

IOM IRAQ

AN ANALYSIS OF URBAN DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ



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ABBREVIATIONS

AoD Area of displacement

AoO Area of origin

DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix

HHs Households

HoHH Head of household

IDPs Internally displaced persons

KRI Kurdistan Region of Iraq

MoMD Ministry of Migration and Displacement

IOM International Organization for Migration

INTRODUCTION

As displacement within Iraq becomes increasingly protracted for internally displaced persons (IDPs), further research is needed to understand both its causes and progress towards potential durable solutions: return, integration or resettlement.¹

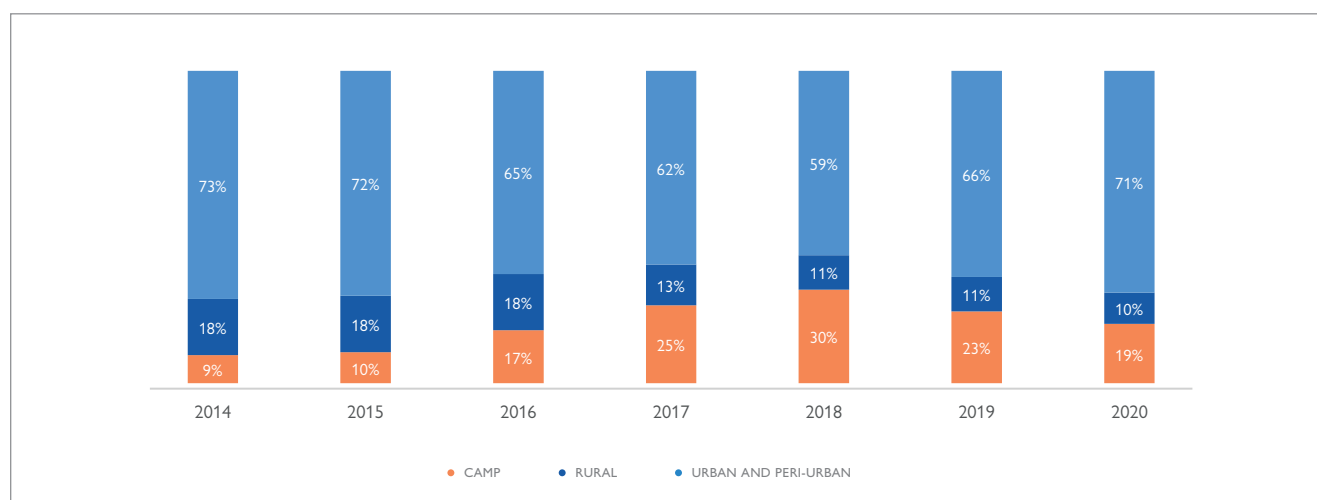
The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) undertook this household study of urban displacement with the primary objective of supporting evidence-based planning for the humanitarian community and the Government of Iraq in response to protracted displacement in this post-emergency phase.

This report presents data from that household study, highlighting trends and comparisons between the assessed urban centres. The first section provides a brief explanation of the methodology. Next, the report explores the characteristics of the displaced urban population and how these demographic trends and dynamics differ across cities. In the third section, the drivers of urban displacement are considered, including factors at the area of displacement, barriers to return in the primary areas of origin and other socio-demographic factors that impact upon the selection of a durable solution. The report concludes that policies and programmes which aim to address the drivers of vulnerability among IDP households - and

to support those households in progressing towards their desired durable solution - should be increasingly tailored to the unique characteristics and needs identified by this assessment.

Cities have remained the main recipient of IDPs throughout the cycles of conflict and displacement in Iraq. This phenomenon is not new, as migration (including forced movements) and urbanisation are closely linked, but the scale and the protracted nature of displacement induced by the 2014 crisis make cities the most viable option for IDPs, especially when they are repeatedly displaced and/or return is no longer an option. The share of the displaced population hosted in rural locations has remained relatively constant in the last two years. The process of consolidation and closure of camps initiated by the Government of Iraq in early 2019 has translated into a relative increase in the proportion of urban and peri-urban IDPs, which is driven by households departing camps and entering secondary displacement in cities.²

Figure 1. Location of displacement over time



The perceived security, access to services and livelihood opportunities of urban centres results in a concentration of the displaced population. The ten surveyed cities that are the focus of this report are all main recipients of IDPs, together they host around half of the out-of-camp displaced population in Iraq (47%). Understanding

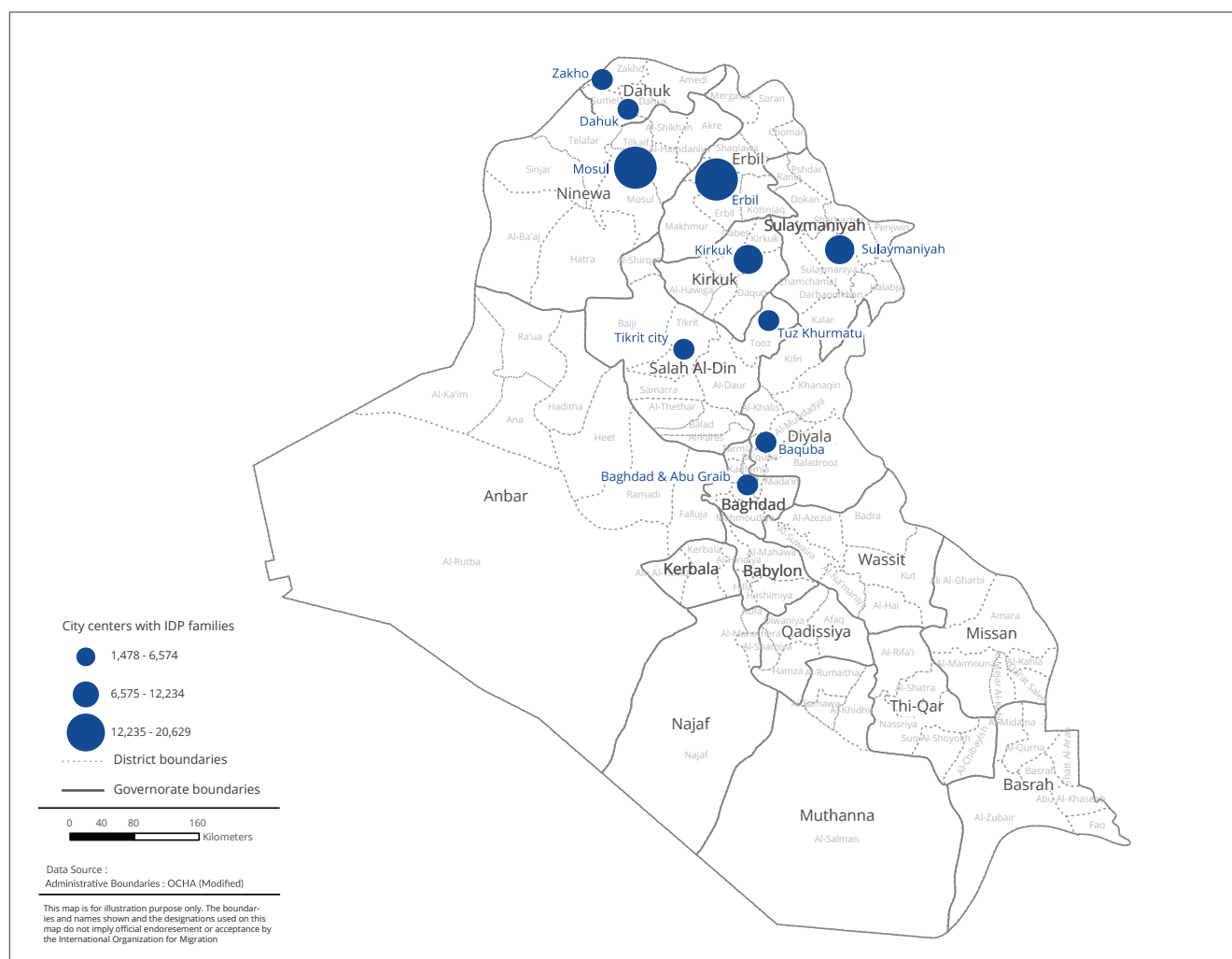
the conditions of the displaced population in urban centres, and the similarities and differences between those centres, is therefore crucial to a more nuanced understanding of protracted urban displacement and to the realisation of possible durable solutions.³

¹ The IASC framework considers that IDPs have reached a durable solution when they no longer face discrimination or disadvantage on the basis of their displaced status. The five criteria in order of listing are: housing, land and property; personal and other documentation; family reunification; access to justice; and participation in public affairs. More information available from: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/other/iasc-framework-durable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons>

² These findings and Figure 1 are drawn from Master Lists on the percentage of IDPs by type of location (Dec 2014- Dec 2020).

³ Data from Master Lists on the percentage of IDPs by type of location (Dec 2014- Dec 2020).

Map 1. Sampled urban centres by IDP population (August 2020)



SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

This study focused on some of the major urban centres that host large IDP populations in Iraq, with data collected at the household level to generate findings that are representative at the city and national level.⁴

This section introduces a summary of the methodology. A detailed methodology document can be found in [Understanding Urban Displacement: Methodology](#).

Existing data on IDPs in - or at risk of - protracted displacement was used to select the main urban centres that are the focus of this study. These areas were selected with the aim of understanding the progress and challenges related to achieving durable solutions to displacement. For the purpose of this study, protracted displacement is defined as three years of displacement or longer; and all IDPs

included were displaced as a result of the 2014 crisis (or re-displaced as a result of this crisis, if they had already been forced to resettle prior to 2014).⁵ Additionally, all IDPs included in the study were residing in host communities and not in camp settings, as conditions for IDPs in camps vary substantially, both between camps and from host communities.

The cities selected for the study were: Baghdad and Abu Ghraib, Baquba, Dahuk, Erbil, Kirkuk, Mosul, Sulaymaniyah, Tikrit, Tuz Khurmatu, and Zakho. These urban centres were determined using

⁴ Findings from ILA V (2020) show that 64 per cent of IDPs are living in urban settings across Iraq, 24 per cent are living in camps, 3 per cent are living in peri-urban and 9 per cent in rural locations. More information can be found at: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA5>

⁵ Protracted displacement is generally described as a condition in which IDPs are prevented from accessing durable solutions that would reduce their displacement-induced vulnerability, impoverishment and marginalization. The criteria for this determination relate to: the duration of displacement (UNHCR defines protracted displacement as three or more years in displacement); locations where durable solutions are not possible (i.e., return, settlement in the area of displacement, or resettlement in a third area); the continued dependence on humanitarian assistance while economic conditions are either not improving or are further deteriorating; and the continuing or worsening psychosocial impacts of displacement and marginalization.

the DTM Master List 112 (August 2019, the most recent at the time of sample selection), taking into consideration the areas with the greatest non-camp IDP concentration, a representative geographic distribution in governorates with displaced populations, as well as accessibility and security conditions.⁶

Following selection, the IDP population of each urban centre was mapped at the neighbourhood level to show the distribution of the IDP population across the city or town. IOM DTM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) then used their detailed knowledge of the locality to determine which neighbourhoods are considered part of the urban centre, so as to exclude peri-urban

and rural locations. For the purposes of this assessment, urban neighbourhoods were considered to be those that were fully reliant on an urban centre for jobs and basic services such as healthcare and education.

For the purpose of sampling, each urban centre was treated separately, depending on the IDP population size and the number of neighbourhoods over which the population of interest was distributed. Over-sampling was conducted in some areas to ensure that representative data could be collected regarding the district/governorate of origin, to improve the efficiency of the sample overall.

Table 1. Sample breakdown⁷

CITY	POPULATION		SAMPLE	
	# OF LOCATIONS	# OF HHS	# OF LOCATIONS	# OF HHS
Baghdad and Abu Ghraib	365	4,869	74	452
Baquba	16	2,299	16	330
Dahuk	44	5,972	44	343
Erbil	93	20,604	68	500
Kirkuk	38	12,104	38	396
Mosul	86	17,512	62	486
Sulaymaniyah	151	10,035	72	525
Tikrit	23	1,815	23	308
Tuz Khurmatu	8	3,288	8	332
Zakho	13	6,869	13	350
Total	837	85,367	422	4,022

Enumerators selected households for interview using randomly determined GPS locations and identified the nearest households to the GPS point. ArcGIS Beta and Open Data Kit (ODK) were used for household selection and data collection.

The following definitions are used throughout this factsheet.

Adequate/good access:⁸ DTM created a composite index to better understand access to infrastructure and services. All indicators were weighted with the number of IDPs living in the location where the issue was reported to determine the severity of conditions in each location, using a three-point scale of high severity, medium

severity and low severity. For the assessed services/facilities to be considered as adequate, the location had to fulfil at least 13 of the following 17 criteria:

- Electricity and water: at least 75 per cent of residents at the location were connected to the public electricity network, and at least 75 per cent had running tap water.
- Primary and secondary schools, health clinics, hospitals, markets, places of worship and police stations: these services were present and functional within 5 km, with the hospital within 10 km.

6 Master List 112 was used for the initial drawing of the sample, and subsequently data was collected for the cities of Erbil, Dahuk, Zakho, Sulaymaniyah and Mosul. After data collection began, movement restrictions aimed at reducing the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic were implemented in Iraq and data collection was paused. Before data collection could resume in September 2020, the sample for the remaining five locations (Baghdad and Abu Ghraib, Baquba, Kirkuk, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu) was updated using Master List 117.

7 The sample for Erbil, Dahuk, Zakho, Sulaymaniyah and Mosul was drawn in December 2019 using Master List 112, the sample for Baghdad and Abu Ghraib, Baquba, Kirkuk, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu was updated using Master List 117 in September 2020.

8 More details on the infrastructure and services composite indicator can be found in the 'Urban displacement in Iraq: A preliminary analysis' factsheets which serve as a baseline to this study. Available from: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/DurableSolutions>. All indicators have been updated with ILA 5 data.

- Courts, legal services for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues, offices for Public Distribution System (PDS) and civil directorates: these services were functional and present within the sub-district.
- Access to latrines, desludging and waste collection services, and immunisations for the community.

Dependency ratio – the dependency ratio relates to the number of children (aged 0–17 years) and older persons (aged 60 years or older) in relation to the working-age population or active citizens (aged 18–59 years).

IDP to population ratio – the ratio of IDPs to the population in each city. IDP estimates refer to IOM DTM Master List 117 (August 2020), while urban population estimates refer to 2009 figures and official estimation of the urban population at sub-district level according to the household listing.⁹

Male to female (sex) ratio – the ratio of males to females in the IDP population. A sex ratio of 112, for example, means that males slightly outnumber females by 112 males to every 100 females.

Stable income sources – regular income generated from salaried work (public or private sector), pensions, own business or from rented property that is not fluctuating significantly on a month-by-month basis.

Female-headed household – households that are headed by a female member.

