



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 78

AUGUST 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 3,660 Locations 123 RARTs 9,500 Key Informants

From 31 July 2017 to 31 August:

- As of 31 August 2017, the DTM has identified 3,259,872 internally displaced persons (543,312 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 99 districts and 3,734 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 2,171,034 returnees (361,839 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 1% (35,730 individuals). Decreases were recorded across 12 governorates with peaks in Dahuk (6% or 23,808) and in Baghdad (6% or 16,530).
- Anbar governorate recorded a significant increase (11% or 11,388). The displacement is in anticipation of the military operations expected to be launched in west Anbar.
- The returnee population increased by 5% (99,054 individuals). The two governorates with the highest increase in returnee population were Anbar (6% or 58,314) and Ninewa (8% or 28,740).

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

HIGHLIGHTS

IDPs

3,259,872
Individuals

543,312
Families

-1%

Returnees

2,171,034
Individuals

361,839
Families

+5%

IDPs

3,259,872 Individuals 543,312 Families -1% IDPs 35,730

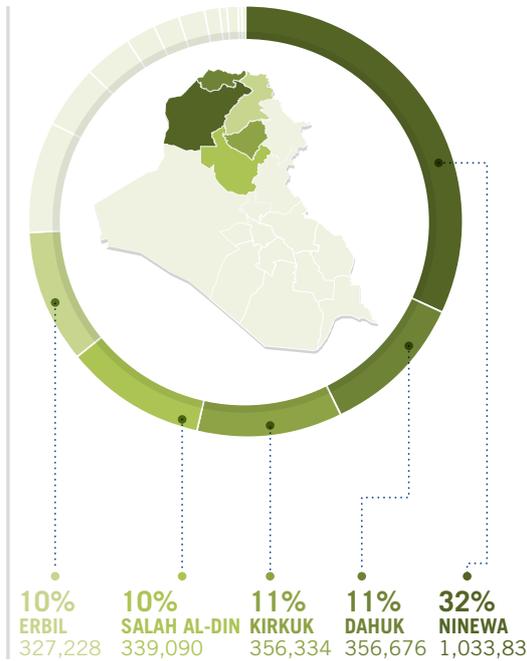
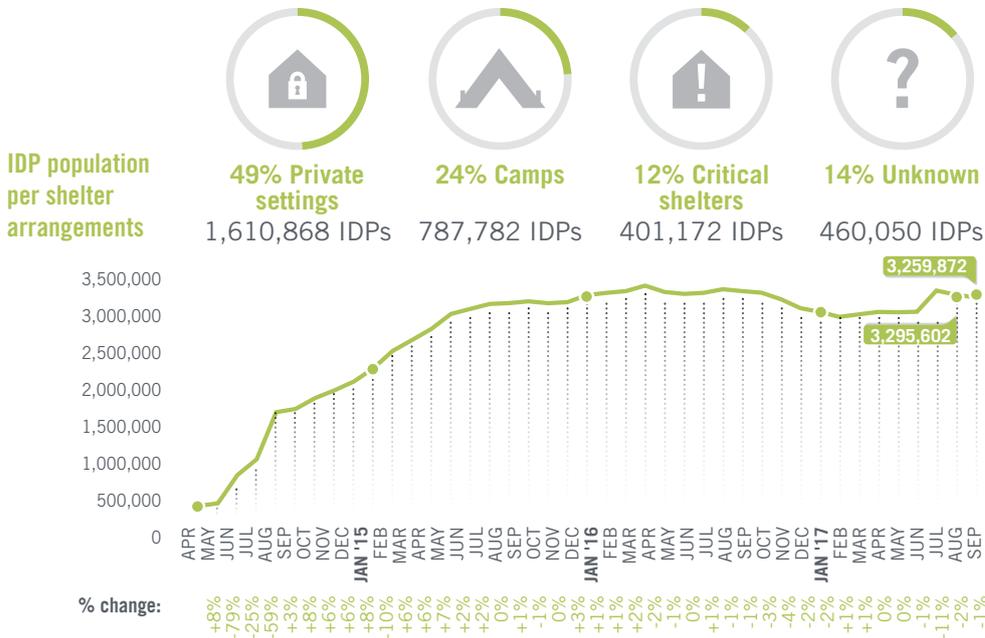


