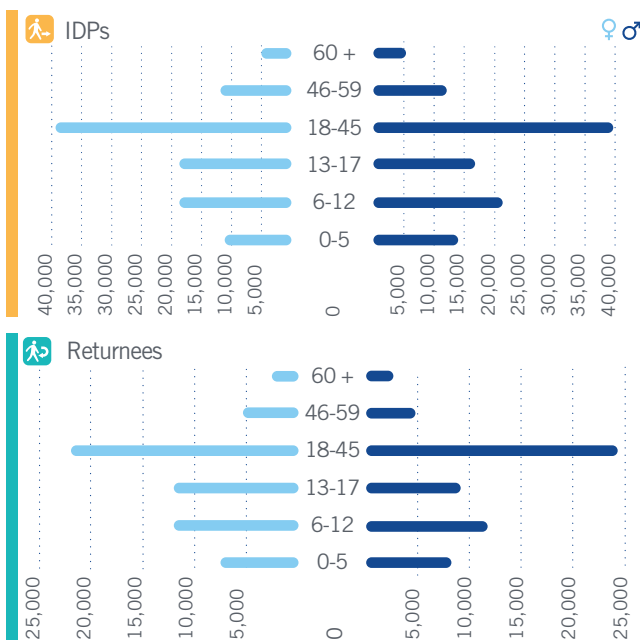


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs AND RETURNEES

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	96	12%	55
Returnees	102	13%	58

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

41. Hot spots are defined as areas where large numbers of IDP families of the same ethno-religious group are located in close enough proximity to make them geographically significant. See Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, 2nd Report, 2016 IOM.

42. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.

43. It must be reminded that only 65% of locations were accessed due to accessibility challenges; therefore, indicators for the governorate are supposedly much higher.

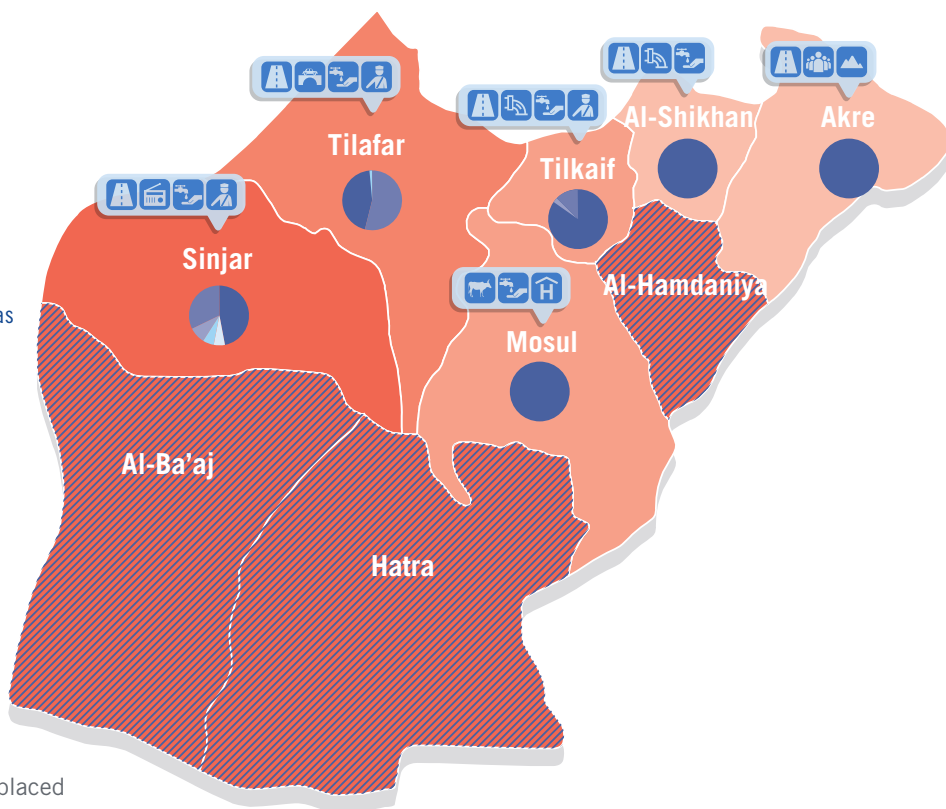
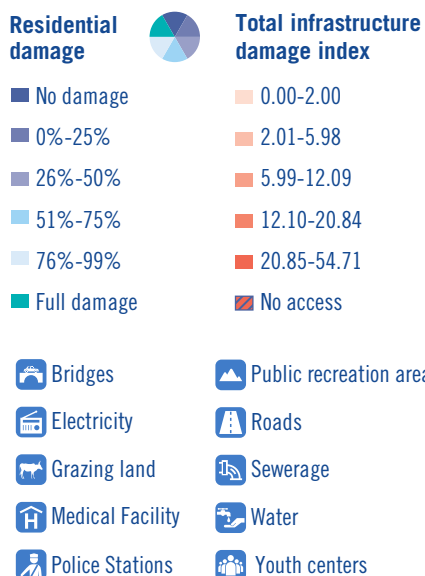
INTENTIONS

Intentions in Ninewa are largely shaped by the fact that 95% of the displaced population originates from within the governorate, therefore is very close to properties and former life: returning home is just a matter of time. In the long term, 98% of IDPs are determined to return to their location of origin, and the low percentage of those willing to locally integrate (2%) is mostly of families who have no other choice because they were evicted from their last location of displacement. IDPs who fled were forced to do so because of violence in their area of origin, and in choosing their new location they sought security (all IDPs in Al-Shikan), common religious background and the presence of relatives/friends (most IDPs in Telafar and Tilkaif), and to a lesser extent proximity to their home. IDPs who have returned did so because of the improved security in their area of origin and the possibility to recreate economic activities, but also to reunite with family members. A small percentage (8%) was encouraged by religious and community leaders. For many of those who cannot yet come back home, the main obstacles (in addition to the insecurity and absence of source of livelihood) appear to be the lack of financial means and of a shelter to return to —whether because theirs is occupied or destroyed.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE⁴²

Ninewa has been the theatre of war operations, and as a result the IDI is quite high compared to other governorates.⁴³ As expected, figures are highest for the three districts of Mosul, Sinjar and Telafar. Specifically, Mosul reports most damage in the water and health (hospitals) sectors, while all sectors, including arable and grazing land, reported damages in Sinjar. Lower damages were reported overall for the two districts of Tilkaif and Shikhan. Residential damage, on the other hand, appears more contained: in 66% of locations houses are intact, in 28% they have been moderately damaged and in 6% had significant to severe damage (all in Sinjar district). As for returnees, in 43% of locations they have returned to moderately damaged houses.

Ninewa is also one of the worst affected governorates by the presence of land mines and/or UXOs. Over 30% of its locations are contaminated by explosive devices, which affect primarily agricultural fields, residential homes, roads and bridges. This is evidently hindering returns to liberated areas. Nearly all locations assessed were not affected by or have already been cleared of rubble, and removal is needed in only 20% of locations, mostly in Telafar and Akre districts.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

Unlike in the overall trend where rented housing constitutes the most predominant shelter type for IDPs, the displaced families living in Ninewa tend to be hosted in camps (33%). The governorate hosts the second camp population of the country, 122,766 individuals prevalently located in the two districts of Shikhan and Akre. Over 23% of IDPs live in rented housing while 22% are hosted by other families,⁴⁴ and 16% are settled in critical shelters, such as abandoned/unfinished buildings, informal settlements, schools and religious buildings. Virtually all returnees have been able to go back to their habitual residence (98%) or have settled with host families (2%).

The low share of families living in rented houses is reflected in the low number of locations where IDPs expressed concern about shelter rental costs. In Ninewa, the displaced population appears much more concerned about the quality and the number of housing options.

Virtually all returnees have come back to their homes, while one third of IDP families are hosted in camps, 22% by other families and 11% are in critical shelters.

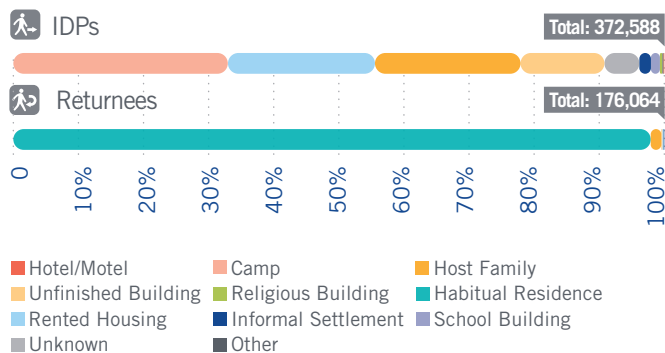


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs AND RETURNEES

44. This figure can be explained by the fact that nearly all IDPs in Ninewa come from Ninewa itself.

On average, while in the two districts of Akre and Shikhan the population did not report many issues about the satisfaction of main needs —except for high price of food, non-food items, legal help and health services, in Sinjar, Telafar and Tilkaif IDPs reported many more issues about the supply and the quality of basic services. In particular, for many locations in Sinjar, these services are too far to reach, while in several locations of Tilkaif, and especially in Telafar, basic services such as water, sanitation and education, are insufficient and of poor quality.

As for income, the lack of jobs was cause of concern for the displaced population in all districts. Considering that income is closely related to shelter, this finding might also explain why only 23% of IDPs are able to afford rented accommodation. It should also be noted that only in 4% of the locations in Ninewa, the majority of IDPs are employed. This is the lowest figure in the north-central region and in the whole country.

IDP and returnees' main sources of income mostly come from pensions, financial support from friends/family abroad or in-country, informal commerce/daily labour and grants from national and international institutions; paid jobs in the private sector account for a limited percentage of income. Although a significant share of the returnee population has been able to go back to agriculture and herding, in most locations the unavailability of jobs has been identified as their main concern.

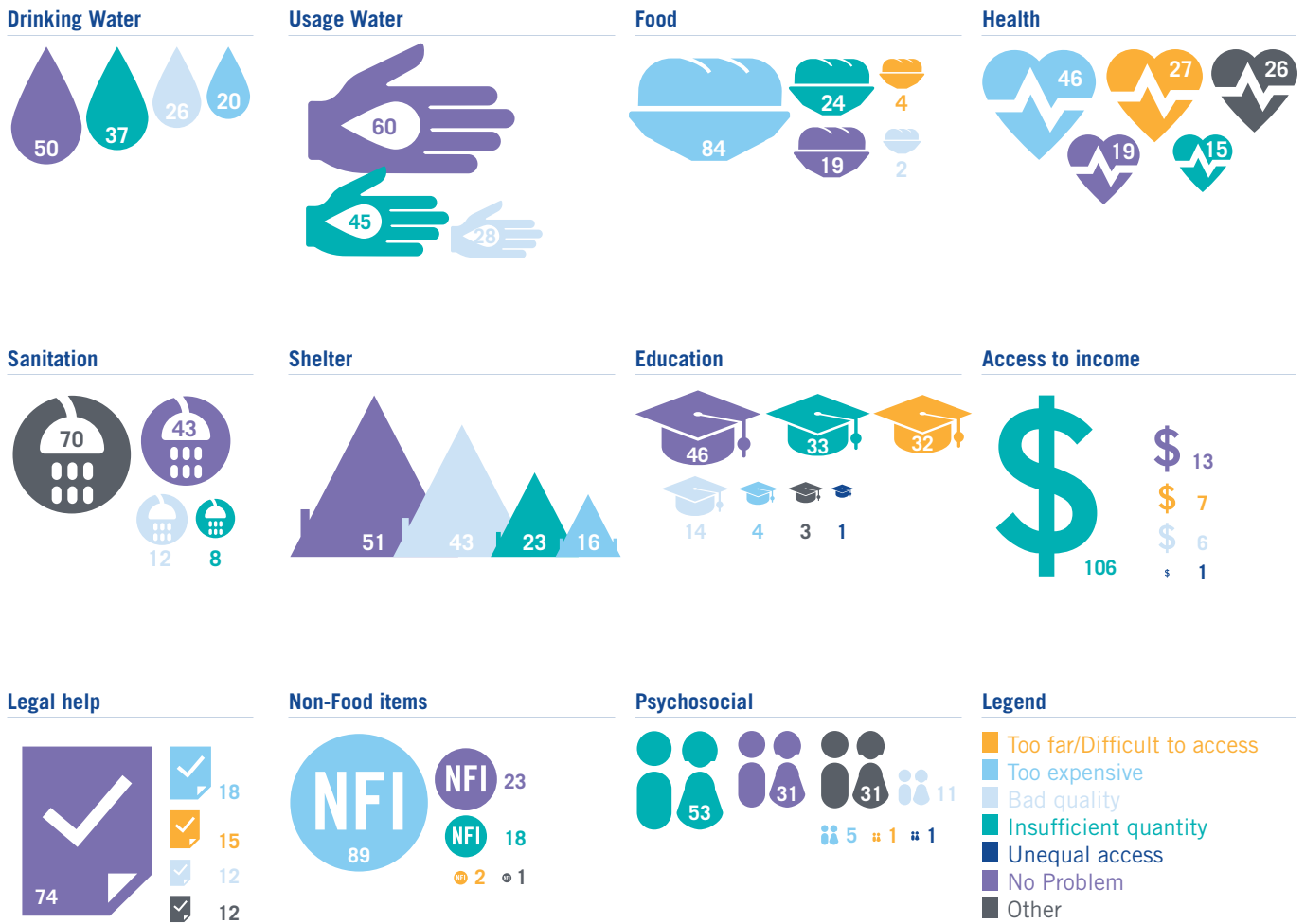


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Security incidents are quite recurrent in Ninewa; terrorist attacks are the most recurring type of incident and take place every few months. They were reported in almost half (48%) of all assessed locations, while general security incidents and harassment were informed in 25% and 11% of locations respectively. Although official security forces are the main security providers in 85% of the locations, lack of security (3 locations) and the presence of militias/unknown groups were reported in other locations in Akre, Shikhan and Sinjar districts.

