



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 90

FEBRUARY 2018

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



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

18 Governorates 97 Districts 3,702 Locations 123 RARTs 9,500 Key Informants

HIGHLIGHTS

From 31 January to 28 February 2018:

- As of 28 February 2018, the DTM has identified 2,317,698 internally displaced persons (386,283 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 97 districts and 3,680 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 3,511,602 returnees (585,267 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 6% (-153,276 individuals). Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates.
- The returnee population increased by 5% (164,898 individuals) during the month of February, reflecting a continuous trend of increasing return movements.

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 2.3 million internally displaced persons and 3.5 million returnees.

IDPs

2,317,698
Individuals

386,283
Families

▼
-6%

Returnees

3,511,602
Individuals

585,267
Families

▲
+5%

FEBRUARY 2018 OVERVIEW

IDPs 2,317,698 Individuals 386,283 Families -6% IDPs 153,276

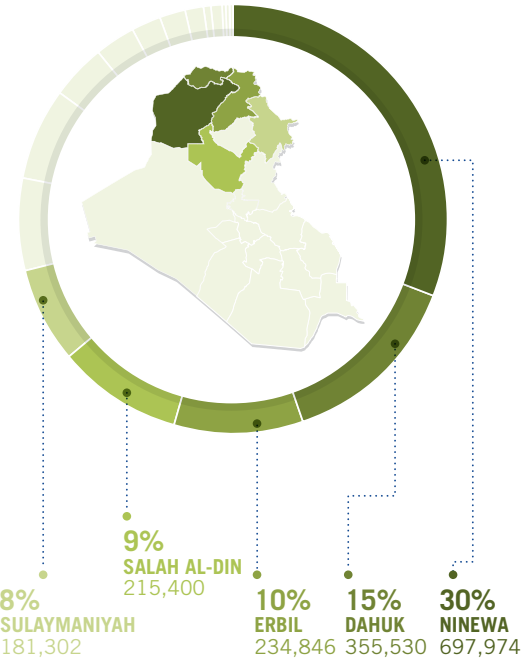
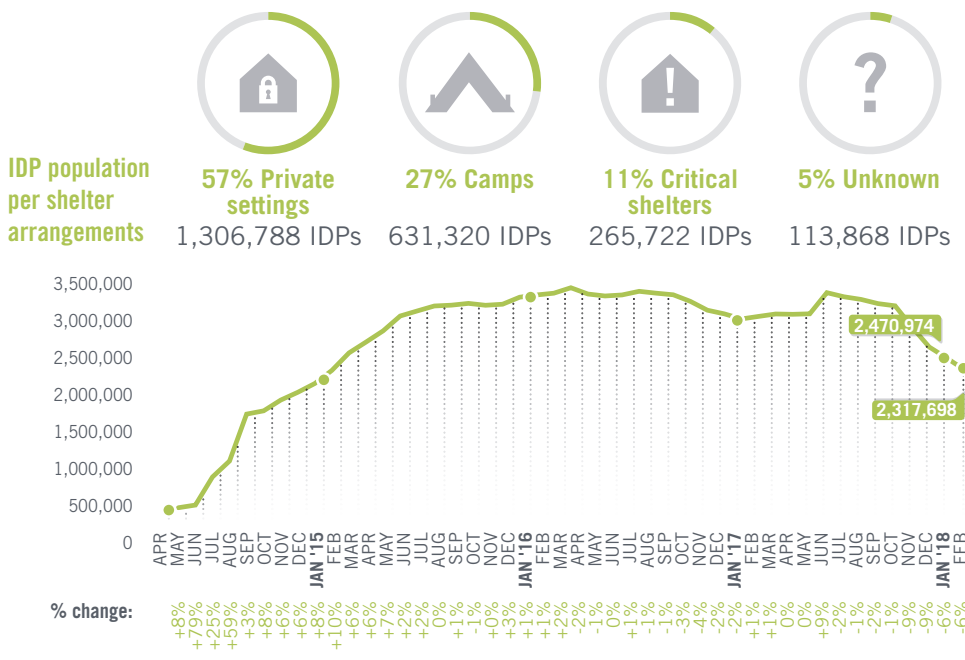


