



Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 28 July 2020



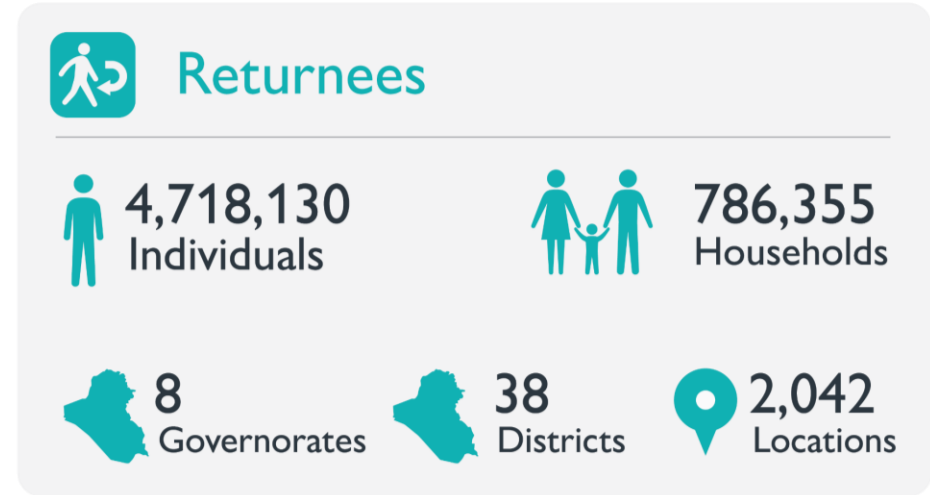
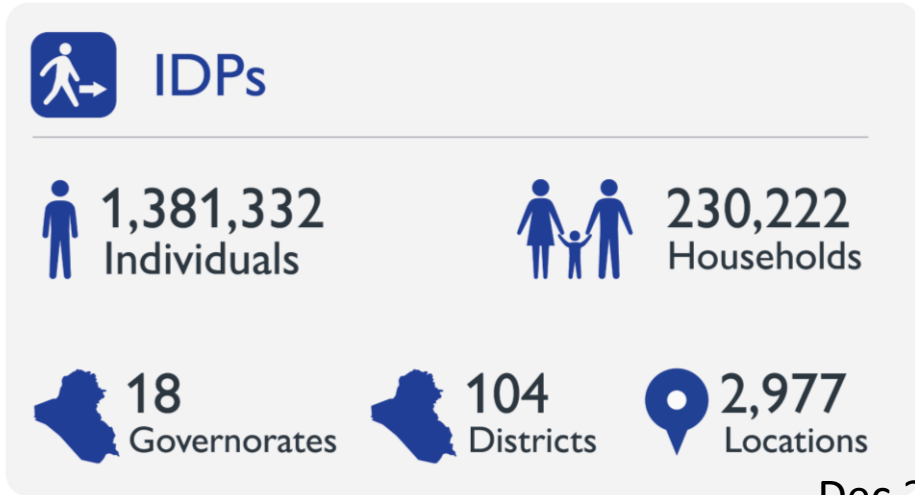
Latest Displacement Data (May-June 2020)



New Monthly Returns- Last 3 years



Latest Displacement Data (May-June 2020)



