

***Migration and Displacement in Kurdistan: A Sociological Analysis “
”of Community Change and Resilience 2014-2017***



الهجرة و النزوح في كردستان: تحليل سوسيولوجي للتغير المجتمعي و القدرة على الصمود
٢٠١٧-٢٠١٤

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Abstract

Migration and displacement are significant social phenomena around the world. They include all kinds of movements of groups of people from one geographic area to another, as a result of numerous and different reasons such as (War and conflict, security, politic, sometimes financial and social reasons) as it's obvious that migration and displacement have had a huge impact on all the communities throughout history, and they play a crucial role in shaping the structure of the community, but here in this study we focus on the migration and displacement which its caused as a forced and consequence of war. This theoretical study investigates the social dimension of migration and displacement in the history of the Kurdistan region by emphasizing how communities manage the changes and demonstrate resilience framework during the migration, as well as defining and understanding the term of resilience as a basic part to show how communities cope and adapt with their circumstances, as well as attempting to reduce the negative impact on the host communities.

The main goal of this study is to identify the social and psychological effects on both communities, the migrants and the host community, which leads to a clear understanding of the entire migration process, as well as identifying the techniques and mechanisms, and forms of resilience for individuals in both groups. Consequently, this study relied on several sociological contemporary and classical theories, such as Structural functionalism, social constructionism, and feminist theory, which each of them explains and examines the displaced people suffering from different angles in the migration context. Ultimately, the findings of this study indicate that communities generally experience significant social and psychological obstacles resulting from displacement and migration. Displaced people often lose their homes, schools, and jobs, which are the most difficult aspects and cause stress and instability in their lives. Losing a family member can be especially harsh. For the host community, being in a crowded environment is also challenging; it is hard for them to cope with a diverse group of people. However, the study also reveals that despite those obstacles, there is a strong connection and resilience between groups; they try to help each other and build a social network in the new environment, which helps maintain social cohesion.

المخلص

تعد الهجرة و النزوح من أهم ظاهرة الاجتماعية في جميع أنحاء العالم، تشمل جميع أنواع تحركات مجموعة من الناس من منطقة جغرافية إلى أخرى، نتيجة لأسباب عديدة و مختلفة، مثل الحروب و الصراعات، ولأسباب الأمنية و السياسية و أحياناً الأسباب المالية و الاجتماعية . الواضح أن للهجرة والنزوح أثراً بالغاً على الجميع المجتمعات عبر التاريخ، يلعبان دوراً حاسماً في تشكيل بنية المجتمع. إلا أن هذا الدراسة تركز على الهجرة و النزوح الناجمين عن الحرب كنتيجة قسرية لها. تبحث هذه الدراسة النظرية البعد الاجتماعي للهجرة و النزوح في تاريخ إقليم كردستان، مسلطاً الضوء على كيفية تعامل المجتمعات مع التغيرات و إظهارها لإطار عمل الصمود أثناء الهجرة ، بالإضافة إلى التعريف مفهوم الصمود و فهمه كجزء أساسي يبين كيفية تعامل المجتمعات مع ظروفها و التكيف معها، فضلاً عن محاولة الحد من الأثر السلبي على المجتمعات المضيفة. يهدف هذه الدراسة بشكل أساسي إلي تحديد الآثار الاجتماعية و النفسية على كل من مجتمع المهاجرين و مجتمع المضيف، مما يفضي إلى الفهم واضح لعملية الهجرة برمتها، فضلاً عن تحديد أساليب و آليات و أشكال المرونة لدى الأفراد في