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

Returnees 3,511,602 Individuals 585,267 Families +5% Returnees 164,898

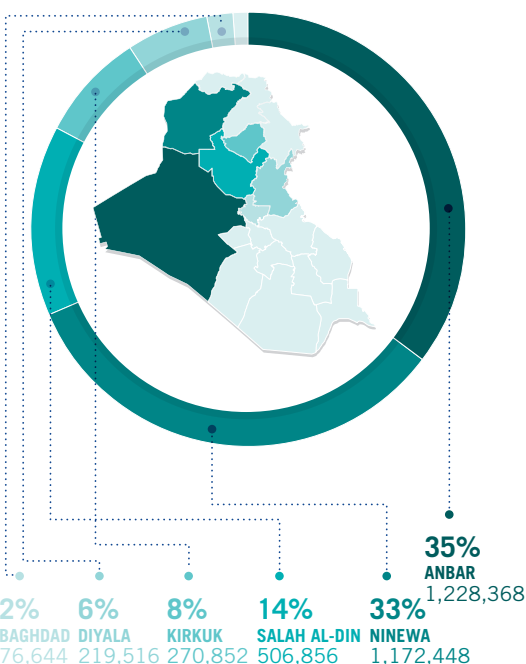
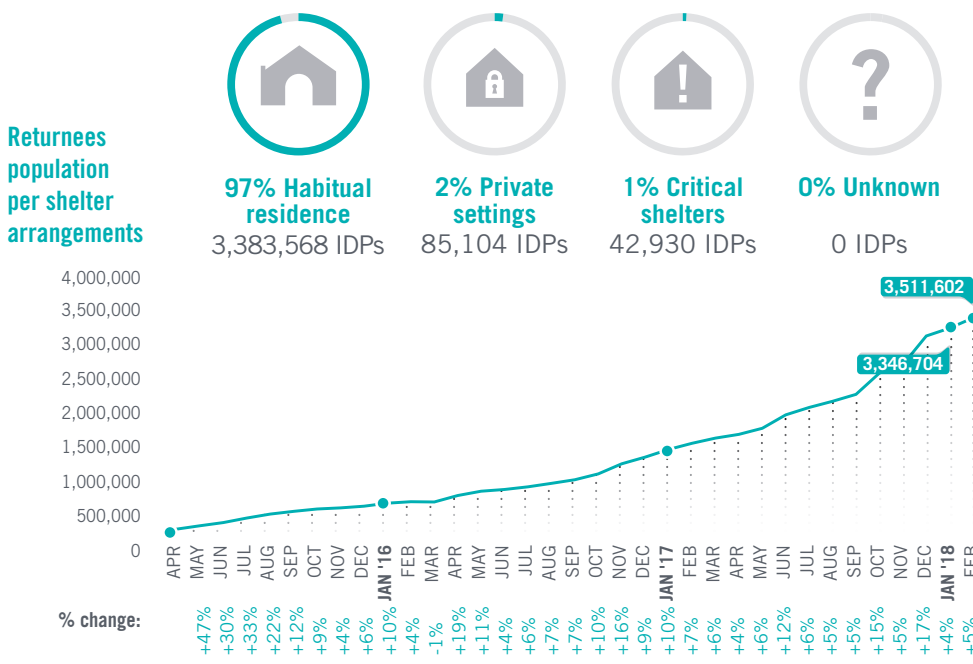


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

SITUATION OVERVIEW

A total of 84% of the 164,898 returnees identified by DTM during this monitoring period were concentrated in four governorates: Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. Ninewa Governorate alone accounts for two-thirds (96,158) of the newly identified returnees, of who 86,376 went back to Mosul district. This increase is due to the joint validation exercise conducted by DTM with local authorities in east and west Mosul to confirm returnee numbers. A new increase is expected next month once data is received for east Mosul.

In Salah al-Din, where a total of 14,772 new returnees were identified across the governorate, many headed back to the retaken Al-Shirqat (9,678 individuals) and Baiji districts (1,722).

In Kirkuk, approximately 20,952 new returnees were identified, 11,490 of them to the retaken district of Hawija as security and services improve. Several areas in Markaz Hawija sub-district reportedly have not yet been cleared for return by the Iraqi Security

Forces (ISF). In Anbar, most of the governorate's 6,528 returnees identified during February 2018 are in the recently retaken districts of west Anbar. DTM Emergency Tracking indicates that approximately 21,000 of those displaced during last year's offensive against ISIL in west Anbar have returned, but about 54,000 remain displaced.

During February 2018, the three governorates reporting the biggest decreases in IDP numbers were Ninewa (-60,820 individuals or -8%), Kirkuk (-18,228 or -11%) and Baghdad (-16,806 or -10%). Together, they account for almost two-thirds of the nationwide decrease of 153,276 IDPs (or -6%).

