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# Returns Update

RWG, 16 April 2019

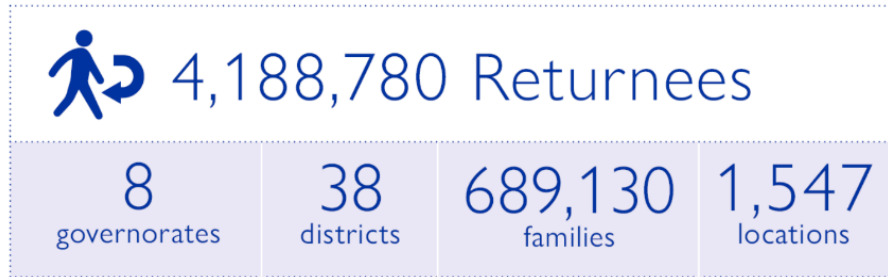
# Latest Returnee Data March-April (Round 109)

\*\*Figure estimates as data is still being cleaned\*\*

In Round 109 (March-April 2019), DTM recorded **4,266,570** returnees (711,095 families)

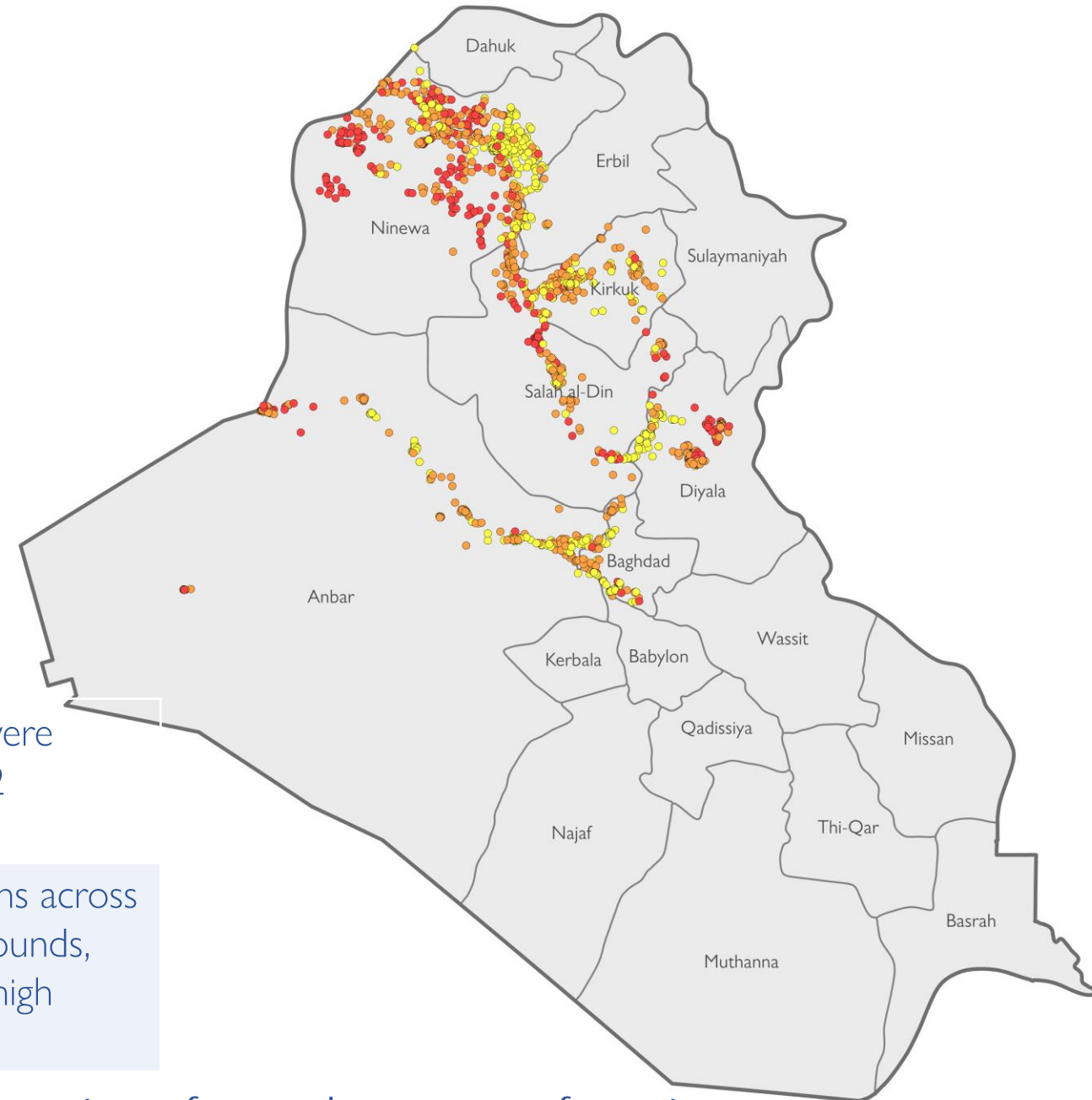
- This is an **additional 54,488** returnees, a slightly higher return rate than Round 107, which recorded 51,696 new returnees, and Round 108 with 46,662 new returnees
- 144,552 returnees living in critical shelter
  - This is an additional 13,728 individuals since than Round 108 (130,824 returnees living in critical shelter), which had seen a decrease from Round 107, with 132,744
  - Data still needs to be confirmed, but it would appear the districts where we see a bigger increase in returnees returning to damaged residences since the last round are Ramadi (figure more than tripled), Al-Kaim, Rutba -> all in Anbar and Baiji

