



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

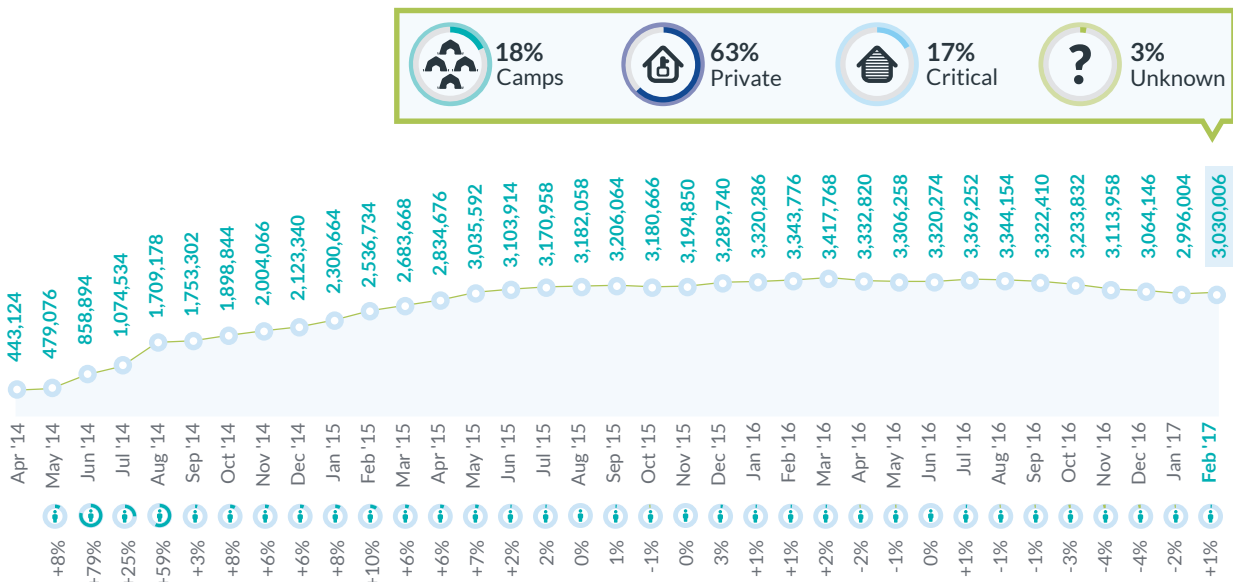
## DTM ROUND 64 - FEBRUARY 2017

### DISPLACEMENT OF OVER 3 MILLION IDPs AMID CONTINUED RETURN MOVEMENTS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM's information management tool that gathers data on the status and location of displaced persons across Iraq.

As of 2 February 2017, the DTM has identified **3,030,006** internally displaced persons (505,001 families)<sup>1</sup> displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,661 locations in Iraq.<sup>2</sup> For the same period, the DTM has identified **1,495,962** returnees (i.e. 249,327 families).<sup>3</sup>

Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at **3 million** internally displaced persons (IDPs).



## HIGHLIGHTS

#### From 5 January to 2 February 2017:

- The total number of identified IDPs increased by 1%, i.e. by 34,002 individuals (page 3). However, it is worth noting that remarkable displacement and return movements have been recorded at the same time in different areas of the country.
- Particularly, two governorates reported a significant increase of the displaced populations, namely Ninewa by 13% (52,746 individuals) and Salah al-Din by 3% (9,336 individuals). The increase is due to the military operations monitored in Salah al-Din since June 2016, Kirkuk (Hawija district) since August 2016, and in Ninewa since October 2016.
- Despite the general increase in the number of IDPs most governorates recorded a decrease in identified IDPs during the reporting period: Anbar, where the IDP population decreased by 7%, i.e. by 18,888 individuals, and Baghdad, where the IDP population decreased by 4%, i.e. by 15,276 individuals. These governorates witnessed ongoing return movement to Anbar in areas which were retaken during spring and summer 2016.
- Overall, the returnee population increased by 7%, i.e. by 98,946 individuals (page 12). The governorates that recorded the highest increase in returnees were Anbar (12% or 73,386 individuals) and Salah al-Din (2% or 6,798). The returns were particularly towards Falluja, Ramadi and Heet districts (Anbar), and Al Shirqat and Tikrit districts (Salah al-Din).

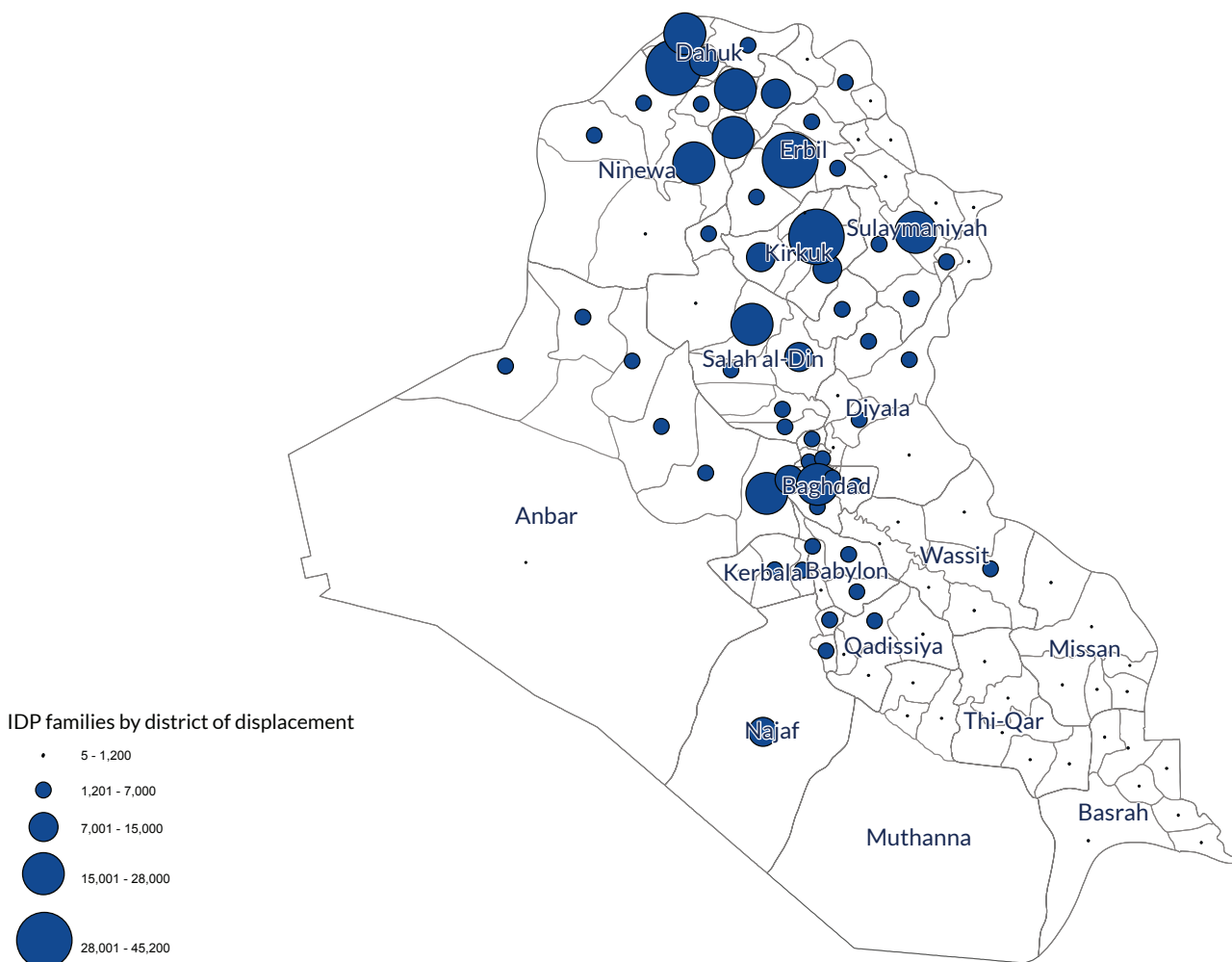
1. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.  
 2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (i.e. third official administrative division), a village for rural areas, and a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fifth official administrative division).  
 3. 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 not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy of durable solutions. DTM only records the estimated number of those who fled from their community since January 2014 and have now returned.

