



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 74

JUNE 2017

www.iraqdtm.iom.int iraqdtm@iom.int



Children play around open sewage, waste, and stagnant waters in Adhamiya, one of the biggest informal settlements in Baghdad.

18 Governorates 106 Districts 3,660 Locations 123 RARTs 9,500 Key Informants

From 30 May to 30 June 2017:

- As of 30 June 2017, the DTM has identified 3,351,132 internally displaced persons (558,522 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts and 3,654 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 1,952,868 returnees (325,478 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs increased by approximately 11% (331,098 individuals). This is due to the completion of the DTM joint data collection exercise carried out in cooperation with local authorities in Mosul city. This partnership allowed identifying approximately 380,000 individuals who displaced from west to east Mosul since the beginning of the operations in October 2016.
- The returnee population increased by 8% (139,188 individuals). The two governorates with the highest increase in returnee population were Anbar (8% or 69,108) and Ninewa (25% or 67,530).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.4 million internally displaced persons.

HIGHLIGHTS

IDPs

3,351,132
Individuals

558,522
Families

+11%

Returnees

1,952,868
Individuals

325,478
Families

+8%

IDPs

3,351,132 Individuals 558,522 Families +11% IDPs 331,098

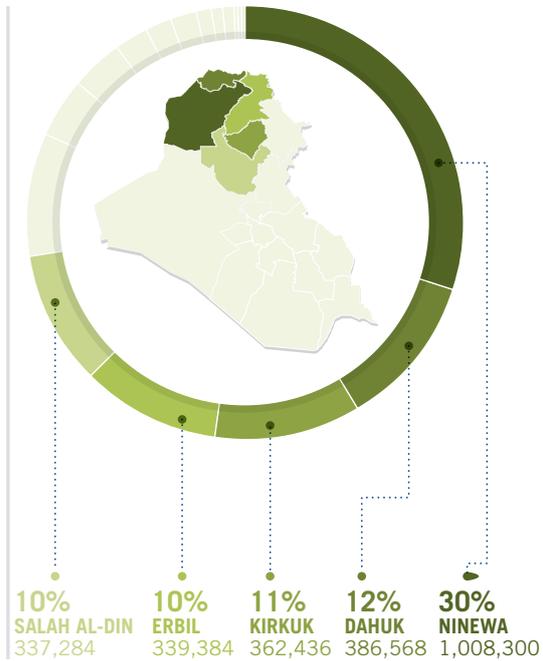
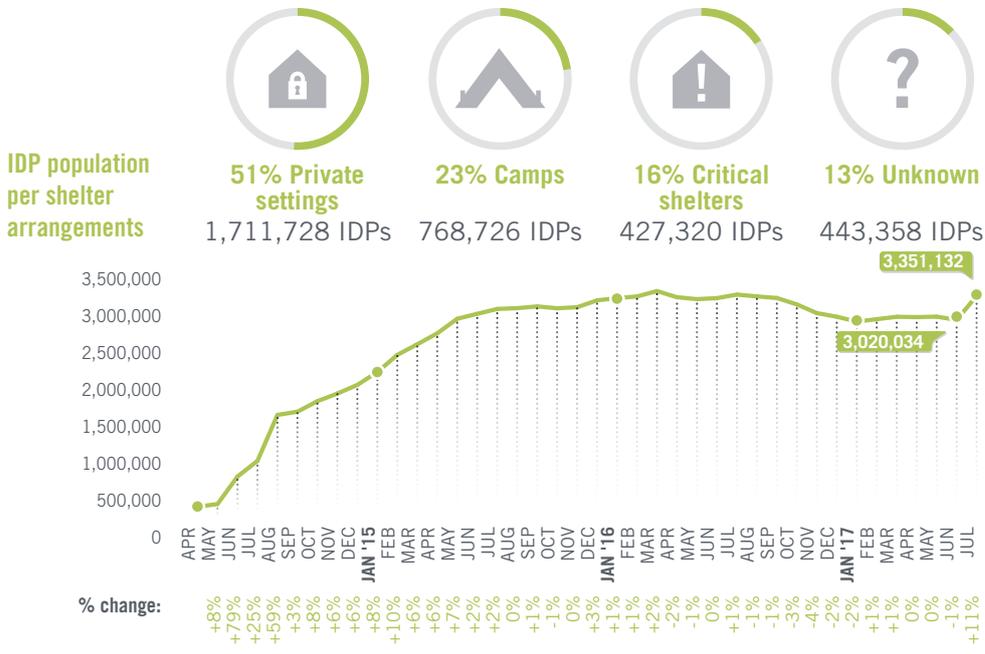


