

Displacement and Returns Update

Returns Working Group, 28 Nov 2023



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

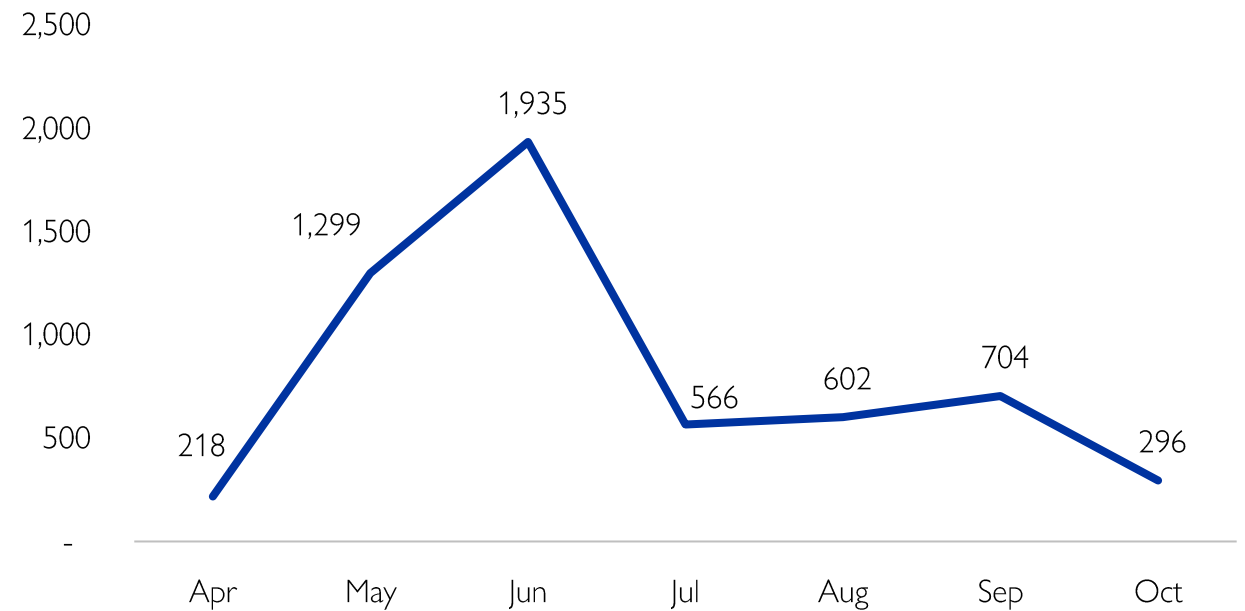


Sinjar Emergency Tracking

Arrivals in Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj

- Since April 2023, 4,382 returnees and 1,238 IDPs have arrived in Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts
- **Top districts of departure**
 - Sumel and Zakho in Dahuk
 - Al-Shikhan in Ninewa
- **Subdistricts of arrival**
 - Markaz Sinjar, Al-Shamal and Qaeyrrawan in Sinjar District
 - Al-Qahtaniya in Al-Ba'aj District

