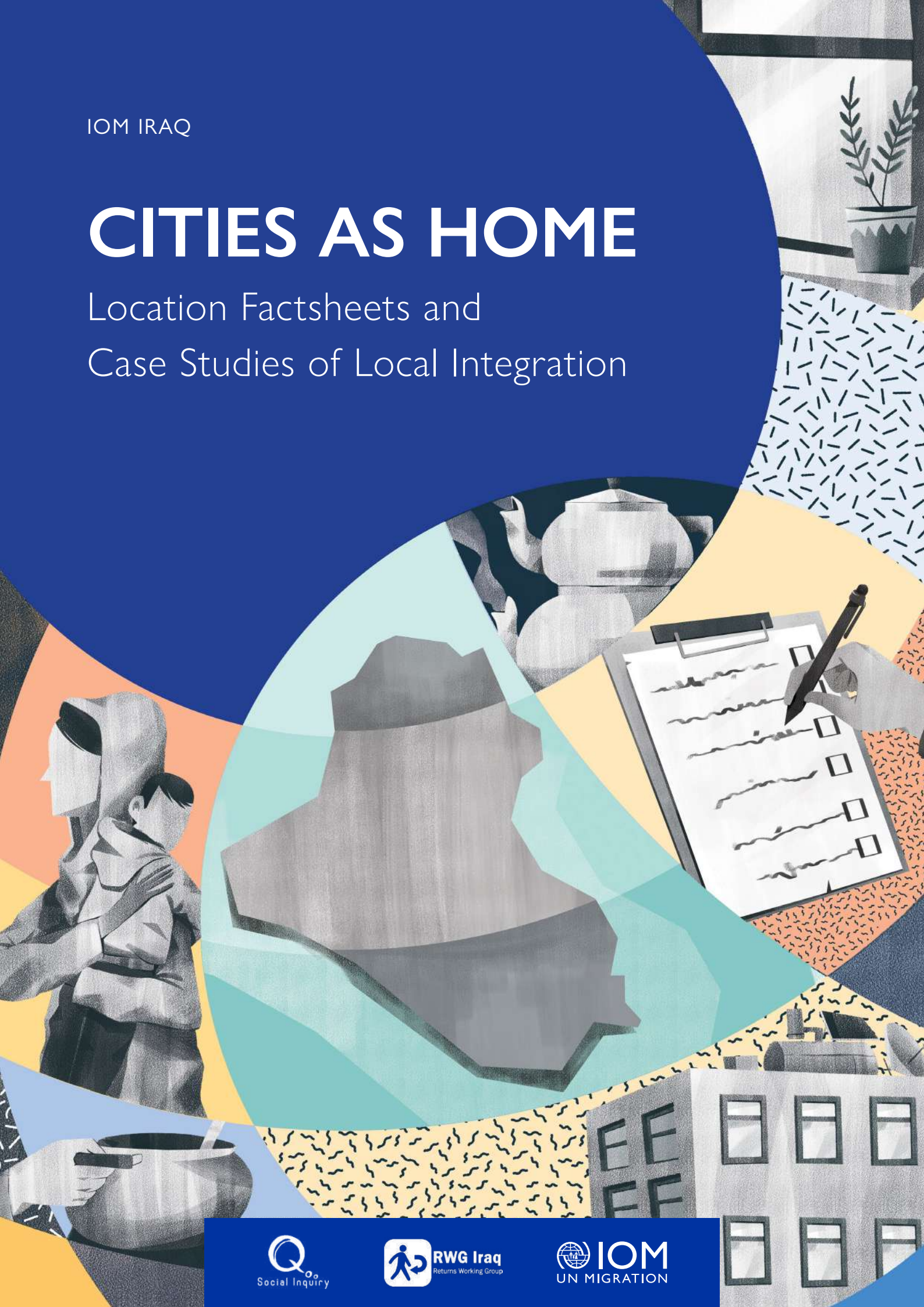IOM IRAQ

CITIES AS HOME

Location Factsheets and
Case Studies of Local Integration

ABOUT IOM

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is the United Nations Migration Agency. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organisation, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The information contained in this report is for general information purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). IOM Iraq endeavours to keep this information as accurate as possible but makes no claim – expressed or implied – on the completeness, accuracy and suitability of the information provided through this report.

ABOUT RWG

The Returns Working Group (RWG) is an operational and multi- stakeholder platform on returns, which was established in line with Strategic Objective 3 of the 2016 Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan "to support voluntary, safe and dignified return" of IDPs, to monitor and report on conditions in return areas, and determine to what extent durable solutions have been achieved- or progress made- for returnees.

The key objective of the group is to establish coherence of information, data and analysis, strengthen coordination and advocacy, give guidance on activities related to the key areas, and enhance complementary action among its partners with the overall goal of supporting and reinforcing the national response to Iraq's coming reintegration challenge.

ABOUT SOCIAL INQUIRY

Social Inquiry is an Iraq-based not-for-profit research institution focused on influencing policy and praxis that establishes civic trust and repairs social fabric within and between fragile communities, and communities and the state. Its research focuses on three thematic rubrics: (i) social cohesion and fragility, (ii) transitional justice and reconciliation, and (iii) post-conflict political economy, exploring intersecting political, social, psychological, economic, and historical dimensions within these themes.

Report design and layout by Connard Co – www.connard.co

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INTRODUCTION

This set of factsheets provides a localised understanding of how conducive each of the 15 urban locations in Iraq hosting the largest share of out-of-camp internally displaced persons (IDPs) are for local integration. The inclusion of four case studies provides further insights into particular locations of interest.

The analysis presented here is predicated on the understanding of local integration as stemming from IDPs' feelings of belonging to the hosting location as well as host community members' acceptance of them over the long term and the regulatory landscape that surrounds both.[1] It is based on an overall quantitative analysis of these locations, the household-level data collection of which took place between December 2019 and February 2020,[2] conducted for the wider *Cities as Home* research project that identified the individual and place-related factors that drive or deter belonging and acceptance. These factors include societal, institutional, cultural, and socioeconomic indicators of the hosting locations and their populations. This analysis was further supplemented by detailing the instructions, regulations, and laws that are specifically related to the ability of non-camp IDPs to reside in cities in the country and enjoy the same rights as the host community.

While this overall analysis identified the most significant factors (drivers and deterrents) affecting integration, these factors feature differently in each location and are dependent on that specific context. The presence or absence of these factors among IDPs and the host population in a location contributes to better understanding how conducive integration is from the perspective of each group. The conduciveness for each of the 15 locations assessed is presented in Table 1.

Each factsheet, thus, provides a context on the location (including population figures), and then proceeds to analyse the most prominent barriers and contributors to local integration in relation to IDP belonging and to host community acceptance, measured from the household survey conducted in the location. Each then describes the specific regulatory landscape that applies to that location, as collected through interviews with local policy-implementers which took place between May and July 2020, where possible.

The four case studies provide more detailed analysis on specific location typologies and IDP-host community dynamics as follows:

Mosul City (East and West), the second largest city in the sample that is also the most heavily impacted by the ISIL conflict with relatively positive dynamics in terms of both IDP belonging and host community acceptance;

Zakho Town, a location within the Kurdistan Region of Iraq with an ethno-religiously diverse IDP population who feel high levels of belonging and a host community with particularly low levels of acceptance of them;

Tooz Khormatu, a location that is both impacted by ISIL conflict and disputed between the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Federal Government of Iraq with an ethno-religiously diverse host community who feel moderate acceptance of the displaced and an IDP population from within the district who feel low levels of belonging; and finally,

Musayab Town, another location with intra-district displacement whose IDP population in full is blocked from return as acknowledged by authorities and experience low belonging, and whose host community exhibits high acceptance of them.

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1   This interpretation of local integration takes into account the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons criteria and expands upon it to include more subjective measures as well as the wider community in which the displaced live.

2   IDP and host community population figures referenced in the factsheets and case studies come from the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Masterlist Round 113, which corresponds to when nearly all data collection took place. Given COVID-19 restrictions, data collection in Sulaymaniyah City occurred in May 2020.

While the integration dynamics detailed here tend to be location specific, it is possible to draw some general conclusions about them. Broadly speaking, IDP belonging tends to be predicated on social cohesion including individual-level trust in and ties to host community residents as well as location-wide levels of exclusion and discrimination. For the host community, acceptance is shaped less by individual views of the displaced per se and more strongly by the structural and demographic characteristics of the location itself, many of which are embedded in pre-existing fragility dynamics (poverty, insecurity, diversity, poor institutional functioning, lack of trust, etc.). The regulatory information presented outlines what authorities indicate is in place, not the extent to which it is implemented or how well, making it difficult to generalise more broadly on best practice. The one regulatory aspect that is consistent across location (regardless of differences in implementation), however, is the more extensive security clearance processes in relation to the ISIL conflict. IDPs must go through this process to be able to enter and stay in a location, move freely, and access basic rights and services therein, creating a dichotomy of IDPs, those who can access rights and those who cannot. Taken together, all of these findings indicate that fostering local integration entails not only meeting individual needs but addressing structural ones as well.

These factsheets and case studies are part of a larger research project, *Cities as Home*, carried out by IOM Iraq, the Returns Working Group, and Social Inquiry, that explores both drivers and deterrents of integration across 15 urban locations that still host the largest share of IDPs in the country. The outputs of this project also include an analysis report on determinants of integration for IDPs and host community members and a brief on COVID-19 regulations vis-à-vis integration.

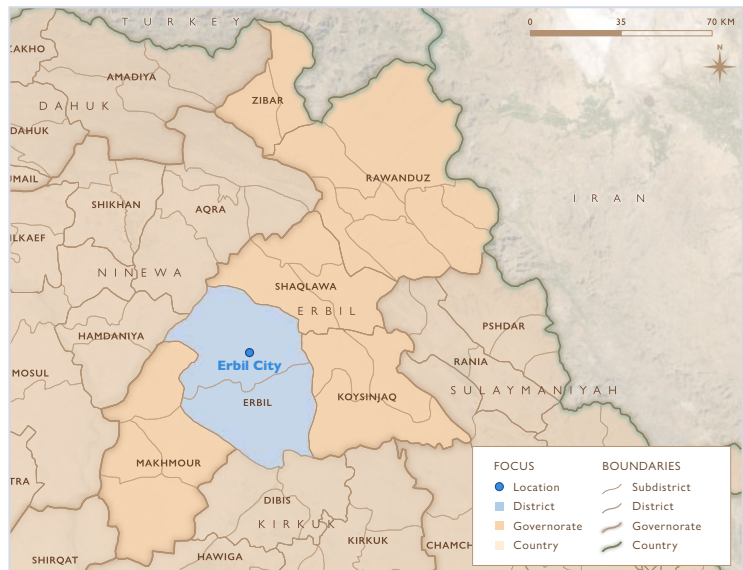Table 1. Categorisation of Locations Assessed by Conduciveness for Integration

Location	Governorate	Number of IDPs (individuals)	CONDUCIVENESS FOR INTEGRATION	
			IDPs' feeling of belonging	Host Community Accepting IDPs
Erbil City	Erbil	136,884	Medium	Low
Kirkuk City	Kirkuk	71,004	High	Low
Mosul East	Ninewa	70,230	Medium	Medium
Sulaymaniyah City	Sulaymaniyah	57,504	High	High
Zakho Town	Dahuk	32,880	High	Low
Dahuk City	Dahuk	28,578	High	Medium
Mosul West	Ninewa	25,206	Medium	Medium
Tooz Khormatu	Salah al-Din	21,000	Low	Medium
Baghdad City	Baghdad	19,800	Low	High
Samarra Town	Salah al-Din	17,910	Low	Low
Baquba Town	Diyala	16,374	Low	Low
Kalar Town	Sulaymaniyah	16,206	High	High
Al-Amiriya Area	Anbar	13,734	Medium	High
Musayab Town	Babylon	10,584	Low	High
Khanaqin Town	Diyala	9,030	Medium	Medium

Note: Population figures from the time of data collection (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Masterlist Round 113)

ERBIL GOVERNORATE

ERBIL CITY

22,814
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

138,742
Host Community
(HC) Households

NO Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Erbil City (which does not include Ainkawa subdistrict) is part of the main urban metropolis of Erbil Governorate and is administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government. Its resident population is predominantly Sunni Kurd. The location has hosted primarily Sunni Arab IDPs from across conflict-affected governorates since 2014 and saw an increase of mainly Sunni Kurd IDPs in late 2017, corresponding to changes in the administrative and security configuration in the disputed territories. The location still hosts the highest proportion of post-2014 IDPs as compared to the rest of the country. Overall, the location has been relatively stable security-wise since 2003 and had relatively low levels of poverty before the ISIL conflict. This may have changed given the financial crises that have occurred in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq since then. Finally, the location also previously hosted populations fleeing violence and repression, including those from neighbouring predominantly Kurdish areas between 1961 and 1991 (with its own residents also experiencing forced movement) and those from areas affected by the sectarian war in the mid-2000s.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Erbil City performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.
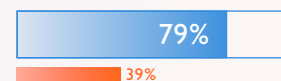
■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Access Exclusion

Almost 80% of the IDPs surveyed reported facing exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors) when accessing housing or trying to obtain employment. This is the largest percentage reported for housing and employment over the 15 locations assessed.

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to housing:

79%

39%

IDPs in Enclaves

Erbil City has the fourth largest index of IDPs living in urban enclaves across all assessed locations, as IDPs tend to be concentrated in specific neighbourhoods around the city. This configuration is associated with lower host community acceptance.

Financial Safety

Only 26% of IDPs and 45% of the host community have access to either savings or borrowing from their networks, a situation that puts the majority of families from both groups in a vulnerable situation in the event of a negative shock.

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:

26%

39%

Host community with access to financial safety nets:
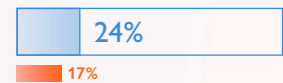
45%

62%
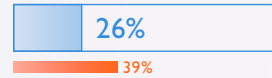
IDPs Perceived as a Threat

A quarter of host community respondents perceive that IDPs pose a security threat in the location. This is the fourth largest percentage out of the 15 locations assessed.

Host community perceiving IDPs as a threat:

24%

17%

Trust in Residents

Only 58% of the IDPs express trust in other residents among the host community in Erbil City, a relatively low percentage compared to an average of 74% across the 15 assessed locations.

IDPs expressing trust in residents:

58%

74%

IDP Density

Erbil City ranks fifth of 15 locations in terms of having the highest proportion of IDPs over its overall population: 14% of Erbil City's population is composed of IDPs.

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Erbil City performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Authorities

About 89% of IDPs indicated that they trust local authorities either a lot or completely. This percentage for Erbil City is the fifth highest across locations.

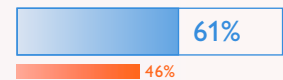IDPs expressing trust in authorities:

89%

68%

Service Provision

61% of host community respondents indicated being satisfied with the level of service provision currently in the location.

Host community satisfaction with service provision:

61%

46%

Structural Instability

Among the 15 locations assessed, Erbil City is characterised by having one of the lowest levels of insta-bility overall. The location was not directly impacted by the ISIL conflict (1% of the host community in Erbil City indicated experiencing conflict-related violence), had a low pre-conflict poverty rate (3% of residents lived under the poverty line based on 2012 data), and has low levels of ethno-religious diversity among its host population.

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs need to go through security screening before they can enter the governorate. The screening process requires IDPs to have identification documents.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

IDPs, as reported by authorities in Erbil, are required to obtain residency permission in order to be able to live in the city. This can be obtained from the relevant security actors in the city once individuals are security cleared. The residency permission process is the same that applies to any individual that is not from the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and wishes to reside in Erbil regardless of their displacement status. Once residency documents are obtained, IDPs are able to move freely within and between the governorates in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Housing

IDPs in Erbil can purchase properties and have them regis-tered under their own names directly. This is a relatively recent change as previously Arabs in particular were not able to own properties registered under their names. This is also a regulation that applies to all individuals not origi-nally from the Kurdistan Region of Iraq regardless of their displacement status. This new regulation notwithstanding, the overwhelming majority of IDPs report renting their accommodation in Erbil City and facing some level of discrim-ination in relation to housing access.