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كلا المجموعتين. بناءً على ذلك، اعتمد هذا البحث على العديد من النظريات السوسيولوجية المعاصرة و الكلاسيكية مثل (الوظيفية البنيوية، و البنائية الاجتماعية، و النظرية التغير الاجتماعي)، حيث تفسر كل منها معاناة النازحين من زوايا مختلفة في سياق الهجرة و النزوح. في نهاية المطاف، تشير النتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن المجتمعات عموماً تواجه عقبات اجتماعية و النفسية كبيرة نتيجة النزوح و الهجرة. غالباً ما يفقد النازحون منازلهم و مدارسهم و وظائفهم، و هي أصعب الجوانب التي تسبب لهم التوتر و عدم الاستقرار في حياتهم. و قد يكون فقدان أحد أفراد الأسرة أمراً بالغ الصعوبة. أما بالنسبة للمجتمع المضيف، فإن التواجد في بيئة مكتضة يمثل تحدياً أيضاً، إذ يصعب عليهم التأقلم من مجموعة متنوعة من الناس. و مع ذلك، تكشف الدراسة أيضاً أنه على الرغم من هذه العقبات، توجد روابط قوية و مرونة بين المجموعات، فهم يحاولون مساعدة بعضهم البعض و بناء شبكة اجتماعية في البيئة الجديدة، مما يساعد على الحفاظ على التماسك الاجتماعي.

Introduction:

Despite the ancient history of migration and displacement phenomena and its deep historical roots over the world and Iraqi country, The Kurdistan Region has witnessed multiple waves of mass migration and displacement throughout history, a large number of these displacement and forced migration were due to entering the terrorist attacks to the provinces of the Kurdistan Region specifically (2014 to 2017), displacement become one of the biggest threats to all human being and their security due to several factors and reasons, the most affected one is increasing the number of people and families that have been forcibly displaced and relocated, growing of complexity of the live conditions of those families many more factors which made displacement serious and more threats to human security, in order to drive the families and individual to flee their homes and country in an inhumane manner it dominating civilization in their societies in a dangerous way. In addition, beside the risk of terrorism, abuse, violence and murdering, many families and individuals who have been displaced forcefully they want and have desire to return to their own country, even though they see themselves frequently facing between two choices either to stay in this host country and adjusting with their new environment or returning back

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to their homeland which they still have the conflicts and might be lost their homes, jobs, the resources of living, here in both cases they will suffer physically in terms of their general health and particularly the most suffer is psychological well-being from all categories (children- women- adults and mostly young people) through displacement. The study aims to address the most prominent consequences of migration and displacement in Kurdish society by identifying the most significant reasons, as well as showing how much those factors affected the structure of their daily live (IDPs and host community), despite facing difficulties how both of those groups attempts to adopt with the live they put it in forcibly and if they don't have resilience skills they try to create for themselves.

The World health Organization reported in (2005) highlighted that the importance of encouraging the growth of psychological resilience and psychological tool for managing stress and adversity, as God create human which they given humanity as a hidden strength known as a psychological resilience which is an fundamental characteristic of existence, when person develop themselves from learning, practicing and experiences it will turn it to be virtue, this begin with adopting to a different perspectives and recognize that there are many other perspective rather than just one which it show their attitudes and reactions. As it seems that the methodology of the study is based on the nature of its subject, the suitable methods for this study are a sociological analytical study to address the phenomena of migration and displacement in the Kurdistan region, through its analysis and interpretation in the context of social theories.

The structure of the this study research divided to three sections, first section is a conceptual framework for the concepts of migration and displacement and second section it involve two main parts first part is theoretical framework of the study which is include three basic theory are related to migration an displacement and the second part is about literature review of the subjects, Third section is for the social and historical background for migration and displacement in Kurdistan region





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which include several number of different factors which effects both internally displaced people and host communities, the whole study focus on the social and cultural dimension of the phenomena of displacement and migration on the Kurdish society.

The Problem Statement:

The Kurdistan region is considered one of the most popular regions that has witnessed a wave of internal and external displacement and migration as a result of the war crisis, instability in security, economic crisis, and sometimes poverty and lack of living resources in Iraq throughout history. Since 2014, it has caused the displacement of more than one million people to the Kurdistan region, leading to demographic, social, psychological, and economic deep transformation. It has not been studied well from a sociological perspective. The problem and gap that needs to be addressed is identifying and documenting the real face of internally displaced people during displacement, and recognizing their situations in government institutions' policies and in local and international organizations to improve the living conditions they face today.

