



IOM IRAQ

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

INTEGRATED LOCATION ASSESSMENT

PART I | THEMATIC OVERVIEW



March 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees suffer from the same predicament: forced displacement. Whether they decide to settle elsewhere in the country, try to integrate locally or voluntarily return to their homes, individuals and families who are forcefully displaced are constantly faced with problems and require support until they achieve a durable solution to their situation.¹ Although their movements are largely independent because they follow the conflict's dynamics, the recent decrease in IDP figures can be linked to the steady intensification of return movements in the second half of 2016. In addition, IDPs share many characteristics, conditions and basic needs with returnees, as well as geographic proximity. These characteristics, social and living conditions and basic needs are presented in the report, alongside with an analysis of their intentions and vulnerabilities.

As of December 2016, there were 3,064,146² IDPs displaced due to conflict in Iraq, living in 3,700 locations across the country. Although the pace of these displacement movements has slowed steadily since May 2015, and their absolute numbers have been decreasing since August 2016, military operations and generalised violence have still been producing waves of displacement. All of the nine major military campaigns conducted in 2016 have created new displacement —such as the current ones along the Mosul corridor— and depending on the intensity and length of fighting in Mosul, Hawiga and Telafar, it is highly likely that in 2017 as many as 1.2 million additional civilians may be forced to flee their homes.³ These displacement waves take place amid continuous return movements: 1,273,824 displaced individuals have been able to return to their places of origin between 2014 and 2016. Given the scale of these flows, the situation remains challenging for most Iraqis, whether IDPs, returnees or host communities.

Until now, data on displacement and return movements in Iraq have always been presented separately. This is the first attempt at conducting a simultaneous, integrated and comparative assessment of both populations, profiling them geographically and according to main themes. Focusing on IDPs and returnees at the same time allows to capture overarching trends of population movements; evaluate the burden that forced displacement is posing on some governorates; and outline social and living conditions, basic needs, intentions and vulnerabilities shared by IDPs and returnees (and host communities).

Key findings are summarised below:

- » Although families have been displaced in all governorates, 87% of IDPs originate from Ninewa, Anbar and Salah al-Din.
- » Nearly 80% of return movements are taking place within the north central governorates; in Anbar as much as three out of four returns were domestic.
- » The burden placed on host communities (and on basic services) is quite severe in Anbar and Salah al-Din, due to the presence of both IDPs and returnees. At the district level, Sumel in Dahuk, Al-Shikhan in Ninewa, and Tikrit and Al-Daur in Salah al-Din exhibit the highest concentration of IDPs and/or returnees.
- » Displacement and return movements appear to be largely independent, as they are primarily caused by the dynamic nature of the conflict; however, the recent decline in

1. A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and when they can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), 2009.

2. DTM Round 60. See methodology section for data sources.

3. Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2017, UNOCHA Iraq.

- displacements could be associated with the steady intensification of returns, especially since March 2016, when IDPs who fled Anbar and Salah al-Din started to return home.
- » IDP and returnee populations are similarly composed: one out of two is a female and almost one out of three is under 13 years old. This large share of children gives rise to high dependency ratios and puts an additional burden on the adult population, more so if we consider the high rates of unemployment (the majority of IDPs is unemployed in over 60% of locations).
 - » Neither IDPs nor returnees are homogeneous groups, since both consist of families who belong to a variety of ethnic and religious groups. However, 81% of returnees and 66% of IDPs in Iraq are Arab Sunni Muslims. Kurdish Yazidis, the second largest group of IDPs, are conspicuously fewer in the returnee population.
 - » The governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Ninewa and Salah al-Din stand out with particularly high scores of Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI)⁴ and residential damage.
 - » 13% of all assessed locations were still rated as dangerous due to the presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs). In Anbar, as much as 80% of locations are still contaminated.
 - » The issue of shelter remains one of the most pressing issues for both IDPs and returnees, although their categorization of the problem differs. In half of the locations shelter is too expensive for IDPs, while in one third of locations returnees live in houses in poor conditions.
 - » Access to income appears to be the first concern for both populations: there are not enough jobs in 65% of locations hosting IDPs and in 75% of locations hosting returnees.
 - » Difficulties in accessing means of livelihood are reflected in the high percentage of families stating that they are unable to access food, Non-Food Items (NFI) and Health services/treatment. Prices are reported as too expensive for both IDPs and returnees.
 - » While water and sanitation are not a problem for the majority of IDPs, the bad quality and the insufficient supply of drinking and domestic water, coupled with the the absence of waste management/disposal systems, are causes of concern for significant shares of returnees. Returnee families were also more likely to express concern about legal help and education.
- » The long term intention of IDPs is to return home; however, over 50% would rather stay in their current location for the moment. Compared to 2015, the share of those willing to locally integrate seems to have increased in the short term but overall decreased in the long-run.
 - » The top three obstacles to IDP return are: the unsafety of the location of origin, the lack of shelter (house being occupied or badly damaged) and the absence of services back home.
 - » The top three reasons for return are: the safety of the location of return, the possibility to work/recreate economic activity and the general conditions of the location.
 - » Countrywise, locations targeted by terrorist attacks and armed groups (AG) fighting were reported as having decreased compared to 2014, while there seems to have been a rise in the number of spots where episodes of violence and crimes have occurred.
 - » Baghdad, Kerbala, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din stand out as the governorates with greater vulnerabilities; both evictions and discriminations were reported, integration mechanisms are rarely in place and interaction between communities is negative or virtually non-existent.
 - » The most urgent and frequently reported protection concerns by IDPs are government evictions and challenges with regards to lost legal entitlements and documents. Returnees are mostly concerned about the risk of arbitrary arrest.
 - » Domestic violence is being reported both as a priority protection concern and as a child protection concern by high shares of IDP families, more so than returnees, indicating troubled family dynamics for those in displacement.

4. The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) is used to determine the share of infrastructures that has been damaged in each district per governorate. There are sixteen infrastructure categories; damage and function were assessed for each category at location level, and then weighted with IDP and returnee population. See Infrastructure section.



INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM's system to track and monitor population displacement and mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information on the movements and the evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. DTM data includes information relevant to all sectors of humanitarian assistance, such as demographic figures, shelter, water and sanitation, health, food and protection, making data useful for humanitarian actors at all levels.

In Iraq, the DTM Programme monitors population displacement since 2004. In 2014, following the worsening of the armed conflict and the increasing need for information on the displaced population, the Programme was reinforced. Currently the DTM collects data on IDPs and returnees through a system of Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs),⁵ which in turn gather information through an extended network of over 4,000 key informants as well as direct visits to identified locations hosting IDPs, returnees or both (see Methodology).

DTM figures, key findings and reports are published online and available on the portal of DTM Iraq at <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>; updates are recorded on a daily basis as new assessment are completed. Monthly reports are the core of DTM information, as they provide a rapid and up-to-date monitoring of displacement and return movements. Location assessments, on the other hand, provide a more in-depth analysis of displacement and return trends and they are completed in three-month data collection cycles.

The Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) belongs to this more comprehensive category. It is also the first attempt to carry out a simultaneous and in-depth profiling of both displacement and return movements in Iraq whereas, until now, the IDP and the returnee population have been studied separately. Focusing on

both populations at the same time allows to capture overarching trends of population movements; evaluate the burden that forced displacement is posing on some governorates; and outline social and living conditions, basic needs, intentions and vulnerabilities shared by IDPs and returnees.

The report starts with a brief description of the methodology and coverage of the assessment. Section I offers a thematic overview at country level. Chapters are structured around five main topics: population and movements; infrastructure conditions; social conditions (including vulnerabilities and protection issues); living conditions; and intentions. Section II provides the profiles of the eighteen Iraqi governorates where, after a brief overview, all key themes identified in Section I are reviewed and discussed at the governorate and district, level. Special focus has been placed on governorates hosting both IDP and returnee population, profiling the context and social dynamics of these groups. The form used for the assessment can be found in Annex 1.

IDPs

The DTM considers as IDPs all Iraqis who were forced to flee from 1 January 2014 onwards and are still displaced within national borders at the moment of the assessment.

Returnees

Returnees are defined as IDPs who have now returned to the location (area or sub-district) where they used to live prior to being displaced, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type.

5. IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs) are comprised of 140 field staff and are present across the Iraqi territory.

METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE

The Integrated Location assessment collects detailed information on IDP and returnee families living in locations identified through the DTM Master Lists. The reference unit of the assessment is the location, and information is collected at the aggregate level, i.e. on the majority of IDPs and returnees living in a location, not on individual families.

At the start of the cycle, the list of identified locations hosting IDPs and/or returnees (or both) in the most up-to-date Master Lists is given to the field RARTs and is used as baseline. The data collection cycle takes approximately three months and new locations identified during the implementation phase are not subject to the assessment.

Where access is possible, identified locations are visited and directly assessed by IOM's RARTs through interviews with several key informants (including members of the IDP and returnee community) and direct observation. Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) is collected on a random sample of 30 families of each group (IDPs and/or returnees or both) in each location. At the end of the visits, RARTs fill one form with the summary of

Coverage remains significantly lower only in Anbar and to a lesser extent in Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din

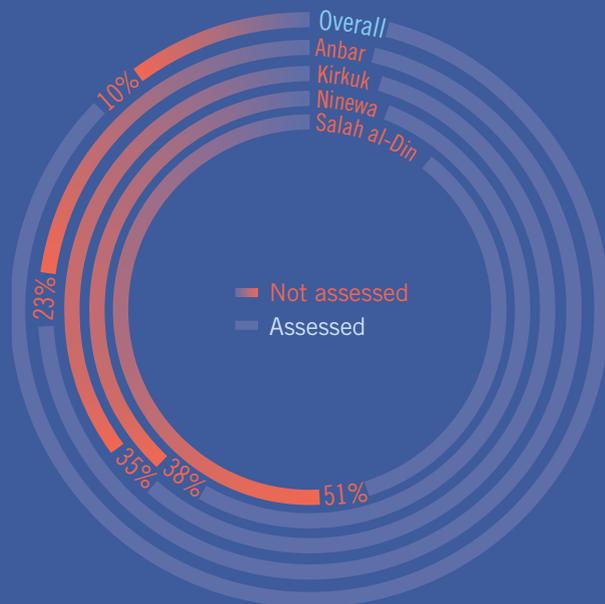


Figure 1. ILA Coverage⁷

the information collected (for the close-ended interview questionnaire, see Annex 1) and the data is then uploaded to the server and stored as one assessment.⁶

The Integrated Location Assessment (ILA) was conducted from 1 July to mid-October 2016 and covered 3,696 locations, reaching approximately 120,166 returnee families and 478,270 IDP families, that is, 720,996 returnees and 2,869,620 IDPs.

Overall coverage stands at 90%, mostly due to the progress in DTM's field capacity. It remains significantly lower only in Anbar (49%) and to a lesser extent in the three governorates of Kirkuk (62%), Ninewa (64%) and Salah al-Din (77%), due to accessibility challenges.

Although some questions specifically target IDPs and others returnees, core information routinely collected includes:

- » Geographic location
- » Governorate of origin (IDPs) and of last displacement (returnees)
- » Wave/period of displacement
- » Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)
- » Shelter type
- » Reasons of displacement
- » Feeling of safety and security and common security incidents
- » Future intentions
- » Needs and problems associated to fulfilling needs.

In addition to the information above-mentioned, and as part of a global initiative supported by several donors, IOM has enhanced data collection and now includes specific protection indicators for monitoring Gender Based Violence (GBV) and protection risks. By incorporating these indicators, the DTM tool allows humanitarian actors to be informed of the vulnerabilities and most pressing protection needs of the displaced populations in Iraq.

Two datasets have been used for the different sections in the report: parts of the analysis presented in Section I (population and movements, burden on host communities, displacement and returns) and Section IV (shelter type) are based on Master List Round 60 (December 2016), while all other sections in the report come from the Integrated Location Assessment dataset conducted from July to October 2016⁸.

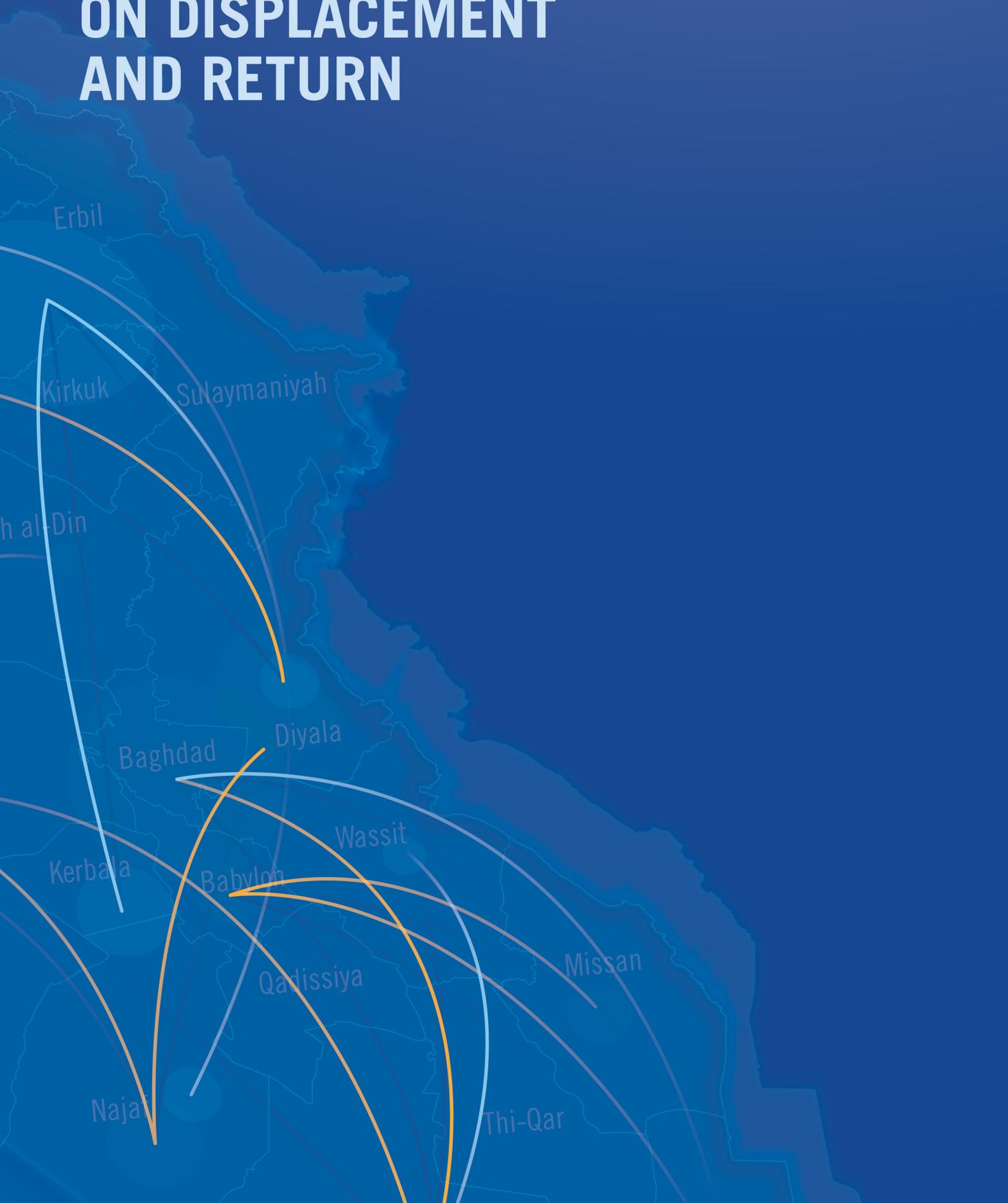
6. The system automatically performs quality checks and assigns a credibility score to the assessment, based on four questions answered by the RARTs on the quality and consistency of the information collected. See <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/Methodology.aspx>

7. The reported coverage refers to the number of locations assessed versus the baseline. Consequently, this geographical coverage does not aim to take into account the number of families living in the locations, because this number is fluid and can change between the date of the baseline and the date of the assessment.

