



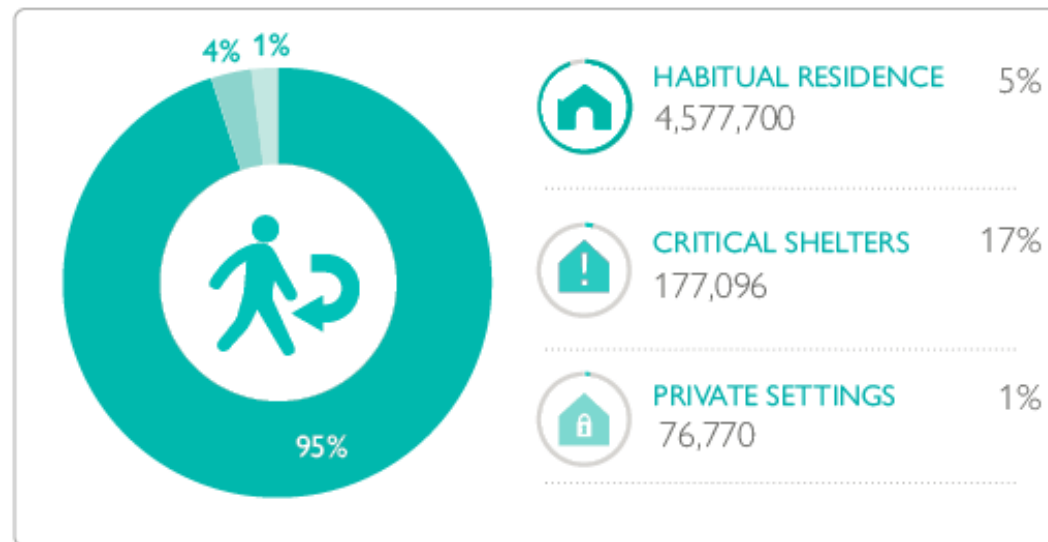
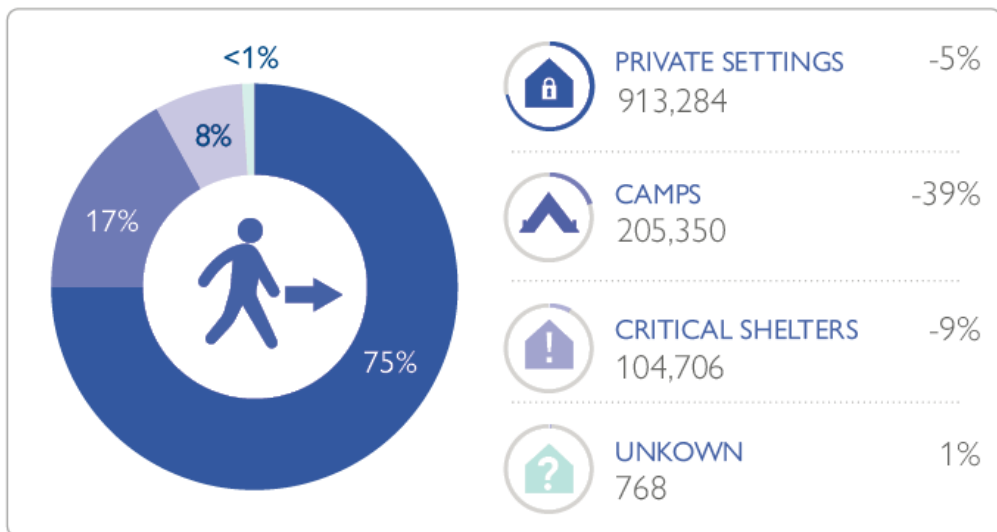
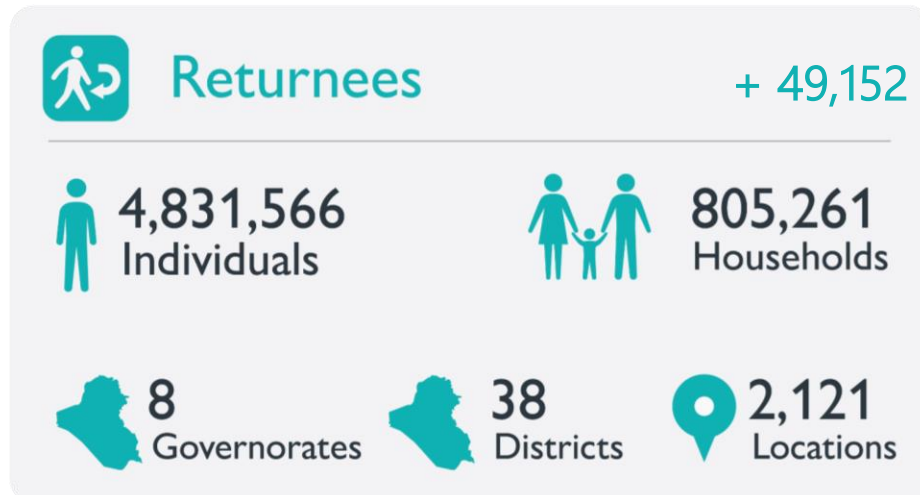
# Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 26 January 2021

# Latest Displacement Data (Nov-Dec 2020)



# Latest Mobility Data (Nov-Dec 2020)

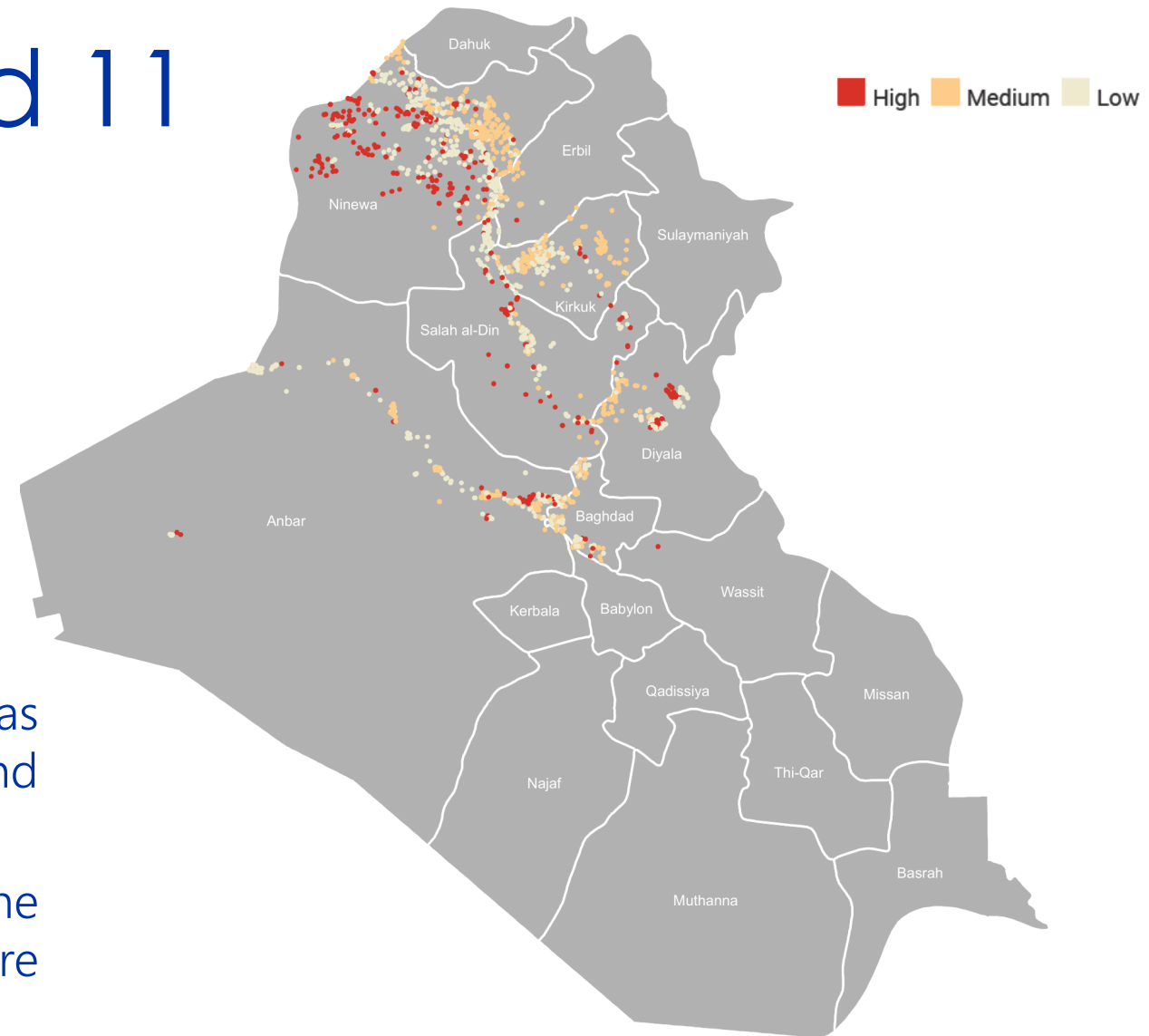
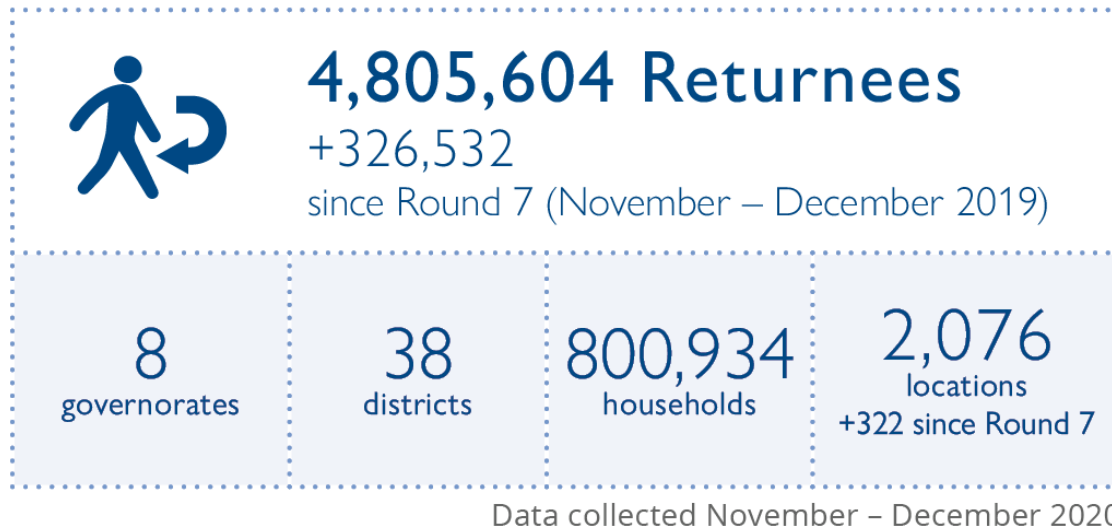