The Importance of the Study:

The study has a significant importance because it is not only an academic study: it's also a crucial tool for managing and understanding one of the biggest phenomena, which is considered a massive social challenge for the Kurdistan region, one it has faced throughout history.

1.Scientific Importance: Scientific importance in this study lies on the shed light of some important points, such as historical documentation, which includes documenting displaced people's experiences for the new generation, recording the difficult period in the history of the Kurdistan region.

2.Social Importance: It has several social and humanitarian importance, such as social cohesion and conflict prevention, direct impact on the improvement of the design of humanitarian programs, as well as understanding the psychological effects of displacement.

The Aims of the Study:



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- To comprehensively examine and analyze migration and displacement phenomena in the Kurdistan region from a sociological perspective.
- To understand their impacts on the change of community structure, social and intellectual relationships, and how affected individuals and communities can adapt to those changes.
- Focusing on the resilience mechanism, social cohesion, and adaptation strategies that displaced and host communities depend on to face conditions of migration and displacement.

The Study Questions:

The study attempts to find the appropriate answers for two basic questions as follows:

- 1.What is the level of social and psychological resilience for the Kurdish community during the displacement crisis?
- 2.How does the Kurdish community manage social resilience in facing challenges of displacement and migration, as well as knowing what changes have occurred in the social and cultural structure of Kurdistan throughout history.

Conceptualization:

Migration: Migration is a process which known as a physical movement of an individual and group of people from their regular place of residence to another place whether they are from one nation or they across the borders, this process might take place by desire of those people through coercion and mostly involuntarily for social reasons and issues, this movement could be in short or long term in every countries. (Al-karawi, 2022)

Based on the definition, we need to distinguish migration from other aspects and other concepts, because migrants are considered a different concept, because in the migration concept, the person who changes their residence place for entire life is different from the person who move one place of residence to another for a while. Additionally, migration involves a process of social mobility since the migrant might achieve a level of social life during their stay in the host country, because sometimes their socioeconomic status get change during this process, while they benefit at





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the same time of facing difficulties from other sides because migration is known as a physical and radical change in their lives.

Displacement: Is a social phenomenon that may originate from civil war or community conflicts, and the term refers to circumstances where people flee their homes within their country's borders in order to escape from political violence. So, people leave their countries in an unstable situation and move to a more stable place, According to the IOM-Internally organization of migration clarified that the movement across an international borders had different social, political, legal consequences than movement within their own country’s borders, its typically classified that people who move from their own country borders are known as “internal displaced people as in some terms say “internal migrants”. (Migration, 2019)

For understanding displacement properly and evaluating it, it's necessary to consider two main factors first, knowing about the violence that causes displacement, as well as the characteristics and the effects of the crisis of displacement, because displacement is not a new phenomenon in Kurdistan; it's considered one of the most dangerous issues, which causes most of the risks to communities

Kurdistan: Is considered one of the self-governing autonomous regions in northern Iraq, recognized by the constitution, and remains a part of the federal republic of Iraq. It has its own regional government, called the Kurdistan regional administration KRG and parliament, security forces, which are called (Peshmerge), and administrative responsibility over internal matters. The Kurdistan region has significantly advanced in progress since its liberation in 2003, after hard working it has transformed from a tragic and violent to a peaceful one, but despite fighting to protect the region, it always become the peace place and home for other people who have been displaced internally from the same borders and for migrants as well.