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

Returnees

1,952,868 Individuals 325,478 Families +8% Returnees 139,188

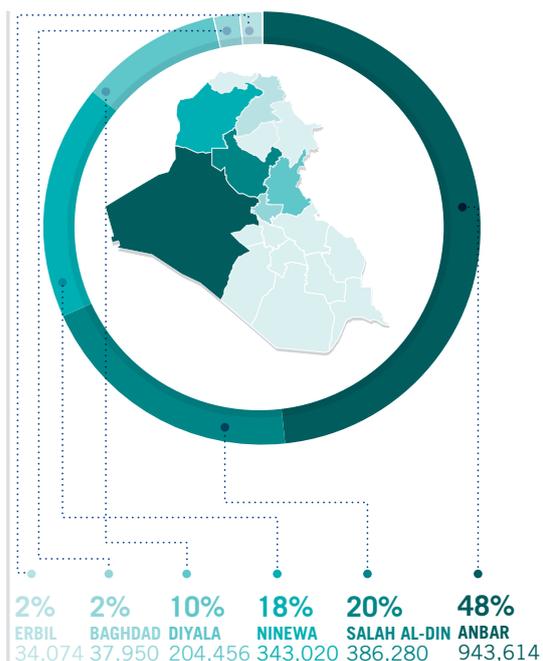
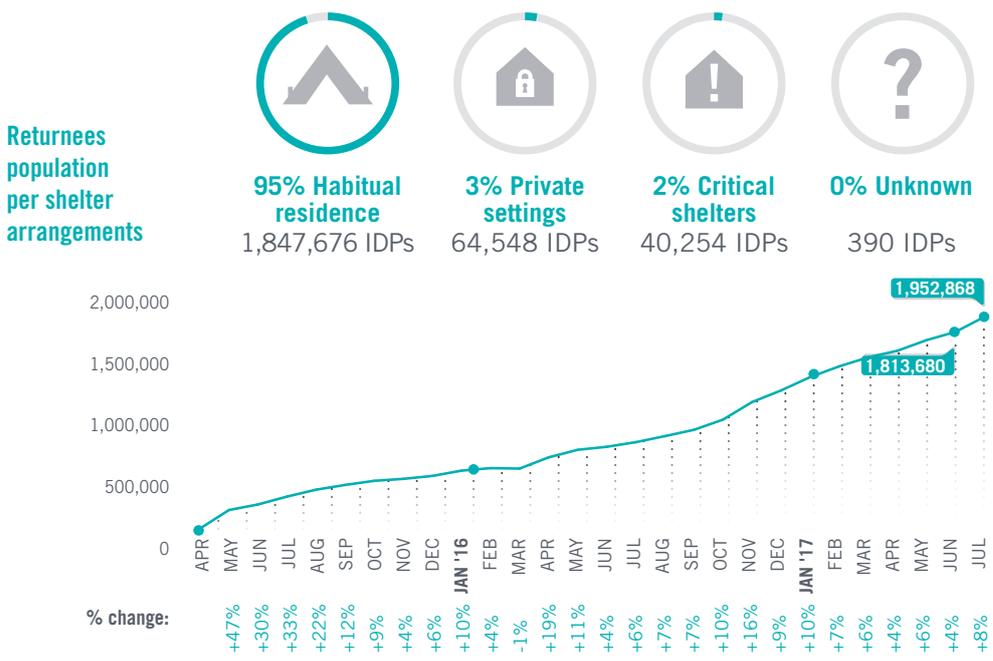


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the reporting period, between 30 May and 30 June, Ninewa Governorate has reported an increase of 61% (381,534 individuals) in IDPs.

On 29 June 2017, Iraq's DTM through its Emergency Tracking component released an additional estimate of 380,000 IDPs (over 63,000 families) who displaced to east Mosul due to the west Mosul operations. These results included the preemptive displacements recorded as early as January 2017 prior to the military operations in west Mosul, in addition to those IDPs who transited to Hammam Al-Aleel screening site and then moved to out-of-camps settings in east Mosul through Kokjali.

On 19 February 2017, the overall number of individuals displaced due to the Mosul operations dramatically increased with the launch of the west Mosul offensive. Significant population movements to out-of-camp locations in hard-to-access areas, most notably in east Mosul, started being reported. In response, the DTM expanded its methodology reporting flow-monitoring movements at strategic spots such as Hammam Al-Aleel screening site.

Throughout this period, the DTM has closely collaborated with local authorities to support establishing a joint information collection system that gathers consistent data on IDPs displaced within the city of Mosul as a consequence of the military operations. In the last months, DTM seconded staff to local authorities to conduct joint field visits and collect direct information –at the neighborhood level– on IDPs who fled west Mosul and are now in east Mosul.

The findings of this exercise have now been integrated into the regular DTM Emergency Tracking, following several rounds of triangulation and direct validation on the ground by governmental and non-governmental sources. As of 29 June 2017, the DTM Emergency Tracking in collaboration with local authorities identified - at the neighborhood/village level - a total of 819,534 individuals currently displaced by the Mosul operations that started on 17 October 2016. Out of this overall figure, 95% of IDPs are hosted in Ninewa Governorate while the remaining 5% are distributed across 12 governorates. Considering that a total of 201,942 individuals have already returned to their location of origin, the cumulative number of IDPs displaced as a result of this military operation has reached 1,021,476 individuals.

