

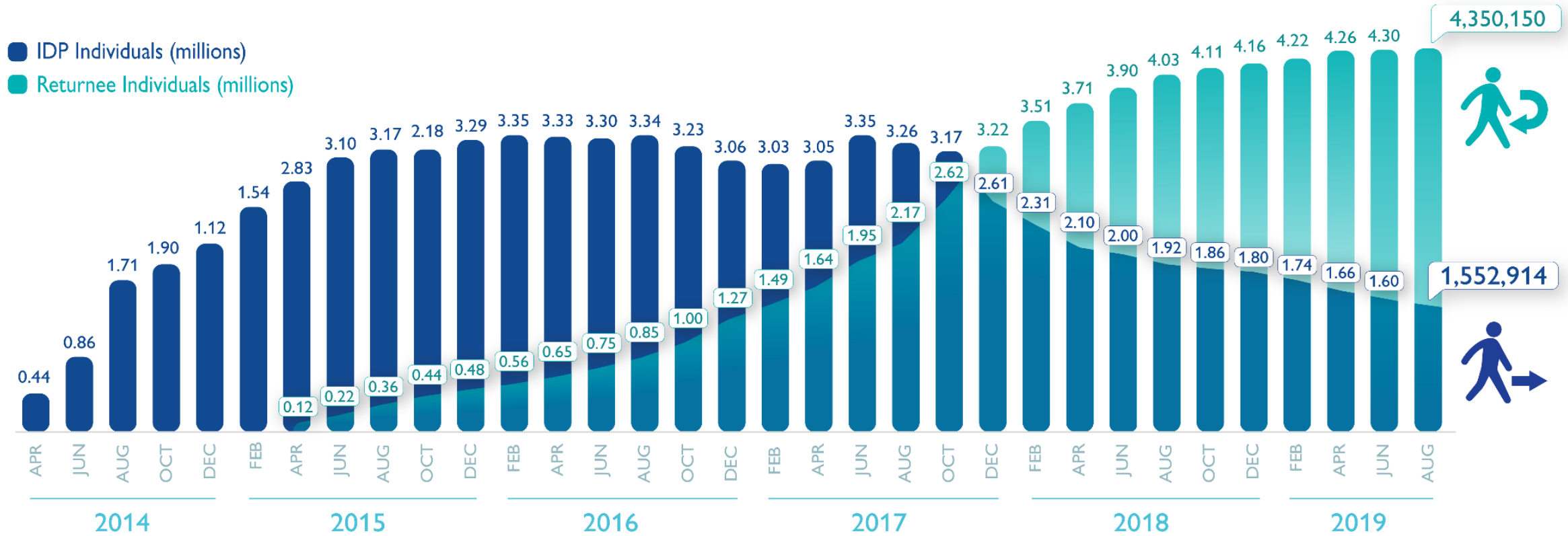


# DTM Update

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RWG, 30 Sept 2019

# Latest Displacement Data (July-Aug 2019)



# Latest DTM Data (July-Aug 2019)



## Returnees



4,350,150  