Employment

Authorities in Erbil reported that there are no restrictions on public or private employment for IDPs and those with higher educational backgrounds and specific technical skills (e.g., doctors and teachers) in particular are welcomed in either sector. Many IDPs with these backgrounds have been employed and incorporated into the public sector to fill outstanding vacancies and to utilize their Arabic language skills to better serve the IDP communities residing in Erbil, the vast majority of which do not speak Kurdish. Finally, IDPs and host community members are entitled to the same labour rights protections within the formal private or public sectors; however, these protections do not extend to the informal sector for either group.
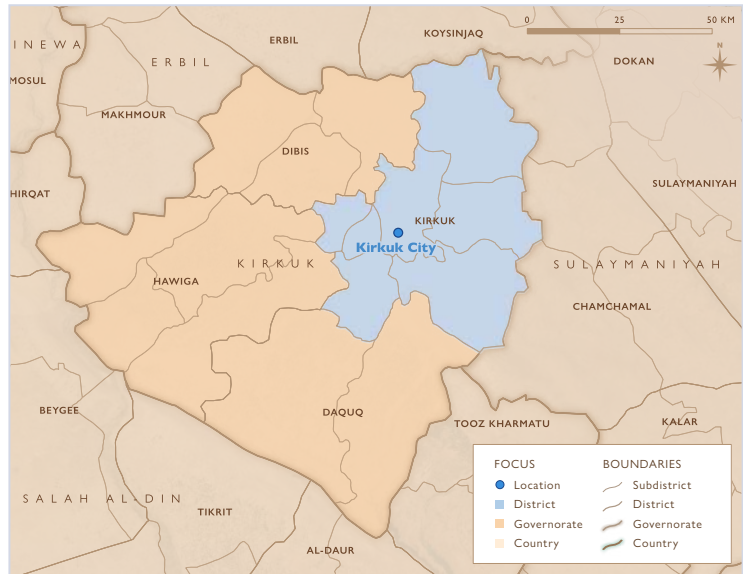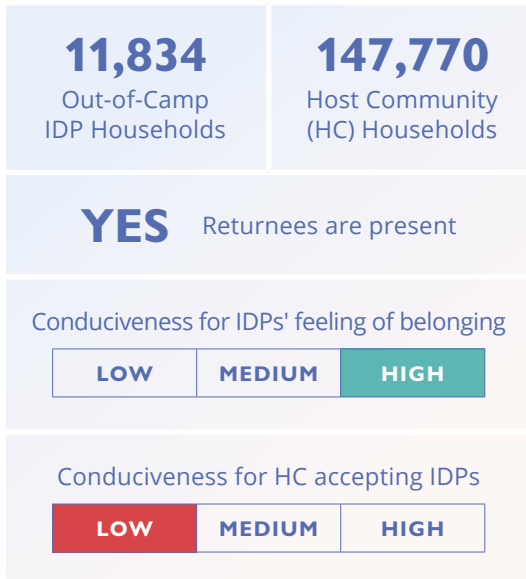
Education

IDP students in Erbil have the right to access education and public or private schooling with no restrictions; they only need to have civil documentation and security clearance. The latter requirement is specific to displaced students only. IDPs have the choice to either integrate into host community schools or enrol in separate, designated schools for IDPs. The separate schooling for IDPs in Erbil is either because of limited capacity in existing schools or because of difference in language and curriculum as public education is conducted in Kurdish and the curriculum adopted is different from that taught in Federal Iraq, where most IDPs come from. Those IDP students whose families can afford it are also able to enrol in private schools.

KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

KIRKUK CITY

11,834
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

147,770
Host Community
(HC) Households

YES   Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Kirkuk City is within the disputed territories between the Federal Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government. Its resident population is comprised of Sunni Arabs, Sunni Kurds, Shia Turkmen, and smaller Christian, Kaka'i, and Mandean communities. Between 2014 and 2015, a significant influx of predominantly Sunni Arab IDPs from Anbar and Salah al-Din Governorates as well as from other districts within Kirkuk Governorate came into the location seeking refuge from ISIL. While ISIL never took Kirkuk City, it did launch an attack in the location in 2016, which resulted in the deaths of both security force members and civilians,

and contributed to the consolidation of IDPs to those from within the governorate. The October 2017 change in security and administrative configuration of the location caused further violence and the additional displacement of some of the Kurdish population, many of whom have reportedly now returned. At this juncture, there are ongoing efforts to resolve issues related to the location's administration and security configuration and address the growing political divisions within and among groups therein – all of which pre-date but were exacerbated by the events of the last six years.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Kirkuk City performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.
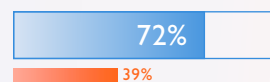
- LOCATION
- AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Access Exclusion

72% of the IDPs surveyed reported having experienced exclusion when accessing housing and 64% reported exclusion from employment opportunities. Such exclusion may be due to discriminatory or regulatory factors. This is the third largest percentage for each found across the 15 study locations.

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to housing:
72%
39%

**IDPs reporting exclusion from access to employment:**
64%
39%
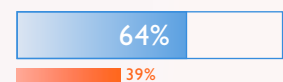
IDPs Perceived as a Threat

35% of host community respondents perceived the presence of IDPs as a security threat for the location. This percentage is the second highest among the 15 locations examined. In nearly all other locations this perception tends to be close to null.

Host community perceiving IDPs as a threat:

35%

17%
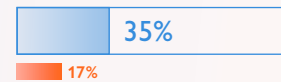
Perceived Similarity

The host community in Kirkuk City tended to see IDPs as culturally dissimilar to them in higher frequency than the rest of the 15 study locations, based on an index that measures the perceived cultural distance between the host community and IDPs. While this distance tends to be close to zero in almost all other assessed locations, host community respondents in Kirkuk City ranked fourth in perceiving IDPs' values as different to theirs. This could be explained by the rural and more tribal nature of the IDPs as compared to more urban and ethno-religiously diverse host community.

Quality of Institutions

The perceived quality of local institutions in Kirkuk City tends to be low as only a quarter of host community respondents indicated having confidence in the local administration's capabilities.

Host community confidence in local administration:
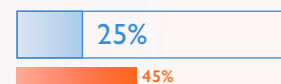
25%

45%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Kirkuk City performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Housing Situation

81% of the IDPs surveyed indicated that they are either somewhat or very satisfied with the quality of their housing in displacement. This is one of the highest percentages found across all locations assessed. The vast majority of IDPs currently rent their housing in the city.

IDPs satisfied with housing:

81%

58%
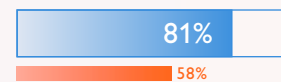
Financial Safety (IDPs)

14% of IDPs reported being able to afford a negative shock by relying on savings and another 41% indicated they could borrow from their networks. Less than half reported not being able to afford such shock – this is one of the lowest percentages among the 15 study locations.

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:
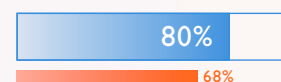
55%

39%

Financial Safety (HC)

For the host community, 45% reported being able to afford a negative shock through relying on savings and 35% through the ability to borrow. A relatively low 20% of respondents would not be able to withstand a shock – again, this is one of the lowest percentages among the 15 locations.

Host community with access to financial safety nets:

80%

68%

Social Relations

Kirkuk City has the second most positive situation for IDPs in terms of social capital, as 83% of IDP respondents reported having friends among host community members. This percentage in Kirkuk City is significantly above the average across all locations assessed, which stands at 51%.

**IDPs reporting friendships with the host community:**

83%

51%
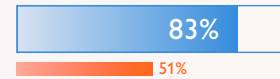
Service Provision

Two thirds of host community respondents indicated being satisfied with the level of services they receive. This is the second-best percentage found across the 15 study locations and significantly above an average satisfaction value of 46%.

Host community satisfaction with service provision:
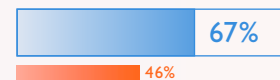
67%

46%

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs need to go through a security screening and clearance process before they can enter and reside in the city. This requires IDPs to have civil identification documents. Authorities in Kirkuk also reported that they provide assistance to those IDPs who need to replace lost civil documentation to begin this process.

Housing

In Kirkuk City, IDPs from outside the governorate are not allowed to buy and own properties due to the disputed status of the governorate. IDPs may also be restricted in where they can live due to the additional levels of sponsorship they need and who is willing to provide it to secure residency and housing. Furthermore, IDPs require permission if they want to move to a different neighbourhood to live.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

IDPs are required to obtain residency permission to live in Kirkuk City. This involves obtaining sponsorship from an existing resident of the city and then receiving an additional sponsorship from the mukhtar of the neighbourhood where the IDP wishes to live. This applies to IDPs hosted in nearby camps who want to reside in the city as well. IDPs' freedom of movement was impacted by the different levels of permission required to travel between governorates from Kirkuk.

Employment

Authorities in Kirkuk reported that there are no restrictions on public or private employment for IDPs. They are eligible to apply for public sector job openings, but host community applicants are always prioritised for these positions. The fact that public employment is widely sought by residents makes it very difficult for IDPs to have access to such positions.

Education

IDPs in Kirkuk are allowed to access education and schooling without any restrictions applied. The local government in Kirkuk provided separate schools for IDPs because the existing schools, both in terms of infrastructure and staffing, do not have the capacity to host large numbers of students at the same time. Only a small number of IDPs are able to integrate into host community schools as a result. With respect to higher education, IDP students are able to enrol in and attend universities in Kirkuk City. For those students who were enroled in universities in conflict-affected areas prior to the onset of the conflict, alternate or remote campuses were established for them in this location (e.g., a Mosul University campus in Kirkuk City).

NINEWA GOVERNORATE

MOSUL EAST

11,302
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

117,625
Host Community
(HC) Households

YES Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

See Mosul City case study (page 15).

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Mosul East performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Housing Situation

Slightly less than half of IDPs (49%) are satisfied with their current housing situation in Mosul East. This is slightly lower than the average value across the 15 study locations (58%). This situation is probably linked to the fact that almost 20% of the IDPs surveyed live in critical shelter (either in unfinished buildings, informal settlements, or by illegally occupying houses).

IDPs satisfied with housing:
49%
58%

Structural Instability

Among the 15 locations assessed, Mosul East is strongly characterised as a location prone to instability. The location was directly impacted by the ISIL conflict (36% of the host community in Mosul East experienced direct conflict-related violence), had a relatively high pre-conflict poverty rate (36% of residents lived under the poverty line based on 2012 data), and has a relatively ethno-religiously diverse population.

Financial Safety (HC)

Almost 60% of the host community reported not being able to withstand a negative shock through savings or through borrowing. This is one of the lowest percentages reported by the host community across all locations examined.

Host community with access to financial safety nets:

41%

68%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Mosul East performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.
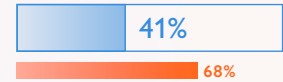
■ LOCATION
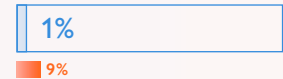■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Movement Restrictions

Only 1% of the IDPs in Mosul East indicated that there are movement restrictions affecting the displaced specifically. This is significantly lower than the average value over the 15 study locations (9%).

IDPs indicating movement restrictions:

1%

9%

Existence of Family Ties

All IDPs surveyed are originally from Ninewa Governorate; intra-governorate displacement is correlated with higher feelings of belonging among IDPs overall. In addition to this, 73% of IDPs had extended family in Mosul East before displacing there themselves.

IDPs with extended family in the location:

73%

58%
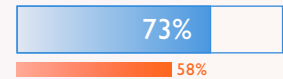
Financial Safety (IDPs)

56% of IDP respondents reported having the ability to borrow from their personal networks in the event of a negative shock. This percentage is almost double that of the average value of the 15 study locations combined (31%).

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:

56%

31%
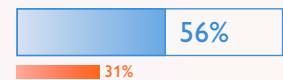
Mistrust

Only 7% of IDPs felt negatively judged by the host community. This percentage is the third lowest among the 15 locations and significantly lower than the average value across these locations (34%).

IDPs reporting feeling mistrusted:

7%

34%
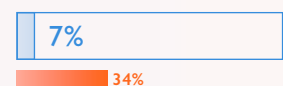
Perceived Similarity

Host community respondents in Mosul East tended to perceive the IDPs there as culturally close to them more frequently than the host community in the rest of the 15 study locations.

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs need to go through security screening and clearance to be able to enter the city or remain there in case they were displaced before military operations to retake the city began. For this, IDPs are required to have identification documents. Obtaining security clearance then allows IDPs to be able to reside in the city.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

Following security clearance, IDPs in Mosul City need to obtain a support letter from the mukhtar and the sponsorship of two host community members residing in the same neighbourhood as they wish to live in (or are already living in). Once residency permission is obtained, IDPs can access housing directly. As for IDP movement, authorities in Mosul City indicated that there is an increased presence of security forces in some IDP populated neighbourhoods and that these actors apply movement restrictions and more regular monitoring and follow-up on the populations residing there. IDPs in Mosul East, by and large, for their part did not report any movement restrictions at all either for themselves or the host community.

Housing

IDPs from other parts of Ninewa Governorate are able to buy and own property in the city after obtaining appropriate permissions, while the IDPs originating from other governorates cannot do so. It should be noted that while the majority of Mosul East IDPs report paying rent and a substantial proportion live in critical shelter, the location also has the fourth highest level of home ownership in displacement (13%) of the 15 locations assessed.

Education

IDP students in Mosul City are integrated into host community schools. Lack of school buildings and staff are two main problems facing the education sector in the city, affecting all people who live there. IDP students can apply to and attend university in Mosul City with no restrictions applied.

MOSUL CITY (EAST AND WEST)

CONTEXT

Mosul City is the second most populous city in Iraq. It sits on the Tigris River which cuts it into two parts, Mosul East and Mosul West. The city fell to ISIL in 2014 and was retaken in 2017 – Mosul East early in the year, followed by Mosul West in the summer. Each side of the city experienced this differently. Mosul East in general is not as densely populated as Mosul West and experienced significantly less destruction during the military operations to retake it.

Its current resident population is predominantly Sunni Arab with smaller representation of Sunni Kurds, Sunni Shabak, and Shia Turkmen populations. It hosts mainly Sunni Arab as well as Sunni Turkmen and Shabak IDPs, nearly all of whom are also from Ninewa Governorate. In contrast, Mosul West is very densely populated with narrow streets and experienced significant and severe destruction to civilian infrastructure during the military operations to retake it, with some people fleeing to Mosul East to escape the fighting during this time. Its current resident population is predominantly Sunni Arab with smaller representation of Sunni Turkmen. It hosts mainly Sunni Arab IDPs, as well as Shia Arab, Sunni Turkmen, and Shia Turkmen IDPs, nearly all of whom are from Ninewa Governorate or Salah al-Din Governorate. The city overall also experienced significant forced movement after 2003, particularly during the sectarian war in the mid-2000s where people often moved between neighbourhoods or out of the city altogether to avoid targeting and violence based on their identities, changing the demographic composition of some areas. Finally, the city in general had a high level of poverty pre-conflict as compared to the rest of the country.

Figure 1. Host Community Respondent Feeling If Post-2014 IDPs Stayed in Mosul City Indefinitely (Mosul East and West average)
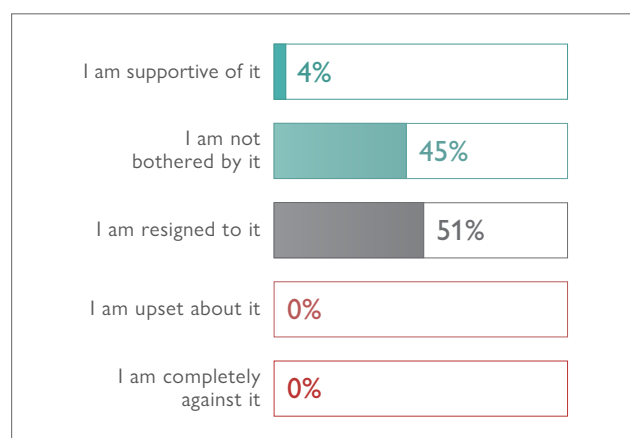
Furthermore, the host community is largely of the view that IDPs are very well to somewhat well integrated into the community and should be able to freely choose where they would like to live in the city. Finally, all host community members feel that IDPs should be conferred the same rights that they enjoy as residents of Mosul City.

HOST COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF IDPs

Perhaps owing to the fact that the majority of the IDPs in both Mosul East and West are mostly also from Ninewa Governorate and that the city in general has experience of migration pre-conflict, the host community seem to be relatively accepting of the displaced. They seem to split in terms of relatively supportive or at least unbothered by the indefinite stay of IDPs in the city and begrudgingly coming to terms with it (Figure 1).

IDP BELONGING

In keeping with the findings above, IDPs in Mosul City also express relatively positive views in terms of their belonging and being accepted, though differences do emerge between Mosul East and West (Figure 2). While rates for both belonging and being accepted are high in both, IDPs in Mosul East report complete belonging and acceptance whereas those in Mosul West do not. One possible explanation for this discrepancy may have to do with the fact that a relatively large proportion of IDPs in Mosul East are from Mosul West and as such were residents of Mosul City prior to the conflict.