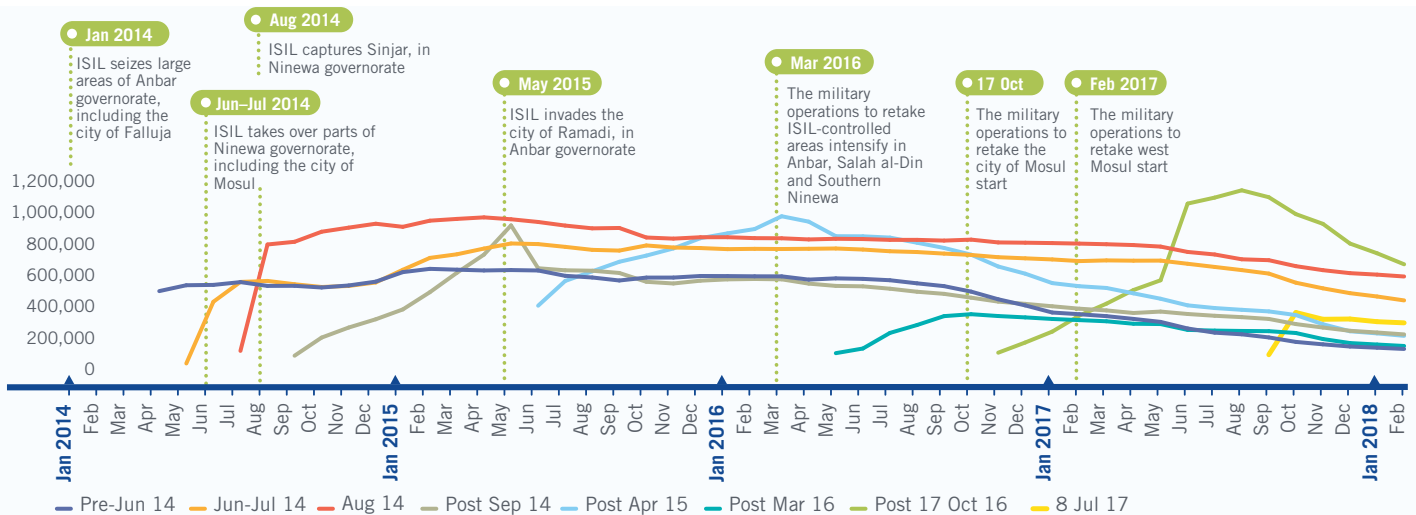


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

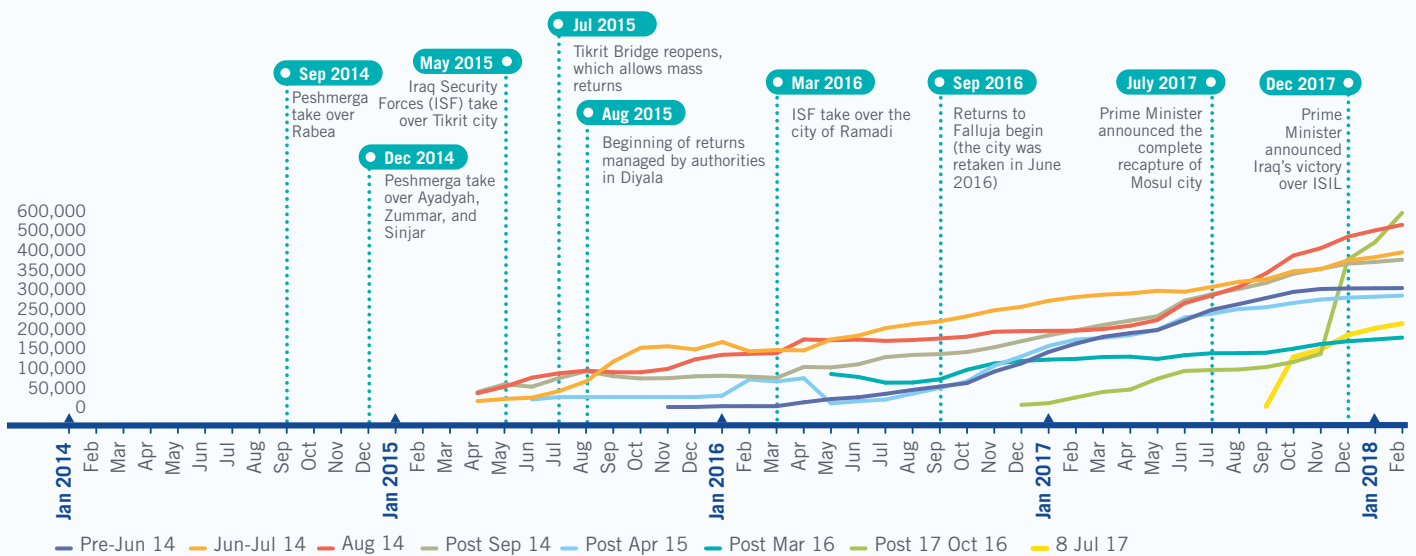


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time
The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