8. The ILA was based on Master List Round 48 (June 2016), which was the baseline used to identify the locations to be assessed by the field teams.

PART I

THEMATIC OVERVIEW ON DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN



POPULATION AND MOVEMENTS

There are currently 3,064,146 million IDPs and 1,273,824 returnees in Iraq, amounting approximately to 8.6% and 3.5% of the total population, respectively.⁹

Figures 2 and 3 show the total number of IDPs and returnees in the assessed locations across Iraq, broken down by governorate of displacement and origin (for IDPs) and governorate of return and last displacement (for returnees).¹⁰ While IDPs have fled into all governorates of Iraq, the most significant concentration of the displaced population is in the central and northern governorates (66%). In this area, the largest groups live in Baghdad (13%), but Anbar, Kirkuk and Ninewa also host significant shares of population (12% each). As for the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), nearly one out of three IDPs is hosted in this region (30%) with the governorates of Dahuk (13%) and Erbil (12%) hosting the largest concentrations. Except for Najaf (3%), southern governorates have been comparatively less affected by the waves of displacement, cumulatively hosting 4% of the displaced population.

Although families have been displaced in all governorates, 87% of all IDPs come from Ninewa, Anbar and Salah al-Din.

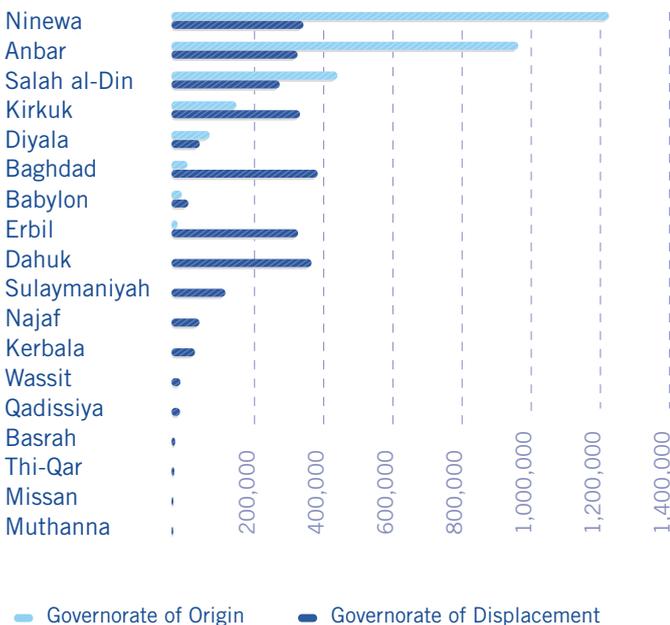


FIGURE 2. IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

If we take a closer look at the IDPs' place of origin, it appears that 99% of the families have fled central and northern governorates, specifically Ninewa, Anbar and Salah al-Din. The residual 1% share of IDPs fled the district of Makhmour in the governorate of Erbil (and stayed within the governorate). Assessing the IDPs' place of origin is essential in gauging their return potential, as over 90% of IDPs continue to state their long term intention to return home (see Intentions).¹¹ This is particularly true for the governorate of Anbar, hosting 12% of all IDP families, 97% of who fled from Anbar itself, and where virtually all IDPs have declared a long term—and more importantly a short term—intention to return home.

Dynamics of return are even less scattered: 77% of movements took place within the central north region, 21% from KRI towards the central north region, and 2% within the governorate of Erbil. Slightly over 60% were internal movements occurring within governorates; in the governorate of Anbar, nearly as many as three out of four return movements were domestic.

Nearly 80% of return movements take place within central north governorates.

In Anbar as many as three out of four returns are domestic.

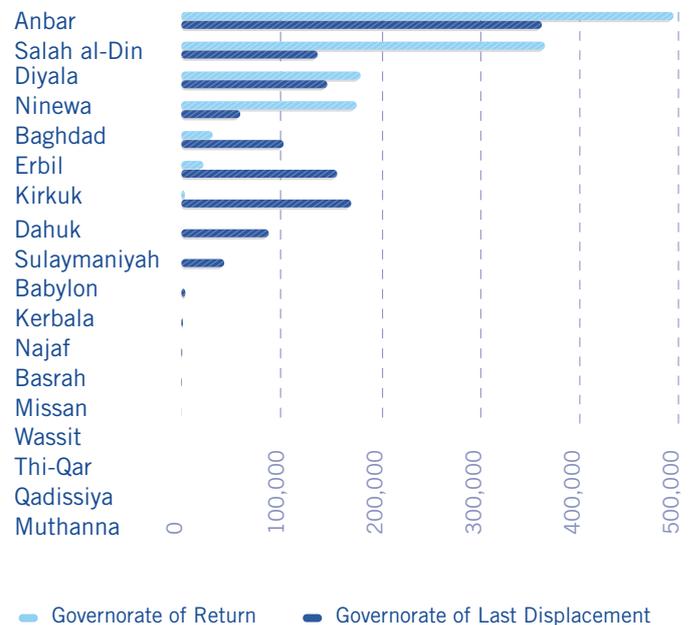


FIGURE 3. RETURNEE FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN AND GOVERNORATE OF LAST DISPLACEMENT

9. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for IDPs and returnees. Landscan data projected by the Iraqi Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used for the Iraqi population estimates.

10. To facilitate the analysis, this report divides Iraq in three regions: the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes the governorates of Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil; the South includes the Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya and Muthanna governorates; while the Central North includes Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates.

11. It should be noted that 40% of IDPs are displaced within their governorate of origin, therefore they are very close to their properties and former life.

BURDEN ON RESIDENT POPULATION

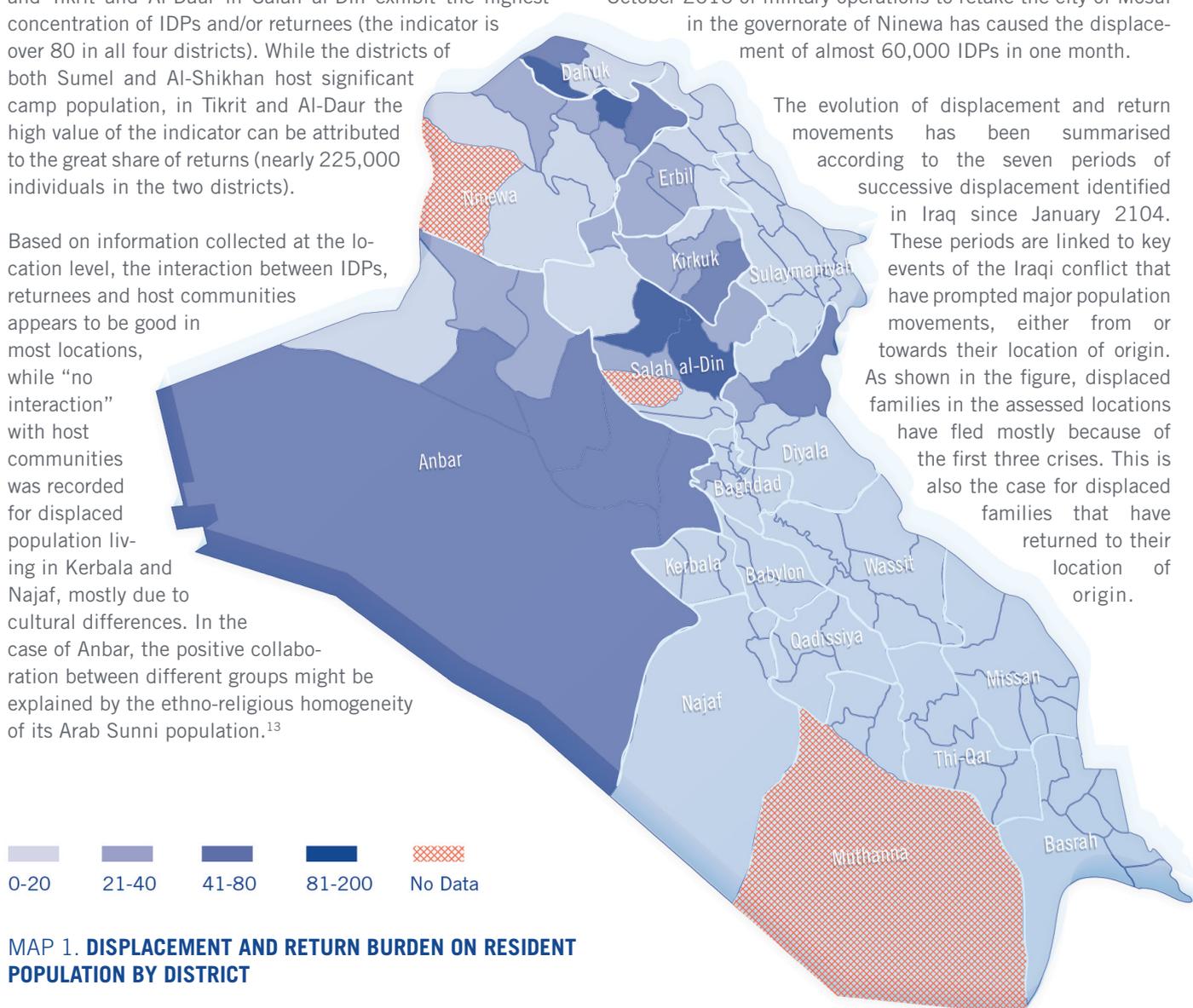
Map 1 compares the number of IDPs, returnees and resident population in each district.¹² Overall, the burden placed on local communities (and on functioning basic services) appears to be quite severe: the ratio of IDPs and/or returnees to local population (normalized to 100) is 12, meaning that on average, for every 100 individuals belonging to the local community, 12 are either IDPs and/or returnees. The governorates of Anbar and Salah al-Din host the largest numbers of both IDPs and returnees (the burden indicator is 51 and 44 respectively). In Diyala, on the other hand, a relevant share of the local population is composed of returnees (12), while IDPs account for most of the burden in Dahuk, Kirkuk and Erbil (32, 24 and 20 respectively). At district level, Sumel in Dahuk, Al-Shikhan in Ninewa, and Tikrit and Al-Daur in Salah al-Din exhibit the highest concentration of IDPs and/or returnees (the indicator is over 80 in all four districts). While the districts of both Sumel and Al-Shikhan host significant camp population, in Tikrit and Al-Daur the high value of the indicator can be attributed to the great share of returns (nearly 225,000 individuals in the two districts).

Based on information collected at the location level, the interaction between IDPs, returnees and host communities appears to be good in most locations, while “no interaction” with host communities was recorded for displaced population living in Kerbala and Najaf, mostly due to cultural differences. In the case of Anbar, the positive collaboration between different groups might be explained by the ethno-religious homogeneity of its Arab Sunni population.¹³

DISPLACEMENTS AND RETURNS OVER TIME

As shown in Figure 5, displacement and return movements appear to be largely independent, as they are primarily caused by the dynamic nature of the conflict (and its consequences on the living conditions of families).¹⁴ The recent decline in the displacement trend can be associated with the steady intensification of return movements, especially from March 2016 onwards when IDPs who fled Anbar (and to a lesser extent Salah al-Din) started to return home. There are currently 510,691 families displaced throughout the country, and the October–November 2016 period witnessed the highest rate of returns (+16%); nevertheless, displacements caused mainly by military operations to retake occupied areas of the country, as well as general violence and direct threats, still occur. For instance, the launch in October 2016 of military operations to retake the city of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa has caused the displacement of almost 60,000 IDPs in one month.

The evolution of displacement and return movements has been summarised according to the seven periods of successive displacement identified in Iraq since January 2104. These periods are linked to key events of the Iraqi conflict that have prompted major population movements, either from or towards their location of origin. As shown in the figure, displaced families in the assessed locations have fled mostly because of the first three crises. This is also the case for displaced families that have returned to their location of origin.



MAP 1. DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN BURDEN ON RESIDENT POPULATION BY DISTRICT

12. The latest IOM DTM figures (Master Lists Round 60 – December 2016) have been used for IDPs and returnees’ figures. Landscan data projected by the Iraq Central Statistical Office in 2014 have been used for district population estimates.

13. See Social conditions and Governorate profiles.

14. A total of 75% of IDPs stated that the main obstacle to their return home was the “unsafety/insecurity of the area of return due to ongoing conflict, UXO, landmines, militias etc.”, while 40% named “security and peace” as the main reason for choosing the current displacement location. Returnees cited the “safety of the location” and the “possibility to work” among main reasons for return (See Intentions).

The Sinjar crisis, which marked the beginning of the third period and lasted only one month, has caused the worst displacement movement in terms of the number of individuals and its geographic extension. About 42% of IDPs currently displaced

in the KRI fled during this period, while most displacements in the northern and central governorates occurred between April 2015 and March 2016.

IDP and returnee movements are largely independent from each other, although the recent decrease in IDP figures can be associated with the steady intensification of returns in the second half of 2016.



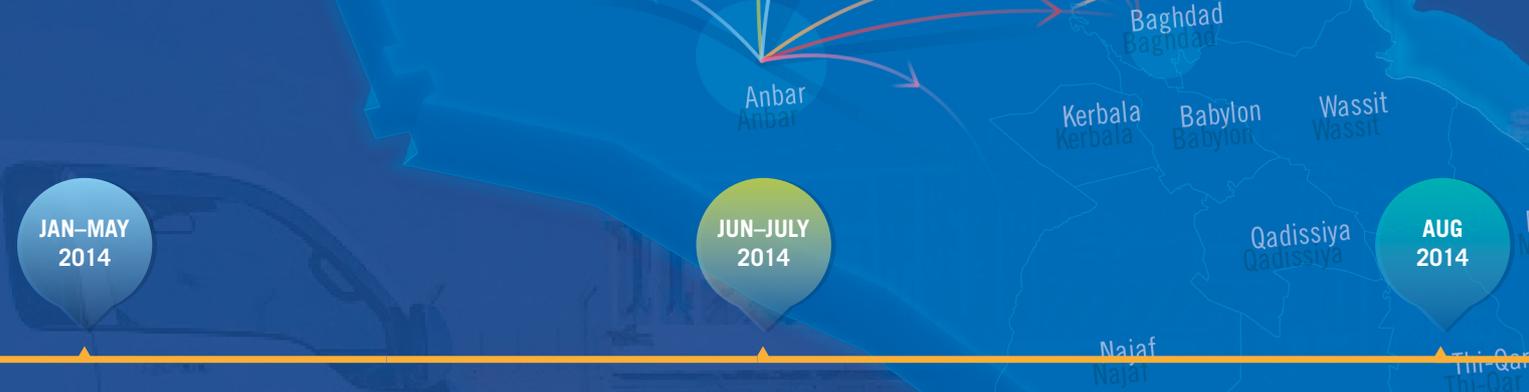
FIGURE 4. IDP AND RETURNEE MOVEMENTS, APRIL 2014 TO DECEMBER 2016



MAJOR DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS BY PERIOD AND TIMELINE OF THE CRISIS

- Period 1 (January to May 2014)
- Period 2 (June to July 2014)
- Period 3 (August 2014)
- Period 4 (September 2014 to March 2015)
- Period 5 (Post April 2015 to February 2016)
- Period 6 (Post March 2016 to October 2016)
- Period 7 (Post 17 October 2016)

MAP 2. MAJOR DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS



ANBAR CRISIS

Nearly 480,000 people fled in the first five months of 2014, particularly the first two. IDPs who escaped in this period came mostly from Anbar, due to significant fighting between ISIL forces and the government in the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah. The vast majority of IDPs stayed within Anbar, while smaller shares moved into Baghdad, Salah al-Din and the perceived safety of the KRI. In May, the massive flooding in the Abu Ghraib district of Baghdad, when dams fell while under ISIL control, caused the further displacement of 40,000 individuals.