Essential identity documents – the documents considered to be essential for the purposes of this study are: proof of nationality/ national ID, marriage certificate, birth certificate, residency card, public distribution system (PDS) card, Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) registration, death certificate. All others are not considered to be essential for the purpose of this study.¹⁰

Functional difficulties – the Washington Group Questions on Disability Statistics use the term functional difficulty/ies instead of disability. This choice is intended to focus on those who have difficulty in carrying out basic universal tasks in order to identify those within a population who would be at greater risk of social exclusion if their environment is not accommodating. Additionally, verification of 'disability' requires a medical diagnosis that cannot be ascertained during an assessment of this nature.¹¹ The questions use a four point scale of (1) No, no difficulty, (2) Yes, some difficulty, (3) Yes, a lot of difficulty and (4) Cannot do at all. For this survey, the recommended threshold was used whereby an individual is considered to have functional difficulties if they reported '3 - a lot of difficulty' or '4 - cannot do at all' in at least one of the six domains.

CITY IDP POPULATION

High recipient	City hosting 10% or more of the total caseload of current non-camp IDPs nationwide
Medium recipient	City hosting between 3% and 10% of the total caseload of non-camp IDPs nationwide
Low recipient	City hosting less than 3% of the total caseload of non-camp IDPs nationwide

RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION

The rate of change is used to highlight the fluidity of IDP arrivals and departures between two points, in this case between ML 117 (August 2020) and ML 111 (August 2019). On occasion, a positive rate of change can be seen, highlighting an increase in the IDP population over the reporting period. The rate of change is classified using the following categories:

Stationary	City with a rate of change for the displaced population of between 0% and -10%, indicating that IDPs are not (or only very slowly) moving out of their location of displacement
Fairly stationary	City with a rate of change for the displaced population between -10% and -20%
Fairly dynamic	City with a rate of change for the displaced population between -20% and -30%
Dynamic	City with a rate of change for the displaced population greater than -30%, indicating that IDPs have been rapidly or very rapidly moving out of their location of displacement

⁹ Estimates available from: <https://www.citypopulation.de/Iraq-Cities.html>

¹⁰ This definition of essential documentation used for this study includes all those considered critical in the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (as defined by the Protection Cluster and REACH 2020) but also considers additional documentation that is considered necessary to enable achieving a durable solution to displacement. Additionally, the questionnaire allowed space for respondents to list other documents if missing and considered essential. More information on essential documentation is available from: <https://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/iraq/theme/multi-sector-assessments/cycle/28380/#cycle-28380>

¹¹ The Washington Group on Disability Statistics, Conceptual Framework. Available from: <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/about/conceptual-framework/>

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN

Homogeneous	City with 80% or more of the IDPs coming from the same district of origin
Fairly homogeneous	City with between 50% and 80% of the IDPs coming from the same district of origin
Heterogenous	City with no majority group found in terms of district of origin

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Homogeneous	City with 80% or more of the IDPs coming from the same ethno-religious group
Fairly homogeneous	City with between 50% and 80% of the IDPs coming from the same ethno-religious group
Heterogenous	City with no majority group found in terms of ethno-religious group

LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT

Homogeneous	City in which 80% or more of the IDPs displaced within the same time period
Fairly homogeneous	City in which 50% to 80% of the IDPs displaced within the same time period
Heterogenous	City with no majority group found in terms of time of displacement
Protracted displacement	IDPs who fled before October 2016

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN DISPLACEMENT

The ten surveyed cities represent a heterogeneous landscape of different conditions which, when considered together, can provide a comprehensive picture of protracted displacement in Iraq, its key characteristics and dynamics, and progress towards a durable solution.

The proportion of IDPs who fled before July 2017 is over 90 per cent across all cities, except in Mosul where 19 per cent of households arrived after July 2017, because it was one of the last areas to be retaken in the military campaign against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). In five cities – the four within the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) as well as Baquba – over one in ten IDP households had been previously displaced before the 2014–17 crisis.

The IDP population in the majority of cities is stationary or fairly stationary.¹² Three cities in Federal Iraq – Baghdad-Abu Ghraib, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu – registered a significant decline in the IDP population during the period of August 2019 to August 2020. Tuz Khurmatu has a high proportion of displaced households from within the district (94%) so a relatively dynamic decline in the city's IDP population may be explained by steadily improving conditions

in peri-urban and rural locations in Tuz Khurmatu district.¹³ Nearly three quarters of IDP households in Tikrit originate from Baiji in Salah al-Din Governorate (74%), where authorities have made a concerted effort to pursue tribal reconciliation, and to ensure security clearances and other prerequisites for return were granted to IDP households.¹⁴ With a more diverse array of districts of origin for IDP households in Baghdad-Abu Ghraib, the dynamic decrease in the population is less easily explained.

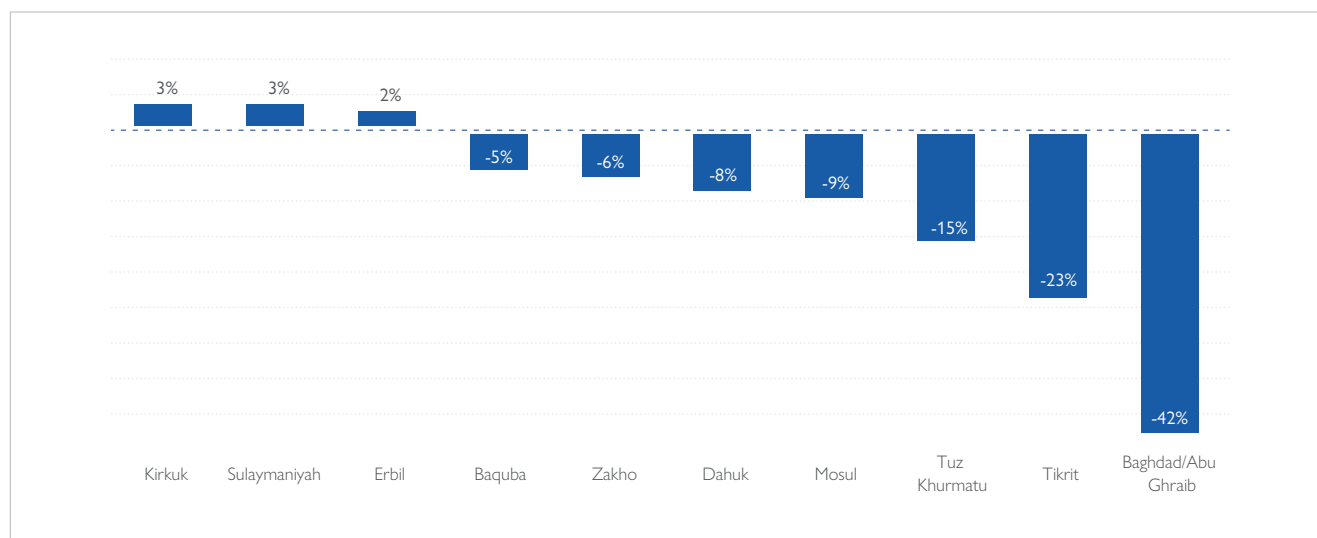
New inflows of IDPs in Kirkuk, where the displaced population grew by three per cent, can be largely attributed to the closure of camps. Secondary displacement, from one non-camp setting to another – is responsible for the absolute increase in the number of IDPs recorded in Sulymaniyah city (+3%) and Erbil city (+2%).

12 Defined as a rate of change for the displaced population of less than 10% (stationary) or less than 20 per cent (fairly stationary) indicating that IDPs are not or are slowly moving out of their location of displacement

13 Return Index Annual Review 2020, forthcoming, shows significant improvement with regard to the need for and availability of community reconciliation in the sub-districts of Tuz Khurmatu as well as more moderate improvements in the recovery of agriculture, business and the rate of employment in the sub-district of Suleiman Beg.

14 The Returns Working Group have reported on this process via the "Key Returns Update" reporting, particularly since May 2020. See, for example, [this report](#) from September 2020.

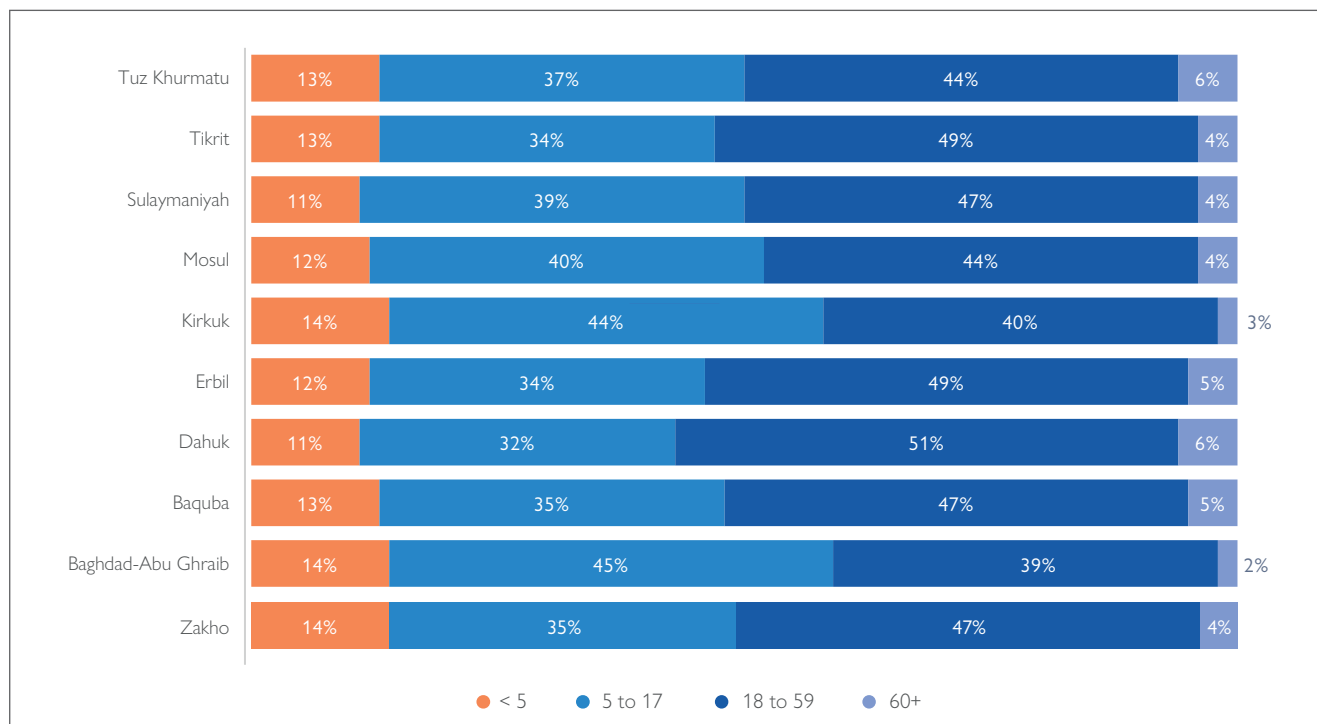
Figure 2. Rate of change in IDP population (August 2019 – August 2020)



Households displaced in urban settings display a number of characteristics that can increase vulnerability: around one in five is headed by a female (which is most common in Baghdad-Abu Ghraib, with 27% of displaced households female-headed), or has at least one member with a functional difficulty – most commonly reported in Dahuk and Erbil (present in 25% of households).¹⁵ The dependency ratio, that is, the number of children or elderly dependents over the number of adults aged 18-59 years, is relatively high in all cities except Dahuk, peaking in Baghdad-Abu Ghraib and Kirkuk,

where around 60 per cent of IDPs are younger than 18 years old.¹⁶ These cities with high dependency ratios also recorded the lowest proportion of households able to meet basic needs, even when the heads of displaced households in those cities were more likely to be working than those in any other assessed city. This points to a key challenge of protracted urban displacement where the income sources of primary caregivers in displaced households are insufficient to meet the needs of young dependents, a growing proportion of whom are born into displacement.

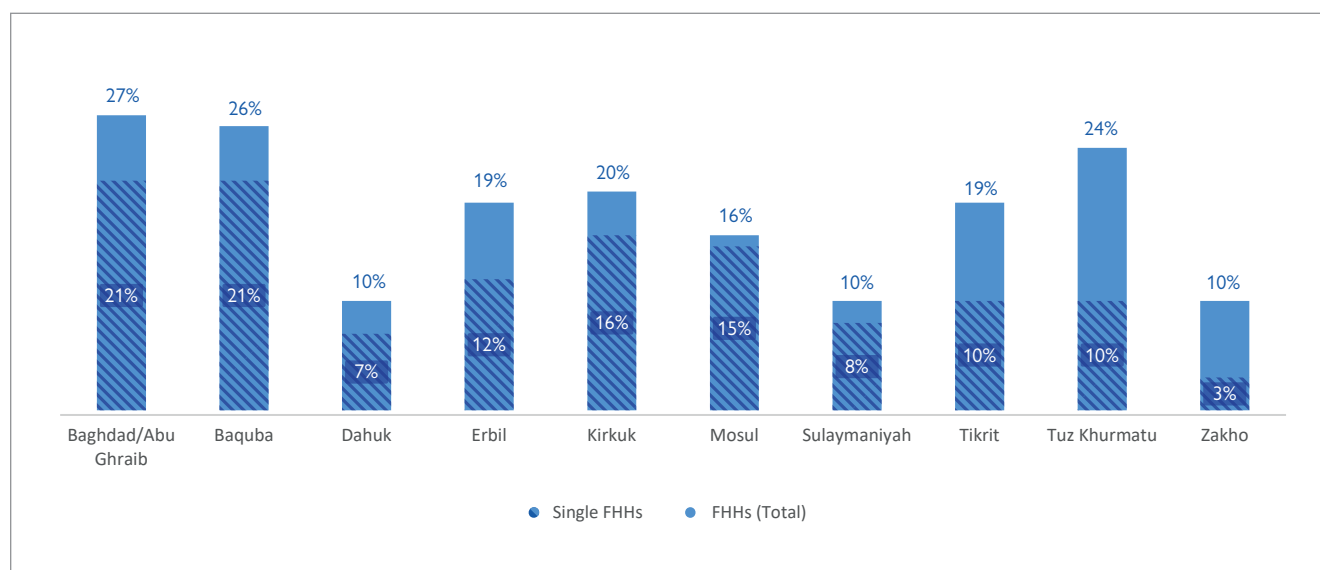
Figure 3. Age distribution of IDP population by city



¹⁵ In some cases these vulnerabilities may both be present in one household.

¹⁶ The dependency burden is calculated as the ratio between the population in the non-active bracket (individuals aged 17 or younger and those older than 60) and the population in the active bracket (individuals between 18 and 59 years) multiplied by 100. A high dependency ratio means that the IDP population comprises a high number of children or elderly people.