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

## KEY POINTS

- As of February 2017, seven governorates host 84% (2,533,014 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 15% (461,766), Dahuk 13% (395,934), Baghdad 12% (377,790), Kirkuk 12% (376,974), Erbil 11% (345,798), Salah al-Din 11% (325,212), and Anbar 8% (249,540).
- From a regional perspective,<sup>4</sup> Central North Iraq hosts 66% of the IDPs (2,003,484 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)<sup>5</sup> 30% (894,984), and South Iraq 4% (131,538).
- Between 5 January and 2 February 2017, the governorate reporting the highest increase in IDPs was Ninewa (13% or 52,746). This increase is due to the military operations that started on 17 October and are aimed at retaking the city of Mosul and surrounding areas in Ninewa governorate.

## 1.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY DISTRICT OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017



4. To facilitate analysis, this report divides Iraq in three regions: the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes the Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates; the South includes the 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.
5. The figure of the KRI does not include populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Kitfi and Khanaqin.

## 1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

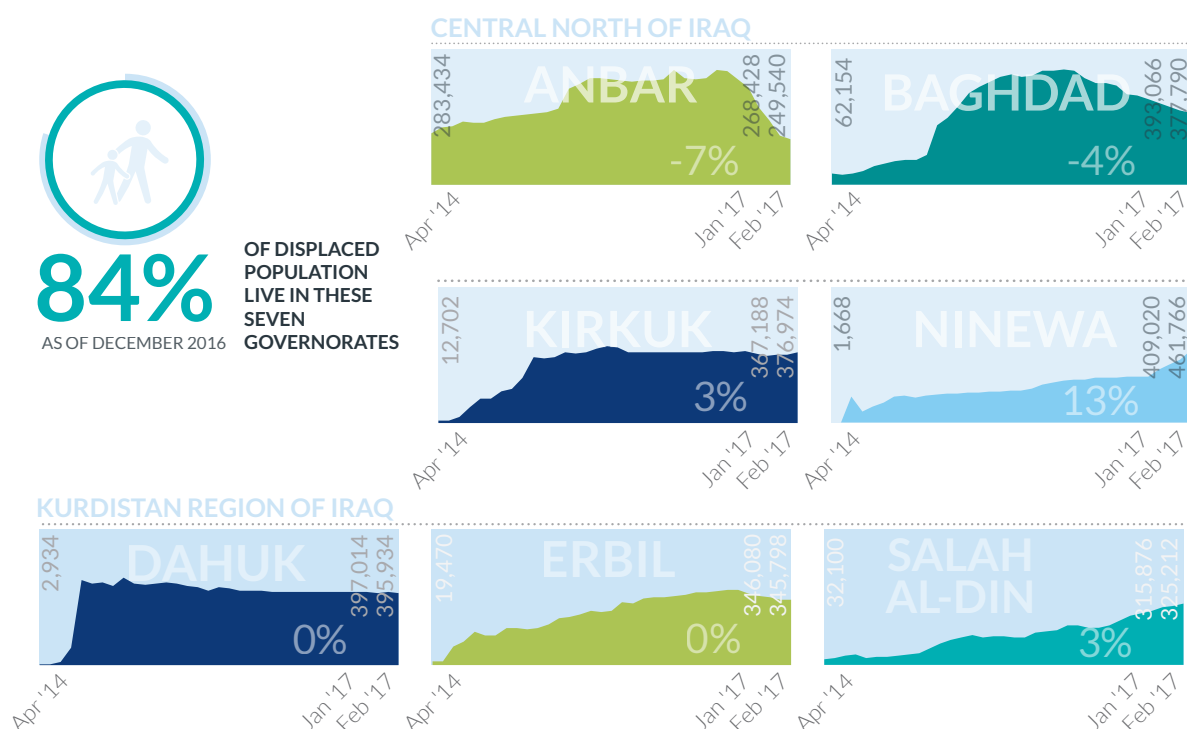
Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	41,590	249,540	8%
Babylon	7,720	46,320	2%
Baghdad	62,965	377,790	12%
Basrah	1,768	10,608	0%
Dahuk	65,989	395,934	13%
Diyala	12,325	73,950	2%
Erbil	57,633	345,798	11%
Kerbala	10,936	65,616	2%
Kirkuk	62,829	376,974	12%
Missan	894	5,364	0%
Muthanna	774	4,644	0%
Najaf	13,092	78,552	3%
Ninewa	76,961	461,766	15%
Qadisiya	4,004	24,024	1%
Salah al-Din	54,202	325,212	11%
Sulaymaniyah	25,542	153,252	5%
Thi-Qar	1,391	8,346	0%
Wassit	4,386	26,316	1%
	505,001	3,030,006	100%

However, the situation in Ninewa is highly fluid and ongoing displacement movements are recorded along return movements to retaken areas. Locations of displacement in Ninewa, camps in particular, reported significant fluctuations during the reporting period. As of 2 February, 161,178 IDPs were identified as a result of the Mosul military operations through the DTM Emergency Tracking (ET).<sup>6</sup> Of these, 96% were hosted in Ninewa governorate itself.<sup>7</sup>

During the same period, the governorate of Salah al-Din recorded an increase of 3% in IDPs (9,336) due to the ongoing military operations in Al Shirqat district (Salah al-Din) and Al Hawija district (neighbouring Kirkuk governorate). In particular, a total of 164,364 IDPs were identified in Salah al-Din as a result of the military operations in Hawija district (Kirkuk), Al Shirqat and Baiji (Salah al-Din), and Al-Qayara district (Ninewa) – DTM ET as of 2 February.

