



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 84

NOVEMBER 2017

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Activities in Haj Ali camp, Ninewa.

18 Governorates 97 Districts 3,707 Locations 123 RARTs 9,500 Key Informants

HIGHLIGHTS

### From 31 October to 30 November 2017:

- As of 30 November 2017, the DTM has identified 2,883,738 internally displaced persons (480,623 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 97 districts and 3,707 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 2,759,658 returnees (459,943 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by 9% (289,350 individuals). Decreases were recorded across 17 of Iraq's 18 governorates, including drops of 25% in Erbil (90,780), 18% (59,328) in Salah al-Din, 5% (46,482) in Ninewa, and 16% (42,144) in Kirkuk.
- The returnee population continued to increase steadily by 5% (135,228 individuals) during the month of November, following a surge of 15% (342,060) during the month of October. The governorate with the highest increase in the number of returnees was Ninewa with 72,684 individuals (14% increase).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 2.9 million internally displaced persons.

### IDPs

2,883,738  
Individuals

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480,623  
Families

-9%

### Returnees

2,759,658  
Individuals

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459,943  
Families

+5%

## IDPs

2,883,738 Individuals    480,623 Families    -9% IDPs 289,350

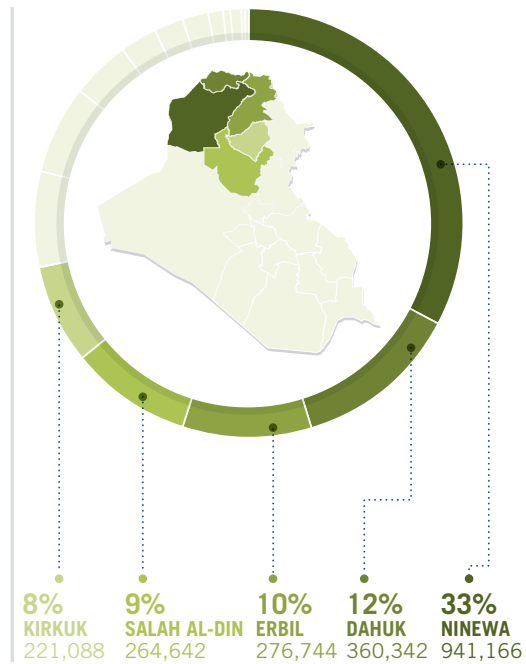
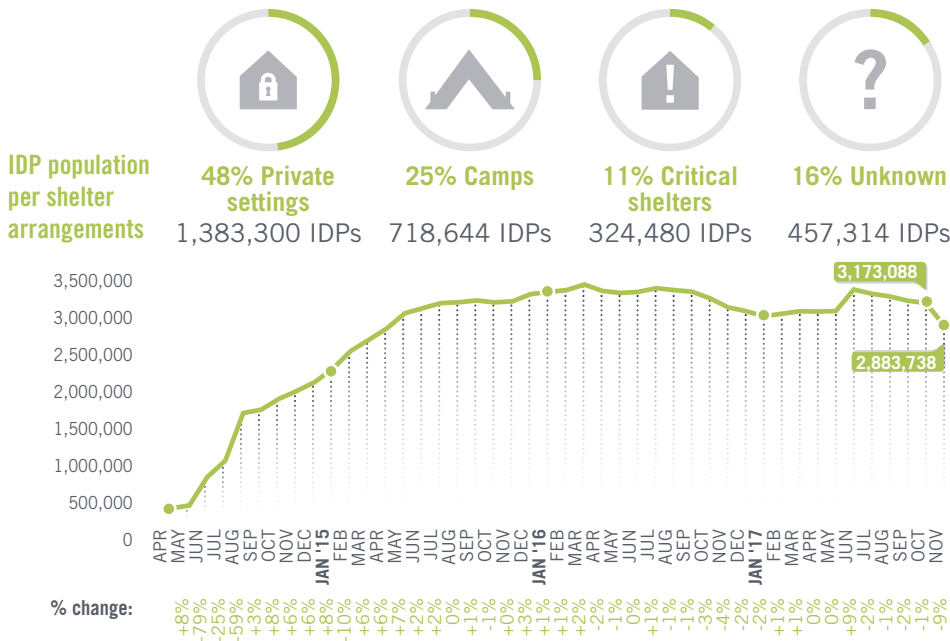


