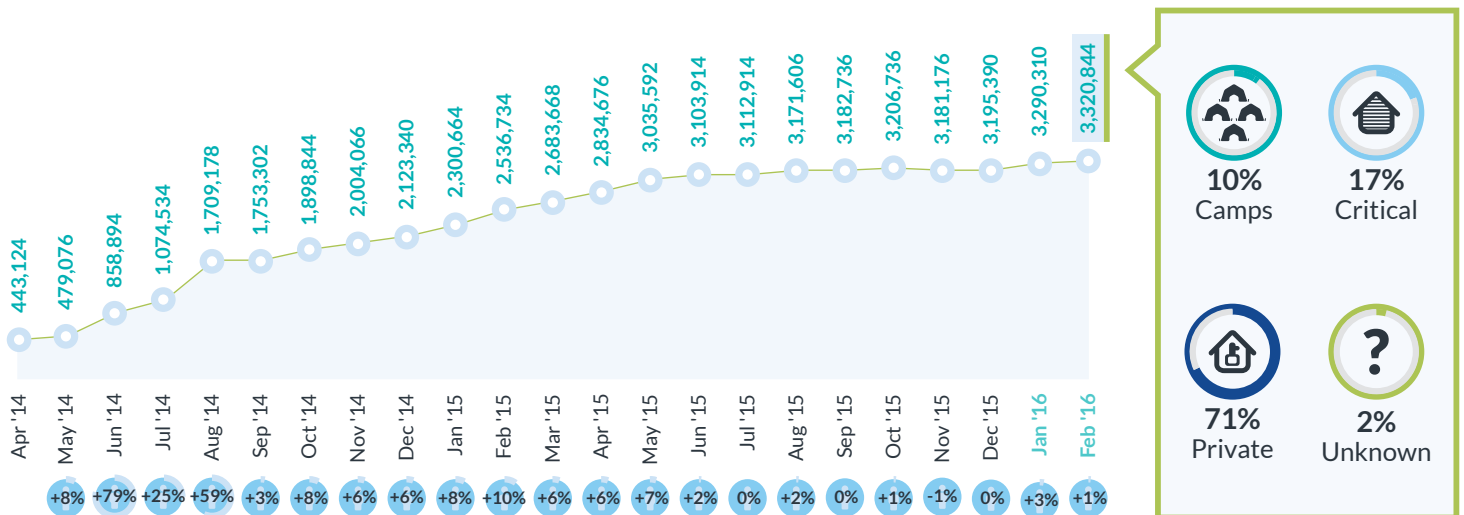


DISPLACEMENT OF OVER 3.2 MILLION IDPs AMID CONTINUED RETURN MOVEMENTS

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

From January 2014 to 4 February 2016, the DTM identified **3,320,844** internally displaced individuals (553,474 families),¹ dispersed across 105 districts and 3,698 locations in Iraq.²

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) maintains the planning figures for the humanitarian response at **3.3 million** internally displaced persons (IDPs).



HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights - National Overview

- The governorates hosting the largest IDP populations are Baghdad, Anbar and Dahuk (page 2) with a total of 1,581,816 individuals corresponding to 48% of the total IDP population.
- A total of 76% of the displaced population (2,536,290 individuals) have fled from two governorates only, namely Anbar and Ninewa (page 4).

From 7 January to 4 February 2016:

- The total number of identified IDPs recorded an increase of 1%, i.e. 30,534 individuals (page 3).
- Overall, the returnee population increased by 6%, i.e. 31,662 individuals (page 12).

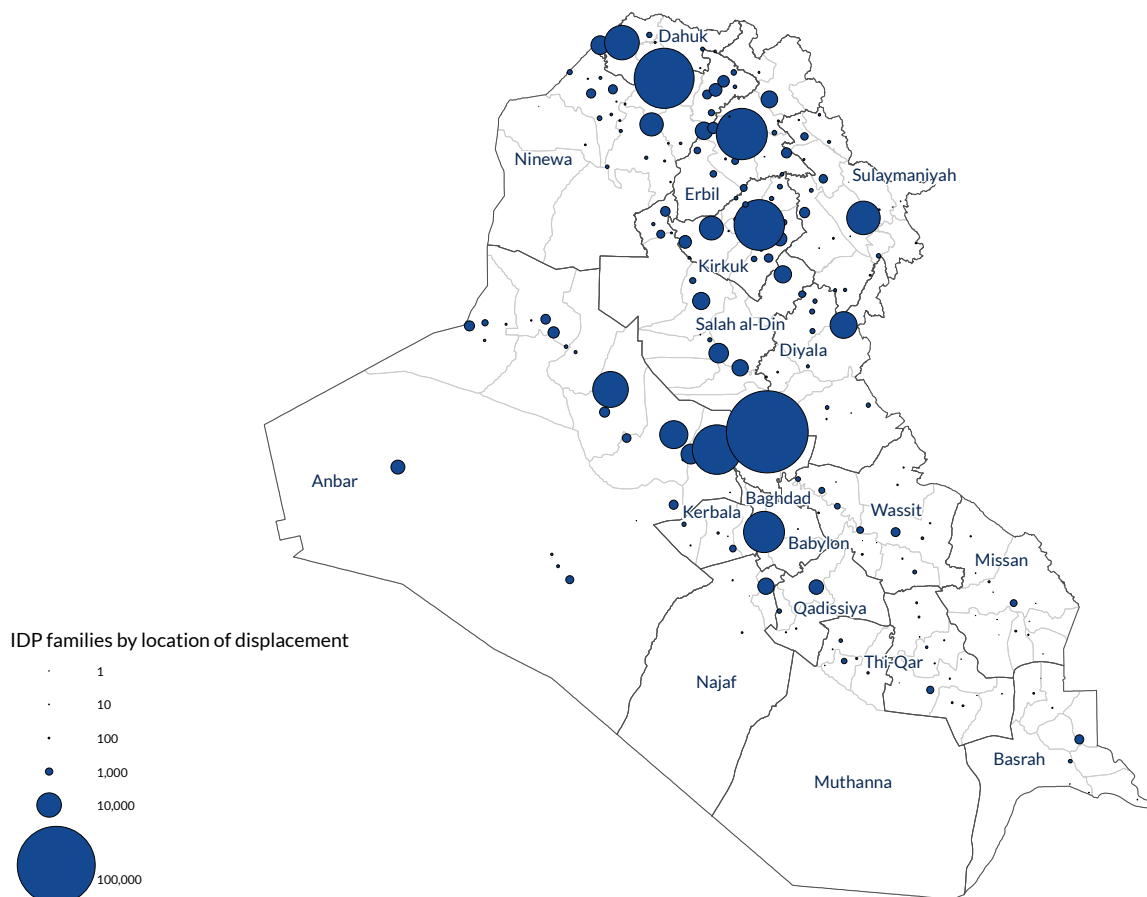
1. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.
 2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (e.g. fourth official administrative division), a village for rural areas and a neighbourhood for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

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

KEY POINTS

- As of 4 February 2016, seven governorates host 83% (2,760,102 individuals) of the total identified IDP population. In particular, Baghdad hosts 18% (602,628), Anbar 17% (574,764), Dahuk 12% (404,424), Kirkuk 11% (377,208), Erbil 11% (360,522), Ninewa 8% (259,962) and Salah al-Din 5% (180,594).
- From a regional perspective, it can be inferred that Central North Iraq hosts 68% of the IDPs (2,254,758 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 28% (929,298)³ and South Iraq 4% (136,788).⁴

1.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY DISTRICT OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2016



- The figure of the KRI is not inclusive of populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Kitfi and Khanaqin.
- 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 the Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates.

