



International Organization for Migration (IOM) Iraq Mission  
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

# RETURNEE LOCATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

OCTOBER 2016



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite the ongoing crisis that has forced millions of Iraqis flee their homes, the fact that hundreds of thousands of them are able to return to their places of origin is a sign of hope. However, while many may already back, putting an end to forced displacement, for most of them the situation upon returning remains extremely challenging.

In order to better understand the circumstances of this segment of the population in need of assistance, the IOM

Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted the Returnee Location Assessment. This important exercise –unique in its nature and scope in Iraq– allowed the DTM to gather much data on the challenges facing returnees, from their most important needs and problems to their perceptions of safety and security and the physical conditions of their residences and the infrastructure in their places of return.

- ◇ The vast majority of returnees are concentrated in three governorates: Salah al-Din (53%), Ninewa (24%) and Diyala (15%).
- ◇ The three most important reported reasons for return are: the possibility to recreate economic activities (livelihoods) (35%); safe conditions in the area of return (25%); and a decision to stay after checking the conditions of location of residence (16%).
- ◇ Most returnees (95%) are reported to have returned permanently.
- ◇ Men, women, boys and girls are all reported to have been left behind by returnee families in locations of displacement, although at varying degrees.
- ◇ The majority of the returnees have returned to their habitual residences. However, 12% of the total number of returnees has had to settle in other shelter types.
- ◇ Most returnees (87%) intend to remain in their current locations, but 13% of them are still undecided.
- ◇ The residential conditions of returnee locations range from almost total devastation to perfectly intact. Out of the total 90,423 families, 4% suffered total or near total destruction (76% to 99% damage), while 8% practically did not have any damages to their residences. The remaining 88% of the families had their residences suffer damages ranging from minimal (1%) to severe (75%).
- ◇ Districts such as Khanaqin in Diyala and Ramadi in Anbar stand out with particularly high scores in the Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI), used to determine the percentage of infrastructure that is damaged beyond use in every location.
- ◇ The top five needs among returnees are:
  1. Drinking water (30%)
  2. Food (19%)
  3. Health care (17%)
  4. Access to income (11%)
  5. Shelter (8%)
- ◇ Returnees face risks such as physical danger, legal entanglements with the local authorities, threats from armed groups, and even targeted violence on the basis of ethnoreligious affiliations.
- ◇ Returnees find information about the possibility to return through different social media (31.1%), through relatives, friends, or neighbors in the place of return (23.5%), and through government sources (21.2%).

# INTRODUCTION



As a complement to the comprehensive information on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq that is gathered, analyzed and disseminated by IOM, and in view of the need to inform the humanitarian programming that targets a significant part of the population in need of urgent aid in the country, a new assessment has been developed by the DTM in order to provide humanitarian actors and governmental counterparts with relevant, up-to-date and in-depth information on *returnees*.

data is far greater than can be covered here, and many relevant details are impossible to include in this report. All the data can be accessed from: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/AllLocationAssessment.aspx>

The report is divided as follows: first, a brief description of the methodology and coverage of the assessment is presented. **Section I** discusses the key characteristics of return movements in Iraq, including the geographic distribution, sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) of the

For the purpose of this data-gathering exercise, the DTM considers as returnees all internally displaced Iraqis who were forced to flee from 1 January 2014 onwards, and who have now returned to the location, area or –maximum– to the sub-district where they used to live prior to being displaced, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type.

IOM Iraq carried out the *Returnee Location Assessment* through its field-based Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs). Locations identified as having returnees through the DTM's Returnee Master List were visited by RARTs, who used a detailed questionnaire that allowed them to go beyond updating figures and exact locations, and to get previously unknown insights on returnees, helping to understand the vulnerabilities and needs of this important segment of the population in need in Iraq.

This report summarizes the key findings of the Returnee Location Assessment, available on the portal of the DTM Iraq. Nonetheless, readers are strongly encouraged to go through the details available in the database and portal of the DTM Iraq, for the depth and range of the

returnee population, details of return dynamics over time, and the nature of the return movements (e.g. whether temporary or permanent, voluntary or otherwise), and provides insights on returnees' intentions. **Section II** addresses issues related to the conditions in the areas of return, including the returnees' habitual residences and their ability –or lack of– to return to the place where they lived before becoming IDPs. This is followed by a brief analysis on the damage to returnees' residences and to the infrastructure in the locations of return. **Section III** presents information on the vulnerabilities and needs of the returnee population, covering the topics of returnees' needs, vulnerabilities, security and protection issues and access to information.



## METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE<sup>1</sup>

The Returnee Location Assessment collected detailed information on returnee families living in locations identified through regular updates from the DTM Returnee Master List. Information was collected at the aggregate level, —i.e. on the majority of returnees living in a location— not on individual families.

Accessible locations hosting returnees were visited and directly assessed by IOM’s RARTs, who filled in a close-ended questionnaire (Annex 2) with information collected through interviews with multiple key informants and through direct observation. The assessment was conducted from 25 March to 10 May 2016 and covered 82% of all locations hosting returnees, reaching approximately 90,423 families (Fig. 1).

The main elements covered in the questionnaire are:

- ◇ Geographic location
- ◇ Residence type
- ◇ Infrastructure and services
- ◇ Priorities and needs
- ◇ Future intentions
- ◇ Vulnerabilities
- ◇ Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SAAD)

Figure 1: Coverage of returnee assessment



<sup>1</sup> Additional details about the DTM Iraq’s methodologies can be found here: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/Methodology.aspx>

I.

# KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF RETURN MOVEMENTS

# 1. Geographic distribution of return movements

Until this assessment was carried out, return movements were recorded in six of Iraq's governorates: Anbar, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. As shown in Table 1, the largest share of returnee families is concentrated

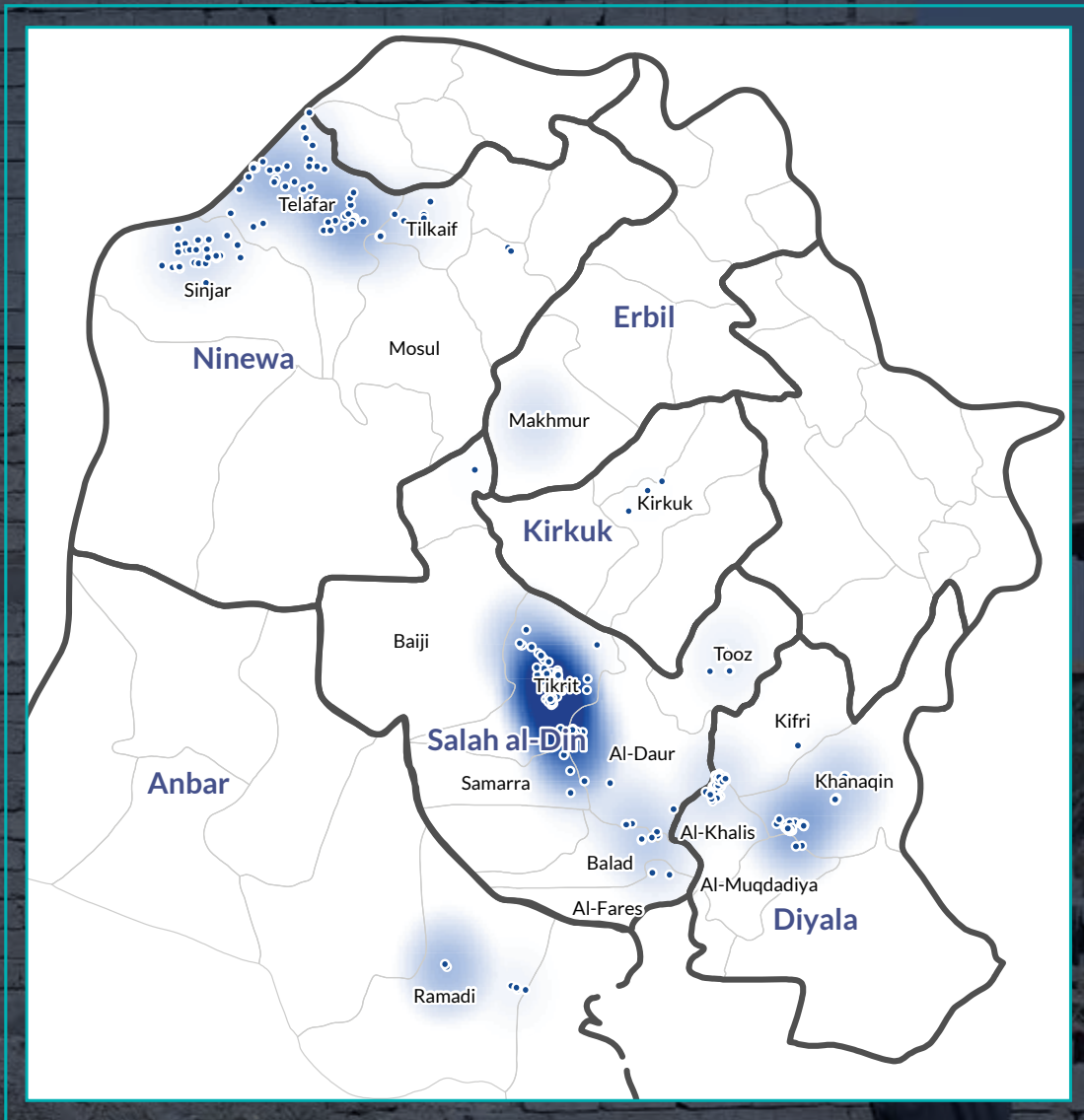
in the governorate of Salah al-Din, with 53% of the total returnee population, followed by Ninewa, with 24%, and Diyala, with 15%. Smaller numbers of returnees are found in Anbar (6%), Erbil (2%) and Kirkuk (0.3%).

**Table 1. Distribution of returnee families by governorate and district of return**

ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER OF RETURNEE FAMILIES	NUMBER OF RETURNEE FAMILIES	%
Anbar	Ramadi	5,502.0	6.1%
<b>Total Anbar</b>		<b>5,502.0</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
Diyala	Al-Khalis	9,216	10.2%
	Khanaqin	3,721	4.1%
	Kifri	200	0.2%
<b>Total Diyala</b>		<b>13,137</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Erbil	Makhmur	2,117	2.3%
<b>Total Erbil</b>		<b>2,117</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	268	0.3%
<b>Total Kirkuk</b>		<b>268</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Ninewa	Mosul	104	0.1%
	Sinjar	3,219	3.6%
	Telafar	14,851	16.4%
	Tilkaif	3,099	3.4%
<b>Total Ninewa</b>		<b>21,273</b>	<b>23.5%</b>
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,053	10.0%
	Al-Fares	962	1.1%
	Baiji	3,462	3.8%
	Balad	2,061	2.3%
	Samarra	5,000	5.5%
	Tikrit	26,400	29.2%
	Tooz	1,188	1.3%
<b>Total Salah al-Din</b>		<b>48,126</b>	<b>53.2%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>90,423</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



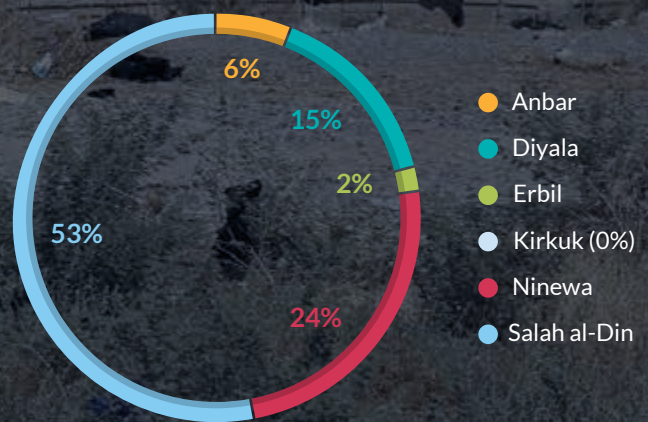
Figure 2: Geographic distribution of locations reported to have returnee population



The geographic distribution of the returnee locations are shown in Figure 2. Locations in the three major recipient governorates –Salah al-Din, Ninewa and Diyala– show distinct patterns: they range from mostly scattered towards the northwestern boundary in Ninewa, to densely clustered patterns in Diyala and Salah al-Din. The points in the map are the location where returnees are reported and do not indicate the number of families.

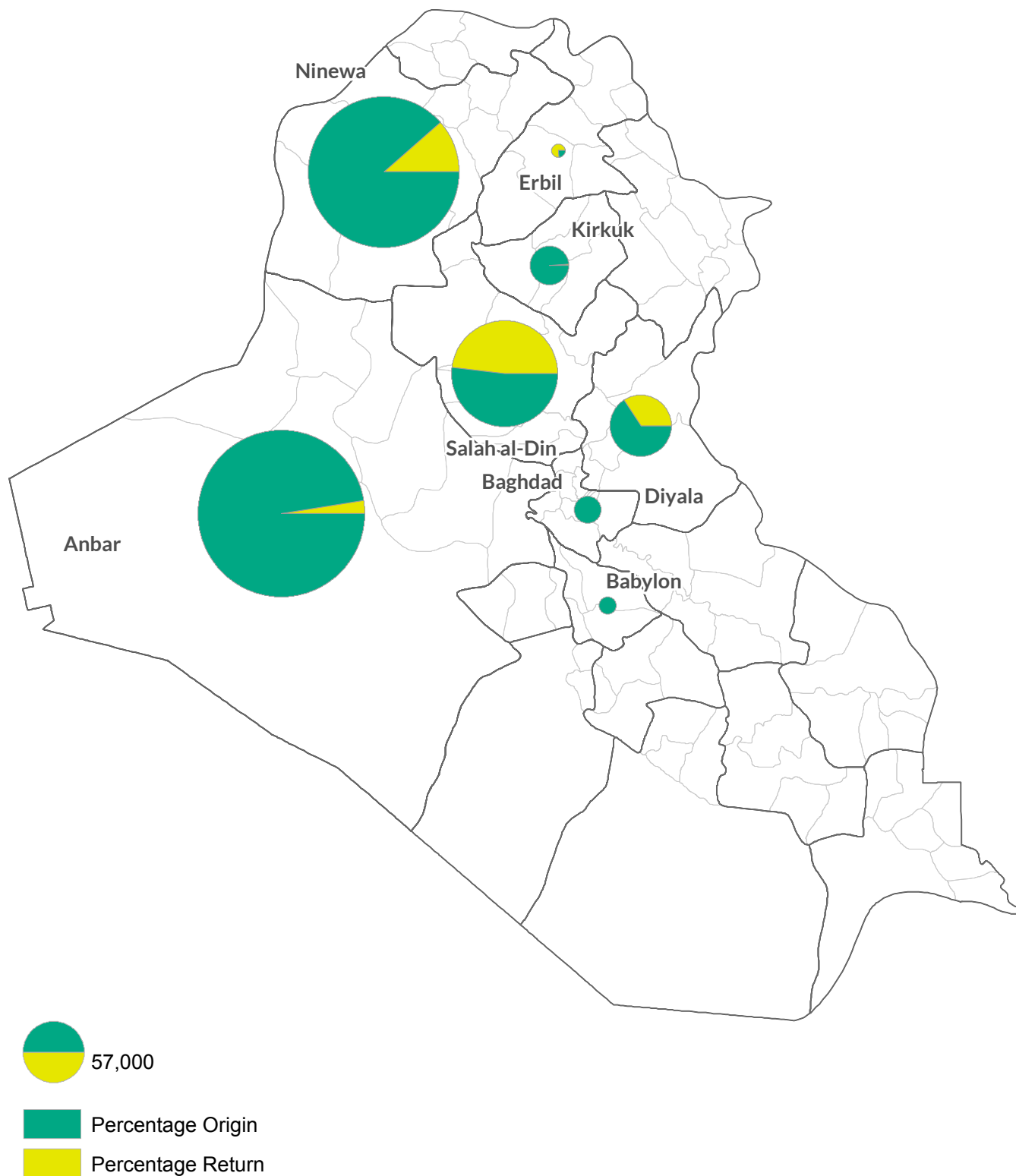
Figure 3 shows the percentage of returnees in each governorate; Figure 4 shows the percentage of returnees to the IDPs who are originally from the same governorate<sup>2</sup>. Of the eight governorates from which IDPs originate, Babylon and Baghdad did not have any returnees as of the date of this assessment. In contrast, in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk and Erbil some of the IDPs from within the governorates have returned.