Individuals



725,025  
Families

+45,012  
returnees since last round



## IDPs



1,552,914  
Individuals

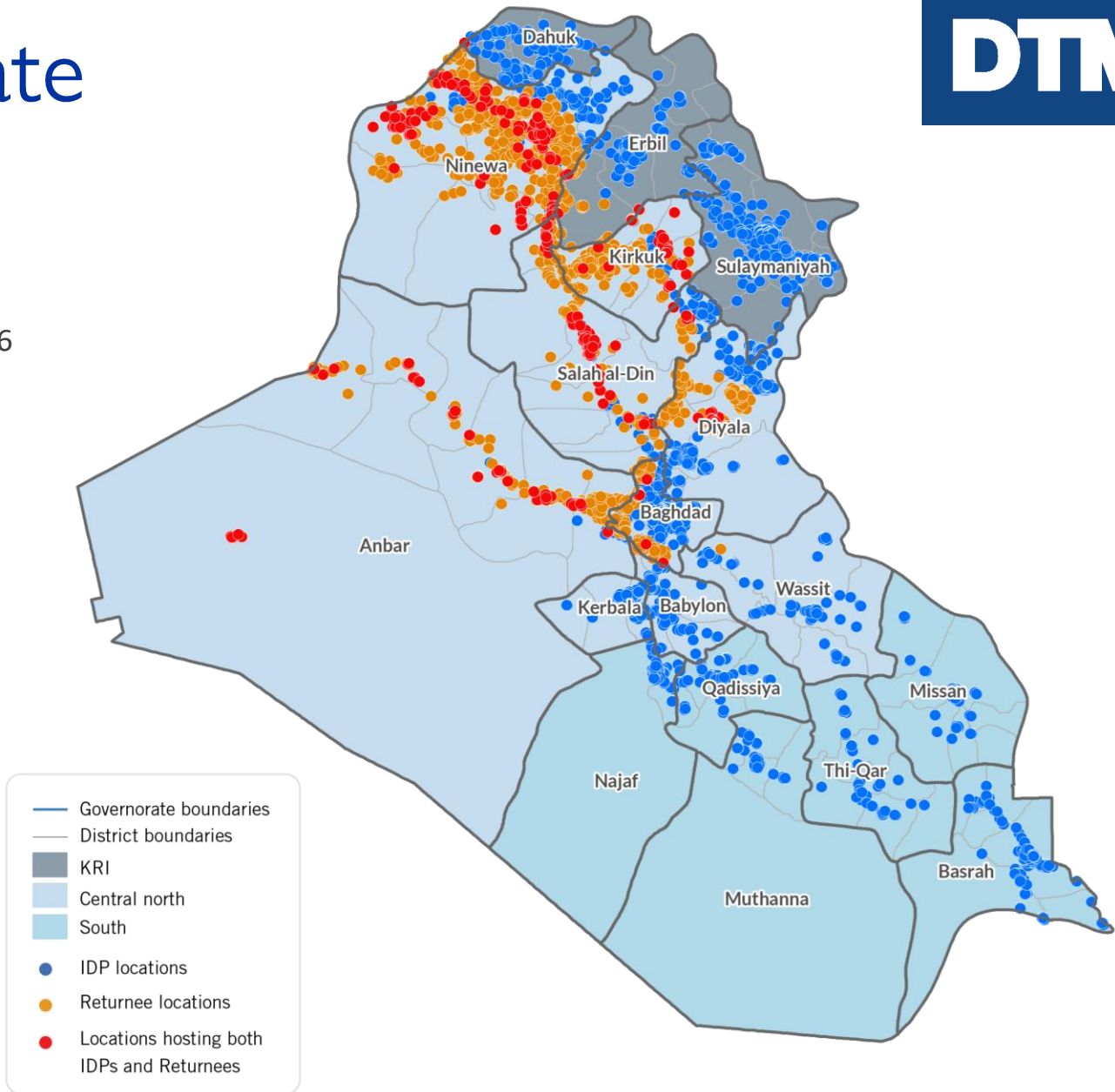
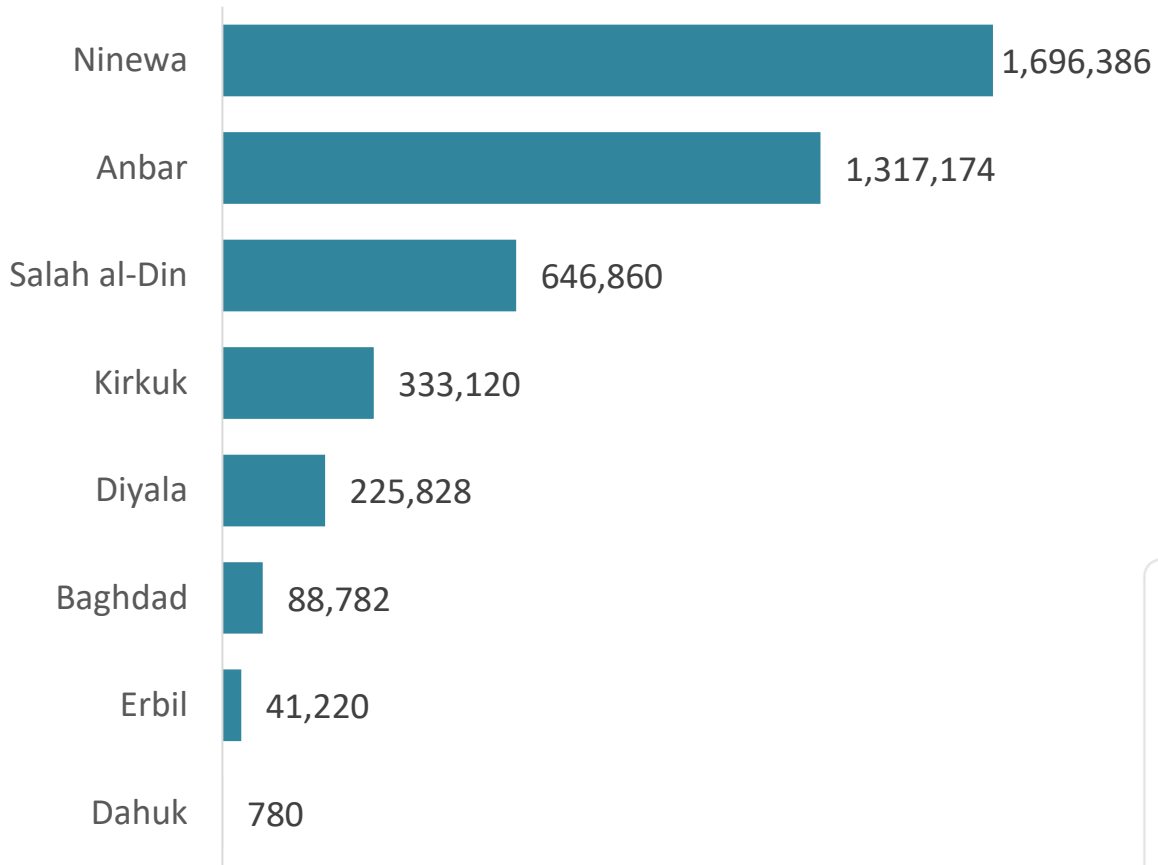