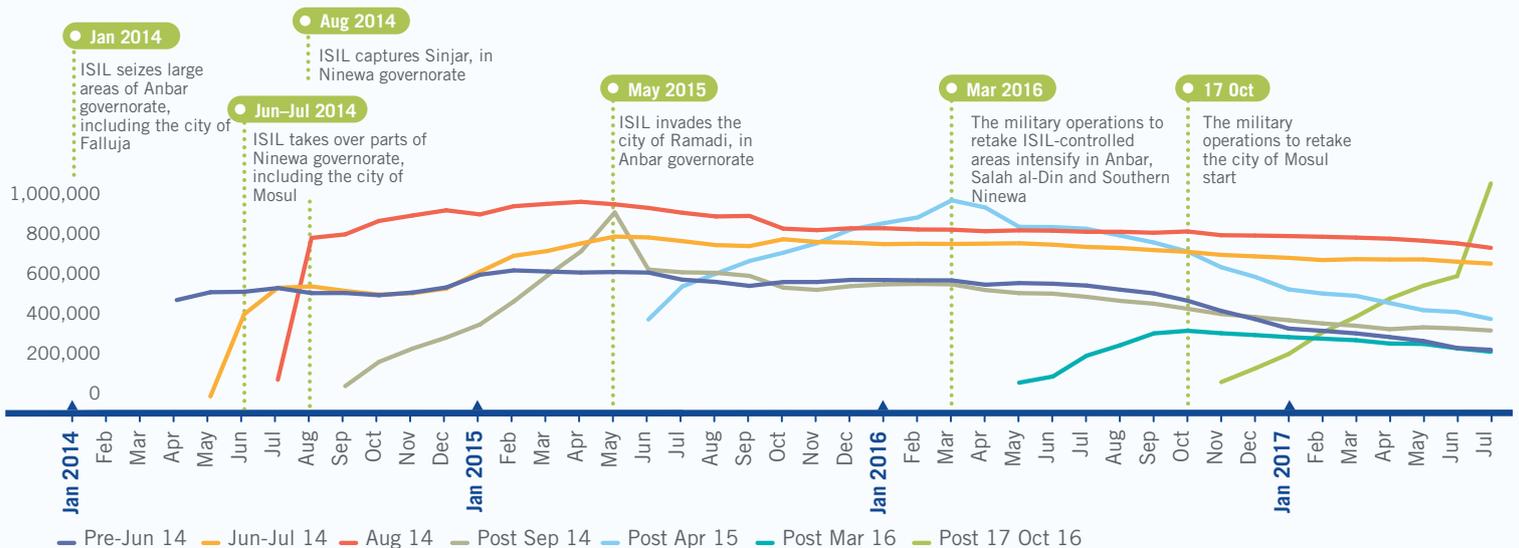


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

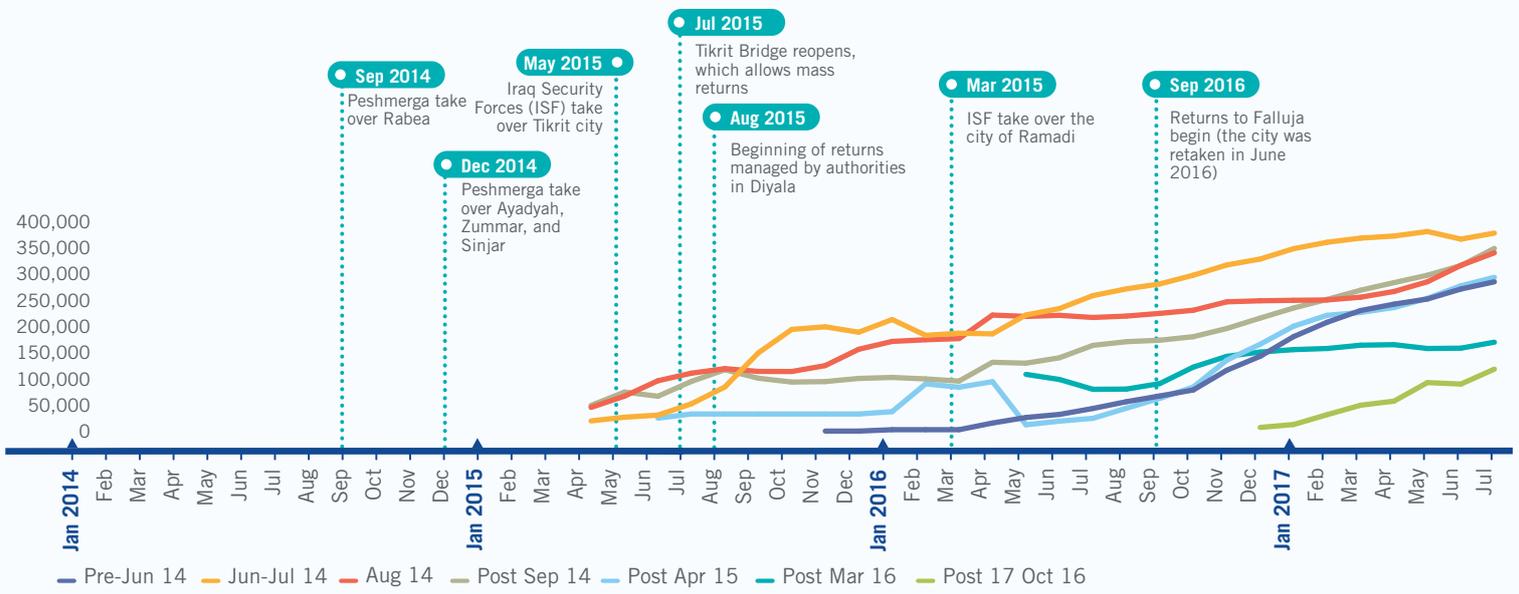
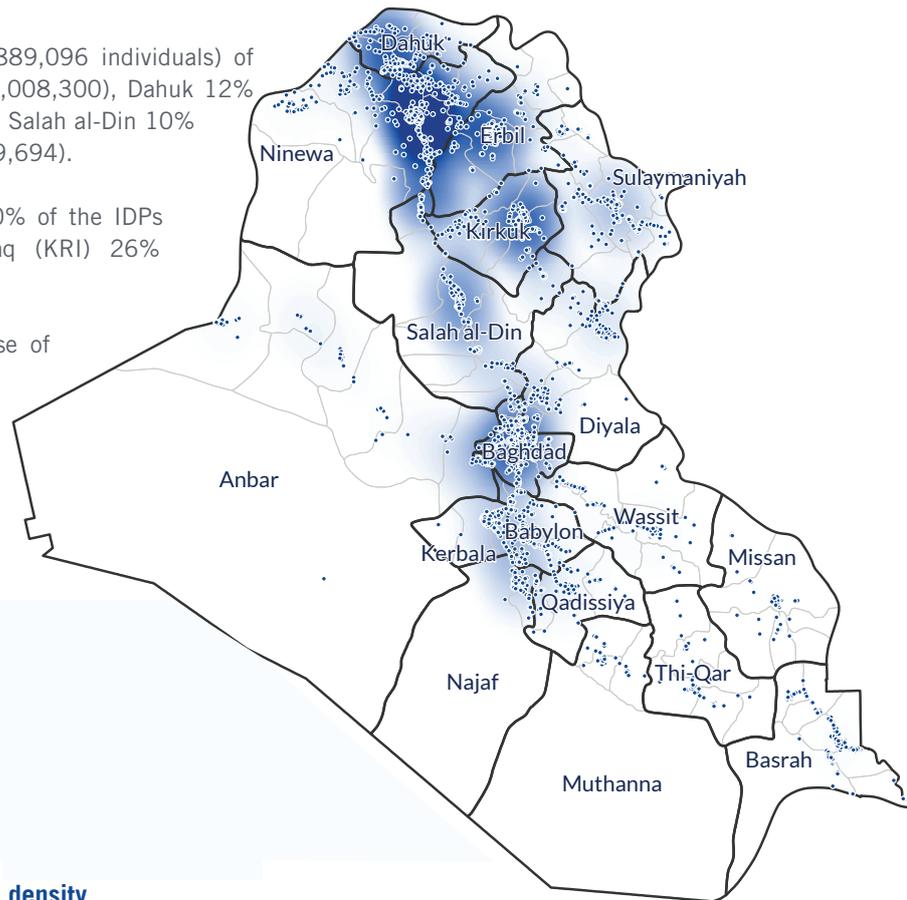