No evictions were informed, but political discrimination was reported in one location in Telafar district. IDP families were not permitted freedom of movements in seven locations of Tilkaif (8,400 individuals), Telafar (3,200 individuals) and Sinjar (270 individuals), and returnees in three locations in Telafar (9,600 individuals) and Tilkaif (336 individuals).

Although in half of the assessed locations different groups do not work together and mechanisms to facilitate the (re) integration of displaced and returnee families are in place in only 13% of locations, the interaction between different communities (IDPs, returnees and host communities) was deemed generally good in all districts but Sinjar.

Protection Concerns

- In nearly 40% of locations, IDPs are reporting the risk of family separation or the family being already separated as a priority protection concern.
- In 21% of locations, returnee families are reporting being targets of attacks because of their ethno-religious affiliation, indicating that community dynamics might have become intolerant.



QADISSIYA

GOVERNORATE PROFILE



IDPs | 4,001 Families | 24,006 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Located in south-central Iraq, the governorate of Qadissiya hosts 3.6% of the Iraqi population (1,290,733 individuals).⁴⁵

Similar to other governorates in Iraq's Shia south, Qadissiya did witness fights during the 2003 invasion of Iraq. However, over the past few years it has remained relatively peaceful and has been spared ISIS violence. As in Missan and Najaf, most IDPs who are currently displaced in Qadissiya fled before

September 2014 from Ninewa (68%), Anbar (17%) and Kirkuk (11%), with smaller groups coming also from Baghdad, Babylon, Diyala and Salah al-Din. There are currently 24,006 IDPs in the governorate, amounting to 1% of the overall number in the country. Most reside in Diwaniya district (56%), the governorate's capital and administrative centre, a desirable destination due to the availability of basic services. Cases of family separation were reported in 5% of locations

Qadissiya is a displacement governorate where most IDPs arrived before September 2014.

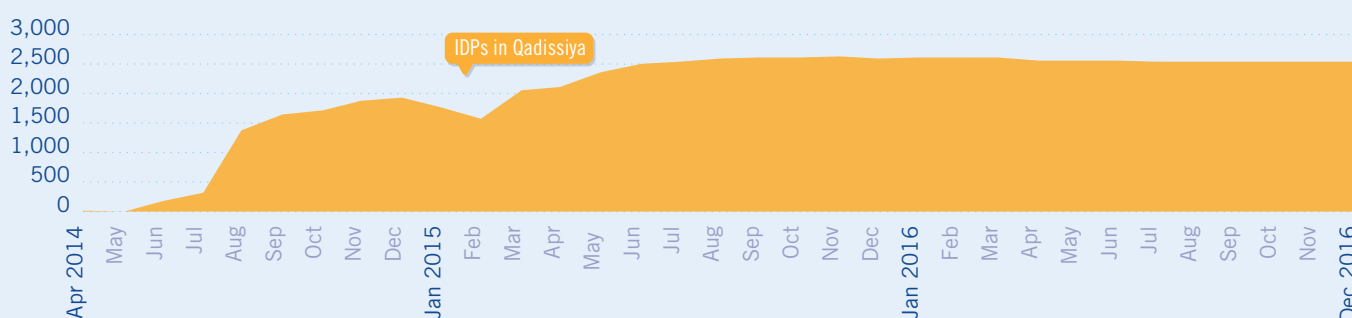


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP families	IDP individuals	Total
Afaq	701	4,206	18%
Al-Shamiya	557	3,342	14%
Diwaniya	2,245	13,470	56%
Hamza	498	2,988	12%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



45. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Qadissiya is the governorate with the highest number of people over 60 years old at the country level. This group accounts for 18% of the overall IDP population. The share of the under-18 is significant (54%). This is reflected in the highest dependency burden countrywide (76 versus 52).

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio is 97, indicating that there are on average slightly more males than females (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is particularly pronounced for the 0–5 age group, while the share of adult men to women in the 18–45 group is similar and in the 46–59 age group females outnumber men.

Overall, Arab (58%), Shabak (1%) and Turkmen (19%) Shia Muslims account for 78% of the displaced population, confirming the preference of Shias to settle in the Shia-dominated south. Most of these groups are from Ninewa, the governorate of origin of almost one third of all IDPs in Iraq. Arab Sunni Muslims also account for a significant share (around 22%) of currently displaced IDPs in Qadissiya; they are mostly from Anbar. Qadissiya also hosts a very small share of Armenian Shia Muslims, accounting for 0.33% of IDPs.

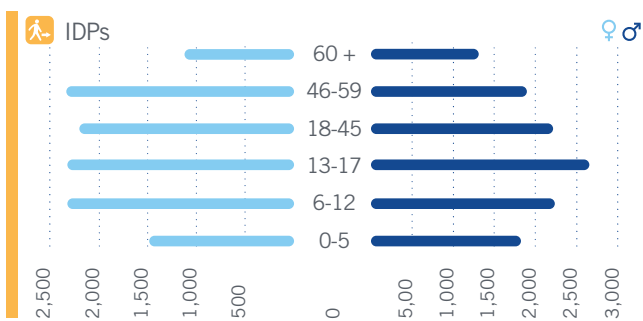


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	97	14%	76

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO



46. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.

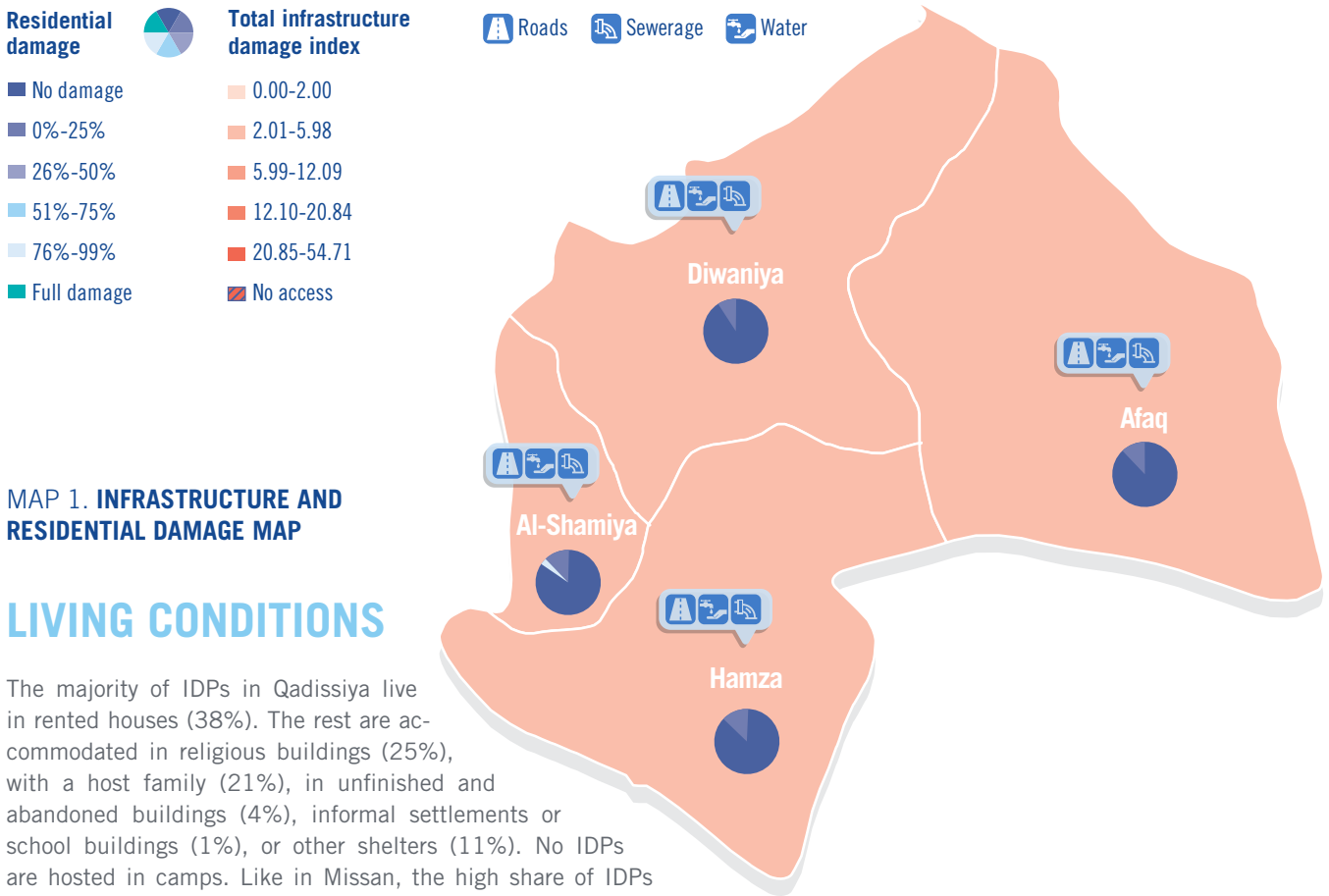
INTENTIONS

Like many southern governorates, Qadissiya was chosen as a displacement destination because of its perceived security (39%); however, in this case the determinant pull factor was the presence of relatives/friends (48%); 9% of IDPs were also attracted by the availability of housing.

As for intentions, 99% of IDPs currently displaced in Qadissiya wish to return to their location of origin in the long term and 1% are willing to relocate within the country or locally integrate. The very low share of the population willing to stay in the governorate may be due to the fact that Qadissiya is one of the poorest governorates in the country, characterised by extreme poverty, unemployment and lack of basic services. In the short term, however, only 4% of IDPs are ready to go home due to the insecurity and/or ongoing conflict in their area of origin. The lack of a shelter to return to (occupied or destroyed home) ranked as the second obstacle. Finally, IDPs residing in Qadissiya also mentioned the lack of services in the location of origin and the fear due to a change in the major ethno-religious composition in the place of origin among main issues hindering return.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE⁴⁶

Overall, infrastructures appear to be mostly not damaged and mostly functioning in all districts. Few cases of damaged/not functioning infrastructures were reported regarding electricity, water, sewerage, telecommunication, roads and schools in all districts. Both arable and grazing land reported some level of damage in the district of Diwaniya, the governorate’s capital district that hosts the majority of the IDP population. In 19 of the assessed 174 locations, houses are moderately damaged (11%), while in 89% of locations they are intact. No contamination by explosives was reported and rubble removal was needed in only 21% of locations, mostly in the district of Diwaniya.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

The majority of IDPs in Qadissiya live in rented houses (38%). The rest are accommodated in religious buildings (25%), with a host family (21%), in unfinished and abandoned buildings (4%), informal settlements or school buildings (1%), or other shelters (11%). No IDPs are hosted in camps. Like in Missan, the high share of IDPs who cannot afford to pay a rent might be explained by the fact that most IDPs moved to the governorate during the summer of 2014 from the distant governorates of Ninewa or Anbar, therefore the long journey and the prolonged displacement may have exhausted their savings and affected their financial situation. The high share of IDPs settled in critical shelters is reflected in the proportion of IDP families who, contrary to the tendency assessed in most governorates, deemed quality, not price, the most relevant concern regarding shelters.

Only 38% of IDPs can afford to pay rent and 41% are settled in critical shelters.

