



Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 27 Oct 2020



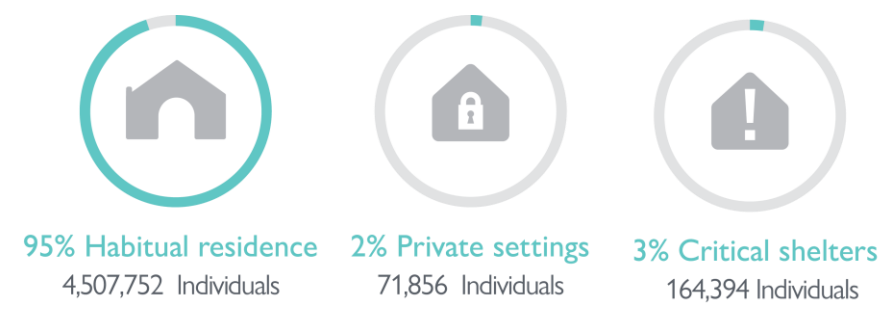
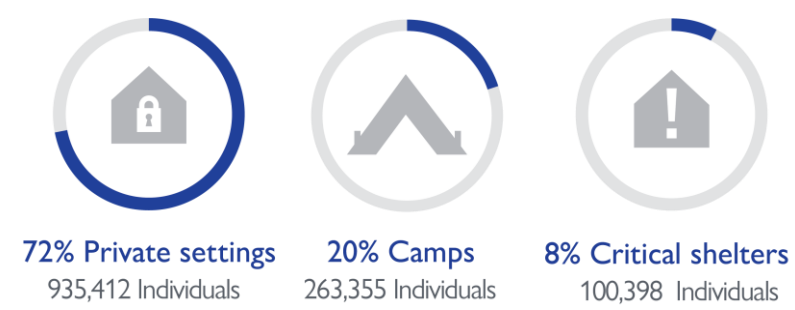
Latest Mobility Data (July-August 2020)

IDPs

1,299,987 Individuals	225,443 Households
18 Governorates	104 Districts
2,974 Locations	

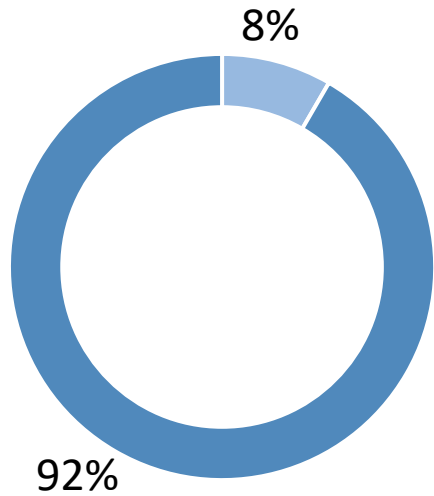
Returnees

4,744,050 Individuals	790,675 Households
8 Governorates	38 Districts
2,070 Locations	