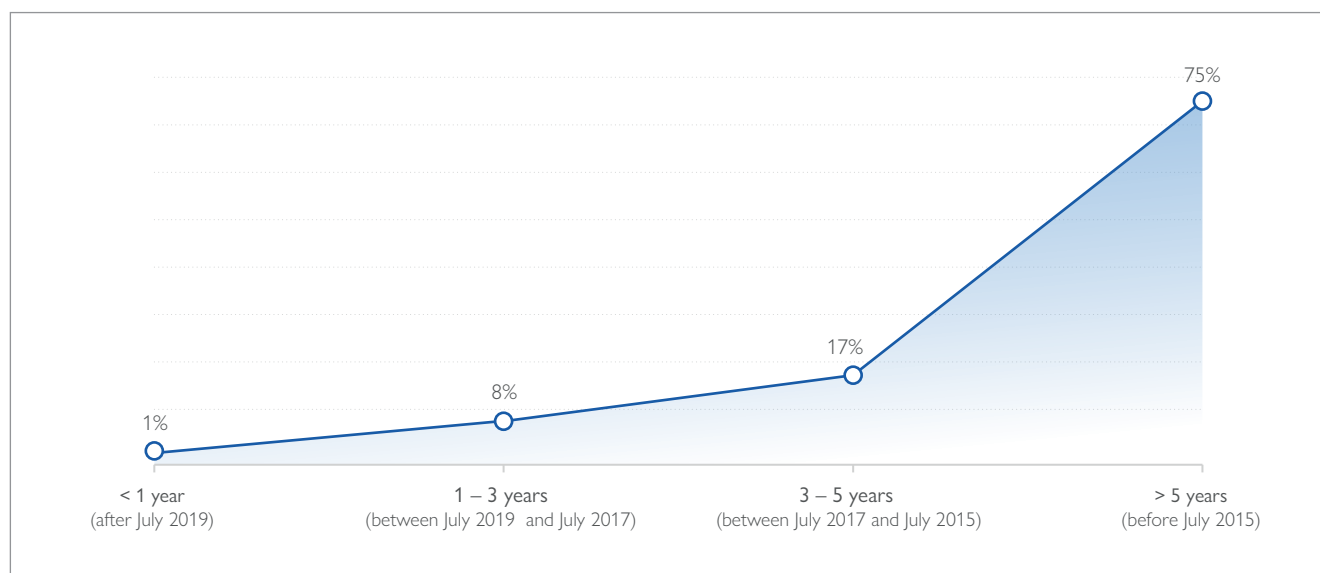
Figure 4. Female-headed households



Around three quarters of IDPs fled over five years ago, around 38 per cent have experienced multiple displacements, and around one fifth have had at least one failed attempt to return.¹⁷ This combination of protracted displacement and failed returns is notable in the

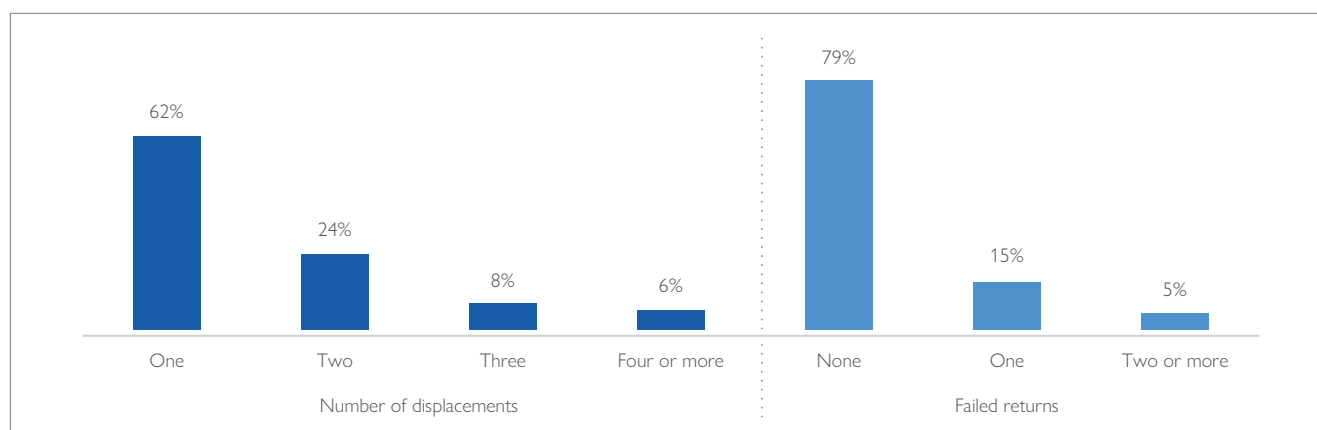
two cities of Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu, where over half of households unsuccessfully attempted to return to the area of origin, and nearly all fled more than five years ago.

Figure 5. Length of displacement



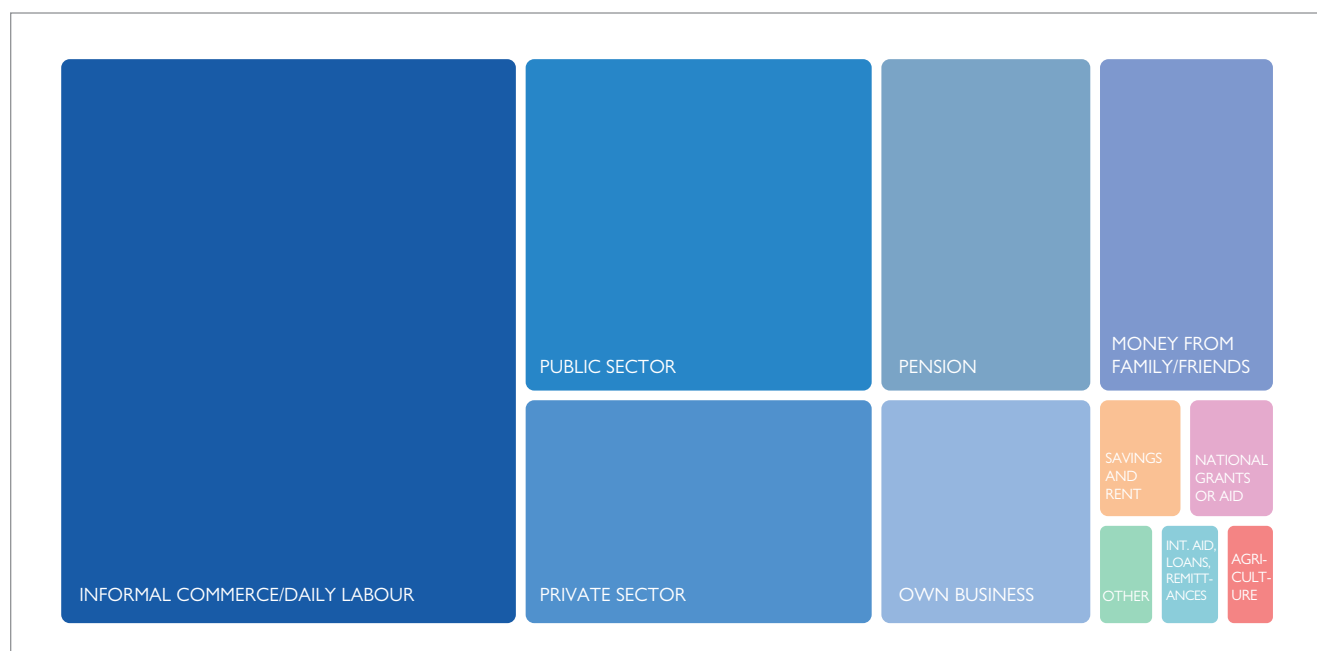
¹⁷ A previous study, [Categorising Obstacles to Returnee Reintegration in Iraq](#) found that around three per cent of displaced households which had attempted to return had failed and experienced multiple displacements.

Figure 6. Number of displacements and failed returns



Only 3 per cent of households stated they had no income sources, with the majority having one (82%) or more than one source of income (15%). Informal commerce/daily labour is the main contributor to households' earnings (43%), with only around half of

households having a more stable source of income, such as employment in the public (20%) or private sector (13%), pensions (12%), income from owned business (7%), and/or property rental (1%).

Figure 7. Main sources of income¹⁸

In order to assess their main needs, households were asked: 'imagine for a moment that your household inherited a large sum of money. Please rank the three main items your household would use this money for.' Households primarily directed additional resources towards housing - one third of households would move to a new shelter if they could afford to and 9 per cent would repair their current shelter. One in 10 would use the additional funds to repair their house in the area of origin – with around 40 per cent of IDP households reporting this in Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu. Notably, in these cities where a high proportion of households expressed the

need to repair their house in their area of origin, the most reported intention was to return.

Healthcare (37%), livelihood generating activities (30%) and food (27%) were reported as primary needs overall.¹⁹ In Dahuk and Tikrit, over half of households would use additional resources to access healthcare and food, in Mosul livelihood-generating activities were the main need (58%); and in Sulaymaniyah it was a new shelter (69%). Around one-third of households reported that they would repay debts (29%) – with the highest proportions reporting this need in Baquba, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu at over 40 per cent each.

¹⁸ Other response options accounted for less than 1 per cent each and include: government assistance (including compensation) and borrowing money from institution or bank.

¹⁹ The table at Annex 4 shows the percentage of respondents that mentioned each option, but not the prioritization given to each option.

DRIVERS OF PROTRACTED URBAN DISPLACEMENT

FACTORS LINKED TO THE CITY OF DISPLACEMENT

IDPs perceive that cities provide them with greater safety and security: over 80 per cent of households mentioned security as their most positive aspect of remaining in the area of displacement, compared to conditions in their area of origin.

Concerns around violence are prevalent among IDP and returnee populations in Iraq. Previous DTM data shows that, in the top 15 districts of return, over half of returnee families reported concerns about violence as a result of external attacks or social tensions.²⁰ This assessment revealed that IDPs believe that cities can provide a safer environment in terms of physical security, threats or other perceived risks, such as the potential resurgence of ISIL. Cities can also offer a degree of anonymity that may not be possible in rural or camp settings, which tends to be a key factor for households who have experienced trauma, including religious minorities.²¹ Over 80 per cent of households from religious minorities reported security as one of the best aspects of their current location.

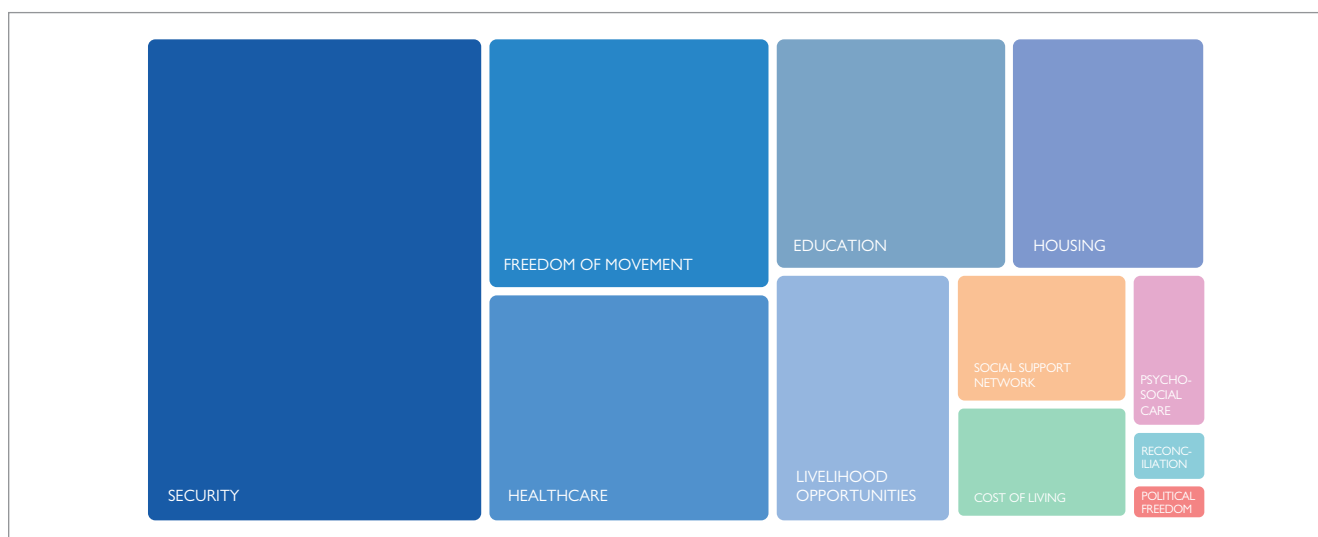
Cities commonly offer better access to basic services and infrastructure. Overall, one in three households reported access to healthcare as a positive aspect of their urban location of displacement, followed by access to functioning schools (28%). The availability of housing was also reported as a positive factor by 24 per cent of displaced households. These aspects are key in Mosul, where a high share of displacement is linked to movements from the western to the eastern part of the city, which experienced a lesser degree of destruction to housing and public infrastructure. Access to healthcare, education and housing were also frequently mentioned among IDPs settled in Tuz Khurmatu and Baquba, where, again, access appears to be linked with very high shares

of intra-governorate (84% in Baquba) or intra-district displacement (96% in Tuz Khurmatu).²² Livelihood-generating opportunities were mentioned by 23 per cent households overall, with higher figures in Kirkuk (41%) and Tikrit (33%).

The cost of living in cities is generally more expensive than at the area of origin, particularly given that the vast majority of urban IDPs rent accommodation – only 8% of households own a home in their AoD – compared with 83 per cent of households that own a home in their AoO. Only 11 per cent of households mentioned “affordable costs of living” among the best aspects of the city they live in – with figures above 20 per cent only in Baghdad-Abu Ghraib, Baquba, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu.

Overall, 67 per cent of households reported that their situation was worse than it had been prior to displacement, and 17 per cent of households reported that they lacked the financial means to return. The difficulty of attaining financial independence may preclude return as a durable solution for some households and exacerbate protracted displacement. Moreover, IDPs did not identify social support networks as a main pull factor of current urban displacement; it was identified by only 12 per cent overall. Social support networks are most pronounced as a pull factor in Baghdad-Abu Ghraib – with 27 per cent of households – most of which are Anbari IDPs who fled to the same urban centre with family and friends.