The people of the Kurdistan region experienced all forms of suffering, such as violence and military attacks, genocide from the previous government, besides the problem of their identity, and faced discrimination and racism. They were



also psychologically affected they also suffered from political and economic issues from the Iraqi government; they always tried to break them apart from this side as well. (sindi, 2013)

Community: The meaning of community generally refers to a group of people who live together in a specific environment and interact with each other, which makes them create a sense of belonging, and they share some common elements such as geographic area, their identity, norms and values, the culture, and some goals or objectives

The concept of “community” has a complicated history, it has some different perspectives in some fields it arises in classical sociology as a result of the ideological struggle with conservatism and liberalism as well as between modernity and tradition, the idea of the concept of community took a place in 19th century in the France and North America where the revolution created by political democratic parties to present the industrialization process, in this context it show that community become a normative concept it become what it “should be” instead of what it “is”. (Bell, 1975)

Resilience: The term resilience in Sociology refers to the ability of a community or group of people or an individual to adapt to difficulties or challenges and overcome the crisis while protecting their social stability and basic functions. Generally, it could be the ability to return to a natural situation after a crisis.

In another view, psychological resilience is defined as the dynamic process by which people demonstrate constructive behavioral adaptation in the face of extreme adversity, obstacles in their lives all forms of dangerous and risks, threats or exposures to stressfulness and being in an unpleasant emotional situations. (Al-Malki, 2012)

It’s adapting and strengthening community capacities so proactive measures can be taken to mitigate the effects of the crisis and recover from it. Resilience describes a person’s ability to stay strong, adapt, and return after difficulties and challenges that they face in their lives (Al-Hindawi, 2020)





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Pedro_Estevão, a Portuguese sociologist, argues that resilience in any society drives it to reshape its social structure in several ways. The most significant areas are three: first, as he mentions, is the allocation of resources that exists in society, the structure of its power, and the distribution of risks. Also, He discusses that social resilience processes include two basic dimensions:

- The first one is the mobilization of social, cultural, economic, and natural resources.
- The second one is the transformation of risks in time and space. (Estevao, 2017)

Part One: Theoretical Framework:

1. Social Resilience Theory: It's a theory that emerged and crystallized in the social sciences at the end of the nineteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century (1990s-2000s) after the concept of resilience transformed from ecology to sociology and development. It is discussed about the capacity of individuals and communities to face traumas and crises such as wars, disasters, and displacement.

The significant point about this theory is that it is helping individuals and communities to build resilience and recover after crises and disasters.

-It reduces long-range disorders and enhances stability.

-It has the capacity to make rational decisions under psychological pressures.

These concepts were developed to as:

- It's like a personality trait (like saying how individuals react or treat?)
- On the other hand, it's developed to become a dynamic process (how different institutions, such as the family, community, interact under pressure.
- Also in contemporary studies, it is focused on several levels from partial to the communities by using a multidisciplinary approach.

Factors Increasing the Importance of Resilience as a Perspective on Facing Crises

In some countries, they viewed the word “resilience” as a necessity for dealing with multi-sectoral crises and enhancing resistance against what the future may hold in terms of new or compounded crises. Furthermore, the increasing conviction among countries regarding the limited capacity of external factors to contain crises or overcome the risks and challenges facing societies has reinforced the need for an ongoing process of building a resilience system at various levels, enhancing communities’ resilience against crises and strengthening their internal resilience. From this background, the concept of resilience has become a governing framework for the policies or states and international organizations, a guide for government policies in many areas internally, and for evaluating their efforts on resilience indicators by internal organizations. This study relies on the social resilience theory as a theoretical framework for analyzing migration and displacement in Kurdistan (define resilience say resilience) in the Kurdistan context, where the community witnessed several waves of forced displacement and migration. This theory introduces analytical lenses for understanding how individuals and communities managed adaptation and resilience despite tough conditions and how those experiences affected the social and cultural structure of the Kurdish peoples and their communities.

2. Social Change Theory: Indicate the set of ideas, concepts, methods, and explanatory models that describe, examines and understand the basic changes in the social structures like demographic, social classes and institutions, and cultural patterns like values, beliefs and norms, as well as dominants social behavior in the community over a period of time. These changes include gradual changes in lifestyle, technology, materials, and family relationships, in addition to significant and dramatic events such as wars and revolutions. In order to facilitate the integration process without social issues, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement must care for the needs of the displaced people, they should keep update on their social and economic circumstances and offer the required basic needs and supplies and most significant is housing. (Hart, 1959)



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Social change theory it's impacted directly to the displacement within communities because societies experience change as a result of the interaction of several forces and variables rather than change occurring on its own. Analyzing the origins and impacts of change requires an understanding of these aspects, its impacted societies from several factors most significant ones are:

- The economic factor: it's the one of the most affected factor which is transform in production systems such as (industrial- base knowledge and agriculture as well as economic globalization, distribution financial crises, consumption all those are fundamentally influence the social structure and their classes, living standards, and power relations.