# Changes throughout the year





# Return Index Round 11

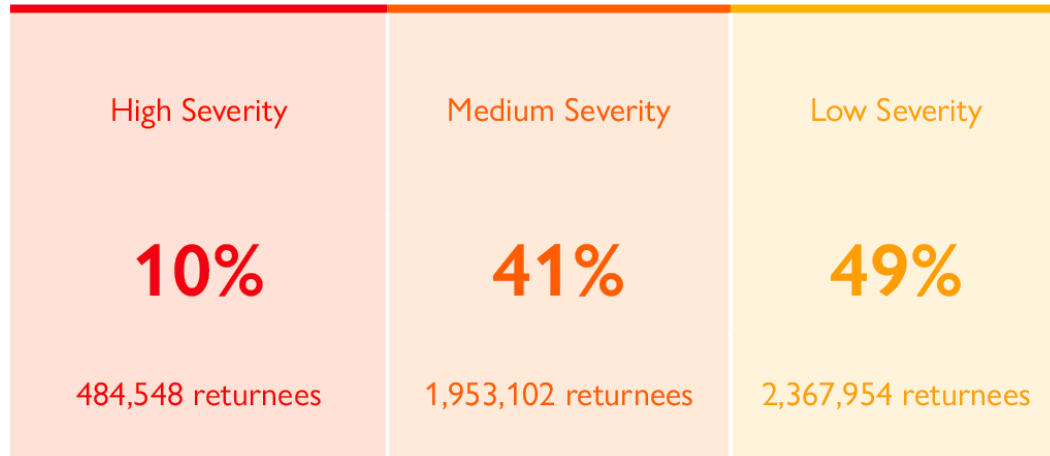


- The data for Round 11 of the Return Index was collected during the months of November and December 2020
- As this round is the last of 2020, some of the changes recorded throughout the year are presented.
- Since the Return Index Round 7 (collected in November – December 2019), an additional 322 locations of return were assessed

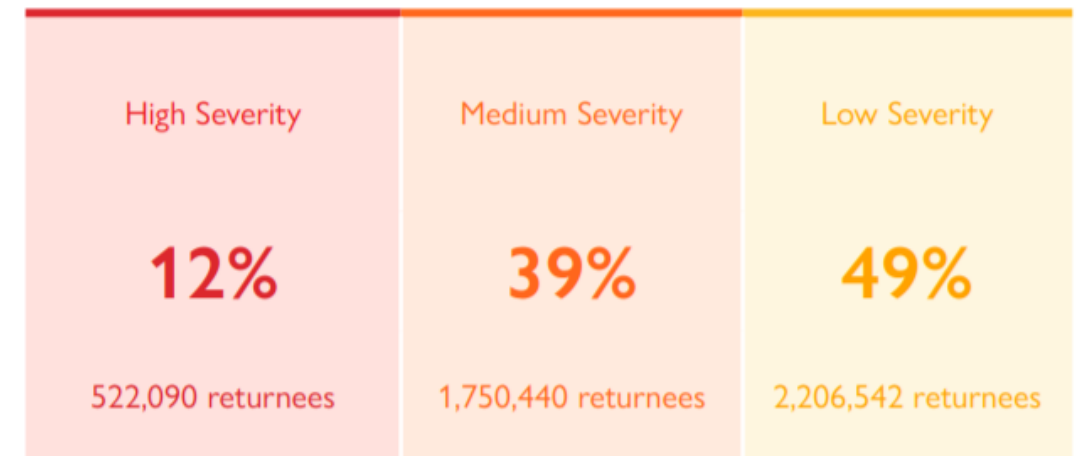
*Return locations per category of severity*

# Conditions of Return: June vs October

December 2020



December 2019

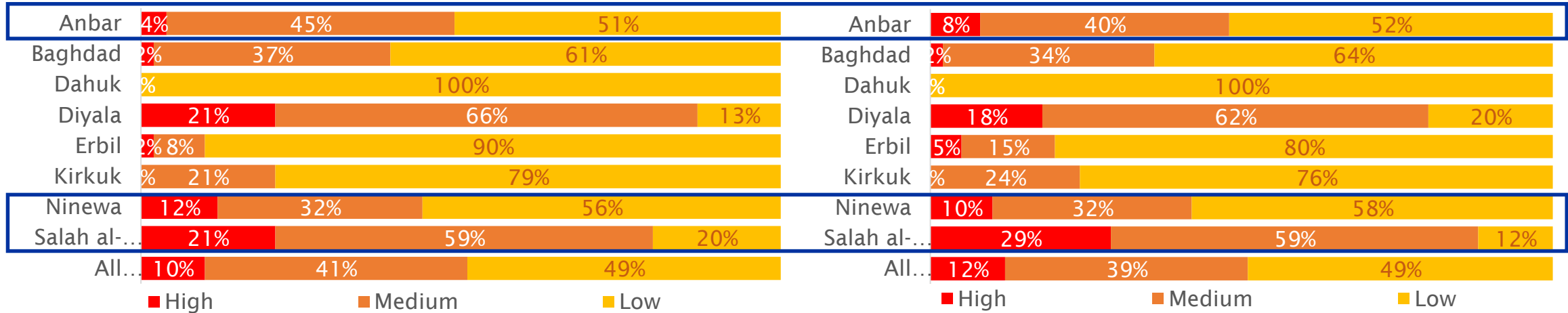


- Out of the 2,076 return locations assessed, 423 present severe conditions hosting 10 per cent of the returnee population, or 484,548 individuals.
- A decrease of 37,542 returnees living in severe or poor conditions has been observed since the round collected in November – December 2019, when 12 per cent of the returnee population (522,090 individuals) were in severe conditions.
- The largest decreases in number of returnees living in severe conditions were recorded in Salah al-Din and Anbar, while the largest increase was observed in Ninewa governorates.

# The largest increases

December 2020

December 2019



- In Salah al-Din, the largest decreases were recorded in Tikrit and Tuz Khurmatu, where an improvement of the situation in relation to agricultural activities, businesses, employment and reconciliation process was observed.
- In Anbar, the largest decrease was observed in Falluja due to the improvement of situation with daily public life, agricultural activities, and businesses.
- In Ninewa, the largest increases were recorded in Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj as poor conditions were recorded in the newly assessed locations related to agricultural or livestock activities, businesses, electricity sufficiency and services provided by civil servants, teachers, nurses, police, etc., together with the absence of reconciliation

# HOTSPOTS PER GOVERNORATE

Thirty-three hotspots were identified across five governorates in this round.

