



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

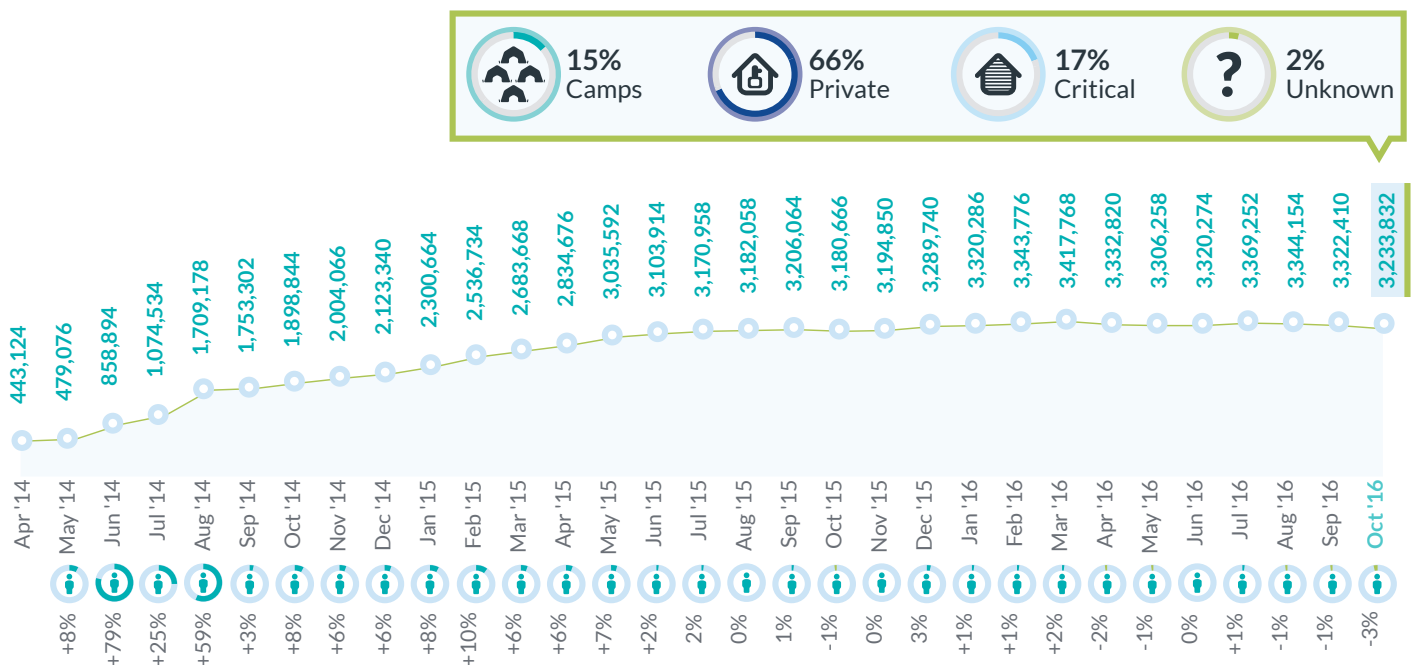
## DTM ROUND 56 - OCTOBER 2016

### DISPLACEMENT OF OVER 3.2 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 13 October 2016, the DTM has identified **3,233,832** internally displaced persons (538,972 families)<sup>1</sup> displaced since January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,771 locations in Iraq.<sup>2</sup> For the same period, the DTM has identified **1,004,724** returnees (i.e. 167,454 families).<sup>3</sup>

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



## HIGHLIGHTS

### Highlights - National Overview

- The governorates hosting the largest IDP populations are Anbar, Baghdad, and Dahuk (page 2), with a total of 1,388,124 individuals, corresponding to 43% of the total IDP population.
- A total of 75% of the displaced population (2,419,356 individuals) have fled from two governorates only, namely Anbar and Ninewa (page 4).

### From 15 September to 13 October 2016:

- The total number of identified IDPs decreased by 3%, i.e. by 88,578 individuals (page 3).
- Overall, the returnee population increased by 10%, i.e. by 94,182 individuals (page 12).
- The only governorate that recorded a remarkable increase in identified IDPs during the reporting period was Salah al-Din, where the IDP population grew by 4%, i.e. by 9,462 individuals.
- The governorates that recorded the highest increase of returnees were Anbar (20% or 45,672 individuals) and Ninewa (19% or 25,704). The returns were concentrated particularly towards Falluja sub-district (Anbar) and Al Qayara sub-district (Ninewa).

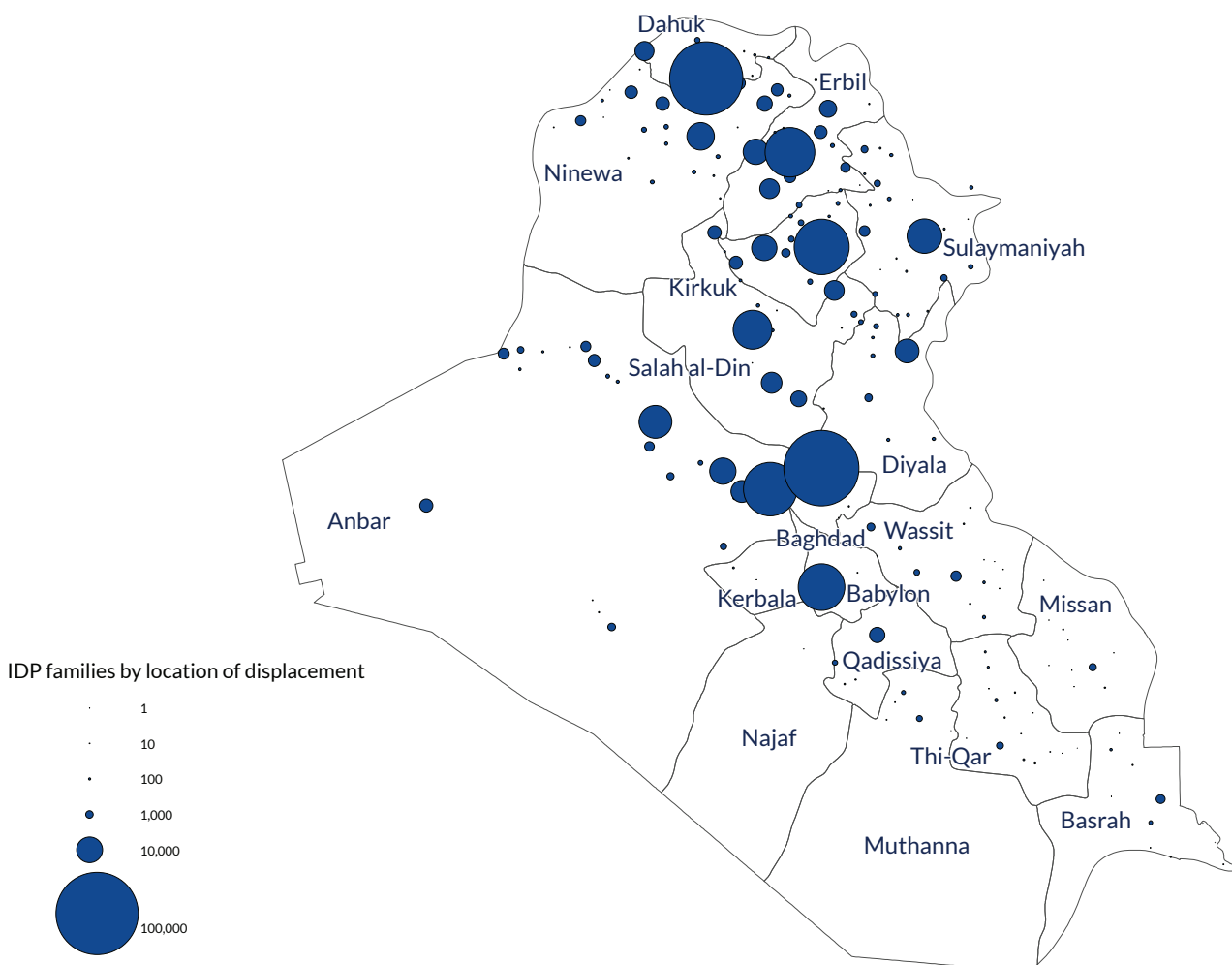
1. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.  
 2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (i.e. fourth official administrative division), a village for rural areas, and a neighbourhood 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 the community since January 2014 and have now returned.

