

IOM IRAQ

OVERVIEW OF RETURN IN IRAQ

DTM Integrated Location Assessment VII, 2022



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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ACRONYMS

AoD Area of Displacement

COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 2019

DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix

HHs Households

HLP Housing, Land and Property

HoHH Head of Household

IDPs Internally Displaced Persons

ILA Integrated Location Assessment

ISIL Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

NFI Non-Food Items

PDS Public Distribution System

RARTs Rapid Assessment and Response Teams

UXO Unexploded Ordnance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since January 2014, Iraq's war against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has caused the displacement of over 6 million Iraqis – around 15 per cent of the entire population of the country. Displaced communities began to return in waves from March 2015, following the military campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control and driven by expectations of restored stability, which peaked between June 2017 and June 2018 when nearly 4 million individuals returned to their locations of origin. Since then, the rate of return has slowed considerably. As of June 2022, almost 5 million returns have been recorded across 2,191 locations within 38 districts in Iraq, but nine districts have not yet witnessed returns. Around 1.17 million individuals remain in displacement, including those enduring secondary displacement and/or failed returns, mostly because of ongoing safety and security issues at the area of origin.

The Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) is an annual assessment that collects detailed information through key

informants on displaced and returnee households living in locations identified through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Master Lists. The reference unit of the assessment is the location, which is defined as an area that corresponds with either a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (that is, the fourth official administrative division). Routinely collected information includes geographic distribution and main characteristics of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, mobility and future intentions, including obstacles to return and/or reasons to stay/return, living conditions and main needs, state of infrastructure and services, security incidents, feelings of safety, social cohesion and reconciliation issues and specific protection and risk indicators. The ILA VII was conducted in April–June 2022 and covered 3,717 locations, reaching 4,963,206 returnees and 1,138,756 IDPs (representing over 99% of all recorded returnees and 97% of IDPs).

KEY FINDINGS

Progress of returns

- As of June 2022, 4,969,788 individuals have returned to their location of origin – which corresponds to 81 per cent of the population displaced since January 2014. Ten districts account for nearly three quarters of all returns: Ramadi (12%), Falluja (11%) and Heet (4%) in Anbar governorate; Al Hawiga (3%) and Kirkuk (3%) in Kirkuk governorate; Mosul (22%), Telafar (7%) and Al Hamdaniya (3%) in Ninewa governorate and Tikrit (4%) and Al Shirqat (3%) in Salah al-Din governorate.
- No returns were recorded so far in Al-Mahawil, Al-Musayab and Hilla districts in Babylon; Adhamia, Al-Resafa, Karkh and Mada'in districts in Baghdad; Baladrooz and Ba'quba districts in Diyala and Al Thethar district in Salah-al Din.
- No significant change was observed compared to the previous reporting period (August 2020–July 2021) and the pace of returns – that is, the percentage change in the number of returns – has remained stable at around 2 per cent. Returns have taken place at a fairly stationary pace only in Makhmur and Al-Fares (that is, some returns have occurred), whereas in all other locations, the return process has stalled or even failed.

Infrastructure and services

- Across all areas of return, only 39 per cent locations ensure an adequate provision of services and infrastructure (at least 11 out of the 14 selected services or facilities), although a very slight improvement was observed compared to 2021 (+4%). However, great discrepancies exist between conditions in urban or peri-urban areas – where the provision of services, except for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) programmes and offices for the Public Distribution Service (PDS), is ensured in most locations – and rural areas, where access to services is more challenging. Similar to last year, in 21 per cent of rural locations, access is guaranteed to only five services or fewer.
- Overall, 18 districts of return display critical conditions, with less than 30 per cent of locations having adequate provision of services and infrastructure. The situation is particularly poor in Al-Ba'aj, Al-Hawiga, Al-Khalis, Al-Shikhan, Daquq, Mahmoudiya, Makhmur, Samarra, Sinjar, Telefar and Tilkaif districts, where this figure is below 5 per cent.
- In 36 per cent of locations, less than 75 per cent of residents have access to enough water for their drinking and domestic needs. Additionally, in around 34 per cent of locations, drinking water is among the top three needs

and households face one or more issues related to water, such as water-source issues relating to taste, colour and smell (44%), and/or people occasionally or always have to rely on water trucking (49%). In over three quarters of locations of Al Ba'aj, Al Hawiga, Al Khalis, Al Rutba and Hatra, residents suffer from water scarcity.

Safety, security and social cohesion

- The level of security appears to have slightly worsened, although it remains largely safe overall, with security issues other than petty crime reported in around 8 per cent of locations (6% in 2021), mostly in the districts of Al-Muqdadiya, Tuz Khurmatu, Dabes, Al-Fares, Sinjar, Balad and Kifri. Movement restrictions (16% of locations) and petty crime (14%) were more commonly reported in urban areas, whereas incidents that can be associated with ISIL activity (56%), together with the need for improved safety and security (1%), were slightly more common in rural areas.
- The level of social cohesion appears to be stable overall, and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees were reported only in six locations: five in Telafar and one in Tikrit. In general, biased access to employment is the most common form of discrimination (8% of locations of return overall).

Shelter

- Nearly all returnees have returned to their habitual residence, in line with the upward trend observed since May 2017 (99.6% in 2022), linked to reconstruction efforts.¹ However, around 4 per cent of returnees (corresponding to 181,278 individuals) have resettled in houses that are damaged or in poor condition – with peaks of 10 per cent or higher in the districts of Al Ba'aj, Al Fares, Al-Muqdadiya, Baiji, Khanaqin, Kifri and Tikrit.

Main needs

- Access to employment/livelihoods opportunities continues to be the main need of returnees – with a slight decrease compared to July 2021, possibly due to the diminishing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (74%, down 6%). Around 53 per cent of locations need rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructure and services, with peaks in Al Fares, Al Hamdaniya, Al Rutba, Balad and Kadhimia districts (over 80% of locations).

¹ Extensive damage and destruction (over half of houses are heavily damaged or destroyed) was assessed in only around 4 per cent of locations country-wide, with peaks in Tuz Khurmatu (37%), Al Fares (20%), Baiji (10%) and Daquq (10%). However, reconstruction efforts seem to be slow; in nearly 80 per cent of locations country-wide, none or very few of the houses are being reconstructed/rehabilitated. This includes all critical districts listed above.

CONTEXT

Since January 2014, Iraq's war against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has caused the displacement of over 6 million Iraqis – around 15 per cent of the entire population of the country.² Displaced communities began to return in waves from March 2015, following the military campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control and driven by expectations of restored stability, which peaked between June 2017 and June 2018, when nearly 4 million individuals returned to their location of origin. Since then, the pace of returns (the percentage change in the number of returns) has continuously slowed, reaching around 10 per cent between June 2018 and August 2020 and 4 per cent between August 2020 and July 2021, following the closure and consolidation of camps between

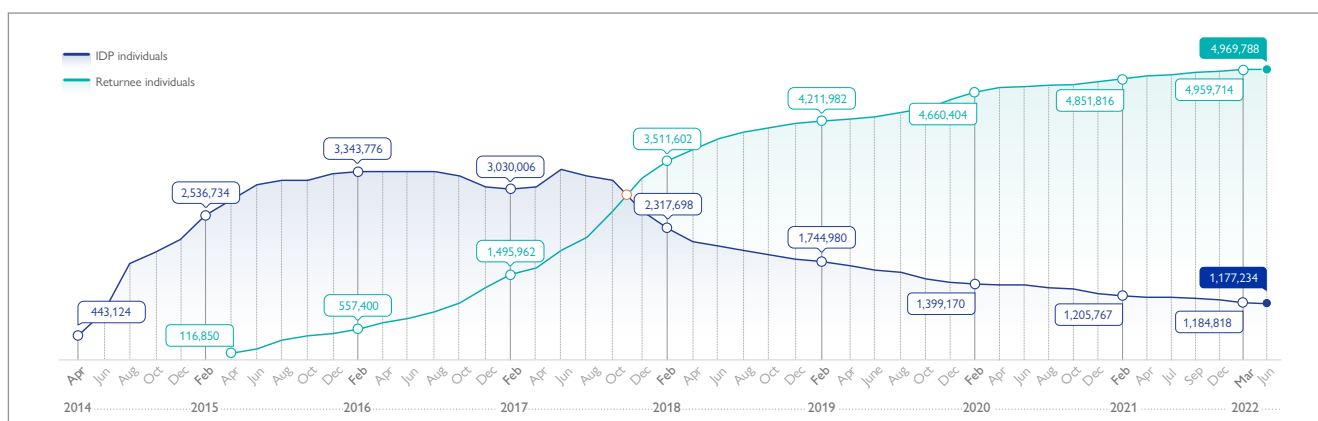
September and December 2020 and the implementation of movement restrictions imposed to curb the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic between February 2020 and April 2021. The current pace of returns stands at 2 per cent between July 2021 and June 2022. To date, around 4,963,230 returns have been recorded across 2,191 locations within 38 districts in Iraq, whereas ten districts nationwide have not yet recorded any returns. Around 1.17 million individuals are still in displacement, including those enduring secondary displacement and/or failed returns, mostly because of ongoing safety and security issues at the area of origin. As of June 2022, new arrivals were recorded in 14 per cent of IDP locations of return.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) collects detailed information on displaced and returnee households living in locations identified through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Master Lists.³ The reference unit of the assessment is the location, which is defined as an area that corresponds with either a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (that is, the fourth official administrative division).⁴ Information is collected once a year by IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) through interviews with key informants and direct observation at the aggregate level, that is, on the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees living in a location and not on individual households. Routinely collected information includes geographic distribution and main characteristics of IDPs and returnees, mobility and future intentions, including obstacles to return and/or reasons to stay/return, living conditions and main needs, state of infrastructure and

services, security incidents, feelings of safety, social cohesion and reconciliation issues and specific protection and risk indicators. The ILA VII was conducted in April–June 2022 and covered all locations with five or more IDP/returnee families present (3,717 locations), reaching 4,963,206 returnees and 1,138,756 IDPs. Figures reflect the locations where IDPs and/or returnees resided at the time of the assessment. This represents 99 per cent of all returnees and 97 per cent of all IDPs. Whenever applicable, data have been weighted according to the respective number of IDP and/or returnee households present in the location, so that findings are projected at the population level. The [ILA VII dataset and interactive dashboards](#) were released on the DTM portal in August 2022.⁵ The findings presented in this report give a detailed analysis of the conditions for the returnee population.

Figure 1: Displacement and return trends, April 2014–June 2022



2 The estimated overall Iraqi population at 2014 was 36,004,552 individuals (Iraqi Central Statistical Organization, 2014).

3 ILA VII locations were determined using the [IDP and Returnee Master Lists 126](#) from June 2022.

4 Location boundaries are determined on the basis of key informants' and RARTs' knowledge and evaluation. The list of locations is harmonized and verified with authorities and the humanitarian community as much as possible. However, an official or countrywide accepted list of locations and their boundaries has not yet been endorsed.

5 Most information is provided at district level; for details on districts of return, see Table 7: Context indicators for districts of return.