258,819  
Families

-54,234  
IDPs since last round

# Returns per Governorate

Governorates Ranked by Number of Returnees



# Returns by Shelter Type



95% Habitual residence  
4,145,868 Individuals



2% Private settings  
71,376 Individuals



3% Critical shelters  
132,906 Individuals



Baghdad

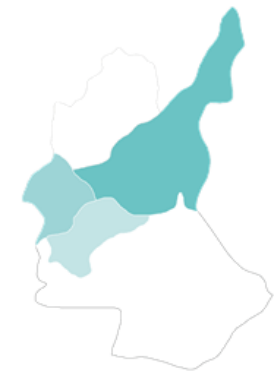


88,782 Returnees

The highest proportion of returnees living in critical shelters are found in Diyala and Baghdad, with 10% (21,612 returnees) and 7% (5,850 returnees) respectively.



Diyala

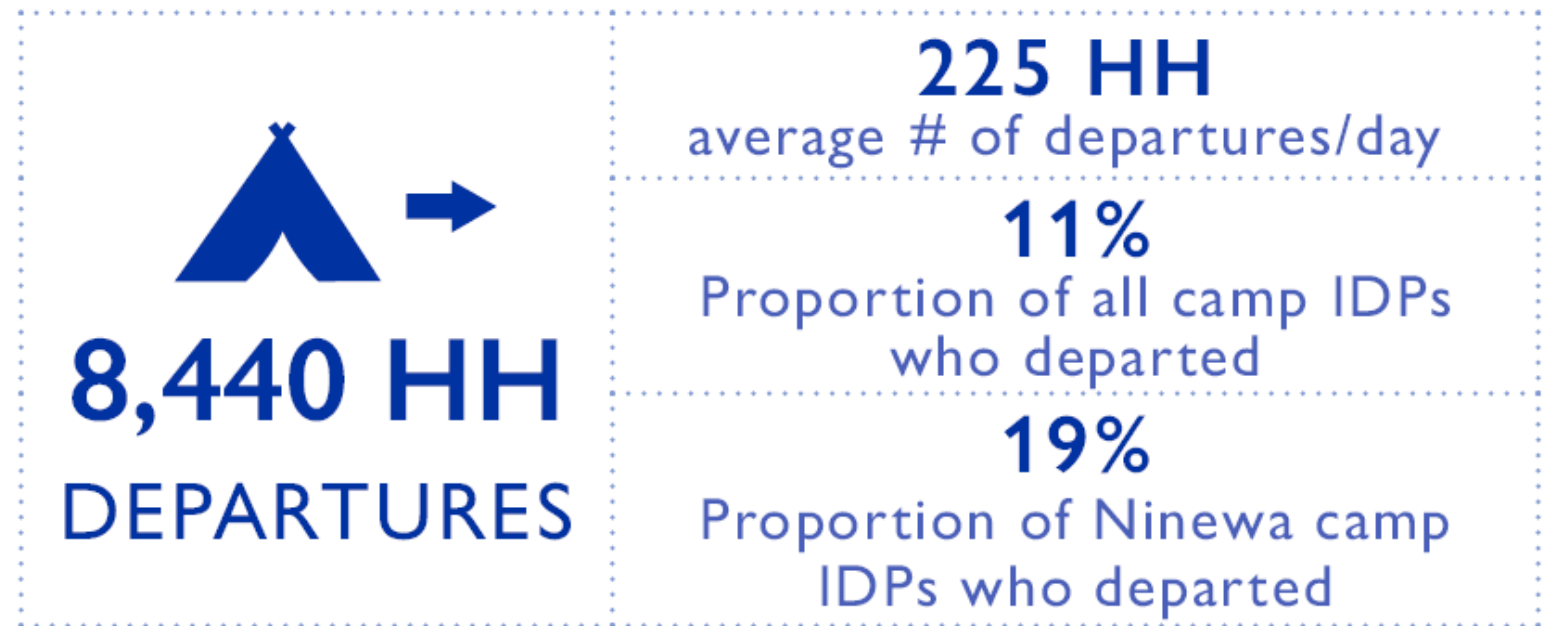


225,828 Returnees

# DTM Emergency Tracking: Camp Movements

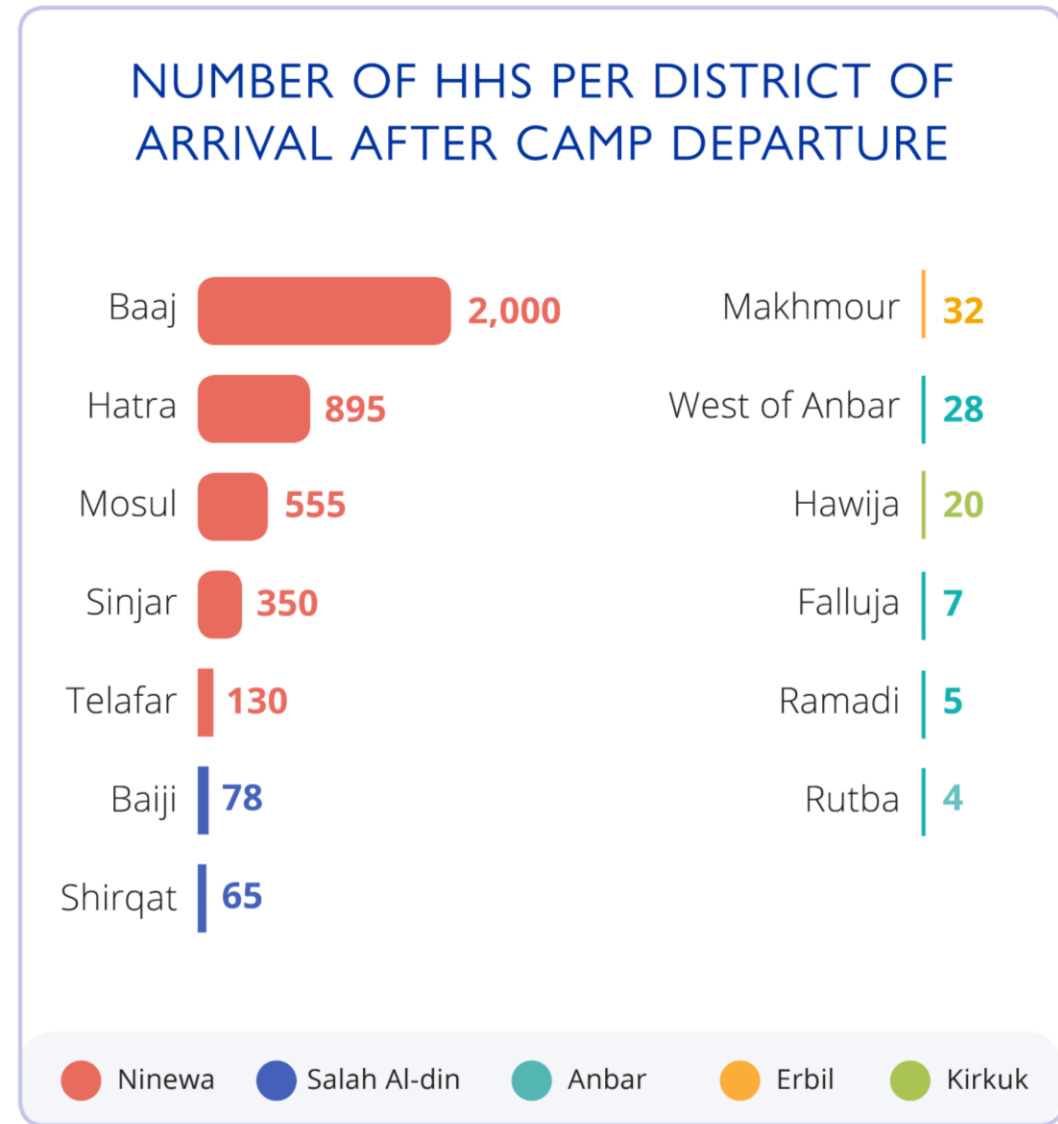
# Latest Camp IDP Movements: Camp Departures

- Between Aug 15 and Sept 23 2019, DTM tracked 8,440 households who have left camps, mainly in Ninewa and Salah Al-Din with a few in Anbar.
- More specifically, most of the departures took place from Jeddah 6, Airstrip and Haj Ali camps.
- The majority of households planned on returning or moving to Mosul, Baaj, Telafar, Sinjar and Baiji.
- In Ninewa, Jeddah 6, Haj Ali and Nimrud camps are now empty and officially closed; in Salah Al-Din, Al-Qadisya and Al-Alam are also empty and officially closed.



# Latest Camp IDP Movements: Non-Camp Arrivals

- A total of 4,233 households having displaced/returned to non-camp locations have been recorded in the same reporting period.
- The majority of the households arrived in the districts of Baaj, Hatra, Mosul, Sinjar and Telafar.
- It is important to note that not all households who have been recorded in these non-camp settings have returned to their areas of origin, and many of the IDPs who left camps are now non-camp IDPs.
- Many of these households, whether returnees or not, are currently living in critical shelters.