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

## KEY POINTS

- As of 13 October 2016, seven governorates host 84% (2,714,772 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Anbar hosts 17% (538,854), Baghdad 14% (452,208), Dahuk 12% (397,062), Erbil 12% (380,544), Kirkuk 12% (373,884), Ninewa 9% (298,680), and Salah al-Din 8% (273,540).
- From a regional perspective,<sup>4</sup> Central North Iraq hosts 67% of the IDPs (2,161,842 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)<sup>5</sup> 29% (939,180), and South Iraq 4% (132,810).
- Between 15 September and 13 October 2016, the governorate reporting the highest increase in IDPs was Salah al-Din (4% or 9,462 individuals). The increase is the result of the ongoing displacement from the areas of Al Qaiyara (Ninewa) and Al Shirqat (Salah al-Din), but also from the neighbouring Al Hawija district, in Kirkuk governorate, where the military operations intensified since August 2016.

## 1.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY DISTRICT OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016



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

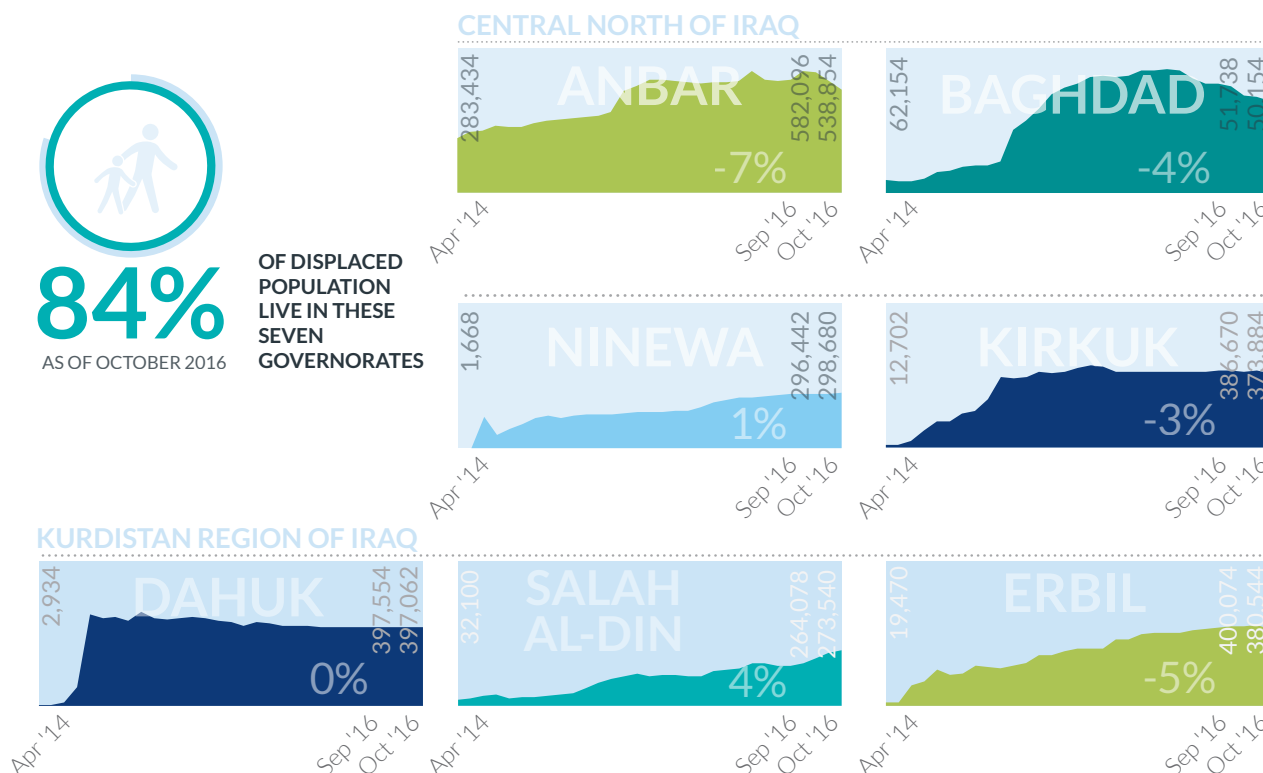
Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	89,809	538,854	17%
Babylon	8,359	50,154	2%
Baghdad	75,368	452,208	14%
Basrah	1,720	10,320	0%
Dahuk	66,177	397,062	12%
Diyala	13,966	83,796	3%
Erbil	63,424	380,544	12%
Kerbala	11,116	66,696	2%
Kirkuk	62,314	373,884	12%
Missan	966	5,796	0%
Muthanna	887	5,322	0%
Najaf	13,115	78,690	2%
Ninewa	49,780	298,680	9%
Qadissiya	4,003	24,018	1%
Salah al-Din	45,590	273,540	8%
Sulaymaniyah	26,929	161,574	5%
Thi-Qar	1,444	8,664	0%
Wassit	4,005	24,030	1%
	538,972	3,233,832	100%

According to the DTM Emergency Tracking,<sup>6</sup> as of 17 October, the number of IDPs identified in Salah al-Din as a result of the crisis in Al Hawija (Kirkuk governorate), Al Qayara (Ninewa), Al Shirqat and Baiji (Salah al-Din), was 78,666 individuals.

During the reporting period, several governorates recorded a decrease in the number of IDPs, particularly remarkable in Anbar (7% or 43,242 individuals), Erbil (5% or 19,530), and Baghdad (4% or 16,716 individuals). These decreases are due to ongoing return movements from these governorates.