Figure 8. Most important aspect of living in current city (compared with location of origin)²³



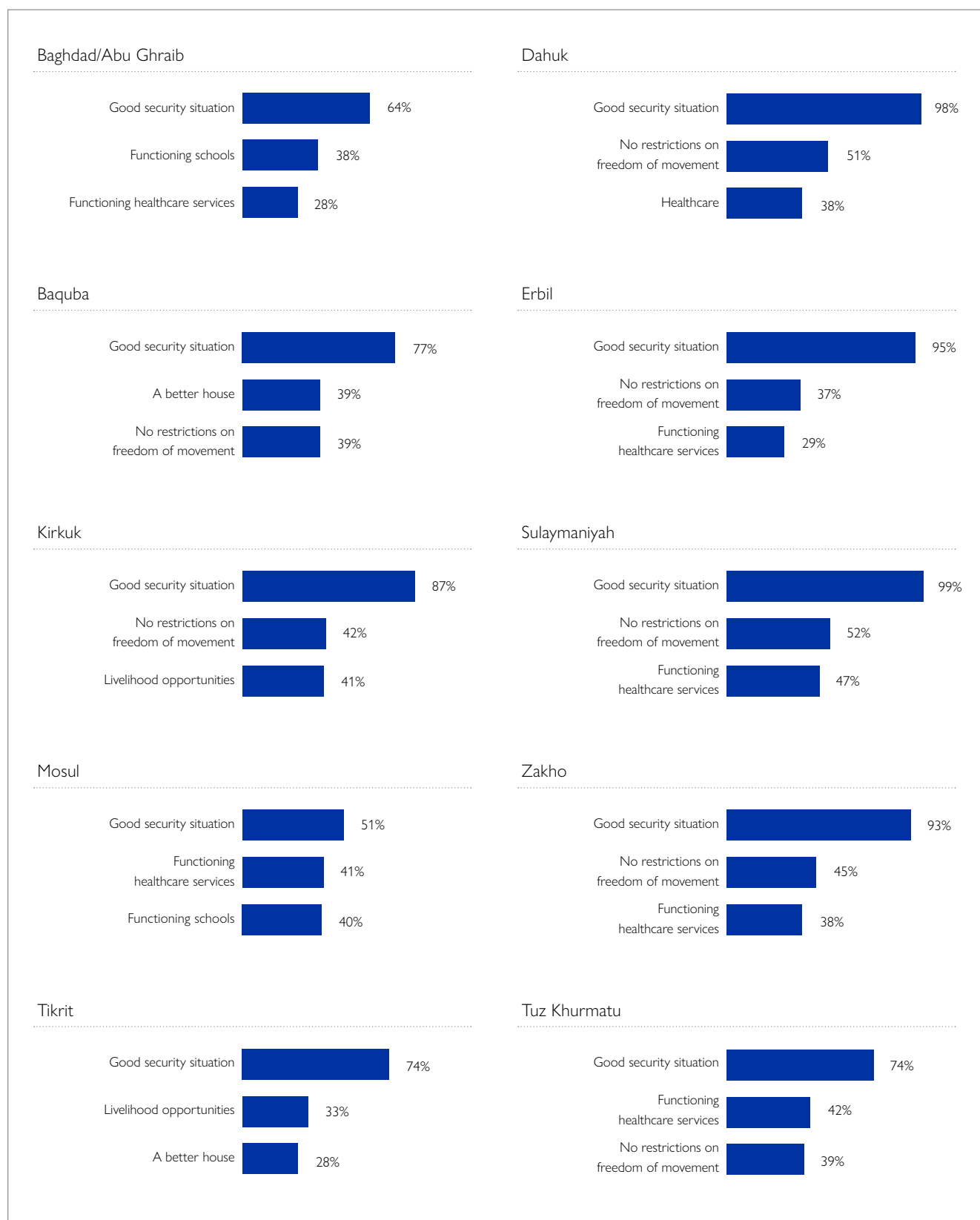
20 See: http://iraqdtm.iom.int/files/DurableSolutions/20203244126462_IDP_Districts_of_Origin_Factsheets.pdf

21 According to ILA V, concerns for the resurgence of ISIL asymmetric warfare are more prevalent in rural context (21% versus 9% in urban and peri-urban areas), especially in Falluja, Sinjar and Tuz Khurmatu – figures are above 70 per cent in all three districts. The presence of multiple security actors, including PMUs, tribes and/or other informal militias, was also more frequently reported in rural areas (20% versus 13%).

22 Most IDPs in Baquba are originally from the sub-districts of Abo Sayda, Al A'dheem Al-Mansouriyah, Al-Muqdadia, As-Saadiah and Jalula, whereas those from Tuz Khurmatu come from Al Amerli, Suleiman Beg and Tuz Khurmatu centre. According to Return Index, social cohesion and safety issues are a high or medium severity issue in most locations of all these sub-districts, while for livelihoods and basic services, critical conditions were observed in Abo Sayda, Jalula and Al-Muqdadia (Baquba Governorate) and Al Amerli (Salah al-Din Governorate).

23 The question that was asked to households was: 'List up to three of the most important things you have here that you would not have or would not be as good in your area of origin.'

Figure 9. Top 3 most important aspects of living in current city (compared with location of origin - by city)

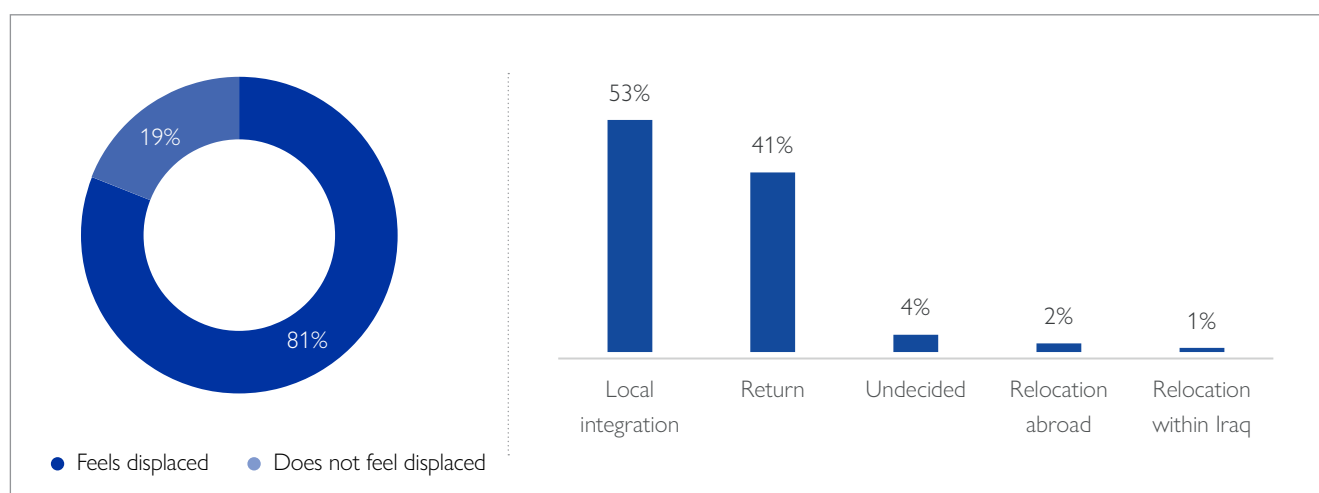


In the long-term, urban settings have the potential to provide the livelihood opportunities and access to services necessary for IDP households to fulfil their main needs and eventually achieve a durable solution to their displacement in the form of permanent integration.

Once IDPs are drawn to cities, a number of factors play a role in influencing their decision of whether to stay and locally integrate, return to their area of origin or move elsewhere (within Iraq or abroad). These factors include their economic status, ownership of property, livelihood opportunities, social inclusion and level of safety.

Currently, local integration is the most common intention reported by IDPs in the assessed urban centres (53%) followed closely by return (41%), whereas relocation was mentioned by 3 per cent of households only, and the remaining 4% were undecided. At the same time, 81% of households still feel “displaced”, implying that even for those who intend to stay at the location of displacement, the path towards the achievement of the preferred durable solution may still be lengthy.

Figure 10. Settlement options and feeling “displaced”



Seven key characteristics of displaced households were analysed for their impact upon future intentions and whether a household identified as being displaced. These characteristics were:

Housing situation – households that live in unstable or poor housing (critical shelters, hosted or rented/shared by multiple families) versus households who own their house or live in housing rented by one family;

Indebtedness – households that are thought to be indebted versus households who have savings;²⁴

Living situation – households that have no source of income or rely on unstable sources of income versus household who rely on stable sources on income;²⁵

Security – households that do not feel comfortable seeking help from the authorities versus households who do;

Host community acceptance – households that feel completely accepted by the host community versus households who feel only marginally or not at all accepted;

Discrimination – households that reported having suffered instances of discrimination versus those who had not;

Political participation – households that did not vote in 2018 elections versus those who did.

24 Households were considered indebted if they answered that they would repay debts if they “were to receive a large sum of money”.

25 Unstable income sources include: borrowing money from friends/family, institution or bank, money from family/friends inside Iraq, remittances, cash/grants or other forms of aid from national and international institutions (including churches, charities) and government assistance (including compensation).

Table 2. Characteristics of urban displaced households

FACTORS AT THE AREA OF DISPLACEMENT	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS ²⁶
Housing situation	Owned or rented (single)	69%
	Rented (multiple), hosted or critical shelters	22%
Indebtedness	Have debts	29%
	Have savings	2%
Livelihood situation	Rely on unstable sources of income	50%
	Rely on stable sources of income	50%
Security	Comfortable in seeking help from authorities	88%
	Uncomfortable in seeking help from authorities	9%
Host community acceptance	Feel totally accepted	83%
	Feel moderately, a little or not all accepted	17%
Discrimination	Suffered discrimination	2%
	Did not suffer discrimination	97%
Political participation	Did not vote in 2018 elections	24%
	Voted in 2018 elections	69%

Overall, three per cent of displaced households had no source of income. Nearly half of all households rely primarily on informal or daily wage labour (43%, but highest at around 60% in Baghdad-Abu Ghraib, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah). Ten per cent were heavily dependent on cash, grants or aid from friends and family, and/or

national and international institutions (a further 2%). Those who live in critical shelters (6%, with the highest proportion being 17% in Mosul) are also included as among the most vulnerable.²⁷ Around one in three households are thought to be indebted (29% overall but around 45% in Baquba and Tikrit).

²⁶ Some percentages do not add to 100% as there were other response options.

²⁷ Critical shelters include collective shelters (such as religious buildings, schools, or other public buildings), unfinished or abandoned buildings, tents, caravans and other temporary, sub-standard or makeshift shelters; as well as severely damaged or destroyed habitual residences and long-term rental accommodations that are unfit for habitation (having the characteristics of unfinished or severely damaged buildings)

Table 3. Factors linked to the area of displacement affecting IDP intentions

FACTORS AT THE AoD	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS	LOCAL INTEGRATION	RETURN	RELOCATION	UNDECIDED
Housing situation	Rented (multiple), critical shelters or hosted	47%	46%	3%	3%
	Owned house or rented (single)	56%	38%	3%	3%
Indebtedness	Have debts	54%	38%	5%	3%
	Have savings	64%	26%	5%	4%
Livelihood situation	Rely on unstable sources of income	47%	46%	3%	4%
	Rely on stable sources of income	59%	35%	3%	3%
Security	Feel totally accepted	52%	41%	3%	3%
	Feel moderately, a little or not all accepted	54%	37%	4%	5%
Host community acceptance	Comfortable in approaching authorities	52%	41%	3%	4%
	Uncomfortable in approaching authorities	63%	32%	2%	2%
Discrimination	Suffered discrimination	53%	38%	9%	0%
	Did not suffer discrimination	53%	41%	3%	4%
Political participation	Did not vote in 2018 elections	57%	34%	5%	3%
	Voted in 2018 elections	51%	43%	3%	3%

Those with poor housing conditions (i.e. critical shelters, hosted or multiple families renting) and financial instability (including reliance on unstable sources of income and indebtedness) were found to be more willing to return. Urban displacement is therefore protracted by the inability of some households who intend to return to accumulate the means to do so. This dynamic is exemplified by Tuz Khurmatu, where the majority of IDP households intend to return (72%), but over half of households reported that they lack the financial means to return (54%).

Conversely, the more a household exhibits characteristics such as relative stability in livelihood and housing, the more they seem willing to locally integrate. In this regard, their decisions can be directly

linked to the effort and the resources the households have invested in trying to rebuild their lives at the area of displacement. Progress towards self-reliance is assessed here according to whether IDP households exhibit five inter-related characteristics, namely: ability to satisfy basic needs, the head of household working, having a stable income, enjoying equal or better conditions than before displacement and owning a house in the area of displacement.²⁸ Households that possessed one or none of these characteristics were classified as having low self-reliance, two to three characteristics are classified as medium self-reliance and households with at least four characteristics are classified as high self-reliance.

28 The linkage between self-reliance and the occupational status of the head of household is not always straightforward. In Kirkuk and Baghdad/Abu Ghraib, for example, over 80 per cent of the head of households are working, but less than half of households are able to provide for basic needs. Conversely, in Tikrit only 28 per cent of head of households are working, still most households are able to satisfy main needs.

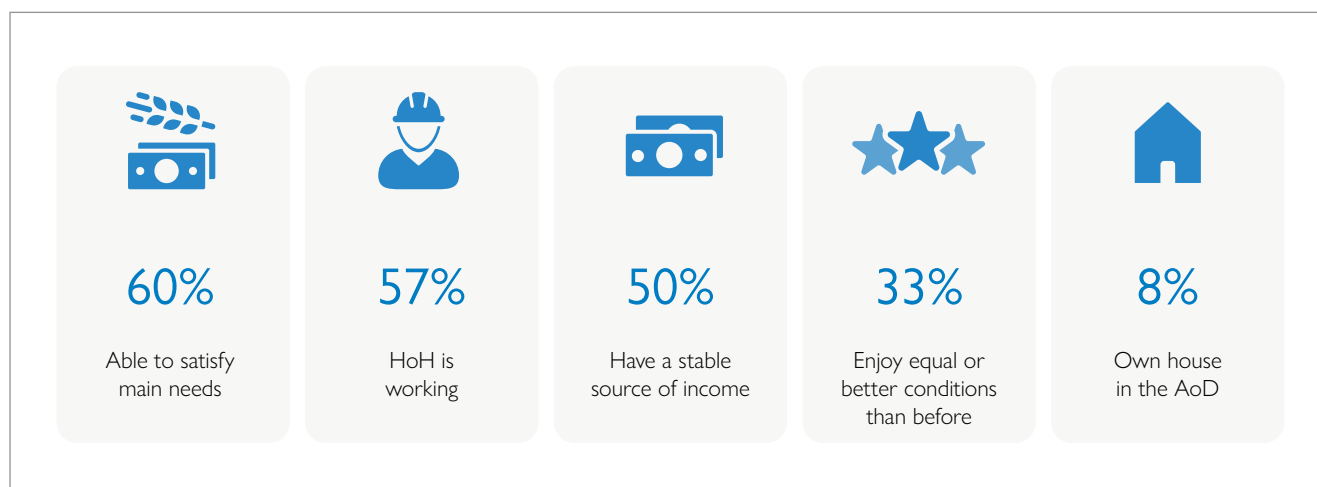
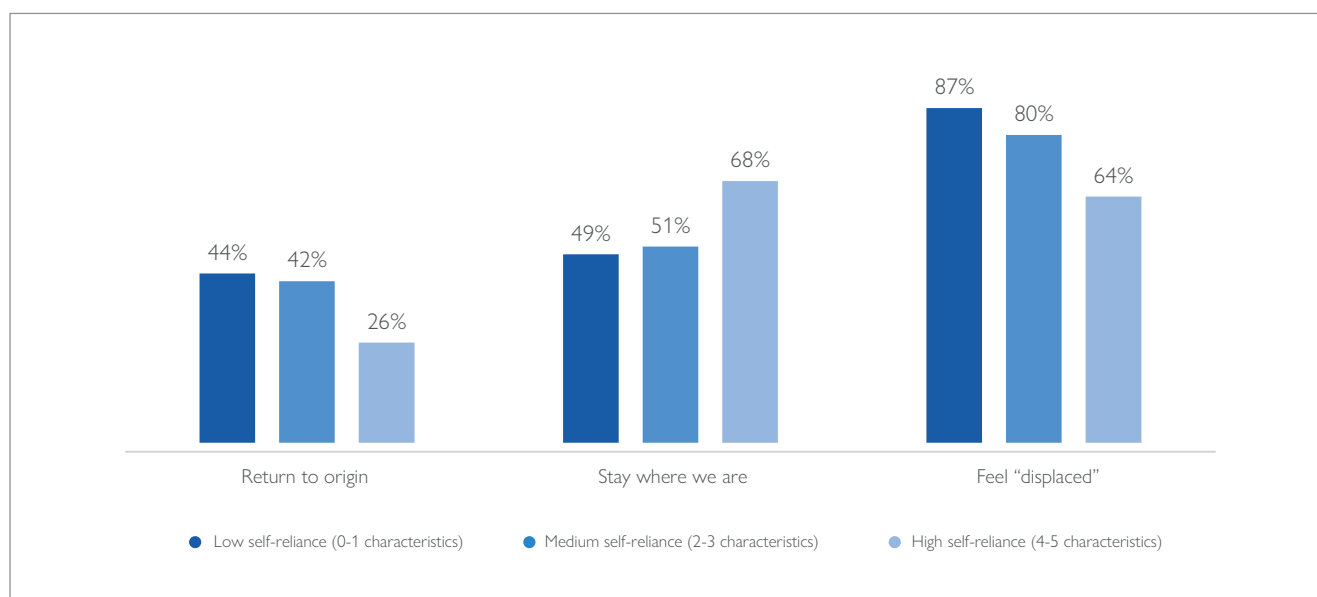
Figure 11. Progress towards self-reliance²⁹