MOSUL CRISIS

The spread of the fighting to Mosul led to additional displacement, prevalently from the governorates of Ninewa and Salah al-Din (45% and 37% of total IDPs respectively). Most of these families sought refuge in other areas of Salah al-Din, as well as Kirkuk and Baghdad. In some cases those originally displaced during the Anbar crisis suffered secondary displacement. This period also witnessed the peak outpour of Turkmen Shias to southern Shia-majority areas, and of Turkmen Sunnis towards Kirkuk and Salah al-Din. Overall, the second largest number of IDPs was displaced in this period: over 570,000 individuals.

SINJAR CRISIS

August was the single worst month in terms of number of IDPs: 24% of the currently displaced population corresponding to nearly 740,000 individuals displaced during that period. The displacement was triggered by threats and violence of AGs in Sinjar city, Ninewa, and surrounding areas. IDPs mostly fled into the mountainous Dahuk provinces (60%) and neighbouring Ninewa districts (14%). It is also during this period that the mass migration of the Yazidi people took place, as over 365,000 individuals, accounting for 44% of the total population, displaced towards Dahuk. Erbil and Kerbala also witnessed a large increase in their IDP population.

TIMELINE OF THE CRISIS

15. The timeline of the crisis is based on IOM DTM data and information gathered from IDMC and EPIC websites. For more information see <http://www.internal-displacement.org> and <http://www.epic-usa.org/iraq-humanitarian-crisis-internally-displaced-persons-idps/>

SEP 2014–
MAR 2015

FIRST RETURN MOVEMENTS

This period recorded the first net decrease in the displaced population, as the liberation of previously insecure areas allowed the first wave of significant returns (nearly 100,000 individuals) towards Diyala (41%), Salah al-Din (27%), Ninewa (25%), Anbar (6%) and Kirkuk (1%). A notable decrease in the number of IDPs settled in critical shelters was registered concurrently to the intensification of returns. However, the situation remained very fluid and, in addition to intra-governorate movements (within Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din), extra-governorate movements were registered towards Baghdad, Erbil, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah.

APR 2016–
OCT 2016

INTENSIFICATION OF RETURN MOVEMENTS

Several governorates of displacement reported a significant decrease in the number of IDPs, particularly Anbar (7% corresponding to over 90,000 individuals), Erbil (4%) and Baghdad (3%). This decrease might be related to the intensification of return movements in the second half of 2016. However, while the number of IDPs displaced before March 2016 decreased, the number of those displaced after March 2016 continued to rise. Return trends have varied according to conflict dynamics; in Anbar, the governorate with the highest percentage of returns registered so far in the county, these started after March 2016.

APR 2015–
MAR 2016

POST-OCT
2016

RAMADI CRISIS

The fall of Ramadi caused the displacement of half a million individuals from the governorate of Anbar in less than two months (between May and June 2015). Most IDPs fled within Anbar or towards Baghdad. Other notable intra-governorate displacement occurred in Kirkuk, as Peshmerga forces advanced across the southern part of the governorate, thus adding to the third largest IDP figure since 2014: over 550,000 individuals. Six governorates experienced significant returns, mainly Salah al-Din, with 47% of total returns, i.e. over 260,000 individuals.

MOSUL OPERATIONS

The launch of military operations to retake the city of Mosul, in the governorate of Ninewa, caused a new large-scale displacement: over 80,000 individuals (*DTM Round 60 Report, December 2016*). An increase of IDPs along the Mosul corridor was also recorded in Salah al-Din (+6%, 17,000 individuals) due to military operations in the two districts of Al Shirqat and Al Hawija that started in mid-June. These displacements took place in parallel to the general decrease in the number of IDPs due to ongoing return movements. Overall, the returnee population increased by 9% (over 107,000 individuals) with Anbar experiencing the highest increase (+22%), mostly directed towards the retaken areas of Falluja, Al Rutba, Ramadi and Heet.



SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)¹⁶

On average, IDP and returnee populations are similarly composed: one out of two individuals is a female, nearly one out of two is under 18 years old, the active population accounts for slightly over 45%, while people aged 60 and over constitute a very small share (4%). It should also be noted that, in both populations, the youngest age category (under 6 years) is barely half the size of the two subsequent children age-groups.¹⁷ It could be inferred that the conflict has had a negative effect on fertility and/or infant mortality, thus explaining the low number of young children. Other than Ninewa and Salah al-Din, the three governorates with the lowest proportions of young children (Anbar, Dahuk and Kirkuk) are also those where the displaced population is in greatest need of assistance, thus indicating a relationship between hardships and high mortality rates and/or low birth rates.¹⁸

In order to have a clearer snapshot, three key demographic indicators —the percentage of children (under 6 years old), the female to male ratio and the dependency ratio—¹⁹ are presented in Table 1, broken down per governorate of displacement (IDPs) and governorate of return (returnees). Again, indicators at country level do not highlight major differences between the

two populations: females slightly outnumber males and over one out of three individuals is under 13 years old (one out of ten is under 6 years old). This large share of children gives rise to high dependency ratios and puts an additional strain on the adult population, more so if we consider that in over 60% of the assessed locations most IDPs are unemployed and that the lack of jobs in the area was a cause of concern for IDPs (and returnees) in 65% (and 75%) of the assessed locations.²⁰ Significant differences between the two populations were recorded in Baghdad and Erbil, where the dependency ratio was considerably higher for returnees. and in Salah al-Din, where it is IDPs who bear a heavier burden. In Baghdad, this high returnee dependency ratio is certainly due to the high share of children (20% of the population is under 6) but also to the high share of family separations (recorded in 40% of locations). Considering that in the returnee population, females also outnumber males, men were probably left behind/detained or are travelling separately. Returnees also display a higher variability of indicators, especially for the female to male ratio, which ranges from the most masculine governorate of Anbar (82) to the most feminine governorate of Kirkuk (153).

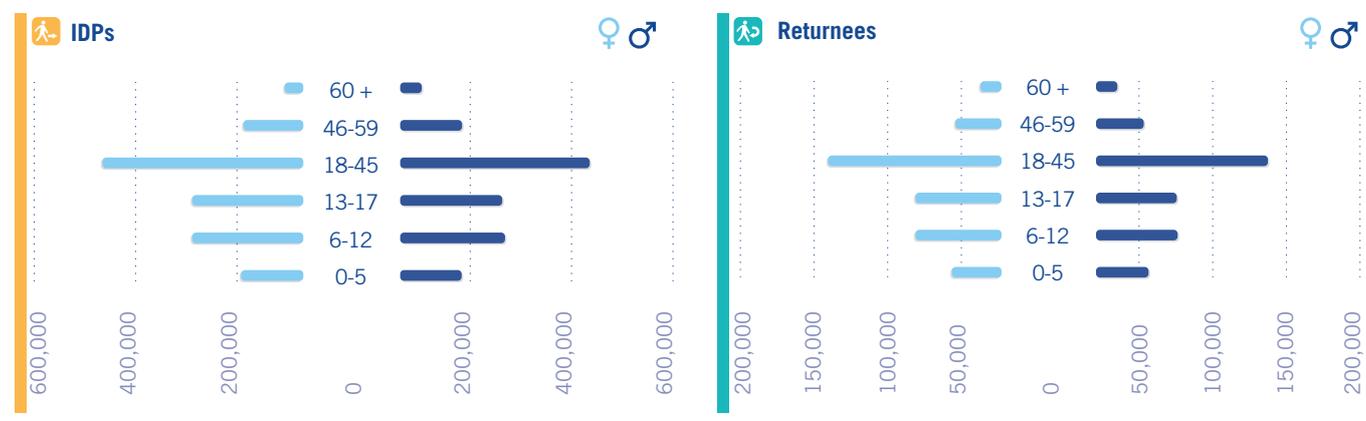


FIGURE 5. IDP AND RETURNEE AGE PYRAMIDS

16. SADD figures must be read with caution, taking into account how data were collected and aggregated by the DTM. Data were collected from a random sample of 30 families for each group (IDPs and/or returnees) in each location. The percentage distribution of individuals in each group was then re-proportioned against the total number of individuals living in that location, then again aggregated to obtain figures at district and/or governorate level. The higher the number of IDPs and/or returnees in a location, the less precise are the estimates. Precision also decreases when numbers are added at a district and/or governorate level.
17. The under-five percentage was estimated at 15% in 2011, overcoming the two subsequent children age-groups (14% for the 5 to 9 years old and 12% for the 10 to 14 years old). Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011, Central Statistical Organization, Kurdistan Regional Statistical Office and Ministry of Health.
18. Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2017, UNOCHA Iraq.
19. The female-to-male ratio is the ratio of females to males in a given population, normalized to 100. As other sex or age ratio, it is used to describe the degree of balance between the two elements of the population. The dependency burden is the ratio of dependent young (under 14 years) and old (over 65 years) to the population of working age (aged 15 to 64), then normalised to 100. In other words, it quantifies the number of persons who are not economically active for every 100 economically active persons. For this assessment, children under 13 years of age have been considered as young, while individuals aged 60 were counted as old.
20. Since child labor is encouraged when both parents are unemployed and in the presence of high dependency burden, it comes as no surprise that in nearly half of the locations hosting IDPs and in one third of locations hosting returnees, families rated child labor as the main child protection concern.

Governorate	IDPs by Governorate of Displacement			Returnees by Governorate of Return		
	Children < 6 (%)	Female to male ratio	Dependency ratio	Children < 6 (%)	Female to male ratio	Dependency ratio
Anbar	7%	87	42	5%	82	52
Babylon	15%	117	59	–	–	–
Baghdad	14%	111	63	20%	112	72
Basrah	13%	104	47	–	–	–
Dahuk	9%	90	46	–	–	–
Diyala	11%	104	44	11%	102	43
Erbil	10%	96	45	14%	103	68
Kerbala	10%	131	52	–	–	–
Kirkuk	8%	147	54	5%	154	51
Missan	20%	108	66	–	–	–
Muthanna	20%	117	66	–	–	–
Najaf	11%	116	56	–	–	–
Ninewa	12%	96	55	13%	102	58
Qadissiya	14%	97	76	–	–	–
Salah al-Din	16%	105	61	12%	110	50
Sulaymaniyah	16%	108	63	–	–	–
Thi-Qar	14%	127	60	–	–	–
Wassit	15%	105	64	–	–	–
Total	11%	104	52	11%	101	52

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF IDP AND RETURNEE FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION AND CHANGE SINCE 2014

Neither IDPs nor returnees are homogeneous groups, since both consist of families that belong to a variety of ethnic and religious groups. In terms of religious affiliation, the overwhelming majority of both populations is Muslim, with a Sunni majority. In terms of ethnic affiliation, Arabs are the largest ethnic group, followed by Kurds and Turkmen.²¹ Overall, 81% of returnees and 66% of IDPs in Iraq are Arab Sunni Muslims. Kurdish Yazidis, Turkmen Shia Muslims and Kurdish Sunni Muslims also account for a significant share of the displaced population (altogether almost 25% of IDPs and 15% of returnees). However, the Kurdish Yazidis, the second largest group of IDPs, are visibly fewer in the returnee population.

If we compare the IDP and returnee population broken down by ethno-religious affiliation, it is clear that while Arab Sunni and Arab Shia Muslims, Kurdish Sunni and Turkmen Sunni Muslims have significantly returned home, Shabak Shia Muslims, Kurdish Yazidis, Chaldean Christians and other minorities remain displaced across Iraq.²²

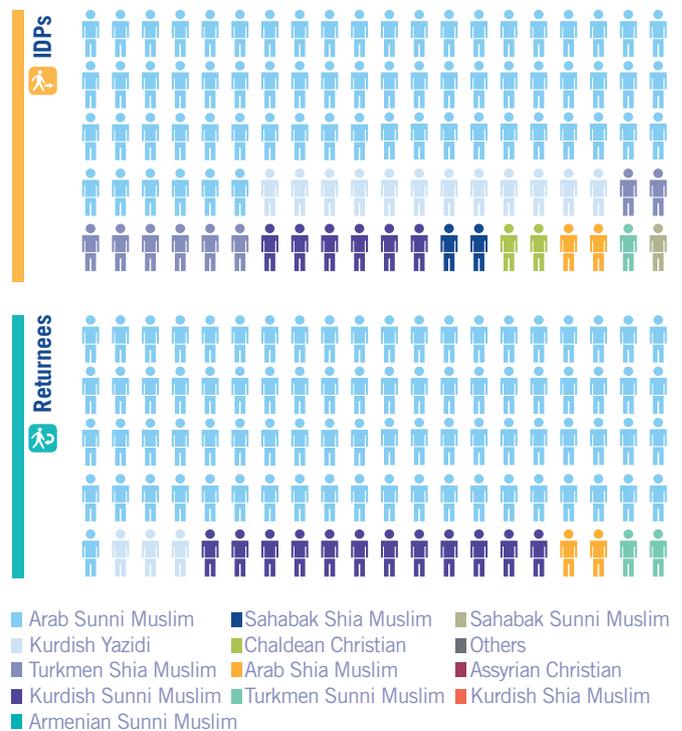


TABLE 2. IDPS AND RETURNEES PER ETHNO-RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

21. It should be noted that ethnic and religious affiliation can overlap, meaning that different ethnic groups might share the same religious affiliation and vice versa. See Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, IOM 2016.
 22. For a more detailed analysis of the characteristics (trends of displacement and return, shelter types) of IDP and returnee ethno-religious groups see specific Governorate profiles and Living conditions section.

Map 3 displays the overall ethno-religious profile of the country and is divided into Shia, Sunni, Kurdish, Turkic and Christian areas of prevalence, based on 2012 data published by ESOC.²³ Locations where prevalence has changed since 2014 are highlighted in different colours. Only 4% of the assessed locations has the ethno-religious composition changed since the beginning of the recent crisis. At first glance, it could appear that most IDPs have settled in their new locations irrespective of the ethno-religious affiliation of the host community, as peace and security are the main drivers of their displacement (50%). However, a more in-depth look shows that the presence of extended family/relatives/friends and a population with the same ethno-religious background has motivated almost one out of four IDPs. When possible, many families sought refuge within the same governorate (such as the Arab Sunni Muslims of Anbar) or where the host community shared either their ethnic or their religious background (such as the Turkmen Shia Muslims who fled to the Shia-dominated south, or the Kurdish Yazidis who fled to the KRI).

However, 143 locations —mostly in the governorates of Najaf, Kirkuk, Erbil and Dahuk— do show changes in their ethnic and/or religious composition. About 60% of these locations are in the Kurdish areas and in nearly half of the cases, the change has been mostly to Arab Sunni (from Kurdish Sunni). This has happened particularly in Erbil, Kirkuk, Najaf and border areas of Salah al-Din. Kurdish Yazidi displacements, on the other hand, have affected the ethno-religious profile of Dahuk, while border districts of Ninewa now host a more heterogeneous mix of Chaldean and Assyrian Christians, Shabak Shia Muslims, Kurdish Sunni Muslims and Kurdish Yazidis. IOM's hot spots analysis, conducted in 2016, showed that IDP families have a strong preference regarding their choice of settlement and tend to cluster according to common ethno-religious affiliation. For example, Shias have formed hot spots in the Shia-dominated south, while Sunnis have clustered mostly in the Kurdish and mixed Sunni-Shia parts of the country.²⁴

While half of the IDPs choose their displacement destination in search of peace and security, one out of four is motivated by the presence of extended family/relatives/friends and groups of the same ethno-religious background.