IDPs displaced in Baghdad and Anbar governorates are returning towards Anbar. In addition to Heet and Ramadi, considerable return movements towards Falluja started as of mid-September. According to the DTM Emergency Tracking, as of 18 October 2016 the number of returnees who returned to Falluja after returns were announced on 17 September was of 35,762.

## 1.2 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME AND CHANGE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016



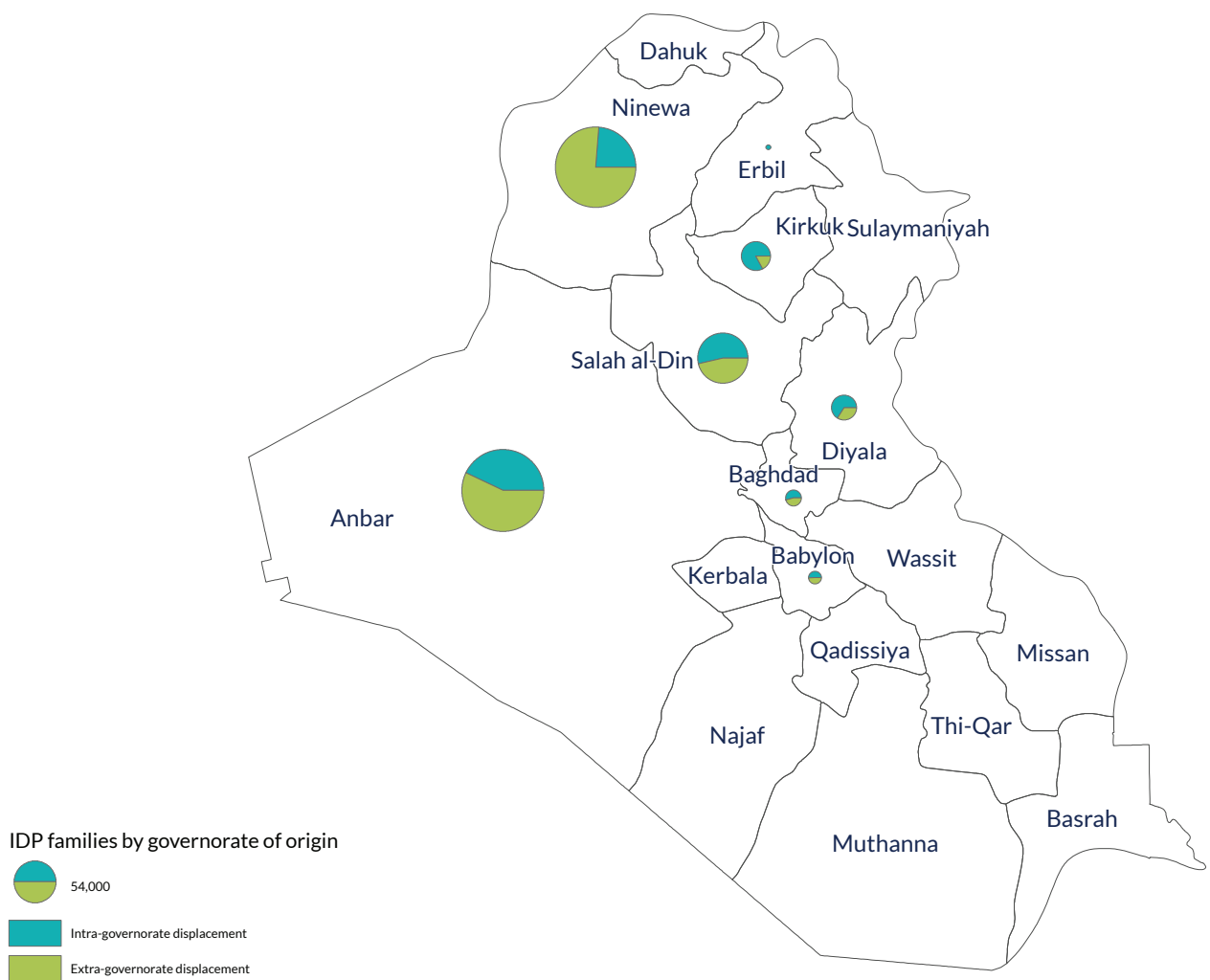
6. Activated on an ad hoc basis, the DTM Emergency Tracking provides early field reports at the beginning of a complex crisis, allowing IOM to gather, consolidate and disseminate baseline information on displacement and return figures at the onset of an emerging crisis. The ET aims to be a quick monitoring 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 portal (<http://iraqdtm.iom.int/>).

## OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

### KEY POINTS

- As of 13 October 2016, the total IDP population is reportedly displaced from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates. However, most IDPs are originally from the governorates of Anbar (38% or 1,235,352 individuals) and Ninewa (37% or 1,184,004).
- The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 14% of the currently displaced population (463,956 individuals).
- It should be noted that some governorates also have a high level of intra-governorate displacement, that is, IDPs displaced within their governorate of origin. The figures of intra-governorate displacement are extremely high in Kirkuk (83% or 129,216 individuals). In Anbar, even though the percentage of IDPs displaced within their governorate is relatively lower (43%), it corresponds to 529,266 individuals (16% of the entire IDP population of Iraq).

### 2.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, OCTOBER 2016



## 2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



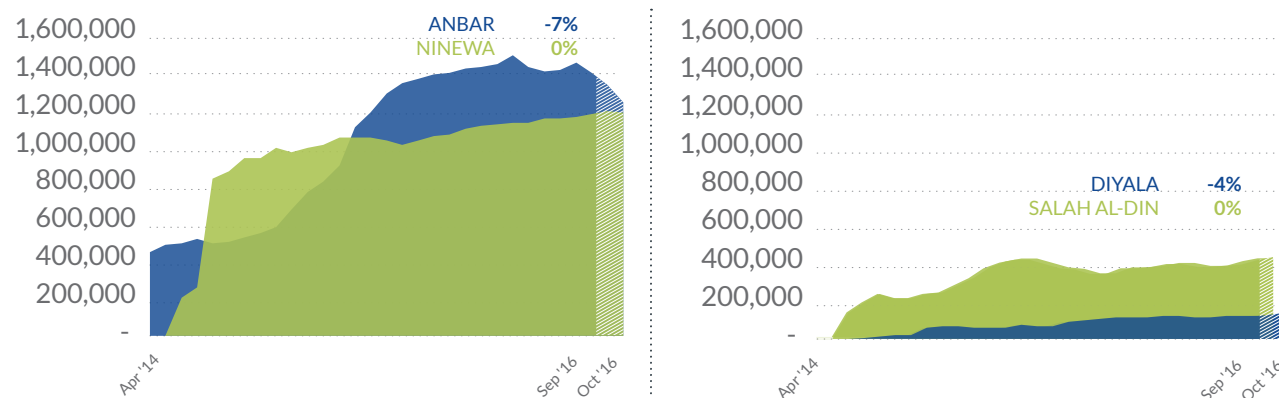
## 2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, OCTOBER 2016