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

Returnees

2,171,034 Individuals 361,839 Families +5% Returnees 99,054

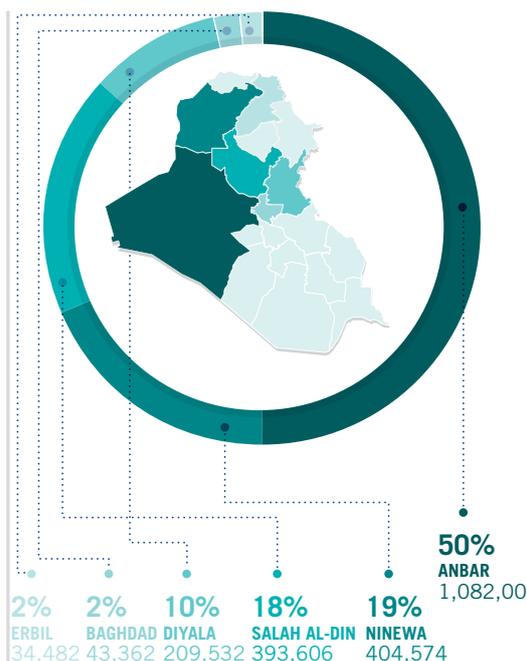
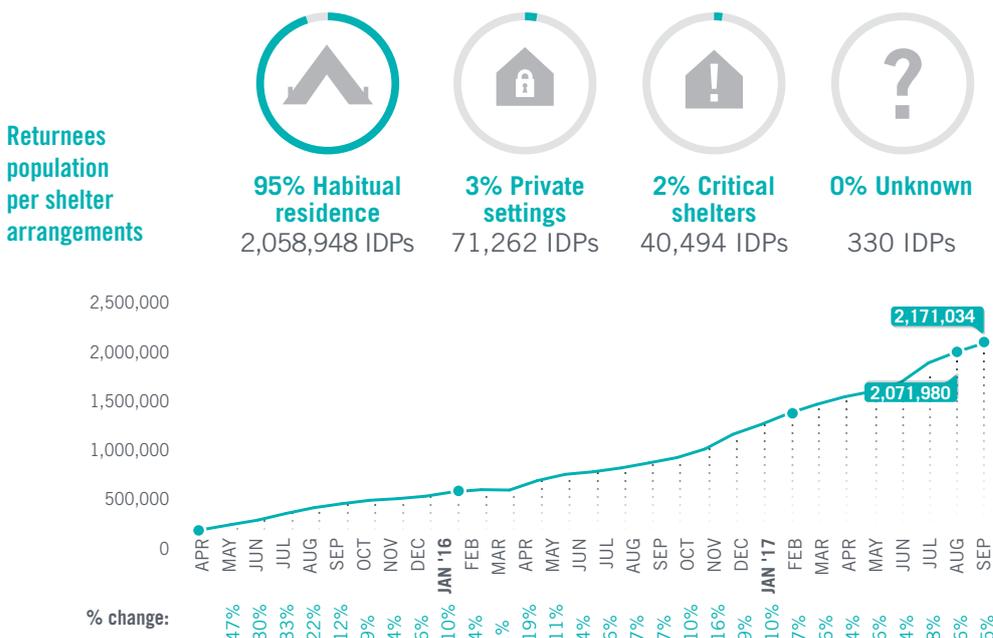


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 20 August 2017 the military operations to retake Telafar and surrounding areas were launched. The DTM has been monitoring preemptive displacement movements from these areas since spring, and with greater intensity since the second half of July after the conclusion of the military operations to retake the city of Mosul. Most displacement took place along a few main axes, through Badush, Masaid and Muhalabiyah areas, in Mosul district. Most IDPs, gathered at mustering points, eventually reached Hammam al-Aleel screening site, from where they proceeded to camps and out-of-camp locations. The DTM set up two integrated monitoring systems, a flow monitoring system at Hammam al-Aleel screening site and the usual Emergency Tracking, which tracks the IDP population at the location of displacement.

As of 31 August 2017, the DTM ET has identified 34,256 individuals displaced because of the operations in Telafar. Of these, 25,116 were identified in camps, screening sites and emergency sites, and the remaining in out-of-camp locations. Of the total population displaced before and after the beginning of the operations, 28,892

transited through Hammam al-Aleel screening site during the month of August.

The IDP populations displaced from the district of Hawija remained quite stable in August, recording an increase of 2% (2,262 individuals). Clashes in Hawija started in early 2016 and intensified around the month of August of the same year. The operations stalled since the beginning of Mosul offensive in October 2016 and have not resumed yet; however, they are expected to be launched shortly. From August 2016 to 28 August 2017, the DTM had identified 100,896 individuals displaced from Hawija. Of these, 51% are displaced to Salah al-Din governorate and 43% to Kirkuk governorate. The remaining IDPs are distributed across Baghdad, Erbil, Ninewa and Qadisiya governorates. The number is expected to grow further once the operations start.

During the reporting period, also the number of IDPs from Mosul remained stable. Almost no further displacement was recorded while the number of returnees increased by 7% (17,694).

