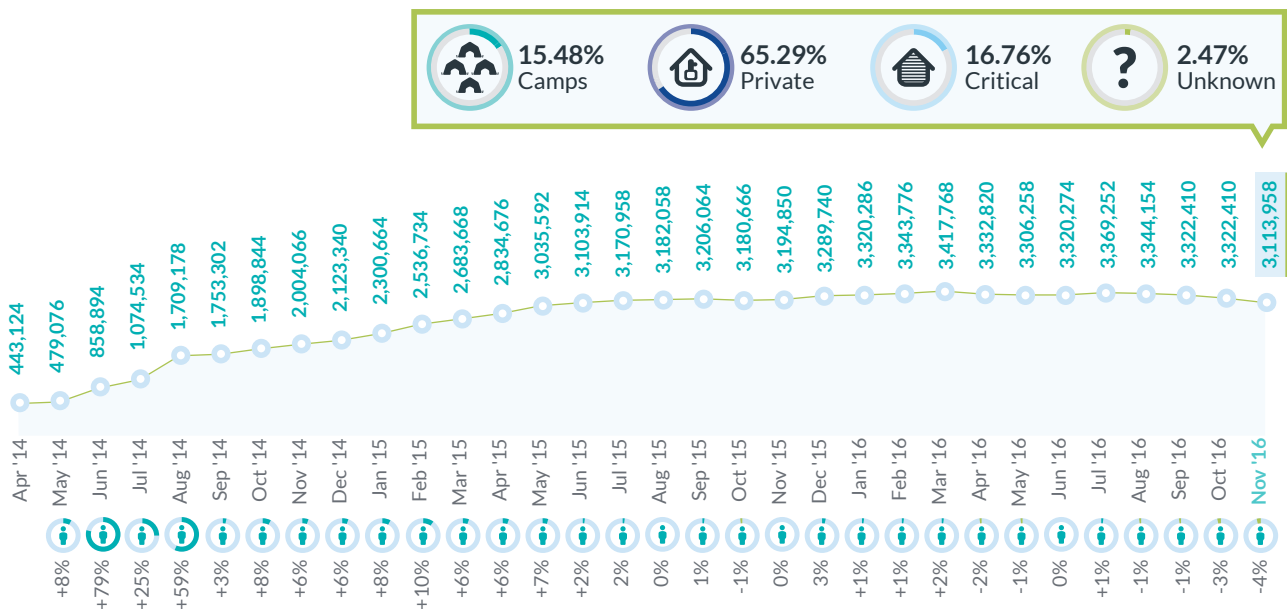


### DISPLACEMENT OF OVER 3.1 MILLION IDPs AMID CONTINUED RETURN MOVEMENTS

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 10 November 2016, the DTM has identified **3,113,958** internally displaced persons (518,993 families)<sup>1</sup> displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,729 locations in Iraq.<sup>2</sup> For the same period, the DTM has identified **1,166,658** returnees (i.e. 194,443 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 **3.1 million** internally displaced persons (IDPs).



## HIGHLIGHTS

#### From 13 October to 10 November 2016:

- The launch on 17 October 2016 of military operations in the governorates of Ninewa to retake the city of Mosul caused the displacement of almost 60,000 of individuals<sup>4</sup> over a one-month time period. This large-scale displacement and the additional expected displacements prompted the inclusion of a seventh displacement period within the DTM methodology, from 17 October 2016 to date (page 6).
- The total number of identified IDPs decreased by 4%, i.e. by 119,874 individuals (page 3). Particularly, four governorates of displacement reported a significant decrease of the displaced populations, namely Anbar by 21% (113,336 individuals), Baghdad by 5% (23,466 individuals), Erbil by 4% (14,586 individuals), and Kirkuk by 3% (12,162 individuals). This decrease is due to the intensification of return movements.
- Despite the general decrease of IDPs, two governorates recorded a remarkable increase in IDPs during the reporting period: Ninewa, where the IDP population grew by 14% i.e. by 41,400 individuals as a consequence of the recently launched military operations, and Salah al-Din, where the IDP population grew by 5%, i.e. by 14,826 individuals.
- Overall, the returnee population increased by 16%, i.e. by 161,934 individuals (page 12).
- The governorates that recorded the highest increase in returnees were Anbar (45% or 126,942 individuals), and Salah al-Din (5% or 18,096).

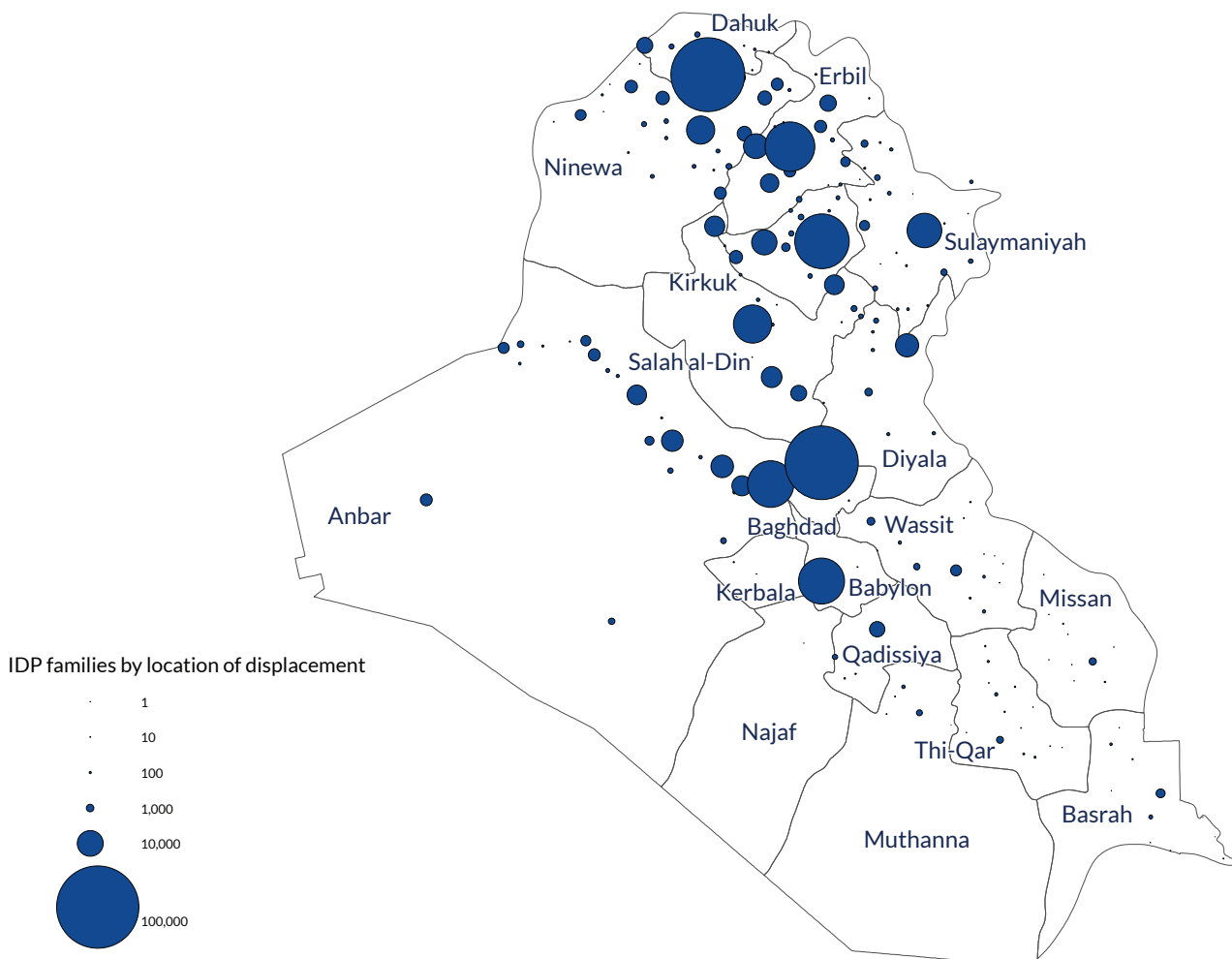
1. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.  
 2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (i.e. fourth official administrative division), a village for rural areas, and a neighbourhood 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.  
 4. Data provided by the DTM Emergency Tracking - Mosul portal: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/EmergencyTracking.aspx>.