# Return Index 3.0



Data collected January - February 2019

- As of 28 February 2019, an additional 108,162 returnees were identified since the previous Return Index report (Round#2 collected in October 2018).
- 11% (472,350 individuals) are living in high severity conditions across 279 locations. This % is relatively similar to both previous rounds, which had respectively 100% and 10% of returnees in this high severity category.



Locations of return by category of severity

# Overview of the Revised Model

- This Return Index round is built on both new and improved indicators and the regression model used to calculate the return index has been revised accordingly
- While the results have not changed drastically and the earlier findings are still relevant, the result of this current round can be compared with the previous rounds but assumptions about improvement or deterioration of the return situation should not be drawn due to the fact that a different questionnaire and weighting was used.

INDICATORS FOR SCALE 1 LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC SERVICES	INDICATORS FOR SCALE 2 SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFETY PERCEPTIONS
Residential destruction	Community reconciliation
Employment access	Multiple security actors
Water sufficiency	Blocked returns
Recovery of agriculture	Checkpoints controlled by other security actors
Electricity sufficiency	Daily public life
Recovery of small businesses	Illegal occupation of private residences
Access to basic services	Mines
Reincorporation of civil servants	Sources of violence

# Dataset

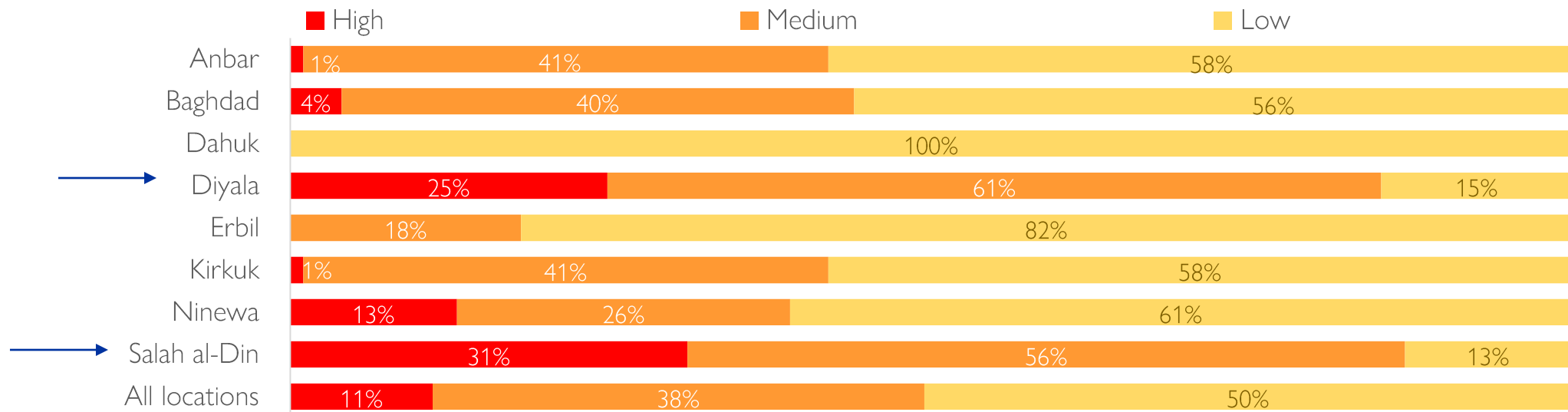
The dataset has been coded in a “user-friendly” way and will be available online