Dec 2018

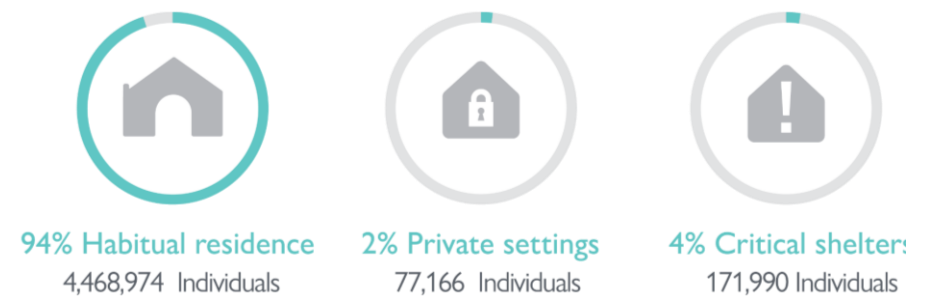
-8,208

IDPs since last round



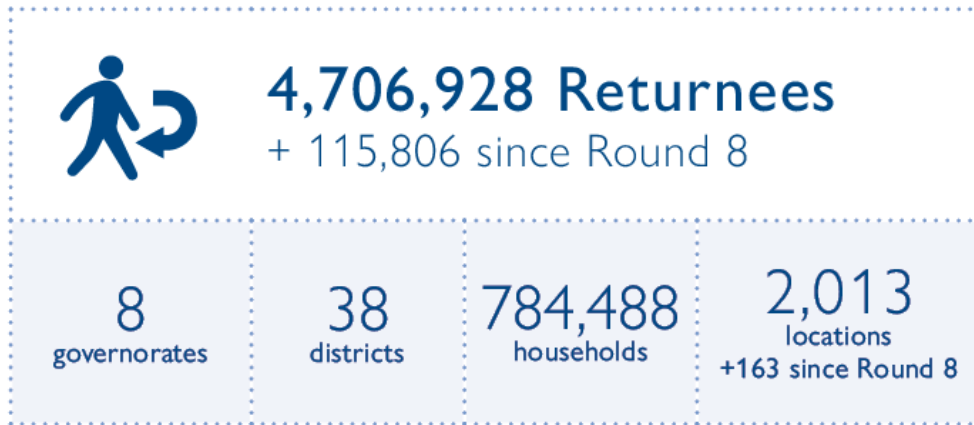
+12,948

returnees since last round



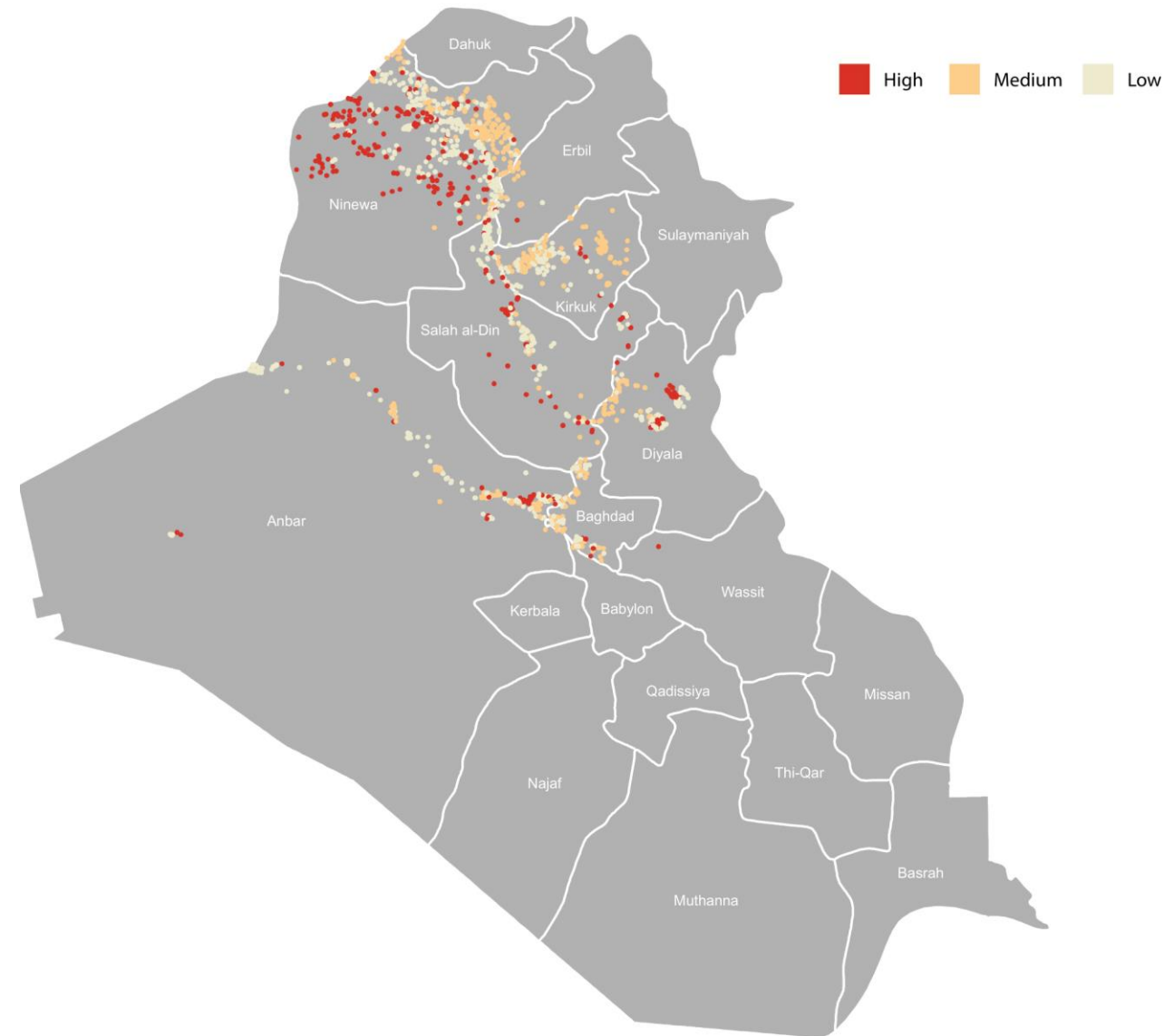
Return Index

Return Index Round 9



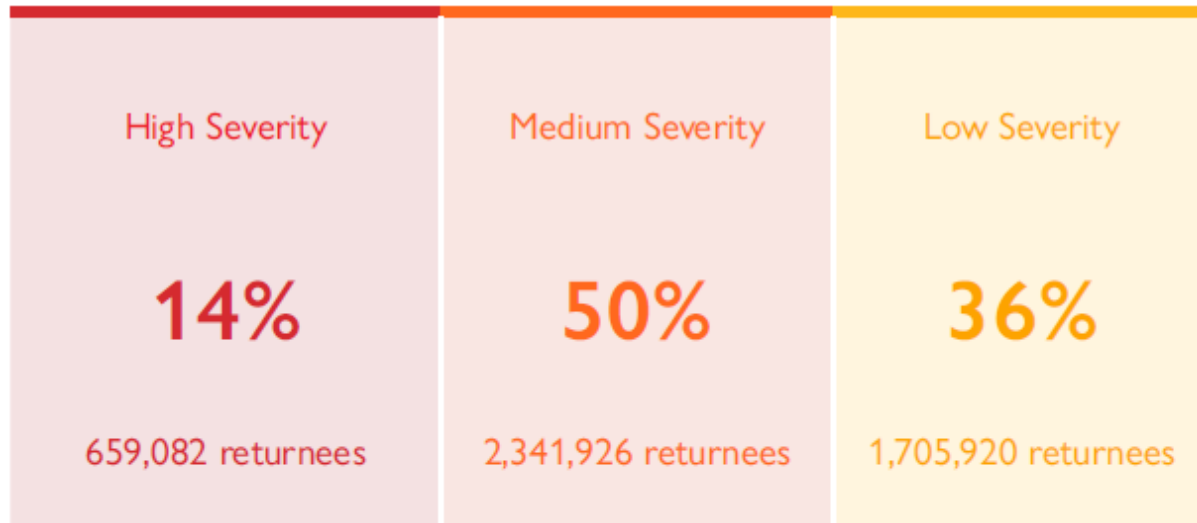
Data collected May-June 2020

- The data for Round 9 of the Return Index was collected during the months of May and June 2020
- As of 30 June 2020, an additional 115,806 returnees were identified, reaching a total of 4,706,928 returnees (784,488 households).
- During Round 9, an additional 163 locations of return were assessed.



Return locations per category of severity

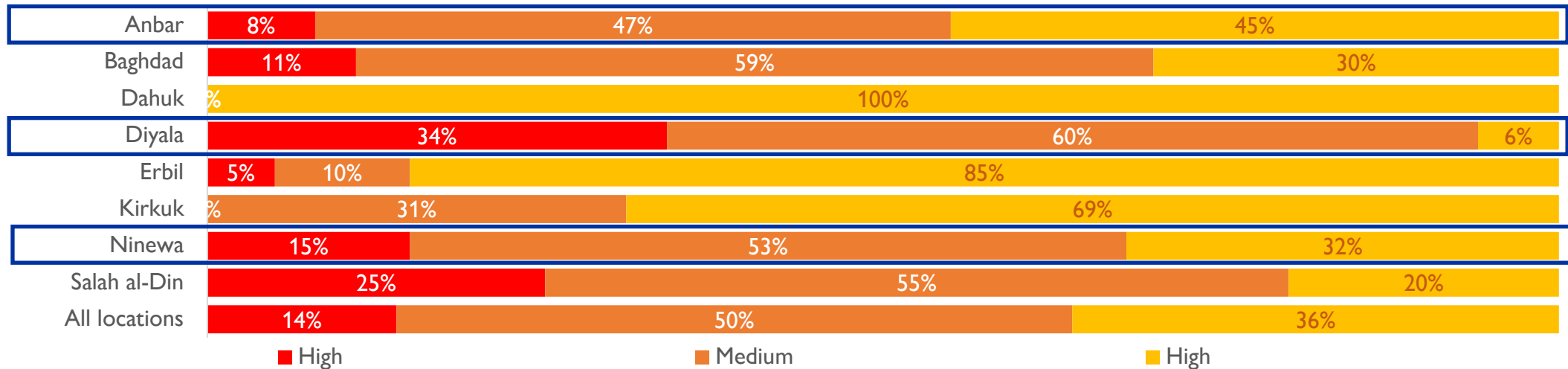
Overall Severity



- Out of the 2,013 return locations assessed, 487 present severe conditions hosting 14% of the returnee population (659,082 individuals).
- This is a 3 per cent increase compared to the previous round collected in January - February 2020, when 11% of the returnee population (516,552 individuals) were in severe conditions.
- An increase of 142,530 returnees living in severe or poor conditions has been observed.

