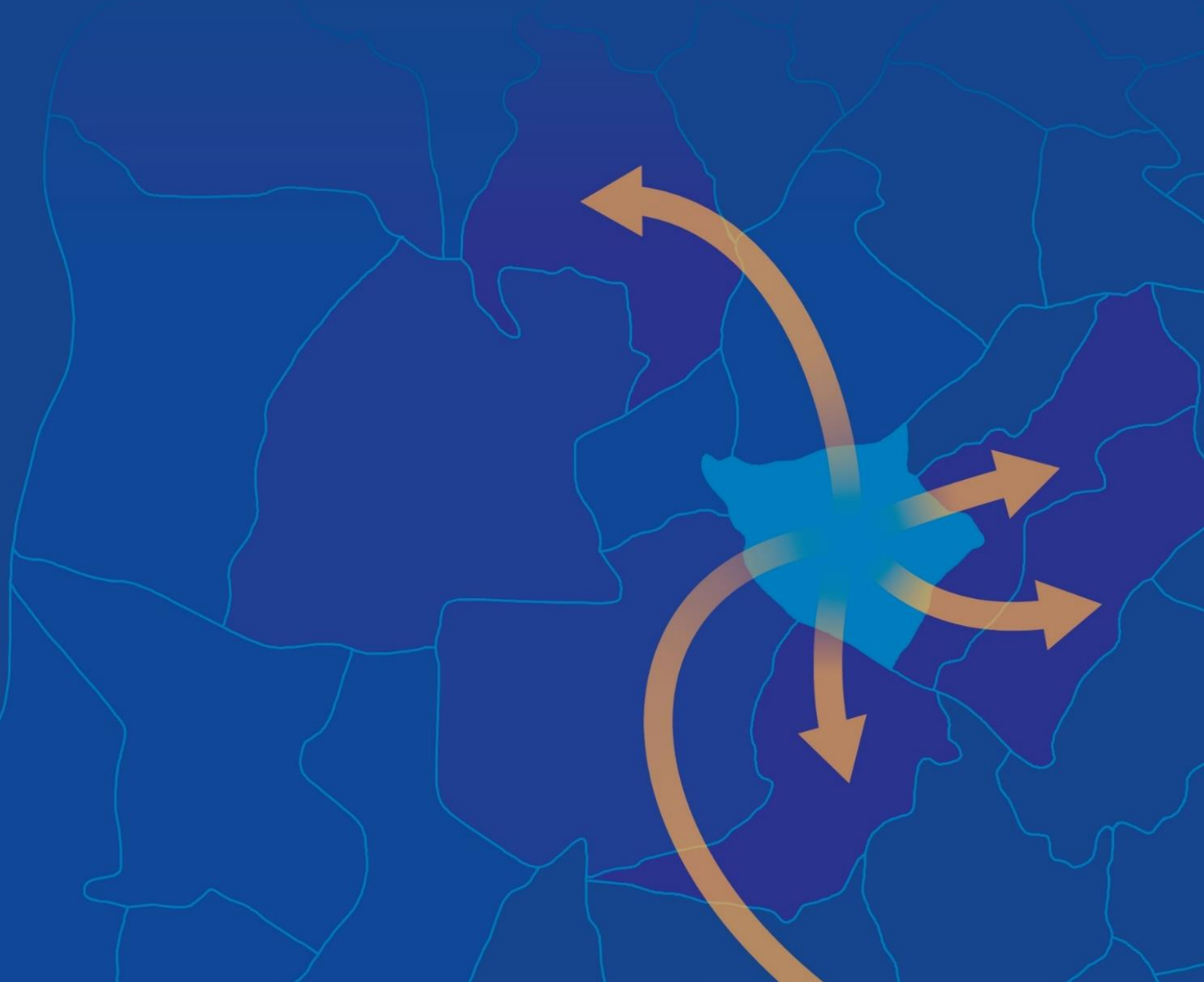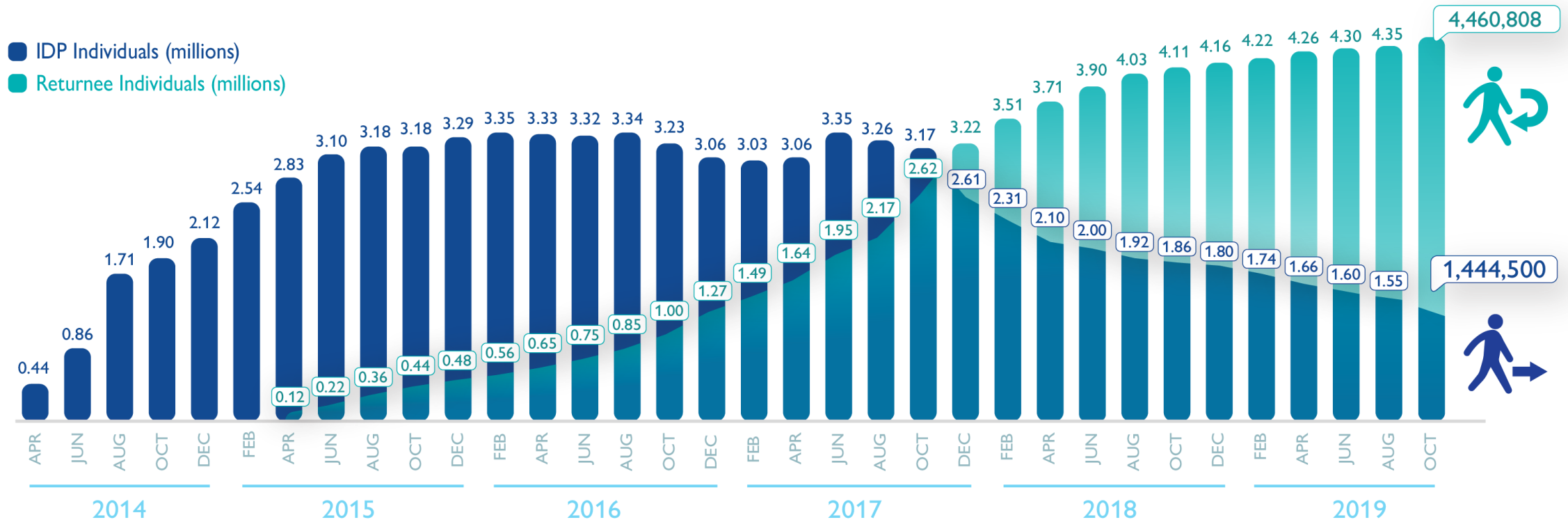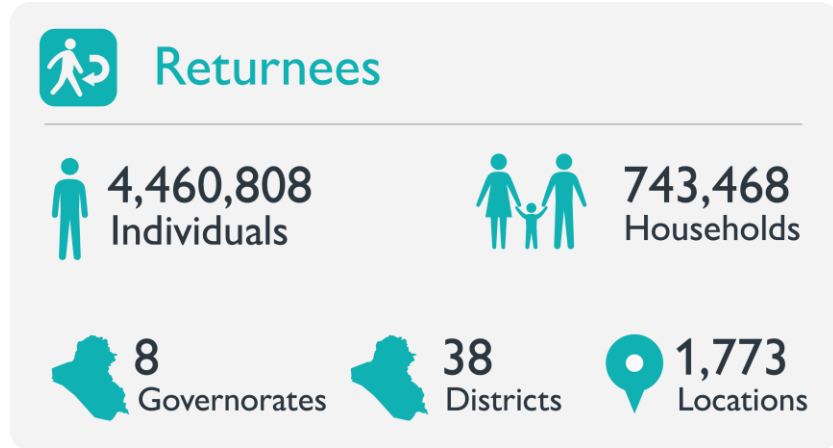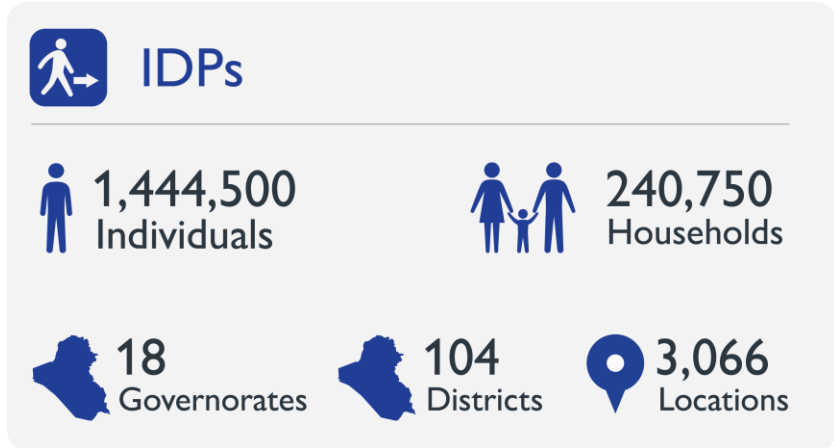# DTM
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Returns Update

