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Displacement, Emigration and Uncertainty in Iraq: A Policy Debate

# Displacement, Emigration and Uncertainty in Iraq: A Policy Debate

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"It is the duty of Iraq to take care of its people based on the common principles of human rights. The central government in Baghdad and the Kurdistan Regional Government need to show commitment to providing citizens with adequate security, safety, and social services," said a senior European diplomat based in Erbil during a policy debate held at the Middle East Research Institute (MERI) on 18 February 2018.

The debate was organized primarily to discuss the findings and policy recommendations put forth in MERI's latest study, titled "Displacement-Emigration-Return: Understanding Uncertainty in Iraq." Participants included senior diplomats from the Dutch, British, French and Kuwaiti Consulates; senior officials from the International Organisation on Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCCC); experts from local and international non-governmental organisations and academics and fellows from

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"IDPs perceptions of insecurity and lack of economic opportunities appear to be the most compelling reasons driving their wish/plan to emigrate"

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### **Islamic State and Uncertainty Drive IDPs' Decisions to Flee**

Following the Islamic State's (IS) onslaught on Iraqi territories in June 2014, more than 3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) fled their homes in search for security and safety elsewhere, of these around 1.3 million found refuge in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). In parallel to the waves of displacement, Iraqis were also choosing to migrate abroad, primarily through the smuggling routes of the Mediterranean Sea. But since 2017, perhaps encouragingly, a large number of IDPs have returned to their places of origin.

Based on 500 questionnaires and 30 semi-structured interviews with IDPs, the study investigated the motives behind IDPs' decisions to remain in the KRI, emigrate abroad, or return to their places of origin.

The data indicates that although slightly more than half of the sample of those who wish/plan to leave Iraq (55%), only a minority of the subjects (23%) actually developed a concrete plan to do so. Emigration was most appealing to those aged 26–35 and among those with no or low levels of education. Notably, Yazidis and Christians were more represented among those who wished or planned to leave Iraq. In addition, chief pull factors point to the presence of family/relatives and friends as well as the

confidence to receive refugee status upon arrival.

Ultimately, IDPs' perceptions of insecurity and lack of economic opportunities appear to be the most compelling reasons driving their wish/plan to emigrate. The data suggests that perceptions toward the future political, economic and security situations in Iraq (expressed in the next five years) are the most relevant factors determining people's decision to emigrate abroad: within an overall negative assessment of the future of Iraq, IDPs wishing or planning to emigrate held a more pessimistic view compared to those who wanted to return or stay in displacement. Parents "choose to emigrate to Europe because they want to make sure that their children have a better future," said one participant. Indeed, what drives many IDPs to emigrate is at least the "perception that Europe is better," lamented another participant.



Interestingly, the study finds that socio-political (i.e., relations between IDPs and hosting communities) and socio-economic (i.e., income level and employment status) factors are less significant in determining IDPs' wish/plan to leave the country. But it is important to note that while they do not directly influence IDPs' intentions, they contribute to a distressing sense of uncertainty that is so prevalent among IDPs.

Here, participants explained that such perceptions are grounded in Gol's inability to, among other challenges, build citizens' trust in state institutions or amongst local

communities, especially in IS-liberated areas. The GoI, as well as the KRG, are seen as either incapable of, or unwilling to, address such challenges, contributing to a governance of uncertainty best illustrated by the absence of a comprehensive framework for managing displacement and return in both the KRI and Iraq proper.

Accordingly, government priorities must include: psycho-social support, economic investments, improvement to good governance, strengthening of state institutions, and espousing of concrete steps to tackle issues of insecurity, poverty, community militarization, low quality education, lack of psychosocial services, distrust in government, and issues of demographic changes for political expediency.



### **Creating the Right Conditions for Sustainable Return**

Participants discussed how certain existing policies and practices require that IDPs return to their places of origin, notwithstanding the conditions on the ground—as a precondition to receiving state salaries. These render involuntary return, thus, unsustainable and contravening UN non-refoulment norms and laws. “Conditions are not in place for sustainable return,” noted some participants. The unsustainability of return is driven by a complex host of political, economic, social grievances, including lack of services, insecurity, and unemployment in liberated areas.

Today, although nearly three million IDPs have returned to their homes, many still feel unsafe and insecure under the existing conditions, especially in Mosul. As a result, secondary displacement is becoming the trend, as returnees (former IDPs) flee their homes and return to previous areas of displacement. According to one expert participant, "172 citizens from Mosul have recently arrived to IDPs camps in the KRI, of these 55 are returning IDPs who cited fear of militias and lack of jobs and services as reasons for their return."

### **Conclusion and Policy Recommendation**

Federal, regional, and local authorities in Iraq must work to build a fair, equitable, and prosperous nation, creating the conditions necessary for IDPs to safely, voluntarily and sustainably return to their places of origin. This would require a national framework of psychosocial assistance, economic investment, and political reform to address social grievances and causes of radicalization, militarization, sectarianism, and conflict.

If successfully implemented, such a framework would inhibit high-cost crises from reemerging, minimize uncertainty, and weaken the trend of onward migration among IDPs. As one participant stated, "what Baghdad and Erbil need to do is to create the proper conditions that make Iraqis want to stay in their country." Such conditions would also incentivize Iraqi émigrés to return to Iraq, serving as critical assets in the stabilization and reconstruction efforts. As such, "the Gol and the KRG should view attracting these expats as an indispensable investment in Iraq's future," lamented one participant.

In the end, and while some discussants expressed pessimism about future initiatives to tackle issues of insecurity, displacement, uncertainty, and emigration, others were cautiously optimistic. Such optimism, as participants noted, will, however, depend on the "political will of Iraqi leaders to stabilize their country." "Everything is doable if political will

can be found," said one participant. One way to show political will is for Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi to directly engage local communities and "lead the reconciliation process; it should not be his advisors," noted one participant.



The study and the participants both called for development of robust policies that:

- Consider displacement in Iraq as a chronic condition, not a sudden crisis;
- Recognize the recurrence and diversity of the displacement phenomenon;
- Increase investment in areas of return;
- Empower Community Resources Center to provide needed services for returnees;
- Include displacement in broader physical and social reconstruction plan for Iraq.

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Comments are closed.

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