



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 86

DECEMBER 2017

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



Activities in Haj Ali camp, Ninewa.

📍 18 Governorates 🏠 97 Districts 📍 3,711 Locations 🏠 123 RARTs 👤 9,500 Key Informants

HIGHLIGHTS

From 30 November to 31 December 2017:

- As of 31 December 2017, the DTM has identified 2,615,988 internally displaced persons (435,998 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 97 districts and 3,711 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 3,220,362 returnees (536,727 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 9% (267,750 individuals). Decreases were recorded across 17 of Iraq's 18 governorates.
- The returnee population increased by 17% (460,704 individuals) during the month of December. This significant increase is mainly due to the completion of a DTM joint data collection exercise carried out in cooperation with local authorities in west Mosul.

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 2.6 million internally displaced persons and 3.2 million returnees.

🚶 IDPs

👤 2,615,988
Individuals

👤👤 435,998
Families

▼
-9%

🚶 Returnees

👤 3,220,362
Individuals

👤👤 536,727
Families

▲
+17%

IDPs

3,220,362 Individuals | 536,727 Families | -9% IDPs 267,750

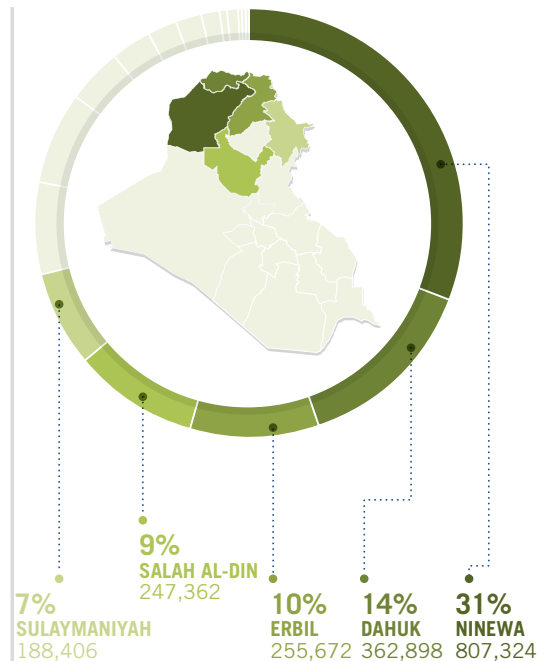
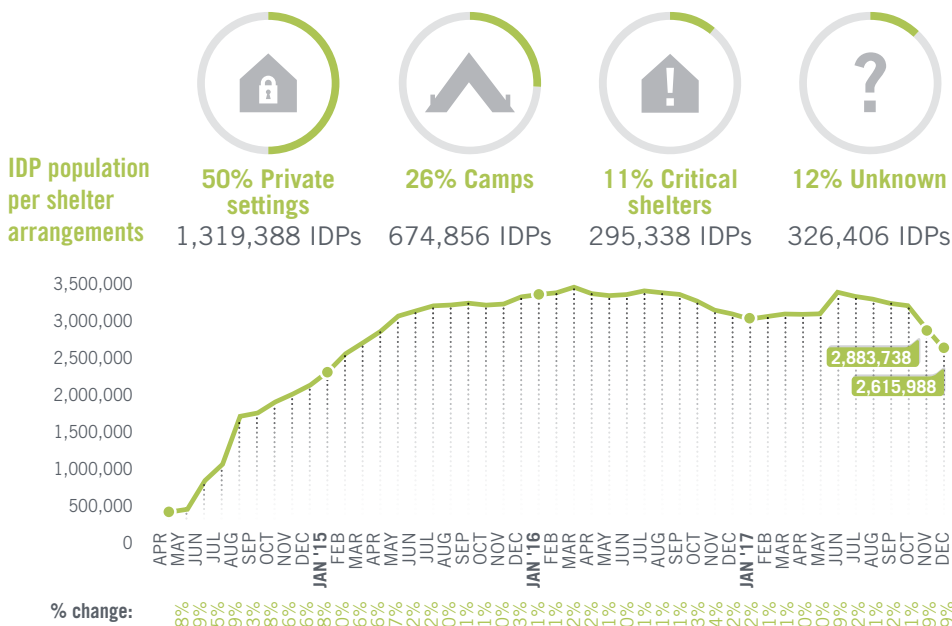