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

## Returns

2,759,658 Individuals    459,943 Families    +5% Returns 135,228

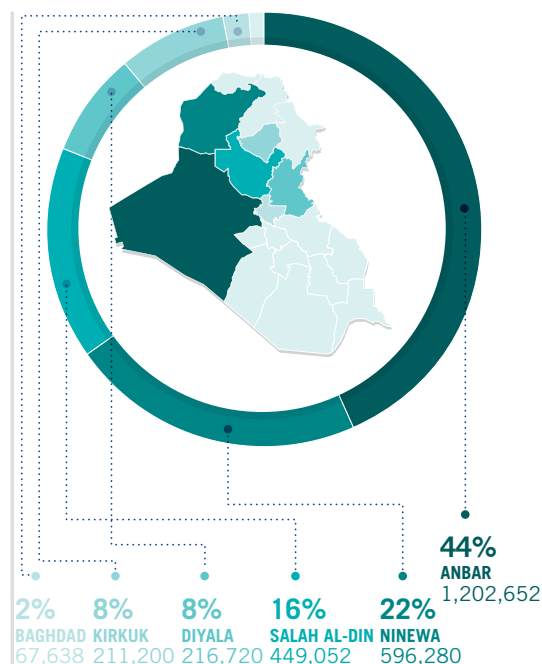
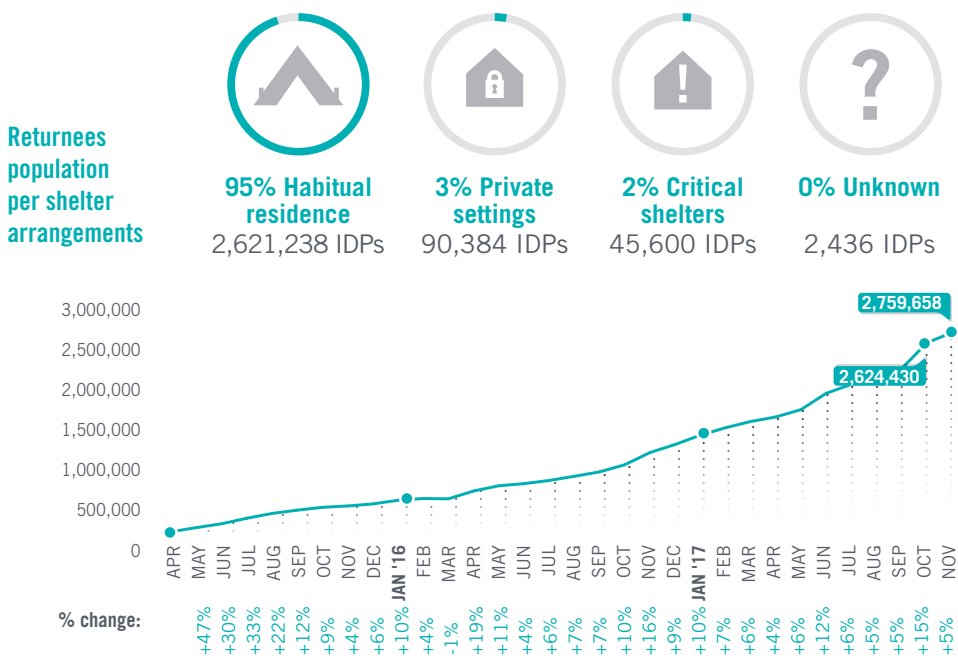


Figure 3. Returns displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

# SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the month of November 2017, the number of IDPs dropped from 3.2 to 2.9 million individuals. This decrease of 9% (289,350 individuals) in the countrywide number of IDPs is the largest since the current crisis in Iraq began in 2014. The significant return trends monitored in the last few months are largely due to the retaking of almost all areas by the Iraqi Security Forces, which coupled with the improved security situation, have encouraged large groups of displaced individuals to return to their place of origin. At the same time, organised governmental efforts to support the return movements were reported by several sources across many areas of the country. This included provision of transport assistance, facilitation in obtaining the required clearances to process the return journey, and decisions such as closing down some camps –forcing the population to leave – particularly in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al Din and Baghdad governorates. The complex combinations of these factors are driving the significant fluctuations monitored across the country that had already emerged in previous months. However, the decrease in the displaced population was overshadowed by the outbreak of the disputed areas crisis, which at its peak generated more than 180,000 new IDPs.

A total of 131,244 IDPs (-9%) hosted in private settings, 53,982 from camps (-7%) and 51,306 from critical shelters (-14%) returned to their location of origin in November. Last year's largest monthly decrease of IDPs, which reached 4%, was also recorded in November.

The largest decreases among populations hosted in private settings were reported in the districts of Kirkuk (-34,776 individuals), largely returning to Hawiga; in Erbil (-25,896), mostly returning to Kirkuk governorate following their displacement prompted by the handover of the disputed areas; and Tikrit (-20,544) moving back to Al Shirqat and Baji districts, as well as to Hawiga.

The camp population largely decreased in Hamdaniya (-27,840), Falluja (-8,904), Daquq (-5,238) and Makhmur (-5,046), while the main change in critical shelter population was monitored in Tikrit, with a decrease of 28,680 individuals following the same trend highlighted above.

The main two ongoing displacement crises that were ongoing during the monitoring period were those sparked by the handover of the disputed areas from the Kurdish Peshmerga to the Iraqi Security Forces after October 15, and the Iraqi forces' final push to retake West Anbar from ISIL, which ended in mid-November. The DTM Emergency Tracking showed that 181,782 IDPs were still displaced because of the disputed-areas crisis as of 27 November, and the number displaced in the West Anbar offensive reached 68,394 as of 28 November. As the situation is stabilising for both crises, IDP numbers are expected to continue to decrease in the next DTM round.