As mentioned, displacement and return movement coexist in different areas of the country. During the reporting period, several governorates recorded a decrease in the number of IDPs, particularly in Anbar (7% or 18,888 individuals), and Baghdad (4% or 15,276). These decreasing numbers are due to ongoing return movements from these governorates, particularly to different districts of Anbar. In addition to Heet and Ramadi, considerable return movements towards Falluja started in mid-September 2016.

## 1.2 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME AND CHANGE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017



6. Activated on an ad hoc basis, the DTM Emergency Tracking (ET) provides early field reports at the beginning of a complex crisis, allowing IOM to gather, consolidate and disseminate baseline information on displacement and return figures at the onset of an emerging crisis. The ET aims to be a quick monitoring tool with real-time data turnover ranging from 24 to 72 hours following its activation. For further information about the DTM Emergency Tracking, please visit IOM Iraq DTM ET portal (<http://iraqdtm.iom.int>).

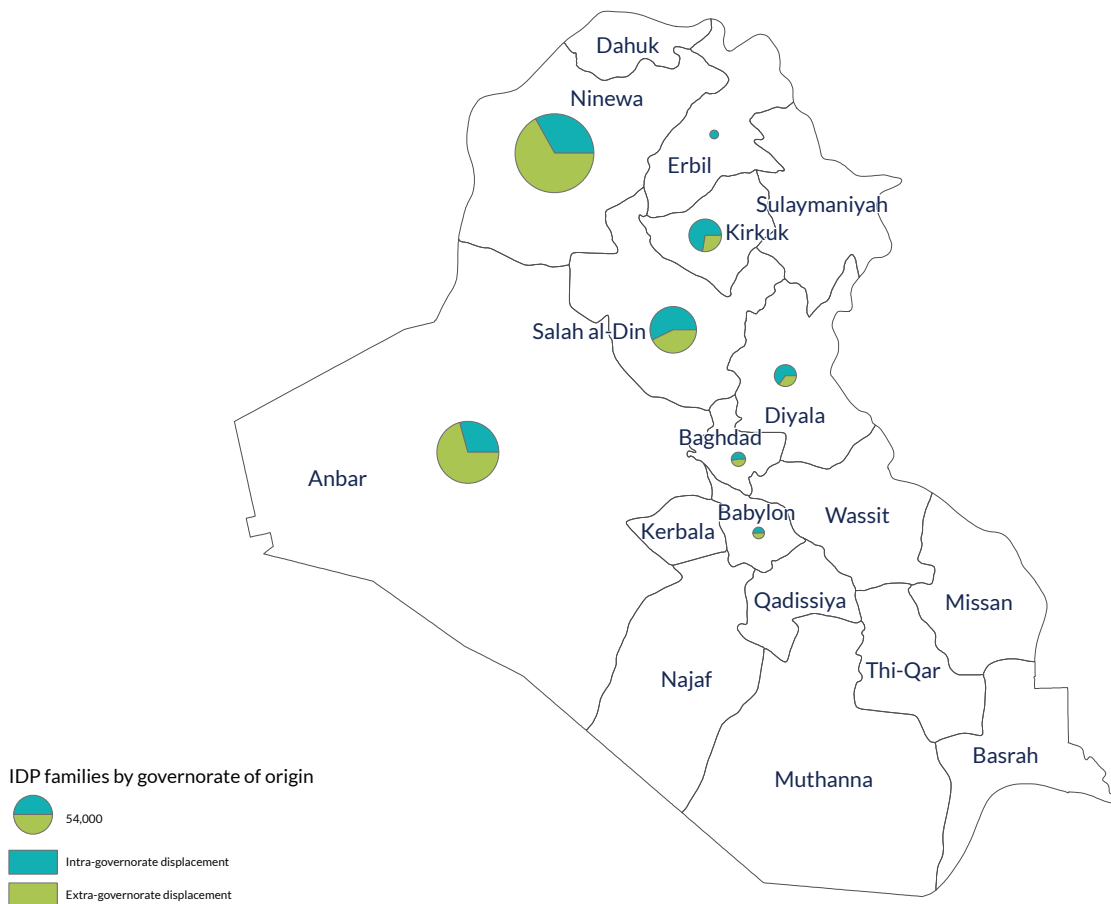
7. The DTM carried out monitoring visits to camps in Ninewa and readjusted the records in line with the camp managers' data and other data validation exercises. The data presented here were reported on 2 February 2017. More updated figures were released afterwards. Discrepancies should be attributed to the efforts to validate this data in a highly fluid context.

## OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

### KEY POINTS

- As of 2 February 2017, the total IDP population is reportedly displaced from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates. However, most IDPs are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (44% or 1,327,230 individuals) and Anbar (27% or 822,714).
- The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (461,922).
- During the reporting period, there has been an increase in the number of IDPs originally from Ninewa governorate (4% or 54,204) particularly from the district of Mosul, as a result of the military operations that started on 17 October 2016.
- The number of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate increased by 13% (26,418) as a result of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. The displacement caused by the military operations affected not only Kirkuk, but also neighbouring governorates. According to the DTM ET, as of 2 February 2017 the total number of IDPs from Al Hawija (monitored from the beginning of August 2016) stands at 82,218. The majority of IDPs from Al Hawija are currently displaced in Kirkuk, Salah al-Din and Erbil governorates.

### 2.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, FEBRUARY 2017



## 2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



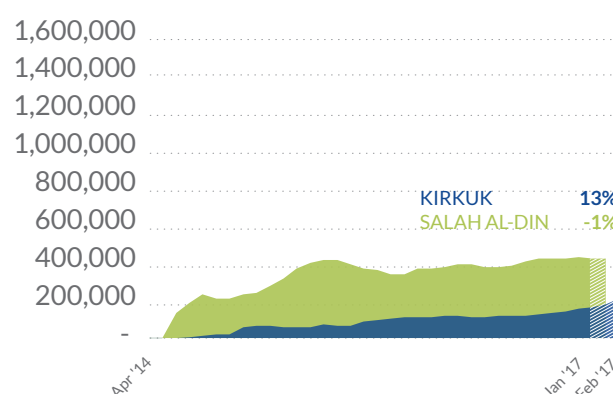
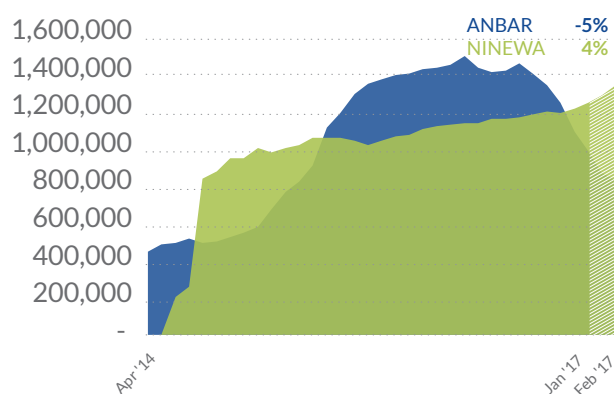
## 2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, FEBRUARY 2017