Governorate	District	Subdistrict	Location	SCALE 1: Livelihoods and basic services	SCALE 2: Social cohesion and safety perceptions	OVERALL SEVERITY INDEX	Location Type	Families	Individuals	Return Rate	Recovery of agriculture	Employment access	Access to markets for basic items and food
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Baaj	Medium	High	High	Urban	1199	7194	Around half have returned	Not applicable	Medium	Low
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Al-Rashediyah	High	Medium	High	Rural	25	150	Around half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Ahwedar	High	Medium	High	Rural	87	522	Most have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Abu-Rasen	High	High	High	Rural	27	162	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Tal Khalil	High	High	High	Rural	85	510	Around half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-zoman	High	High	High	Rural	27	162	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Jwar-Algharbiya	High	High	High	Rural	10	60	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-Swejen	High	High	High	Rural	38	228	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Al-Sahrej	High	High	High	Rural	34	204	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Rajm Al-botha	High	High	High	Rural	44	264	Around half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Al-Qahtaniya	Til al khnam village	High	High	High	Rural	14	84	Less than half have returned	Medium	High	Medium
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	Markaz Al-Ba'aj	Sibaya Village	High	High	High	Rural	197	1182	Most have returned	Medium	High	Medium

# Overall Severity

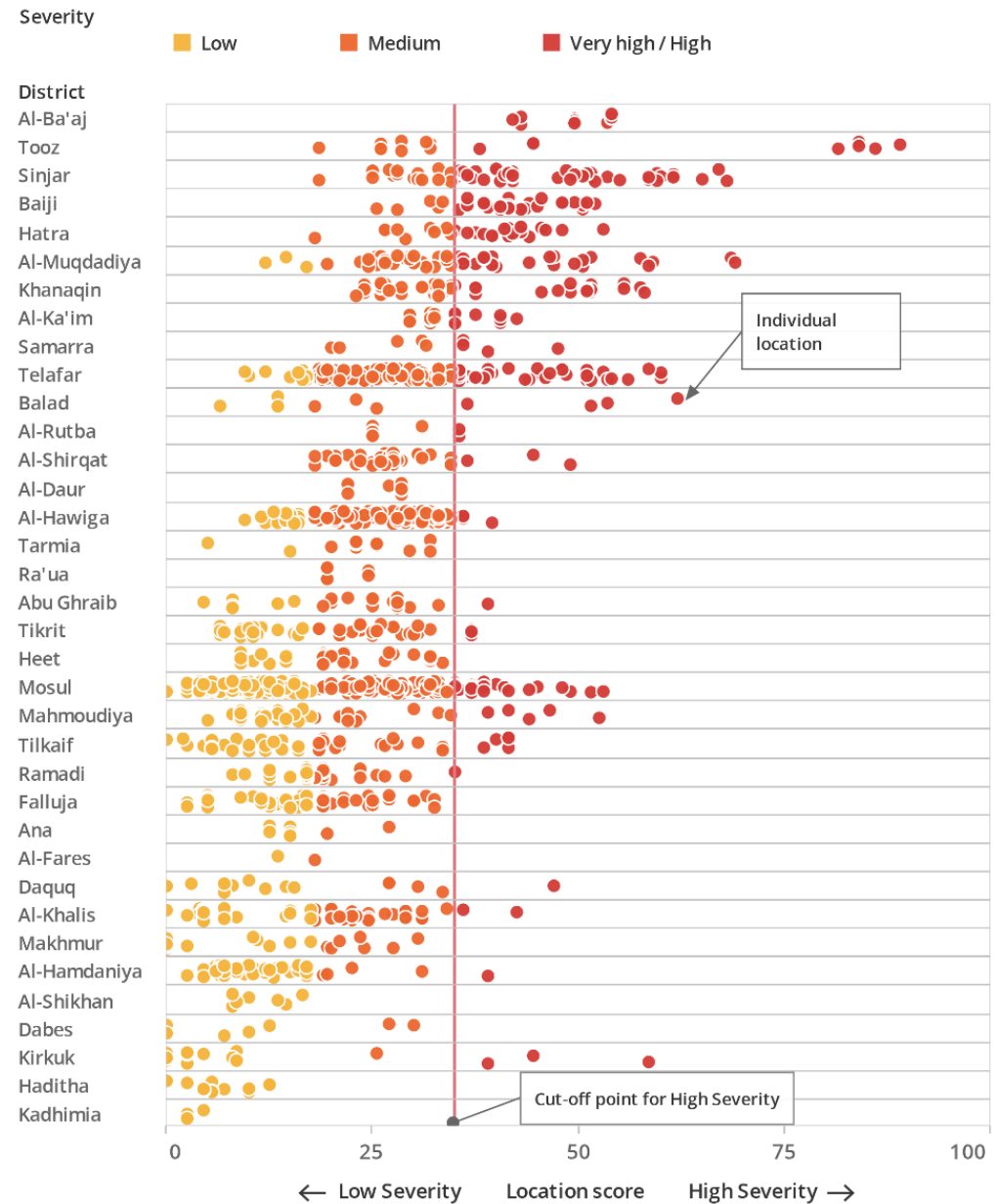
- Of the assessed returnee population, 11 per cent (472,350 individuals) are living in high severity conditions across 279 locations.
- Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates host the highest absolute figures of returnees living in these conditions; Salah al-Din also present the highest intra-governorate proportion of returnees in high severity conditions, along with Diyala.

