

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE, BAIJI

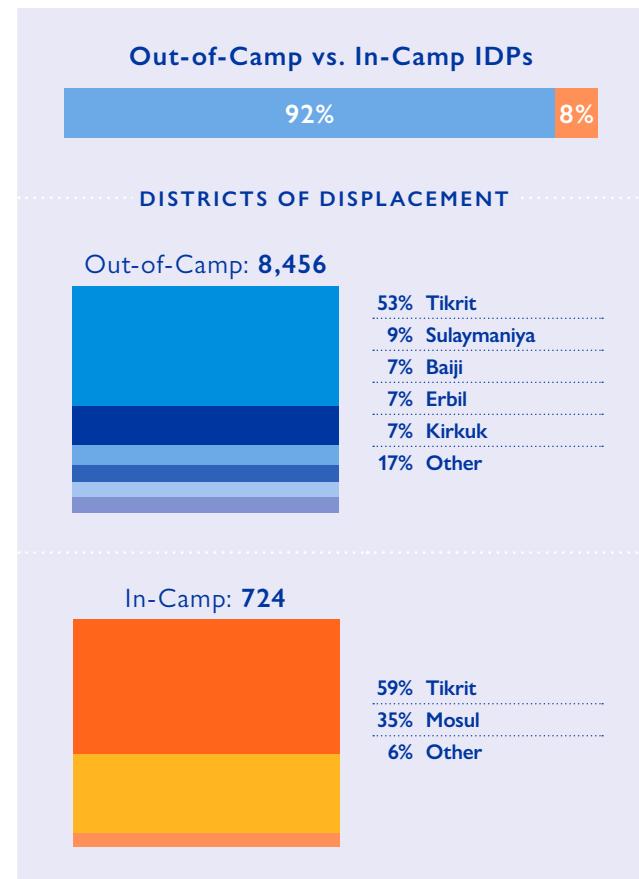
IDPs from Baiji District and Situation of Return

POPULATION FROM THE DISTRICT STILL IN DISPLACEMENT



Around 9,200 households originally from locations in Baiji have not yet returned home (3% of total caseload of IDPs). They are mostly settled out of camps (92%) and clustered in Tikrit District and roughly 10% are also displaced within Baiji. Those in camps (8%) are either in Tikrit or Mosul.

Intentions to return in the short-medium term are quite high for out-of-camps IDPs (nearly 40%) while in camp IDPs are more undecided than willing to return (31% versus 11%). In general, IDPs living in camps were more likely to report fear/trauma (47%) among their top 3 obstacles to return, whereas around 65% of out-of-camp IDPs cited house damage/destruction. In-camp IDPs were also highly likely to be missing civil and HLP documentation (15% and 57% respectively).



RETURN MOVEMENTS TO THE DISTRICT



RETURN RATE¹



RATE OF CHANGE IN RETURNEE POPULATION²



Overall, 13,291 households have returned to the district of Baiji, Salah-al-Din Governorate. They represent around 60% of the total IDPs who fled their location of origin in the district and returns are progressing at a high pace (+28% since May 2018). The first wave of returns was recorded as early as 2015 (15%) though most occurred in 2018 (66%). All returns are "stable" (i.e. households intend to remain in their location of origin).

