



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 80

SEPTEMBER 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    98 Districts    3,726 Locations    123 RARTs    9,500 Key Informants

## From 31 August to 30 September:

- As of 30 September 2017, the DTM has identified 3,203,124 internally displaced persons (533,854 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 98 districts and 3,726 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 2,282,370 returnees (380,395 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 2% (56,748 individuals). Decreases were recorded across most governorates, with peaks in Erbil (6% or 18,294 individuals), Baghdad (6% or 17,532) and Anbar (9% or 10,998).
- The most notable increases were in Diyala Governorate (2% or 1,182 individuals) and Salah al-Din (1% or 3,228 individuals).
- The returnee population increased by 5% (111,336 individuals) during the month of September, the same percentage as for August. The two governorates with the highest increase in returnee population were Ninewa (14% or 55,176) and Anbar (4% or 45,996 individuals).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revises the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.2 million internally displaced persons.

HIGHLIGHTS



### IDPs

3,203,124  
Individuals

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533,854  
Families



### Returnees

2,282,370  
Individuals

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380,395  
Families

-2%

+5%

## IDPs

3,203,124 Individuals | 533,854 Families | -2% IDPs 56,748

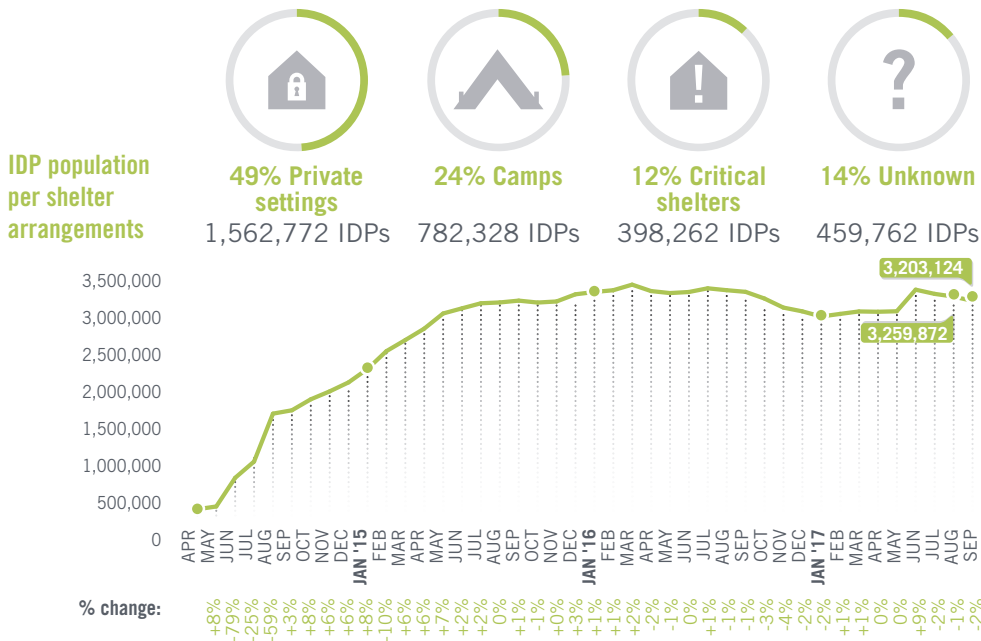


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

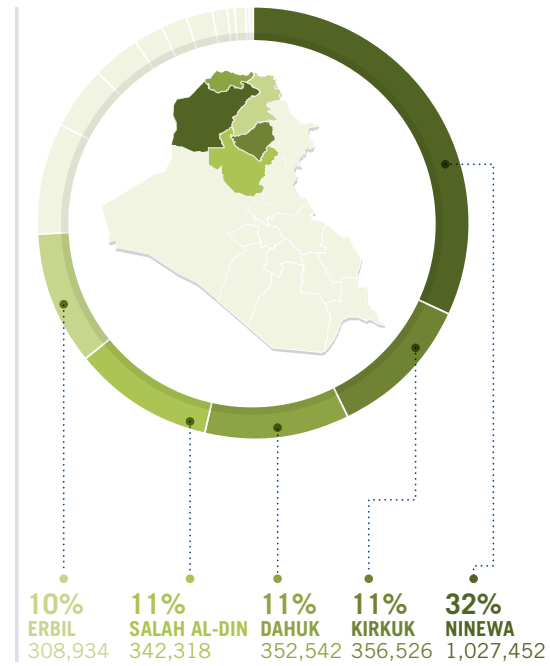


Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

## Returnees

2,282,370 Individuals | 380,395 Families | +5% Returnees 18,556

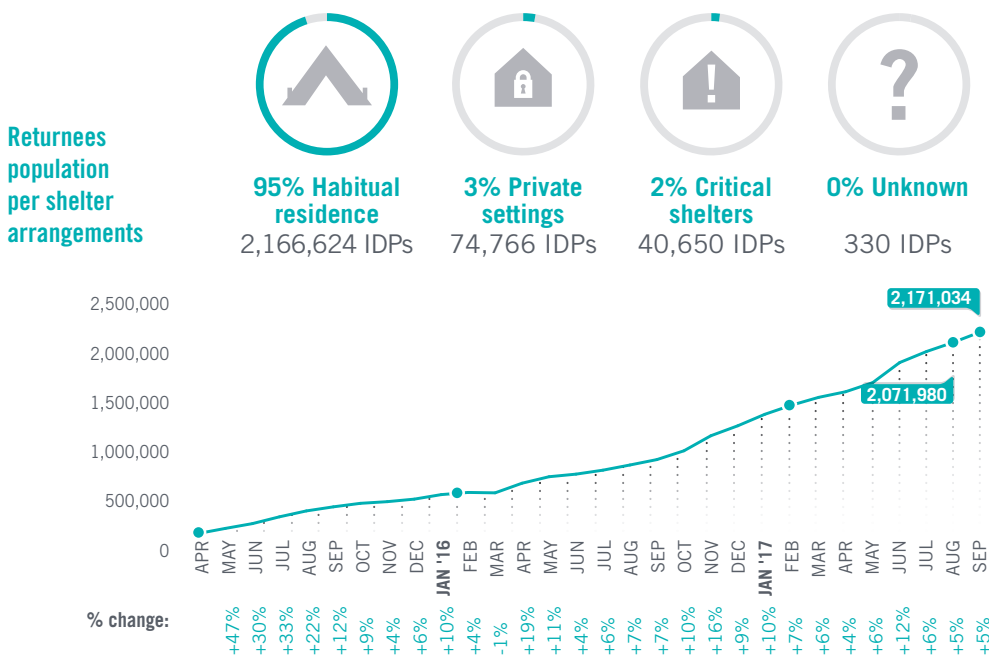


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

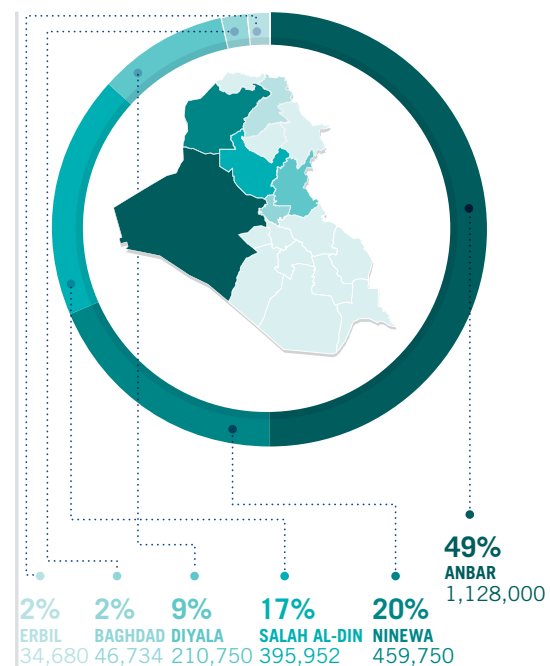


Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

