

Displacement and Returns Update

RWG Meeting, September 2024



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Progress Towards Durable Solutions

Anbar and Diyala Household Surveys

Accessible at: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ProgressTowardsSolutions>

The screenshot shows the 'Progress Towards Durable Solutions' dashboard. The 'Dashboards' menu is circled in red. The dashboard displays the IASC Durable Solution Framework's criteria and indicators, including Safety and Security, Adequate Standards of Living, Access to Livelihood, Restoration of Housing, Land and Property and Compensation, and Personal Documentation and Participation.

Dashboards | Reports | Datasets | Methodology

DTM PROGRESS TOWARDS SOLUTIONS

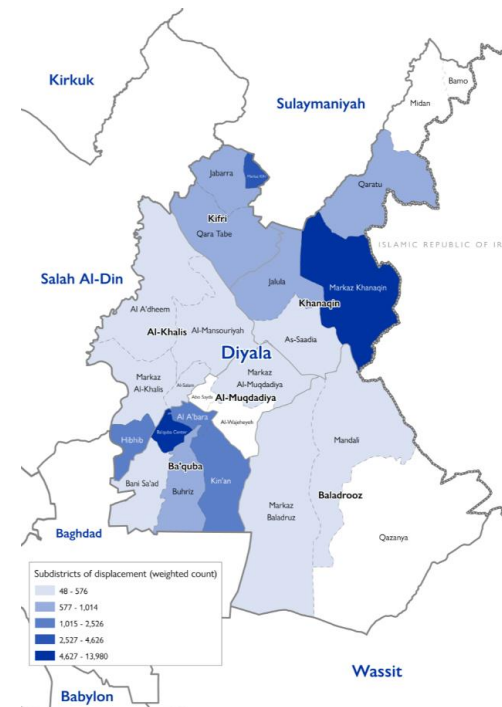
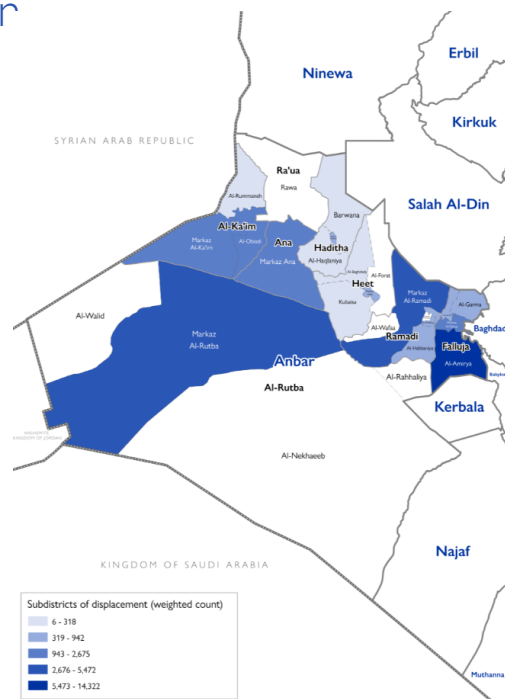
Overview | Progress | Comparison - Part 1 | Comparison - Part 2 | IDP stock and pathway

IASC DURABLE SOLUTION FRAMEWORK'S CRITERIA, SUB-CRITERIA AND INDICATORS USED IN THIS PROJECT

- SAFETY AND SECURITY**
 - Victim of violence
 - Feeling of safety
 - Comfortable to get help from authorities
 - Freedom of movement
 - Freedom of movement
- ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING**
 - Food security
 - Food security**
 - Shelter and housing
 - Shelter condition
 - Access to improved sanitation facility
 - Medical services
 - Ability to access health care if needed
- ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD**
 - Employment
 - At least one employed HH member (15-60 years old)
 - HHH has a stable source of income
 - Economic security
 - Ability to face unexpected expenses (of up to 440,000 IQD)
- RESTORATION OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION**
 - Secure tenure rights
 - Have legally recognized documentation
 - Not at risk of eviction
 - Restitution/compensation
 - Entitlement to compensation including property damage
- PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION AND PARTICIPATION**
 - Documentation
 - Possession of ID
 - Registration of birth (children born between 2014-2022)
 - Right to vote
 - Participation in election 2021

Context

- This project on Anabr and Diyala Governorates are an extension of the original project in Ninewa and Salah al-Din. The project aims to **measure progress towards durable solutions to displacement** for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees to understand where they stand five years after the end of the 2014-2017 crisis and where they are still struggling compared to the population who never left their location of origin ('stayees').
- In this respect, this project contributes to a broader discussion and Action Agenda around measuring progress towards solutions – and determining the end of displacement – which aims at operationalizing the eight criteria of the Framework for Durable Solutions produced by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and informing targeted interventions in key areas of concern