Figure 3: Percentage of returnees by governorates



<sup>2</sup> The size of the pie in the figure is proportional to the total number of IDPs and returnees.

Figure 4: Percentage of Returnees and IDPs who are originally from the same governorate



## 2. Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)

The sex and age distribution of returnees was also obtained in each location. Doing this helps humanitarian actors to target assistance more accurately according to the different groups within the affected population. It is

also proven that gaps in information on sex and age put limitations on the effectiveness of humanitarian response during a crisis. Table 2 below shows the percentage of women, children and female/male ratio per district.

**Table 2: Returnees' sex and age aggregated data**

Districts	% Women	% Children	Female to Male Ratio
Al-Daur	51.38	9.28	1.06
Al-Fares	57.93	23.29	1.38
Baiji	53.74	9.60	1.16
Balad	57.69	23.32	1.36
Samarra	50.93	12.10	1.04
Tikrit	53.68	9.61	1.16
Tooz	43.49	13.56	0.77
Salah al-Din	52.97	10.76	1.13
Khanaqin	57.82	6.45	1.37
Kifri	60.58	5.58	1.54
Al-Khalis	47.70	9.79	0.91
Diyala	50.76		1.03
Kirkuk	56.50	10.70	1.30
Kirkuk	56.50	10.70	1.30
Makhmur	47.10	8.88	0.89
Erbil	47.10	8.88	0.89
Ramadi	46.01	12.11	0.85
Anbar	46.01	12.11	0.85
Mosul	40.42	11.11	0.68
Sinjar	47.60	11.52	0.91
Telafar	49.05	12.57	0.96
Tilkaif	48.20	9.99	0.93
Ninewa	48.66	12.03	0.95
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>90,423</b>	<b>100%</b>

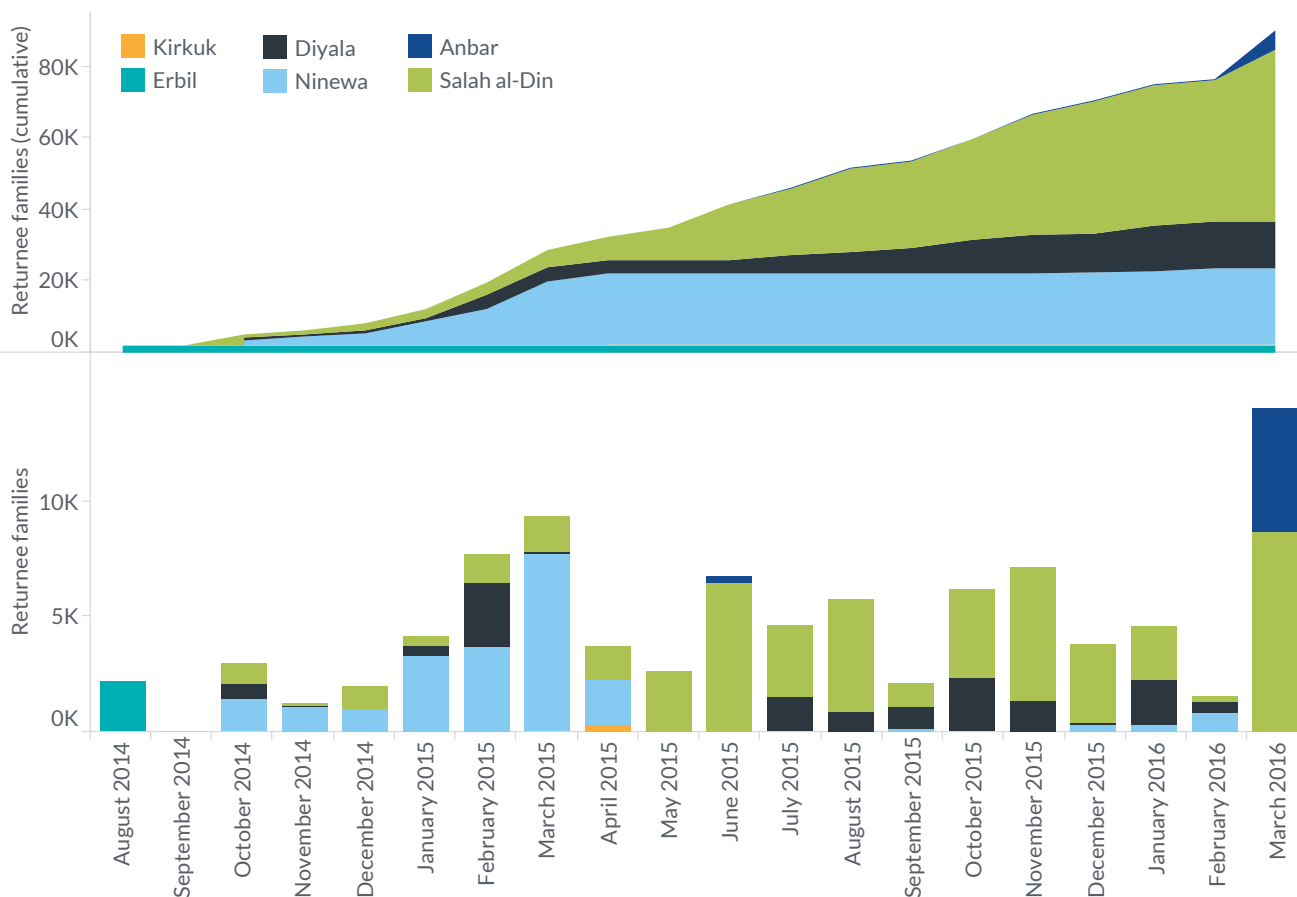
### 3. Return movements over time

While some returns were recorded in 2014, starting with movements back to Erbil, it is around February and March 2015 when more significant movements started to take place, particularly towards Ninewa. The returns trends have remained relatively stable in terms of numbers, but have varied depending on the conflict dynamics around the countries.

### 4. Reasons for returning

In general, it is reasonable to assume that IDPs have a strong preference to return to their places of origin. The three most important primary reasons for return recorded in the Returnee Location Assessment, which can be understood as “pull factors”, confirm this: “There is now a possibility to recreate economic activities (livelihoods)” (35%); “The location of return is safe to return to” (25%);

Figure 5: Timeline of observed return movements



For example, from May 2015 onwards, significant returns towards Salah al-Din and Diyala took place. As for Anbar, while before 2016 there had almost been no returns, in March 2016 the return dynamics increased, probably due to the Iraqi security forces regaining control of Ramadi and surrounding areas.

and “The families decided to stay after checking the conditions of location of residence” (16%). A few others have returned “to join some of the family members who had returned already”.

Other reasons, which can be understood as “push factors”, have played a comparatively less significant role.

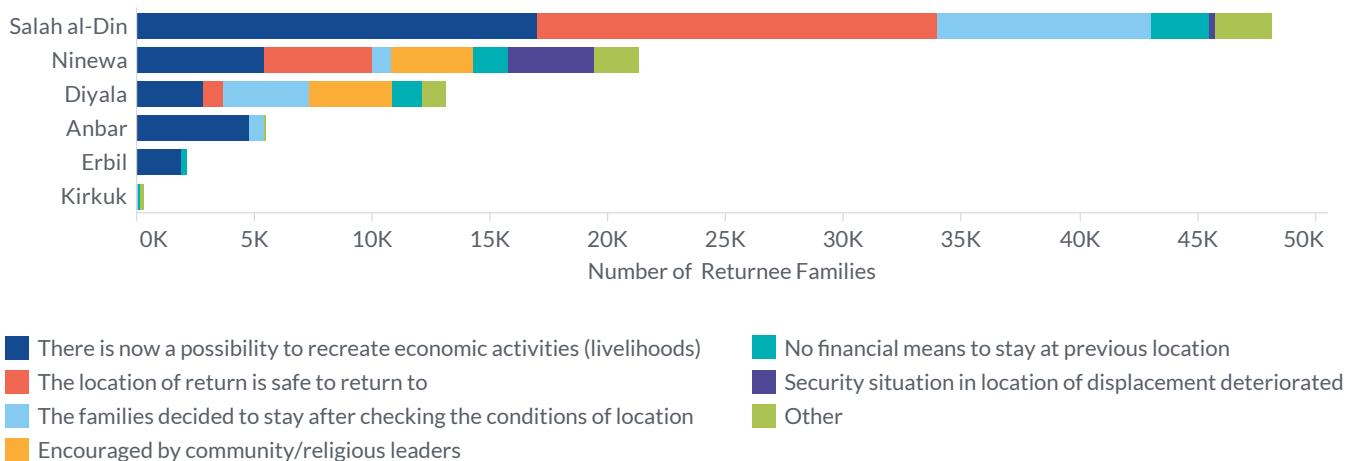
This second set of reasons includes: encouragement by community/religious leaders (8%); lack of financial means to stay at previous location (6%); and deterioration of the security situation in location of displacement (4%). Overall, for the entire country, 80% of the returnees came back because of “favorable conditions” in the locations of return, while 20% went back because of the difficulties they faced in the locations of displacement.

It is interesting to note that while there are some similarities across the country, the reported reasons for returning present some variations between

third among the reasons for returning in Diyala, with 21%. In contrast, the chance of resuming economic activities was the reason that influenced most the returning families and the sole reason for most returnees in Anbar (86%) and Erbil (87%).

In Kirkuk, 41% of the returnees went back to join family members who had already returned. An additional 30% decided to stay after checking the conditions of the location of their residence, and 29% returned because they did not have the financial means to support themselves in their locations of displacement.

**Figure 6: Primary reasons for return**



governorates. In Salah al-Din, which hosts the largest number of returnee families, the most decisive factors are the possibilities to restart a livelihood (35%), and the fact that many returnees felt safe to go back to their places of origin (35%). The third decisive reason is that families chose to stay after checking the conditions in the location of residence (19%). The top two reasons are the same for Ninewa, which ranks second in number of returnees with 26% and 21% respectively. Deterioration of the security situation in the current place of displacement (17%) was the third most important reason in Ninewa.

In Diyala, which ranks third among the governorates where return movements have been recorded, 28% of the families stayed after checking the conditions of their locations of residence. Another 27% are reported to have been encouraged by community/religious leaders to go back. The possibility to resume economic activities ranked

Interestingly, when asked about the nature of the return movement –whether voluntary or not– the vast majority of returnees in the assessed locations reported to have done so voluntarily (99.93% of the entire returnees reported they returned voluntarily). In four locations of Al-Khalis district of Diyala, however, it was reported that the majority did not return voluntarily.

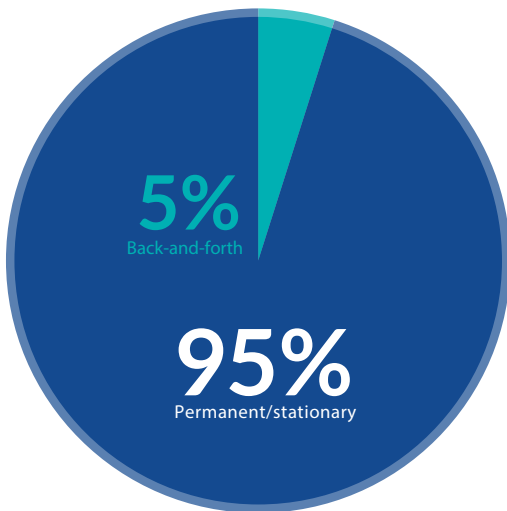
## 5. Characteristics of return

### Return movements: permanent vs. temporary

Most returnees (95%) are reported to have returned permanently. However, a minority could not settle in their place of residence due to various reasons, which could be attributed mainly to the damaged and unsafe conditions of their residence.

The encouraging fact, however, is that returnees are attempting to restart their life in most governorates. Diyala and Ninewa are exceptions, as there are still many returnees who are yet to come back permanently. In Diyala, 25% of the returnees are still going back and forth, as are 5% in Ninewa.

**Figure 7: Type of return**



**Returnee families separated**

In a complex emergency like Iraq’s, there are instances in which family members are separated from each other during the process of return, and some members of the returnee families may be left behind at the locations of displacement due to various reasons. This was a serious concern for IOM, and hence a question was included in the assessment in order to ascertain the prevalence of the issue and to understand differences across the various districts and governorates of return.

Only approximately 9% of the returnee locations reported having a majority of separated families.<sup>3</sup> All the locations in Anbar, Diyala, Erbil and Kirkuk reported that most returnee families were together. However, in Ninewa and Salah al-Din, some locations (including Sinjar, Telafar and

Tilkaif districts in Ninewa, and Tooz district in Salah al-Din) reported that most returnee families were separated.

**Family members left behind**

Men, women, boys and girls are all reported to have been left behind in locations of displacement, although at varying degrees.