Governorate	HIGH SEVERITY	
	No. of returnees	No. of locations
Anbar	122,256	30
Baghdad	9,552	15
Dahuk		
Diyala	77,274	78
Erbil	2,430	13
Kirkuk	906	4
Ninewa	273,036	296
Salah al-Din	173,628	51
Total	659,082	487

The largest increases



- The largest increases in number of returnees living in severe conditions were recorded in Ninewa (108,558), Diyala (33,546) and Anbar (19,506) governorates.
- In Ninewa (mainly in Telafar, Mosul and Al-Ba'aj) due to increasing concern about different sources of violence, worsening of the employment situation and changes in daily public life because of COVID-19 outbreak and ensuing lockdown.
- In Diyala (mainly in Al-Muqdadadiya) where due to the outbreak and lockdown, the worsening of condition for businesses, employment and daily public life was observed.
- In Anbar (mainly in Falluja) also due to the lockdown, which affected the provision of basic social services, concern about different sources of violence and daily public life.

HOTSPOTS PER GOVERNORATE



Thirty-seven hotspots were identified across six governorates in this

round.

SALAH AL-DIN

- Al-Amerli
- Al-Eshaqi
- Al-Moatassem
- Al-Siniya
- Markaz Al-Balad
- Markaz Al-Daur
- Markaz Al-Shirqat
- Markaz Baiji
- Markaz Samarra
- Markaz Tikrit
- Markaz Tuz Khurmatu
- Suleiman Beg
- Yathreb

NINEWA

- Al- Muhalabiya
- Al-Qahtaniya
- Al-Shamal
- Ayadiya
- Hamam al Aleel
- Markaz Al-Ba'aj
- Markaz Hatra
- Markaz Mosul
- Markaz Sinjar
- Markaz Telafar
- Qaeyrrawan
- Zummar

ANBAR

- Al-Amiryia
- Al-Garma
- Al-Saqlawiyah
- Husaibah Al-Sharqiah
- Markaz Al-Ka'im
- Markaz Heet

DIYALA

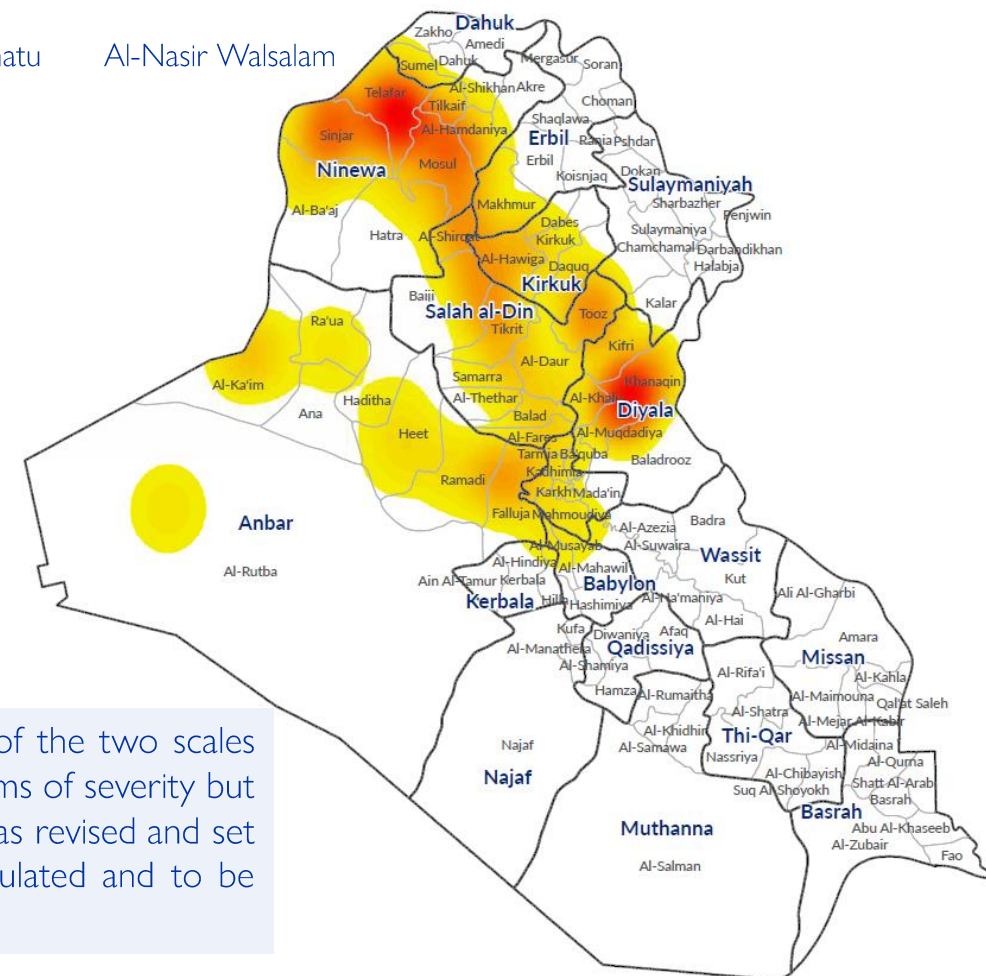
- Abo Sayda
- Jalula
- Markaz Al-Muqdadiya
- Qara Tabe