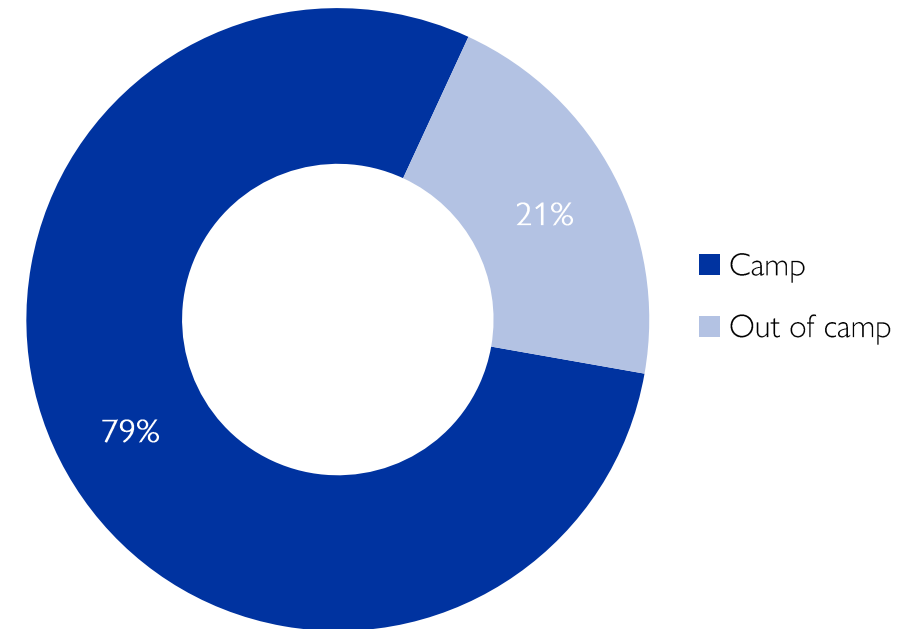
Number of individual arrivals per month (1 April – 25 October 2023)



Arrivals in Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj

- Location of departure
 - 79% camps
- Ethnoreligious background
 - 93% are Yazidi
- Key reasons for movement
 - Challenges of protracted displacement
 - Hate speeches against Yazidi community
 - Joining relatives and friends

Location of departure (camp vs. non-camp)