Figure 12. Self-reliance, intentions and identifying as “displaced ”

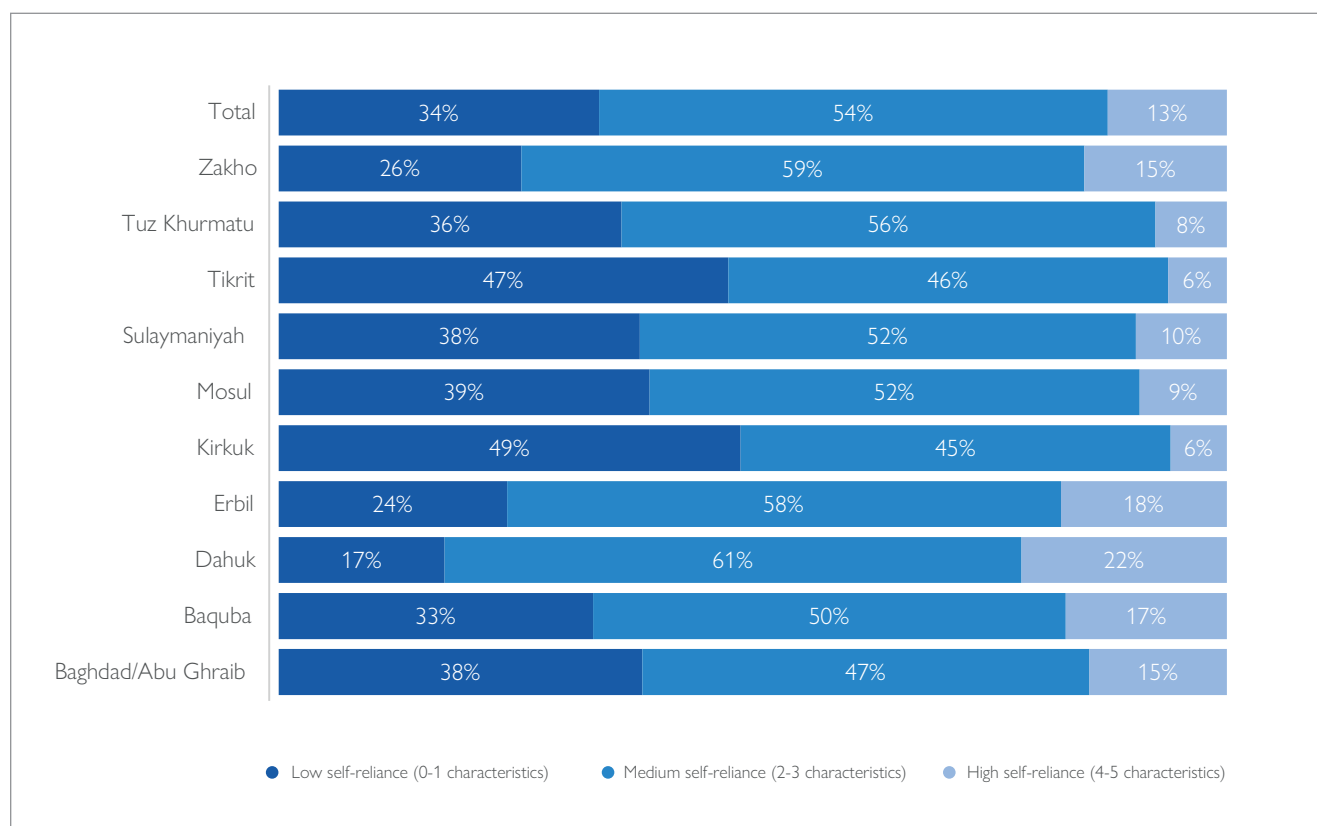


Those households with low self-reliance were more likely to intend to return and to feel displaced, compared with those households with medium and high self-reliance. The intention to stay and pursue local integration as a durable solution was more prevalent among those with high levels of self-reliance, who are also far less likely to feel “displaced”.

Figure 13 shows the percentage of households per city that exhibit these criteria, and grades their levels of self-reliance as either low, medium or high depending on the number of these criteria that they can demonstrate.

²⁹ Characteristics of self-reliance include: having at least one stable source of income, being able to satisfy main needs, the HoHH is working, having similar or better conditions than before displacement and living in an owned house.

Figure 13. Progress towards self-reliance by city



Overall, only 13 per cent of households so far demonstrate high levels of self-reliance. Dahuk (22%), Erbil (18%) and Baquba (17%) have the highest proportions of IDP households that meet 4 or 5 of the indicators and have therefore made significant progress

towards self-reliance. Conversely, Kirkuk (49%), Tikrit (47%) and Baghdad-Abu Ghraib (38%) are notable for having high levels of IDP households that demonstrate few of these criteria and therefore have low levels of self-reliance.

HOST ACCEPTANCE AND IDP BELONGING

Previous research by IOM, called “Cities as Home”, focused on the role that acceptance by the host community plays in driving or deterring local integration as a durable solution. This study found that three factors were highly relevant drivers and determinants of host community acceptance.³⁰ First, where host community respondents felt less protected and less safe from threats, they were less likely to respond positively to IDPs’ integration. The study identified the urban districts of Baquba, Tuz Khurmatu and Zakho as areas in which the host community felt less safe and where, therefore, the acceptance of IDPs was likely to be lower than elsewhere. Another factor found to be highly relevant was whether the host community perceived IDPs as a security threat. The study found this to be prevalent among host communities in Zakho (59%), Kirkuk (35%) and to a lesser extent in Erbil (24%). It was also found that

individuals who perceive IDPs as a security threat were less likely to feel willing to accept them staying in their community in the long term. Confidence in the local administration’s capacity and competence was the third highly relevant factor impacting host community acceptance. Where the host community perceived competence in the local administration they were more likely to be willing to accept IDPs in their location and for them to have equal rights to the host community.

Table 4. below compares the findings from the “Cities as Home” assessment of host communities and this report’s more recent assessment of urban displacement, although the comparison is indicative only. The first indication is that there is no clear relationship between the level of host community acceptance and IDP intentions, which are also influenced by factors in the area of

30 The “Cities as Home: Understanding Belonging and Acceptance Among IDP and Host communities in Iraq” assessment analysed data from 1,382 IDP and 1,437 host respondents across 14 urban locations. Eight of these urban locations were sampled in this assessment on urban displacement, with Sulaymaniyah and Tikrit excluded from the “Cities as Home” assessment. While the sampling methodology differs between the two assessments, figures are presented here for an indicative comparison of the perceptions of IDP and host communities, and what impact that may have on the viability of local integration as a durable solution.

displacement. In Baquba, for example, where very low proportions of both IDPs (57%) and hosts (48%) feel completely safe in the community it might be expected that local integration would be an unpopular durable solution, based on the conclusions cited above. In fact, Baquba has the highest proportion of households that intend to stay (78%). The host community in Zakho also perceives themselves not to be completely safe (54%), over half view the IDP community as a threat (59%), and both IDP and host communities have relatively low support for the local administration. Nevertheless, Zakho had the second highest proportions of households that intend to stay (66%).

While there does not seem to be a clear relationship between host community acceptance and IDP intentions, there is evidence

that acceptance by the host community impacts upon whether an IDP household still considers itself displaced. In Dahuk and Mosul, where host and IDP perceptions are both positive and aligned (e.g. hosts and IDPs feel completely safe, very few among the host community consider IDPs a security threat), more households no longer consider themselves displaced (27% for Dahuk and 21% for Mosul, compared with an average of 19%). Acceptance by the host community is clearly an important factor in the decision to locally integrate but displaced households are likely weighing this against many other factors when they intend to stay in their area of displacement.

Table 4. IDP and host perceptions of personal safety, security and local administration

	PERSONAL SAFETY		SECURITY		LOCAL ADMINISTRATION		INTENTIONS	
	IDPs: Feel completely safe	Hosts: Feel completely or very protected ³¹	IDPs: Security situation at AoD good	Hosts: IDPs as security threat	IDPs: Seek help from authorities	Hosts: Competence of local administration	Stay where we are	Feel displaced
Baghdad/ Abu Ghraib	75%	93%	64%	4%	89%	31%	39%	96%
Baquba	57%	48%	77%	18%	86%	29%	78%	88%
Dahuk	97%	92%	98%	15%	88%	96%	54%	70%
Erbil	96%	95%	95%	24%	87%	39%	60%	80%
Kirkuk	98%	84%	87%	35%	79%	25%	48%	84%
Mosul	96%	100%	51%	8%	92%	43%	44%	79%
Sulaymaniyah	100%	-	99%	-	98%	-	54%	70%
Tikrit	79%	-	74%	-	87%	-	41%	96%
Tuz Khurmatu	67%	51%	74%	16%	89%	58%	26%	97%
Zakho	99%	54%	93%	59%	84%	57%	66%	87%

31 All columns prefaced with 'Hosts' present data taken from the [Cities as Home: Understanding Belonging and Acceptance Among IDP and Host communities in Iraq](#) assessment.

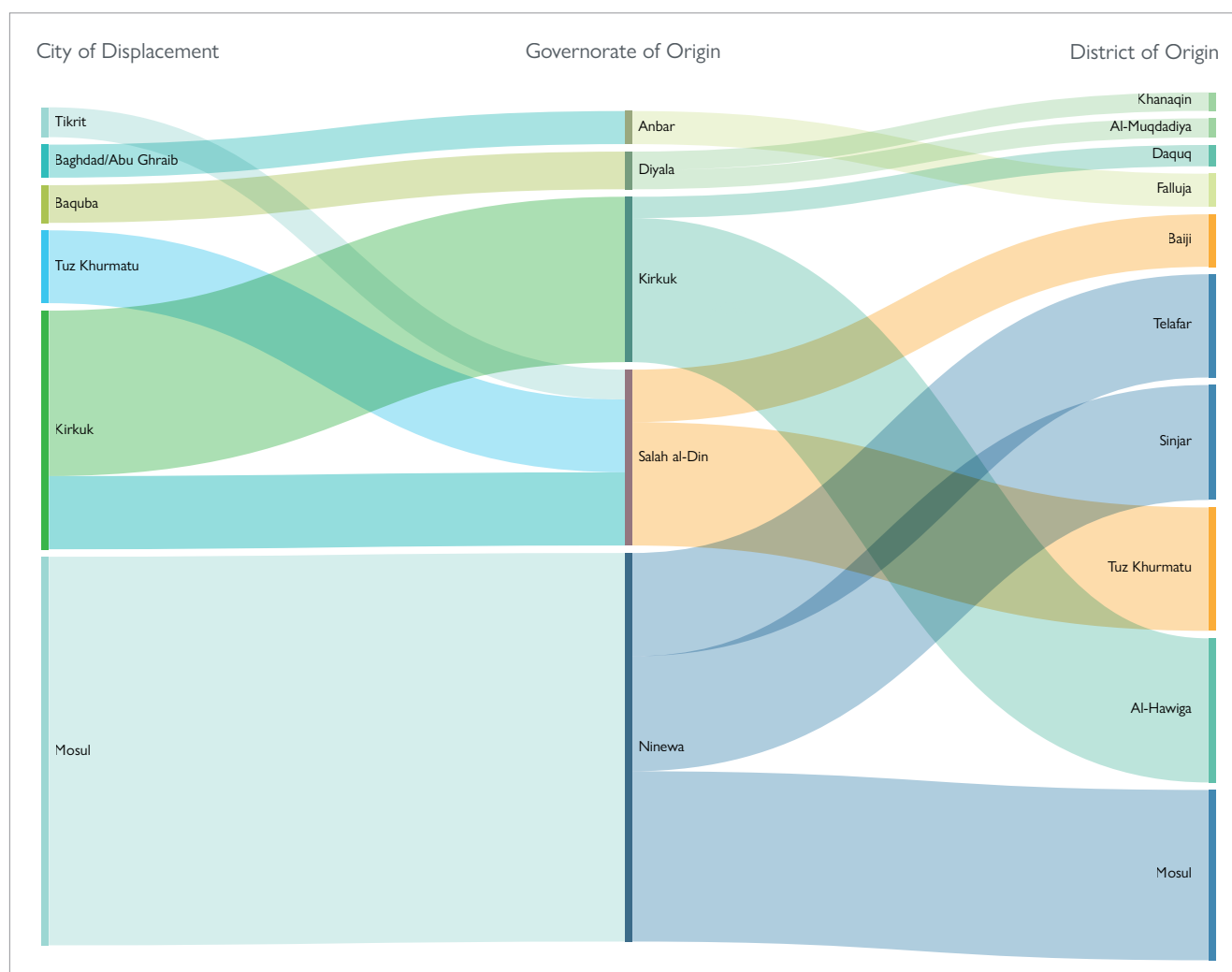
FACTORS LINKED TO THE AREA OF ORIGIN

Intentions can be further complicated by the presence of strong obstacles in areas of origin. In fact, even when they are strongly determined to return, IDPs may defer the decision to return in order to better evaluate between risks at the area of origin and opportunities at the area of displacement.