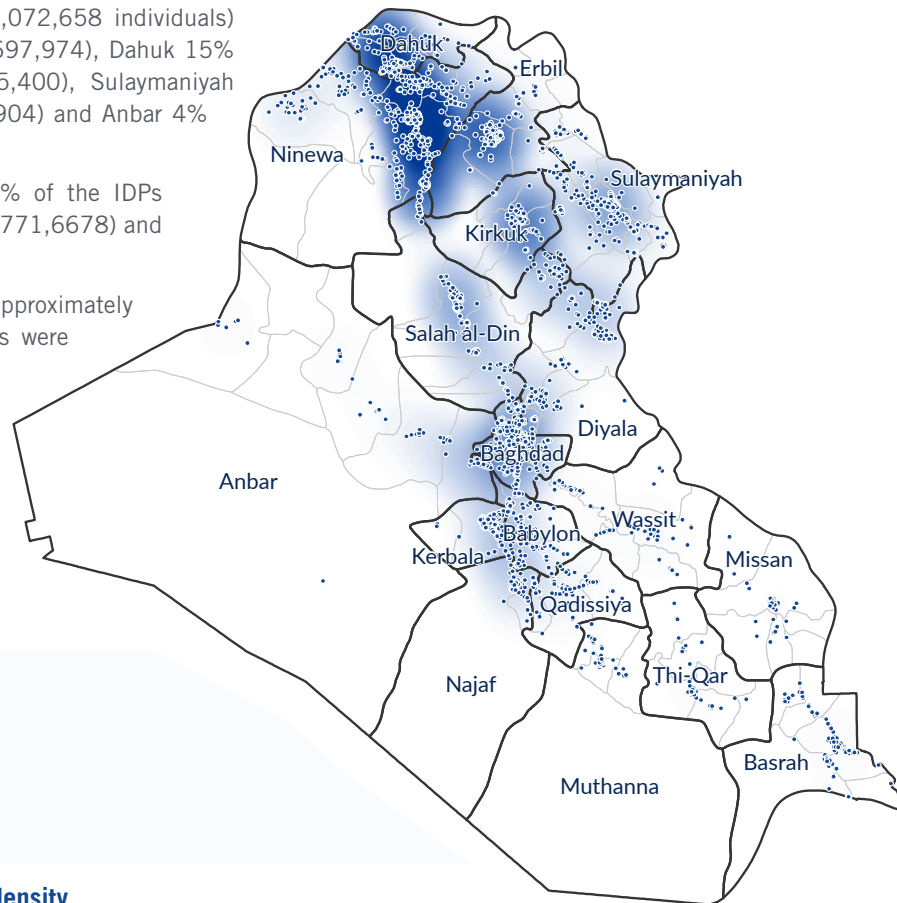
As of 28 February 2018, eight governorates host 89% (2,072,658 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 30% (697,974), Dahuk 15% (355,530), Erbil 10% (234,846), Salah al-Din 9% (215,400), Sulaymaniyah 8% (181,302), Kirkuk 7% (153,390), Baghdad 6% (143,904) and Anbar 4% (90,312).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 63% of the IDPs (1,467,738 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq 33% (771,6678) and South Iraq 3% (78,282).

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 6% (-153,276 individuals) to reach 2,317,698. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates.

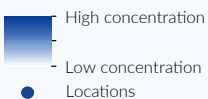
Continuous return trends to Mosul City from camps and other areas contributed to an overall decrease of 8% (-60,810 individuals) in Ninewa Governorate.

There was a 7% decrease (-16,590 individuals) in Salah al-Din Governorate, as IDPs continued to return to the retaken Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, as well as to Hawija.



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 colour highlights their concentration.

There was also a decrease of 10% (-16,806) of IDPs in Baghdad Governorate, as authorities there pursue a policy of encouraging returns to retaken areas.

No governorate reported an increase in the number of IDPs. The smallest decrease, less than 1% (-48), was reported in Thi-Qar.

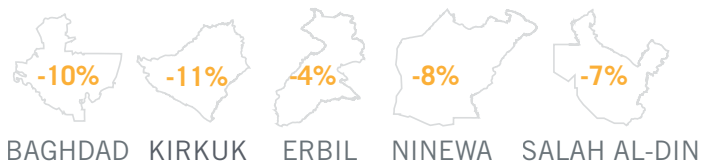


Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement

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	15,052	90,312
Babylon	5,086	30,516
Baghdad	23,984	143,904
Basrah	1,444	8,664
Dahuk	59,255	355,530
Diyala	13,353	80,118
Erbil	39,141	234,846
Kerbala	6,987	41,922
Kirkuk	25,565	153,390
Missan	540	3,240
Muthanna	390	2,340
Najaf	7,240	43,440
Ninewa	116,329	697,974
Qadissiya	2,494	14,964
Salah al-Din	35,900	215,400
Sulaymaniyah	30,217	181,302
Thi-Qar	939	5,634
Wassit	2,367	14,202
Total	386,283	2,317,698