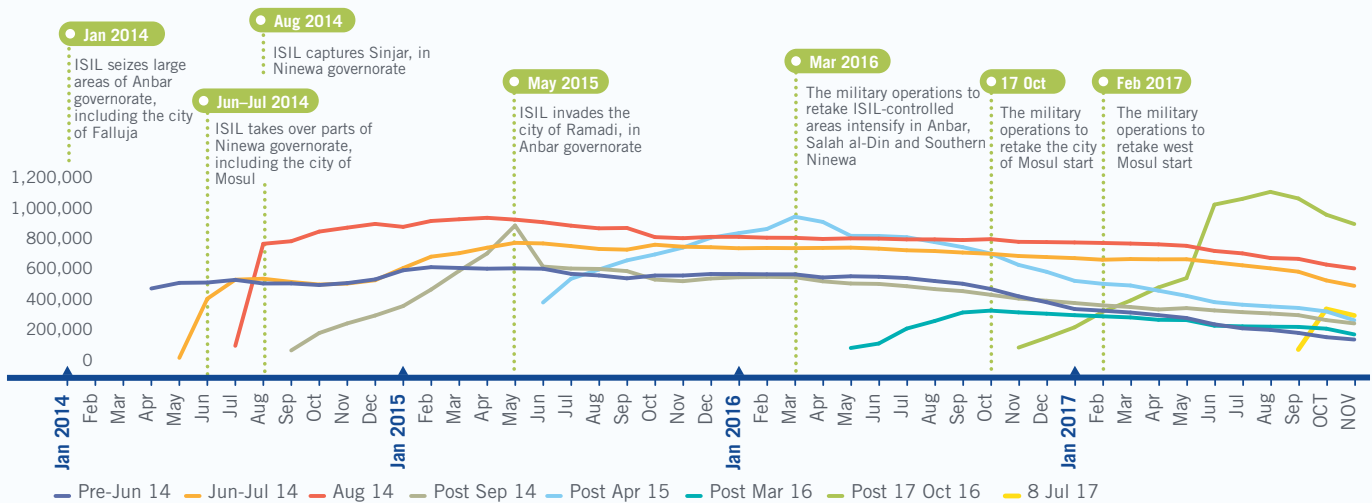


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

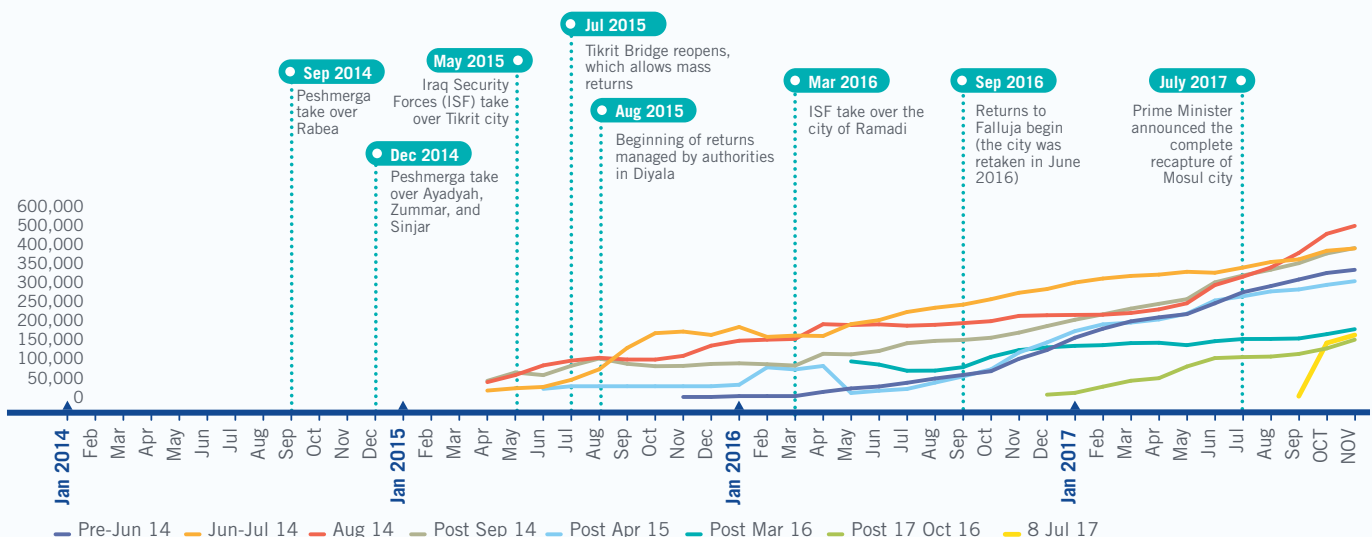


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time

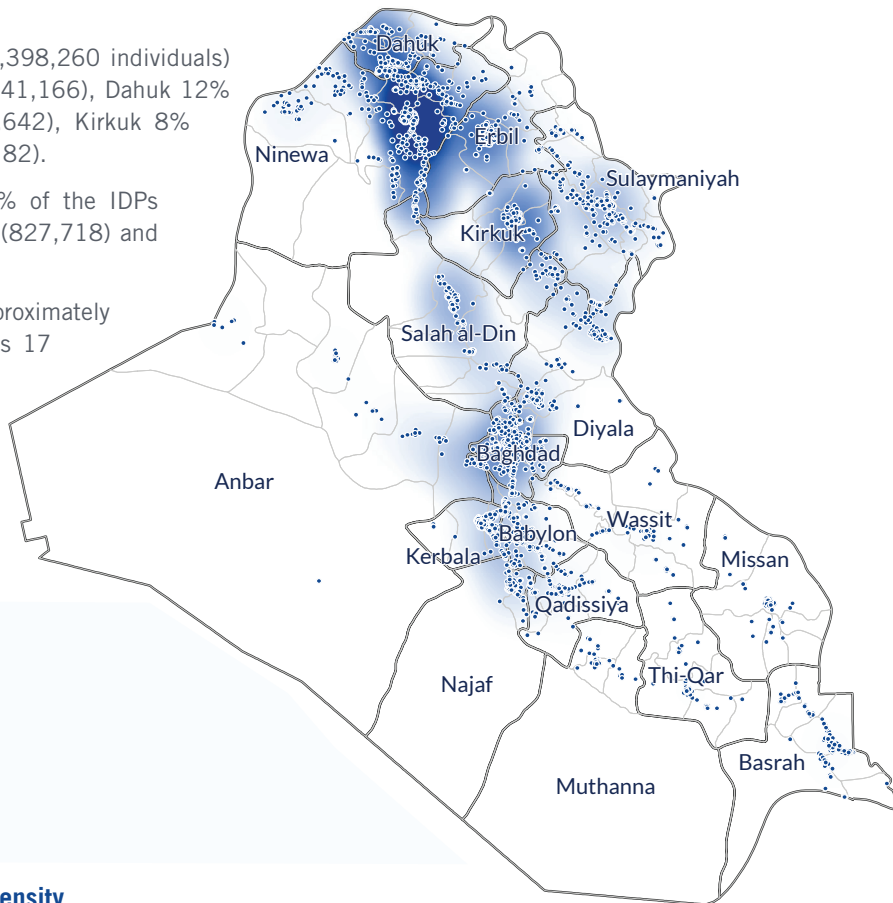
The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

As of 30 November 2017, seven governorates host 83% (2,398,260 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 33% (941,166), Dahuk 12% (360,342), Erbil 10% (276,744), Salah al-Din 9% (264,642), Kirkuk 8% (221,088), Baghdad 7% (210,096) and Anbar 4% (124,182).

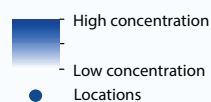
From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 68% of the IDPs (1,952,754 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq 29% (827,718) and South Iraq 4% (103,266).

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 9% (-289,350 individuals). Decreases were recorded across 17 of Iraq's 18 governorates. The biggest drop was of 25%, in Erbil governorate (-90,780) – primarily in Erbil district – following the handover of the disputed areas from the Kurdish Peshmerga to the Iraqi Security Forces after October 15.