Figure 2. IDP Respondent Feeling of Belonging and of Being Accepted in Mosul East and Mosul West

MOSUL EAST

FEELING OF BELONGING

Completely	21%
A lot	53%
A little	21%
Not at all	4%

FEELING OF BEING ACCEPTED

Completely	27%
A lot	62%
A little	11%
Not at all	0%

MOSUL WEST

FEELING OF BELONGING

Completely	0%
A lot	78%
A little	22%
Not at all	0%

FEELING OF BEING ACCEPTED

Completely	0%
A lot	84%
A little	16%
Not at all	0%
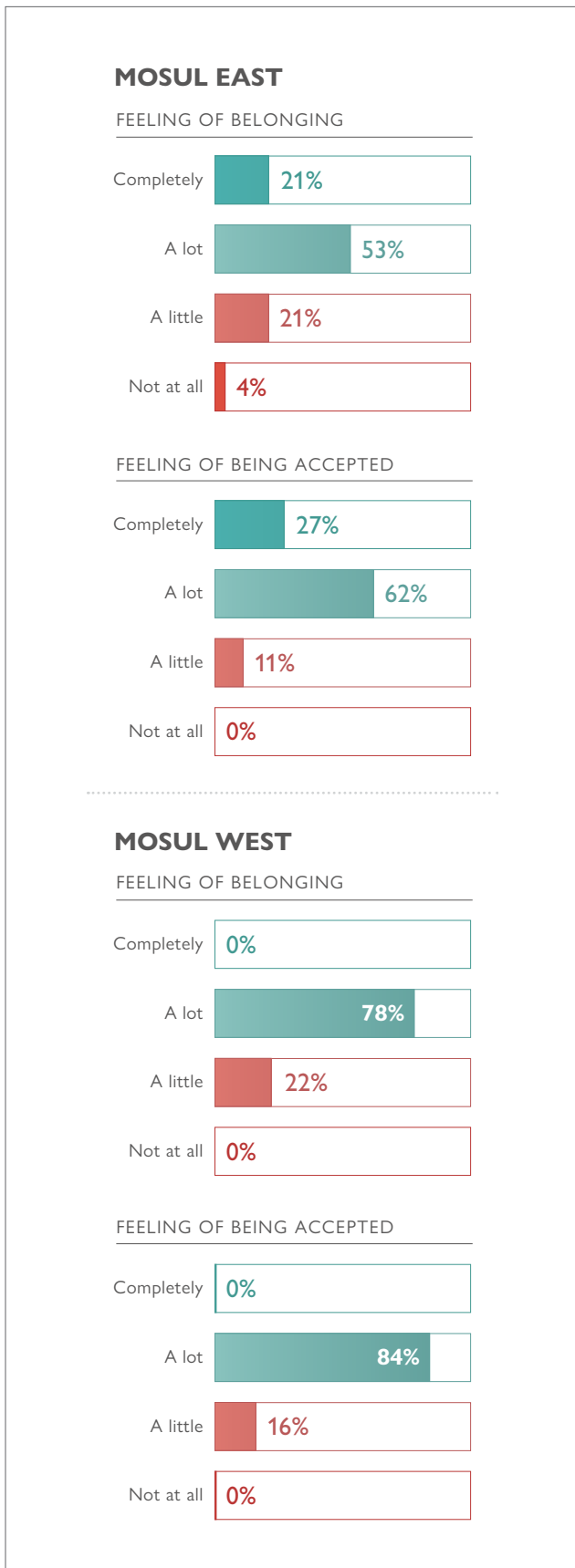
Such high belonging in general may also come down to the displaced and host community sharing similar cultural values, coming from the same governorate (if not the same city), and having shared the experience of the ISIL conflict and retaking of the city.

MATERIAL CONDITIONS

In seeking to understand the material conditions of the host community in Mosul City as a whole, it is important to bear in mind that the location had the highest pre-conflict poverty rate in the study and that it experienced some of the highest levels of conflict-related violence and destruction. It is unsurprising then that the host community that remained in Mosul City is significantly financially insecure. In particular, a large proportion of host community residents in Mosul East and West indicate they would not be able to withstand a negative financial shock at all (i.e., having neither savings nor borrowing capacity). A major divergence in material conditions between the host community in Mosul East and West has to do with their perceptions of service provision. Host community members in Mosul West indicate in higher proportions that their essential needs are not very well met as compared to those in Mosul East. This is linked in part to the fact that Mosul West suffered much more infrastructure destruction during military operations as compared to Mosul East. At the same time, they both also attribute poor provision to incompetence and corruption as well.

That the host community is also heavily impacted by conflict and destruction in Mosul West may contribute to IDPs in this part of the city expressing the lowest levels of exclusion from housing, employment, and services, among all others in the study. There may be a recognition on the part of IDPs that everyone in Mosul West is roughly in the same boat when it comes to material conditions. Similarly, IDPs in Mosul West also report being unable to withstand a negative financial shock. The same does not hold true for IDPs in Mosul East, where slightly over half of IDP respondents report that they have the resources (savings or borrowing capacity) to deal with unexpected financial costs. This may relate to the fact that many of the IDPs themselves are from elsewhere in the city and also that a non-negligible proportion own the houses they currently reside in there (it ranks fourth among the study locations for home ownership in displacement). At the same time, Mosul East also has one of the highest proportions of IDPs living in critical shelter. Even so, IDPs in Mosul East also report low levels of exclusion as well.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Mosul City as a whole was directly impacted by the ISIL conflict – 36% of host community respondents report having experienced conflict-related violence in Mosul East, and 60% in Mosul West. It is likely that many of the displaced in either part of the city also experienced the same, depending on when they arrived. As such, given this shared experience and perhaps a recognition of IDPs' greater vulnerability, Mosul City as a whole stands out as a location with one of the strongest prosocial attitudes towards IDPs across all those surveyed in this study. Furthermore, host community residents report very little cultural distance between themselves and the displaced, likely due to the fact that they largely come from the same governorate of origin.

Linked to this, IDPs in Mosul East and West report in significant numbers having existing family ties in the city prior to their displacement. This may help in their building friendships and trust in residents, both of which are reported at relatively moderate rates. Of note is that IDPs in both Mosul East and West do not feel negatively labelled or judged by neighbouring residents nor do they report facing specific movement restrictions. One divergence between IDPs in Mosul East and Mosul West is that the latter exhibit lower levels of trust in local authorities.

Finally, Mosul East and West host communities as well as Mosul West IDPs all report feeling protected and safe in their daily lives. IDPs in Mosul East feel this safety in slightly lower numbers.

MAIN TAKEAWAY

Out of all locations examined, Mosul City stands out as an area prone to instability. The location features direct and impactful experiences of the ISIL conflict, high rates of poverty, and a relatively diverse population. At the same time, because of the collective experience of this conflict and the general compatibility that the host community and IDPs recognise between each other (e.g., close family ties, coming from the same governorate, etc.), there seem to be already existent pathways toward local integration. Improving underlying structural constraints faced by both groups would further facilitate belonging and acceptance in the long run.

SULAYMANIYAH GOVERNORATE

SULAYMANIYAH CITY

9,584
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

99,675
Host Community
(HC) Households

NO Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
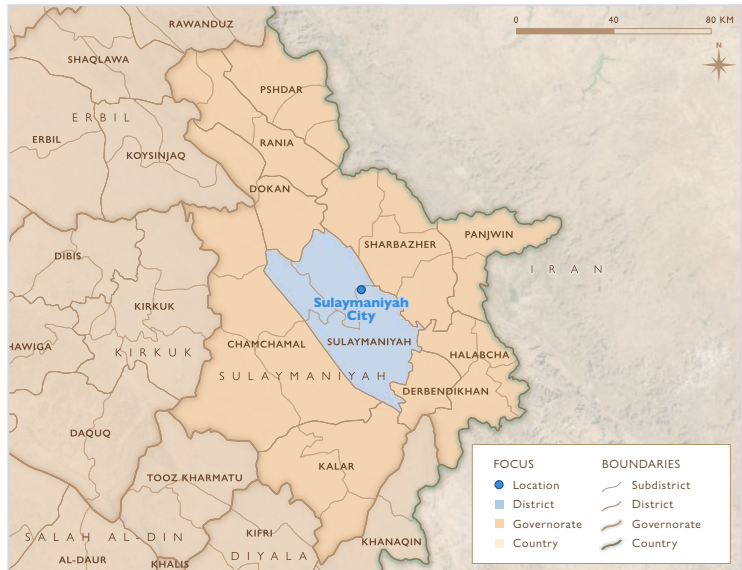
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Sulaymaniyah City is part of the main urban metropolis of Sulaymaniyah Governorate and is administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government. Its resident population is predominantly Sunni Kurd, with a smaller representation of Shia Kurds, Sunni and Shia Arabs, and Christians. The location has hosted primarily Sunni Arab IDPs from across conflict-affected governorates since 2014 and saw an increase of mainly Sunni Kurd IDPs in late 2017, corresponding to changes in the administrative and security configuration in the disputed territories.

Overall, the location has been relatively stable security-wise since 2003, and had relatively low levels of poverty before the ISIL conflict. This may have changed given the financial crises that have occurred in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq since then. Finally, the location also previously hosted populations fleeing violence and repression, including those from neighbouring predominantly Kurdish areas between 1961 and 1991 (with its own residents also experiencing forced movement) and those from areas affected by the sectarian war in the mid-2000s.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Sulaymaniyah City performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Daily Labour

31% of the IDPs surveyed work as daily labourers in Sulaymaniyah City, a significantly larger proportion than the average of 21% over the 15 locations examined.

IDPs working in daily labour:

31%
21%

Service Provision

Only 26% of the host community reported that the services provided are enough to satisfy their needs. This percentage is significantly below the average value across the 15 study locations (46%).

Host community satisfaction with service provision:

26%
46%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Sulaymaniyah City performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Residents

Virtually all IDPs expressed trusting their neighbouring host community residents in Sulaymaniyah City either a lot or completely. This indicator for Sulaymaniyah City is the most positive across all 15 study locations.

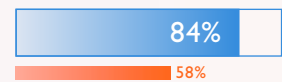IDPs expressing trust in residents:
100%
74%

Housing Situation

84% of the IDPs indicated that they are either somewhat or very satisfied with the quality of their housing in displacement. This percentage is the second highest among the 15 study locations and significantly higher than the average value across these locations (58%).

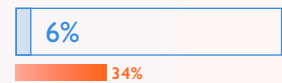IDPs satisfied with housing:
84%
58%

Mistrust

Only 6% of IDPs surveyed indicated that they feel negatively judged or blamed by the host community. This is the second lowest percentage found over all assessed locations and significantly lower than the average value (34%).

IDPs reporting feeling mistrusted:
6%
34%

Financial Safety (HC)

Host community respondents in Sulaymaniyah City reported high levels of financial security, as 94% of the respondents indicated being able to afford a negative shock either through savings or through borrowing from their personal networks. This is the highest percentage across the 15 locations examined and significantly more than the average value for the host community overall (68%).

Host community with access to financial safety nets:
94%
68%

Safety and Protection

Both the host community and IDPs in this location reported the highest levels of protection and safety among all 15 locations. Virtually no respondents expressed feeling unsafe in Sulaymaniyah City, in comparison to an average of 81% of host community respondents and 89% of IDPs over all assessed locations in general.

Host community reporting feeling protected:
99%
81%
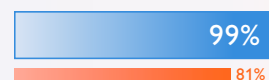
IDPs reporting feeling safe:
100%
89%

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs need to go through security screening and clearance before they can enter the governorate, a process that requires IDPs to have identification documents.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

IDPs, as reported by authorities in Sulaymaniyah, are required to obtain residency permission in order to be able to live in the city. This can be obtained from the relevant security actors in the city once individuals are security cleared. The residency permission process is the same that applies to any individual who is not from the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and wishes to reside in Sulaymaniyah regardless of their displacement status. Once residency documents are obtained, IDPs are able to move freely within and between the governorates in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Housing

IDPs in Sulaymaniyah can purchase properties and have them registered under their own names directly. This is a relatively recent change as previously Arabs in particular were not able to own properties registered under their names. This is also a regulation that applies to all individuals not originally from the Kurdistan Region of Iraq regardless of their displacement status. This new regulation notwithstanding, the overwhelming majority of IDPs report renting their accommodation in Sulaymaniyah City.

Employment

Authorities in Sulaymaniyah reported that there are no restrictions on public or private employment for IDPs. They are eligible to apply for public sector job openings, but host community applicants are always prioritised for these positions. The fact that public employment is widely sought by residents makes it very difficult for IDPs to have access to such positions. Finally, IDPs and host community members are entitled to the same labour rights protections within the formal private or public sectors. However, these protections do not extend to the informal sector for either group.

Education

IDP students in Sulaymaniyah have the right to access education and public or private schooling with no restrictions, they only need to have civil documentation and security clearance. The latter requirement is specific to displaced students only. IDPs have the choice to either integrate into host community schools or enrol in separate, designated schools for IDPs. The separate schooling for IDPs in Sulaymaniyah is either because of limited capacity in existing schools or because of the difference in language and curriculum as public education is conducted in Kurdish (except for one already existing Arabic school) and the curriculum adopted is different from that taught in Federal Iraq, where most IDPs come from. Those IDP students whose families can afford it are also able to enrol in private schools.

DAHUK GOVERNORATE

ZAKHO TOWN

5,480
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

32,021
Host Community
(HC) Households

NO Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
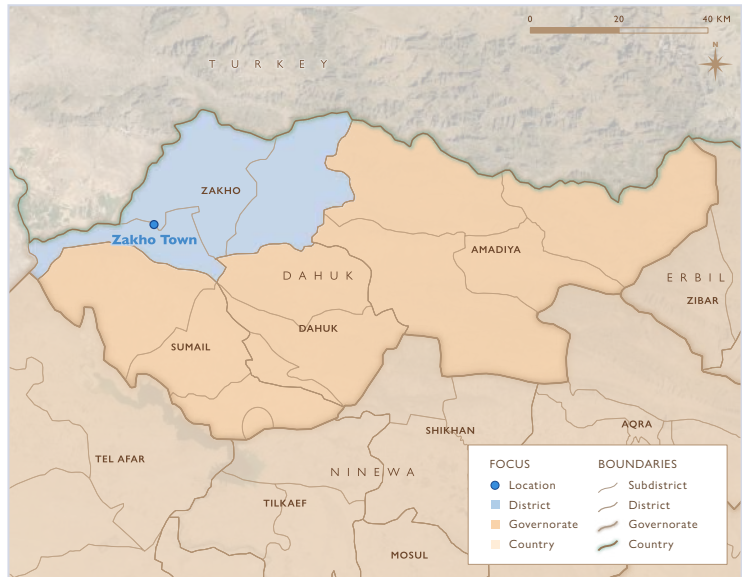
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

See Zakho Town case study (page 24).

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Zakho Town performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.
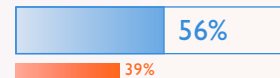
■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Access Exclusion

Exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors) when accessing employment, housing, or services in Zakho Town is reported by half of the IDPs in the location. In particular, 56% reported facing exclusion from employment, 53% from services (health and education), and 52% from housing. This is significantly above the average value among the 15 locations examined.

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to employment:
56%
39%

Mistrust

80% of the IDPs surveyed indicated that they feel negatively judged or blamed by the host community. This is the second highest percentage found out of 15 locations and significantly higher than the average value (34%).

IDPs reporting feeling mistrusted:
80%
34%

IDP Density

Zakho Town ranks third of 15 locations in terms of having the highest proportion of IDPs over its overall population. 15% of Zakho Town's population is composed of IDPs. This is associated with lower host community acceptance.

Safety and Protection

Feelings of protection among the host community in Zakho Town tended to be relatively low, as only 54% felt so in their daily lives. This is the fourth lowest percentage found out of the 15 study locations and significantly lower than the average value overall (81%).

Host community reporting feeling protected:
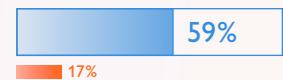
54%

81%

IDPs Perceived as a Threat

59% of the host community respondents perceived IDPs as a security threat in the location. This is the highest percentage among the 15 locations assessed.

Host community perceiving IDPs as a threat:

59%

17%

Prosocial Attitudes

Host community respondents in Zakho Town expressed the weakest prosocial attitudes toward IDPs out of all assessed locations. Prosocial attitudes relate to actions carried out by individuals that benefit other people or society as a whole (e.g. cooperation, caregiving, solidarity).

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Zakho Town performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Residents

Virtually all IDPs in Zakho Town indicated that they trust either completely or a lot other residents living in the location as well as the local authorities. These levels of trust make Zakho Town one of the top locations for these particular indicators across the 15 locations assessed.

IDPs expressing trust in residents:

99%

74%

IDPs expressing trust in local authorities:

98%

68%

Social Relations

Zakho Town features the most positive situation for IDPs in terms of social capital of all assessed locations, as 88% of IDP respondents reported having friends among host community members. This percentage in Zakho Town is significantly above the average across locations, which stands at 51%.

IDPs reporting friendships with the host community:

88%

51%
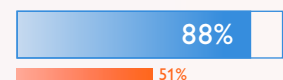
Housing Situation

More than 90% of the IDPs in Zakho Town reported being satisfied with their current housing situation. This is significantly above the average value across locations (68%).

IDPs satisfied with housing:

90%

68%

Financial Safety (HC)

84% of host community respondents in Zakho Town indicated being able to afford a negative shock through either savings or borrowing from their personal networks. This percentage is significantly above the average value of the 15 study locations, which stands at 68%.

Host community with access to financial safety nets:

84%

68%
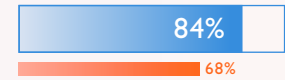
IDPs in Enclaves

Zakho Town is one of three locations that has the lowest index of IDPs living in urban enclaves in the study. IDPs tend to be relatively evenly spread across the location, without forming enclaves or being concentrated in specific neighbourhoods. This configuration is associated with higher host community acceptance.

DAHUK GOVERNORATE
ZAKHO TOWN

CONTEXT

Zakho Town lies within the ancient district of Zakho in the northernmost corner of Dahuk Governorate in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Its estimated population of 350,000 is comprised predominantly of Sunni Kurds and a smaller yet sizeable Chaldean and Assyrian Christian community.

With the rise of ISIL in 2014, the location has also hosted a diverse mix of IDPs, including a large proportion of Sunni Arabs in addition to Shia Arabs, Sunni and Shia Kurds, Shia Turkmen, Yazidis, Christians, Shabak, and Kaka'i, all from Ninewa Governorate. This displaced population (32,880 individuals as of data collection) has remained relatively fixed in terms of numbers since then, with minimal IDP returns.

