

# Displacement and Returns Update

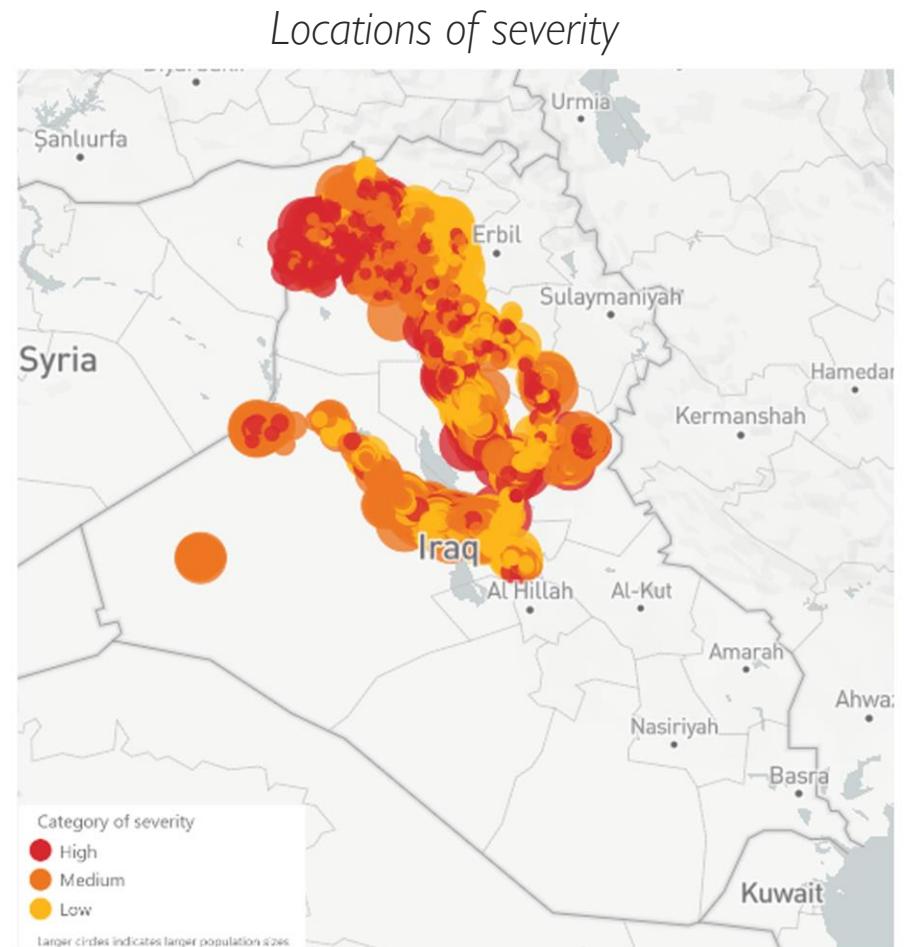
*Return Working Group, 30 July 2024*

# Return Index

# Return Index Round 21 (January – April 2024)

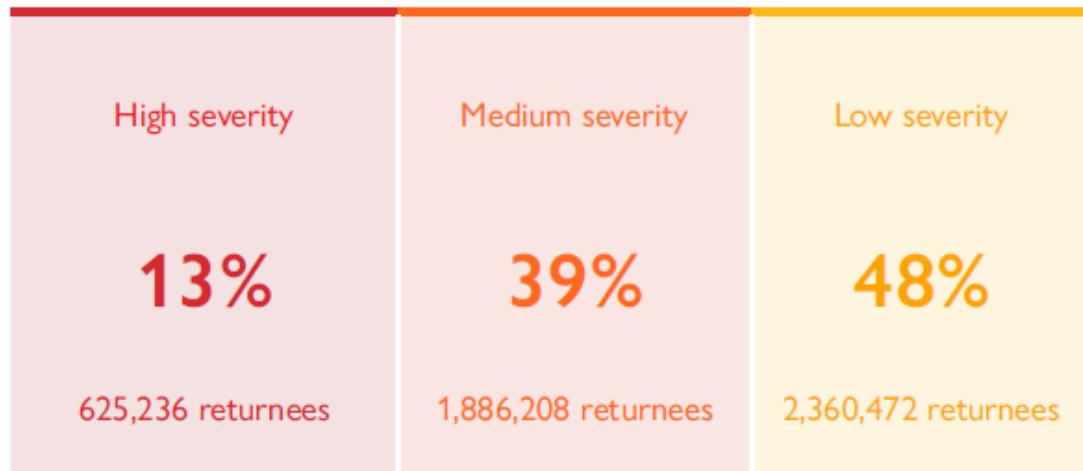


- The Return Index is a tool designed to measure the severity of conditions in locations of return.
- During this round, an additional 5 locations of return were assessed.



# Recent movement trends

Figure 1. Proportion and number of returnees by category of severity



- Out of the 2,192 return locations assessed, **481** present severe conditions and host **12 per cent** of the returnee population, or 625,236 individuals
- Increase of **20,580 returnees** living in severe or poor conditions observed since Round 20

Number of returnees by top 4 governorates of return in high severity

Governorate	HIGH SEVERITY	
	No. of returnees	No. of locations
Ninewa	289,458	301
Salah al-Din	208,122	81
Anbar	64,788	15
Diyala	52,608	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>625,236</b>	<b>481</b>

# Improvement of conditions

## Salah al-Din Governorate

### *Baiji District*

- due to an improvement in services and water supply in Al-Siniya subdistrict and more accessibility to employment and livelihoods in Markaz Baiji subdistrict. Daily life has also improved in both subdistricts, as most residents feel safe carrying out daily activities.

