



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 76

JULY 2017

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

18 Governorates 106 Districts 3,745 Locations 123 RARTs 9,500 Key Informants

From 30 May to 31 July 2017:

- As of 31 July 2017, the DTM has identified 3,295,602 internally displaced persons (549,267 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts and 3,745 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 2,071,980 returnees (345,330 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 2% (55,530 individuals), recorded across fifteen governorates with peaks in Anbar (-21% or 28,548) and Baghdad (-5% or 16,116).
- The returnee population increased by 6% (119,112 individuals). The two governorates with the highest increase in returnee population were Anbar (9% or 80,076) and Ninewa (10% or 32,814).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.3 million internally displaced persons.

HIGHLIGHTS

IDPs

3,295,602
Individuals

549,267
Families

-2%

Returnees

2,071,980
Individuals

345,330
Families

+6%

IDPs

3,295,602 Individuals | 549,267 Families | -2% IDPs 55,530

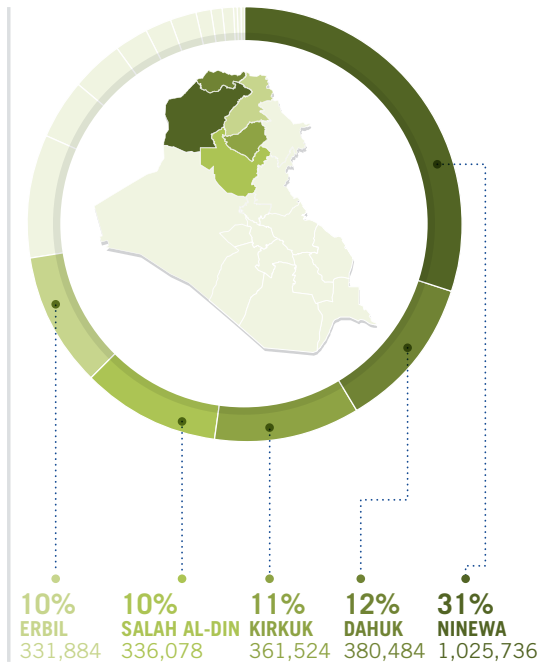
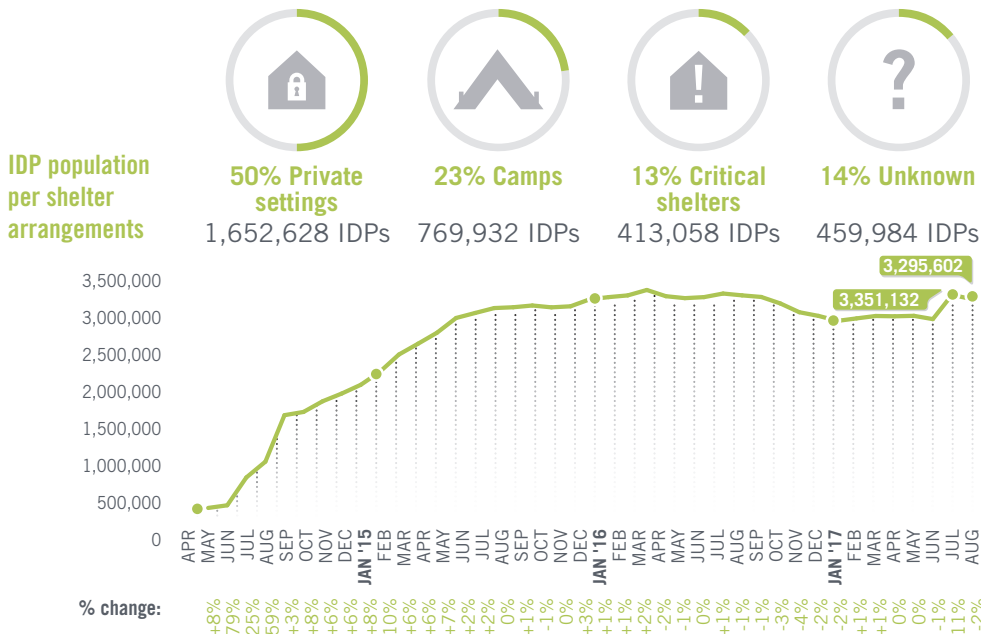