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

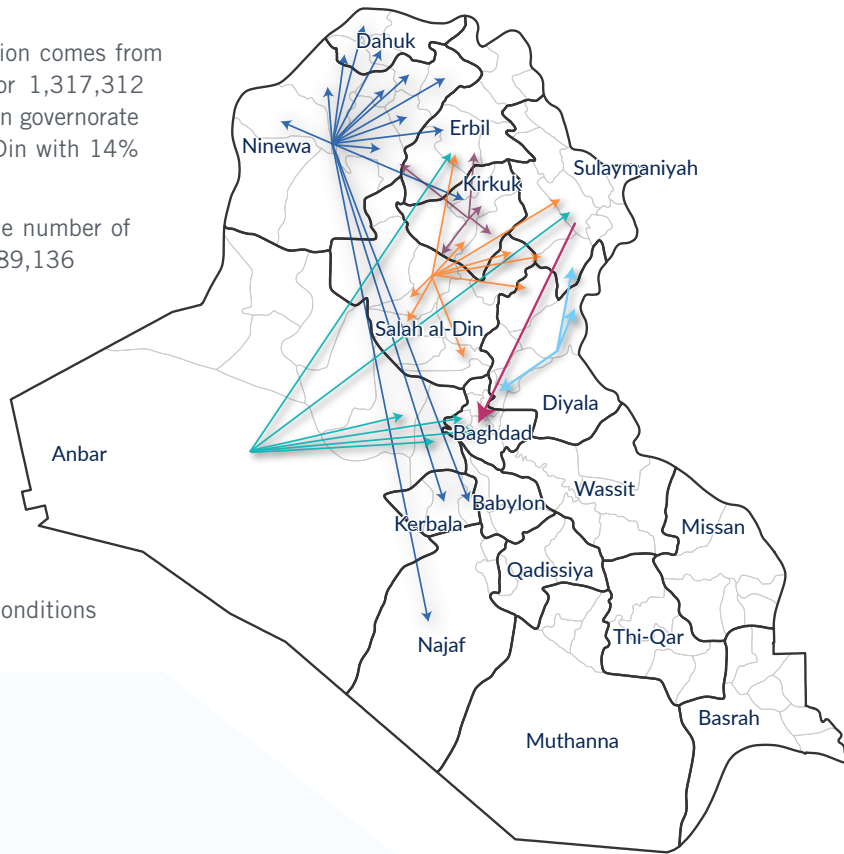
OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 28 February 2018, the total IDP population of 2.3 million comes from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates, but more than half (57% or 1,317,312 individuals) are from Ninewa. Anbar is the second most common governorate of origin for IDPs with 14% (323,760), followed by Salah al-Din with 14% (320,574).

Largely due to ongoing return movements to Mosul district, the number of IDPs originally from Ninewa Governorate has decreased by 6% (-89,136 individuals) to reach 1,317,312 individuals.

The return movements to west Anbar as well as other retaken areas of the governorate has led to a decrease in the number of IDPs from Anbar by 9% (-31,260 individuals) to reach 323,760 individuals.

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate dropped by 9% (-19,560 individuals) to reach 196,482. As return movements to Kirkuk from the disputed areas crisis have slowed down, this decrease was largely due to continued returns to the retaken Hawija district as security conditions and services improve.



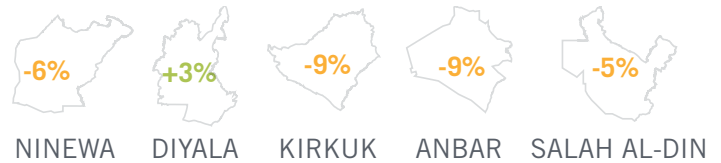
Legend

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



The number of IDPs from Salah al-Din Governorate decreased by 5% (-18,498) to reach 320,574. Ongoing return movements to the retaken districts of Al-Shirqat and Baiji accounted for much of this increase.

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	85,806	3,330	144	0	0	240	522	270	90,312	
Babylon	1,686	14,616	516	168	0	6	13,116	408	30,516	
Baghdad	91,764	6,030	660	2,742	66	786	32,046	9,810	143,904	
Basrah	1,656	132	180	252	0	792	3,060	2,592	8,664	
Dahuk	642	0	264	0	0	36	354,210	378	355,530	
Diyala	1,566	462	366	55,896	0	648	618	20,562	80,118	
Erbil	81,078	0	3,444	1,386	7,464	32,214	85,806	23,454	234,846	
Kerbala	684	1,026	150	120	0	276	39,510	156	41,922	
Kirkuk	8,484	120	942	4,194	6	92,298	19,416	27,930	153,390	
Missan	174	42	162	96	0	582	1,794	390	3,240	
Muthanna	414	0	174	42	0	108	1,410	192	2,340	
Najaf	1,284	0	36	114	0	186	41,706	114	43,440	
Ninewa	210	30	0	0	576	12,564	680,028	4,566	697,974	
Qadissiya	1,182	60	390	132	0	1,680	11,358	162	14,964	
Salah al-Din	978	0	0	1,734	0	34,428	5,322	172,938	215,400	
Sulaymaniyah	43,860	7,896	18,732	23,082	0	18,120	14,832	54,780	181,302	
Thi-Qar	942	42	42	66	0	612	3,618	312	5,634	
Wassit	1,350	120	372	954	0	906	8,940	1,560	14,202	
Total	323,760	33,906	26,574	90,978	8,112	196,482	1,317,312	320,574	2,317,698	