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time
The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

As of 30 June 2017, seven governorates host 86% (2,889,096 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 30% (1,008,300), Dahuk 12% (386,568), Kirkuk 11% (362,436), Erbil 10% (339,384), Salah al-Din 10% (337,284), Baghdad 9% (305,430), and Anbar 4% (149,694).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 70% of the IDPs (2,348,862 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 26% (875,646), and South Iraq 4% (126,624).

The total number of identified IDPs recorded an increase of approximately 11% (331,098 individuals). However, this overall increase does not reflect homogeneous trends across the country.



Legend

IDP families by governorate of displacement



Map 1. IDP families by governorate of displacement and density

The map shows the distribution of IDPs across the country. The dots indicate their current locations of displacement, while the color highlights their concentration.

Ninewa Governorate reported an overall increase of 61% (381,534 individuals). This is the result of a joint data collection exercise carried out in cooperation with local authorities in Mosul city. This led to an increase of approximately 380,000 newly identified IDPs who displaced from west to east Mosul from as early as January 2017, and more intensely after the beginning of west Mosul operations on 19 February. In addition, continuous displacement from west Mosul to other areas in Ninewa Governorate are also recorded.

Many governorates recorded significant decreases in IDP numbers. Anbar recorded a decrease of 18% (29,010 individuals), particularly in the districts of Ramadi and Falluja. IDPs have been returning to their location of origin, often within the same governorate.

The Baghdad Governorate recorded a decrease of 4% (12,738) due to ongoing return movements, particularly to Anbar.



Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement

The figure reports the governorates of displacement that witnessed the highest variation in the IDP population, compared to the last report.

Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals
Anbar	22,495	134,970
Babylon	7,122	42,732
Baghdad	50,905	305,430
Basrah	1,721	10,326
Dahuk	64,428	386,568
Diyala	11,836	71,016
Erbil	56,564	339,384
Kerbala	10,299	61,794
Kirkuk	60,406	362,436
Missan	854	5,124
Muthanna	610	3,660
Najaf	12,719	76,314
Ninewa	168,050	1,008,300
Qadissiya	3,894	23,364
Salah al-Din	56,214	337,284
Sulaymaniyah	24,949	149,694
Thi-Qar	1,306	7,836
Wassit	4,150	24,900
Total	558,522	3,351,132