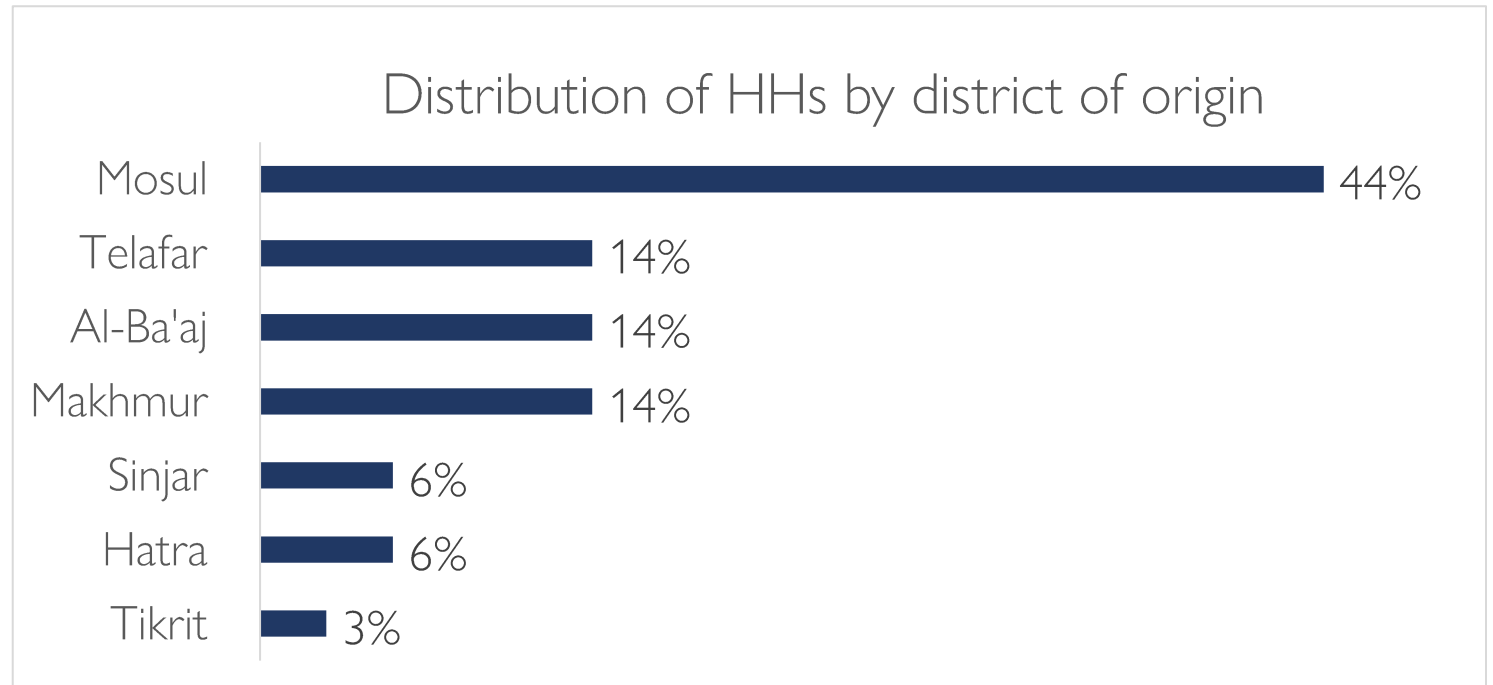
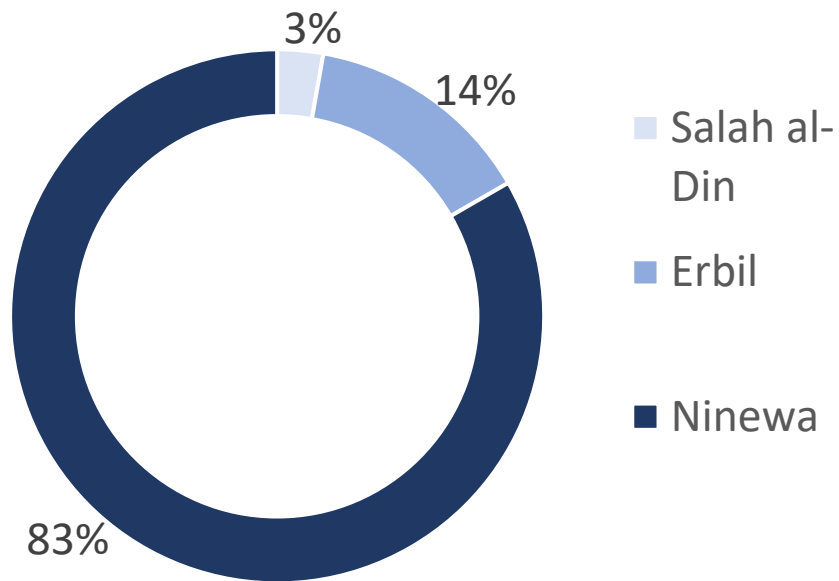
# Haj Ali Departures: Phone Assessment



- A quick follow-up representative survey of the list of 600 households having departed Haj Ali camp between the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> of September was conducted
  - Sampling technique used was simple random at a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of 10%.
  - A NRR (non-response rate) of 10% was added as we anticipated some HHs would not answer their phone or refuse to answer the questionnaire.
  - Out of the 66 households were selected to be called
    - 38 answered, 2 of which mentioned that the HH was still in the camp
    - 28 could not be reached (invalid phone or no one answering)

# Household Location of Origin

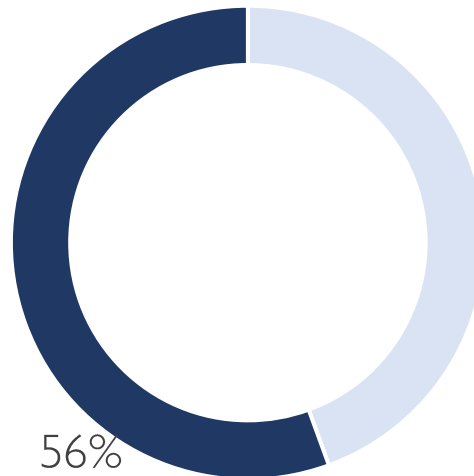
- Majority of households originally from Ninewa, mainly from Mosul
- Top three sub-districts of origin are Al-Muhalabiya (17%), Qaraj and Markaz Al-Ba'aj (14% each). Location of origin available in dataset, none was particularly prevalent



# Movement of Return

- 64% of respondents said they departed the camp involuntarily and 6% did not want to answer
- Slightly over half of households (56%) returned to their location of origin while the other 44% displaced to another location

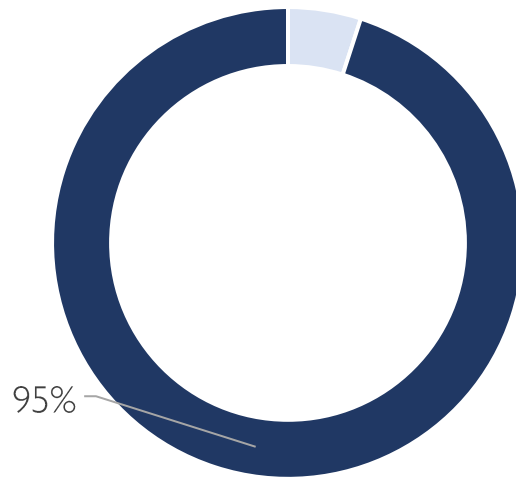
Percentage of HH who returned to  
location of origin