In nearly all cities, the displaced population is comprised of a few homogeneous clusters when it comes to districts of origin.³²

In Baghdad/Abu Ghraib, most IDPs are originally from the three districts of Al-Ka'im, Falluja and Ramadi in Anbar Governorate; in Baquba, nearly all IDPs are from within Diyala, from the three districts of Al-Khalis, Al Muqdadiya and Khanaqin; in Tikrit, three quarters of IDPs are from Baiji, whereas in Tuz Khurmatu nearly all are still in their district of origin.

Figure 14. Main districts of origin by city of displacement (Federal Iraq)³³



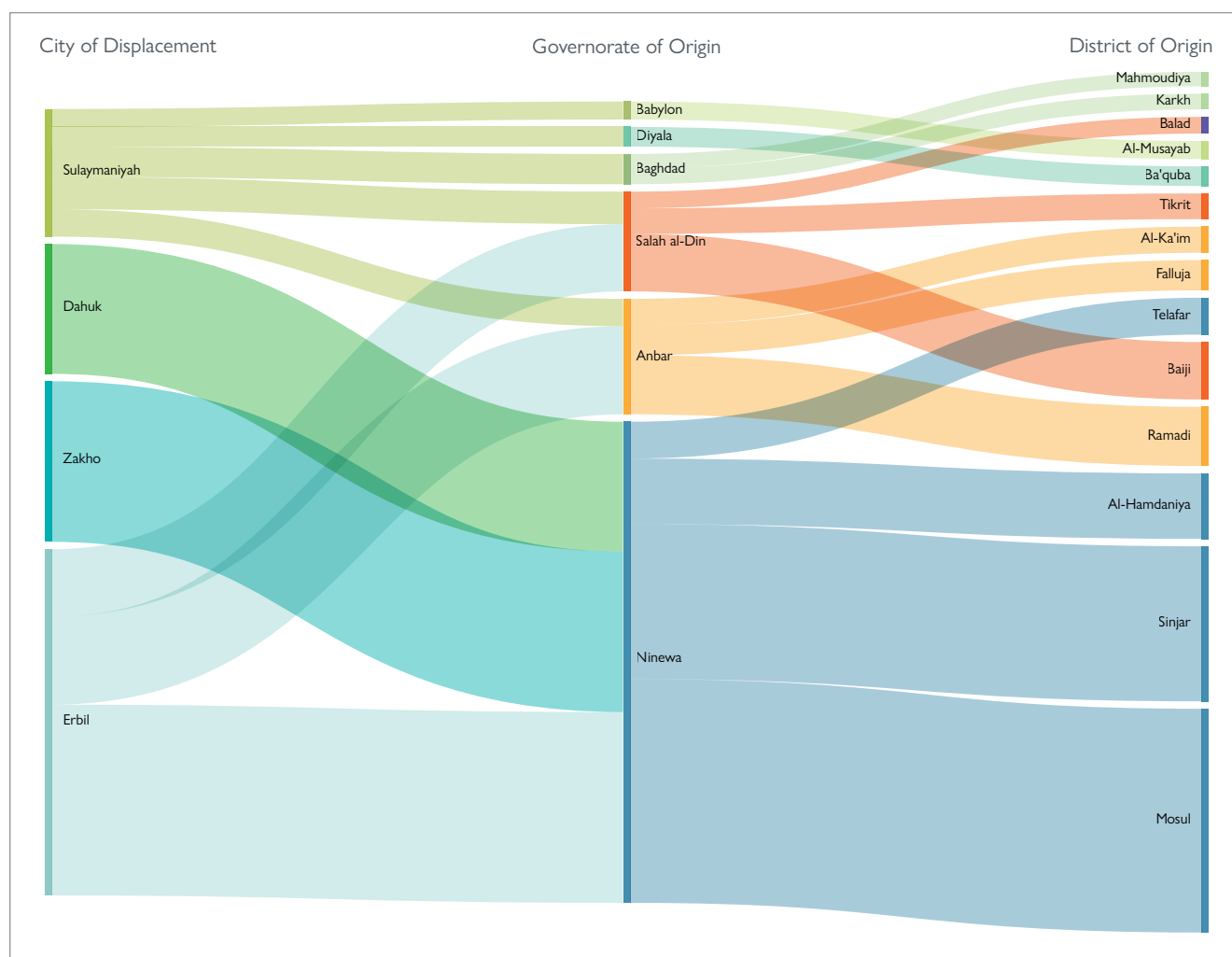
In Dahuk, IDPs mostly come from Mosul or Sinjar; in Kirkuk from Al-Hawiga or Tuz Khurmatu. The situation is more mixed in Erbil (where two big clusters from Mosul and Al-Hamdaniya are

supplemented by many other smaller groups) and, especially, in Sulaymaniyah, where the displaced population is rather mixed, with no strong prevalence of any group over another.

32 The numbers of sampled households by main district of origin vary between 28, of those originally from Daquq, to 591 of those originally from Mosul. Findings for districts of origin where less than 100 households were surveyed can be considered indicative only. For the number of sampled households by main district of origin see Table 13 in the annex of this report.

33 This chart depicts the districts of origin with 100 households or more in each city.

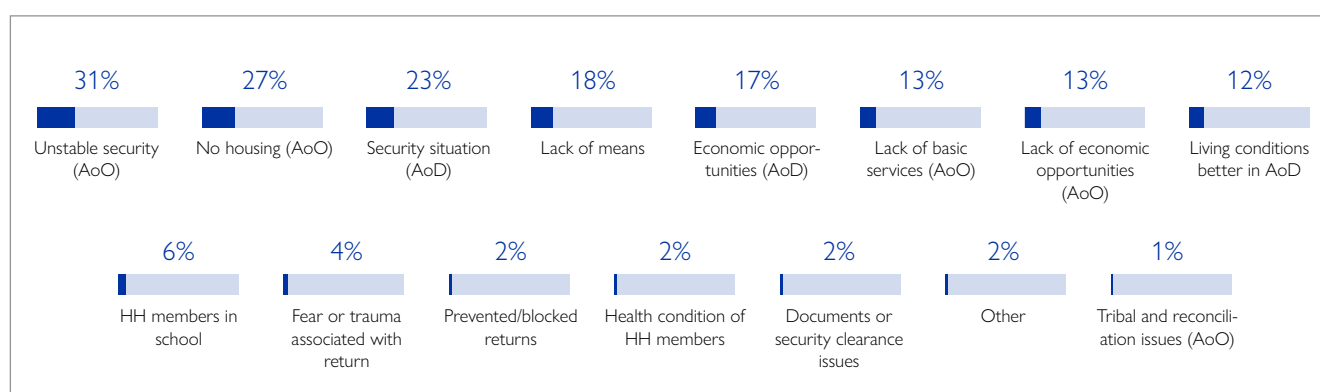
Figure 15. Main districts of origin by city of displacement (KRI)



While conditions in displacement are an important determinant of how households select a durable solution, awareness of obstacles to return at the area of origin are equally important. For example, of the 40 per cent of displaced households whose preferred durable solution would be return, 31 per cent reported that the unstable security at their area of origin was an obstacle, 27 per cent cited the lack of housing, 13 per cent noted the lack of basic services

and 13 per cent the lack of livelihood generating opportunities. Blocked returns, trauma associated with return, tribal and reconciliation issues and/or security clearance issues were reported only very rarely (each by less than 5% of households willing to return). In general, 1 in 10 households also noted how living conditions are “better in displacement than they would be at home” (12%).

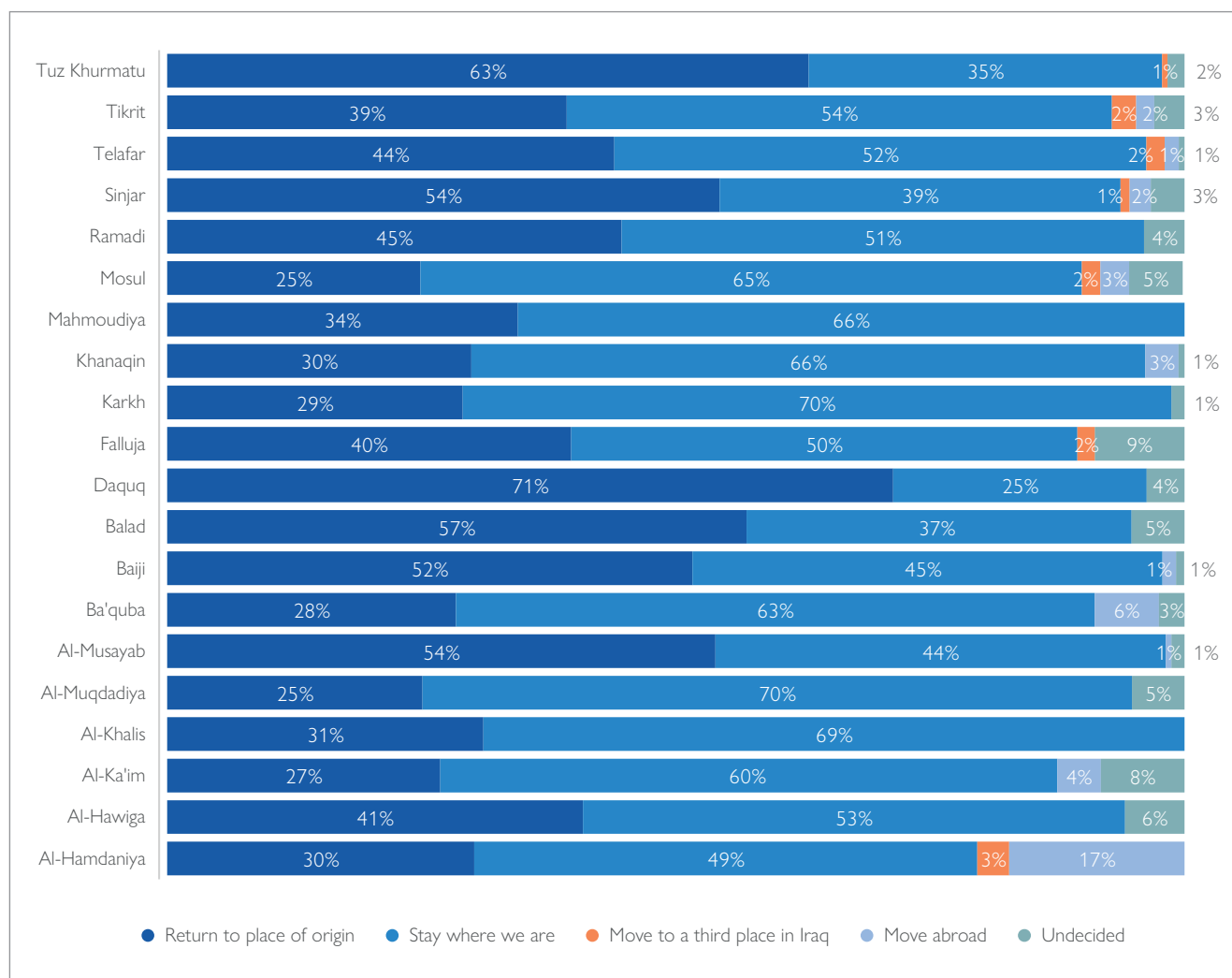
Figure 16. Obstacles to return (% of households that want to return)



Intentions to return are stronger among IDPs originally from Baiji (52%), Al-Musayab (54%), Sinjar (54%), Balad (57%), Tuz Khurmatu (63%) and, especially Daquq (71%) and lower among IDPs from Al Muqdadiya (25%), Mosul (25%), Al Ka'im (27%), Baquba (28%) and Karkh (29%). Nearly one in five households from Al Hamdaniya would like to move abroad – this finding is linked to the high share of Christians and other minorities originally from the district (around

80%). Despite a low representation of minority ethno-religious groups among respondents, Christians appear to be the most determined group to leave Iraq and move abroad, followed by Yazidis. As previously observed, the desire to move abroad is triggered by discrimination and poor acceptance by the host community at the place of displacement, which adds to unresolved ethno-religious tensions from the area of origin.

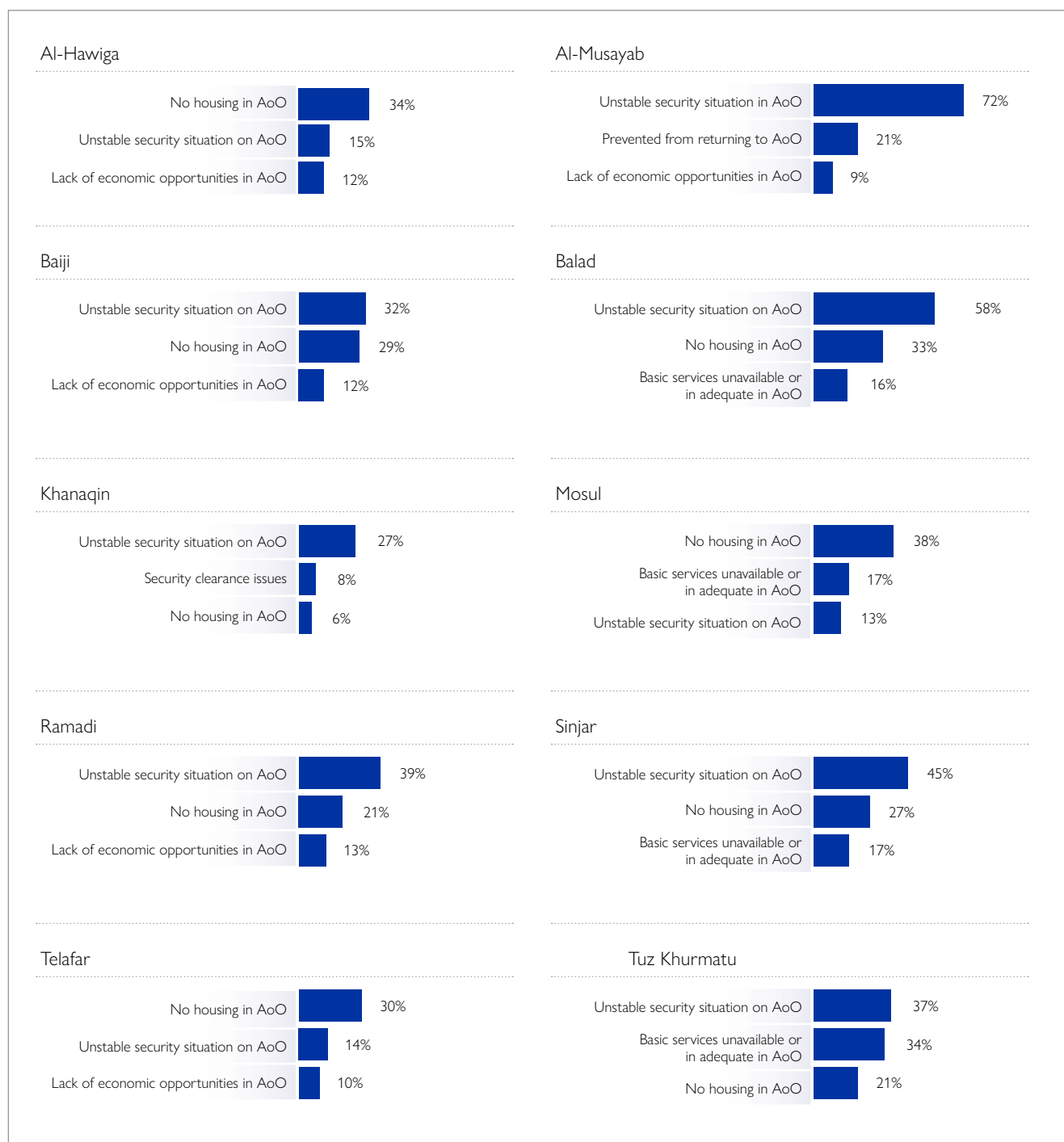
Figure 17. Intentions by district of origin (Top 20)



Of those IDPs who expressed an intention to return, those originally from Balad (58%), Al-Ka'im (62%), Mahmoudiya (66%), Al-Musayab (72%), and, especially, Karkh (91%) were particularly concerned about the security situation in their area of origin. In the case of Al Musayab, Balad and Karkh, these fears are coupled with trauma associated with return, blocked returns and/or security clearance issues. Blocked returns and/or security clearance issues were also reported by a few households originally Al-Hamdaniya,

Al Muqdadiya, Khanaqin, Sinjar, Telafar, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu. Lack of housing is the most reported obstacles to return for IDPs from Mosul (38%), Al Khalis (56%) and Daquq (65%) and associated with the need for rehabilitating destroyed houses. Particularly high figures of house destruction – as reported by house owners – were also associated with the districts of Al Khalis, Baiji, Balad, Falluja, Khanaqin, Sinjar, Telafar, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu.