RWG, 17 December 2019

Latest Displacement Data (Sept-Oct 2019)

Latest Displacement Data (Sept-Oct 2019)

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

IDPs

1,444,500 Individuals

240,750 Households

18 Governorates

104 Districts

3,066 Locations

Returnees

4,460,808 Individuals

743,468 Households

8 Governorates

38 Districts

1,773 Locations

-108,414 IDPs
since last round

+110,658 returnees
since last round

67% Private settings
974,940 Individuals

25% Camps
359,028 Individuals

8% Critical shelters
109,770 Individuals

95% Habitual residence
4,247,574 Individuals

2% Private settings
72,180 Individuals

3% Critical shelters
141,054 Individuals
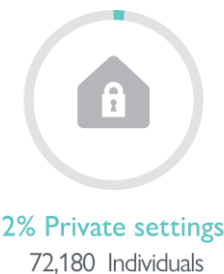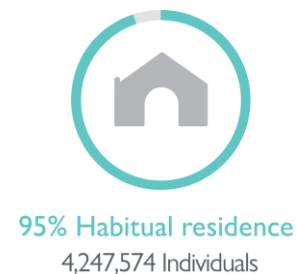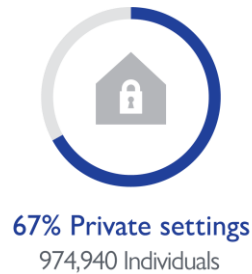
Recent Returns and Return Index:

Focus on Ninewa Governorate

Return Index Round 6

4,372,134 Returnees
+48,318 since Round 5

| 8 governorates | 38 districts | 728,689 households | 1,674 locations +40 since Round 5 |

Data collected July - August 2019
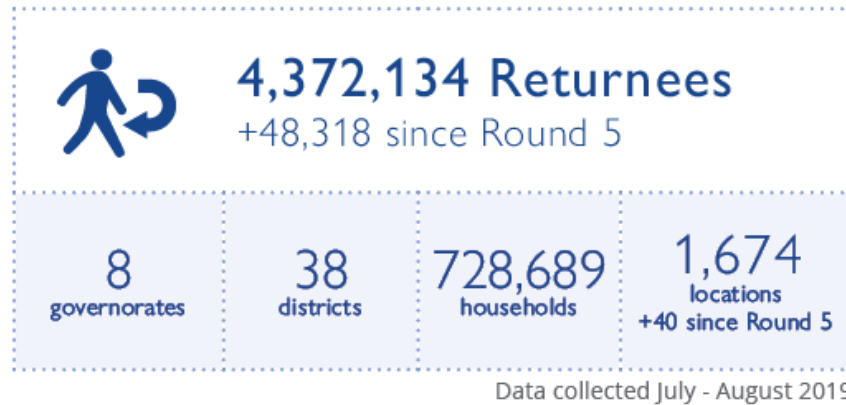
- The data for Round 6 of the Return Index was collected during the months of September and October 2019

- The number of returnees has continued to increase and as of 31 October 2019, an additional 48,318 returnees were identified, reaching a total of 4,372,134 returnees (728,689 families).

- During Round 6, an additional 40 locations of return were assessed.

Return locations per category of severity
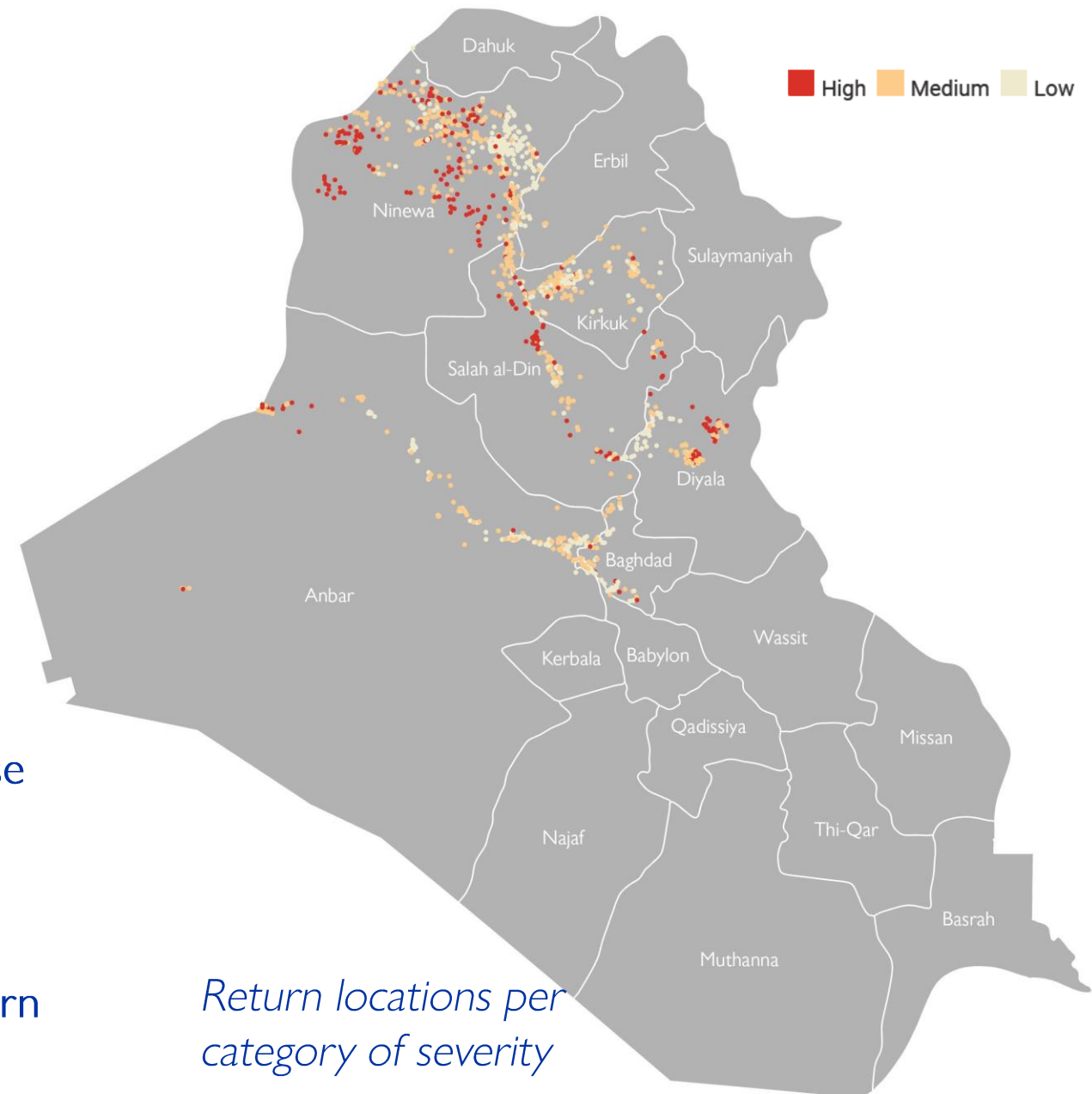
Ninewa Returns Overview