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

## KEY POINTS

- As of 10 November 2016, seven governorates host 84% (2,606,754 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Baghdad hosts 14% (428,742), Anbar 14% (425,418), Dahuk 13% (396,468), Erbil 12% (365,958), Kirkuk 12% (361,722), Ninewa 11% (340,080), and Salah al-Din 8% (288,366).
- Between 13 October and 10 November 2016, the governorate with the highest increase in IDPs was Ninewa due to the military operations that started on 17 October and aimed at retaking the city of Mosul and surrounding areas under AG control. Through the DTM Emergency Tracking,<sup>5</sup> as of 17 November, 58,716 IDPs were identified as a result of this crisis. Of these, 98% were hosted by Ninewa governorate.
- During the reporting period, several governorates recorded a decrease in the number of IDPs, particularly in Anbar (21% or 113,436 individuals), Baghdad (5% or 23,466) and Kirkuk (3% or 12,162 individuals).
- During the same period, the governorate of Salah al-Din recorded an increase of 5% in IDPs (14,826 individuals) due to the ongoing military operations in Al Shirqat district (Salah al-Din) and Al Hawija district (neighbouring Kirkuk governorate).

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



5. 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 ET portal (<http://iraqdtm.iom.int>).

1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

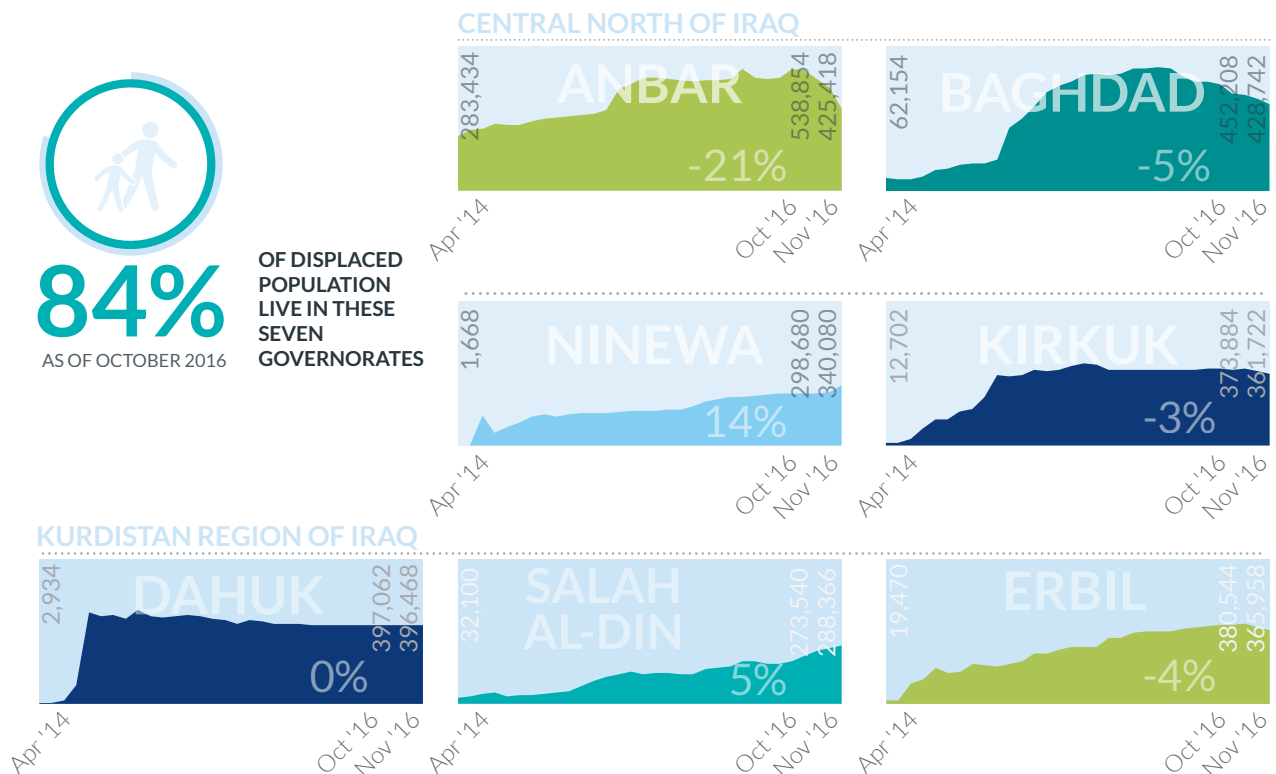
Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	70,903	425,418	14%
Babylon	8,060	48,360	2%
Baghdad	71,457	428,742	14%
Basrah	1,706	10,236	0%
Dahuk	66,078	396,468	13%
Diyala	13,294	79,764	3%
Erbil	60,993	365,958	12%
Kerbala	11,024	66,144	2%
Kirkuk	60,287	361,722	12%
Missan	893	5,358	0%
Muthanna	827	4,962	0%
Najaf	13,065	78,390	3%
Ninewa	56,680	340,080	11%
Qadissiya	4,009	24,054	1%
Salah al-Din	48,061	288,366	9%
Sulaymaniyah	26,146	156,876	5%
Thi-Qar	1,365	8,190	0%
Wassit	4,145	24,870	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>518,993</b>	<b>3,113,958</b>	<b>100%</b>

These decreasing numbers 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 in mid-September. According to the DTM Emergency Tracking, as of 17 November 2016 the number of returnees to Falluja after 17 September was of 84,786 individuals.