Figure 18. Main obstacles to return by main districts of origin (for HH who intend to return)

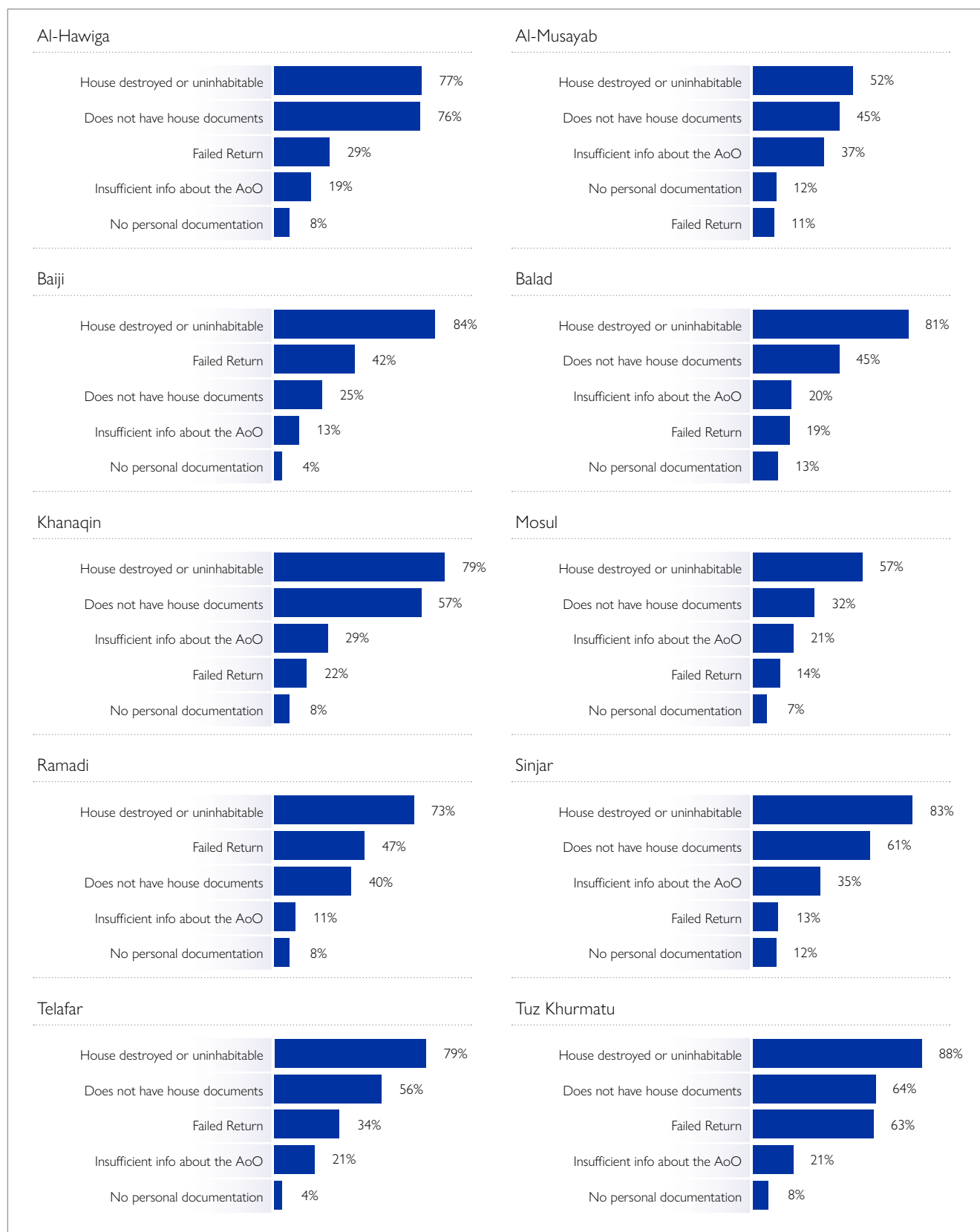


Among those households that stated an intention to return, the reported barrier of lack of housing is further complicated by lack of ownership documents. The issue of lost/stolen/confiscated documents was more frequently reported by IDPs originally from Al-Musayab (34% of house owners). In addition, most house owners originally from Al-Hawiga (74%), Daquq (83%), Sinjar (47%), Telafar (44%) and Tuz Khurmatu (58%) never had proof of ownership.

For IDPs originally from Diyala Governorate, the decision to return is further complicated by the presence of underlying ethnic and sectarian conflicts that have long-standing roots preceding the 2014-17 crisis. Around one-third of all households originally from

the three districts of Al Khalis, Al Muqdadia and Khanaqin have already been displaced prior to 2014.

Over one third of all households originally from Al Muqdadia, Al Musayab and Sinjar stated that they have insufficient information on the area of origin, with weak security and social networks at the area of origin the most likely cause. Around one quarter of all households originally from Falluja indicated the lack of livelihood generating opportunities as the main obstacle to return. Both information about the area of origin and available livelihood opportunities are important factors affecting viability of return.

Figure 19. Complicating factors to return at the area of origin³⁴

34 Of the complicating factors listed here, ownership of personal documentation and whether the household had experienced a failed return was asked to all households. Only households that expressed a willingness to return were asked about whether they had sufficient information about the AoO. Only households that owned a house in the AoO were asked about ownership documentation or whether that house was destroyed/uninhabitable.

OTHER INFLUENCING FACTORS

Other factors were considered when understanding intentions of displaced households, such as the sex of the head of household and the length or number of displacements. Overall, the sex of the head of household did not significantly impact upon intentions, with female-headed households marginally more likely to intend to stay (57%) compared with male-headed households (52%). Those who had been displaced prior to 2014 were considerably more likely to opt to stay in their area of displacement (63%) compared with those that were displaced more recently (51%). Unsurprisingly, those who no longer consider themselves displaced were more likely to intend to stay (59%) compared with those who still consider themselves displaced (51%). Multiple displacements appear to increase

the willingness to return with nearly half of households who had endured four or more displacement intending to return (48%) compared with just 38 per cent of those who had been displaced once.

While not all households opted to report their ethno-religious affiliation, among those that did, Arab Sunnis and Kurd Sunnis were more likely than Arab and Kurd Shia to intend to stay in their current location. A comparatively low proportion of Kurd Yazidis intend to stay (39%), although they now account for 20 per cent of the total displaced population in Iraq, suggesting they may be experiencing greater difficulty in returning.³⁵

CONCLUSION

Cities in Iraq provide displaced populations with greater physical security, livelihood opportunities and access to services than that which is available outside of the city. These conditions are necessary for displaced households to achieve some degree of self-sufficiency and the agency required to realise a durable solution. However, those enduring urban displacement also face challenges such as marginalization and a higher cost of living in cities, which increase their vulnerability and inhibit their progress toward achieving a durable solution to their displacement.

This assessment sought to understand the progress of IDP households towards self-reliance, and its impact upon their preferred durable solution. Notably, nearly 70 per cent of households who have achieved higher levels of self-reliance intended to stay in their current location (versus 49% of those who have a low level of self-reliance). Those who have achieved significant progress towards self-reliance were also less likely consider themselves displaced (64% versus 87% of those who have none or only one criterion of self-sufficiency). The ability to meet basic needs and achieve some degree of financial stability in the area of displacement informs the decision to locally integrate.

Characteristics of vulnerability – which are often interrelated – such as indebtedness and a reliance on informal or daily wage labour reduce the ability of displaced households to secure return as the preferred durable solution. Factors such as discrimination and poor acceptance by the host community, on the other hand, although triggering the feeling of “being displaced”, do not necessarily increase the will to return but may - in some cases - influence the decision of moving abroad.

Policies and programmes that address the drivers of vulnerability among IDP households – and that support those households in progressing toward self-reliance – are therefore essential in the resolution of the protracted urban displacement crisis in Iraq, including through local integration. With a steadily growing base of available data on urban displacement, these interventions should be increasingly tailored to the unique characteristics and needs identified by this assessment - both within each city and within the prominent areas from which large clusters of urban IDPs originate.

³⁵ The Integrated Location Assessment V (ILA V) found that the relative share of Yazidis among the displaced population had increased from 8 per cent in 2018 to 20 per cent in 2020.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Characteristics of the sample (main indicators for the ten cities)

CITY	NO. OF LOCATIONS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS (ML 117)	RECIPIENT OF IDPS	RATE OF CHANGE	IDP TO POPULATION RATIO ³⁶
Baghdad/ Abu Ghraib	365	3251	Low (2%)	Dynamic (- 42%)	0.3
Baquba	16	2228	Low (1%)	Stationary (-5%)	5
Dahuk	44	5675	Medium (3%)	Stationary (-8%)	10
Erbil	93	20629	High (12%)	Stationary (+2%)	14
Kirkuk	38	12234	Medium (7%)	Stationary (+3%)	8
Mosul	86	16131	Medium (9%)	Stationary (-9%)	7
Sulaymaniyah	151	10412	Medium (6%)	Stationary (+3%)	9
Tikrit	23	1478	Low (1%)	Fairly dynamic (-23%)	8
Tuz Khurmatu	8	2856	Low (2%)	Fairly stationary (-15%)	17
Zakho	13	6574	Medium (4%)	Stationary (-6%)	19

36 The displacement burden was computed as the ratio between the displaced population and the host community multiplied by 100. The displaced population estimates refer to IOM DTM Master List 117 (August 2020), while the urban population estimates were computed using the 2009 figures and the official estimation of the urban population at sub-district level according to the household listing. Estimates available from: <https://www.citypopulation.de/Iraq-Cities.html>.

Annex 2: Characteristics of the displaced population

CITY	AGE				FHHS	DEPENDENCY RATIO	AVERAGE HH SIZE	HHS WITH MEMBERS WITH FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY	PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT	DISPLACED BEFORE 2014	MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENT
	< 5	5-17	18-59	60+							
Baghdad/ Abu Ghraib	14%	45%	39%	2%	27%	1.59	6	9%	99%	3%	38%
Baquba	13%	35%	47%	5%	26%	1.12	6	13%	97%	34%	54%
Dahuk	11%	32%	51%	6%	10%	0.97	7	25%	99%	15%	64%
Erbil	12%	34%	49%	5%	19%	1.04	6	25%	94%	19%	28%
Kirkuk	14%	44%	40%	3%	20%	1.53	7	20%	92%	3%	49%
Mosul	12%	40%	44%	4%	16%	1.26	7	23%	81%	6%	37%
Sulaymaniyah	11%	39%	47%	4%	10%	1.13	6	9%	88%	11%	25%
Tikrit	13%	34%	49%	4%	19%	1.04	6	14%	98%	6%	89%
Tuz Khurmatu	13%	37%	44%	6%	24%	1.25	7	20%	99%	6%	33%
Zakho	14%	35%	47%	4%	10%	1.12	7	21%	99%	11%	41%
Total	12%	38%	46%	4%	17%	1.19	7	20%	94%	11%	38%

Annex 3: Main sources of income (multiple response possible)

CITY	INFORMAL COMMERCE OR DAILY LABOUR	PAID JOB PUBLIC SECTOR	PAID JOB PRIVATE SECTOR	PENSION	MONEY FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS INSIDE IRAQ	OWN BUSINESS	BORROWING MONEY FROM FRIENDS OR FAMILY	SAVINGS	CASH/GRANTS/ AID (NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)	RENTAL OF PROPERTY
Baghdad/Abu Ghralib	64%	15%	2%	7%	10%	9%	15%	5%	6%	3%
Baquba	34%	11%	16%	16%	4%	12%	3%	1%	2%	1%
Dahuk	29%	38%	18%	11%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Erbil	23%	26%	19%	20%	4%	13%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Kirkuk	62%	12%	3%	8%	8%	6%	3%	1%	2%	0%
Mosul	45%	14%	14%	9%	14%	5%	3%	0%	3%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	61%	16%	6%	15%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Tikrit	43%	18%	24%	11%	4%	19%	10%	6%	0%	0%
Tuz Khurmatu	50%	26%	6%	18%	14%	12%	12%	0%	3%	0%
Zakho	42%	22%	28%	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Total	43%	20%	13%	12%	7%	7%	3%	2%	2%	1%

Annex 4: Main needs (multiple response possible)

CITY	MEDICAL CARE	NEW SHELTER	COMMERCIAL OR LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY	REPAY DEBTS	FOOD	SUPPORT EXTENDED FAMILY	REPAIR HOUSE IN AoO	EDUCATION	INVESTMENT	CLOTHING	REPAIR CURRENT SHELTER	TRANSPORT	ASSIST OTHERS	OTHER
Baghdad/Abu Ghraib	35%	29%	30%	39%	33%	25%	27%	7%	21%	14%	3%	1%	1%	0%
Baquba	24%	39%	16%	44%	19%	18%	16%	4%	6%	8%	18%	1%	3%	0%
Dahuk	58%	25%	25%	32%	42%	29%	9%	18%	9%	17%	10%	5%	4%	1%
Erbil	48%	29%	20%	31%	29%	25%	10%	20%	10%	8%	6%	6%	1%	4%
Kirkuk	30%	25%	31%	20%	48%	16%	19%	9%	3%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Mosul	30%	26%	58%	38%	6%	19%	28%	12%	10%	1%	5%	0%	0%	1%
Sulaymaniyah	26%	69%	18%	8%	20%	24%	8%	9%	11%	11%	1%	12%	1%	6%
Tikrit	50%	14%	15%	45%	43%	11%	44%	5%	9%	11%	6%	1%	1%	0%
Tuz Khurmatu	37%	35%	29%	41%	23%	43%	37%	24%	6%	10%	11%	0%	2%	0%
Zakho	37%	22%	22%	31%	30%	29%	6%	9%	22%	27%	19%	2%	3%	0%
Total	37%	32%	30%	29%	27%	23%	17%	13%	10%	10%	9%	4%	1%	2%