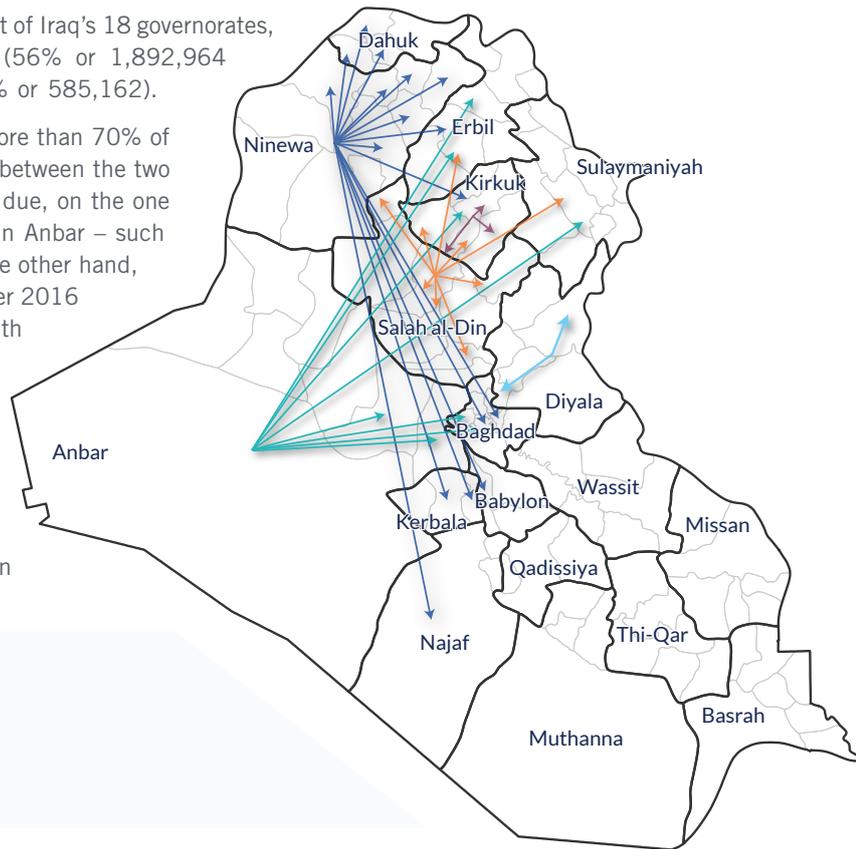
Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 30 June 2017, the total IDP population comes from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (56% or 1,892,964 individuals). Anbar is the second governorate of origin (17% or 585,162).

Ninewa and Anbar have been the governorates of origin of more than 70% of IDPs for most of the current crisis; however, the distribution between the two governorates began changing after September 2016. This is due, on the one hand, to the significant return movements to retaken areas in Anbar – such as Ramadi and Heet – and as of September, to Falluja. On the other hand, the launch of the military operations to retake Mosul in October 2016 led to large-scale displacement across Ninewa Governorate, with fewer numbers heading to other governorates.

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 13% of the currently displaced population (442,866 individuals). Displacement from Salah al-Din is due to ongoing clashes, especially in Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, and to secondary displacement of IDPs previously displaced to Kirkuk. It is worth noting that 60% (264,618) of IDPs from Salah al-Din displaced inside the same governorate.



Legend

IDPs' movements from governorates of origin to districts of displacement

- Anbar
- Ninewa
- Diyala
- Salah al-Din
- Kirkuk

Map 2. IDP families by governorate of origin

The map shows IDPs' movements from their governorate of origin to their current districts of displacement

During the reporting period, only Ninewa and Kirkuk governorates recorded an increase as governorates of origin. The number of IDPs originally from Ninewa increased by 25% (379,326) due to the addition of IDPs originally from west Mosul and now displaced to east Mosul in the DTM dataset. These IDPs were identified during the joint data collection exercise conducted by the DTM in cooperation with local authorities in Mosul.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 6% (39,762 individuals).

The decrease is due to ongoing return movements to areas in Ramadi and Falluja that were retaken in mid-2016.



Figure 8. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin

The figure reports the highest variation in the IDP population by governorate of origin, compared to the last report.

Governorate of displacement	Governorate of origin								
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total
Anbar	131,214	156	204	0	0	402	2,172	822	134,970
Babylon	2,658	14,814	582	174	0	30	23,982	492	42,732
Baghdad	183,204	6,612	14,178	4,746	0	1,560	70,116	25,014	305,430
Basrah	1,920	114	186	318	0	846	4,128	2,814	10,326
Dahuk	1,044	0	282	0	0	0	384,636	606	386,568
Diyala	2,280	468	360	63,648	0	6	618	3,636	71,016
Erbil	129,552	0	6,042	1,794	11,682	3,492	155,532	31,290	339,384
Kerbala	858	1,062	204	162	0	288	58,956	264	61,794
Kirkuk	49,236	96	378	1,590	36	188,436	45,522	77,142	362,436
Missan	216	42	162	102	0	636	3,576	390	5,124
Muthanna	666	0	30	36	0	48	2,772	108	3,660
Najaf	1,752	0	114	138	0	234	73,818	258	76,314
Ninewa	1,140	30	0	0	480	3,840	993,996	8,814	1,008,300
Qadissiya	3,468	90	414	174	0	2,544	16,458	216	23,364
Salah al-Din	1,140	0	0	1,974	0	55,188	14,364	264,618	337,284
Sulaymaniyah	71,082	4,236	12,618	20,148	0	126	16,224	25,260	149,694
Thi-Qar	1,044	72	42	120	0	660	5,562	336	7,836
Wassit	2,688	120	18	120	0	636	20,532	786	24,900
Total	585,162	27,912	35,814	95,244	12,198	258,972	1,892,964	442,866	3,351,132