KIRKUK

- Taza Khurmatu

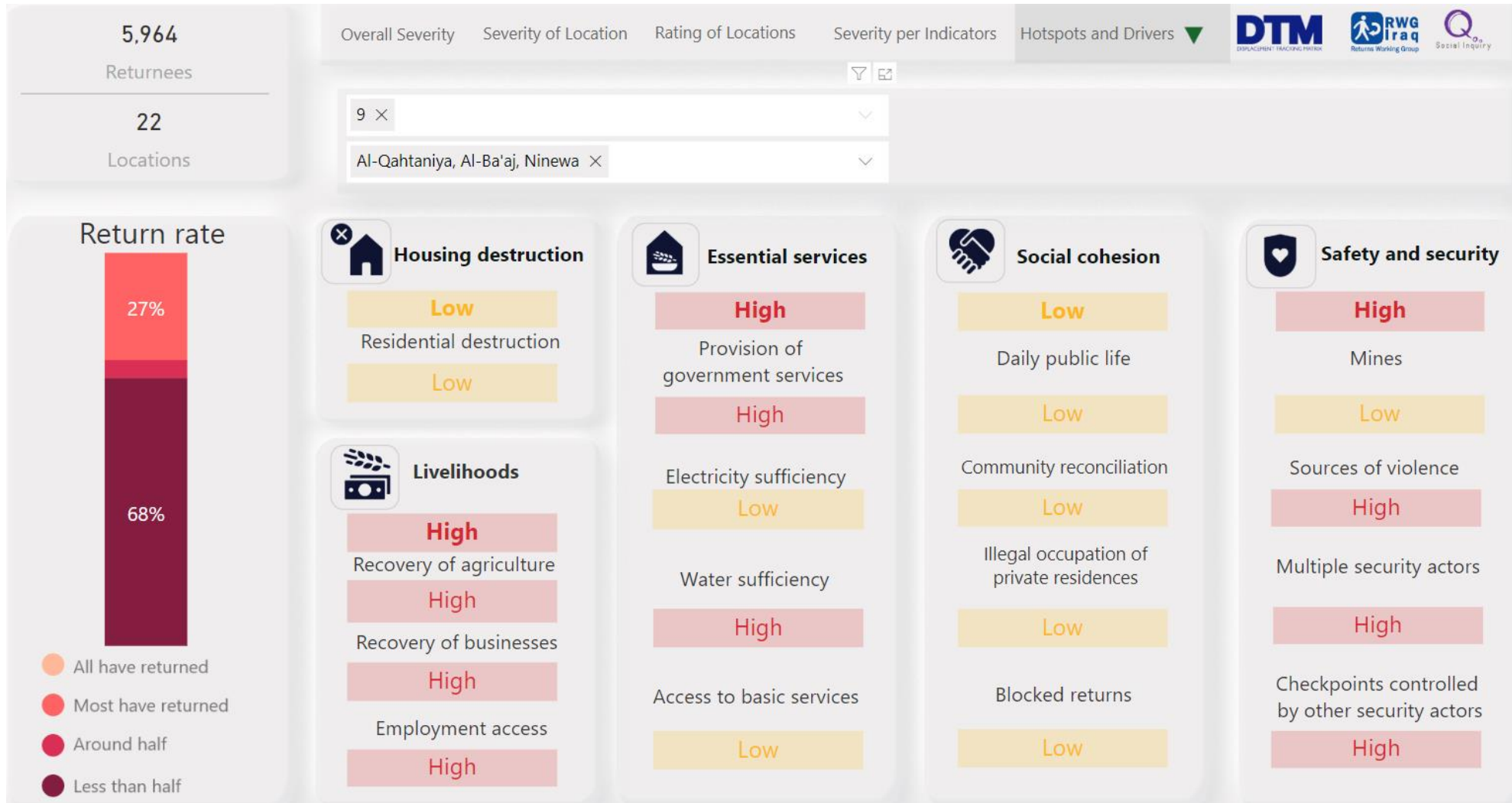
BAGHDAD

- Al-Nasir Walsalam



Subdistricts are classified as 'hotspots' if they score highly in terms of severity on at least one of the two scales (either livelihoods and basic services, or safety and social cohesion) or if they score medium in terms of severity but also host relatively large numbers of returnees. In this round, the criteria for selecting hotspots was revised and set to at least 60,000 returnees for a subdistrict in medium category to be considered highly populated and to be included to the list of hotspots.

Drivers of severity



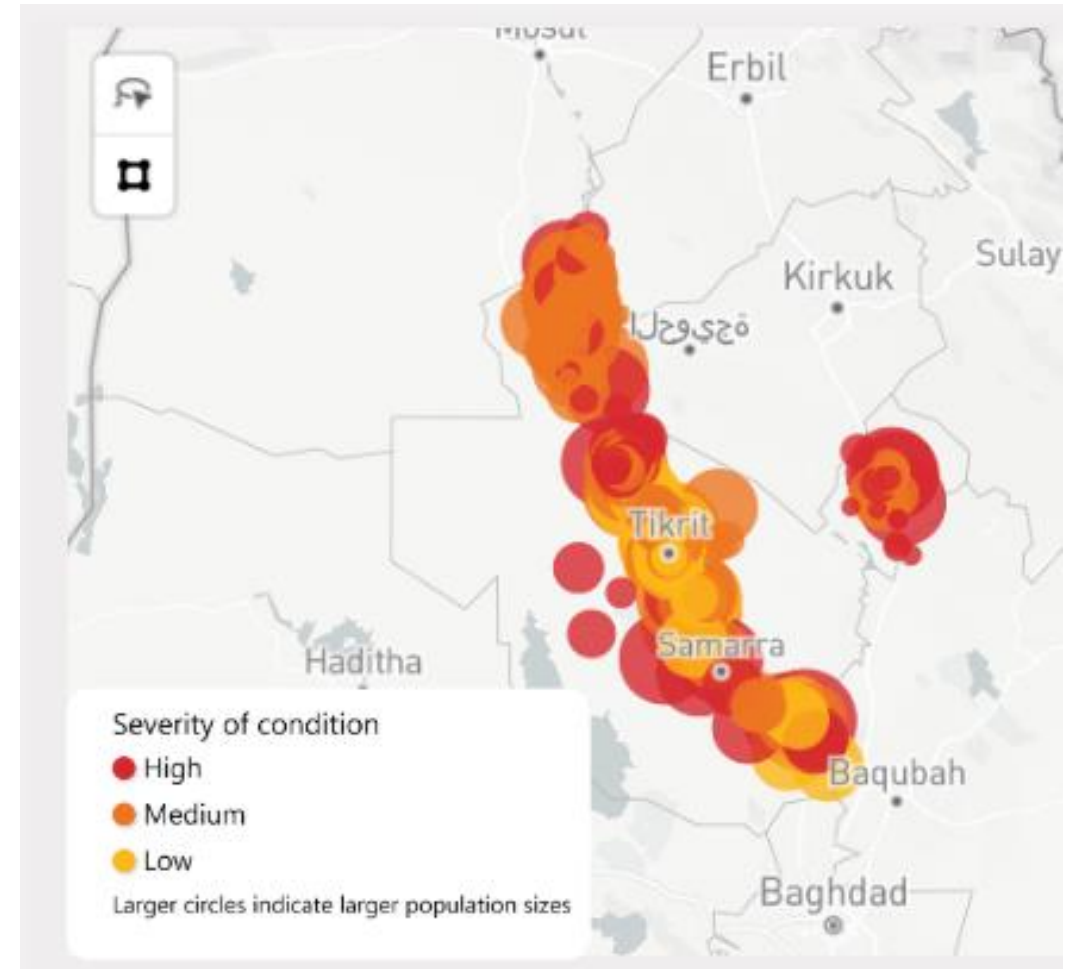
<http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ReturnIndex>