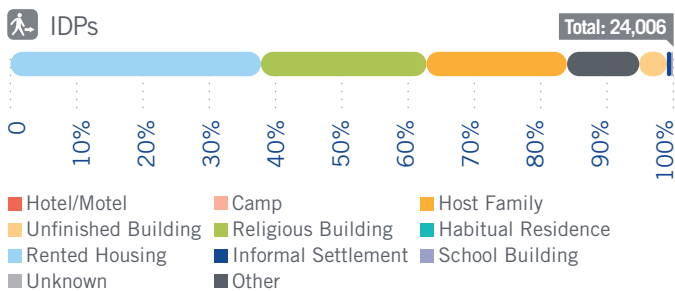


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

Quality, again, was the main concern regarding drinking water in nearly half of the locations assessed in the four districts. Non-food items, health services/treatment and education were deemed too expensive, while food was more affordable for IDP families. No problems were reported in most locations concerning psychosocial support and legal support. The lack of waste

management/disposal systems and showers was reported in few locations, especially in Diwaniya. As for access to income, 92% of IDPs in the governorate are concerned because of the lack of job opportunities in the area. This is no surprise, as IDP unemployment figures in Qadissiya are among the highest in the country —the majority of IDPs are employed in only 5% of locations. The main sources of income for the population displaced in Qadissiya are jobs in the private sector and pensions. However, it is worth noting that a high share of IDPs in Qadissiya is strongly dependent on cash grants from national and international institutions.



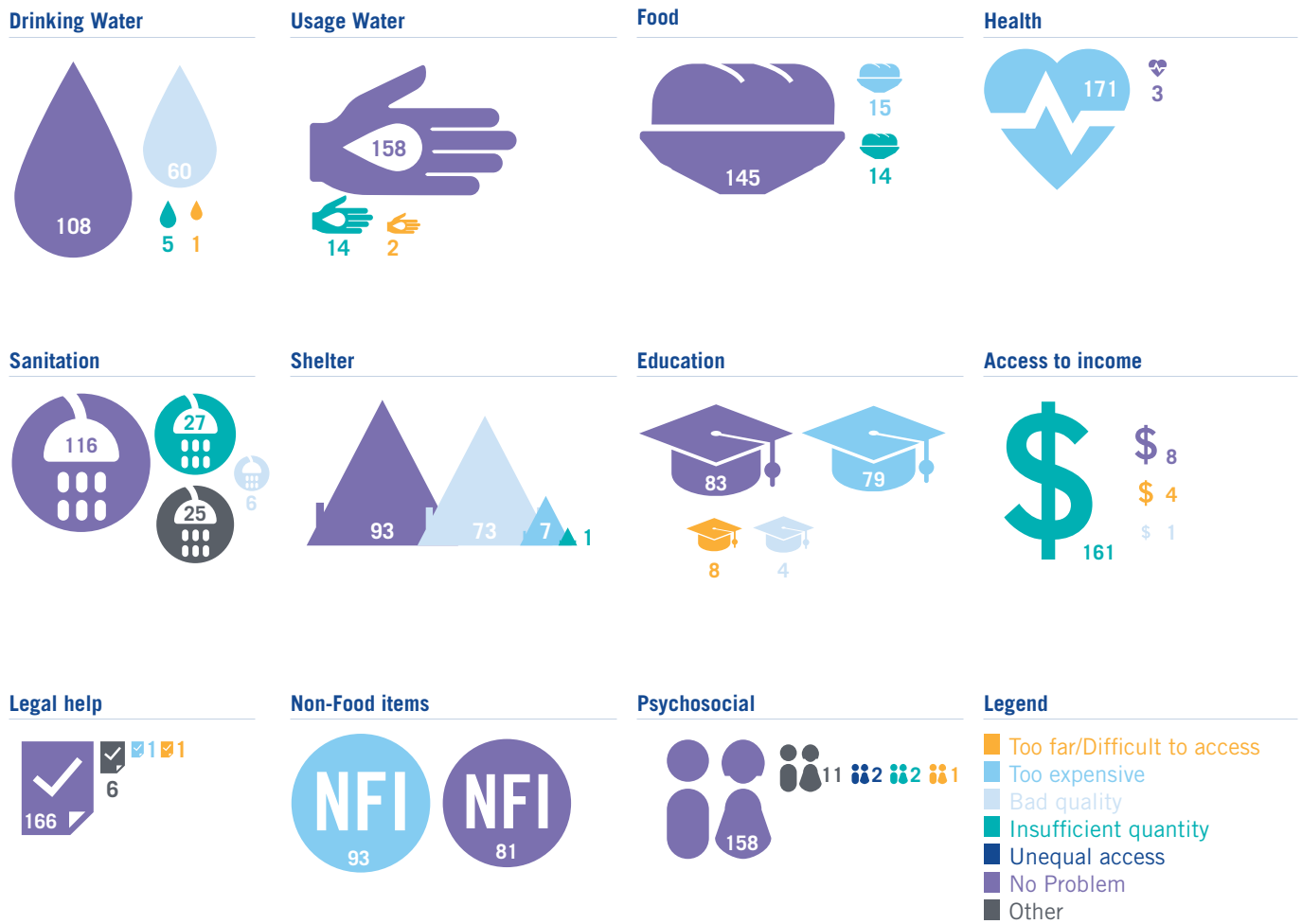


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The security situation in the governorate is very stable: no security incidents were reported before the crisis and none were reported now. Overall, there is good interaction among IDPs and host communities and no cases of discrimination or evictions have been reported in any locations; IDP families are allowed freedom of movement in all locations. Although no mechanisms to facilitate integration of displaced in the area are in place in any location, groups work together on common projects benefiting the community in 77% of locations.

As for protection concerns, it should be noted that the governorate hosts the highest percentage of IDP population indicated for early marriage (in 4% of families women under the age of 18 are pregnant), thus indicating health needs for these girls.



SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE PROFILE

15% OF ALL IDPs ORIGINATE FROM SALAH AL-DIN

3.6% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

77% COVERAGE DUE TO ACCESSIBILITY CHALLENGES

IDPs 50,905 Families | 305,430 Individuals

Returnees 60,919 Families | 365,514 Individuals

OVERVIEW

Situated north of Baghdad, with a population of 1,276,677 individuals (3.6% of Iraq's total population),⁴⁷ Salah al-Din is one of the most rural governorates in Iraq. Tikrit city, the governorate's capital, was the birthplace of Saddam Hussein, the former president of Iraq. The governorate is the site of the Baiji oil refinery, the biggest refinery in Iraq.

Since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, the governorate has been the theatre of fierce fighting and the spread of violence has forced the population to flee within the governorate and outwards, mostly to the safety of the KRI region. Of the 3,064,146 individuals who are still displaced, almost 15% are from Salah al-Din (468,642 individuals), the third highest figure for Iraq after Ninewa and Anbar.

Over 87% of individuals who fled their areas of origin are displaced in other areas within the governorate, while the rest has

mostly settled in Kirkuk, Baghdad, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. At the same time, Salah al-Din has received a 13% share of IDPs from the close governorates of Kirkuk, Ninewa, Anbar and Diyala.

The Tikrit district hosts 44% of the IDP population, with smaller gatherings in Samarra, Al-Shirqat and Tooz (39% altogether). Nearly half of the returns, which started as early as April 2015, but saw a steady intensification in August 2015 and again in May 2016, took place in Tikrit district (47%). This concentration of IDPs and returnees overburdens host communities, leading to a dilapidated urban infrastructure and poor basic services. There are currently 365,514 returnees (29% of all returnees in Iraq) in Salah al-Din. Family separations were reported in 14% of location hosting IDPs and 8% of locations where returnees were assessed.

Of the over 3 million individuals who are still displaced, almost 15% originate from Salah al-Din; 87% are displaced within the governorate, and returns started as early as April 2015.

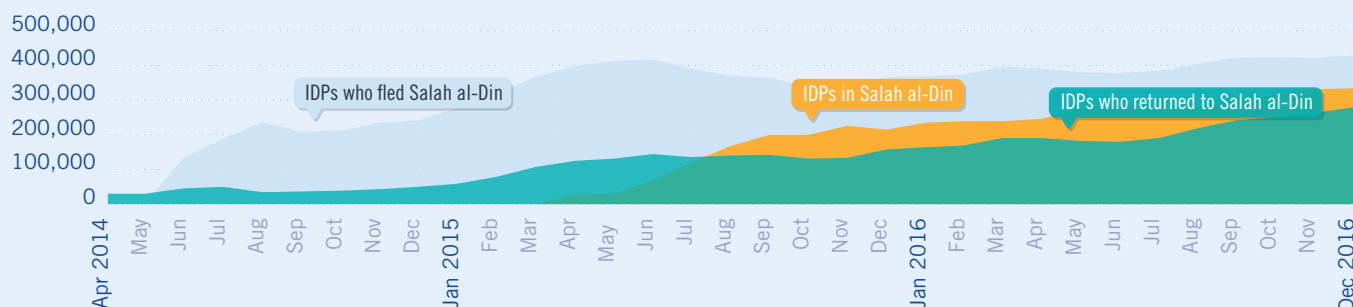


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP individuals	Total	Returnees individuals	Total
Al-Daur	1,326	0%	54,462	15%
Al-Fares	12,474	4%	6,318	2%
Al-Shirqat	39,690	13%	31,596	9%
Baiji	10,764	4%	27,786	8%
Balad	27,306	9%	25,578	7%
Samarra	43,026	14%	42,390	12%
Tikrit	134,100	44%	170,256	47%
Tooz	36,744	12%	7,128	2%

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)

47. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Salah al-Din is the governorates with the second highest percentage of people over 60 years old countrywide; this group accounts for 10.3% of the IDP population and 8.5% of the returnee population. As for other age groups, IDPs tend on average to have more under-18 and less active adults than returnees, thus a heavier dependency burden (61 versus 50).

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio in the governorate is 105 for IDPs and 110 for returnees, indicating that there are slightly more females than males for returnees and compared to overall trend (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is more pronounced for older age groups.

As for the ethno-religious composition, the IDP and returnee populations mostly show Arab Sunni affiliation (96% and 99% respectively). Arab Shias, the second largest group among IDPs who fled Salah al-Din, account for 1% of returnees. Apparently no minority ethno-religious group —such as Turkmen Sunni, Turkmen Shias, Kurdish Shias or Shabak Shias— who fled Salah al-Din have found the needed security in their location of origin to venture home.

INTENTIONS

As in Ninewa and Anbar, intentions in Salah al-Din are largely shaped by the fact that the vast majority of the displaced population originates from within the governorate; therefore, they are close to their properties and former life. Nearly three out of four IDPs are willing to return home in the short run and virtually all of them in the long run. Of the 1% willing to locally integrate, half are families who have no other choice, while the rest are mostly attracted by the possibility to earn a living. IDPs who fled were forced to do so because of the violence in their area of origin; in choosing their new location they looked for proximity to the area of origin, security and the presence of relatives/friends. IDPs who have returned did so because of the possibility to recreate economic activities in the area of origin. In their case, the proximity between the area of displacement and that of origin has allowed families to check the conditions back home before venturing into the journey of return. A small share of families was encouraged by the presence of returned relatives/friends and by religious and community leaders. For many of those who have not yet returned, main obstacles are the lack of security and the lack of a shelter to return to —mostly occupied rather than destroyed. A few IDPs also mentioned lack of financial means and fear due to ethno-religious changes in the area of origin.