1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE

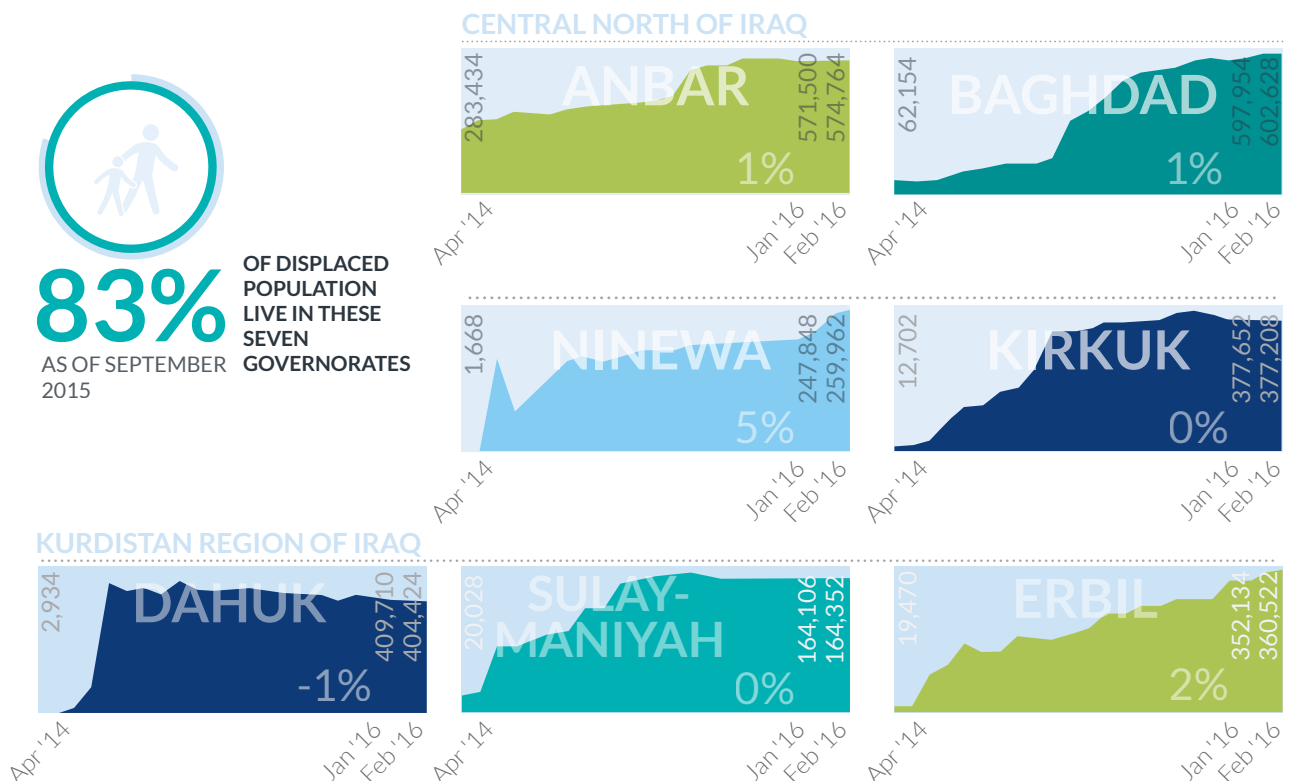
| Governorate of displacement | Families | Individuals | % |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Anbar | 95,794 | 574,764 | 17% |
| Babylon | 10,053 | 60,318 | 2% |
| Baghdad | 100,438 | 602,628 | 18% |
| Basrah | 1,857 | 11,142 | 0% |
| Dahuk | 67,404 | 404,424 | 12% |
| Diyala | 17,347 | 104,082 | 3% |
| Erbil | 60,087 | 360,522 | 11% |
| Kerbala | 11,351 | 68,106 | 2% |
| Kirkuk | 62,868 | 377,208 | 11% |
| Missan | 1,142 | 6,852 | 0% |
| Muthanna | 1,038 | 6,228 | 0% |
| Najaf | 13,085 | 78,510 | 2% |
| Ninewa | 43,327 | 259,962 | 8% |
| Qadissiya | 4,099 | 24,594 | 1% |
| Salah al-Din | 30,099 | 180,594 | 5% |
| Sulaymaniyah | 27,392 | 164,352 | 5% |
| Thi-Qar | 1,577 | 9,462 | 0% |
| Wassit | 4,516 | 27,096 | 1% |
| Total | 553,474 | 3,320,844 | 100% |

During the reporting period, between 7 January and 4 February 2016, an increase has been recorded in Ninewa governorate (5% of the total IDP population in the governorate, corresponding to 12,114 individuals), Salah al-Din (4% or 7,578), and Anbar (1% or 3,264). The increase in Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Anbar can be explained by the ongoing military operations.

In Erbil, an apparent increase of 2% (8,388 individuals) is due to internal movements: IDPs seek better shelter arrangements and move internally, registering in the new location of displacement but without de-registering in the one of origin.⁵ Also, Baghdad reported an increase (1% or 4,674), but again this is not due to new displacement, but rather to the ongoing registration process of IDPs, especially in Abu Ghraib.

A decrease of 3% (2,856 individuals) has been recorded in Diyala due to ongoing return movements within the same governorate, as many IDPs are now returning to their district of origin.