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

Returnees

3,220,362 Individuals | 536,727 Families | +17% Returnees 460,704

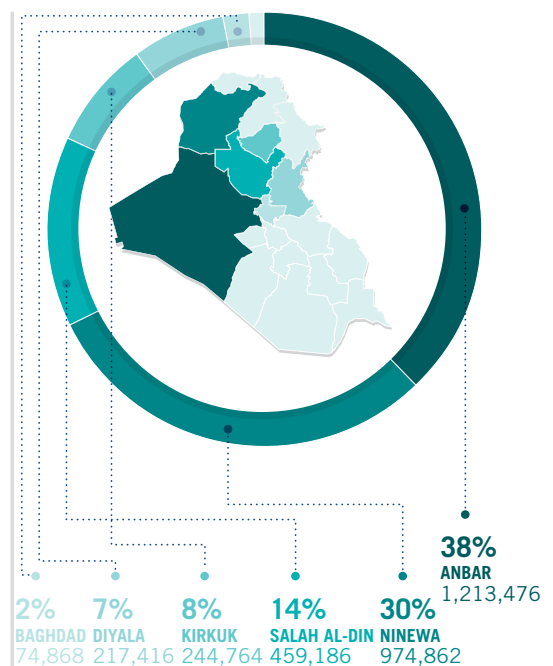
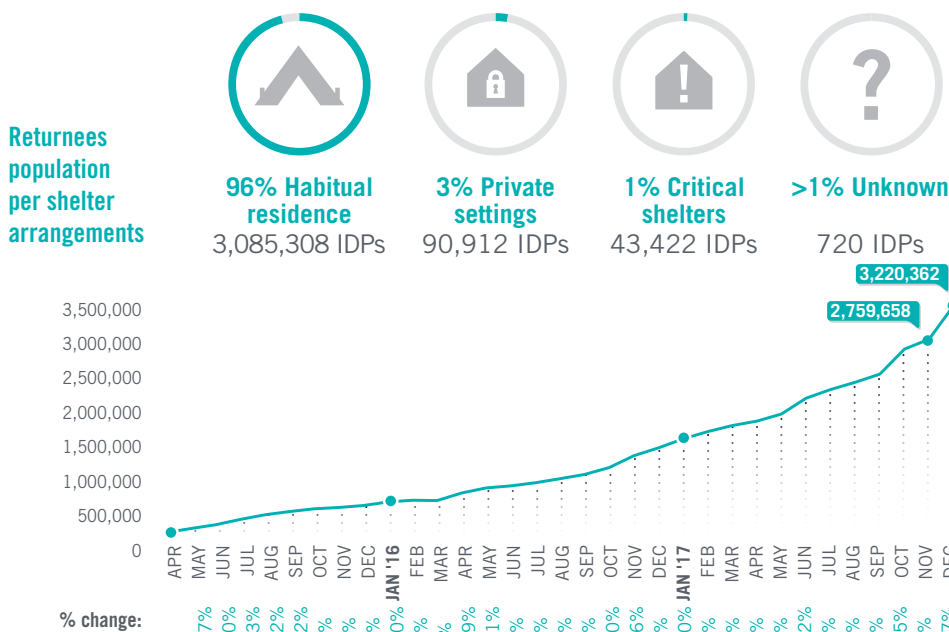


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

SITUATION OVERVIEW

For the first time since the beginning of the Iraq displacement crisis that started in December 2013, DTM has recorded more returnees (3.2 million individuals) than IDPs (2.6 million individuals) across the country.

At the end of 2015, there were 468,780 returnees in Iraq; at the end of 2016, there were 1,370,862. In 2017, the number of returnees increased by 1,849,500 individuals, reaching a total of 3,220,362.

Returns have taken place to the governorates of Anbar (38%), Ninewa (30%) and Salah al-Din (14%) – these three concentrate 82% of the total returns and are the governorates of origin of 86% of the current IDP population: most IDPs displaced from Ninewa (57%), followed by Anbar (15%) and Salah al-Din (14%). Therefore, Anbar, Ninewa and Salah al-Din are the epicentre of displacement and return.

Intra-governorate return accounts for 55% of returnees. This has been a common trend across all governorates and is likely to continue, since in those governorates that have received returnees, the percentage of intra-governorate IDPs remains high. In fact, the most significant concentration of IDPs is currently in Ninewa (57%), with an intra-governorate IDP population of 97%.

The dynamic nature of the conflict has dictated the trend of returns.

Returns have been sustained since July 2016, when the campaign against ISIL intensified, with the periods October–November 2016 (aftermath of the offensive to retake the Anbar districts of Ramadi, Heet and Fallujah as well as eastern districts of Ninewa) and May–June 2017 (Mosul operations) witnessing the highest numbers of returns. Since the dynamics of return follow the conflict's evolution, returns are not linked to the length of time IDPs have spent in displacement; displacement and return movements are largely independent.

The significant increase of 17% (460,704 individuals) in the returnee population is largely due to the completion of a joint mapping exercise carried out in west Mosul and launched at the beginning of November 2017. This collaboration aimed to identify reliable governmental and local stakeholders able to support the monitoring of IDPs and returnees' movements across Mosul city. Notably, the prolonged occupation and severe damage of the local network in west Mosul had required an extensive engagement at the neighborhood level from local authorities to strengthen the quality and accuracy of the population data. Following several rounds of field consultations and data triangulation, closely supported by the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and the Ministry of Trade, these up-to-date figures were integrated in this DTM round.