Governorate	HIGH	
	# of returnees	# of locations
Anbar	11,718	14
Baghdad	3,000	6
Dahuk	0	0
Diyala	54,762	44
Erbil	0	0
Kirkuk	1,686	7
Ninewa	213,372	155
Salah al-Din	187,812	53
Total	472,350	279



# Overall Severity

- Al-Ba'aj District has the highest severity score: there are very severe conditions in all of the 12 locations hosting 10,722 returnees.
- This is followed by Tooz and Sinjar Districts, which are hosting 28,542 individuals (73%) in eight locations and 43,476 individuals (73%) in 40 locations, respectively.
- The districts that host the largest number of returnees living in very severe conditions are Telfar and Mosul in Ninewa Governorate and Baiji in Salah al-Din Governorate.



# Locations with the most severe conditions of return (“very high”)



## THE MOST SEVERE CONDITIONS

- There are 44 locations in Iraq, hosting 35,748 returnees (1% of the total returnee population), that have the most severe conditions when all indicators are combined.
- These 44 locations are spread over only four governorates.
- The top 5 locations with the most severe conditions are found in Salah al-Din Governorate.

Table 3: Districts hosting returnees with the most severe conditions of return (“very high”)

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	# OF RETURNEES
Diyala	Al-Muqdadia	7,734 individuals across 5 locations
	Khanaqin	1,044 individuals across 4 locations
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	48 individuals in one location
Ninewa	Al-Ba'aj	918 individuals across 5 locations
	Hatra	354 individuals in one location
	Mosul	300 individuals in one location
	Sinjar	7,530 individuals across 13 locations
	Telafar	6,828 individuals across 7 locations
Salah al-Din	Tooz	5,466 individuals across 5 locations
	Balad	5,526 individuals across 2 locations