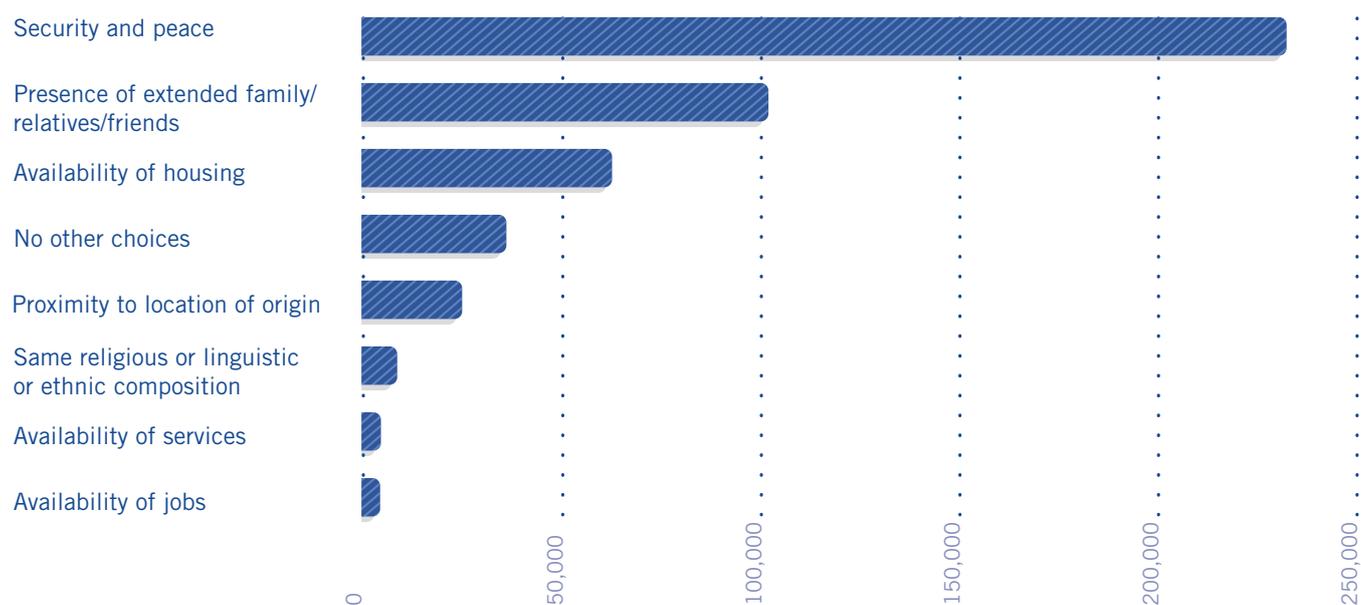


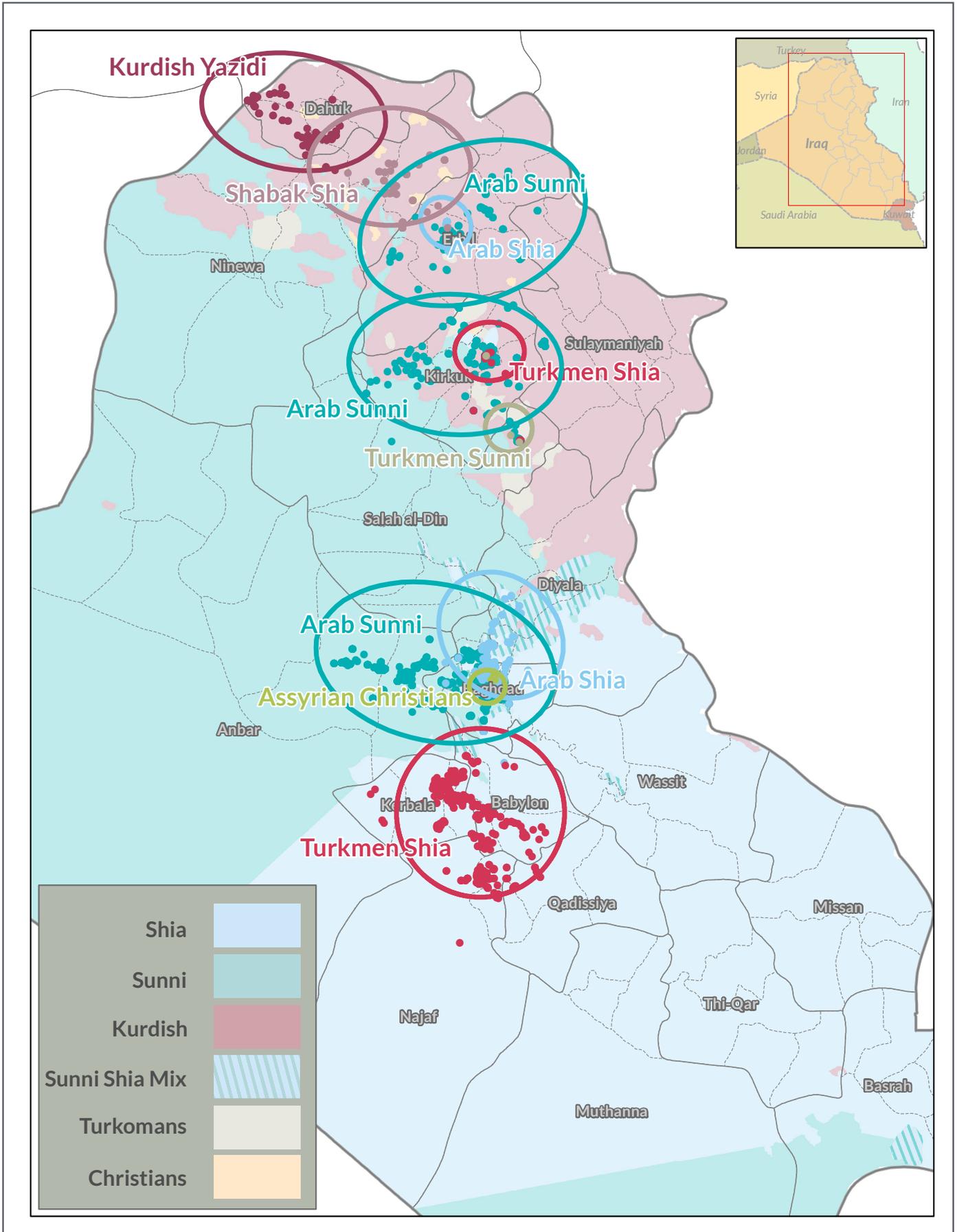
FIGURE 6. REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT, IDPs

It should also be noted that fear as a result of a change in ethno-religious composition of the place of origin has been rated as the main obstacle to return by over half of the IDPs displaced in Thi-Qar, 3% of IDPs hosted in Diyala, 2% of IDPs living in

Ninewa and 1% of IDPs hosted in Najaf. Most of these IDPs fled the governorate of Ninewa, where returnees have reported being targeted due to their ethno-religious affiliation in 21% of locations.

23. The Empirical Studies Of Conflict (ESOC) shapefile provides the mutually exclusive boundaries occupied by various ethnic/religious groups. Prior to the beginning of the 2014 crisis, Iraq's ethno-religious communities tended to be geographically concentrated: Arab Shia Muslims were mostly settled in southern Iraq, Arab Sunni Muslims in central and western Iraq, the majority of Kurds were settled within the KRI and the disputed northern districts, while Christians and other minorities (such as the Kurdish Yazidis) were settled in north-western Iraq, particularly in Ninewa. The population of major cities, such as Baghdad, had mostly mixed ethno-religious groups. The districts with hatched lines in the map are those whose ethnic/religious composition has changed during the last couple of years to a Sunni-Shia mixed population.

24. For a more detailed description of methodology and results of the Hot spot analysis see Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, IOM 2016.



MAP 3. HOT SPOTS OF MAJOR ETHNO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS

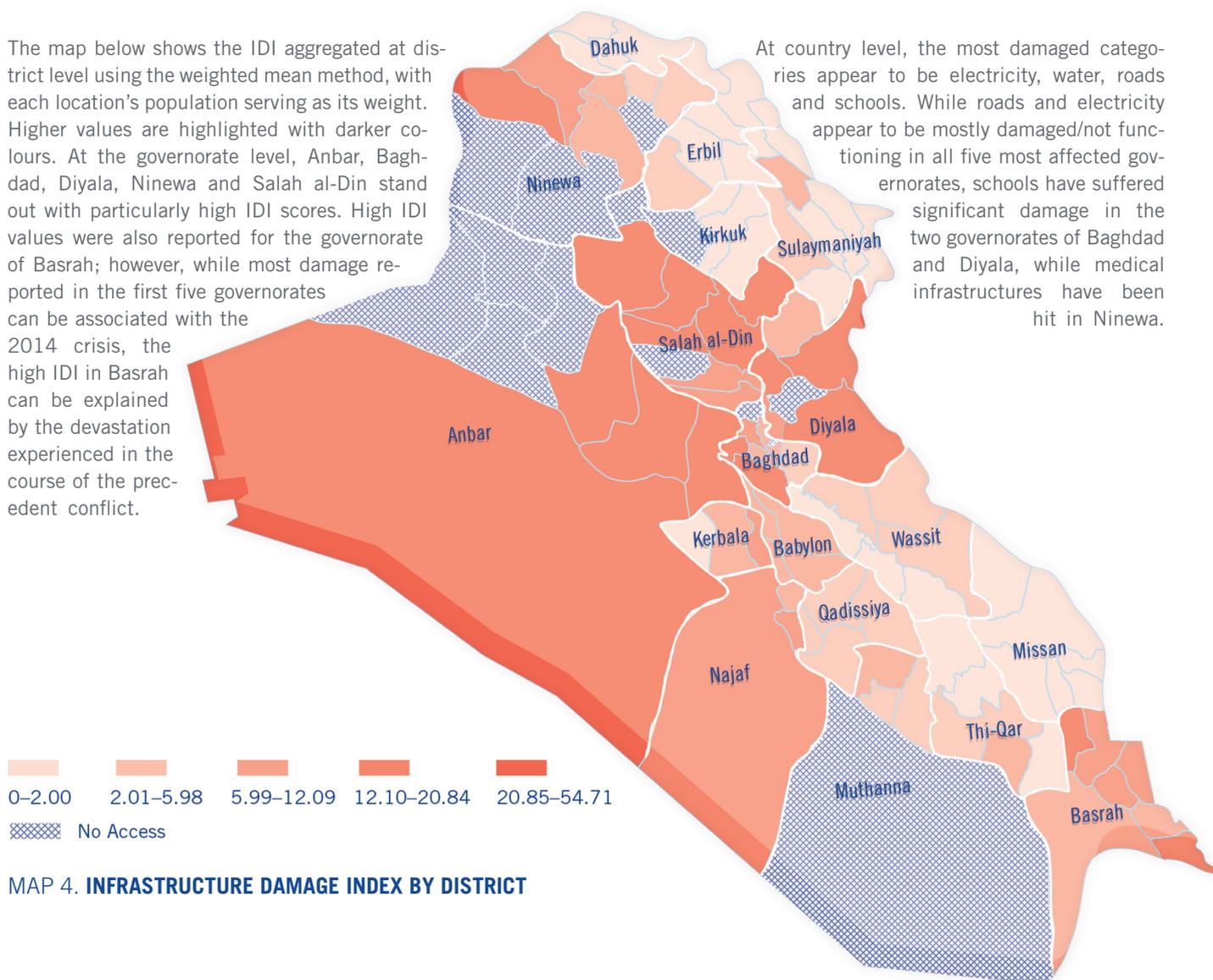
INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE

The Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI) is used to determine the share of infrastructure that has been mostly damaged and is mostly not functioning in every location. The indicator reflects the damage of sixteen infrastructures' categories:²⁵



The map below shows the IDI aggregated at district level using the weighted mean method, with each location's population serving as its weight. Higher values are highlighted with darker colours. At the governorate level, Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Ninewa and Salah al-Din stand out with particularly high IDI scores. High IDI values were also reported for the governorate of Basrah; however, while most damage reported in the first five governorates can be associated with the 2014 crisis, the high IDI in Basrah can be explained by the devastation experienced in the course of the precedent conflict.

At country level, the most damaged categories appear to be electricity, water, roads and schools. While roads and electricity appear to be mostly damaged/not functioning in all five most affected governorates, schools have suffered significant damage in the two governorates of Baghdad and Diyala, while medical infrastructures have been hit in Ninewa.



MAP 4. INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE INDEX BY DISTRICT

25. For every infrastructure, there are two variables: Functioning Condition and Damage Condition. The first has three possible responses (Mostly functioning, Mostly not functioning, There never was one) and the second one two possible responses (Mostly Not Damaged and Mostly Damaged). The Total Damage takes into account both variables and ranges from 0 (if the responses were Mostly Functioning and Mostly Not Damaged) to 2 (if the responses were Mostly Not functioning and Mostly Damaged). A value of 1 was attributed if responses were either Mostly Not Functioning or Mostly Damaged. At location level, the index was calculated using the formula: Total Damage/ (Total Damage + Total Functioning), and then weighted with each location's population (both IDPs and Returnees).

26. For details on most damaged categories at district and governorate level please see Governorate profiles. In the governorate's maps only the four most damaged categories per district are shown as labels. If no labels are displayed, it means that no infrastructure has been damaged considerably compared to the other infrastructures in the district.

Five governorates stand out with the highest infrastructure damage, while electricity, water, roads and schools are the most affected categories.

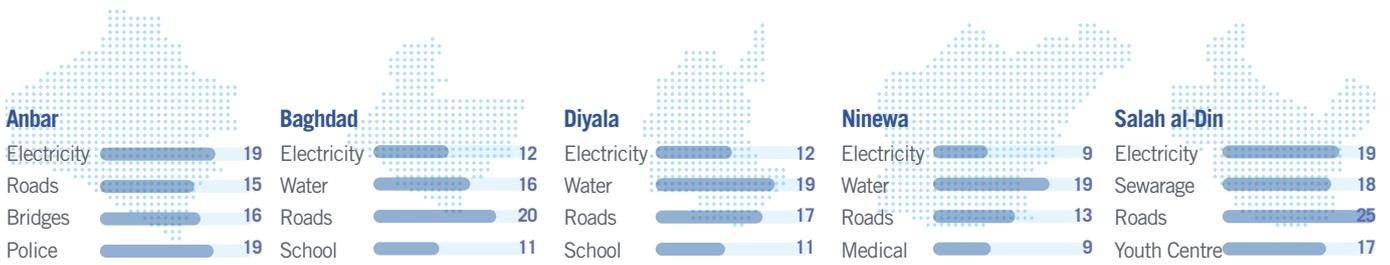


FIGURE 7. INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE IN THE FIVE MOST AFFECTED GOVERNORATES

Findings at the governorate level are confirmed by the observation of residential damage at district level per each governorate and also by the residential damage reported by returnees.²⁷ Overall, returnees live in intact houses in 20% of locations, while in over 60% they live in houses that have been moderately damaged. In addition, in the five governorates with the highest IDI scores, residential damage is well above average: Diyala stands out as particularly deprived, for in 98% of locations, returnees live in houses that were moderately to almost completely devastated. In Salah al-Din, the share of the locations where returnees live in moderately-to-completely devastated dwellings is nearly 80%.

Residential damage is significant in five governorates and Diyala stands out as nearly all returnees live in houses that were moderately to completely devastated.

