



**DTM**

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

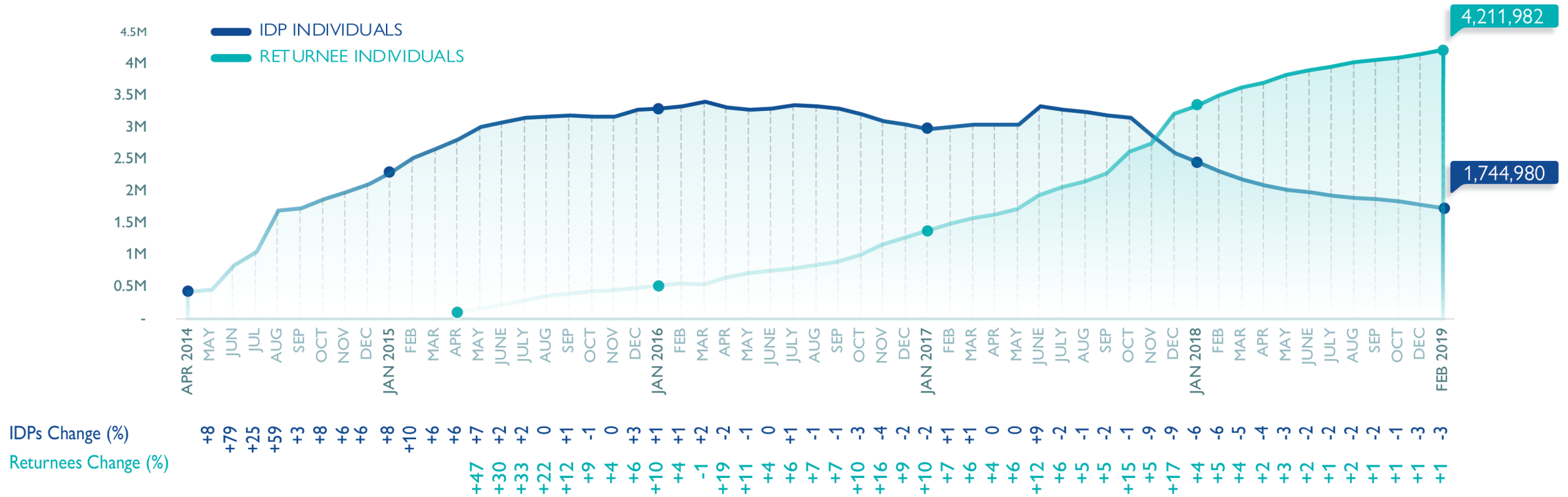
# Protracted Displacement: An in-depth Analysis

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March 2019

# Situation Overview and Return Areas

# Latest DTM Data (Jan-Feb 2018)



This figure reports the number of IDPs and returnees since April 2014 and April 2015 respectively.