The decrease in Kirkuk is due to forced returns, particularly towards Salah al-Din, Anbar, and Diyala governorates. The number of forced returns from Kirkuk is higher than 12,162 individuals. However, the decrease caused by forced returns is compensated by the ongoing displacement movements caused by the military operations in Hawija district. According to the DTM Emergency Tracking, as of 17 November 2016 there were 24,264 IDPs in Kirkuk displaced because of the military operations in Hawija.

In particular, according to the DTM Emergency Tracking, as of 17 November there were 103,548 IDPs identified in Salah al-Din as a result of the military operations along the Mosul corridor.<sup>6</sup>

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



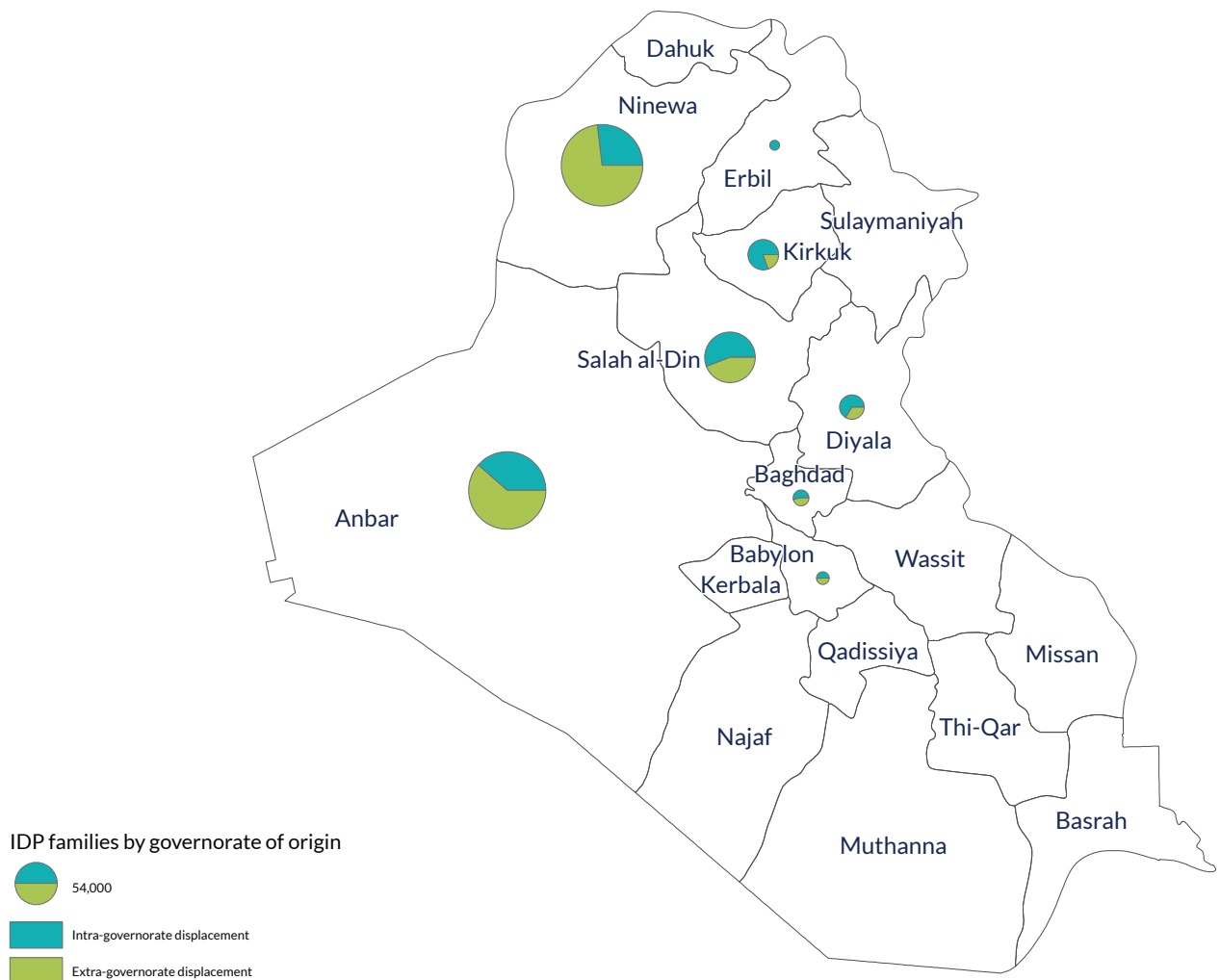
6. This includes Hawija district (Kirkuk), Al Shirqat and Baji districts (Salah al Din) and Al-Qayara sub-district (Ninewa).

## OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

### KEY POINTS

- As of 10 November 2016, the total IDP population is reportedly displaced from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates. However, most IDPs are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (39% or 1,204,464) and Anbar (35% or 1,079,304 individuals).
- The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (463,494 individuals).
- In Anbar, even though the percentage of IDPs displaced within their governorate is relatively lower (39%), it corresponds to 416,292 individuals.
- During the reporting period, there has been an increase in the number of IDPs originally from Ninewa governorate (2% or 20,460 individuals) particularly from the district of Mosul, as a result of the military operations that started on 17 October.

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



## 2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



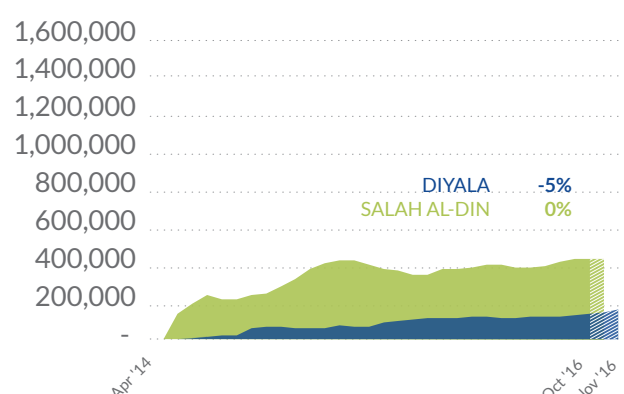
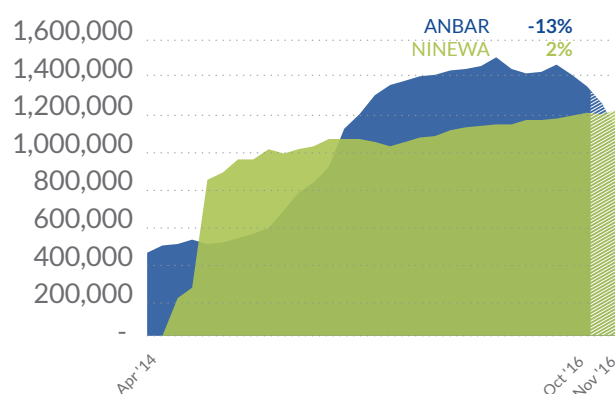
## 2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, NOVEMBER 2016