## Diyala Governorate

### *Khanaqin District,*

- due to the reduced presence of armed groups other than the Iraqi army at checkpoints in Jalula subdistrict.

# Deterioration of conditions

## Ninewa Governorate

### *Telafar District,*

- Due to some locations in Zummar subdistrict having reported the presence of Popular Mobilization Forces (PMU) at checkpoints.
- Returns to locations in Markaz Telafar, Ayadiya and Zummar subdistricts, which are already experiencing severe conditions, have contributed to this increase.

## Anbar Governorate

### *Heet District*

- Heet District has not seen any reconstruction efforts for damaged houses during this round mainly due to the families' financial difficulties, which worsens the severity of the situation in this area.

# Hotspots per governorate

SALAH AL-DIN: 494,532 returnees in hotspots

- Al-Amerli
- Al-Dujeel Center
- Al-Eshaqi
- Al-Moatassem
- Al-Siniya
- Markaz Al-Balad
- Markaz Al-Daur
- Markaz Al-Shirqat
- Markaz Baiji
- Markaz Samarra
- Suleiman Beg
- Yathreb

NINEWA: 620,280 returnees in hotspots

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

ANBAR: 401,364 returnees in hotspots

- Al-Amriya
- Al-Forat
- Al-Garma
- Husaibah Al-Sharqiah
- Markaz Al-Ka'im
- Markaz Heet