Governorate of displacement	Governorate of Origin								Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	529,266	1,392	2,322	0	0	0	2,094	3,780	538,854
Babylon	8,400	15,126	636	228	0	48	25,170	546	50,154
Baghdad	311,460	7,098	24,948	8,688	0	2,328	54,606	43,080	452,208
Basrah	2,472	90	162	330	0	714	3,990	2,562	10,320
Dahuk	1,860	0	6	0	0	0	394,314	882	397,062
Diyala	4,428	438	150	75,180	0	0	366	3,234	83,796
Erbil	158,814	0	4,506	1,830	4,284	4,236	172,230	34,644	380,544
Kerbala	2,910	1,206	306	276	0	402	61,134	462	66,696
Kirkuk	104,340	180	1,392	5,850	0	129,216	42,216	90,690	373,884
Missan	552	54	180	120	0	654	3,810	426	5,796
Muthanna	1,698	0	66	90	0	66	3,168	234	5,322
Najaf	2,316	0	138	132	0	270	75,612	222	78,690
Ninewa	5,214	30	0	0	0	2,586	281,478	9,372	298,680
Qadissiya	4,506	90	420	192	0	2,562	16,050	198	24,018
Salah al-Din	4,374	0	0	1,986	0	11,448	7,056	248,676	273,540
Sulaymaniyah	87,576	4,188	10,896	18,972	0	0	15,738	24,204	161,574
Thi-Qar	1,392	102	48	132	0	750	5,784	456	8,664
Wassit	3,774	0	54	66	0	660	19,188	288	24,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,235,352</b>	<b>29,994</b>	<b>46,230</b>	<b>114,072</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>155,940</b>	<b>1,184,004</b>	<b>463,956</b>	<b>3,233,832</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>

During the reporting period, there has been an increase in the number of IDPs originally from Kirkuk (7% or 9,888 individuals) particularly from the district of Al Hawija, where military operations have intensified during the months of August and September 2016.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 7% (91,020) as a result of the ongoing return movements towards the districts of Al-Rutba, Heet and Ramadi. Also, from mid-September intense return movements have been recorded in Falluja sub-district.

## 2.3 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN AND CHANGE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, OCTOBER 2016

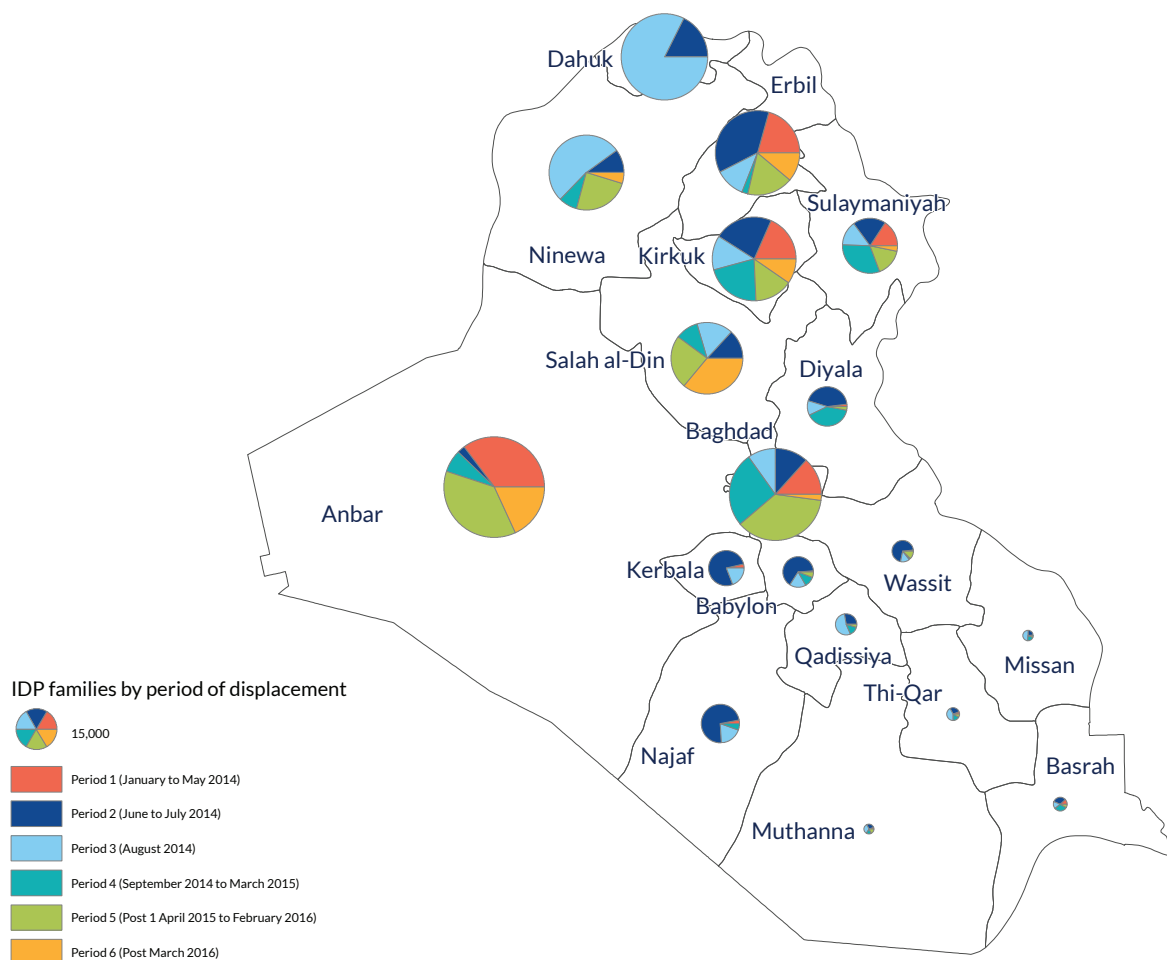


# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

## KEY POINTS

- As of 13 October 2016, the highest percentage of the identified IDP population was displaced during the month of August 2014 (23% or 758,376 individuals), when hostilities mainly affected the Sinjar region in the governorate of Ninewa.<sup>7</sup>
- The second largest percentage of IDPs was displaced between April 2015 and February 2016 (21% or 666,180 individuals).
- A slightly smaller number (21% or 664,608 individuals) of IDPs were displaced between the months of June and July 2014, when hostilities affected the area of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa.
- Approximately 14% of IDPs (or 440,028 individuals) were displaced between January and June 2014, when the ongoing conflict that is mainly affecting Anbar started. A similar number (12% or 402,924) displaced between September 2014 and March 2015.

## 3.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016



7. From the onset of the current crisis at the beginning of 2014, six 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, and post-March 2016 to date.