# SITUATION OVERVIEW



By 30 September 2017, the number of people displaced because of military operations in west Anbar reached 52,200 individuals. This includes more than 6,000 who were displaced since 19 September 2017, when the Iraqi forces launched a full-scale offensive against ISIL in the west Anbar districts of Ana, Al Ka'im and Ru'a. DTM has been monitoring this crisis since January 2017, when significant displacement movements were already taking place due to hostilities in the area and in anticipation of major military operations. Furthermore, a flow monitoring system at Kilo 18 screening site – set up to triangulate DTM's core methodology of identifying IDPs at their location of displacement – shows that more than 50,000 individuals have been displaced from west Anbar since the beginning of 2017. Most of west Anbar IDPs (85% or 44,118 individuals) remain within Anbar Governorate, with Falluja district hosting 46% and Ramadi 27%. Overall, 59% of IDPs due to the west Anbar crisis are in camps, 40% are in private settings and 1% are in critical shelters.

The second major displacement crisis during this reporting period took place when Iraqi forces resumed operations to retake Hawiga district in Kirkuk and launched an offensive against ISIL positions in Shirqat district, Salah al-Din. A total of 12,666 individuals were displaced since the beginning of operations on 21 September; of these, 9,102 remained displaced and 3,564 returned by the end of the month. During the previous hostilities in Hawiga – between August 2016 and 21 September 2017 – a total of 102,708 people displaced. Overall, the districts hosting most IDPs who displaced because of this crisis are Daquq, Kirkuk Governorate (39% or 43,254 individuals) and Tikrit, Salah al-Din Governorate (34% or 38,028). Approximately 58% of IDPs from Hawiga and Shirqat live in camps, while 27% live in critical shelters. Those in camps are primarily in Kirkuk Governorate, while those living in critical shelters are mostly concentrated in the districts of Tikrit, Balad and Shirqat in Salah al-Din.

