Iraqi Returnee Assessment Preliminary Findings: March - May 2016

Timeline of the observed return movement

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

Type of return

- Back-and-forth
- Permanent/stationary

Intention to stay

- Waiting to decide
- Remained in this location
- Majority of families are separated
- Majority of families are united

Return family status

- 95% have been assessed
- 82% locations
- 8,661 families
- 51,966 individuals
- 66 locations

Inaccessible areas - have not been assessed
- 90,423 families
- 542,528 individuals
- 296 locations

Information presented in this dashboard comes from the IOM Iraq’s DTM Returnee Location Assessment, conducted by IOM’s field teams across the country from 25 March to 10 May 2016. The unit of reference of this assessment is the location, and information was collected at aggregate level, on the majority of returnees living in the locations assessed, and not on individual families.

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

- Telafar district (14,851 families)
  - In Telafar, the three main needs of returnee water, food and healthcare. In terms of access to information on goods and services, 24% of the returnee families in Telafar consider most difficult to access information on water and sanitation, while 19% on healthcare. In contrast to the situation in Sinjar, in Telafar, 99% of returnee families are reunited, and all returnee families would like to remain in the locations assessed.

- Sinjar district (3,219 families)
  - In Sinjar, drinking water is the priority need for 93% of returnee families. 45% of returnee families in Sinjar consider most difficult to access information on water and sanitation, while 28% on healthcare. Only 31% of returnee families in Sinjar are reunited, approximately 29% of the returnee families have not returned permanently, and instead are moving back and forth from their location of return. 84% would like to remain in the locations assessed, while 16% are waiting to decide about their future.

- Tikrit district (26,400 families)
  - In Tikrit, 45% of returnee families consider drinking water as their main priority need, while 21% consider healthcare, and 13% consider food as their main need. 73% of the returnees in Tikrit feel safe, and 100% of them have returned permanently. Approximately 72% of the families live in locations where between 1-25% of residences have been damaged beyond use. In terms of future intentions, 40% of returnee families are still waiting to decide, while 60% have already decided to remain in their locations.

- Khanaqin district (5,721 families)
  - The main need for returnees in Khanaqin is security, with 60% of the families, followed by shelter, with 40% of the families. Overall, around 40% of the returnees in this district do not feel safe, and only 9% have returned permanently. In terms of residence damage, Khanaqin stands out, with approximately 53% of the families live in locations where between 51-75% of residences have been damaged beyond use, while 6% live in locations where 100% of residences have been damaged beyond use.

- Al-Khalis district (9,216 families)
  - In contrast with other districts, in Al-Khalis, 53% of returnee families consider access to income as their main priority need. In Al-Khalis, approximately 46% of the families live in locations where between 26 to 50% of residences have been damaged beyond use, and yet it was reported that 30% of them would like to remain in their locations of return.

- Ramadi district (5,502 families)
  - In Ramadi, despite the still ongoing clashes, it was reported that 100% of the returnee families feel safe and have decided to return permanently. 89% of the returnee families see drinking water as their main need, followed by healthcare (9%) and food (2%). At the same time, 51% of the returnee families find it most difficult to get information on food distributions, while 44% find it most difficult to get information on the status of detained family members. With regards to residence damage, approximately 87% of the families live in locations where between 26-50% of residences have been damaged beyond use.

- Other
  - 5%
Most commonly reported security incidents

- No security incident
- Kidnapping
- Friction between returnees
- IED incidents
- Arrest
- Ongoing armed conflicts
- Other or Unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>NIN</th>
<th>DIY</th>
<th>ANB</th>
<th>ERB</th>
<th>KIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIN</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIY</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANB</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERB</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIR</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of residential damage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>NIN</th>
<th>DIY</th>
<th>ANB</th>
<th>ERB</th>
<th>KIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIN</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIY</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANB</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERB</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIR</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Residence damage is reported to be below 50% in most locations assessed across Iraq. However, Al Khalis (Diyala) stands out with higher damage, with up to 75% of residences destroyed in multiple locations. The case of Dijla (Salah Al Din) is even more acute: in the only location reportedly having returnees, over 76% of the residences of 2,400 returnee families are destroyed.

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

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