# Latest DTM Data (Jan-Feb 2018)



## Returnees



4,211,982  
Individuals



701,997  
Families



95% Habitual residence  
4,008,840 Individuals



2% Private settings  
73,378 Individuals



3% Critical shelters  
130,764 Individuals



## IDPs



1,744,980  
Individuals



290,830  
Families



61% Private settings  
1,066,380 Individuals



31% Camps  
538,314 Individuals

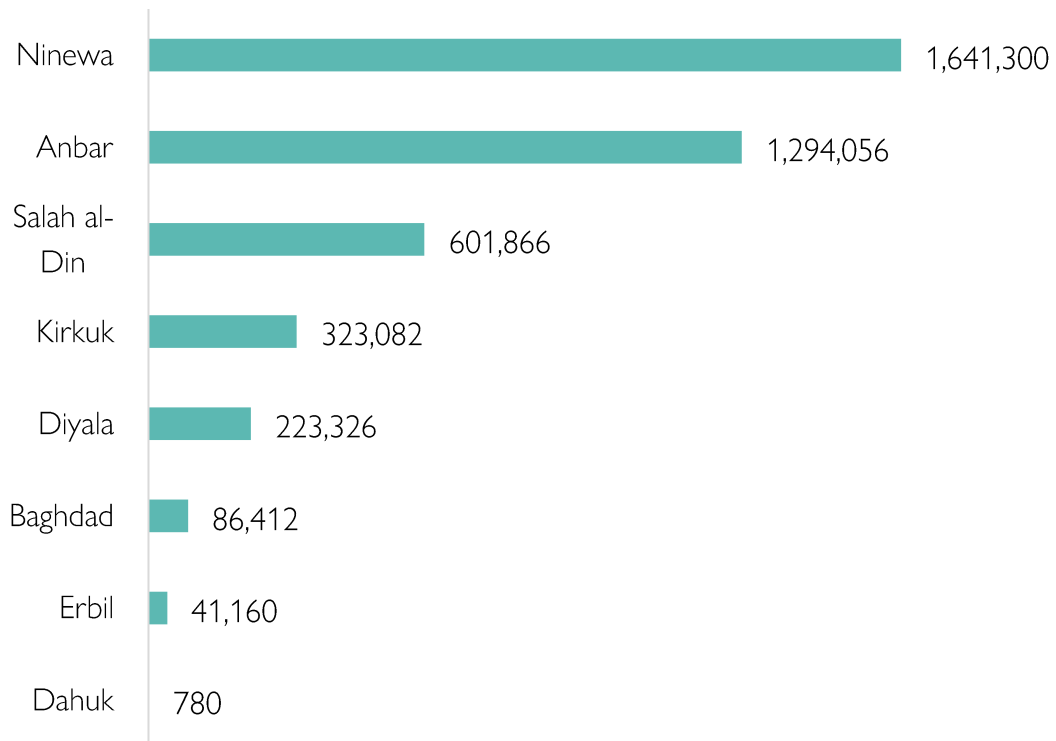


8% Critical shelters  
139,524 Individuals

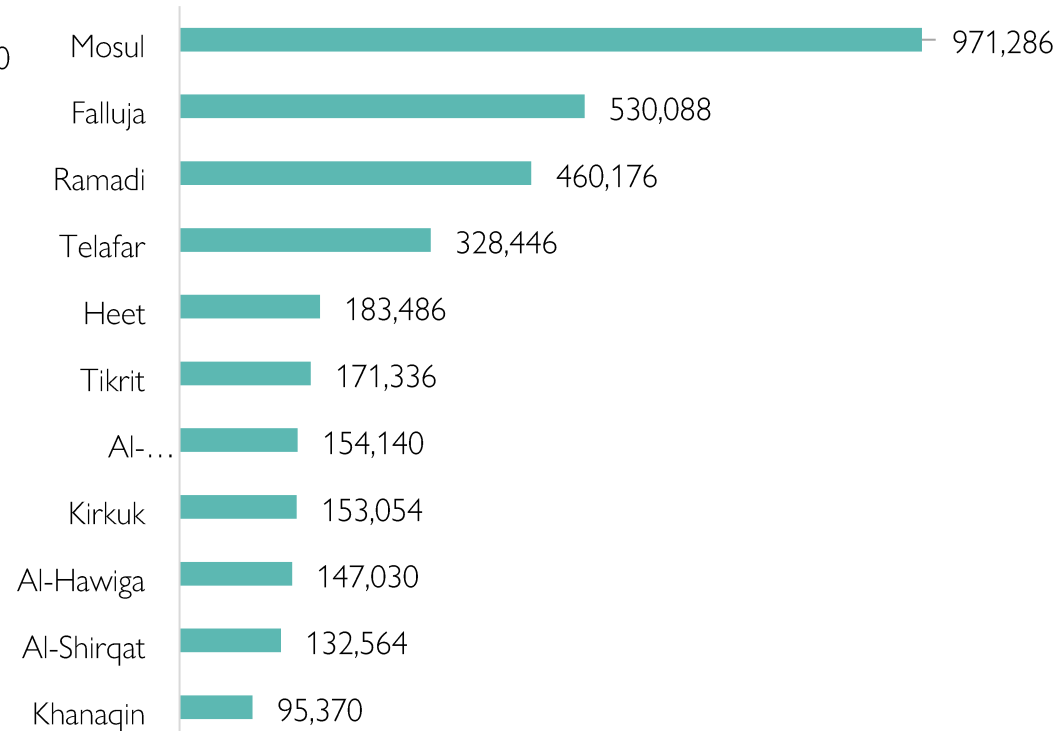
# Returns per Governorate and Main Districts



Governorates Ranked by Number of Returnees



Districts Ranked by Number of Returnees



**4,211,982**

Returnees

**1,744,980**

Still Displaced

**8**

Governorates of Return

**38**

Districts of Return

**1596**

Locations of Return

# Rate of Return

Governorate	Number of Returnees	Number of IDPs	Total caseload	Return rate
Anbar	1,294,056	192,798	1,486,854	87%
Babylon	0	38,940	38,940	0%
Baghdad	86,412	30,102	116,514	74%
Dahuk	780	0	780	100%
Diyala	223,326	86,688	310,014	72%
Erbil	41,160	19,290	60,450	68%
Kirkuk	323,082	109,116	432,198	75%
Ninewa	1,641,300	1,037,430	2,678,730	61%
Salah al-Din	601,866	230,616	832,482	72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,211,982</b>	<b>1,744,980</b>	<b>5,956,962</b>	<b>71%</b>

# Return Index

## Scale 1

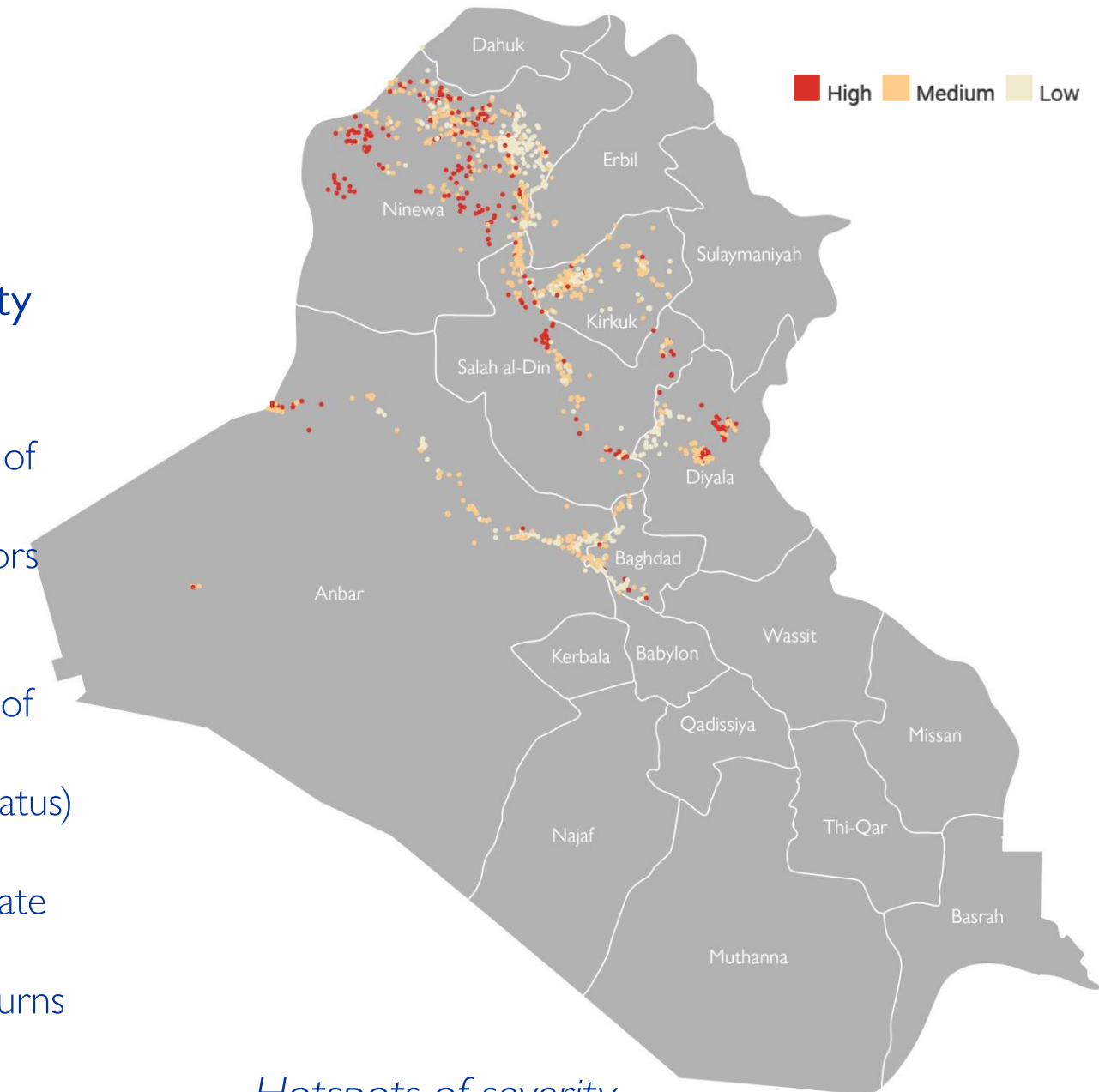
### Livelihoods and basic services

- Recovery of agriculture
- Recovery of small businesses
- Recovery of large businesses
- Employment access
- Market and basic items access
- Reincorporation of civil servants
- Electricity sufficiency
- Water sufficiency
- Residential destruction
- Access to primary school
- Access to primary health centres
- Access to hospital

## Scale 2

### Social cohesion and safety perceptions

- Concerns about mines
- Concerns about sources of violence
- Multiplicity of armed actors
- Presence of other state security actors
- Restrictions on freedom of movement
- Social capital (daily life status)
- Need for reconciliation
- Illegal occupation of private residences
- Existence of blocked returns