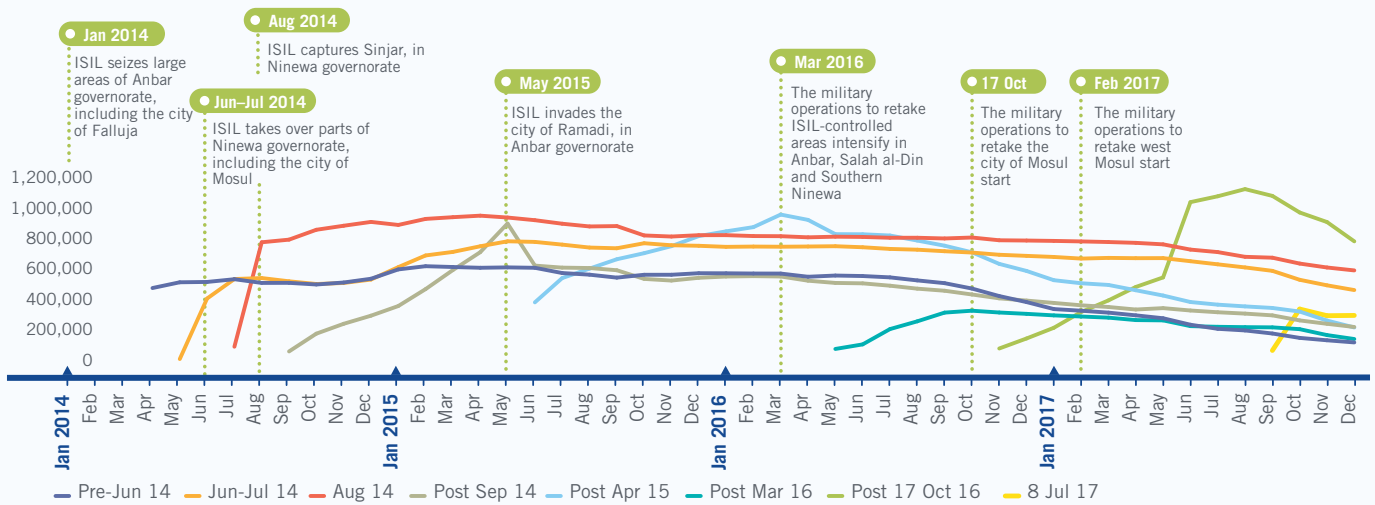


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

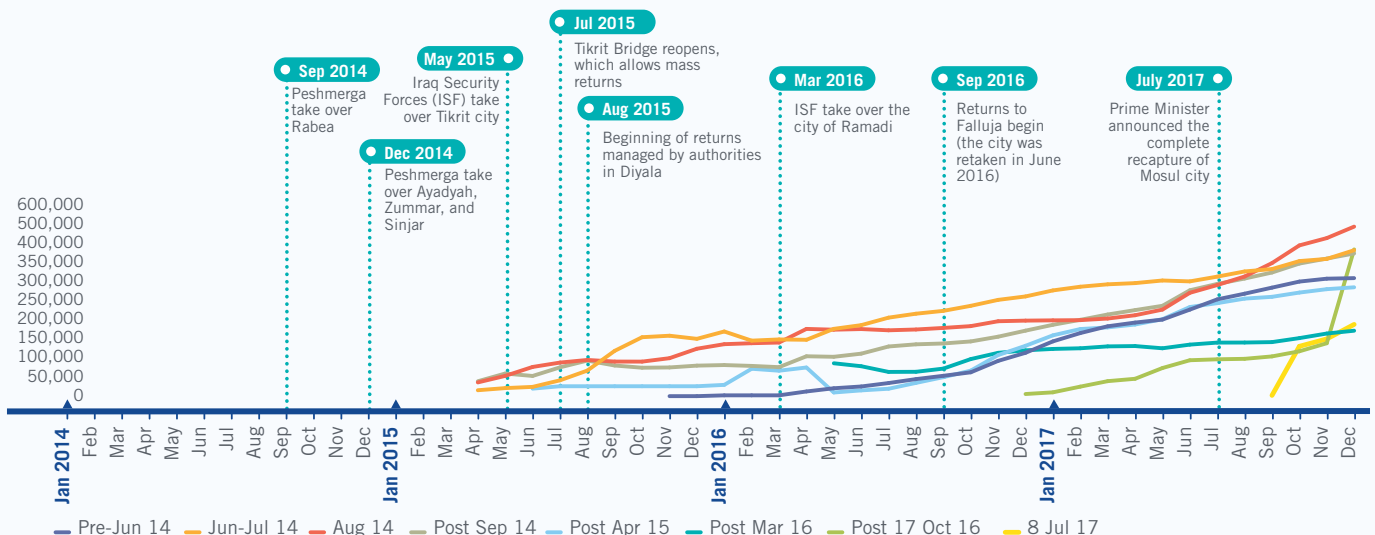


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time

The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

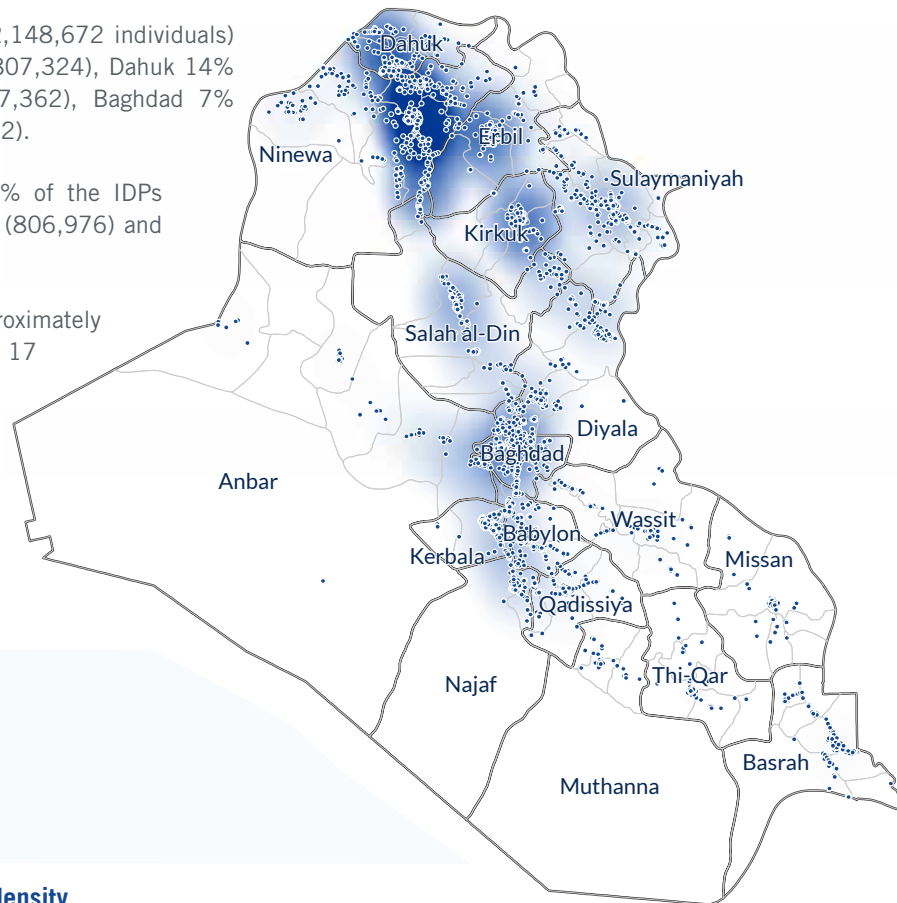
OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

As of 31 December 2017, seven governorates host 82% (2,148,672 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 31% (807,324), Dahuk 14% (362,898), Erbil 10% (255,672), Salah al-Din 9% (247,362), Baghdad 7% (183,516), Kirkuk 7% (180,858) and Anbar 4% (111,042).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 66% of the IDPs (1,713,732 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq 31% (806,976) and South Iraq 4% (95,280).

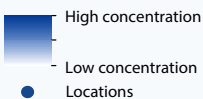
Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 9% (-267,750 individuals). Decreases were recorded across 17 of Iraq's 18 governorates.

During the reporting period, DTM carried out a joint data collection exercise in cooperation with local authorities to identify and locate IDPs and returnees in Mosul city. This led, in addition to the continuous return trends from camps and other areas, to an overall decrease of 14% (-133,842 individuals) in Ninewa 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.