- ◇ Overall, boys are reported to have been left behind in 40% of the locations, particularly in Diyala (Al-Khalis), Ninewa (Sinjar and Telafar) and Salah al-Din (Al-Daur, Baiji, Tikrit and Tooz).
- ◇ 38% of the locations reported that most families had left their women behind, such as in Diyala (Al-Khalis), Ninewa (Sinjar and Tilkaif) and Salah al-Din (Al-Fares, Baiji, Balad, Tikrit and Tooz).
- ◇ Locations where the majority of returnee families left their men behind include Diyala (Al-Khalis, Khanaqin, and Kifri), Ninewa (Telafar) and Salah al-Din (Al-Daur, Baiji, Samarra and Tikrit). These locations represent 27% of the total assessed locations.
- ◇ 19% of the assessed locations reported to have a majority of families who left their girls behind. This was the case in Diyala (Al-Khalis), Ninewa (Mosul, Sinjar, Telefar and Tikalif) and Salah al-Din (Al-Daur, Al-Fares, Baiji, Balad, Tikrit and Tooz).

It is interesting to note that all the districts where a majority of returnee families had left their boys or girls behind also had a majority of families who had left either women or men behind. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that when returnees leave their children behind, most probably a man or a woman guardian stays to support the children. Mosul, in Ninewa, is the only place where most families left behind their girls without an adult caregiver.

In order to further shed light on this issue, the assessment also gathered information on the reasons why returnee families leave some of their members behind. While the primary reasons vary from one location to the other, the reasons that influenced most families (per district) are:

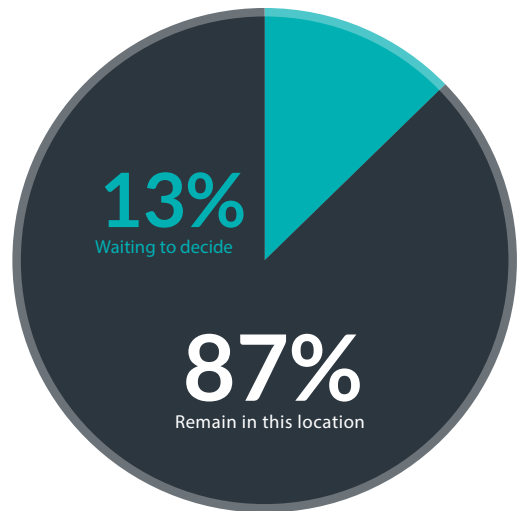
<sup>3</sup> All locations discussed in this section reported that most returnee families were separated. Nonetheless, there are many other locations where some of the families are separated or where at least one of the family members was left behind in the place of displacement. In the following section, all these locations are gathered for discussion.

- ◇ In Ramadi (Anbar), all returnee families reported that the current location or the return journey was not safe.
- ◇ In Al-Khalis and Kifri (Diyala), families were waiting to decide if the return would be permanent.
- ◇ In Khanaqin (Diyala), and in Mosul, Sinjar, Telafar and Tilkaif (Ninewa), most families left part of the family behind because they were earning an income or receiving education in the locations of displacement.
- ◇ In locations in Salah al-Din, the reasons are manifold. In Al-Daur, the majority of families had to part with some of the family members because they were elderly; in Balad and Tooz, the families were waiting to decide if the return would be permanent; in Baiji and Tikrit, the reason was that those left behind were earning an income or receiving education at the place of displacement; in Samarra and Al-Fares the respective reasons were that “they were detained or prevented from returning” and “the location/journey was not safe because of security risks.”

## 6. Intentions

A vast majority (87%) of the returnee families intends to remain in their current locations, but 13% are still undecided. In Anbar, Diyala, Erbil and Kirkuk all the returnees have decided to stay. However, in Ninewa and Salah al-Din, families that are yet to decide are 5% and 22% respectively.

Figure 8: Returnees’ Intentions



## II.

# CONDITIONS IN AREAS OF RETURN

As mentioned before, most of the returnees in the assessed locations voluntarily went back to their location of origin with a desire to get back on their feet. However, for some of them the situation upon returning was challenging. Many arrived without money and needed to rebuild their homes, or had to live surrounded by damaged infrastructure. This section examines the issues that returnees face when they go back to their habitual residences, as well as the conditions of their residences and the damage to the infrastructure in the areas of return.



# 1. Habitual Residence

One of the key components of the DTM's Returnee Location Assessment has to do with the possibility to have a better insight on the residence used by the returnee families. For an IDP family, returning to the habitual residence (i.e. the one used prior to being forcibly displaced) would be desirable. However, as the data shows, for different reasons, returnees often face the challenge of trying to return but being unable to go back to their original homes.

As shown in Table 3, the data collected highlights that most returnees have in fact returned to their habitual residences. However, over 11,000 families (12% of the total number of returnees) have had to settle

down in other shelter types, including rented houses, hotels/motels, host families, informal settlements, religious/school buildings, unfinished/abandoned buildings and other informal settings.

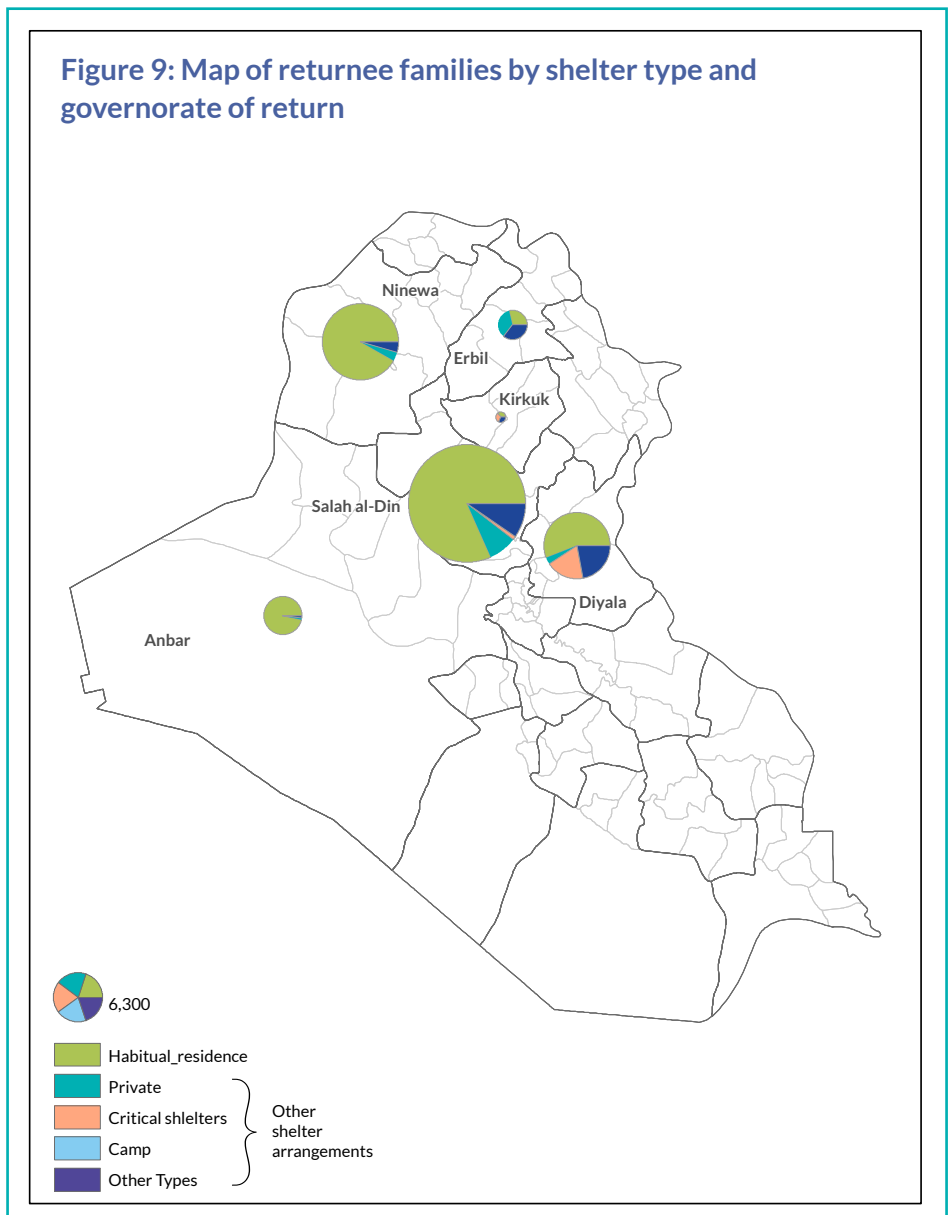
During the assessment, whenever it was reported that some returnee families had not gone back to their habitual residences, the reasons behind this were ascertained. The reasons are either related to the prevailing general dangerous conditions in their neighborhood, or to the specific conditions of their residence. Ongoing conflict, risk of crime or a generalized presence of explosive devices makes some areas dangerous to return to. Similarly, the residences could become hazardous owing to the presence of explosive devices inside them. There are also a few cases where the residences are occupied by somebody else. However, in most cases, it is not possible to return because residences are damaged.

It should be noted that all returnees in Anbar and Erbil are

**Table 3: Percentage of Returnees who have gone back to their habitual residence**

Governorates	Habitual residence	% of total	Other shelters	% of total
Anbar	5,405	6.0%	97	0.1%
Diyala	9,440	10.4%	3,697	4.1%
Erbil	957	1.1%	1,160	1.3%
Kirkuk	142	0.2%	126	0.1%
Ninewa	20,307	22.5%	966	1.1%
Salah al-Din	43,094	47.7%	5,032	5.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>79,345</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>11,078</b>	<b>12.3%</b>

**Figure 9: Map of returnee families by shelter type and governorate of return**



reported to have returned to their habitual residences. In Salah al-Din, 39% are still unable to reach their habitual residence. Among them, 57% could not access their habitual residence because the residences are completely destroyed and beyond repair. Even though not fully destroyed, the residences of another 36% are damaged, yet repairable. The remaining returnees are not returning to their habitual residences because they became dangerous due to unexploded ordnances (UXOs), improvised explosive devices (IEDs) or booby traps.

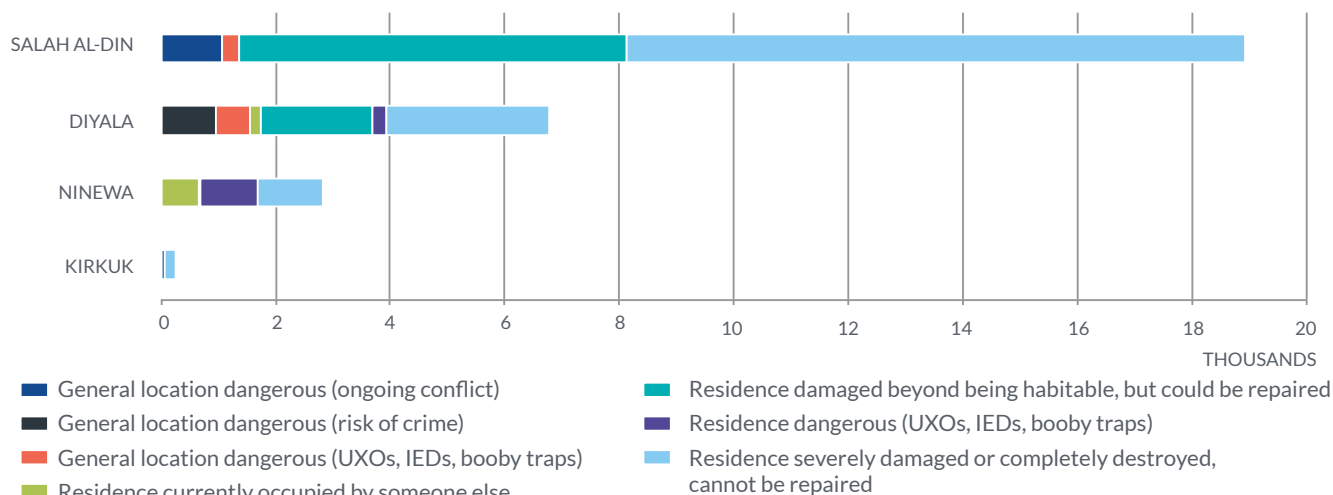
In Ninewa, 13% are yet to move to their habitual residences because they were completely destroyed (41% of the reasons given). Another 35% are deterred from returning because their residences became dangerous due to UXOs, IEDs or booby traps. Yet another 23% have their residences occupied by someone else. The remaining families did not return either because their residences

were completely destroyed or because their areas were dangerous due to the ongoing, armed conflict.

In Diyala, 42% said the reason for not going back was the complete destruction of their residences. For at least 29%, it was damage to their residences beyond habitability – yet repairable. Another 14% considered returning would be risky because of crime and another 9% said the general location is dangerous. The rest could not make it home because their residences were in dangerous conditions or occupied by someone else.

Interestingly, though not significant in numbers, none of the returnees in Kirkuk are reported to be back in their habitual residences. For 71% of them, this is due to the complete destruction of their residences beyond repair, and the rest considered the general location dangerous due to ongoing conflict.

**Figure 10: Reasons for not returning to their habitual residences**



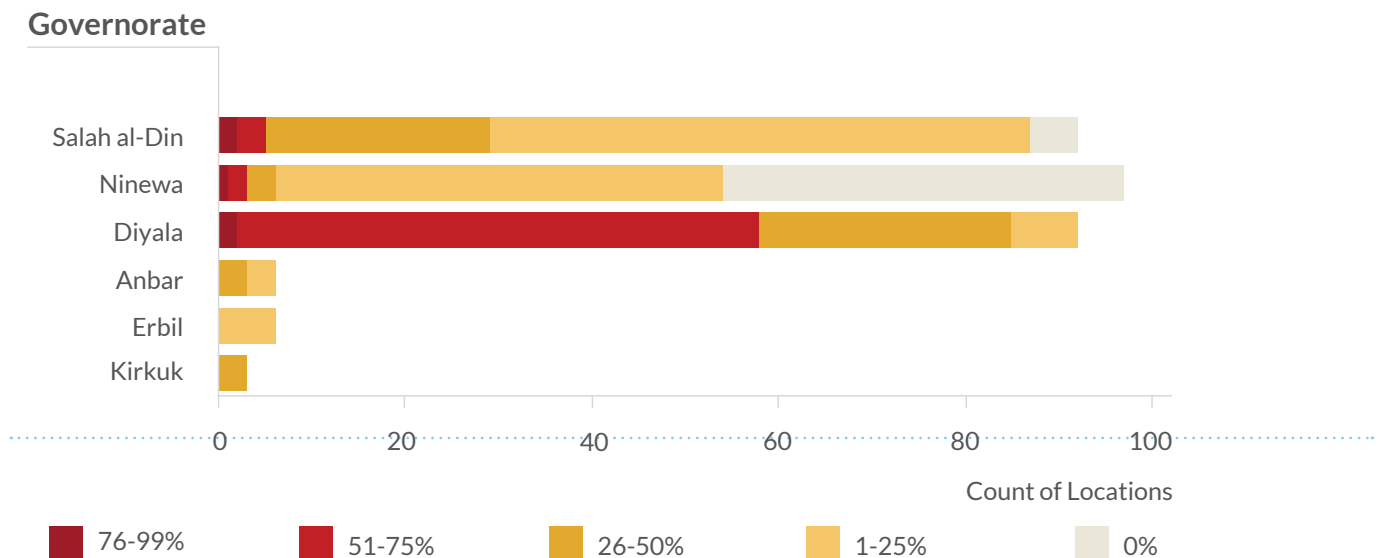
## 2. Residential damage

The residential conditions of returnee locations range from almost total devastation to perfectly intact. Out of the total 90,423 families, 4% suffered total or near total destruction (76 to 99% damage) of their residences, while 8% practically did not suffer any damage. The remaining 88% families had residences with damages ranging from minimal (1%) to severe (75%).