Methodology

- **What?** Measuring progress towards durable solutions
- **How?** HH survey with sample size and design allowing for comparison between three groups and generalization of the findings at the subdistrict level
- **Why?**
 - To examine key obstacles and characteristics impeding progress towards durable solutions through comparison of IDPs, returnees and stayees
 - To define the proportion of the IDP and returnee population who have made high progress towards durable solutions

Overall Progress: Anbar



- Majority of returnees fall under **medium** progress group, followed by **low** progress group, 53% and 34%, respectively.
- Majority of returnees fall under **high** progress group, followed by **medium** progress group, 57% and 38%, respectively.



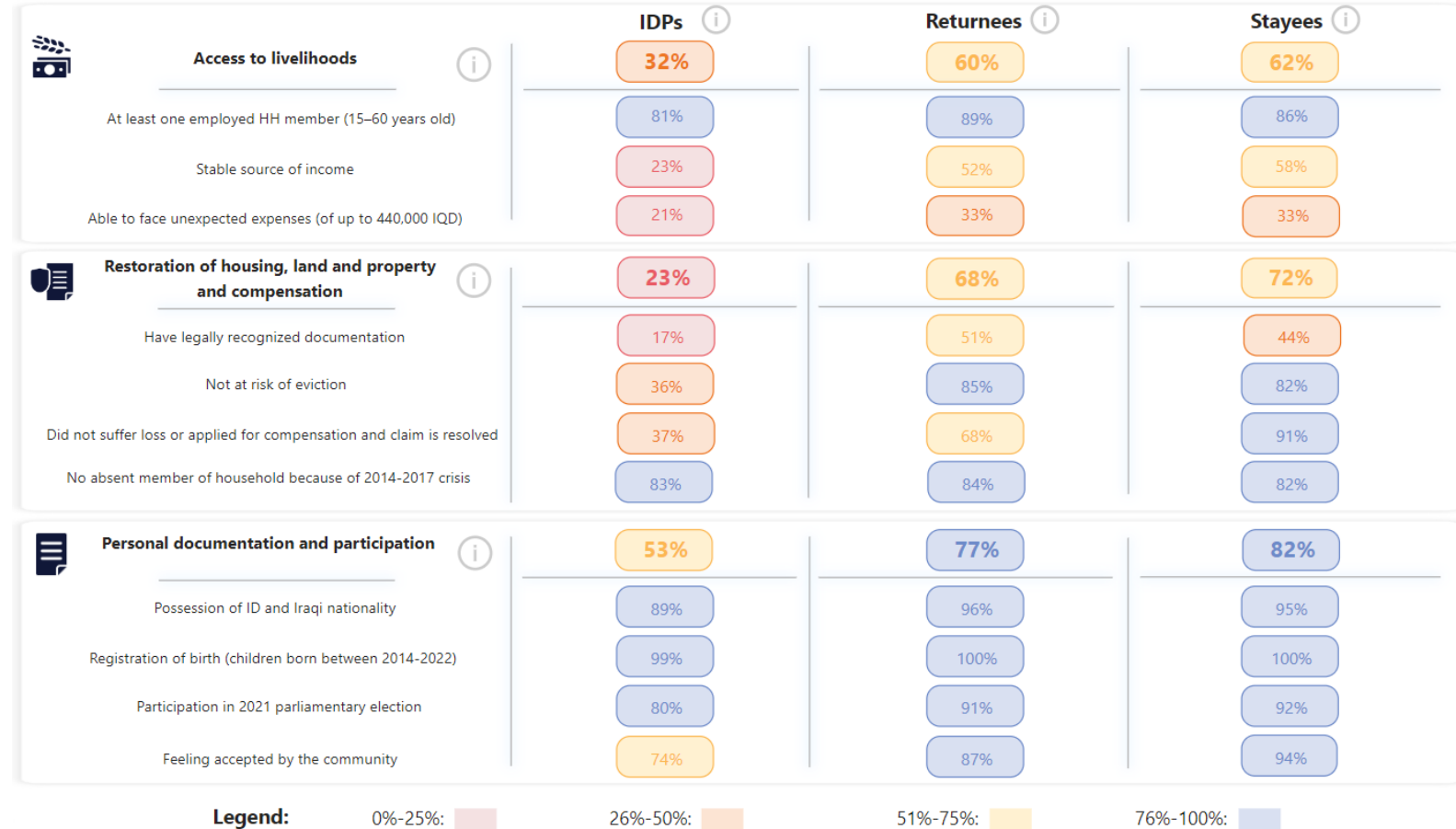
Overall Progress: Anbar

- Feeling of safety and security was high among the three groups.
- IDPs seem more vulnerable than returnees and stayees in meeting adequate standard of living, this was mostly obvious in shelter condition, where **only 35%** of IDPs could meet adequate conditions compared to 81% returnees and 80% stayees.