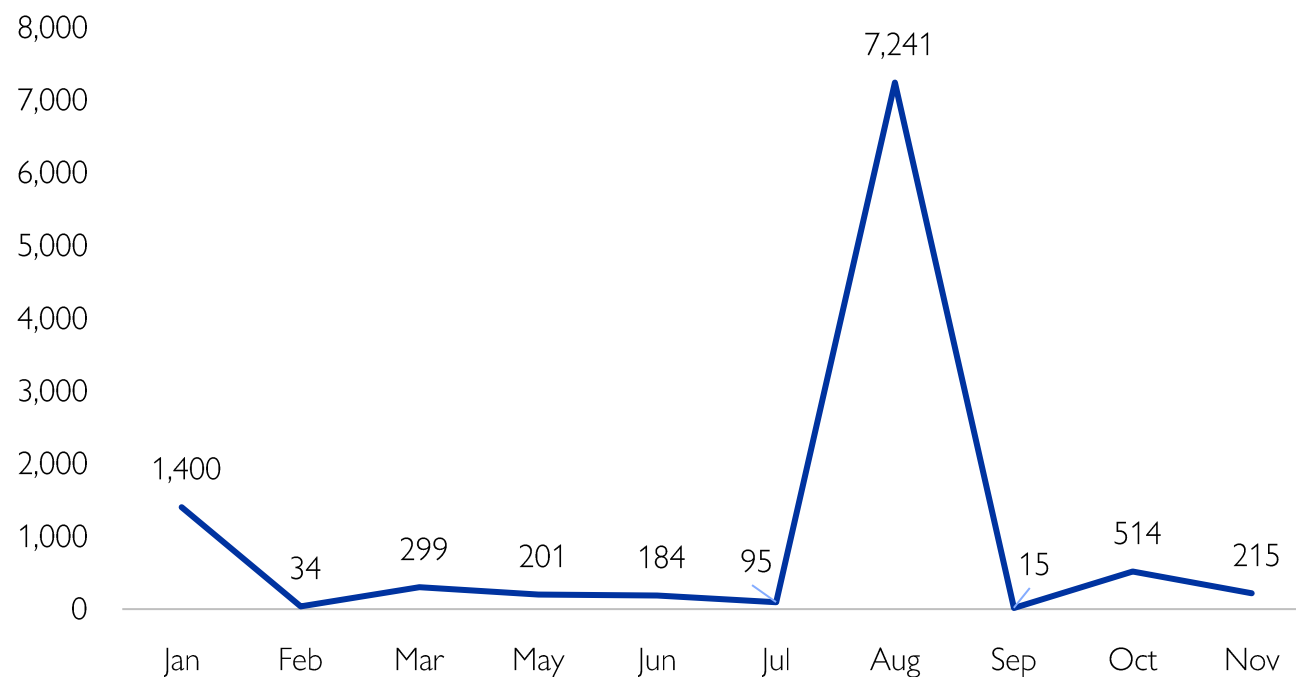


Eviction from Informal Settlements

Notices of Eviction from Informal Settlements

- Since 1 September 2023, DTM recorded **10,198** families whose eviction has been announced by local authorities
- **Population groups affected**
 - 8% IDPs
 - 18% returnees
 - 74% stayees
- **Top subdistricts of families at risk of eviction**
 - Markaz Tikrit
 - Al-Qayara
 - Markaz Al-Ba'aj
 - Markaz Mosul

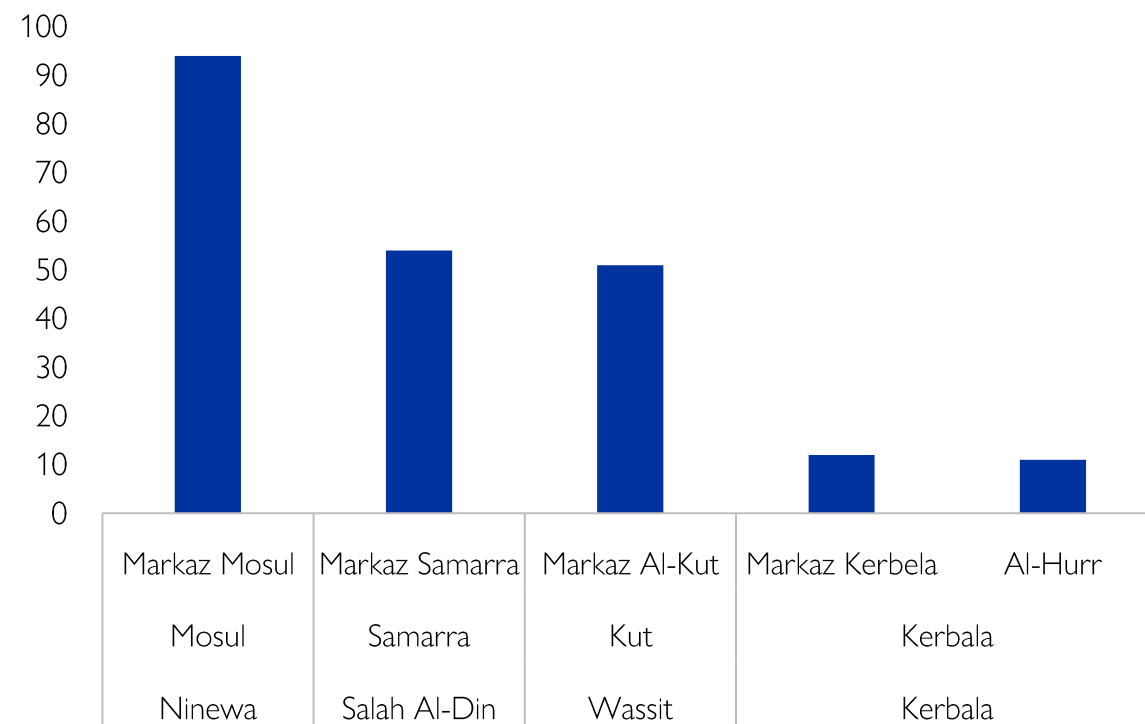
Number of affected families by month of eviction notice (as of 15 November 2023)



Evictions from Informal Settlements

- Only 2% of families evicted
- 98% notified either in writing or verbally
- **Top subdistricts of evicted families**
 - Markaz Mosul
 - Markaz Samarra
 - Markaz Al-Kut
- **Shelters of evicted families**
 - DTM tracked the arrival of 198 families out of the 222 evicted
 - In Markaz Samarra, 36 families moved to uninhabitable houses, while in Markaz Mosul, 4 families are living in unfinished or abandoned buildings
- **Reasons for eviction**
 - Informal settlements on public land
 - Conflicts over ownership lodged by other citizens