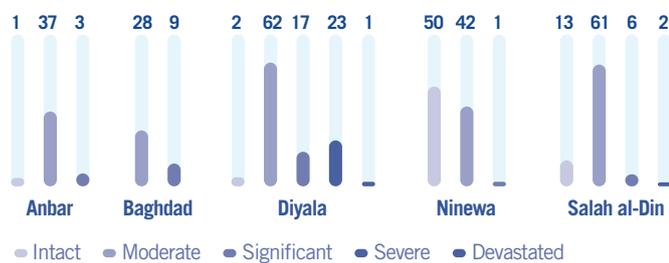


FIGURE 8. RESIDENTIAL DAMAGE IN THE FIVE MOST AFFECTED GOVERNORATES, # OF LOCATIONS

These data also reflect the residential damage suffered by IDPs and one of the key reasons for not being able to return to their place of origin. Almost 4% of the IDP population explicitly stated that they are unable to return because their house has been destroyed. Again, for IDPs residing in Diyala and Salah al-Din, the share is 13% and 11% respectively.

While rubble removal has been accomplished in over 60% of assessed locations hosting IDPs, 13% of all locations were still rated as dangerous due to the presence of land mines/unexploded ordnances (UXOs). In Anbar, as much as 80% of locations are contaminated by explosive devices. Explosive devices are located primarily in residential homes, religious buildings and agricultural fields, thus affecting both re-location possibilities and opportunities to earn an income.

At country level, 13 % of locations are affected by UXOs but in Anbar 80% of districts are contaminated. UXOs primarily affect residential homes, agricultural fields and religious buildings.

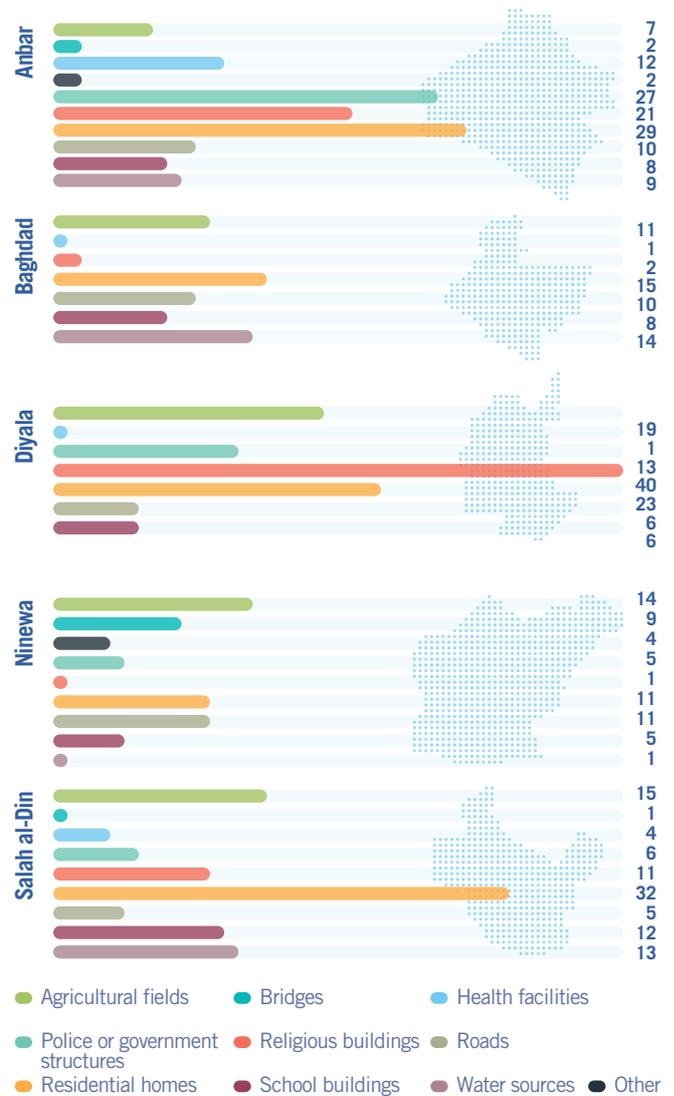


FIGURE 9. INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE IN THE FIVE MOST AFFECTED GOVERNORATES

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The search for security and peace is the key driver for displacement and return movements. Half of IDP families —over 1.3 million individuals living in 1,364 locations— have ranked it as the chief reason for their displacement, and 22% of returnees, i.e. nearly 160,000 individuals, decided to come back to their location of origin according to its perceived safety. But are these expectations matched by the perception of security in the assessed locations?²⁸

Countrywise, locations targeted by terrorist attacks and armed groups fighting were reported as having decreased compared to 2014, while there seems to have been a rise in the number of spots where episodes of violence and crimes have occurred.

Terrorist attacks were reported in the central north governorates, prevalently in Baghdad, then Anbar, Diyala and Ninewa, while AG fighting was reported mostly in Anbar, and sporadically in Diyala, Salah al-Din and the two southern governorates of Basrah and Thi-Qar. Kidnappings were reported mostly in Salah al-Din and Diyala, where both IDP and returnee families also rated the risk of kidnapping as a priority protection concern. Domestic

violence was mostly reported in Erbil, where again it was rated as the first (or the second) protection concern in most locations hosting IDPs and returnees.²⁹ It should be noted that domestic violence is being reported both as second protection concern and as second child protection concern by IDP families, more so than for returnees, indicating troubled family dynamics for those in displacement.

Petty crimes were reported in 145 locations (nearly half of which in Baghdad), and harassment episodes mostly in Salah al-Din and Anbar. Only in five locations cases of smuggling/trafficking (humans) were reported, three of which in the governorate of Anbar.

Table 3 shows main vulnerabilities broken down by governorate. Overall, evictions and discriminations were reported only rarely (in ten locations of Kerbala and in five locations of both Diyala and Salah al-Din). However, in Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din and Wassit, IDPs reported being at risk of government- and/or private owner-evictions in over 50% of the assessed locations.³⁰ Discriminations towards IDPs were

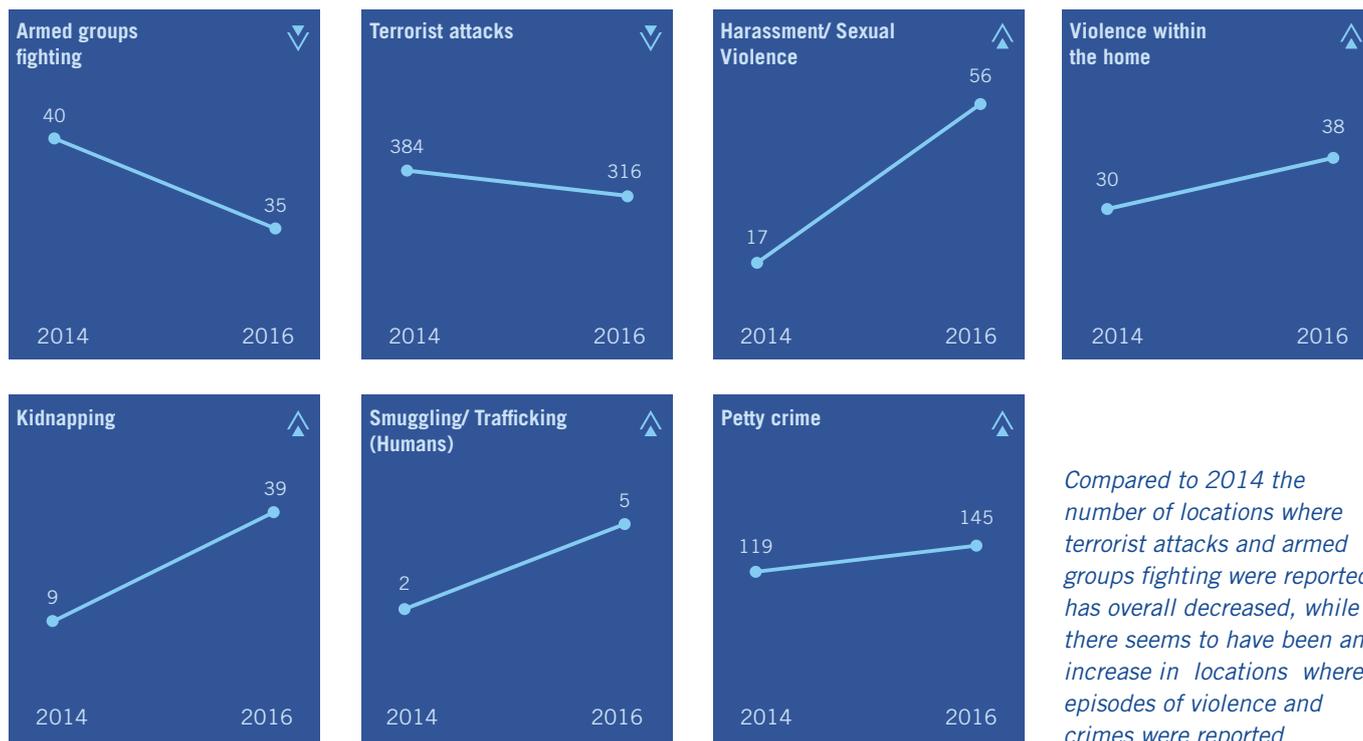


FIGURE 10. SECURITY INCIDENTS IN 2014 AND 2016, NUMBER OF LOCATIONS WHERE INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

28. The assessment of personal security is based on the families' vulnerabilities at location level. It must be reminded that considerations such as the access to income, the availability of food, health and water are just as likely to be important when assessing personal security than the general levels of violence in the assessed locations. See Living conditions.

29. In general, domestic violence concerns might be associated to the impact of prolonged displacement on family dynamics. However, considering that in Erbil other vulnerabilities are less prevalent, it might be the case that families were more willing to report domestic violence compared to other concerns.

30. In Kerbala, in nearly 70% of locations hosting IDPs, families reported being at risk of evictions by private owners. Given that the assessment occurred at a time of pilgrimage and IDPs are mostly hosted in religious buildings, this high risk of eviction might be correlated with evictions occurring to support the incoming religious visitors.

reported in Kerbala as well as in Salah al-Din. Contrary to the overall trend, where good interaction between IDPs and/or returnees and host communities was generally recorded, Kerbala also stood out as the governorate where the interaction between communities was virtually non-existent.³¹

Restrictions on freedom of movement for both IDPs and returnees were reported in Salah al-Din, Ninewa, and in a few locations in Anbar, Babylon and Baghdad —where most family separations took place and where the female to male ratio is quite high (111)— indicating that perhaps men are being separated because of arbitrary detention or are traveling separately from their families. In this regard, it should be noted that returnees indicated arbitrary arrest as their most urgent and most frequently mentioned protection concern.

Amongst the displaced population, these challenges are further exacerbated for those with additional vulnerabilities such as minor-headed households, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, pregnant females, and children who are sepa-

rated or unaccompanied. This is particularly the case of Anbar, which hosts almost half of the minor-headed households and 64% of pregnant females under the age of 18. Early marriage concerns were also found in Qadissiya, where although there are only 24,009 IDPs, 4% are pregnant teen-age girls under 18 years old. Dahuk and Salah al-Din, on the other hand, host most IDPs with disabilities but have very few physical rehabilitation services.

Overall, mechanisms to facilitate the (re) integration of the (re-turned) displaced population and ensure their participation in local public affairs have been implemented in less than 50% of the assessed locations. This is particularly the case in the governorates of Dahuk, Ninewa and Qassidiya, where most IDPs reported challenges with regards to lost legal entitlements and documents. On the other hand, in Anbar, Baghdad, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah these mechanisms seem to be more common, particularly those aimed at replacing personal and other legal documentation and at sharing public spaces.

Governorate	Security incidents	Evictions	Discrimination	Groups do not work together	Negative/no interaction between IDP/Returnees/Host communities	Integration mechanisms not in place	IDPs/Returnees not free to move	Family separations (IDPs + Returnees)	# of assessed
Anbar	10	–	1	17	2	53	4	3	155
Babylon	26	1	2	242	2	282	4	47	345
Baghdad	282	2	–	213	–	167	4	103	655
Basrah	37	1	–	144	1	217	–	4	244
Dahuk	0	1	–	134	–	143	–	32	143
Diyala	119	5	1	153	–	155	–	13	309
Erbil	15	–	–	168	–	21	–	3	194
Kerbala	30	10	4	237	86	244	–	27	259
Kirkuk	21	–	–	42	–	60	–	8	71
Missan	2	–	–	42	–	3	–	–	107
Muthanna	0	–	–	63	–	–	–	13	67
Najaf	2	–	–	58	15	64	–	–	114
Ninewa	15	–	1	91	2	154	10	45	185
Qadissiya	0	–	–	37	–	169	–	8	174
Salah al-Din	61	5	6	77	5	63	12	31	161
Sulaymaniyah	1	–	1	235	–	6	–	14	253
Thi-Qar	0	–	–	10	–	71	1	28	82
Wassit	6	–	–	2	–	52	1	–	178
Total	627	25	16	1,965	113	1,924	38	380	3,696

TABLE 3. VULNERABILITIES BY GOVERNORATE³²

31. It should be noted that, although the relation between groups was overall rated as “good”, in most locations groups do not effectively collaborate in projects benefitting the community, such as clearing rubble, fencing mined areas etc. The contradiction between these two indicators could be explained by the fact that apparently, in some locations, the projects that were included in the questionnaire were not needed by the community.

32. Figures for all indicators reported are referred to the number of locations where the above problems were assessed.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Shelter remains one of the most pressing issues for both IDP and returnee families. Although the categorization of the housing problems differs between IDPs and returnees, because in general the latter will have an idea of where they will be living before making the decision to go back home, in 50% of locations, IDPs reported that shelter is too expensive while in 29% of locations, returnees stated that the houses they were able to return to are in bad condition; in 53% of locations they said they are living in an accommodation of poor quality (see Table 5). Shelter —whether house badly damaged or occupied— is also ranked second among the three main obstacles that prevent IDPs to come home (see Intentions).

Overall, 46% of IDP families live in rented houses, 18% are hosted by other families and 17% are settled in camps, while 8% live in unfinished/abandoned buildings, 4% in informal/random/irregular or collective shelters, 3% in religious buildings and 1% in schools. A very small share (3% altogether) lives in hotels/motels, occupied private residences or other non-identified types of shelter. Rent is therefore the most significant and constant strain for IDP families, even more so if we consider that in 75% of the assessed locations, the majority of IDPs are unemployed, with peaks of 95% in the governorates of Anbar, Ninewa and Erbil. At the regional level, camps are more predominant in the KRI region, and Dahuk hosts the largest

camp population in the country (with over 150,000 individuals), most of them in the Sumel district. Ninewa and Anbar host the second and third most significant camp population (around 120,000 and 96,000 individuals, respectively). In the southern governorates, almost half of the IDP population is hosted in schools and religious buildings. IDPs living in informal/random/irregular or collective settlements and at risk of eviction and secondary displacement are mostly located in the central north governorates of Anbar and Salah al-Din and in the southern governorates of Basrah and Missan. In particular, Salah al-Din hosts the largest number of IDPs in critical shelters (27% of all IDPs, over 140,000 individuals).

On the other hand, only a very small number of returnees (2%) live in rented accommodation, as 94% have returned to their habitual residence. About 4% of families have been forced³³ to adopt alternative solutions (live with host families, in informal/random/irregular or collective shelters, camps, occupied private residences, religious buildings or schools). For these families, the housing condition remains short term and precarious. The share of families who live in unfinished buildings and who may possibly lack basic services is considerable only in Diyala, where over 20% of returnees have adopted this solution. This is probably due to the fact that their residences were severely damaged and/or are still contaminated by UXOs.