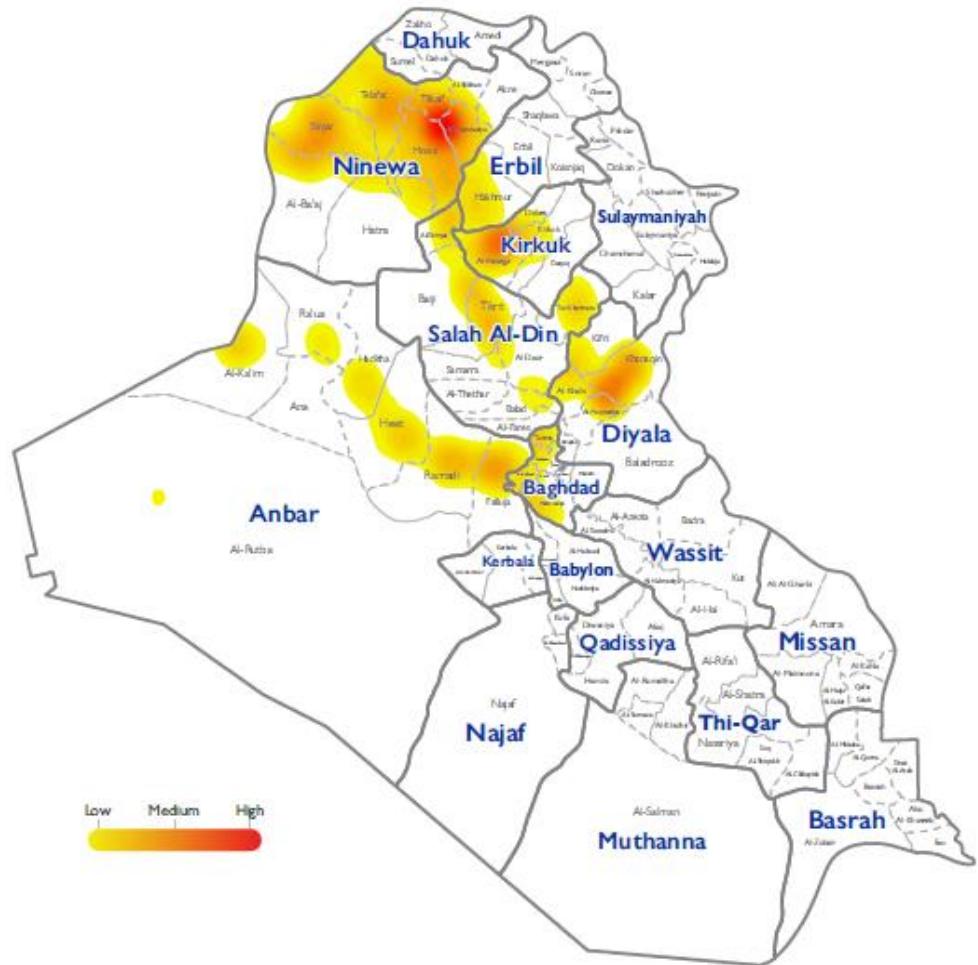
DIYALA: 83,934 returnees in hotspots

- Jalula
- Qara Tabe

BABYLON: 1,860 returnees in hotspots

- Al-Iskandaria

Map 1. Returnee population density by overall severity score



# Displacement Index

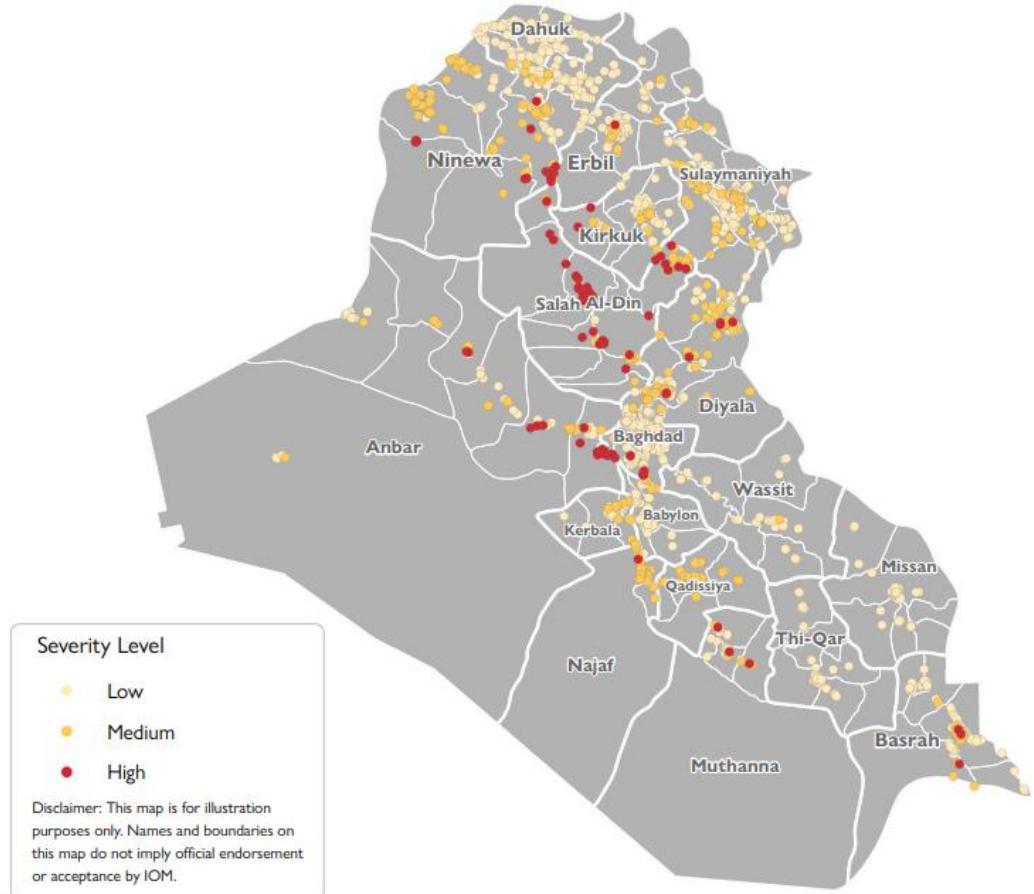
# Displacement Index Round 9

IDP locations by category of severity



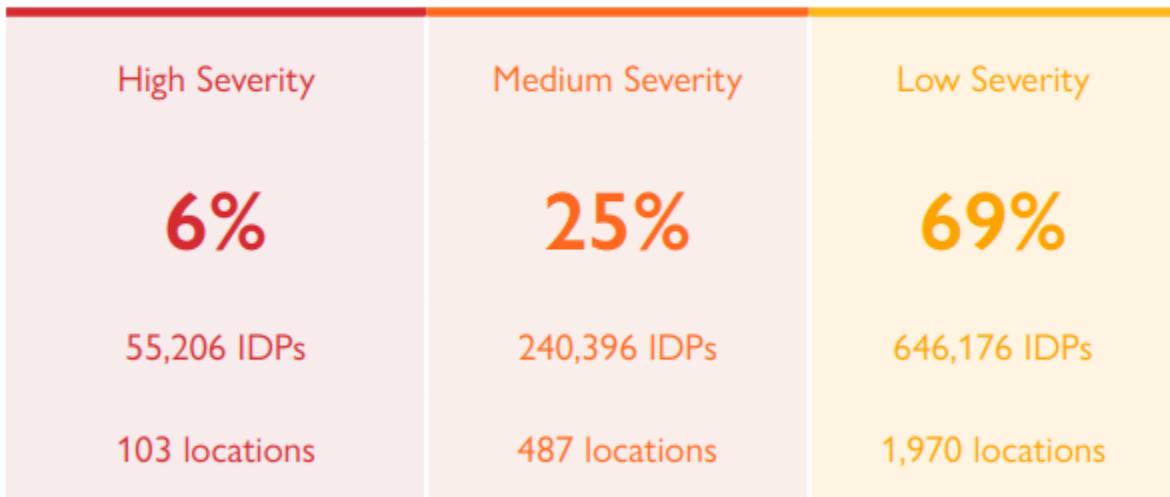
Data collected: January – April 2024

- The Displacement Index (DI) is a tool designed to measure and monitor the living conditions of IDPs.
- During this round, 21 fewer locations of displacement were assessed compared to the previous round as IDPs either returned to their areas of origin or moved to another location of displacement.



# Overall severity

Figure 1: Proportion and number of IDPs by category of severity



- Out of the **2,560** displacement locations assessed in Round 9, 103 present severe conditions. These locations host **6 per cent** of the IDP population, or 55,206 individuals.
- A **decrease of 1,044** IDPs living in severe conditions has been observed since round 8.
- Anbar and Salah al-Din are hosting the highest number of IDPs living in severe conditions, with **15,150** and **15,000** individuals respectively.