1.2 NUMBER OF IDPS OVERTIME AND CHANGE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2016



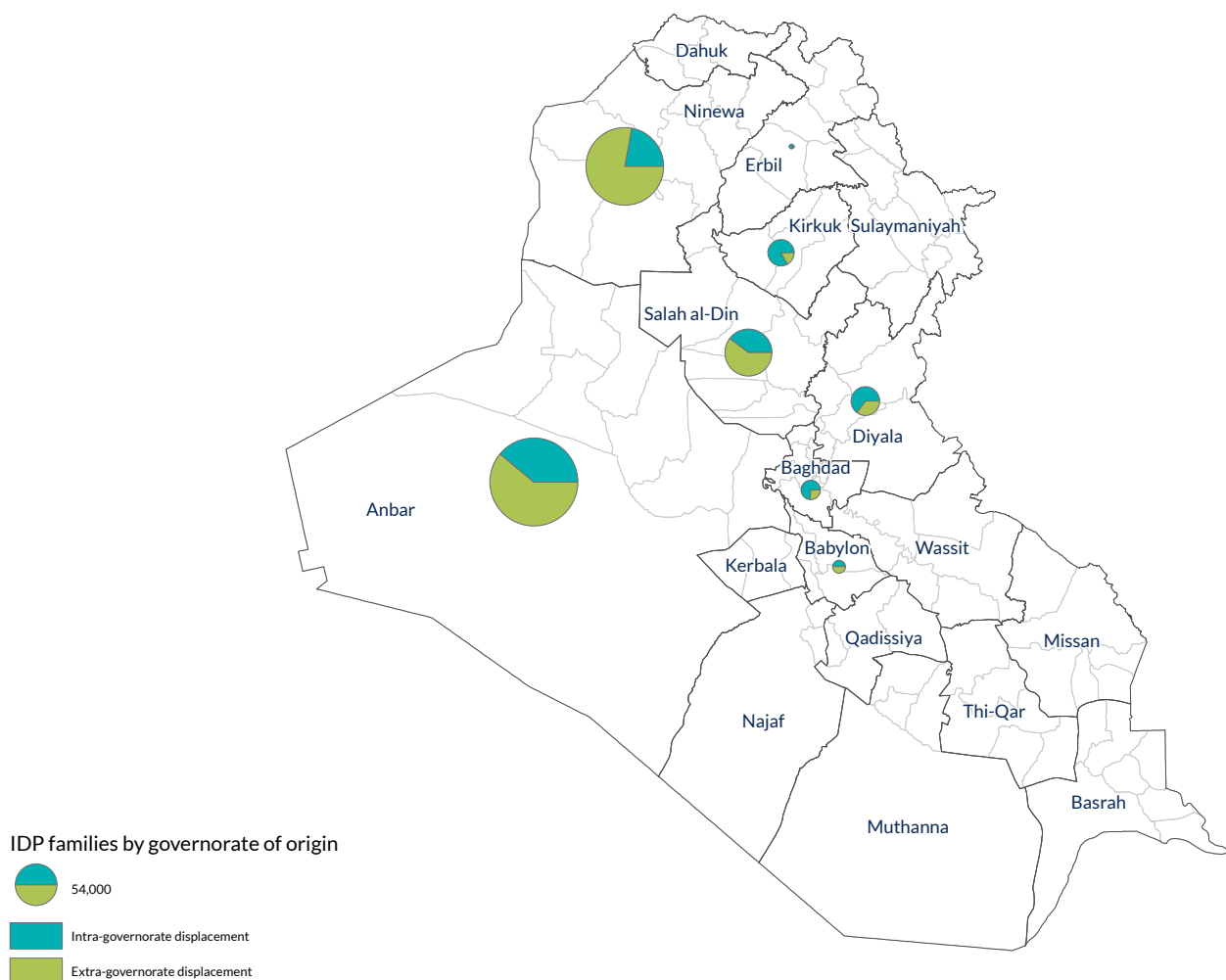
5. The continuous cooperation between IOM DTM, the KRSO (Kurdistan Region Statistical Office) and local authorities has allowed validating current estimates and adjusting the figures for the governorate of Erbil. The increase recorded in Erbil governorate during the reporting period should not be read as additional arrivals, but as part of this harmonization and data validation process.

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

KEY POINTS

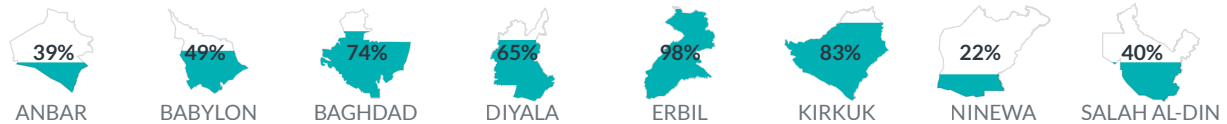
- As of 4 February 2016, the total IDP population is reportedly displaced from 8 out of Iraq's 18 governorates. However, most IDPs are originally from the governorates of Anbar (43% or 1,426,284 individuals) and Ninewa (33% or 1,110,006).
- It should be noted that some governorates of origin also have a high level of internal displacement, that is, IDPs displaced within their governorate of origin.⁶ The figures of intra-governorate displacement are extremely high in Kirkuk (83% or 126,318 individuals) and Diyala (65% or 150,060 individuals). It is worth pointing out that in Anbar, even though the percentage of IDPs displaced within their governorate is relatively lower (39%), it still corresponds to 555,738 individuals.

2.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, FEBRUARY 2016



6. These percentages represent the number of persons that are displaced within their governorate of origin. The intra-governorate displacement is calculated by governorate of origin, that is, as the number of IDPs displaced within their governorate of origin in relation to the total of IDPs originally from that governorate. Therefore this figure should be read as the total population displaced from the governorate of Erbil, most of who (98%) have been displaced to Erbil itself —hence very few fled to other governorates.

2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



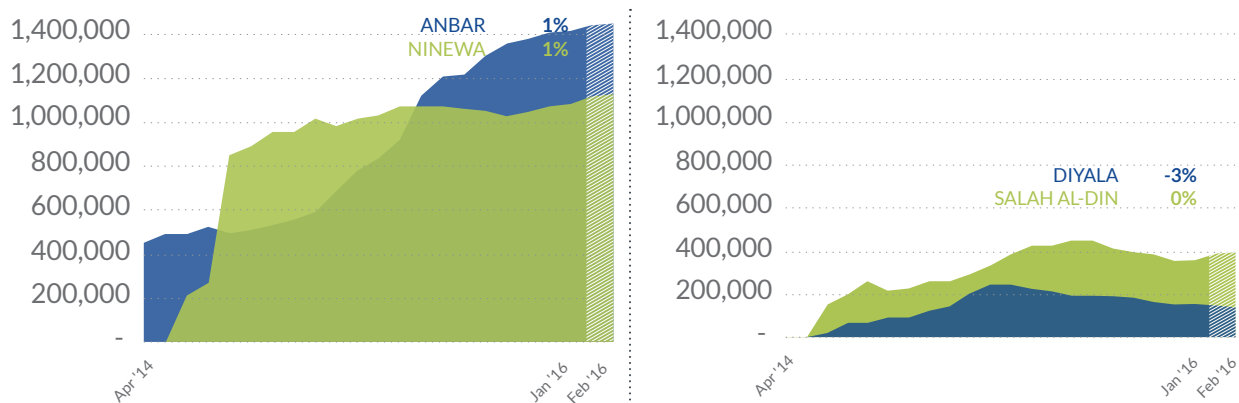
2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, FEBRUARY 2016