Return Index Governorate Profile: Salah al-Din Governorate

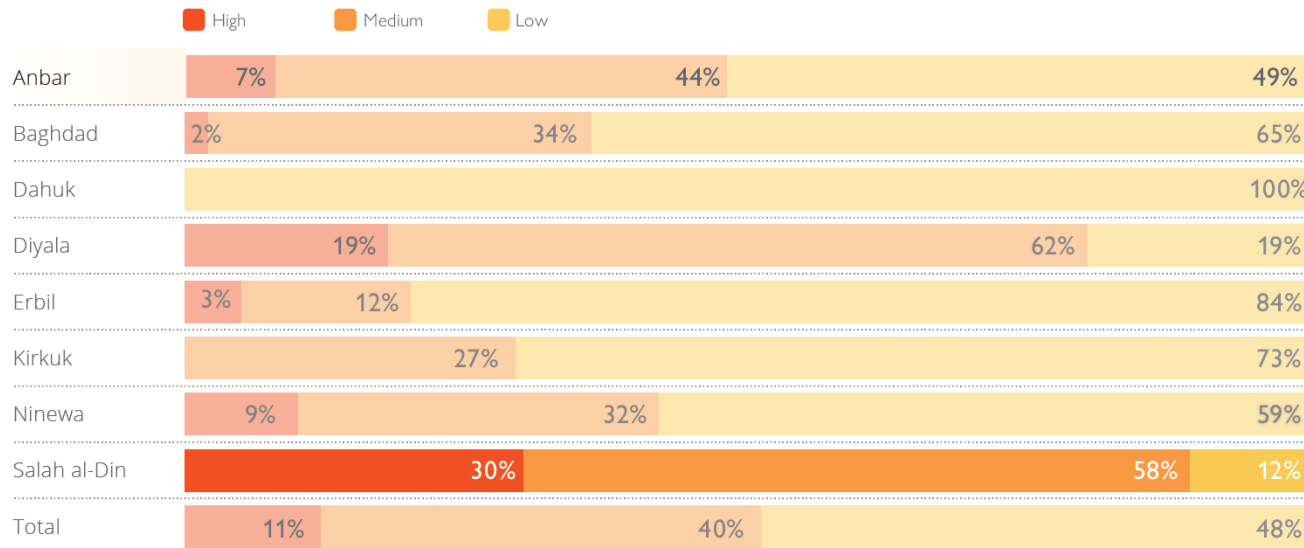
Return Index Governorate Profiling

SALAH AL-DIN

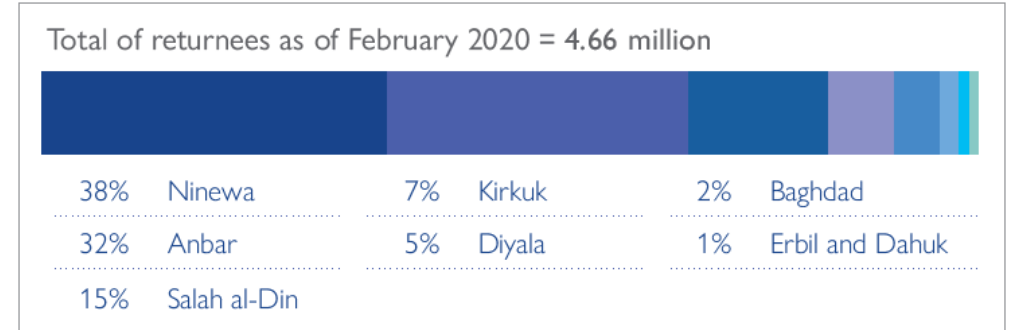
- The Return Index Governorate Profiling provides singular analysis and insights at the governorate level, with a comparison of figures and severity of living conditions over the course of 2019 and early 2020.
- It focuses on return dynamics in Salah al-Din Governorate, the governorate with the third largest number of returnees. The report features an evaluation of severity conditions in areas of return across the governorate in early 2020, provides insights on new arrivals due to camp closures between September 2019 and February 2020, and analyses drivers of severity across geographical hotspots in the governorate.



Conditions in Areas of Return



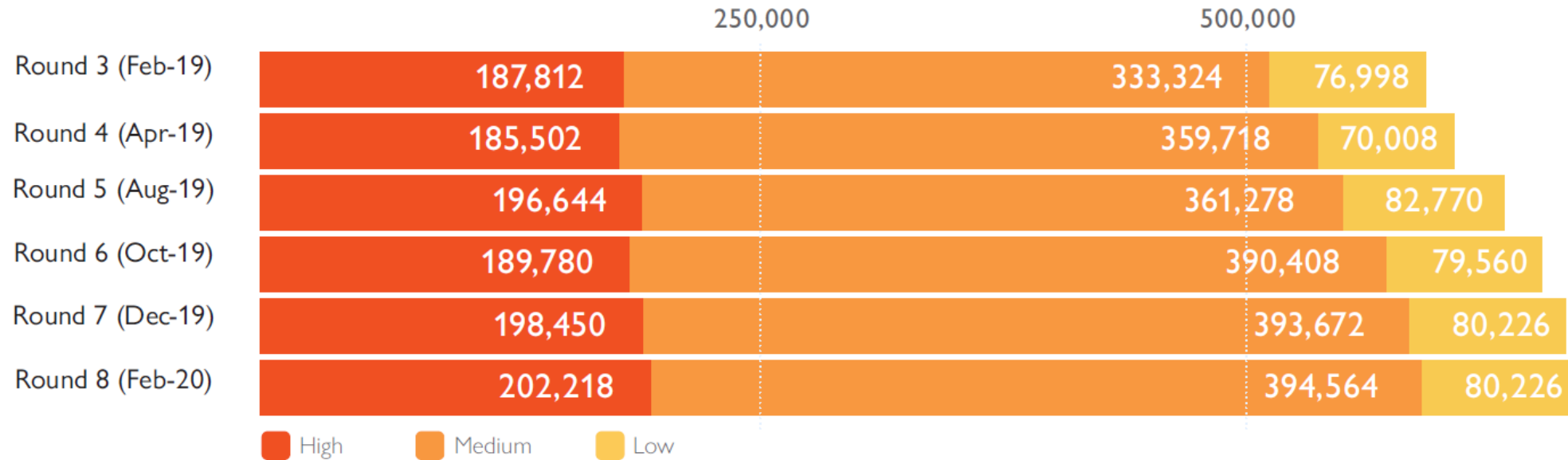
Note: percentages may not add to 100% due to the rounding applied.