## SALAH AL-DIN

456,954  
returnees in hotspots

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

## NINEWA

512,520  
returnees in hotspots

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

## ANBAR

382,680  
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Amirya
- Al-Baghdady
- Al-Forat
- Al-Garma
- Husaibah Al-Sharqiah
- Markaz Al-Ka'im
- Markaz Heet

## DIYALA

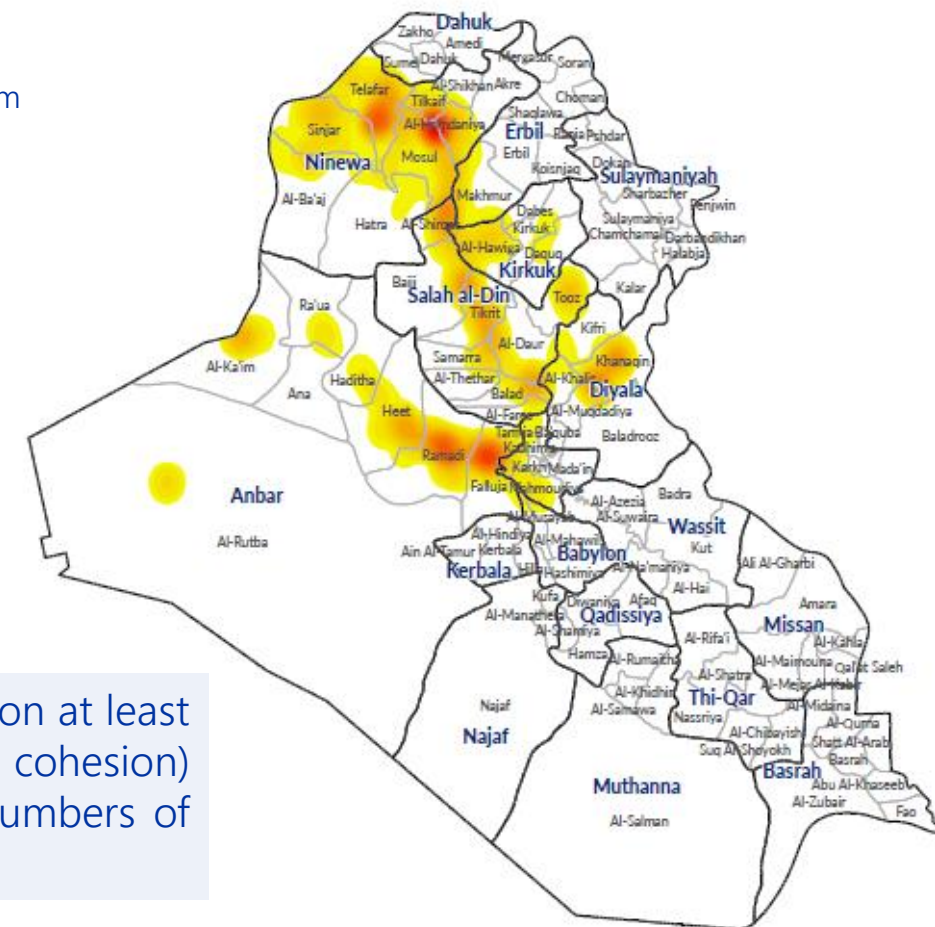
139,302  
returnees in hotspots

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

## BAGHDAD

6,264  
returnees in hotspots

- Al-Nasir Walsalam



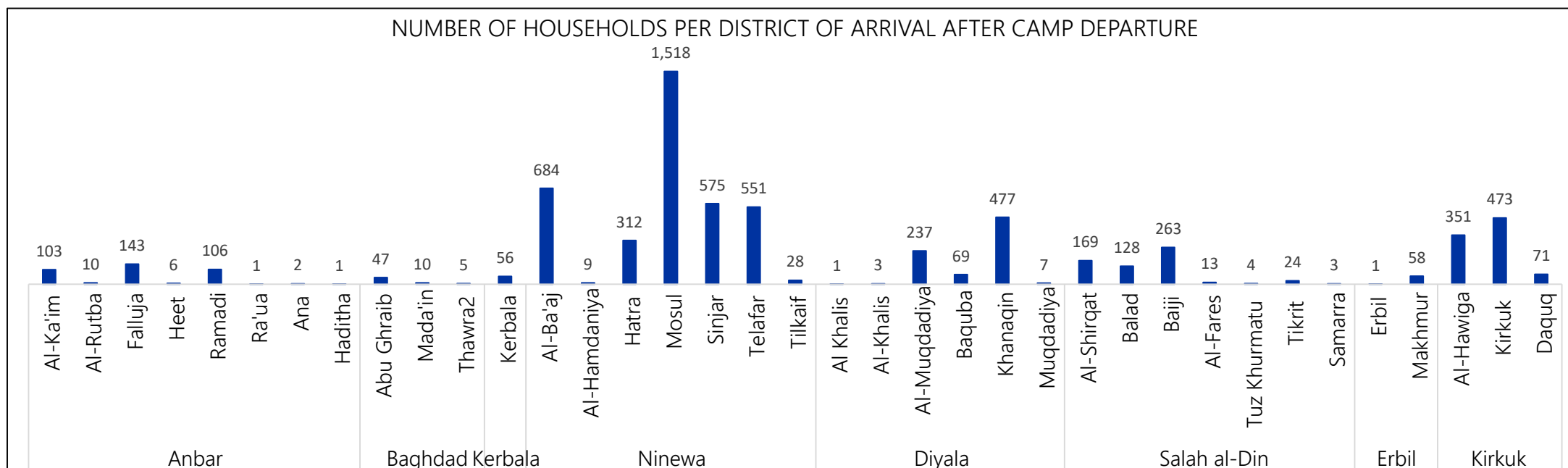
Subdistricts are classified as 'hotspots' if they score highly in terms of severity on at least one of the two scales (either livelihoods and basic services, or safety and social cohesion) or if they score medium in terms of severity but also host relatively large numbers of returnees – at least 60,000 returnees in a subdistrict.



# ET: Arrivals from Camps

**Arrivals**  
**6,519** Households  
**33,290** Individuals  
  
**70%** as returnees  
**30%** as out-of-camp IDPs

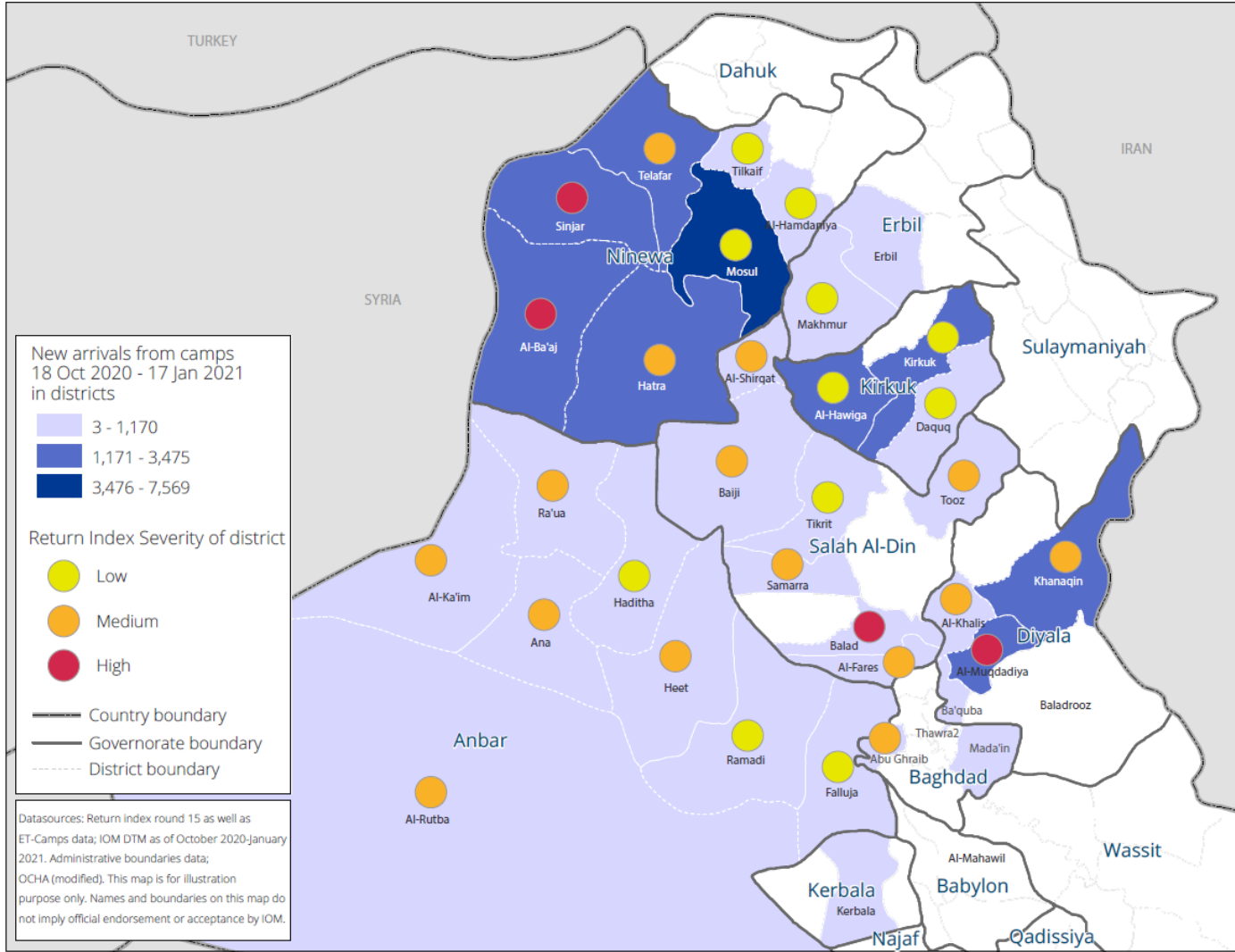
- Between 11 and 17 January 2021, a total of 857 new households (4,274 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings following the camp closures that are currently taking place. Ninewa governorate received all the arrivals primarily in the districts of Mosul, Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj.
- A total of 6,519 households (33,290 individuals) have been recorded as arriving to non-camp settings since the camp closures began in mid-October. This reflects the general trend since the movements began, with Ninewa having received the most arrivals overall (3,677 families) followed by Kirkuk, and then Diyala.
- Of the total recorded arrivals since 18 October 2020, 1,965 households (30%) have not returned to their location of origin and are now considered to be secondarily displaced, while 4,554 households (70%) have returned to their respective village or neighborhood of origin and are considered to be returnees.



