



IDPs MOVING IN DISPLACEMENT

Part of the “Access to Durable Solutions” study

September 2019

International Organization for Migration - Iraq Mission

About the Study

- IOM-Georgetown University
- Longitudinal survey tracking the same people over time
- 3,854 Iraqi non-camp IDP families displaced by the ISIL crisis between January 2014 and December 2015
- Displaced to four governorates: Baghdad, Kirkuk, Basra, and Sulaymaniyah
- Based on the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons

About the Study

2016



ROUND 1

2017



ROUND 2

ROUND 3

2018



ROUND 4



Round 4: August – November 2018

- 3,635 IDP, mover, and returnee families in 14 governorates
- 1,100 returnees
- 2,535 families still in displacement
 - Of which, 265 had moved to a different location and were identified as “movers”



Movers

- Were displaced to a particular district at the time of the first interview and who subsequently moved to another district, but did not return to their districts of origin
- Report focuses on all 265 households, using all four rounds of data in a longitudinal nature



Movers

Governorate of Origin	Number of Households	%
Salah al-Din	103	38.9%
Ninewa	51	19.2%
Anbar	30	11.3%
Diyala	26	9.8%
Baghdad	22	8.3%
Kirkuk	18	6.8%
Babylon	15	5.7%
Total	265	100.0%

Governorate of Displacement in Round 4	Number of Households	%
Salah al-Din	77	29.1%
Baghdad	39	14.7%
Erbil	38	14.3%
Kirkuk	24	9.1%
Sulaymaniyah	23	8.7%
Anbar	16	6.0%
Diyala	14	5.3%
Out of Iraq	12	4.5%
Dahuk	8	3.0%
Kerbala	4	1.5%
Ninewa	4	1.5%
Basrah	2	0.8%
Najaf	2	0.8%
Thi-Qar	2	0.8%
Total	265	100.0%

Key Finding 1: Reasons for Moving

- Movers move to find jobs and secure livelihoods, supported by their family networks.

Reason for last move:	Between Rounds 1 & 2 % (n)	Between Rounds 2 & 3 % (n)	Between Rounds 3 & 4 % (n)	All Round 4 Movers % (n)
Better/more security	8.2%	16.1%	17.4%	13.5%
Better/more jobs	19.4%	32.3%	21.7%	22.1%
Better/cheaper housing	22.4%	12.9%	13.9%	17.2%
Joining family or relatives	25.5%	16.1%	20.9%	22.1%
Place with similar values, people, or beliefs	7.1%	16.1%	8.7%	9%
Return to area of origin	17.3%	6.5%	17.4%	16%
Total	100% (103)	100% (33)	100% (125)	100% (265)

Movers: Ability to Provide for Basic Needs

Ability to Provide for Basic Needs	Pre-Displacement % (n)	Round 1 % (n)	Round 2 % (n)	Round 3 % (n)	Round 4 % (n)
Yes	95.80%	47.50%	71%	68.30%	75.50%
No	4.20%	53%	29.40%	31.70%	25%
Total	100% (265)	100% (265)	100% (262)	100% (265)	100% (265)

Key Finding 2: Movers ≠ Failed Return

Movers may visit their original homes, but the vast majority have not tried to live in them again. Therefore, they are not “failed returns.”



Key Finding 3: “In Process” Returnees

Some movers are “in process” returnees, meaning they have returned to areas very close to their original homes.

The highest share of Round 4 mover households originally from: (n)	[...] in Round 4 were residing in:	[...] in Round 3 were residing in:	[...] in Round 2 were residing in:	[...] in Round 1 were residing in:
Baghdad (22)	Baghdad (36.4%, n=8)	Baghdad (40.0%, n=7)	Kirkuk (40.9%, n=9)	Kirkuk (50.0%, n=11)
Diyala (26)	Diyala (38.5%, n=10)	Sulaymaniyah (38.5%, n=10)	Sulaymaniyah (53.8%, n=14)	Sulaymaniyah (53.8%, n=14)
Ninewa (51)	Erbil (39.2%, n=20)	Sulaymaniyah (25.5%, n=13)	Sulaymaniyah (25.5%, n=13) Ninewa (25.5%, n=13)	Sulaymaniyah (35.3%, n=18)
Salah al-Din (103)	Salah al-Din (67.0%, n=69)	Sulaymaniyah (38.8%, n=40)	Salah al-Din (36.9%, n=38)	Kirkuk (46.6%, n=48)

Key Finding 4: Higher Levels of Property Damage

Movers also witness higher levels of damage to their housing, land and property than returnees; households are moving to get closer to home but may not be able to move home because of the destruction of their property.

Condition of Property Among Property Owners in the Governorate of Origin	All Round 4 Mover Households % (n)	Round 4 Mover Households from Salah al-Din and residing in Salah al-Din % (n)	Round 4 Returnees % (n)
No Damage	6.2%	0%	9.%
Partially Damaged	32.3%	22%	66.4%
Heavily Damaged or Destroyed	61.5%	78%	24.5%
Total	100% (265)	100% (41)	100% (840)

Qualitative Interviews

STORY 1

THE TAXI DRIVER FROM MOSUL



DECEMBER 2016

Kirkuk City, Kirkuk Governorate

“ We left Mosul fearing aerial bombardment when ISIL started to take control. At the beginning, we went to my uncle and father-in-law’s house. The conditions in Kirkuk are very good for us. Personally, I feel safe here because my wife is originally from Kirkuk and all of her relatives are here. We lived with them until my financial situation improved, and we were able to rent a house for my family. I do miss my friends in Mosul, the atmosphere of the city, the traditional food, and the area’s culture and heritage.

I cannot provide all of my family’s needs, but we are being economical in our spending until money is again available. Otherwise, we will wait until my city is liberated, then return there and be done with the burden of expensive rent, which would free up a lot of our money. I practice the same profession as I previously did, as a taxi driver, using my own car. I think that my wife hopes that we will stay here in Kirkuk and live close to her parents.