Kirkuk Governorate reported a decrease of 18% (-40,230 individuals), as IDPs from the Hawija and disputed-areas crisis returned.

Erbil Governorate recorded a decrease of 8% (-21,072 individuals) – primarily in Erbil district – following the handover of the disputed areas from the Kurdish Peshmerga to the Iraqi Security Forces after 15 October 2017.

There was an 7% decrease (-17,280 individuals) in Salah al-Din Governorate, mostly in Tikrit, as IDPs returned to the retaken Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, as well as to Hawija.

There was also a decrease of 13% (-26,580) IDPs in Baghdad Governorate, as authorities there pursue a policy of encouraging returns to retaken areas.

Only one governorate, Dohuk, recorded a very slight increase of 1% or 2,556 individuals.

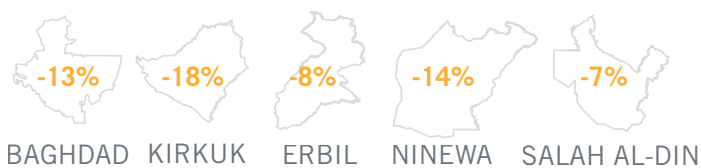


Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement

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	18,507	111,042
Babylon	5,578	33,468
Baghdad	30,586	183,516
Basrah	1,548	9,288
Dahuk	60,483	362,898
Diyala	13,759	82,554
Erbil	42,612	255,672
Kerbala	8,551	51,306
Kirkuk	30,143	180,858
Missan	588	3,528
Muthanna	513	3,078
Najaf	9,181	55,086
Ninewa	134,554	807,324
Qadissiya	3,080	18,480
Salah al-Din	41,227	247,362
Sulaymaniyah	31,401	188,406
Thi-Qar	970	5,820
Wasset	2,717	16,302
Total	435,998	2,615,988