Governorate of displacement	Governorate of Origin								Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	416,292	840	2,220	0	0	348	3,360	2,358	425,418
Babylon	7,230	14,826	684	222	0	48	24,798	552	48,360
Baghdad	291,012	7,098	23,880	8,124	0	2,364	54,876	41,388	428,742
Basrah	2,316	96	162	342	0	714	3,978	2,628	10,236
Dahuk	1,890	0	240	0	0	0	393,276	1,062	396,468
Diyala	3,774	438	156	71,844	0	0	360	3,192	79,764
Erbil	153,054	0	4,956	1,830	16,830	5,652	149,028	34,608	365,958
Kerbala	2,490	1,212	306	276	0	402	61,110	348	66,144
Kirkuk	95,640	198	624	4,182	30	134,238	43,620	83,190	361,722
Missan	348	48	180	114	0	654	3,606	408	5,358
Muthanna	1,458	0	78	78	0	60	3,090	198	4,962
Najaf	2,292	0	138	132	0	252	75,354	222	78,390
Ninewa	5,214	30	0	0	0	2,796	322,668	9,372	340,080
Qadissiya	4,320	90	420	186	0	2,616	16,212	210	24,054
Salah al-Din	4,284	0	0	1,986	0	16,104	7,344	258,648	288,366
Sulaymaniyah	82,974	4,032	10,830	18,750	0	0	15,822	24,468	156,876
Thi-Qar	1,194	102	48	126	0	660	5,694	366	8,190
Wassit	3,522	0	54	66	0	684	20,268	276	24,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079,304</b>	<b>29,010</b>	<b>44,976</b>	<b>108,258</b>	<b>16,860</b>	<b>167,592</b>	<b>1,204,464</b>	<b>463,494</b>	<b>3,113,958</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The number of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate increased (7% or 11,652 individuals) 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 Emergency Tracking, as of 17 November 2016 the total number of IDPs from Al Hawija (monitored from the beginning of August 2016) is 44,370. These IDPs are currently mainly in Kirkuk, Salah al-Din and Erbil governorates.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 13% (156,048) 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 district.

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

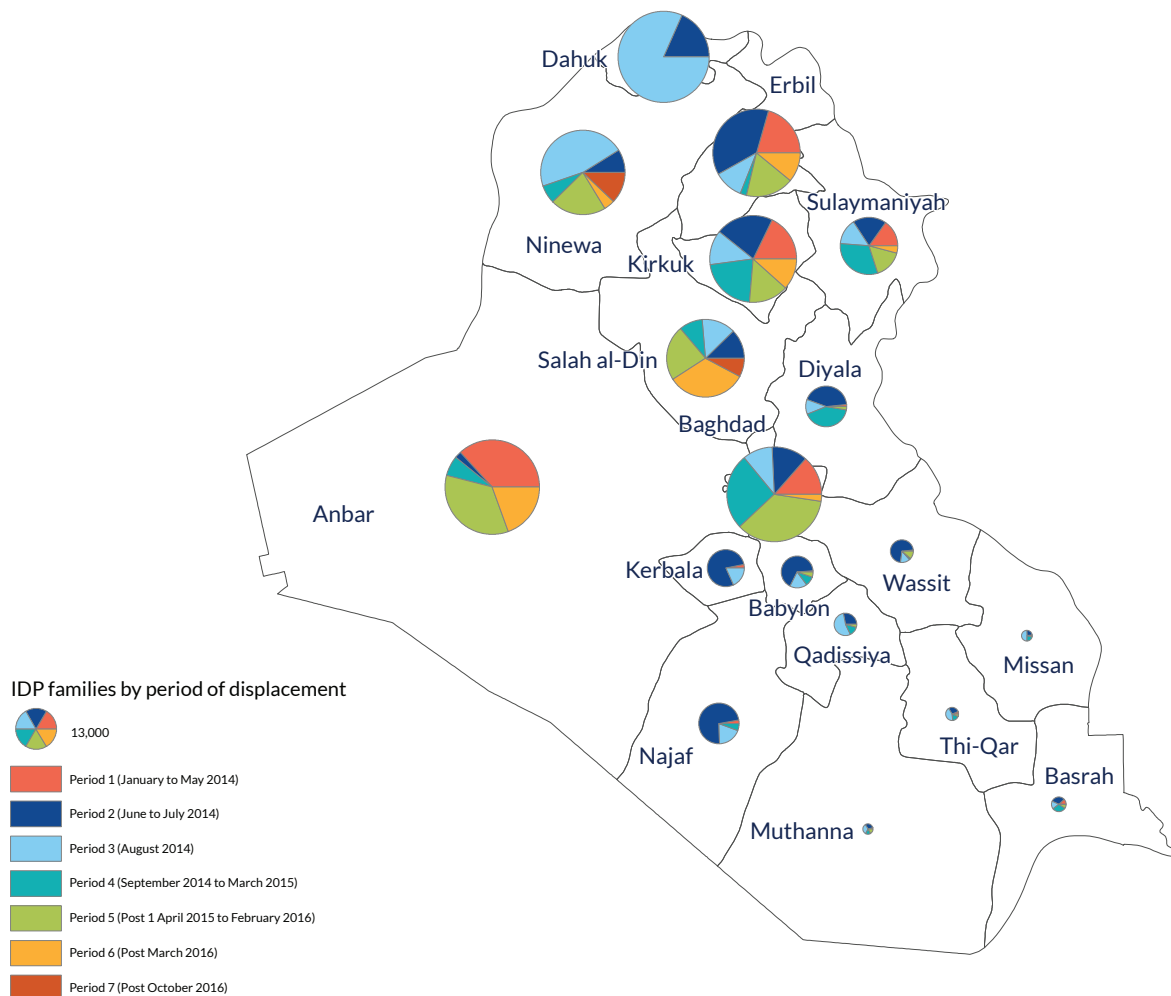


# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

## KEY POINTS

- The launch on 17 October 2016 of military operations in the governorates of Ninewa to retake the city of Mosul caused the displacement of almost 60,000 of individuals over a one-month time period. This large-scale displacement and the additional expected displacements prompted the inclusion of a seventh displacement period within the DTM methodology, from 17 October 2016 to date.
- As of 10 November 2016, the highest percentage of the identified IDP population was displaced during the month of August 2014 (24% or 741,180 individuals), when hostilities mainly affected the Sinjar region in the governorate of Ninewa.
- The second largest percentage of IDPs (21% 650,754) was displaced between the months of June and July 2014, when hostilities affected the area of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa.
- A slightly smaller number of IDPs (19% or 593,856 individuals) were displaced between the months of April 2015 and February 2016, when hostilities affected the area of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa.