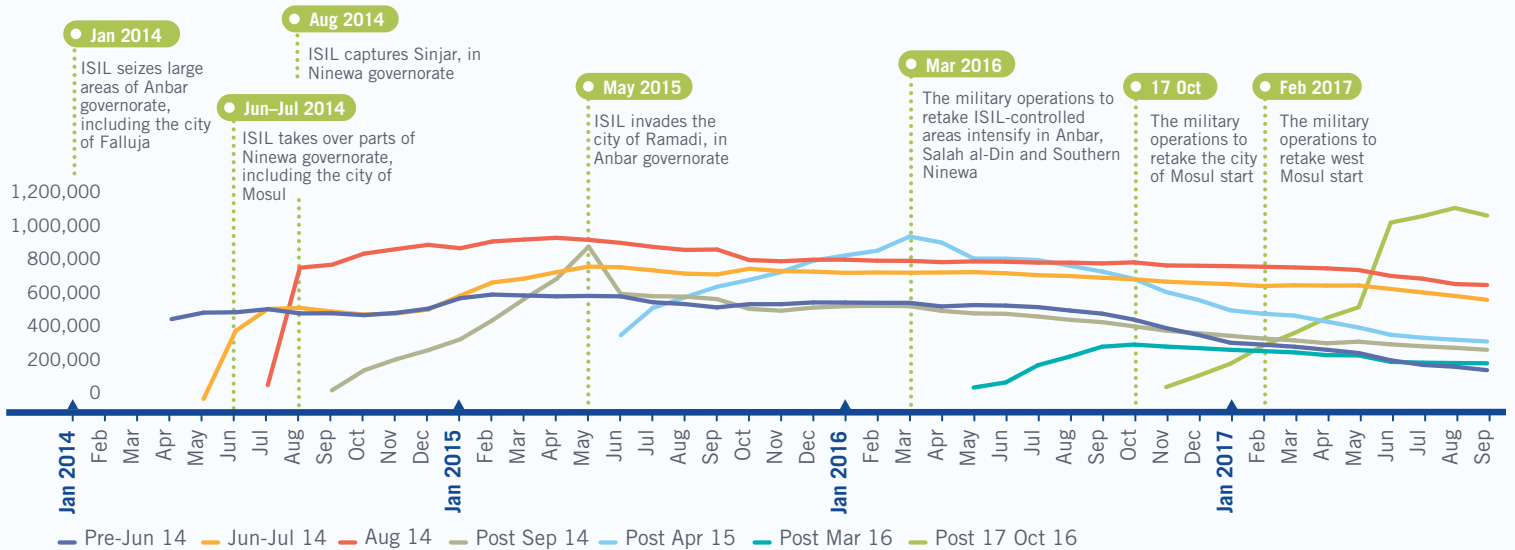


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

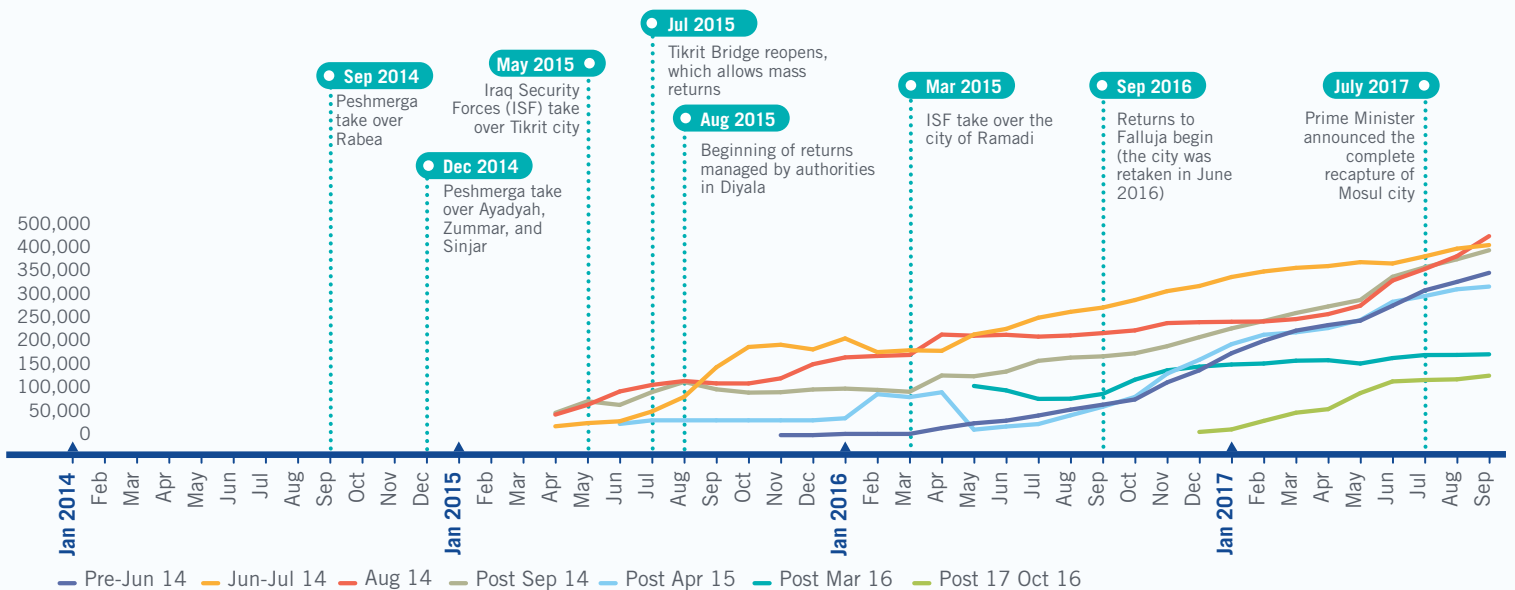


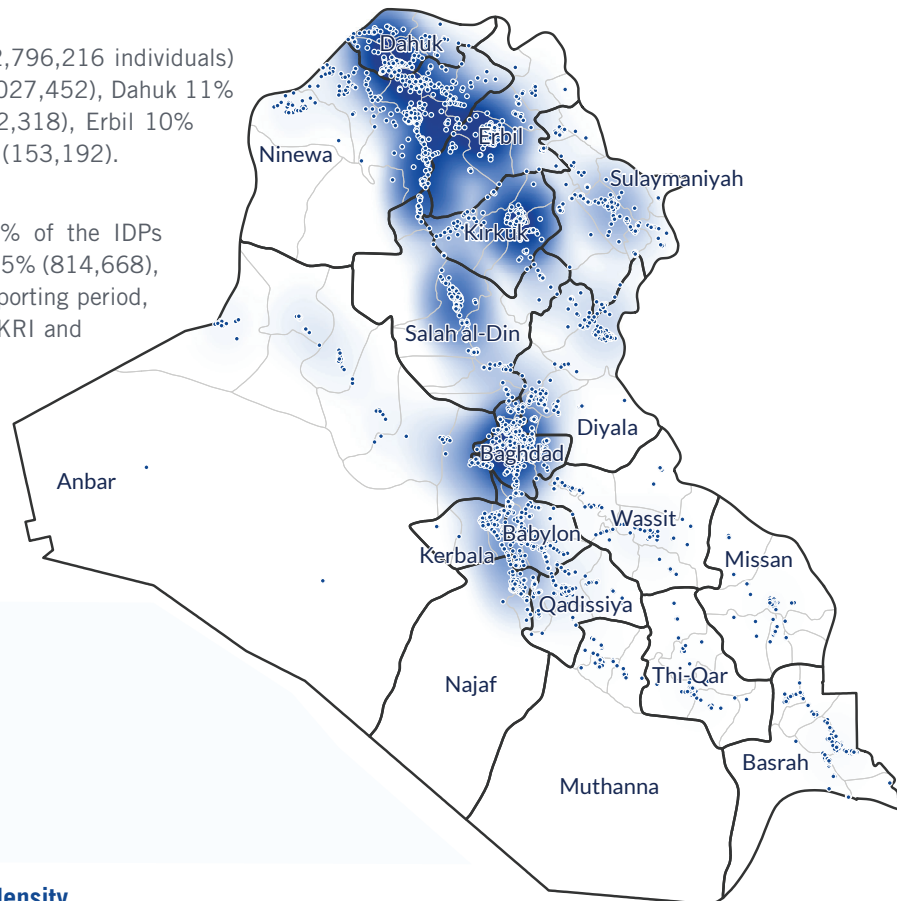
Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time  
The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

As of 30 September 2017, seven governorates host 87% (2,796,216 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 32% (1,027,452), Dahuk 11% (352,542), Kirkuk 11% (356,526), Salah al-Din 11% (342,318), Erbil 10% (308,934), Baghdad 8% (255,252) and Sulaymaniyah 5% (153,192).

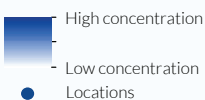
From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 71% of the IDPs (2,275,944 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 25% (814,668), and South Iraq 4% (112,512). Compared to the previous reporting period, there has been a decrease of 1% in the number of IDPs in KRI and of 2% in South Iraq.

The total number of identified IDPs recorded a decrease of 2% (56,748).



## 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.

The only governorate that reported a notable increase in its IDP population was Diyala at 2% (1,182 individuals).