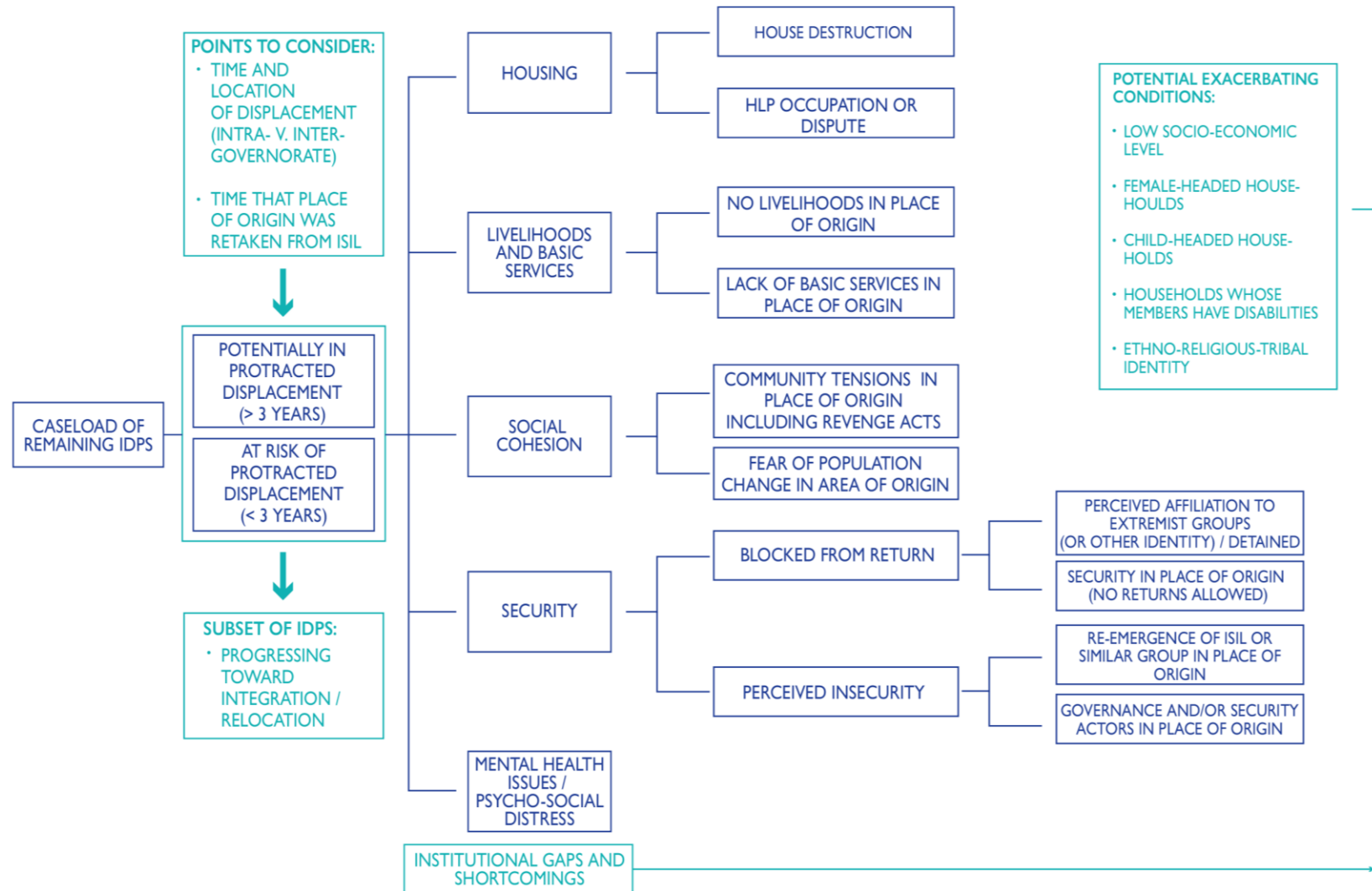
# Returnees by Category of Severity

Governorate	High	Medium	Low	# of individuals
Anbar	11,718	532,944	749,394	1,294,056
Baghdad	3,000	34,194	47,994	85,188
Dahuk	0	0	780	780
Diyala	54,762	136,092	32,472	223,326
Erbil	0	7,308	33,852	41,160
Kirkuk	1,686	130,428	185,652	317,766
Ninewa	213,372	427,344	987,654	1,628,370
Salah al-Din	187,812	333,324	76,998	598,134
# of individuals	472,350	1,601,634	2,114,796	4,188,780



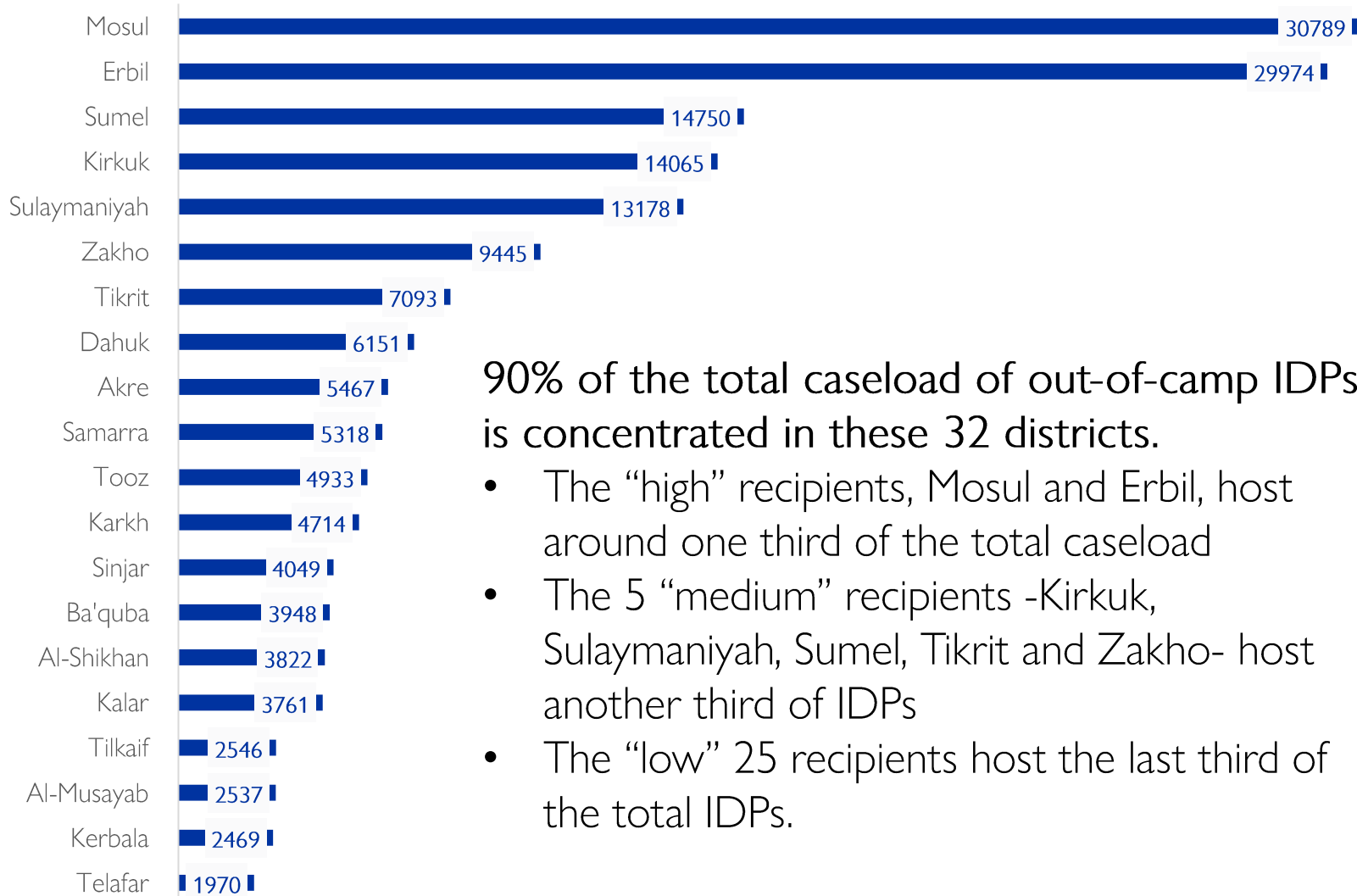
# Protracted Displacement: Overview and Key Findings