# Arrivals from Camps

Return Index Round 11: Number of Returnees that have Arrived to Each District, by Severity Level

District	Governorate	RI Severity level	Total # returnees in district (Individuals)	Total # of IDPs in district (individuals) (Nov-Dec 2020)	Total # new arrivals from camps to district (individuals) (18 Oct – 17 Jan 2021)
Mosul	Ninewa	Low	1,047,540	109,282	7,569
Al-Ba'aj	Ninewa	High	49,938	6,810	3,475
Telafar	Ninewa	Medium	355,722	9,450	3,072
Sinjar	Ninewa	High	110,766	35,922	2,974
Khanaqin	Diyala	Medium	100,794	12,770	2,611
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Low	153,504	82,386	2,435
Al-Hawiga	Kirkuk	Low	166,068	534	1,852
Hatra	Ninewa	Medium	48,582	3,138	1,448
Al-Muqdadia	Diyala	High	59,790	198	1,318
Baiji	Salah al-Din	Medium	103,890	600	1,170



# ET: Camp Departures



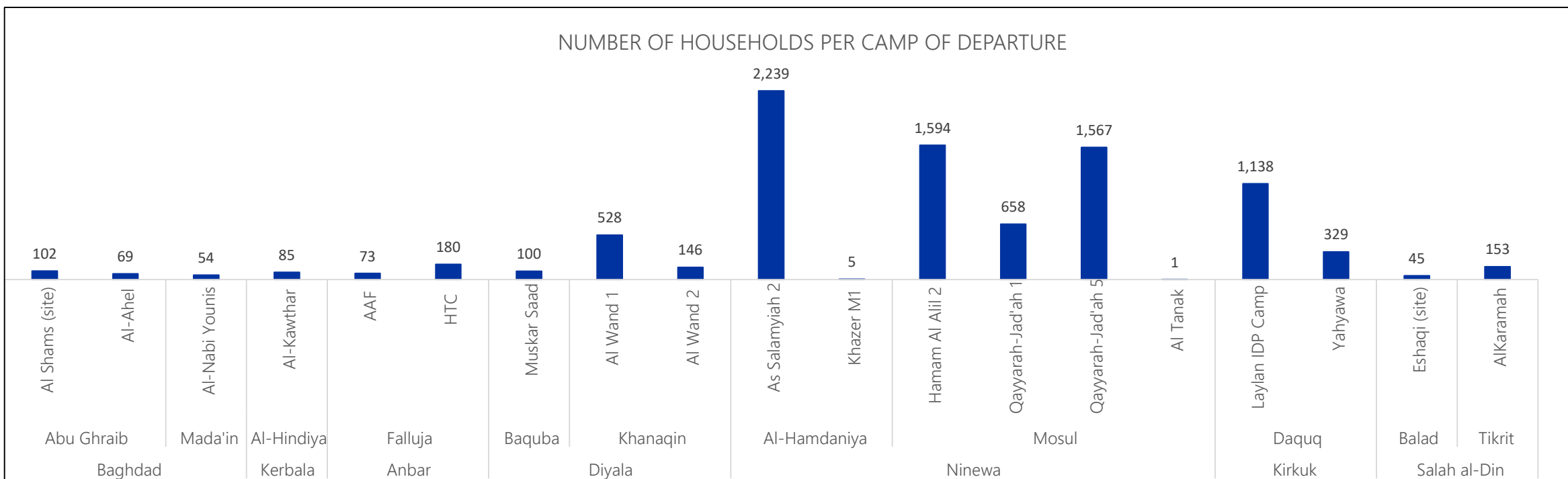
**Departures (18 Oct 20 – 17 Jan 21)**

9,066 Households

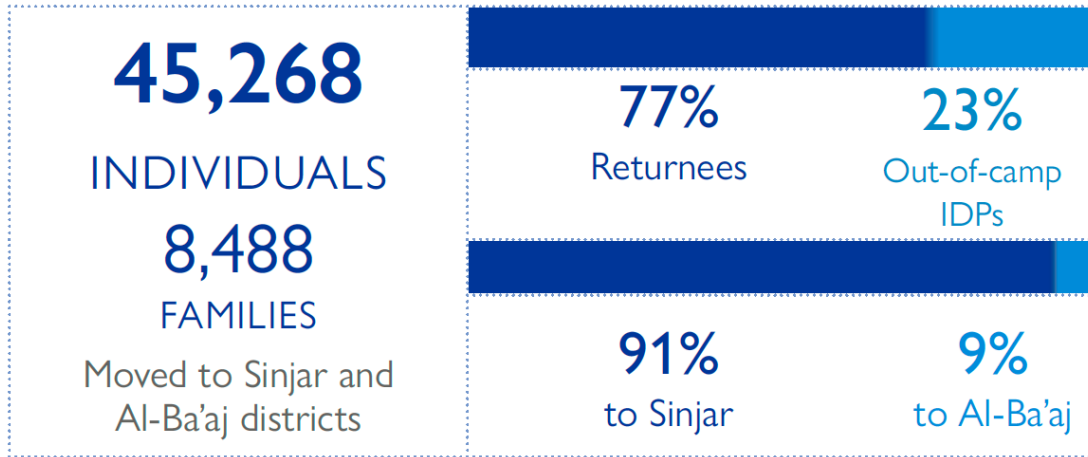
45,039 Individuals

22% of all camp IDPs have departed a formal camp

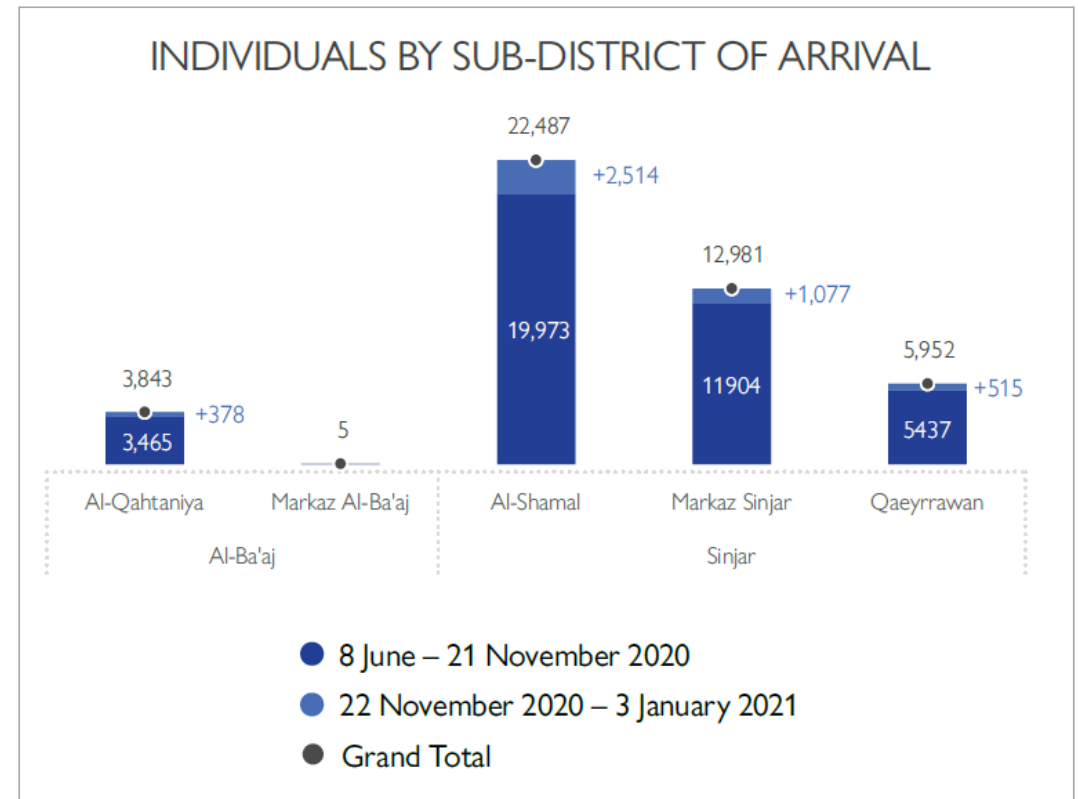
- In the same reporting period, a further 1,255 households (6,318 individuals) were recorded as departing from formal camp settings, all from As Salamyiah 2 camp in Al-Hamdaniya district, Ninewa governorate.
- This brings the total number of departures to 9,066 families (45,039 individuals) since this round of camp closures began in mid-October 2020.
- While most departures have taken place from Ninewa governorate, departures have also been recorded from camp settings in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk and Salah Al-Din governorates.