Governorate of displacement	Governorate of Origin								Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	241,260	840	396	0	0	1,332	3,246	2,466	249,540
Babylon	5,352	14,862	666	216	0	54	24,594	576	46,320
Baghdad	244,284	7,116	22,608	7,512	0	2,376	58,608	35,286	377,790
Basrah	2,130	96	168	324	0	780	4,308	2,802	10,608
Dahuk	1,818	0	240	0	0	0	392,814	1,062	395,934
Diyala	3,432	438	168	66,492	0	6	360	3,054	73,950
Erbil	140,004	0	6,060	1,950	16,008	3,252	145,542	32,982	345,798
Kerbala	1,662	1,206	294	222	0	402	61,518	312	65,616
Kirkuk	84,276	144	432	2,616	30	164,622	45,006	79,848	376,974
Missan	324	48	174	102	0	642	3,654	420	5,364
Muthanna	1,050	0	48	66	0	66	3,222	192	4,644
Najaf	2,226	0	138	132	0	252	75,582	222	78,552
Ninewa	5,214	30	0	0	0	5,712	438,294	12,516	461,766
Qadissiya	4,116	90	414	180	0	2,664	16,344	216	24,024
Salah al-Din	3,864	0	0	2,034	0	43,686	11,118	264,510	325,212
Sulaymaniyah	77,166	4,134	11,442	20,298	0	18	15,888	24,306	153,252
Thi-Qar	1,188	102	48	126	0	678	5,838	366	8,346
Wassit	3,348	120	36	120	0	612	21,294	786	26,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>822,714</b>	<b>29,226</b>	<b>43,332</b>	<b>102,390</b>	<b>16,038</b>	<b>227,154</b>	<b>1,327,230</b>	<b>461,922</b>	<b>3,030,006</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar, displaced within Anbar itself or to the neighbouring Baghdad governorate, decreased by 5% (40,944) as a result of the ongoing return movements towards the districts of Heet, Ramadi, and Falluja, which were retaken starting from spring 2016.

Also the number of IDPs originally from Salah al-Din recorded a decrease (1% or 6,072) because of return movement towards Al Shirqat and Tikrit districts.

## 2.3 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN AND CHANGE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, FEBRUARY 2017

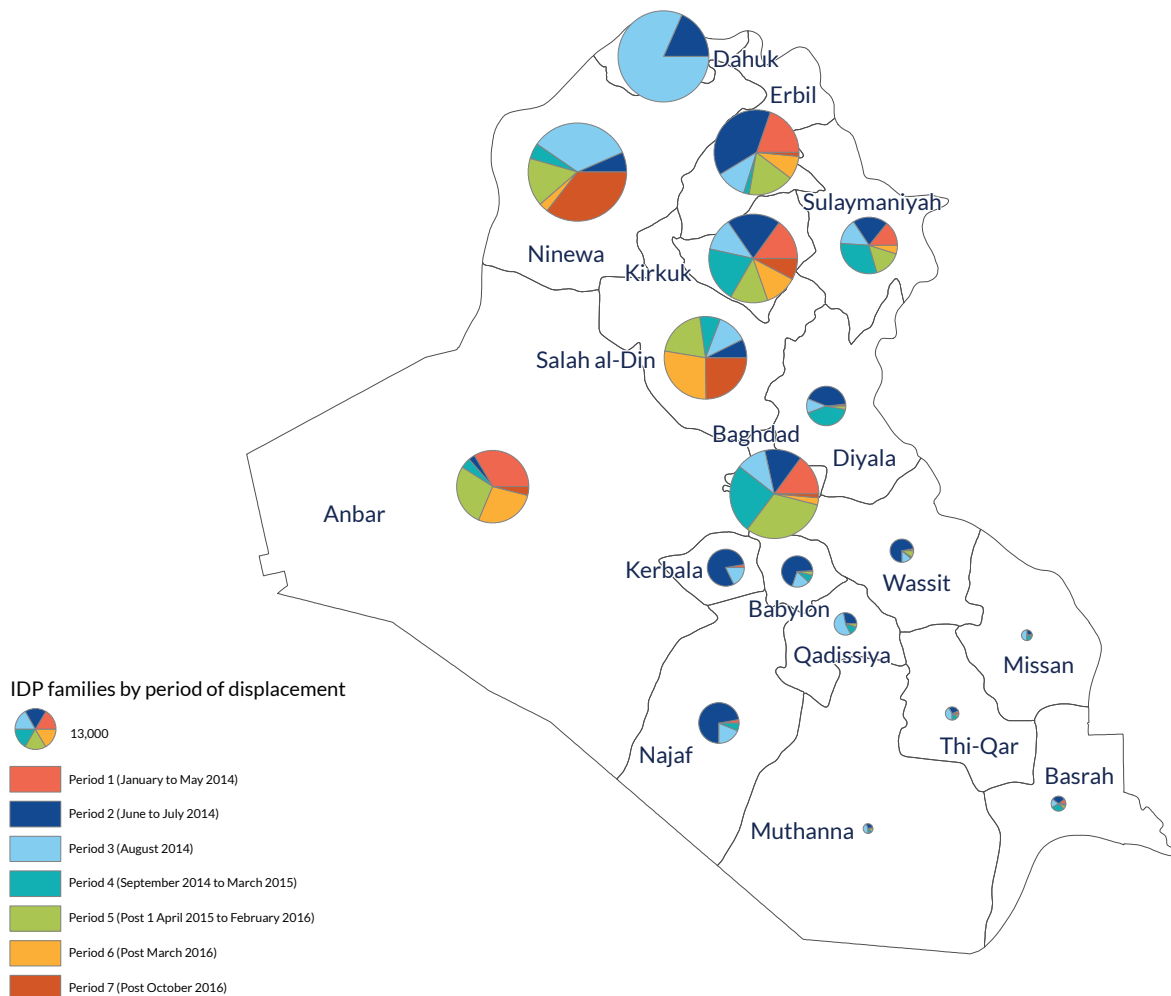


# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

## KEY POINTS

- The launch of military operations in the governorates of Ninewa to retake the city of Mosul prompted the inclusion of a seventh displacement period within the DTM methodology, from 17 October 2016 to date.<sup>8</sup>
- As of 2 February 2017, the highest percentage of the identified IDP population was displaced during the month of August 2014 (24% or 734,028 individuals), when hostilities mainly affected the Sinjar region in the governorate of Ninewa.
- The second largest percentage of IDPs (21% or 626,910) was displaced between the months of June and July 2014, when hostilities affected the area of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa.
- A smaller number of IDPs (16% or 473,022) were displaced between the months of April 2015 and February 2016.
- Approximately 11% of IDPs (or 335,370) were displaced between September 2014 and March 2015. A similar number (10% or 301,584) were displaced between January and June 2014, when hostilities started and affected mainly Anbar governorate.

### 3.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017



8. From the onset of the current crisis at the beginning of 2014, seven main periods of displacement have been identified: January–May 2014, June–July 2014, August 2014, post-1 September 2014 to March 2015, post-1 April 2015 to February 2016, post-1 March 2016 to 16 October 2016, and from 17 October 2016 to date.