# Protracted Displacement



# Main Districts of Displacement

# of out-of-camp HHs per main district of displacement

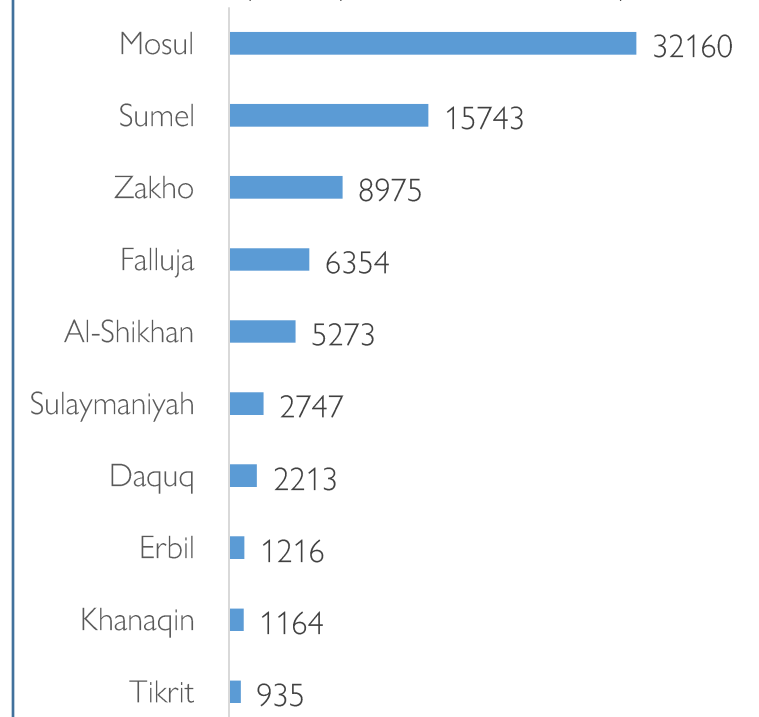


90% of the total caseload of out-of-camp IDPs is concentrated in these 32 districts.

- The “high” recipients, Mosul and Erbil, host around one third of the total caseload
- The 5 “medium” recipients -Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, Sumel, Tikrit and Zakho- host another third of IDPs
- The “low” 25 recipients host the last third of the total IDPs.

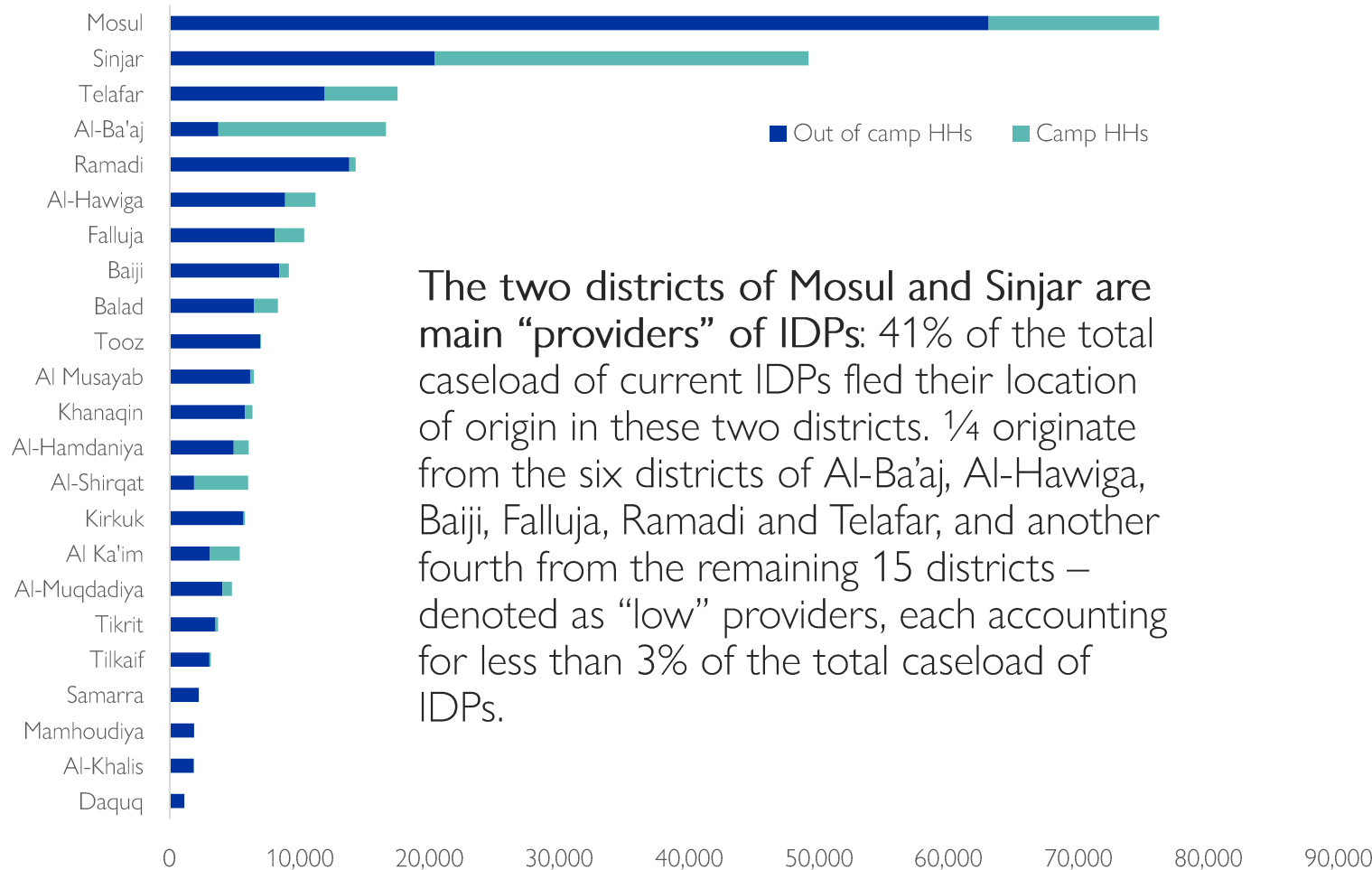
The main districts are generally the same for in camp IDPs, with the exception of Fallujah, who is part of the top 5 district of displacement for in-camp IDPs