| Governorate of displacement | Anbar | Babylon | Baghdad | Diyala | Erbil | Kirkuk | Ninewa | Salah al-Din | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Anbar | 555,738 | 3,000 | 5,760 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 2,532 | 7,602 | 574,764 |
| Babylon | 16,506 | 15,096 | 690 | 192 | 0 | 84 | 27,054 | 696 | 60,318 |
| Baghdad | 406,470 | 7,086 | 50,496 | 16,308 | 0 | 3,396 | 56,760 | 62,112 | 602,628 |
| Basrah | 2,772 | 120 | 138 | 378 | 0 | 750 | 4,092 | 2,892 | 11,142 |
| Dahuk | 3,210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400,236 | 978 | 404,424 |
| Diyala | 4,290 | 0 | 48 | 97,158 | 0 | 0 | 348 | 2,238 | 104,082 |
| Erbil | 183,726 | 0 | 12 | 1,176 | 4,458 | 0 | 135,090 | 36,060 | 360,522 |
| Kerbala | 5,274 | 1,212 | 180 | 258 | 0 | 390 | 60,312 | 480 | 68,106 |
| Kirkuk | 128,706 | 180 | 1,662 | 7,860 | 0 | 105,108 | 36,804 | 96,888 | 377,208 |
| Missan | 1,104 | 36 | 198 | 108 | 0 | 792 | 4,032 | 582 | 6,852 |
| Muthanna | 1,968 | 0 | 132 | 312 | 0 | 258 | 3,222 | 336 | 6,228 |
| Najaf | 2,976 | 0 | 138 | 132 | 0 | 270 | 74,772 | 222 | 78,510 |
| Ninewa | 4,908 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,106 | 246,948 | 6,000 | 259,962 |
| Qadissiya | 6,204 | 90 | 426 | 198 | 0 | 2,316 | 15,138 | 222 | 24,594 |
| Salah al-Din | 5,850 | 0 | 72 | 3,822 | 90 | 9,234 | 450 | 161,076 | 180,594 |
| Sulaymaniyah | 89,820 | 3,822 | 8,358 | 21,612 | 0 | 0 | 16,026 | 24,714 | 164,352 |
| Thi-Qar | 1,980 | 138 | 66 | 132 | 0 | 882 | 5,766 | 498 | 9,462 |
| Wassit | 4,782 | 0 | 126 | 282 | 0 | 732 | 20,424 | 750 | 27,096 |
| Total | 1,426,284 | 30,780 | 68,502 | 150,060 | 4,548 | 126,318 | 1,110,006 | 404,346 | 3,320,844 |
| % | 43% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 0% | 4% | 33% | 12% | %100 |

During the reporting period, there has been an increase of IDPs originally from Ninewa (1% of the total IDP population from the governorate, corresponding to 12,636 individuals), from Anbar (1% or 9,150), and Kirkuk (5% or 5,886).

During the same period, a decrease has been recorded in Diyala governorate (3% of the total IDP population from the governorate, corresponding to 4,836 individuals) as a consequence of ongoing returning movements among IDPs.

2.3 IDPS OVER TIME BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN AND CHANGE OVER THE THE REPORTING PERIOD, FEBRUARY 2016

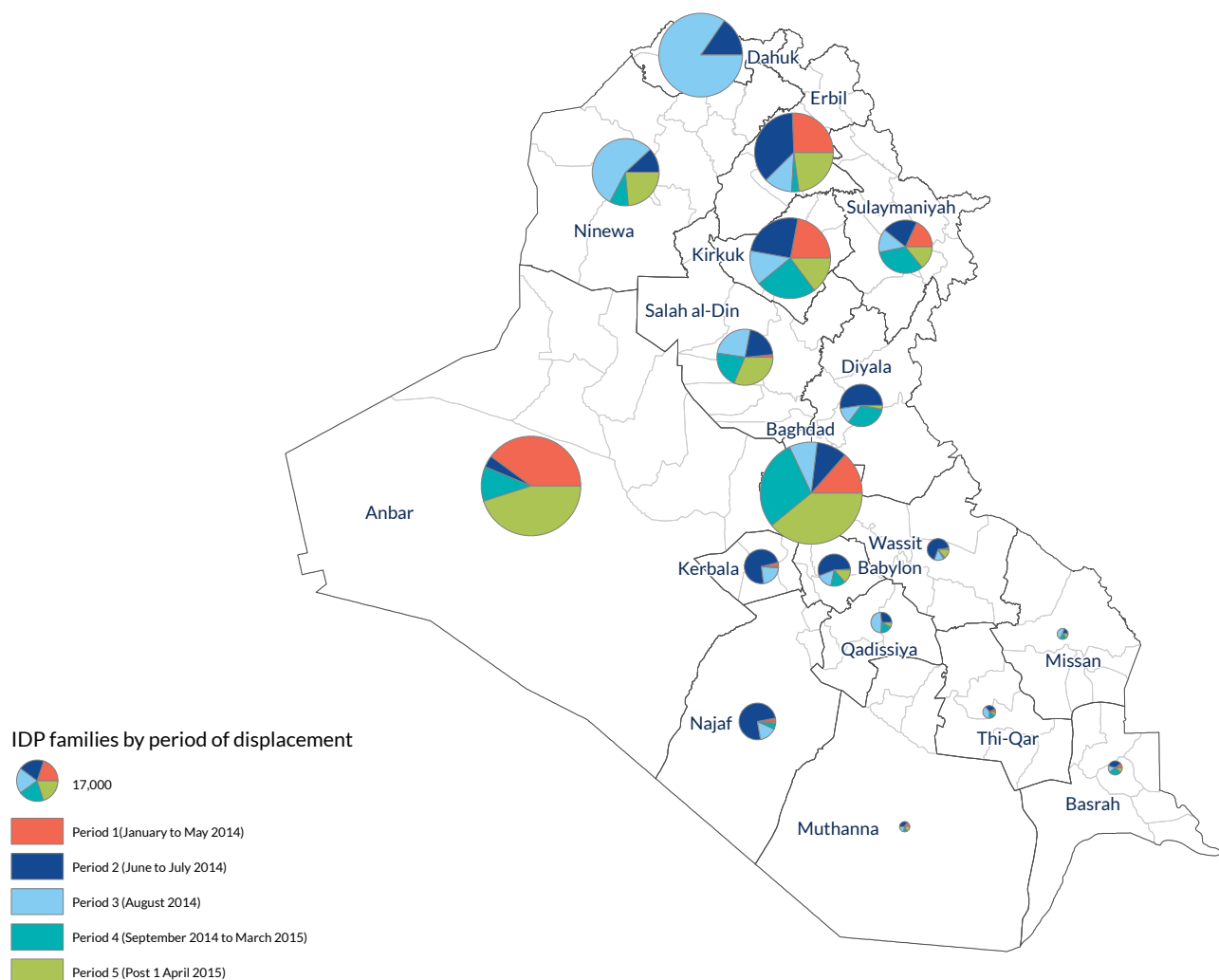


OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- The outbreak of the Ramadi crisis at the beginning of April 2015 caused the displacement of just over half a million individuals from Anbar governorate in less than two months, between May and June 2015. The initial large-scale displacement on 8 April and again on 15 May prompted the inclusion of an additional displacement period within the DTM methodology, from 1 April 2015 to date.⁷
- As of 4 February 2016, the highest percentage of the identified IDP population was displaced after April 2015 (24% or 796,872 individuals).
- The second largest percentage of IDPs was displaced during the month of August 2014 (23% or 773,454 individuals), when hostilities mainly affected the Sinjar region in Ninewa governorate

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



7. From the onset of the current crisis at the beginning of 2014, five main periods of displacement have been identified: January–May 2014, June–July 2014, August 2014, post-1 September 2014–March 2015, and post-1 April 2015 to date.