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

Returnees

2,071,980 Individuals | 345,330 Families | +6% Returnees 119,112

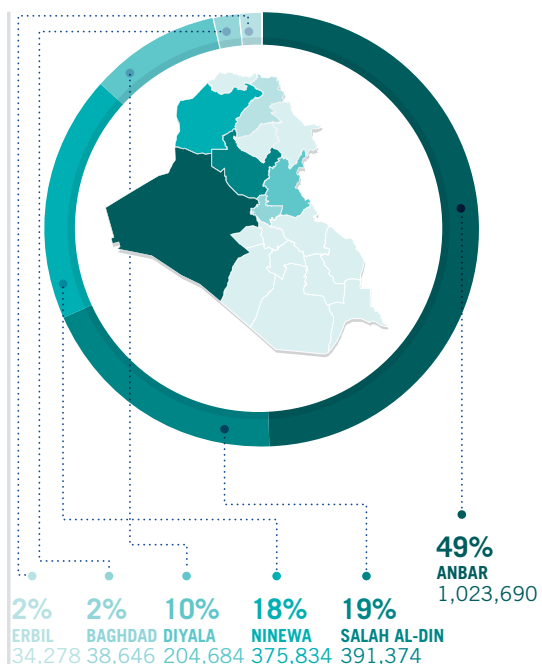
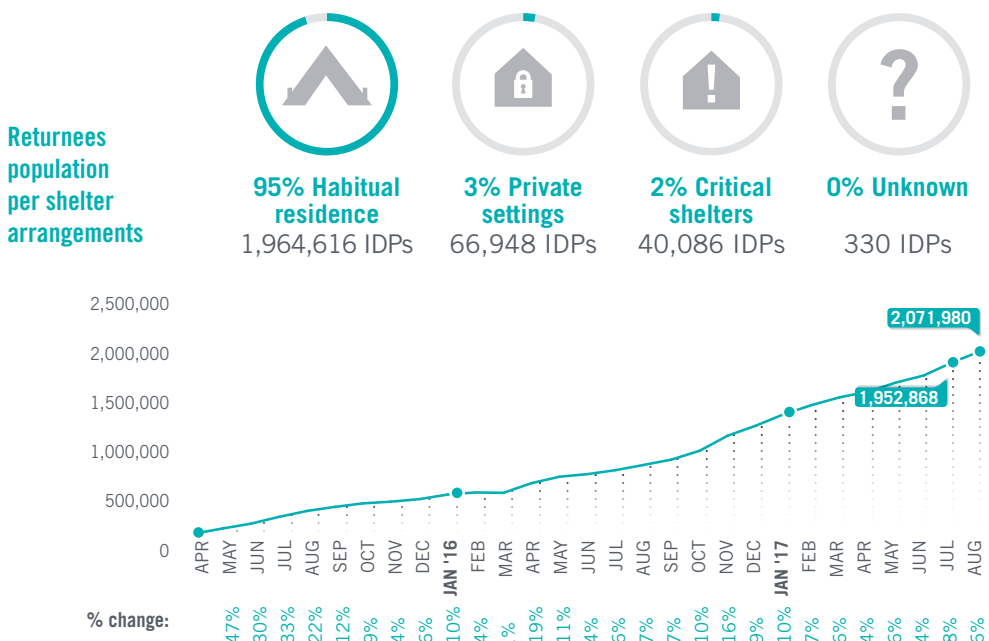


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

SITUATION OVERVIEW

For the first time since the beginning of this crisis, over 2,000,000 individuals returned to their place of origin across Iraq (31 July 2017).

In 2015, Iraq counted 468,780 returnees; at the end of 2016, there were 1,370,862 returnees. From January to July 2017, an increase of 701,118 individuals (51%) has been recorded. This return movement shows different patterns across the various governorates, in line with the evolving conflict dynamics. Out of the over 1 million returnees in Anbar, 52% returned during 2016 and 44% in 2017 alone. In Diyala, 45% (92,562) of the population returned in 2015, 49% (100,614) in 2016, with 6% having returned since the beginning of this year. Similar trends were identified in Salah al-Din, with 66% (258,144) of the returnee movement taking place in 2015, 28% (108,330) in 2016, and 6% since the beginning of the year. In line with the above, Ninewa shows 52% of the population has returned in 2017 (195,270 individuals), 30% (111,606) in 2016, and 18% (68,958) in 2015.

Trends become even more localized if analysed at the district level, with Falluja district hosting more than 432,900 returnees, followed

by Ramadi with over 398,200 returnees. Also, Mosul district recorded over 172,000 individuals who returned since the beginning of this year, followed by Tikrit in Salah al-Din with 171,228 returnees, and Heet district in Anbar with 152,550. In total, these five districts alone account for 64% of the return movement to date.

On 9 July 2017, the Iraqi Prime Minister announced that all neighbourhoods of west Mosul had been retaken and were under the Iraqi Security Forces' control. Even though some minor clashes were still ongoing, the Government of Iraq considered the city of Mosul fully liberated as of July 2017.

At the same time, Ninewa Governorate, some areas in Telafar district (west of Mosul) and some in Ba'aj and Hatra districts (south and south-west of Ninewa), were still under ISIL's control. Outside Ninewa, Hawija district in Kirkuk Governorate, east Al Shirqat in Salah al-Din Governorate and some central-west regions bordering Syria – particularly west Anbar and some areas of west Salah al-Din governorate – were also still under ISIL's control.