# of in-camp HHs per main district of displacement



# Main Districts of Origin

Main districts of origin for out-of-camp and camp IDPs



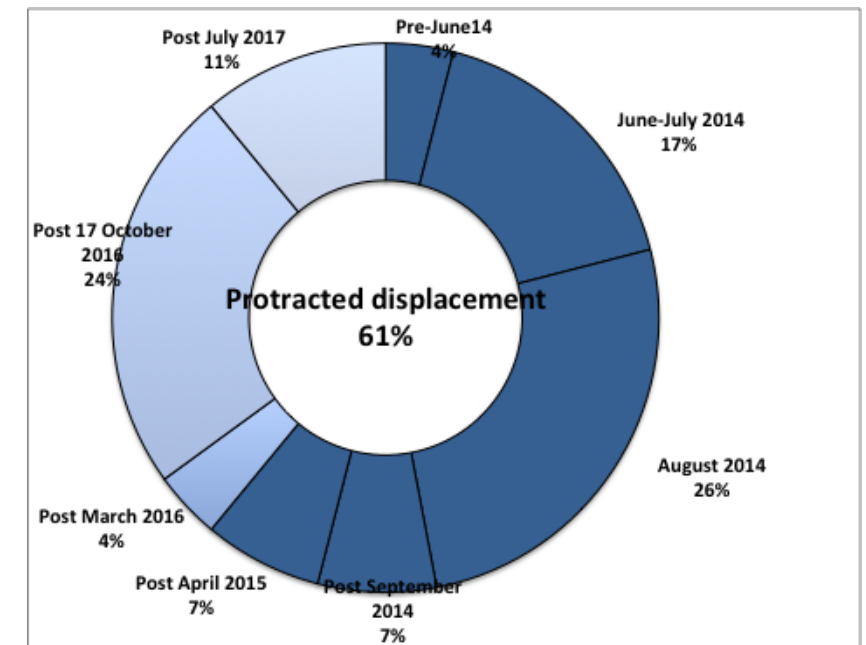
The two districts of Mosul and Sinjar are main “providers” of IDPs: 41% of the total caseload of current IDPs fled their location of origin in these two districts. ¼ originate from the six districts of Al-Ba’aj, Al-Hawiga, Baiji, Falluja, Ramadi and Telafar, and another fourth from the remaining 15 districts – denoted as “low” providers, each accounting for less than 3% of the total caseload of IDPs.

There are interesting differences in terms of origin between out-of-camp and camp population. While the former prevalently originate from the five districts of Mosul, Sinjar, Ramadi, Telafar and Al-Hawiga; the latter are originally from Sinjar, Mosul and Telafar too, but also from Al-Ba’aj, Hatra, Al-Shirqat and Makhmur. In addition, no or very few IDPs originally from Mamhouidiya, Al-Khalis, Daquq, Samarra and Tooz are settled in camps.

\*\*The two districts of Hatra (14% of total caseload of camp population) and Makhmur (3%) were not included in the analysis of main districts of origin because they account for a very limited share of out-of-camp IDPs (0.5% and 0.1% respectively).

# IDPs in/at risk of Protracted Displacement

- 61% of all IDPs are currently considered as being in protracted displacement when looking at the length of their displacement (in dark blue – the first 5 waves).
  - Over 90% of all IDPs are in protracted displacement in the districts of Abu-Ghraib, Akre, Al-Fares, Al-Musayab, Al-Shikhan, Ba'quba, Dahuk, Diwaniya, Falluja, Kerbala, Khanaqin, Najaf, Samarra, Sinjar, Sumel and Too.
- In reality, nearly all IDPs are “at risk” of protracted displacement; between May and December 2018, only 15% of IDPs left the location of displacement. This aligns with the intentions at short-medium term assessed by MCNA (13% return) => **unless a great change in conditions occurs it is highly likely that – despite the strong will to return in the long-term (74%) – nearly 90% of IDPs will be staying in displacement, at least, over the next 12 months.**



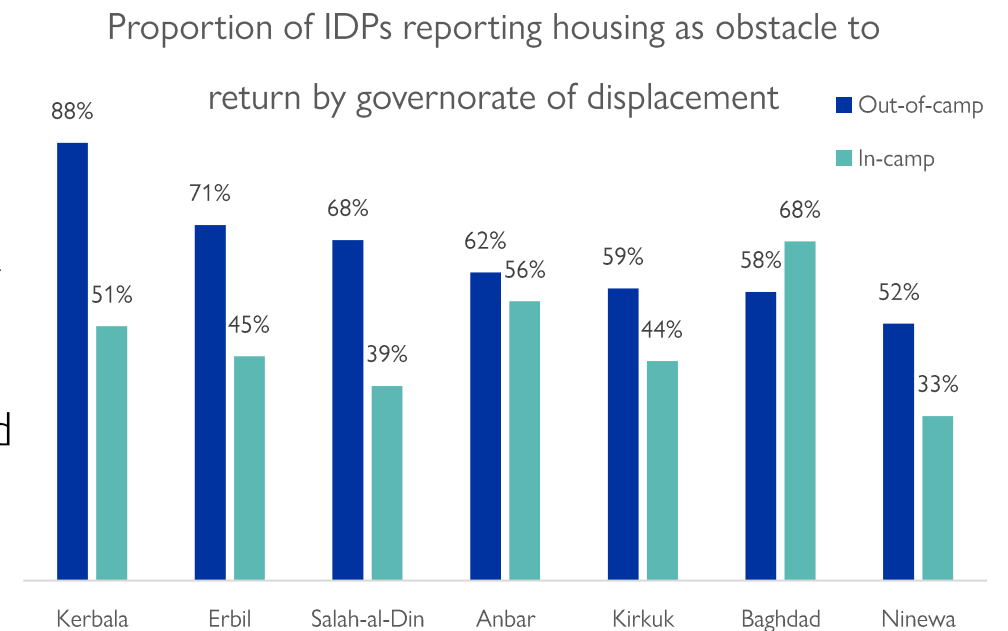
# A Few Key Findings

- **Rate of change:** IDPs in the main districts are not (or only very slowly) moving out of the districts of displacement (-15% since May 2018).
- **“Clustering”:** A fair evidence of clustering in displacement was assessed, i.e. similar groups of IDPs fled together and targeted the same area of displacement
- **Obstacles to return:** IDPs in stationary districts reported house destruction; lack of HLP documentation and fear of ethno-religious change at origin. IDPs in dynamic districts reported lower levels of residential damage and better security at the location of origin – their greatest obstacle to return is in fact the lack of employment/livelihood opportunities at origin.