3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2016

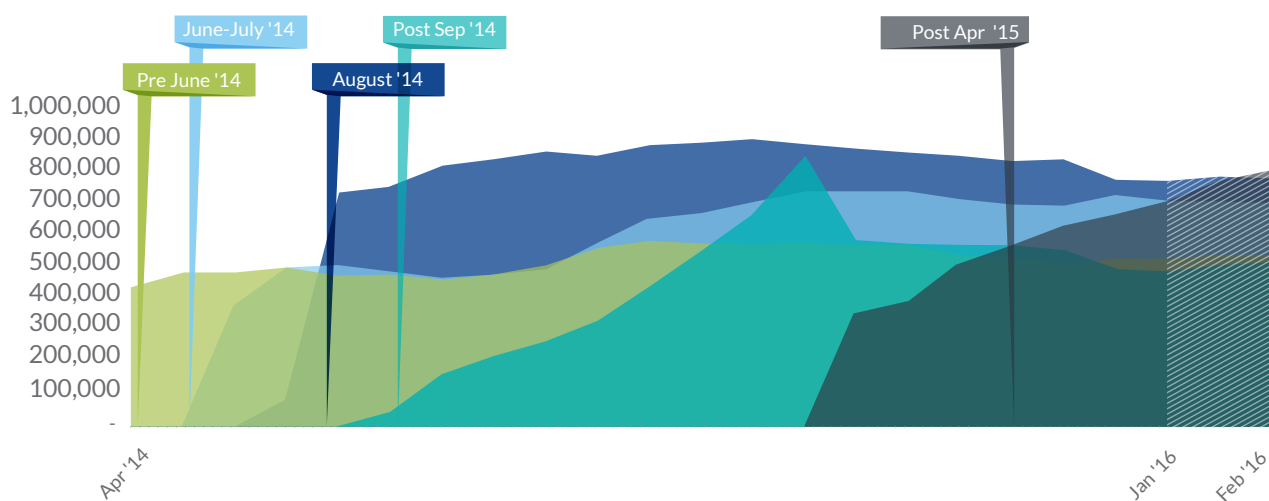
| Governorate of displacement | Pre-June '14 | June-July '14 | August '14 | Post September '14 | Post April '15 | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Anbar | 229,374 | 21,912 | 0 | 64,404 | 259,074 | 574,764 |
| Babylon | 630 | 33,072 | 9,360 | 9,258 | 7,998 | 60,318 |
| Baghdad | 81,834 | 57,774 | 53,346 | 173,730 | 235,944 | 602,628 |
| Basrah | 1,194 | 3,846 | 1,698 | 3,282 | 1,122 | 11,142 |
| Dahuk | 3,210 | 61,812 | 338,562 | 0 | 840 | 404,424 |
| Diyala | 936 | 53,952 | 12,726 | 33,564 | 2,904 | 104,082 |
| Erbil | 92,724 | 132,336 | 41,820 | 11,040 | 82,602 | 360,522 |
| Kerbala | 2,724 | 49,566 | 14,724 | 276 | 816 | 68,106 |
| Kirkuk | 82,950 | 94,674 | 52,260 | 91,938 | 55,386 | 377,208 |
| Missan | 42 | 1,404 | 3,198 | 1,410 | 798 | 6,852 |
| Muthanna | 1,038 | 2,118 | 1,296 | 720 | 1,056 | 6,228 |
| Najaf | 2,250 | 58,728 | 12,168 | 4,320 | 1,044 | 78,510 |
| Ninewa | 2,154 | 30,762 | 142,638 | 23,346 | 61,062 | 259,962 |
| Qadissiya | 198 | 6,354 | 11,928 | 4,488 | 1,626 | 24,594 |
| Salah al-Din | 3,036 | 36,468 | 46,464 | 37,998 | 56,628 | 180,594 |
| Sulaymaniyah | 29,556 | 34,782 | 23,604 | 53,112 | 23,298 | 164,352 |
| Thi-Qar | 702 | 2,658 | 3,732 | 1,536 | 834 | 9,462 |
| Wassit | 612 | 18,144 | 3,930 | 570 | 3,840 | 27,096 |
| Total | 535,164 | 700,362 | 773,454 | 514,992 | 796,872 | 3,320,844 |
| % | 16% | 21% | 23% | 16% | 24% | 100% |

A slightly smaller number (21% or 700,362 individuals) of identified IDPs were displaced between the months of June and July 2014, when hostilities particularly affected the area of Mosul in Ninewa governorate.

Approximately 16% of IDPs (514,992 individuals) were displaced between September 2014 and March 2015, and a similar number (16% or 535,164) from January to June 2014 when the current crisis broke out, mainly affecting Anbar governorate.

During the reporting period, between 7 January and 4 February 2016, the number of IDPs displaced after 1 April 2015 increased by 4% (29,526 individuals).