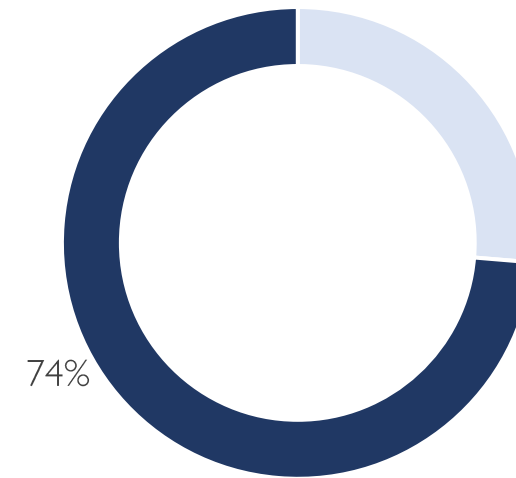
# Conditions in Location of Return/Origin

- 95% of those who returned to origin returned to their habitual residence, however 74% of the latter returned to a destroyed residence
- Half those who returned to their areas of origin mentioned fearing eviction

Percentage of HH returned to location of origin and to their habitual residence



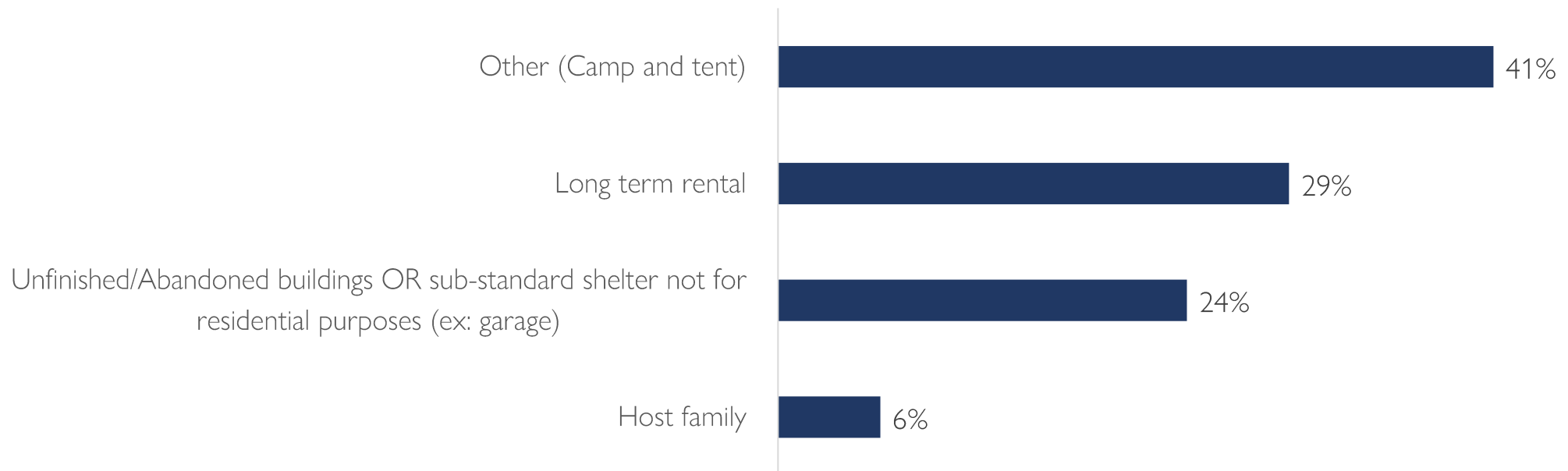
Percentage of HH whose habitual residence is destroyed



# Conditions in New Location of Displacement **DTM**

- 41% of those who did not return home reported staying in either camp or tent as shelter type, and 24% in unfinished/abandoned buildings
- 69% of the households expressed fear of eviction

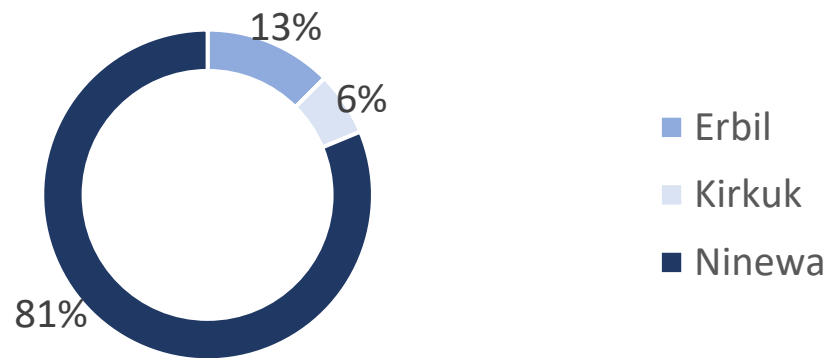
Current shelter type of those who did not return to the habitual residence, % HH



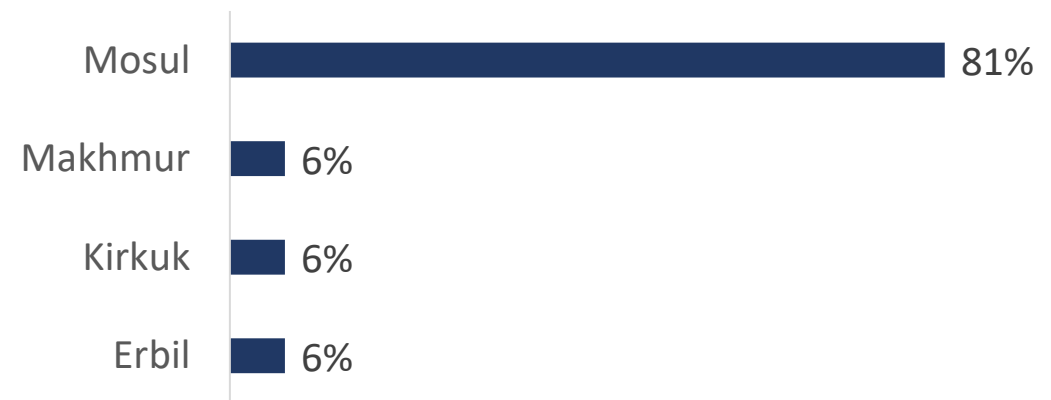
# New Locations of Displacement

- 81% of those who did not return to location of origin displaced to Ninewah, 13% to Erbil and 6% to Kirkuk.
- Top sub districts of displacement are Al-Qayara and Markaz Mosul (38% each)

% of HH by current governorate of displacement and who have not returned to location of origin