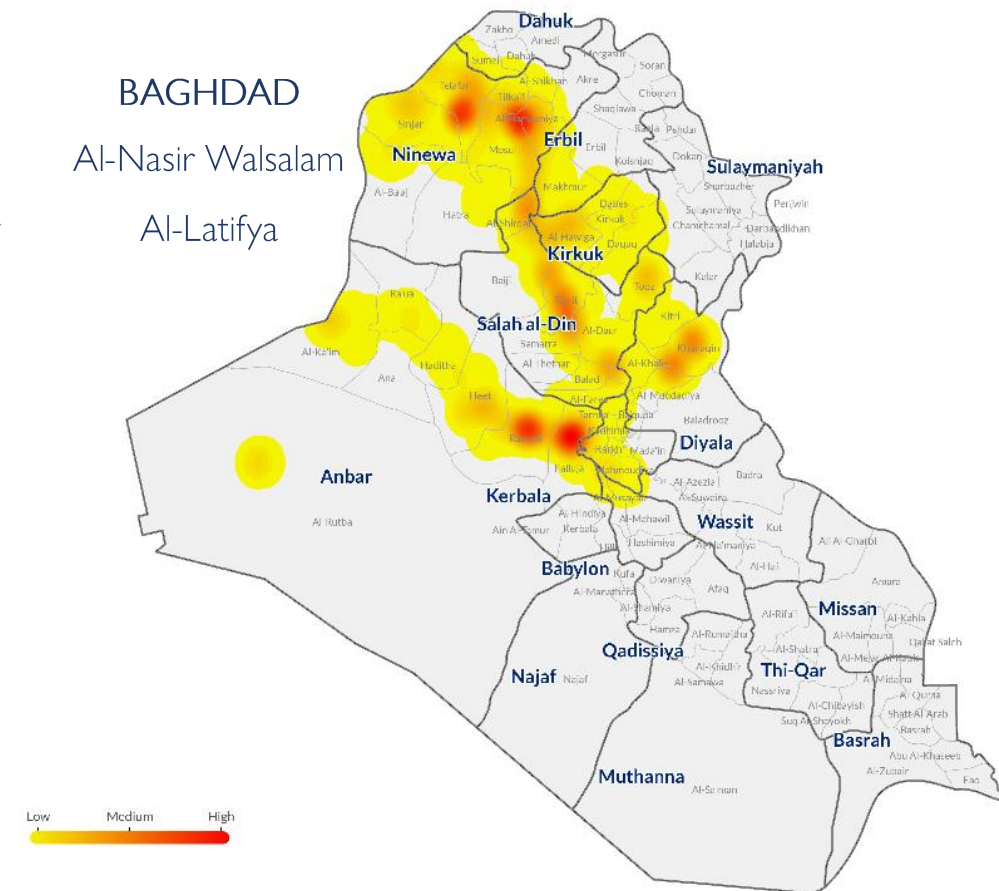


# HOTSPOTS PER GOVERNORATE

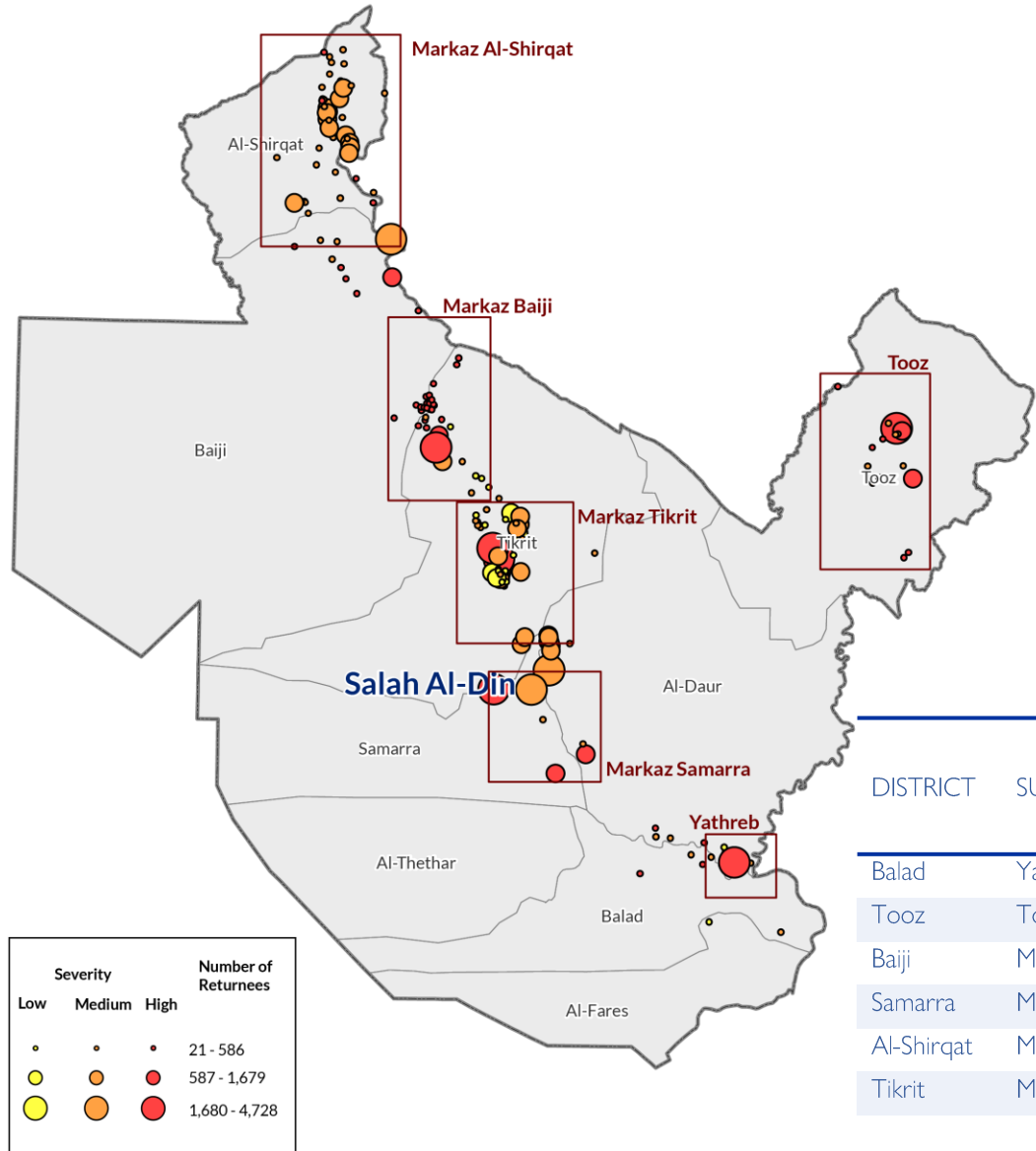


The 28 hotspots presented in the report have been selected for each governorate based on their high score on at least on one of the scales as well as the number of families living in the area.

NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	ANBAR	DIYALA	KIRKUK	BAGHDAD
Markaz Sinjar	Yathreb	Al-Rummaneh	Markaz Al-Muqdadia	Al-Riyad	Al-Nasir Walsalam
Qaeyrawan	Tooz District	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Jalula	Al-Abassy	Al-Latifya
Al-Shamal	Markaz Baiji	Markaz Al-Rutba	As-Saadia		
Markaz Telafar	Markaz Samarra	Al-Saqlawiyah			
Ayadiya	Markaz Al-Shirqat	Al-Garma			
Zummar	Markaz Tikrit				
Hamam al-Aleel					
Al-Shura					
Al-Ba'aj District					
Markaz Hatra					



# Example: Salah al-Din Hotspots



## MAIN PROBLEMATIC AREAS:

- Employment access
- Recovery of small businesses
- Checkpoints controlled by other security actors
- Community reconciliation
- Daily public life
- Blocked returns

DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	# OF RETURNÉES	# OF LOCATIONS	OVERALL SEVERITY	SCALE 1 SEVERITY	SCALE 2 SEVERITY	% OF RETURNÉES IN HIGH SEVERITY