DEFINITIONS

Several indicators and technical definitions are used throughout the factsheets, as outlined below:

District population

HIGH RECIPIENT	District hosting 10% or more of the total caseload of returnees
MEDIUM RECIPIENT	District hosting between 3% and 9% of the total caseload of returnees
LOW RECIPIENT	District hosting less than 3% of the total caseload of returnees

Rate of change in returnee population

The rate of change is used to highlight the fluidity of returns between ILA VI (July 2021) and ILA VII (June 2022). It is classified using the following categories:

FAILED RETURNS	District with a negative rate of change for the returnees indicating that returns are decreasing, that is, new displacement is occurring
STATIONARY	District with a rate of change for the returnees of less than 10%, indicating that returns are not (or only very slowly) occurring
FAIRLY STATIONARY	District with a rate of change for the returnees between 10% and 19%
FAIRLY DYNAMIC	District with a rate of change for the returnees between 20% and 29%
DYNAMIC	District with a rate of change for the returnees 30% or above, indicating that returns have been occurring rapidly or very rapidly

Time of return

POST-CRISIS RETURNS	Returns occurred after the official end of the crisis in December 2017
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District of last displacement

INTRA-DISTRICT RETURNS	District of last displacement is the same as district of origin
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Rate of return in returnee population

The rate of return is used to estimate the proportion of returns in a district of origin and is computed as the ratio of returnees to a district to the total number of returnees and IDPs originally from the same district. The rate of return is classified using the following categories:

The rate of return is classified using the following categories:

LOW RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is below 29%, indicating that only a few of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin
MODERATE RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 30% and 59%, indicating that only some of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin
SIGNIFICANT RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 60% and 89%, indicating that most of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin
COMPLETE RETURNS	District where the rate of returns is between 90% and 100%, indicating that all or nearly all of the original IDPs have gone back to their location of origin

Ethno-religious composition

HOMOGENEOUS	District in which 80% or more of returnees belong to the same ethno-religious group
FAIRLY HOMOGENEOUS	District in which 50% to 79% of returnees belong to the same ethno-religious group
MIXED	District with no majority group found in terms of ethno-religious composition

Access to infrastructure and services

DTM created a composite index to better understand access to infrastructure and services.⁶ All indicators were weighted with the number of IDPs and/or returnees 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 11 of the following 14 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 tap water running.
- Primary and secondary schools, health clinics, hospitals and markets: These services were present and functional within 5 km, with the hospital within 10 km.
- Courts, legal services for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues, offices for Public Distribution System (PDS) and civil directorates: These services were open and fully operational within the subdistrict.
- Access to latrines, desludging and waste collection services for the community.

RETURN TRENDS⁷

As of June 2022, 4,969,788 individuals have returned to their location of origin – which corresponds to 81 per cent of the population displaced since January 2014. Ten districts account for nearly three quarters of all returns: Ramadi (12%), Falluja (11%) and Heet (4%) in Anbar governorate; Al

Hawiga (3%) and Kirkuk (3%) in Kirkuk governorate; Mosul (22%), Telafar (7%) and Al Hamdaniya (3%) in Ninewa governorate and Tikrit (4%) and Al Shirqat (3%) in Salah al-Din governorate.

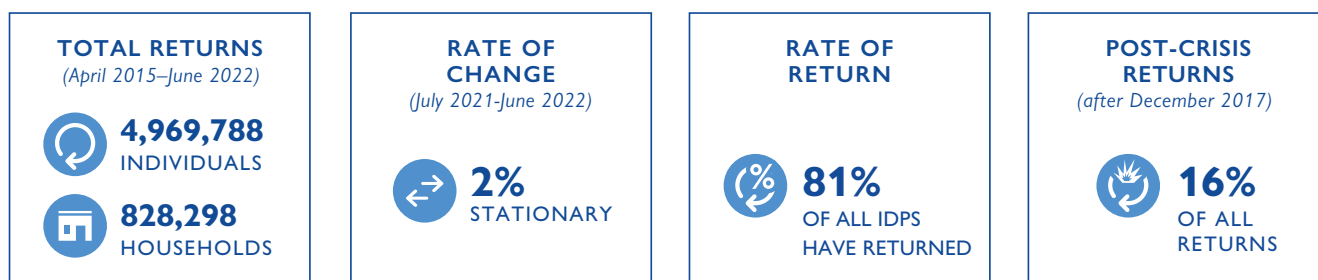
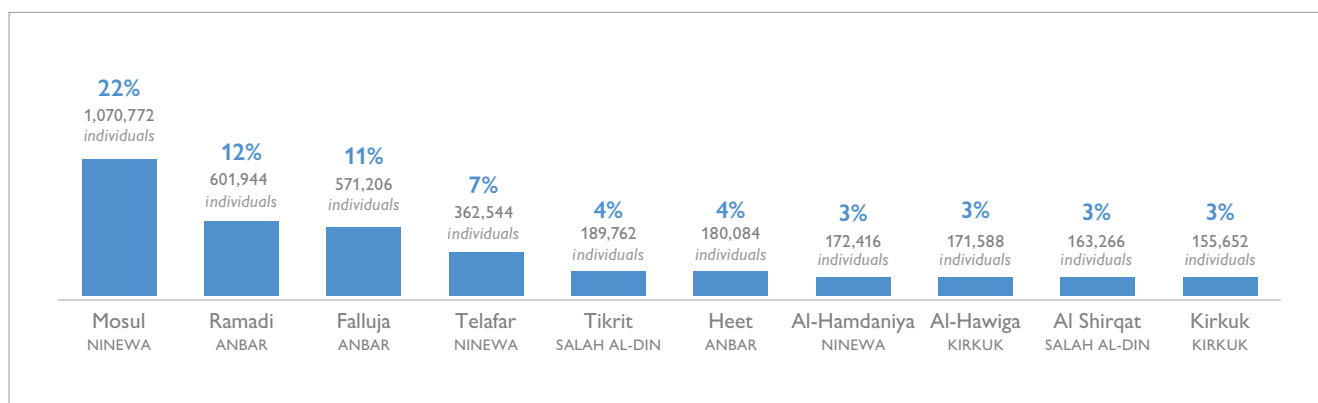


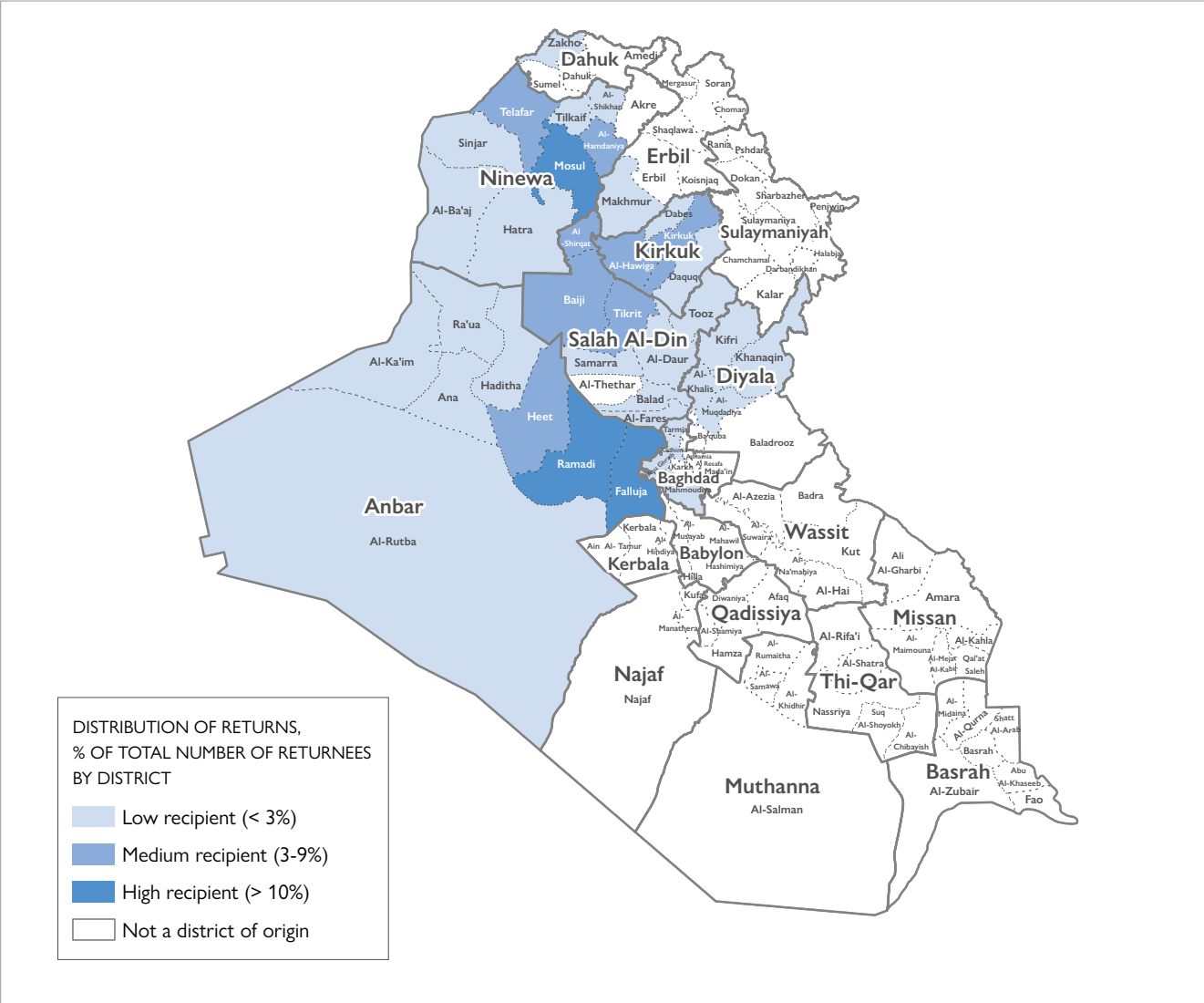
Figure 2: Top 10 districts of return



⁶ More details on the infrastructure and services composite indicator can be found in the *Urban Displacement in Iraq: A Preliminary Analysis* factsheets (2021) which serves as a baseline to this study.

⁷ ILA data indicate that there are 48 districts of origin of IDPs, 38 of which have recorded returns since April 2015 and have therefore complete information. Of the 10 districts where no returns were recorded (Al-Mahawil, Al-Musayab, Hilla, Adhamia, Al Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in, Baladrooz, Ba'quba and Al-Thetar), only locations where returnees (or IDPs) are present were assessed; hence, they were not included in the analysis.

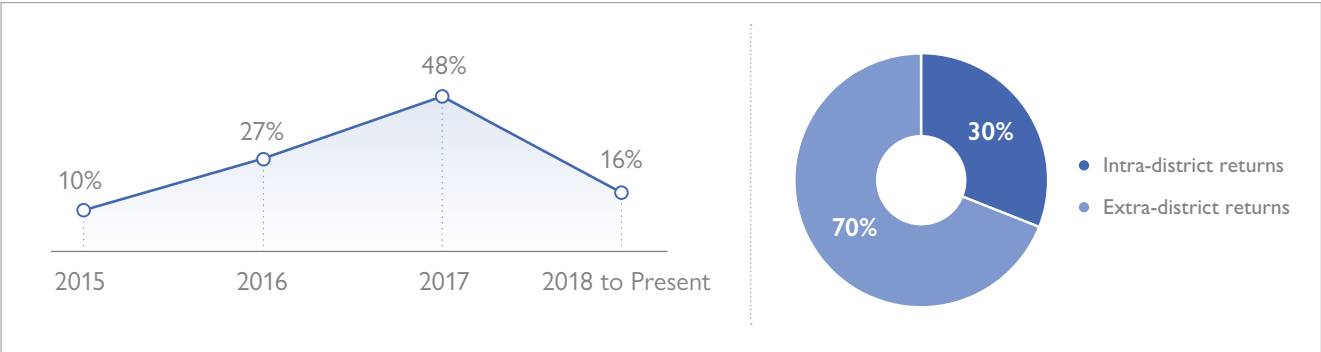
Map 1: Distribution of returns



Around three quarters of all returns occurred in 2016–2017, following the main campaigns to retake areas under ISIL control. Post-crisis returns (returns that occurred after the official end of the crisis in December 2017) tend to mirror the progress of reconstruction efforts and the re-establishment of both physical and economic security. These returns are particularly significant in the districts of Al Ba’aj, Al-Ka’im,

Al-Rutba, Ana, Ra’ua and Tuz Khurmatu. Around 30 per cent of returns were intra-district, meaning that the last district of displacement coincides with that of origin, with peaks in Zahko (96%), Samarra (93%), Al Fares (69%), Mosul (67%), Kadhimia (61%), Abu Ghraib (60%), Kifri (60%), Khanaqin (59%), Tarmia (53%) and Tuz Khurmatu (49%) districts.