In Diyala, the residences of 86% of returnee families had significant to severe damages (25% to 75% damage). In Anbar, 87% of the families had significant damages (26%

to 50%) to their residences. Ninewa had the highest percentage (24%) of returnee families who reported they did not have any damage to their residences. Nonetheless, at least 74% had their residences moderately damaged (1% to 25% damage). A few returnees in Salah al-Din (4%) found their residences intact, but 86% of residences suffered moderate to significant damages (1 to 50% damage). Erbil and Kirkuk present a different picture: all returnee families faced moderate damage in Erbil (1 to 25%) and significant damage (26 to 50%) in Kirkuk to their residences.

Figure 11: Residential Damage by governorate



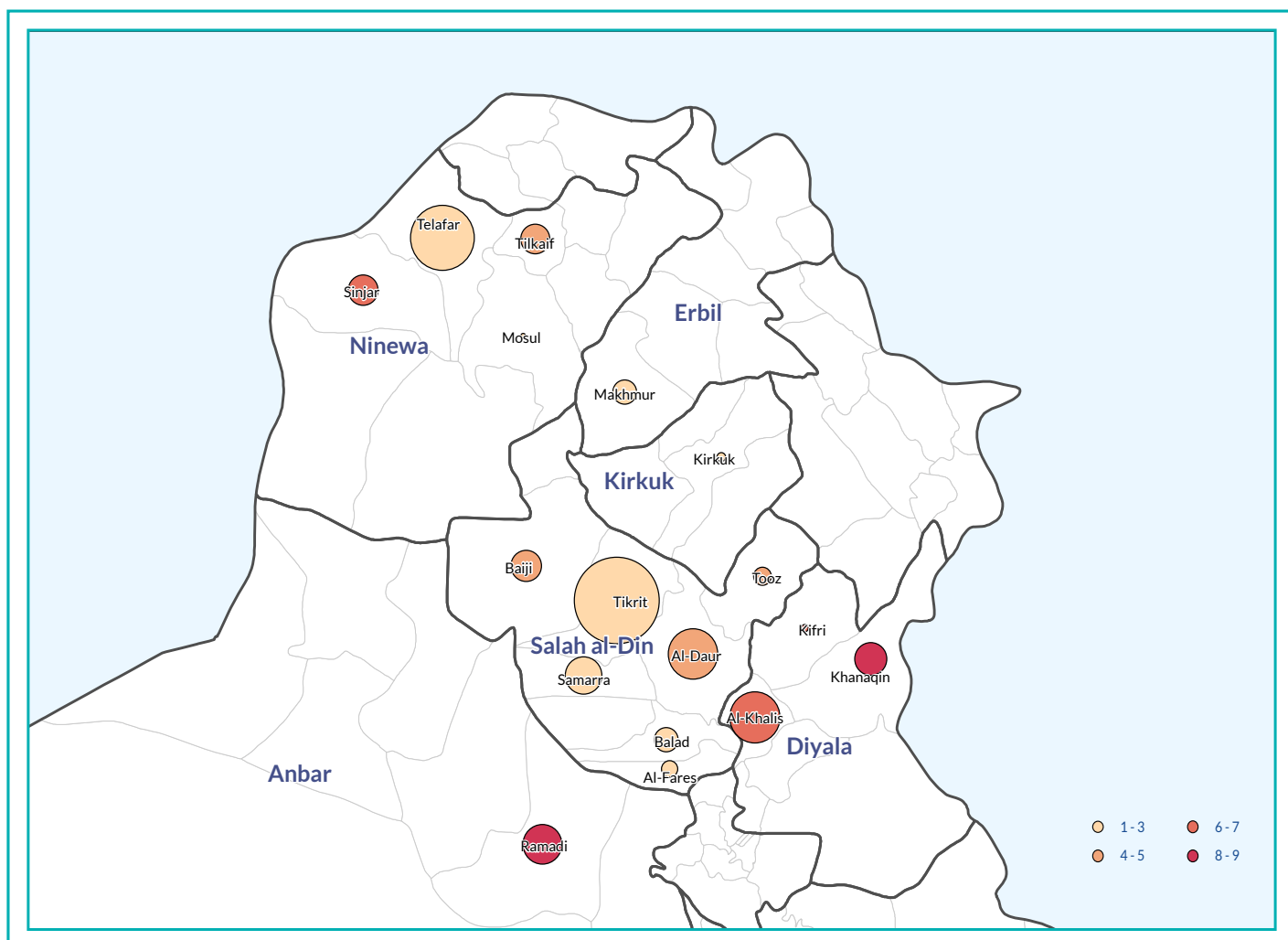
### 3. District-level Infrastructure Damage

The District-level Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) is used to determine the percentage of infrastructure in every location that is damaged beyond use. The sixteen infrastructure categories considered are:

- ◇ Roads
- ◇ Bridges
- ◇ Electricity
- ◇ Water system
- ◇ Sewerage
- ◇ Telecommunications
- ◇ Schools
- ◇ Youth centers
- ◇ Medical facilities
- ◇ Police stations
- ◇ Fire stations
- ◇ Places of worship
- ◇ Markets
- ◇ Public recreation areas
- ◇ Arable land
- ◇ Grazing land

The values are then normalized to a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means no infrastructure in the location has been damaged, and 10 means all the infrastructure in the location has been damaged. The map below shows the IDI aggregated up to the district level using the weighted mean method, with each location’s population serving as its weight. Each district is symbolized by a disc whose size is proportional to the number of returnee families in it, and the color depends on the result of the IDI, with darker red meaning more severe damage. Notably, districts such as Khanaqin in Diyala and Ramadi in Anbar, stand out with particularly high scores in the IDI.

Figure 12: District-level Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI)



III.

# VULNERABILITIES AND NEEDS

# 1. Vulnerabilities and Needs

The Returnee Location Assessment also seeks to shed light on vulnerabilities and needs. While most returnees have managed to end their forced displacement, and even though they might be back in their original locations and even residences, they still have many unmet needs and face multiple challenges that accentuate their vulnerabilities.

The top five needs among the returnees in Iraq, as recorded by the Returnee Location Assessment, are:

- ◆ Drinking water (30%)
- ◆ Food (19%)
- ◆ Health care (17%)
- ◆ Access to income (11%)
- ◆ Shelter (8%)

Issues such as child protection, education and rehabilitation are not so prominent for the vast majority (less than 1% of returnees say that these are their priority needs) when their most basic needs are not fulfilled.

**Drinking water** was one of the most pressing needs for most returnee families. Quality and quantity were the main problems associated with drinking water in most locations where drinking water was reported as a main need. For 59% of the returnees, bad color or taste (quality) was the main issue, while 37% said water was insufficient or supplied inconsistently (quantity). Price was the problem for the remaining 3%.

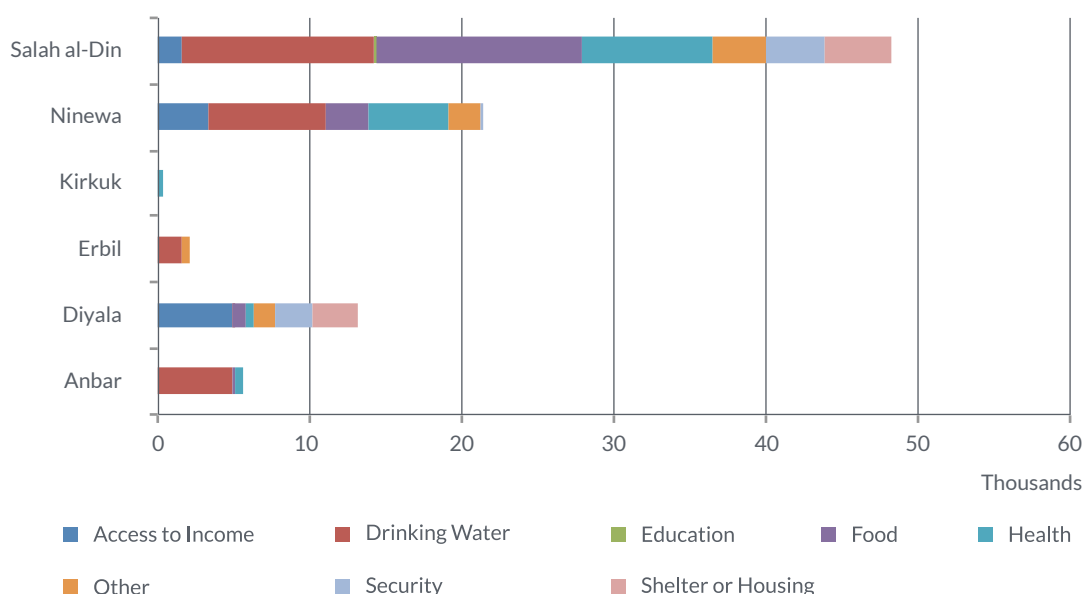
In Anbar, for example, the top priority need for 89% of the returnee families was drinking water, and in all assessed locations, everyone reported that quantity was the problem. Drinking water was also the top priority need in Erbil, Makhmour district, (76%), Ninewa (36%) and Salah al-Din (26%). Quality was the concern for all returnee families in Erbil, while in the other two governorates both quality and quantity were reported as issues. In Ninewa, 44% reported problems about quality, while for another 46% quantity was the issue; the remaining 10% found water to be very expensive. In Salah al-Din, 82% reported issues with quality and 18% with quantity.

On the other hand, in Diyala 60% of the assessed returnees reported to be satisfied with their drinking water. However, 90% of the complaints were about quality and quantity (45% each). Roughly 9% found that distance to the water source (or difficult road access or unfriendly opening hours) were an impediment to access drinking water.

**Food** is the second priority for all returnee families: 70% of them face issues in covering their food needs. Price was the issue for 63% of the returnees living in locations where food was a main need. Another 31% found that food quantity is insufficient or supplied inconsistently.

Food is the top priority only in Salah al-Din, where 28% of the returnees said food was the top need. For all locations in Salah al-Din, 66% of the complaints were about price, 22% were about quantity, and 11% about the distance to access food. In addition to Salah al-Din, only in Ninewa

**Figure 13: Priority needs by governorate**





was food reported as a concern, with 13% of all returnee families mentioning food as their first priority need. In all the locations in Ninewa, 75% of the complaints concerned the price of food and the remaining 25% its quantity.

The third most important need for returnees was health care. Only 7% of all returnees said that they did not have any issues with it. In many locations, 52% of the families said that either the facilities were too few, small or overcrowded (quantity), or did not have the required equipment or medicines supply (quality)—26% for each category. Price was the issue for 17% of the families, whereas distance was an obstacle for 16% of them.

As far as the governorates are concerned, all families in Kirkuk ranked health as their top priority need. For 70% of them, distance made health services inaccessible; for the rest, the price was unaffordable. Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Anbar are the other governorates where a sizeable

population has ranked health care as the main priority need.

A considerably large number in Salah al-Din (18%) and Ninewa (25%) put health as an important priority, with many related issues: distance (26%), lack of needed services or equipment/ supply or medicines (28%), absence of female doctors (17%), and quantity (16%) were reported as problems in Ninewa, and lack of needed services or equipment/supply or medicine (15%), price (27%) quantity (37%) and quality (11%) are the major problems in Salah al-Din.

Health care was the second top need in Anbar (9%), where 97% of returnees consider that there were insufficient services/equipment or the supplies of medicines were inadequate.

Having access to income for subsistence could help meet many of the returnees' needs. Only 14% of the returnee families were satisfied with their income. Returnees face barriers such as distance or difficult access, low salaries (jobs available but income insufficient), no qualification (jobs available but returnees not qualified enough) and quantity (not enough jobs available in the area) when they try to secure a stable income. Of all the returnees who reported issues with access to income, 82% spoke about the quantity of the jobs, 12% about low-paid jobs and at least 4% about qualification.

When this priority was analyzed by governorate, Diyala had most of the returnee families reporting income as their top priority, with 37%. Notably, there were no locations in Diyala where income was not reported as a problem; 95% of returnees said jobs were insufficient, while for the remaining 5% of the families, distance was the issue. For the other governorates, the spectrum ranges from Anbar, where everyone (5,502 families) reported to have adequate income, to Erbil, where all returnees (2,117 families) complained about the unavailability of jobs.

Of the 268 returnee families in Kirkuk, distance (41%) and quantity (59%) were the issues with access to income, whereas in Ninewa, quantity was the single most important problem (99%). Sala al-Din fared somewhat better, with 15% saying that they did not have any

problem with finding an income. Of all the families who were dissatisfied with their incomes, 69% complained about quantity and 23% about wages, while 7% were not sufficiently qualified to get jobs, and a 2% found distance to potential jobs as the barrier.

Shelter was the last of the five broad needs identified across the country. Of all the returnee families, 39% were satisfied with their shelter. Of the remaining 61%, 67% were not satisfied with the quality of their shelter, and 23% said their shelter was too expensive.

For 23% of the returnee population in Diyala, shelter was the foremost priority and only 5% of the 13,137 returnee families were satisfied with their shelters. The majority (89%) of the complaints about shelter in Diyala were about quality, and price came second, with 11% of the complaints.