- 40% of the returns in Iraq occurred in Ninewa Governorate, making it the largest in terms of returnee population size.

- Ninewa hosts the second largest number of returnees living in high severity conditions, with 167,676 individuals, only surpassed by Salah al-Din Governorate.

- 42% of the returnee population in Ninewa has returned to locations classified as high (10%) or medium severity.

Ninewa Returns Overview

- Sinjar and Telafar are the two main districts that concentrate more than half of the returnees of Ninewa living in high severity locations.

| DISTRICT	IN HIGH SEVERITY LOCATIONS	IN MEDIUM SEVERITY LOCATIONS	IN LOW SEVERITY LOCATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEE INDIVIDUALS
Sinjar	62,892	2,922	0	65,814
Telafar	52,032	271,338	16,944	340,314
Mosul	26,724	228,942	756,168	1,011,834
Al-Ba'aj	14,760	0	0	14,760
Hatra	7,974	18,150	2,694	28,818
Tilkaif	3,108	23,598	71,550	98,256
Al-Hamdaniya	186	8,022	155,328	163,536
Al-Shikhan	0	0	2,142	2,142
Ninewa Total	167,676	552,972	1,004,826	1,725,474

Ninewa IDPs in Return Areas

- Districts such as Mosul, Sinjar, Al-Ba'aj, or Tilkaif also host a relatively large population of IDPs in addition to returnees. Ninewa hosts the largest number of IDPs, with 25% of the total IDPs in Iraq.

- 1 out of every 4 return locations in Ninewa also hosts IDPs– heightening the pressure on providing for basic needs and recovery there.

- Multiple locations in Mosul and Sinjar, for instance, are currently hosting more IDPs than returnees.

- Overall, however, IDPs tend to concentrate in areas classified as low severity, as only 19% of them are hosted in locations with high severity conditions.

Ninewa Recent Returns

- Compared to previous round, there has been an increase in the total number of returnees living in high severity locations in Ninewa.

- This current round of data represents a turning point in a long term trend spanning the whole of 2019, which saw a decrease from 213,372 individuals in high severity locations in February to 154,674 individuals in August – up now by 13,002 individuals.