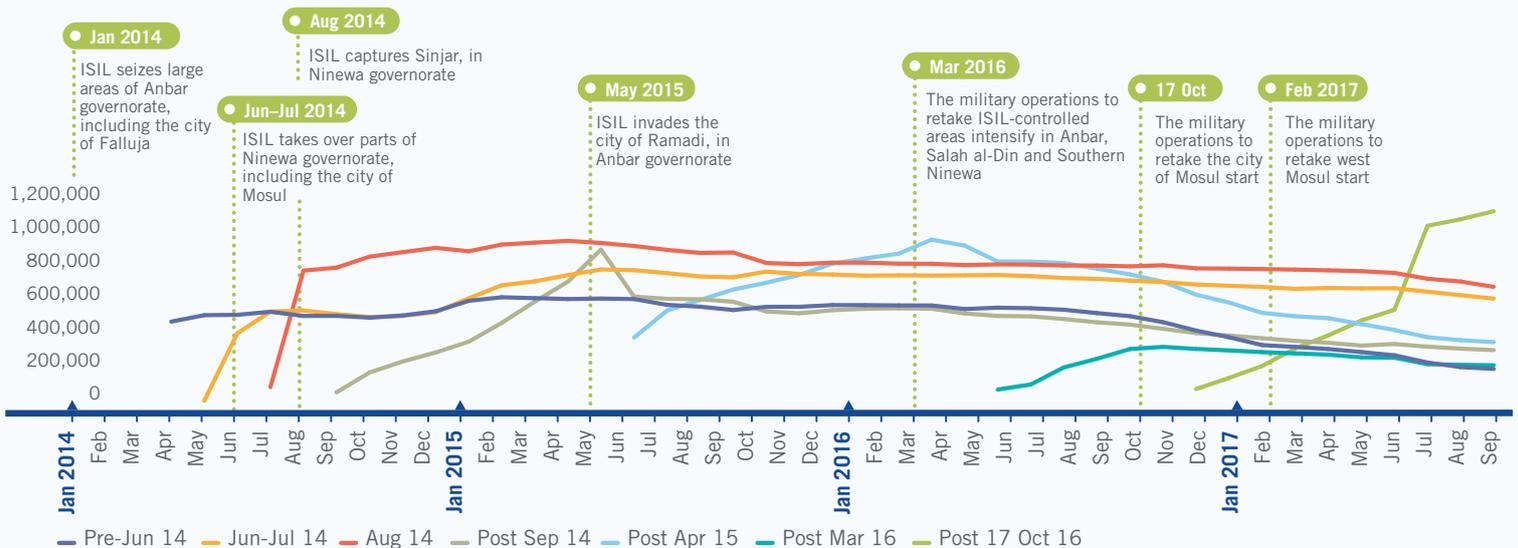


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

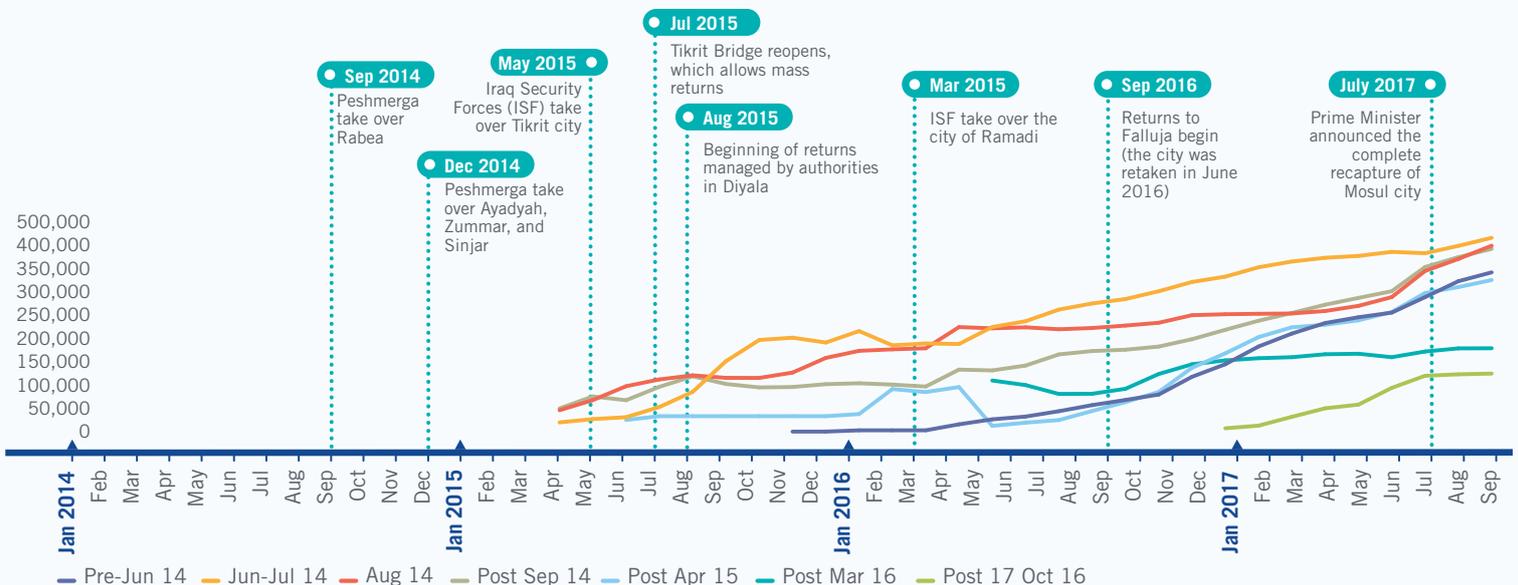


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time
The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