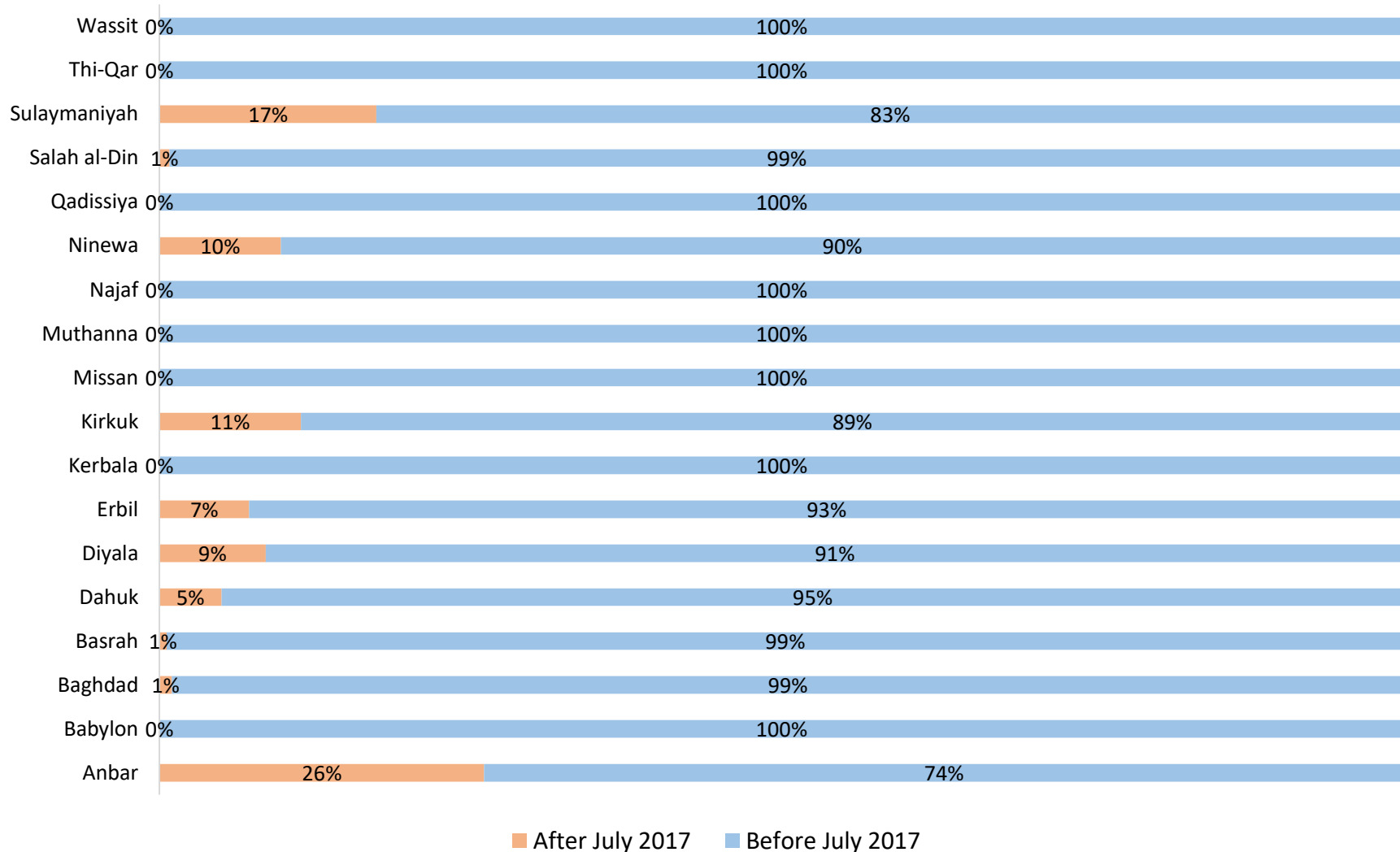


Length of Displacement

■ After July 2017 ■ Before July 2017



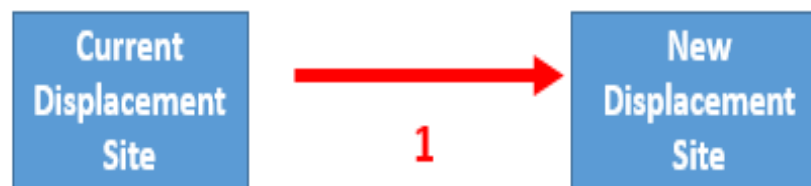
As of July 2020, 92% of all IDPs have been displaced for 3 years or more



Secondary Displacement Situations

There are four situations that can be considered as secondary displacement.

- Situation (1): IDPs who are voluntarily or forcibly, displaced to another displacement location and cannot achieve sustainable solutions.

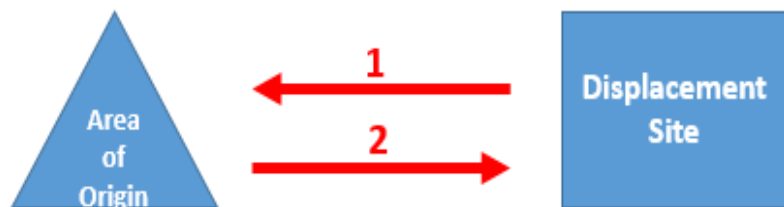


- Since the last HNO, 76,488 IDPs (12,748 HH) were recorded as secondarily displaced between locations of displacement (Scenario 1), mainly during the fall of 2019 (camp closures) and the last 2 months (Sinjar returns)

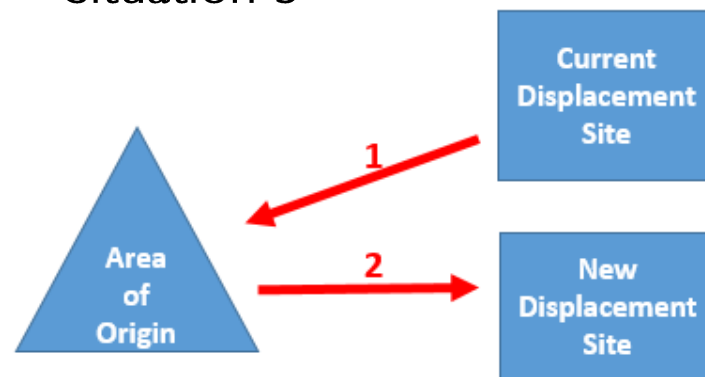
Re-Displacement After Return

“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.”