# ET: Returns to Sinjar



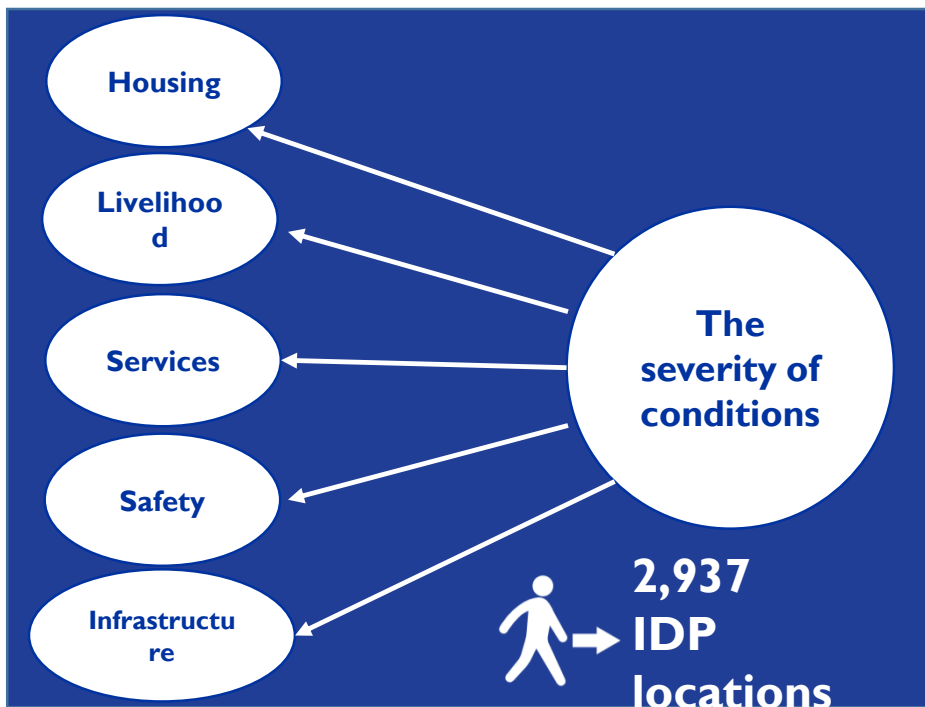
- As of 3 January 2021, 45,268 individuals have returned to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts since 8 June.
- Between 22 November 2020 and 3 January 2021, the average number of daily individual arrivals was 111 to Sinjar and 10 to Al-Ba'aj.



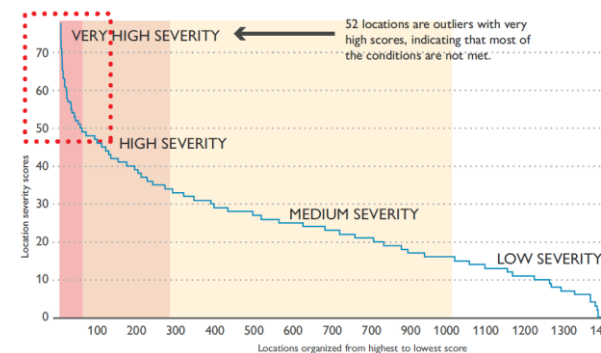
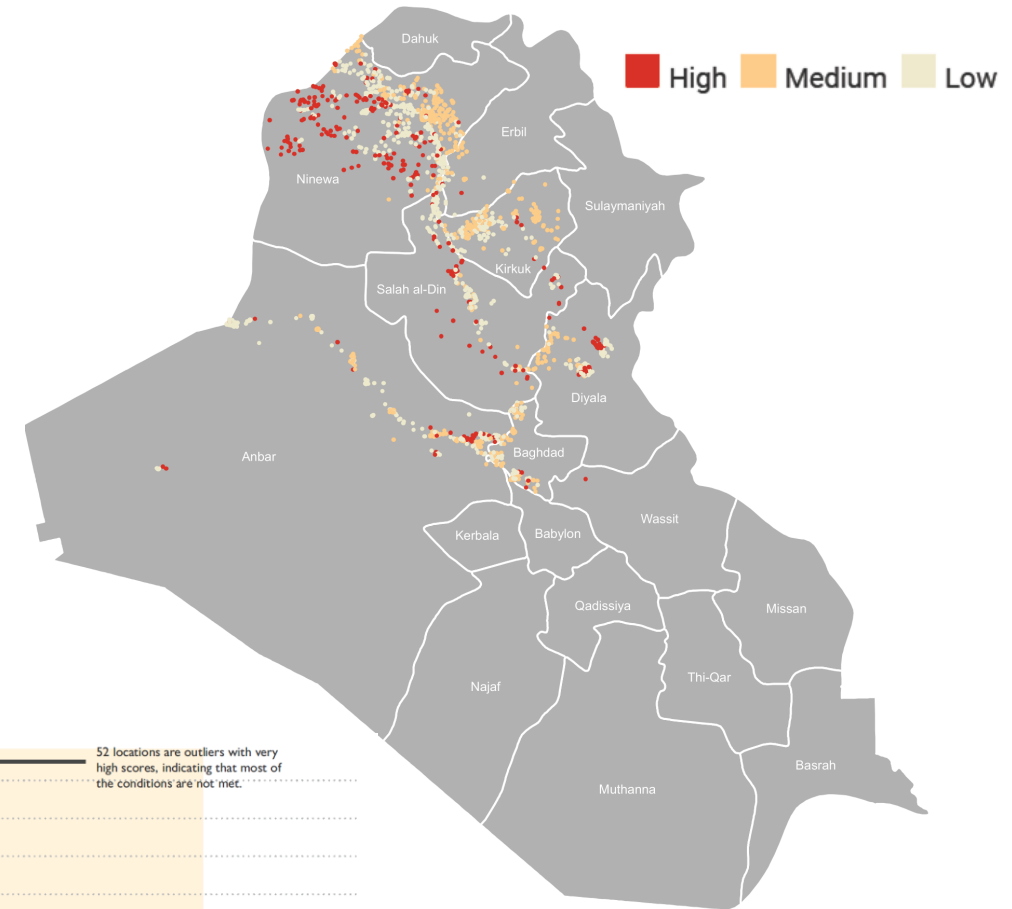
- The majority of individuals have been recorded as returnees (77%), while 23% have been recorded as out-of-camp IDPs. This means that around 1/4 of individuals end up in secondary displacement.
- The majority of individuals left camp settings in Sumel and Zakho, in Duhok, as well as Shikhan in Ninewa.

# The Displacement Index

- The tool is designed to measure the severity of conditions in locations with IDP HHs.
- Data is collected at community-level through DTM's network of Key Informants in all non-camp locations hosting IDPs across Iraq by IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs).



## Ranking of locations





Round/Time	Collected	Published
1. Jan-Feb	ML, DI	ML 119, RI 11
2. March-April	ML, RI, DI	ML 120, yearly RI overview, preliminary DI Pilot analysis
3. May-June	ML, ILA	ML 121, RI 12, DI 1
4. July-Aug	ML, RI, DI	ML 122, ILA data, thematic RI report
5. Sept-Oct	ML, DI	ML 123, RI, DI 2
Nov-Dec	ML, RI	ML <a href="#">124</a> , DI 3