3.2 NUMBER OF IDPS OVER TIME BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, FEBRUARY 2016



3.2.1 CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, FEBRUARY 2015

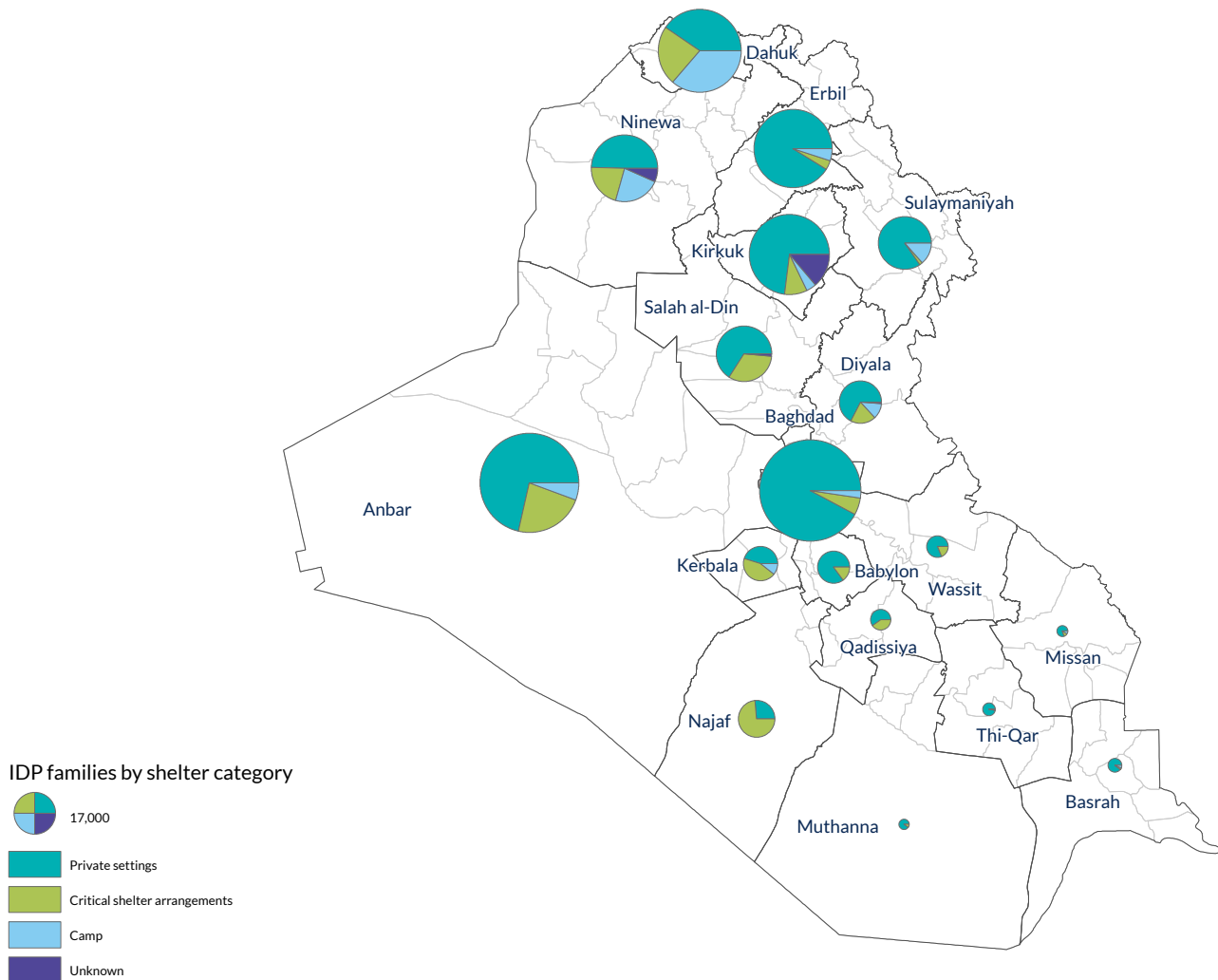


OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

KEY POINTS

- The majority of identified IDPs (71% or 2,360,154 individuals) are reportedly housed in private dwellings. Of the total IDP population, 46% (1,535,580) are hosted in rented houses, 24% (812,562) are with host families, and less than 1% (12,012) are in hotels/motels.⁸
- Fewer (17% or 552,078 individuals) are in critical shelters. Overall, 8% (255,450) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (121,350) are in religious buildings, 4% (138,432) are in informal settlements, and 1% (36,846) are in school buildings.⁹
- IDPs living in camps represent 10% of the total IDP population (329,310 individuals). Those whose shelter arrangements are still unknown represent 2% of the total IDP population (73,338).

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



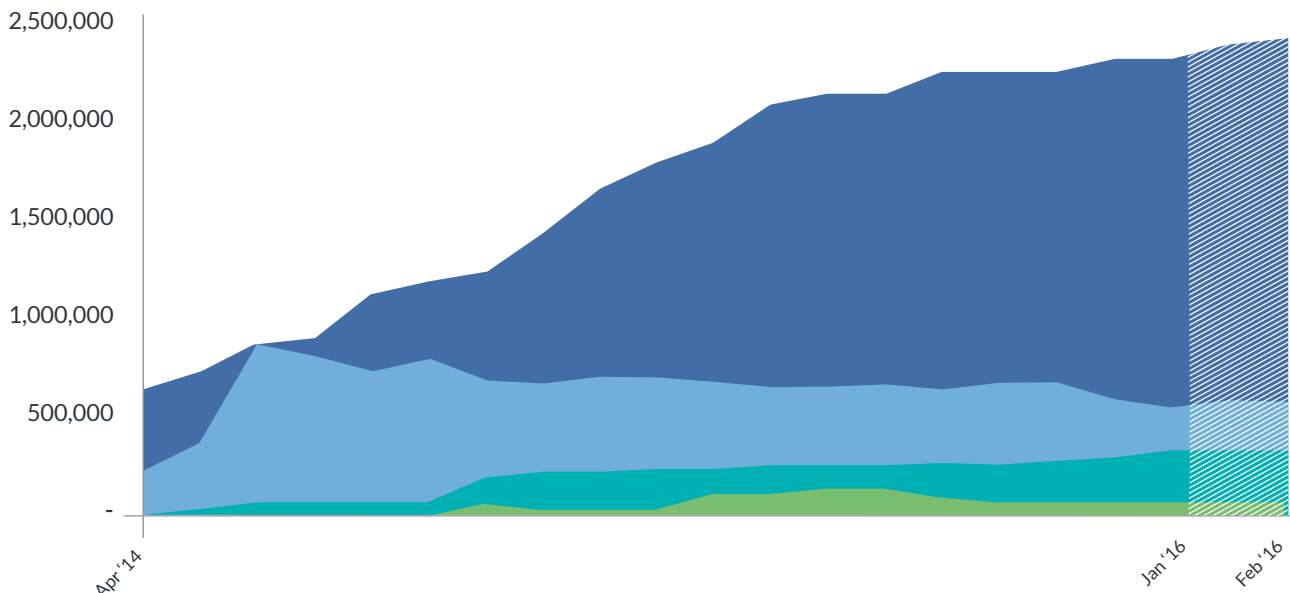
8. Private dwellings include rented houses, hotels/ motels and host families.