680,946

- Salah al-Din Governorate hosts 680,000 returnees out of 4.66 million across Iraq (15%), that is, the third largest returnee population after Ninewa and Anbar governorates.
- It has 200,000 individuals living in high severity conditions (30 per cent of the governorate's total returnee population), that is, the largest number of returnees living in such conditions within a single governorate across the country.

Yearly Trend



- Over the course of 2019, the total number of returnees living in high severity locations experienced a slow but continued increase. Between February 2019 and February 2020, the total increase of the number of people living in high severity conditions was around 14,000 individuals, with the numbers in the last round exceeding for the first time 200,000 individuals.
- The largest increase in the number of returnees in Salah al-Din Governorate is found in the medium severity category, with more than 60,000 new individuals in such locations, while the population in low severity conditions has only slightly varied across time.

Returnees in critical shelters

- In terms of the shelter situation upon return, 36,084 returnees live in critical shelters, spread across 133 locations – 5 per cent of the total returnee population in the governorate.
- Three districts host most of these returnees: Baiji, Tikrit and Al-Shirqat.



36,084

Number of returnees and IDPs per district

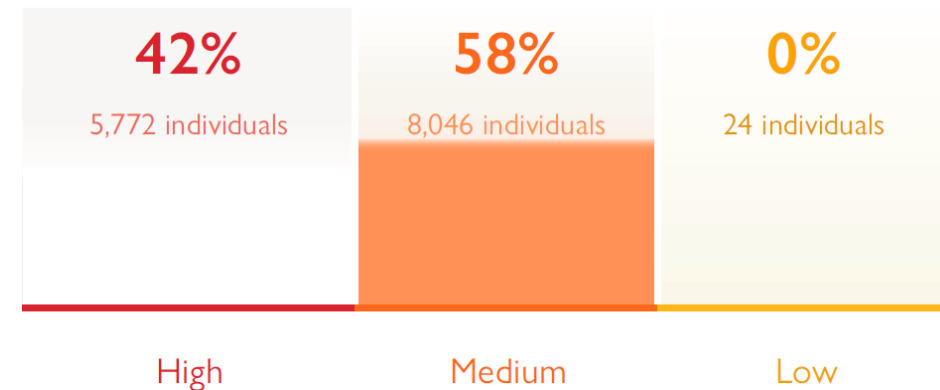
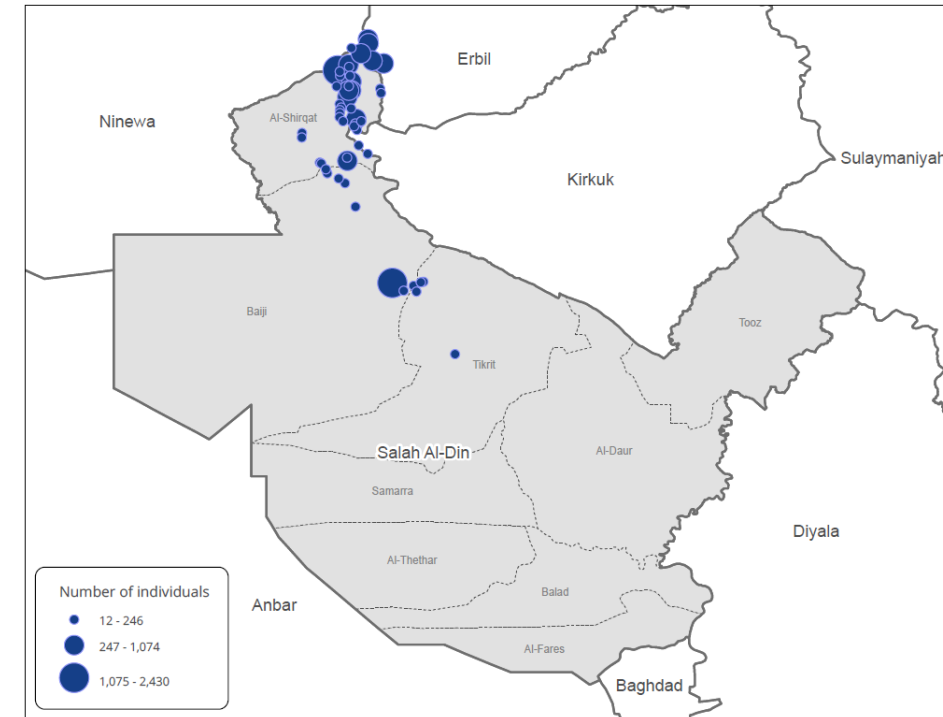


DISTRICT	AVERAGE DISTRICT SEVERITY	TOTAL RETURNEES (INDIVIDUALS)	TOTAL NON-CAMP IDPs (INDIVIDUALS)	TOTAL CAMP IDPs (INDIVIDUALS)
Al-Daur	Medium	60,486	114	0
Al-Fares	Medium	10,368	4,104	0
Al-Shirqat	Medium	158,076	1,044	0
Baiji	Medium	111,474	852	0
Balad	High	65,712	4,818	180
Samarra	High	55,878	18,372	0
Tikrit	Medium	171,336	19,110	1,164
Tuz Khurmatu	High	47,616	24,726	0
Total		679,008	73,140	1,344

- Salah al-Din Governorate also currently hosts 73,140 IDPs, 5 per cent of the total IDP population of Iraq. Districts such as Tuz Khurmatu, Tikrit and Samarra host relatively large populations of IDPs in addition to returnees. In Tuz Khurmatu, for example, there is more than one IDP for every two returnees, increasing the pressure on the provision of basic services and recovery resources. The majority of the IDP population in the governorate is located in non-camp areas.

Arrival from camps

- Between September 2019 and February 2020, DTM tracked 13,842 individuals (2,307 households) who left the camps for other non-camp settings in Salah al-Din Governorate.
- Among these, 13,614 individuals (98 per cent) returned to their subdistricts of origin, while the remaining 228 (2 per cent) moved to new locations of displacement, thus becoming non-camp IDPs.
- Forty-two per cent of these are now living in high severity conditions (almost evenly split between Baiji and Al-Shirqat districts), while the remaining 58 per cent are mainly living in medium severity conditions.
- This data suggests a critical situation for many of these newly arrived households from displacement camps, as they have moved into relatively deprived areas.