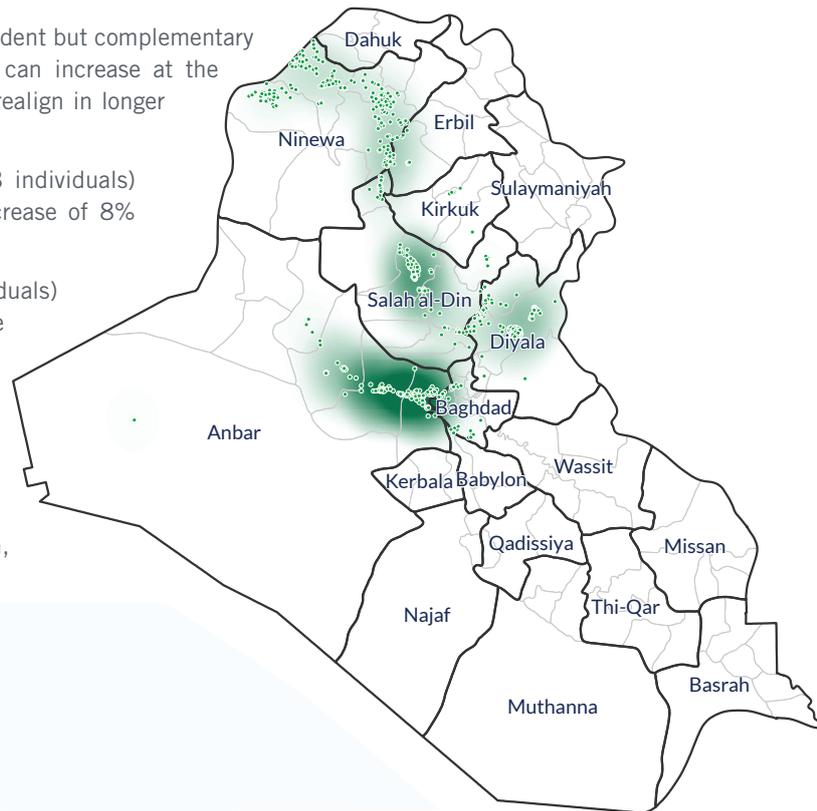
Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN

Dynamics of return and displacement are tracked through independent but complementary systems, meaning that the number of returnees and of IDPs can increase at the same time during a reporting period although overall trends will realign in longer observation intervals.

As of 30 June 2017, a total of 325,478 families (1,952,868 individuals) reportedly returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 8% (139,188) from the previous update.

Almost half of the returnee population 48% (943,614 individuals) is located in Anbar. During the reporting period, its returnee population grew by 8% (69,108). Return movements have been recorded since mid-2016, when the newly retaken city of Ramadi began witnessing returns. As well, the city of Falluja, retaken between May and June 2016, began receiving returnees as of September 2016. However, the returnee population is not evenly distributed across the governorate. The district of Falluja currently hosts 21% (403,206) of the whole returnee population, while Ramadi hosts 19% (372,552).



Legend

Returnee families by governorate of return



Map 3. Returnee families by governorate of return and density

The map shows the distribution of returnees across the country. The dots indicate their current locations of return, while the color highlight their concentration



Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

The figure reports the governorates of return that witnessed the highest variation in the returnee population, compared to the last report.

The governorate hosting the second largest returnee population is Salah al-Din (20% or 386,280 individuals); its returnee population grew by less than 1% (1,026).

The third is Ninewa, with 18% (343,020 individuals); its returnee population increased by 25% (67,530) between 30 May and 30 June. Ninewa witnessed a high number of returns towards newly retaken areas of returnees displaced after October 2016, when Mosul operations started, and of those who displaced before that (the DTM recorded returns of IDPs displaced as early as June–August 2014). Approximately 40,000 individuals returned to Hammam al-Aleel sub-district. Reportedly, those returnees were forcibly displaced towards the city of Mosul in November 2016. Their areas of origin were retaken by ISF at the end of March 2017, and from mid-May returns to Hammam al-Aleel sub-district started being recorded.

The returnee population is growing steadily and the top five districts recording the highest increase in returnee population are in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	2,156	12,936
Anbar	Falluja	67,201	403,206
Anbar	Haditha	2,867	17,202
Anbar	Heet	22,953	137,718
Anbar	Ramadi	62,092	372,552
Anbar Total		157,269	943,614
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1,884	11,304
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	3,147	18,882
Baghdad Total		6,325	37,950
Diyala	Al-Khalis	11,673	70,038
Diyala	Al-Muqdadaya	8,200	49,200
Diyala	Khanaqin	14,003	84,018
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
Diyala Total		34,076	204,456
Erbil	Makhmur	5,679	34,074
Erbil Total		5,679	34,074
Kirkuk	Daquq	166	996
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	413	2,478
Kirkuk Total		579	3,474
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	4,050	24,300
Ninewa	Mosul	25,870	155,220
Ninewa	Sinjar	5,285	31,710
Ninewa	Telafar	16,164	96,984
Ninewa	Tilkaif	5,801	34,806
Ninewa Total		57,170	343,020
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,375	56,250
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	6,523	39,138
Salah al-Din	Baiji	4,896	29,376
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,096	30,576
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,721	46,326
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,531	171,186
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,183	7,098
Salah al-Din Total		64,380	386,280
Total		325,478	1,952,868

Table 3. Distribution of returnee families and individuals by governorate and district of return

