

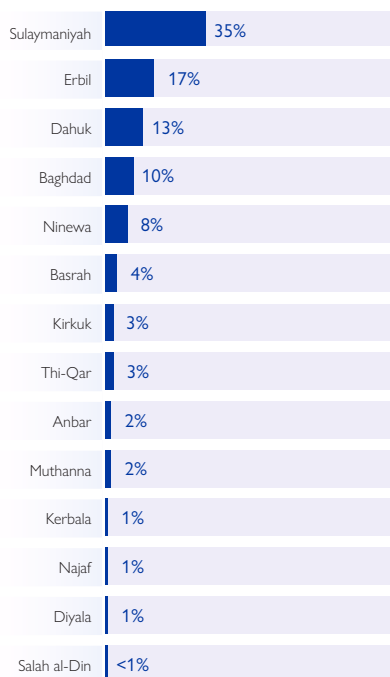
As part of DTM's migration monitoring activities, the Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP) project has been implemented in Iraq since 2019 in response to the critical need to collect and analyze information on displacement and human mobility. The aim of the activity is to strengthen evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan.

Following the activities of the REMAP project, DTM collected information on the numbers and locations of mobile population groups, in the current case, presence of foreigners in Iraq. This document provides an overview of locations hosting foreign nationals (non-Iraqis) who have arrived from another country in the year prior to the assessment, with the intention to remain. The data presented in this factsheet is taken from the Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) – Round VI (completed from 1 May – 31 July 2021). ILA VI provides an in-depth look into the situation of displaced and returning populations across Iraq, with a particular focus on the profiling of the locations in which these groups live. The data collected includes the demographic composition of locations, state of infrastructure, services, security, social cohesion and movement intentions for IDPs, and covers both in-camp and out-of-camp settings.

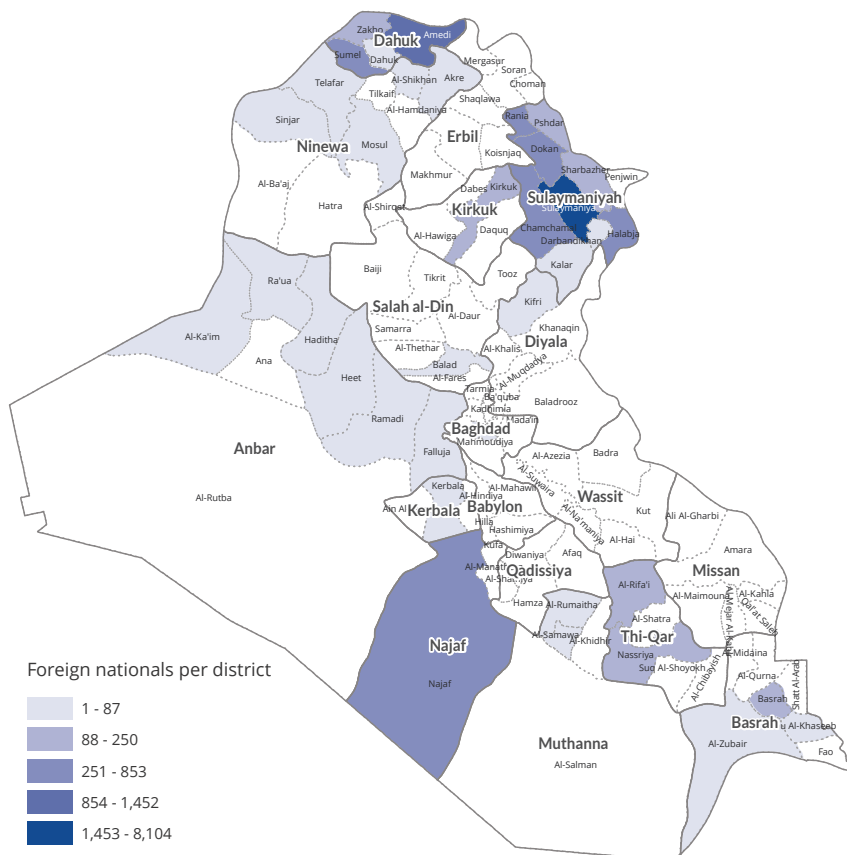
Data collection for ILA VI was conducted through a network of key informants across 3,730 non-camp locations<sup>1</sup> hosting either IDPs or returnees (or both). These key informants were asked about the presence of foreigners, with the option of providing the population number of these persons.

**10%**  
OF LOCATIONS  
REPORTED THE PRESENCE  
OF FOREIGNERS

Proportion of locations reporting presence of foreigners, by governorate (n = 580)



- Key informants reported the presence of foreigners in 16% of assessed locations, namely 580 out of the 3,730 locations.
- Foreigners were reported in 14 of the 18 assessed governorates. The three governorates with the highest proportion of locations reporting the presence of foreigners were Sulaymaniyah (39%, 228 locations), Erbil (18%, 105 locations) and Dahuk (14%, 83 locations).
- 50% of the locations with foreigners present reported a total of 16,304 foreigners. The top three locations reporting the highest numbers of foreigners were Shari Pzishkan (1,760 foreigners) in Sulaymaniya district, Sulaymaniya, Sheladize Collective (873 foreigners) in Amedi District, Dahuk, and Tasluja (459 foreigners) in Sulaymaniya district, Sulaymaniya.



<sup>1</sup> Only non-camp locations were included as both IDP and refugee camps were not assessed for this report.

### Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.