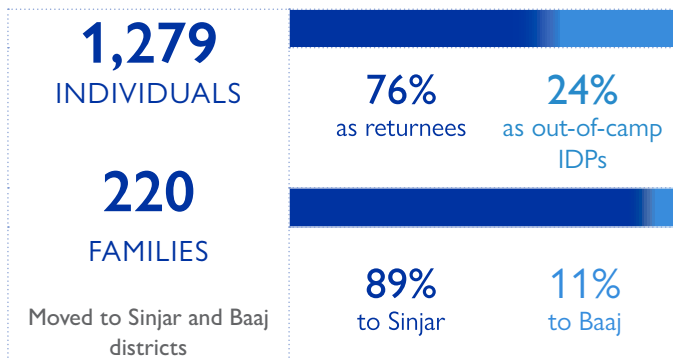


# DISPLACEMENT AND RETURNS TO SINJAR AND BAAJ DISTRICTS

PERIOD COVERED:  
8 JUNE - 20 JUNE 2020

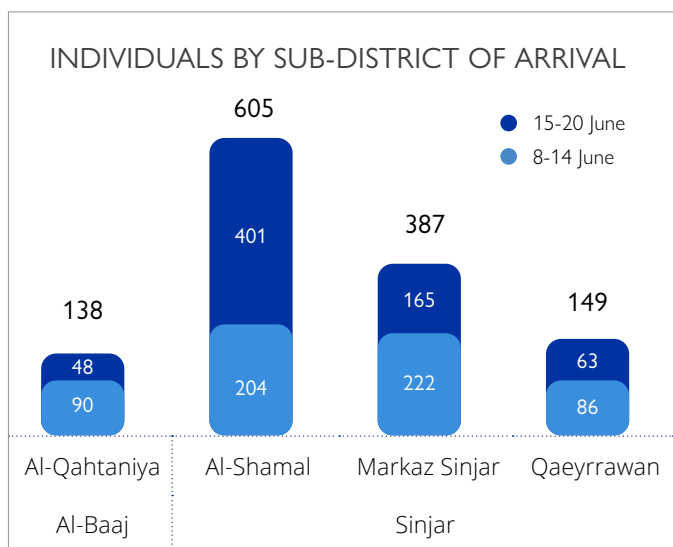
\*All graphs in this document show figures for the period of June 8 to 20, inclusively.