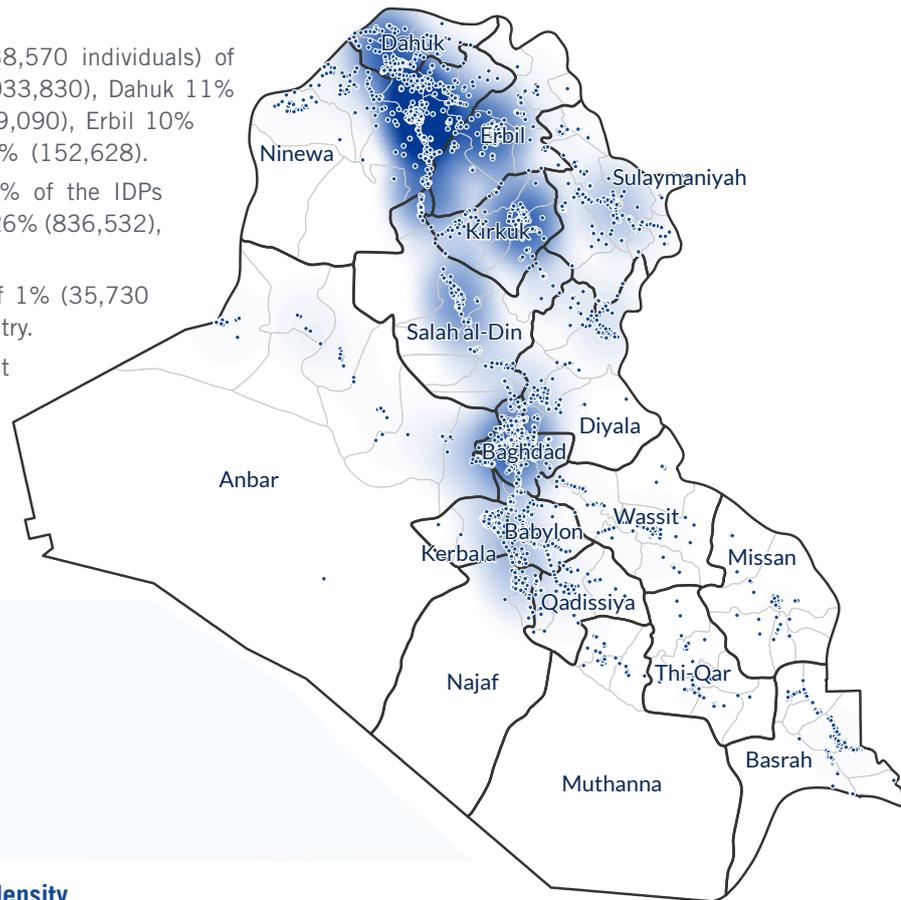
As of 31 July 2017, seven governorates host 87% (2,838,570 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 32% (1,033,830), Dahuk 11% (356,676), Kirkuk 11% (356,334), Salah al-Din 10% (339,090), Erbil 10% (327,228), Baghdad 8% (272,784), and Sulaymaniyah 5% (152,628).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 72% of the IDPs (2,355,912 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 26% (836,532), and South Iraq 2% (67,428).

The total number of identified IDPs recorded a decrease of 1% (35,730 individuals), reflecting a widespread trend across the country.

All governorates but Ninewa and Anbar recorded a significant decrease in their IDP population. Namely, Dahuk Governorate recorded a decrease of 6% (23,808 individuals) due to ongoing return movements, particularly to Ninewa.

Baghdad Governorate recorded a decrease of 6% (16,530) due to returns to Anbar Governorate.



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.

Anbar and Ninewa Governorates recorded an IDP population increase during the reporting period. Anbar recorded an increase of 11% (11,388) due to the displacement from west Anbar, in anticipation of the announced military operations to retake those areas, particularly Ana, Al Ka'im and Ru'a districts.

Ninewa recorded an increase of 1% (8,094) due to the displacement in anticipation of the military operations, which were eventually launched in Telafar district on 20 August. Displacement occurred both pre-emptively before the beginning of the hostilities, and after they started. The entire displacement has been tracked by DTM ET, according to which 34,254 individuals were displaced as of 31 August. As per DTM methodology, the current DTM Master List captures part of this displacement, while all locations will be validated during the coming rounds.