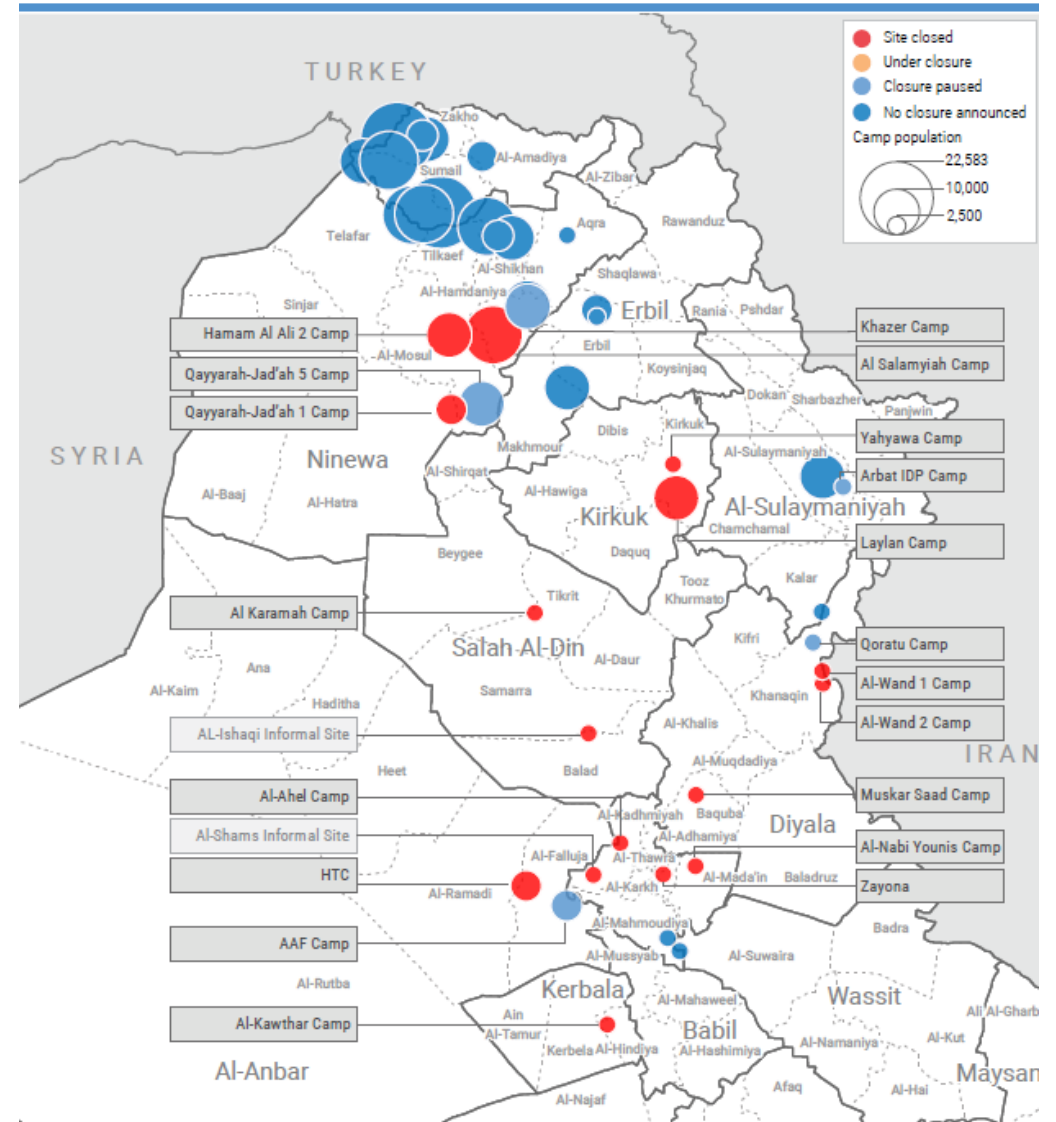


# Camp Closures Update

27 January 2021

# Closures

- 42,449 ind. departed
- 16 sites closed or reclassified since mid-October
  - 14 camps closed
  - 2 camps reclassified as inf. sites
  - 2 informal sites closed
- 2 camps open in federal Iraq:
  - AAF in Anbar, Jeddah 5 in Ninewa
- KRI administration: 25 camps



# Closures & updates

- Jeddah 5 closure announced on 21 January. Departures now ongoing

## Data to inform response:

- Area of origin data available from CCCM, although many families may be expected to end up in secondary displacement
- IOM-DTM conducting emergency tracking of arrival locations of families leaving from camps
- CCCM/Protection Cluster & IIC Camp Departure Follow-Up Survey captures details of situation of families around 2 weeks after departure

# Camp Departure Follow-up Survey

SUDDEN CAMP CLOSURES | Update 5 | 14 October - 19 January 2021



## Overview

A Follow-Up Survey, jointly developed by the CCCM and Protection Clusters and the Iraq Information Centre (IIC), is conducted by the IIC with families around 2 weeks after their departure from camps. Calls are made based on contact details from the Camp Exit Survey conducted by participating camp management agencies as part of the camp departure process. Data is indicative only to the number of people reached by the IIC. Needs represented are for families who have departed to out-of-camp locations.

It includes all previous data, and newly includes additional data from Laylan IDP (Diyala) and Al Karama (Salah al Din), plus the first data from Al Salamyiah (Ninewa).

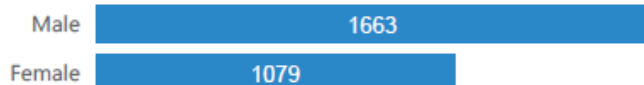
An interactive version of the full dashboard can be found [here](#), and an overview of protection concerns [here](#). IOM-DTM report on all movements [here](#). The full dataset including individual referrals can be requested by humanitarian partners from the CCCM Cluster. Contact: frahman@iom.int

## Demographics

# households called: 2,742 **Total (# HH) departures:** 7,238

# individuals: 15,773 **Call rate:** 38%

## Gender of Respondent

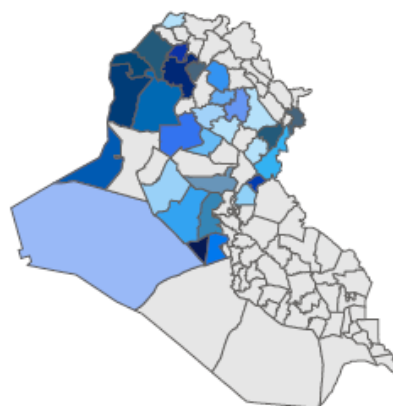


## Filter by date & location

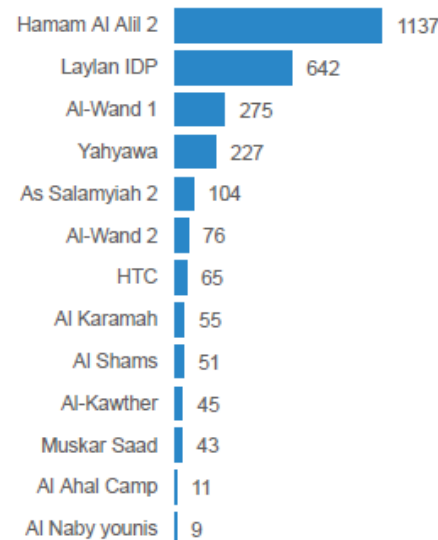
10/14/2020 1/19/2021

Governorate	District	Camp Name
All	All	Multiple selections

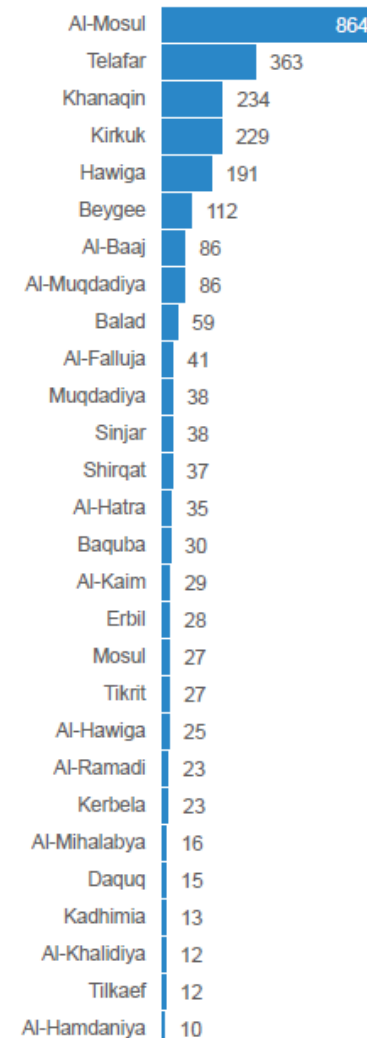
## Arrival districts



## # HHs by camp of departure



## # of HHs by arrival district





# Camp departure follow-up survey

Latest survey, capturing families departed from closed camps:

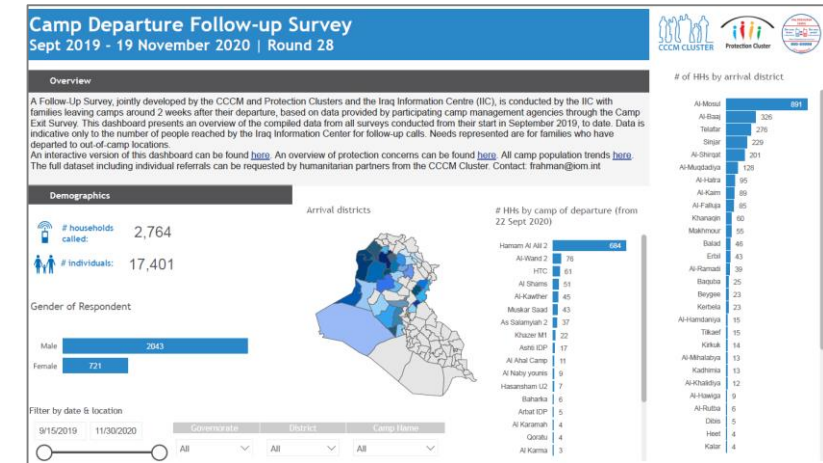
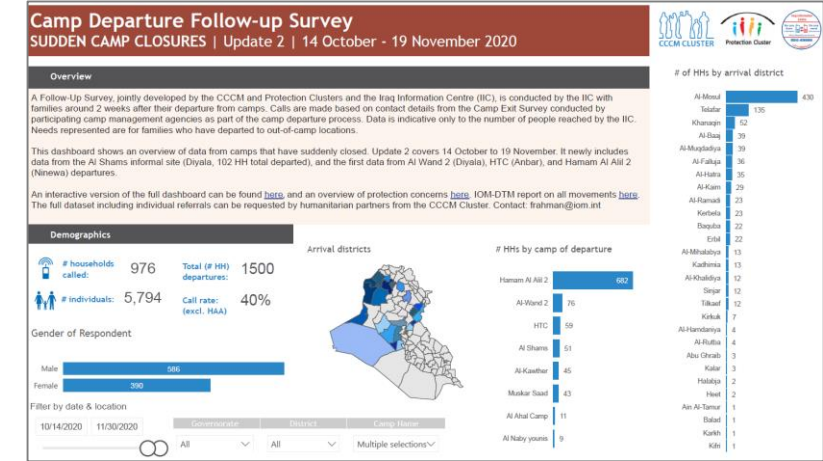
- 41% of households report having not returned to their area of origin when they were required to depart from a camp
- Of those who returned to areas of origin, 38% report not being able to return to their previous residence
- 18% of households report residing in substandard shelter - tents, unfinished or abandoned buildings, or makeshift shelters, while 40% report renting housing. Almost all families report either relying on daily labour, borrowing money, or having no income.
- 55% report that they have not had access to sufficient food since leaving the camp
- 37% report not having access to sufficient drinking water, and 57% not having access to sufficient hygiene items, since leaving the camp
- 16% of households report having family members missing civil documentation, and 39% report at least one family member being in need of medical assistance that they are unable to access.