Historical trend of returnees by category of severity in Ninewa Governorate
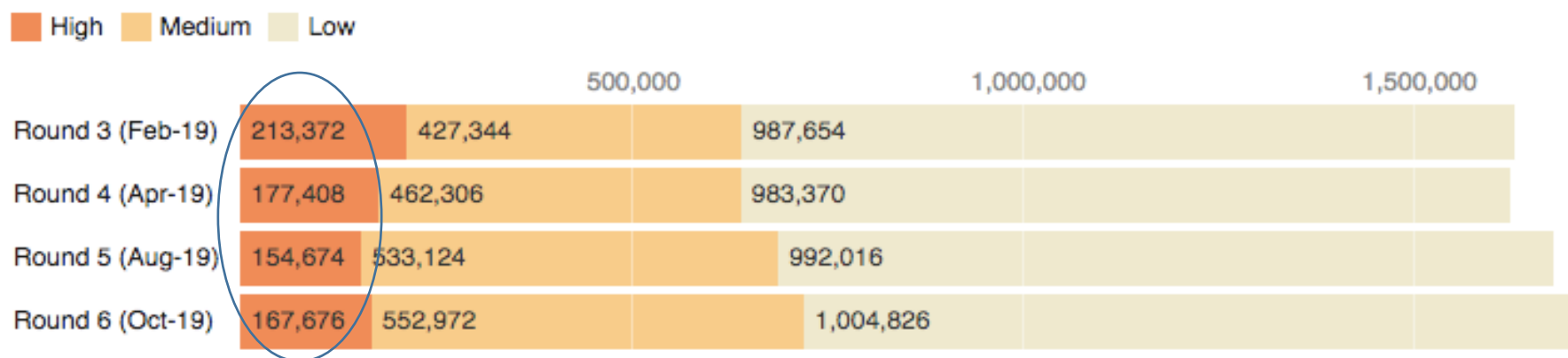
Ninewa New Arrivals from Camps

New arrivals in Ninewa from camp closures Sept-October 2019

- The districts of Hatra and Al-Ba'aj concentrate 2/3 of the new arrivals from camps, leading to a substantial increase in the number of returnees and IDPs from the previous round.

- Compared to the previous round, the total population in Hatra and Al-Ba'aj has increased 42% and 75%, respectively, in two months.
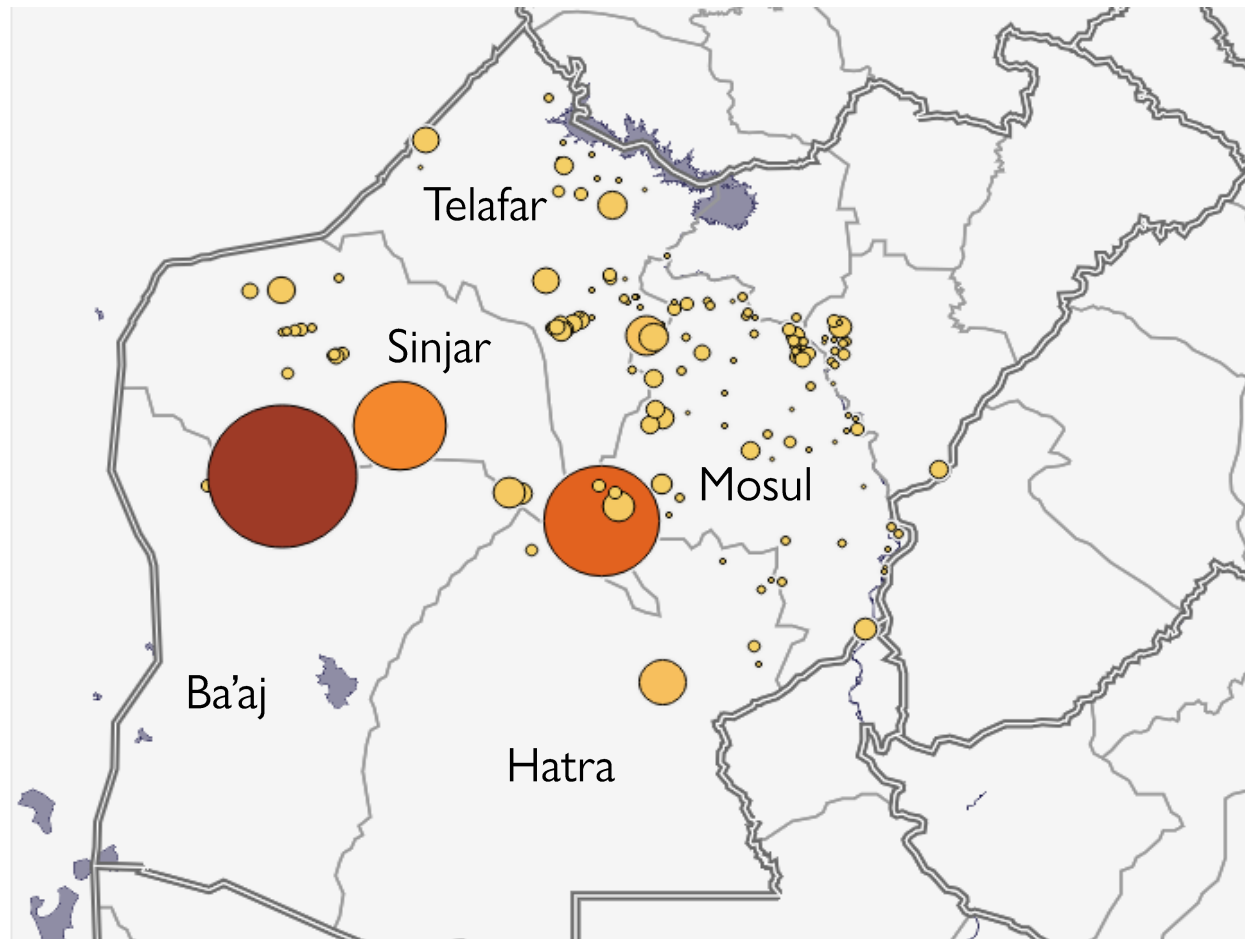
Ninewa New Arrivals and Severity

- Almost half of the new arrivals to non-camp locations in Ninewa have settled in locations classified as high severity.