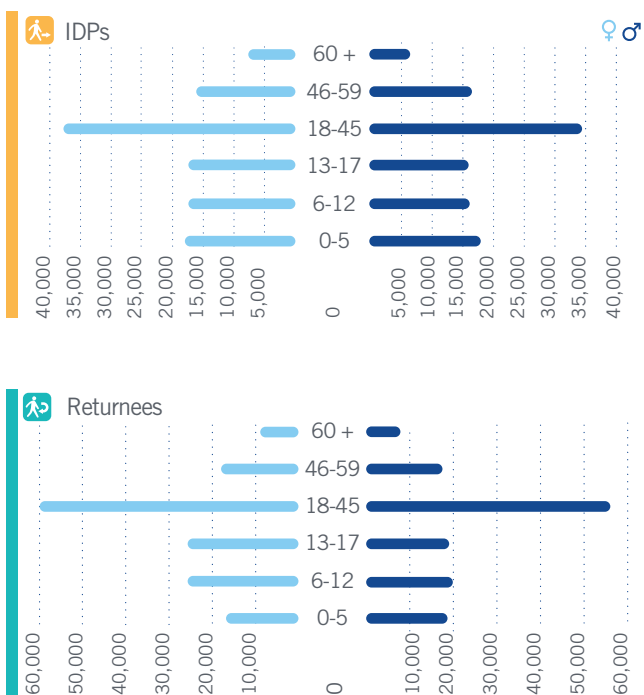


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS FOR IDPs AND RETURNEES

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE⁴⁸

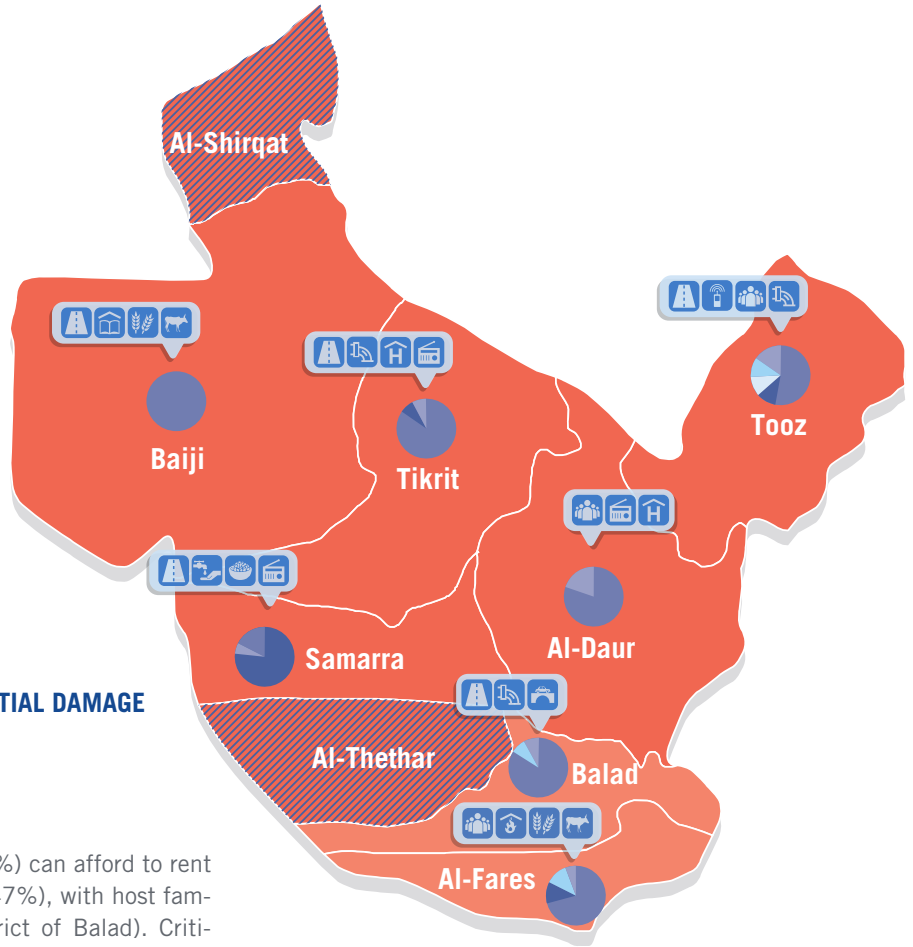
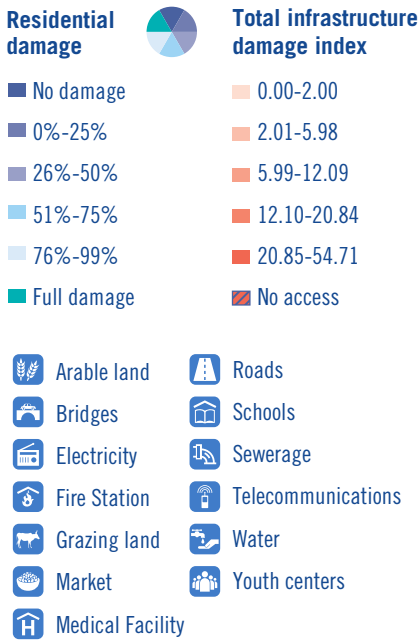
The governorate of Salah al-Din has been severely affected by the conflict; as a result the overall IDI of the governorate is the highest in Iraq. All main infrastructure categories appear damaged, such as bridges, roads, electricity, water, sewerage, health (hospitals) and education (schools). The worst affected districts are those of Baiji, Tikrit, Al-Daur and Samarra. Land, both arable and grazing, is damaged, mostly in the district of Tikrit. This finding is reflected in the low number of residences that are still intact (21%); 59% have been moderately damaged (between 1% and 25%) and the rest have suffered more severe damage. Tikrit stands out as the most damaged district.

Salah al-Din is also the second most affected governorate by the presence of land mines and/or UXOs, after Anbar. Nearly 70% of its locations are contaminated by explosive devices, which affect primarily residential homes, water sources, agricultural fields and schools buildings, prevalently in the district of Tikrit. Nearly 80% locations have been cleared from rubble, and removal is needed mostly in Tikrit and Balad districts.

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	105	16%	61
Returnees	110	12%	50

TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

48. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

Only one third of IDPs in Salah al-Din (35%) can afford to rent a house. The rest live in critical shelters (47%), with host families (16%) or in camps (2% in the district of Balad). Critical shelters include unfinished/abandoned buildings, religious buildings and informal settlements. The poor housing situation in the governorate is echoed by the IDP's needs assessment: poor/non-adequate infrastructure, lack of housing options/overcrowding and high prices have been reported in most locations assessed. As for returnees, nearly all (92%) have been able to go back to their habitual residence, 5% are accommodated in rented housing while 3% live in informal settlements or have settled with host families.

47% of IDPs are settled in critical shelters, and nearly 8% of returnees have not been able to go back to their habitual residence.

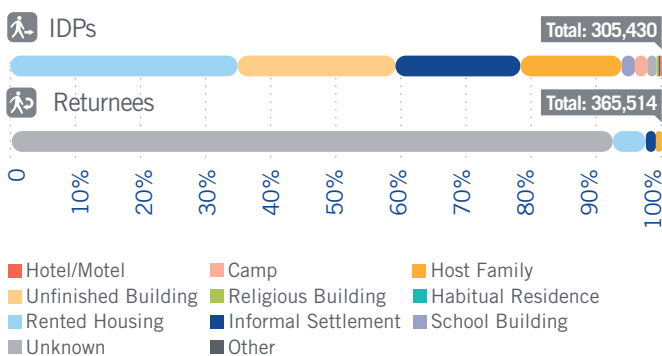


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs AND RETURNEES

Although IDP unemployment figures in Salah al-Din are better than country average (the majority of IDPs are unemployed in 35% of locations —it is 61% overall), in nearly all locations assessed, IDPs reported the unavailability of jobs as their main

concern. This is certainly due to the fact that the main source of income for families displaced in the governorate is public-sector jobs, and IDPs are receiving their payments. As for returnees, virtually all have been able to go back to their previous occupations, mostly in the public sector.

While food, non-food household items, health services and legal help were mostly associated with high prices, the absence of sanitation systems was cause of concern in all districts and water was rated of bad quality in several locations of Tikrit. The inadequacy and the limited number of schools cause overcrowding and affect the quality of education. It must be noted that in over one third of the locations, psychosocial support was rated as socially unacceptable.



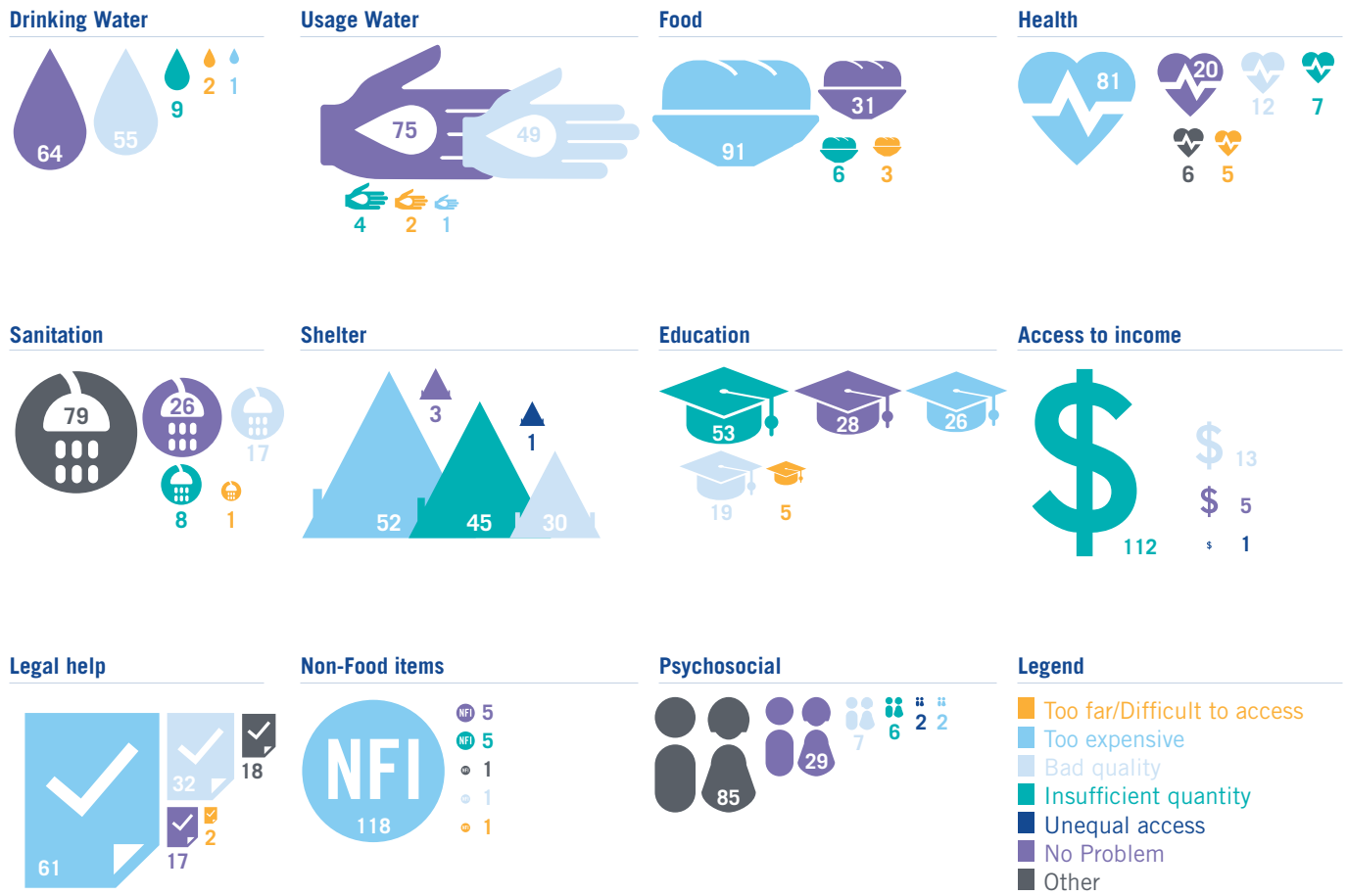


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The security situation in Salah al-Din remains very tense. Compared to the period before the 2014 crisis, the number of locations where security incidents were reported has slightly increased. However, while terrorist attacks have decreased (this was the main type of incidents before the crisis, reported in 49 locations out of 161), kidnapping and harassment have soared and have been reported in 17% and 15% of locations, especially in the two districts of Tikrit and Tooz. Petty crime and armed group fighting were also informed in a few locations.

Salah al-Din also stands out because of forced evictions; discrimination and restrictions on IDP and returnee movements were informed in the three districts of Tooz, Al-Fares and Samarra. Consequently, the interaction between IDPs and the host communities has been depicted as negative in five locations of Tooz district. Mutual distrust and religious differences account for this negative assessment, which differs from the average situation in Iraq.

However, in 47% of the locations groups work together on common projects and in 52% of locations mechanisms to facilitate the (re) integration of displaced and returnee families are in place. The most prevalent mechanisms are those aiming at facilitating the rehabilitation of housing, land and property, fol-

lowed by those targeted at replacing personal and other documentation. In 10% of locations, public spaces are open to encourage equal participation of IDPs to the political life of the community.

Protection Concerns

- In over one third of locations, IDPs are reporting challenges of evictions by private owners, an issue that likely affects IDPs more heavily, given that a majority seeks shelter in rented housing and unfinished buildings. Moreover, in 22% of locations returnees stated that they are at risk of arbitrary arrest.
- Most male returnees who have disabilities are settled in Salah al-Din, but only three locations in the governorate are reported to provide rehabilitation services. Considering the high proportion of vulnerable persons, their physical and mental needs should be identified and addressed by the services for persons with disabilities.

SULAYMANIYAH

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

5%
OF ALL IDPs
ARE IN
SULAYMANIYAH

6.4%
OF TOTAL IRAQI
POPULATION

100%
COVERAGE

IDPs | **152,082 Families** | **25,347 Individuals**

OVERVIEW

Situated in north-eastern Iraq and bordering Iran, Sulaymaniyah governorate has a total population of 2,292,203 (6.4% of the total Iraqi population).⁴⁹ Together with Erbil and Dahuk, it comprises the area administrated by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG).