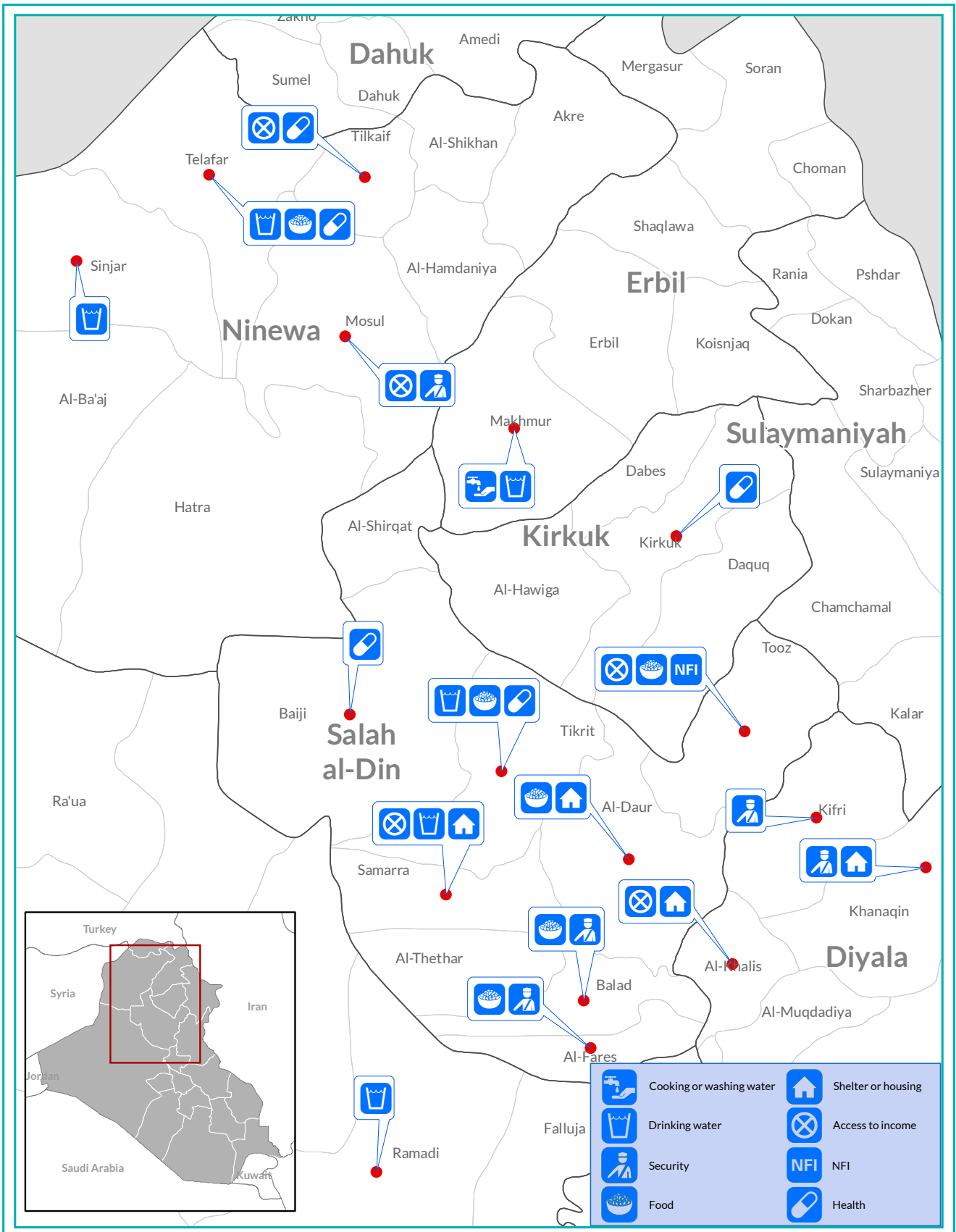
In Salah al-Din, 59% of the complaints were about the quality of the shelter, 27% about the price, and 14% about the quantity. The same pattern is also observed in Ninewa, with 72%, 23% and 5% respectively.

For a more general picture of the situation, in Figure 14 the needs are aggregated by the districts hosting returnees (the most important needs in all locations within the districts).





Figure 14: Main needs at the district level



## 2. Main security and protection issues

### Security concerns

From a protection perspective, while families are returning, they continue to face several risks such as physical danger, legal entanglements with the local authorities, threats from armed groups, and even targeted violence based on ethnoreligious affiliations. It is important to highlight that among all returnees, 21% did not report any protection issues. The remaining 79%, however, face risks of one kind or the other.

The greatest threat facing returnees is the risk of being kidnapped (22%). For (16%), landmines or unexploded ordnances in the location also represent a threat. At least (12%) are concerned about lack of (or no access to) documentation and other legal entitlements. For another 11%, the risk of being recruited into armed groups was a major threat. Nearly 8% reported to need protection from arbitrary arrests, and indicated they lacked legal support for land restitution or compensation, property disputes, repairs or rehabilitation.

The issues in Anbar, Erbil and Kirkuk are related to legal documents, legal entitlements and legal support. Most of the 5,502 returnee families in Anbar (88%), do not have legal documents. A sizeable proportion of returnees in Kirkuk (29% or 78 families) and Erbil (13% or 270 families) are also in the same situation. However, “lack of legal support for land restitution or compensation/property disputes/repairs or rehabilitation” is the most serious issue for the remaining returnees in these two governorates. The same situation is also true for the remaining 12% returnees in Anbar.

More than half of the returnee families in Ninewa (11,298) do not face any issues. But the most important issue for 23% of the returnees is the danger of landmines and unexploded ordnances in their locations; 31% of Diyala’s 4,133 families reported the same concern. The risk of recruitment into armed groups ranks second (21%) in Diyala, followed by risk of kidnapping (16%), lack of legal support, and risk of arbitrary arrest (11% each), lack of documentation and legal access (4%) and risk of family separation (2%).

Several issues affect returnees in Ninewa: lack of legal support (8%), risk of recruitment into armed groups (6%), reintegration of ex-combatants within the community (5%), lack of documentation or legal entitlements (3%),

risk of family separation (2%) and targeted attack for being a returnee (1%).

Of the 48,126 families in Salah al-Din, 37% report fearing being kidnapped while 15% report they do not face any issues. Other issues include the danger of landmines and unexploded ordnances, risk of arbitrary arrests, risk of recruitment into armed groups (12% each), lack of documents or access and other legal entitlements (10%), lack of legal support for land restitution or compensation, property disputes, repairs or rehabilitation (1%).

### Returnees’ perceptions of safety

At least 16% of returnee families reported feeling unsafe. Most of them (75%) are living in Salah al-Din, where the possibility of kidnapping is the primary security concern for 40% of returnee families. Risk of kidnapping is, in fact, the main security concern countrywide for 25% of the returnees, followed by the risk of arbitrary arrest (13%) and risk of accidents from explosive devices (16%). Risks related to landmines and explosive devices affect 88% of families in Anbar and 38% of families in Diyala. Returned families who feel their security is at risk due to arbitrary arrests are in Salah al-Din (18%) and Diyala (20%).

Additionally, 11% of the reported security concerns relate to frictions within the community. In Diyala and Salah al-Din, there is tension among returnee families themselves, while in Anbar tensions are reported between returnee families and those who had remained through the conflict. In fact, of the 2% of returnees facing discrimination, 26% of them are reported to be facing discrimination for being a returnee (all of these families have returned to Anbar). Discrimination linked to ethnicity (62%) and religion (11%) was reported in Diyala.

### Child protection

In addition to the issues mentioned above, which affect all returnees, returnee children face specific protection issues. Nearly 40% of the families reported to face the risk of child labor. As many as 14% of the families lack services for their children, or reported that children are without a caretaker. Other important issues are violence at home and risk of recruitment into armed groups (8% each), harassment or threats (6%), child marriage and danger from landmines (2% each). The remaining 20% of the returnee families reported not to have any child protection issues.

Child labor is a problem reported in almost all the

governorates, but it is especially widespread in Anbar (86% of the families). The remaining issues in Anbar are violence at home (12%) and landmines and unexploded ordnances (2%). In Diyala, in nearly 40% of the families' children face issues of child labor and harassment/threats. Other issues in Diyala include violence in families (5%), child marriage (4%), lack of child services (4%), risk of recruitment into armed groups (3%), and landmines and UXOs (2%).

Lack of child services is the main issue for 158 families in Kirkuk (59%) and 7,502 families in Ninewa (35%). The remaining 41% in Kirkuk face the risk of child labor. Ninewa has more issues with child protection, such as child labor (22%), violence at home (11%), child marriage (6%), landmines and UXOs (5%), and risk of recruitment into armed groups (2%). The remaining 20% of the total 21,273 families do not face any child protection issues.

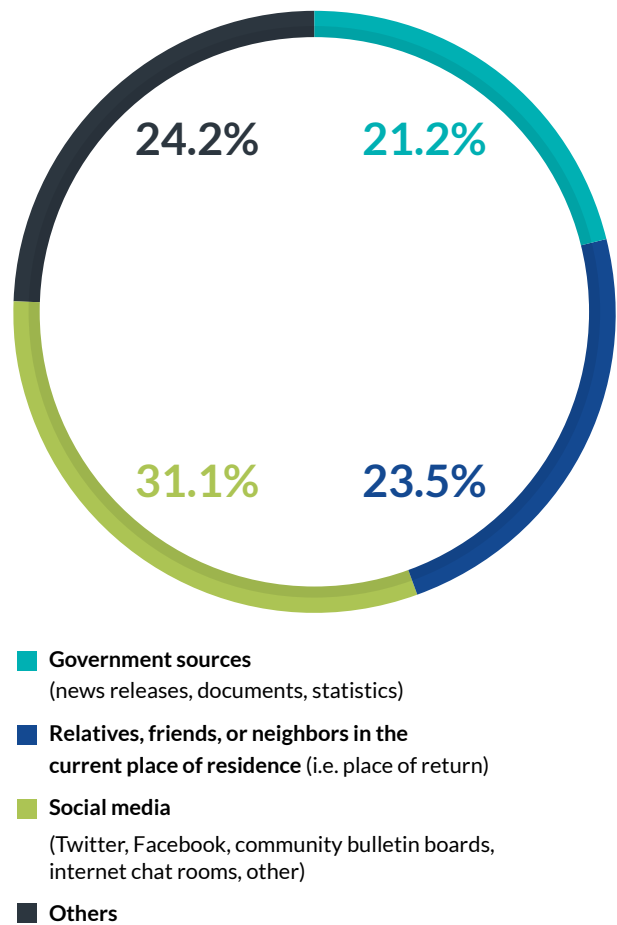
In the governorate of Erbil, it was reported that as many as 87% of the total 2,117 families have children who face violence at home. The remaining 13% face the risk of separation from their children, or the children are already separated and cannot be reunited. These two are not an issue as far as Salah al-Din is concerned. Their major issues are child labor (45%), risk of recruitment into armed groups (14%) and lack of services for children without a caretaker (9%). At least 27% of the families do not have child protection issues in Salah al-Din.

### Access to information

An important element linked to the displaced populations' ability to return to their places of origin is information. In order to provide insights on this crucial matter and help guide potential responses from interested partners, the Returnee Location Assessment gathered data on information sources, access and the type of information needed by returnees.

As shown in Figure 15, most returnees find information about the possibility to return through different social media (31.1%). The second most important source reported was relatives, friends, or neighbors in the current place of residence (i.e. place of return), with 23.5%, and the third most important source cited were government sources (news releases, documents, statistics), with 21.2%. Various other sources (including employers and local and international organizations) accounted for the remaining 24.2%.

Figure 15: Return information sources

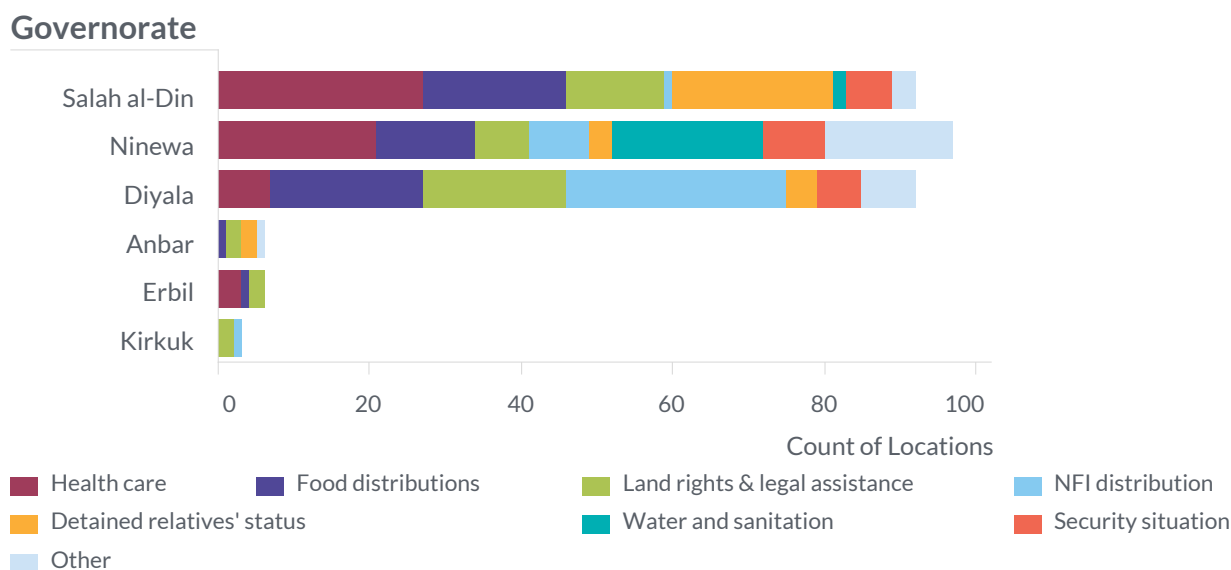


For many returnee families, access to information on food distributions (25% of the families), health care (18%) and detained family member status (19%) are the most difficult to come by. Many also find it difficult to get information on documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation, legal services, non-food items (NFIs) distribution, security situations, and water and sanitation. There are also a few cases where they find it difficult to get information on protection services, family reunification services, and others.

In Anbar, more than half of the returnee families (2,820) find it difficult to obtain information on food distribution. At least 44% of them find it difficult to get information on their detained family members' status, 3% of them on documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution and compensation, legal services, and 1% has little idea about family reunification mechanisms.