Annex 5: Best aspect of living at current location (compared to location of origin)

CITY	SECURITY	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT	HEALTHCARE	EDUCATION	HOUSING	LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES	SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORK	COST OF LIVING	PSYCHOSOCIAL CARE	RECONCILIATION SUPPORT	POLITICAL FREEDOM
Baghdad/Abu Ghraib	64%	22%	28%	38%	12%	23%	27%	24%	3%	3%	0%
Baquba	77%	39%	21%	38%	39%	23%	9%	22%	3%	1%	0%
Dahuk	98%	51%	38%	24%	6%	10%	13%	3%	14%	6%	4%
Erbil	95%	37%	29%	25%	24%	22%	13%	9%	7%	3%	2%
Kirkuk	87%	42%	18%	25%	23%	41%	8%	9%	1%	0%	0%
Mosul	51%	22%	41%	40%	36%	18%	18%	12%	2%	1%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	99%	52%	47%	13%	14%	22%	1%	9%	8%	1%	2%
Tikrit	74%	20%	23%	25%	28%	33%	15%	24%	3%	1%	0%
Tuz Khurmatu	74%	39%	42%	34%	34%	22%	12%	21%	12%	3%	1%
Zakho	93%	45%	38%	31%	18%	16%	11%	7%	13%	5%	3%
Total	83%	38%	33%	28%	24%	23%	12%	11%	6%	2%	1%

Annex 6: Progress towards self-reliance (single indicators)

CITY	ABLE TO SATISFY MAIN NEEDS	HoHH IS WORKING	HAVE A STABLE SOURCE OF INCOME	ENJOY EQUAL OR BETTER CONDITIONS THAN BEFORE	OWN HOUSE
Baghdad/Abu Ghraib	45%	87%	35%	44%	2%
Baquba	61%	42%	53%	46%	9%
Dahuk	74%	72%	69%	29%	13%
Erbil	70%	45%	71%	40%	6%
Kirkuk	22%	81%	28%	29%	11%
Mosul	65%	52%	39%	26%	8%
Sulaymaniyah	70%	47%	38%	35%	4%
Tikrit	54%	28%	59%	28%	2%
Tuz Khurmatu	55%	56%	54%	19%	8%
Zakho	65%	62%	52%	32%	14%
Total	60%	57%	50%	33%	8%

Annex 7: Self-reliance, intentions and feeling “displaced”

	LOW SELF-RELIANCE (0-1 CHARACTERISTICS)	MEDIUM SELF-RELIANCE (2-3 CHARACTERISTICS)	HIGH SELF-RELIANCE (4-5 CHARACTERISTICS)
Return to area of origin	44%	42%	26%
Stay where we are	49%	51%	68%
Move elsewhere in Iraq	1%	1%	<1%
Move abroad	2%	3%	2%
Undecided	4%	3%	4%
Feel “displaced”	87%	80%	64%
Do not feel “displaced”	12%	19%	35%

Annex 8: Protracted, multiple and secondary displacements

CITY	DISPLACED BEFORE JULY 2017	MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENT	FAILED RETURNS ONCE
Baghdad/Abu Ghraib	99%	38%	23%
Baquba	97%	54%	33%
Dahuk	99%	64%	13%
Erbil	94%	28%	20%
Kirkuk	92%	49%	25%
Mosul	81%	37%	19%
Sulaymaniyah	88%	25%	10%
Tikrit	98%	89%	56%
Tuz Khurmatu	99%	33%	66%
Zakho	99%	41%	9%
Total	92%	38%	23%

Annex 9: Vulnerability criteria

CITY	DAILY LABOUR IS THE FIRST SOURCE OF INCOME	HAVE DEBTS ³⁷	NO SOURCE OF INCOME	WOULD NOT FEEL COMFORTABLE SEEKING HELP FROM AUTHORITIES	MONEY/GRANTS/ AID FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES ARE THE FIRST SOURCE OF INCOME ³⁸	LIVE IN CRITICAL SHELTERS	FEEL ACCEPTED ONLY A LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL	SUFFERED DISCRIMINATION
Baghdad/Abu Ghraib	59%	39%	2%	6%	5%	0.3%	1%	0%
Baquba	32%	44%	5%	8%	8%	8%	1%	4%
Dahuk	26%	32%	3%	9%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Erbil	21%	31%	3%	6%	5%	3%	1%	2%
Kirkuk	59%	20%	6%	20%	8%	7%	1%	0%
Mosul	42%	38%	2%	6%	15%	17%	2%	2%
Sulaymaniyah	57%	8%	0%	2%	5%	0.1%	0%	0%
Tikrit	31%	45%	8%	13%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Tuz Khurmatu	36%	41%	1%	11%	4%	4%	1%	1%
Zakho	40%	31%	4%	16%	2%	1%	7%	3%
Total	40%	29%	3%	9%	7%	6%	2%	2%

³⁷ Households who answered that they would repay debts if they "were to receive a large sum of money".

³⁸ This includes: borrowing money from friends/family, institution or bank, money from family/friends inside Iraq, remittances, cash/grants or other forms of aid from national and international institutions (including churches, charities) and government assistance (including compensation).

Annex 10: Willingness to return and feeling "displaced", by indicators of self-sufficiency

		WOULD LIKE TO RETURN	FEEL "DISPLACED"
Housing situation	Critical shelters	40%	81%
	Owned house	33%	66%
Indebtedness	Have debts	38%	81%
	Have savings	18%	75%
Livelihood situation	Rely on unstable sources of income	46%	83%
	Rely on stable sources of income	35%	78%
Discrimination	Suffered discrimination	38%	100%
	Did not suffer discrimination	41%	80%
Political participation	Did not vote in 2018 elections	34%	76%
	Voted in 2018 elections	43%	81%

Annex 11: Main districts of origin (as percentage of total IDPs in each city)

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	BAGHDAD CITY/ABU GHRAIB	BAQUBA CITY	DAHUK CITY	ERBIL CITY	KIRKUK CITY	MOSUL CITY	SULAYMANIYAH CITY	TIKRIT CITY	TUZ KHURMATU TOWN	ZAKHO TOWN	TOTAL
Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Al-Hawiga	0%	2%	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	7%
Al-Ka'im	8%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Al-Khalis	0%	15%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Al-Muqdadiya	2%	32%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Al-Musayab	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ba'quba	0%	5%	0%	1%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Baiji	3%	1%	0%	8%	7%	0%	6%	74%	0%	0%	5%
Balad	7%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	7%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Daquq	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Falluja	38%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Karkh	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Khanaqin	0%	31%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Mahmoudiya	6%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Mosul	8%	0%	45%	25%	3%	39%	3%	2%	0%	20%	20%
Ramadi	14%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Sinjar	3%	0%	45%	2%	0%	26%	1%	0%	0%	55%	14%
Telafar	0%	0%	4%	2%	2%	24%	2%	0%	0%	22%	8%
Tikrit	0%	2%	0%	5%	2%	0%	3%	4%	1%	0%	2%
Tuz Khurmatu	0%	2%	0%	0%	15%	0%	2%	0%	94%	0%	6%
Total	91%	92%	95%	80%	86%	91%	73%	86%	98%	97%	86%

Annex 12: Future intentions by main district of origin

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	# OF HOUSEHOLDS (UNWEIGHTED)	# OF HOUSEHOLD (WEIGHTED)	RETURN TO AREA OF ORIGIN	STAY WHERE WE ARE	MOVE TO A THIRD PLACE IN IRAQ	MOVE ABROAD	UNDECIDED
Al-Hamdaniya	64	913	30%	49%	3%	17%	0%
Al-Hawiga	186	2013	41%	53%	0%	0%	6%
Al-Kalim	78	389	27%	60%	0%	4%	8%
Al-Khalis	56	159	31%	69%	0%	0%	0%
Al-Muqadadiya	120	251	25%	70%	0%	0%	5%
Al-Musayab	60	527	54%	44%	0%	1%	1%
Ba'quba	66	373	28%	63%	0%	6%	3%
Baiji	342	2006	52%	45%	0%	1%	1%
Balad	69	654	57%	37%	0%	0%	5%
Daquq	28	563	71%	25%	0%	0%	4%
Falluja	174	739	40%	50%	2%	0%	9%
Karkh	46	197	29%	70%	0%	0%	1%
Khanadin	101	323	30%	66%	0%	3%	1%
Mahmoudiya	58	227	34%	66%	0%	0%	0%
Mosul	592	3795	25%	65%	2%	3%	5%
Ramadi	148	1006	45%	51%	0%	0%	4%
Sinjar	501	5642	54%	39%	1%	2%	3%
Telafar	245	2722	44%	52%	2%	1%	1%
Tikrit	76	641	39%	54%	2%	2%	3%
Tuz Khurmatu	384	2964	63%	35%	1%	0%	2%

Annex 13: Intention to return and main push factors at the area of origin (main district of origin only)

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	UNSTABLE SECURITY (AoO)	NO HOUSING (AoO)	LACK OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (AoO)	LACK OF BASIC SERVICES (AoO)	FEAR OR TRAUMA ASSOCIATED WITH RETURN	BLOCKED RETURNS	SECURITY CLEARANCE ISSUES	TRIBAL AND RECONCILIATION ISSUES
Al-Hamdaniya	27%	11%	13%	27%	3%	0%	3%	0%
Al-Hawiga	15%	34%	12%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Al-Ka'im	62%	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Al-Khalis	15%	56%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Al-Muqaddiya	36%	21%	19%	0%	3%	3%	0%	8%
Al-Musayab	72%	5%	9%	7%	8%	21%	4%	0%
Ba'quba	36%	30%	5%	9%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Baiji	32%	29%	12%	9%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Balad	58%	33%	12%	16%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Daquq	24%	65%	12%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Falluja	18%	8%	26%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Karkh	91%	26%	0%	6%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Khanaqin	27%	6%	6%	4%	0%	2%	8%	0%
Mahmoudiya	66%	39%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mosul	13%	38%	8%	17%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Ramadi	39%	21%	13%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sinjar	45%	27%	13%	17%	8%	5%	3%	3%
Telafar	14%	30%	10%	7%	4%	4%	2%	0%
Tikrit	28%	25%	12%	11%	7%	10%	13%	0%
Tuz Khurmatu	37%	21%	18%	34%	2%	1%	5%	1%

Annex 14: Aggravating factors at the area of origin (main district of origin only)

DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	HOUSE IS UNINHABITABLE (DESTROYED OR BADLY DAMAGED) (% OF HOUSE OWNERS)	PROOF OF OWNERSHIP WAS LOST/ STOLEN OR CONFISCATED (% OF HOUSE OWNERS)	NEVER HAD PROOF OF OWNERSHIP (% OF HOUSE OWNERS)	TRIED TO RETURN	DISPLACED BEFORE 2014	NO INFO ON THE AOO
Al-Hamdaniya	48%	7%	11%	33%	19%	19%
Al-Hawiga	77%	2%	74%	29%	4%	19%
Al-Ka'im	56%	10%	12%	19%	18%	23%
Al-Khalis	90%	17%	28%	41%	21%	25%
Al-Muqdadiya	61%	23%	22%	36%	29%	38%
Al-Musayab	52%	34%	11%	11%	16%	37%
Ba'quba	32%	12%	10%	10%	18%	10%
Baiji	84%	13%	12%	42%	7%	13%
Balad	81%	26%	19%	19%	13%	20%
Daquq	84%	1%	83%	33%	2%	21%
Falluja	78%	8%	4%	34%	19%	21%
Karkh	15%	6%	7%	13%	14%	2%
Khanadin	79%	25%	32%	22%	27%	29%
Mahmoudiya	73%	24%	6%	5%	8%	21%
Mosul	57%	12%	20%	14%	10%	21%
Ramadi	73%	30%	10%	47%	7%	11%
Sinjar	83%	14%	47%	13%	9%	35%
Telafar	79%	12%	44%	34%	12%	21%
Tikrit	79%	10%	2%	40%	78%	5%
Tuz Khurmatu	88%	6%	58%	63%	52%	21%

Annex 15: Intentions by key characteristics

		RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN	STAY IN CURRENT LOCATIONS	MOVE TO A THIRD PLACE IN IRAQ	MOVE ABROAD	UNDECIDED
Sex of HoH	Male	42%	52%	1%	2%	3%
	Female	35%	57%	1%	3%	4%
	Total	41%	53%	1%	2%	4%
	Married	41%	52%	1%	2%	3%
Marital status of HoH	Partner is missing	36%	56%	0%	0%	8%
	Single	44%	53%	3%	0%	1%
	Widowed	35%	57%	2%	2%	5%
	Separated	52%	40%	0%	0%	8%
Employment status of HoH	Divorced	19%	71%	0%	8%	3%
	No	37%	56%	1%	3%	3%
	Yes	43%	50%	1%	2%	4%
	Arab Sunni Muslim	43%	51%	1%	1%	4%
Ethno-religious affiliation	Arab Shia Muslim	24%	47%	3%	23%	4%
	Kurd Sunni Muslim	29%	63%	0%	3%	5%
	Kurd Shia Muslim	61%	34%	0%	2%	3%
	Kurd Yazidi	50%	39%	0%	9%	2%
	Chaldean Christian	22%	57%	0%	21%	0%
	Christian (do not know what ethnic group)	12%	68%	4%	16%	0%
	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	51%	45%	2%	1%	0%

Governorate of origin	Anbar	38%	54%	1%	1%	7%
	Babylon	56%	43%	0%	0%	1%
	Baghdad	24%	71%	0%	2%	2%
	Basrah	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Diyala	29%	66%	0%	3%	2%
	Erbil	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kirkuk	44%	52%	0%	0%	5%
	Ninewa	38%	53%	2%	3%	3%
	Salah al-Din	53%	42%	1%	2%	2%
	Sulaymaniyah	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Number of displacements	Wassit	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	1 displacement	38%	55%	1%	3%	3%
Identify as displaced	2 or more displacements	45%	48%	1%	2%	4%
	No	34%	59%	2%	3%	3%
	Yes	42%	51%	1%	2%	4%
Displaced prior to 2014	Don't know	37%	31%	3%	4%	25%
	No	42%	51%	1%	2%	4%
	Yes	30%	63%	1%	5%	1%

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