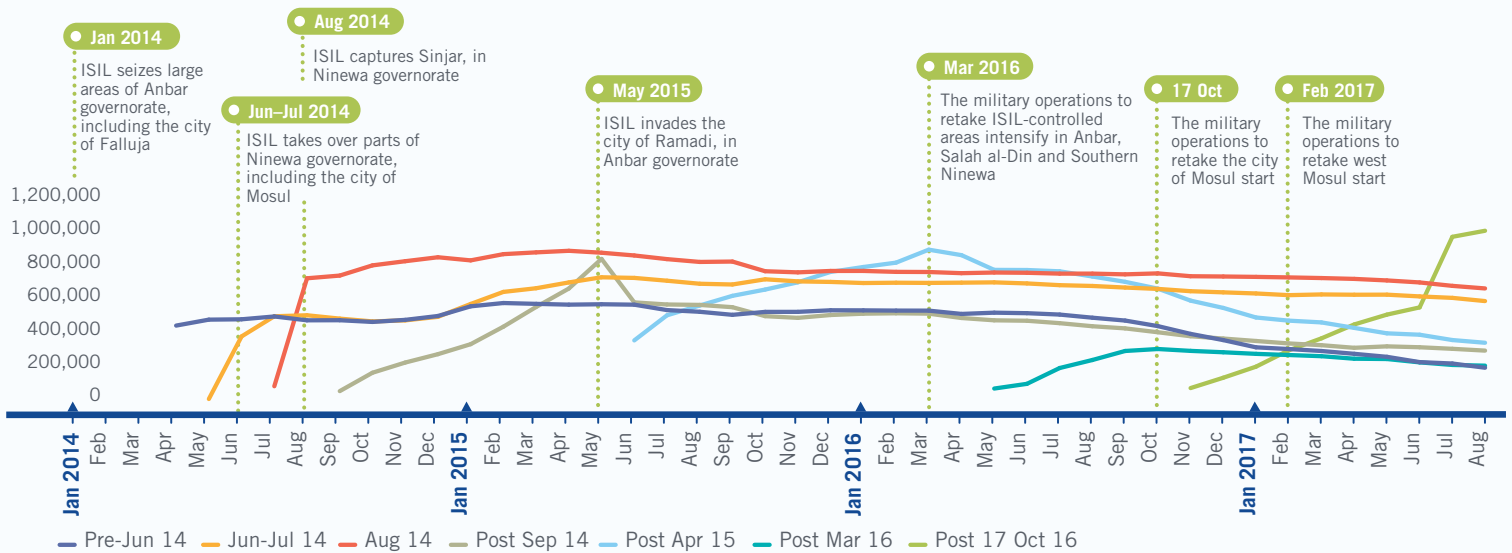


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

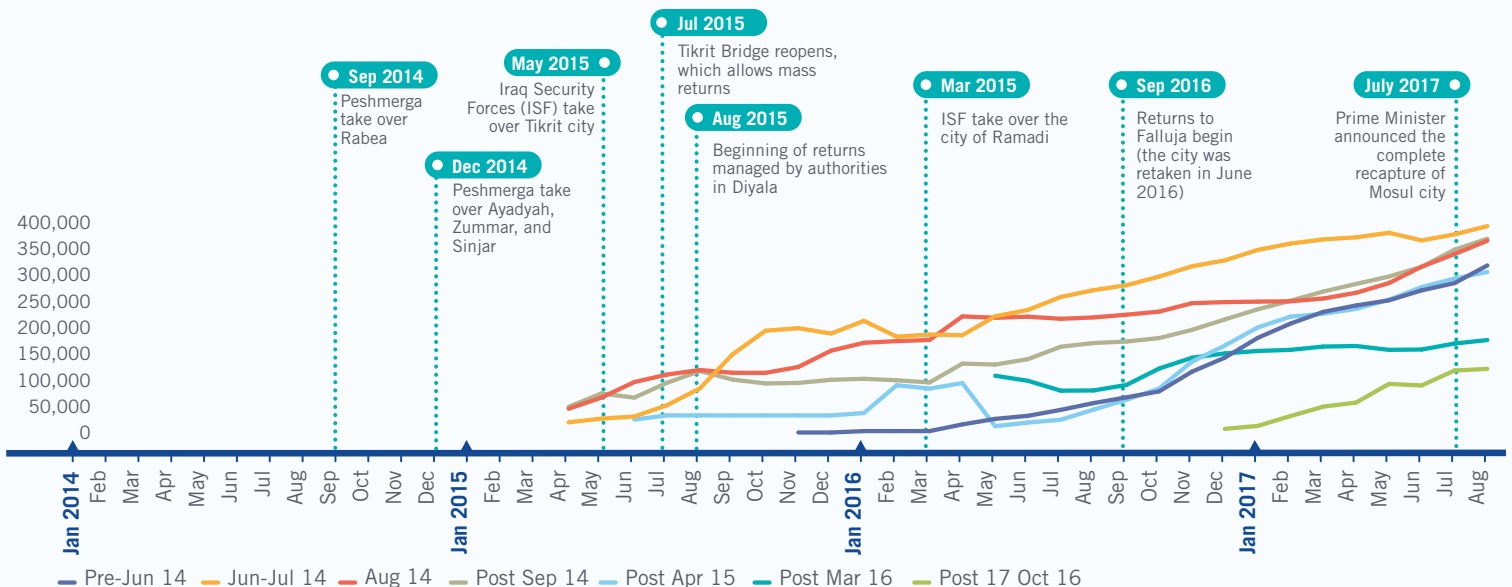


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time

The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

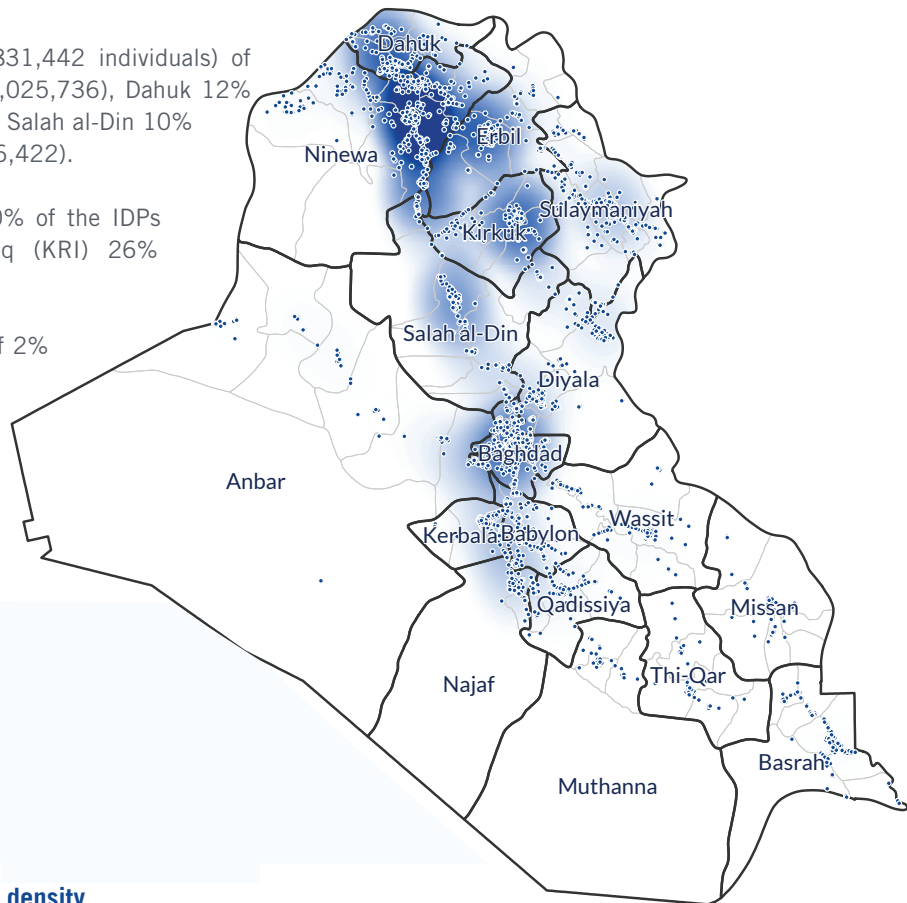
OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION



As of 31 July 2017, seven governorates host 86% (2,831,442 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 31% (1,025,736), Dahuk 12% (380,484), Kirkuk 11% (361,524), Erbil 10% (331,884), Salah al-Din 10% (336,078), Baghdad 9% (289,314), and Anbar 3% (106,422).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 70% of the IDPs (2,313,978 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 26% (862,224), and South Iraq 4% (119,400).

The total number of identified IDPs recorded a decrease of 2% (-55,530 individuals), reflecting an almost homogeneous trend across the country.



Legend

IDP families by governorate of displacement

- High concentration
- Low concentration
- Locations

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.

All governorates but Ninewa recorded a significant decrease in the IDP population they host. Anbar recorded a decrease of 21% (28,548 individuals), particularly in the districts of Al Ka'im and Ana. IDPs have been returning to their location of origin, inside the same governorate.

Baghdad Governorate recorded a decrease of 5% (16,116) due to ongoing return movements, particularly to Anbar.

Ninewa Governorate was the only governorate that recorded an IDP population increase during the reporting period, with 2% (17,436 individuals). This overall figure is the result of parallel displacement and return movements.