Balad	Yathreb	28,368	1	High	High	High	100%
Tooz	Tooz District	39,690	17	High	Medium	High	73%
Baiji	Markaz Baiji	78,720	31	High	Medium	High	70%
Samarra	Markaz Samarra	27,906	5	High	Medium	High	79%
Al-Shirgat	Markaz Al-Shirgat	131,466	47	Medium	Low	Medium	4%
Tikrit	Markaz Tikrit	129,492	38	Medium	Medium	Medium	28%

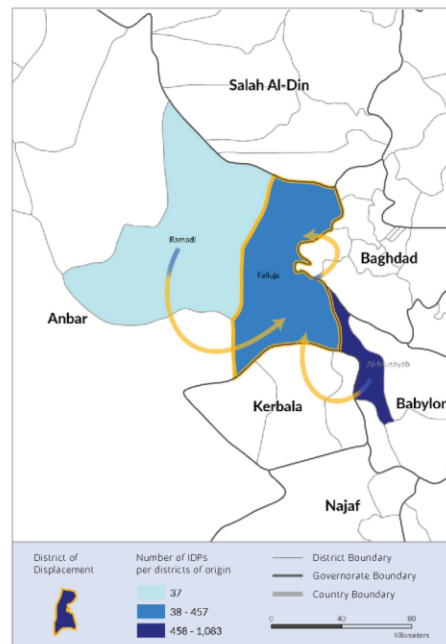
# Protracted Displacement District of Displacement Factsheet



# FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

Out-of-Camp IDPs in Falluja District

## IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



## IDP MOVEMENT

Falluja is a "stationary" district. Only 5% of IDPs have left the location of displacement since May 2018 and these movements are mainly intra-district. Most of IDPs in Fallujah are from Babylon and nearly all IDPs in the district are in protracted displacement. Their movements are therefore related to the military operations in Babylon in October 2014 and the main cities in Anbar up until the spring of 2016 – including secondary movements of IDPs.