Since the onset of violence in December 2013, Sulaymaniyah has received several flows of IDPs due to its relatively stable security. IDPs moved to the governorate mostly in the aftermath of three security incidents: the January Anbar Crisis, the

June Mosul Crisis and the August Sinjar offensive. Currently, the governorate is a safe haven for 152,082 IDPs (5% of all displaced in the country), mostly from Anbar (52%), Salah al-Din (16%), Diyala (12%) and Ninewa (10%), with very small groups coming from Baghdad and Babylon.

Most of the IDP population resides in the Sulaymaniyah (63%) and Kalar (13%) districts. Family separations were reported in 6% of locations.

Sulaymaniyah is a safe haven for 5% of all IDPs in the country, who moved here mostly in the aftermath of the Anbar crisis, the Mosul crisis and the Sinjar offensive.

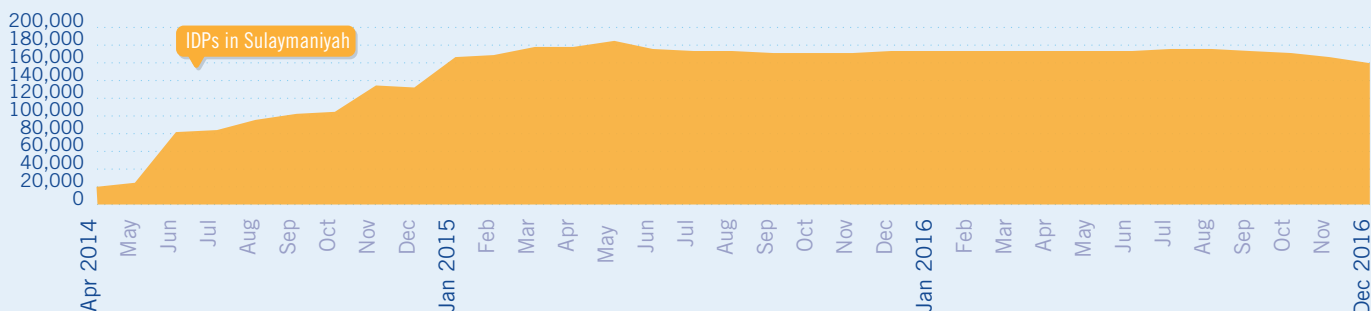


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	% Total
Chamchamal	1,877	11,262	7%
Darbandikhan	650	3,900	3%
Dokan	1,017	6,102	4%
Halabja	1,420	8,520	6%
Kalar	3,365	20,190	13%
Penjwin	9	54	0%
Pshdar	211	1,266	1%
Rania	733	4,398	3%
Sharbazher	112	672	0%
Sulaymaniya	15,953	95,718	63%

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)

49. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Sulaymaniyah is one of the governorates with the highest number of small children (under 6 years), accounting for 16% of the overall IDP population. This is reflected in a heavier dependency burden than country average (63 versus 52). People aged 60 and over constitute a very small share (over 2%), the under-18 account for 55% and active adults for 43% of the population.

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio in the governorate is 108, indicating that there are on average more females than males (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is particularly pronounced for the over-6 and under-45 age groups.

Over 90% of currently displaced IDPs in Sulaymaniyah are Arab Sunni Muslims, mostly from Anbar; the remaining 10% are Kurdish Yazidis, Kurdish Sunnis, and Arab and Shabak Shia minorities, attracted by the Kurdish area of the country. Only 3% of locations have undergone a change in ethno-religious composition due to displacement movements.

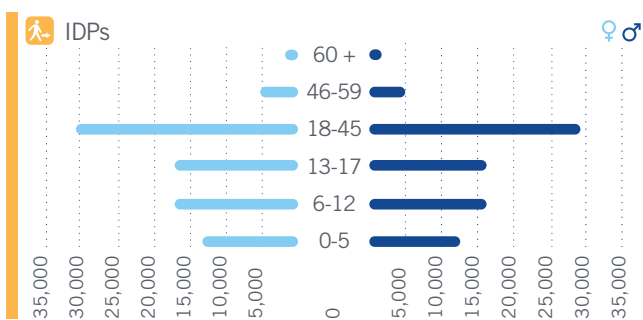


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs



50. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	108	16%	63

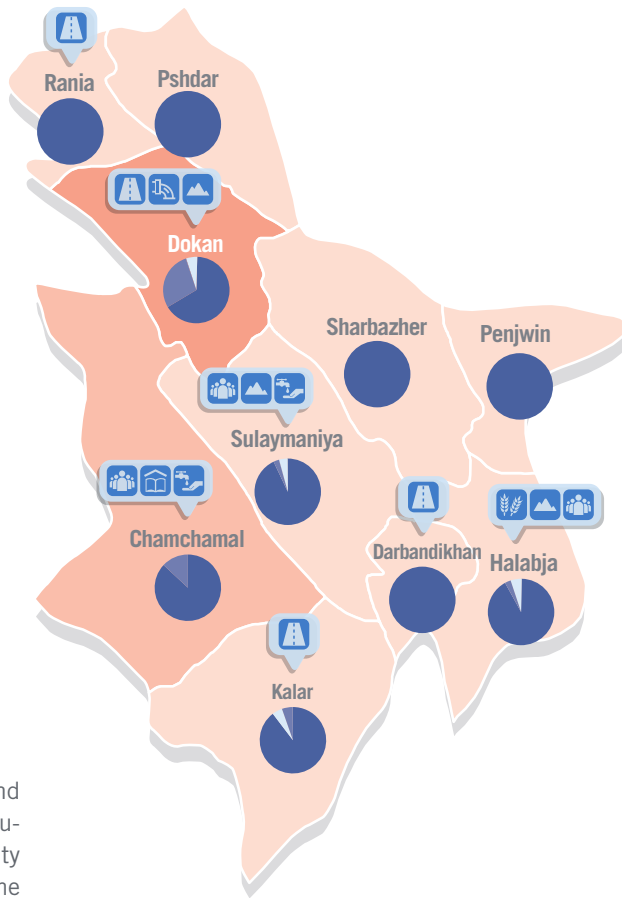
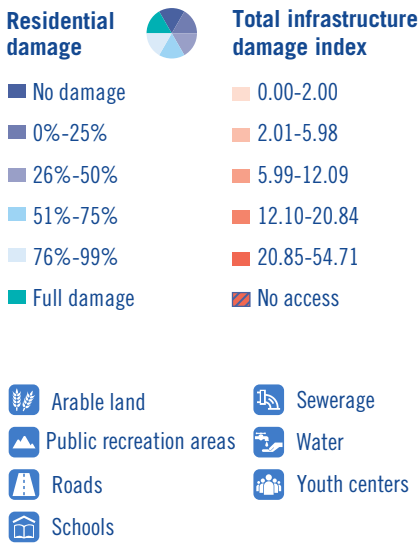
TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

INTENTIONS

Intentions of the displaced population in the governorate are largely shaped by the fact that IDPs in Sulaymaniyah are originally from governorates that have been severely affected by the Iraqi conflict. As a result, over half of them are willing to stay in the current location in the short term and return home in the long term (100%), but only when the conditions in the location of origin can guarantee their safety and security. The housing situation also plays an important role for IDP families, as the issue of destroyed property back home ranked second (43%). Absence of services and lack of financial means are other relevant factors preventing families to go back to their locations of origin in the short term.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE⁵⁰

Overall, infrastructures appear to be mostly not damaged and mostly functioning in all districts. A few cases of damaged/not functioning infrastructures were reported regarding electricity, water, roads and public recreation areas in the two districts of Dokan and Chamchamal. Houses are intact in 90% of locations, moderately damaged in 5% of locations, and severely damaged in 3%. No contamination by explosives was reported and rubble removal was needed in 12% of locations, mostly in the district of Sulaymaniyah.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

About 81% of the IDP population live in rented houses and 15% are settled in camps, located in the two districts of Sulaymaniyah and Kalar. This is due to the fact that the majority of IDPs who moved to Sulaymaniyah had no relatives in the governorate.

The high share of IDPs living in rented accommodations can be linked to the most pressing concern for IDPs displaced in the governorate: in all locations assessed, shelter was deemed too expensive, and lack of jobs was the second most pressing concern. Although the majority of IDPs are employed in 34% of locations (country average is 23%), their main source of income is informal commerce and irregular daily labour.

81% of IDPs in Sulaymaniyah live in rented houses, the highest figure in Iraq.

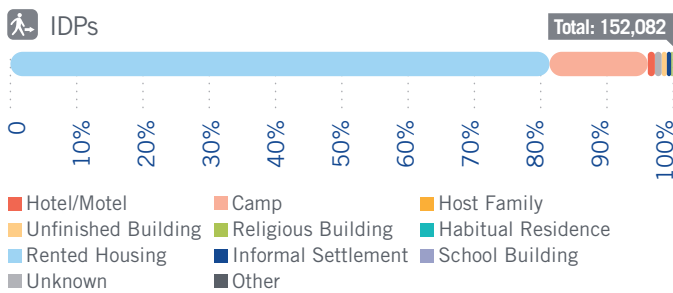


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPS

Considering the length of displacement, which is the case of many IDPs who came to Sulaymaniyah before March 2015, families might have exhausted all their funds on rent, and most families are struggling to afford food and non-food items. No problems were reported concerning sanitation, health, legal help or psychosocial support. However, the supply of water was

insufficient in some locations of Chamchamal and Sulaymaniyah, while the limited number of schools causes overcrowding and affects the quality of education in all districts.



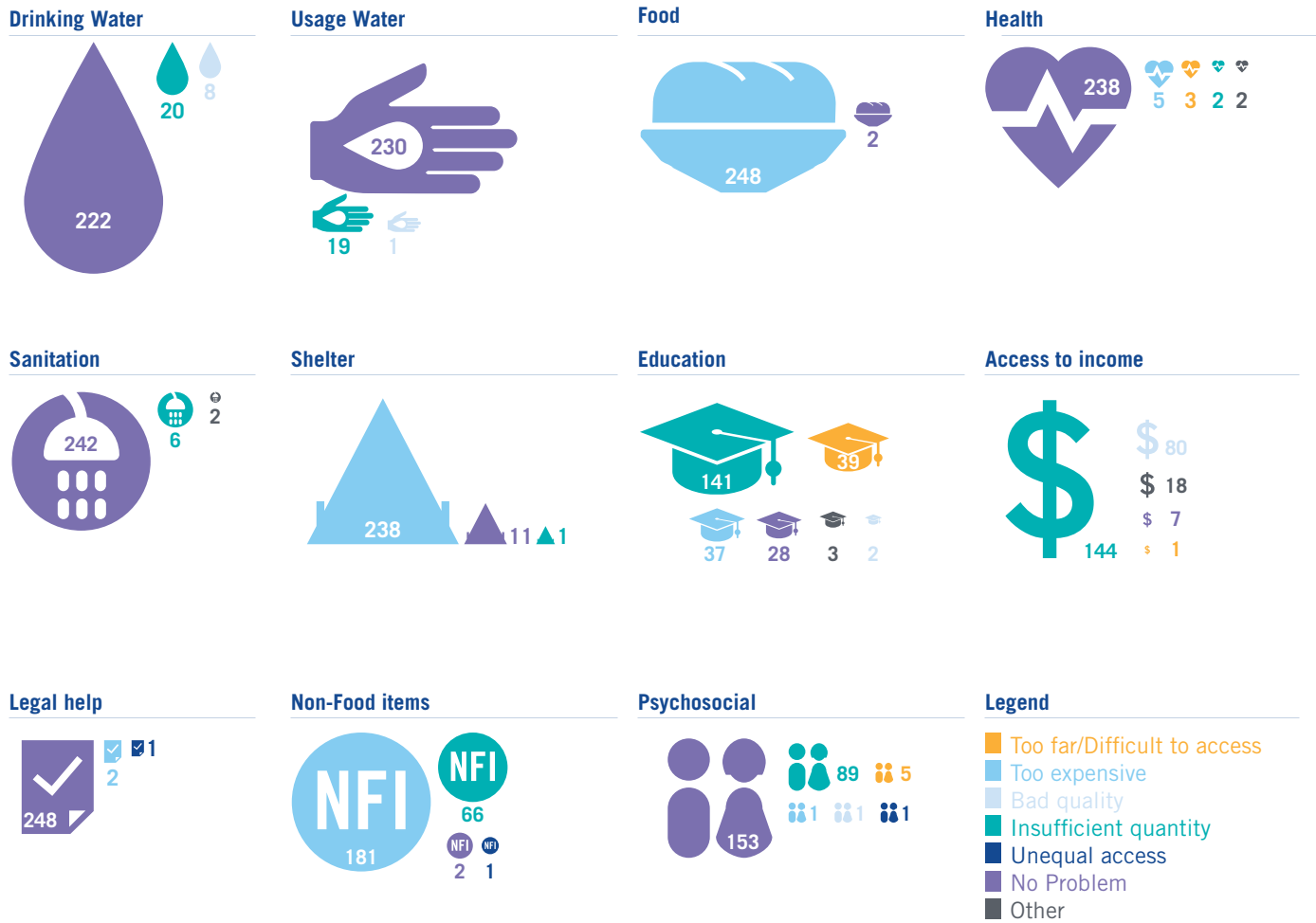


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The security situation in the governorate is very stable: no security incidents were reported before the crisis and none were reported now. Considering the different ethno-religious backgrounds of IDPs and host communities, there is overall good interaction between groups, and cases of discrimination have been reported only in one location of Sulaymaniyah. Although groups do not work together on common projects benefitting the community, mechanisms to facilitate the integration of the displaced are in place in nearly all locations. The most prevalent are those targeted at replacing personal and other documentation and those aiming at facilitating the rehabilitation of housing, land and property. In 38% of locations, public spaces are open to encourage equal participation of IDPs to the political life of the community.