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

4.1 NUMBER OF IDPS BY SHELTER CATEGORY, FEBRUARY 2016.

| Governorate of displacement | Camp | Host Families | Hotel/ Motel | Informal Settlements | Other | Religious Building | Rented housing | School Building | Unfinished building | Unknown | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Anbar | 32,346 | 360,366 | 0 | 62,490 | 0 | 1,344 | 49,980 | 22,116 | 46,122 | 0 | 574,764 |
| Babylon | 0 | 10,200 | 570 | 2,940 | 0 | 4,314 | 40,530 | 156 | 1,608 | 0 | 60,318 |
| Baghdad | 14,130 | 235,560 | 978 | 20,868 | 216 | 6,192 | 318,888 | 1,614 | 4,140 | 42 | 602,628 |
| Basrah | 696 | 2,616 | 468 | 336 | 6 | 126 | 6,870 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 11,142 |
| Dahuk | 146,760 | 35,148 | 4,380 | 17,586 | 0 | 1,266 | 124,272 | 0 | 75,012 | 0 | 404,424 |
| Diyala | 12,498 | 28,518 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 41,628 | 162 | 20,070 | 1,176 | 104,082 |
| Erbil | 18,258 | 0 | 3,138 | 3,036 | 1,422 | 7,032 | 325,446 | 330 | 1,860 | 0 | 360,522 |
| Kerbala | 7,200 | 1,212 | 60 | 216 | 0 | 29,748 | 29,538 | 36 | 96 | 0 | 68,106 |
| Kirkuk | 15,228 | 32,844 | 30 | 9,132 | 0 | 30 | 242,820 | 84 | 25,200 | 51,840 | 377,208 |
| Missan | 576 | 2,730 | 0 | 174 | 30 | 36 | 2,766 | 486 | 54 | 0 | 6,852 |
| Muthanna | 0 | 636 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 300 | 4,992 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 6,228 |
| Najaf | 0 | 636 | 0 | 42 | 120 | 57,498 | 20,130 | 42 | 42 | 0 | 78,510 |
| Ninewa | 59,358 | 59,802 | 0 | 1,002 | 156 | 1,704 | 68,814 | 3,810 | 48,312 | 17,004 | 259,962 |
| Qadissiya | 0 | 4,968 | 0 | 150 | 2,676 | 5,994 | 9,702 | 60 | 1,044 | 0 | 24,594 |
| Salah al-Din | 0 | 25,044 | 0 | 19,758 | 840 | 846 | 94,308 | 7,800 | 29,490 | 2,508 | 180,594 |
| Sulaymaniyah | 22,164 | 0 | 2,118 | 432 | 162 | 504 | 136,296 | 126 | 1,794 | 756 | 164,352 |
| Thi-Qar | 96 | 4,920 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 48 | 4,278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,462 |
| Wassit | 0 | 7,362 | 270 | 270 | 0 | 4,338 | 14,322 | 0 | 522 | 12 | 27,096 |
| Total | 329,310 | 812,562 | 12,012 | 138,432 | 5,964 | 121,350 | 1,535,580 | 36,846 | 255,450 | 73,338 | 3,320,844 |
| % | 10% | 24% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 46% | 1% | 8% | 2% | 100% |

4.2 NUMBER OF IDPS BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER TIME, FEBRUARY 2016



4.2.1 CHANGE BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, FEBRUARY 2015

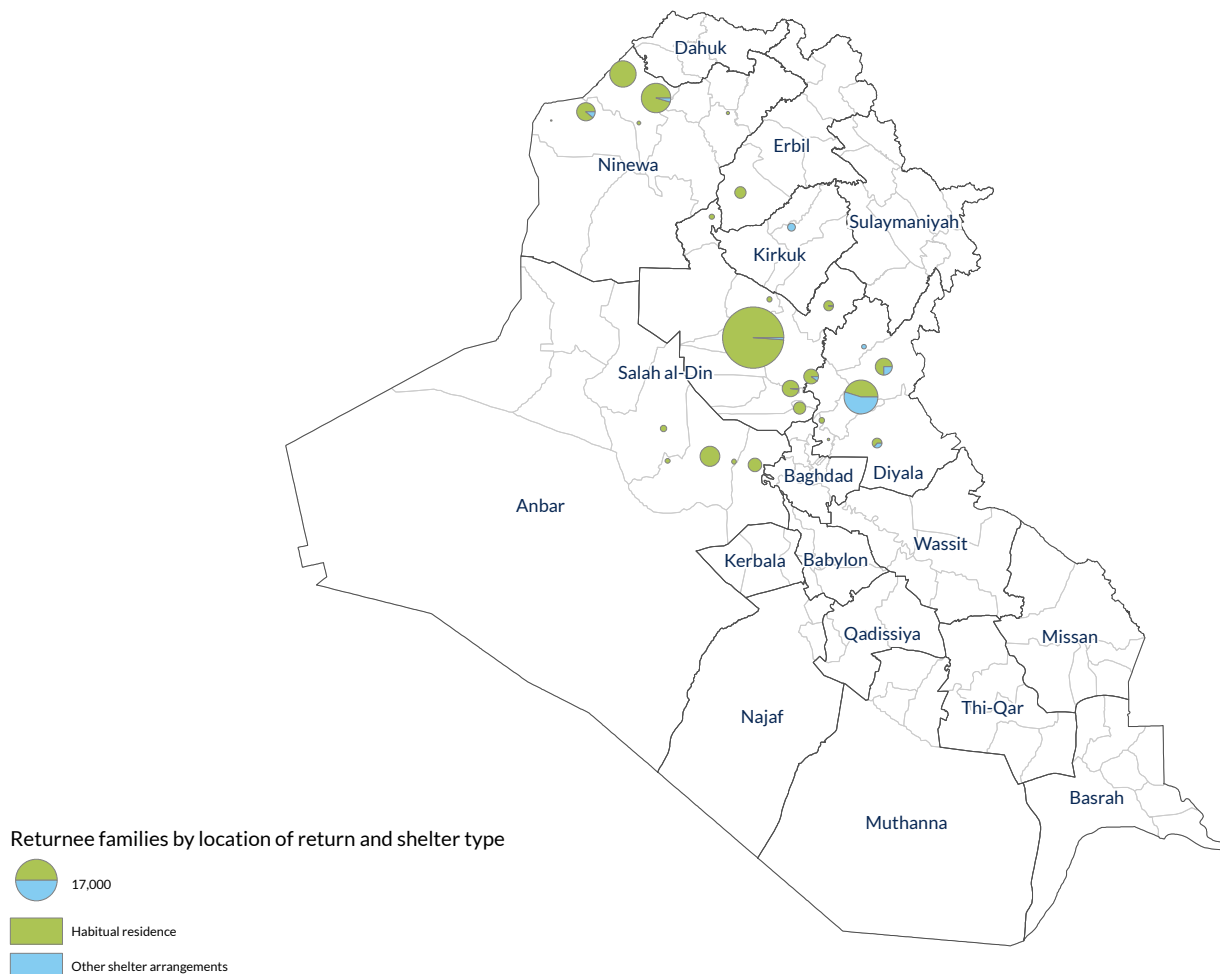


OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING¹⁰

KEY POINTS

- As of 4 February 2016, a total of 89,908 families (534,048 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 6% (31,662) from the previous reporting period.¹¹
- Dynamics of return and displacement are independent from each other and largely happen in geographically distinct areas, with return trends being limited to the six governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.
- In particular, Salah al-Din is the governorate that experienced the highest percentage of returns of the total registered so far; this corresponds to 257,694 individuals. In Salah al-Din, Tikrit district alone (Merkaz Tikrit) saw the return of 157,980 individuals since mid June.
- Ninewa, and Diyala also witnessed a high number of returnees (22% or 115,866 individuals and 20% or 109,242 individuals respectively) thanks to improved security conditions. In Ninewa, the northern districts of Telfar and Tilkaif have witnessed the most intense returnee movement.

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



10. The returnee tracking system, which focuses on permanent return, does not capture "Go-and-see" visits. The returnee tracking system 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 or were forced to settle in alternative shelter arrangements after returning to their district of origin. Targeted shelter assessments should be carried out to measure the damages caused by the conflict.

11. DTM considers returnees all those previously displaced who returned to their location of origin, irrespective whether they have returned to their former residence or another shelter in their location of origin. The 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.