## IDP INTENTIONS

Short/Medium Term (less than 12 months)

78% want to stay

Long Term (more than 12 months)

100% want to return

## DISTRICT IDP POPULATION

1,577 Households  
(1% of total out-of-camp IDPs)

Low Recipient  
Medium Recipient  
High Recipient

## RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION

-5% IDPs in the District  
(May - Dec 2018)

Stationary  
Fairly Stationary  
Fairly Dynamic  
Dynamic

## IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

69% Al-Musayab  
29% Falluja  
2% Ramadi

Homogeneous  
Fairly Homogeneous  
Heterogeneous

## IDP LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT

91% Protracted  
63% Apr 2015 - Mar 2016  
22% Sept 2014 - Mar 2015  
15% Other

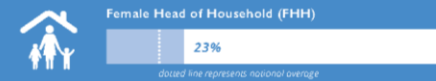
Homogeneous  
Fairly Homogeneous  
Heterogeneous

## IDP ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

100% Arab Sunni

Homogeneous  
Fairly Homogeneous  
Heterogeneous

## VULNERABILITIES



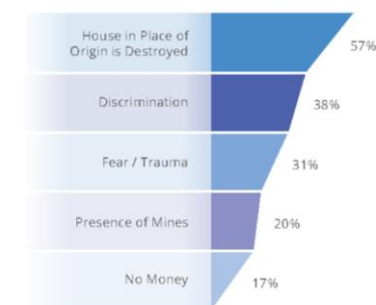
## OBSTACLES TO RETURN

According to key informants, returns of Al-Musayab IDPs are still not permitted due to tribal and political issues related to the population composition of the area. Returns to around 70% of locations in Falluja and around 50% of those in Ramadi are also obstructed by security forces, and families are prevented from returning due to perceived affiliation to extremist groups. When directly assessed, families reported home destruction/damage (57%), Discrimination (38%) and fear/trauma (31%) as reasons not to return.

Key Obstacles to Return



Figure 1. Key Obstacles to Return



## CONDITIONS IN DISPLACEMENT

Households who remain in Falluja appear to be particularly vulnerable. These families have one of the lowest monthly median income of all districts: IQD 5,278 (76% of HHs reported a monthly family income per capita below 20,000 IQD) and key informants report that nearly all families lack the funds necessary to return. Obstacles to work were reported by half of families; only 44% currently receive income through employment, 62% are taking on loans and debts and only 8% can still rely on savings. Around one third are supported by families/friends, 13% by NGOs/charities and 7% by social services. Regarding housing, 79% are settled in critical shelters (according to MCNA, mostly tents) and 21% are hosted by other families. Other coping strategies used by some IDPs are selling assistance that they have received (4%) and/or household assets (2%).

These households also exhibit many other vulnerabilities: one in four is headed by a female and the same share has at least one member with disabilities. Nearly all (79%) are missing HLP documentation and 16% do not have civil documentation. In addition, 21% of children under two years have not received the Penta3 vaccine, 15% of those under five years have not been vaccinated against measles and 12% have not been vaccinated against polio; 26% of children aged 6-11 years are not attending mandatory education.