## 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.

There was an 18% decrease (-59,328 individuals) in Salah al-Din Governorate, mostly in Tikrit, as IDPs returned to the retaken Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, as well as to Hawiga. In Kirkuk Governorate, a drop of 16% (-42,144 individuals) took place as IDPs from both the Hawiga and the disputed areas crisis returned.

In Ninewa Governorate, a decrease of 5% (-46,482 individuals) was recorded, as return trends from camps and other areas continue. There was also a decrease of 12% or 28,626 IDPs in Baghdad Governorate, as authorities there pursue a policy of encouraging returns to retaken areas.

Only one governorate, Diyala, recorded a very slight increase of 1% or 642 individuals.

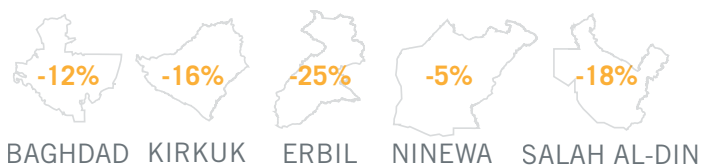


Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement

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	20,697	124,182
Babylon	5,898	35,388
Baghdad	35,016	210,096
Basrah	1,583	9,498
Dahuk	60,057	360,342
Diyala	13,828	82,968
Erbil	46,124	276,744
Kerbala	9,234	55,404
Kirkuk	36,848	221,088
Missan	622	3,732
Muthanna	540	3,240
Najaf	10,143	60,858
Ninewa	156,861	941,166
Qadissiya	3,281	19,686
Salah al-Din	44,107	264,642
Sulaymaniyah	31,772	190,632
Thi-Qar	1,042	6,252
Wassit	2,970	17,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>480,623</b>	<b>2,883,738</b>