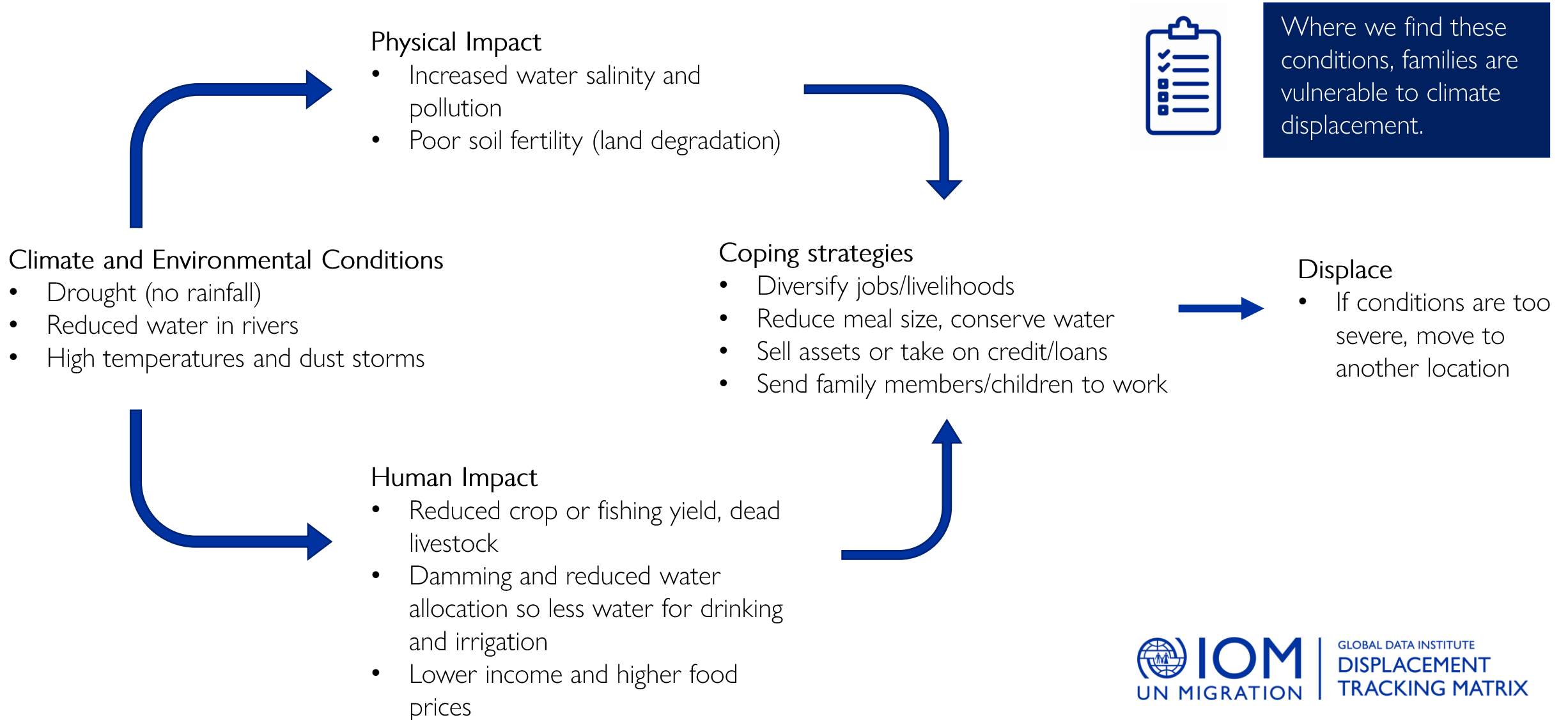
Number of evicted families by governorate, district and subdistrict of arrival