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

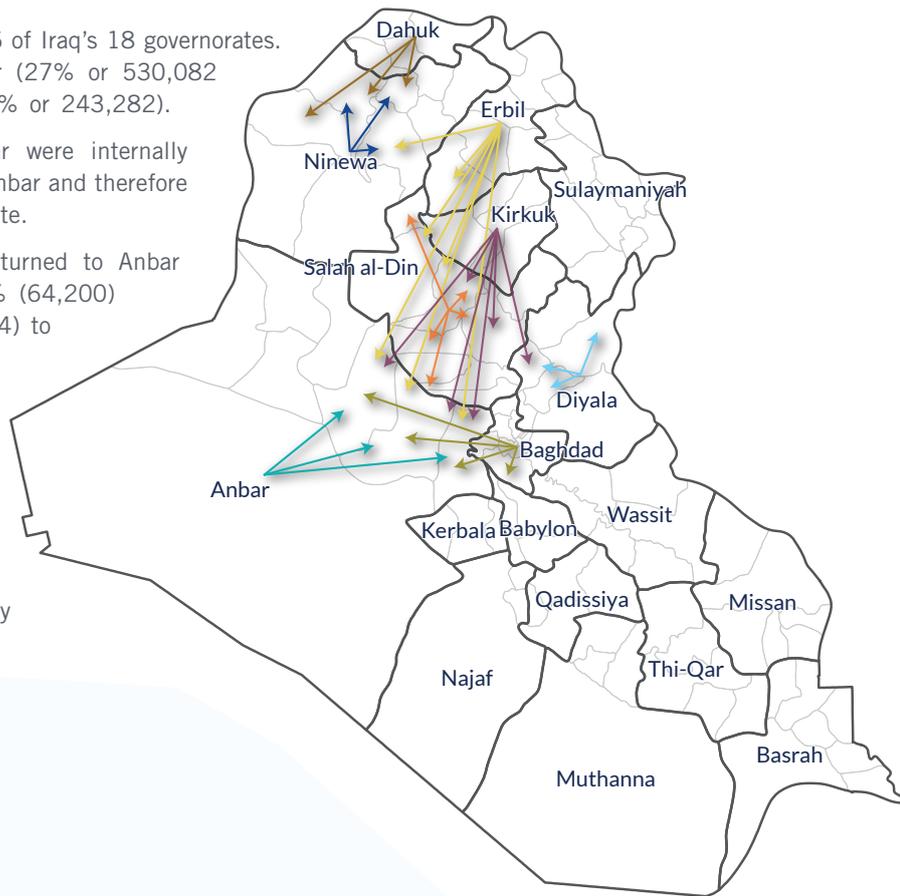
As of 30 June 2017, IDPs have been returning from 16 of Iraq's 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement remain Anbar (27% or 530,082 individuals), Erbil (13% or 245,220), and Kirkuk (12% or 243,282).

Most of the returnees previously displaced in Anbar were internally displaced, meaning IDPs from Anbar displaced within Anbar and therefore returned to other locations within the same governorate.

In the case of Erbil, 43% (106,614 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, particularly to Falluja district, while 26% (64,200) returned to Salah al-Din Governorate and 15% (37,764) to Ninewa.

More than half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk Governorate (53% or 129,960 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately 34% (81,636) returned to Anbar.

During the reporting period, a significant increase in returns of those previously displaced in Ninewa Governorate (32% or 46,452 individuals) followed by Baghdad (22% or 41,370) took place.



Legend

Major returnees' movements from last governorates of displacement to district of return

- Anbar
- Kirkuk
- Baghdad
- Ninewa
- Diyala
- Salahal Din
- Erbil

Map 4. Returnee families by last governorate of displacement

The map shows returnees' movements from their governorate of last displacement to their current districts of return.

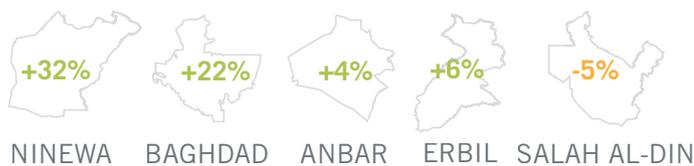


Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

The figure reports the highest variation in the returnee population by governorate of last displacement, compared to the last report.

Governorate of return	Last governorate of displacement												Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Others	
Anbar	529,692	5,070	169,368	894	0	106,614	0	81,636	0	2,148	48,192	0	0
Baghdad	0	1,152	34,074	0	0	2,100	48	0	0	0	456	120	120
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	160,206	468	0	23,982	0	0	18,414	0	0
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	34,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,474	0	0	0	0	0
Ninewa	60	318	672	104,868	6	37,764	702	4,230	192,162	96	162	1,980	72
Salah al-Din	0	0	22,614	2,334	12	64,200	1,482	129,960	456	146,664	16,812	1,746	1,578
	530,082	6,540	227,784	108,096	160,224	245,220	2,232	243,282	192,618	148,908	84,036	3,846	1,952,868

Table 4. Distribution of returnees by governorate of return and last governorate of displacement