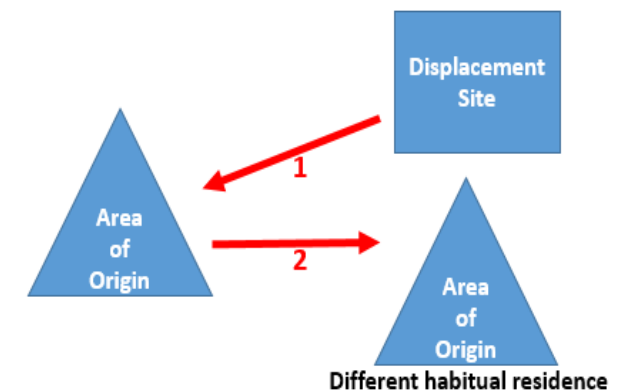
Situation 2



Situation 3



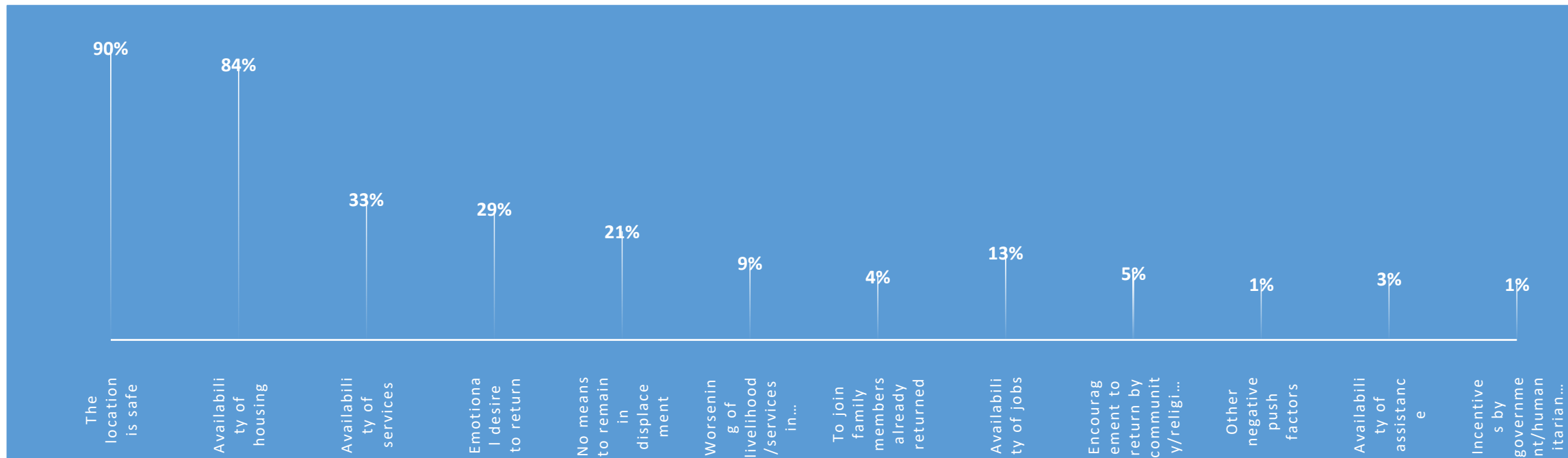
The ICCG includes an additional situation under this category, but we do not collect this level of data:



Re-displacement after Return Figures

- Between July 2019 and August 2020, an estimated total of 2,784 individuals (464 families) were reported as having re-displaced after return.
- Anbar (Rutba) and Ninewa were the 2 main governorates where this happened. A few instances were also reported in Erbil (Makhmur), Kirkuk and Salah Al-Din (Balad).
- 91% of them re-displaced to out-of-camp locations, while the remaining 3% sought shelter in camps (5% unknown).
- Lack of public services was the most commonly cited reason, along with security issues, lack of job opportunities/financial means and house destruction.

Reasons for Return (from returnees)

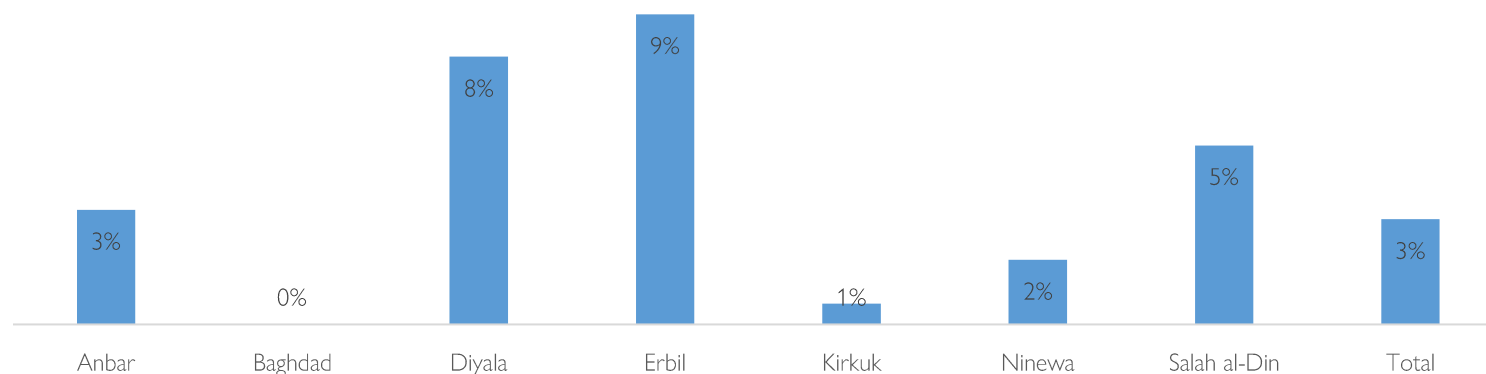


- Safety remains the main reason for return, followed by availability of services
- While safety has been a fairly consistent reasons across the years, availability of housing is increasingly important (from 63% in 2018, to 77% in 2019, and now 84%)
- When combined, negative push factors represent around 34% of reasons to return (evictions, security in location of displacement, threats for authorities, lack of financial means to remain in displacement, worsening of livelihood/services, etc)

Shelter: Returnees

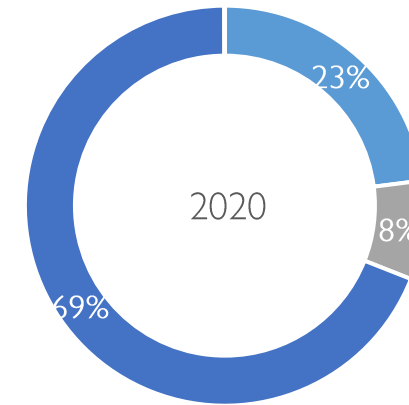
- The share of returnees returning to their habitual residence is the same as in 2019- 98%, and the proportion of those whose residence is heavily damaged or destroyed is also the same -3% (affecting nearly 26,000 returnees)
- Additional data collected since 2018 shows that 3% of those returnees live in destroyed habitual residence
- Extensive damage/destruction (locations where at least 50% of the houses are heavily damaged/destroyed) was assessed in around 5% of return locations country-wide.
- 45% of returnees are in locations reporting no major shelter issues, 24% reporting quality issues (infrastructure) 17% reporting pricing issues and 13% quantity issues (insufficient housing options)

% of returnees living in a location where at least half of the houses are heavily damaged/destroyed