Given its proximity to Turkey, Zakho Town holds a strategic position on the tradeline between Iraq and Turkey through its Ibrahim Khalil border crossing point. As such, it is of significant economic importance to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Trade as well as the oil and agricultural sectors constitute most of the job market, accounting for the particularly low levels of poverty reported prior to the ISIL conflict. This may have changed more recently given the financial crises that have occurred in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq since then. The location's border with Turkey also influences its security situation. While Zakho Town has been relatively stable since 2003, it has increasingly been subject to Turkish airstrikes against members of a non-state armed group crossing into the location from over the border. This is the backdrop to which local integration is explored below.

HOST COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF IDPs

The surveyed residents in Zakho Town host a majority Sunni Arab population predominantly displaced from neighbouring Ninewa Governorate, and more specifically from the city of Mosul. Most of these IDPs have been living in Zakho Town for more than three years now, a reality that constitutes a potential to move toward local integration. Yet, data from this study points to challenges in relation to the host community's willingness to accept these IDPs. Findings show that the majority of host community respondents are resigned at best to IDPs staying in Zakho Town indefinitely and nearly one quarter are upset about it or completely against it (Figure 1).

Furthermore, the granting of equal rights as residents to IDPs remains a contentious point, at least for around one third of the surveyed members of the host community.

Figure 1. Host Community Respondent Feeling If Post-2014 IDPs Stayed in Zakho Town Indefinitely
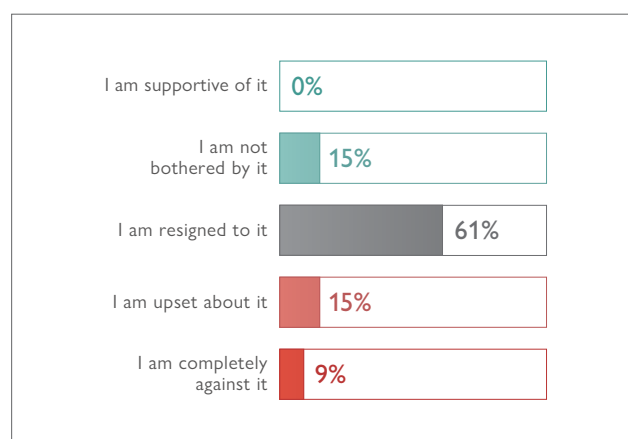
IDP BELONGING

In stark contrast to the above, the overall IDP community in Zakho Town not only report high levels of belonging in the location, but also are of the view that the host community accepts them as members of the larger society there (Figure 2). The host community, however, does not appear to share the views of IDPs on their levels of belonging or acceptance. Rather, a sizeable segment of the host community believes that IDPs are not well integrated into the community and that levels of interaction between the two are weak.

Figure 2. IDP Respondent Feeling Of Belonging and of Being Accepted in Zakho Town

FEELING OF BELONGING

Completely	22%
A lot	62%
A little	12%
Not at all	0%
No response	4%

FEELING OF BEING ACCEPTED

Completely	32%
A lot	58%
A little	10%
Not at all	0%
No response	0%
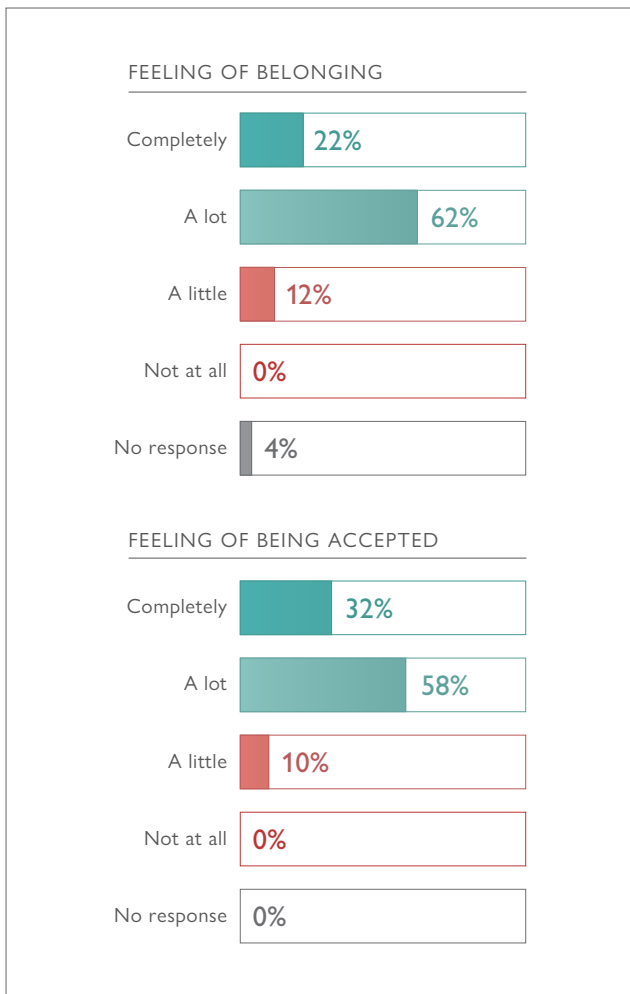
MATERIAL CONDITIONS

IDPs in Zakho Town reportedly face challenges in accessing housing, employment, and health and education services. Specifically, slightly more than half of the IDPs surveyed experience access exclusion in each of these areas, a rate that is much higher than the average reported across all urban locations studied. Despite such reported access difficulties including with respect to accommodation, the data also points to very high levels of housing satisfaction among IDPs. In fact, the levels are so high that they stand significantly above the average in this regard across all the locations evaluated in the study. Most IDPs rent houses in neighbourhoods among host community members, which may mean relatively better levels of infrastructure and services.

For their part, the host community maintains a strong sense of belonging to Zakho Town and have some of the highest rates of financial security (in terms of savings or borrowing capacity) of communities assessed, while IDPs have some of

the lowest. Despite this, service provision remains a contentious point for the host community. Around half of the respondents claim that essential service needs are somewhat met while the other half stated that they are either not met very well or not met at all. This situation frustrates the majority of host community respondents. Of note is that the host community do not put the blame on IDPs for this poor service provision, but rather point to governance failures: incompetence and corruption.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Two spatial factors seem to influence IDPs' feeling of belonging and host community acceptance in Zakho Town. The first, as noted above, is that IDPs live spread throughout Zakho Town alongside host community neighbours, encountering them regularly in their daily lives. The location has the lowest index of IDPs living in enclaves in the study. As such, social conditions for IDPs are characterised by high levels of trust and social capital. Findings indicate that virtually all IDPs surveyed trust not only the host community around them, but also the local authorities in Zakho Town. Furthermore, a great majority of the IDPs also stated that they have established friendships with members of the host community, significantly more so than IDPs in other locations surveyed.

The second spatial factor to note is that while IDPs do not live in enclaves, Zakho Town has the third largest proportion of IDPs over its total population as compared to other urban areas examined. Specifically, 15% of Zakho Town's population is comprised of the displaced. This composition, the diversity of the displaced, where they are from, and recent and increasing security incidents (i.e., Turkish airstrikes) may account for the host community's overall negative perspective on social conditions in contrast to that of IDPs. In particular, a significant proportion of host community members expressed low feelings of safety and protection in their daily lives, they also tend to view IDPs as posing a security threat, consider ethno-religious diversity to do more harm than good, and believe that the displaced community should live in camps. IDPs themselves report feeling negatively judged by the host community as well. Lastly, Zakho Town stands out as the location with the weakest prosocial attitudes towards IDPs across all those surveyed in this study.

This difference in social views may indicate that day to day relations between groups are not overtly hostile but rather reflect that the host community are unhappy with the overall state of affairs where they live.

MAIN TAKEAWAY

Zakho Town highlights the sometimes dichotomous nature of the process of integration. While the results show that IDPs exhibit high levels of belonging to the area, the host community does not appear to be sufficiently accepting of them. This apprehension on the part of the host community may be driven by fears of demographic change, ethnic disparity (particularly because predominantly Arab IDPs have come into a Kurdish administered area), fear of moving beyond their social comfort zone, and concerns over worsening security conditions, among others. To offset the balance of integration in Zakho Town, it may be appropriate to steer the direction of interventions toward the host community in terms of social cohesion and safety as well as improvement of service provision in the hope of removing the stumbling blocks that stand in their way to better accepting the displaced community in Zakho Town. This would also potentially help in alleviating access exclusion faced by IDPs as would more specific interventions in this regard.

DAHUK GOVERNORATE

DAHUK CITY

4,763
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

38,203
Host Community
(HC) Households

NO Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
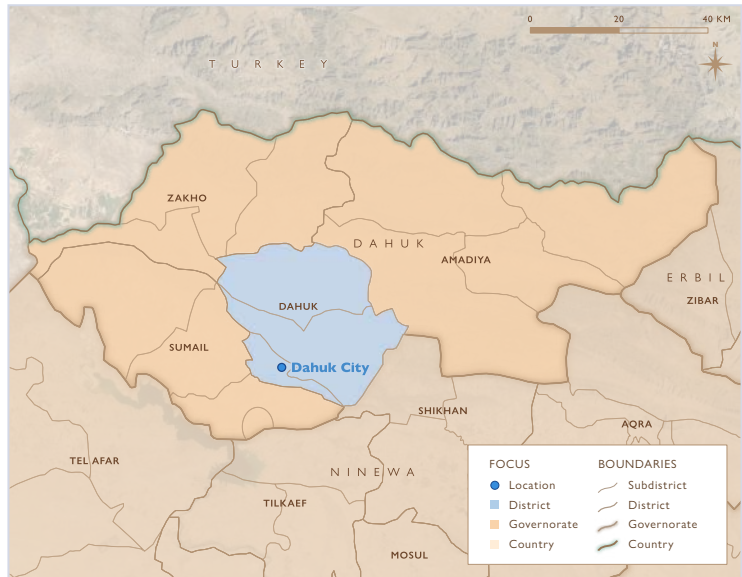
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Dahuk City is part of the main urban metropolis of Dahuk Governorate and is administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government. Its resident population is predominantly Sunni Kurd, with a smaller representation of Sunni Arabs, Christians, and Yazidis. The location has hosted a mix of IDPs, including Sunni Kurds, Sunni Arabs, Christians, and Yazidis, from conflict-affected governorates since 2014. Overall, the location has been relatively stable security-wise since 2003 and had a relatively low level of poverty before the ISIL conflict. This may have changed given the financial crises that have occurred in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq since then. Finally, the location also previously hosted populations fleeing violence and repression, including those from neighbouring predominantly Kurdish areas between 1961 and 1991 (with its own residents also experiencing forced movement) and those from areas affected by the sectarian war in the mid-2000s.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Dahuk City performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

- ■ LOCATION
- ■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Social Relations

Dahuk City has the second most negative situation for IDPs in terms of social capital of 15 locations, as only 28% of respondents reported having friends among host community members. This percentage in Dahuk City is the second lowest across all assessed locations and significantly lower than the average value overall (51%).

IDPs reporting friendships with the host community:
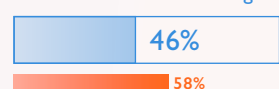
28%

51%
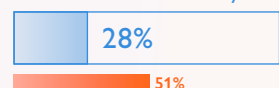
Housing Situation

Housing satisfaction across IDPs in Dahuk City is relatively low as only 46% of respondents reported being either somewhat or very satisfied with the quality of their housing in displacement. This is the third lowest percentage found over the 15 study locations and slightly below the average value (58%).

IDPs satisfied with housing:

46%

58%

Financial Safety (IDPs)

Virtually no IDPs in Dahuk City reported having the ability to withstand negative shocks through savings or through borrowing. Dahuk City ranks last out of the 15 locations examined in terms of IDPs' financial security.

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:

1%

39%

Daily Labour

More than half (57%) of the IDPs surveyed in Dahuk City indicated being employed as daily labourers. This is the highest percentage out of 15 locations assessed and significantly above the average value (21%).

IDPs working in daily labour:

57%

21%

Ethno-religious Identification

A majority of host community members (70%) reported feeling more closely related to their ethno-religious identity (mostly Sunni Kurds) than to an encompassing Iraqi identity. This is a factor associated with less acceptance of IDPs as it may undermine a common overarching identity. Host community members in Dahuk City reported some of the weakest feelings of national identity across the 15 locations examined.

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Dahuk City performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Authorities

Virtually all IDPs in Dahuk City reported having trust in local authorities. Dahuk City ranks first out of 15 locations in terms of IDP trust in institutions.

IDPs expressing trust in local authorities:

100%

68%

Safety and Protection

IDPs in Dahuk City reported the most positive levels of safety out of the 15 locations assessed. Virtually no respondent expressed feeling unsafe in the location, in comparison to an average of 11% of IDPs across these locations who felt unsafe.

IDPs reporting feeling safe:

100%

89%

Service Provision

Host community respondents largely indicated being satisfied with the level of services provided in the location. Only 3% reported that the services provided do not meet their needs. This is the lowest percentage found across locations, where the average value is 54%. In other words, Dahuk City ranks first in terms of service provision out of the 15 locations assessed.

Host community satisfaction with service provision:

97%

46%

Access Exclusion

Only 2% of IDPs reported facing exclusion from either employment, housing, or accessing services such as education and health. This exclusion may be due to discriminatory or regulatory factors. IDPs also reported almost full freedom of expression in the location without fear of backlash against them. Dahuk City is thus the location with the second lowest levels of exclusion reported by IDPs out of the 15 locations assessed, where on average 39% of IDPs experience it.

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to employment:

2%

39%

Close-knit Social Environment

Dahuk City is a location characterised by strong social safety nets among residents. The majority of host community members reported feeling protected (97%) and having strong social interactions with one another (87%) while experiencing low unemployment (only 7% of the local adult male population is unemployed).

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs need to go through security screening and clearance before they can enter the governorate. This requires IDPs to have identification for the process. Family members of alleged ISIL members are not allowed to cross into the governorate; however, they will not be arrested if they attempt to do so, but rather will be turned away. In addition, any IDP resident charged with committing a crime will be expelled from the governorate.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

IDPs, as reported by authorities in Dahuk, are required to obtain residency permission in order to be able to live in the city. For this, IDPs need to obtain a support letter from the mukhtar of the neighbourhood in addition to security authorities in charge of the sector the neighbourhood is located within. They can choose where they would like to live in the city. Once residency documents are obtained, IDPs are able to move freely within and between the governorates in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

Housing

IDPs in Dahuk can purchase properties and have them registered under their own names directly. This is a relatively recent change as previously Arabs in particular were not able to own properties registered under their names. This is also a regulation that applies to all individuals not originally from the Kurdistan Region of Iraq regardless of their displacement status. This new regulation notwithstanding, all of the IDPs surveyed report renting their accommodation in Dahuk City.

Employment

Authorities in Dahuk reported that there are no restrictions on public or private employment for IDPs. They are eligible to apply for public sector job openings, but host community applicants are always prioritised for these positions, unless the IDP applicant has specific technical skills or expertise that is in high demand and not found among host community applicants. Finally, IDPs and host community members are entitled to the same labour rights protections within the formal private or public sectors; however, these protections do not extend to the informal sector for either group.

Education

IDP students in Dahuk have the right to access education and public or private schooling with no restrictions; they only need to have civil documentation and security clearance. The latter requirement is specific to displaced students only. IDPs have the choice to either integrate into host community schools or enrol in separate, designated schools for IDPs. The separate schooling for IDPs in Dahuk is either because of limited capacity in existing schools or because of differences in language and curriculum as public education is conducted in Kurdish and the curriculum adopted is different than that taught in Federal Iraq, where most IDPs come from. Those IDP students whose families can afford it are also able to enrol in private schools. The Ninewa Education Department opened an office in Duhok to coordinate with the local Dahuk authorities for schooling for IDPs from Ninewa there. The Ninewa Education Department asked Duhok education authorities not to register new IDP students from Ninewa for the 2019–2020 school year.

NINEWA GOVERNORATE

MOSUL WEST

2,912	**60,279**
Out-of-Camp IDP Households	Host Community (HC) Households

YES Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

See Mosul City case study (page 15).

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Mosul West performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Authorities

IDPs in Mosul West have the lowest levels of trust in local authorities across all assessed locations, with only 27% of respondents reporting so. The average across locations is 68%.

IDPs expressing trust in local authorities:

27%
68%

Financial Safety (IDPs)

Only 1% of the IDPs surveyed reported being able to rely on savings and 18% on borrowing from their networks in the event of a negative shock. This leaves more than 80% of IDP respondents facing or at risk of facing financial insecurity, making Mosul West a location with one of the lowest levels of financial safety of all locations assessed (twelfth out of 15 locations).

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:

19%
39%

IDPs in Enclaves

Mosul West has one of the largest indexes of IDPs living in urban enclaves across locations, as IDPs tend to be concentrated in specific neighbourhoods in that side of the city as opposed to being spread across it.

Structural Instability

Among the 15 locations assessed, Mosul West is strongly characterised as a location prone to instability. The location was directly impacted by the ISIL conflict (60% of the host community in Mosul West experienced direct conflict-related violence), had a relatively high pre-conflict poverty rate (36% of residents lived under the poverty line based on 2012 data), and has a relatively ethno-religiously diverse population.

Service Provision

Only 33% of the host community reported that the services provided are enough to satisfy their needs. This percentage is slightly below the average value across all assessed locations (46%).