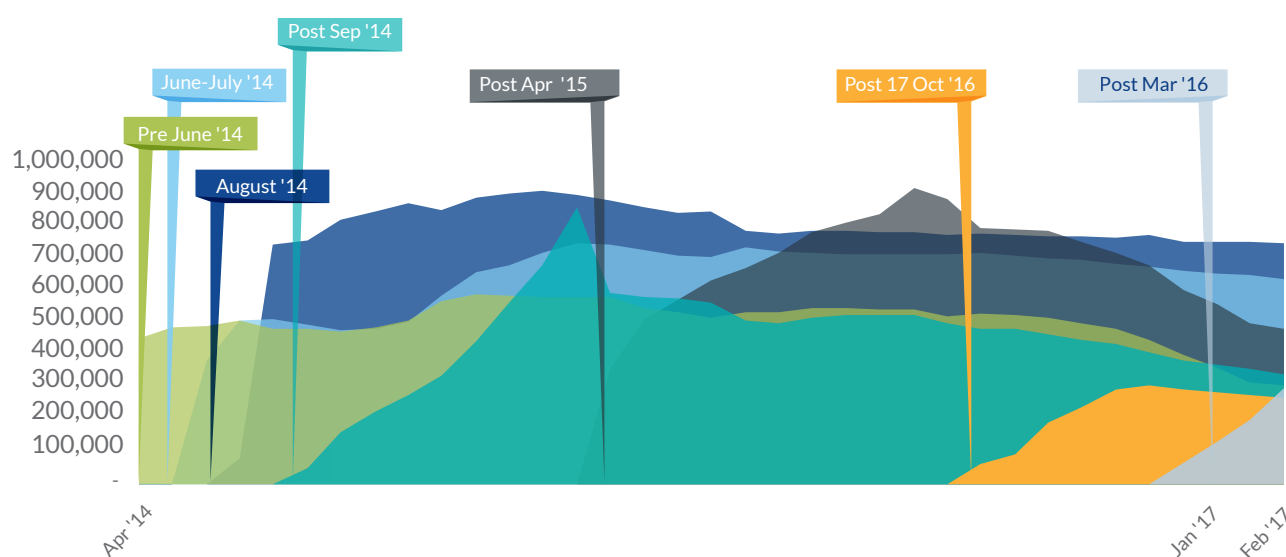
## 3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017

Governorate of displacement	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post September '14	Post April '15	Post March '16	Post 17 October '16	Total
Anbar	83,514	6,984	0	11,898	69,144	68,286	9,714	249,540
Babylon	498	31,704	8,472	3,750	1,782	0	114	46,320
Baghdad	56,592	51,078	41,454	95,010	118,878	9,588	5,190	377,790
Basrah	1,128	3,066	1,986	3,150	816	234	228	10,608
Dahuk	1,824	72,192	320,916	0	1,002	0	0	395,934
Diyala	1,224	31,236	8,802	30,426	2,052	210	0	73,950
Erbil	68,310	134,250	39,924	7,122	60,570	30,762	4,860	345,798
Kerbala	1,728	51,870	11,616	78	312	12	0	65,616
Kirkuk	56,916	73,638	45,234	75,396	51,780	44,952	29,058	376,974
Missan	108	1,254	2,640	1,098	180	12	72	5,364
Muthanna	186	1,296	2,004	666	486	6	0	4,644
Najaf	2,238	56,190	14,634	4,752	738	0	0	78,552
Ninewa	2,142	29,940	155,712	23,922	72,462	14,178	163,410	461,766
Qadissiya	180	6,666	13,116	3,084	978	0	0	24,024
Salah al-Din	1,890	23,622	38,424	26,292	64,806	90,006	80,172	325,212
Sulaymaniyah	21,840	30,654	22,050	46,758	24,078	7,236	636	153,252
Thi-Qar	540	2,220	3,474	1,428	528	0	156	8,346
Wassit	726	19,050	3,570	540	2,430	0	0	26,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,584</b>	<b>626,910</b>	<b>734,028</b>	<b>335,370</b>	<b>473,022</b>	<b>265,482</b>	<b>293,610</b>	<b>3,030,006</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

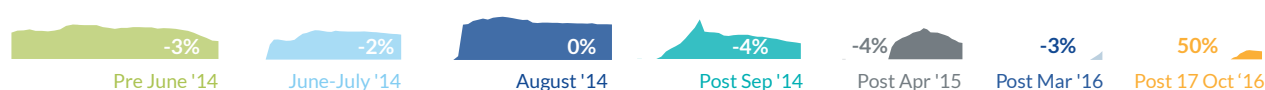
From 1 March 2016 to mid-October 2016, 265,482 individuals displaced (9% of the total number of currently displaced IDPs). This is the result of the intense displacement movements caused by the military operations that started in March 2016 and aimed to retake several parts of the country –including in Heet and Ramadi (Anbar)– followed by the operations in Falluja (Anbar) in May–June. These were followed in June by the operations in Al Shirqat and Baiji (Salah al-Din), Al Qayara (Ninewa), and Al Hawija (Kirkuk).

The number of IDPs displaced after 17 October 2016, meaning at the beginning of the military operations aimed at retaking Mosul and other areas along the Mosul corridor, represents 10% of the currently displaced IDP population (293,610). In particular, this number of IDPs increased by 50% (98,478) during the reporting period, while the number of IDPs displaced any time before mid-October 2016 is largely decreasing because of ongoing return movements.