# Obstacles to Return: Geographic Breakdown

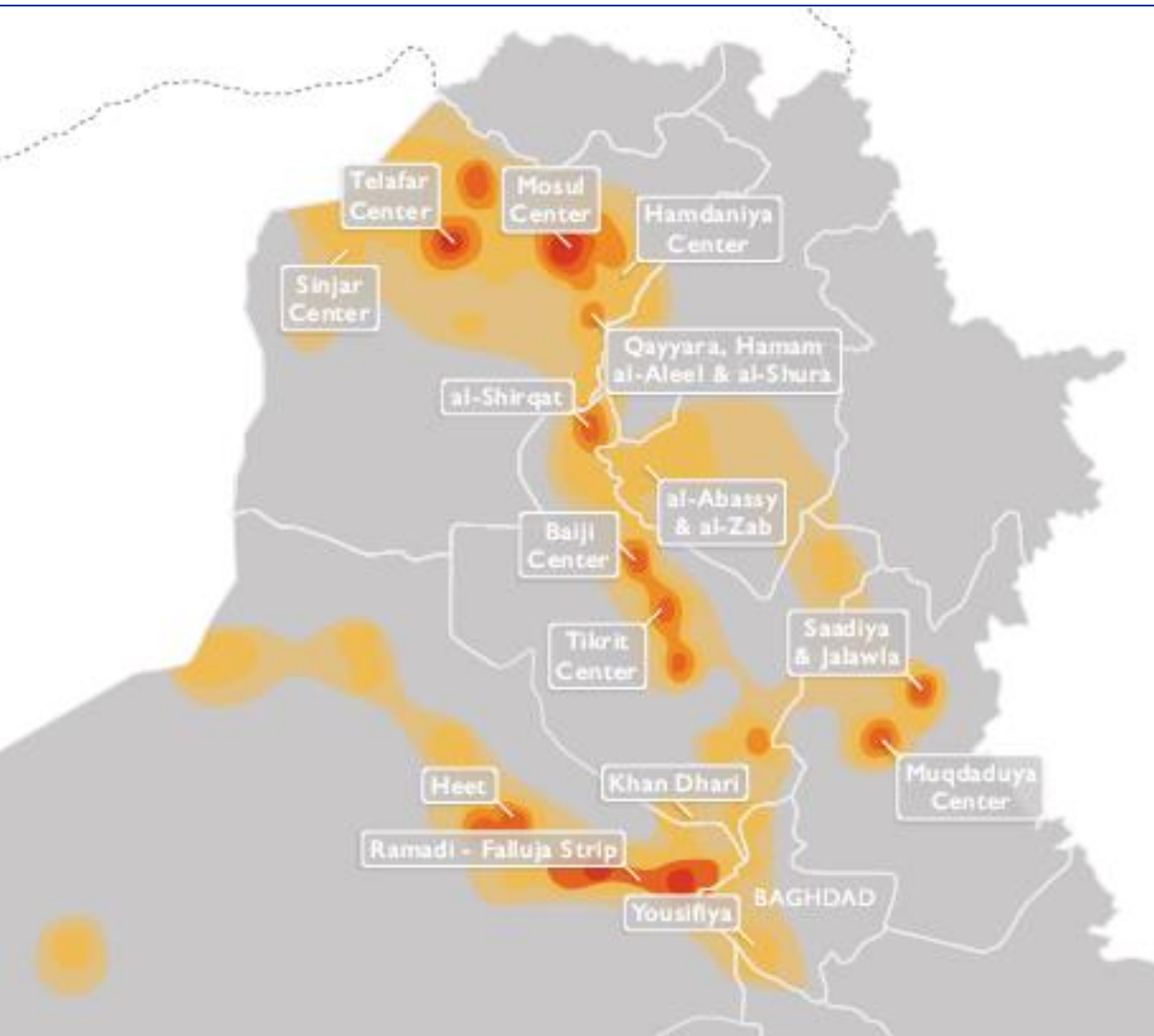
# Obstacle #1: Housing

- Areas of displacement reporting high levels of housing destruction as obstacle to return
  - Both in-camp and out-of-camp IDPs in Anbar and Kerbala
  - Out-of-camp IDPs in Erbil and Salah-al-Din
  - In-camp IDPs in Baghdad
- In more than half of the main districts of displacement, the majority (50%+) of out-of-camp IDPs reported house destruction as a primary obstacle to return
- When looking at areas of origin, most the IDPs who reported housing as an obstacle are from Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah-al-Din and Ninewa.
  - Over 75% of out-of-camp IDPs from Daquq, Ramadi and Samarra reported housing as an obstacle. Over 60% of IDPs from Falluja, Baiji, Tooz, Tilkaif and Baaj also reported the issue
  - 75% or more in-camp IDPs from Hamdanyia and Ramadi reported housing as an obstacle. Over 60% of IDPs from Falluja and Tilkaif also reported the issue





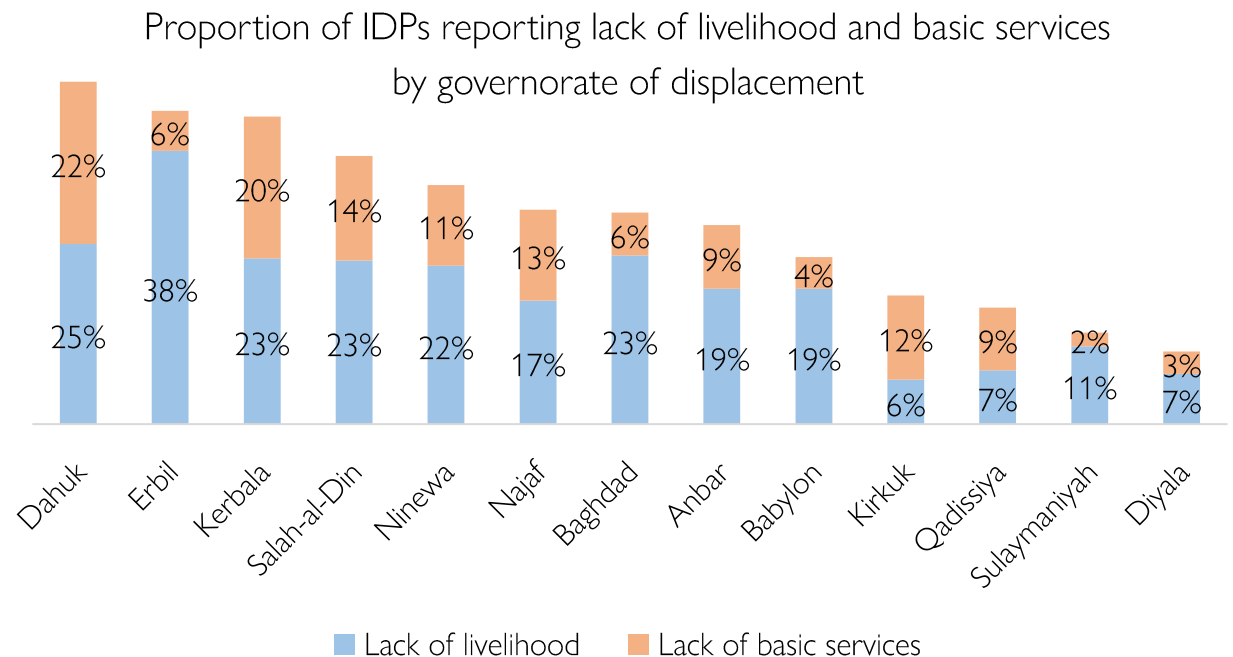
# Obstacle #1: Housing



- In 72% of the locations of return, up to 50% of houses were severely damaged or destroyed and in 4%, more than 50% of houses were severely damaged or destroyed
- The areas with the most house destruction are also those that have historically high levels of poverty
- Locations with ethno-religious diversity and severe social cohesion and safety issues are more likely to have more housing destruction than those with homogeneous populations or less severe social cohesion and safety issues.
- HLP: Over half of the areas with HLP issues fall within the disputed internal borders of Iraq. Many of these locations have histories of demographic change and unresolved HLP concerns.