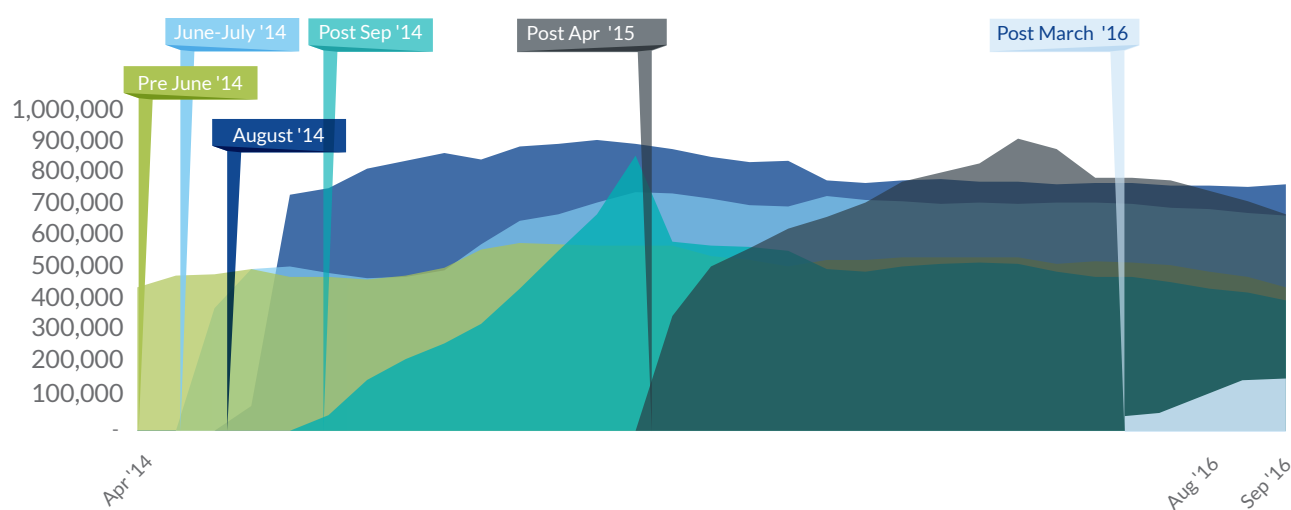
## 3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016

Governorate of displacement	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post September '14	Post April '15	Post March '16	Total
Anbar	190,224	13,062	0	38,982	198,918	97,668	538,854
Babylon	600	32,490	8,640	5,406	3,018	0	50,154
Baghdad	60,438	52,776	44,316	119,172	166,134	9,372	452,208
Basrah	1,194	3,282	1,782	3,108	852	102	10,320
Dahuk	1,890	69,090	325,260	0	822	0	397,062
Diyala	1,494	36,426	9,996	33,108	2,568	204	83,796
Erbil	78,768	139,950	43,758	8,742	67,320	42,006	380,544
Kerbala	2,466	51,048	12,570	90	510	12	66,696
Kirkuk	68,784	84,498	49,392	80,328	54,924	35,958	373,884
Missan	114	1,320	2,856	1,200	300	6	5,796
Muthanna	294	1,440	1,764	912	906	6	5,322
Najaf	2,286	56,808	14,430	4,386	780	0	78,690
Ninewa	2,142	29,814	156,402	23,520	72,768	14,034	298,680
Qadissiya	192	6,600	12,798	3,342	1,086	0	24,018
Salah al-Din	2,718	35,580	44,382	28,032	65,496	97,332	273,540
Sulaymaniyah	25,470	31,308	23,028	50,628	26,124	5,016	161,574
Thi-Qar	558	2,328	3,636	1,428	714	0	8,664
Wassit	396	16,788	3,366	540	2,940	0	24,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>440,028</b>	<b>664,608</b>	<b>758,376</b>	<b>402,924</b>	<b>666,180</b>	<b>301,716</b>	<b>3,233,832</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

From 1 March 2016 to date, 301,716 individuals (9% of the total number of currently displaced IDPs) have been displaced. This is the result of the intense displacement movements caused by the military operations in Heet and Ramadi (Anbar) that started in March 2016, followed by the operations on Falluja (Anbar) in May–June. These were followed as of June by the operations in Al Shirqat and Baiji (Salah al-Din), Al Qayara (Ninewa), and Al Hawija (Kirkuk).

It is worth noting that while the number of IDPs displaced anytime before March 2016 is decreasing because of ongoing return movements, the number of IDPs displaced after 1 March 2016 is growing. An increase of 4% (11,856 individuals) has been recorded during the reporting period, particularly because of the hostilities in Al Qaiyara (Ninewa), Al Shirqat (Salah al-Din) and Al Hawija (Kirkuk).