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	17,737	106,422
Babylon	6,841	41,046
Baghdad	48,219	289,314
Basrah	1,667	10,002
Dahuk	63,414	380,484
Diyala	11,794	70,764
Erbil	55,314	331,884
Kerbala	10,121	60,726
Kirkuk	60,254	361,524
Missan	755	4,530
Muthanna	610	3,660
Najaf	11,807	70,842
Ninewa	170,956	1,025,736
Qadissiya	3,787	22,722
Salah al-Din	56,013	336,078
Sulaymaniyah	24,976	149,856
Thi-Qar	1,274	7,644
Wassit	3,728	22,368
Total	549,267	3,295,602

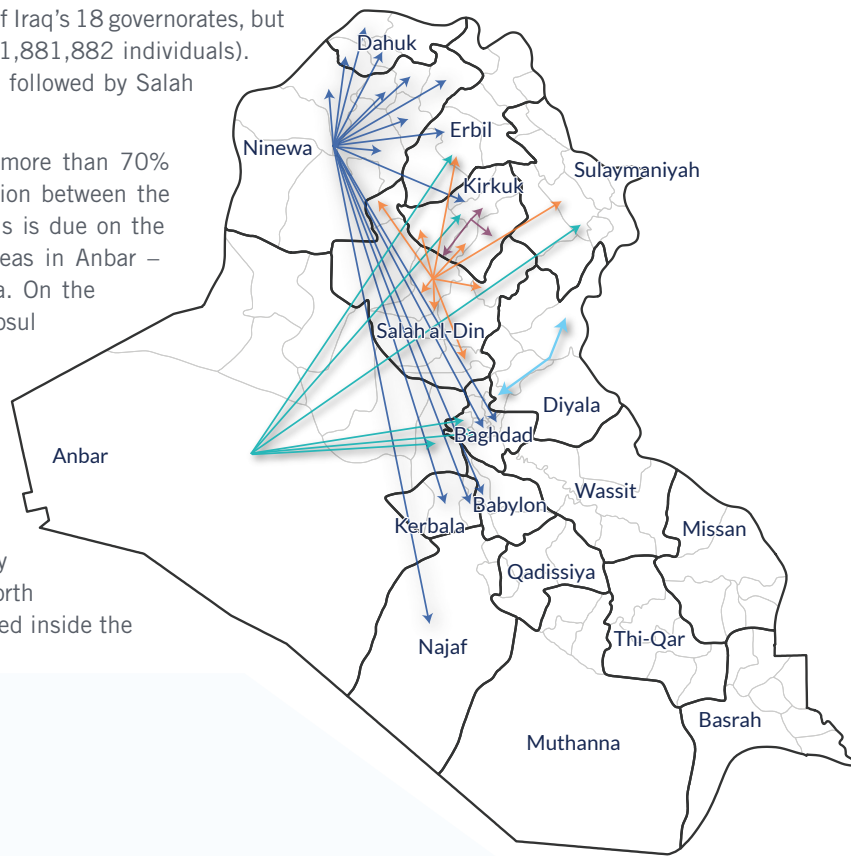
Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 31 July 2017, the total IDP population comes from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (57% or 1,881,882 individuals). Anbar is the second governorate of origin (16% or 537,444), followed by Salah al Din (13% or 440,448).

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 (440,448 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% (262,296) 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, the number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate increased by 1% (1,464 individuals) because of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. Military operations in Hawija started in August 2016 and as of 31 July, according to the DTM Emergency Tracking, 98,634 IDPs from Hawija are still in displacement.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 8% (-47,718 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								Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	104,226	156	204	0	0	240	1,212	384	106,422
Babylon	2,568	14,814	588	174	0	24	22,392	486	41,046
Baghdad	172,476	6,612	13,830	4,518	0	1,548	66,366	23,964	289,314
Basrah	1,848	114	174	318	0	846	3,912	2,790	10,002
Dahuk	1,026	0	282	0	0	0	378,636	540	380,484
Diyala	2,280	468	360	63,396	0	6	618	3,636	70,764
Erbil	125,508	0	5,940	1,794	14,178	1,992	150,846	31,626	331,884
Kerbala	864	1,086	192	168	0	288	57,864	264	60,726
Kirkuk	48,108	96	378	1,452	36	190,164	44,874	76,416	361,524
Missan	198	42	162	102	0	636	3,000	390	4,530
Muthanna	666	0	30	36	0	48	2,772	108	3,660
Najaf	1,752	0	114	138	0	234	68,346	258	70,842
Ninewa	1,140	30	0	0	480	4,026	1,010,856	9,204	1,025,736
Qadissiya	3,372	90	414	174	0	2,478	15,978	216	22,722
Salah al-Din	1,080	0	0	1,974	0	56,454	14,274	262,296	336,078
Sulaymaniyah	66,984	4,614	14,490	20,682	0	162	16,140	26,784	149,856
Thi-Qar	1,032	72	42	120	0	654	5,388	336	7,644
Wassit	2,316	120	18	120	0	636	18,408	750	22,368
Total	537,444	28,314	37,218	95,166	14,694	260,436	1,881,882	440,448	3,295,602