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	19,635	117,810
Babylon	6,593	39,558
Baghdad	45,464	272,784
Basrah	1,640	9,840
Dahuk	59,446	356,676
Diyala	11,660	69,960
Erbil	54,538	327,228
Kerbala	9,787	58,722
Kirkuk	59,389	356,334
Missan	707	4,242
Muthanna	610	3,660
Najaf	11,304	67,824
Ninewa	172,305	1,033,830
Qadissiya	3,661	21,966
Salah al-Din	56,515	339,090
Sulaymaniyah	25,438	152,628
Thi-Qar	1,257	7,542
Wassit	3,363	20,178
Total	543,312	3,259,872

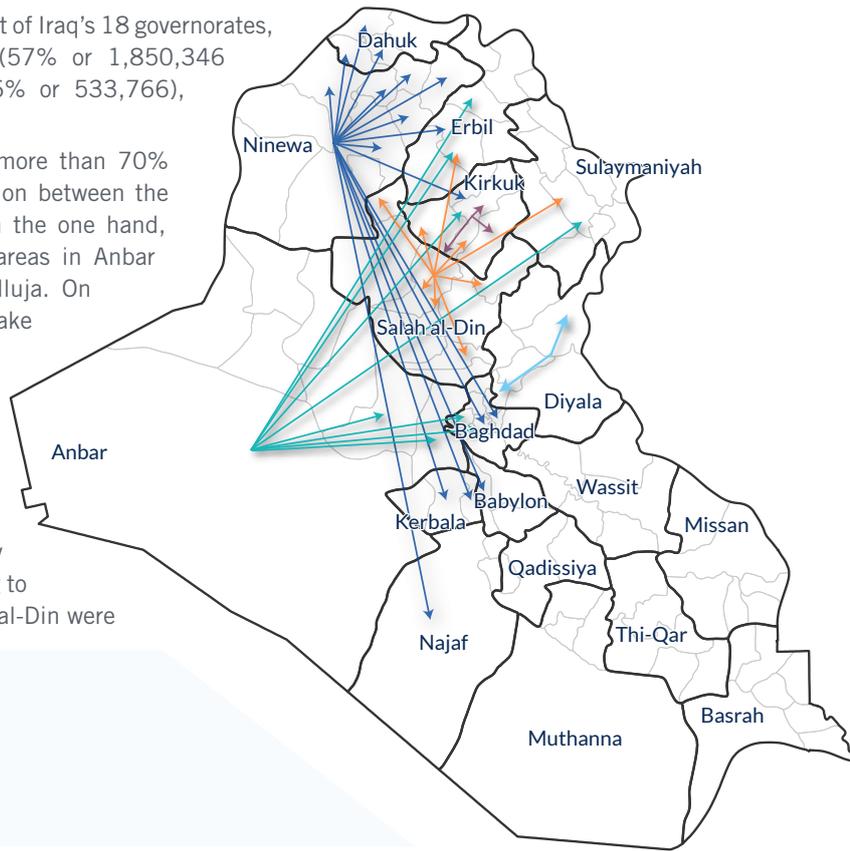
Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 31 August 2017, the total IDP population comes from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (57% or 1,850,346 individuals). Anbar is the second governorate of origin (16% or 533,766), followed by Salah al-Din (14% or 440,334).

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. On the one hand, this is due 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 14% of the currently displaced population (440,334 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. According to the DTM ET, as of 28 August 136,842 individuals from Salah al-Din were



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

still displaced as a result of the hostilities that started in June 2016.

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate increased by 1% (2,790 individuals) because of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. Military operations in Hawija started in August 2016 and as of 28 August, according to the DTM ET, 100,896 IDPs from Hawija are still in displacement.

The number of IDPs originally from Ninewa decreased by 2% (31,536 individuals). The decrease is due to ongoing return movements to retaken areas in Ninewa governorate. These returns are recorded

partly among IDPs displaced during the most recent Mosul crisis, but largely among those IDPs previously displaced, particularly in 2014.



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	115,674	156	144	0	0	240	1,212	384	117,810
Babylon	2,400	14,838	528	156	0	18	21,162	456	39,558
Baghdad	164,592	6,612	10,032	4,512	0	1,548	62,022	23,466	272,784
Basrah	1,842	114	168	282	0	846	3,816	2,772	9,840
Dahuk	978	0	330	0	0	0	355,002	366	356,676
Diyala	2,244	480	378	62,580	0	6	636	3,636	69,960
Erbil	122,748	0	5,892	1,794	14,262	2,400	148,248	31,884	327,228
Kerbala	792	1,086	192	168	0	276	55,944	264	58,722
Kirkuk	44,742	96	444	1,320	0	190,254	43,914	75,564	356,334
Missan	198	42	162	96	0	624	2,730	390	4,242
Muthanna	666	0	30	36	0	48	2,772	108	3,660
Najaf	1,752	0	114	138	0	234	65,328	258	67,824
Ninewa	1,140	30	0	0	492	4,008	1,018,986	9,174	1,033,830
Qadissiya	3,186	90	414	174	0	2,436	15,450	216	21,966
Salah al-Din	1,080	0	0	1,974	0	58,818	14,466	262,752	339,090
Sulaymaniyah	67,002	5,016	15,432	20,916	0	180	16,488	27,594	152,628
Thi-Qar	1,032	72	42	120	0	654	5,286	336	7,542
Wassit	1,698	120	18	108	0	636	16,884	714	20,178
Total	533,766	28,752	34,320	94,374	14,754	263,226	1,850,346	440,334	3,259,872