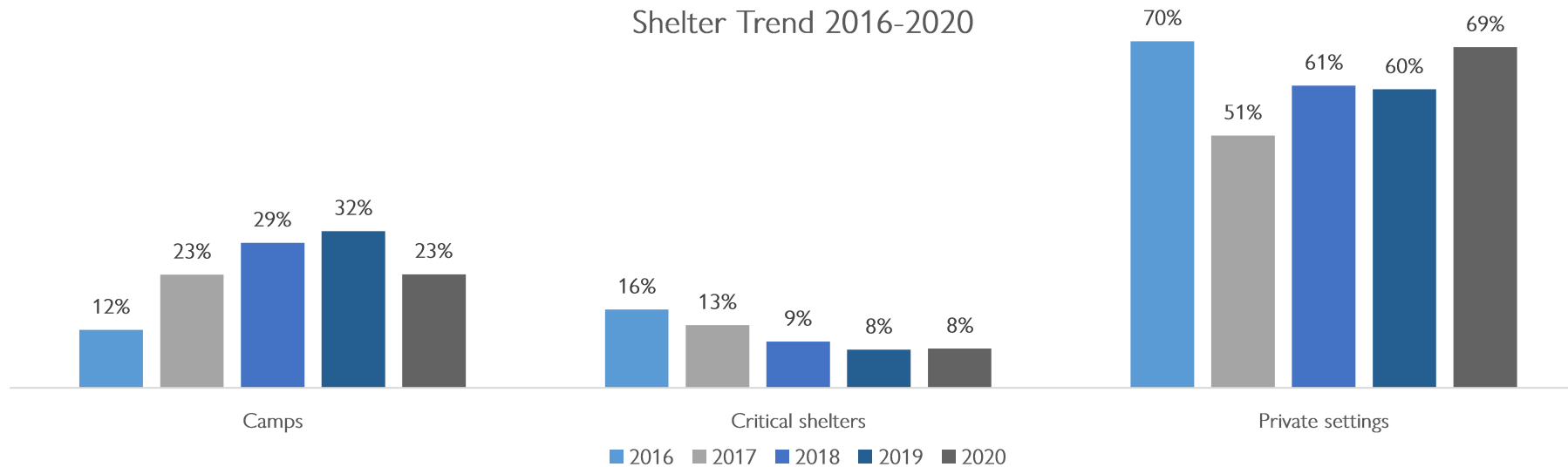
Shelter: IDP (including camps)

- 8% of displaced families remain settled in critical shelter arrangements – consistent with the last 2 years
- While the share of camp population was increasing each year, we see this year a reverse in that trend, with a 9% drop in the % of in-camp IDPs