Climate Vulnerability Assessment

Relationship between climate change and displacement



DTM Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) Overview

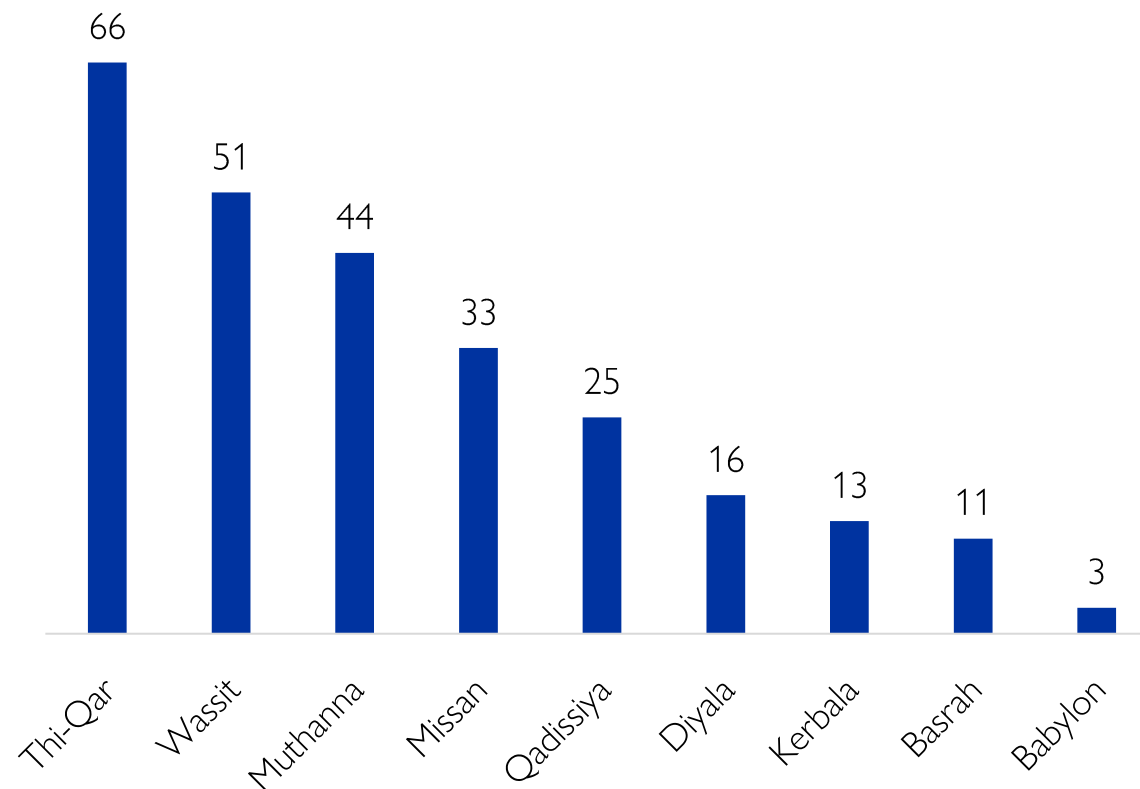
- Objectives

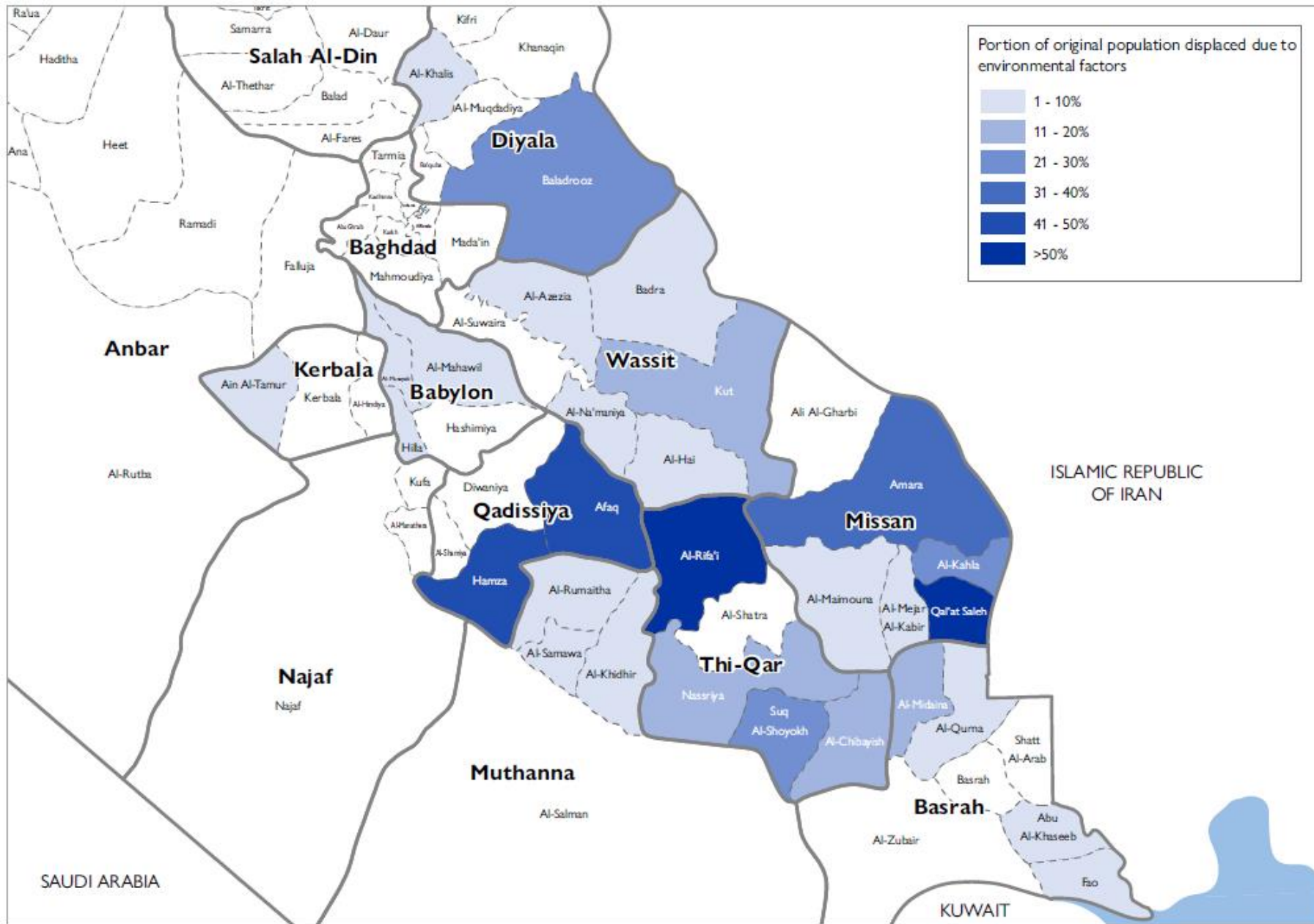
- Identify locations that have already experienced climate-induced displacement
- Understand conditions driving climate-induced displacement
- Understand vulnerability to future displacement

- Thematic pillars:

- Displacement dynamics
- Environmental events and water access
- Access to services and infrastructure
- Livelihoods and mitigation measures
- Tension and conflict
- Changes in vegetation health in hotspot locations