# Camp Follow-Up Survey - what data is available?

1. Dashboard, for overview analysis [public] - PDF + interactive

2. Anonymised Dataset, to inform location-level response [request to cluster]

3. Referrals - individual family data & contact details by location, for program intake [request to cluster]



IC Follow-Up Anonymized Dashboard - Excel

Age	Gender	Type of Issue	Select Government	Select District	Select Sub-District	Area of Issue	Please specify area	Camp Name	Are you the head of the household?	Are you able to respond to the survey?	How many members are in the household?	Was your family separated from the camp?	Do you wish to share details regarding the separation?	Why did you leave the camp? (Do you have any concerns regarding the separation?)
1670	36-45	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Sinjar	Al Shams	Markaz Al Ba'aj		Yes	Yes	16	No	No	Difficult co
1671	46-55	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Ba'aj	Markaz Al Ba'aj			Yes	Yes	11	No	No	Difficult co
1672	46-55	Male	Returns Survey	Salah al Din	Balad	Yalhab			Yes	Yes	6	No	No	To be with
1673	46-55	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Sinjar	Al Shams			Yes	Yes	7	No	No	Improved
1674	36-45	Female	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	West		Yes	Yes	11	No	No	Improved
1675	26-35	Male	Returns Survey	Salah al Din	Balad	Yalhab			Yes	Yes	9	No	No	Harassmen
1676	46-55	Male	Returns Survey	Salah al Din	Balad	Yalhab			Yes	Yes	11	No	No	Improved
1677	46-55	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	East		Yes	Yes	8	No	No	Limited bu
1678	36-45	Male	Returns Survey	Salah al Din	Balad	Yalhab			Yes	Yes	4	No	No	Improved
1679	36-45	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	West		Yes	Yes	6	No	No	Improved
1680	36-45	Male	Returns Survey	Erbil	Erbil	Markaz Erbil Centre			Yes	Yes	8	No	No	Limited bu
1681	56-65	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar			Yes	Yes	4	No	No	Necessary
1682	26-35	Female	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	West		Yes	Yes	3	No	No	Difficult co
1683	26-35	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Ba'aj	Markaz Al Ba'aj			Yes	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Emotional
1684	18-25	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	West		Yes	Yes	3	No	No	Limited bu
1685	18-25	Male	Returns Survey	Erbil	Erbil	Markaz Erbil Centre			Yes	Yes	2	No	No	Difficult co
1686	56-65	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Ba'aj	Markaz Al Ba'aj			Yes	Yes	11	No	No	Necessary
1687	46-55	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	West		Yes	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	Difficult co
1688	36-45	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Talafar	Markaz Tal Afar			Yes	Yes	6	No	No	Difficult co
1689	36-45	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	East		Yes	Yes	10	No	No	Difficult co
1690	36-45	Female	Returns Survey	Salah al Din	Bagi	Markaz Bagi			Yes	Yes	4	No	No	Difficult co
1691	26-35	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Ba'aj	Markaz Al Ba'aj			Yes	Yes	6	No	No	Difficult co
1692	26-35	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Talafar	Markaz Tal Afar			Yes	Yes	3	No	No	Limited bu
1693	36-45	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Tikrit	Markaz Tikrit			Yes	Yes	9	No	No	Difficult co
1694	26-35	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Sinjar	Al Shams			Yes	Yes	5	No	No	Limited bu
1695	below 18	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Ba'aj	Markaz Al Ba'aj			Yes	Yes	8	No	No	Improved
1696	18-25	Male	Returns Survey	Nineva	Al Mossul	Markaz Mossul	East		Yes	Yes	6	No	No	Limited bu

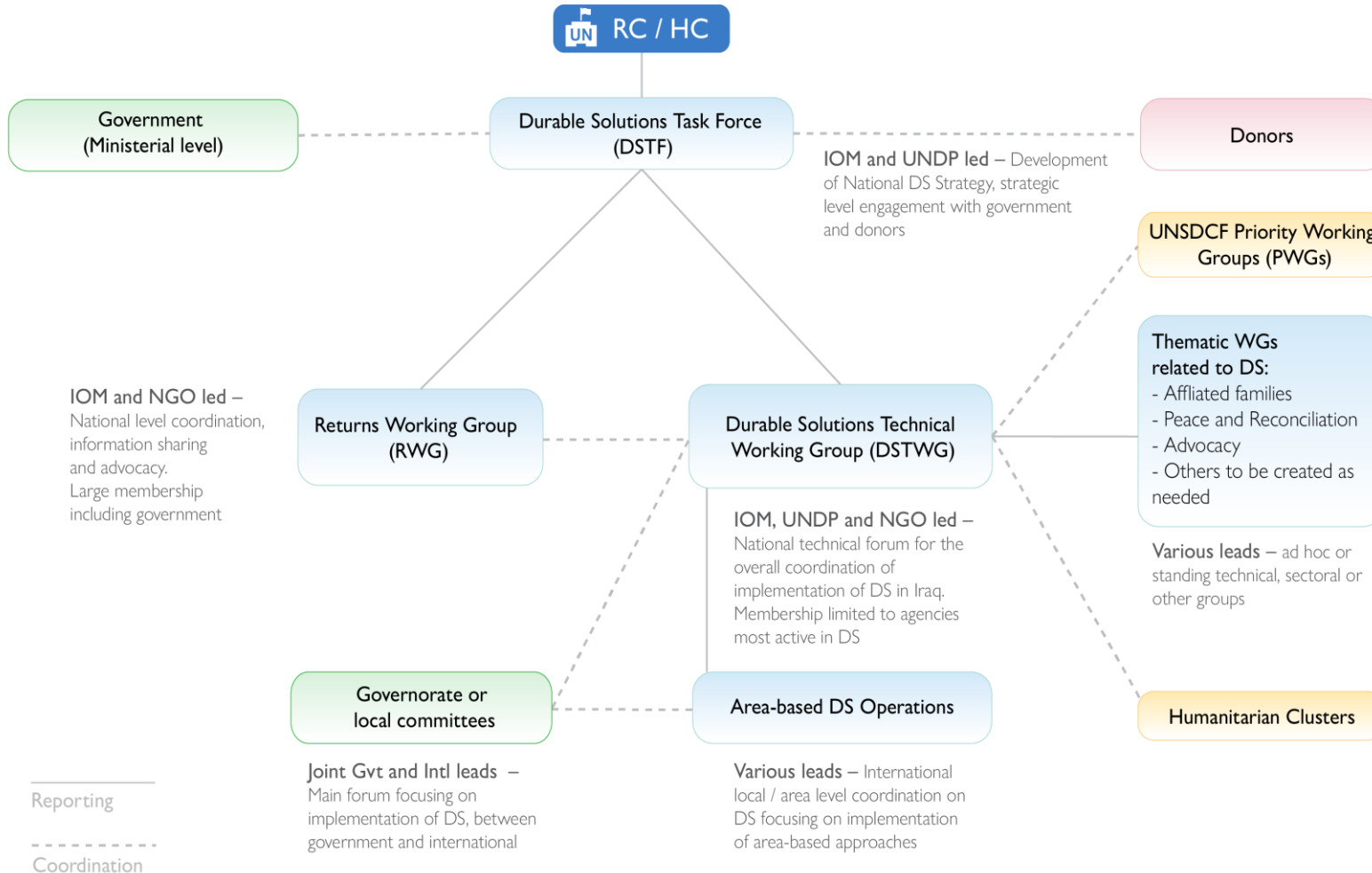
# DS Update

# DS Coordination Mechanism

حلول دائمة في العراق  
Iraq Durable Solutions



حلول دائمة في العراق  
Iraq Durable Solutions



- Developed in line with shifting context
- Understanding that DS requires engagement from humanitarian, development, stabilization peacebuilding and development actors - i.e. nexus approach
- Core principle is ensuring government ownership and lead – this structure is to ensure coherence in the proposals put forward/suggestions made by international and non-gov actors. Government will and must be engaged at all levels, through most appropriate channels (which will differ by area)
- Recognition of the specific objective of DS – to resolve displacement and a need for focused efforts to achieve this goal
- Importance of building on and working through existing mechanisms, while noting that important to adopt DS lens to view issues

# National Level

*Work driven by DSTF*

- Engagement on National Plan – MoMD and MoP
- Technical Meetings at end of 2020
- Feedback largely incorporated
- (Near) finalization of the plan
- Next Steps
  - Further discussions on implementation approaches – updating on ABC proposed approach to develop localized durable solutions plans of action, with support of DSTWG
  - Regular forum to discuss any cross-cutting issues/ensure national support - feedback loop between local and national level



# DSTWG

## *Overseeing and supporting area-level DS approaches*

- Body through which area-based durable solutions plans of action will be overseen and steered
- Area-level groups are small, core, planning bodies – including focal points and 5-7 members –that steer and guide the development, implementation and monitoring of local DS plans jointly with authorities
- Members should be from the area, from across ‘the spectrum’ of organisations, and not necessarily DSTWG members (although at least one focal point should be for linkages with national DSTWG).
- These members and focal points will link with other groups – idea is not to recreate and duplicate other bodies – this is a core group that will very actively participate in planning and government engagement
- Area level groups have set processes to follow to develop plans – ensuring harmonization and consistency in approaches, with guidance and support from national DSTWG...