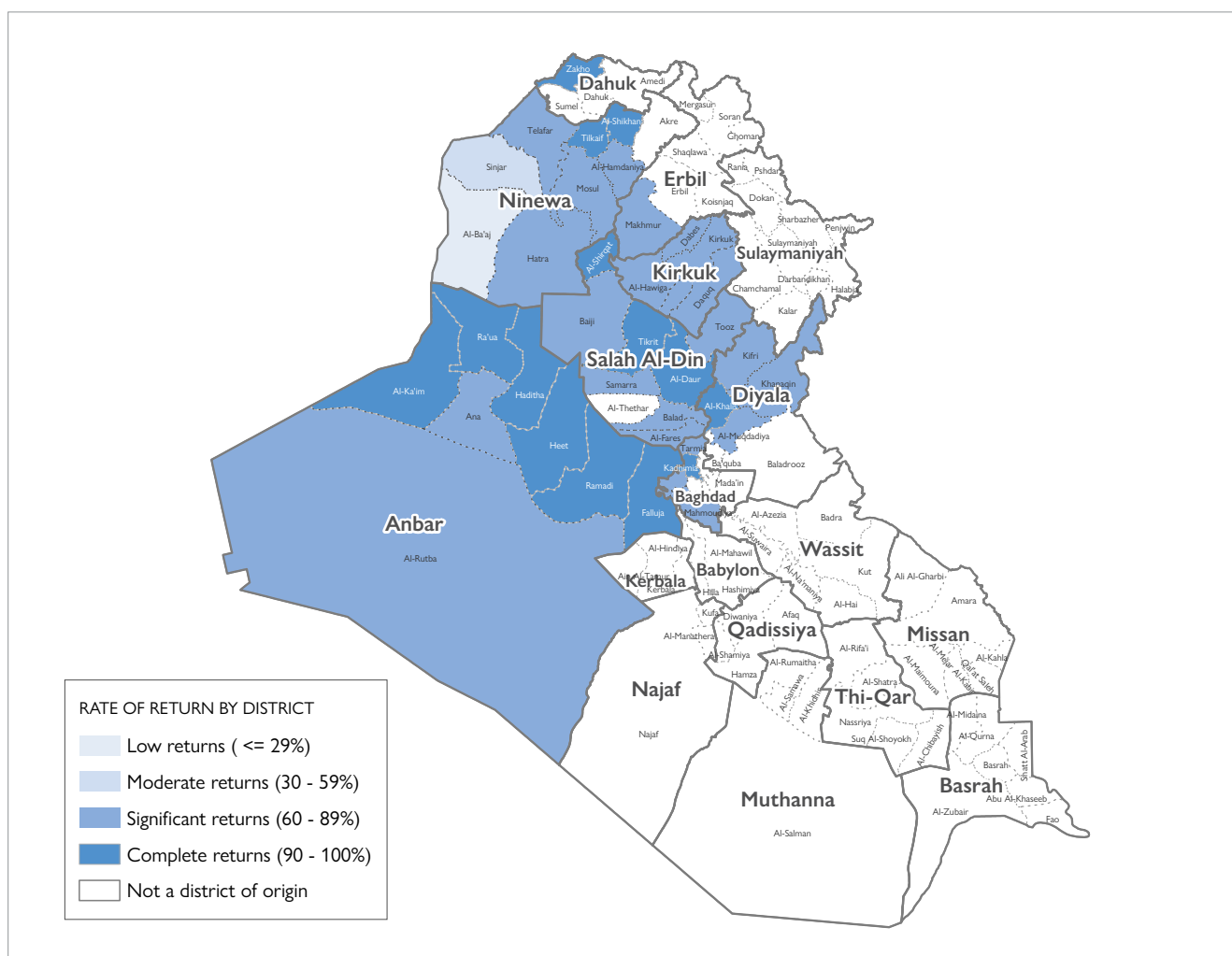
Figure 3: Period of return and proportion of intra- and extra-district return



Important variations exist in terms of rates of return. Returns are nearly complete in most districts of Anbar, whereas the situation is more mixed in other governorates. In Ninewa, 90 per cent of IDPs or more have returned to the districts

of Al Hamdaniya and Tilkaif and around 80 per cent of those originally from Hatra, Mosul and Telafar, versus around 40 per cent of those originally from Sinjar.

Map 2: Rate of return



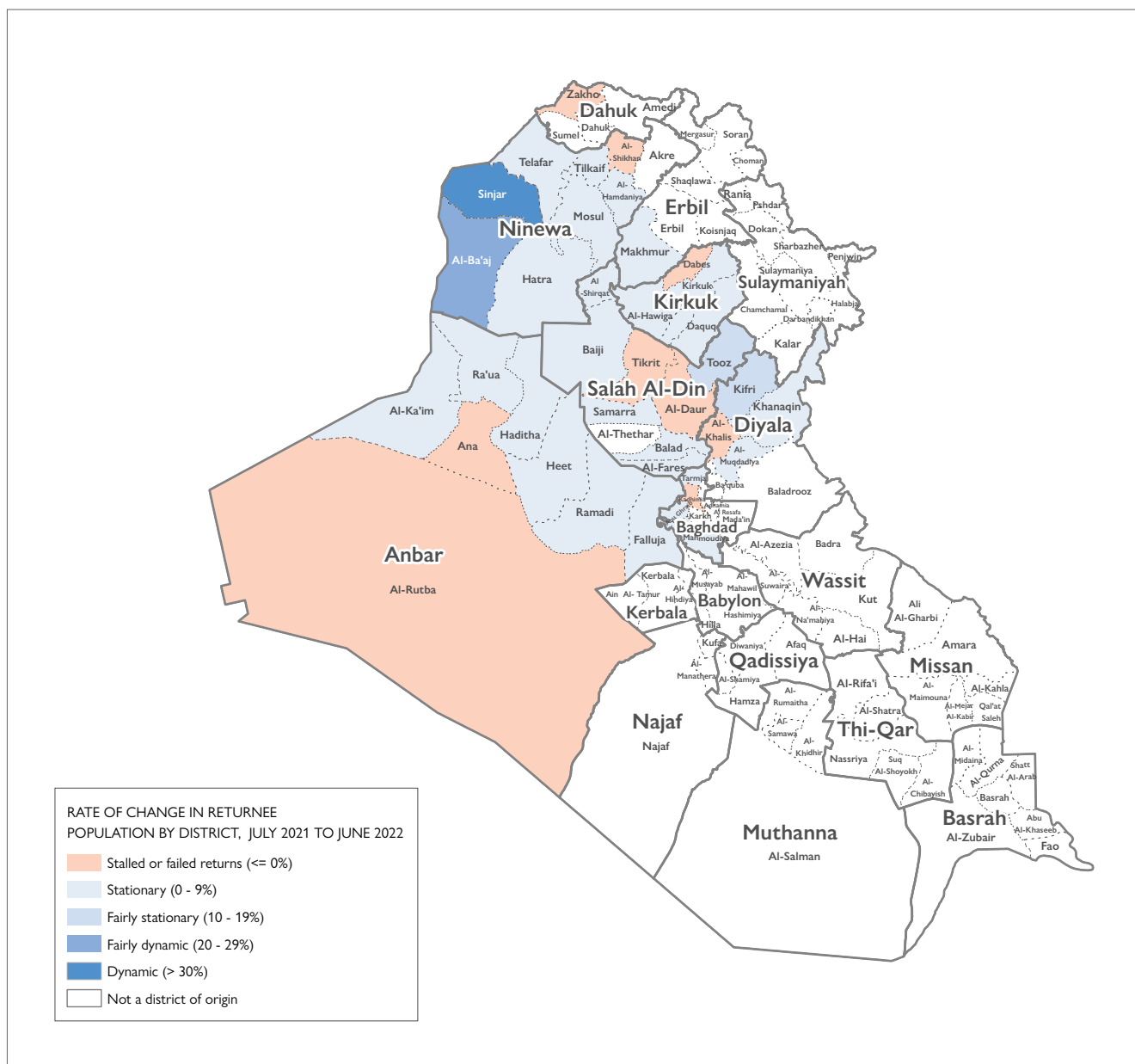
No significant change was observed compared to the previous reporting period (August 2020–July 2021) regarding the pace of returns (that is, the percentage change in the number of returns), which has remained stable at around 2 per cent. In fact, returns have taken place at a fairly stationary pace in only Makhmur and Al-Fares (i.e. some returns have taken place) whereas in all other locations, the return process has stalled.

A decrease in the number of returns was recorded in the four districts of Al-Muqadadiya, Al-Rutba, Hatra and Zakho, indicating that return to these areas is difficult to sustain, and re-displacement is occurring. However, the phenomenon of failed returns is often underreported due to the difficulties in capturing failed returns and new arrivals of IDPs at the same

time. Overall, 245,231 new arrivals of IDPs were observed since January 2019. The process of failed return and re-displacement frequently includes, first, the decision to attempt to return home where conditions are not favourable and unlikely to be sustainable, and second, the decision to leave again, given the inability to achieve a durable solution to displacement upon return. The most impactful indicator explaining why locations experience re-displacement is the prevalence of residential destruction. This indicator is followed by three others that had a lesser but significant impact: presence of families who returned involuntarily to their places of origin, insufficiency of security actors and public tension in community life.⁸