Host community satisfaction with service provision:

33%

46%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION
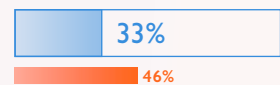
The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Mosul West performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.
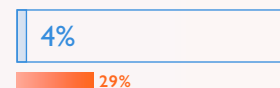
■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Access Exclusion

Mosul West features the lowest levels of exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors) experienced by IDPs across all locations assessed. No IDP reported being excluded when accessing employment, 1% reported exclusion from housing, and 4% reported exclusion from accessing education and health services.

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to services:
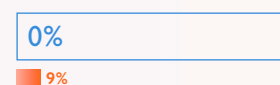
4%

29%

Movement Restrictions

IDPs in Mosul West reported no movement restrictions affecting the displaced specifically.

IDPs indicating movement restrictions:

0%

9%

Safety and Protection

Mosul West is one of two locations examined where both host community members and IDPs reported the highest levels of protection and safety of all locations assessed. Virtually no respondent expressed feeling unprotected or unsafe in this location, in comparison to an average of 19% of host community respondents and 11% of IDPs overall who felt unprotected and unsafe, respectively.

Host community reporting feeling protected:

100%

81%

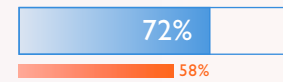**IDPs reporting feeling safe:**

100%

89%

Existence of Family Ties

All IDPs surveyed are originally from Ninewa Governorate; intra-governorate displacement is correlated with higher feelings of belonging among IDPs overall. In addition to this, 72% of IDPs had extended family in Mosul West before displacing there themselves.

IDPs with extended family in location:

72%

58%

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs need to go through security screening and clearance to be able to enter the city or remain there in case they were displaced before military operations to retake the city began. For this, IDPs are required to have identification documents. Obtaining security clearance then allows IDPs to be able to reside in the city.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

Following security clearance, IDPs in Mosul City need to obtain a support letter from the mukhtar and the sponsorship of two host community members residing in the same neighbourhood as they wish to live in (or are already living in). Once residency permission is obtained, IDPs can access housing directly. As for IDP movement, authorities in Mosul City indicated that there is an increased presence of security forces in some IDP populated neighbourhoods and that these actors apply movement restrictions and more regular monitoring and follow-up on the populations residing there. IDPs in Mosul West, for their part, did not report any movement restrictions at all either for themselves or the host community.

Housing

IDPs from other parts of Ninewa Governorate are able to buy and own property in the city after obtaining appropriate permissions, while the displaced from other governorates cannot do so. It should be noted, however, that the majority of Mosul West IDPs report paying rent for their accommodation.

Education

IDP students in Mosul City are integrated into host community schools. Lack of school buildings and staff are two main problems facing the education sector in the city, affecting all people who live there. IDP students can apply to and attend university in Mosul City with no restrictions applied.

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

TOOZ KHORMATU

3,500
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

8,557
Host Community
(HC) Households

YES   Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
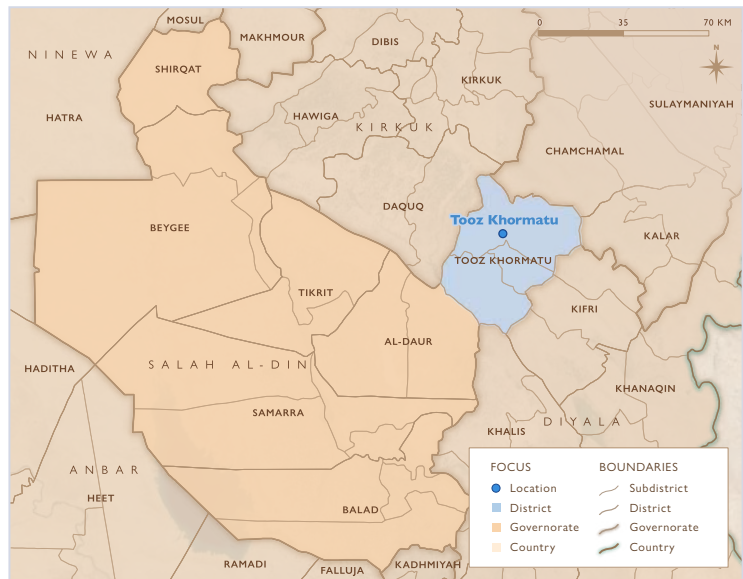
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

See Tooz Khormatu case study (page 36).

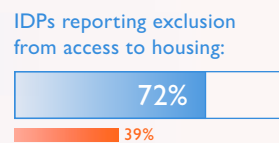## TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Tooz Khormatu performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

- **LOCATION**
- **AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS**

Access Exclusion

Exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors) when accessing employment, housing, or services in Tooz Khormatu is reported by a majority of the IDPs in the location. In particular, 73% reported facing exclusion from employment, 73% from services (health and education), and 72% from housing. Tooz Khormatu then ranks first out of 15 locations for the highest levels of self-reported exclusion overall.

IDPs reporting exclusion
from access to employment:
73%
39%

IDPs reporting exclusion
from access to services:
73%
29%

IDPs reporting exclusion
from access to housing:
72%
39%

Freedom of Expression

57% of IDPs surveyed did not feel confident in expressing their identity (practicing religion, wearing traditional clothing, or using their native languages) in Tooz Khormatu. This is the highest percentage across all locations assessed and significantly above the average value in the study (17%).

IDPs not confident in
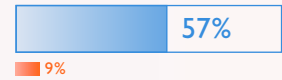expressing their identity:
57%
17%

Movement Restrictions

Tooz Khormatu features the highest percentage of IDPs reporting movement restrictions of the 15 study locations. 57% indicated they are affected by restrictions applied only to IDPs.

IDPs reporting movement restrictions:

57%

9%

Mistrust

92% of IDPs indicated that they feel negatively judged or blamed by the host community. This is the largest percentage found across all 15 locations examined and significantly higher than the average value (34%).

**IDPs reporting feeling mistrusted:**

92%

34%

Safety and Protection

Safety and protection among IDPs and the host community in Tooz Khormatu tend to be relatively low, as only 49% and 51%, respectively, felt safe and protected in their daily lives. Specifically, Tooz Khormatu ranks last out of 15 locations with respect to IDP safety and thirteenth of 15 in terms of host community protection.

IDPs reporting feeling safe:

49%

89%

Host community reporting feeling protected:

51%

81%
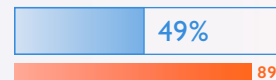
IDP Density

Tooz Khormatu ranks first of 15 locations in terms of having the highest proportion of IDPs over its overall population. 27% of Tooz Khormatu's population is composed of IDPs. It must be taken into account, however, that this percentage is exacerbated by the fact that many residents originally from Tooz Khormatu are currently still displaced elsewhere in Iraq and have not yet returned, reducing its host community numbers overall.

Structural Instability

Among the 15 locations assessed, Tooz Khormatu is strongly characterised as a location prone to instability. The location was directly impacted by the ISIL conflict (36% of the host community in Tooz Khormatu experienced direct conflict-related violence), had a relatively high pre-conflict poverty rate (13% of the residents lived under the poverty line based on 2012 data), and has significant ethno-religious diversity among its population.

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Tooz Khormatu performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

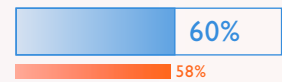■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Housing Situation

60% of the IDPs surveyed indicated that they are either somewhat or very satisfied with the quality of their housing in displacement. This percentage is the fifth highest across all assessed locations and slightly above the average value in the study (58%). Of additional note here is that while the majority of Tooz Khormatu IDPs reported paying rent, the location has the highest rate of home ownership in displacement (22%) of the 15 study locations.
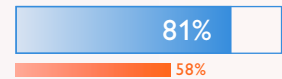
IDPs satisfied with housing:

60%
58%

Existence of Family Ties

More than 80% of IDPs had extended family in the city before displacing there, a factor that facilitates establishing personal networks.

IDPs with extended family in location:

81%
58%

Quality of Institutions

The perceived quality of local institutions in Tooz Khormatu tends to be relatively high as 58% of host community respondents expressed confidence in the local administration's capabilities as compared to the average value across all locations examined (45%). The location thus ranks third of the 15 assessed in terms of confidence in such institutions.

Host community confidence in institutions:

58%
45%
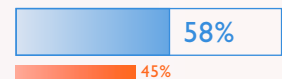
LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs must receive security clearance in order to access rights and services. Authorities specifically reported that certain IDPs face many difficulties and serious risks in seeking to obtain security clearance linked to their ethno-religious identity amid other dynamics. This may in part account for the high levels of access exclusion IDPs report in the location overall.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

IDPs with alleged ISIL affiliation, in particular, are reportedly heavily monitored within the urban environment and restricted in where they can go.

Housing

IDPs have the right to buy and own properties in the district as most of those displaced in the centre are from within the district itself. The comparatively high rates of homeownership in displacement IDPs themselves report corroborates this to some extent. However, there are restrictions in place on which neighbourhoods IDPs can live in based on their identities due to ongoing ethno-religious tensions in the urban area. This may also contribute to the housing exclusion IDPs report, particularly by those who rent.

Employment

Authorities reported that there are no specific restrictions on IDPs to work in the public or private sector. Because those displaced in Tooz Kormatu are within the district, they are eligible for public employment. However, authorities indicated that because the IDPs are mostly from rural areas, many are not qualified for these positions. Employment in the private sector is also difficult due to limited job opportunities. Again, this may also contribute to the employment exclusion IDPs report.

TOOZ KHORMATU

CONTEXT

Tooz Khormatu is located within Tooz District of Salah al-Din Governorate. It sits on the route connecting Baghdad and Kirkuk governorates and is part of the territories disputed between the Federal Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Tooz Khormatu's population consists of Sunni Arabs, Sunni Kurds, and Sunni and Shia Turkmen. In recent years, following the rise of ISIL, this area witnessed an inflow of IDPs, most of whom are from the nearby subdistricts of Sulaiman Beg and Al-Amerli. They have been displaced for more than three years and are predominantly Sunni Arab with smaller numbers of Sunni and Shia Turkmen. The IDPs' continued displacement in part has to do with blocked returns due to underlying tribal, sectarian, and/or security-related disputes. At the time of this data collection, the number of IDPs in the area amounted to 21,000 individuals. It should also be noted that a significant portion of Tooz Khormatu's resident Sunni Arab population who displaced during the conflict have yet to return.

The rise of ISIL in 2014 set Tooz Khormatu on a tumultuous track that has had and may continue to have repercussions at socio-economic, political, and security levels. This adds another layer of complexity to an area already buckling under communal tensions between its diverse ethno-religious populations. Such tensions emanate from historical rivalry over who owns the area and differential treatments meted out by various powers in charge.

As ISIL held on to the territories it controlled in Tooz district, various communities took up arms and formed groups or joined existing security forces to defend themselves from further encroachment and to retake areas lost. When ISIL was expelled from the Tooz Khormatu in 2016, competition and clashes between the area's rivalling security actors, the Shia Turkmen-led Popular Mobilisation Units (PMUs) and Kurdish Peshmerga, spurred further tensions among the town's ethno-religious communities, specifically between its Sunni Kurds and Shia Turkmen residents.

The change in security and administration of the town and surrounding areas that took place in October 2017 brought further change that caused violence including indiscriminate attacks, looting, arson, and property demolition, displacing thousands of people predominantly among its Kurdish population. Many of the Kurds have now reportedly moved back to Tooz Khormatu. To date, tensions between ethno-religious communities remain high and relations strained.
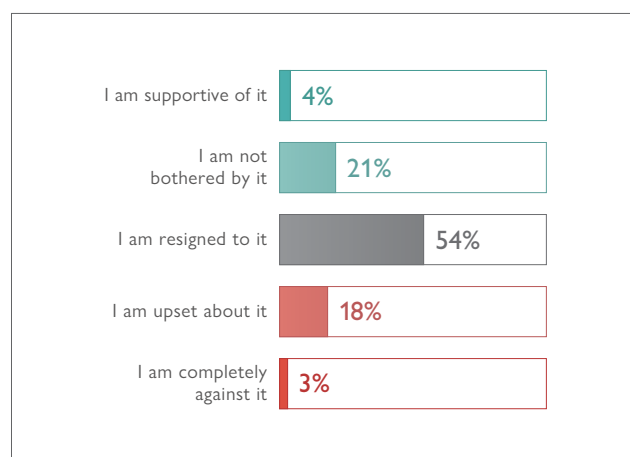
These changes have shifted power relations between ethno-religious groups, with the Shia Turkmen population in a stronger position than the Sunni Kurds in terms of security and administration than before the conflict in 2014. This situation has created an impasse in part because both groups have historic claims to the town.

These dynamics have undoubtedly taken their toll on local integration in Tooz Khormatu given the protracted nature of its displacement and the severity of its conflicts, underscoring a need to identify factors that help or hinder local integration in this area.

HOST COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF IDPs

Although most of the IDPs in Tooz Khormatu are not from afar, having moved from the neighbouring areas that fall within the administrative boundaries of the district, they do not seem to have been particularly warmly received. Rather, findings indicate that most of the surveyed host community have begrudgingly come to accept the long-term stay of IDPs as a reality in the area or are relatively indifferent to it (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Host Community Respondent Feeling if Post-2014 IDPs Stayed in Tooz Khormatu Indefinitely

I am supportive of it — 4%
I am not bothered by it — 21%
I am resigned to it — 54%
I am upset about it — 18%
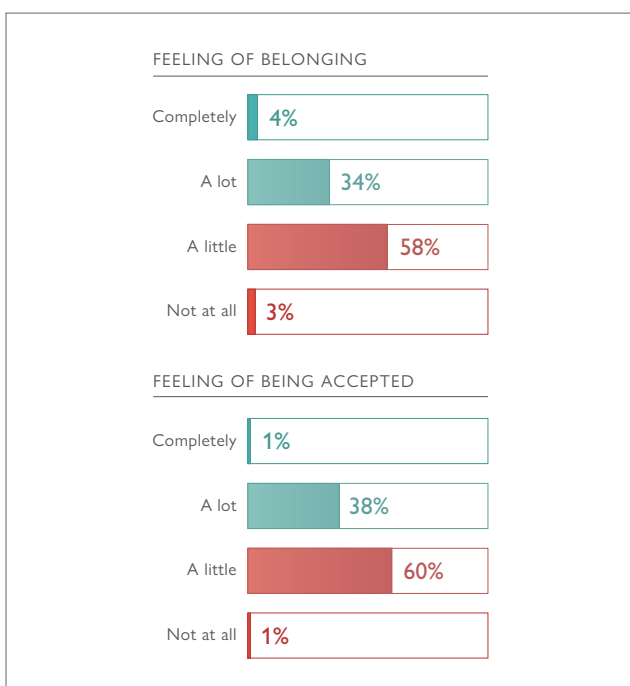I am completely against it — 3%

This should not be deemed all too negatively, however, since the expressed degree of acceptance is not low per se but rather falls within the middle spectrum of acceptance across all locations assessed. As such, it could be utilised for co-existence purposes in the long run. Furthermore, the host community is largely of the view that IDPs are somewhat integrated to not very well integrated into the community (as opposed to not integrated at all). This in itself is a relatively positive finding given that the IDPs, being largely Sunni Arab, have mostly relocated to neighbourhoods inhabited by Kurds, who may have divergent or competing historical views and political aspirations from the displaced.

IDP BELONGING

Almost all of the IDPs in Tooz Khormatu examined in this study have lived there for more than three years. This lengthy displacement, however, has not contributed to a flourishing sense of belonging within the IDP community. Findings instead point to a prevalence of low levels of IDP belonging to Tooz Khormatu (Figure 2). Linked to this, the IDPs appear to realise that they face challenges in being accepted by the host community. A substantial percentage of IDPs were of the view that the host community hardly accepts them or does not accept them at all. This may relate to their recognition that the host community begrudgingly accepts them but also to the more restrictive regulatory landscape IDPs face in Tooz Khormatu. Yet despite these negative views, the majority of the IDPs reported being somewhat satisfied with their lives in the location.

Figure 2. IDP Respondent Feeling of Belonging and of Being Accepted in Tooz Khormatu

FEELING OF BELONGING

Completely	4%
A lot	34%
A little	58%
Not at all	3%

FEELING OF BEING ACCEPTED

Completely	1%
A lot	38%
A little	60%
Not at all	1%

MATERIAL CONDITIONS

Of all the locations assessed, Tooz Khormatu stands out as a place with the highest levels among IDPs of self-reported exclusion from access to housing, employment, and health and education services. This is further corroborated by local authorities in Tooz Khormatu who reported that certain IDPs face many difficulties and serious risks in seeking to obtain security clearance (a necessary pre-requisite for accessing rights) linked to their ethno-religious identity amid other dynamics. Furthermore, while IDPs are technically able to buy property given that they are displaced within their own district of origin, there are restrictions on which neighbourhoods they can live in based on their identities due to ongoing ethno-religious tensions in the urban area. Finally, again, while IDPs are technically able to access public and private sector jobs in Tooz Khormatu, authorities indicated that because the IDPs are mostly from rural areas, they are not qualified for the former and that there are limited job opportunities in general for the latter. Host community residents also noted the wealth disparity and unequal access to services between themselves and IDPs.