## 3.2 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016



## 3.2.1 CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, SEPTEMBER 2016

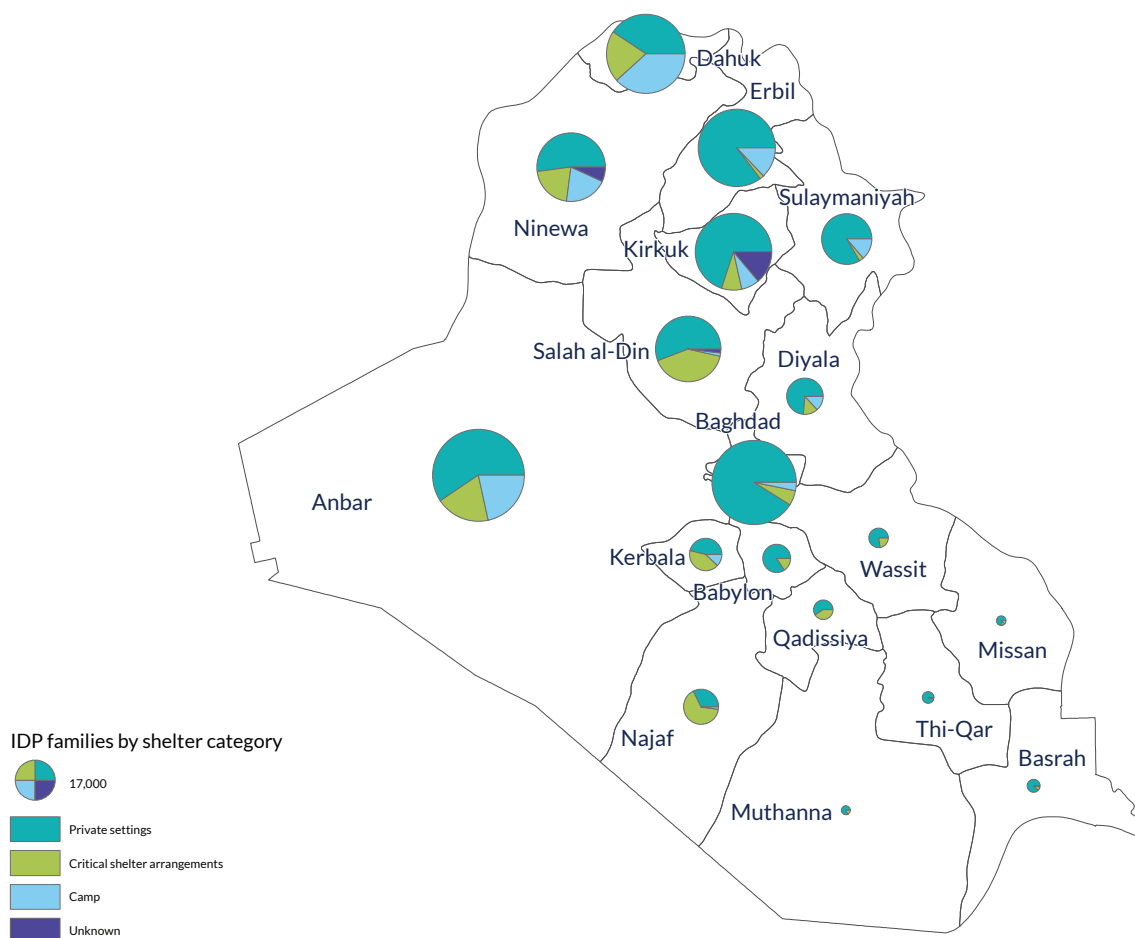


# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

## KEY POINTS

- The majority of identified IDPs (66% or 2,141,718 individuals) are reportedly housed in private dwellings.<sup>8</sup> Of the total IDP population, 45% (1,463,076) are hosted in rented houses, 21% (667,602) are with host families, and less than 1% (11,040) are in hotels/motels.
- Fewer IDPs (17% or 544,890 individuals) are in critical shelters.<sup>9</sup> Particularly, 8% (259,680) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (141,270) are in informal settlements, 3% (102,492) are in religious buildings, and 1% (35,484) are in school buildings.
- In particular, the governorates hosting the largest number of IDPs in critical shelters are Salah al-Din (20% of the total IDP population in critical shelters or 111,204 individuals), Anbar (19% or 102,822), and Dahuk (15% or 83,874).
- IDPs living in camps represent 15% of the total IDP population (469,224 individuals). Those whose shelter arrangements are unknown represent 2% of the total IDP population (78,000).
- During the reporting period, between 15 September and 13 October, the IDP population across all shelter categories recorded a decrease: 1% in camps (5,280 individuals), 3% in private settings (69,702), and 2% in critical shelters (13,596).

## 4.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY SHELTER CATEGORY AND GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016



8. Private dwellings include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

9. 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, OCTOBER 2016.

Governorate of displacement	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/ Motel	Informal Settlements	Other	Religious Building	Rented housing	School Building	Unfinished building	Unknown	Total
Anbar	116,232	273,714	0	50,502	0	1,032	46,086	17,298	33,990	0	538,854
Babylon	0	6,594	528	2,298	0	3,996	35,076	84	1,578	0	50,154
Baghdad	14,412	163,782	630	11,268	186	2,514	247,818	2,826	8,730	42	452,208
Basrah	222	2,352	546	846	0	138	6,216	0	0	0	10,320
Dahuk	151,632	24,450	3,750	15,786	0	858	133,356	36	67,194	0	397,062
Diyala	10,920	23,724	0	0	0	0	37,518	150	10,764	720	83,796
Erbil	48,810	0	2,988	3,366	150	1,518	322,080	330	1,302	0	380,544
Kerbala	7,800	1,776	84	276	0	27,606	28,878	36	240	0	66,696
Kirkuk	28,812	31,092	0	8,622	0	30	230,268	84	23,136	51,840	373,884
Missan	624	2,088	0	228	24	36	2,442	282	72	0	5,796
Muthanna	0	1,476	0	0	126	180	2,904	60	576	0	5,322
Najaf	1,860	756	0	42	30	51,174	24,744	42	42	0	78,690
Ninewa	60,972	73,272	438	6,366	714	1,458	81,756	3,768	49,632	20,304	298,680
Qadissiya	0	5,088	0	144	2,610	5,952	9,162	60	1,002	0	24,018
Salah al-Din	4,716	48,150	0	40,182	510	936	104,388	10,224	59,352	5,082	273,540
Sulaymaniyah	22,212	0	1,812	1,044	1,488	360	132,942	150	1,566	0	161,574
Thi-Qar	0	4,062	0	0	126	54	4,338	54	30	0	8,664
Wassit	0	5,226	264	300	0	4,650	13,104	0	474	12	24,030
<b>Total</b>	<b>469,224</b>	<b>667,602</b>	<b>11,040</b>	<b>141,270</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>102,492</b>	<b>1,463,076</b>	<b>35,484</b>	<b>259,680</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>3,233,832</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

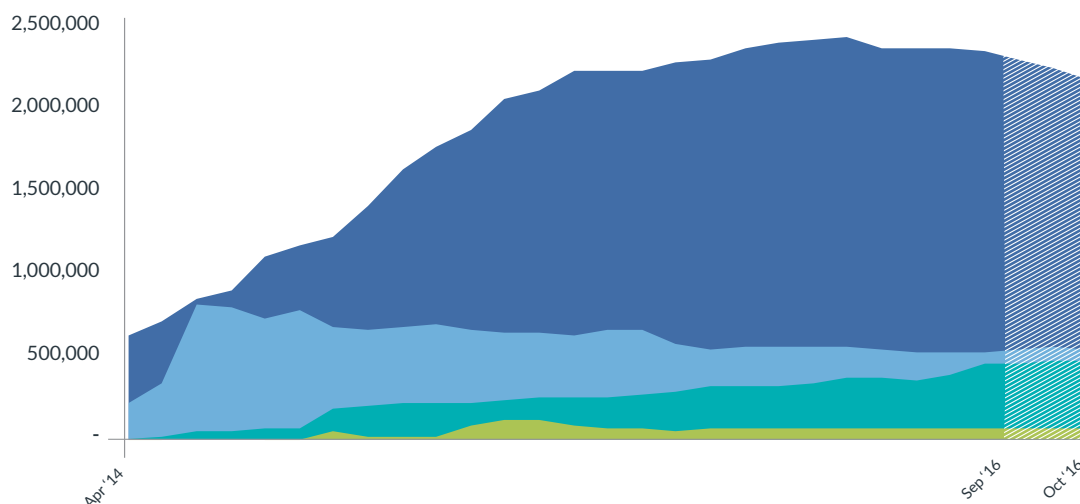
The population in camps has increased by 8% (2,154 individuals) in Daquq district, where the newly displaced population from Al Hawija is hosted in the camps of Nazrawa, Daquq and Laylan. According to the DTM Emergency Tracking, as of 18 October the number of IDPs displaced after 1 August 2016, who were originally from Al Hawija and currently live in Daquq district, totals 19,842.

The population in critical shelters has increased in Tikrit district by 18% (10,452) as a result of the displacement from Al Shirqat district (Salah al-Din) and Al Hawija (Kirkuk).

The population in camps has considerably decreased in Makhmur district, in Erbil governorate, (16% or 6,852 individuals) as a result of the ongoing return movements towards Al Qayara (Ninewa).