Overall Progress: Anbar

- IDPs face more challenges in regard of livelihoods where they particularly face issues in having a stable source of income and managing unexpected expense.
- IDPs show very low progress in restoration of HLP and compensation compared to the other groups. Only 2 in 10 IDPs households have legally recognized documentations, and only 4 in 10 households are not at risk of eviction or suffered from loss/ applied for compensations.
- Households across the three categories do not face issues related to personal documentation and participation; however, IDPs are distinct where every 3 in 10 households feel that they are not accepted by the community.



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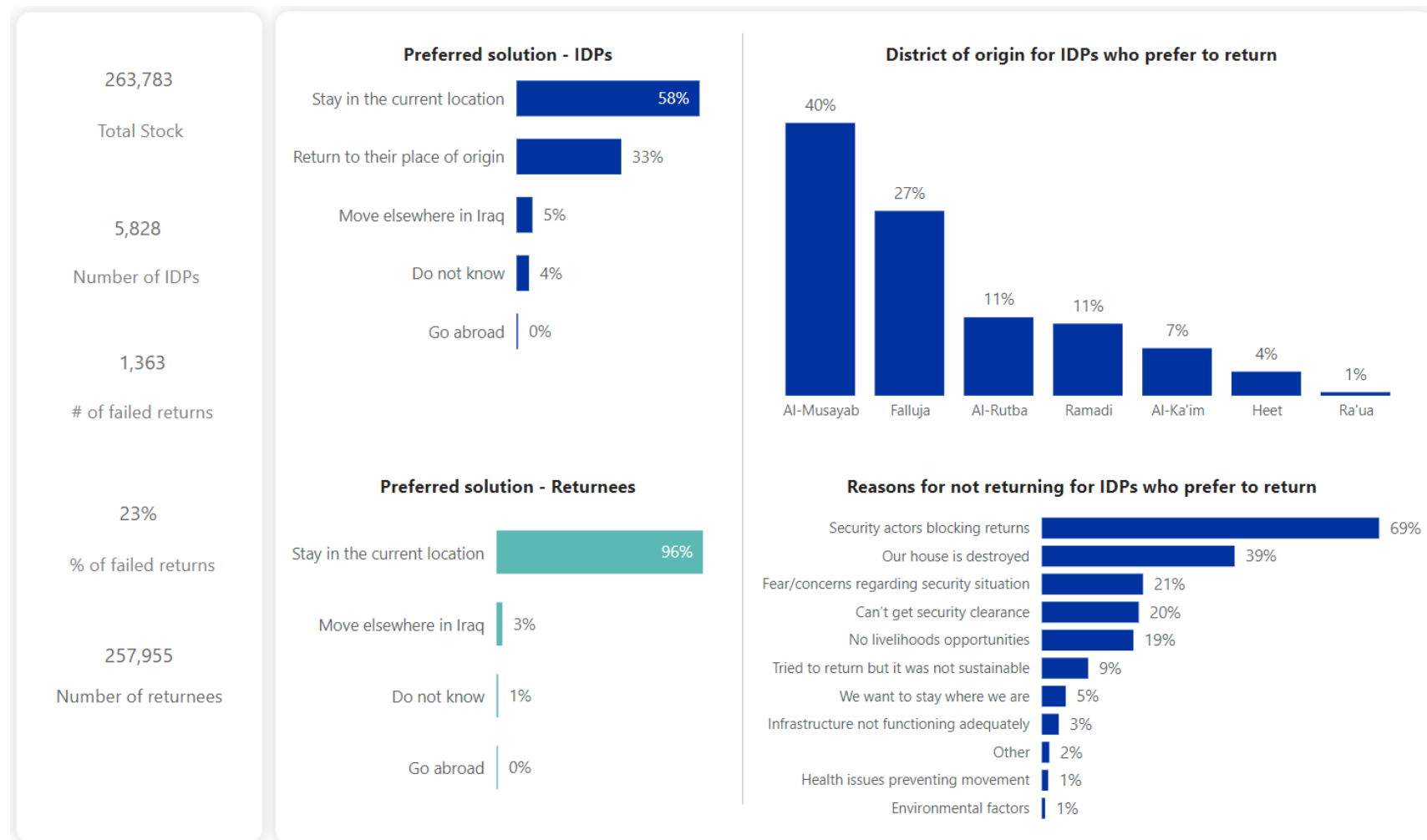
Preferred Solutions: Anbar

For IDPs:

- Majority want to stay in their current location (58%).
- Only 33% want to return their place of origin and majority are from Al-Musayab District in Babylon Governorate. Reasons for not returning are:
 - Areas blocked by security actors (69%).
 - Housing destruction (39%).
 - Security situation, security clearance, livelihoods opportunities...etc.