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



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

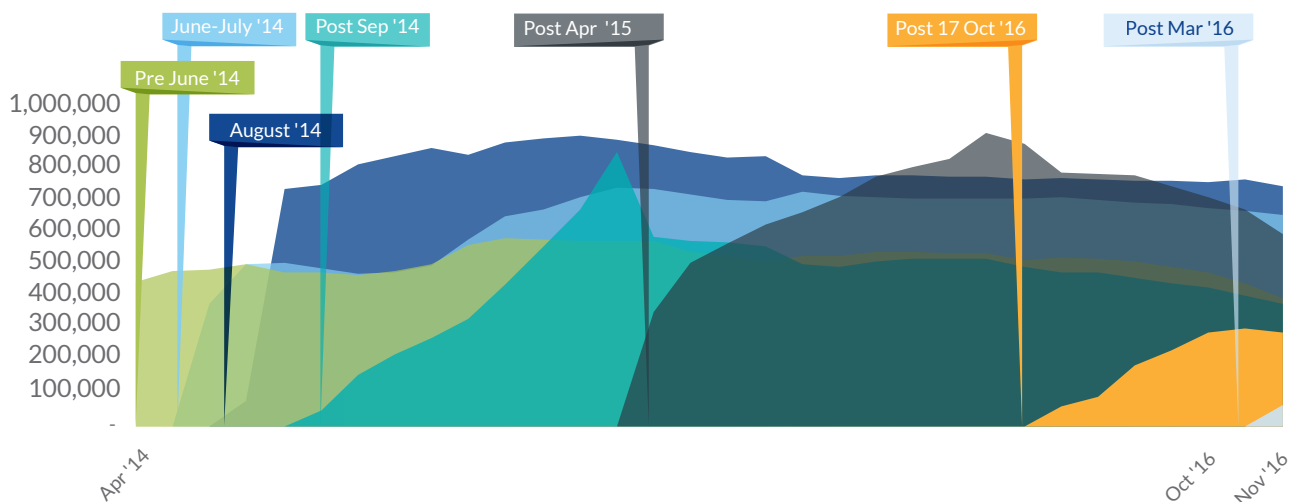
Governorate of displacement	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post September '14	Post April '15	Post March '16	Post 17 October '16	Total
Anbar	155,898	9,774	0	29,166	146,274	82,692	1,614	425,418
Babylon	558	32,058	8,520	4,710	2,514	0	0	48,360
Baghdad	58,140	52,326	43,530	111,234	153,012	10,170	330	428,742
Basrah	1,188	3,246	1,812	3,048	822	120	0	10,236
Dahuk	1,896	72,330	321,240	0	1,002	0	0	396,468
Diyala	1,194	34,164	9,360	32,592	2,256	198	0	79,764
Erbil	75,450	137,190	39,840	8,280	65,118	40,080	0	365,958
Kerbala	2,148	51,552	11,844	90	498	12	0	66,144
Kirkuk	64,266	77,490	46,548	77,232	53,232	42,066	888	361,722
Missan	114	1,248	2,694	1,116	180	6	0	5,358
Muthanna	228	1,440	1,686	780	822	6	0	4,962
Najaf	2,262	56,316	14,646	4,386	780	0	0	78,390
Ninewa	2,142	29,970	156,744	23,850	72,360	14,166	40,848	340,080
Qadissiya	180	6,654	12,978	3,204	1,038	0	0	24,054
Salah al-Din	2,628	35,100	40,236	28,032	65,496	94,686	22,188	288,366
Sulaymaniyah	23,874	29,886	22,620	49,080	25,164	6,252	0	156,876
Thi-Qar	540	2,226	3,468	1,428	528	0	0	8,190
Wassit	372	17,784	3,414	540	2,760	0	0	24,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>393,078</b>	<b>650,754</b>	<b>741,180</b>	<b>378,768</b>	<b>593,856</b>	<b>290,454</b>	<b>65,868</b>	<b>3,113,958</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Approximately 13% of IDPs (or 393,078 individuals) were displaced between January and June 2014, when the ongoing conflict that is mainly affecting Anbar started. A similar number (12% or 378,768) displaced between September 2014 and March 2015.

From 1 March 2016 to 16 October 2016, 290,454 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 in 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 any time before 16 October 2016 is decreasing because of ongoing return movements, the number of IDPs displaced after 17 October 2016 is growing as a consequence of the ongoing military operations to retake the city of Mosul and surrounding areas.