■ Camps ■ Critical shelters ■ Private settings

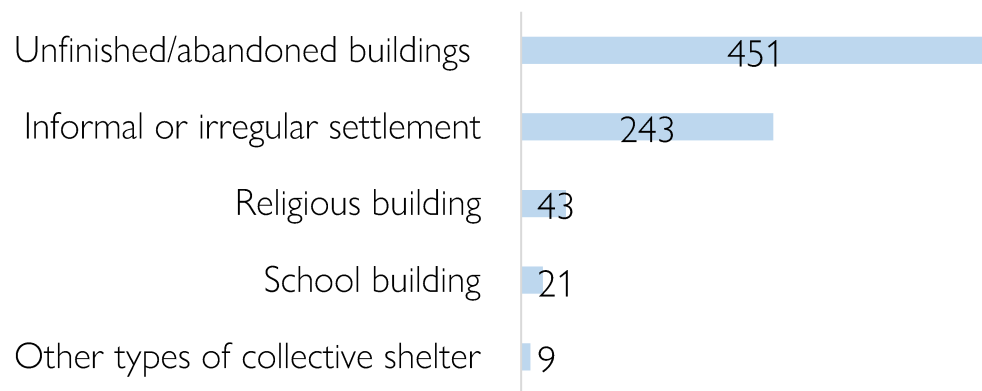
Shelter Trend 2016-2020



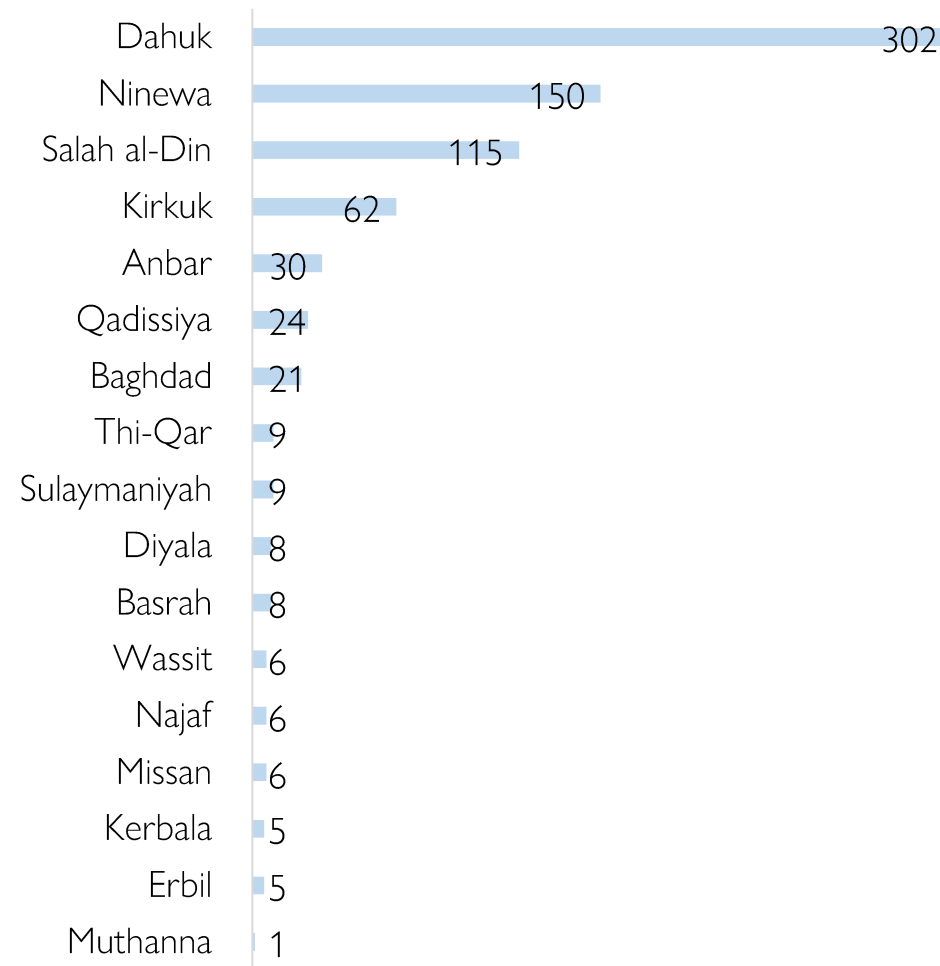
Informal Sites Survey

- ILA covered 767 informal sites
 - 699 IDP sites, 68 returnee sites
- 229 sites were covered by an additional questionnaire (if 15 HH of more)