For Returnees:

- Almost all the returnees want to stay in their current location (96%).



Overall Progress: Diyala Dashboard

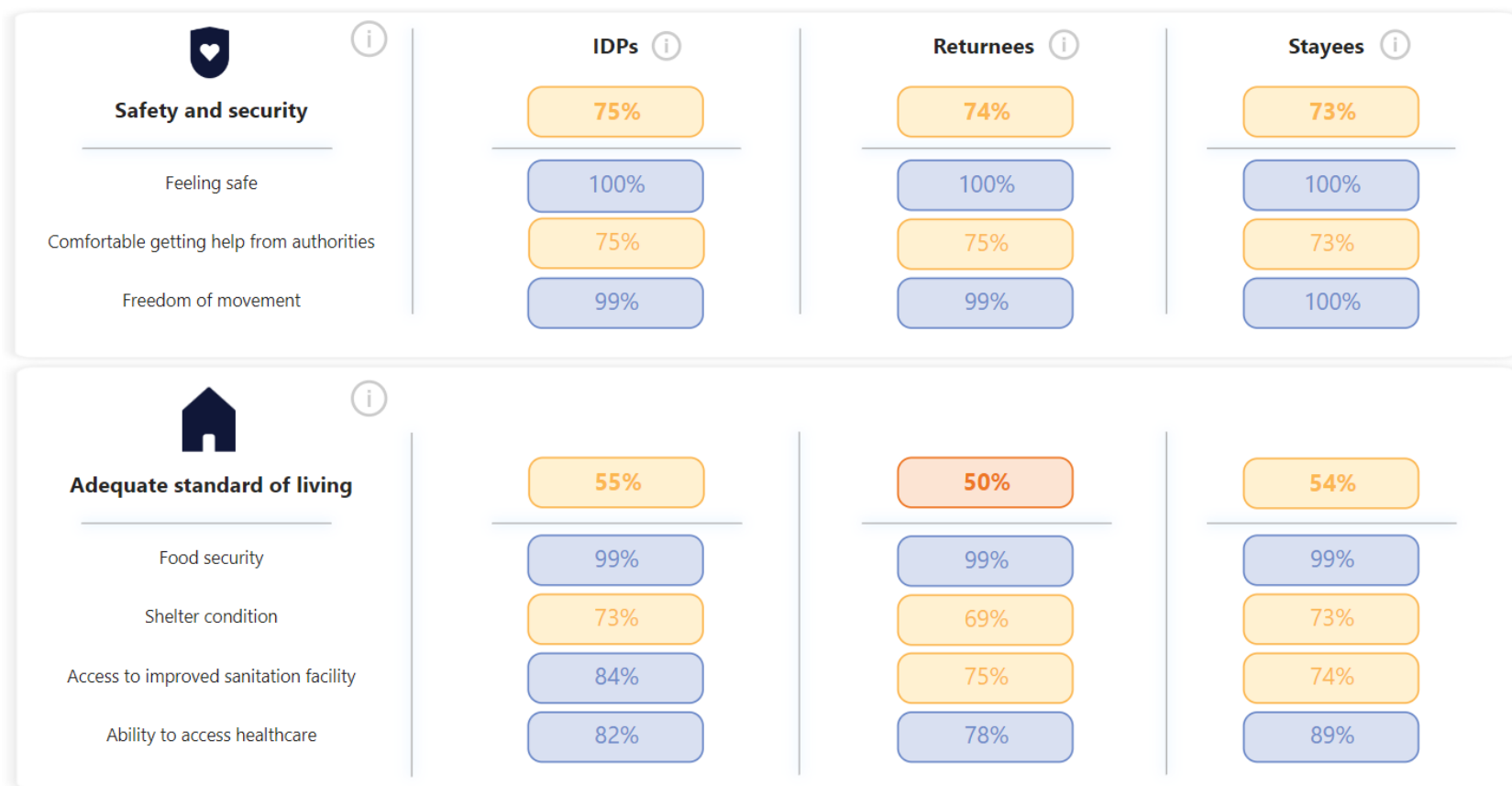


- More than half of the IDPs live in medium progress group, followed by a smaller percentage in high progress group (29%) and only 9 per cent live in low progress group.
- Returnees are primarily divided between the medium progress group (51%) and the high progress group (42%), with only 7 per cent in the low progress group.