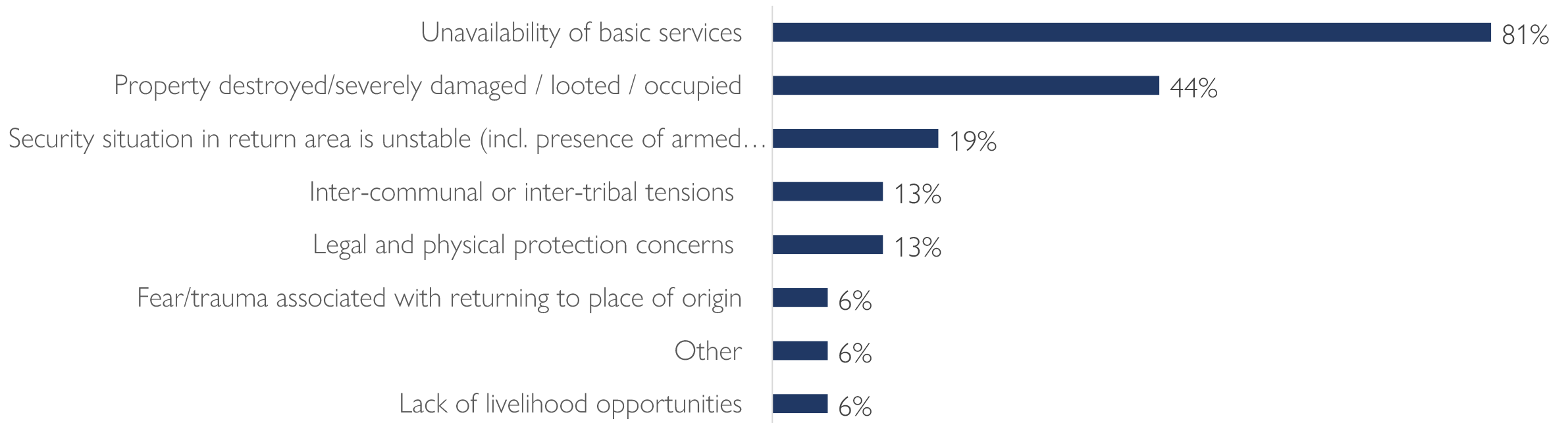
% of HH by current district of displacement and who have not returned to location of origin



# Reasons for not Returning to Origin

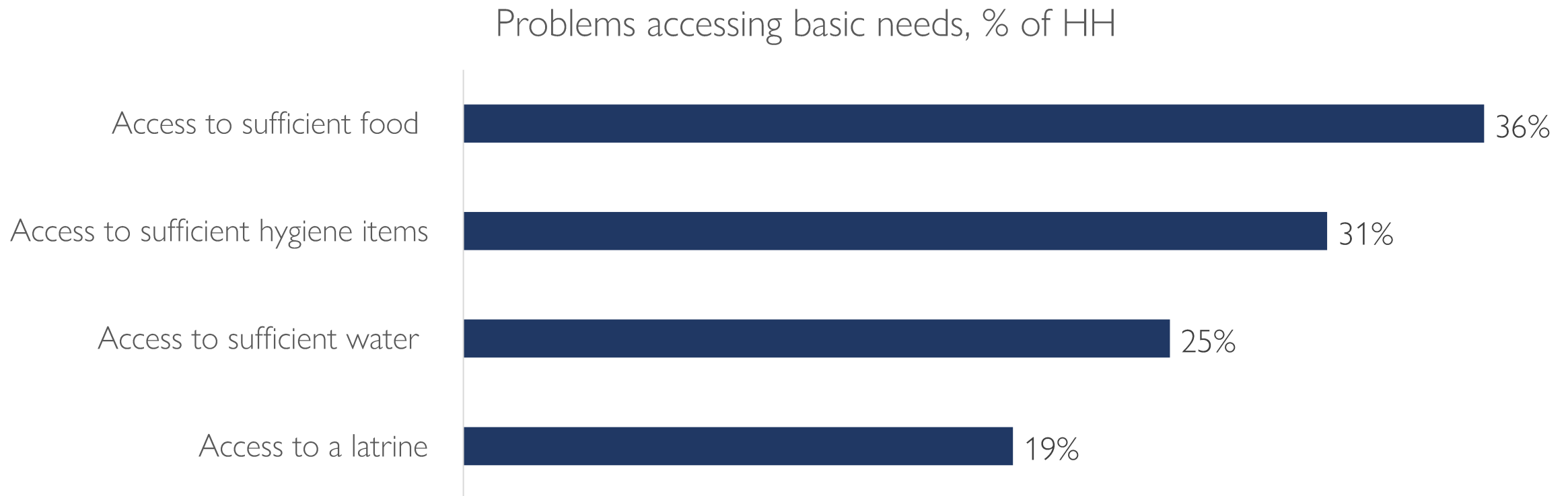
- Unavailability of basic services was reported main reason for not returning to location of origin by 81% of households, followed by housing condition and security situation (44%, 19%)

Reasons for not returning to location of origin, % HH reporting each reason



# Current Households Needs

- About 1/3 of households reported some levels of immediate needs related to food and hygiene items, and to a lesser extent water and latrine; these HHs were both back in area of origin or still displaced
- 17% of HH reported need for medical assistance, generally for a chronic disease