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



## 3.2.1 CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, NOVEMBER 2016



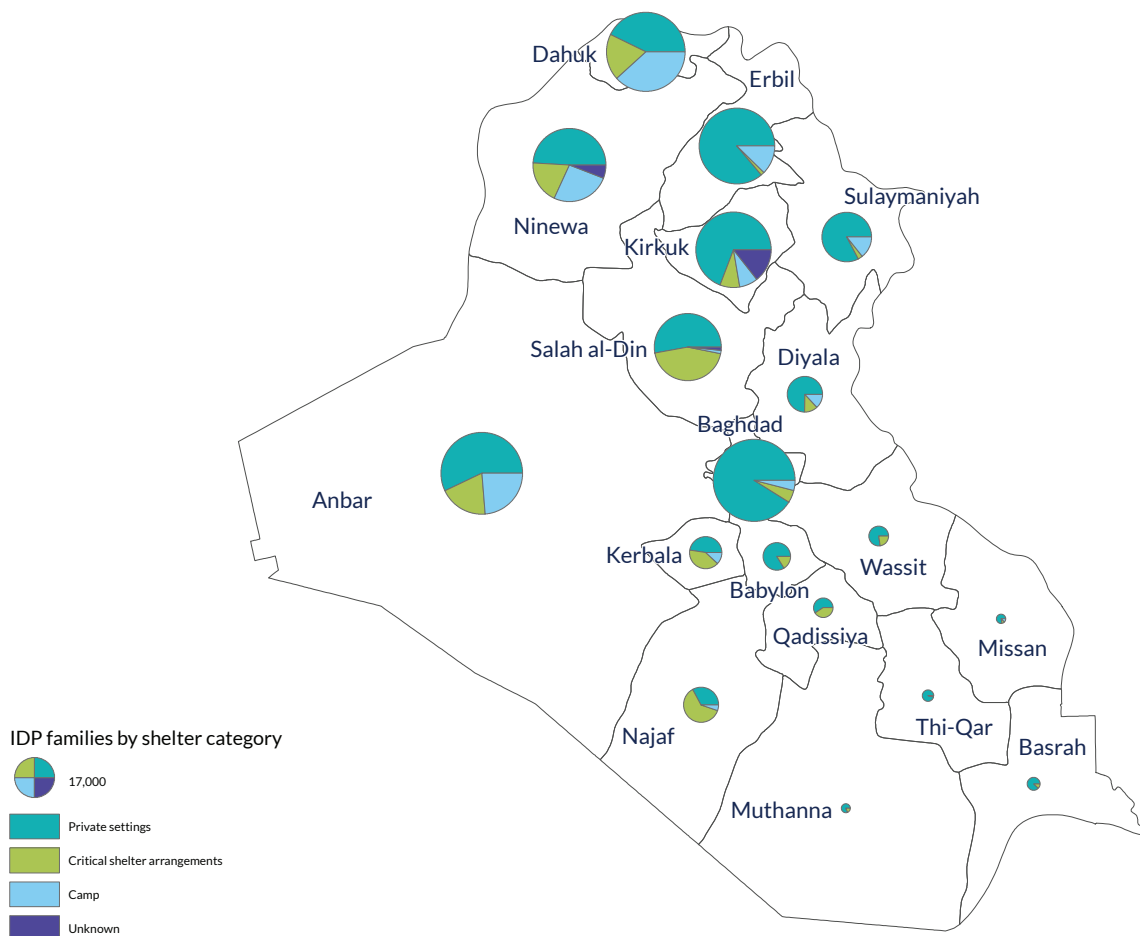


# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

## KEY POINTS

- The majority of identified IDPs (65% or 2,032,950 individuals) are reportedly housed in private dwellings.<sup>7</sup> Of the total IDP population, 46% (1,429,014) are hosted in rented houses, 19% (592,962) are with host families, and less than 1% (10,974) are in hotels/motels.
- Fewer IDPs (17% or 521,868 individuals) are in critical shelters.<sup>8</sup> Particularly, 8% (251,586) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (138,726) are in informal settlements, 3% (96,426) are in religious buildings, and 1% (28,998) are in school buildings.
- The governorate hosting the largest number of IDPs in critical shelters is Salah al-Din (31% of the total IDP population, or 126,870 individuals).
- IDPs living in camps represent 15% of the total IDP population (482,088 individuals). Those whose shelter arrangements are unknown represent 2% of the total IDP population (77,052).
- During the reporting period, between 13 October and 10 November, the IDP population across most shelter categories recorded a decrease: 5% in private settings (108,768), and 4% in critical shelters (23,022) as a result of the ongoing returning movements.

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



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

8. 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, NOVEMBER 2016.

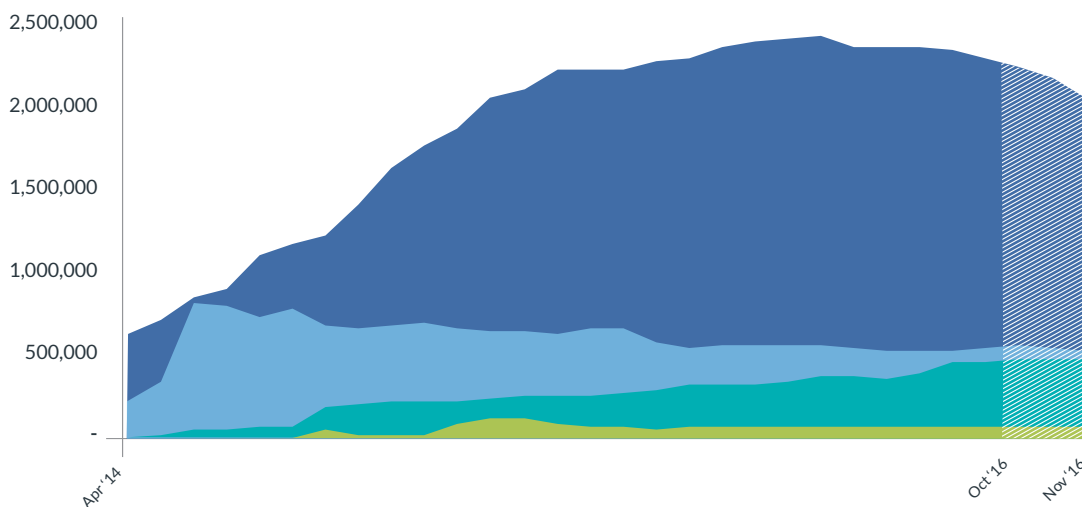
Governorate of displacement	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/Motel	Informal Settlements	Other	Religious Building	Rented housing	School Building	Unfinished building	Unknown	Total
Anbar	100,860	202,332	0	39,744	0	924	40,158	14,550	26,850	0	425,418
Babylon	0	6,240	480	2,298	0	3,888	33,912	90	1,452	0	48,360
Baghdad	17,190	155,172	630	7,980	186	2,100	234,924	2,190	8,292	78	428,742
Basrah	0	2,292	546	1,038	0	144	6,216	0	0	0	10,236
Dahuk	151,704	24,558	3,732	15,726	0	906	140,988	0	58,854	0	396,468
Diyala	10,344	22,002	0	0	0	0	37,098	150	9,450	720	79,764
Erbil	44,982	0	2,988	3,312	150	828	312,300	288	1,110	0	365,958
Kerbala	7,800	1,830	84	1,116	0	25,482	29,556	36	240	0	66,144
Kirkuk	28,812	30,576	0	8,382	0	30	219,804	84	22,194	51,840	361,722
Missan	654	1,926	0	216	18	36	2,208	228	72	0	5,358
Muthanna	0	1,452	0	0	120	180	2,592	60	558	0	4,962
Najaf	4,146	756	0	42	30	48,222	25,110	42	42	0	78,390
Ninewa	88,386	84,096	438	8,856	732	1,476	82,308	4,782	49,002	20,004	340,080
Qadissiya	0	5,094	0	144	2,622	6,000	9,132	60	1,002	0	24,054
Salah al-Din	4,716	45,810	0	48,576	510	936	106,572	6,234	70,614	4,398	288,366
Sulaymaniyah	22,494	0	1,812	996	1,584	342	128,106	150	1,392	0	156,876
Thi-Qar	0	3,648	0	0	180	54	4,224	54	30	0	8,190
Wassit	0	5,178	264	300	0	4,878	13,806	0	432	12	24,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>482,088</b>	<b>592,962</b>	<b>10,974</b>	<b>138,726</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>96,426</b>	<b>1,429,014</b>	<b>28,998</b>	<b>251,586</b>	<b>77,052</b>	<b>3,113,958</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The population in camps, on the other hand, increased, with 3% of IDPs in camps (12,864 individuals). This is due mostly to the recent military operations in Ninewa, which have caused displacement particularly towards camps in Mosul district.