## 3.2 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017



## 3.2.1 CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, FEBRUARY 2017

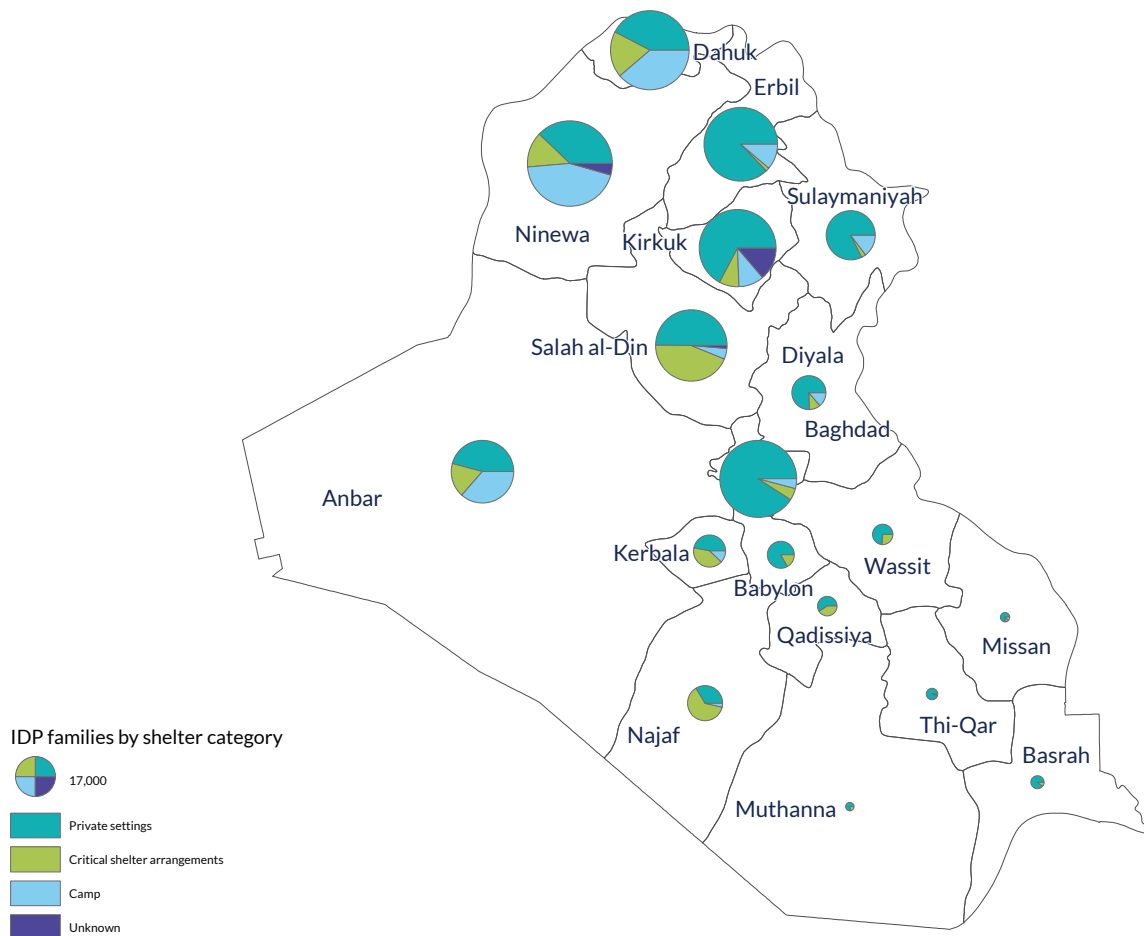


# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

## KEY POINTS

- The majority of identified IDPs (61% or 1,853,892 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings.<sup>9</sup> Of the total IDP population, 46% (1,387,518) are living in rented houses, 16% (456,432) are with host families, and less than 1% (9,942) are in hotels/motels.
- Fewer IDPs (16% or 495,840) are in critical shelters.<sup>10</sup> Of these, 8% (245,802) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (127,614) are in informal settlements, 3% (98,682) are in religious buildings, and 1% (17,328) are in school buildings.
- The governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs in critical shelters is Salah al-Din (29% of the IDP population in critical shelters, or 143,022).
- IDPs living in camps represent 20% of the total IDP population (603,084). Those whose shelter arrangements are unknown represent 3% of the total IDP population (77,190).

## 4.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY SHELTER CATEGORY AND GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017



9. Private settings include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

10. Critical shelter arrangements include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings and other informal settlements.



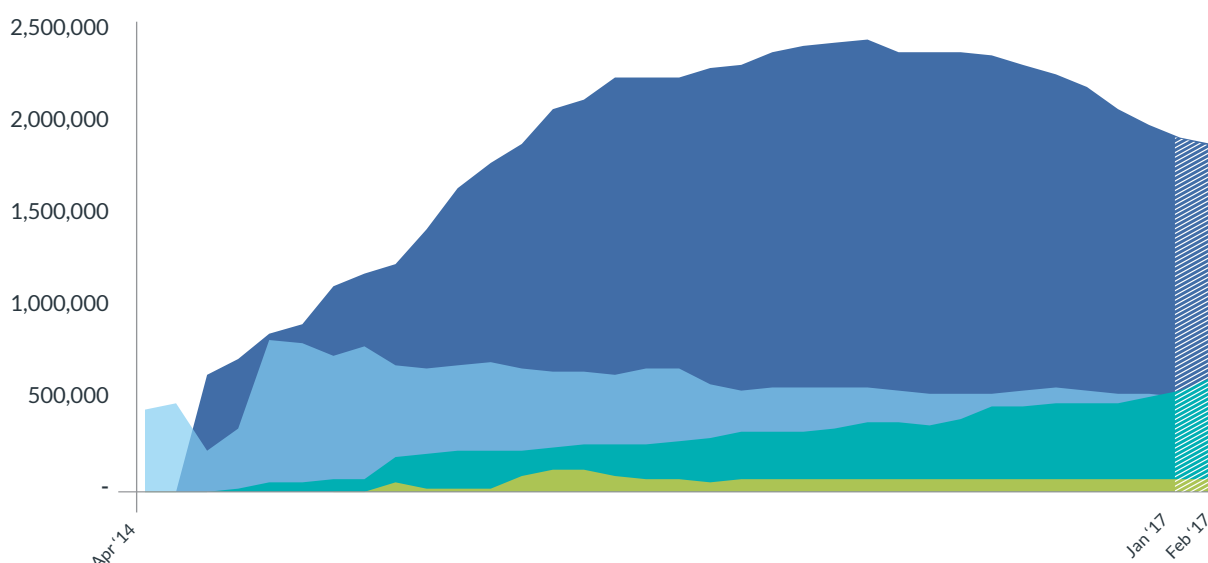
## 4.1 NUMBER OF IDPs BY SHELTER CATEGORY, FEBRUARY 2017.

Governorate of displacement	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/Motel	Informal Settlements	Other	Religious Building	Rented housing	School Building	Unfinished building	Unknown	Total
Anbar	90,936	83,268	0	28,668	0	504	31,026	3,450	11,688	0	249,540
Babylon	0	5,574	516	2,298	0	3,774	32,532	60	1,566	0	46,320
Baghdad	15,618	139,032	600	6,402	186	2,022	203,910	2,190	7,788	42	377,790
Basrah	0	2,292	582	1,032	0	132	6,564	0	6	0	10,608
Dahuk	153,540	22,338	3,600	13,140	0	900	141,432	0	60,984	0	395,934
Diyala	10,062	19,608	0	30	18	0	35,742	150	7,620	720	73,950
Erbil	38,910	0	2,226	3,744	150	828	299,526	294	120	0	345,798
Kerbala	7,800	1,686	66	456	0	26,274	29,058	36	240	0	65,616
Kirkuk	40,206	31,122	0	8,598	0	30	222,600	84	22,494	51,840	376,974
Missan	732	1,848	0	210	18	36	2,178	258	84	0	5,364
Muthanna	0	1,560	0	0	132	216	2,064	120	552	0	4,644
Najaf	2,760	756	0	42	30	49,092	25,788	42	42	0	78,552
Ninewa	204,714	90,540	438	6,924	678	1,338	83,628	5,124	48,378	20,004	461,766
Qadissiya	0	5,052	0	156	2,610	6,012	9,138	60	996	0	24,024
Salah al-Din	15,408	42,630	102	54,594	870	936	119,478	5,058	81,564	4,572	325,212
Sulaymaniyah	22,398	1,140	1,548	1,038	1,542	330	123,690	348	1,218	0	153,252
Thi-Qar	0	3,702	0	0	180	96	4,284	54	30	0	8,346
Wassit	0	4,284	264	282	0	6,162	14,880	0	432	12	26,316
<b>Total</b>	<b>603,084</b>	<b>456,432</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>127,614</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>98,682</b>	<b>1,387,518</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>245,802</b>	<b>77,190</b>	<b>3,030,006</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