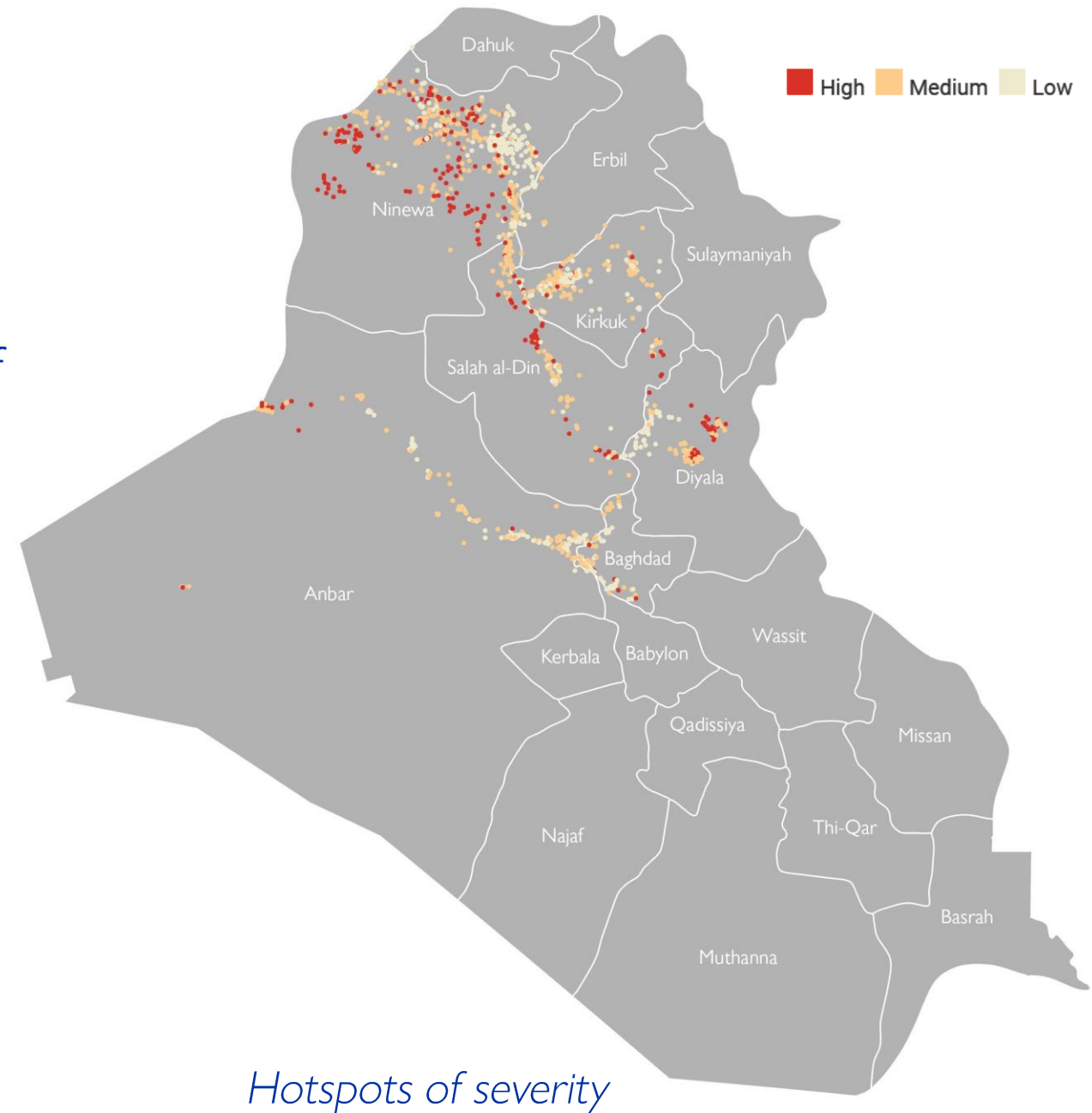




# Return Index

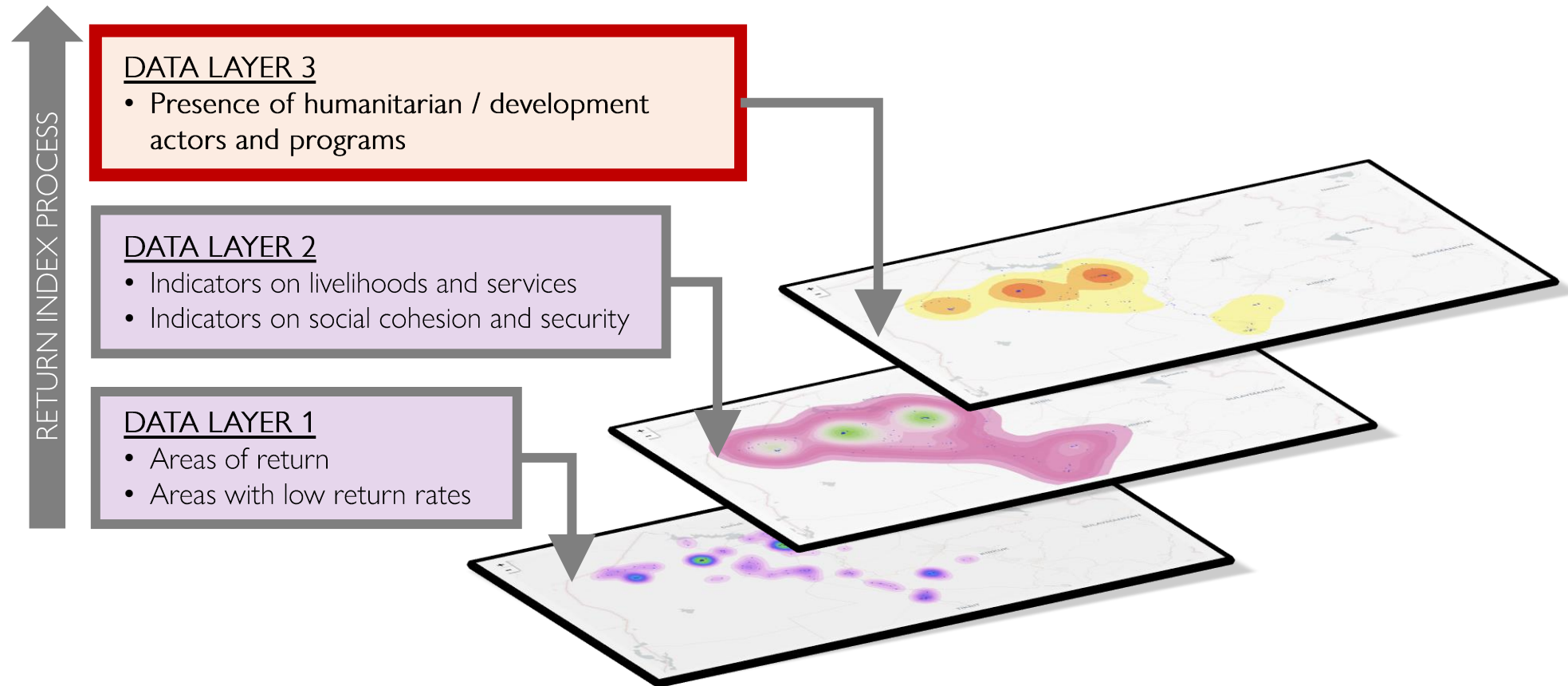
# Return Index

- The data for the 5<sup>th</sup> round of the Return Index was collected during the months of July and August.
- Data analysis is ongoing.



# Return Index & Actor Coverage

How well covered are the most severe areas in terms of humanitarian and development programming?



# Measuring Actor Coverage



There are multiple ways to measure how well an area is covered by actors...

- Number of partners present
- Number of beneficiaries assisted
- Number of specific programs and allocated funds

## Application of the indicator:

- The main assumption is that more partners operating in a district means better coverage of conflict-affected population needs, so we want to evaluate if districts with **high severity** have a relatively **high presence** of actors.
- Data can also be divided into partner presence for different clusters to see if current response is acting on the specific severity drivers for each district.

# Measuring Actor Coverage



The data gathered from HRP 2019 Dashboard is organized into 2 different indicators for each district:

1. Total number of partners
2. Number of partners for each 10,000 returnees.

This last indicator should be more effective in understanding coverage independently of different population sizes (e.g., it is not the same 5 partners in a location with 1 million people like Mosul than in a small district with 50,000 returnees).