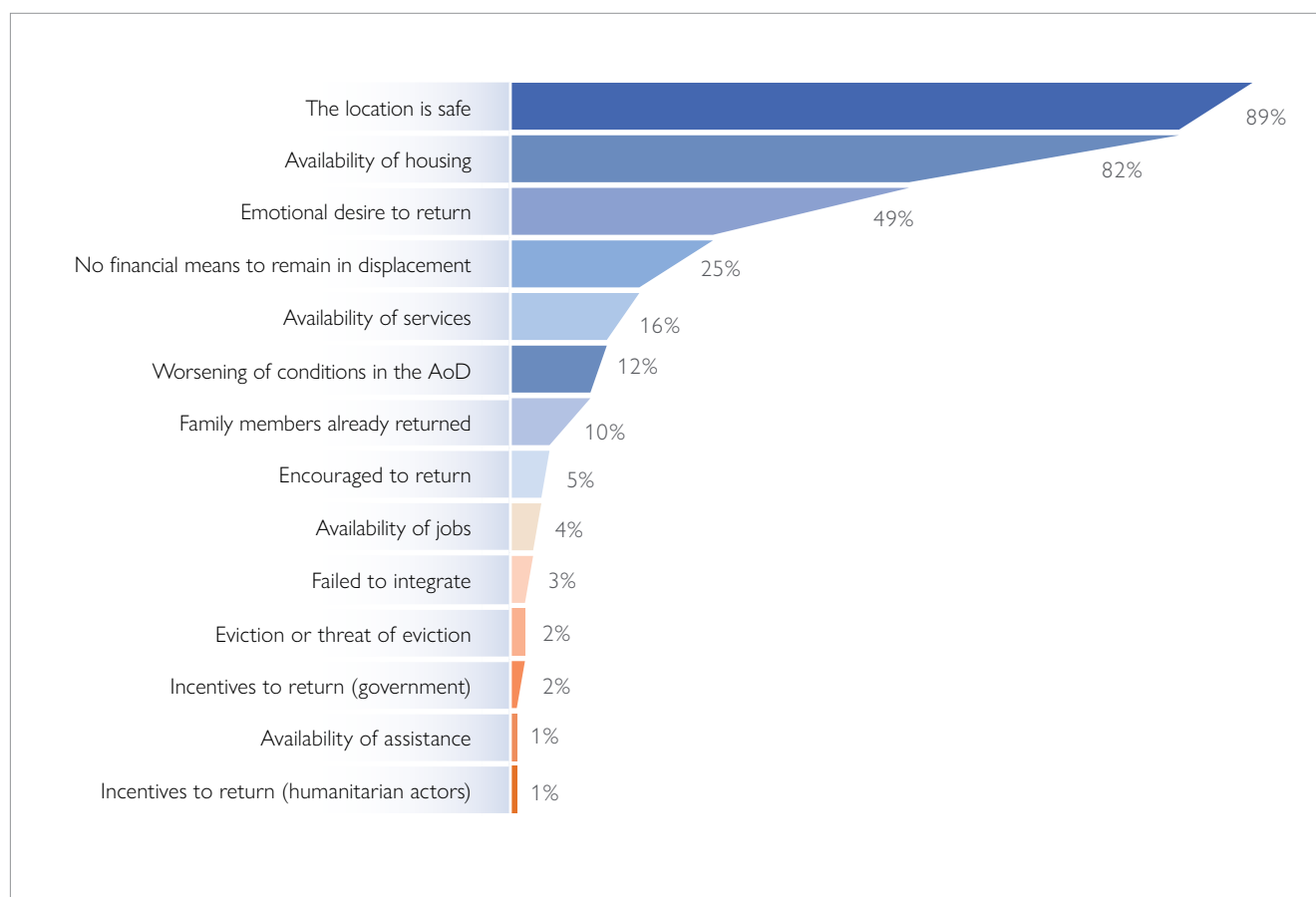
⁸ For more information, see IOM Iraq, 'Re-Displaced: An Exploration of Displacement After Attempted Return in Iraq,' *Return Index Thematic Series #3*, February 2020.

Map 3: Rate of change in returns between July 2021 (ILA VI) and June 2022 (ILA VII)



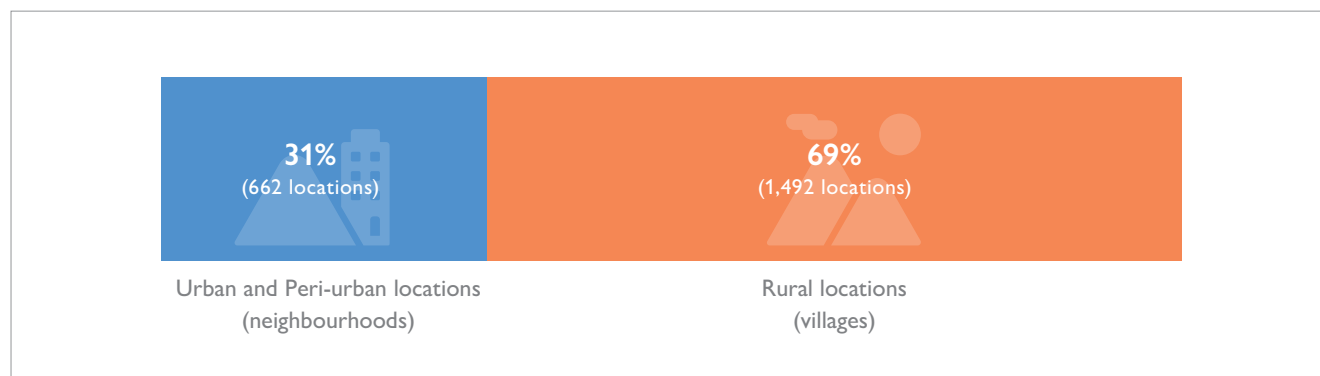
Similar to previous years, nearly all returns have been pulled by restored security at the location of origin (84% of locations) and the availability of housing (82% of locations). The emotional tie with the area of origin is the third most reported reason to return (49%). More negative drivers of return include the lack of means to remain in displacement (25%), the worsening of conditions at the area of displacement (12%), failure to integrate (3%) and evictions or threats of eviction (2%). Returns pulled by other positive factors, such as encouragement by community/religious leaders (5%),

availability of jobs (4%), incentives by government authorities (2%) and/or humanitarian actors (1%) were overall less common. Lack of means was frequently reported among locations in Ra'ua, Kifri, Tarmia, Al-Ka'im, Heet and Al-Shirqat districts, while failure to integrate and evictions were more common among locations in Sinjar district. In over 60 per cent of locations in Al-Ka'im and Ra'ua, people were also pushed to return by a worsening of livelihood conditions in the area of displacement.

Figure 4: Reasons to return⁹

* AoD = Area of Displacement

Figure 5: Location types



⁹ Key informants were asked to select the top three reasons to return.

State of Infrastructure and Services

Across all areas of return, only 39 per cent of locations ensure an adequate provision of infrastructure and services (at least 11 out of the 14 selected services or facilities), although a very slight improvement was observed compared to 2021 (+4%).¹⁰ However, great discrepancies exist between conditions in urban or peri-urban areas, where the provision of

services (except for HLP programmes and offices for PDS) is ensured in most locations, and rural areas, where access to services is more challenging. Similar to last year, in 21 per cent of locations of return, full access is guaranteed to only five services or fewer.¹¹

Table 1: Access to adequate infrastructure and services by proportion of locations and location type¹²

	Adequate provision of services	Electricity	Water	Waste	Latrines
Urban and peri-urban	79%	93%	85%	95%	100%
Rural	22%	79%	55%	35%	98%
Total	39%	83%	64%	53%	99%
	Desludging	Primary school	Secondary school	Clinic	Hospital
Urban and peri-urban	89%	100%	97%	98%	83%
Rural	54%	90%	60%	57%	20%
Total	65%	93%	72%	70%	39%
	Market	Court	HLP	PDS office	Civil Directorate
Urban and peri-urban	98%	80%	30%	46%	86%
Rural	64%	66%	25%	19%	70%
Total	74%	70%	27%	27%	75%

Overall, 18 districts of return display critical conditions, with less than 30 per cent of locations having adequate provision of infrastructure and services. The situation is particularly poor in Al-Ba'aj, Al-Hawiga, Al-Khalis, Al-Shikhan, Daquq, Mahmoudiya, Makhmur, Samarra, Sinjar, Telefar and Tilkaif districts. The Return Index confirms these findings

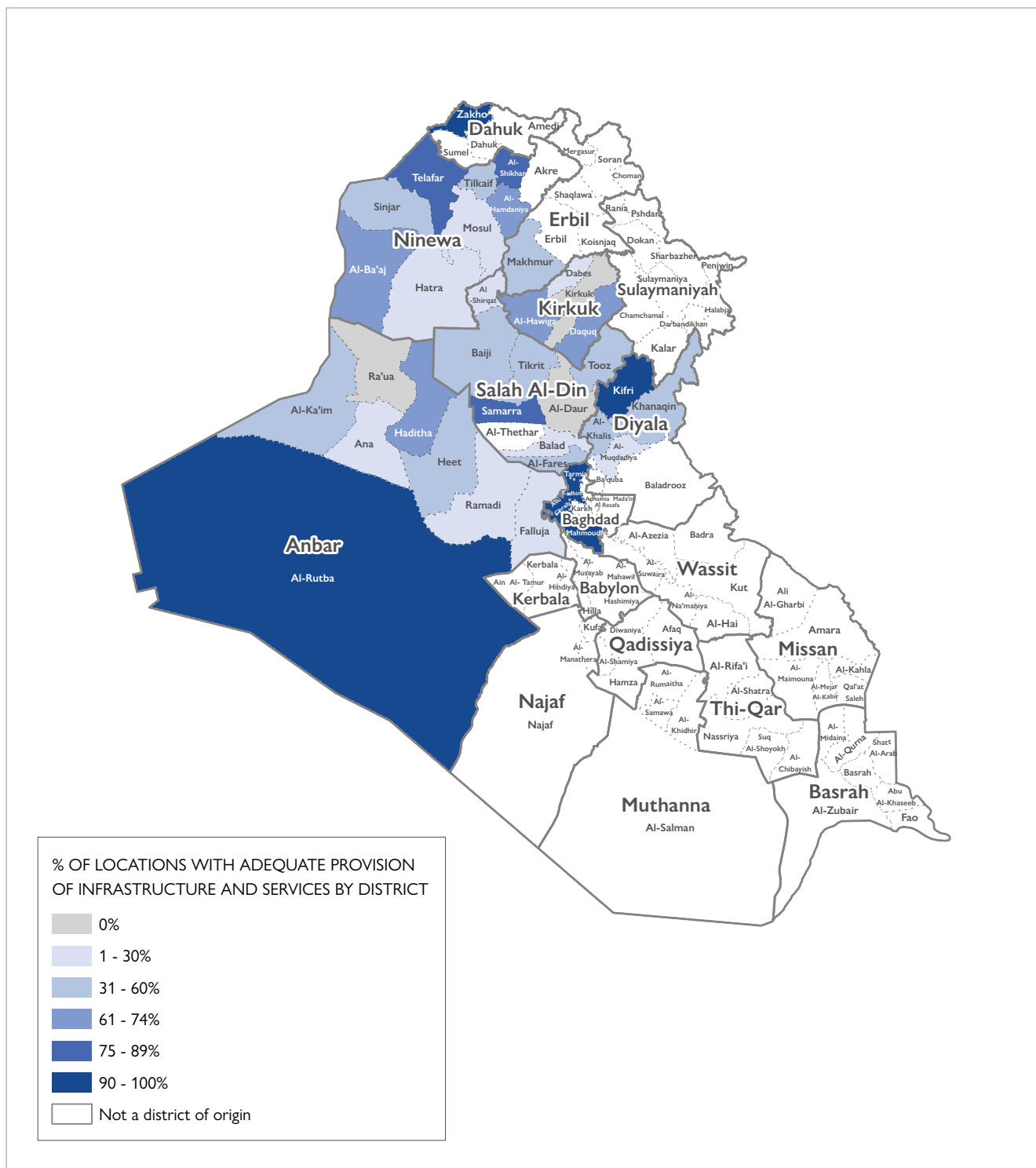
as it reports that around 7 per cent of returnees across 324 locations (corresponding to 349,374 individuals) live in conditions of high severity with respect to the provision of livelihood opportunities and basic services.¹³ Figures of high severity peak at 14 per cent in Salah al-Din.

¹⁰ See definition section for detailed list of services/facilities.

¹¹ Although the facilities may not be available within the set area (see definition), in most cases these can still be accessed by the returnee households living in the district.

¹² Percentage of locations with 'adequate' provision of services – at least 11 out of the selected 14 indicators.

¹³ DTM Iraq, *Return Index Findings: Round Fifteen (April 2022)*.

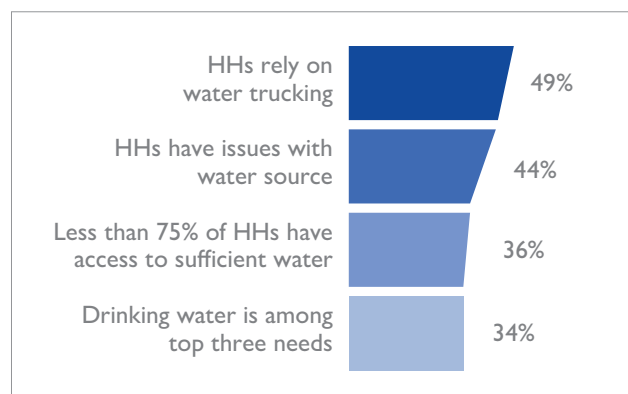
Map 4: Adequate conditions of infrastructure and provision of services¹⁴

¹⁴ Percentage of locations with at least 11 indicators out of the selected 14 indicators.