Overall Progress: Diyala Dashboard

- Safety and security are challenges across all three categories making medium progress, particularly regarding **comfort and seeking help from authorities**. While progress levels vary slightly, stayees show the least progress in this area.
- All three categories experience **medium to low progress in achieving an adequate standard of living**. However, **returnees are the least progressed**, facing significant issues with the shelter condition and access to improved sanitation.



Legend: 0%-25%: 26%-50%: 51%-75%: 76%-100%:

Overall Progress: Diyala Dashboard

- All three categories face livelihood challenges, showing low progress in **securing a stable income and managing unexpected expenses**.
- The progress in HLP rights and accessing compensation varies across the groups. However, a **common issue is the lack of legally recognized documentation**.
- The three categories have a high progress in personal documentation and participation.



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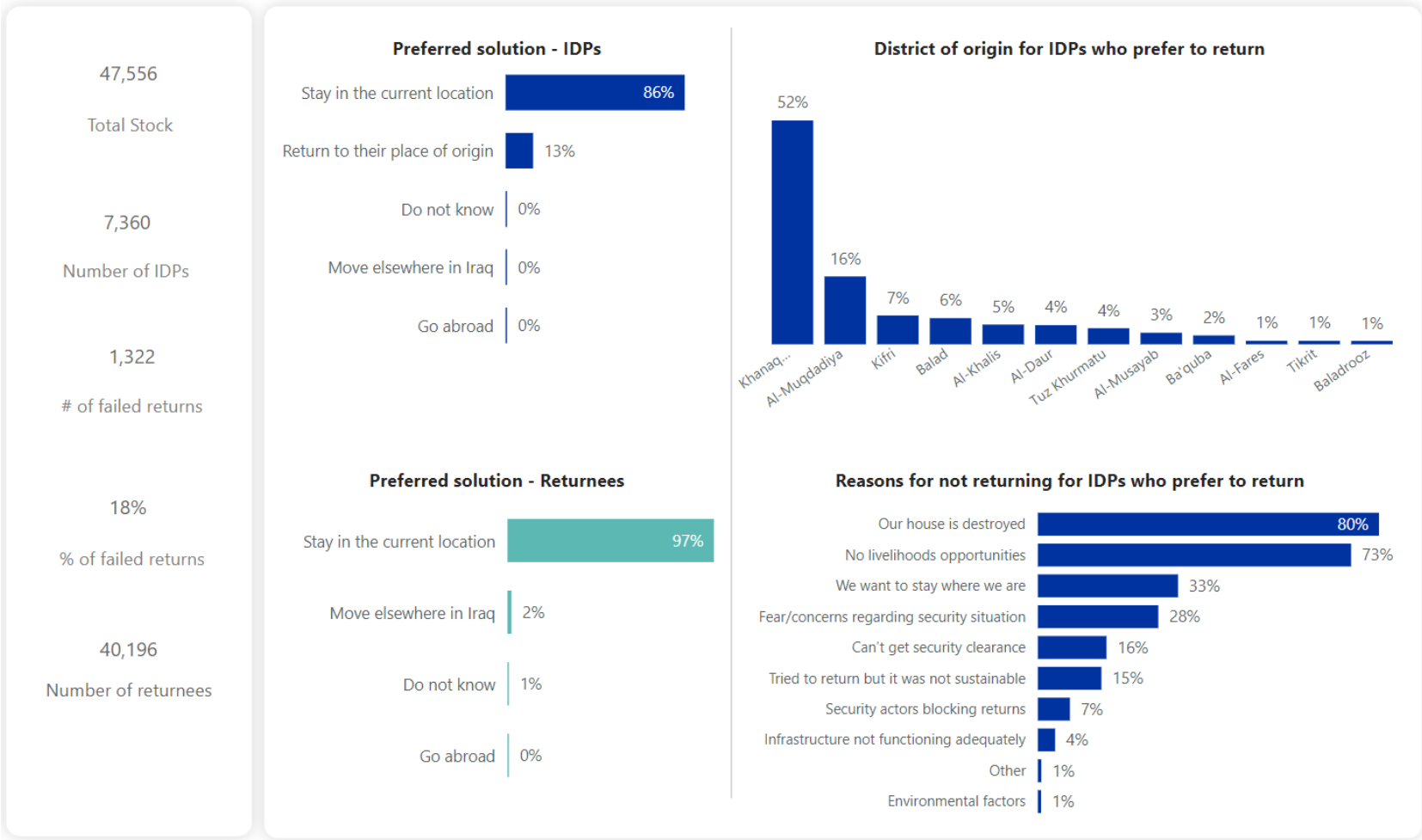
Preferred Solutions: Diyala Dashboard

For IDPs:

- Majority want to stay in their current location (86%), because:
- Only 13% want to return their place of origin and majority are from Khanaqin District in Diyala Governorate. Reasons for not returning are:
 - Housing destruction (80%).
 - Lack of livelihoods opportunities (73%)
 - Want to integrate, security concerns, security clearance...etc.