Erbil recorded the most significant decrease, with a 6% drop (18,294 individuals). This decrease is likely due to return movements prompted by concerns over tensions related to the KRI referendum. Dahuk Governorate also recorded a decrease in IDPs (by 1% or 4,134), due to ongoing return movements to Ninewa, further prompted by the same concerns. The IDP population in KRI's third governorate, Sulaymaniyah, remained stable. Elsewhere, significant decreases were recorded in Baghdad (6% or 17,532) and Anbar (9% or 10,998). While military operations in west Anbar are causing displacement from that area of the governorate, return movements within Anbar to Fallujah and Ramadi districts account for the overall decrease in IDP numbers.

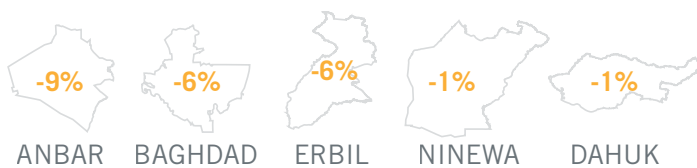


Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement

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	17,802	106,812
Babylon	6,381	38,286
Baghdad	42,542	255,252
Basrah	1,612	9,672
Dahuk	58,757	352,542
Diyala	11,857	71,142
Erbil	51,489	308,934
Kerbala	9,686	58,116
Kirkuk	59,421	356,526
Missan	668	4,008
Muthanna	610	3,660
Najaf	11,102	66,612
Ninewa	171,242	1,027,452
Qadissiya	3,581	21,486
Salah al-Din	57,053	342,318
Sulaymaniyah	25,532	153,192
Thi-Qar	1,179	7,074
Wassit	3,340	20,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>533,854</b>	<b>3,203,124</b>