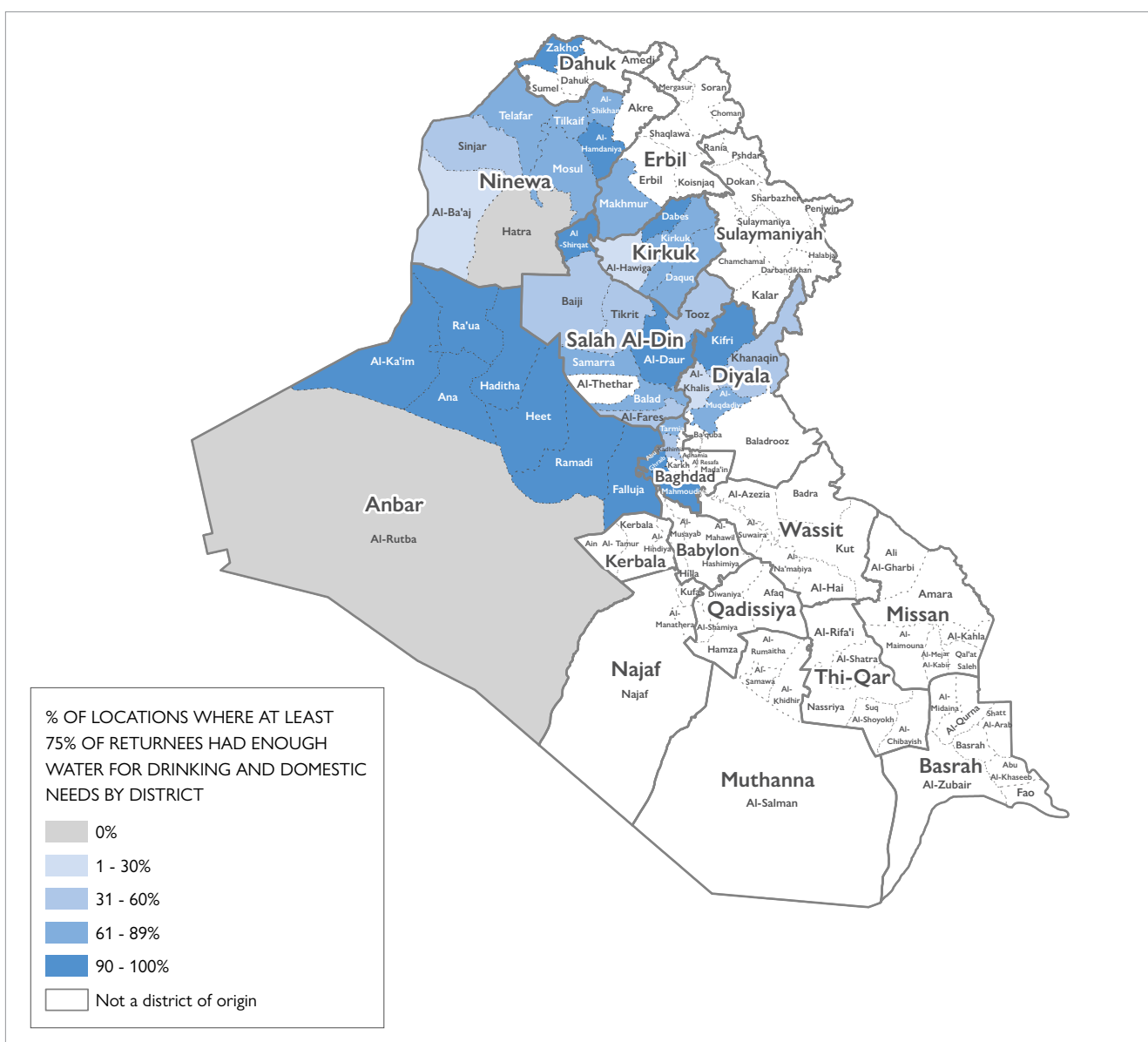
Focus on water issues

In 36 per cent of locations, less than 75 per cent of residents have enough drinking water. In 34 per cent of locations, drinking water is among the top three needs and households face one or more issues related to water: there are water-source issues related to taste, colour and/or smell (44%) and/or people sometimes or always must rely on water trucking (49%). In over three quarters of the locations in Al Ba'aj, Al Hawiga, Al Khalis, Al Rutba and Hatra districts, residents suffer from water scarcity. In over three quarters of locations of Abu Ghraib, Al Hawiga, Al Khalis, Al-Muqdadiya, Falluja, Heet, Kadhimia, Khanaqin, Kifri, Ra'ua, Samarra and Tikrit districts, there were issues with the main drinking water source (taste, appearance or smell) in the last 30 days.

Figure 6: Water access and quality



Map 5: Water sufficiency¹⁵

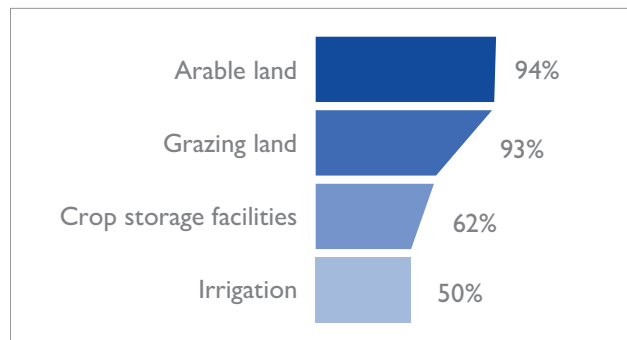


¹⁵ Percentage of locations.

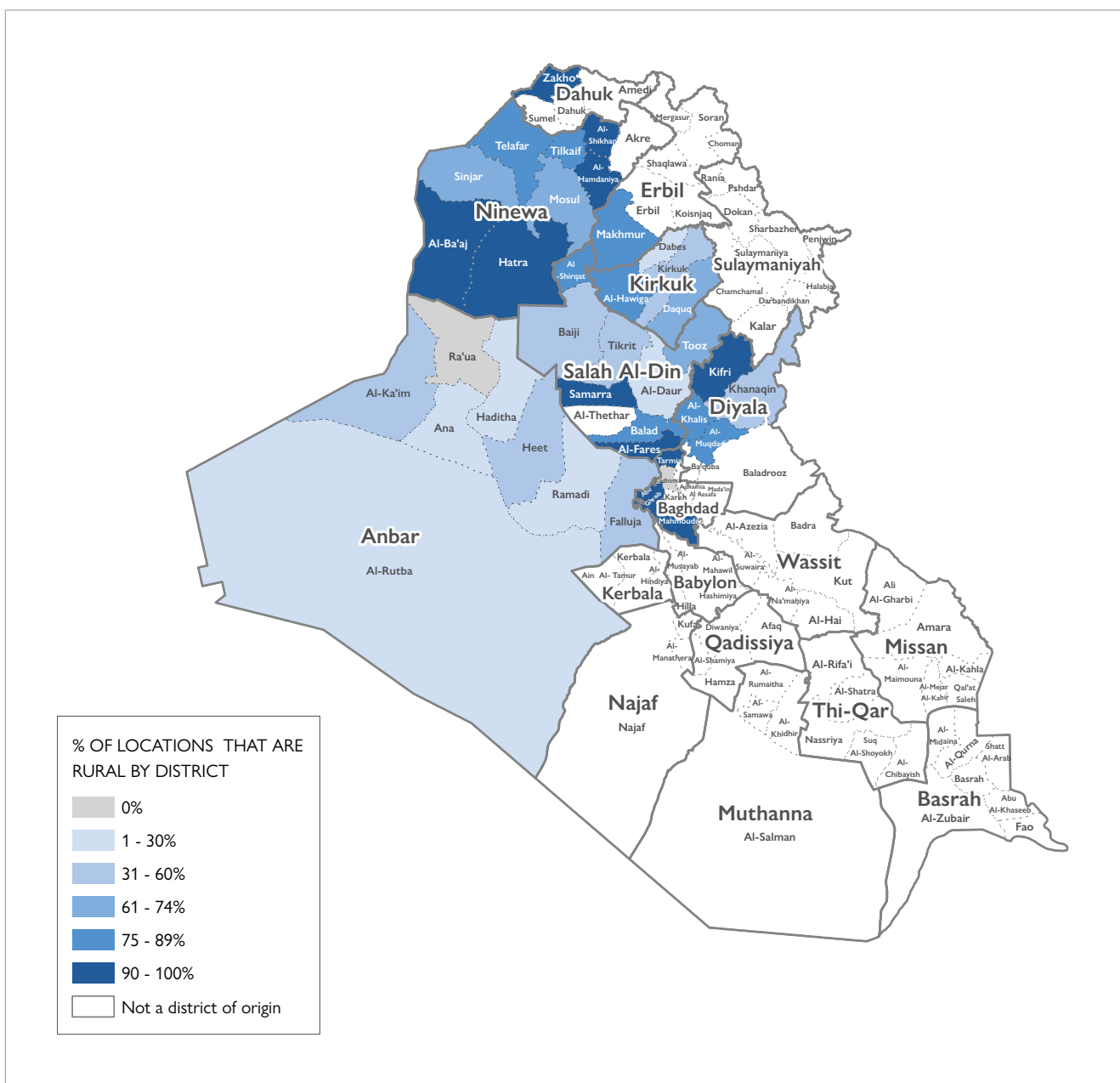
Land use in rural location

Rural locations represent 69 per cent of all returnee locations. Accessibility and usability of arable and grazing land and related facilities are good overall and reported nearly everywhere. Irrigation poses more of a challenge, as it is absent or not usable in 50 per cent of rural locations due to water shortages – with peaks in Al Ba'aj, Baiji, Khanaqin, Kifri and Tuz Khurmatu. Lack of usable arable and grazing land tends to be associated with contamination or damage rather than lack of money or labour.

Figure 7: Access to safe and usable agricultural land and inputs, rural locations



Map 6: Rural locations¹⁶



¹⁶ Percentage of locations.

Safety and security

Levels of security appear to have slightly worsened, although it remains largely safe overall. Security issues other than petty crime were reported in around 8 per cent of locations of return (compared to 6% in 2021) – mostly in the districts of Al Fares, Al Muqdadiya, Balad, Dabes, Kifri, Sinjar and Tuz Khurmatu. Movement restrictions (16%) and petty crime (14%) were more commonly reported in urban areas, whereas incidents associated with the resurgence of ISIL (57%) were slightly more commonly reported in rural areas.¹⁷

Concerns over the resurgence of ISIL were reported in over half of locations of return, concerns over armed clashes in 14 per cent of locations and concerns over explosive devices and landmines in 10 per cent of locations. In over 40 per cent of locations in Al Ba'aj, Al Khalis, Kifri, Khanaqin, Samarra and Sinjar districts, people are worried about armed clashes. Additionally, in a minority of locations in Balad (25%), Al Muqdadiya (14%), Baiji (13%) and Falluja (1%), recruitment into militia groups is reportedly ongoing.