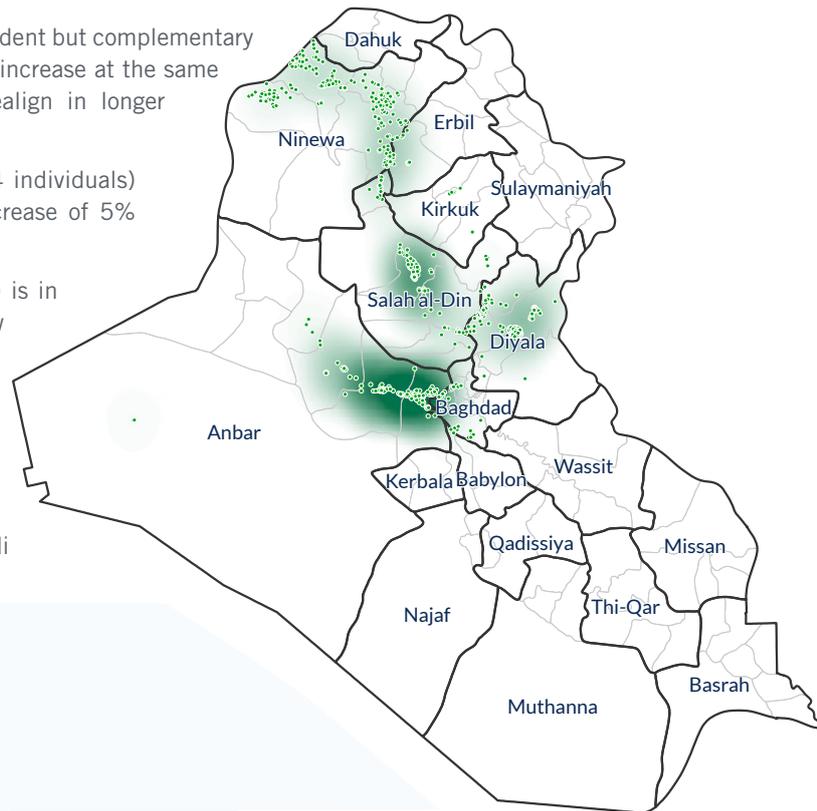
Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

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.

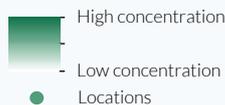
As of 31 August 2017, a total of 361,839 families (2,171,034 individuals) reportedly returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 5% (99,054) from the previous update.

Half of the returnee population (50% or 1,082,004 individuals) is in Anbar. During the reporting period, its returnee population grew by 6% (58,314). 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% (454,176) of the whole returnee population, while Ramadi hosts 19% (419,004).



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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 Ninewa (19% or 404,574 individuals); its returnee population grew by 8% (28,740). The third is Salah al-Din, with 18% (393,606 individuals); its returnee population increased by 1% (2,232) between 31 July and 31 August.

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 5% during the reporting period (corresponding to 3,536 and 3,465 individuals respectively). Heet's returnee population grew by 7% (1,896).

In Ninewa, the district of Mosul recorded the third highest increase after Falluja and Ramadi during the reporting period (42% or 2,592 individuals), while Mosul's returnee population grew by 4% (1,037). In the retaken areas of Mosul and Hamdaniya districts, it is not only IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Mosul military operations in October 2017 who are returning. In Hamdaniya as well, IDPs displaced at the onset of the crisis in 2014 have started to return.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	3,685	22,110
Anbar	Falluja	75,696	454,176
Anbar	Haditha	3,798	22,788
Anbar	Heet	27,321	163,926
Anbar	Ramadi	69,834	419,004
Anbar Total		180,334	1,082,004
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	2,495	14,970
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	3,438	20,628
Baghdad Total		7,227	43,362
Diyala	Al-Khalis	11,783	70,698
Diyala	Al-Muqdadia	8,648	51,888
Diyala	Khanaqin	14,291	85,746
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
Diyala Total		34,922	209,532
Erbil	Makhmur	5,747	34,482
Erbil Total		5,747	34,482
Kirkuk	Daquq	166	996
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	413	2,478
Kirkuk Total		579	3,474
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	8,808	52,848
Ninewa	Mosul	29,731	178,386
Ninewa	Sinjar	5,981	35,886
Ninewa	Telafar	16,741	100,446
Ninewa	Tilkaif	6,168	37,008
Ninewa Total		67,429	404,574
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,429	56,574
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	6,866	41,196
Salah al-Din	Baiji	5,255	31,530
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,546	33,276
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		65,601	393,606
Total		361,839	2,171,034