Number of IDPs by top 5 governorates of displacement in high severity

Governorate	HIGH SEVERITY	
	No. of IDPs	No. of locations
Anbar	15,150	25
Salah al-Din	15,000	34
Ninewa	11,400	21
Baghdad	8,376	7
Diyala	4,380	6
Total	55,206	103

# Improvement of conditions

## Salah al-Din Governorate

### Tikrit and Baiji districts

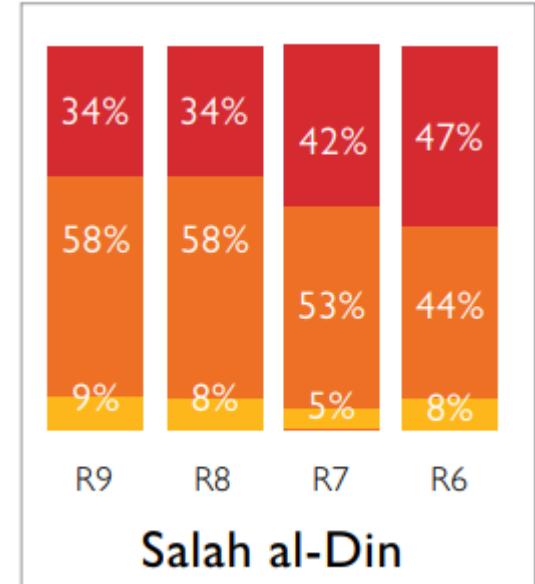
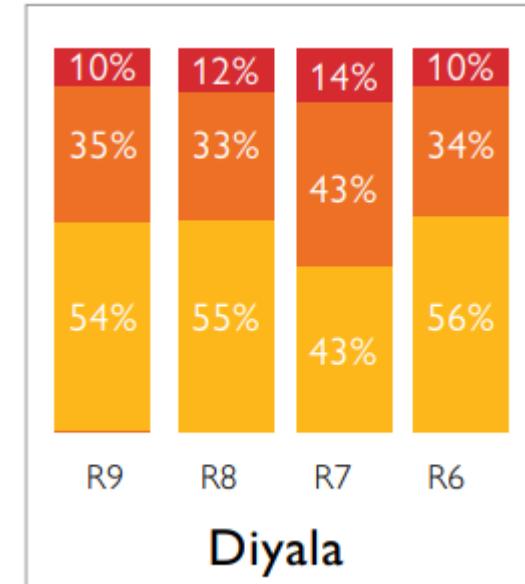
- Improvement due to increased and optimized water pumps
- Families in the Al-Alam subdistrict have benefited from improvements in water networks, regular attendance of their children to primary schools, better access to health centres and to legal services.

## Diyala governorate

### Ba'quba District

- 798 fewer IDPs were recorded compared to the previous round. This can be attributed to the improvement of the electricity supply.

Proportion of IDPs per category of severity by governorate of displacement per round



## Baghdad Governorate

### Mahmoudiya district

- Lack of livelihood opportunities and inadequate housing.
- Many IDPs have lost their jobs and now lack funds for basic necessities such as food, resulting in a dependence on aid.
- Many IDPs in the District are living in critical shelters or in separated and unsafe areas (Al-Latifa)