In Diyala, the major problems are obtaining information about documentation, mechanisms for land and property

**Figure 16. Type of information reportedly most difficult to access**



restitution, compensation, legal services (28%), and NFI distribution (27%), while (22%) has no information about food distributions. Information on the security situation is also hard to come by for another 11%. Returnees in Diyala also find it hard to obtain information on detained family member status (6%), health care and protection services.

In Erbil, a sizeable majority (64%) of the families has difficulties in obtaining information on health care. Information on documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation, and legal services are not easily available for another 23%. For the remaining 13%, information on food distributions is hard to obtain.

In Kirkuk, two issues dominate the 268 returnee families' information needs. Information on documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation and legal services is the difficult to get for 71% of them; the remaining 29% find it hard to obtain information on NFI distributions.

In Ninewa, the situation is more complicated because at least some returnee families find it difficult to get information on every aspect of their life as returnees. Water and sanitation tops with 25% of the families, followed by health care (18%), other (13%), NFI distribution (12%), food distribution (10%), security situation (9%), family reunification mechanisms (5%), documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation, legal services (4%), protection services (3%) and detained family member status (1%).

Information related to food distribution is difficult to obtain for 31% of the returnee families in Salah al-Din (about 14,841 families). For another 29%, getting information on detained family members is an issue. Health care information stands third with 21% and other issues are documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation, legal services (8%), security services (5%), protection services (3%), and water and sanitation (2%).

ANNEX 1.

## RETURNEE LOCATION ASSESSMENT DASHBOARD

# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

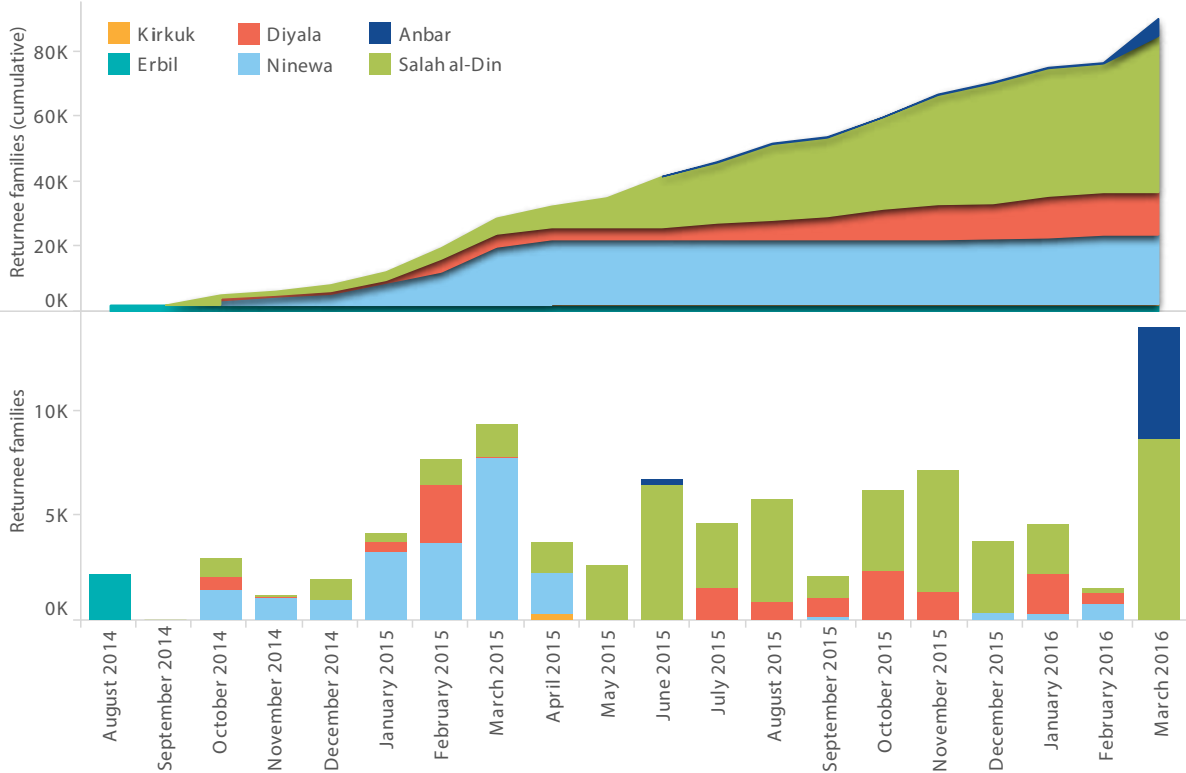
## IRAQ RETURNEE ASSESSMENT PRELIMINARY FINDINGS: MARCH - MAY 2016

# RETURN CHARACTERISTICS

PAGE 1

Information  
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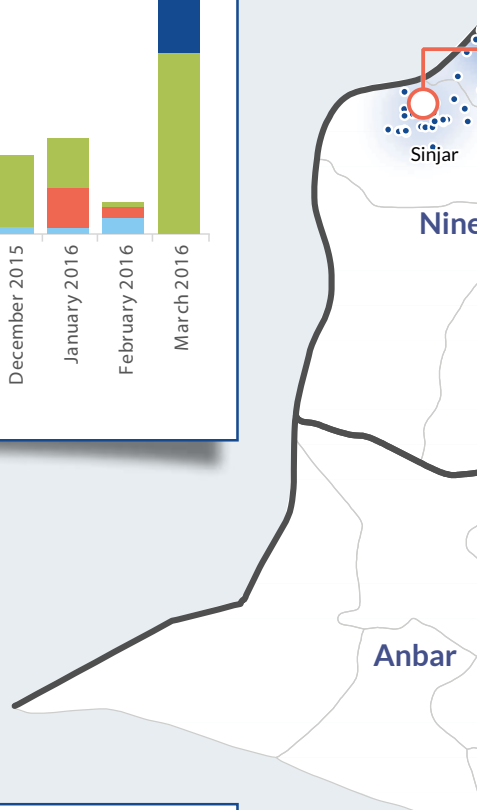
Timeline of the observed return movement



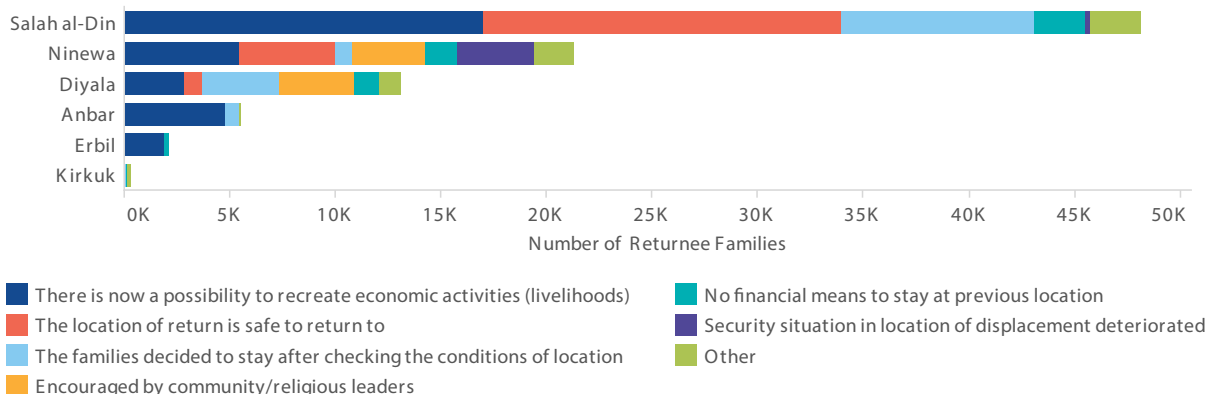
90,423 families

8,661 families in inaccessible

- August 2014:** Makhmur and Gwer towns captured by Armed Groups (AGs) for 2 weeks
- September 2014:** Rabea takeover by the Peshmerga
- December 2014:** Ayadyah, Zummar, Sinjar takeover by the Peshmerga
- May 2015:** Iraq Security Forces (ISF) takeover of Tikrit city
- June 2015:** Khalidiya returns
- July 2015:** Re-opening of Tikrit Bridge which allowed mass returns
- August 2015:** Beginning of returns managed by authorities in Diyala
- March 2016:** ISF takeover of Ramadi and security clearance by local authorities



Reported primary reason of return



Type of return



95%  
Back-and-forth  
Permanent/stable

Information presented in this dashboard comes from the DTM Returnee Location Assessment, conducted by field teams across the country from 25 March 2016. The unit of reference of this assessment is the location, and information was collected at aggregate level, on the majority of returnees living in the assessed areas, and not on individual families.

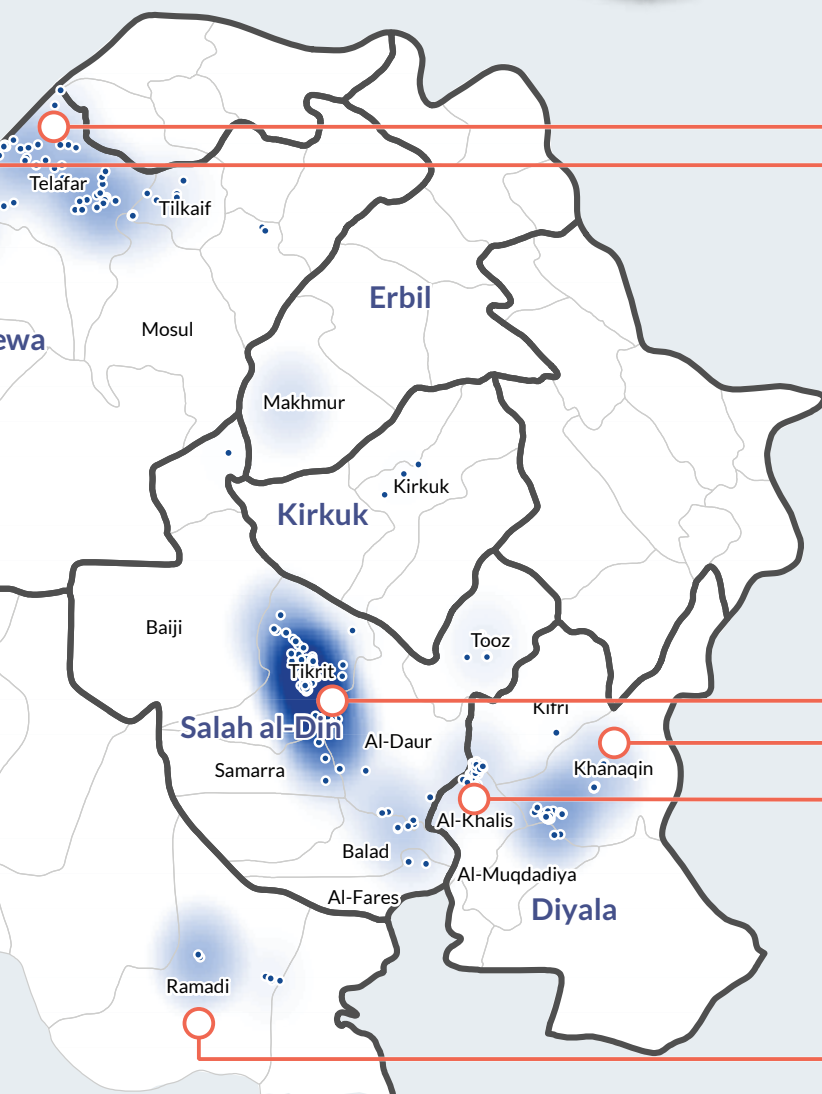
The assessment covered 82% of the locations identified as having returnees. These locations were assessed by field teams using a close-ended questionnaire with information collected through interviews with several key informants and through direct observation. Additional information products from this and other assessments are available in the DTM portal: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>.



**542,528**  
individuals  
296  
locations  
have been assessed



**51,966**  
individuals  
66  
locations  
in vulnerable areas - have not been assessed



**Telafar district (14,851 families)**

In Telafar, the three main needs of returnee water, food and healthcare. In terms of access to information on goods and services, 24% of the returnee families in Telafar consider most difficult to access information on water and sanitation, while 19% on healthcare. In contrast to the situation in Sinjar, in Telafar, 99% of returnee families are united, and all returnee families would like to remain in the locations assessed.

**Sinjar district (3,219 families)**

In Sinjar, drinking water is the priority need for 93% of returnee families. 45% of returnee families in Sinjar consider most difficult to access information on water and sanitation, while 28% on healthcare. Only 31% of returnee families in Sinjar are united, approximately 29% of the returnee families have not returned permanently, and instead are moving back and forth from their location of return. 84% would like to remain in the locations assessed, while 16% are waiting to decide about their future.

**Tikrit district (26,400 families)**

In Tikrit, 45% of returnee families consider drinking water as their main priority need, while 21% consider healthcare, and 13% consider food as their main need. 73% of the returnees in Tikrit feel safe, and 100% of them have returned permanently. Approximately 72% of the families live in locations where between 1-25% of residences have been damaged beyond use. In terms of future intentions, 40% of returnee families are still waiting to decide, while 60% have already decided to remain in their locations.

**Khannaqin district (3,721 families)**

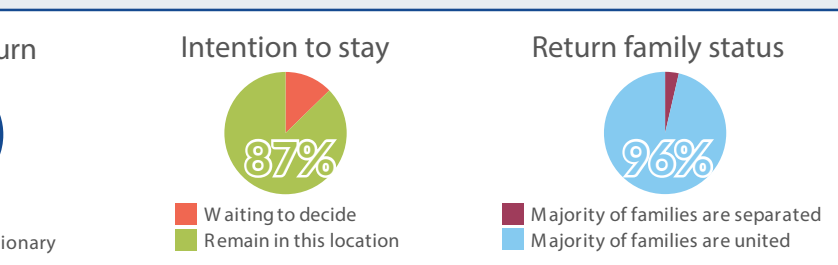
The main need for returnees in Khannaqin is security, with 60% of the families, followed by shelter, with 40% of the families. Overall, around 40% of the returnees in this district do not feel safe, and only 9% have returned permanently. In terms of residence damage, Khannaqin stands out, with approximately 53% of the families live in locations where between 51-75% of residences have been damaged beyond use, while 6% live in locations where 100% of residences have been damaged beyond use.