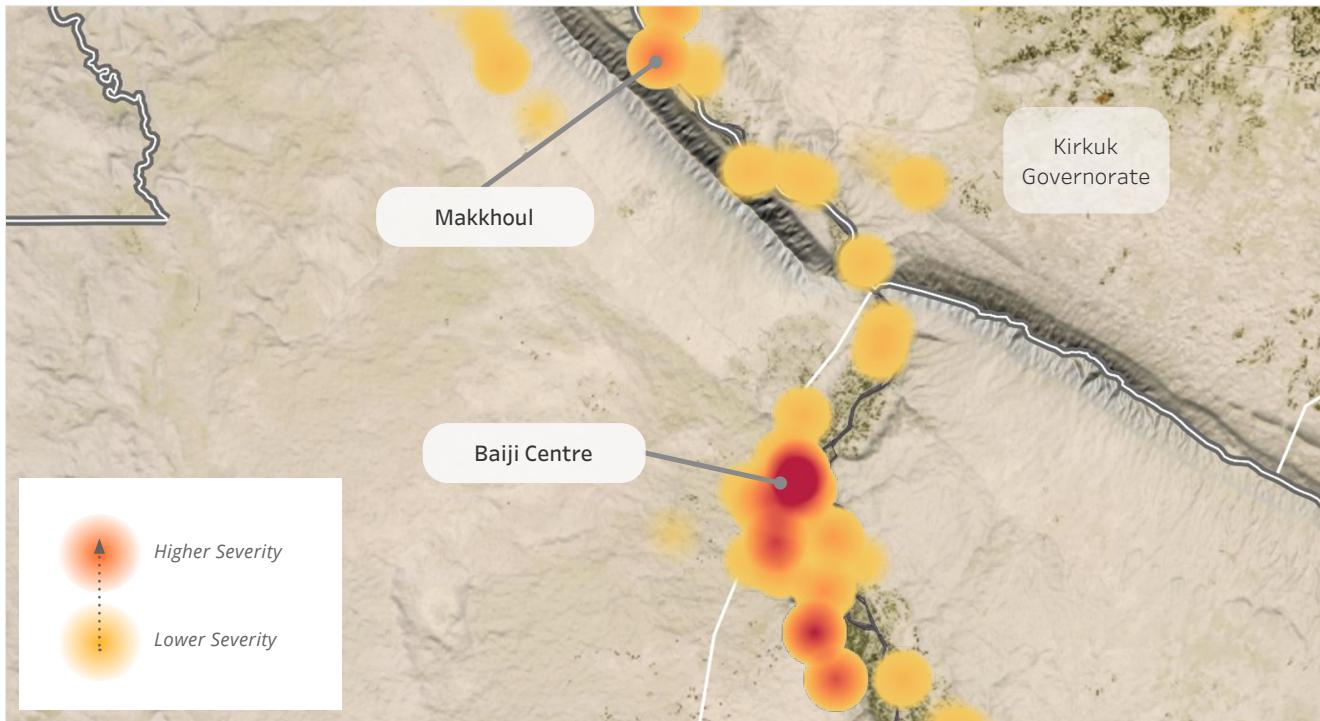
1 The rate of return is defined as the percentage of returnees over the sum of returnees and IDPs originally from the same district. It provides information on how many IDPs have returned to their location of origin as a percentage of the total who fled (IDPs still in displacement + returnees)

2 The rate of change is computed with reference to the time interval between Round 107 (December 2018) and ILA III (May 2018). It provides information on the percentage increase of returns in a specific district.

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SEVERITY OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN RETURN



OVERALL SITUATION OF RETURN

- Housing:** Moderate house destruction was reported in all locations with returns and slightly less than half have reportedly ongoing reconstruction efforts taking place. In addition to destruction, concerns about the presence of UXOs in private residences are also significantly widespread in almost all locations.
- Livelihoods and Services:** The situation in terms of livelihoods and employment is extremely challenging across Baiji. In 34 out of 36 locations none of the residents were able to find work while, in the remaining two, lack of employment opportunities affected more than half of the residents. In addition, only 56% of those locations that used to rely on agriculture pre-conflict have been able to restart some or most of their previous activity levels. Very few locations reported the presence of small businesses and in all cases, they were partially inoperative. Obstacles to accessing to public services such as water supply, basic education and health are present in around 20% of the locations in Baiji.

- Social Cohesion:** The need for community reconciliation was only reported in a third of locations. At the same time, however, more than half of locations assessed reported relatively high levels of daily tensions. These were linked in many cases with tribal conflict as well as concerns about revenge acts between families.
- Security:** Unlike the rest of districts assessed, sources of insecurity in Baiji come not only from concerns over ISIL attacks, but also on the security configuration. In all locations residents fear clashes between the different security forces (with 16 places expressing high concerns) as well as harassment of residents at checkpoints. Finally, 80% of locations reported blocks of some families from return.

36

Return Locations

7

Locations with No Return

828

Returnee Households
in Critical Shelters