## Ninewa Governorate

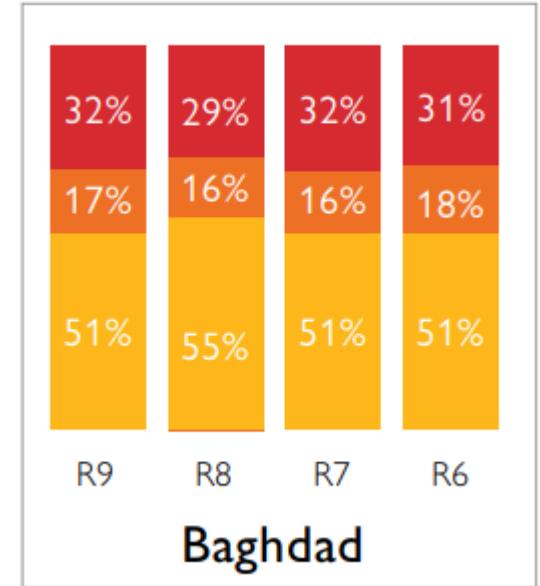
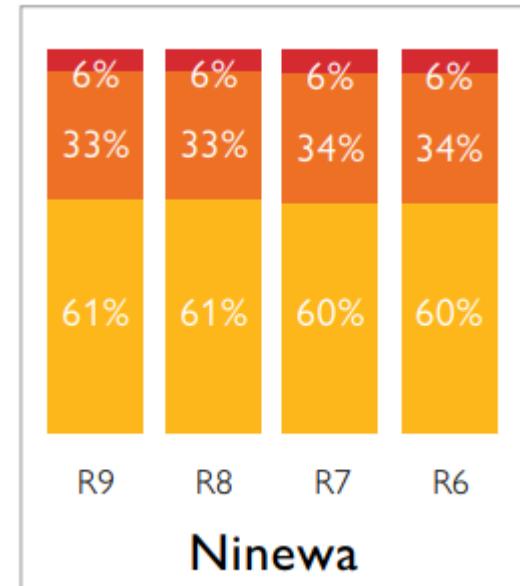
### Mosul district

- Struggle with insufficient funds for food, limited access to basic services, lack of fair employment opportunities and unequal political representation

### Mosul district

- Services-related issues remain: low primary school attendance rates, IDPs relocating to more affordable housing, and restricted access to political representation.

Proportion of IDPs per category of severity by governorate of displacement per round