**Al-Khalis district (9,216 families)**

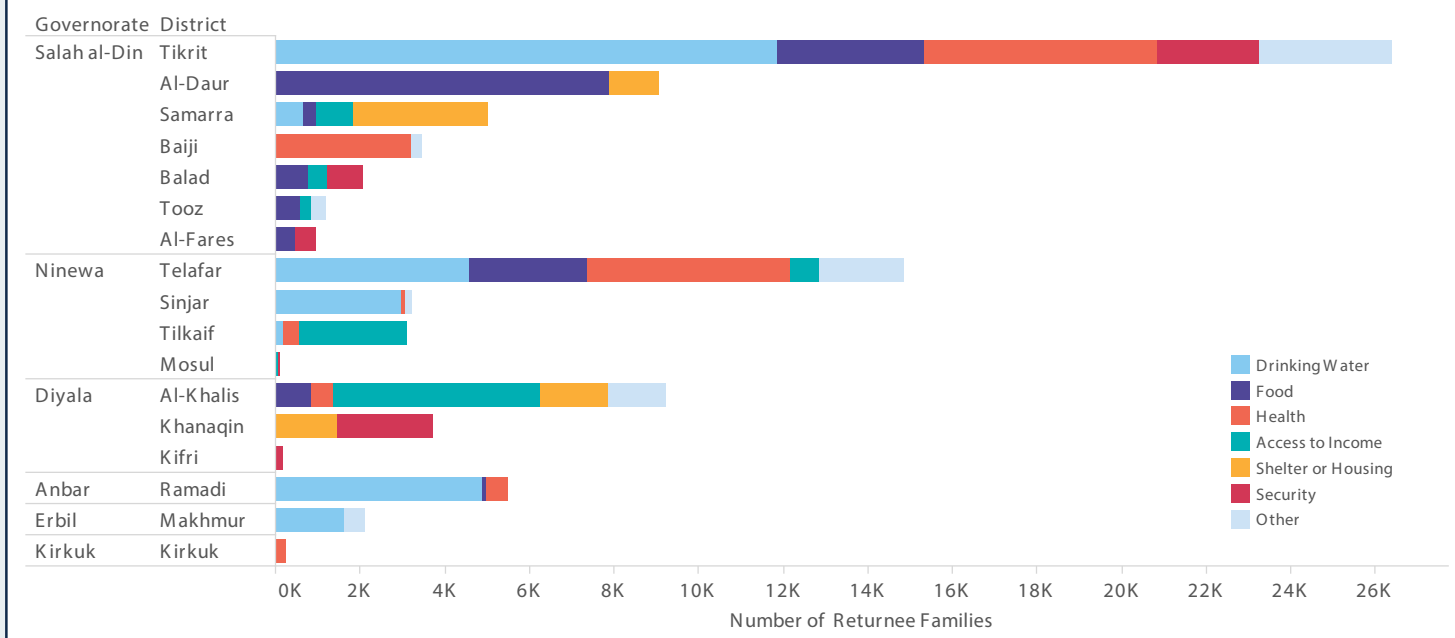
In contrast with other districts, in Al-Khalis, 53% of returnee families consider access to income as their main priority need. In Al-Khalis, approximately 46% of the families live in locations where between 26 to 50% of residences have been damaged beyond use, and yet it was reported that 100% of them would like to remain in their locations of return.

**Ramadi district (5,502 families)**

In Ramadi, despite the still ongoing clashes, it was reported that 100% of the returnee families feel safe and have decided to return permanently, 89% of the returnee families see drinking water as their main need, followed by health (9%) and food (2%). At the same time, 51% of the returnee families find it most difficult to get information on food distributions, while 44% find it most difficult to get information on the status of detained family members. With regards to residence damage, approximately 87% of the families live in locations where between 26-50% of residences have been damaged beyond use.

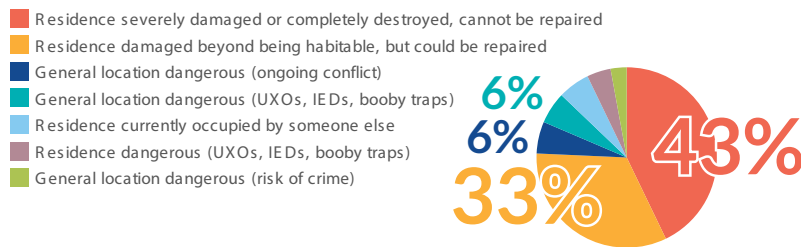


## Reported first priority need by district of return



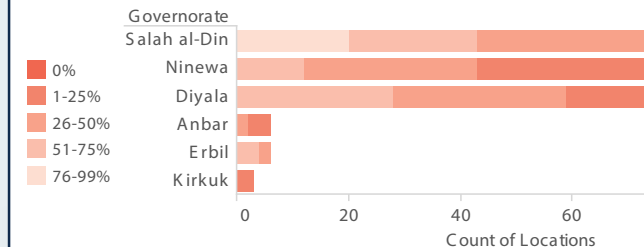
Drinking water is the main priority need for returnees in subdistricts located in various governorates, with approximately 30% of the returnee families in Iraq. Districts considering drinking water as their main priority include Markaz Tikrit in Salah al Din, Sinjar in Ninewa, Markaz Ramadi in Anbar, and Markaz Makhmour in Erbil. Food and Health are, in turn, the main priority need for 19% and 17% of the returnees.

## Reason for not returning to habitual residence



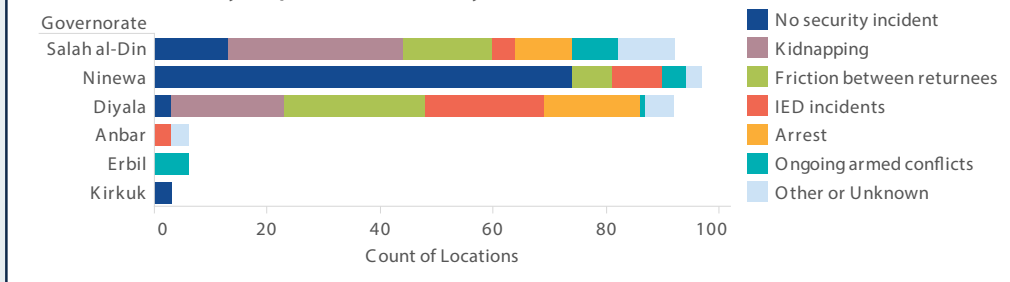
Residence damage is, at 76%, the most common reason for returnees' inability to move back into their habitual residences before displacement, followed by the location itself being dangerous, with 14%.

## Percentage of families with access to income



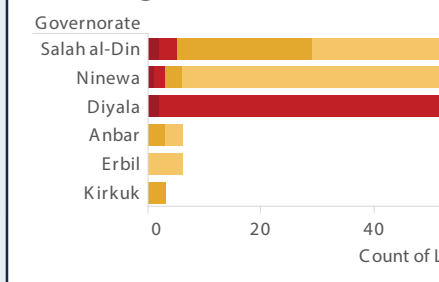
Returnees' access to income is most difficult in the governorates of Kirkuk and Anbar, where most locations reported less than 25% of returnee families with access to income.

## Most commonly reported security incidents



In terms of the number of returnee families in the locations assessed, the most important security incident reported is kidnapping, accounting for 21% of the total of returnee families, and being mostly prevalent in districts located in the governorates Salah Al Din and Diyala. At the same time, it should be noted that no security incident is reported in locations hosting approximately 19% of the returnee families.

## Percentage of residential damage

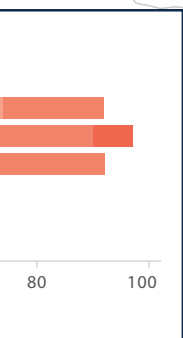
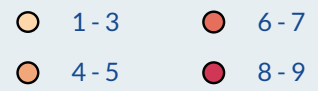
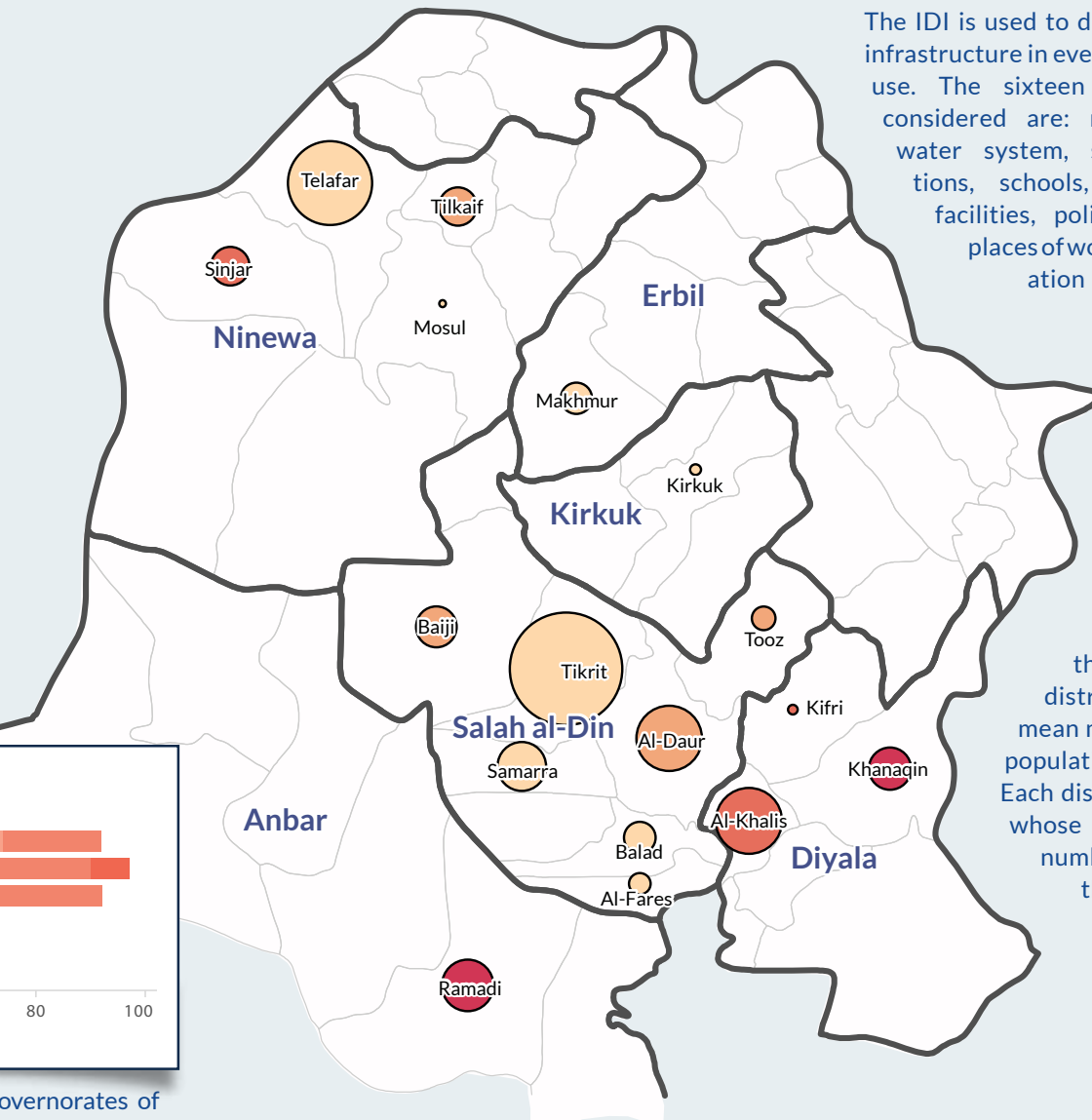


Residence damage is reported to be the most common across Iraq. However, Al Khalis (Diyala) is the most damaged, with up to 75% of residences destroyed in the district. In Salah Al Din, the damage is even more acute: in the districts of Tikrit and Baiji, over 76% of the residences of 2,400 returnees, over 76% of the residences of 2,400

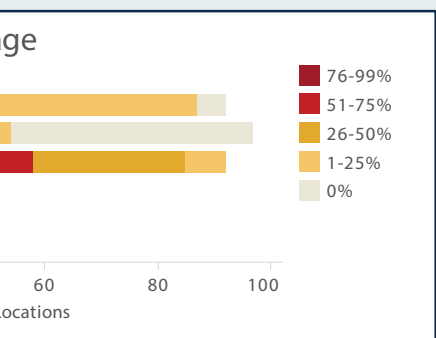


## District-level Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI)

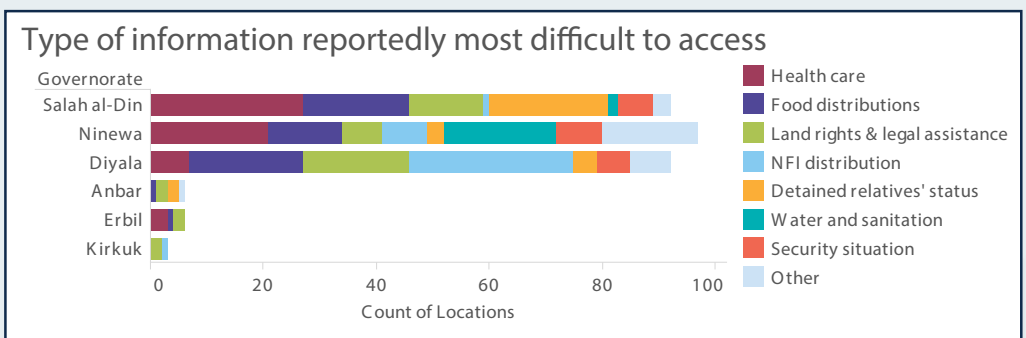
The IDI is used to determine the percentage of infrastructure in every location damaged beyond use. The sixteen infrastructure categories considered are: roads, bridges, electricity, water system, sewerage, telecommunications, schools, youth centers, medical facilities, police stations, fire stations, places of worship, markets, public recreation areas, arable land, and grazing land. The values are then normalized to a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means no infrastructure in the location has been damaged, and 10 means all the infrastructure in the location has been damaged. The map shows the IDI aggregated up to the district level using the weighted mean method, with each location's population serving as its weight. Each district is symbolized by a disc whose size is proportional to the number of IDP families in it, and the color depends on the result of the IDI, with darker red meaning more damage.



governorates of  
an a quarter of



below 50% in most locations assessed  
a) stands out with higher damage, with  
n multiple locations. The case of Dijla  
only location reportedly having return-  
00 returnee families are destroyed.



As reported in the locations assessed, information on food distributions was the most difficult to obtain in locations accounting for 25% of the total number of returnee families (mostly in Salah Al Din, Ninewa, Diyala and Erbil. Information on the status of detained family members and healthcare was considered the most difficult to get in locations accounting for 19% and 18% of the returnee families respectively.

ANNEX 2.

**RETURNEE LOCATION ASSESSMENT  
QUESTIONNAIRE**

## DTM Returnee Assessment

IOM Iraq, March 2016

This questionnaire is to be administered to the population tracked by the DTM Returnee Tracking Matrix. This includes families displaced internally since December 2013, who have returned to their sub district of residence prior to displacement, regardless of whether they have returned to their own homes. Note that the persons/families who have returned only briefly to see if the situation allows permanent return (i.e. “go-see visits”) are excluded from the assessment.