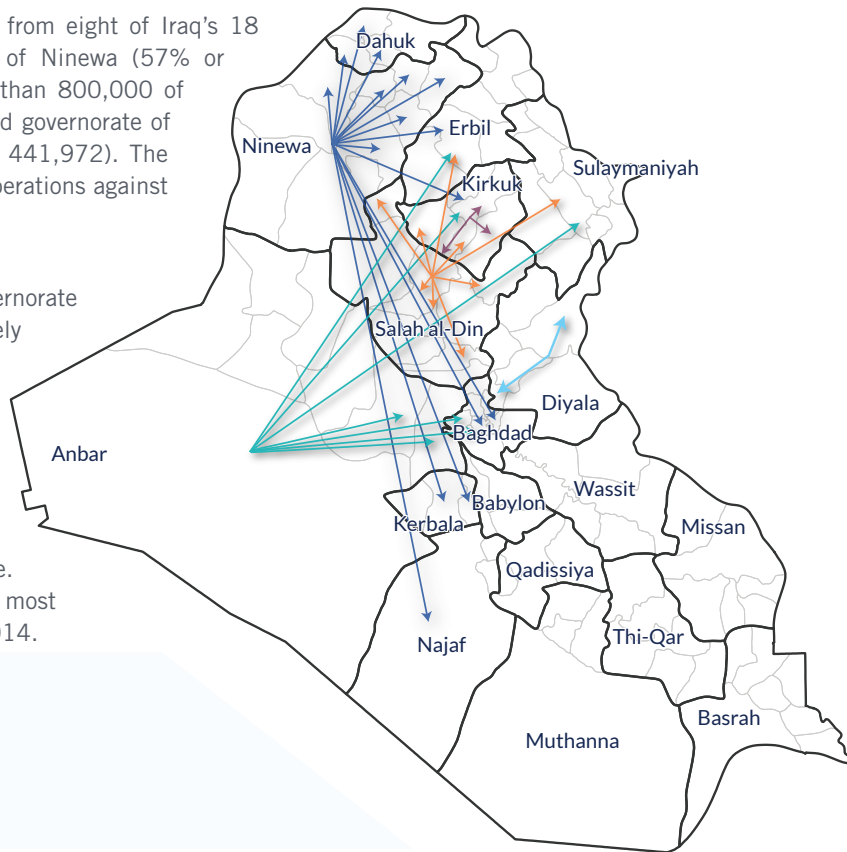
Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 30 September 2017, the total IDP population comes from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorate of Ninewa (57% or 1,814,754 individuals). IDPs from Mosul account for more than 800,000 of those displaced from Ninewa Governorate. Anbar is the second governorate of origin (16% or 507,474), followed by Salah al-Din (14% or 441,972). The latter two governorates are also affected by ongoing military operations against ISIL strongholds that are causing new displacements.

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate increased by 2% to reach a total of 269,118. This was largely due to military operations in Hawiga district; the offensive launched on 21 September 2017 caused the displacement of more than 9,000 people by the end of that month.

The number of IDPs originally from Ninewa Governorate has decreased by 2% for the second consecutive month due to ongoing return movements to retaken areas in the governorate. These returns are partly of IDPs who displaced during the most recent Mosul crisis, but mostly of IDPs who displaced in 2014.



### 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



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	104,790	156	144	0	0	240	1,212	270	106,812
Babylon	2,328	14,682	564	156	0	18	20,094	444	38,286
Baghdad	155,298	5,934	7,338	4,488	0	1,638	58,026	22,530	255,252
Basrah	1,824	114	156	264	0	840	3,744	2,730	9,672
Dahuk	924	0	330	0	0	0	350,940	348	352,542
Diyala	2,238	480	378	62,574	0	1,212	636	3,624	71,142
Erbil	120,456	0	4,206	1,740	13,908	2,352	132,132	34,140	308,934
Kerbala	792	1,086	168	174	0	276	55,368	252	58,116
Kirkuk	43,332	84	444	1,302	0	193,164	43,284	74,916	356,526
Missan	198	42	162	96	0	624	2,496	390	4,008
Muthanna	666	0	30	36	0	48	2,772	108	3,660
Najaf	1,752	0	114	138	0	234	64,116	258	66,612
Ninewa	1,140	30	0	0	696	4,224	1,012,662	8,700	1,027,452
Qadissiya	2,916	90	414	174	0	2,400	15,276	216	21,486
Salah al-Din	1,080	0	0	1,974	0	60,294	15,612	263,358	342,318
Sulaymaniyah	64,374	5,232	17,826	21,414	0	186	15,930	28,230	153,192
Thi-Qar	1,008	72	42	120	0	654	4,848	330	7,074
Wassit	2,358	120	18	96	0	714	15,606	1,128	20,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>507,474</b>	<b>28,122</b>	<b>32,334</b>	<b>94,746</b>	<b>14,604</b>	<b>269,118</b>	<b>1,814,754</b>	<b>441,972</b>	<b>3,203,124</b>