- The fact that the large majority of new arrivals are in high or medium severity cab be indicative of why they remained protractedly displaced in camps in first place.

- Newly arrived IDPs tend to cluster in locations with high severity, while new returnees are distributed across different severity typologies.

- New arrivals from camps have been accompanied by an increase in people living in critical shelter in 1 out of every 4 cases. 25% of locations that recorded new returnees or IDPs also presented an increase in critical shelter situations from the previous round

Ninewa: New Arrivals and RI Hotspots

- Of the top five subdistricts in Ninewa Governorate that received new arrivals from camps, three of them are classified as severity hotspots: Markaz Al-Ba'aj, Qaeyrawan, and Markaz Hatra.

- Across Iraq, there are 31 hotspots of severity identified, 11 of them in Ninewa Governorate – most of those in Ninewa have received relatively significant numbers of new arrivals from camps
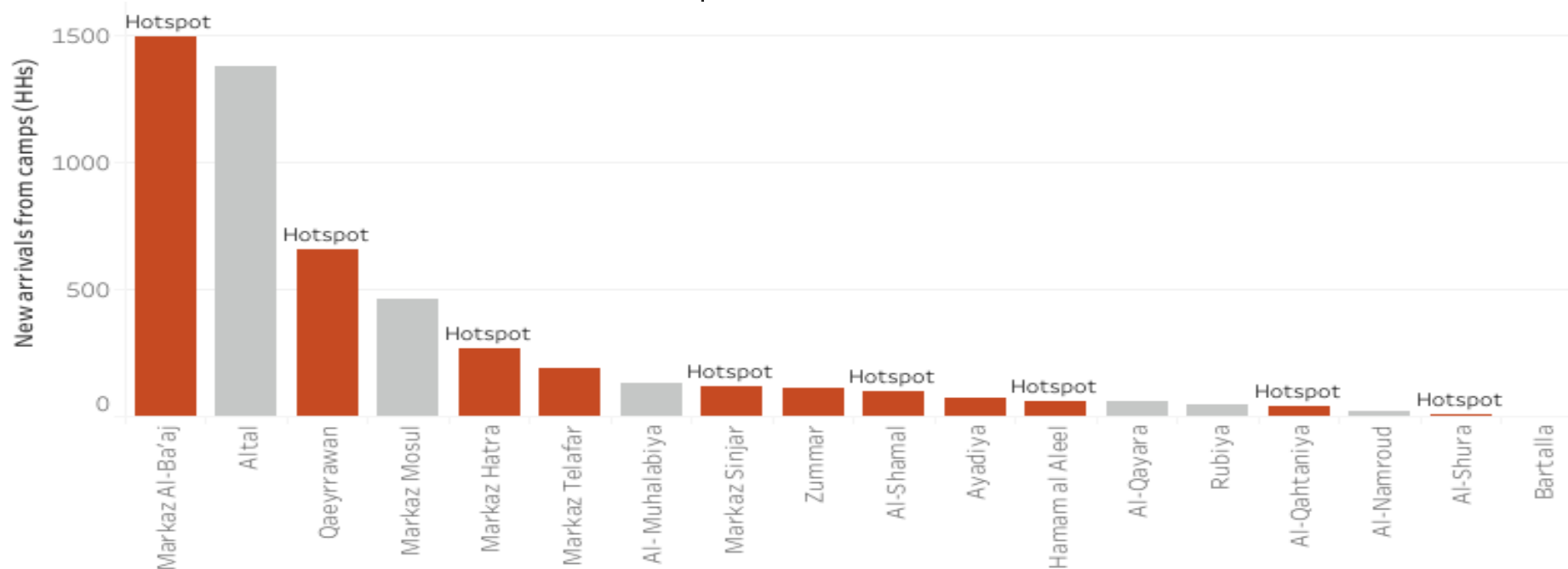
Return Index Thematic Series Briefing #3