The population in critical shelters in Al Shirqat district (Salah al-Din) has decreased significantly (93% or 6,918 individuals) because of return movements.

## 4.2 NUMBER OF IDPs BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER TIME, OCTOBER 2016



## 4.2.1 CHANGE BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, OCTOBER 2016

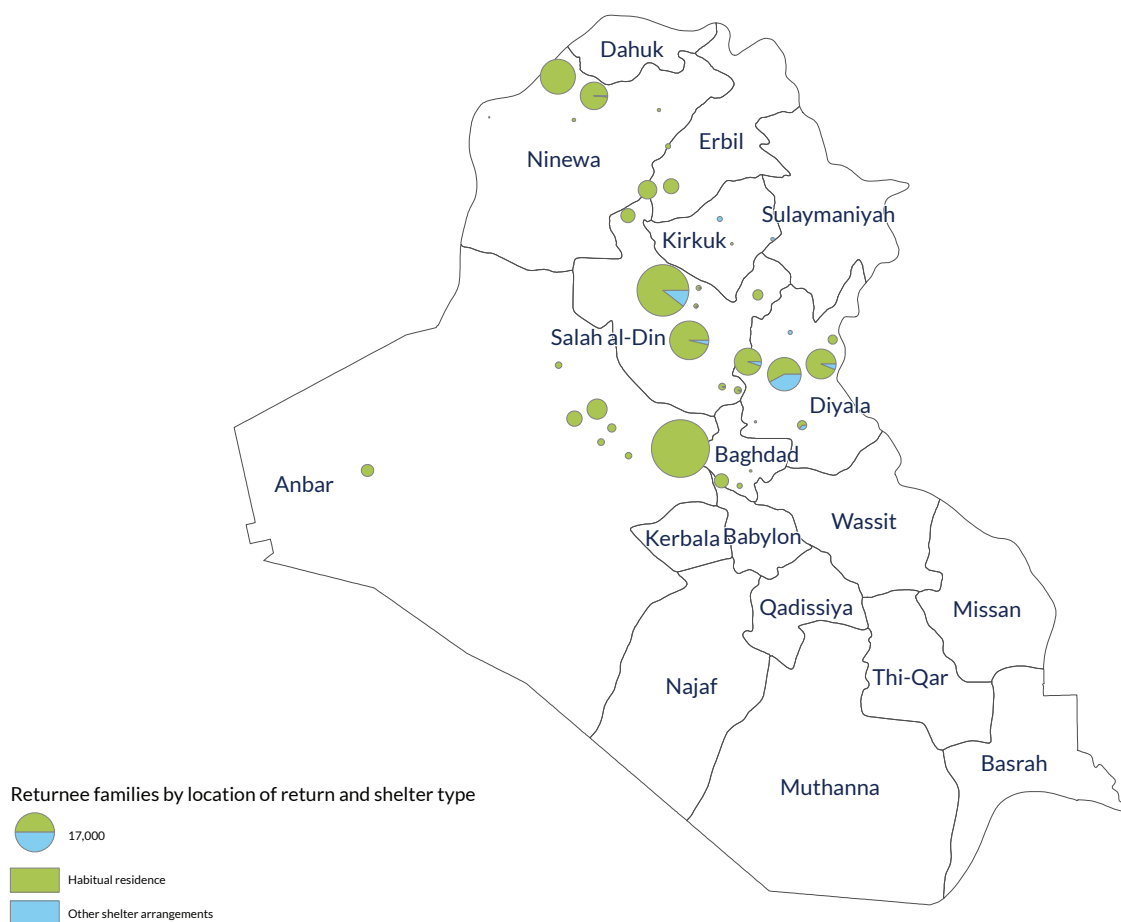


# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

## KEY POINTS

- Dynamics of return and displacement are independent from each other, meaning that both the numbers of returnees and IDPs can increase at the same time.
- As of 13 October 2016, a total of 167,454 families (1,004,724 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin,<sup>10</sup> indicating an increase of 10% (94,182) from the previous update.
- Salah al-Din is the governorate with the highest percentage of returns registered so far in the country, with 34% (344,370 individuals). In Salah al-Din, the district of Tikrit alone hosts 17% of the total returnee population (169,950).
- Anbar has the second largest number of returnees (28% or 279,804 individuals). Ramadi district is also the district hosting the highest share of returnees (19% of the total returnee population or 186,432 individuals).
- Moreover, Anbar experienced the highest increase in the number of returnees during the reporting period (20% or 45,672), consisting mostly of returnees who were displaced in Anbar and in the neighbouring Baghdad governorate, and who returned to the retaken areas of Falluja, Al Rutba, Ramadi and Heet.

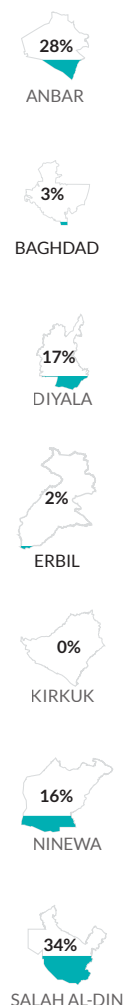
## 5.0 NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN AND SHELTER TYPE, OCTOBER 2016