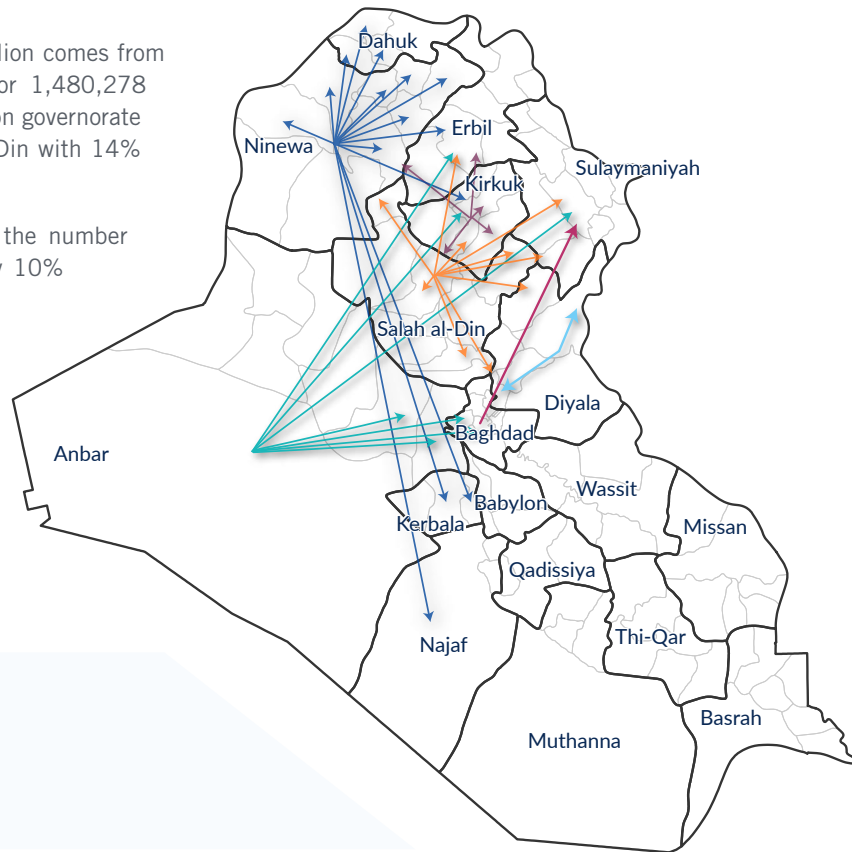
Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 31 December 2017, the total IDP population of 2.6 million comes from nine of Iraq's 18 governorates, but more than half (57% or 1,480,278 individuals) are from Ninewa. Anbar is the second most common governorate of origin for IDPs with 15% (399,210), followed by Salah al-Din with 14% (354,576).

Largely due to ongoing return movements to Mosul district, the number of IDPs originally from Ninewa Governorate has decreased by 10% (-160,986 individuals) to reach 1,480,278 individuals.

The ongoing return movements to Fallujah and Ramadi, combined with the slowing down of displacement movements from west Anbar due to the end of the offensive, have led to a decrease in the number of IDPs from Anbar by 12% (-52,746 individuals) to reach 399,210 individuals.



Legend

IDPs' movements from governorates of origin to districts of displacement

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

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 52% (-9,336 individuals) to reach 8,478, and those from Kirkuk dropped by 11% (-26,796) to reach 226,956. These return movements follow the handover of the disputed areas from the Kurdish Peshmerga to the Iraqi Security Forces.

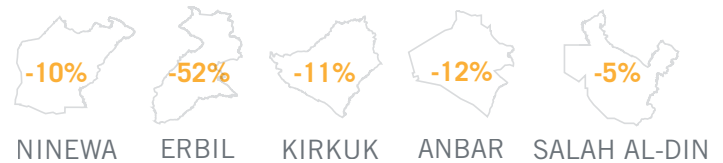


Figure 8. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin

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	107,040	2,826	144	0	0	0	240	522	270	111,042
Babylon	1,980	14,610	522	174	0	0	12	15,750	420	33,468
Baghdad	115,566	5,934	1,272	3,654	114	0	1,194	41,154	14,628	183,516
Basrah	1,782	126	186	276	0	0	852	3,432	2,634	9,288
Dahuk	840	0	318	0	0	0	36	361,362	342	362,898
Diyala	2,064	468	366	57,528	0	0	720	642	20,766	82,554
Erbil	89,088	0	3,630	1,500	7,668	0	35,022	92,862	25,902	255,672
Kerbala	762	1,044	168	168	0	0	276	48,636	252	51,306
Kirkuk	14,316	84	462	2,316	0	0	113,046	23,346	27,288	180,858
Missan	180	42	162	96	0	0	588	2,070	390	3,528
Muthanna	564	0	96	66	0	0	120	1,968	264	3,078
Najaf	1,422	0	72	138	0	0	186	53,076	192	55,086
Ninewa	2,010	30	0	0	696	0	13,818	786,420	4,350	807,324
Qadissiya	2,334	90	414	162	0	0	2,052	13,224	204	18,480
Salah al-Din	996	0	0	1,734	0	0	38,124	6,630	199,878	247,362
Sulaymaniyah	55,758	5,502	18,216	20,298	0	0	19,140	14,976	54,516	188,406
Thi-Qar	942	42	42	66	0	0	624	3,774	330	5,820
Wassit	1,566	120	372	954	0	0	906	10,434	1,950	16,302
Total	399,210	30,918	26,442	89,130	8,478	0	226,956	1,480,278	354,576	2,615,988