As for protection concerns, in 50% of locations IDPs reported they lack legal documents and entitlements. However, legal assistance providers were identified in 167 locations; connecting the various legal needs with the right service is essential.



THI-QAR

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

0.3% OF ALL IDPs ARE IN THI-QAR

5.7% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100% COVERAGE

IDPs | **1,366 Families** | **8,196 Individuals**

OVERVIEW

Located in southern Iraq, Thi-Qar has a total population of 2,053,470 individuals, accounting for 5.7% of the total Iraqi population.⁵¹ Thi-Qar was not as affected as much as other governorates by the last decade's violence; however, the outbreak of the conflict in 2014 brought many IDPs who displaced mostly from Ninewa and Anbar. Smaller groups were from Baghdad, Babylon, Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. Displacement figures in Thi-Qar remain rather low and the total

IDP population in Thi-Qar totals 8,196 individuals, representing 0.3% of the total IDP population in Iraq. This is mainly due to the rural character of the South, economic decline and the religious composition of the host communities, who are mostly Shia Arabs. The majority of those who displaced reside in the Nassiriya district, the governorate's capital and administrative centre, which has attracted IDPs due to the availability of basic services.

Thi-Qar hosts only 0.3% of the total IDP population, who came to the governorate mostly during the events of June-September 2014.

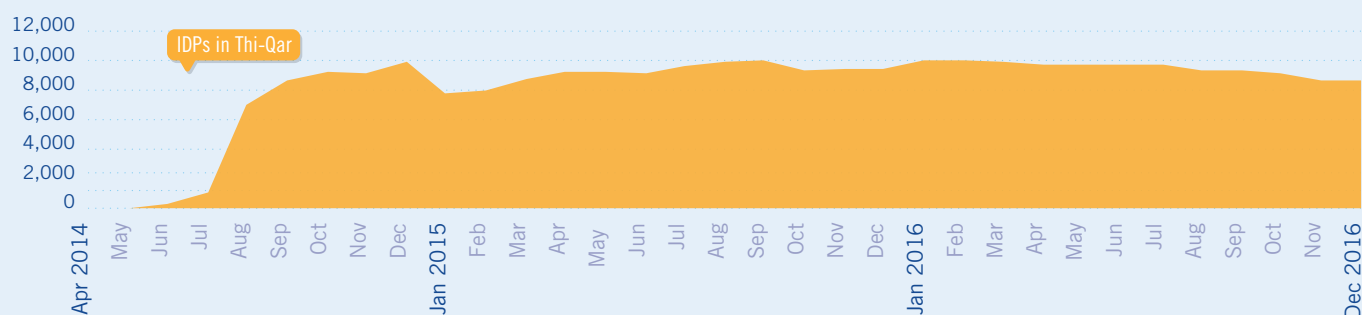


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP families	IDP individuals	Total
Al-Chibayish	28	168	2%
Al-Rifa'i	153	918	11%
Al-Shatra	239	1,434	17%
Nassriya	747	4,482	55%
Suq Al-Shoyokh	199	1,194	15%

TABLE 1 . IDPs AND RETURNEES PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



51. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

The IDP population in Thi-Qar has on average a very high share of under-18 (57%). The active age group accounts for 41% of the population, while people aged 60 and over are only 1%. The high share of the under-18 is reflected in a higher dependency burden than the country's average (60 versus 52).

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio in the governorate is 127, indicating that there are on average more females than men (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is particularly pronounced for the older age group (18 years old and above), while the imbalance is less pronounced in the younger population. Thi-Qar has 8% of female-headed households, the third highest figure in the country.

Overall, Arab (73%), Shabak (6%) and Turkmen (13%) Shia Muslims account for 78% of the displaced population, confirming the preference of Shias to settle in the Shia-dominated south. Most of these groups are from Ninewa, the governorate of origin of almost one third of all IDPs in Iraq. Arab Sunni Muslims also account for a small share (around 8%) of currently displaced IDPs in Thi-Qar, and they are mostly from Anbar. Thi-Qar also hosts a very small share of Turkmen Sunni Muslims, accounting for 0.27% of IDPs. Historically, Thi-Qar has always hosted a diversity of ethno-religious groups such as Mandeans, Chaldeans and Assyrian Christian communities, mostly concentrated in Al-Shatra and Nassiriya districts. The ethno-religious diversity of the governorate is presumably one of the reasons why it has attracted such diverse ethno-religious communities of IDPs.

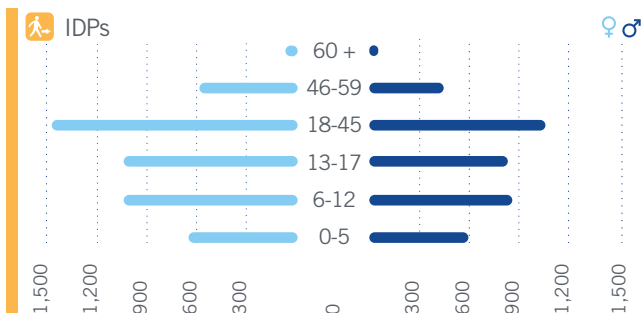


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs



52. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	127	14%	60

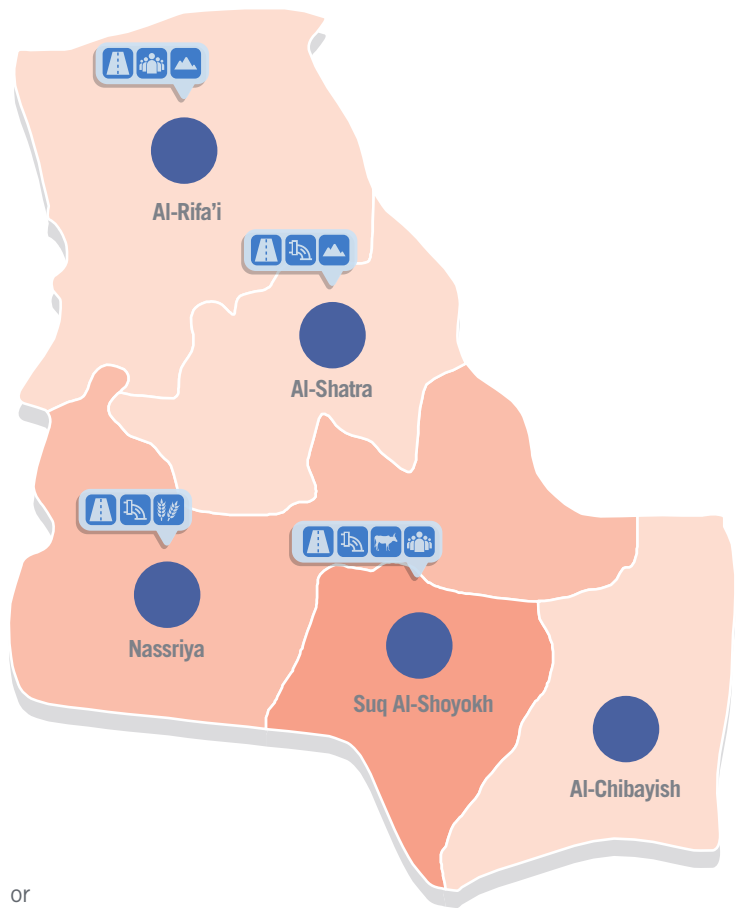
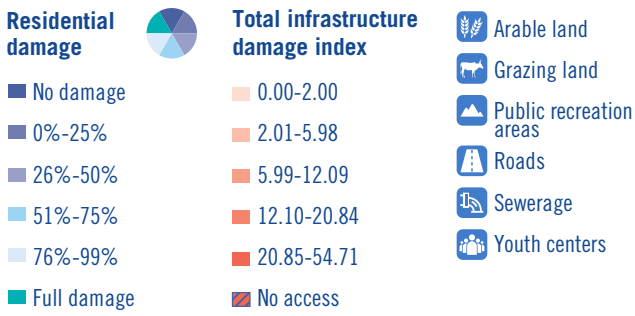
TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

INTENTIONS

As for many southern governorates, nearly all IDPs have chosen Thi-Qar as their displacement destination because of its security and safety. This security is still the strongest pull factor in the short term keeping IDPs in the governorate (87% are willing to stay); however, the small size of the labour market in Thi-Qar and the moderate share of IDPs who found employment (30% of all IDPs living in the governorate) strongly affect their intentions in the long term: 86% wish to return to their location of origin, 9 % are willing to locally integrate and 4% wish to relocate within the country. It is interesting to note that the first obstacle to return for IDPs displaced in Thi-Qar is fear due to a change in the ethno-religious composition of the governorate of origin. The insecurity of the location of origin and the lack of a shelter to return to are less of a concern for IDPs displaced in Thi-Qar, which is quite understandable considering that most of these families are from Ninewa.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE⁵²

Overall, infrastructures appear to be mostly not damaged and mostly functioning in all districts. Some cases of damaged/ not functioning infrastructures were reported regarding water, sewerage and roads in the districts of Nassiriya and Suq Al-Shoyokh. In addition, both arable and grazing land reported some level of damage in the district of Nassiriya, the governorate's capital district hosting most IDPs. No residential damage and no contamination by explosives have been reported in any locations assessed. Rubble removal was needed in only three locations in the district of Nassiriya.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

IDPs in Thi-Qar were likely to stay in rented houses (51%) or with host families (45%). Just 2% of IDPs in Thi-Qar stay in religious or school buildings. No IDPs are hosted in camps.

Virtually all IDPs in Thi-Qar live in rented accommodation or are hosted by other families.

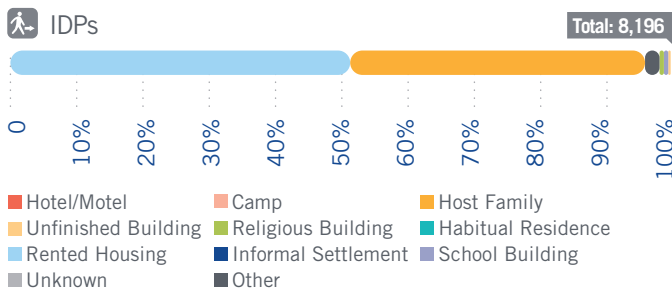


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

The strain that rent poses on displaced families emerged clearly when IDP needs were assessed, as in most locations (nearly 90% of those in Nassiriya) rental prices were deemed excessive. Price, again, was the main concern regarding food, non-food items and health services/treatment. No problems were reported in most locations concerning waste management/disposal systems. As for access to income, IDPs in all districts assessed are concerned because of the lack of job opportunities in the area. Main sources of income for the population displaced in Thi-Qar come from informal commerce/daily labour. Like in Qassidiya, IDPs are strongly dependent on cash grants from national and international institutions..