Table 2: Safety and security concerns, by proportion of locations and location type

	Safety rate of location:			
	Very Unsafe	Unsafe	Safe	Very safe
Urban and peri-urban	0%	<1%	57%	43%
Rural	1%	5%	70%	24%
Total	<1%	4%	66%	30%
	Occurrence of security incidents, other than petty crime: ¹⁸			Occurrence of petty crime
	None	One	More than one	
Urban and peri-urban	95%	5%	<1%	14%
Rural	91%	6%	3%	2%
Total	92%	6%	2%	6%
	Concerns about:			Movement restrictions ¹⁹
	UXOs	Armed clashes	ISIL	
Urban and peri-urban	5%	6%	54%	16%
Rural	11%	17%	57%	8%
Total	10%	14%	56%	10%
	Number of security actors:			
	One	Two	Three or more	
Urban and peri-urban	46%	47%	7%	
Rural	27%	71%	3%	
Total	33%	63%	4%	

*UXOs: Unexploded Ordnances

¹⁷ Given that only three needs were selected, safety/security may have been underreported if other basic needs were more pressing.

¹⁸ Security incidents include suicide attacks, landmines, direct and indirect fire attacks, knife attacks, kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, recruitment by militias or terrorist groups, schools used by armed groups, gender-based violence and mass protests.

¹⁹ Movement restrictions may refer to situations in which most/all returnees can move freely but require a special permit from police, army, militia, Asayish (primary intelligence agency in KRI), etc.

Social cohesion and reconciliation

The level of social cohesion appears to be stable overall and incidents, threats and mistrust between stayees, IDPs and returnees were reported in only six locations: five in Telafar and one in Tikrit.²⁰ In general, biased access to employment is the most common form of discrimination (8% of locations

overall). Concerns over revenge (12%) and/or ethno-religious tensions (7%) were slightly more common in rural settings, possibly due to a higher occurrence of security incidents (see above). Feeling unwelcome was very rarely reported (around 1% of locations overall).

Table 3: Social cohesion and reconciliation by proportion of locations and location type

	Favouritism ²¹				Occurrence of incidents, threats or mistrust
	Basic services	Employment	Housing	Political representation	
Urban and peri-urban	2%	11%	4%	11%	<1%
Rural	2%	17%	1%	9%	<1%
Total	2%	15%	2%	9%	<1%
	Concerned about:		Returnees feel unwelcomed	Forced to return	
	Revenge	Ethno-religious tensions			
Urban and peri-urban	3%	3%	<1%	16%	
Rural	15%	9%	1%	22%	
Total	12%	7%	1%	20%	

Living conditions

Nearly all returnees have returned to their habitual residence in line with the upward trend observed since May 2017 (99.6% in 2022) and linked to reconstruction efforts.²² However, around 4 per cent of returnees (corresponding to 181,278 individuals) have resettled in houses that are damaged or in poor condition, with peaks of 10 per cent or more in the districts of Al Ba'aj, Al Fares, Al-Muqdadia, Baiji, Khanaqin, Kifri and Tikrit.

The lack of livelihood-generating opportunities continues to be the most urgent issue impacting the quality of returns and most returnees are economically active only in 41 per cent of locations. In all locations in Al Daur, Al Ka'im, Al Rutba, Al

Shikhan, Ana, Haditha, Heet, Kadhimia, Kifri, Ra'ua, Samarra, Telafar and Zakho districts, the majority of returnees are not economically active. In Khanaqin, Al Ba'aj and Al Hamadaniya districts, this figure does not exceed 5 per cent. No significant differences between urban and peri-urban settings and rural areas were observed. The precariousness of livelihood sources largely aligns with indicators on access to basic services and reliance on assistance, with the exception of health care access, which is slightly more challenging in rural areas. The need for shelter improvements also impacts the quality of returns. In 9 per cent of locations in Al Daur and 40 per cent in Tuz Khurmatu, over 40 per cent of households need shelter improvements.

²⁰ Although this finding is consistent with previous surveys, it is worth observing that social cohesion is difficult to measure and highly likely to be underreported. The reasons for these complex issues around social cohesion relate not only to the ISIL conflict, but to deeper grievances and root causes of conflict in Iraq prior to and after 2003. See: IOM DTM Iraq and Social Inquiry, *Reasons to Remain: Categorizing Protracted Displacement in Iraq*, November 2018.

²¹ In the case of access to basic services, employment, shelter and political representation, the option 'Not applicable' was selected, respectively, in 2 per cent, 2 per cent, 10 per cent and 2 per cent of locations, meaning that the key informant did not believe discrimination to be present in accessing these services.

²² Extensive damage and destruction (over half of houses are heavily damaged or destroyed) were assessed in only 2 per cent of locations country-wide, with peaks in Tuz Khurmatu (37%), Al Fares (20%), Baiji and Daquq (10 both%). However, reconstruction efforts are occurring at a slow pace; in nearly 80 per cent of locations country-wide, none or very few of the houses are being reconstructed/rehabilitated. These findings include all critical districts listed above.

Table 4: Living conditions by proportion of locations and location type

	Live in critical or heavily damaged shelters	Over 60% need shelter improvement	Over 5% moved to cheaper housing	Most are not economically active	Over 60% lost their job
Urban and peri-urban	3%	<1%	2%	61%	4%
Rural	5%	<1%	1%	58%	2%
Total	4%	<1%	1%	59%	3%
	Over 60% do not have enough funds	Over 60% need shelter improvement	Over 5% moved to cheaper housing	Most are not economically active	Over 60% lost their job
Urban and peri-urban	5%	2%	0%	2%	3%
Rural	4%	11%	<1%	2%	3%
Total	5%	8%	<1%	2%	3%

Main needs²³

Access to employment/livelihood opportunities continues to be the main need of returnees – with a slight decrease compared to July 2021, possibly due to the diminishing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (74%, down 6%). More than half of returnees (61%) live in locations where rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructure and services is needed – with peaks in Al Fares, Al Hamdaniya, Al Rutba,

Balad and Kadhimia (over 80% of locations). The inadequate provision of health care, drinking water and education was more commonly reported in rural areas (37%, 42% and 20%, respectively). Around 16 per cent of returnees live in locations where better access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations is needed – with peaks in Al Daur, Baiji, Balad, Kifri, Sinjar, Tarmia and Telefar districts.

Table 5: Main needs of returnees at the location by proportion of locations and location type

	Employment	Rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure and services	Health	NFIs
Urban and peri-urban	77%	52%	24%	45%
Rural	72%	54%	37%	36%
Total	74%	53%	33%	39%
	Drinking water	Education	Solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Other ²⁴
Urban and peri-urban	17%	11%	22%	8%
Rural	42%	20%	17%	4%
Total	34%	17%	18%	5%
	Food	Housing	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	Replacement of personal and other documentation
Urban and peri-urban	4%	4%	0%	<1%
Rural	4%	4%	1%	<1%
Total	4%	4%	1%	<1%

*NFI = Non-food item

23 Key informants were asked to select the three main needs of returnees. Data are weighted with the number of returnees living at the location.

24 The category 'Other' includes support for agriculture and livestock production, cash support, rehabilitation/building of leisure facilities (gym, playground, halls) and provision of psychosocial support.

VULNERABILITIES AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

The presence of female-headed households and persons with disabilities appear to be the main protection concerns and were reported in most locations nationwide (84% for both categories). Other vulnerabilities include the presence of mothers under the age of 18 (43% of locations) and households headed by minors (28%). Attendance rates for primary school are below 60 per cent in 3 per cent of locations (-14% since 2021, reflecting the lifting of COVID-related

restrictions and requirement for in-person attendance), with peaks in the districts of Al Fares (80%), and Hatra (32%). Lack of documents was recorded mainly in rural locations (28%), particularly in the districts of Al Ba'aj, Al Hawiga, Al Shirqat, Mahmoudiya, Sinjar and Telafar.²⁵ Returnees do not seem to have particular issues in proving ownership of housing (reported by only 1%), except in Al Fares, Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu.

Table 6: Vulnerabilities of returnees by proportion of locations and location type

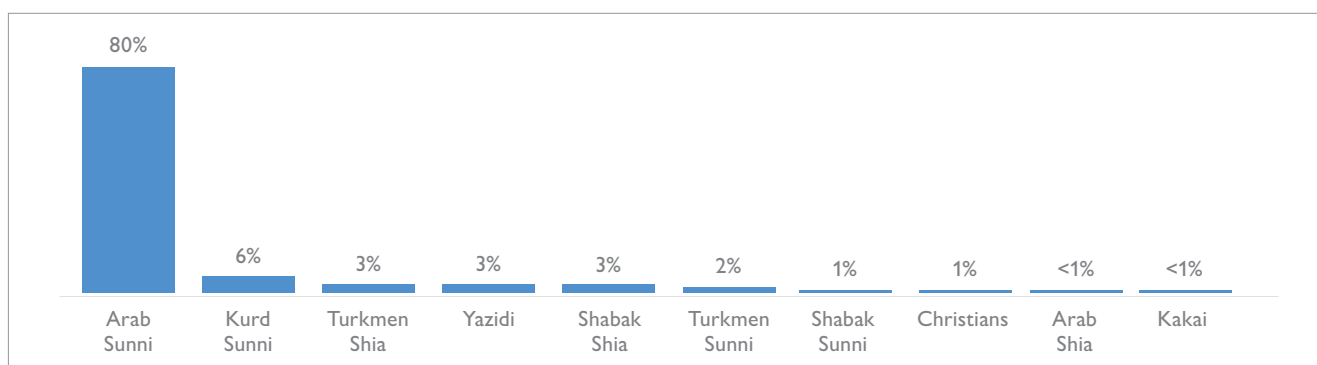
	Less than 60% of children attend primary school	Presence of		
		Unaccompanied children	Minor heads of household	People with disabilities
Urban and peri-urban	0%	<1%	42%	89%
Rural	4%	<1%	22%	81%
Total	3%	<1%	28%	84%
	Presence of			
	Mothers under 18	Female heads of households	Missing civil documents	Having issues proving ownership
Urban and peri-urban	38%	90%	9%	1%
Rural	45%	82%	28%	<1%
Total	43%	84%	22%	1%

Ethno-religious affiliation

A very strong ethno-religious homogeneity was recorded in areas of return. In only two districts, returnees have a mixed ethno-religious affiliation, whereas in all other locations, one group prevails either strongly (28 districts)

or fairly strongly (six districts). This finding can be linked to the tendency of families to return to areas where they would not be a minority, particularly if an ethno-religious change has occurred as a result of conflict.

Figure 8: Ethno-religious composition, percentage of households



²⁵ The higher presence of households missing civil documentation in rural locations may be linked to the particular challenges in accessing offices/civil directorate in rural areas.

CONCLUSION

As of June 2022, 4,969,788 individuals have returned to their location of origin, which corresponds to roughly 81 per cent of the population displaced since January 2014. Compared to the previous year (August 2020–July 2021), no significant change in the pace of return was observed, which has remained stable at around 2 per cent. This slow pace of return is likely to continue throughout the second half of 2022 and into 2023 in the absence of any significant shifts in the political and security landscape, as the vast majority of those who are able and willing to return have already done so.

The achievement of durable returns is contingent on, among other things, adequate shelter, services and livelihood opportunities. Across all areas of return, only 39 per cent of locations provide adequate infrastructure and services

(at least 11 out of the 14 selected services or facilities), highlighting the ongoing challenges that returnees face in reestablishing themselves upon return. This is particularly the case in rural areas, which represent 69 per cent of all returnee locations. Access to employment/livelihood opportunities continues to be the main need of returnees – with a slight decrease compared to July 2021, possibly due to the diminishing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic (75%, down 5%). Additionally, half of return locations need rehabilitation or reconstruction of infrastructure or services and have difficulties accessing health care, water and education. Continued programmatic focus on areas with large returnee populations enduring high severity living conditions remains a priority.