### 1. General Information

Governorate	
District + sub district	
Place Name (Quarter or village)	
Place ID	

Total N of Returnee Families in this Location	
---	--

### 2. Sources and Credibility of Information

Key Informant Name	Type	Phone number	Gender	OK to share contact
			(Male/Female)	(Yes/No)
			(Male/Female)	(Yes/No)
			(Male/Female)	(Yes/No)
			(Male/Female)	(Yes/No)

### 3. Habitual Residence

3.1 Were the returnee families able to return to their habitual residences? (Select one)

1. All
2. Some
3. None

If 3.1 = 1 ask 3.4

3.2 Why were the returnee families not able to return to their habitual residences? (Select three)

- a) Residence severely damaged or completely destroyed, cannot be repaired
- b) Residence damaged beyond being habitable, but could be repaired
- c) Residence dangerous (Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs), Improvised explosive devices (IEDs), booby traps)
- d) General location dangerous (UXOs, IEDs, booby traps)
- e) General location dangerous (ongoing conflict)
- f) General location dangerous (risk of crime)
- g) Residence currently occupied by someone else

3.3 Are returnee families not living in their habitual residences easily able to reach/access their property for rebuilding, clearing, or reclaiming?

- a) Yes, they are close enough to get to their property and the passage is safe
- b) No, they are close to the property but the passage is unsafe
- c) No, they are far even though the passage is safe
- d) No, they are far and the passage is unsafe

3.4 Shelter Type breakdown:

Shelter Type	Number of families	Number of Sites (not mandatory)
Occupied private residence		
Habitual residence		
Camps		
Religious Buildings		
Unfinished/abandoned buildings		
School buildings		
Other		
Host family		
Rented houses		
Hotels/motels		
Unknown		

**4. Infrastructure, Services and Land Use**

4.1 Condition of infrastructure at the location of return

Type of infrastructure	Condition of location's infrastructure		
	Mostly Not Damaged or Functioning	Mostly Damaged or not functioning	There never was one
Electricity			

Water			
Sewerage			
Telecommunications			
Roads			
Bridges			
School			
Youth center			
Medical facility/hospital			
Police station			
Fire station			
Place of worship			
Market			
Public recreation areas			
Arable land			
Grazing land			

4.2 What percentage of residences in this location is destroyed or damaged too much to be inhabitable?

- a) %0
- b) %25-1
- c) %50-26
- d) %75-51
- e) %99-76
- f) %100

4.3 Of the following places, which are the most affected by UXO? (Select three)

- a) Religious buildings
- b) School buildings
- c) Agricultural fields
- d) Water sources
- e) Health facilities
- f) Residential homes
- g) Police or government structures
- h) Roads
- i) Bridges
- j) None
- k) Other

**5. Displacement & Return**

5.1 Number of returnee families by governorate and district of last displacement

Governorate of last displacement	District of last displacement	# families

5.2 Number of returnee families by period of displacement

Period of displacement	Number of families
Jan to May 2014	
June July 2014	
August 2014	
Sept 2014 - March 2015	
April 2015 to now	

5.3 Has the majority of returnees in this location experienced multiple displacements prior to returning?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Unknown

5.4 When did the majority of returnee families return to this location ?

(one integer for each of January 2014, February 2014, March 2014, April 2014, May 2014, June 2014, July 2014, August 2014, September 2014, October 2014, November 2014, December 2014, January 2015, February 2015, March 2015, April 2015, May 2015, June 2015, July 2015, August 2015, September 2015, October 2015, November 2015, December 2015, January 2016, February 2016, March 2016, April 2015)

5.5 Why has a majority of the families returned ? (Select three)

- a) There is now a possibility to recreate economic activities (livelihoods)
- b) The families decided to stay after checking the conditions of location of residence
- c) To join some of the family members who had returned already
- d) Security situation in location of displacement deteriorated
- e) The location of return is safe to return to
- f) No financial means to stay at previous location
- g) Evicted from the last place of displacement by private owners
- h) Evicted from the last place of displacement by government authorities
- i) Incentives provided by government authorities to return
- j) Encouraged by community/religious leaders
- k) Other, specify

5.6 Did the majority of the returnee families chose to return voluntarily?

- a) Yes
- b) No

5.7 Has the majority of families returned here permanently, or are they periodically moving back and forth to and from the location of displacement or a third location? (Select one)

- a) Permanent
- b) Back-and-forth

5.8 Are the majority of families who returned united or are they separated (i.e. some members were left behind in the location of earlier displacement or a third location?) (Select one)

- a) Majority of families are united
- b) Majority of families are separated

5.9 Who did the majority of returnee families leave behind? (Select all that apply)

- a) Women
- b) Girls
- c) Men
- d) Boys
- e) Others, specify

5.10 Why were they left behind? (Select three)

- a) This location/journey is not safe for them because of security risks
- b) The family is waiting to decide if the return will be permanent
- c) They are staying in the displacement location earning income or receiving education
- d) They were detained or prevented from returning
- e) They didn't have enough money to travel all together
- f) Their houses are destroyed so there is no place to live
- g) Persons with disabilities/chronic illness
- h) Financial benefits of having both IDPs and returnees in the same family
- i) Elderly
- j) Other, specify

## 6. Intentions

6.1 What is the intention of the majority of returnee families living in this location? (Select one)

- a) Remain in this location
- b) Return to their last location of displacement
- c) Go to another displacement location in Iraq
- d) Go abroad
- e) Waiting to decide
- f) Other

6.2 List the three main considerations or factors influencing the above decision (Multiple option, rank the main three)

Factor	Rank
Security situation	
Jobs availability	
Housing availability (includes ability to repair/rebuild my house)	
Possibility to enjoy relatives and friends and /or reunite with family	
Service availability (schools, healthcare, etc.)	
Possibility to coexist peacefully with other groups	
Other, specify	
Unknown	

## 7. Vulnerabilities and Needs

7.1 Write the number of returnee individuals or families with the following characteristics or vulnerabilities

Vulnerabilities	# Females	# Males
Number of unaccompanied or separated children		
Number of minor-headed households		
Number of IDP individuals with disabilities (mental or physical disability)		
Number of female-headed households		N/A
Number of pregnant females (under 18)		N/A
Number of pregnant females (over 18)		N/A
Number of unaccompanied or separated elderly persons (60+)		

Zero means: no existing for this vulnerability, while N/A means: No Available information or No Answer

7.2 List the main priority needs in this location in order of importance (Multiple option, rank the main three)

Needs	Priority (2, 1, 3)
Drinking Water	
Cooking/washing Water	
Food	
Health	
Sanitation/ Hygiene	
Shelter/Housing	
Child protection	
Education	
Access to income	
Legal help	
Household Items (NFI)	
Psychological support	
Rehabilitation services	
Security	



7.3 What percentage of returnee families in this location has access to income generating or livelihood opportunities/activities?

- a) 0%
- b) 1-25%
- c) 26-50%
- d) 51-75%
- e) 76-99%
- f) 100%

7.4 Needs and associated problems

Needs	Main problem (select one for each)
Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours)</li> <li>• Quality (bad color or taste)</li> <li>• Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks/fountains/wells run out of water)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unequal Access (returnees are prevented from accessing water even if it is available)</li> </ul>
Cooking/washing Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours)</li> <li>• Quality (bad color or taste, water source has been contaminated )</li> <li>• Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks/fountains/wells run out of water)</li> <li>• Unequal Access (returnees are prevented from accessing water even if it is available)</li> </ul>
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours)</li> <li>• Quality (not fresh or bad taste)</li> <li>• Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. markets or shops don't have enough or they run out of it frequently)</li> <li>• Unequal Access (returnees are prevented from accessing food even if it is available)</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours)</li> <li>• Quality (bad service, unqualified/unfriendly staff)</li> <li>• Quantity (facilities are too few or small or overcrowded)</li> <li>• Unequal access (returnees are prevented from accessing health services even if they are available)</li> <li>• Lack of type of services (Type of equipment services or treatment offered/available, irregular supply of medicines)</li> <li>• No female doctors/healthcare available</li> </ul>
Sanitation/ Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Distance (the toilets are not on site)</li> </ul>

Needs	Main problem (select one for each)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quantity of toilets</li> <li>• Quantity of showers</li> <li>• Quality of toilets and showers (they don't work or they are dirty)</li> <li>• Unequal access (returnees are prevented from accessing available showers and toilets)</li> <li>• There is no waste management/disposal</li> </ul>
Shelter/Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Quality (infrastructure is poor, not durable, not strong enough, not adequate)</li> <li>• Quantity (there aren't enough houses so there is overcrowding)</li> <li>• Unequal access (returnees are prevented from renting)</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive; in terms of fees, Books and materials, Uniforms)</li> <li>• Distance (too far, difficult to access by road)</li> <li>• Quality of Environment (infrastructure is poor and not adequate)</li> <li>• Quality of Service (staff skills, female/males classes)</li> <li>• Quantity (there are insufficient classes or schools so they are overcrowded)</li> <li>• Unequal access (returnees are prevented from enrolling in school)</li> </ul>
Access to income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Quantity (Not enough jobs available in the area)</li> <li>• Low-paid (Jobs available but Income insufficient)</li> <li>• No qualification (Jobs available but returnees not qualified enough)</li> <li>• Unequal access to jobs (discrimination - returnees are prevented to work)</li> </ul>
Legal help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, not available)</li> <li>• Quality (the offered services do not provide required help, unfriendly opening hours, lack of staff)</li> <li>• Unequal Access (returnees are not provided legal services)</li> <li>• Lost/ insufficient documentation (personal and/or property related)</li> <li>• Legal help is present but not successful</li> </ul>
Household Items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Distance (distributions/shops/magazines are too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours)</li> <li>• Quality (the items are poor quality)</li> <li>• Quantity (there is none or not enough household items available in distributions/local markets)</li> <li>• Unequal Access (returnees are prevented from accessing items or distributions are unfair)</li> <li>• Type (the type of items received was not appropriate)</li> </ul>

Needs	Main problem (select one for each)
Psychosocial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Problem</li> <li>• Price (too expensive)</li> <li>• Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours)</li> <li>• Quality (the offered services do not provide required help)</li> <li>• Quantity (there is none or there is no space available in existing services)</li> <li>• Unequal Access (Returnees are prevented from accessing services even if it is available)</li> <li>• Socially unacceptable (it's not possible to use psychosocial services for social reasons)</li> <li>• No same-sex staff</li> </ul>

7.5 Which are the three main protection issues for returnee families in this location ? (Multiple option, rank the main three)

Issues	Rank
Family at risk of becoming or already separated	
Lack of (or no access to) documentation and other legal entitlements	
Lack of Legal support for land restitution or compensation/property disputes/repairs or rehabilitation	
Risk of recruitment into armed force/group	
Danger of landmines or unexploded ordnance in this location	
Risk of kidnapping	
Reintegration of ex-combatants within community	
Risk of arbitrary arrest	
Risk targeted attacks on family on the basis of ethno-religious affiliation	
Risk of targeted attack for being a returnee to this location	
No issues	

7.6 Which are the three main protection issues for returnee children living in this location? (Multiple option, rank the main three)

Issues	Rank
Children at risk of separation or already separated and cannot be reunited	
Harassment or threats	
Violence within the home	
Child labor	
Child marriage	
Risk of recruitment into armed forces/groups	
Reintegration of ex-combatant children	

Danger of landmines or unexploded ordnance in this location	
Lack of services for children without a caretaker	
No issues	

## 8. Safety and Security

8.1 Does the majority of returnees living in this location feel safe?

- a) Yes
- b) No

8.2 What are the three most common security incidents for returnees in this location? (Multiple option, rank the main three)

Security Incidents	Rank
a) Friction with population that had remained in location	
b) Friction between returnee families	
c) Accidents related to explosive devices	
d) Ongoing armed conflicts	
e) Kidnapping	
f) Arrest	
g) Eviction	
h) Theft	
i) Violence against females	
j) Violence against males	
k) Discrimination	
l) No security incident	
m) Other, specify	
n) Unknown	

If 8.2 different from k, go to 8.4

8.3 If there have been cases of discrimination, please specify which type (Select three)

- a) Religious discrimination
- b) Gender discrimination- against females
- c) Gender discrimination- against males
- d) Ethnic discrimination
- e) Political discrimination
- f) Socioeconomic discrimination
- g) Discrimination against Returnees
- h) Other
- i) Unknown

8.4 In case of a security incident, to whom do returnees report it in this location? (Multiple option, rank the main three)

To whom do returnees report it in this location	Rank
Do not report	
Police	
Army	
Security Forces	
Peshmerga	
Assayish	
Zervani	
Private company	
Militia groups	
Local council	
Local government	
Mukhtar	
Other	
Unknown	

8.5 Are people starting to clean rubble, clear the areas from unexploded ordnance, rebuilding their houses? (Select three)

- Yes, on their own
- Yes, with the help of army
- Yes, with the help of local authority
- The humanitarian community is doing it
- No one is doing it
- There is no rubble, unexploded ordnance, or damage in this community

8.6 Have the returnee families received any explosive ordinances risk awareness training?

- Yes
- No

## 9. Information Sources and availability

9.1 How did the majority of the returnees hear about the possibility to return?

- Formal media (newspapers, radio and TV)
- Social media (Twitter, Facebook, community bulletin boards, internet chat rooms, other)
- Government sources (news releases, documents, statistics)
- International actors (IOM, UN, NGOs/charities)
- Local organizations (local NGOs, mosques or churches, groups, associations)
- Employers
- Relatives, friends, or neighbors in the current place of residence (i.e. place of return)
- Relatives and/or friends in the place of displacement

9.2 Which information is difficult for returnees to access? (Multiple option, select three)

- a) Detained family members status
- b) Family reunification mechanisms
- c) Documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation, legal services
- d) Food distributions
- e) Health care
- f) Protection services
- g) NFI distribution
- h) Water and sanitation
- i) Security situation
- j) Other

10. Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) \*

\* Sample randomly 30 families and fill the table below

HHs	Female							Male						
	0-5	6-12	13-17	45-18	59-46	+60	Total	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	+60	Total
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														

	Female							Male						
HHs	0-5	6-12	13-17	45-18	46-59	+60	Total	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	+60	Total
25														
26														
27														
28														
29														
30														
<b>Total</b>	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	+60	Total	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	+60	Total



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