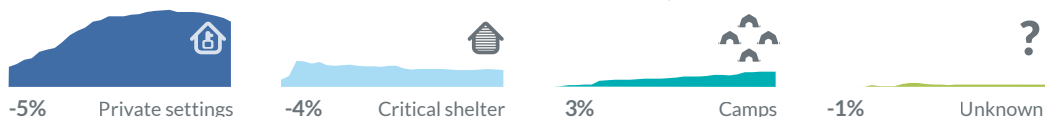
The population in camps have decreased across most governorates, with the exception of Ninewa, where the camps' population recorded an increase of 27,414 individuals between 13 October and 10 November. This is due to the recent military operations that caused massive displacement, particularly towards camps in Hamdaniya and Mosul districts.

The population in critical shelters has increased in Al Shirqat district (22,236) as a result of the displacement from Al Shirqat district (Salah al-Din) and Al Hawija (Kirkuk).

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



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

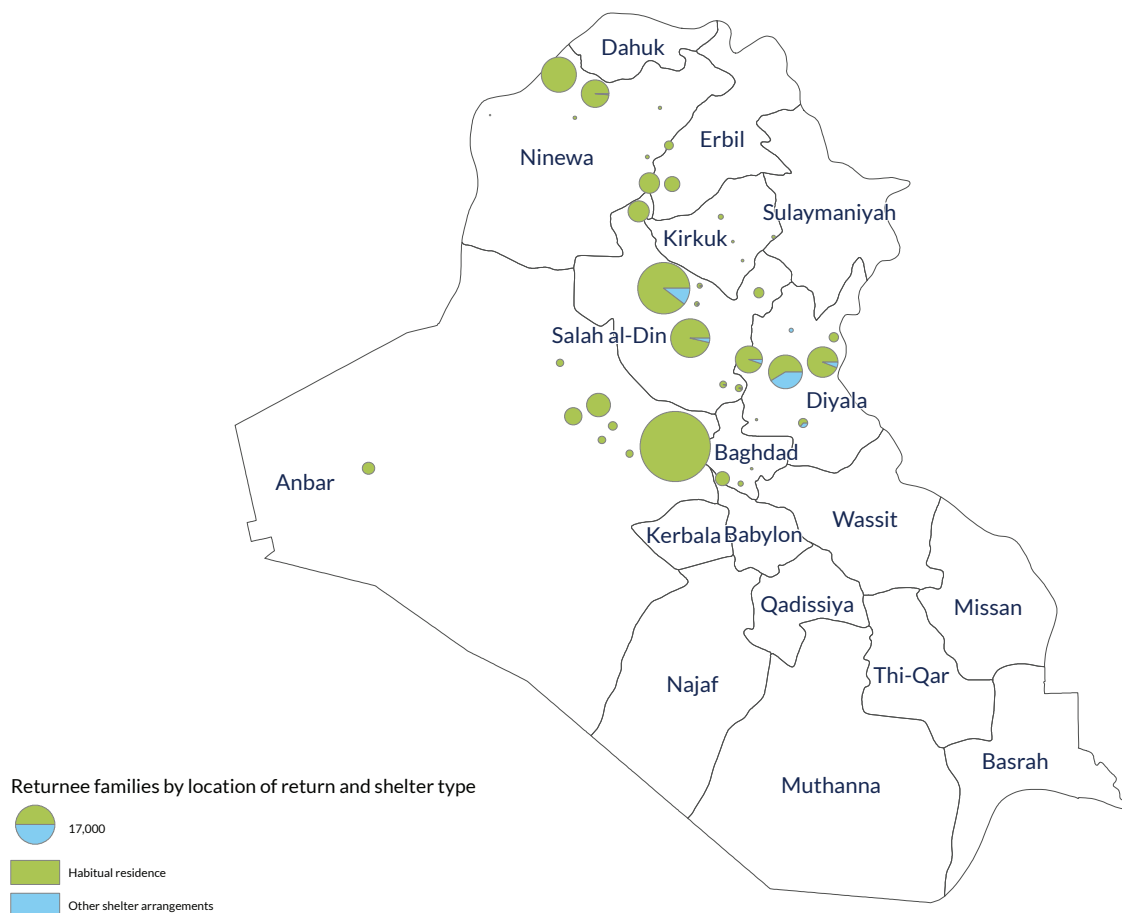


# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

## 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 within longer observation intervals.
- As of 10 November 2016, a total of 194,443 families (1,166,658 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin,<sup>9</sup> indicating an increase of 16% (161,934) from the previous update.
- The number of people who returned to their locations of origin between October and November 2016 doubled the number of those who returned during the previous reporting period (September–October). Since the beginning of the DTM returns monitoring activities in March 2015, this is by far the highest increase ever recorded.
- Anbar is the governorate with the highest percentage of returns registered so far in the country, with 35% (406,746 individuals). In Anbar, the district of Ramadi alone hosts 18% of the total returnee population (215,760).
- Salah al-Din has the second largest number of returnees (31% or 362,466 individuals). Particularly, returns are concentrated in Tikrit district (15% or 170,208).

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



9. 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.

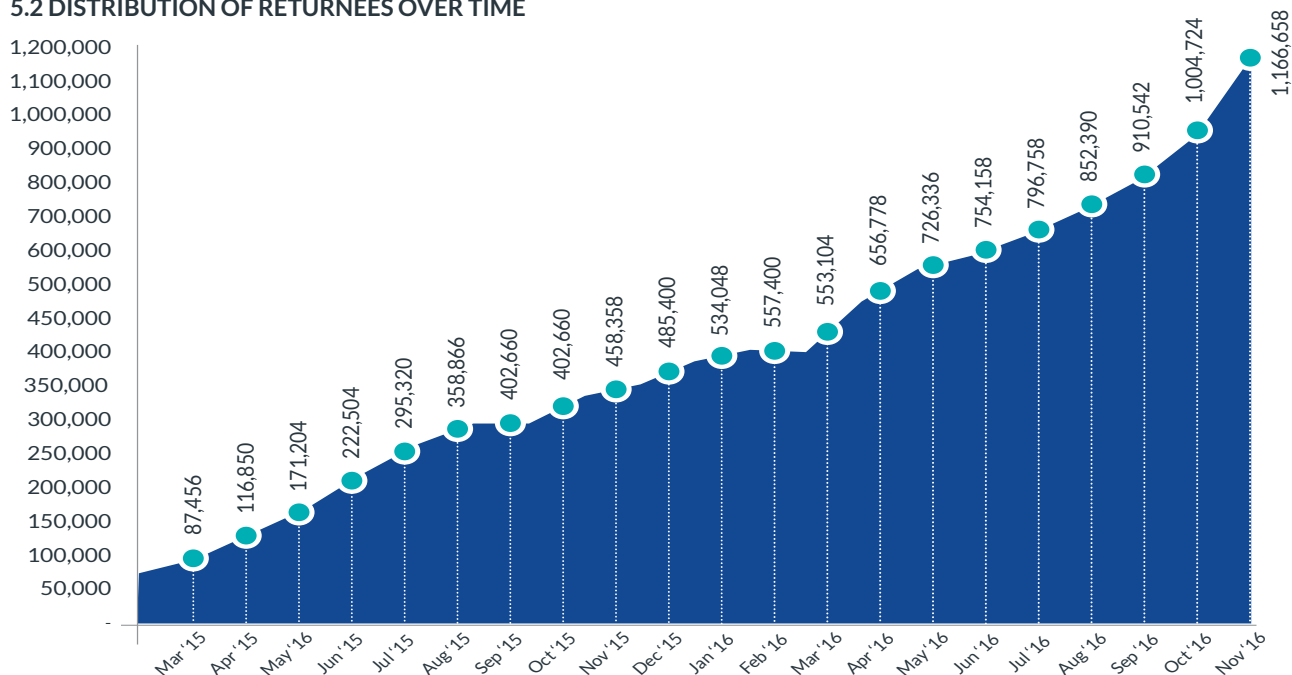
## 5.1 RETURNEE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT OF RETURN, NOVEMBER 2016