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

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

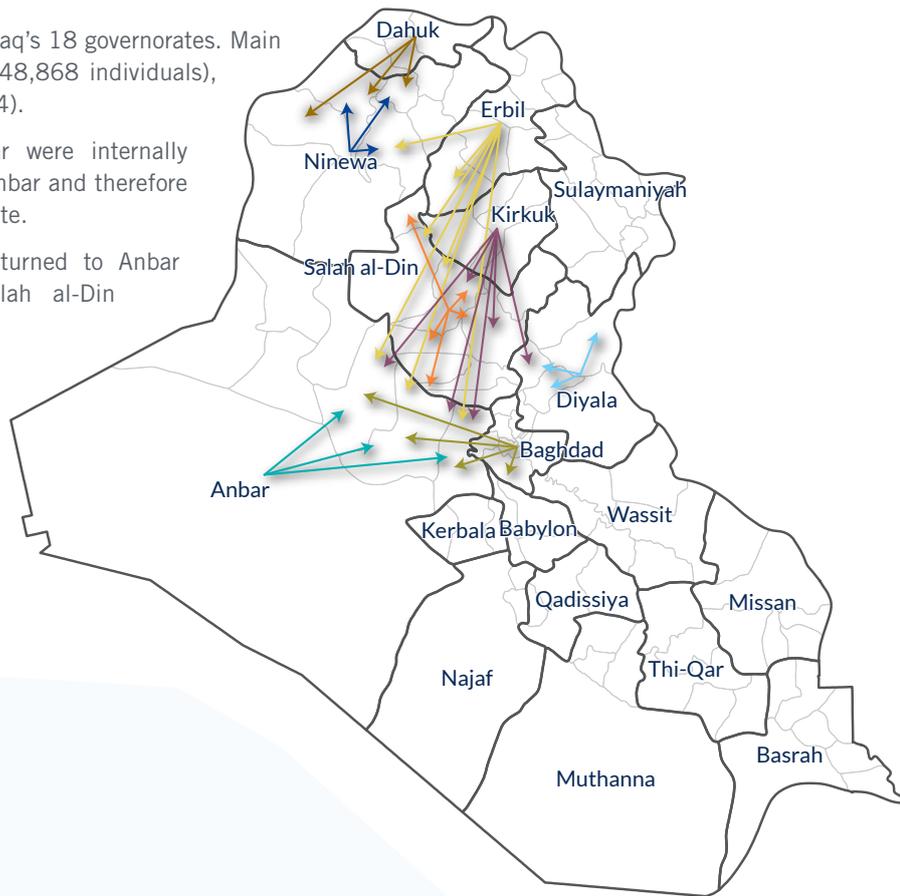
As of 31 August 2017, IDPs have been returning from Iraq's 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement are Anbar (25% or 548,868 individuals), Baghdad (13% or 276,726) and Erbil (13% or 274,104).

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% (119,724 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, while 24% (64,602) returned to Salah al-Din Governorate and 19% (52,056) to Ninewa.

Approximately half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk Governorate (47% or 276,726 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately 41% (113,658) returned to Anbar.

During the reporting period, a significant increase in returns of those previously displaced in Baghdad Governorate (9% or 23,250 individuals) followed by Kirkuk (9% or 22,320) took place.



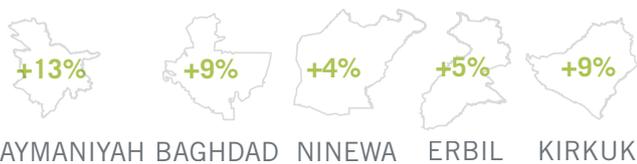
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Major returnees' movements from last governorates of displacement to district of return

- 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.