RE-DISPLACED: AN EXPLORATION OF DISPLACEMENT AFTER ATTEMPTED RETURN IN IRAQ
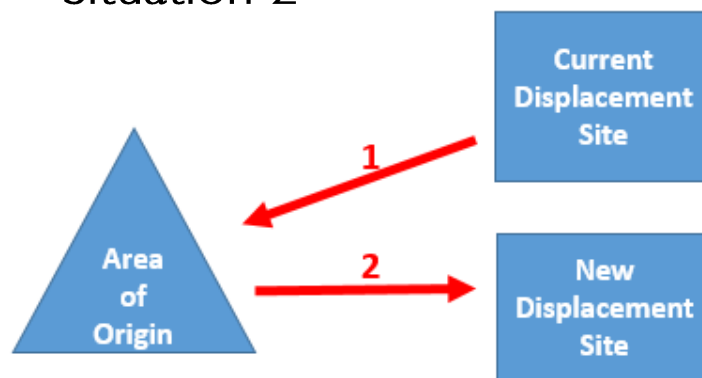
Defining Re-Displacement After Return

"IDPs who voluntarily or forcibly return to their areas of origin but are unable to achieve sustainable solutions and are consequently displaced again to their first place of displacement or to a new location of displacement."
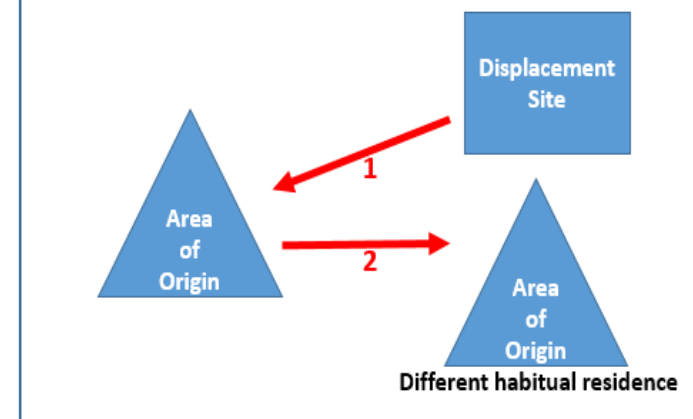
Situation 1
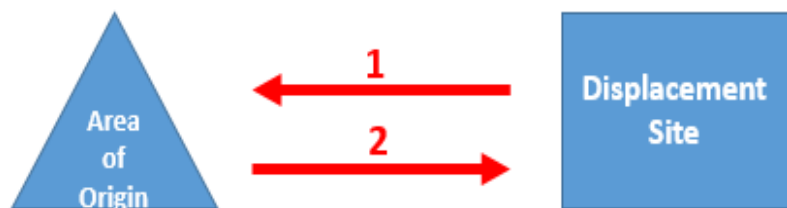
Situation 2

The ICCG includes an additional situation under this category, but we do not collect this level of data:

Objective of the Brief

This report explores which push factors play a role (and to what degree) in making a location more likely to experience families re-displacing, by correlating the data on locations with secondary displacement with Return Index indicators.

More specifically, it presents:

- the context around the decision to displace again after having returned by analyzing other global dynamics and trends;
- the number of IDPs in Iraq that have re-displaced after return at governorate and district levels; and
- the overview of drivers of re-displacement in Iraq using the Return Index indicators collected in Round 4 (March-April 2019).

Re-displacement Figures

- Between March 2018 and May 2019, IOM DTM identified 285 locations where families had re-displaced after having returned. These locations are mainly found in five governorates: Ninewa had the largest number of locations (159), followed by Anbar (69), Kirkuk (21), Salah al-Din (18), and Baghdad (16).

- From these 285 locations, an estimated total of 5,780 families (or 34,680 individuals) have re-displaced.

- Almost 60% of them re-displaced to out-of-camp locations, while the remaining 40% sought shelter in camps.