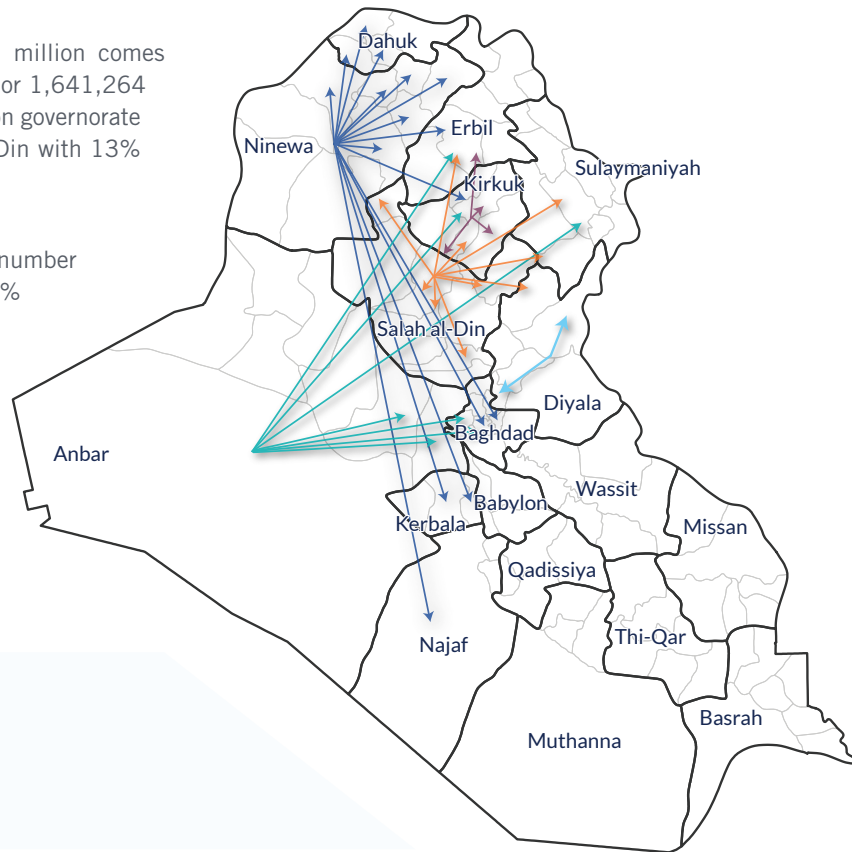
Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 30 November 2017, the total IDP population of 2.9 million comes from nine of Iraq's 18 governorates, but more than half (57% or 1,641,264 individuals) are from Ninewa. Anbar is the second most common governorate of origin for IDPs with 16% (451,956), followed by Salah al-Din with 13% (372,738).

Largely due to ongoing return movements to Mosul district, the number of IDPs originally from Ninewa Governorate has decreased by 6% (-98,244 individuals) to reach 1,641,264 individuals.

Because of ongoing return movements to Fallujah and Ramadi and the slowing down of displacement movements from West Anbar due to the end of the offensive, the number of IDPs from Anbar has fallen by 8% (-40,320 individuals) to reach 451,956 individuals.



### 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 Erbil Governorate dropped by 51% (- 18,402 individuals) to reach 17,814 individuals, and those from Kirkuk dropped by 25% (- 86,544) to reach 253,752 individuals. Those return movements follow the handover of the disputed areas from the Kurdish Peshmerga to the Iraqi Security Forces.

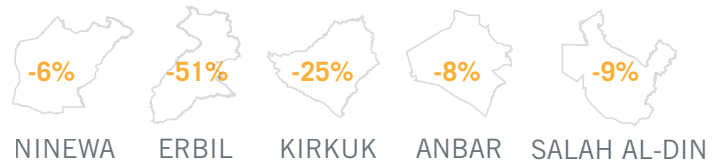


Figure 8. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin

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

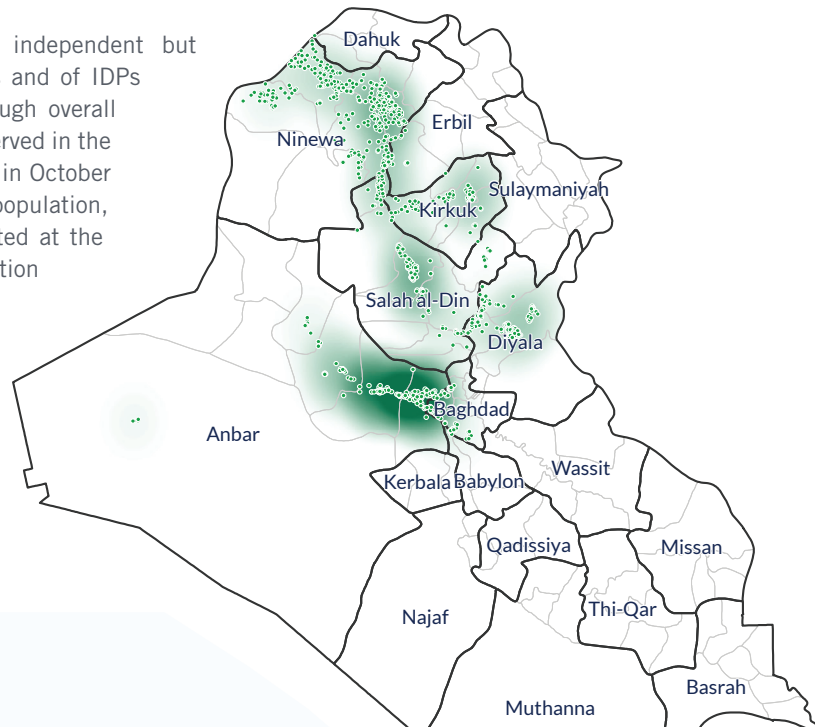
Governorate of displacement	Governorate of origin									Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Dahouk	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	121,842	1,128	144	0	0	0	240	558	270	124,182
Babylon	2,070	14,664	594	174	0	0	12	17,448	426	35,388
Baghdad	131,634	5,934	2,118	3,954	150	0	1,290	47,478	17,538	210,096
Basrah	1,800	114	186	276	0	0	834	3,606	2,682	9,498
Dahuk	876	0	318	0	0	0	36	358,806	306	360,342
Diyala	2,142	468	366	57,828	0	0	816	642	20,706	82,968
Erbil	99,354	0	3,972	1,500	16,968	0	25,008	101,016	28,926	276,744
Kerbala	786	1,056	168	174	0	0	276	52,692	252	55,404
Kirkuk	22,806	96	498	2,334	0	0	141,978	26,862	26,514	221,088
Missan	192	42	162	96	0	0	600	2,250	390	3,732
Muthanna	660	0	30	42	0	0	42	2,376	90	3,240
Najaf	1,458	0	72	138	0	0	186	58,812	192	60,858
Ninewa	2,748	30	0	0	696	0	13,554	916,140	7,998	941,166
Qadissiya	2,592	90	414	174	0	0	2,202	14,010	204	19,686
Salah al-Din	936	0	0	1,734	0	0	45,690	7,566	208,716	264,642
Sulaymaniyah	57,258	5,430	17,898	20,172	0	0	19,398	15,384	55,092	190,632
Thi-Qar	996	42	42	66	0	0	624	4,152	330	6,252
Wassit	1,806	120	372	984	0	0	966	11,466	2,106	17,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>451,956</b>	<b>29,214</b>	<b>27,354</b>	<b>89,646</b>	<b>17,814</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253,752</b>	<b>1,641,264</b>	<b>372,738</b>	<b>2,883,738</b>