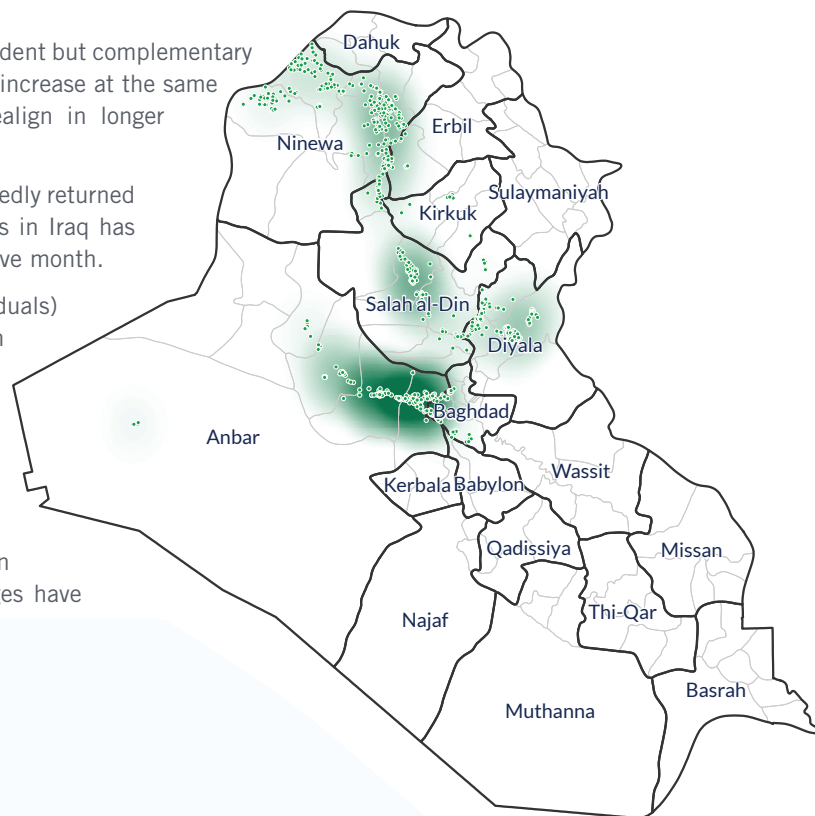
Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

# 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.

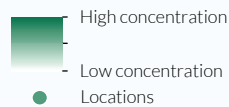
As of 30 September 2017, a total of 2,282,370 individuals reportedly returned to their location of origin, meaning that the number of returnees in Iraq has increased by 5% (111,336 individuals) for the second consecutive month.

Almost half of the returnee population (49% or 1,128,000 individuals) is in Anbar. During the reporting period, Anbar's returnee population grew by 4% (45,996). 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: there are high concentrations in the districts of Falluja (21% of the whole returnee population or 476,820), and Ramadi (19% or 431,616). These percentages have



## 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.

remained unchanged since the previous monitoring period.

The governorate hosting the second largest returnee population is Ninewa (20% or 459,750 individuals); its returnee population increased by 14% (55,176) in September, compared to 8% (28,740) in August. The third is Salah al-Din, with 17% (395,952 individuals); its returnee population increased by 1% (2,346) during September. IOM field staff in Salah al-Din report that many families returned to Baiji district to enrol their children at the start of the school year.

Three of the top five districts of return at the national level are in Anbar Governorate: Falluja (hosting 21% of Iraq's returnees), Ramadi (19%) and Heet (7%). The other two are Tikrit district, Salah al-Din, (8%) and Mosul, Ninewa, also with 8% of Iraq's total returnee population. More than three months after the announcement of the end of military operations in Mosul, the number of returnees has reached 193,632. In the retaken areas of Mosul and in Hamdaniya district, it is not only IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Mosul military operations in October 2017 who 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	25,128	25,128
Anbar	Falluja	476,820	476,820
Anbar	Haditha	24,282	24,282
Anbar	Heet	170,154	170,154
Anbar	Ramadi	431,616	431,616
<b>Anbar Total</b>		<b>1,128,000</b>	<b>1,128,000</b>
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	14,970	14,970
Baghdad	Kadhimia	7,764	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	24,000	24,000
<b>Baghdad Total</b>		<b>46,734</b>	<b>46,734</b>
Diyala	Al-Khalis	71,628	71,628
Diyala	Al-Muqdadia	52,176	52,176
Diyala	Khanaqin	85,746	85,746
Diyala	Kifri	1,200	1,200
<b>Diyala Total</b>		<b>210,750</b>	<b>210,750</b>
Erbil	Makhmur	34,680	34,680
<b>Erbil Total</b>		<b>34,680</b>	<b>34,680</b>
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	3,030	3,030
Kirkuk	Daquq	996	996
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	2,478	2,478
<b>Kirkuk Total</b>		<b>6,504</b>	<b>6,504</b>
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	63,120	63,120
Ninewa	Hatra	768	768
Ninewa	Mosul	193,632	193,632
Ninewa	Sinjar	41,100	41,100
Ninewa	Telafar	101,460	101,460
Ninewa	Tilkaif	59,670	59,670
<b>Ninewa Total</b>		<b>459,750</b>	<b>459,750</b>
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	57,252	57,252
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	6,330	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	41,370	41,370
Salah al-Din	Baiji	32,520	32,520
Salah al-Din	Balad	33,774	33,774
Salah al-Din	Samarra	46,374	46,374
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	171,234	171,234
Salah al-Din	Tooz	7,098	7,098
<b>Salah al-Din Total</b>		<b>395,952</b>	<b>395,952</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,282,370</b>	<b>2,282,370</b>