However, despite the access challenges, IDPs appear to be satisfied with the quality of their housing. A substantial portion of the IDPs indicated that they are somewhat or very satisfied with the quality of their housing in displacement. In fact, Tooz Khormatu ranks fifth among all studied locations in terms of quality of housing. What may drive higher levels of housing satisfaction is the relatively high rate of IDP homeownership in displacement. Even though the majority of the displaced are renters (which may account for access constraints), more IDPs reported owning their accommodation in Tooz Khormatu than in any of the other locations examined. Whether this housing was purchased prior to the conflict or while in displacement is not clear from the data. With respect to the host community, it should be noted that these respondents felt their own essential service needs are not met due to corruption and incompetence on the part of authorities, causing widespread frustration among them.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social dynamics in Tooz Khormatu remain precarious. IDPs' perception towards the host community and the authorities is characterised by high levels of mistrust. They also reported significant movement restrictions in the urban area, feeling negatively judged and blamed by the host community, and lacking confidence to freely express their identities in public. With respect to movement restrictions in particular, authorities in Tooz Khormatu indicated that IDPs with alleged ISIL affiliation, specifically, are reportedly heavily monitored within the urban environment and restricted in where they

can go. The host community also felt their movements were restricted in the urban area due to security concerns and a not insignificant portion felt little to no belonging to the location themselves. Furthermore, IDPs and the host community alike seem to face protection challenges in this area, as none of these communities feel protected in their daily lives. Tooz Khormatu is among the locations with the lowest levels of reported safety by both IDPs and host community members of those sampled in this study.

Even though these stressors could exert negative effects on the process of integration, there are other reported factors that may positively advance it. Of note is the relative cultural compatibility reported by both IDPs and host community members with respect to values and traditions. IDPs may also be able to establish social bonds with ease as they already had extended family members in the area prior to their displacement, given they are originally from neighbouring areas. In this vein, an outright majority of host community members support conferring equal rights to the IDPs residing in Tooz Khormatu, recognise that IDPs should have the right to choose where to live in displacement, and do not feel that IDPs are a security threat to the urban area.

MAIN TAKEAWAY

Out of all locations examined, Tooz Khormatu stands out as an area prone to instability. The location features direct and impactful experiences of the ISIL conflict and a significant ethno-religiously diverse population mired in a tempestuous relationship shaped by historical animosities and the influence of internal and external entities vying for control and power over the area. Based on these dynamics, it is clear that Tooz Khormatu is a difficult place in terms of inclusion and safety to live in for host community members and even more so for IDPs. This being said, there are openings to improve local dynamics for both groups to better foster belonging and acceptance.

BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE

BAGHDAD CITY

3,300
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

1,068,088
Host Community
(HC) Households

YES Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Baghdad City's resident population is mixed, comprised of Sunni and Shia Arabs with smaller pockets of Christians, Sunni and Shia Kurds, and Sunni and Shia Turkmen. The IDP population is predominantly Sunni Arab. The location has hosted displaced families since the start of the ISIL conflict in 2014, with numbers steadily decreasing since then as people returned to their places of origin or moved elsewhere. The location also experienced significant forced movement after 2003, particularly during the sectarian war in the mid-2000s where people often moved between neighbourhoods to avoid targeting and violence based on their identities, changing the demographic composition of some areas. While the security situation in the location since 2003 could be described as unstable at best, it had steadily and dramatically improved since 2014, despite the outbreak of conflict in other parts of the country. However, violence against civilian protesters and increasing rocket attacks in the last year have once again shifted this landscape. Finally, the location had a relatively low pre-conflict poverty rate as compared to the rest of the country.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Baghdad City performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

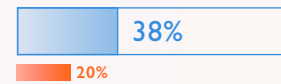- ■ LOCATION
- ■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Access Exclusion

Exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors) when accessing employment, housing, or services in Baghdad City is reported by slightly more than half of the IDPs surveyed in the location. In particular, 57% reported facing exclusion from housing, 51% from services (health and education), and 51% from employment. This is significantly above the average value across all assessed locations.

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to housing:

57%

39%

IDPs in Enclaves

Baghdad City has the second largest index of IDPs living in urban enclaves across 15 locations assessed, as IDPs tend to be concentrated in specific neighbourhoods around the city. This configuration is associated with lower host community acceptance.

Households with Functional Difficulties

38% of IDPs reported having a household member with functional difficulties. This percentage is the largest found in the study of 15 locations and above the average value across these locations overall (20%).

IDPs who have a household member with functional difficulties:

38%

20%

Perceived Similarity

The host community in Baghdad City tended to see IDPs as culturally dissimilar to them in higher frequency than the rest of the 15 study locations, based on an index that measures the perceived cultural distance between the host community and IDPs. While this distance tends to be close to zero in almost all other assessed locations, host community respondents in Baghdad City ranked first in perceiving IDPs' values as different to theirs.

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Baghdad City performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Safety and Protection

Feelings of safety among IDPs in Baghdad City tend to be relatively high, as 98% of the respondents felt safe in the location. This percentage is significantly higher than the average value across all assessed locations (89%). The location ranks fifth of 15 in this regard.

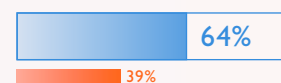IDPs reporting feeling safe:

98%

89%

Financial Safety (IDPs)

64% of the IDPs surveyed in Baghdad City indicated being able to afford a negative shock through either savings or borrowing from their personal networks. This percentage is significantly above the average value across locations, which stands at 39%.

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:

64%

39%

IDPs Perceived as a Threat

Only 4% of the host community respondents perceived the presence of IDPs as a security threat for the location. This percentage is the second lowest found in the study (thirteenth of 15 locations) and significantly below the average value across all assessed locations overall (17%).

Host community perceiving IDPs as a threat:

4%

17%
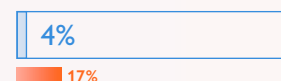
Prosocial Attitudes

Host community respondents in Baghdad City expressed the strongest prosocial attitudes toward IDPs, compared to other locations assessed. Prosocial attitudes relate to actions carried out by individuals that benefit other people or society as a whole (e.g. cooperation, caregiving, solidarity).

IDP Density

Baghdad City has the lowest proportion of IDPs over its overall population of all locations assessed. Given Baghdad City's very large host community population compared to a relatively smaller number of IDPs currently hosted, less than 1% of the total population is currently composed of IDPs. This is associated with higher host community acceptance.

Close-knit Social Environment

Baghdad City is a location characterised by strong social safety nets among residents. The majority of host community members reported feeling protected (93%) and having strong social interactions with one another (77%) while experiencing low unemployment (only 3% of the local adult male population is unemployed).

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs need to go through security screening and clearance before they can reside in the city. For this process IDPs need to provide identification documents.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

Once security clearance is obtained IDPs need to provide their identification documents and get sponsorship from the mukhtar or two residents of the neighbourhood they wish to reside in. No movement restrictions are applied to IDPs who have required residency documents and no extra security measures are reportedly taken in IDP populated areas.

Housing

IDPs cannot buy or own property in Baghdad City. This was not always the case, however. IDPs initially faced no restrictions on purchasing property or land to construct within it in the city. The change in regulation occurred for two reasons: first, to encourage the displaced to return to their places of origin, and second, because of the limited capacity of many neighbourhoods to house more people and extend public service provision to meet their needs.

Employment

There are no restrictions on IDPs to apply for public employment or to work in the private sector. However, local authorities in Baghdad reported that as a result of the deteriorating economic situation in general all citizens face difficulties in finding jobs. At the same time, they did note that some IDPs with reasonable financial capacity have been able to open businesses without any restrictions. Finally, IDPs and host community members are entitled to the same labour rights protections within the formal private or public sectors; however, these protections do not extend to the informal sector for either group.
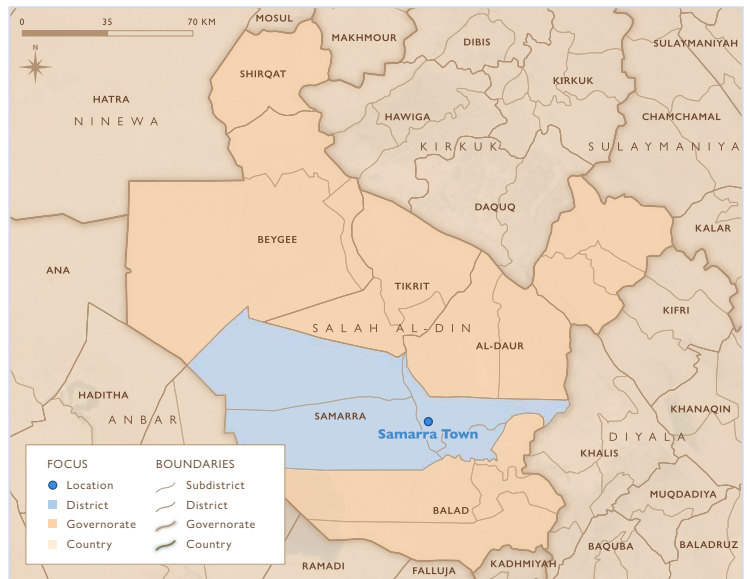
Education

IDP students in Baghdad have access to education and are integrated into host community schools. The same applies to university students. Based on their education qualifications, IDPs can attend universities in Baghdad with no restriction and the same regulations that apply to residents apply to IDPs as well.

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

SAMARRA TOWN

2,985
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

30,357
Host Community
(HC) Households

YES Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Samarra Town's resident population is comprised of Sunni Arabs and a smaller proportion of Shia Arabs. While the city centre location was never taken by ISIL, the surrounding suburbs were and, as such, it has hosted IDPs since 2014. These IDPs, primarily Sunni and Shia Arab, come from elsewhere in Salah al-Din as well as other conflict affected governorates. A defining characteristic of the location is that it is home to the Al-Askari Shrine, which is an important site for Shia Muslims. The shrine was bombed in 2006, and while it has since been repaired, ensuring its protection has had repercussions for the physical layout of Samarra Town, its security configuration and, by extension, its residents.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Samarra Town performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Authorities

Only 29% of IDP respondents reported positive levels of trust in local authorities in Samarra Town. This is the third lowest percentage found among all locations assessed (thirteenth of 15) and significantly below the average value overall (68%).

IDPs expressing trust in local authorities:
29%
68%

Trust in Residents

The location ranks last of 15 locations in terms of IDPs trusting other residents. Specifically, only 34% of IDPs indicated that they trust other residents in Samarra Town, as compared to an average value of 74% across all locations assessed.

IDPs expressing trust in residents:
34%
74%

Housing Situation

39% of the IDPs are satisfied with their current housing situation in Samarra Town. This is the lowest percentage found in the study and significantly below the average value across 15 study locations (58%). This situation is further compounded by the fact that 30% of IDPs in Samarra Town were found to live in critical shelter situations (abandoned buildings, informal housing).

IDPs satisfied with housing:

39%

58%
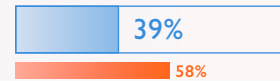
Freedom of Expression

56% of the IDPs surveyed did not feel confident expressing their identities (i.e., practicing religion, wearing traditional clothing, or using their native languages) in Samarra Town. This is the second highest percentage across the 15 assessed locations and significantly above the average value in the study (17%).

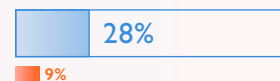**IDPs not confident in expressing their identity:**

56%

17%

Movement Restrictions

Samarra Town features the second highest percentage of IDPs reporting movement restrictions. 28% indicated they are affected by restrictions applied only to the displaced.

IDPs reporting movement restrictions:

28%

9%

Mistrust

Samarra Town ranks third of 15 locations with respect to IDPs feeling negatively judged or blamed by the host community. In particular, 57% of IDPs in this location reported so, which is a significantly higher rate than the average overall (34%).

IDPs reporting feeling mistrusted:

57%

34%

Safety and Protection

Feelings of safety and protection among IDPs and the host community in Samarra Town tend to be relatively low. Only 51% of IDPs and 28% of host community respondents reported feeling safe and protected in their daily lives. The location ranks second to last in terms of IDP safety and last in terms of host community protection of the 15 locations.

IDPs reporting feeling safe:

51%

89%

**Host community reporting feeling protected:**

28%

81%
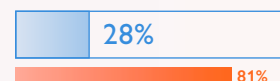
Service Provision

Only 8% of host community respondents indicated being satisfied with the level of public services they receive. This is the lowest percentage found in the study and significantly below the average value across all assessed locations (46%).

Host community satisfaction with service provision:

8%

46%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION
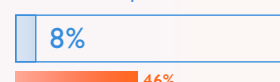
The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Samarra Town performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

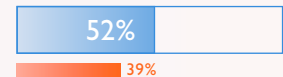■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Financial Safety (IDPs)

IDPs in Samarra Town reported moderate levels of financial security, as 52% of respondents indicated being able to afford a negative shock either through savings or through borrowing from their personal networks. This is slightly above the average value across the 15 study locations (39%).

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:

52%

39%

IDPs in Enclaves

Samarra Town has one of the lowest indices of IDPs living in urban enclaves in the study and ranks twelfth of 15 locations in this regard. IDPs tend to be relatively evenly spread out across the location, without forming enclaves or being concentrated in specific neighbourhoods. This configuration is associated with higher host community acceptance.

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

All IDPs in Samarra are required to go through security screening and clearance to be able to enter and reside in the town. For this process, IDPs need to provide identification documents. Authorities in Samarra also reported that they provide assistance to those IDPs who need to replace lost civil documentation to begin this process.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

Once IDPs have received security clearance, which requires civil documentation, they must then obtain a support letter from the mukhtar of the neighbourhood in which they seek to live. This residency permission also allows the IDP to move freely and have access to services like the rest of the host community.

Housing

IDPs in Samarra are allowed to buy and own properties as long as they have the required documents in terms of residency and identification. Furthermore, IDPs are free to choose where they would like to live in the town, whether they are renting or buying a property.

Employment

There are no restrictions on IDPs to apply for public employment or to work in the private sector. However, authorities in Samarra reported that host community applicants are always prioritised for public positions as IDPs are supposed to return to their places of origin. Finally, IDPs and host community members are entitled to the same labour rights protections within the formal private or public sectors; however, these protections do not extend to the informal sector for either group.
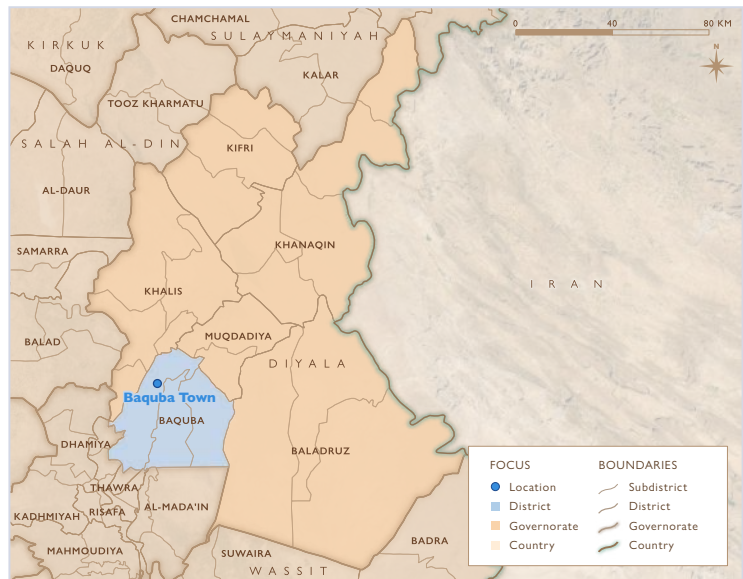
Education

IDP students have access to education and schooling in Samarra and most are integrated into host community schools. In addition, the local authorities in Salah al-Din Governorate have opened new schools in order to increase the education sector's capacity to receive IDP students. Summer schooling was also provided for IDP students who had missed the school year because of the conflict. Authorities also reported that the Education Department provides trainings and courses on integration for teachers in order to better serve all students in the governorate.

DIYALA GOVERNORATE

BAQUBA TOWN

2,729
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

43,255
Host Community
(HC) Households

NO Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Baquba Town is the capital of Diyala Governorate. Its resident population is comprised of Sunni Arabs and a smaller proportion of Shia Arabs, while the IDPs it hosts are by and large Sunni Arab, mainly from other parts of Diyala Governorate or Salah al-Din Governorate. The location itself and the wider district was never taken by ISIL; however, it remains subject to instability, both in relation to the group as well as ongoing security and political dynamics. Furthermore, the location was the site of extreme sectarian violence prior to the ISIL conflict, starting in 2006.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Baquba Town performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

- **LOCATION**
- **AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS**

Housing Situation

Baquba Town ranks as having the fourth lowest percentage (47%) of IDPs satisfied with their current housing situation. This proportion is below the average value across all 15 study locations overall (58%).

IDPs satisfied with housing:

47%
58%

Trust in Authorities

Similarly, IDPs in Baquba Town reported the third lowest levels of trust in local authorities as compared all locations assessed. Only 41% of respondents indicated that they trusted local authorities. This is significantly below the average value of the 15 locations in total (68%).

IDPs expressing trust in local authorities:

41%
68%

Freedom of Expression

22% of IDPs surveyed did not feel confident in expressing their identity (practicing religion, wearing traditional clothing, or using their native language) in Baquba Town. This is the fourth highest percentage across locations and slightly above the average value in the study (17%).