Overall, nearly 50% of IDPs live in rented accommodation, 18% are hosted by families and 17% live in camps, but there are very significant differences at the governorate and regional levels.

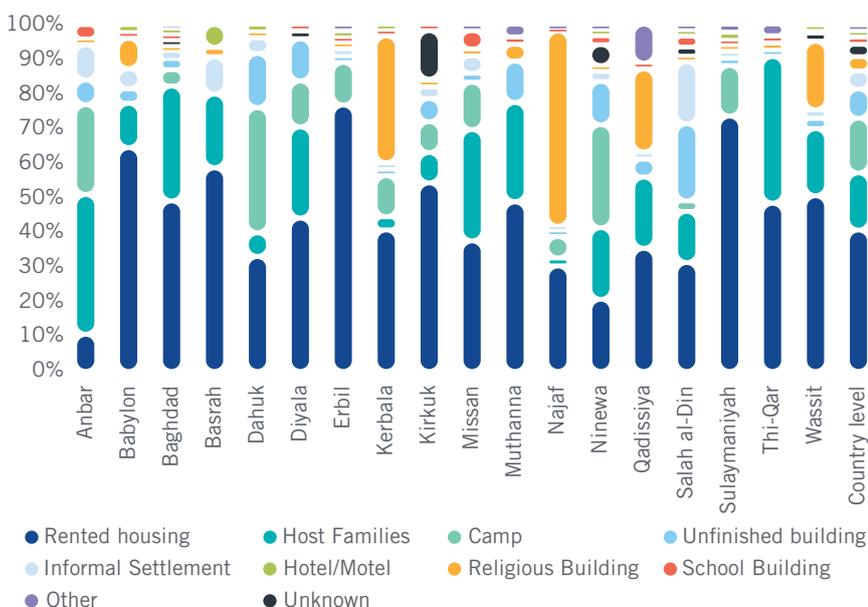


FIGURE 11. IDPs BY SHELTER TYPE AND BY GOVERNORATE

Virtually all returnees have gone back to their habitual residence except for Diyala, where nearly 30% were forced to adopt other solutions.

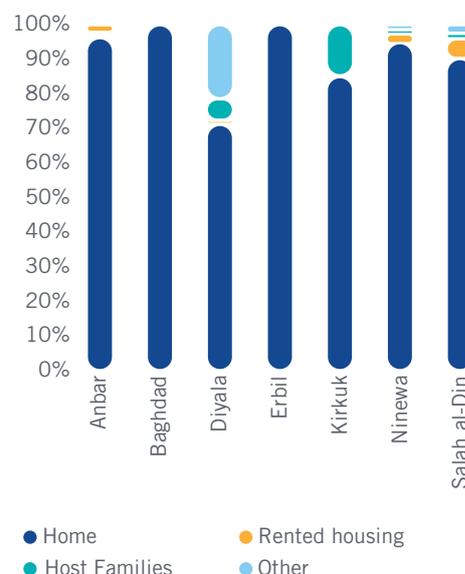


FIGURE 12. RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE AND BY GOVERNORATE

33. It is safe to assume that they could not access their property because it was too badly damaged or they were not able to reclaim the properties they left behind. This seem to be the case in Diyala and Salah al-Din, where in almost one third of the locations returnees lost the documents to prove ownership of their house/land/property. In Diyala it was also reported that the government is restricting families from acquiring or renewing legal ownership documents.

Shelter issues seem to affect displaced families differently according to their ethno-religious background. If we compare the three largest IDP ethno-religious groups, it is clear that Arab Sunni Muslims, the largest group among IDP families, tend to live in rented houses (54%) or with host families (20%). Only 13% are settled in camps and 11% in critical shelters such as informal/unfinished buildings. On the other hand, only 6% of Kurdsih Yazidis, the second largest ethno-religious group, can afford rented housing and they are mostly settled in camps (59%) and critical shelters (27%). Turkmen Shia Muslims are mostly settled in religious buildings (47%) and school buildings (8%), while over one out of three is staying in rented accommodation.

These findings are consistent with the Ethno-Religious 2016 Assessment, although the share of Kurdish Yazidis living in critical shelters seems to have decreased in favour of camp population.³⁴

While most Arab Sunnis can afford rented housing, Kurdish Yazidis are mostly settled in camps and Turkmen Shias in schools and religious buildings.

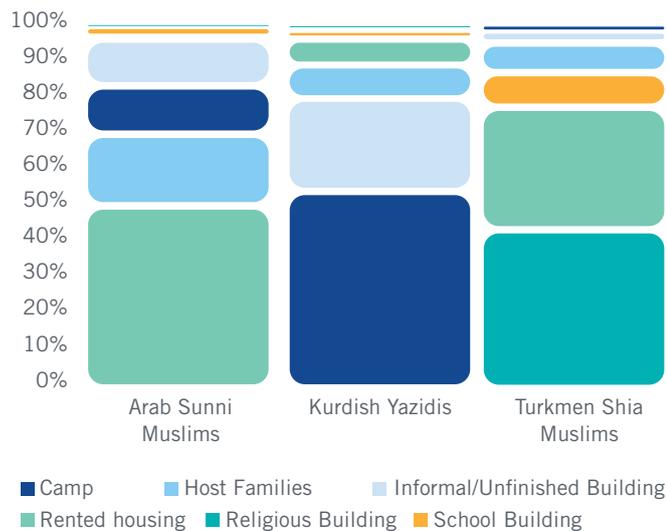


FIGURE 13. THE THREE LARGEST IDP ETHNO-RELIGIOUS GROUPS BY SHELTER TYPE³⁵

Closely linked to the issue of shelter is that of access to income. Overall, the majority of IDPs are unemployed in 60% of the assessed locations, and the situation is particularly serious in Ninewa, Qadissiya, Erbil, Anbar and Missan, where the majority of IDPs are employed in less than 5% of locations. As for returnees, in three out of four locations individuals were able to return to their previous occupation/job; however, this is not the case in Baghdad and Ninewa, where over half of the families were

Overall, most IDPs are unemployed in 60% of the locations; the situation is particularly serious in Ninewa, Qadissiya, Erbil and Anbar, where the majority is employed in less than 5% of locations.

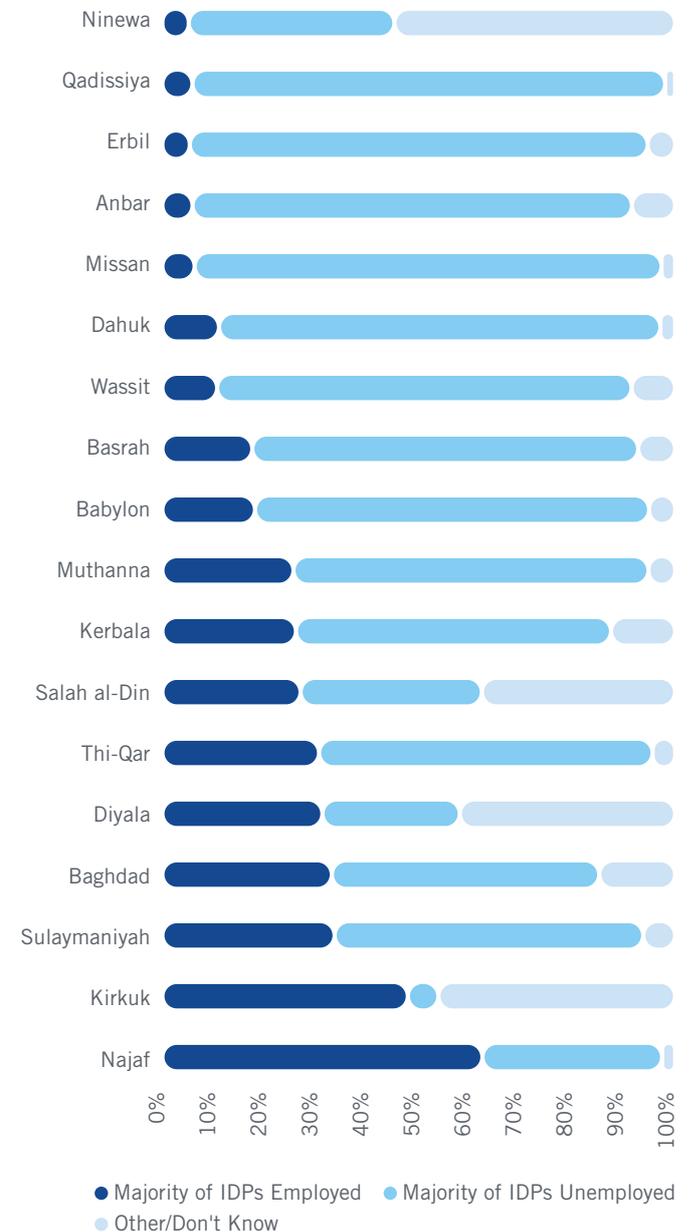


FIGURE 14. IDP EMPLOYMENT BY GOVERNORATE, MAJORITY OF IDPS EMPLOYED IN PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS

forced to find other means of subsistence. Unsurprisingly, locations where returnees were not able to regain their previous jobs were also those where most family separations were reported.

Table 4 shows the concerns associated with main living needs

34. See Ethno-religious Groups and Displacement in Iraq, IOM 2016

35. For the analysis of shelter types per ethno-religious affiliation, only the three largest ethno-religious groups were selected. These groups are concentrated in the locations where a high ethno-religious homogeneity was detected (at least 70% of families belonging to that particular ethno-religious group).

for the IDP and returnee populations. Again, access to income was highlighted as a number one concern for both populations: there are not enough jobs for 65% of locations hosting IDPs and 75% of locations hosting returnees. In 10% of locations, IDPs are also concerned because the available jobs do not provide a sufficient income, while in 14% of locations, returnees outlined that the access to jobs is quite difficult because of the distance and/or the condition of roads. Difficulties in accessing means of living are reflected in the high percentage of families stating that they are unable to access to food, NFIs and health services/treatment. The prices of these needs are too expensive for both IDPs and returnees. While water and sanitation are not a problem for the majority of IDPs, the bad quality and the insufficient supply of drinking and household water and the absence of waste management/disposal systems were causes of

concern for significant shares of returnees. Returnee families were also more likely to express concern about legal help (in 25% of locations it is too expensive, in 20% too difficult to access and in 9% of bad quality); this is a concern because their original properties might have been damaged or inaccessible upon return. In three out of four locations, returnees also expressed concerns about education issues, such as schools being too far, too expensive, of poor quality, or overcrowded. As for psychosocial support, the supply of such services seems to be insufficient in 16% of locations hosting IDPs and in 31% of locations hosting returnees, although in 14% of locations, both populations stated that they would not access them because it is socially unacceptable.

Concerns	IDPs	Returnees
Drinking water	No problem (59%), too expensive (9%), bad quality (8%), insufficient quantity/inconsistent supply (6%)	Bad quality (33%), no problem (27%), insufficient quantity/inconsistent supply (18%) too expensive (17%)
Household water	No problem (64%), bad quality (10%), insufficient quantity/inconsistent supply (9%)	Bad quality (37%), no problem (30%), insufficient quantity/inconsistent supply (27%)
Food	Too expensive (55%), no problem (24%), insufficient quantity/inconsistent supply (4%)	Too expensive (64%), no problem (16%), insufficient quantity/inconsistent supply (9%), distance/too far/difficult access by road unfriendly opening hours (5.7%)
Health	Price of medication/treatment is too expensive (45%), no problem (18%), Price of seeing healthcare professional is too expensive (6%), facilities are too few/small/overcrowded (6%)	Price of medication/treatment is too expensive (32%), distance/too far, difficult access by road unfriendly opening hours (15%), facilities are too few/small/overcrowded (15%), lack of type of services (13%), price of seeing healthcare professional is too expensive (6%), no female doctors/healthcare (4%), bad quality (4%)
Sanitation	No problem (54%), no waste management/disposal (17%), toilets and showers don't work or dirty (8%)	No waste management/disposal (61%), no problem (18%), toilets and showers don't work or dirty (9%), insufficient quantity of showers (7%)
Shelter	Too expensive (50%), bad quality (17%), no problem (12%), insufficient supply leading to overcrowding (7%)	Bad quality (53%), no problem (23%), insufficient supply leading to overcrowding (11%), too expensive (9%)
Education	No problem (36%), too expensive (18%), insufficient classes/schools leading to overcrowding (14%)	No problem (27%), distance (23%), too expensive (20%), poor quality (20%), insufficient quantity (14%)
Access to income	Not enough jobs in the area (65%), jobs available but income insufficient (10%)	Not enough jobs in the area (75%), distance/too far, difficult access by road (14%), no problem (5%), jobs available but income insufficient (3%)
Legal help	No problem (48%), too expensive (22%), bad quality (6%), lost/insufficient documentation (5%)	No problem (32%), too expensive (25%), distance/too far, difficult access by road (20%) bad quality (9%), lost/insufficient documentation (6%), unequal access (5%)
Non-Food Items	Price too high/cannot afford household items (66%), no problem (12%), insufficient quantity of household items in distribution/local markets (4%)	Price too high/cannot afford household items (66%), no problem (17%), insufficient quantity of household items in distribution/local markets (5%), distance/too far, difficult access by road unfriendly opening hours (4%), poor quality (4%)
Psychosocial	No problem (40%), insufficient quantity (16%), socially unacceptable (14%), too expensive (6%), poor quality (4.8%)	Insufficient quantity (31%), poor quality/do not provide required help (27%), no problem (17%), no same sex staff (15%), socially unacceptable (14%), too expensive (5%)

TABLE 4 . CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH MAIN NEEDS FOR IDPS AND RETURNEES³⁶

36. Percentages refer to the share of locations over the total of assessed locations where concern was stated.

INTENTIONS

Collecting information on future intentions of displaced families is a key component of IOM's Assessments, as it allows shedding light on the complex relationship between intentions, and current conditions in the area of origin and in the area of displacement. As in previous Location Assessments, intentions have been evaluated both on the short and long term.

Overall, the main intention of IDP families is to return home. This intent is shared by over 90% of the displaced families in the long term—the only significant exceptions being Basrah and Kirkuk, where 62% and 53% of families respectively are willing to stay. While in Basrah this is mostly the case of Arab Shia families whose decision to stay in their current location is mostly involuntary and due to the inaccessibility of their previous residence, most Arab Sunni families displaced in Kirkuk are voluntarily staying because of the deterioration in the security situation of their location of origin. Local integration is also considered a long term option by Shia families (whether Turkmen, Shabak and/or Arab) displaced in Kerbala and Najaf. The possibility of moving to another location within Iraq is not considered in the long run, and the prospect of moving abroad is contemplated almost only by Kurdish Yazidis, Turkmen Yazidis and Chaldean Christians displaced in Dahuk and Erbil. Findings are consistent with previous Location Assessments, though the share of those willing to locally integrate seems to have increased in the short term and overall reduced in the long run.

The IDPs' long term intention is to return home; however, over 50% would rather stay in their current location for the moment.