SULAYMANIYAH BAGHDAD NINEWA ERBIL KIRKUK

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	548,478	7,026	229,302	894	0	119,724	0	113,658	0	2,748	60,174	0	1,082,004
Baghdad	0	1,152	38,814	0	0	2,772	48	0	0	0	456	120	43,362
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	164,166	468	0	24,432	0	0	19,080	0	209,532
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	34,482	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,482
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,474	0	0	0	0	3,474
Ninewa	60	2,334	3,444	107,298	264	52,056	2,862	4,380	214,704	2,496	1,074	13,602	404,574
Salah al-Din	0	0	23,550	2,334	12	64,602	1,482	130,782	498	151,440	17,082	1,824	393,606
	548,868	10,512	296,166	110,526	164,442	274,104	4,392	276,726	215,202	156,684	97,866	15,546	2,171,034

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

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

IDPs

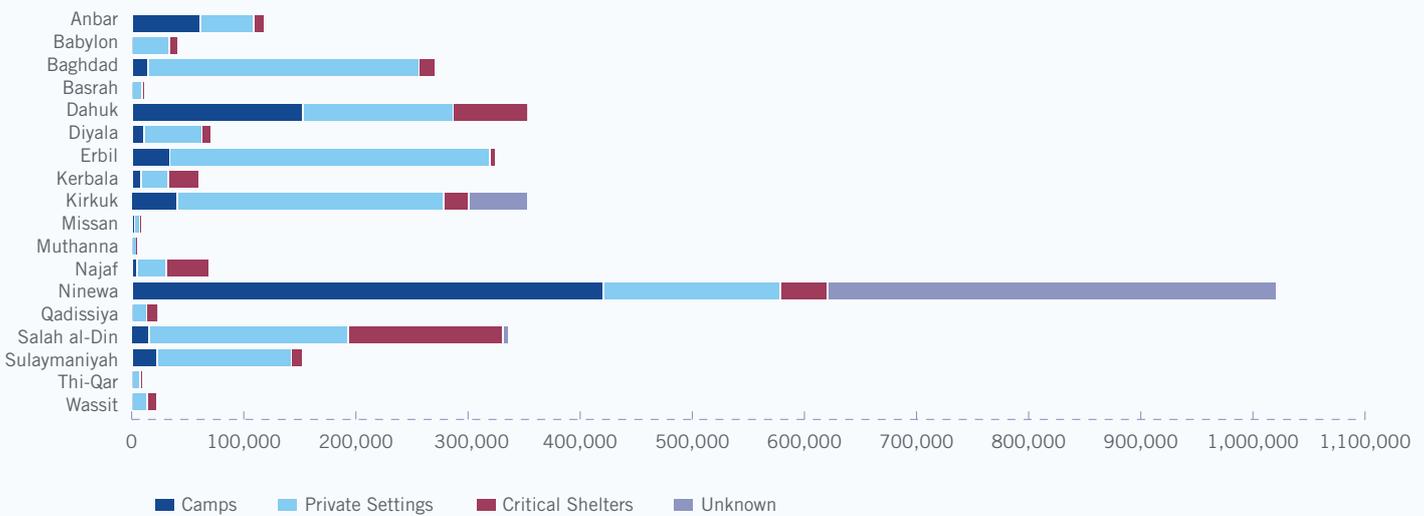


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

Returnees

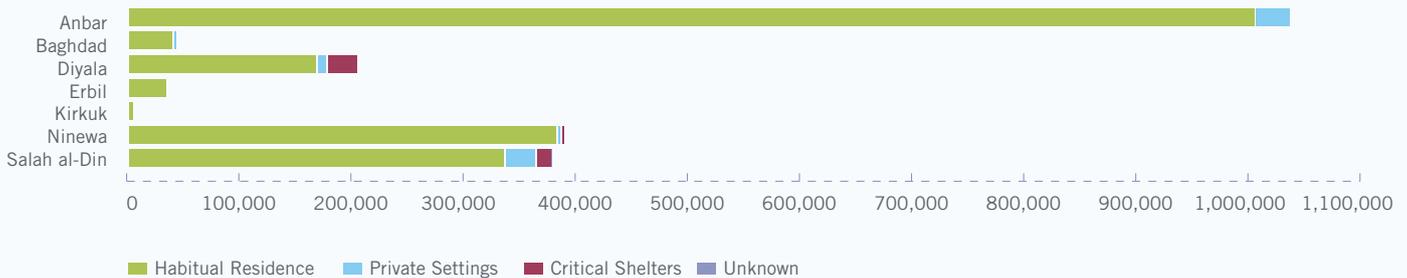


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Most identified IDPs (49% or 1,610,868 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 38% (1,245,294) are living in rented accommodation, 11% (358,776) are with host families, and less than 1% (6,798) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (12% or 401,172 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 6% (200,838 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 3% (100,254) are in informal settlements, 3% (83,262) are in religious buildings and less than 1% (10,266) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 24% of the total IDP population (787,782 individuals). Ninewa Governorate hosts 54% of the IDPs living in camps (426,774), mainly due to the large camp-based response throughout the Mosul response.

Between 31 July and 31 August 2017, the number of IDPs in private settings and critical shelters decreased by 3% (corresponding to 41,760 and 11,886).

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in unknown shelter remained stable. The high number of IDPs identified in unknown shelter type is due to the high number of IDPs in Mosul city. Their 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 2,058,948 individuals) reportedly live in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 71,262 individuals and 2% or 40,494).

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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