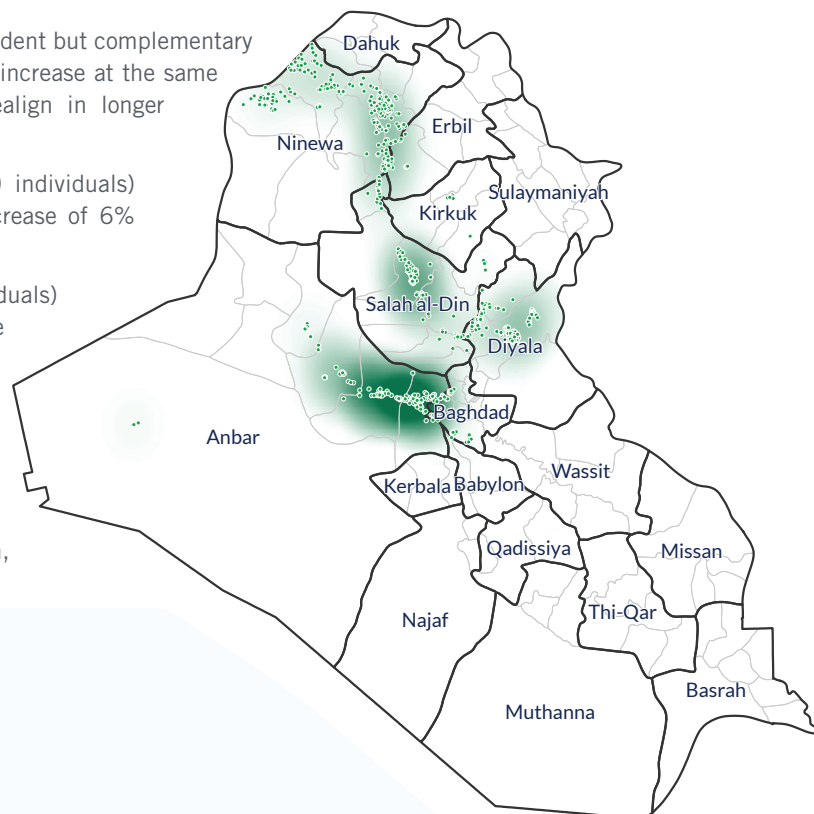
Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

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.

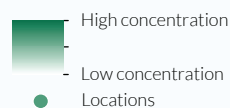
As of 31 July 2017, a total of 345,330 families (2,071,980 individuals) reportedly returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 6% (119,112) from the previous update.

Almost half of the returnee population 48% (1,023,690 individuals) is located in Anbar. During the reporting period, its returnee population grew by 8% (80,076). 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% (432,960) of the whole returnee population, while Ramadi hosts 19% (398,214).



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

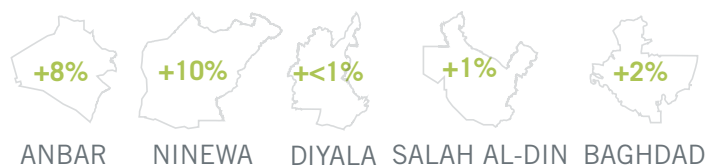


Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

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 (19% or 391,374 individuals); its returnee population grew by 1% (5,094). The third is Ninewa, with 18% (375,834 individuals); its returnee population increased by 10% (32,814) between 30 June and 31 July.

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

In Anbar, both Falluja and Ramadi district recorded an increase of 7% during the reporting period (corresponding to 4,959 and 4,277 individuals respectively). Heet's returnee population grew by 11% (2,472).

In Ninewa, the district of Mosul recorded the third highest increase after Falluja and Ramadi during the reporting period (11% or 2,824 individuals), while Hamdaniya's returnee population grew by 53%, (2,160). In the retaken areas of Mosul and Hamdaniya districts, IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Mosul military operations in October 2017 are returning. In Hamdaniya, IDPs displaced at the onset of the crisis in 2014 have started to return as well.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	3,218	19,308
Anbar	Falluja	72,160	432,960
Anbar	Haditha	3,443	20,658
Anbar	Heet	25,425	152,550
Anbar	Ramadi	66,369	398,214
Anbar Total		170,615	1,023,690
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1,884	11,304
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	3,263	19,578
Baghdad Total		6,441	38,646
Diyala	Al-Khalis	11,673	70,038
Diyala	Al-Muqyadiya	8,200	49,200
Diyala	Khanaqin	14,041	84,246
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
Diyala Total		34,114	204,684
Erbil	Makhmur	5,713	34,278
Erbil Total		5,713	34,278
Kirkuk	Daquq	166	996
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	413	2,478
Kirkuk Total		579	3,474
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	6,210	37,260
Ninewa	Mosul	28,694	172,164
Ninewa	Sinjar	5,470	32,820
Ninewa	Telafar	16,274	97,644
Ninewa	Tilkaif	5,991	35,946
Ninewa Total		62,639	375,834
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,405	56,430
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	6,755	40,530
Salah al-Din	Baiji	5,168	31,008
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,396	32,376
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,729	46,374
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,538	171,228
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,183	7,098
Salah al-Din Total		65,229	391,374
Total		345,330	2,071,980