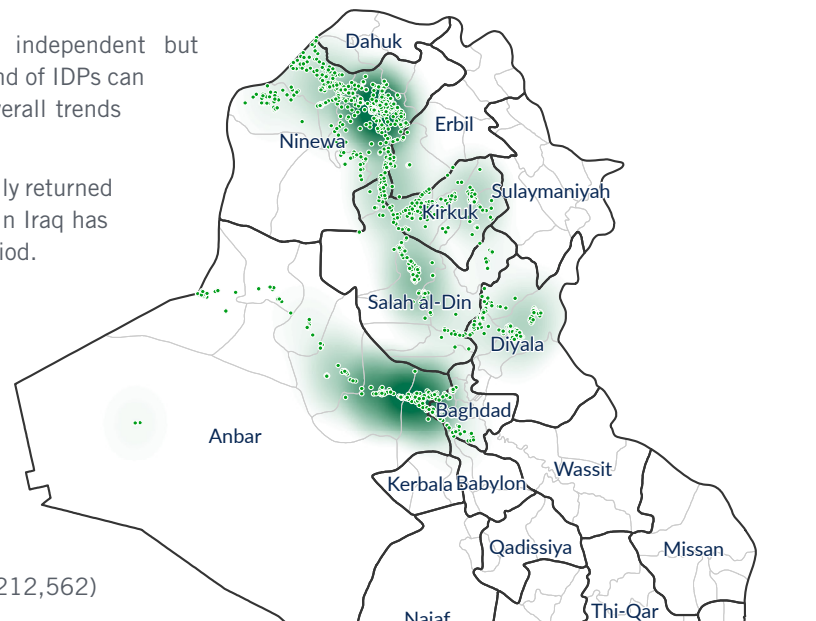
Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

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.

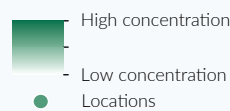
As of 28 February 2018, a total of 3,511,602 individuals reportedly returned to their location of origin, meaning that the number of returnees in Iraq has increased by 5% (164,898 individuals) during the monitoring period.

Ninewa Governorate recorded an overall increase of 11% (113,772 individuals) to reach 1,172,448 returnees. These figures primarily reflect continuing return movements during February 2018 to Mosul district, in addition to Telafar. In addition, this increase is due to the joint validation exercise conducted by DTM with local authorities in east and west Mosul to confirm returnee numbers. A new increase in the figures is expected next month once new data is received for east Mosul. Ninewa's returnee population is mainly concentrated in Mosul district (20% or 708,192 individuals), Telafar (6% or 212,562) and Al-Hamdaniya (3% or 114,864).



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 colour highlights their concentration

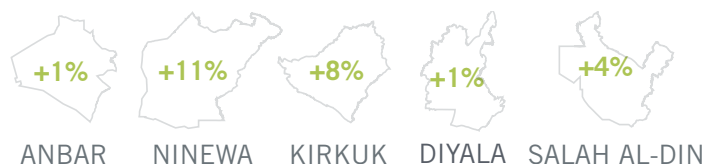


Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

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 35% (1,228,368 individuals) – almost all concentrated in the districts of Fallujah (15% or 519,468 individuals), Ramadi (13% or 457,494) and Heet (5% or 179,778).

The governorate hosting the third largest returnee population is Salah al-Din, with 14% (506,856 individuals), primarily concentrated in Tikrit (5% or 171,258) and Al-Shirqat (3% or 101,946) districts.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Ka'im	1,667	10,002
Anbar	Al-Rutba	4,548	27,288
Anbar	Ana	901	5,406
Anbar	Falluja	86,578	519,468
Anbar	Haditha	4,555	27,330
Anbar	Heet	29,963	179,778
Anbar	Ra'ua	267	1,602
Anbar	Ramadi	76,249	457,494
Anbar Total		204,728	1,228,368
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	3,462	20,772
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	8,018	48,108
Baghdad Total		12,774	76,644
Dahuk	Zakho	130	780
Dahuk Total		130	780
Diyala	Al-Khalis	12,083	72,498
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	8,712	52,272
Diyala	Khanaqin	15,591	93,546
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
Diyala Total		36,586	219,516
Erbil	Makhmur	6,023	36,138
Erbil Total		6,023	36,138
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	16,258	97,548
Kirkuk	Dabes	1,014	6,084
Kirkuk	Daquq	2,284	13,704
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	25,586	153,516
Kirkuk Total		45,142	270,852
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	19,144	114,864
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	190	1,140
Ninewa	Hatra	1,583	9,498
Ninewa	Mosul	118,032	708,192
Ninewa	Sinjar	8,177	49,062
Ninewa	Telafar	35,427	212,562
Ninewa	Tilkaif	12,855	77,130
Ninewa Total		195,408	1,172,448
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,542	57,252
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	16,991	101,946
Salah al-Din	Baiji	9,021	54,126
Salah al-Din	Balad	6,633	39,798
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,729	46,374
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,543	171,258
Salah al-Din	Tooz	4,962	29,772
Salah al-Din Total		84,476	506,856
Grand total		585,267	3,511,602