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

# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN

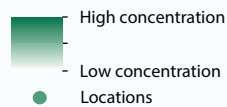
Dynamics of return and displacement are tracked through independent but complementary systems, meaning that the number of returnees and of IDPs can increase at the same time during a reporting period although overall trends will realign in longer observation intervals. This can be observed in the last DTM Rounds, where the 15% increase in returnees recorded in October has been gradually captured in the decrease of the displaced population, and reflected in the significant 9% drop in IDP numbers reported at the end of November. As the conflict dynamics and security situation have considerably changed in the last months, it is expected that further drops will take place in the following monitoring periods.

As of 30 November 2017, a total of 2,759,658 individuals reportedly returned to their location of origin, meaning that the number of returnees in Iraq has increased by 5% (135,228 individuals) during November.



## 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

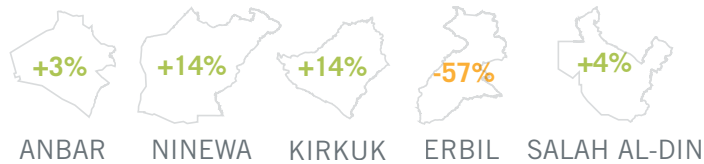


Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

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

A total of 44% (1,202,652 individuals) of Iraq’s returnee population is in Anbar – almost all concentrated in Fallujah (19%, or 512,742 individuals), Ramadi (17%, or 456,204) and Heet (6%, or 179,202) districts. Outside Anbar Governorate, the top districts for returns are Mosul in Ninewa Governorate (hosting 9% of Iraq’s returnees or 246,690 individuals) and Tikrit in Salah al-Din (6%, or 171,258).

The governorate hosting the second largest returnee population and which recorded the largest increase is Ninewa with an increase of 14% (72,684 individuals) to reach 596,280 returnees. Ongoing returns to Mosul, in addition to returns to Telafar and Telkaif districts from the disputed areas crisis, account for much of this increase.

The third largest governorate hosting returnee population is Salah al-Din, with 16% (449,052 individuals), as many returnees continue to head back to east Shirqat district, which was retaken from ISIL in late September.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	4,529	27,174
Anbar	Falluja	85,457	512,742
Anbar	Haditha	4,555	27,330
Anbar	Heet	29,867	179,202
Anbar	Ramadi	76,034	456,204
<b>Anbar Total</b>		<b>200,442</b>	<b>1,202,652</b>
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	2,836	17,016
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	7,143	42,858
<b>Baghdad Total</b>		<b>11,273</b>	<b>67,638</b>
Dahuk	Zakho	130	780
<b>Dahuk Total</b>		<b>130</b>	<b>780</b>
Diyala	Al-Khalis	12,083	72,498
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	8,696	52,176
Diyala	Khanaqin	15,141	90,846
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
<b>Diyala Total</b>		<b>36,120</b>	<b>216,720</b>
Erbil	Makhmur	2,556	15,336
<b>Erbil Total</b>		<b>2,556</b>	<b>15,336</b>
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	7,750	46,500
Kirkuk	Dabes	100	600
Kirkuk	Daquq	1,516	9,096
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	25,834	155,004
<b>Kirkuk Total</b>		<b>35,200</b>	<b>211,200</b>
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	15,433	92,598
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	190	1,140
Ninewa	Hatra	634	3,804
Ninewa	Mosul	41,115	246,690
Ninewa	Sinjar	8,088	48,528
Ninewa	Telafar	23,304	139,824
Ninewa	Tilkaif	10,616	63,696
<b>Ninewa Total</b>		<b>99,380</b>	<b>596,280</b>
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,542	57,252
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	14,070	84,420
Salah al-Din	Baiji	6,547	39,282
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,729	34,374
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,729	46,374
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,543	171,258
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,627	9,762
<b>Salah al-Din Total</b>		<b>74,842</b>	<b>449,052</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>459,943</b>	<b>2,759,658</b>