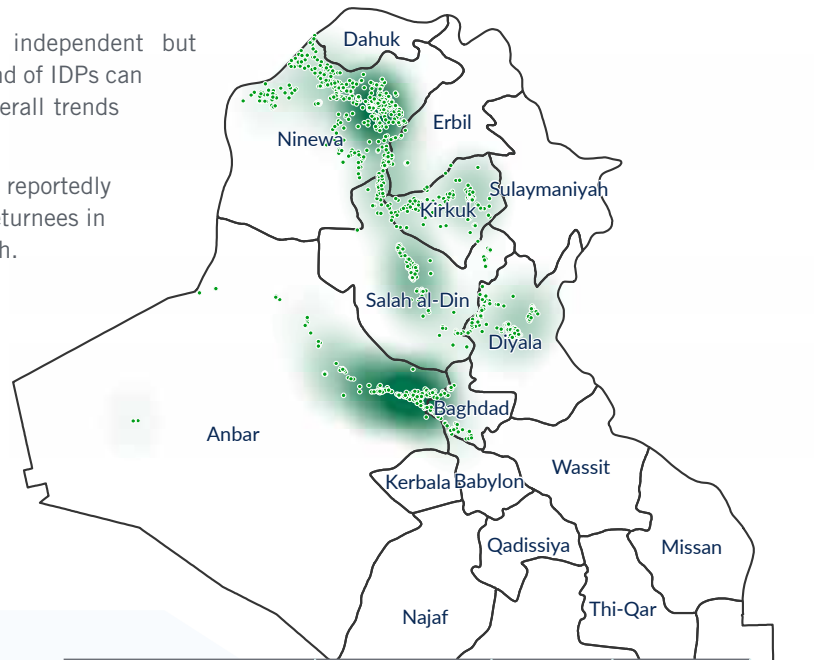
Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

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.

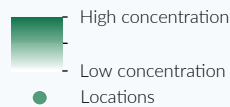
As of 31 December 2017, a total of 3,220,362 individuals reportedly returned to their location of origin, meaning that the number of returnees in Iraq has increased by 17% (460,706 individuals) in this month.

Ninewa Governorate recorded an overall increase of 63% (378,582 individuals) to reach 974,862 returnees. These returnees were identified during the joint data collection exercise conducted by the DTM in cooperation with local authorities in Mosul, in addition to continuous returns to Mosul district, and the return movements to Telafar and Telkaif districts from the disputed-areas crisis. The Ninewa returnee population is mainly concentrated within Mosul (564,120 individuals), Telafar (179,838) and Al Hamdaniya (103,596) districts.



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

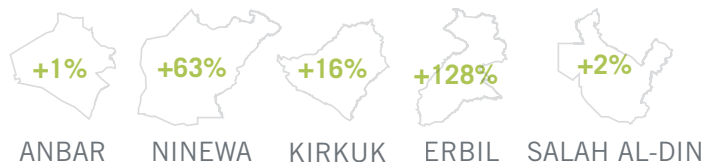


Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

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 largest returnee population is Anbar with a total of 38% (1,213,476 individuals) – almost all concentrated in the districts of Fallujah (16%, or 517,668 individuals), Ramadi (14%, or 457,494) and Heet (6%, or 179,466).

The third largest governorate hosting returnee populations is Salah al-Din, with 14% (459,186 individuals), as many returnees continue to head back to east Shirqat district, which was retaken from ISIL in late September.

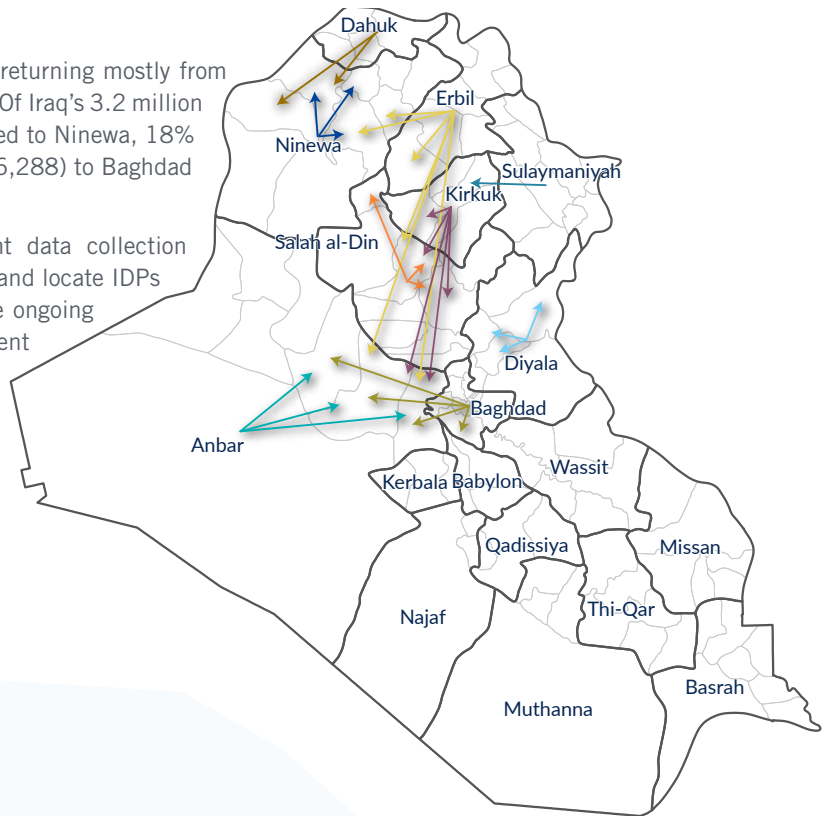
Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	222	1,332
Anbar	Al-Rutba	4,529	27,174
Anbar	Ana	502	3,012
Anbar	Falluja	86,278	517,668
Anbar	Haditha	4,555	27,330
Anbar	Heet	29,911	179,466
Anbar	Ramadi	76,249	457,494
Anbar Total		202,246	1,213,476
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	3,216	19,296
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	7,968	47,808
Baghdad Total		12,478	74,868
Dahuk	Zakho	130	780
Dahuk Total		130	780
Diyala	Al-Khalis	12,083	72,498
Diyala	Al-Muqdadaiya	8,712	52,272
Diyala	Khanaqin	15,241	91,446
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
Diyala Total		36,236	217,416
Erbil	Makhmur	5,835	35,010
Erbil Total		5,835	35,010
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	12,125	72,750
Kirkuk	Dabes	1,014	6,084
Kirkuk	Daquq	1,726	10,356
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	25,929	155,574
Kirkuk Total		40,794	244,764
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	17,266	103,596
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	190	1,140
Ninewa	Hatra	1,409	8,454
Ninewa	Mosul	94,020	564,120
Ninewa	Sinjar	8,136	48,816
Ninewa	Telafar	29,973	179,838
Ninewa	Tilkaif	11,483	68,898
Ninewa Total		162,477	974,862
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,542	57,252
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	14,308	85,848
Salah al-Din	Baiji	7,638	45,828
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,943	35,658
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,729	46,374
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,543	171,258
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,773	10,638
Salah al-Din Total		76,531	459,186
Grand total		536,727	3,220,362