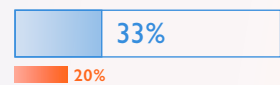**IDPs not confident in expressing their identity:**

22%

17%
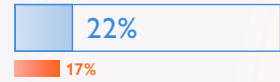
Households with Functional Difficulties

IDPs in Baquba Town rank second (33%) in terms of having a household member with functional difficulties as compared to the average value (20%) of all study locations.

**IDPs who have a household member with functional difficulties:**

33%

20%

Service Provision

Only 12% of host community respondents indicated being satisfied with the level of services they receive. This is the second lowest percentage found in the study and significantly above the average value across 15 locations (46%).

Host community satisfaction with service provision:

48%

81%
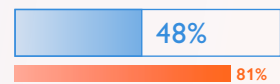
IDPs in Enclaves

Baquba Town has the largest index of IDPs living in urban enclaves across the 15 locations assessed, as IDPs tend to be concentrated in specific neighbourhoods around the city. This configuration is associated with lower host community acceptance.

Quality of Institutions

The perceived quality of local institutions in Baquba Town tends to be relatively low as only 29% of host community respondents expressed confidence in the local administration's capabilities. This percentage is the third lowest found in the study and below the average value across all assessed locations (45%).

Host community confidence in institutions:
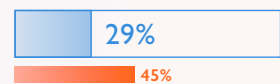
29%

45%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Baquba Town performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION

■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Access Exclusion

Baquba Town features relatively low levels of IDP exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors), compared to all other locations assessed. Specifically, 16% of IDPs reported exclusion when accessing housing and 18% when accessing services (health or education). Both of these rates are significantly lower than the overall average values across locations of 39% and 29%, respectively.

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to housing:

16%

39%

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to services:

18%

29%
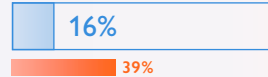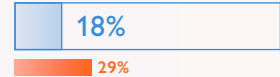
Financial Safety (IDPs)

IDPs in Baquba Town reported moderate levels of financial security, as 52% of respondents indicated being able to afford a negative shock either through savings or through borrowing from their personal networks. This is slightly above the average value across the 15 study locations (39%).

IDPs with access to financial safety nets:

52%

39%
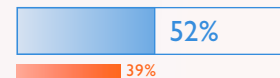
SULAYMANIYAH GOVERNORATE

KALAR TOWN

2,701
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

28,179
Host Community
(HC) Households

NO Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Kalar Town is part of Sulaymaniyah Governorate and is administered by the Kurdistan Regional Government. Its resident population is predominantly Sunni Kurd, with a smaller representation of Shia Kurds, and Sunni and Shia Arabs. The location has hosted primarily Sunni Arab and Kurd IDPs since 2014 and saw an increase of mainly Sunni Kurd IDPs in late 2017, corresponding to changes in the administrative and security configuration in the disputed territories. Overall, the location has been relatively stable security-wise since 2003 and had a relatively low level of poverty before the ISIL conflict. This may have changed given the financial crises that have occurred in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq since then. Finally, the location also bore the brunt of a series of uprisings and conflict from 1961 to 1991, including the 1986-1989 Anfal campaigns which caused mass forced population movement.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Kalar Town performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Daily Labour

31% of IDPs reported working as daily labourers in Kalar Town, making it the location with the third highest proportion of IDPs working in the informal sector in the study. The average value overall across all 15 locations is 21% in this regard.

IDPs working in daily labour:
31%
21%

Prosocial Attitudes

Host community respondents in Kalar Town expressed the second weakest prosocial attitudes toward IDPs out of all assessed locations. Prosocial attitudes relate to actions carried out by individuals that benefit other people or society as a whole (e.g. cooperation, caregiving, solidarity).

Ethno-religious Identification

A majority of host community members (73%) reported feeling more closely related to their ethno-religious identity (mostly Sunni Kurds) than to an encompassing Iraqi identity. This is a factor associated with less acceptance of IDPs as it may undermine a common overarching identity. Host community members in Kalar Town reported some of the weakest feelings of national identity across the 15 locations examined.

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Kalar Town performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION

■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Authorities

Virtually all IDPs in Kalar Town reported having trust in local authorities and in other residents in the location. In particular, Kalar Town has one of the highest levels of trust in institutions across all locations assessed.

IDPs expressing trust in local authorities:

100%

68%

Movement Restrictions

No IDP respondent in Kalar Town indicated that there are movement restrictions affecting IDPs only. Linked to this, virtually all IDPs feel safe and comfortable in their daily lives in the location.

IDPs reporting movement restrictions:

0%

9%
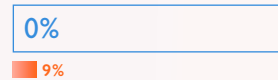
IDPs in Enclaves

Kalar Town is one of three locations that has the lowest index of IDPs living in urban enclaves in the study. IDPs tend to be relatively evenly spread out across the location, without forming enclaves or being concentrated in specific neighbourhoods. This configuration is associated with higher host community acceptance.

Structural Instability

Among the 15 locations assessed, Kalar Town is characterised by having one of the lowest levels of instability overall. The location was not directly impacted by the ISIL conflict (no host community respondents in Kalar Town indicated experiencing conflict-related violence), had a low pre-conflict poverty rage (1% of residents lived under the poverty line based on 2012 data), and has low levels of ethno-religious diversity among its host population.

ANBAR GOVERNORATE

AL-AMIRIYA AREA

2,289
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

13,126
Host Community
(HC) Households

YES Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

FOCUS

- Location
- District
- Governorate
- Country

BOUNDARIES

- Subdistrict
- District
- Governorate
- Country
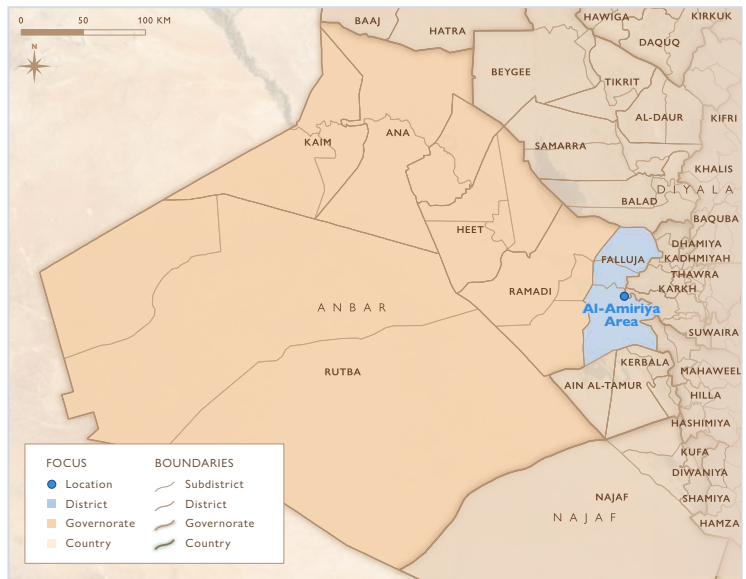
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Al-Amiriya's resident population is mostly Sunni Arab as is its IDP population. The bulk of the displaced come from elsewhere in Anbar Governorate or from Babylon Governorate. Those from the latter are specifically from Jurf al-Sakher subdistrict. After numerous unsuccessful attempts by both national authorities and international stakeholders to facilitate the safe return of this population who have all been blocked by security actors since 2014 for political and sectarian reasons, the situation was deemed intractable. As such, it is largely understood that their presence is relatively fixed and permanent for now. The location itself fell to ISIL in early 2014 and was recaptured in 2016.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Al-Amiriya performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

- LOCATION
- AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Access Exclusion

Al-Amiriya features relatively moderate levels of exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors) experienced by IDPs, compared to the other locations assessed. 39% of IDPs reported exclusion when accessing services (health or education). This is the fifth highest rate of service exclusion in particular of the 15 study locations (average value is 29%).

IDPs reporting exclusion from access to services:

39%

29%

Mistrust

47% of the IDPs surveyed indicated that they feel negatively judged or blamed by the host community, which is significantly higher than the average value across locations (34%). Al-Amiriya ranks fourth of 15 locations in this regard.

IDPs reporting feeling mistrusted:

47%

34%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Al-Amiriya performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.
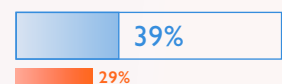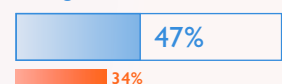
■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

IDP Density

Al-Amiriya ranks second of 15 locations in terms of having the highest proportion of IDPs over its overall population. 15% of Al-Amiriya's population is composed of IDPs.

Trust in Residents

93% of IDPs reported trust in other residents in Al-Amiriya. This is the fifth highest rate as compared to the average value across the 15 study locations (74%).

IDPs expressing trust in residents:
93%
74%

Social Relations

Al-Amiriya has the third most positive situation for IDPs in terms of social capital, as 69% of IDP respondents reported having friends among host community members. This percentage in Al-Amiriya is above the average value across all locations assessed, which stands at 51%.

IDPs reporting friendships with the host community:
69%
51%
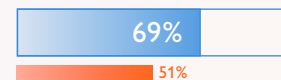
Daily Labour

Only 8% of the IDPs surveyed in Al-Amiriya indicated working as daily labourers. This is the lowest percentage out of the 15 locations assessed and significantly below the average value (21%).

IDPs working in daily labour:
8%
21%
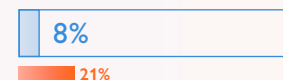
Prosocial Attitudes

Al-Amiriya ranks fourth in terms of host community respondents expressing strong prosocial attitudes toward IDPs, compared to the other locations assessed. Prosocial attitudes relate to actions carried out by individuals that benefit other people or society as a whole (e.g. cooperation, caregiving, solidarity).

Close-knit Social Environment

Al-Amiriya is a location characterised by strong social safety nets among residents. All host community members reported feeling protected and the majority indicated having strong social interactions with one another (93%) while experiencing low unemployment in general (8% of the local adult male population is unemployed).

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs are given security clearance as long as they pass a screening process and have required identification documents. This is needed to stay in the area.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

IDPs who obtain security clearance are provided with residency papers that are renewable, enabling them to reside wherever they choose in the city, move freely within the city, and travel to other governorates.

Housing

IDPs in Al-Amiriya are allowed to buy and own properties as long as they have the required documentation to do so. The local authorities in Al-Amiriya also reported that they provided support and encouragement for IDPs, particularly those from Jurf al-Sakhar subdistrict, to do so.

Employment

There are no restrictions for IDPs to apply for public or private employment as long as they are qualified and meet all regulations and requirements. Authorities noted that IDPs from Jurf al-Sakhar have been able to establish farms and fish farms in the area, providing needed jobs to the host community. This is corroborated to some extent by the low levels of daily labour reported by IDPs in the location. Finally, IDPs and host community members are entitled to the same labour rights protections within the formal private or public sectors; however, these protections do not extend to the informal sector for either group.

Education

IDP students have access to education and are mostly integrated into host community schools. Authorities reported that both the Ministries of Education and Migration and Displacement are coordinating to meet the needs of IDP students in terms of building new schools and employing more teachers. For this, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement provides the funds and the Ministry of Education takes responsibility for implementation.

MUSAYAB TOWN

1,764
Out-of-Camp
IDP Households

8,594
Host Community
(HC) Households

NO Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

| LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH |

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

| LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH |

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

See Musayab Town case study (page 57).

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Musayab Town performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Authorities

Only 32% of IDP respondents reported positive levels of trust in local authorities in Musayab Town. This is the fourth lowest percentage found among all locations assessed (twelfth of 15) and significantly below the average value overall (68%).

IDPs expressing trust in local authorities:
32%
68%

Trust in Residents

The location similarly ranks thirteenth of 15 locations in terms of IDPs trusting other residents. Specifically, only 47% of IDPs indicated that they trust other residents in Musayab Town, as compared to an average value of 74% across all locations assessed.

IDPs expressing trust in residents:
47%
74%

Housing Situation

Only 45% of IDPs surveyed are satisfied with their current housing situation in Musayab Town. This is the second lowest percentage found in the study and is below the average value across all assessed locations (58%).

IDPs satisfied with housing:
45%
58%

Access Exclusion

Exclusion (through discriminatory or regulatory factors) when accessing employment, housing, or services in Musayab Town is reported by more than half of the IDPs surveyed in the location. In particular, 55% reported facing exclusion from employment, 62% from services (health and education), and from% in housing. This is significantly above the average value across locations for each (39%, 29%, and 39%, respectively).

IDPs reporting exclusion
from access to housing:
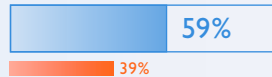
59%

39%

IDPs reporting exclusion
from access to services:

62%

29%

IDPs reporting exclusion
from access to employment:

55%

39%
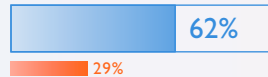
Freedom of Expression

55% of IDPs surveyed did not feel confident in expressing their identity (practicing religion, wearing traditional clothing, or using their native language) in Musayab Town. This is the second highest percentage across all locations assessed and significantly above the average value in the study (17%).

IDPs not confident in
expressing their identity:

55%

17%

Movement Restrictions

Musayab Town features a relatively high percentage of IDPs reporting movement restrictions. 20% indicated they are affected by restrictions applied only to IDPs.

IDPs reporting
movement restrictions:

20%

9%
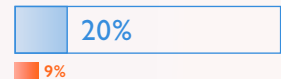
Quality of Institutions

The perceived quality of local institutions in Musayab Town tends to be significantly low as only 4% of host community respondents expressed confidence in the local administration's capabilities as compared to the average value across all locations examined (45%). The location thus ranks last of the 15 locations assessed in terms of confidence in such institutions.

Host community
confidence in institutions:

4%

45%
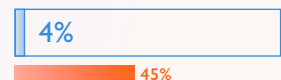
Service Provision

Only 25% of the host community respondents indicated being satisfied with the level of services they receive. This is the third lowest percentage found in the study and significantly below average value across all assessed locations (46%).

Host community satisfaction
with service provision:

25%

46%
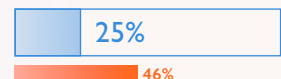
IDP Density

Musayab Town ranks first of 15 locations in terms of having the highest proportion of IDPs over its overall population. 17% of Musayab Town's population is composed of IDPs.

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Musayab Town performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Safety and Protection

Feelings of safety and protection among IDPs and the host community, respectively in Musayab Town tend to be particularly high. 98% of respondents in both groups reported feeling safe and protected in their daily lives.

IDPs reporting feeling safe:
98%
89%

Host community reporting feeling protected:
98%
81%

Within Governorate Displacement

Virtually all IDPs are originally from Babylon Governorate; intra-governorate displacement is correlated with higher feelings of belonging among IDPs overall.

IDPs originating from within the governorate of displacement:
99%
47%

IDPs Perceived as a Threat

No host community respondent perceived the presence of IDPs as a security threat for the location. This situation is the most positive found in the study for this indicator.

Host community perceiving IDPs as a threat:
0%
17%

Financial Safety (HC)

The host community in Musayab Town reported relatively high levels of financial security, as 89% of the respondents indicated being able to afford a negative shock either through savings or through borrowing from their personal networks. This is significantly above the average value across all assessed locations (39%).

Host community with access to financial safety nets:
89%
39%

LOCAL REGULATORY LANDSCAPE AROUND IDP INTEGRATION

Security Clearance

IDPs are given security clearance as long as they pass a screening process and have required identification documents. This is needed to stay in the town.

Residency and Movement Restrictions

IDPs who obtain security clearance need to also get sponsorship from the mukhtar or two residents of the neighbourhood they wish to reside in. This will allow them to receive residency papers that are renewable, enabling them to reside wherever they choose in the city, move freely within the city, and travel to other governorates.

Housing

There are no restrictions on IDPs to buy or own properties in Musayab and there are no restrictions on where they choose to reside. Authorities in Musayab reported that most of the IDPs are living in rented houses because they cannot afford to purchase housing or land.

Employment

There are no restrictions in place preventing IDPs from accessing employment whether in the public or the private sector. However, because the IDPs in urban Musayab are originally from rural Jurf al-Sakhar, it was initially difficult for them to find employment. This may in part contribute to the high levels of exclusion IDPs reported in terms of employment. IDPs and host community members are entitled to the same labour rights protections within the formal private or public sectors; however, these protections do not extend to the informal sector for either group.

Education

All IDP students in Musayab have been integrated into host community schools. Education authorities in Musayab reported that they have coordinated with the Ministry of Education since the first days of displacement to ensure that they were ready to provide education for IDP students. This coordination included opening new classes to the displaced and facilitating the enrolment of IDP students who were missing identification documents.

BABYLON GOVERNORATE
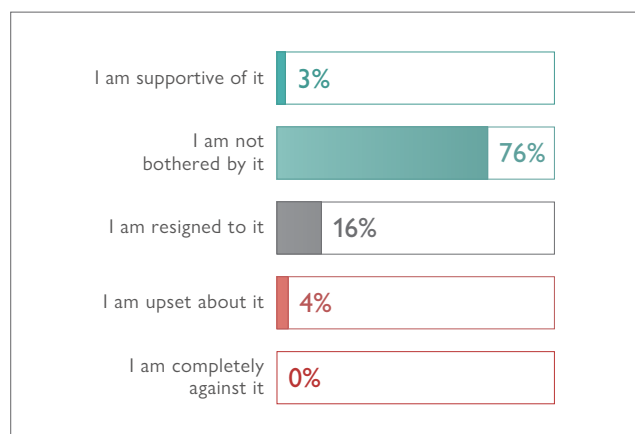# MUSAYAB TOWN

CONTEXT

Musayab Town is located in Musayab District within Babylon Governorate, south of Baghdad.