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

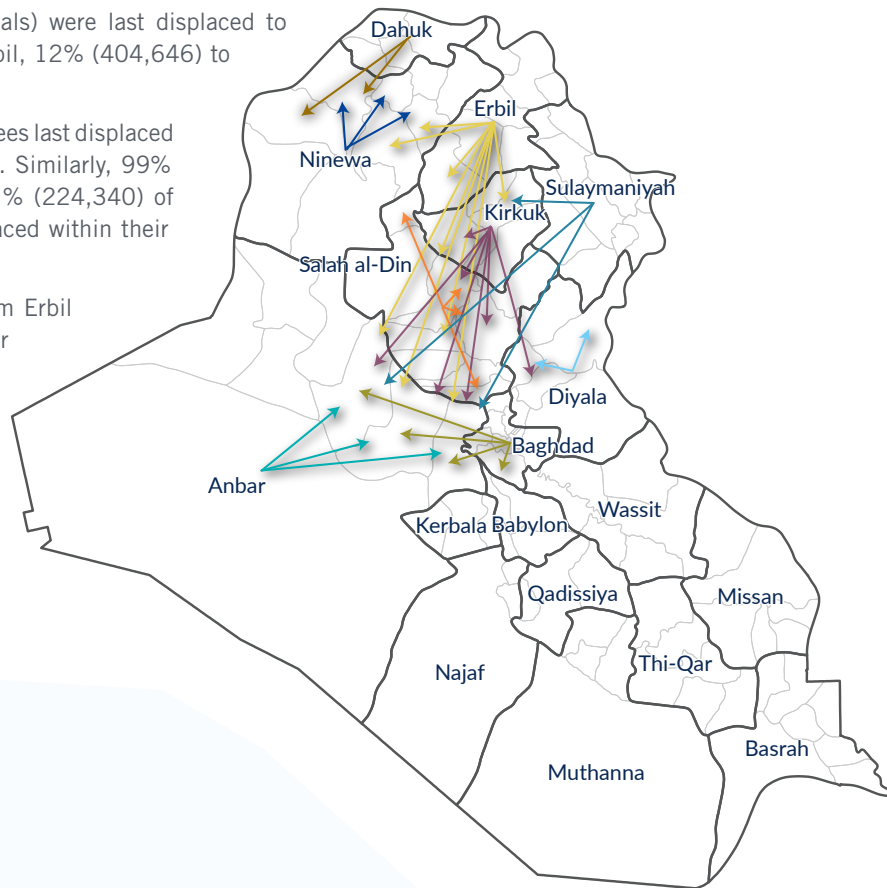
OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

Of Iraq's 3.5 million returnees, 24% (829,686 individuals) were last displaced to Ninewa, 17% (584,856) to Anbar, 12% (405,138) to Erbil, 12% (404,646) to Kirkuk and 11% (374,082) to Baghdad.

Almost 100% (584,346 individuals) of the 584,856 returnees last displaced in Anbar were internally displaced within the governorate. Similarly, 99% (825,174) of returnees last displaced in Ninewa and 91% (224,340) of those last displaced in Salah al-Din were internally displaced within their own governorates.

In the case of the 405,138 individuals who returned from Erbil Governorate, 40% (162,252 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, 25% (102,096) to Ninewa and 19% (76,926) to Salah al-Din.

This month, the number of individuals returning from Kerbala Governorate to their location of origin increased by 15% (3,414 individuals). All were returning to Ninewa amid improving security conditions in the governorate.



Legend

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

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

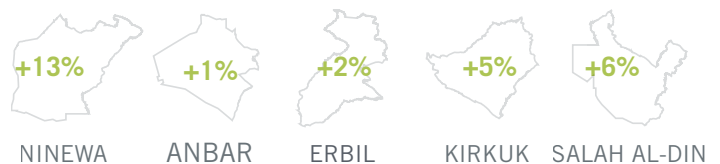


Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

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

Governorate of return	Last governorate of displacement												Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Others	
Anbar	13%	8,760	268,728	894	0	162,252	0	133,302	0	2,946	67,140	0	1,228,368
Baghdad	0	4,050	68,112	0	0	3,828	48	0	0	0	486	120	76,644
Dahuk	0	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	172,404	468	0	25,362	0	0	19,896	0	219,516
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	33,738	0	2,400	0	0	0	0	36,138
Kirkuk	0	18	186	0	0	25,830	0	91,866	3,780	16,536	132,636	0	270,852
Ninewa	180	8,286	11,166	118,884	282	102,096	24,444	7,008	825,174	3,846	5,424	65,658	1,172,448
Salah al-Din	0	0	24,834	2,334	12	76,926	1,482	144,708	732	224,340	29,664	1,824	506,856
Total	584,856	21,114	374,082	122,892	172,698	405,138	25,974	404,646	829,686	247,668	255,246	67,602	3,511,602