Drivers of Severity in Hotspots

MARKAZ AL-DAUR (Al-Daur District)

Number of returnees: 60,486 individuals in 11 locations

Number of IDPs: 114 individuals in 1 location

New arrivals from camps: none



Housing
destruction



Livelihoods



Essential
Services



Social
cohesion



Safety and
Security

- Markaz Al-Daur district is classified as medium severity in two categories: livelihoods and safety and security.
- There are widespread concerns among returnees about further violence in the area linked to new ISIL attacks and the presence of blocked returns, in addition to several reported cases of harassment by security actors.
- On the other hand, severity in livelihoods is caused by a relative absence of employment in the subdistrict, as locations do not offer job opportunities for the majority of returnee population.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots

MARKAZ AL-SHIRQAT (Al-Shirqat District)

Number of returnees: 158,076 individuals in 58 locations

Number of IDPs: 1,044 individuals in 20 locations

New arrivals from camps: 10,836 individuals in 44 locations since September 2019



Housing
destruction



Livelihoods



Essential
Services



Social
cohesion



Safety and
Security

- Markaz Al-Shirqat is the subdistrict with the largest population of returnees in Salah al-Din, including a substantial number of new arrivals coming from recently closed displacement camps.
- Severity in Markaz Al-Shirqat is caused by issues in livelihoods, social cohesion, and safety and security.
- As to livelihoods, the main driver of severity is caused by high levels of disruption in the business environment, as many small businesses remain closed. Other locations are faced with moderate issues in terms of general job availability as well as damaged agriculture, but their overall impact on severity is smaller.
- Security issues are mainly caused by fears across all locations of renewed violence and attacks, especially from ISIL, coupled by the presence of blocked returns for those IDPs originally from Al-Shirqat who are yet to return.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots



- Al-Siniya is one of the most critical hotspots in Salah al-Din, with severity caused by all drivers assessed, except for housing destruction. It should be noted that this subdistrict only recently recorded population returns and thus was first assessed in Round 8 of the Return Index (January–February 2020).
- Livelihoods is the main driver of severity in the subdistrict. In all locations assessed, none of the returnees are reportedly able to find employment and the agricultural and business activities are partly disrupted. Essential service provision is also largely missing across the subdistrict, with locations reporting absence of both water and electricity supply.
- Other drivers of severity in the subdistrict, related to security and social cohesion, also play a moderate role in creating severe conditions, specifically, blocked returns in all locations, widespread risks of renewed violence, as well as concerns of harassment by the security actors at checkpoints.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots

MARKAZ BAIJI (Baiji District)

Number of returnees: 94,686 individuals in 33 locations

Number of IDPs: 852 individuals in 3 locations

New arrivals from camps: 372 individuals in 5 locations since September 2019



Housing
destruction



Livelihoods



Essential
Services



Social
cohesion



Safety and
Security

- The main drivers of severity in Markaz Baiji, although moderate, relate to livelihoods and safety and security.
- Consistent with most hotspots in Salah al-Din Governorate, there is a widespread disruption in the business environment, with most small businesses not operating yet.
- No or limited employment opportunities are reported in many locations.
- Return conditions are impacted negatively by the widespread concerns among the population of being subject to harassment in checkpoints as well as the risk of new ISIL attacks.

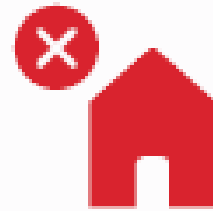
Drivers of Severity in Hotspots

YATHREB (Balad District)

Number of returnees: 34,854 individuals in 1 location

Number of IDPs: none

New arrivals from camps: none



Housing
destruction



Livelihoods



Essential
Services



Social
cohesion



Safety and
Security

- In Yathreb subdistrict, housing destruction is the most important driver of severity by far. Across the area, about half of the residences are reportedly destroyed, although reconstruction is ongoing.
- Aside from housing issues, there are other important drivers of severity, linked to safety and security, and social cohesion.
- Severity in social cohesion is almost classified as high severity due to the widespread presence of blocked returns coupled with cases of illegal occupations of private residences.
- Regarding safety and security, the negative impact on return conditions is caused by the returnee population's concerns about renewed violence.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots

MARKAZ SAMARRA (Samarra District)

Number of returnees: 30,210 individuals in 5 locations

Number of IDPs: 18,186 individuals in 28 locations

New arrivals from camps: none



Housing
destruction



Livelihoods



Essential
Services



Social
cohesion



Safety and
Security

- Markaz Samarra presents severity drivers across all categories except for housing destruction. The main drivers of severity include safety and security, with the returnee population widely concerned about the presence of mines in the locations, as well as about multiple sources of violence – especially risks of clashes between armed groups, and ISIL attacks. Most locations also reported concerns about being harassed at checkpoints by the armed groups manning them.
- Essential service coverage is also a driver of high severity, as only some residents report having enough water and electricity supply. In addition, some of the public offices for civil affairs are still closed.
- Finally, social cohesion is the third most significant driver of severity, mainly caused by lack of trust among the population to return to daily activities, as well as blocked returns for some IDPs.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots



- The main driver of severity in Markaz Tikrit is livelihoods, particularly availability of employment. Several locations report that none of the residents can find employment, while most of the remaining locations indicate that half of the population is affected by the absence of job opportunities.
- Issues with social cohesion are also reported to negatively impact living conditions. In particular, there are some instances of illegal occupation of private residences across the subdistrict and cases of blocked returns have occurred in nearly all locations.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots



- The most significant driver affecting Al-Amerli’s returnee population is safety and security. Similar to the other subdistricts in Tuz Khurmatu, there are multiple security actors competing for the control of the subdistrict. In addition, there are widespread concerns about renewed violence in the area, especially in relation to fears of ethnoreligious conflict, revenge cases among the population, and new ISIL attacks. There is also a small number of locations where the population is concerned about the presence of mines in residential areas.
- The main issue for social cohesion is the need for a process of reconciliation between the different ethno-religious groups in the district. This process is reportedly needed but not currently taking place.
- Finally, issues related to the provision of essential services is limited to some residents who do not have access to electricity supply across all locations.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots

MARKAZ TUZ KHURMATU
(Tuz Khurmatu District)

Number of returnees: 29,436 individuals
in 12 locations

Number of IDPs: 23,880 individuals in 15
locations

New arrivals from camps: none



Housing
destruction



Livelihoods



Essential
Services



Social
cohesion



Safety and
Security

- The most important drivers of severity in Markaz Tuz Khurmatu consist of a combination of social cohesion issues and a lack of safety. The main issue related to social cohesion refers to the need for a process of reconciliation between the different ethno-religious groups in the district. This process is reportedly needed but not currently taking place. This issue is further compounded by the large number of blocked returns to the subdistrict, as well as cases of illegal occupations of houses in some locations.
- In terms of safety and security issues, and similar to the other subdistricts in Tuz Khurmatu, multiple security actors compete for the control of the subdistrict – in some locations up to six different actors. There are also widespread concerns about new ISIL attacks and, in particular, concerns that conflict between the different ethno-religious groups in the district may re-ignite.
- Finally, as in the previous assessed hotspot, issues regarding the provision of essential services is limited to some residents not having access to electricity supply across all locations.