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

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

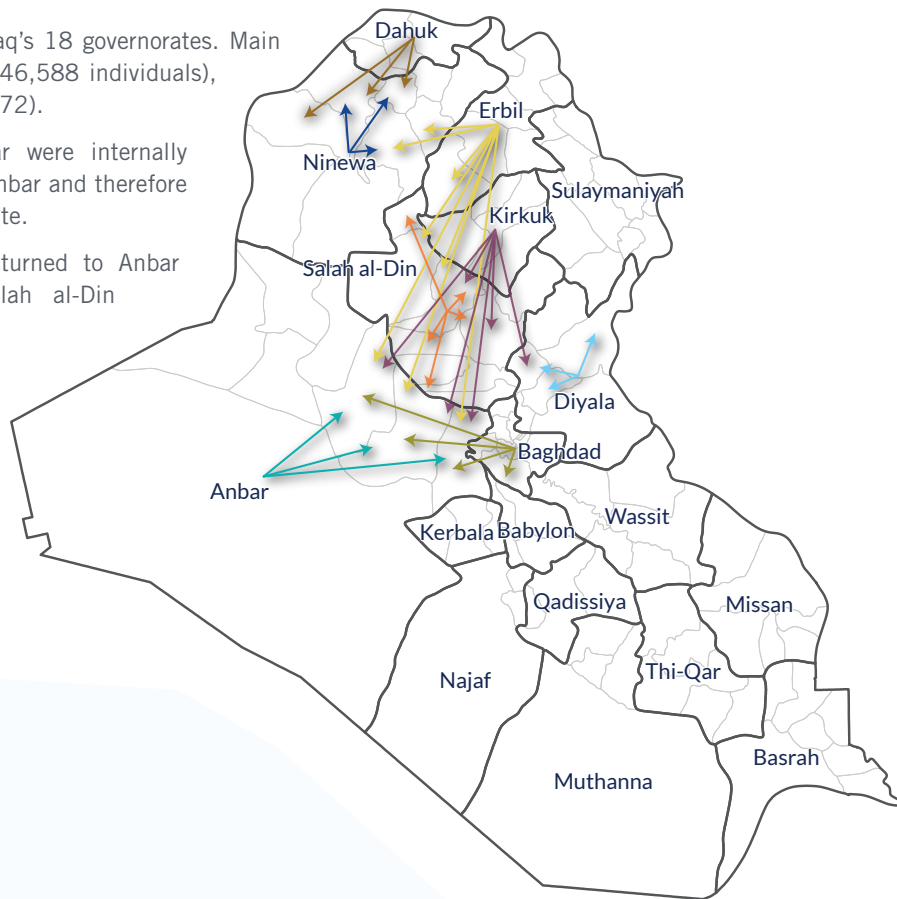
As of 31 July 2017, IDPs have been returning from Iraq's 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement are Anbar (26% or 546,588 individuals), Baghdad (13% or 272,916), and Erbil (13% or 260,772).

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, 44% (113,796 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, while 25% (64,530) returned to Salah al-Din Governorate and 18% (45,600) to Ninewa.

More than half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk Governorate (51% or 130,284 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately 36% (92,352) returned to Anbar.

During the reporting period, a significant increase in returns of those previously displaced in Baghdad Governorate (20% or 45,132 individuals) followed by Anbar (3% or 16,506) 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.

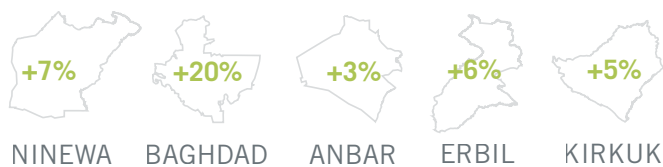


Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

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	546,198	5,070	212,706	894	0	113,796	0	92,352	0	2,748	49,926	0	1,023,690
Baghdad	0	1,152	34,770	0	0	2,100	48	0	0	0	456	120	38,646
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	160,434	468	0	23,982	0	0	18,414	0	204,684
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	34,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,278
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,474	0	0	0	0	3,474
Ninewa	60	1,110	1,740	105,066	264	45,600	1,512	4,314	205,830	2,496	570	7,272	375,834
Salah al-Din	0	0	22,644	2,334	12	64,530	1,482	130,284	498	150,786	16,980	1,824	391,374
	546,588	7,332	272,916	108,294	160,710	260,772	3,042	254,406	206,328	156,030	86,346	9,216	2,071,980