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

IDPs

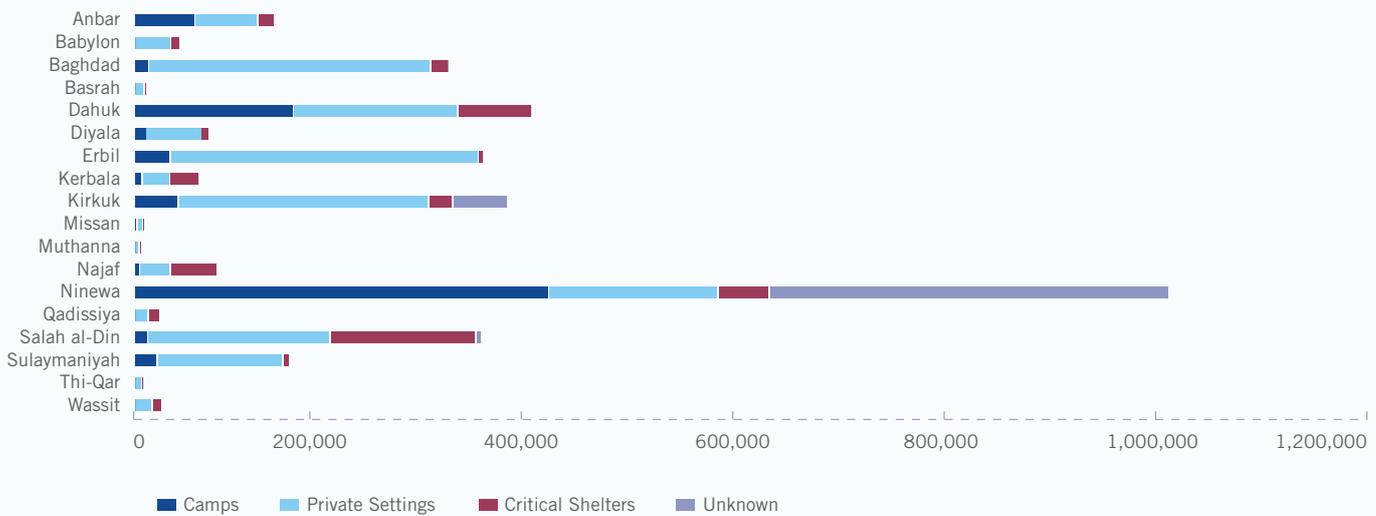


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

Returnees

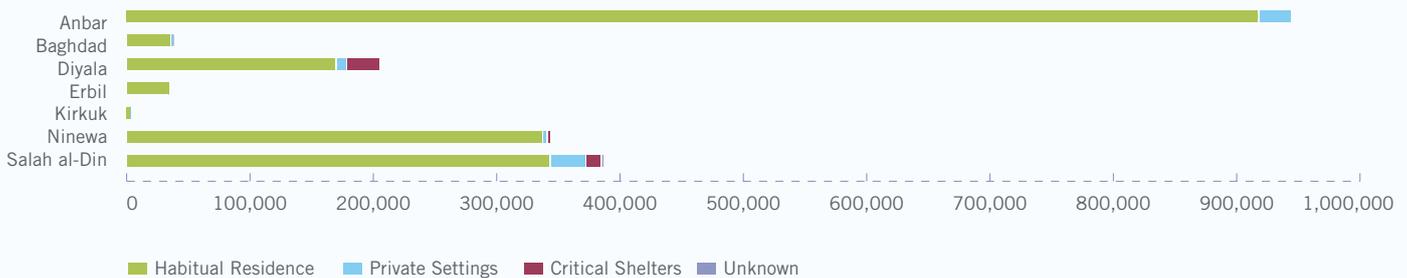


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Most identified IDPs (51% or 1,711,728 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 40% (1,327,944) are living in rented accommodation, 11% (375,768) are with host families, and less than 1% (8,016) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (13% or 427,320 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 6% (217,092 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 3% (102,066) are in informal settlements, 3% (89,988) are in religious buildings and less than 1% (11,724) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 23% of the total IDP population (768,726 individuals). Ninewa Governorate hosts 53% of the IDPs living in camps (404,604), largely because of the large camp-based response throughout the Mosul response.

With the beginning of the military operations to retake Mosul, the number of IDPs living in camps has been growing steadily. Between 30 May and 30 June 2017 the number of IDPs in camps grew by 3% (22,194).

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in unknown shelter type also grew remarkably (370,398) due to the addition of the newly identified IDPs in east Mosul. Shelter type could not be assessed because of the methodology and organization jointly put in place by DTM and local authorities. The information will be verified and shared in the coming rounds of assessment.

Most identified returnees (95% or 1,847,676 individuals) reportedly live in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 64,548 individuals and 2% or 40,254).

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee population in Iraq. Data are collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of 123 staff members deployed across Iraq.

Data from the IDP Master List and Returnee Master List are gathered through a well-established large network of over 9,500 key informants that includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

IOM RARTs collect Master List data continuously and report it biweekly. However, limited access as a result of security issues and other operational constraints can affect information-gathering activities. The variation in displacement figures observed between different reporting periods may be due to influencing factors such as the increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continuous identification of previously displaced groups, and the inclusion of data on secondary displacements within Iraq.

The displaced populations are identified through a process of collection, verification, triangulation and validation of data. IOM continues to closely coordinate with federal, regional and local authorities to maintain a shared and accurate understanding of displacement across Iraq.

DEFINITION

The number of **individuals** is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.

The DTM considers as **returnees** all those individuals previously displaced who return to their sub-district of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The DTM's definition of returnees is unrelated to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, or to a defined strategy for a durable solution. DTM only records the estimated number of those who fled their locations of origin since January 2014 and have now returned; as such, it focuses on permanent return and does not capture "go-and-see" visits. The Returnee Master List is not designed to assess the conditions of the returnees' houses. It provides an initial indication of whether the families moved back to the residence of origin (referred to as habitual residence) or had to settle in alternative shelter arrangements after returning to their sub-district of origin (corresponding to one of the ten categories of shelter types). Targeted shelter assessments should be carried out to assess the damages caused by the conflict.

Location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (i.e. fourth official administrative division), a village for rural areas, and a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fifth official administrative division).

To facilitate analysis, this report divides Iraq in three regions: the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates; the South includes Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya and Muthana governorates; the Central North includes Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates.

The figure of the KRI does not include populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Kifri and Khanaqin.

Private settings: include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

Critical shelters: include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings and other informal settlements.

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