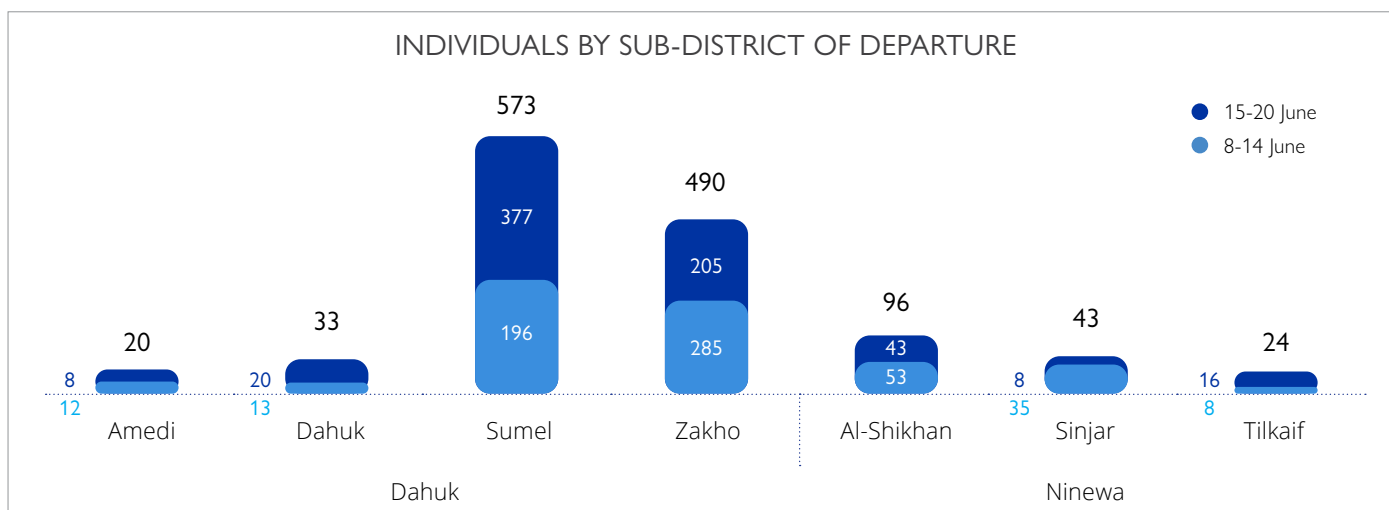
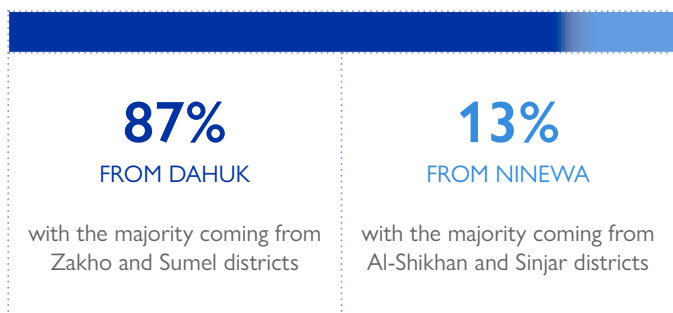
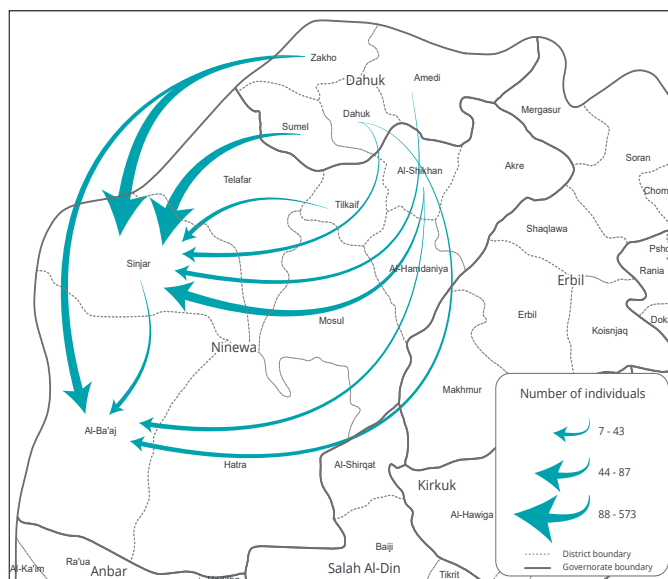
Between 15 and 20 June 2020, DTM tracked 677 individuals returning to Sinjar and Al-Ba'aj districts in Iraq's Ninewa governorate. This brings the total number of individuals that have returned to these districts to 1,279 since data collection commenced on 8 June.

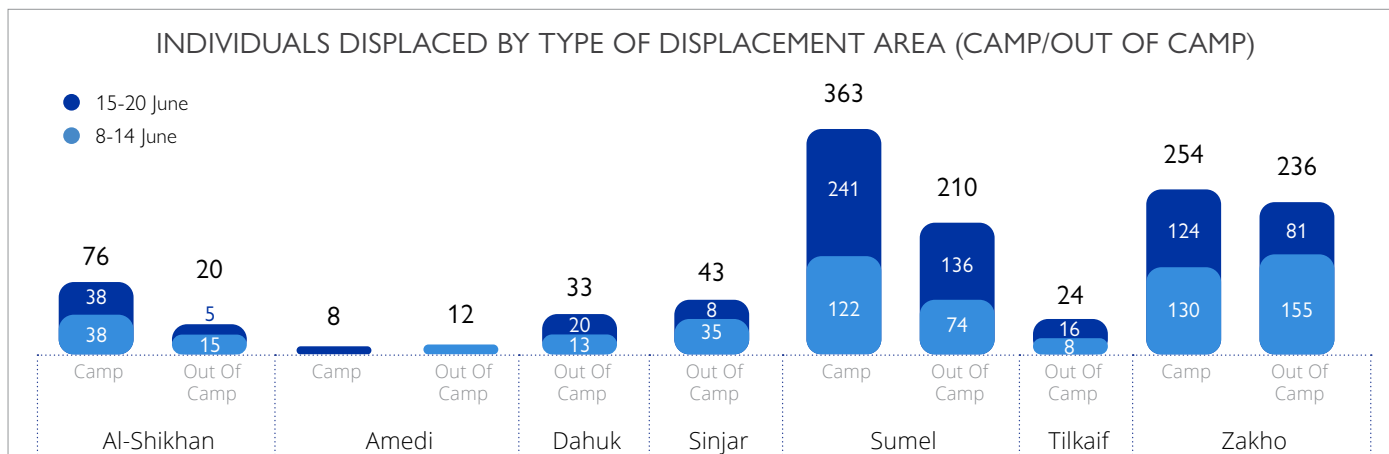
Of those individuals who moved back between 15 and 20 June, 547 were recorded as returnees (81%), while 130 were recorded as out-of-camp IDPs (19%). The most common sub-district of arrival was Al-Shamal with 401 individuals (59%)—almost double the number that arrived there in the previous period. This makes Al-Shamal the most common sub-district of arrival, with 605 individuals arriving there since 8 June (47%).