# Obstacle #2: Livelihoods & Basic Services

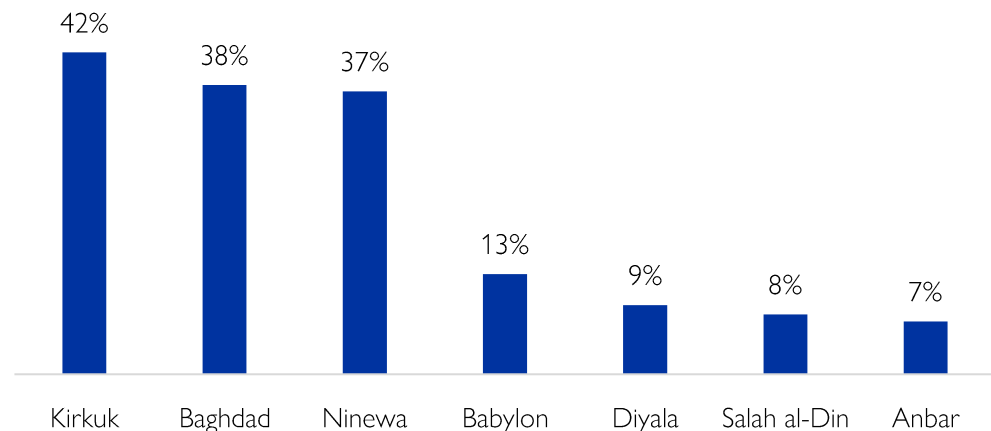
- Areas of displacement reporting the highest levels of livelihoods or basic services as obstacle to return
  - Out-of-camp IDPs in Dohuk, Kerbala and Salah al-Din and
  - In-camp IDPs in Baghdad
- When looking at areas of origin, IDPs from Ninewa were the most common to report both issues, IDPs from Anbar to report employment issues and IDPs from Kirkuk to report lack of basic services.
- Nearly 50% of out-of-camp IDPs in Baaj and 50% of in-camp IDPs in Tilkaif reported lack of livelihood as a main obstacle
- Lack of basic services were most reported by IDPs from Sinjar, for both camp and out-of-camp displacement



# Obstacles #3: Social Cohesion

- Areas of displacement reporting high levels of social cohesion issues as obstacle to return
  - Out-of-camp IDPs in Babylon
  - In-camp IDPs in Kerbala and Sulaimaniyah were the most likely to report fear of discrimination as a reason for non-return in the MCNA
- When looking at the main areas of origin, it appears that IDPs predominantly from Diyala, both in and out of camp, were the most likely to report discrimination, in addition to in-camp IDPs from mostly from Balad, in Salah-al-Din, and out-of camps IDPs from Musayab, in Babylon.
- When looking at the IDPs reporting fear of ethno-religious change, IDPs settled in the districts of Akre, Sumel, Zakho and Shikhan were the main ones to report
- IDPs from Kirkuk, Baghdad and Ninewa reported this obstacle most commonly

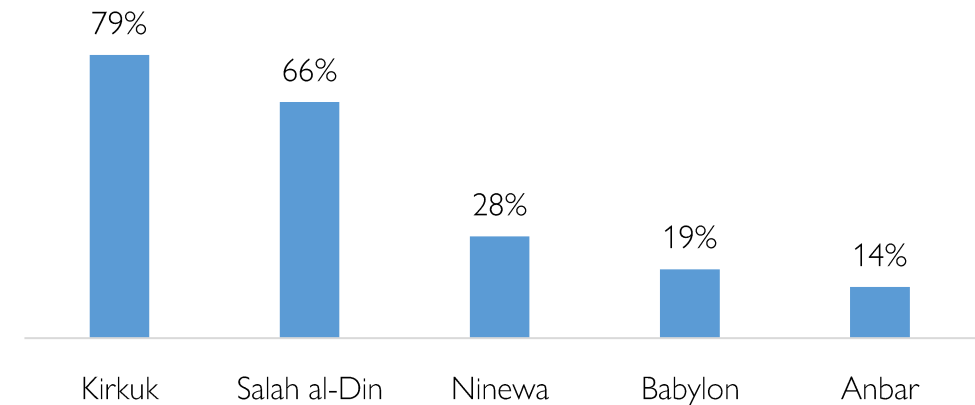
Fear of ethno-religious change as obstacle to return by governorate of origin (ILA)



# Obstacle #4: Security

- Areas of displacement reporting high levels of security issues as obstacle to return
  - IDPs in Sulaymaniyah, both camp and non-camp
  - Out-of-camp IDPs in Dahuk
  - In-camp IDPs in Diyala
  - Out-of-camp IDPs in Najaf and in-camp IDPs in Dahuk and Kirkuk reported presence of mines as a main obstacle more than other governorates.
  - Out-of-camp IDPs in Kirkuk were the most common to report movement restrictions as an obstacle.
- When looking at the areas of origin, IDPs from Diyala were the most likely to not return due to lack of security
- IDPs from Kirkuk most commonly reported mines as an obstacle.
- IDPs from Babylon were most likely to report movement restrictions