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

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

IDPs

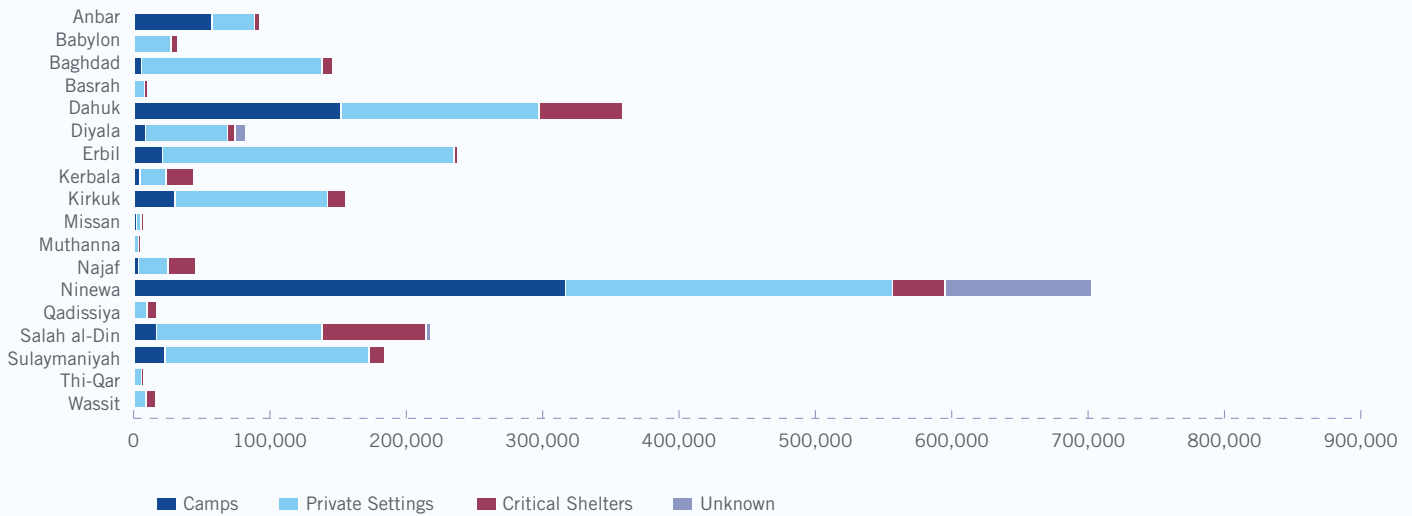


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

Returnees

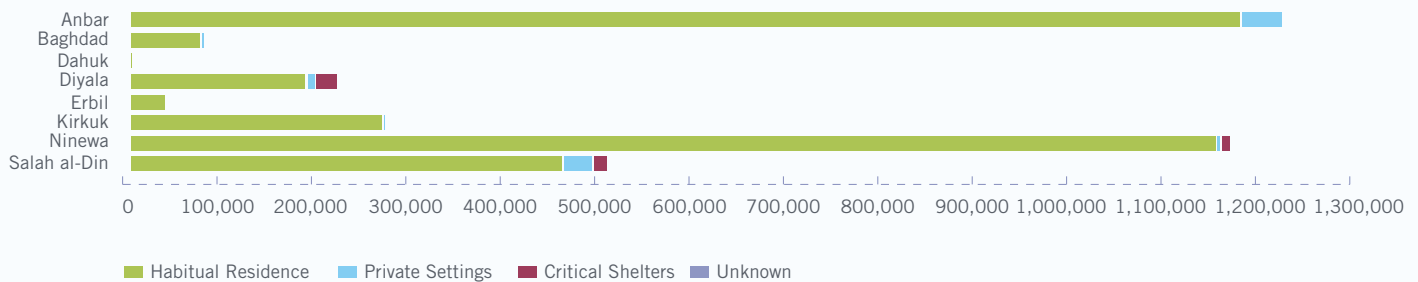


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Just over half (56% or 1,306,788 individuals) of Iraq's 2.3 million IDPs are reportedly housed in private settings, including 43% (999,390) in rented housing and 13% (303,918) with host families. Less than 1% (3,480) of IDPs reported living in hotels/motels.

A total of 265,722 IDPs (or 11%) report living in critical shelters, including 6% (133,974) who live in unfinished buildings, 3% (68,196) in informal settlements, 2% (50,934) in religious buildings and less than 1% (6,450) in school buildings.

A total of 29% (76,062 individuals) of the IDPs living in critical shelters in Iraq are concentrated in Salah al-Din Governorate, 22% (59,544) are in Dahuk and 14% are in Ninewa (38,208). The southern governorates of Najaf (19,920) and Kerbala (18,870) have the next highest concentrations of IDPs living in critical shelters.

A total of 631,320 individuals (or 27% of Iraq's IDPs) live in camps. Almost half of this population (315,036 individuals)

are concentrated in Ninewa, reflecting the largely camp-based nature of the Mosul crisis response, while almost a quarter (151,278) are in Dahuk.

A total of 3,383,568 returnees (or 96% of Iraq's 3.5 million returnees) reportedly live in their habitual residence, while 2% (85,104 individuals) are in private settings and 1% (42,930) are in critical shelters.

Returnees living in critical shelters are concentrated in four governorates – Diyala (21,552 individuals), Salah al-Din (12,996), Ninewa (7,722) and Kirkuk (660). Diyala has the biggest share, with 50% (21,552 returnees) reporting to be living in critical shelters. For the first time, DTM identified returnees in critical shelters in Kirkuk Governorate in January 2018. During this monitoring period, 660 individuals living in informal settlements in the districts of Kirkuk and Daquq were located.

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, and unfinished or abandoned buildings.

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.