Additionally, between 15 and 20 June, 165 individuals were recorded as arriving to Markaz Sinjar (24%), representing a decrease in arrivals to this sub-district from the previous period. A total of 610 individuals departed from Dahuk governorate (90%), especially from Sumel and Zakho districts, while the remaining 67 individuals arrived from other locations in Ninewa (10%). Since 8 June, most returnees have departed from Sumel (44%) and Zakho (38%) sub-districts.



Map 1. Population Movements to Sinjar and Baaj districts



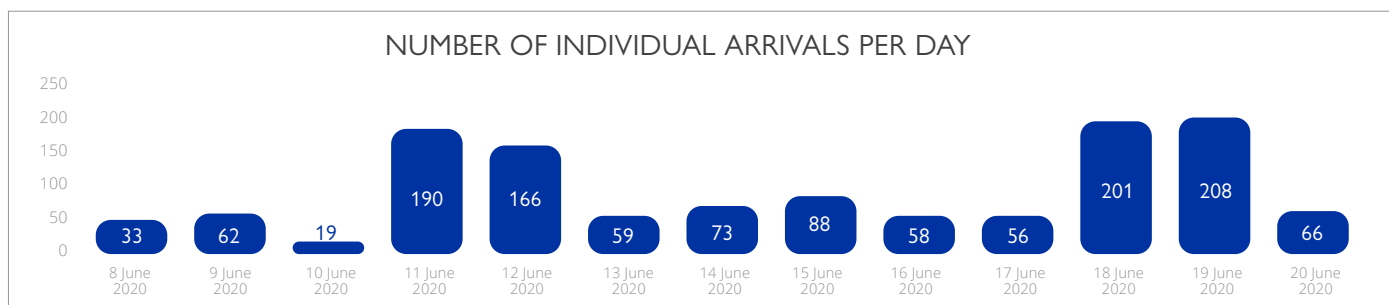


Of those individuals who returned to Sinjar, almost all (579) came from Dahuk, while the other 50 returned from Ninewa. Additionally, of those

that arrived to Al-Ba'aj, 31 returned from Dohuk, while the remaining 17 returned from Ninewa.

Between June 14 and 20, 411 individuals came from camp settings (61%), while 266 individuals came from out-of-camp settings (39%). This represents a change from the previous period when individuals were recorded as arriving from camp and out-of-camp settings at almost-identical rates.

Since 8 June, a total of 701 individuals have arrived from camp settings (55%), while 578 have arrived from out-of-camp settings (45%).



## ADDITIONAL ANECDOTAL NARRATIVE

### Reasons for returns

- Reasons for IDPs going home to Sinjar include the improved security situation, the clearing of mines/IEDs, and the rehabilitation of public infrastructure. Mukhtars, local NGOs and returnees have also encouraged IDPs to return home.

### Assistance and registration

- MOMD is registering families (that have a firm intention to return) in Sinjar center (registration ended in Sinnuni covering Qahtania, Sinnuni and their surrounding villages).

### Next Movements and Intentions

- There are reportedly hundreds of families in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) planning to return to Ninewa as soon as movements between governorates is allowed, and many of those families have completed the proper paperwork to do so.
  - These returns have already started and are expected to speed up when COVID-19 movement restrictions are eased.
  - Some returns from Duhok appear complicated due to Suhaila bridge being closed during the curfew situation.
  - Returns expected to continue from Duhok camps (Dawadadi, Rawanga, Berserve, Bajet Kandal, Shariya, Darkar, Khanke, Kabarto 1 & 2, Chamishku); and Dohuk villages (Shariya center,

Baadre, Zakho, Essian, Sumel, Duhok, Mahati, Alqosh, Khanke)

- Some IDPs that are displaced within Ninewa also plan to return to their place of origin.
  - These IDPs are reportedly from Sheikhhan, Essyan, Mam Rashan, Baadre.

### Shelter situation

- Many of the families that have returned to Shamal sub-district live in rented accommodations or host families.

### Challenges faced by returnees

- Returnees have reported significant delays in reaching destinations, with the main reasons including long wait times and being disallowed entry at checkpoints by authorities.
- With returnees reportedly not having received government assistance and many of them returning to areas with limited basic services such as healthcare, markets, water, and electricity, they are in need of humanitarian assistance.
- There are reports of individuals having returned to areas with limited basic services such as healthcare, markets, water, and electricity and having not received assistance. Some of these locations had not witnessed any returns before.