Re-Displaced Households per Governorate and Time Period
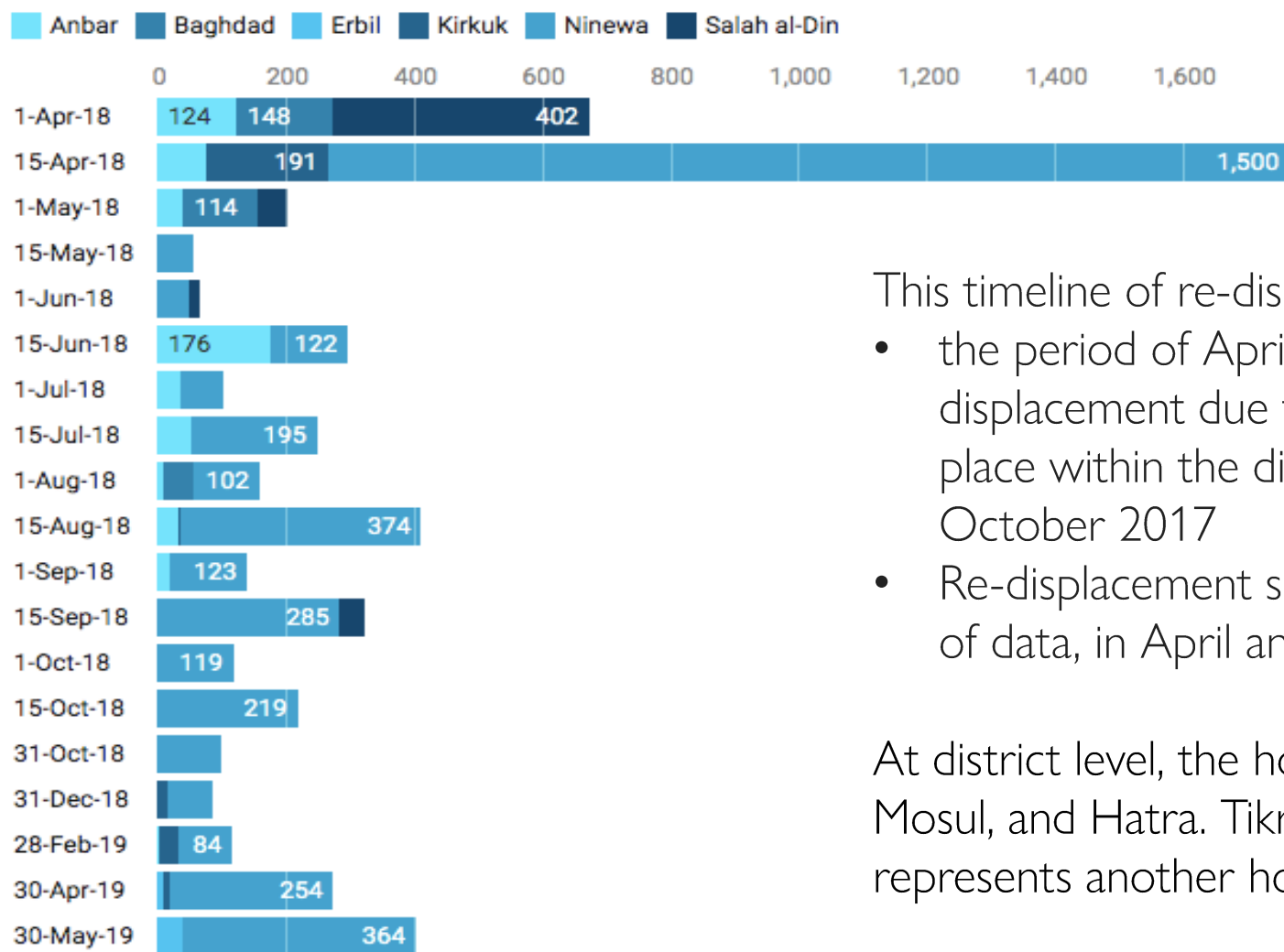
This timeline of re-displacement shows
- the period of April 2018 as the one with the most re-displacement due to the security changes that took place within the disputed territories of Ninewa after October 2017
- Re-displacement spiked again during the last two rounds of data, in April and May 2019

At district level, the hotspots overall in Ninewa are Tel Afar, Mosul, and Hatra. Tikrit in Salah al-Din Governorate represents another hotspot.

Drivers of Re-displacement

- The process of re-displacement frequently includes: 1) the decision to attempt return home where conditions are not favorable and unlikely to be sustainable, and 2) the decision to leave again given the inability to achieve durable solutions upon return.

- An analysis was conducted to determine why some locations are more likely to experience displacement after return than others by correlating the Return Index indicators with reported re-displacement

- The statistical model developed includes 11 different indicators related to conditions in each location on housing destruction, basic services, social cohesion and safety perceptions.

Impact of RI indicators on re-displacement

Indicators on physical and social conditions in locations of return		Effect of the indicator on re-displacement
Housing	Presence of significant house destruction	++++
Security	Change in security actor controlling area	++++
	Concerns about armed or communal violence taking place	++
	Checkpoints controlled by non-state security actor(s)	●
Social Cohesion	Day-to-day public tensions in community life	+++
	Returnee families blocked from returning to their place of origin	+
	Inter-communal reconciliation is reportedly required	●
Livelihoods	Residents cannot find employment/livelihood opportunities	++
	Many small businesses remain unopened	●
Public Services	Lack of access to either health facilities or primary schools	●
	Lack of sufficient electricity or water	●
	Location is urban or peri-urban	+

Conclusions

- The most impactful indicators explaining why locations experience re-displacement are the prevalence of residential destruction as well as changes in security forces in control.

- Many returning families lacked accurate information about the conditions of their home residences or the existing security gaps and were ultimately displaced again.

- In addition to these challenges, social cohesion as well employment issues also seem to be impactful factors influencing re-displacement.

- Finally, the impact of essential services in causing secondary displacement is found to be low, likely linked to the fact that these indicators are trumped in importance by the absence of social stability and security.

Thank you