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 December 2017, IDPs have been returning mostly from Ninewa, Anbar, Erbil, Baghdad and Kirkuk Governorates. Of Iraq's 3.2 million returnees, 21% (667,464 individuals) were last displaced to Ninewa, 18% (573,594) to Anbar, 12% (392,586) to Erbil, 11% (366,288) to Baghdad and 12% (375,516) to Kirkuk.

During the reporting period, DTM carried out a joint data collection exercise in cooperation with local authorities to identify and locate IDPs and returnees in Mosul city. This led, in addition to 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, to record Ninewa Governorate with the biggest increase in IDPs leaving to return to their location of origin, with an increase of 100% or 334,362 individuals, compared to the previous monitoring period.



Legend

- Anbar
- Baghdad
- Diyala
- Erbil
- Kirkuk
- Ninewa
- Salah al-Din
- Sulaymaniyah

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.

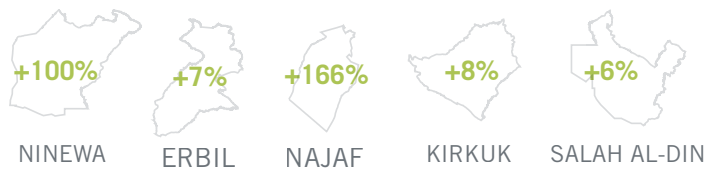


Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

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

Almost 100% (573,084 individuals) of the returnees last displaced in Anbar were internally displaced within the governorate.

In the case of the 392,586 individuals who returned from Erbil Governorate, 41% (161,166 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, 24% (95,040) to Ninewa and 19% (73,662) to Salah al-Din.

This month, approximately 23,346 individuals returned from Najaf Governorate to their location of origin in Ninewa Governorate following the improvement of the security conditions in the region. This represents a 166% increase compared to last reporting period.

Governorate of return	Last governorate of displacement												Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Others	
Anbar	573,084	8,760	266,616	894	0	161,166	0	133,062	0	2,946	66,948	0	1,213,476
Baghdad	0	4,050	66,336	0	0	3,828	48	0	0	0	486	120	74,868
Dahuk	0	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	170,304	468	0	25,362	0	0	19,896	0	217,416
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	32,610	0	2,400	0	0	0	0	35,010
Kirkuk	0	18	186	0	0	25,812	0	71,010	3,390	11,736	132,612	0	244,764
Ninewa	180	5,472	7,260	116,088	282	95,040	17,334	5,994	663,342	3,612	5,154	55,104	974,862
Salah al-Din	0	0	24,834	2,334	12	73,662	1,482	137,688	732	199,374	17,244	1,824	459,186
Total	573,594	18,300	366,288	120,096	170,598	392,586	18,864	375,516	667,464	217,668	242,340	57,048	3,220,362