ANNEXES²⁶Table 7: Context indicators for main districts of return, percentage of locations unless otherwise stated²⁷

Governorate	Main districts of return	Locations	# of individuals	% of returnee caseload	Returnee caseload category	Rate of change	Rate of change category	Rate of return	Presence of HHs who left to other countries	Presence of HHs forced to return	Ethno-religious composition	Post-crisis returns (after January 2018)	Intradistrict returns
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	44	105,006	2%	Low	3%	Stationary	93%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	100%	7%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	9	26,616	1%	Low	-4%	Stalled or failed returns	84%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	100%	21%
Anbar	Ana	12	14,964	0%	Low	1%	Stalled or failed returns	89%	0%	8%	Homogeneous	100%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	75	571,206	12%	High	5%	Stationary	94%	0%	7%	Homogeneous	1%	36%
Anbar	Haditha	31	27,762	1%	Low	1%	Stationary	97%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	42%	12%
Anbar	Heet	68	180,084	4%	Medium	0%	Stationary	99%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	4%
Anbar	Ra'ua	10	16,464	0%	Low	2%	Stationary	91%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	100%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	79	601,086	12%	High	0%	Stationary	91%	1%	6%	Homogeneous	22%	20%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	33	23,586	0%	Low	1%	Stationary	84%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	9%	60%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	10	7,764	0%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	94%	40%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	0%	61%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	47	50,502	1%	Low	2%	Stationary	83%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	4%	26%
Baghdad	Tarmia	32	11,286	0%	Low	5%	Stationary	85%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	53%
Dahuk	Zakho	1	750	0%	Low	-2%	Stalled or failed returns	100%	100%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	96%

²⁶ All tables are related to the main districts of return (38).²⁷ Districts with no returns are excluded.

Governorate	Main districts of return	Locations	# of individuals	% of returnee caseload	Returnee caseload category	Rate of change	Rate of change category	Rate of return	Presence of HHs who left to other countries	Presence of HHs forced to return	Ethno-religious composition	Post-crisis returns (after January 2018)	Intradistrict returns
Diyala	Al-Khalis	90	74,694	2%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	90%	0%	7%	Homogeneous	0%	21%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	58	59,754	1%	Low	0%	Stationary	73%	0%	24%	Homogeneous	5%	0%
Diyala	Khanadin	73	104,694	2%	Low	2%	Stationary	78%	0%	14%	Fairly homogeneous	27%	59%
Diyala	Kifri	1	1,500	0%	Low	0%	Fairly stationary	77%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	60%
Erbil	Makhmur	65	61,224	1%	Low	12%	Stationary	87%	0%	2%	Fairly homogeneous	37%	0%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	149	171,312	3%	Medium	1%	Stationary	80%	0%	30%	Homogeneous	36%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	8	7,236	0%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	78%	13%	0%	Homogeneous	25%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	21	17,580	0%	Low	1%	Stalled or failed returns	73%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	14%	22%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	49	155,340	3%	Medium	1%	Stationary	87%	2%	4%	Homogeneous	33%	4%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	112	54,348	1%	Low	0%	Dynamic	34%	0%	82%	Homogeneous	79%	1%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	58	172,416	3%	Medium	1%	Stationary	89%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	3%	6%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	8	2,142	0%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	100%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	87	46,944	1%	Low	-3%	Stationary	80%	0%	5%	Homogeneous	60%	0%

Governorate	Main districts of return	Locations	# of individuals	% of returnee caseload	Returnee caseload category	Rate of change	Rate of change category	Rate of return	Presence of HHs who left to other countries	Presence of HHs forced to return	Ethno-religious composition	Post-crisis returns (after January 2018)	Intradistrict returns
Ninewa	Mosul	377	1,069,506	22%	High	1%	Stationary	82%	0%	24%	Homogeneous	11%	67%
Ninewa	Sinjar	108	120,546	2%	Low	1%	Dynamic	40%	2%	32%	Fairly homogeneous	34%	1%
Ninewa	Telafar	160	362,544	7%	Medium	1%	Stationary	84%	0%	34%	Mixed	29%	18%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	46	103,194	2%	Low	0%	Stationary	100%	2%	2%	Mixed	20%	32%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	11	60,678	1%	Low	0%	Stalled or failed returns	99%	0%	0%	Homogeneous	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	5	14,382	0%	Low	15%	Stationary	72%	0%	0%	Fairly homogeneous	60%	69%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	59	163,266	3%	Medium	0%	Stationary	96%	2%	73%	Homogeneous	39%	30%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	48	127,584	3%	Low	6%	Stationary	83%	0%	42%	Homogeneous	77%	1%
Salah al-Din	Balad	12	70,710	1%	Low	2%	Stationary	73%	0%	33%	Homogeneous	50%	37%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	10	57,948	1%	Low	0%	Stationary	86%	0%	10%	Homogeneous	10%	93%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	55	189,762	4%	Medium	8%	Stalled or failed returns	90%	0%	2%	Homogeneous	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	35	56,850	1%	Low	4%	Fairly stationary	62%	0%	3%	Mixed	86%	49%
TOTAL		2,156	4,963,230	100%		2%	Stationary	82%	1%	20%		28%	30%

Table 8: Infrastructure and services index and single indicators, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Infrastructure and services index			Individual indicators										No civil directo- rate within subdistrict	
		Poor (1-5)	Moderate (6-10)	Adequate (11-14)	Less than 75% of returnees have enough electricity	Less than 75% of returnees have enough water	No access to waste management	No access to latrines	No access to desludging services	No primary school within 5 km	No secondary school within 5 km	No market within 5 km	No court within subdistrict	No HLP programme within subdistrict		No PDS office within subdistrict
Anbar	Al-Kalim	61%	36%	2%	0%	0%	27%	0%	64%	2%	11%	2%	36%	100%	100%	16%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	22%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Anbar	Ana	83%	17%	0%	8%	8%	8%	0%	8%	0%	0%	8%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	88%	12%	0%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	0%	1%	0%	19%	55%	100%	0%
Anbar	Haditha	39%	61%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	39%	0%	32%	3%	77%	100%	100%	0%
Anbar	Heet	41%	59%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	49%	100%	100%	0%
Anbar	Ra'ua	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	72%	28%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	33%	33%	28%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	94%	6%	0%	0%	100%	0%	21%	18%	18%	15%	100%	100%	100%	15%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	100%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2%	98%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%	100%	9%	68%	0%	0%	77%	23%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	91%	9%	3%	16%	91%	3%	91%	6%	9%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	9%	59%	32%	58%	86%	86%	6%	86%	29%	49%	12%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqadadiya	76%	24%	0%	19%	21%	52%	2%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	100%	3%
Diyala	Khanaqin	66%	34%	0%	18%	41%	34%	0%	34%	0%	3%	10%	0%	0%	97%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Erbil	Makhrmur	2%	34%	65%	0%	11%	68%	6%	66%	23%	78%	89%	100%	63%	100%	100%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	10%	68%	22%	77%	88%	76%	1%	37%	1%	21%	58%	0%	41%	100%	100%
Kirkuk	Dabes	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	100%	0%	0%

Governorate	Main districts of return	Infrastructure and services index			Individual indicators										No civil directorate within subdistrict	
		Poor (1-5)	Moderate (6-10)	Adequate (11-14)	Less than 75% of returnees have enough electricity	Less than 75% of returnees have enough water	No access to waste management	No access to latrines	No access to desludging services	No primary school within 5 km	No secondary school within 5 km	No market within 5 km	No court within subdistrict	No HLP programme within subdistrict		No PDS office within subdistrict
Kirkuk	Daquq	24%	71%	5%	14%	24%	57%	5%	43%	5%	24%	33%	10%	100%	90%	0%
	Kirkuk	57%	0%	43%	24%	35%	47%	2%	41%	2%	24%	43%	43%	45%	45%	43%
	Ninewa	13%	72%	14%	0%	77%	90%	1%	88%	9%	53%	65%	30%	0%	100%	30%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	36%	64%	0%	0%	0%	43%	3%	0%	2%	9%	0%	72%	100%	100%	38%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	13%	88%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	0%	10%	90%	15%	100%	28%	0%	55%	33%	90%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Mosul	65%	29%	6%	4%	28%	22%	1%	10%	3%	16%	15%	10%	100%	49%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	19%	48%	33%	7%	60%	50%	1%	53%	24%	57%	30%	100%	37%	100%	63%
Ninewa	Telafar	20%	78%	2%	2%	22%	74%	0%	19%	1%	46%	42%	14%	100%	57%	0%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	22%	50%	28%	13%	22%	72%	2%	41%	13%	54%	39%	54%	100%	100%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	40%	60%	0%	60%	40%	60%	0%	0%	20%	20%	20%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	81%	19%	0%	0%	2%	12%	0%	7%	0%	34%	5%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	54%	33%	13%	40%	54%	42%	0%	40%	2%	2%	21%	25%	100%	25%	25%
Salah al-Din	Balad	83%	17%	0%	17%	25%	50%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	10%	80%	10%	30%	30%	80%	0%	80%	0%	10%	30%	50%	100%	50%	50%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	47%	51%	2%	56%	56%	49%	2%	55%	4%	5%	9%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	31%	51%	17%	100%	40%	46%	0%	63%	11%	20%	20%	0%	100%	60%	0%
TOTAL		39%	46%	15%	17%	36%	47%	1%	36%	7%	28%	26%	30%	73%	73%	25%

Table 9: Agricultural land use, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	Urban and peri-urban locations	Rural locations	Locations where at least one agricultural land type is available	Of these locations, proportion where the following land types are safely accessible and usable:*			
					Arable land	Grazing land	Irrigation	Crop storage
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	68%	32%	45%	90%	90%	69%	0%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	78%	22%	22%	0%	0%		
Anbar	Ana	92%	8%	8%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	40%	60%	60%	98%	98%	98%	91%
Anbar	Haditha	81%	19%	16%	100%	60%	100%	
Anbar	Heet	62%	38%	46%	97%	52%	100%	100%
Anbar	Ra'ua	100%	0%	10%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	77%	23%	33%	100%	100%	92%	85%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	100%	0%	0%				
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	4%	96%	100%	91%	100%	96%	83%
Baghdad	Tarmia	6%	94%	91%	70%	100%	76%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Diyala	Al-Khalis	12%	88%	91%	100%	100%	98%	98%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	14%	86%	84%	80%	82%	59%	95%
Diyala	Khanaqin	58%	42%	42%	79%	100%	23%	24%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	15%	85%	85%	98%	98%	94%	96%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	12%	88%	87%	100%	99%	98%	100%
Kirkuk	Dabes	75%	25%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Governorate	District	Urban and peri-urban locations	Rural locations	Locations where at least one agricultural land type is available	Of these locations, proportion where the following land types are safely accessible and usable:*			
					Arable land	Grazing land	Irrigation	Crop storage
Kirkuk	Daquq	29%	71%	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	61%	39%	37%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	9%	91%	91%	100%	100%	10%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	10%	90%	100%	100%	100%	87%	
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Ninewa	Hatra	2%	98%	100%	100%	100%		100%
Ninewa	Mosul	32%	68%	69%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ninewa	Sinjar	27%	73%	77%	99%	100%	55%	76%
Ninewa	Telafar	23%	78%	76%	100%	90%	62%	100%
Ninewa	Tilkalf	17%	83%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	91%	9%	18%	100%	100%	100%	
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	0%	100%	100%	60%	40%	60%	
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	19%	81%	97%	98%	100%	96%	100%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	42%	58%	52%	27%	52%	33%	100%
Salah al-Din	Balad	25%	75%	83%	80%	80%	82%	50%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	10%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	58%	42%	35%	100%	95%	100%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	31%	69%	74%	96%	96%	46%	76%
TOTAL		31%	69%	71%	96%	96%	86%	94%

* A blank cell means the land type is not present in the location (arable land, grazing land, etc.)