For Returnees:

- Almost all the returnees want to stay in their current location (97%).

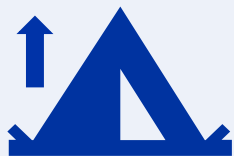


Available at: https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ProgressTowardsSolutions#Dashboard_Diyala



Emergency Tracking: Camp closure

DTM Tracking Tool: Camp Departures

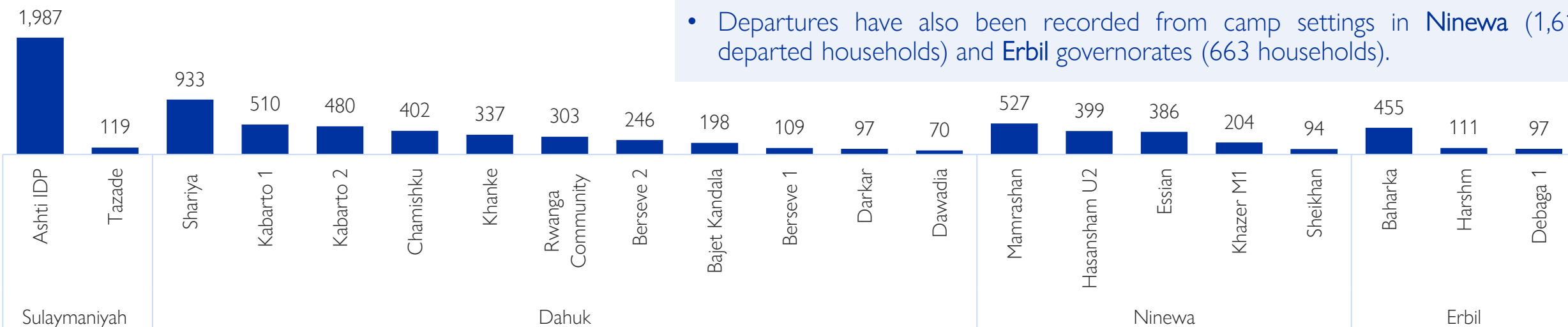


Total Camp Departures

8,064 Households

- As of 12 September 2024, DTM recorded the departure of **8,064 families** from camps. Some families left camps and arrived in their new location in March 2024, before start of data collection in April 2024.
- The largest number of departures was recorded from **Dahuk Governorate** with **3,685 departed households**, mostly from Shariya camp (933 departed households) and a lesser extent from the rest camps in the governorate.
- In **Sulaymaniyah Governorate**, both **Tazade** and **Ashti IDP** camps were formally closed by the Government of Iraq on 19 March and 11 July 2024, respectively, with 2,106 families departed.
- Departures have also been recorded from camp settings in **Ninewa** (1,610 departed households) and **Erbil** governorates (663 households).