# Developing Plans

## *Area-level planning guidelines in brief*

1. Initial focal points come together to identify key issues, priorities, potential to support, based on available data, assessments, map out key stakeholders to engage
2. Once proposition of approach ready, can be put forward to key government counterpart e.g. governor, mayor (depending on area) for joint agreement to kick off process, identify additional stakeholders for a roundtable consultation
3. Consult with other local and international actors for inputs into the approach, priority areas, groups etc
4. Organise roundtable – which includes sensitisation towards DS, key government counterparts and representatives of the group
5. Further consultations and assessments as required
6. Drafting of plan
7. Plan to be shared for inputs, review
8. Finalisation, implementation, follow-up.

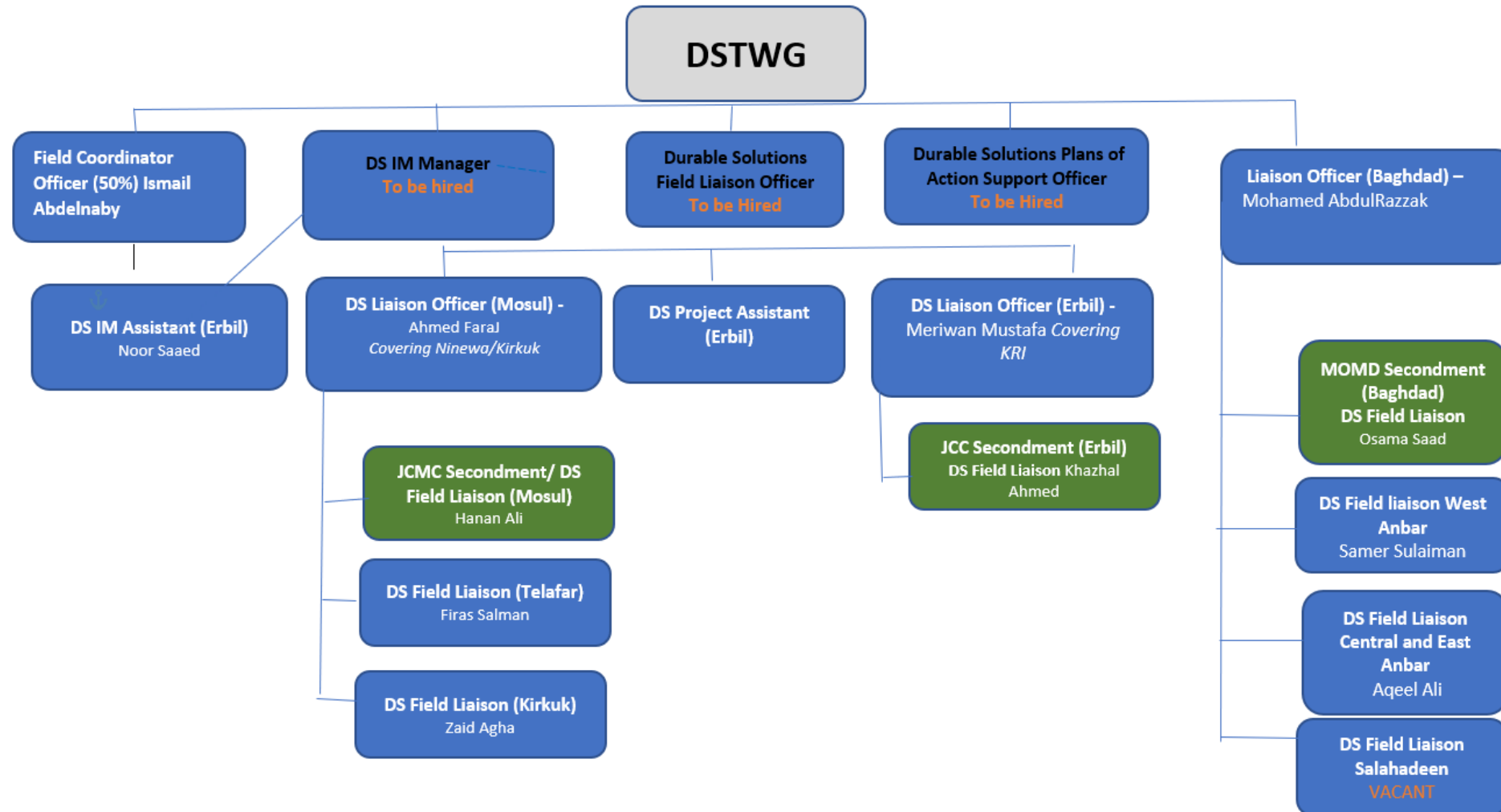




# Initial Areas and Indicative Focal Points

Governorate	Area	Member organisations	Contact	Email
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	OCHA	Birgit Velte	velte@un.org
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	UNDP	Abdul-sattar Al Shetawi	abdul-sattar.al-shetawi@undp.org
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	NRC (TBC)		
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	UNHCR (TBC)		
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	SIF	Ayad Hamad KHALIFA	pm1.iq@secours-islamique.org
Anbar	West Anbar (Qaim, Heet, Haditha)	DSTWG support	Mohammed Abdulrazzaq	MARAZZAK@iom.int
Anbar	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	OCHA	Birgit Velte	velte@un.org
Anbar	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	AI Tadamun (TILY)		
Anbar	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	GIZ	Johannes Strittmatter	johannes.strittmatter@giz.de
Anbar	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	UNDP	Abdul-sattar Al Shetawi	abdul-sattar.al-shetawi@undp.org
Anbar	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	IOM (TBC)		
Anbar	East Anbar (Fallujah, Ramadi)	DSTWG support	Mohammed Abdulrazzaq	MARAZZAK@iom.int
Kirkuk	Kirkuk (all)	OCHA	Eveline Viehboeck	viehboeck@un.org
Kirkuk	Kirkuk (all)	UNDP	Alasdair Mackie	alasdair.mackie@undp.org
Kirkuk	Kirkuk (all)	NRC (TBC)		
Kirkuk	Kirkuk (all)	DSTWG support	Ahmed Faraj	AHFARAJ@iom.int
Ninewa	Sinjar	OCHA	Abdulraheem Abdullah	abdulraheem.abdullah@un.org
Ninewa	Sinjar	IOM	Côme de Nanteuil	CDENANTEUIL@iom.int
Ninewa	Sinjar	UNHCR	Toby Harward	HARWARD@unhcr.org
Ninewa	Sinjar	UNDP	Alasdair Mackie	alasdair.mackie@undp.org
Ninewa	Sinjar	GIZ	Diana Vuzic	diana.vuzic@giz.de
Ninewa	Sinjar	DSTWG support	Ahmed Faraj	AHFARAJ@iom.int
Ninewa	Ba'aj	Intersos	Valeria Anzalone	programme.ninewa.iraq@intersos.org
Ninewa	Ba'aj	UNDP	Alasdair Mackie	alasdair.mackie@undp.org
Ninewa	Ba'aj	GIZ	Diana Vuzic	diana.vuzic@giz.de
Ninewa	Ba'aj	IOM (TBC)	Côme de Nanteuil	CDENANTEUIL@iom.int
Ninewa	Ba'aj	NRC (TBC)		
Ninewa	Ba'aj	DSTWG support	Ahmed Faraj	AHFARAJ@iom.int
Diyala	Muqdadiya, Jalawla, Saadiya	OCHA	Birgit Velte	velte@un.org
Diyala	Muqdadiya, Jalawla, Saadiya	UNDP	Abdul-sattar Al Shetawi	abdul-sattar.al-shetawi@undp.org
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# Support from National Level



# Current Status and Next Steps

Current Status and Next Steps	Timeframe
<b>National level (DSTWG)</b>	
Finalise Operational Framework, linking to GoI National Plan	Next Week
Endorse ABC TORs	Complete
Continue engagement with government to agree on sub-national implementation modalities	Jan 2021 – led by DSTF
Continue development of technical guidelines, building on existing practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated returns, including in informal settlements</li> <li>Other sectors relevant to DS in Iraq</li> </ul>	Ongoing
Continue development of area-level guidance and support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to government roundtables and POA drafting</li> <li>Service mapping support and guidance</li> <li>Monitoring mechanisms</li> </ul>	Ongoing (template for plans of Action by end of Jan 2021)
<b>Area level (ABC)</b>	
Expand number of areas and locations and finalise leads/names/contacts	Jan 2021
Provide briefing and induction to all focal points to outline expectations and available support	Jan 2021
Launch area-based planning, including government roundtables	Feb/March 2021
Draft DS POAs, jointly with Government	Feb/March 2021