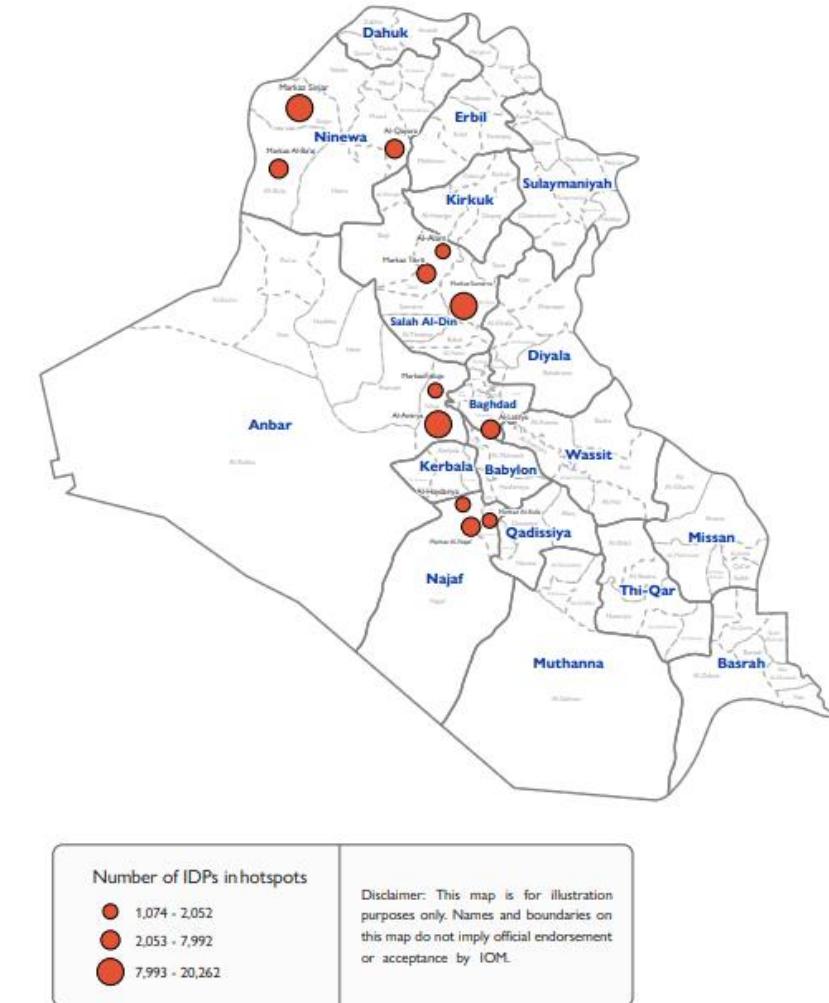
# Hotspots per governorate

Twelve hotspots were identified across five governorates, with no changes observed compared to the previous round. The top three hotspots based on the highest number of IDP residents remain Markaz Sinjar in Ninewa, Markaz Samarra in Salah al-Din and Al-Amiryah in Anbar governorate.

Table 2: Hotspots of severity

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	SUBDISTRICT	LOCATIONS	INDIVIDUALS
Anbar	Falluja	Al-Amiryah	20	14,322
		Markaz Falluja	6	1,746
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	Al-Latifa	10	6,816
		Markaz Al-Kufa	12	1,446
		Al-Haydariya	7	2,052
Najaf	Najaf	Markaz Al-Najaf	17	2,478
		Al-Ba'aj	9	7,380
		Markaz Al-Ba'aj	14	3,318
Ninewa	Mosul	Al-Qayara	14	3,318
	Sinjar	Markaz Sinjar	16	20,262
	Samarra	Markaz Samarra	25	15,552
Salah al-Din		Al-Alam	6	1,074
Tikrit	Markaz Tikrit	23	7,992	