Number of Households Per Camp of Departure



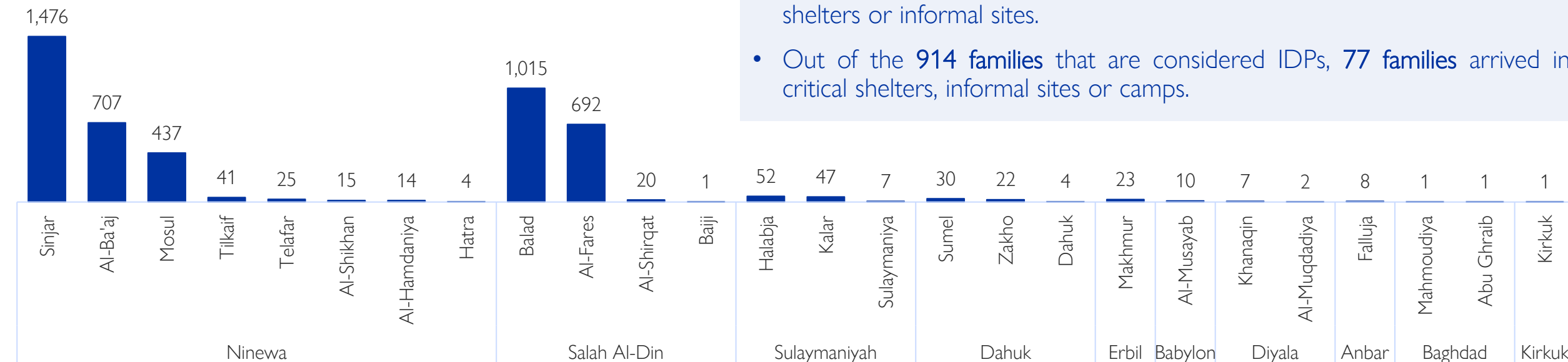
DTM Tracking Tool: Arrivals



Total Arrivals From Camps

4,662 Households

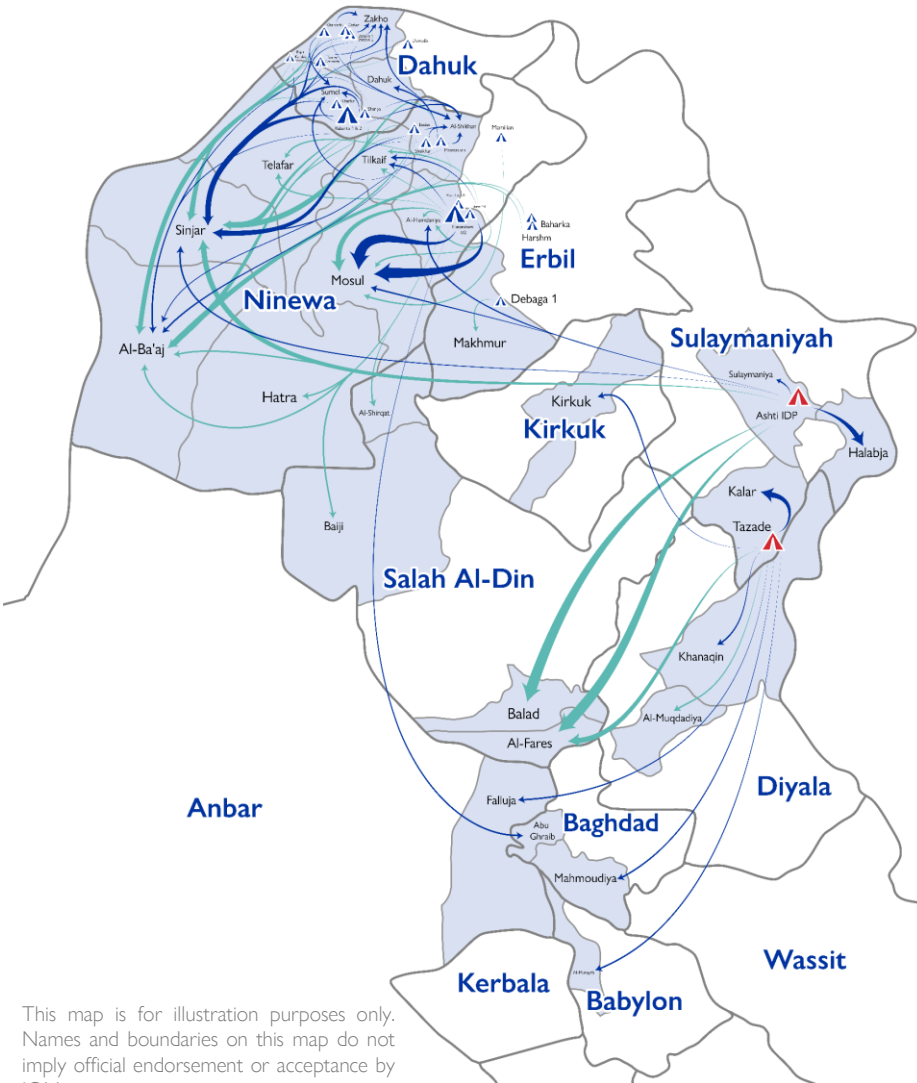
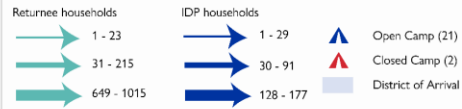
Number of Household By District of Arrival



- As of 12 September 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of **4,662** families out of the total 8,064 who departed from camps (58%).
- Most families arrived to **Ninewa Governorate (58%)** and **Salah al-Din Governorate (37%)**.
- Most households (**80%**) returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (returnees). However, **20 per cent** did not return to their location of origin and are considered secondarily displaced **IDPs**.
- Out of the **3,748** returnee households, **1,596** families arrived in critical shelters or informal sites.
- Out of the **914** families that are considered IDPs, **77** families arrived in critical shelters, informal sites or camps.