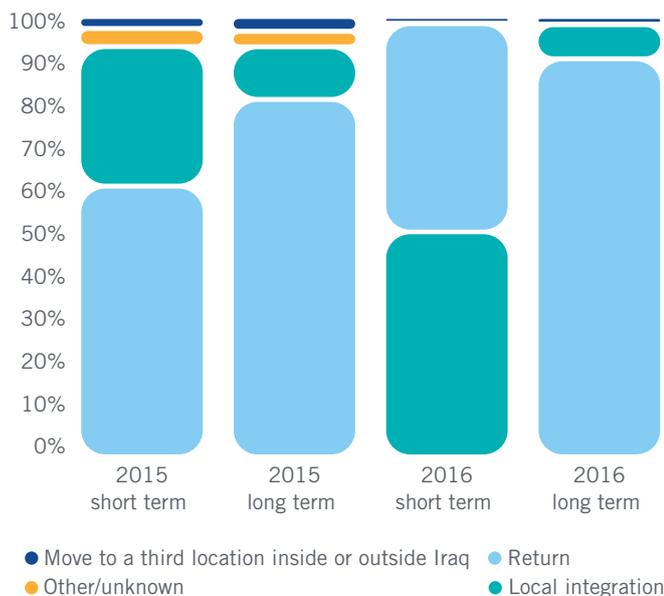


FIGURE 15. IDPS INTENTIONS IN THE SHORT AND LONG TERM COMPARED TO 2015

The picture on the short term is more varied: 48% of families are willing to return to their area of origin, 52% are willing to stay in their current location—either voluntarily (34%) or because they have no other choice (17%). At the governorate level, IDP families displaced in Anbar, Erbil and Salah al-Din are strongly determined to return home, while virtually all IDPs displaced in Missan, Qadissiya, Wassit and Thi-Qar are willing to stay. The decision to locally integrate is dictated by a combination of push and pull factors,³⁷ where push factors, and particularly the deterioration of the security situation in the location of origin, are stronger than pull factors (84% versus 16%). In Kirkuk, more than 50% of IDPs decided to stay because of the worsening security situation in their location of origin, and 25% after checking the conditions of their previous residence. Only 7% stated that they have no financial means to return to their location, which explains the fact that the share of families who are voluntarily choosing to stay doubles the share of those who have stated they have no other choice.

It should also be noted that, in the short term, families displaced in southern governorates such as Muthanna (48%), Qadissiya (8%) and Thi-Qar (4%) are more at risk of secondary displacement.

Short term intentions are very diverse: in Anbar nearly all IDPs would like to return home; in Missan, Qadissiya, Wassit and Thi-Qar they are willing to stay, whether voluntarily or not.

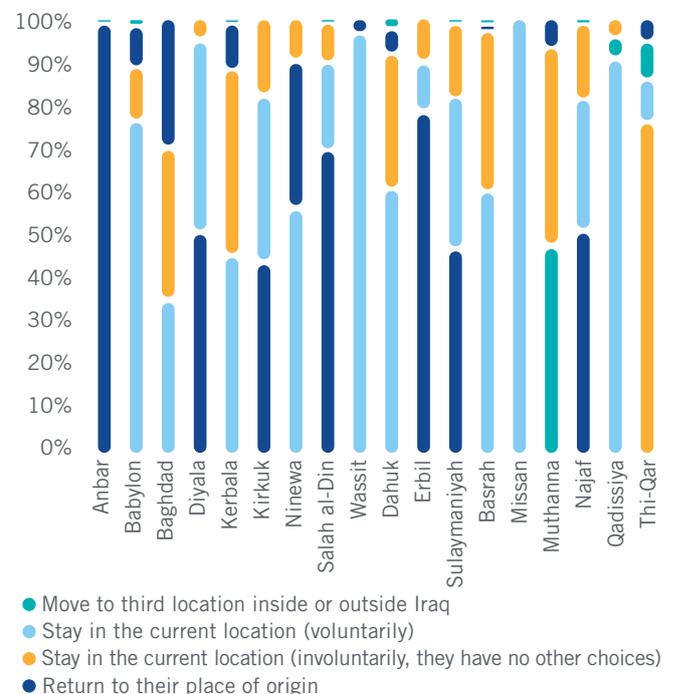


FIGURE 16. SHORT TERM INTENTIONS BY GOVERNORATE

37. Push factors were considered as: eviction from the last place of displacement by government authorities, lack of financial means to return to previous location, the deterioration of security situation in the location of origin and bad conditions of previous residence. Pull factors were considered as: safety of the location of displacement, possibility to recreate economic activities (livelihoods), presence of family members already settled in the location, encouragement to stay by community/religious leaders.

Primary motivations for return were also assessed in this section. In this case, pull factors prevailed compared to push factors: the safety of the return location was ranked first among a list of ten reasons by 22% of returnees. In addition, 20% of returnees were attracted by the possibility of earning an income and 14% came back after checking the general conditions of their location. Incentives provided by government authorities or humanitarian actors accounted for 2% of returns, while encouragement from community leaders was determinant in 4% of cases. About 10% of returnees went back to join family members who had already returned. For over 14% of returnees, the decision to return home was a forced choice, determined either because they had been evicted or by the lack of financial means to stay in the displacement location (13.9%). This was particularly the case of families displaced in Salah al-Din and Diyala.

The safety of the return location, the possibility to work/recreate economic activities and the conditions of the location are the top three reasons for returnees to go back home.

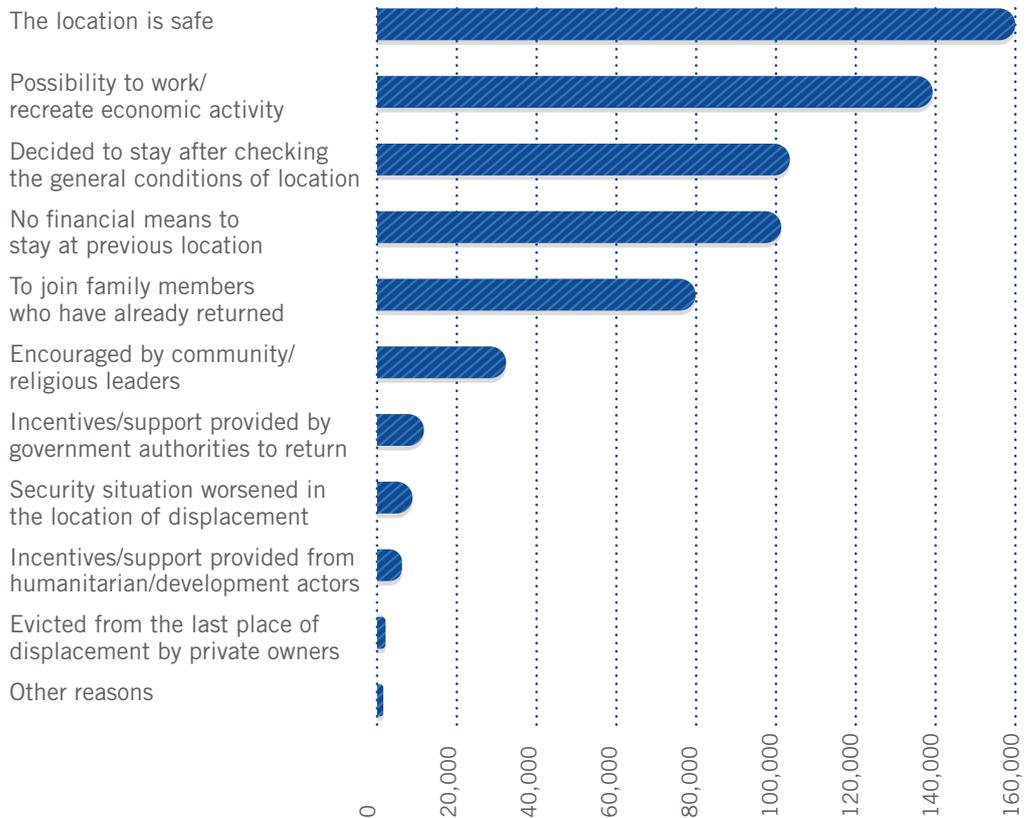


FIGURE 17. PRIMARY REASONS FOR RETURN

THE TOP THREE OBSTACLES TO IDP RETURN



1 UNSAFETY OF THE LOCATION OF ORIGIN

“The area of return is insecure/unsafe due to ongoing conflict, UXOs, landmines, militias etc.” was evaluated as the first obstacle by 72% of the overall population, the only significant exception being Thi-Qar, where half of IDPs fear returning to their homes because of the change in the ethno-religious composition of their location of origin. “House occupied” and “lack of money” were ranked first by 11% and 7% of IDP families respectively.

2 HOUSE BEING OCCUPIED OR DESTROYED

The lack of a shelter to return to was ranked as the second most important obstacle by the IDP population; 35% stated they are unable to return to their home because it is occupied, while 25% stated that their residence has been destroyed. Lack of money was also mentioned in 15% of cases. In central northern governorates, at least 15% of all displaced families face the issue of their property being occupied.

3 ABSENCE OF SERVICES BACK HOME

Over 40% of the IDPs ranked the absence of services back home as third among main obstacles to return. House being destroyed (24%), property being occupied (9%) and lack of money (8%) were again indicated by significant shares of the population.

ANNEX: QUESTIONNAIRE

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOCATION

1.1 Staff name:

1.2 Date of assessment:

GOVERNORATE		
DISTRICT		
SUB DISTRICT		
PLACE NAME (QUARTER OR VILLAGE)		
PLACE ID		
GPS COORDINATES	LAT:	LONG:

1.3 Please provide with the ongoing IDPs Master List round number:

1.4 Is this location accessible (i.e. are you able to visit the location to conduct the ILA?):

- Yes
- No

1.5 What are the population groups in this location:

- IDPs
- Returnees
- Host families

1.5.1 Population figures of the location:

GROUP	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
IDP families	
Returnee families	
Host community families (those who never left the location) (if there is and you know the number)	

1.6 What % of the location's population has left and never returned as a result of the current crisis (i.e. since Dec. 2013)?

- 0%
- 1-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-99%
- 100%
- Does not know

2. SOURCES AND CREDIBILITY OF THE INFORMATION

KEY INFORMANT NAME*	TYPE	PHONE NUMBER	GENDER	OK TO SHARE CONTACT
			(MALE/FEMALE)	(YES/NO)

* FOR LOCATIONS WHERE BOTH IDPS AND RETURNEES HAVE AT LEAST ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH GROUP, IN ADDITION TO THE OTHER KEY INFORMANTS.

FOLLOWING QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY THE DTM ENUMERATOR:

- WERE THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE DIFFERENT KEY INFORMANTS MATCHING? YES ALL / YES MOST / ONLY SOME / NOT AT ALL
- WERE THE INFORMATION PROVIDED MATCHING YOUR OBSERVATION? YES ALL / YES MOST / ONLY SOME / NOT AT ALL
- DID THE LOCAL AUTHORITY HAVE LISTS/RECORDS OF IDPS? YES / NO / NA (IF THEY DID NOT INTERVIEW LOCAL AUTHORITY)
- HOW MANY SITES DOES THIS LOCATION CONTAIN? ONE SITE ONLY / MORE THAN ONE SITE

3. DEMOGRAPHY OF THE LOCATION

3.1 What was the largest ethnic or religious group in this location prior to the current crisis?

[LARGEST ER GROUP TO BE DEFINED IN EACH LOCATION ACCORDING TO KI INFORMATION]

- Arab Sunni Muslim
- Arab Shia Muslim
- Turkmen Shia Muslim
- Kurd Yazidi
- Kurd Sunni Muslim
- Chaldean Christian
- Assyrian Christian
- Shabak Shia Muslim
- Shabak Sunni Muslim
- Turkmen Sunni Muslim
- Kurd Shia Muslim
- Kakayi
- Other (specify):
- Unknown

3.2 What is currently the largest ethnic or religious group in this location?

[LARGEST ER GROUP TO BE DEFINED IN EACH LOCATION ACCORDING TO KI INFORMATION]

- Arab Sunni Muslim
- Arab Shia Muslim
- Turkmen Shia Muslim
- Kurd Yazidi
- Kurd Sunni Muslim
- Chaldean Christian
- Assyrian Christian
- Shabak Shia Muslim
- Shabak Sunni Muslim
- Turkmen Sunni Muslim
- Kurd Shia Muslim
- Kakayi
- Other (specify):
- Unknown

3.3 Current ethnoreligious composition (by group)

IDP FAMILIES

[ER GROUPS TO BE DEFINED IN EACH LOCATION ACCORDING TO KI INFORMATION. THE TOTAL NUMBER MUST ADD UP TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES MENTIONED IN 1.1]

ADD NUMBERS FOR AS MANY GROUPS AS REPORTED BY KIs

ETHNICITY	RELIGION	# FAMILIES

RETURNEE FAMILIES

[ER GROUPS TO BE DEFINED IN EACH LOCATION ACCORDING TO KI INFORMATION. THE TOTAL NUMBER MUST ADD UP TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEE FAMILIES MENTIONED IN 1.1]

ADD NUMBERS FOR AS MANY GROUPS AS REPORTED BY KIs

ETHNICITY	RELIGION	# FAMILIES

HOST COMMUNITY FAMILIES

[ER GROUPS TO BE DEFINED IN EACH LOCATION ACCORDING TO KI INFORMATION. THE TOTAL NUMBER MUST ADD UP TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOST COMMUNITY FAMILIES MENTIONED IN 1.1]

ADD NUMBERS FOR AS MANY GROUPS AS REPORTED BY KIS

ETHNICITY	RELIGION	# FAMILIES

ETHNICITY: 1-KURD 2-ARAB 3-CHALDEAN 4-ASSYRIAN 5-ARMENIAN 6-TURKMEN 7-OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 UNKNOWN
RELIGION: 1-SHIA MUSLIM 2-SUNNI MUSLIM 3-CHRISTIAN 4-YAZIDI 5-SABEAN-MANDEAN 6-JEWISH 7-UNKNOWN 8-OTHER (SPECIFY) 9-KAKAYI

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	FUNCTIONING STATUS		DAMAGE LEVEL		DO NOT EXIST
	MOSTLY FUNCTIONING	MOSTLY NOT FUNCTIONING	MOSTLY DAMAGED	MOSTLY NOT DAMAGED	
Electricity					
Water					
Sewerage					
Telecommunications					
Roads					
Bridges					
Schools					
Youth centers					
Medical facilities/ hospitals					
Police stations					
Fire stations					
Places of worship					
Markets					
Public recreation areas					
Arable land (for agriculture)					
Grazing land (for animals)					

8. IDPs

8.1 When were these IDPs first displaced?

PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
Jan to May 2014	
June to July 2014	
August 2014	
Sept 2014 to March 2015	
April 2015 to March 2016	
Post March 2016	

8.2 Governorate and district of origin (count)

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF FAMILIES

8.3 What is the shelter type (count)

SHELTER TYPE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	NUMBER OF SITES
Religious buildings		
Unfinished/abandoned buildings		
School buildings		
Informal settlement		
Other formal settlement		
Camps		
Host community		
Rented houses		
Hotels/motels		
Unknown		

8.4 What was the main reason for choosing the present location for the majority of IDPs? (choose one)

- Presence of extended family/relatives/friends
- No other choices
- Availability of housing
- Availability of services (for example, education and health)
- Availability of jobs
- Security and peace
- Proximity to location of origin
- Same religious or linguistic or ethnic composition
- Other (specify):

8.5 Are there cases of IDP families that are separated?

- Yes
- No
- Does not know
- Prefers not to say

8.6 Is the majority of IDPs employed?

- Yes
- No
- Does not know

8.7 What are the three most common sources of income for the majority of IDPs living in this location? Choose three

- Paid job (public)
- Paid job (private)
- Agriculture / farming / herd animal raising
- Business
- Informal commerce or inconsistent daily labor
- Savings
- Loans
- Income from rent of house or land
- Money from family and/or friends in Iraq
- Money from family and/or friends abroad
- Cash grants or other forms of aid from national institutions (include churches, charities, government assistance)
- Cash grants or other forms of aid from international institutions (include churches, charities, humanitarian assistance)
- Pension
- No source of revenue
- Other (specify):