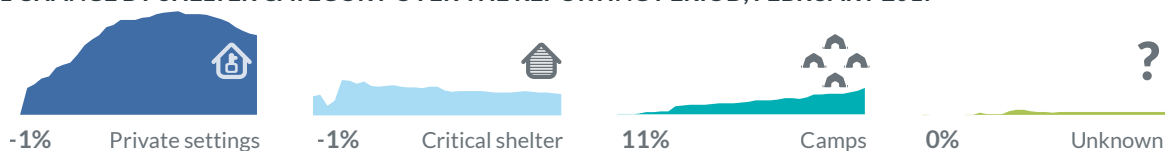
Between 5 January and 2 February 2017, the identified IDP population decreased in private settings (1% or 19,146), and critical shelters (1% or 4,902) as a result of the ongoing return movements.

The population in camps, on the other hand, increased by 11% (57,828). This high increase is due to the new displacements within Ninewa as a consequence of the military operations that started in mid-October and aimed at retaking Mosul city and surrounding areas. As reported by the DTM on 2 February, 84% of IDPs displaced because of Mosul operations are hosted in emergency camps and emergency sites, concentrated in the Ninewa districts of Mosul (Qayyarah sub-district) and Hamdaniya.

## 4.2 NUMBER OF IDPs BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER TIME, FEBRUARY 2017



## 4.2.1 CHANGE BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, FEBRUARY 2017

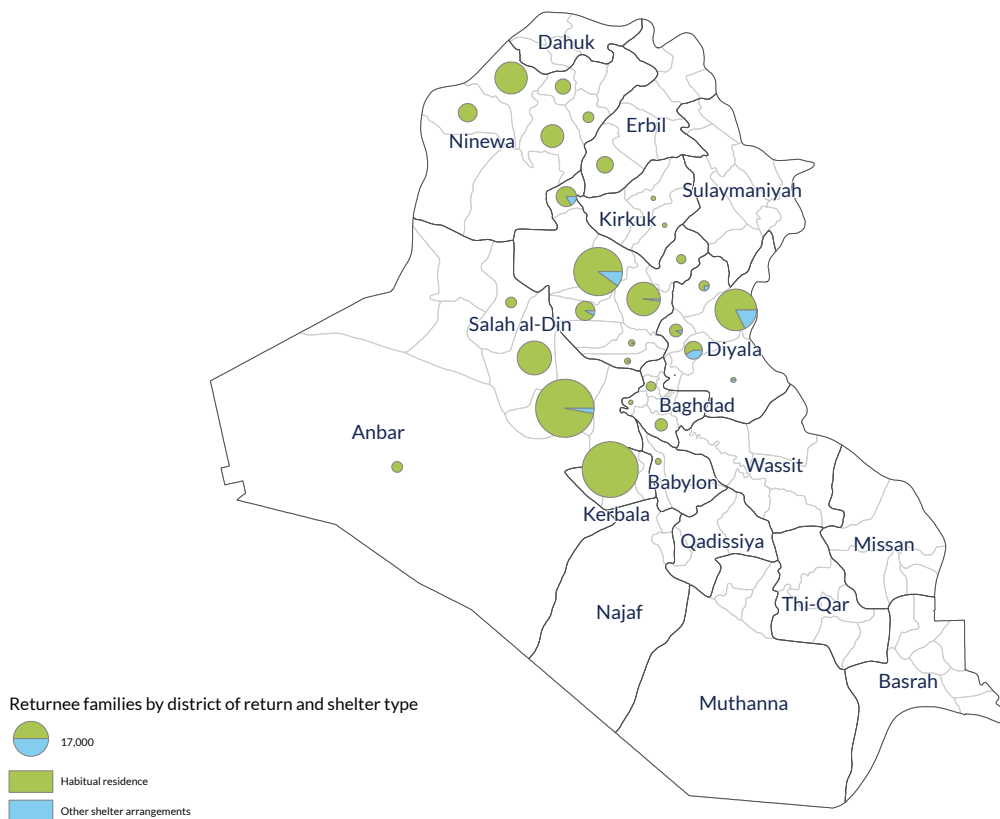


# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

## KEY POINTS

- Dynamics of return and displacement are tracked through independent but complementary systems, meaning that both the numbers of returnees and IDPs can increase at the same time during a reporting period although overall trends will realign in longer observation intervals.
- As of 2 February 2017, a total of 249,327 families (1,495,962 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin,<sup>11</sup> indicating an increase of 7% (98,946) from the previous update.
- Anbar is the governorate with the highest percentage of returns registered so far in the country, with 45% (669,942). In Anbar, the district of Ramadi alone hosts 19% of the total returnee population (289,344), while Falluja district hosts 18% (261,798).
- Salah al-Din has the second largest number of returnees (25% or 374,880 individuals). Returns are mostly concentrated in Tikrit district, the third district in the country with the highest number of returns (11% or 171,750).
- Main governorates of last displacement of the returnee population remain Anbar (30% or 443,610), Kirkuk (13% or 197,742), Erbil (13% or 197,034), and Diyala (11% or 166,068).
- Anbar experienced the highest increase in the number of returnees during the reporting period (12% or 73,386), consisting mostly of returnees who were displaced in Anbar and in the neighbouring Baghdad governorate, and who returned to the retaken areas of Falluja, Ramadi and Heet.

## 5.0 NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN AND SHELTER TYPE, FEBRUARY 2017



11. The Returnee Master List, which focuses on permanent return, does not capture "go-and-see" visits. Furthermore, 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 (indicated 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.

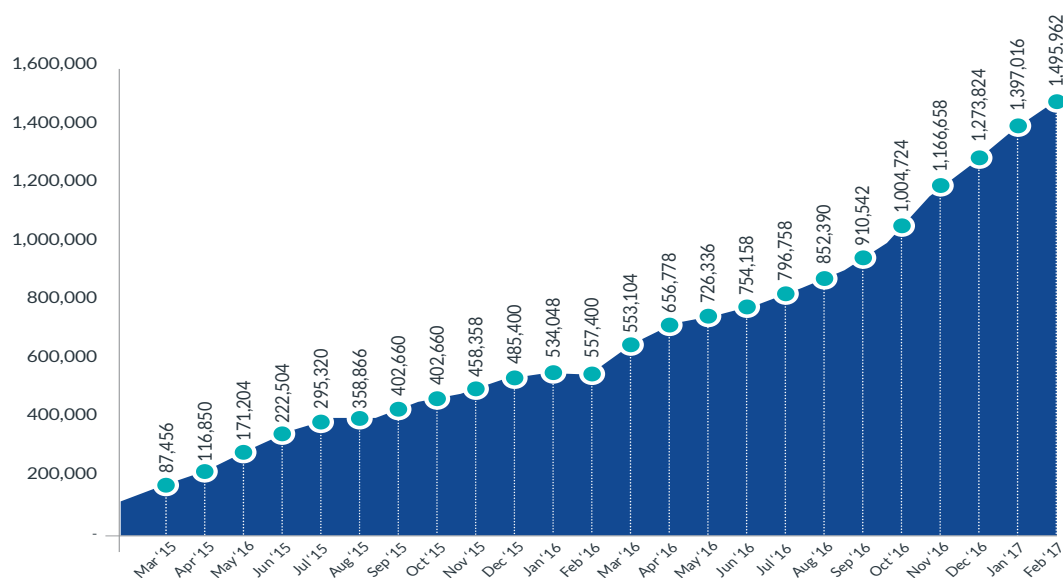
## 5.1 RETURNEE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT OF RETURN, FEBRUARY 2017