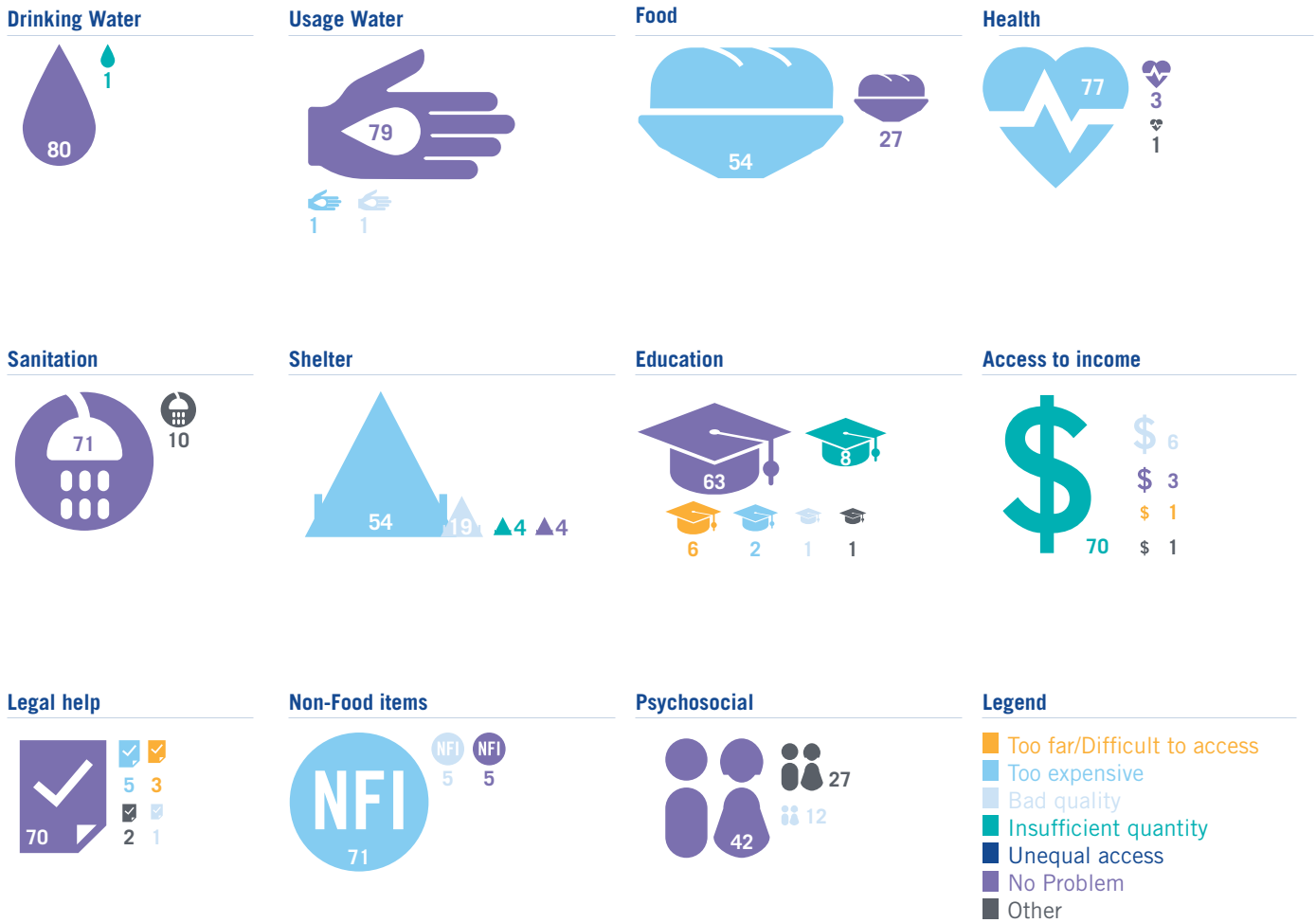


TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Compared to the period before the 2014 crisis, when no problems were reported in the governorate, the security situation in Thi-Qar has worsened and AG fighting has been reported in two locations. Overall, there is good interaction among IDPs and host communities and no cases of discrimination or evictions have been reported in any locations; however, IDP movements were restricted in 10 locations in the Al-Rifa'i district. Mechanisms to facilitate the integration of the displaced population in the area are not in place in 71 out of 82 locations; however, in 10 locations spaces are open to encourage IDP participation in public affairs and apparently there are groups who work together in common projects in five locations. As in other southern governorates, verbal harassment appears to be the main protection concern reported by IDPs.



WASSIT

GOVERNORATE PROFILE

1% OF ALL IDPs ARE IN WASSIT

3.8% OF TOTAL IRAQI POPULATION

100% COVERAGE

IDPs | **4,188 Families** | **25,128 Individuals**

OVERVIEW

Located in eastern Iraq, on the border with Iran, the governorate of Wassit hosts 3.8% of the Iraqi population (1,382,317 individuals).⁵³

The governorate saw heavy fighting during the 2003 invasion of Iraq and over the past few years it has witnessed a number of bomb attacks targeting civilian gatherings such as markets and schools. These attacks were mostly attributed to Sunni insurgent groups against Shia targets. However, the governorate has escaped the recent ISIL violence.

As in Missan and Najaf, most IDPs who are currently displaced in the governorate fled before September 2014 from Ninewa (83%). Smaller groups also come from Anbar (13%), Kirkuk, Baghdad, Diyala and Salah al-Din (4% altogether). There are currently 25,128 IDPs in the governorate, amounting to 1% of the overall number in the country; most reside in Kut district (45%), the governorate's capital and administrative centre, a desirable destination due to the availability of basic services. No cases of family separation were reported among IDPs.

Wassit hosts around 1% of all IDPs in the country, who fled before August 2014 and again after February 2015.

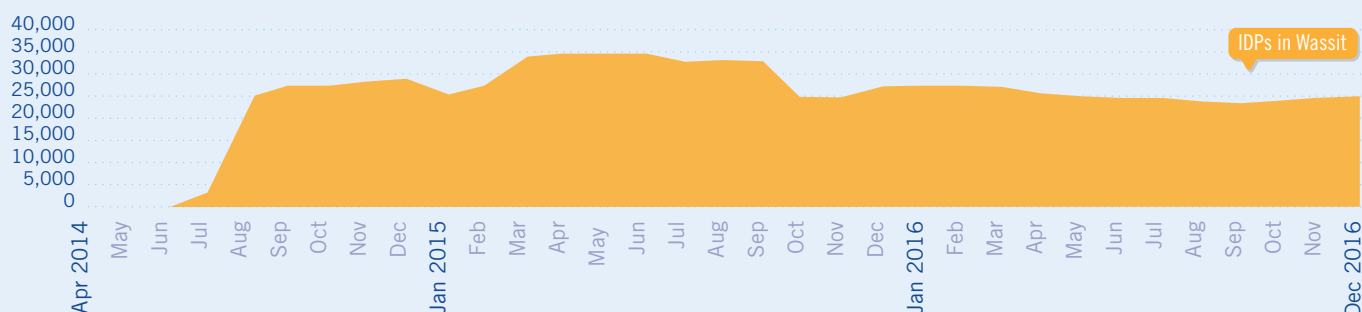


FIGURE 1. DISPLACEMENT TIMELINE, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016

District	IDP families	IDP individuals	Total
Al-Azezia	637	3,822	15%
Al-Hai	242	1,452	6%
Al-Na'maniya	789	4,734	19%
Al-Suwaira	561	3,366	13%
Badra	80	480	2%
Kut	1,879	11,274	45%

TABLE 1 . IDPs PER DISTRICT (NUMBER AND % BY GOVERNORATE)



51. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for population and movements' trends for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used to estimate the Iraqi population. DTM Round 60 dataset was also used for IDP and returnee shelter analysis, while Integrated Location Assessment dataset has been used for all other analyses. See Methodology section.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Approximately 15% of Wassit's population is under 6 years of age and 52% is under 18. This high share of children and teens is reflected in a heavier dependency burden than country average (64 versus 52). Adults are 43%, while people over 60 are 5%.

As to sex distribution, the female to male ratio in the governorate is 105, indicating that there are on average slightly more females than males in the governorate (country average indicator is 101). The imbalance between sexes is more pronounced for groups older than 13 years, while young boys outnumber young girls.

Overall, Turkmen (74%) Arab (2%), and Shabak (5%) Shia Muslims account for 81% of the displaced population, confirming the preference of Shias to settle in the Shia-dominated south. As in Babylon, Kerbala and Qadissiya, Turkmen Shia IDP communities are so numerous that they have clustered together in some areas. Most of these groups are from Ninewa, the governorate of origin of almost one third of all displaced in Iraq. Arab Sunni Muslims account for a significant share (around 19%) of current IDPs in Wassit, and they mostly originate from Anbar. Wassit also hosts a very small share of Kurdish Sunnis, accounting for 0.05% of IDPs.

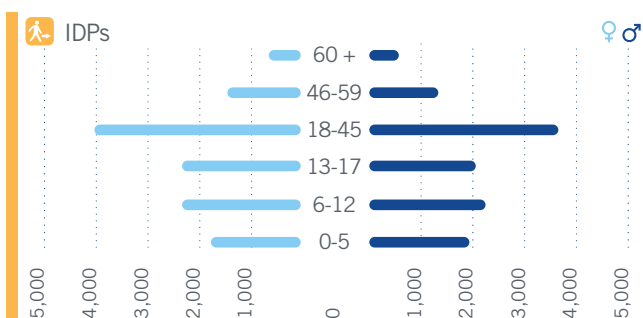


FIGURE 2. AGE PYRAMIDS, IDPs



54. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) was used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been most damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructure categories and only the three or four most damaged categories per district are displayed on the map (see Thematic section). As for residential damage, pie charts are used to represent the residential damage in each district, with six categories of damage (0%, 1–25%, 26–50%, 51–75%, 76–99% and 100%). The percentage of each is shown as a pie diagram for every district and the radius of the pie is proportional to the number of locations in each district.

	F/M Ratio	Under 6 (%)	Dependency ratio
IDPs	105	15%	64

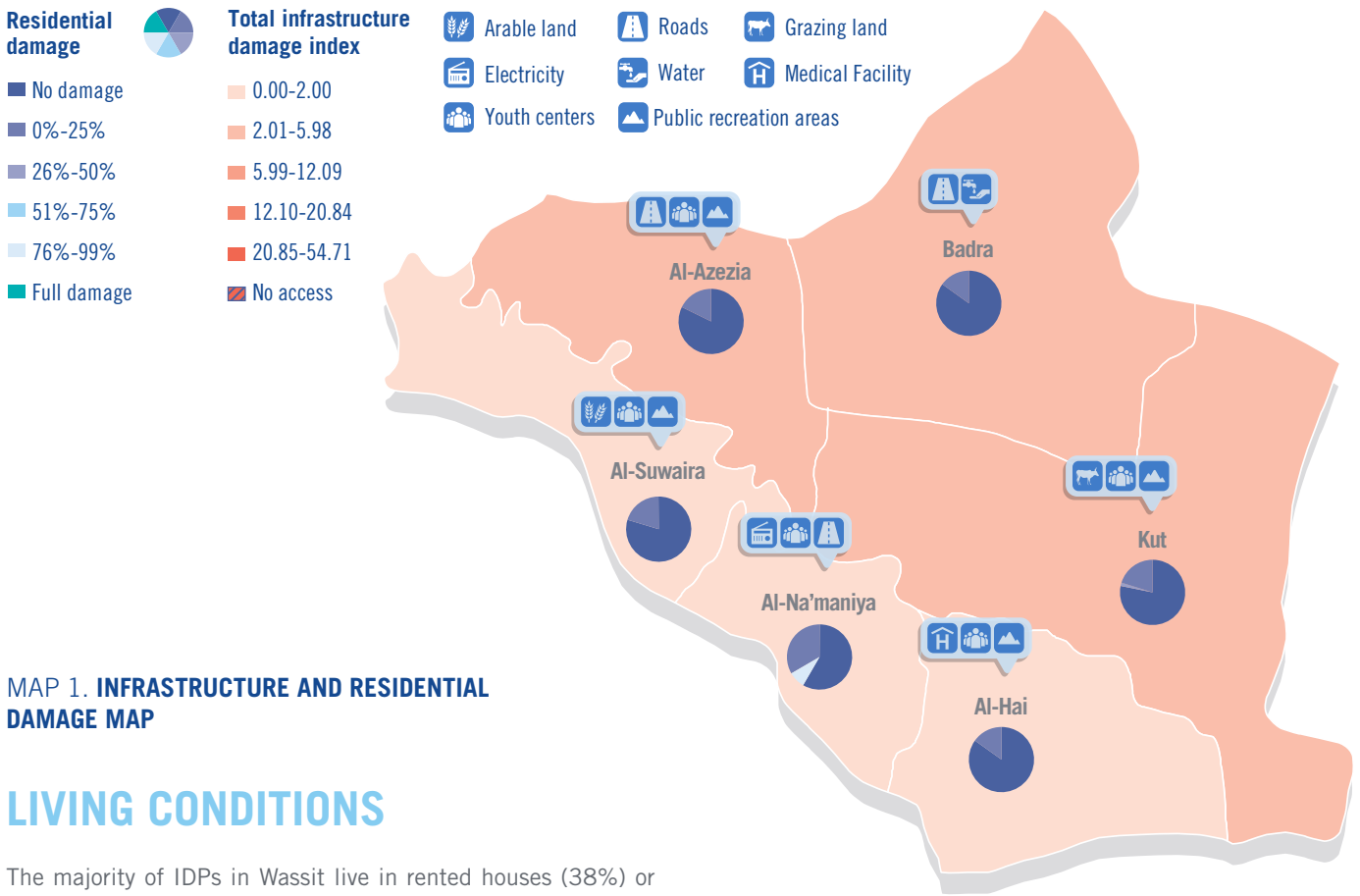
TABLE 2 . F/M RATIO, UNDER 6 (%) AND DEPENDENCY RATIO

INTENTIONS

Peace and security and the availability of housing have been the most important pull factor attracting IDPs to Wassit. However, in the long term these have not proved to be equally important pull factors for local integration, as all IDPs currently displaced in the governorate are determined to return back home. In the short term, however, it is better for IDPs to stay, as they still face strong obstacles for return such as the ongoing conflict, lack of shelter (occupied by other families or destroyed) and absence of services in the location of origin.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE⁵⁴

Overall, infrastructures appear to be mostly not damaged and mostly functioning in all districts. Some cases of damaged/not functioning infrastructures were reported regarding roads, youth and public recreation areas in all districts. In addition, both arable and grazing land reported some level of damage in the district of Kut, the governorate's capital district hosting the majority of the IDP population. Kut is the most damaged district of the governorate. In 34 of the assessed 178 locations, houses have reported some damage (mostly moderate, between 1 and 25%). Contamination by explosive devices was reported in 6 districts in Badra district, while rubble removal was needed in 18 locations, equally spread between the four districts of Al-Azezia, Al-Nama'ni, Badra and Kut.