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

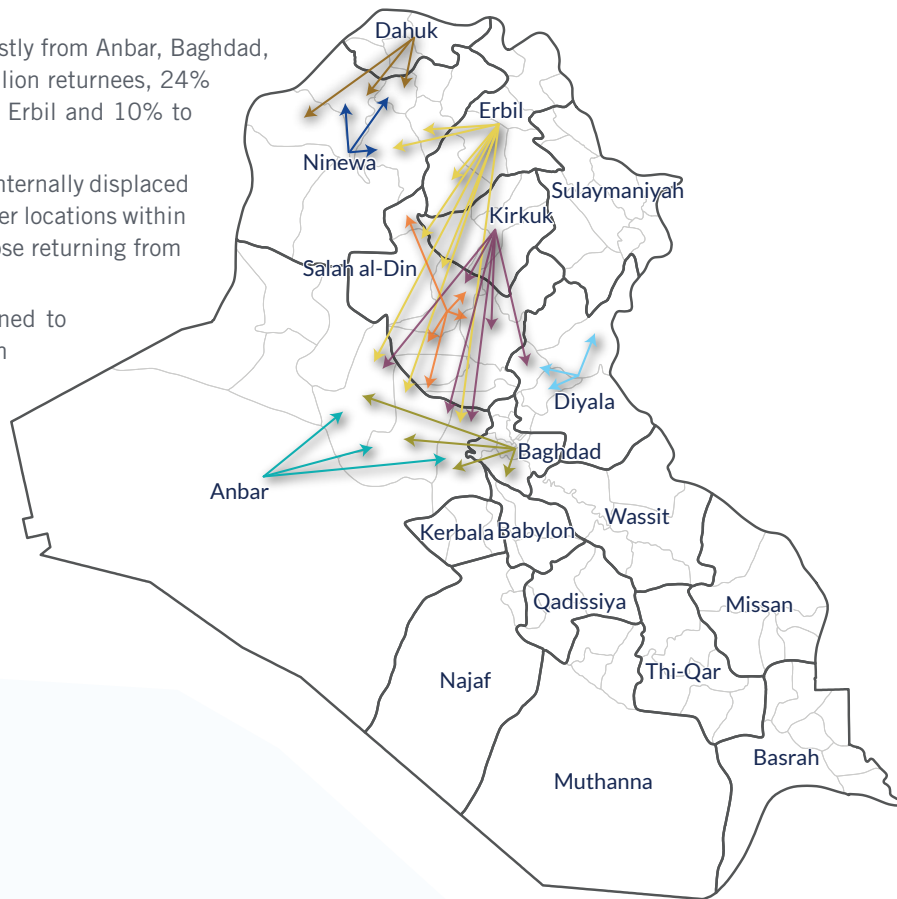
# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

As of 30 September 2017, IDPs have been returning mostly from Anbar, Baghdad, Erbil, Kirkuk and Ninewa Governorates. Of Iraq's 2.3 million returnees, 24% were last displaced to Anbar, 14% to Baghdad, 13% to Erbil and 10% to Ninewa.

Most of the returnees previously displaced in Anbar were internally displaced within the governorate, meaning that IDPs returned to other locations within the same governorate; 78% (251,886 individuals) of those returning from Baghdad went back to Anbar governorate.

In the case of Erbil, 47% (141,330 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, while 21% (65,016) returned to Salah al-Din Governorate and 20% (59,448) to Ninewa. Of those who returned from Erbil to Ninewa, more than 300 families were returning to the town of Qaraqosh due to improved security and services.

Almost half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk governorate (47% or 131,034 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately 40% (113,658) returned to Anbar.



## Legend

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

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

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.

During the reporting period, returns from Kerbala and Najaf governorates in southern Iraq more than doubled to reach a total of 11,304 and 12,048 returnees respectively. This trend is due to IDPs leaving these areas and returning to Bashiqa, Hamdaniyah and al-Quba areas in Ninewa Governorate.

Other governorates that reported a significant increase in the number of IDPs returning to their location of origin during September were Baghdad (an increase of 9% or 27,564 returnees) and Erbil (11% or 29,610).