Locations of origin assessed by governorate



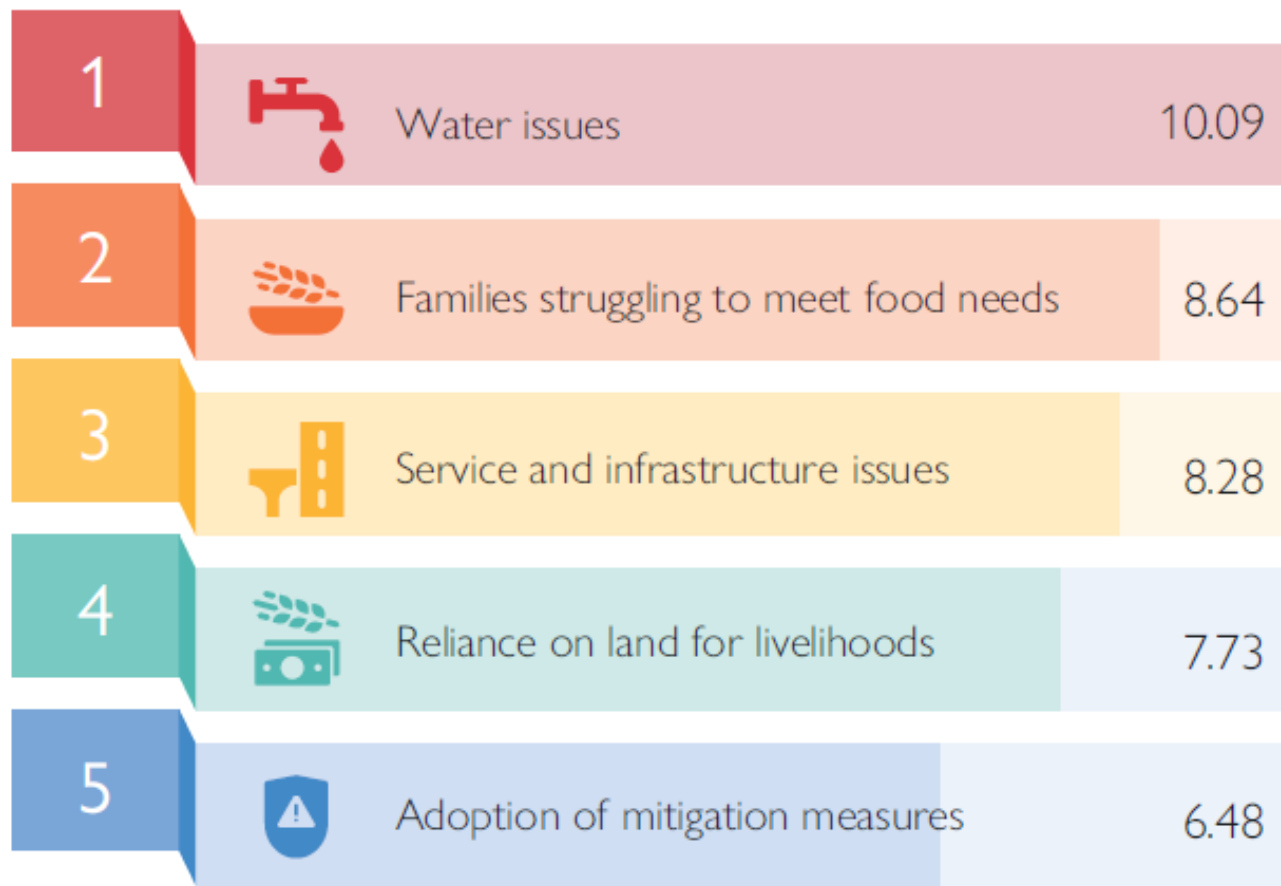


Climate-induced depopulation

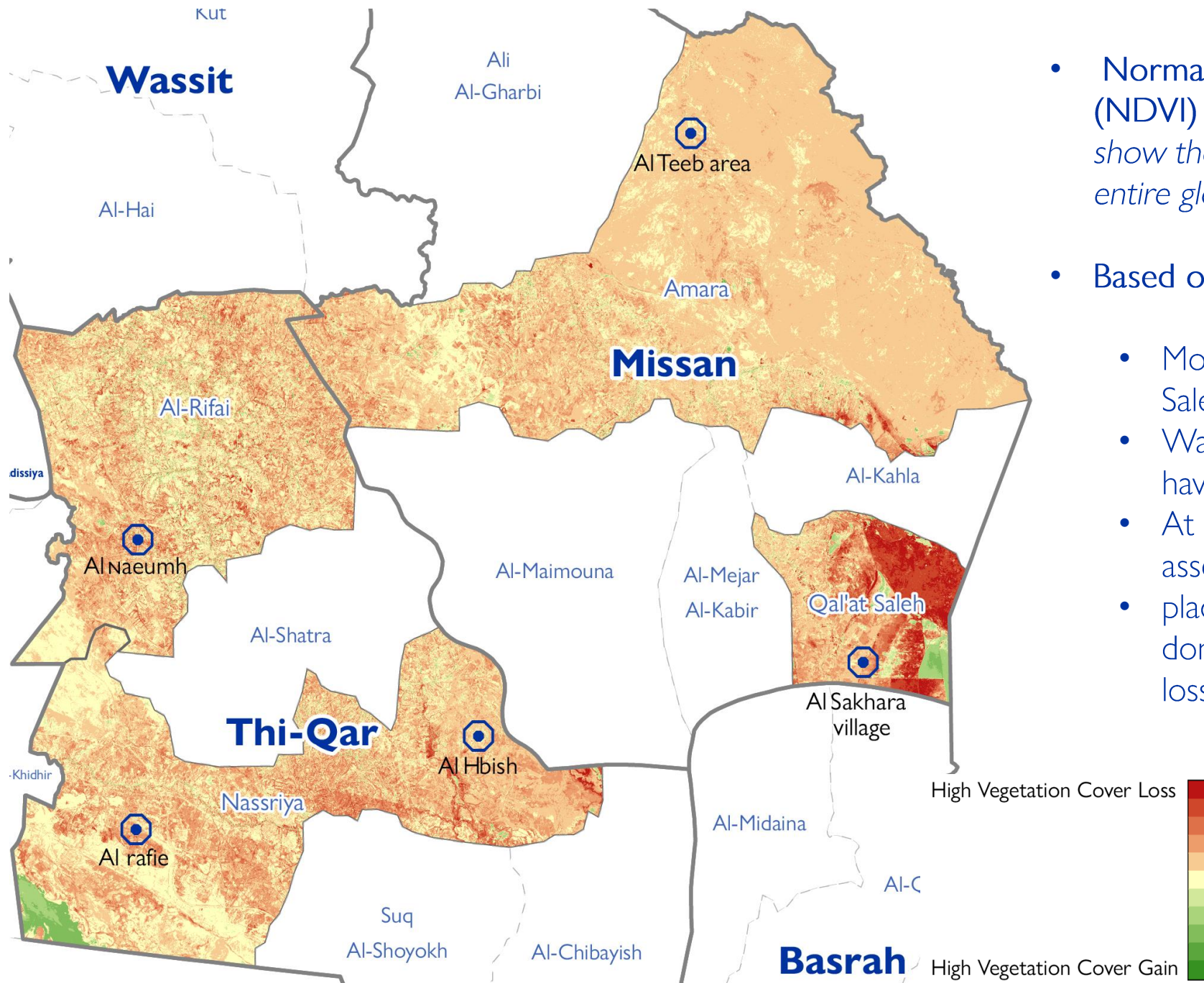
- Portion of the original population displaced due to environmental factors
 - Al-Rifa'i (61%)
 - Qal'at Saleh (51%)
 - Afaq (44%)
 - Hamza (42%)
 - Amara (32%)

Key Findings

Top 5 predictors of climate-induced depopulation*



* Based on the mean decrease in Gini coefficient from Random Forest analysis



- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a Satellite maps of vegetation show the density of plant growth over the entire globe
- Based on the data of (2014-2022)
 - Most significant vegetation loss is in Qal'at Saleh
 - Water bodies in Qal'at Saleh and Nassriya have visibly shrunk since 2014
 - At least some vegetation loss in all districts assessed
 - places with highest rates of depopulation don't necessarily have highest vegetation loss



THANK YOU