- The political factor: this factor shifts in governmental institutions and systems, its change in laws and regulations of their governmental policies, revolutions, wars, and conflicts, and also its change in political movements directly and significantly it's impacted on how civilizations are organized and shaped. Factors of social change, one of the biggest change happened and become a factor of change in society, is migration and displacement. (Alsaidy, 2025)

Part Two: Literature Review

1.Studies in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq :

First: From Displacement to Migration, Factors Affecting the Process (Institute, 2017)

High desire to emigrate: of the internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (KRI) surveyed 55% said that they wanted to leave Iraq, but only 23% had specific plans to do so, also people with low levels of education and those between the ages of 26 and 35 were most interested in emigrating, almost the most people who prevalent to leave their countries are Yezidis and Christians.

Drivers of emigration: perception of instability and a lack of employment possibilities were the main causes of emigration. Pull considerations encompassed the existence of familial relatives and acquaintances overseas, alongside the assurance of obtaining refugee status and work permits upon arrival.

Negative expectations regarding Iraq’s future: the political, economic, and security prospects of Iraq for the next five years were viewed negatively by IDPs who wanted to leave the country. Minorities expressed increased concerns about potential extremist violence and political instability, and only 30% of respondents thought these conditions would improve.

Uncertainty as a Key factor; IDPs' decisions to emigrate or return were found to be significantly influenced by uncertainty rather than insecurity or risk. Inadequate information, uncertain future circumstances, and sociopolitical and socioeconomic difficulties were the causes of this uncertainty. Governance of Uncertainty: The ineffective management of displacement and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has led to “governance of uncertainty”. The difficulties experienced by IDPs have been made worse by the absence of a clear national framework for addressing displacement.

Policy recommendations: In order to address displacement as a persistent problem, the report urges the creation of strong international, national, and municipal policies. Developing a national policy framework, enhancing IDPs' access to information and legal paperwork, and incorporating displacement and development into Iraq’s larger rehabilitations and development are among the main suggestions.

Second: IDPs in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI): Intractable Return and Absence of Social Integration Policy (Khedir, 2020)

•Sustaining displacement in Iraq; Displacement in Iraq has a long-standing issue, which is driven by military conflict, sectarian terrorism

A plenty of displaced people find it difficult to return to their original places or countries, particularly ethnic groups and religious minority

•Obstacles to return: Ethnic discrimination, terrible living conditions in the area of origin (AoO), lack of economic possibilities, and security concerns are all significant barriers to return. Due to their lack of confidence in the Iraqi government’s ability to protect them and their thoughts about future violence, IDPs from minority origins are especially hesitant to return.





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•IDPs from the majority religious and ethnic groups, such as Shi’a Arabs, Kurds, Turkmen, and Sunny Arabs, are more likely to return to their original place. Despite the obstacles facing them, including discrimination, racism, and limited resources, IDPs in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) are less likely to return right away because of instability and safety concerns in their places.

•Social integration challenges, Iraq and the KRI lack social integration policies at the national and regional levels. IDPs in KRI experience social and physical isolation, especially in urban areas and inside camps. Social integration between IDPs and host communities is hindered by restricted interaction spaces and language spaces.

•Using social contract theory as a framework for the policy, to reduce discrimination and promote integration, this theory highlights the significance of meaningful cross-community interactions. Social integration depends on language support and the diversity of contact areas, such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. There are few opportunities for engagement between IDPs and host communities in KRI due to the homogeneity of educational institutions.