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

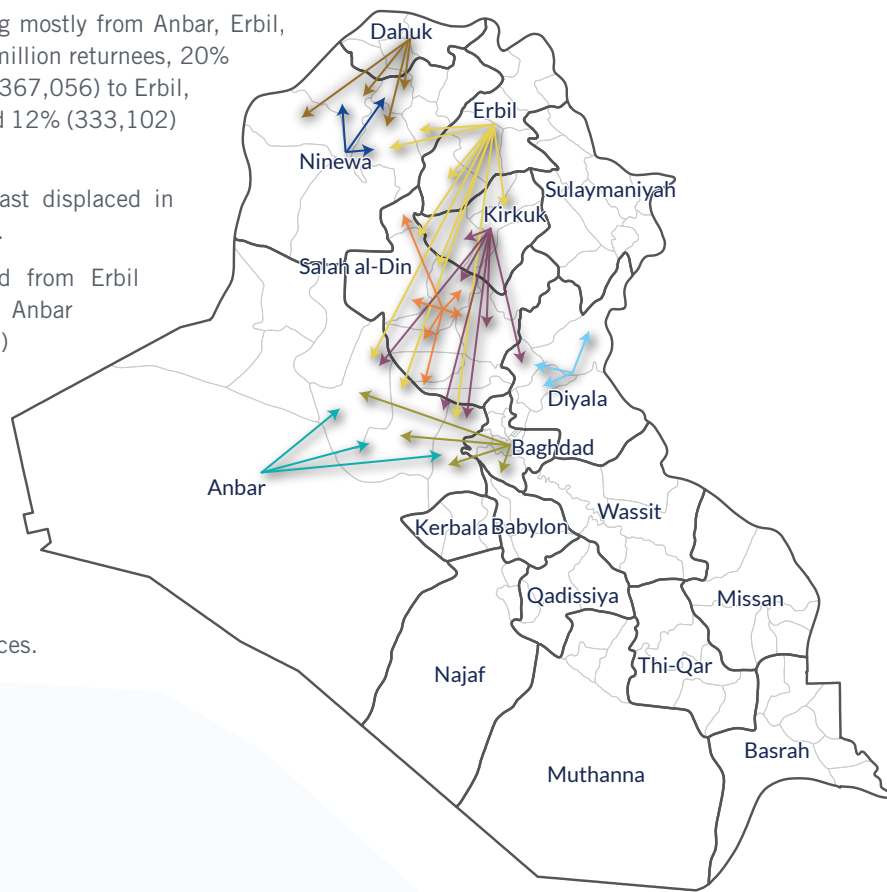
# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

During the month of November, IDPs have been returning mostly from Anbar, Erbil, Baghdad, Kirkuk and Ninewa Governorates. Of Iraq's 2.8 million returnees, 20% (563,700 individuals) were last displaced to Anbar, 13% (367,056) to Erbil, 13% (357,552) to Baghdad, 13% (346,404) to Kirkuk and 12% (333,102) to Ninewa.

Almost 100% (563,190 individuals) of the returnees last displaced in Anbar were internally displaced within the governorate.

In the case of the 367,056 individuals who returned from Erbil Governorate, 44% (160,434 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, 24% (89,154) to Ninewa and 20% (72,036) to Salah al-Din.

The governorate with by far the highest increase in IDPs leaving to return to their location of origin was Ninewa, with an increase of 24% or 64,674 individuals, compared to the previous monitoring period. This trend is explained by the ongoing return movements to Mosul district and the displacement movements following the handover of the disputed areas from the Kurdish Peshmerga to the Iraqi Security Forces.



## Legend

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

- Anbar
- Baghdad
- Diyala
- Erbil
- Kirkuk
- Ninewa
- Salah al-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.

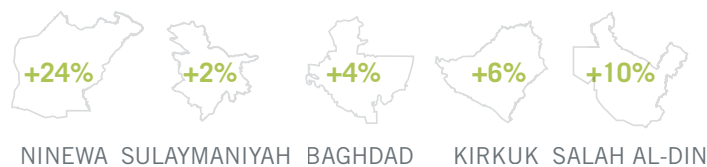


Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

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	563,190	8,760	266,418	894	0	160,434	0	133,062	0	2,946	66,948	0	1,202,652
Baghdad	0	3,246	59,940	0	0	3,828	48	0	0	0	456	120	67,638
Dahuk	0	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	170,208	468	0	25,362	0	0	19,296	0	216,720
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	15,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,336
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	25,800	0	47,700	1,500	3,600	132,600	0	211,200
Ninewa	180	4,896	6,588	112,098	270	89,154	11,400	5,112	330,870	3,480	2,070	30,162	596,280
Salah al-Din	0	0	23,550	2,334	12	72,036	1,482	135,168	732	194,748	17,166	1,824	449,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>563,700</b>	<b>16,902</b>	<b>357,552</b>	<b>116,106</b>	<b>170,490</b>	<b>367,056</b>	<b>12,930</b>	<b>346,404</b>	<b>333,102</b>	<b>204,774</b>	<b>238,536</b>	<b>32,106</b>	<b>2,759,658</b>