Settlement/Site Type



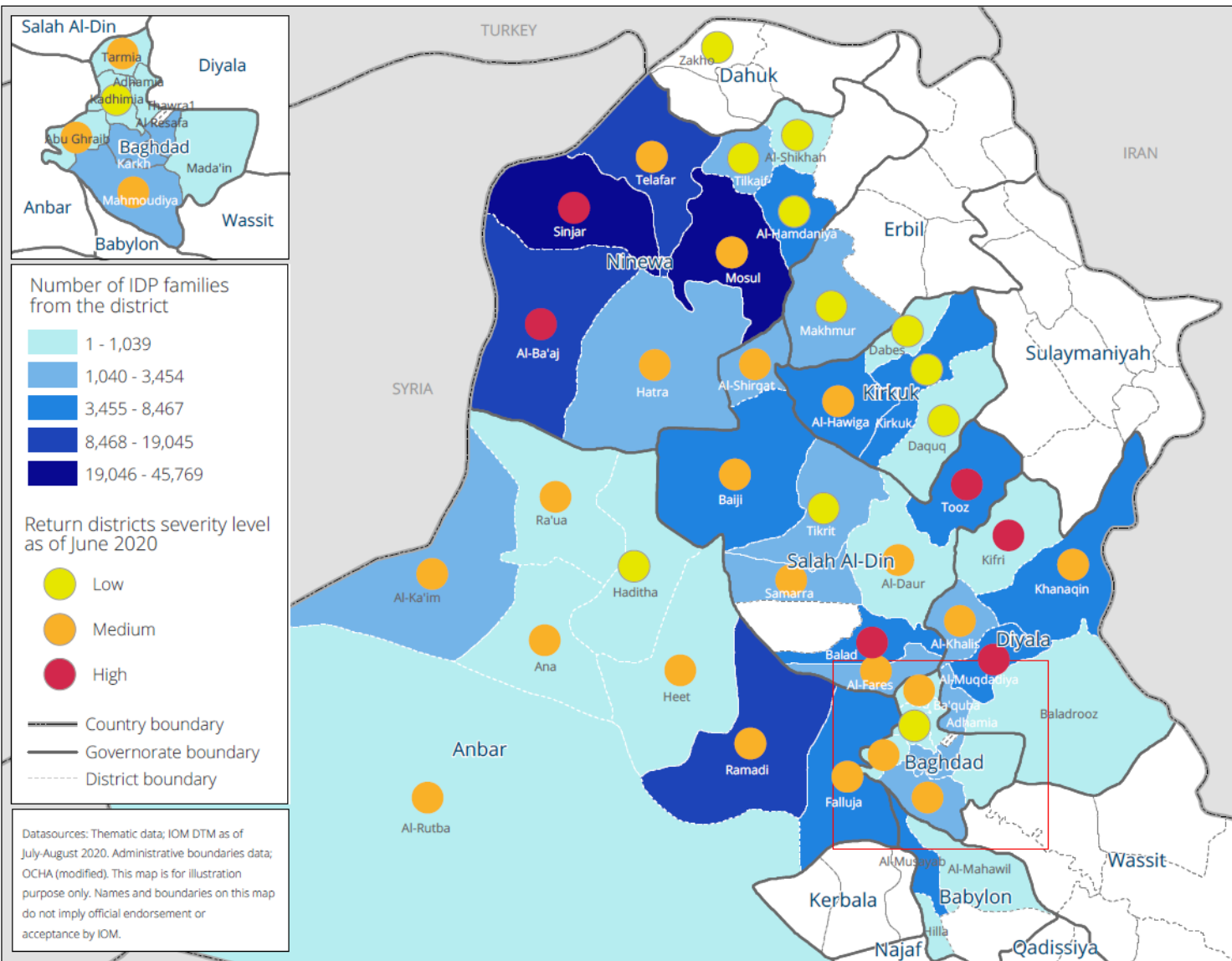
of critical shelters/informal sites



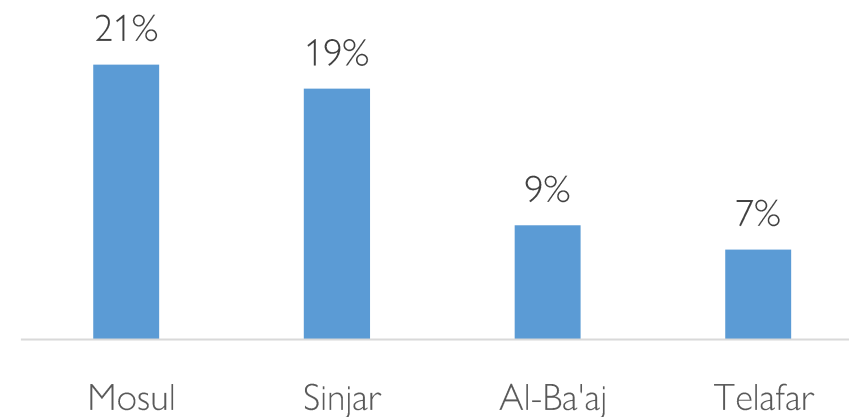
Forced Returns/Blocked Returns

- 15% of return locations reported forced returns, compared with 9% in the last ILA
 - At district level, forced returns were reported mostly in Al Baiji (70 locations), Mosul (52), Telafar (43), Sinjar (28), Al Shirqat (58), Al Muqdadia (15) Makhmur (15) and Baiji (9)
 - 20% of IDP locations reported instances of families being blocked from returning
 - The return process is completely stalled in Al-Musayab, Hilla, Adhamia, Al-Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in, Baladrooz, Ba'quba and Al-Thetar, and
 - Many stalled returns are reported in both Al-Ba'aj and Ramadi – which are among the main districts of origin for IDPs

Conditions in Areas of Return



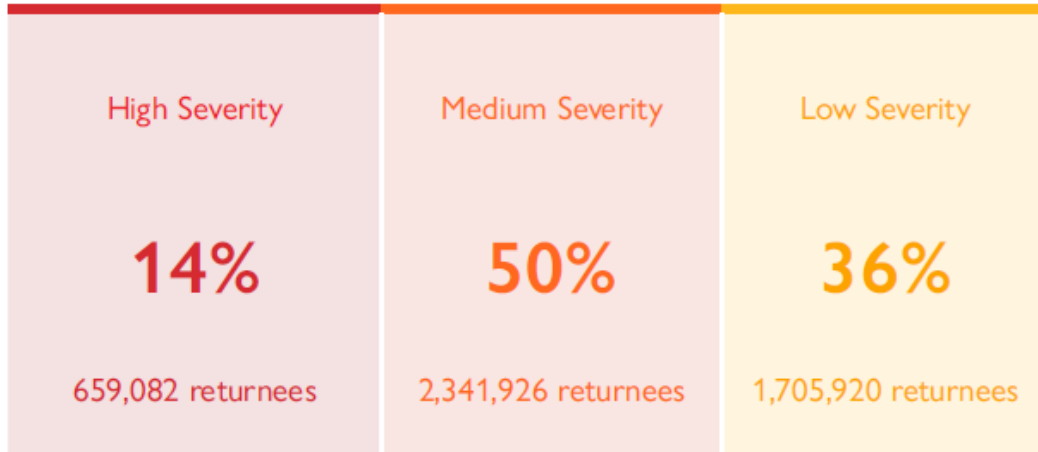
- 59% of remaining IDPs come from Ninewa, mainly Mosul and Sinjar districts which each account for about 20% of all IDPs.



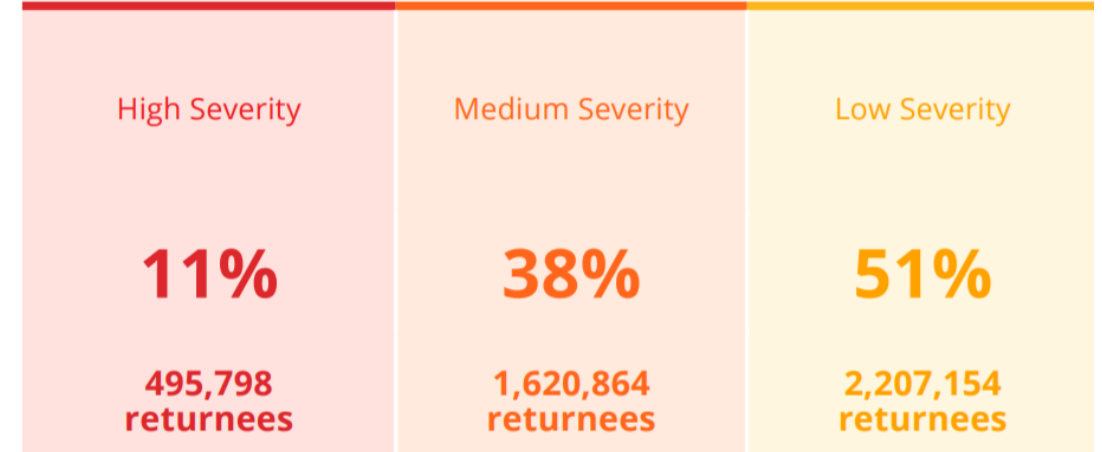
- Following districts are Hawiga in Kirkuk and Ramadi and Fallujah in Anbar.
- Sinjar and Baaj have a high severity, Telafar and Mosul are in medium.