8.8 Is the majority of IDPs who are government employees still receiving their salaries?

- Yes
- No
- Does not know
- Prefers not to say

8.9 What is the most needed information for the majority of IDPs living in this location? (choose three)

- Detained family members status
- Family reunification mechanisms
- Documentation (e.g. passports, birth certificates, death certificates, etc.)
- Mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation, legal services
- Food distributions
- Health care
- Protection services
- NFI distribution
- Access to water
- Security situation
- Other (specify):

8.10 What is the short-term (less than one year) plan of the IDPs living in this location? (Majority)

- Return to their place of origin
- Stay in the current location (voluntarily)
- Stay in the current location (involuntarily, they have no other choices)
- Move to a third location – within the country
- Go abroad
- Other (specify):
- Unknown

8.11 What is the long-term (one year or more) plan of the IDPs living in this location? (Majority)

- Return to their place of origin
- Locally integrate in the current location (voluntarily)
- Locally integrate in the current location (involuntarily, they have no other choices)
- Move to a third location – within the country
- Go abroad
- Other (specify):
- Unknown

8.11.1 If the majority wants to locally settle in the long term, why?

- There is a possibility to recreate economic activities (livelihoods)
- The families decided to stay after checking the conditions of location of previous residence
- To join family members who already settled in this location
- Security situation in location of origin has deteriorated
- The location is safe
- No financial means to return to previous location
- Evicted from the last place of displacement by private owners
- Evicted from the last place of displacement by government authorities
- Incentives provided by government authorities to settle
- Encouraged by community/religious leaders
- Other, specify

8.12 What percentage of IDP families are registered with MOMD? Yes

- 0-25%
- 26%-50%
- 51%-75%
- 76%-99%
- 100%

8.13 What is the main problem (for IDPs) associated with each of the sectors below? (Single option)

SECTOR	MAIN PROBLEM
DRINKING WATER	0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (bad color or taste) 4. Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks/fountains/wells run out of water) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available)
COOKING/WASHING WATER	0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (bad color or taste) 4. Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks/fountains/wells run out of water) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available)
FOOD	0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (not fresh or bad taste) 4. Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. markets/shops don't have enough or run out of it frequently) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing food even if it is available)
HEALTH	0. No problem 1. Price of medication/treatment is too expensive 2. Price of transport to health facility is too expensive 3. Price of seeing healthcare professional is too expensive 4. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 5. Quality (bad service, unqualified/unfriendly staff) 6. Quantity (facilities are too few or small or overcrowded) 7. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing health services even if they are available) 8. Lack of type of services (type of equipment services or treatment offered/available, irregular supply of medicines) 9. No female doctors/healthcare available

SECTOR	MAIN PROBLEM
SANITATION/HYGIENE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Distance (the toilets are not on site) 2. Quantity of toilets (< 1/20 individuals) 3. Quantity of showers 4. Quality of toilets and showers (they don't work or they are dirty) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing available showers and toilets) 6. There is no waste management/disposal
SHELTER/HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Quality (infrastructure is poor, not durable, not strong enough, not adequate) 3. Quantity (Not enough houses, overcrowding) 4. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from renting)
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive; in terms of fees, books and materials, uniforms) 2. Distance (too far, too expensive to reach, difficult to access by road) 3. Quality of environment (infrastructure is poor and not adequate) 4. Quality of service (staff skills, female/male classes) 5. Quantity (Insufficient number of classes or schools, overcrowded) 6. Unequal access based on the fact that they are IDPs 7. Unequal access based on gender 8. Unequal access based on ethno-religious background 9. Language barriers
ACCESS TO INCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No Problem 1. Distance (too far, difficult access by road) 2. Quantity (not enough jobs available in the area) 3. Low-paid (jobs available but Income insufficient) 4. No qualification (jobs available but IDPs not qualified enough) 5. Unequal access to jobs (discrimination - IDPs are prevented to work)
LEGAL HELP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No Problem 1. Price (too expensive to hire legal service) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, not available) 3. Quality (the offered services do not provide required help, unfriendly opening hours, lack of staff) 4. Unequal access (IDPs are not provided legal services) 5. Lost/ insufficient documentation
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No Problem 1. Price (cannot afford household items) 2. Distance (distributions/shops/magazines are too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (poor quality of items) 4. Quantity (there is none or not enough household items available in distribution/local markets) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing items or distributions are unfair) 6. Type (the type of items received was not appropriate) 7. Access issues due to insecurity
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No Problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (the offered services do not provide required help) 4. Quantity (there is none or there is no space available in existing services) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing services even if it is available, or service access is unfair for IDPs) 6. Socially unacceptable (Impossibility to use psychosocial services due to social reasons) 7. No same-sex staff

8.14 At risk persons

AT RISK PERSONS	# FEMALES	# MALES
Number of unaccompanied or separated children		
Number of minor headed households		
Number of IDP individuals with disabilities (mental or physical disability)		
Number of female headed households		
Number of pregnant females (under 18)		
Number of Pregnant females (above 18)		

8.15 Of the following list of protection issues for IDP children living in this location, please rank the main three:

ISSUES	RANK (1,2 OR 3)
Children at risk of family separation	
Children have been separated and cannot be reunited with their families	
Harassment	
Violence within the home	
Child labor	
Child marriage	
Risk of recruitment by armed forces/groups	
Landmines or UXOs	
Lack of services for children	
Risk of kidnapping	
Psychological problems	
Availability and access to health care	
No problem	

8.16 Of the following list of concerns for IDP families, please rank the main three:

CONCERNS	RANK (1,2 OR 3)
Eviction from property owner	
Eviction by government	
Being prevented from accessing goods and services because of being an IDP	
Family at risk of becoming or already separated	
Lack of (or no access to) documentation and other legal entitlements	
Risk of verbal harassment	
Risk of recruitment into armed force/group	
Landmines or UXOs	
Violence within the home	
Risk of kidnapping	
Risk of sexual violence or assault	
Risk of arbitrary arrest	
Risk of targeted attacks on family on the basis of ethno-religious affiliation	
Risk of targeted attacks for being an IDP to this location	
No issues	

8.17 What are the main obstacles to return for the majority of IDPs living in this location? (Rank three)

OBSTACLES	RANK (1,2 OR 3)
The area of return is insecure/unsafe due to on-going conflict, UXO, landmines, militias etc.	
Unable to return because property is inhabited	
Lack of money	
House in place of origin is destroyed	
Absence of services back home	
Fear as a result of the changed ethnoreligious composition of the place of origin	
Other (specify):	

8.18 List the different types of assistance received by IDPs in this location in the past six months (Add as many as necessary)

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	FREQUENCY (REGULAR OR IRREGULAR)	NAME OF ENTITY/ORGANIZATION PROVIDING ASSISTANCE	TYPE (E.G. GOVERNMENTAL, HUMANITARIAN, RELIGIOUS, ETC.)
<i>Add a list of common types of assistance (e.g. food, shelter, WASH, NFIs, etc.), and options for "No assistance" and for "other" (specify)</i>			

9. RETURNEES

9.1 When was the majority of returnee families first displaced from this location?

PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
Jan to May 2014	
June to July 2014	
August 2014	
Sept 2014 to March 2015	
April 2015 to March 2016	
Post March 2016	

9.2 When did the majority of returnee families return to this location? (please provide month and year)

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

GOVERNORATE OF LAST DISPLACEMENT	DISTRICT OF LAST DISPLACEMENT	NUMBER OF FAMILIES

9.4 What is the number of families returning only temporarily?

- Number: _____
- Does not know

9.5 Are the majority of returnee families united or separated?

- United
- Separated

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

- There is now a possibility to work/recreate economic activities (livelihoods)
- The families decided to stay after checking the general conditions of location
- To join some of the family members who had returned already
- Security situation worsened in the location of displacement
- The location of return is safe
- No financial means to stay at previous location
- Evicted from the last place of displacement by private owners
- Evicted from the last place of displacement by government authorities
- Incentives/support provided by government authorities to return
- Incentives/support provided from humanitarian/development actors
- Encouraged by community/religious leaders
- Other(specify):

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

- Yes
- No
- Does not know
- Prefers not to say

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

SHELTER TYPE	NUMBER OF FAMILIES
Occupied private residence	
Habitual residence	
Camps	
Religious buildings	
Unfinished/abandoned buildings	
School buildings	
Other	
Host family	
Rented houses	
Hotels/motels	
Informal settlement	
Unknown	

9.8.1 Of those living in their habitual residence, what percentage are living in destroyed houses?

- 0%
- 1-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-99%
- 100%

9.8.2 If not living in their habitual residence, why are they not able to return to their house?(Choose one)

- Residence severely damaged or completely destroyed, cannot be repaired
- Residence damaged beyond being habitable, but could be repaired
- Residence dangerous UXOs, IEDs, booby traps
- General location dangerous (UXOs, IEDs, booby traps)
- General location dangerous (ongoing conflict)
- General location dangerous (risk of crime)
- Residence currently occupied by someone else
- A group (e.g. tribe, militia) is preventing the returnees to go back to their habitual residence
- Other(specify):
- Does not know
- Prefers not to say

9.9 Are the majority of returnees able to access their previous job?

- Yes
- No
- Does not know

9.9.1 If not, why not?

- Property damaged
- Property occupied
- Presence of UXOs and mines
- No capital available to restart
- Armed group preventing access
- Other (specify):
- Does not know
- Prefers not to say

9.10 What are the three main sources of income for the majority of returnees living in this location?

- Paid job (public)
- Paid job (private)
- Agriculture / farming / animal raising on own land
- Agriculture / farming / animal raising on others' land
- Business
- Informal commerce or inconsistent daily labor
- Savings
- Loans
- Income from rent of house or land
- Money from family and/or friends in Iraq
- Money from family and/or friends abroad

- Cash grants or other forms of aid from national institutions (include churches, charities, government assistance)
- Cash grants or other forms of aid from international institutions (include churches, charities, humanitarian assistance)
- Pension
- No source of revenue
- Other (specify):

9.11 Are returnees who are government employees still receiving their salaries?

- Yes, all/many
- Yes, some
- No
- Does not know
- Prefers not to say

9.12 What is the most needed information for the majority of returnees living in this location? (Choose three)

- Livelihoods
- Detained family members status
- Family reunification mechanisms
- Documentation (e.g. passports, birth certificates, death certificates, etc.)
- Documentation, mechanisms for land and property restitution, compensation, legal services
- Food distributions
- Health care
- Protection services
- NFI distribution
- Water and sanitation
- Security situation
- Rubble, improvised explosive devices (IED) and UXO removal
- Options/support to rebuild their houses
- Other (specify):

9.13 What are the main problems for returnees to prove ownership of their property?(Select three)

- Returnees lost documents to prove their ownership of land/property/home
- Government is restricting the family from acquiring or renewing legal ownership documents
- No money to pay for replacement of documents
- No office in this location, office far away
- Process long and time consuming
- No information / don't understand the process to replace the documents
- Other (specify):
- None
- Prefers not to say

9.14 What is the main problem (for returnees) associated with each of the sectors below? (Select one problem per sector)

SECTOR	MAIN PROBLEM
DRINKING WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (bad color or taste) 4. Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks/fountains/wells run out of water) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available)
COOKING/WASHING WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (bad color or taste) 4. Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks/fountains/wells run out of water) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available)
FOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (not fresh or bad taste) 4. Quantity (insufficient, the supply not consistent - i.e. markets/shops don't have enough or run out of it frequently) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing food even if it is available)
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price of medication/treatment is too expensive 2. Price of transport to health facility is too expensive 3. Price of seeing healthcare professional is too expensive 4. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 5. Quality (bad service, unqualified/unfriendly staff) 6. Quantity (facilities are too few or small or overcrowded) 7. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing health services even if they are available) 8. Lack of type of services (type of equipment services or treatment offered/available, irregular supply of medicines) 9. No female doctors/healthcare available
SANITATION/HYGIENE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Distance (the toilets are not on site) 2. Quantity of toilets (< 1/20 individuals) 3. Quantity of showers 4. Quality of toilets and showers (they don't work or they are dirty) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing available showers and toilets) 6. There is no waste management/disposal
SHELTER/HOUSING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Quality (infrastructure is poor, not durable, not strong enough, not adequate) 3. Quantity (Not enough houses, overcrowding) 4. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from renting)
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No problem 1. Price (too expensive; in terms of fees, books and materials, uniforms) 2. Distance (too far, too expensive to reach, difficult to access by road) 3. Quality of environment (infrastructure is poor and not adequate) 4. Quality of service (staff skills, female/male classes) 5. Quantity (Insufficient number of classes or schools, overcrowded) 6. Unequal access based on the fact that they are IDPs 7. Unequal access based on gender 8. Unequal access based on ethno-religious background 9. Language barriers
ACCESS TO INCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No Problem 1. Distance (too far, difficult access by road) 2. Quantity (not enough jobs available in the area) 3. Low-paid (jobs available but Income insufficient) 4. No qualification (jobs available but IDPs not qualified enough) 5. Unequal access to jobs (discrimination - IDPs are prevented to work)
LEGAL HELP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No Problem 1. Price (too expensive to hire legal service) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, not available) 3. Quality (the offered services do not provide required help, unfriendly opening hours, lack of staff) 4. Unequal access (IDPs are not provided legal services) 5. Lost/ insufficient documentation
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No Problem 1. Price (too expensive) 2. Distance (too far, difficult to access by road, unfriendly opening hours) 3. Quality (the offered services do not provide required help) 4. Quantity (there is none or there is no space available in existing services) 5. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing services even if it is available, or service access is unfair for IDPs) 6. Socially unacceptable (Impossibility to use psychosocial services due to social reasons) 7. No same-sex staff

9.15 At risk persons

AT RISK PERSONS	# FEMALES	# MALES
Number of unaccompanied or separated children		
Number of minor headed households		
Number of returnees individuals with disabilities (mental or physical disability)		
Number of female headed households		
Number of pregnant females (under 18)		
Number of pregnant females (above 18)		

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

ISSUES	RANK (1,2 OR 3)
Children at risk of family separation	
Children have been separated and cannot be reunited with their families	
Harassment	
Violence within the home	
Child labor	
Child marriage	
Risk of recruitment by armed forces/groups	
Risk of landmines or unexploded ordinance	
Lack of services for children	
Risk of kidnapping	
Psychological distress or trauma	
Availability and access to health care	
Registration of newborn babies	
No problem	

9.17 Of the following list of concerns for returnee families, please rank the main three:

CONCERNS	RANK (1,2 OR 3)
Family at risk of becoming or already separated	
Lack of (or no access to) documentation and other legal entitlements	
Lack of legal support for land restitution or compensation/property disputes/ repairs or rehabilitation	
Risk of recruitment into armed forces/groups	
Danger of landmines or unexploded ordinance	
Risk of kidnapping	
Psychological distress or trauma	
Reintegration of ex-combatants within community	
Risk of arbitrary arrest	
Violence within the home	
Risk of targeted attacks on family on the basis of ethno-religious affiliation	
Risk of targeted attack for being a returnee to this location	
No issues	

9.15 At risk persons

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	FREQUENCY (REGULAR OR IRREGULAR)	NAME OF ENTITY/ORGANIZATION PROVIDING ASSISTANCE	TYPE (E.G. GOVERNMENTAL, HUMANITARIAN, RELIGIOUS, ETC.)

10. IDPS SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

HHs	Male							Female						
	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	60+	Total	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	60+	Total
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2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
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30														
Total														

11. RETURNEE SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

HHs	Male							Female						
	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	60+	Total	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-45	46-59	60+	Total
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4														
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**INTEGRATED
LOCATION
ASSESSMENT**



INTEGRATED LOCATION ASSESSMENT

PART I | THEMATIC OVERVIEW

March 2017



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