•Institutional and political barriers; the absence of social integration initiatives is a result of political sensitivities, such as worries about security and demographic shifts. Both the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the Iraqi national government prioritize immediate humanitarian needs over long-term integration. Instead of being seen as a social problem that requires integration, displacement is frequently seen through a political and security lens.

•Suggestions for Interventions in policy: creating social integration policies that address the long-term requirements of internally displaced people (IDPs), such as language instructions and the establishment of diverse areas for interaction, encourage encounters between communities to promote tolerance and trust.

2. International Studies about the Migration and Displacement:

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MERI Middle East of Research Institutions indicates in this study that more than three million displaced people (IDPs) left their homes in seek of finding safety and protecting their selves from terrorist attacks during the war of Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) attacks to the province of Iraq in June of 2014, then about 1.3 million of IDPs found their safe place in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) (Palani, 2017) It's reported that IDPs felt tired psychologically due to their repeated displacement, the fear from continuous violence and abuse during history as its reported that it is not first time of being displaced they fear from future if they cannot be stable in their country, most of them they have pessimistic expectation which they believe that this situation could not be change and will be long more than it supposed to be specially minorities . Also minority could not perform their activity in their daily lives because they expect that even after ISIS emerging some other extremist group. Displacement also socially affected the IDPs live, it is appear from the study that every families have their own issues, which may not be similar to each other, but in the end, they have the same results, which is suffering from this crisis. However, they were disrupted from their residency place, from their jobs and their education, basically from the life that they want, the most difficult part was losing their family members, which may separate them due to displacement situations. The maintenance of family unity and community solidarity and cohesiveness among displaced people is a key indicator of social and psychological resilience, their relationship with each other in community are the main source of strong and emotional support and copying mechanism, its overwhelming that majority of displaced population around (87%) who claimed they stayed with their relatives during this crises, their significant decisions about their future whether to stay in the host community in a displacement situation or to return to their own country and start their lives over by family consideration. Furthermore, displaced people intend to stay together with other religious and ethnic group for strengthening their common identity, unity, social solidarity, and relationships.





Research Gap and Analytical Framework about the Studies:

Considering the massive number studies about migration and displacement in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and the growing body of the previous studies on displacement, it has a lack of studies which are specifically show the social and psychological sides which effects the life of IDPs and host communities during displacement, this study attempts to address the gap and fill it which focus on the IDPs experiences in the Kurdistan Region and analyzing the adaptation mechanisms. However, at some points there are some similarities between the studied which conducted in international comparing with studied conducted in the region, it reveals common results regarding to the factors of displacement, but what is appears from most of studies is relying on the quantitative data, it more about numbers and they skips the attention to the personal experiences and mechanism of making resistance in the place they displaced. The most significant point it must be appear from all study research which have been wrote about displacement is a side of **Psychological and Social effects on the IDPs and host communities** since Killing, relocation, and damage are the results of armed conflicts, terrorist attacks, and military operations. The detrimental psychological, social, and physical impacts reflect the terrible acts of violence committed against people; this also applies to one of the consequences of conflicts. In every situation, any kind of armed conflict happen its effect the human soul first its affect them psychologically, they try to resist on one side, but they collapse on the other side.

Section Three:

First: Factors affecting the IDPs and Host communities during Displacement in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI):

There are several factors of the phenomena affecting both communities (displaced people and host communities), the most important factors are the following:

1. Political Factors :



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- Among the main factor of internally displacement and migration are political instability and insecurity, unsafety and armed conflicts.
- In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq as the results of non- united the country and lack of cooperation among political players and governmental institutions and the lack of unity it's made a large number of people displaced and leave their homes, many citizens forced to leave despite their strong and sense of belonging to their country and residency place.
- Conflicts and wars and their effect on population movement.
- The lack of protecting the policies and regulation of IDPs .
- The impact of Terrorism on the Iraq country in general it's considered one of the major issue which the citizens of Iraq faced in throughout history due to its continuation since the American war in 2003, in those circumstances they transferred displacement to a culture in this country. (Issa, 2014)