The top districts for both indicators are:

	<b>Governorate</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Returnees</b>	<b>Total number of partners</b>
1.	Ninewa	Mosul	955,866	62
2.	Ninewa	Telafar	322,848	28
3.	Ninewa	Sinjar	59,694	27
4.	Ninewa	Tilkaif	95,394	27
5.	Salah-Din	Tikrit	171,336	26

	<b>Governorate</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Returnees</b>	<b>Partners per 10,000 returnees</b>
1.	Anbar	Ana	14,598	10
2.	Kirkuk	Daquq	12,024	7
3.	Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	10,254	5
4.	Ninewa	Sinjar	59,694	5
5.	Ninewa	Hatra	19,614	3

# — Are Severity Hotspots Well Covered? —



## **1. Actor coverage measured as total number of partners per district:**

- The following table shows the districts of return with severity hotspots, ranked from the most severe to the least severe based on the average Return Index score.
- The “actor coverage” is organized into 4 groups (quartiles) to show different degrees of coverage. Districts in the Top Quartile are those with the highest number of partners, while the Bottom Quartile indicates those districts with the lowest number of partners.
- Some districts do not appear in the table because they do not have any hotspot in them. These districts are Al-Daur, Al-Fares, Al-Hamdaniya, Al-Khalis, Al-Sheikhan, Ana, Dabes, Daquq, Haditha, Heet, Kadhimia, Kifri, Kirkuk, Makhmur, Ra’ua, Ramadi, Tarmia, and Tilkaif.

# Are Severity Hotspots Well Covered?



Governorate	District	Number of hotspots	Return Index score	Total number of partners	Position in terms of coverage
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	2	44	5	Bottom quartile
Salah Al-Din	Tooz	3	43	8	Bottom quartile
Ninewa	Sinjar	3	42	27	Top quartile
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	1	38	NA	NA
Salah Al-Din	Balad	1	36	14	3rd quartile
Salah Al-Din	Baiji	1	33	21	2nd quartile
Salah Al-Din	Samarra	1	32	7	Bottom quartile
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	2	31	NA	NA
Diyala	Khanaqin	2	31	13	3rd quartile
Ninewa	Telafar	3	30	28	Top quartile
Ninewa	Hatra	1	28	6	Bottom quartile
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1	26	NA	NA
Salah Al-Din	Al-Shirqat	1	26	NA	NA
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	2	24	24	2nd quartile
Salah Al-Din	Tikrit	1	23	26	2nd quartile
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	1	20	NA	NA
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1	19	NA	NA
Anbar	Falluja	2	19	22	2nd quartile
Ninewa	Mosul	2	14	62	Top quartile

1. Actor coverage measured as total number of partners per district:

- Based on this indicator, the most severe indicators tend to be poorly covered by partners.
- Of all the districts in High Severity (highlighted in red), only Sinjar is at the top in terms of partners present there. Ba'aj and Tooz, as well as Balad, fall at the bottom in terms of coverage.

# Are Severity Hotspots Well Covered?



Governorate	District	Number of hotspots	Return Index score	Partners per 10,000 returnees	Position in terms of coverage
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	2	44	4.9	Top quartile
Salah Al-Din	Tooz	3	43	2.0	2nd quartile
Ninewa	Sinjar	3	42	4.5	Top quartile
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	1	38	NA	NA
Salah Al-Din	Balad	1	36	2.4	2nd quartile
Salah Al-Din	Baiji	1	33	2.4	2nd quartile
Salah Al-Din	Samarra	1	32	1.3	3rd quartile
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	2	31	NA	NA
Diyala	Khanaqin	2	31	1.4	3rd quartile
Ninewa	Telafar	3	30	0.9	Bottom quartile
Ninewa	Hatra	1	28	3.1	2nd quartile
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1	26	NA	NA
Salah Al-Din	Al-Shirqat	1	26	NA	NA
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	2	24	1.6	3rd quartile
Salah Al-Din	Tikrit	1	23	1.5	3rd quartile
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	1	20	NA	NA
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1	19	NA	NA
Anbar	Falluja	2	19	0.4	Bottom quartile
Ninewa	Mosul	2	14	0.6	Bottom quartile

2. Actor coverage measured as ratio of partners for every 10,000 returnees per district:

- When looking at the relative coverage taking into account returnee population size, the data seems to indicate that the most severe districts are also the most covered ones by humanitarian partners.
- Ba'aj, Tooz, Sinjar, and Balad have a partner coverage above the average (no information on coverage is available for Muqdadiya).
- Only Telafar seems to show a coverage ratio that does not match its severity in terms of position, indicating that coverage is relatively poorer than similar districts.



# Are Severity Hotspots Well Covered?



## Focus on hotspot subdistricts

- The following table shows the districts that contain the most severe hotspots based on the Return Index score (see Round 4 for the full list of hotspots). Based on their level of severity, these districts should have a presence of partners relatively higher than the average.

District	Key hotspots	Returnees in district	Total number of partners	Partners per 10,000 returnees	Coverage evaluation	
Tooz	Suleiman Beg, Markaz Tooz	39,216	8	2.0	Average coverage	The district with the most severe hotspots only has 8 partners operating and the ratio of coverage per returnee stands almost at the average of the list.
Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar, Al-Shamal, Qaeyrawan	59,694	27	4.5	Good coverage	Sinjar is one of the districts with the highest number of partners as well as the highest ratio of coverage.
Balad	Yathreb	58,602	14	2.4	Average coverage	All indicators for this district are at the average of the list, but it has to be taken into account that most partners may be focused in Markaz Balad, which also hosts a large number of IDPs.
Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj, Al-Qahtaniya	10,254	5	4.9	Good coverage	The district has only 5 partners present, but the relatively low number of returnees at the moment means that the ratio of coverage is one of the highest.
Falluja	Al-Saqlawiya	531,408	22	0.4	Poor coverage	Although the district has up to 22 partners present, the large number of returnees (+500k individuals) makes the ratio of coverage per returnee one of the lowest across districts.
Muqdadiya	Markaz Al-Muqdadiya	53,166	NA	NA	No information	No data available on partners presence.
<b>Average for all 38 districts with returnees:</b>		110,809	19	2.6		

# Discussing the results



- There is a large geographical variability in terms of coverage. The majority of districts with data available have +20 partners operating, but there are some districts with less than 10 partners. This also translates in different level of coverage taking into account the population: while in Sinjar there are 4.5 partners for every 10,000 returnees, this ratio stands at 0.4 partners for every 10,000 returnees in the districts of Ramadi and Falluja, that is, 10 times less coverage.
- Data has to be put relative to the severity of each districts. In general, it shows that humanitarian assistance tends to be concentrated in those areas with a higher severity (only the districts of Telafar and Falluja fall short from what would be expected given their severity levels). Thus, there seems to be a correlation between severity and assistance and this is, in overall terms, a positive finding.

THANK YOU