Drivers of Severity in Hotspots

SULEIMAN BEG (Tuz Khurmatu District)

Number of returnees: 10,182 individuals
in 2 locations

Number of IDPs: none

New arrivals from camps: none



Housing
destruction



Livelihoods



Essential
Services



Social
cohesion



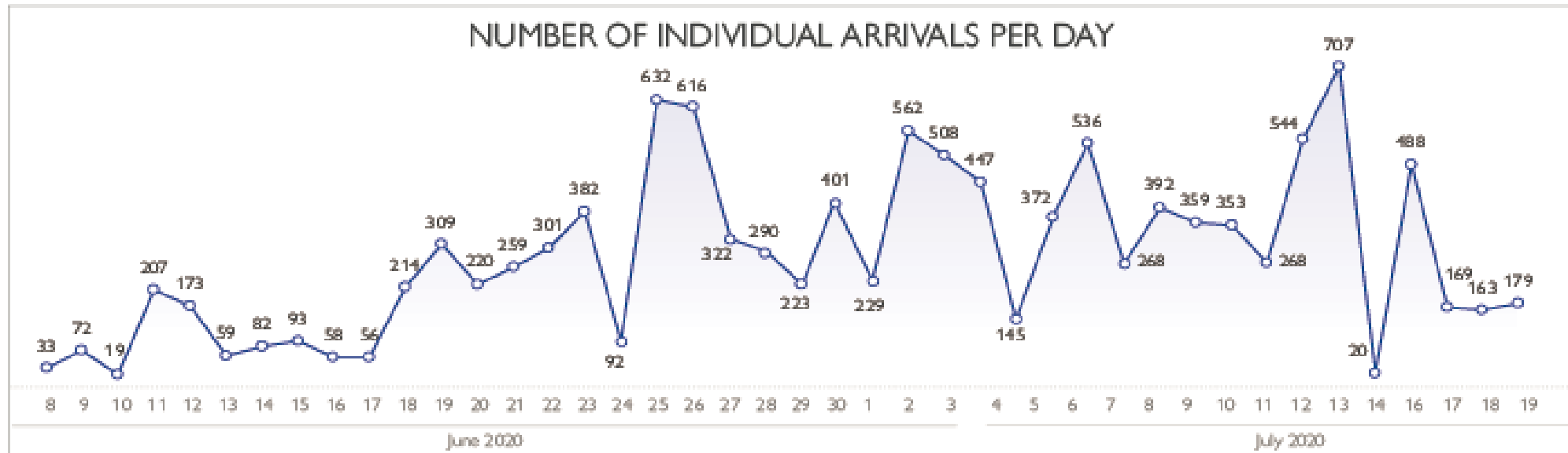
Safety and
Security

- Safety and security issues are significant drivers of severity in the subdistrict. These issues include concerns about renewed violence, both due to ISIL attacks as well as ethno-religious tensions, harassment at security checkpoints, the presence of mines in residential areas, as well as the multiplicity of security actors.
- As in the other subdistricts in Tuz Khurmatu, the main issue regarding social cohesion is the need for a process of reconciliation between the different ethno-religious groups in the district. This process is reportedly needed but not currently taking place. This issue is further compounded by the large number of blocked returns to the subdistrict, as well as cases of illegal occupations of houses in some locations.
- Other drivers of severity include essential services and livelihoods. Only some residents are reportedly able to access enough electricity and water supply. In addition, most small businesses remain non-operational and there is widespread disruption to agricultural activities.

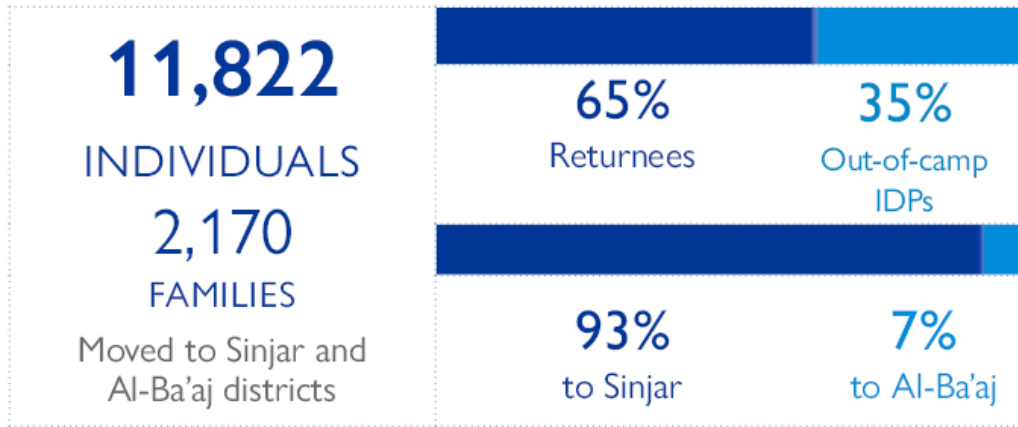
DTM Emergency Tracking: Sinjar Movements

Sinjar and Al Ba'aj Movements

- Since 8 June 2020, DTM has activated an Emergency Tracking assessment on the recent displacement movements to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts in Ninewa governorate
- This presentation includes an overview of these movements between 8 June and 19 July, and highlights the most updated figures for 17-19 July
- An average of 258 individuals have arrived to Sinjar per day, while an average of 23 individuals have arrived to Al-Ba'aj per day



Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj Movements



- Since 8 June, 11,822 individuals have returned to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts in Iraq's Ninewa governorate.
- To provide an element of comparison and better understand the scale of these returns, note that for the reporting period of May-June 2019, DTM had recorded 236 families having returned to Sinjar (204 as returnees and 32 as IDPs) and 16 to Baaj (11 as returnees and 5 as IDPs).

- The majority of individuals (65%) have been recorded as returnees, while 35% have been recorded as out-of-camp IDPs.
- Between 17-19 July, the most common sub-districts of arrival were Al-Shamal (75%) and Markaz Sinjar (15%).
- Together, these two sub-districts comprise 84% of all individuals that have arrived to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj since data collection commenced on 8 June.