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	550,284	7,026	251,886	894	0	141,330	0	113,658	0	2,748	60,174	0	1,128,000
Baghdad	0	1,152	42,186	0	0	2,772	48	0	0	0	456	120	46,734
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	164,754	468	0	25,032	0	0	19,110	0	210,750
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	34,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,680
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,504	0	0	0	0	6,504
Ninewa	180	3,978	5,052	111,552	264	59,448	9,774	4,614	235,122	2,496	1,374	25,896	459,750
Salah al-Din	0	0	23,550	2,334	12	65,016	1,482	131,034	594	152,958	17,148	1,824	395,952
	550,794	12,156	323,730	114,780	165,030	303,714	11,304	280,842	235,716	158,202	98,262	27,840	2,282,370

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

# SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

## IDPs

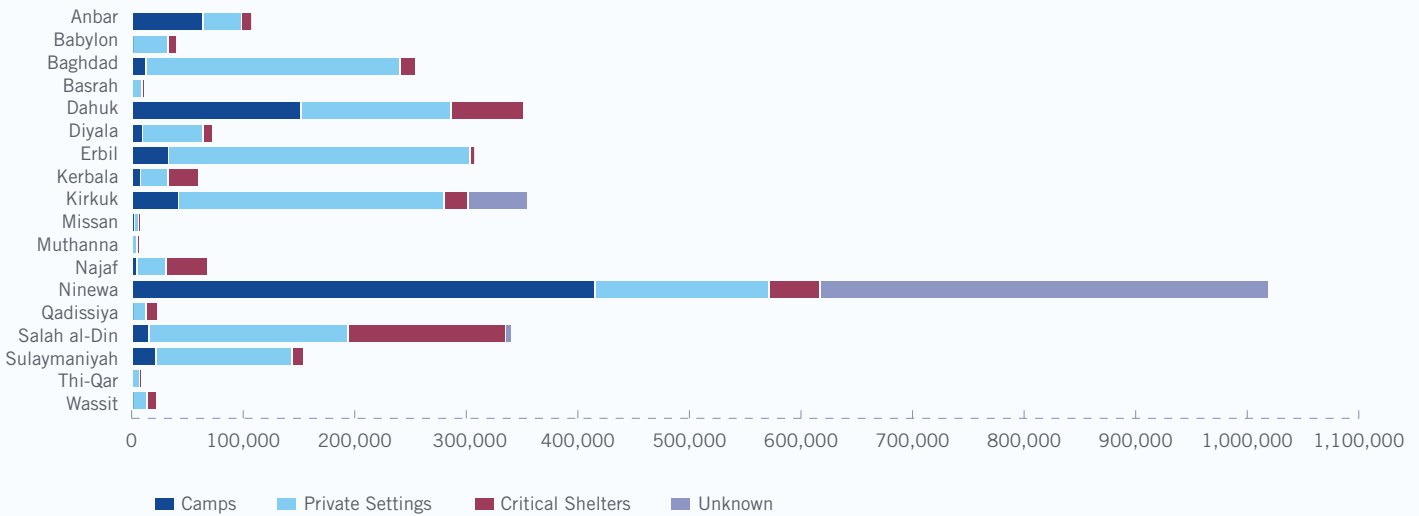


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

## Returnees

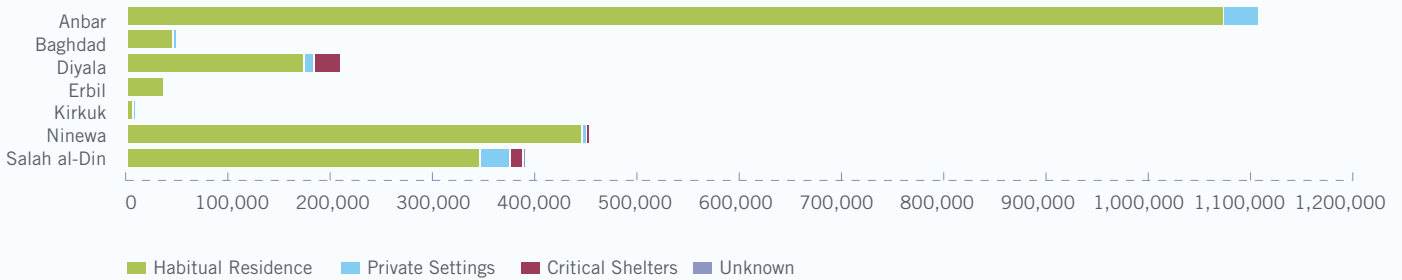


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Almost half (49%) of Iraq’s 3.2 million IDPs are reportedly housed in private settings, including 38% in rented housing and 11% in host families. Less than 1% of IDPs reported living in hotels/motels.

12% of IDPs report living in critical shelters, including 6% who live in unfinished buildings, 3% in informal settlements, 2% in religious buildings and fewer than 1% in school buildings. The governorates with the highest numbers of IDPs in critical shelters are Salah al-Din (42% or 142,896) and Dahuk (18% or 63, 582).

24% (782,328 individuals) of Iraq’s total IDPs live in camps. The proportion of IDPs living in camps is highest in Anbar Governorate (64,314 or 60% of Anbar’s IDPs), followed by Dahuk (43%) and Ninewa (41%). Ninewa also continues to host more than half

(54%) of the total IDPs living in camps, due to the largely camp-based nature of Mosul’s emergency response efforts.

95% of Iraq’s 2.2 million returnees reportedly live in their habitual residence, while 3% are in private settings and 2% in critical shelters.



# 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

**Update: Following the end of the Mosul crisis, DTM Iraq has launched a new displacement monitoring period, Period 8, that includes all IDPs who displaced or returned after 1 July 2017.**

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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