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1,700	10,200
Anbar	Falluja	18,962	113,772
Anbar	Haditha	609	3,654
Anbar	Heet	10,560	63,360
Anbar	Ramadi	35,960	215,760
<b>Anbar Total</b>		<b>67,791</b>	<b>406,746</b>
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1,278	7,668
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,355	8,130
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2,606	15,636
<b>Baghdad Total</b>		<b>5,239</b>	<b>31,434</b>
Diyala	Al-Khalis	10,815	64,890
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	6,578	39,468
Diyala	Khanaqin	11,610	69,660
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
<b>Diyala Total</b>		<b>29,203</b>	<b>175,218</b>
Erbil	Makhmur	3,601	21,606
<b>Erbil Total</b>		<b>3,601</b>	<b>21,606</b>
Kirkuk	Daquq	161	966
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	413	2,478
<b>Kirkuk Total</b>		<b>574</b>	<b>3,444</b>
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	41	246
Ninewa	Mosul	4,855	29,130
Ninewa	Sinjar	4,583	27,498
Ninewa	Telafar	14,777	88,662
Ninewa	Tilkaif	3,368	20,208
<b>Ninewa Total</b>		<b>27,624</b>	<b>165,744</b>
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,077	54,462
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,053	6,318
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	5,086	30,516
Salah al-Din	Baiji	4,526	27,156
Salah al-Din	Balad	4,163	24,978
Salah al-Din	Samarra	6,950	41,700
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,368	170,208
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,188	7,128
<b>Salah al-Din Total</b>		<b>60,411</b>	<b>362,466</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>194,443</b>	<b>1,166,658</b>

Anbar experienced the highest increase in the number of returnees during the reporting period (45% or 126,942), 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.

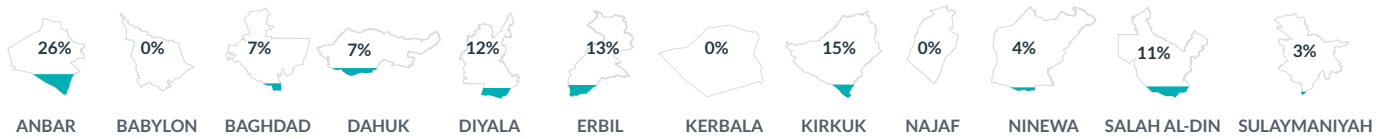
The governorate of Salah al-Din recorded a high increase of return movements (5% or 18,096) between 13 October and 10 November.

## 5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVER TIME



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

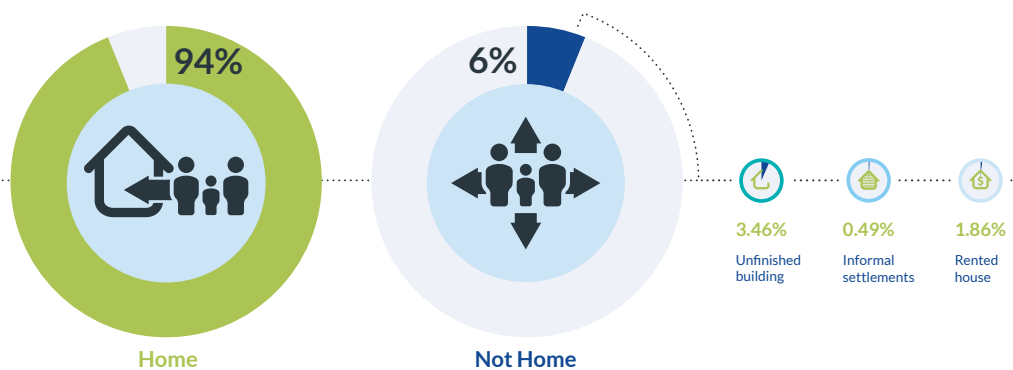
Governorate of Return	Last Governorate of Displacement															Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Wassit	Basrah	Missan	
Anbar	306,210	2,844	33,978	0	0	32,574	0	18,108	0	0	540	12,492	0	0	0	406,746
Baghdad	0	1,152	27,258	0	0	2,400	48	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	120	31,434
Diyala	330	0	0	678	142,170	396	60	21,744	0	0	0	9,840	0	0	0	175,218
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	21,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,606
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,444
Ninewa	0	0	0	84,450	0	26,610	0	2,244	0	52,380	0	60	0	0	0	165,744
Salah al-Din	0	0	20,424	2,334	12	62,658	1,482	123,960	852	0	133,122	17,076	12	534	0	362,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>306,540</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>81,660</b>	<b>87,462</b>	<b>142,182</b>	<b>146,244</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>169,500</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>52,380</b>	<b>133,662</b>	<b>39,924</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,166,658</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>				<b>100%</b>



5.4 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, NOVEMBER 2016

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	83,898	25,524	0	69,006	133,146	95,172	0	406,746
Baghdad	0	0	10,734	20,700	0	0	0	31,434
Diyala	0	111,240	7,398	56,580	0	0	0	175,218
Erbil	0	0	21,606	0	0	0	0	21,606
Kirkuk	0	480	0	2,964	0	0	0	3,444
Ninewa	0	0	136,872	0	0	28,872	0	165,744
Salah al-Din	33,828	182,898	72,660	48,738	3,906	20,436	0	362,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,726</b>	<b>320,142</b>	<b>249,270</b>	<b>197,988</b>	<b>137,052</b>	<b>144,480</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,166,658</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, NOVEMBER 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.