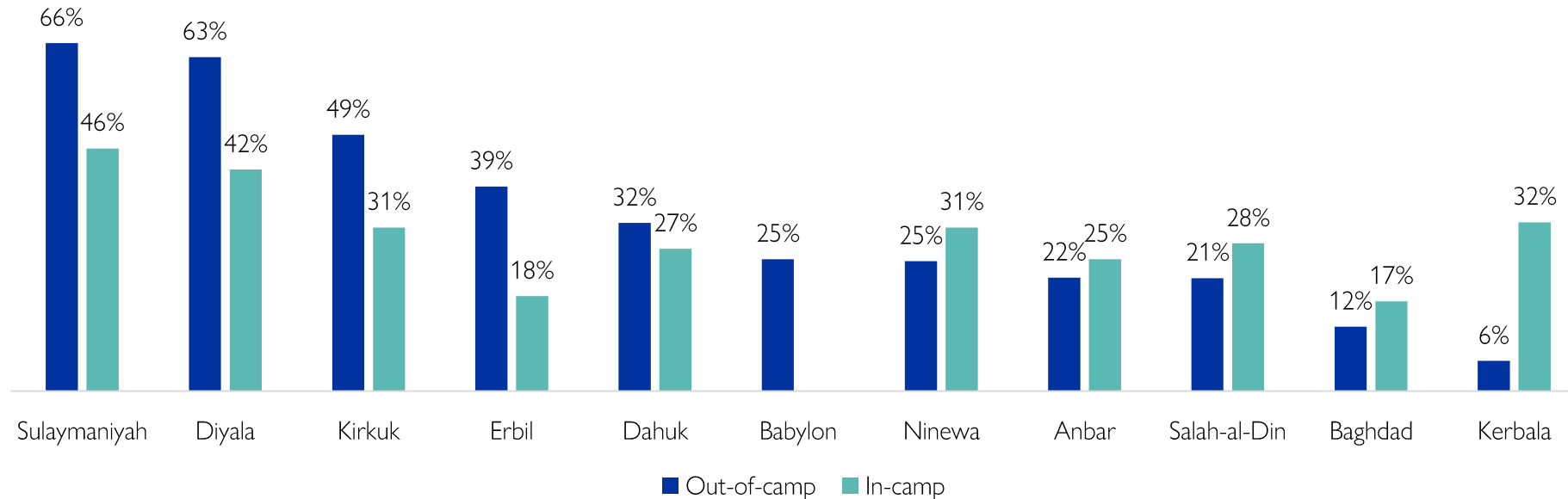
Lack of security as obstacle to return by governorate of origin (ILA)



# Obstacle #5: Mental Health

- A little over 33% of all IDPs reported fear/trauma as a main obstacle to return
  - IDPs in Sulaymaniyah, out-of-camp IDPs in Diyala and in-camp IDPs in Ninewa were most likely to report this obstacle. When looking at areas of origin, across the board, IDPs from Diyala and Baghdad reported trauma most often
- At the district level, more than 60% of out-of-camp IDPs from the three main districts of origin in Diyala (Khalis, Muqdadia and Khanaqin) as well as from Samarra reported trauma, while in-camp IDPs in Tooz, Tikrit and Telafar were most likely to mention it as a main obstacle.

Proportion of IDPs reporting trauma as obstacle to return by governorate of displacement



# District Factsheets

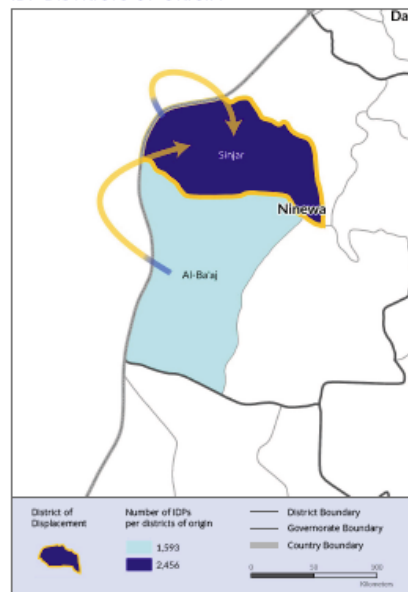
DISTRICT OF DISPLACEMENT PROFILE 14



## NINEWA GOVERNORATE, SINJAR

Out-of-Camp IDPs in Sinjar District

### IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



### IDP MOVEMENT

The situation in the districts can be defined as fairly stationary; the number of IDPs has slightly increased (+5%) since the spring of 2018; however, the composition of the displaced population has changed. Around one third of IDPs from Sinjar have left the location of displacement, while those originally from Al-Ba'aj have arrived from other places of displacement but have not yet returned to their locations of origin. While returns of Yazidis to locations of Sinjar are taking place, no returns of Yazidis who displaced in the summer of 2014 have taken place to Al-Ba'aj, an Arab-majority district with pre-conflict Yazidi populations also residing there.

### DISTRICT IDP POPULATION



### RATE OF CHANGE IN IDP POPULATION



### IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



### IDP LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT



### IDP ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

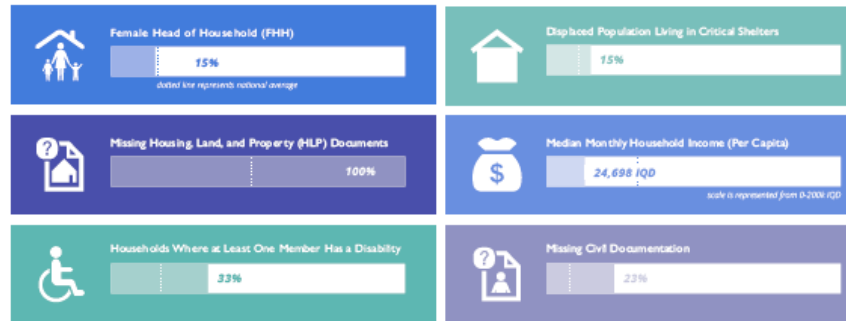


DISTRICT OF DISPLACEMENT PROFILE 14

## NINEWA GOVERNORATE, SINJAR

Out-of-Camp IDPs in Sinjar District

### VULNERABILITIES



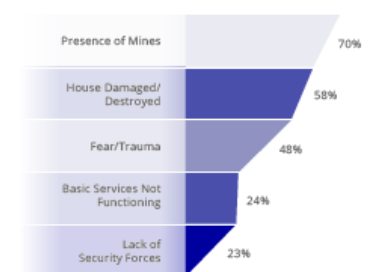
### OBSTACLES TO RETURN

According to key informants, the main obstacles to the IDPs' return are lack of security forces and house destruction/damage. When directly assessed, families confirmed these findings with 70% of households reporting the presence of mines and 54% former home destruction. Around half of families also mentioned fear/trauma as obstacles. Among families willing to locally resettle (14% in the long term), security and common ethno-religious affiliation of the host community are the main pull factors.

#### Key Obstacles to Return



Figure 1. Key Obstacles to Return



### CONDITIONS IN DISPLACEMENT

The above findings explain why these households are staying even though their living conditions are very poor. Families have one of the lowest median monthly income per capita of all districts (IQD 24,698), with family members in the first quartile having IQD 15 or less in the last 30 days. Barriers to employment were reported by nearly all families (87%), only 55% are getting income from employment, 36% are taking on loans and/or debts and 15% are living in critical shelters. However, these families receive support: 85% are hosted by other families, 12% receive money from relatives/friends, 6% from NGOs/charities and 3% from social services.

It is also important to note that all families are missing HLP documentation (and one in four are missing civil documents). This is a widespread issue in Sinjar, well known and previously documented. These households are also more likely to have family members with disabilities (33% versus an overall average of 19%). As many as 46% of children aged 6-11 years are not attending mandatory education. According to key informants, at the time of the assessment, many schools in Sinjar were not open due to damage/destruction. The current situation in the area should be less critical as some humanitarian interventions took place.

### PRESENCE OF IN-CAMP IDPS

No Camp IDPs

THANK YOU