10. 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, OCTOBER 2016

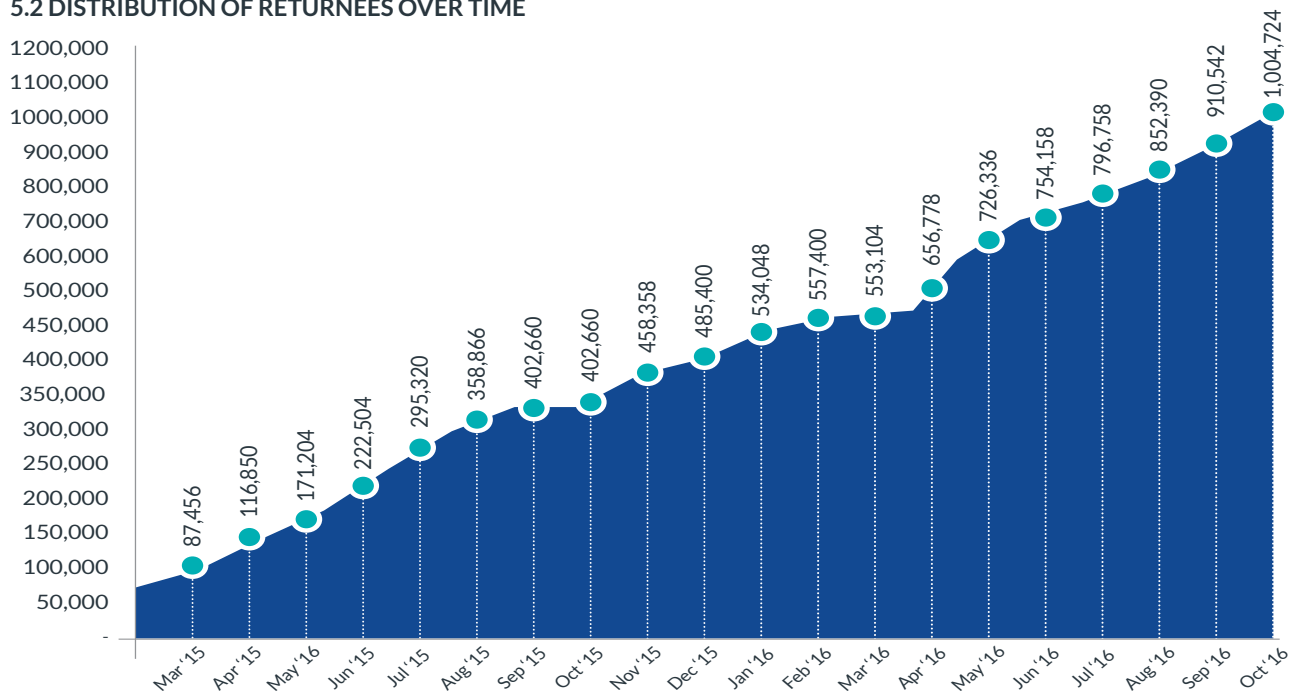
Governorate	District	FAMILIES	IDP	%
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1,700	10,200	1%
Anbar	Falluja	5,350	32,100	3%
Anbar	Haditha	479	2,874	0%
Anbar	Heet	8,033	48,198	5%
Anbar	Ramadi	31,072	186,432	19%
<b>Anbar Total</b>		<b>46,634</b>	<b>279,804</b>	<b>28%</b>
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1,253	7,518	1%
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,355	8,130	1%
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2,606	15,636	2%
<b>Baghdad Total</b>		<b>5,214</b>	<b>31,284</b>	<b>3%</b>
Diyala	Al-Khalis	10,681	64,086	6%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadaya	6,363	38,178	4%
Diyala	Khanaqin	11,154	66,924	7%
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200	0%
<b>Diyala Total</b>		<b>28,398</b>	<b>170,388</b>	<b>17%</b>
Erbil	Makhmur	2,818	16,908	2%
<b>Erbil Total</b>		<b>2,818</b>	<b>16,908</b>	<b>2%</b>
Kirkuk	Daquq	80	480	0%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	398	2,388	0%
<b>Kirkuk Total</b>		<b>478</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>0%</b>
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	36	216	0%
Ninewa	Mosul	3,965	23,790	2%
Ninewa	Sinjar	4,380	26,280	3%
Ninewa	Telafar	14,768	88,608	9%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	3,368	20,208	2%
<b>Ninewa Total</b>		<b>26,517</b>	<b>159,102</b>	<b>16%</b>
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,077	54,462	5%
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,053	6,318	1%
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	2,238	13,428	1%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	4,401	26,406	3%
Salah al-Din	Balad	4,163	24,978	2%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	6,950	41,700	4%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,325	169,950	17%
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,188	7,128	1%
<b>Salah al-Din Total</b>		<b>57,395</b>	<b>344,370</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>167,454</b>	<b>1,004,724</b>	<b>100%</b>



The governorate of Salah al-Din recorded a high increase of return movements (19% or 25,704) between 15 September and 13 October.

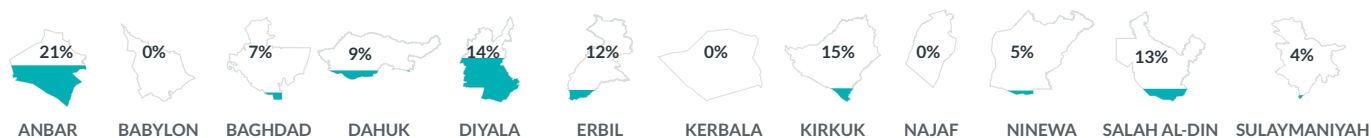
Particularly, as of 18 October the DTM Emergency Tracking has recorded the return of 3,522 families towards Tikrit district following the hostilities started in Al Shirqat in mid-June, the return of 12,732 individuals to Al Shirqat after the area was retaken, and the return of 3,720 individuals formerly displaced in Kirkuk governorate who returned after mid-September.

## 5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVER TIME



## 5.3 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016

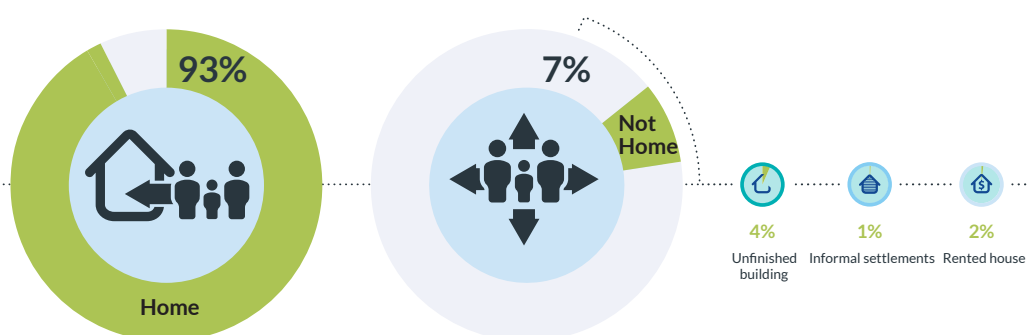
Governorate of Return	Last Governorate of Displacement															Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Wassit	Basrah	Missan	
Anbar	212,772	1,638	21,618	0	0	23,298	0	10,458	0	0	540	9,480	0	0	0	279,804
Baghdad	0	1,152	27,108	0	0	2,400	48	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	120	31,284
Diyala	330	0	0	678	138,750	366	60	20,550	0	0	0	9,654	0	0	0	170,388
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	16,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,908
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,868
Ninewa	0	0	0	83,130	0	22,878	0	600	0	52,434	0	60	0	0	0	159,102
Salah al-Din	0	0	19,944	2,232	12	57,024	1,482	120,774	852	0	125,298	16,638	12	102	0	344,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,102</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>68,670</b>	<b>86,040</b>	<b>138,762</b>	<b>122,874</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>155,250</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>52,434</b>	<b>125,838</b>	<b>36,288</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,004,724</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4%</b>				<b>100%</b>



## 5.4 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, OCTOBER 2016

Governorate of return	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post September '14	Post April '15	Post March '16	Total
Anbar	45,990	18,798	0	55,002	81,522	78,492	279,804
Baghdad	0	0	10,656	20,628	0	0	31,284
Diyala	0	107,490	7,398	55,500	0	0	170,388
Erbil	0	0	15,408	0	0	1,500	16,908
Kirkuk	0	480	0	2,388	0	0	2,868
Ninewa	0	0	135,528	0	0	23,574	159,102
Salah al-Din	33,828	173,634	64,086	48,738	3,906	20,178	344,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,818</b>	<b>300,402</b>	<b>233,076</b>	<b>182,256</b>	<b>85,428</b>	<b>123,744</b>	<b>1,004,724</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, OCTOBER 2016



## 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.