Table 10: Safety, security and freedom of movement, percentage of locations

Governorate	District	Occurrence of security incidents (including petty crime)	Occurrence of security incidents (excluding petty crime)	Returnees consider location unsafe or very unsafe	Most/all returnees can move freely without permit	Most/all returnees can move freely with permit	Locations in disputed areas	Locations ever attacked or occupied by ISIL
Anbar	Al-Kal'im	2%	2%	0%	36%	64%	0%	100%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ana	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	5%	4%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Haditha	13%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Anbar	Heet	25%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	3%	3%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	20%	20%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	6%	6%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Baghdad	Tarmia	22%	22%	19%	100%	0%	0%	94%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	64%	62%	2%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	53%	53%	2%	100%	0%	0%	91%
Diyala	Khanaqin	1%	1%	3%	100%	0%	22%	100%
Diyala	Kifri	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Erbil	Makmur	5%	5%	0%	38%	62%	15%	100%

Governorate	District	Occurrence of security incidents (including petty crime)	Occurrence of security incidents (excluding petty crime)	Returnees consider location unsafe or very unsafe	Most/all returnees can move freely without permit	Most/all returnees can move freely with permit	Locations in disputed areas	Locations ever attacked or occupied by ISIL
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	11%	8%	1%	99%	1%	0%	100%
Kirkuk	Dabes	50%	38%	0%	88%	13%	25%	38%
Kirkuk	Daquq	19%	10%	10%	100%	0%	24%	43%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	43%	10%	0%	98%	2%	2%	57%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	5%	5%	4%	100%	0%	1%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	2%	2%	0%	100%	0%	3%	100%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	13%	13%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	13%	11%	40%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Ninewa	Mosul	10%	2%	6%	99%	0%	1%	100%
Ninewa	Sinjar	44%	44%	4%	98%	2%	28%	100%
Ninewa	Telafar	7%	3%	0%	100%	0%	15%	100%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	98%	2%	15%	87%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	60%	60%	0%	40%	60%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	48%	42%	2%	46%	54%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Balad	83%	75%	0%	50%	50%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	10%	10%	10%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	5%	0%	0%	96%	4%	0%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	31%	31%	20%	0%	100%	37%	100%
TOTAL		16%	12%	4%	90%	10%	5%	97%

Table 11: Social cohesion, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Returnees face discrimination in access to basic services	Returnees face discrimination in access to employment	Returnees face discrimination in access to rental housing	Returnees face discrimination in access to political representation	Returnees experienced incidents, threats, mistrust, violence	Returnees feel unwelcomed
Anbar	Al-Kalim	14%	2%	7%	7%	0%	0%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	3%	56%	3%	4%	0%	1%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Anbar	Heet	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ra'ua	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Governorate	Main districts of return	Returnees face discrimination in access to basic services	Returnees face discrimination in access to employment	Returnees face discrimination in access to rental housing	Returnees face discrimination in access to political representation	Returnees experienced incidents, threats, mistrust, violence	Returnees feel unwelcomed
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	0%	16%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Sinjar	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	7%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	0%	100%	20%	60%	0%	20%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	2%	52%	4%	48%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Balad	0%	100%	8%	50%	0%	17%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	2%	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	3%	29%	0%	9%	0%	9%
TOTAL		1%	8%	1%	4%	0%	1%

Table 12: Shelter and livelihoods, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Returnee families in critical shelters present	Severely damaged residences present	More than 40% of families need improved shelter	More than 40% of families cannot afford basic needs or food	Majority of returnees economically inactive
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	8%	0%	0%	45%	100%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Anbar	Ana	2%	8%	0%	8%	100%
Anbar	Falluja	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Haditha	3%	3%	10%	10%	100%
Anbar	Heet	1%	9%	0%	1%	100%
Anbar	Ra'ua	4%	0%	0%	70%	100%
Anbar	Ramadi	2%	0%	0%	0%	42%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	5%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1%	0%	80%	80%	100%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	3%	0%	0%	4%	91%
Baghdad	Tarmia	8%	0%	0%	53%	84%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	3%	0%	1%	42%	44%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	13%	0%	0%	19%	53%
Diyala	Khanaqin	14%	1%	0%	100%	96%
Diyala	Kifri	16%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Erbil	Makhmur	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	2%	0%	3%	3%	1%
Kirkuk	Dabes	1%	0%	0%	0%	13%

Governorate	Main districts of return	Returnee families in critical shelters present	Severely damaged residences present	More than 40% of families need improved shelter	More than 40% of families cannot afford basic needs or food	Majority of returnees economically inactive
Kirkuk	Daquq	3%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	1%	2%	2%	4%	24%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	12%	13%	2%	3%	98%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%
Ninewa	Hatra	2%	5%	8%	9%	84%
Ninewa	Mosul	3%	1%	1%	1%	40%
Ninewa	Sinjar	9%	25%	29%	29%	91%
Ninewa	Telafar	2%	13%	1%	1%	100%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	3%	9%	4%	4%	26%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	9%	9%	100%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	23%	20%	20%	20%	60%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	8%	42%	0%	0%	58%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	13%	2%	19%	21%	90%
Salah al-Din	Balad	10%	25%	8%	8%	58%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	4%	0%	10%	10%	100%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	12%	0%	9%	11%	60%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	9%	23%	71%	100%	51%
TOTAL		4%	6%	5%	14%	59%

Table 13: Main needs of returnees (up to three needs per location), percentage of individuals living at the location

Governorate	Main districts of return	Access to and replacement of personal documentation	Access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Drinking water	Education	Employment/ livelihoods	Food	Health	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	NFIs	Rehabilitation/ construction of infrastructure and services	Shelter/ Housing	No need mentioned	Other
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	0%	0%	12%	0%	100%	0%	4%	0%	64%	33%	9%	0%	17%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	10%	0%	100%	0%	55%	0%	60%	24%	0%	0%	0%
Anbar	Falluja	0%	0%	21%	12%	97%	1%	28%	0%	62%	77%	2%	0%	0%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	81%	0%	30%	78%	5%	0%	0%
Anbar	Heet	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%	0%	56%	0%	0%	70%	0%	0%	51%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	86%	58%	24%	0%	2%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	20%	65%	28%	0%	89%	0%	21%	76%	1%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	11%	0%	0%	100%	4%	14%	0%	86%	84%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	14%	0%	94%	96%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	24%	8%	9%	83%	0%	31%	0%	50%	40%	52%	0%	0%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	77%	71%	0%	84%	7%	0%	0%	53%	4%	4%	0%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	0%	0%	33%	4%	85%	1%	8%	2%	95%	68%	3%	0%	1%
Diyala	Al-Muqaddiya	0%	0%	61%	0%	53%	4%	0%	0%	96%	75%	0%	0%	8%
Diyala	Khanadin	0%	41%	6%	0%	99%	0%	2%	0%	100%	28%	7%	0%	17%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	Makmur	0%	0%	12%	1%	55%	23%	28%	0%	87%	37%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	0%	0%	59%	3%	94%	2%	7%	0%	81%	38%	9%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	18%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	Daquq	0%	0%	50%	23%	47%	0%	33%	3%	26%	38%	0%	5%	10%

Governorate	Main districts of return	Access to and replacement of personal documentation	Access to solutions for displacement-related rights violations	Drinking water	Education	Employment/ livelihoods	Food	Health	Improved safety, security and freedom of movement	NFIs	Rehabilitation/ construction of infrastructure and services	Shelter/ Housing	No need mentioned	Other
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	0%	0%	30%	36%	40%	0%	1%	0%	33%	40%	0%	0%	9%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	0%	16%	74%	1%	99%	0%	15%	2%	8%	54%	31%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	23%	88%	0%	38%	0%	5%	88%	1%	0%	21%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	53%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	0%	7%	84%	23%	40%	0%	71%	0%	11%	61%	2%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	0%	5%	3%	16%	80%	6%	31%	0%	63%	65%	3%	1%	6%
Ninewa	Sinjar	0%	94%	27%	1%	92%	0%	14%	2%	0%	56%	14%	0%	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	80%	8%	8%	94%	0%	12%	0%	0%	53%	1%	0%	5%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	0%	0%	1%	7%	92%	25%	23%	0%	75%	44%	2%	4%	19%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	93%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	0%	0%	7%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	0%	28%	0%	77%	78%	0%	22%	0%	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	0%	0%	11%	52%	92%	38%	67%	0%	19%	21%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	0%	56%	38%	12%	60%	0%	9%	1%	20%	68%	2%	0%	2%
Salah al-Din	Balad	0%	95%	0%	13%	79%	0%	4%	5%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	30%	64%	0%	100%	0%	35%	19%	5%	46%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	1%	8%	92%	1%	6%	0%	3%	0%	5%	62%	15%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	0%	32%	31%	3%	27%	26%	1%	0%	71%	65%	8%	0%	38%
TOTAL		0%	16%	20%	19%	75%	4%	32%	0%	42%	61%	4%	0%	6%

Table 14: Vulnerabilities, percentage of locations

Governorate	Main districts of return	Less than 60% of children attend primary school	Unaccompanied children present	Minor HoHH* present	Returnees with disabilities present	Mothers under 18 present	Female HoHH* present	Some or all returnees lack valid ID card
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	0%	0%	91%	100%	64%	100%	14%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Anbar	Ana	0%	0%	42%	92%	0%	100%	8%
Anbar	Falluja	1%	1%	40%	95%	64%	97%	1%
Anbar	Haditha	0%	0%	32%	100%	3%	94%	0%
Anbar	Heet	0%	0%	97%	100%	4%	100%	1%
Anbar	Ra'ua	0%	0%	100%	100%	20%	100%	0%
Anbar	Ramadi	0%	0%	0%	94%	32%	96%	0%
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	0%	0%	0%	45%	70%	24%	0%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	50%	0%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	0%	0%	66%	100%	91%	100%	57%
Baghdad	Tarmia	0%	0%	44%	100%	97%	100%	0%
Dahuk	Zakho	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	0%	2%	39%	78%	39%	96%	1%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	0%	0%	33%	67%	19%	81%	2%
Diyala	Khanaqin	0%	0%	34%	95%	26%	100%	1%
Diyala	Kifri	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Erbil	Makmur	0%	0%	3%	14%	17%	60%	3%
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	1%	3%	72%	86%	23%	81%	76%
Kirkuk	Dabes	0%	0%	38%	75%	38%	100%	0%

Governorate	Main districts of return	Less than 60% of children attend primary school	Unaccompanied children present	Minor HoHH* present	Returnees with disabilities present	Mothers under 18 present	Female HoHH* present	Some or all returnees lack valid ID card
Kirkuk	Daquq	5%	0%	0%	71%	14%	52%	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	0%	0%	4%	90%	18%	61%	22%
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	2%	1%	1%	77%	63%	63%	96%
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	98%	0%
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	0%	0%	0%	100%	38%	75%	0%
Ninewa	Hatra	32%	0%	1%	51%	59%	61%	26%
Ninewa	Mosul	4%	0%	20%	74%	56%	79%	1%
Ninewa	Sinjar	0%	0%	2%	99%	34%	97%	42%
Ninewa	Telafar	0%	0%	5%	99%	32%	99%	49%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	2%	0%	43%	98%	52%	87%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	0%	0%	0%	91%	0%	91%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	80%	0%	20%	100%	60%	40%	0%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	2%	0%	69%	98%	98%	95%	86%
Salah al-Din	Bajji	8%	0%	8%	83%	52%	52%	0%
Salah al-Din	Balad	8%	0%	67%	100%	92%	75%	8%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	0%	0%	10%	100%	0%	100%	30%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	2%	0%	71%	98%	75%	91%	7%
Salah al-Din	Tuz Khurmatu	11%	0%	0%	86%	0%	97%	0%
TOTAL		3%	0%	28%	84%	43%	84%	22%

HoHH* = Head of Household

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