FLOWS FROM CAMPS TO DISTRICTS OF ARRIVAL BY POPULATION GROUP

Number of arriving households from camps per district

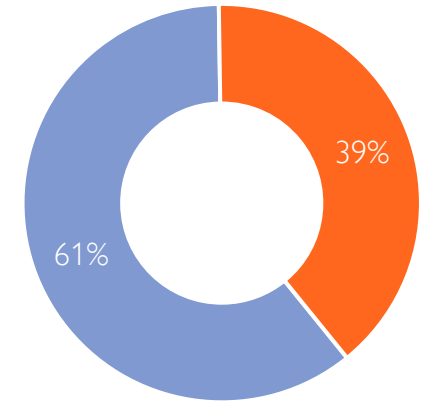


- The largest return movements were recorded from **Ashti IDP camp** in Sulaymaniyah to southern districts in Salah al-Din: **Balad District** (1,015 returnee families) and **Al-Fares District** (649 returnee families). Additionally, 74 families left **Tazade camp** in Sulaymaniyah Governorate for locations other than their areas of origin. Of this group, roughly two thirds went to **Kalar District** in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
- In Dahuk Governorate, the largest movements were recorded from **Shariya camp** (518 families), most of whom (76%) returned to their area of origin in **Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts** in Ninewa Governorate. The remaining share did not return to their location of origin (24%) and are now considered to be secondarily displaced.
- In Ninewa Governorate, the largest movements were recorded from **Hasansham U2 Camp** to elsewhere in the governorate. Most households who left Hasansham U2 Camp did not return to their location of origin (58%) and are now considered to be secondarily displaced mostly in **Mosul District**. The remaining share have returned to their area of origin, mostly in Ninewa Governorate.

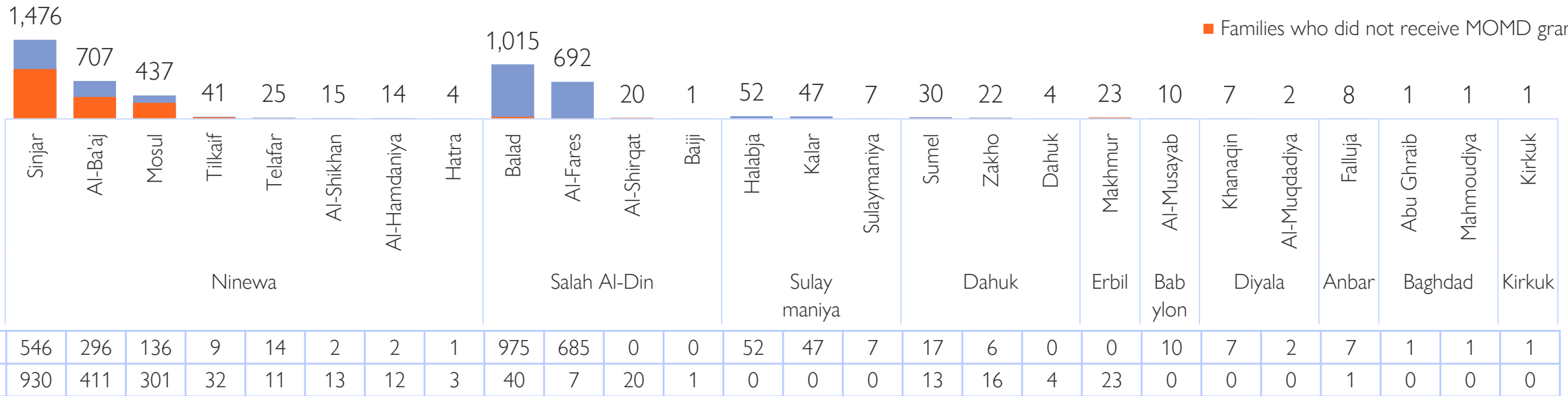
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

DTM Tracking Tool: MOMD Grant Receipt Status

- Out of the 4,662 arrived households, key informants reported that **39 per cent** did not receive the MOMD grant, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant.
- The increase of the families who did not receive the grant was due to the large number of departures from Dahuk camps to Ninewa Governorate, particularly to Sinjar, Al-Ba'aj and Mosul districts, which has caused a backlog in the registration process at the Dahuk MoMD.
- Most recorded households who didn't receive MoMD grant arrived in **Sinjar, Al-Ba'aj and Mosul districts** (930, 411 and 301 families respectively) in Ninewa Governorate.



Grant Receipt Status



- Families who received MOMD grant
- Families who did not receive MOMD grant



THANK YOU