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

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

IDPs

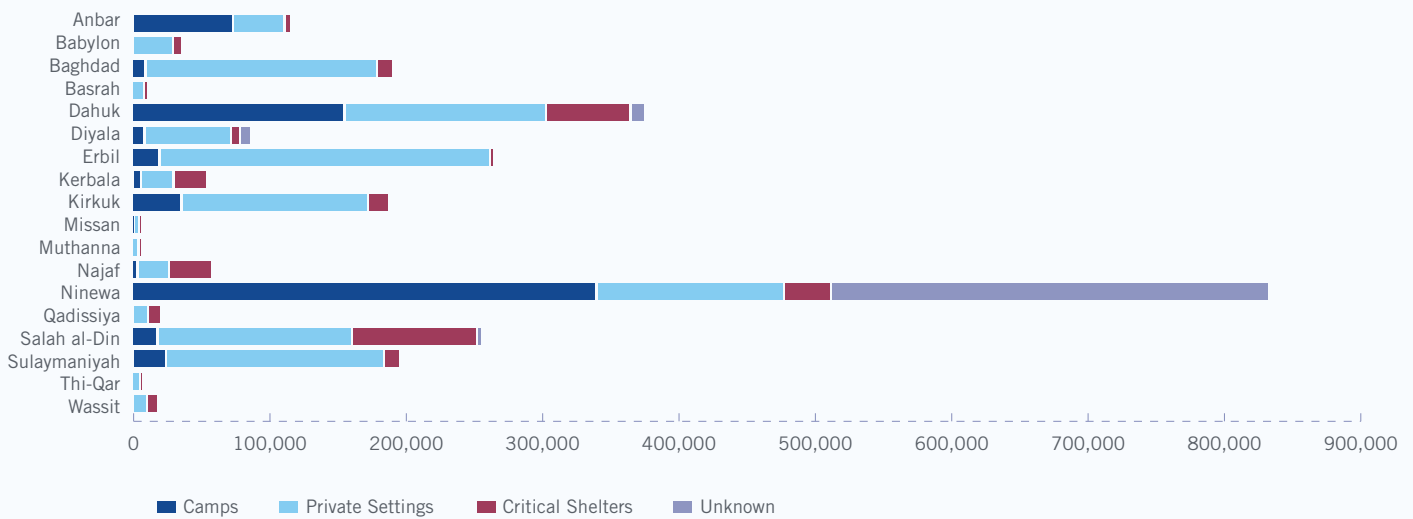


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

Returnees

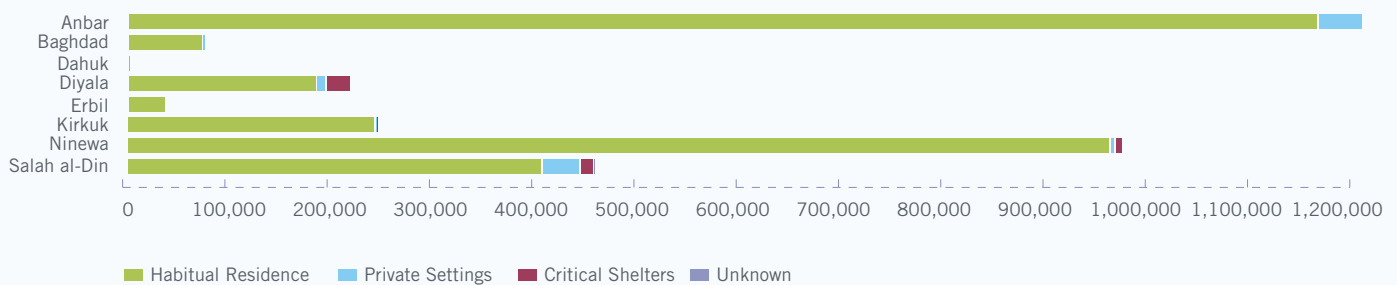


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Half (50% or 1,319,388 individuals) of Iraq's 2.6 million IDPs are reportedly housed in private settings, including 39% (1,031,460) in rented housing and 11% (283,920) with host families. Less than 1% (4,008) of IDPs reported living in hotels/motels.

A total of 295,338 IDPs (or 11%) report living in critical shelters, including 5% (142,920) who live in unfinished buildings, 3% (74,214) in informal settlements, 2% (64,536) in religious buildings and fewer than 1% (7,194) in school buildings.

A quarter (25% or 89,220 individuals) of the IDPs living in critical shelters in Iraq are concentrated in Salah al-Din Governorate and 20% (59,868) are in Dahuk.

A total of 674,856 individuals (or 26% of Iraq's IDPs) live in camps. Almost half of this population (330,486 individuals) are concentrated in Ninewa, reflecting the largely camp-based nature of the Mosul crisis response, while more than 20% (151,056) are in Dahuk.

A total of 3,085,308 individuals (or 96% of Iraq's 3.2 million returnees) reportedly live in their habitual residence, while 3% (90,912 individuals) are in private settings and 1% (43,422) are 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 55% (24,072 returnees) reporting to lived 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.

IOM DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this report is for general information purposes only. Names and boundaries on DTM information products do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. The information in the DTM portal is the result of data collected by IOM field teams and complements information provided and generated by governmental and other entities in Iraq. IOM Iraq endeavors to keep this information as up to date and accurate as possible, but makes no claim —expressed or implied— on the completeness, accuracy and suitability of the information provided through this report. Challenges that should be taken into account when using DTM data in Iraq include the fluidity of the displaced population movements along with repeated emergency situations and limited access to large parts of the country. In no event will IOM be liable for any loss or damage, whether direct, indirect or consequential, related to the use of this report and the information provided herein.