Conditions of Return: 2019 vs 2020

June 2020

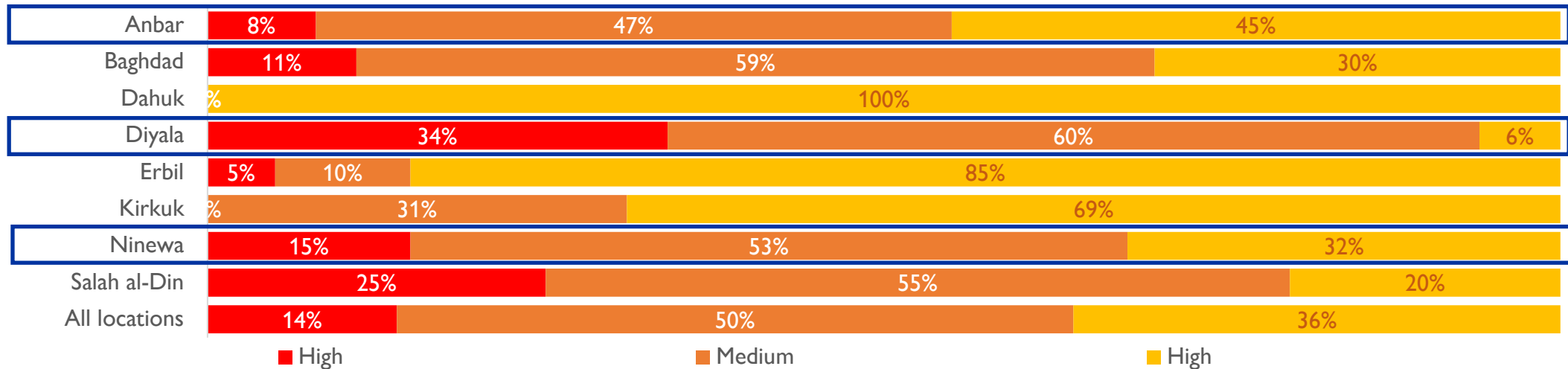


August 2019



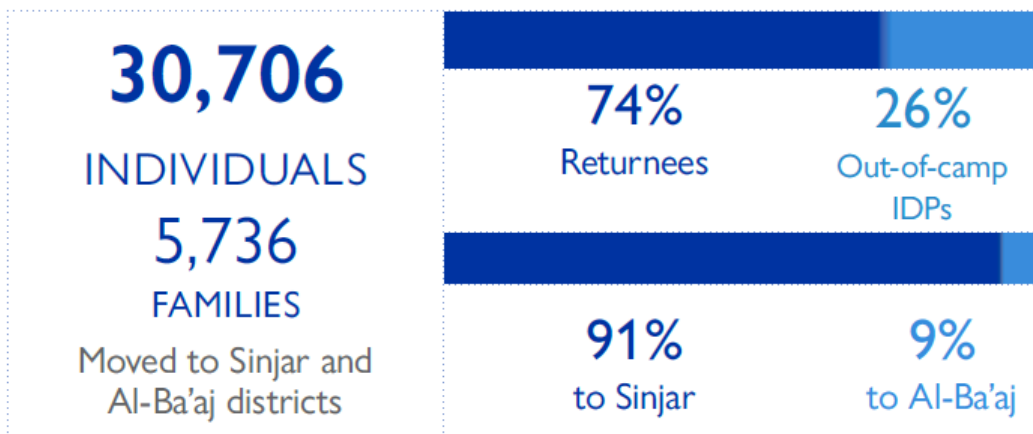
- Out of the 2,013 return locations assessed in May-June 2020, 487 present severe conditions hosting 14% of the returnee population (659,082 individuals).
- An increase of 163,284 returnees living in severe or poor conditions has been observed.
- The largest increases in number of returnees living in severe conditions were recorded in Ninewa, Anbar and Diyala.
- Impact of COVID visible in data collected in May-June 2020

The largest increases



- The largest increases in number of returnees living in severe conditions were recorded in Ninewa (118,362), Anbar (35,760) and Diyala (32,352).
- The proportion of returnees in high severity conditions went from 6% to 8% in Anbar, from 23% to 34% in Diyala and from 11% to 15% in Ninewa. Erbil, which had no returnees in high severity, now has 5%. Salah Al-Din and Baghdad saw a decrease in their respective proportions of returnees in high severity.
- A significant part of these increases are related to the COVID-19 outbreak and ensuing lockdown, which affected the provision of basic social services, concern about different sources of violence and daily public life, worsened the employment situation and condition for businesses.