MAP 1. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE MAP

LIVING CONDITIONS

The majority of IDPs in Wassit live in rented houses (38%) or hotels/motels (1%). The rest are accommodated in religious buildings (21%) or with a host family (20%), while unfinished buildings and informal settlements accommodate 2% of the population. No IDPs are hosted in camps.

When assessing main issues related to basic needs, shelter appeared to be the worst concern for IDPs in Wassit. Housing was rated as too expensive and of poor quality in all districts assessed, outlining the fact that families, whether settled in rented housing or elsewhere, are not satisfied at all with the accommodation they have found. Again, the high share of IDPs who are struggling to pay rent might be explained by the fact that the majority of IDPs moved to Wassit during the summer of 2014 from the distant governorates of Ninewa or Anbar, therefore the long journey and the prolonged displacement may have affected their financial situation.

However, most IDPs are still drawing upon their savings to provide for their families —savings were reported as the first source of income for the displaced population in the governorate. Altogether, IDPs living on pensions, cash grants and money from family and/or friends equal the share of those who depend on private sector jobs. The dire need for jobs is reflected in the employment figure reported in Wassit: IDPs are employed in only 10% of the assessed locations. IDPs, in all districts, voiced their concern about the lack of jobs.

55% of IDPs can afford to rent a house, 21% live in religious buildings and 20% are hosted by other families.

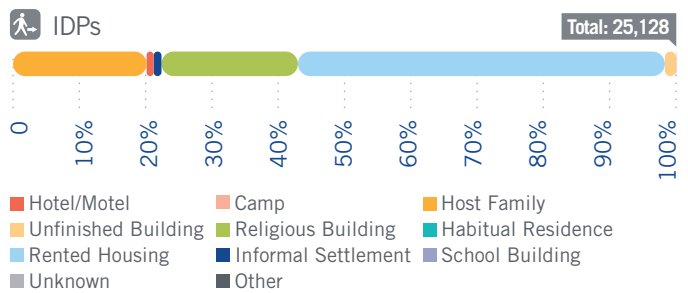


FIGURE 3 . SHELTER TYPE, IDPs

Accordingly, basic needs such as food, non-food items, education, legal help, psychosocial support and health care were deemed too expensive in all districts. While concerns for the quality of water were reported in the three districts of Al-Azeria, Badra and Kut, the poor quality of toilets was an issue that affected all districts in the governorate.

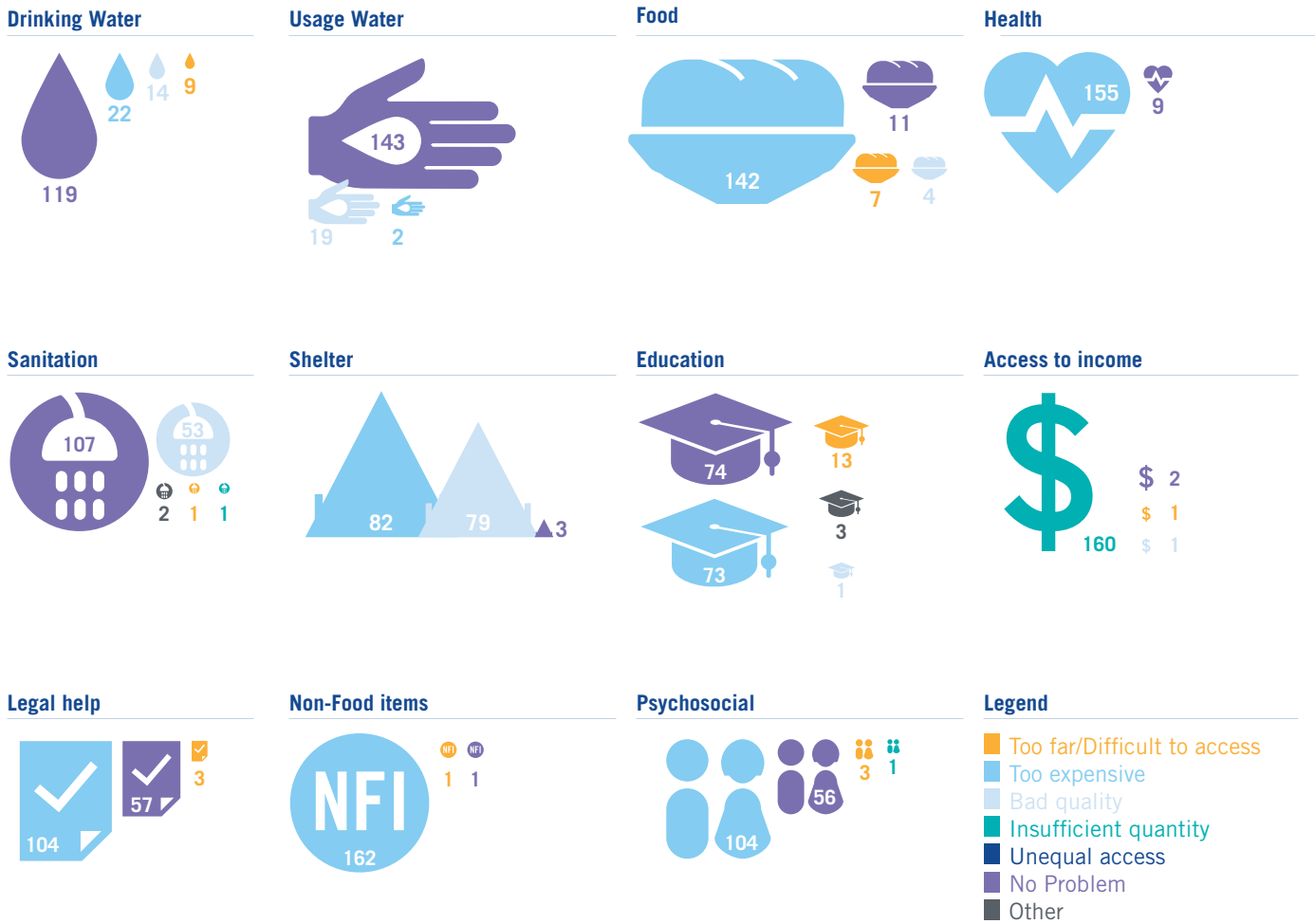


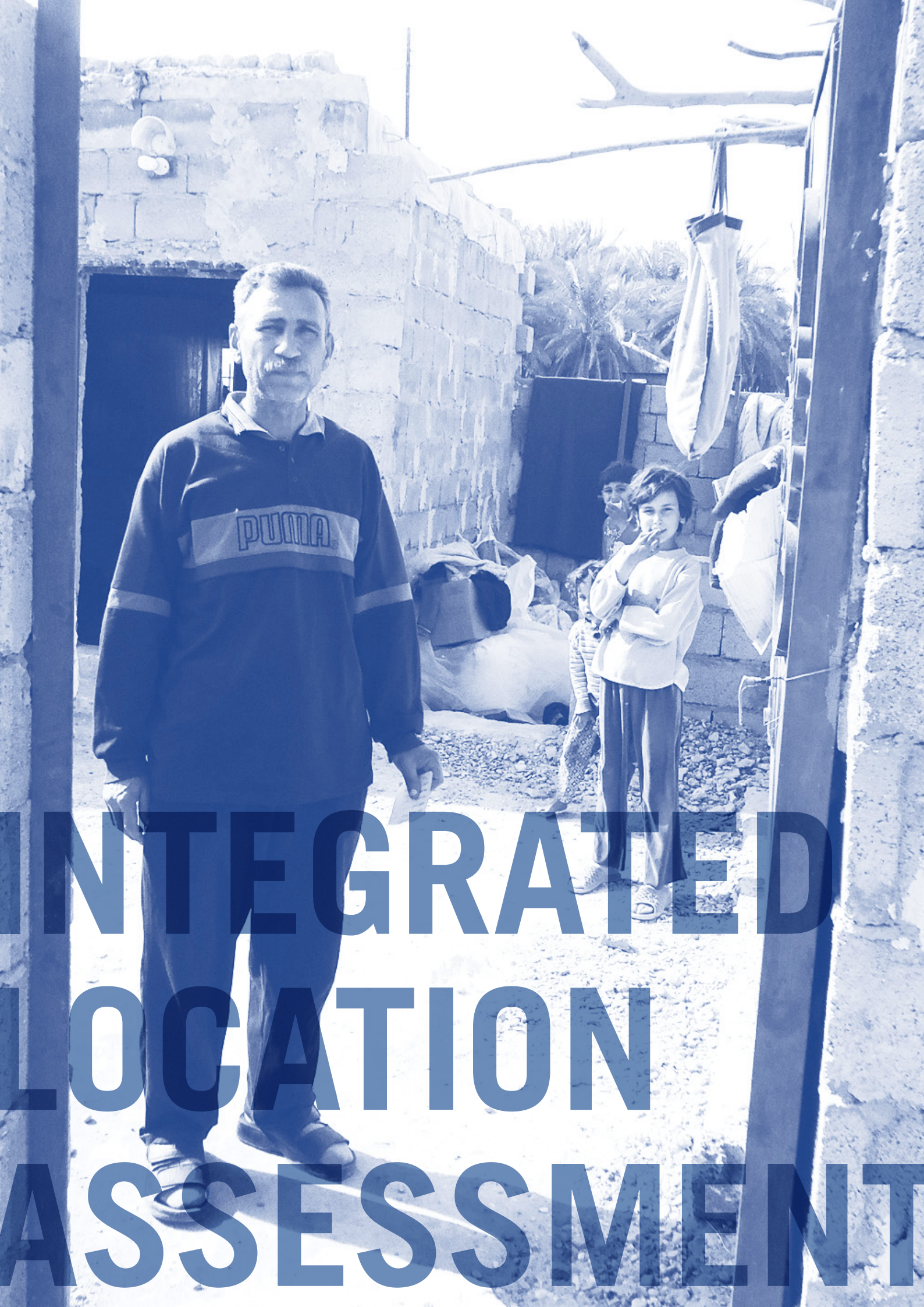
TABLE 3. IDP CONCERNS OVER MAIN NEEDS, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Compared to the period before the 2014 crisis, when terrorist attacks were reported in six locations of the governorate, the security situation in Wassit has become more stable and no security incidents were reported in any locations assessed. Social cohesion appears to be very good in the governorate: no cases of discrimination or evictions have been reported in any locations;⁵⁵ IDP families are allowed freedom of movement in all locations. In addition, IDPs and the local population work together on common projects benefitting the community in nearly all locations (91%) and mechanisms to facilitate the integration of the displaced population in the area are in place in 71% locations, especially to facilitate reunification with family members and to replace lost legal documents. In addition, in 110 locations spaces are open to encourage IDP participation in the public affairs of the community. However it should be noted that in 50% of locations IDPs reported being at risk of eviction by property owners.



55. However, it should be noted that in 57% of locations hosting IDPs, families reported being at risk of eviction by property owners.



**INTEGRATED
LOCATION
ASSESSMENT**



INTEGRATED LOCATION ASSESSMENT

PART II GOVERNORATE PROFILES

March 2017



International Organization for Migration | IOM-Iraq Mission
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