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1,700	10,200
Anbar	Falluja	43,633	261,798
Anbar	Haditha	1,631	9,786
Anbar	Heet	16,469	98,814
Anbar	Ramadi	48,224	289,344
<b>Anbar Total</b>		<b>111,657</b>	<b>669,942</b>
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1,278	7,668
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2,606	15,636
<b>Baghdad Total</b>		<b>5,178</b>	<b>31,068</b>
Diyala	Al-Khalis	11,662	69,972
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	8,006	48,036
Diyala	Khanaqin	13,676	82,056
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
<b>Diyala Total</b>		<b>33,544</b>	<b>201,264</b>
Erbil	Makhmur	4,837	29,022
<b>Erbil Total</b>		<b>4,837</b>	<b>29,022</b>
Kirkuk	Daquq	161	966
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	413	2,478
<b>Kirkuk Total</b>		<b>574</b>	<b>3,444</b>
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	167	1,002
Ninewa	Mosul	8,025	48,150
Ninewa	Sinjar	4,861	29,166
Ninewa	Telafar	14,765	88,590
Ninewa	Tilkaif	3,239	19,434
<b>Ninewa Total</b>		<b>31,057</b>	<b>186,342</b>
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,106	54,636
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,053	6,318
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	5,810	34,860
Salah al-Din	Baiji	4,701	28,206
Salah al-Din	Balad	4,663	27,978
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,334	44,004
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,625	171,750
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,188	7,128
<b>Salah al-Din Total</b>		<b>62,480</b>	<b>374,880</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>249,327</b>	<b>1,495,962</b>

The districts of Ramadi and Heet have been recording returns since March–April 2016, while returns to Falluja began around mid-September of the same year. According to the DTM ET, as of 2 February 2017, 191,646 individuals had returned to Falluja after 17 September.

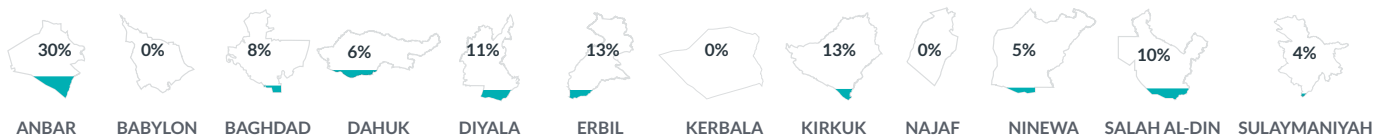
The high fluidity recorded in Ninewa is worth being noted. While the governorate is witnessing ongoing displacement, it is also possible to notice return movements to the newly retaken areas. On 2 February the DTM reported that more than 5,000 IDP families displaced after mid-October 2016 had already returned to newly retaken areas. In addition to this, returns have been recorded to other areas of Ninewa as well, such as Qayyarah sub-district, retaken in summer 2016.

## 5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVER TIME



## 5.3 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017

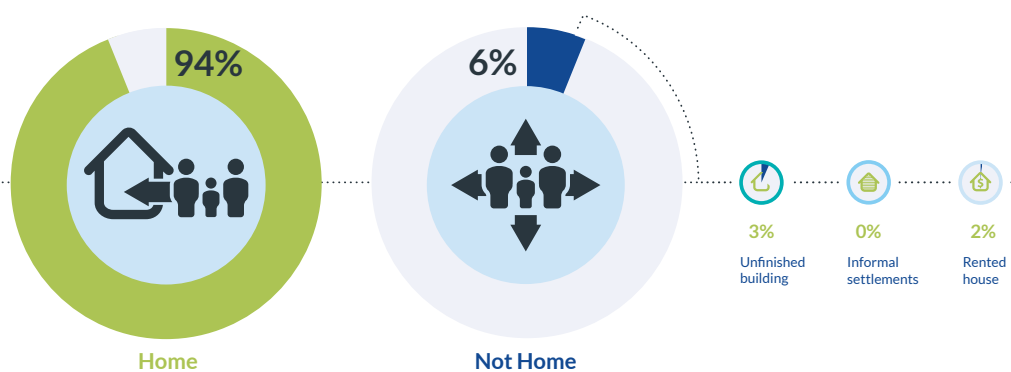
Governorate of Return	Last Governorate of Displacement															Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Wassit	Basrah	Missan	
Anbar	443,280	2,844	75,462	0	0	73,272	0	44,802	0	0	1,698	28,584	0	0	0	669,942
Baghdad	0	1,152	26,892	0	0	2,400	48	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	120	31,068
Diyala	330	0	474	0	166,056	636	60	23,292	0	0	0	10,416	0	0	0	201,264
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	29,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,022
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,444
Ninewa	0	0	0	86,520	0	28,560	0	2,244	0	68,958	0	60	0	0	0	186,342
Salah al-Din	0	0	20,688	2,334	12	63,144	1,482	123,960	852	18	144,444	17,220	12	534	180	374,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>443,610</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>123,516</b>	<b>88,854</b>	<b>166,068</b>	<b>197,034</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>197,742</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>68,976</b>	<b>146,142</b>	<b>56,736</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,495,962</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>				<b>100%</b>



## 5.4 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2017

Governorate of return	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post September '14	Post April '15	Post March '16	Post 17 Oct '16	Total
Anbar	176,190	48,588	0	118,230	219,336	107,598	0	669,942
Baghdad	0	0	10,440	20,628	0	0	0	31,068
Diyala	0	130,956	7,398	62,910	0	0	0	201,264
Erbil	0	0	23,076	0	0	0	5,946	29,022
Kirkuk	0	480	0	2,964	0	0	0	3,444
Ninewa	0	0	139,002	0	0	30,954	16,386	186,342
Salah al-Din	33,828	183,768	72,978	49,218	4,056	21,018	10,014	374,880
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,018</b>	<b>363,792</b>	<b>252,894</b>	<b>253,950</b>	<b>223,392</b>	<b>159,570</b>	<b>32,346</b>	<b>1,495,962</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, FEBRUARY 2017



## 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 140 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 4,000 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.