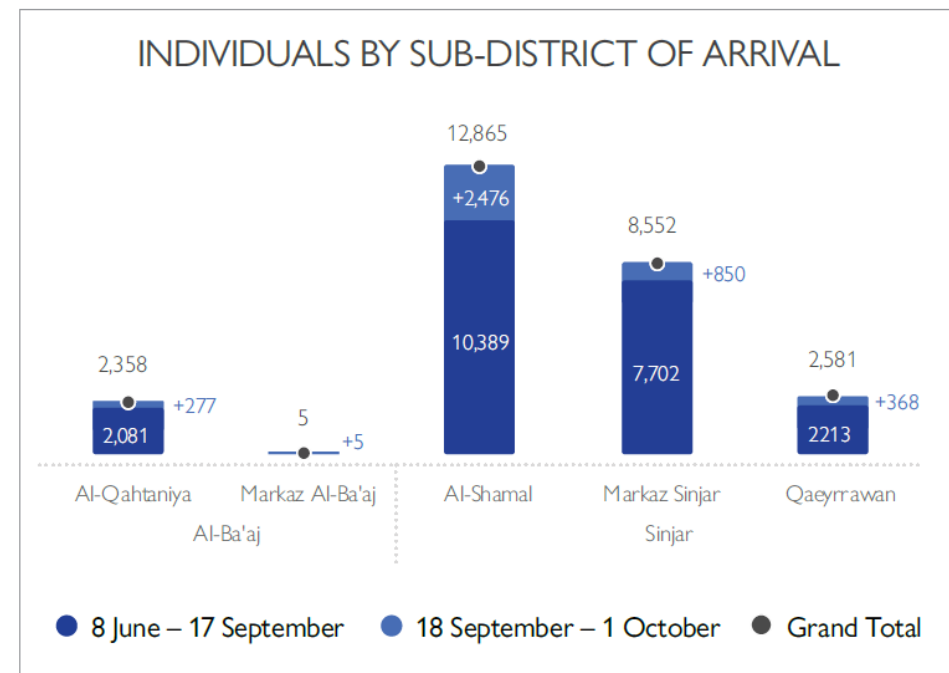
Returns to Sinjar



- As of Oct 16, 30,706 individuals have returned to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts since 8 June. The average number of daily returns is 217.
- To better understand the scale of these returns, note that for the reporting period of May-Aug 2019, DTM had recorded 2,280 individuals having returned to Sinjar (1,824 as returnees and 456 as IDPs) and 702 to Baaj (402 as returnees and 300 as IDPs).

- The majority of individuals have been recorded as returnees (74%), while 26% have been recorded as out-of-camp IDPs. This means that over 1/4 of individuals end up in secondary displacement.
- The majority (71%) of individuals left camp settings in Sumel and Zakho, in Duhok, as well as Shikhan (Ninewa).

What next?
 ≈230,000 IDPs, half of which in camps (≈ 20% of all remaining IDPs) are from Sinjar District

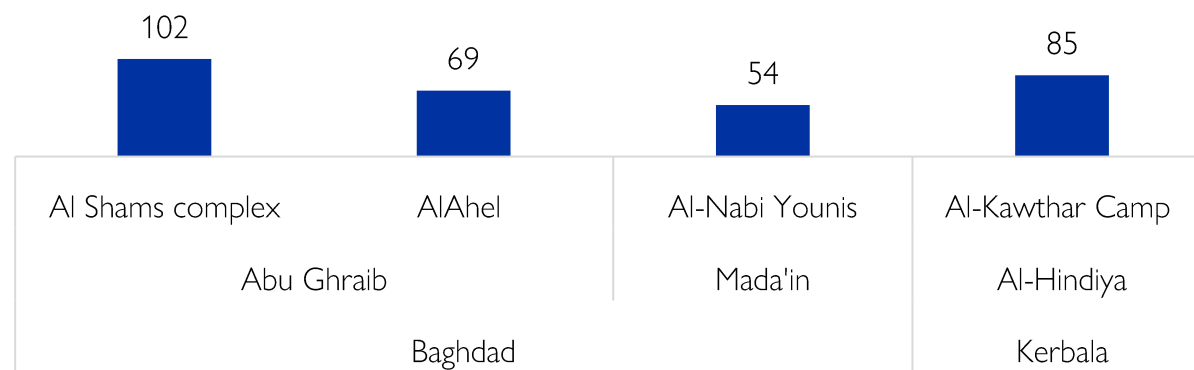


Recent Camp and Site Closures

- DTM, in collaboration with the CCCM Cluster, has been tracking recent departures from camps/informal sites which have recently been closed in Baghdad and Kerbala, as well as arrivals of IDPs in their areas of origin or to their new out-of-camp displacement locations.
- DTM recorded a total of 310 families having 4 left camps/sites in Baghdad and Kerbala. Out of these families, DTM tracked arrivals of 268 in Anbar, Baghdad, Kerbala and Ninewa. 44% of these individuals are now out-of-camp IDPs.

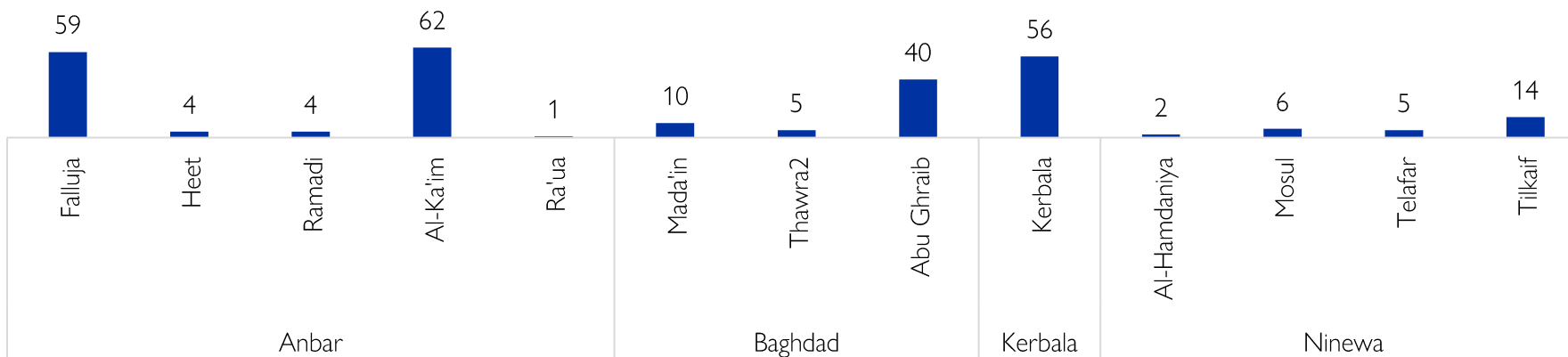
Departures:

Number of families per site of displacement



Arrivals:

Number of families per district of arrival



Arrivals: Proportion of families per status