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

# SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

## IDPs

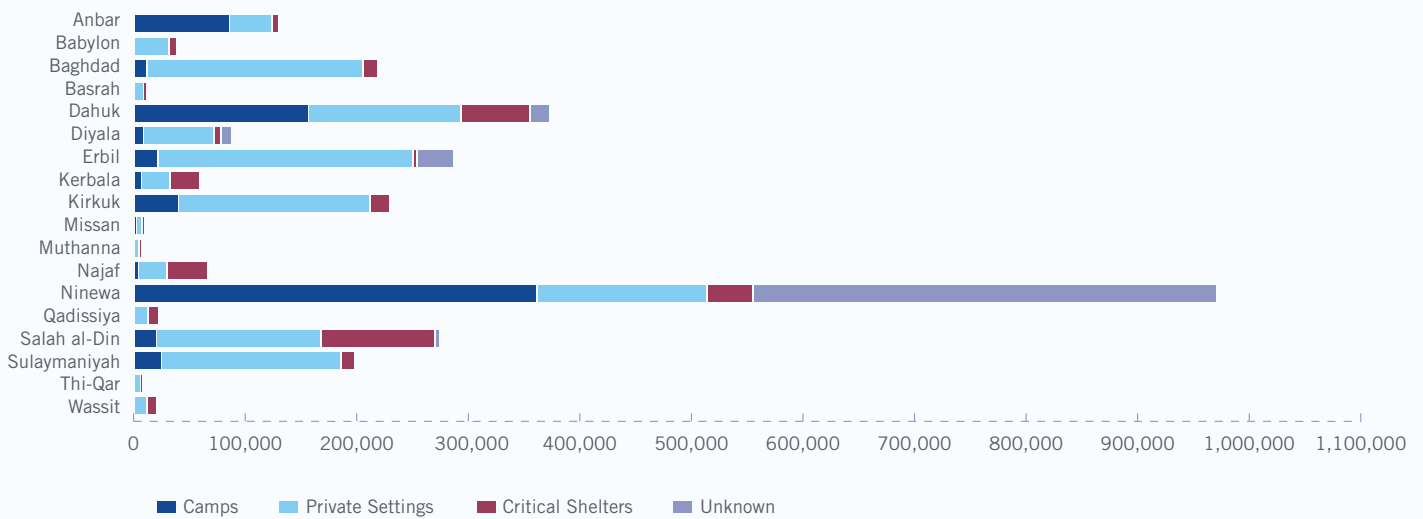


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

## Returnees

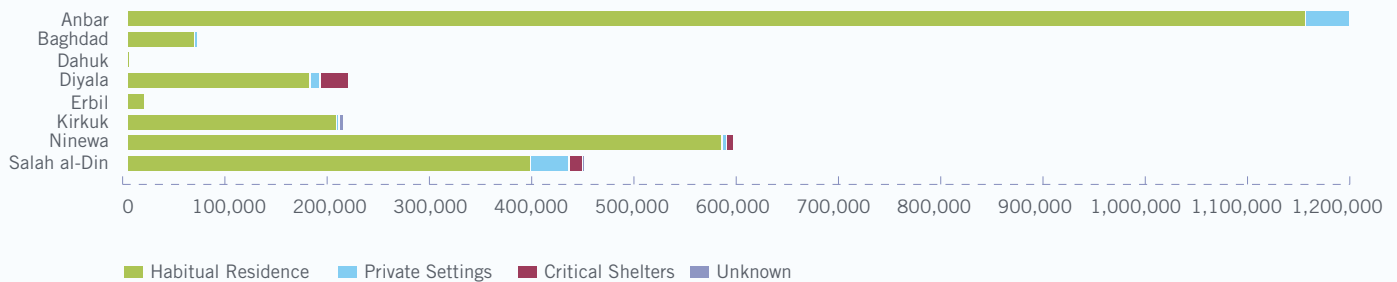


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Almost half (48% or 1,383,300 individuals) of Iraq's 2.9 million IDPs are reportedly housed in private settings, including 38% (1,087,554) in rented housing and 10% (291,078) with host families. Less than 1% (4,668) of IDPs reported living in hotels/motels.

A total of 324,480 IDPs (or 11%) report living in critical shelters, including 5% (155,898) who live in unfinished buildings, 3% (80,580) in informal settlements, 3% (72,312) in religious buildings and fewer than 1% (8,802) in school buildings.

Almost one-third (99,444 individuals) of the IDPs living in critical shelters in Iraq are concentrated in Salah al-Din Governorate and almost one-fifth (59,796) are in Dahuk.

A total of 718,644 individuals (or 25% of Iraq's IDPs) live in camps. Almost half of this population (350,808 individuals) is concentrated in Ninewa, reflecting the largely camp-based nature of the Mosul crisis response, while more than one-fifth (151,980) are in Dahuk.

A total of 2,621,238 individuals (or 95% of Iraq's 2.8 million returnees) reportedly live in their habitual residence, while 3% (90,384 individuals) are in private settings and 2% (45,600) in critical shelters.

Returnees living in critical shelters are concentrated in only three governorates – Diyala, Salah al-Din and Ninewa. Diyala has the biggest share with 42% (26,592 returnees) reporting living in critical shelters.



# METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee population in Iraq. Data is 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 is 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.

**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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