Its resident population is split between Sunni and Shia Arab communities, while its IDP population is predominantly Sunni Arab with a smaller representation of Shia Arabs. The entire displaced population is from neighbouring Jurf al-Sakher subdistrict. Hopes for their return are quite slim. After numerous unsuccessful attempts by both national authorities and international stakeholders to facilitate the safe return of this population who have all been blocked by security actors since 2014 for political and sectarian reasons, the situation was deemed intractable. As such, it is largely understood that their presence is relatively fixed and permanent for the foreseeable future. Musayab Town itself did not experience any direct exposure to the ISIL conflict, aside from sporadic ISIL attacks.

HOST COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF IDPs

Musayab Town is hosting a displaced population that is ethnically similar to its residents, all entirely from a neighbouring location and who national and local authorities have stated cannot return for their own safety, despite efforts by various stakeholders to resolve this issue. These factors may contribute to the relatively high (albeit passive) levels of acceptance that host community members express toward IDPs' long-term residence in the location (Figure 1). Of note is the majority of responses clustered around the 'not bothered by it' option. Furthermore, all host community respondents indicate that the displaced in Musayab Town should have the same rights that they themselves enjoy.

Figure 1. Host Community Respondent Feeling if Post-2014 IDPs Stayed in Musayab Town Indefinitely

I am supportive of it — 3%
I am not bothered by it — 76%
I am resigned to it — 16%
I am upset about it — 4%
I am completely against it — 0%

IDP BELONGING

The close proximity of Musayab Town to IDPs' place of origin coupled with the seemingly intractable nature of their displacement may contribute to host community acceptance (and IDPs' perceptions of being accepted) but seems to have the opposite effect on IDPs' feelings of belonging therein. Thus, the displaced in Musayab Town express one of the lowest levels of feeling belonging across the study and a moderately high one of feeling accepted (Figure 2).

Figure 2. IDP Respondent Feeling of Belonging and of Being Accepted in Musayab Town

FEELING OF BELONGING

Completely — 9%
A lot — 22%
A little — 58%
Not at all — 12%

FEELING OF BEING ACCEPTED

Completely — 25%
A lot — 38%
A little — 41%
Not at all — 0%
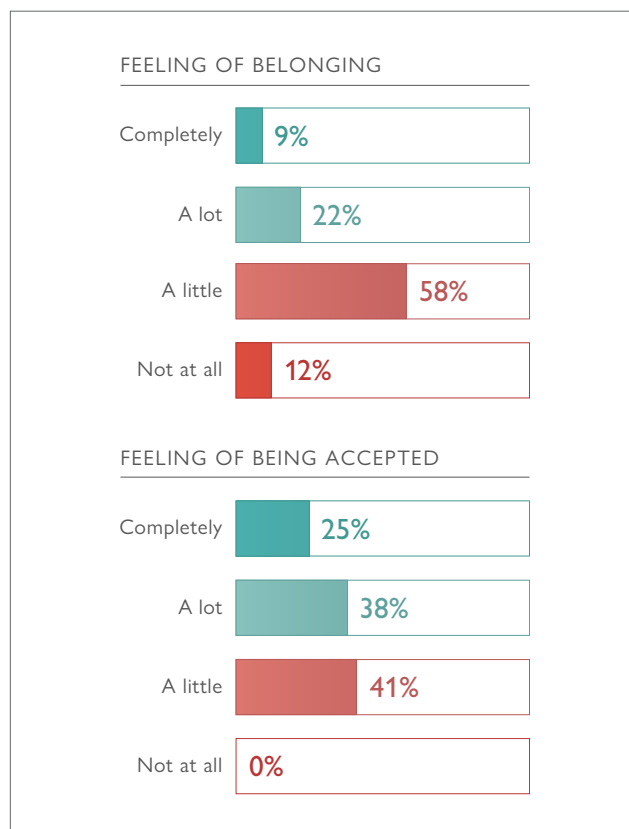
It is important to note that these IDPs also hold some of the strongest feelings of belonging to their place of origin as compared to other displaced communities studied. That they are so close to home and cannot safely return may compound their feelings of dislocation. Local authorities in Musayab furthermore indicated that previous attempts by IDP families to return to Jurf al-Sakher subdistrict were met with violence at the place of origin.

MATERIAL CONDITIONS

The host and the displaced communities in Musayab Town appear to experience significantly different economic conditions. Nearly one third of host community respondents report working within the public sector and the majority own their homes, both of which provide some level of financial stability. They also indicate that their economic situation is either slightly improved or the same as before the eruption of conflict in the country in 2014. This is further corroborated by the fact that an overwhelming majority of host community members indicate being able to absorb an unexpected financial expense through their own savings or capacity to borrow.

While there are reportedly no restrictions on the IDPs in Musayab Town terms of public sector employment or homeownership, the location has a high proportion of IDPs working as daily labourers and renting accommodation contributing to their financial precarity. Local authorities attribute their low levels of public sector employment to lack of qualifications given the rural character of IDPs within a more urban setting. In any event, IDPs here report high levels of employment and housing exclusion and particularly low levels of satisfaction with the quality of their housing. Of even greater concern is the exceptionally low service provision IDPs report having access to.

Host community members also share this latter point of contention as the large majority report that their essential service needs are not very well or not at all met due to corruption and incompetence on the part of authorities (and not the arrival of IDPs), causing widespread frustration among them. This may highlight that service provision is poor to begin with and especially so for the displaced.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Linked to the above, another commonality that host community members and IDPs share is their relatively negative views of the institutional landscape in Musayab Town. Host community members for their part express the lowest levels of confidence in their location institutions in the entire study, while IDPs similarly report particularly low levels of trust in authorities (this may in part relate to movement restrictions they feel they face specifically as IDPs in the location).

At the same time, both perceive the location as especially safe. Of further note is that no host community respondent feels that the displaced are a security threat nor do the majority of IDPs feel negatively labelled or judged by the wider community. Both groups also seem to recognise that they share similar cultural values. This does not, however, necessarily translate into positive social interactions for the IDP population. While they do live relatively interspersed with the host community, over half of IDPs have little to no trust in Musayab Town residents. Nor do they feel they can freely express their identities in public.

This may have to do with the fact that an overwhelming majority of IDPs (the highest across all study locations) view their places of displacement and origin as very different from one another in general. Thus contributing to making the process of integration more halting on their side, particularly because these IDPs also seem to be the most rooted to their location of origin as compared to other displaced communities assessed here. Specifically, 86% of IDP respondents indicate that they would like to live in Jurf al-Sakher again at some point in their lives even if they had the option to live elsewhere. At present they are living elsewhere with the knowledge that for the time being, even though home is extremely close by, going back safely is completely out of reach.

Finally, it is worth noting that this relatively permanent blockage, recognised by authorities, host community and the displaced, reverses the general trends seen in relation to the spatial patterns of IDPs in an urban area and local integration found in the overall analysis. Specifically, Musayab Town has the highest proportion of IDPs over its total population in this study. This in general lowers the level of host community acceptance of IDPs. This is not the case here, perhaps owing at least partially to the fact that the host community knows the displaced have nowhere else to go through no perceived fault of their own. At the same time, the IDPs here are displaced within their own governorate of origin, which generally helps foster belonging in displacement. However, being so close to a home that they cannot access seems to create a stumbling block for IDP belonging here. A different pattern emerges with IDPs from Jurf al-Sakher displaced in Anbar Governorate. They report relatively higher levels of belonging because their overall socio-economic situation is better, the host community and surrounding structural landscape is stronger, and perhaps because they are farther away from where they blocked from, making it psychologically and emotionally easier to consider a new place home (at least for now).

MAIN TAKEAWAY

Despite differences in levels of acceptance and belonging, both host community members and IDPs in Musayab Town seem embedded in a context in which they face structural constraints as seen not only by service provision concerns but little confidence or trust in institutions. This may make the location a difficult one to engage with for all involved and is further compounded for a rural displaced population who cannot return home, even if they would like to. This latter point may help in generating host community acceptance but seems to hinder IDP belonging, particularly because they are close to their place of origin already in displacement. Thus, IDPs may need more time to fully mentally adjust to this situation. Interventions focused on helping IDPs meet their material and social needs as well as addressing more structural concerns that impact the community as a whole, may help in fostering a location where all residents can feel at home.

DIYALA GOVERNORATE

KHANAQIN TOWN

1,505	**13,825**
Out-of-Camp IDP Households	Host Community (HC) Households

YES Returnees are present

Conduciveness for IDPs' feeling of belonging

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Conduciveness for HC accepting IDPs

LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

LOCATION CONTEXT

Khanaqin Town is within the disputed territories between the Federal Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government. It bore the brunt of a series of uprisings and conflict from 1961 to 1991, including the 1986-1989 Anfal campaigns which caused mass forced population movement. Its current resident population is comprised of Sunni and Shia Kurds, Sunni and Shia Arabs, and Sunni and Shia Turkmen. The location was subject to ISIL attacks in the autumn of 2014 but did not fall to the armed group. At this time, it also began hosting IDP populations fleeing from ISIL violence, predominantly Sunni and Shia Arabs, Sunni and Shia Kurds, and Sunni Turkmen from neighbouring subdistricts. The October 2017 change in security and administrative configuration of the location caused further violence and the additional displacement of some of the Kurdish population, many of whom have reportedly now returned.

TOP EXISTING BARRIERS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Khanaqin Town performs **worse** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

IDPs in Enclaves

Khanaqin Town has the third largest index of IDPs living in urban enclaves across 15 locations assessed, as IDPs tend to be concentrated in specific neighbourhoods around the city. This configuration is associated with lower host community acceptance.

Financial Safety (HC)

Host community members in Khanaqin Town reported moderately low levels of financial security, as 56% of respondents indicated being able to afford a negative shock either through savings or through borrowing from their personal networks. This is slightly below the average value across the 15 study locations (68%).

Host community with access to financial safety nets:

56%
68%

TOP EXISTING CONTRIBUTORS TO INTEGRATION IN THE LOCATION

The following indicators represent the social, institutional, and economic aspects where Khanaqin Town performs **better** than other locations assessed on factors that matter most for integration.

■ LOCATION
■ AVERAGE OF ALL LOCATIONS

Trust in Residents

Khanaqin Town ranks sixth of 15 in terms of IDP trust in other residents in the location. In particular, 88% of IDPs reported high levels of trust in Khanaqin Town as compared to the average value of 74% across locations overall.

IDPs expressing trust in residents:

88%
74%

Safety and Protection

IDPs in Khanaqin Town reported feeling safe in relatively high proportion (93%). This is slightly higher than the average value across the 15 study locations in this regard (89%).

IDPs reporting feeling safe:

93%
89%

Within Governorate Displacement

Virtually all IDPs are originally from Diyala Governorate (and most of them from within Khanaqin District); intra-governorate (and intra-district) displacement is correlated with higher feelings of belonging among IDPs overall.

IDPs originating from within the governorate of displacement:

99%
47%
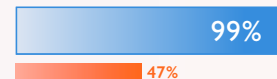
DATA ANNEX

Indicators Influencing IDP Belonging in Place of Displacement

INDICATORS FOR IDPS (%)	ERBIL	KIRKUK	MOSUL EAST	MOSUL WEST	SULAYMANIYAH	DAHUK	ZAKHO	TOOZ KHORMATU	BAGHDAD	SAMARRA	BAQUBA	KALAR	AL-AMIRIYA	MUSAYAB	KHANAQIN
IDPs indicating trust in other residents	58%	78%	66%	73%	100%	97%	99%	42%	78%	34%	53%	98%	93%	47%	88%
IDPs indicating having friends in host community	40%	83%	63%	54%	47%	28%	88%	38%	58%	24%	45%	50%	69%	30%	50%
IDPs satisfied with current housing setting	57%	81%	49%	56%	84%	46%	93%	60%	51%	39%	47%	64%	52%	45%	52%
IDPs indicating trust in local authorities	89%	82%	85%	27%	100%	100%	98%	29%	65%	29%	41%	100%	68%	32%	76%
IDPs reporting exclusion from access to employment	79%	64%	27%	0%	20%	1%	56%	73%	51%	31%	30%	39%	28%	55%	36%
IDPs reporting exclusion from access to services	21%	30%	17%	4%	6%	2%	53%	73%	51%	22%	18%	15%	39%	62%	30%
IDPs reporting exclusion from access to housing	77%	72%	24%	1%	16%	2%	52%	72%	57%	35%	16%	46%	31%	59%	25%
IDPs reporting restrictions on freedom of expression	10%	8%	7%	0%	1%	1%	13%	57%	14%	57%	22%	2%	12%	55%	1%
IDPs reporting movement restrictions	8%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	5%	54%	7%	28%	7%	0%	3%	20%	2%
IDPs feeling negatively judged / labelled	43%	20%	7%	8%	6%	1%	80%	92%	46%	57%	37%	14%	47%	33%	16%
IDPs having savings / assets	21%	14%	4%	1%	11%	0%	4%	25%	10%	7%	8%	2%	4%	5%	5%
IDPs with poor self-reported mental health	27%	26%	50%	42%	21%	53%	11%	32%	12%	43%	44%	20%	51%	52%	20%
IDPs with positive feelings of everyday safety	94%	95%	93%	100%	100%	100%	89%	49%	98%	51%	88%	99%	92%	98%	93%
IDPs having a financial safety net (ability to borrow)	5%	41%	56%	18%	23%	0%	3%	28%	54%	45%	44%	43%	38%	40%	29%
IDPs displaced within governorate	0%	47%	100%	96%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	63%	56%	0%	43%	99%	99%
IDPs in the location for 4 or more years	61%	85%	37%	18%	80%	100%	20%	99%	88%	85%	75%	91%	82%	98%	87%
IDPs owning property in place of origin	68%	76%	77%	87%	67%	83%	42%	89%	80%	80%	68%	74%	82%	78%	78%
IDPs working as daily labourers in displacement	21%	19%	10%	14%	31%	57%	15%	10%	26%	17%	14%	31%	8%	28%	17%
IDPs with a HH member with functional difficulties	26%	23%	17%	3%	18%	2%	17%	13%	38%	25%	33%	14%	32%	18%	15%
IDPs with extended family in place of displacement	39%	60%	73%	72%	17%	83%	62%	81%	53%	71%	67%	29%	36%	58%	63%

Indicators Influencing Host Community Member Acceptance of IDPs

INDICATORS FOR HOST COMMUNITY (%)	ERBIL	KIRKUK	MOSUL EAST	MOSUL WEST	SULAYMANIYAH	DAHUK	ZAKHO	TOOZ KHORMATU	BAGHDAD	SAMARRA	BAQUBA	KALAR	AL-AMIRIYA	MUSAYAB	KHANAQIN
Residents feeling protected from external threats	95%	84%	100%	100%	99%	92%	54%	51%	93%	28%	48%	99%	100%	98%	82%
Residents indicating confidence with administration	39%	25%	39%	47%	87%	96%	57%	58%	31%	32%	29%	42%	38%	4%	45%
Residents believing IDPs pose a security threat	24%	35%	8%	8%	5%	15%	59%	16%	4%	28%	18%	16%	5%	0%	17%
Level of pro-sociality towards IDPs (max = 100)	55	55	71	71	49	64	43	65	79	65	63	46	68	60	48
Residents satisfied with level of service provision	61%	67%	49%	33%	26%	97%	55%	33%	57%	8%	12%	55%	60%	25%	56%
Level of perceived cultural distance with IDPs (max = 100)	28	30	15	15	11	9	34	25	37	32	28	23	23	20	21
Residents having a financial safety net (ability to borrow)	32%	35%	26%	34%	87%	21%	33%	29%	43%	45%	45%	35%	39%	65%	47%
Residents having savings / assets	23%	45%	15%	9%	6%	22%	51%	56%	50%	17%	12%	27%	40%	24%	9%
Residents with a stronger identification with ER group	80%	27%	11%	4%	72%	70%	54%	39%	9%	24%	19%	73%	17%	1%	31%
Residents who experienced violence in the 80s-90s	13%	12%	0%	0%	8%	78%	8%	11%	0%	0%	1%	25%	0%	3%	18%
Rate of IDPs living in urban enclaves	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Very low	Very low	High	Very low	High	Very low	Medium	Low	High
Rate of IDPs over host community population	14%	7%	9%	5%	9%	11%	15%	15%	1%	9%	6%	9%	15%	17%	10%
Residents reporting strong interaction with neighbours	77%	87%	81%	90%	98%	87%	74%	35%	77%	32%	58%	81%	91%	78%	92%
Adult male residents unemployed	8%	7%	4%	15%	3%	7%	7%	8%	3%	12%	18%	5%	8%	7%	2%
Residents who experienced violence during ISIL conflict	1%	1%	36%	60%	0%	0%	5%	36%	1%	9%	2%	0%	21%	16%	0%
Residents under the poverty line (2012 data)	3%	6%	31%	31%	0%	4%	6%	13%	9%	15%	15%	1%	13%	7%	10%
Level of ethno-religious diversity (max = 100)	4	76	26	4	0	20	17	53	47	11	15	4	0	52	66
Level of economic inequality in the location	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High

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