## PRESENCE OF IN-CAMP IDPs

3 Camps  
in district

6,354 Households  
(6.97% of total in-camp IDPs)

-12% Rate of Change  
(May - Dec 2018)

Districts of Origin

33% Falluja  
31% Al-Ka'im  
14% Ana  
11% Ra'ua  
7% Ramadi

# Protracted Displacement District of Origin Factsheet

# FALLUJA DISTRICT, ANBAR

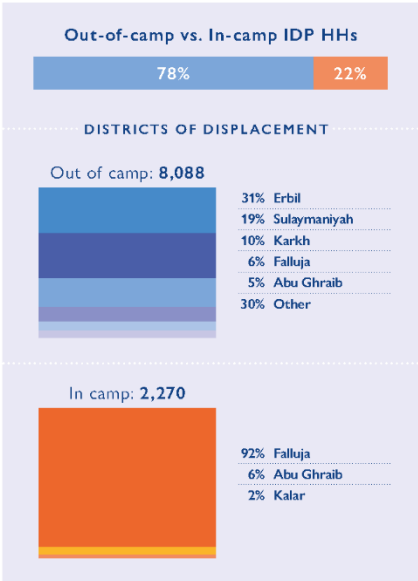
IDPs from Falluja District and situation of return

## POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT



Around 10,360 families originally from locations in Falluja have not yet returned home. Around 80% are settled out of camps, with two main clusters in Erbil District and Sulaymaniyah District, and other groups in Baghdad Governorate. Around 6% are also displaced within Falluja District itself. Those living in camps (22%) are nearly all displaced within the district.

Intentions to return in the short term are quite low for both camp and non-camp IDPs (8% and 6% respectively). Their main obstacles to return are also similar: house damage/ destruction at the top for around 65% of households. Families also frequently reported the lack of livelihoods and/or finances for the trip back home (as many as 48% of in-camp IDPs).

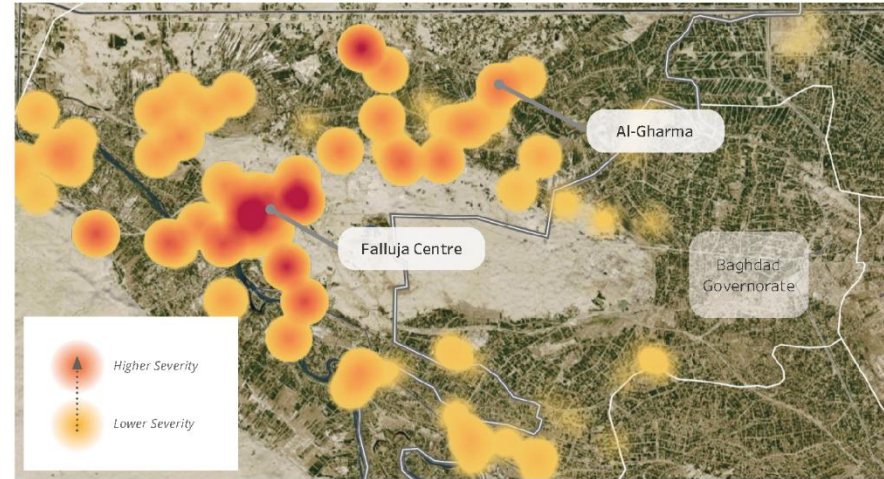


## RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT



Overall, 88,075 households have returned to the district of Falluja, Anbar Governorate. They represent nearly 90% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin but returns have practically stalled (+1% since May 2018). Nearly all households returned to their location of origin between 2016 and 2017 (55% and 38% respectively). All returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

## SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



## OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- Housing:** Locations in Falluja experienced slightly more residential destruction than the rest of the districts in Anbar. There are 8 locations that are heavily destroyed, 51 others with lower levels of destruction and only 5 where housing destruction was not reported. There are nevertheless ongoing reconstruction efforts and there are reportedly neither occupied private residences nor concerns for UXOs.
- Livelihoods and services:** Restoration of private sector activity has been uneven across the district. In only ten locations have all pre-existing businesses reopened. In 33 others, only some have reopened and in 20 they remain inoperative. This resulted in a scarcity of employment opportunities: in 40% of the locations it was reported that less than half of the current residents were able to work. Regarding the availability of services, the vast majority of locations do not present issues in terms of electricity or water provision. Basic education and primary health facilities are also all functional.
- Social cohesion:** No locations reported that community reconciliation was needed in Falluja. Linked to this, there were no indications of concerns over tribal tensions or revenge acts. Nevertheless, daily interactions were reportedly tense in 29 locations.
- Security:** There are no concerns across Falluja regarding insecurity or threats from attacks. The only challenge linked to security is the existence of movement restrictions on current residents, which were reported to have a negative (albeit small) impact in 21 locations. However, 70% of locations of return reported some families were blocked from returning.



For definitions, methodology and further information, please consult the reference note.

THANK YOU