Hotspots of severity



# DTM Tracking Tool: Movement of Camp IDPs

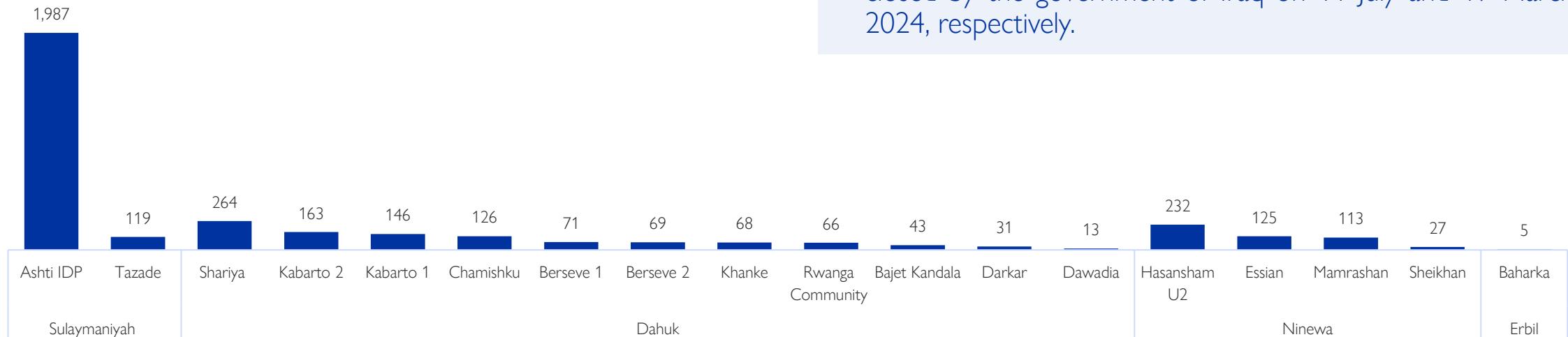
# DTM Tracking Tool: Camp Departures



## Total Camp Departures

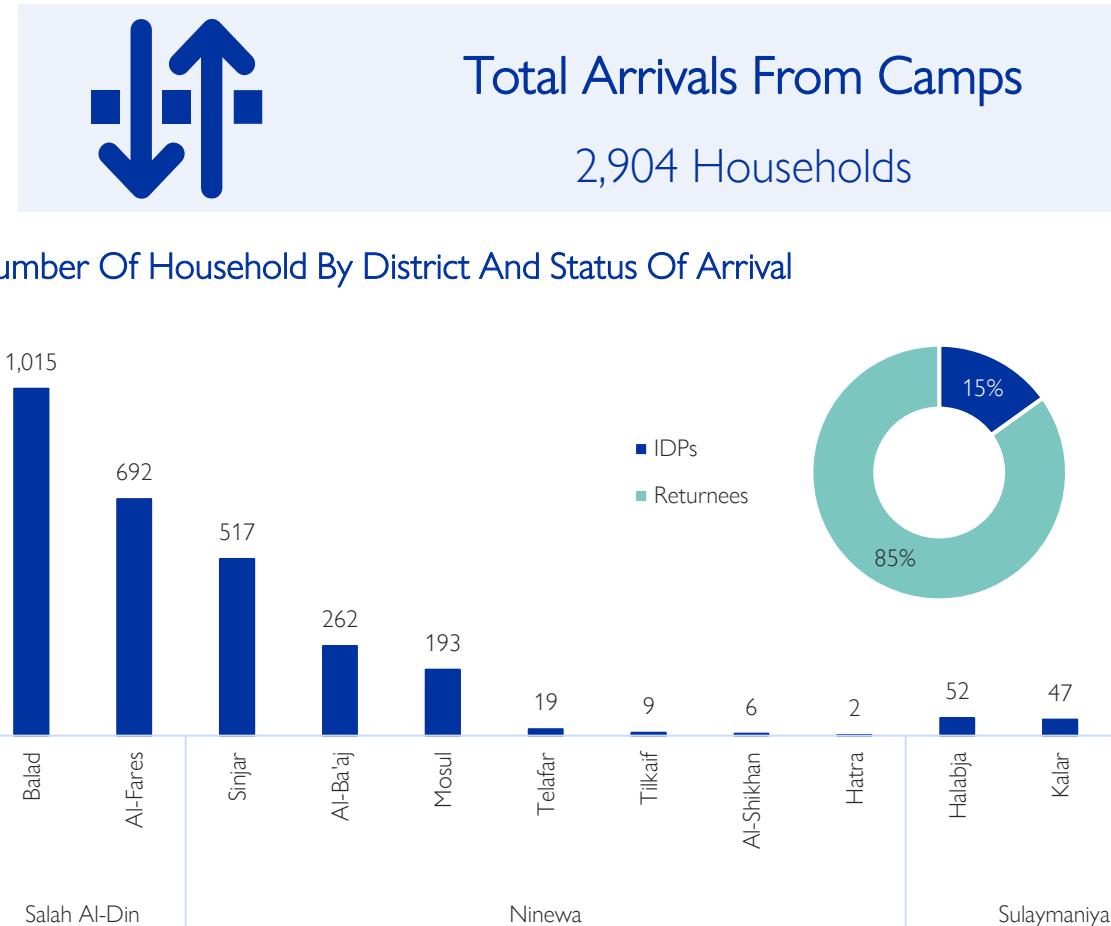
3,668 Households

### NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER CAMP OF DEPARTURE



- As of 18 July 2024, DTM recorded the departure of 3,668 families from camps. Some families left camps and arrived in their new location in March 2024, before start of data collection in April 2024.
- Most families left from Sulaymaniyah Governorate (2,106 departed households). Of these 1,987 households departed from Ashti IDP camp and the rest from Tazade camp, which were both formally announced closed by the government of Iraq on 11 July and 19 March 2024, respectively.

# DTM Tracking Tool: Arrivals



- As of 18 July 2024, DTM recorded the arrival of 2,904 families out of the total 3,668 who departed from camps (79%).
- Most families arrived to Salah al-Din Governorate (59%) and Ninewa Governorate (35%).
- Out of the 2,904 arrived households, key informants reported that **17 per cent** did not receive the MOMD grant, while the rest received a return, local integration or relocation grant.
- Most households (**85%**) returned to the place where they used to reside before the 2014-2017 crisis forced them to flee (**returnees**). However, **15 per cent** did not return to their location of origin and are considered secondarily displaced **IDPs**.



# THANK YOU



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