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

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

IDPs

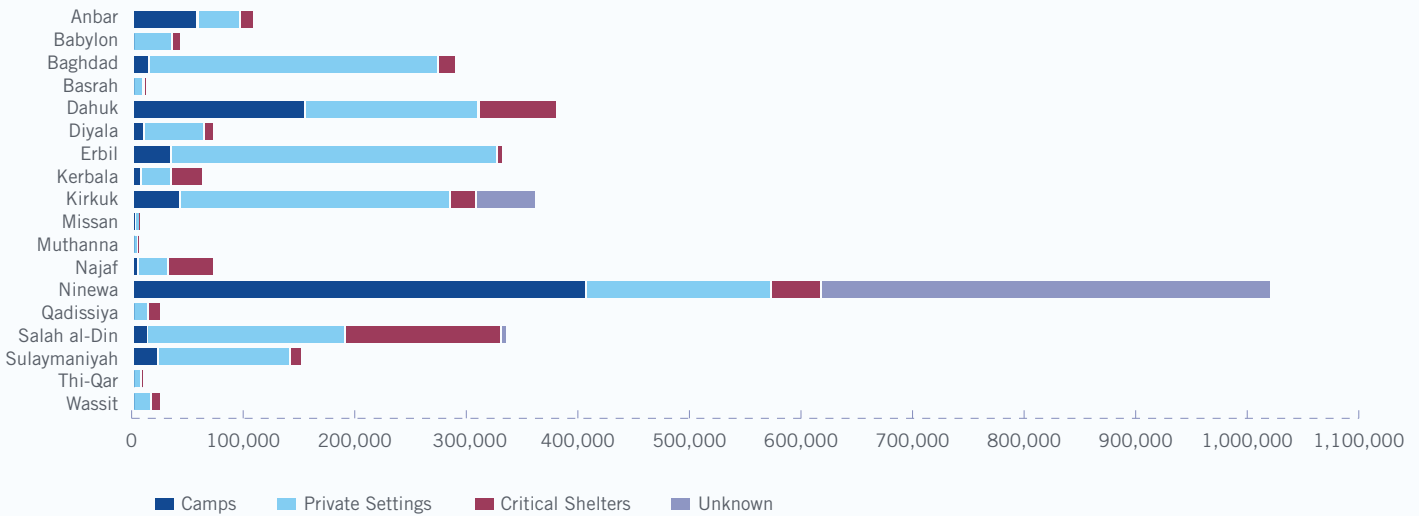


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

Returnees

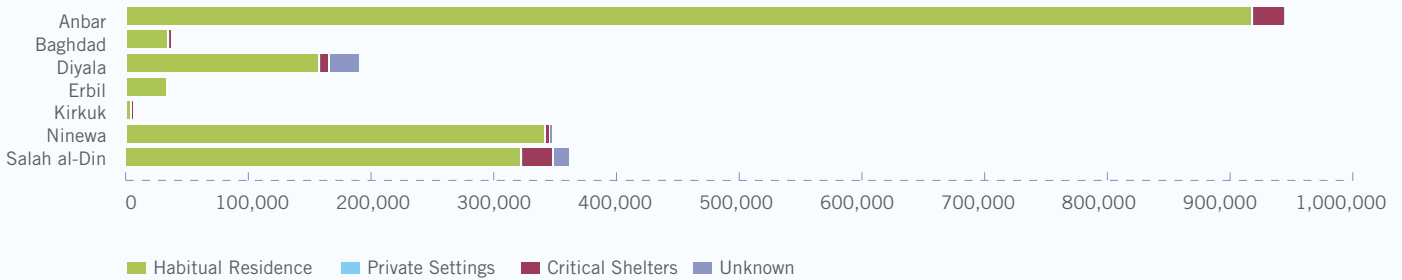


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Most identified IDPs (50% or 1,652,628 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 39% (1,285,710) are living in rented accommodation, 11% (359,544) are with host families, and less than 1% (7,374) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (13% or 413,058 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 6% (206,880 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 3% (101,100) are in informal settlements, 3% (86,766) are in religious buildings and less than 1% (11,328) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 23% of the total IDP population (769,932 individuals). Ninewa Governorate hosts 53% of the IDPs living in camps (408,960), mainly due to the large camp-based response throughout the Mosul response.

Between 30 June and 31 July 2017 the number of IDPs in private settings and critical shelters decreased by 3% (corresponding to 59,100 and 14,262).

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in unknown shelter type grew (16,626) 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 1,964,616 individuals) reportedly live in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 66,948 individuals and 2% or 40,086).

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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