2.Economic factors: The economic factor is one of the most influential factors which influence displaced people to learn how to adjust with their new environment, Displacement leads to several economic issues for internally displaced people and migrants, whether they are families or individuals, those people forcibly displaced to leave their countries to find the jobs and to live in the safest areas to grow their children and their families because consequently it's hard to find security in their own environment even the necessities such as shelters, medicine, clothing martial as well as food. These circumstances are some of the biggest barriers to their adjustment to the new surroundings. People who are unable to meet their requirements and accomplish their fundamental material needs are more likely to adjust to poverty when the economic situation is bad and weak. These barriers keep many people from achieving their goals, and this may lead to their frustration. According to the most international studied which had been wrote about displacement in Kurdistan its estimated that around 4.1 million of IDPs and migrants in both genders who have been forcibly relocated have lack access of basic needs such as food, clothing, shelters and living conditions, its record unemployment rates ranging from 20%to 60% which is frustrates them





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and makes them look for opportunities to find the jobs but it was useless in vain.

People who have been displaced could be made to work for extremely low pay that is disproportionate to the amount of employment which is available in the market, the labor market in the host communities lead resentful as a result. It also causes young people specially 15 years of age drop out of school and forcibly entering to work era to help their families and increase their income, this lead to raise jobless rate. As a result, most of head of their household suffer from unemployment issues and are dealing with difficult life conditions; they feel upset and hopeless, they believe, since they are unable to provide basic needs for their household when the source of income is cut off. (OCHA, 2019)

Several crucial requirements should be maintained to ensure the economic stability of families that were forcibly relocated, including:

-The availability of appropriate housing to replace the house that has been forced to leave, the majority of international reports show that the living conditions of IDPs who are forced to leave their homes are largely pessimistic

-The provision of social and psychological as well as material and economic support that align with the goals of the individual and families who have been displaced to address their economic deficiencies, if not, they will be easy prey for groups of terrorists, extremist and deviants to take advantage of them.

-IDPs' families who are displaced face challenges and difficulties because of losing their original identification and documents as a result of their rapid leaving their places. According to the estimated rate, 44% of IDPs, who suffer from losing their IDs, this puts them at several risks, especially in finding jobs, and they are unable to obtain much needed aids. (Tarabieh, 2011)

3.Social and Psychological Factors:

-People who are displaced frequently experienced social and psychological challenges which have a huge impact on their health and well-being and capacity to assimilate into host communities.

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-Social isolation is another effect from the displacement it caused alienation disruption of established support systems and family structures as well as community networks.

-Psychologically internally displaced people face several serious number of chronic diseases and psychological issues such as stress, anxiety and severe depression and trauma. (Dawit Bekuretsion, Ashenafi Damte, Hagos Tsegabirhan, 2025)

Conclusion

Displacement and migration are not new phenomena in the history of the Kurdistan region, nor in the history of most countries around the world. Displacement and migration are considered one of the biggest dangerous issue which face Kurdish communities, the danger lies in its persistence. Iraq experienced its greatest displacement in 2014 when ISIS took a control of several provinces of Iraq, with the massive attacks causing the local population to leave to more stable places, the people from those places faced a variety of challenges and difficulties as a result of this crises it include many forms of issues such as disrupting from education, psychological problems, Kurdish society has been extremely impacted by displacement on all sides social, psychological, educational and health as well. Displacement also affected IDPs in economic circumstances. Families have been significantly impacted as a result of crises; they lost their jobs, and the cost of living have raised rate of unemployment among them. They suffer from psychological illness despite of their attempting to find resilience and adaptation in the host community but they still have fear from future and instability, because they witnessed murders and violence from them personally, they ask being ready and prepared for providing necessities due to unexpected happening waves of displacement, as well as organizing caravan and living places which is sutabile for living in it to reduce riskiness. Furthermore, due to the lack of basic services and employment opportunities and lack of infrastructure, it's difficult to return to their liberated origin area, and it's hard to find adaptation socially, which is why they migrate to other countries.





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