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

| Governorate | District | FAMILIES | IDP | % |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Anbar | Falluja | 1,799 | 10,794 | 2% |
| Anbar | Heet | 375 | 2,250 | 0% |
| Anbar | Ramadi | 4,419 | 26,514 | 5% |
| Anbar Total | | 6,593 | 39,558 | 7% |
| Diyala | Al-Khalis | 8,836 | 53,016 | 10% |
| Diyala | Al-Muqdadiya | 6,363 | 38,178 | 7% |
| Diyala | Khanaqin | 2,808 | 16,848 | 3% |
| Diyala | Kifri | 200 | 1,200 | 0% |
| Diyala Total | | 18,207 | 109,242 | 20% |
| Erbil | Makhmur | 1,328 | 7,968 | 1% |
| Erbil Total | | 1,328 | 7,968 | 1% |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk | 620 | 3,720 | 1% |
| Kirkuk Total | | 620 | 3,720 | 1% |
| Ninewa | Mosul | 107 | 642 | 0% |
| Ninewa | Sinjar | 3,405 | 20,430 | 4% |
| Ninewa | Telafar | 12,699 | 76,194 | 14% |
| Ninewa | Tilkaif | 3,100 | 18,600 | 3% |
| Ninewa Total | | 19,311 | 115,866 | 22% |
| Salah al-Din | Al-Daur | 8,119 | 48,714 | 9% |
| Salah al-Din | Al-Fares | 1,500 | 9,000 | 2% |
| Salah al-Din | Baiji | 1,570 | 9,420 | 2% |
| Salah al-Din | Balad | 1,865 | 11,190 | 2% |
| Salah al-Din | Samarra | 2,609 | 15,654 | 3% |
| Salah al-Din | Tikrit | 26,330 | 157,980 | 30% |
| Salah al-Din | Tooz | 956 | 5,736 | 1% |
| Salah al-Din Total | | 42,949 | 257,694 | 48% |
| Grand Total | | 89,008 | 534,048 | 100% |

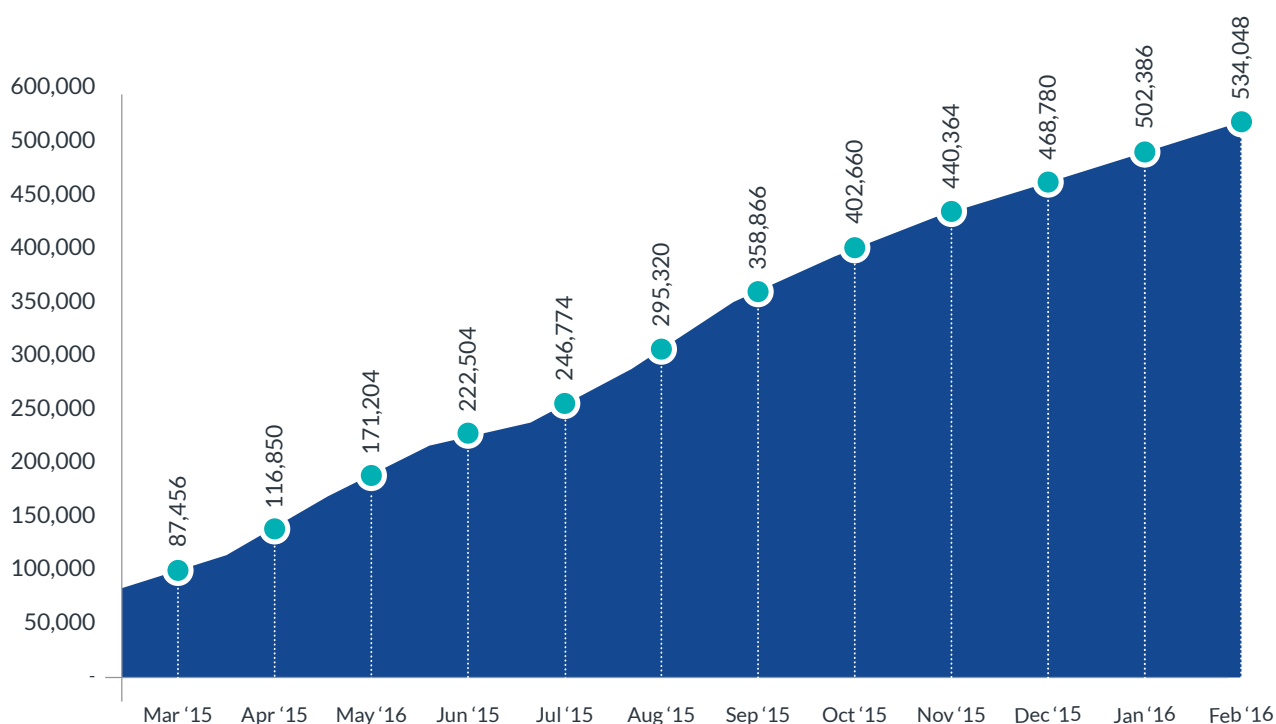


Out of the total returnee population, 48% (258,120 individuals) left KRI and Kirkuk to return to bordering governorates¹², whereas a minor caseload only, or 6% (32,142), left other governorates.

Kirkuk is in fact the last governorate of displacement of 23% of the currently identified returnees (125,016 individuals), approximately 82% of them returned to Salah al-Din (102,660), while 15% returned to Diyala (18,636).

KRI is the last governorate of displacement of 144,792 individuals, corresponding to 27% of the total returnee population.

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVERTIME



12. Out of these 258,120 individuals, 53% (136,824) have returned from KRI to liberated areas of Ninewa (81,150), Salah al-Din (48,762), and Diyala (6,912). The remaining 47% (121,296) returned from Kirkuk to Salah al-Din (102,660), and Diyala (18,363).

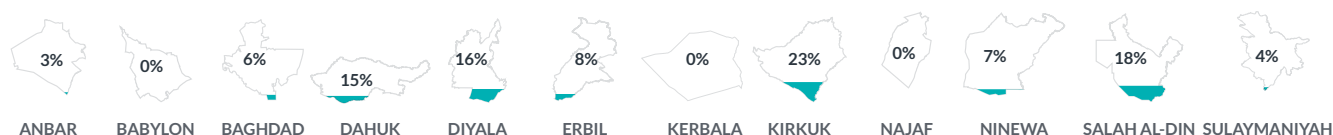
A large number of returnees (or 46% of the current caseload) were displaced inside their governorate of origin, so returns are observed within the same governorate of displacement (intra-governorate movements).¹³

Salah al-Din is the last governorate of displacement for 18% of returnees (96,570 individuals). All returnees from Salah al-Din were internally displaced within their governorate of origin and returned to their location of origin in the governorate.

Diyala is the last governorate of displacement for 16% of the identified returnees (83,418 individuals). As is the case of Salah al-Din, all the returnees displaced in Diyala were internally displaced and are reported to have returned to their location of origin within the governorate.

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

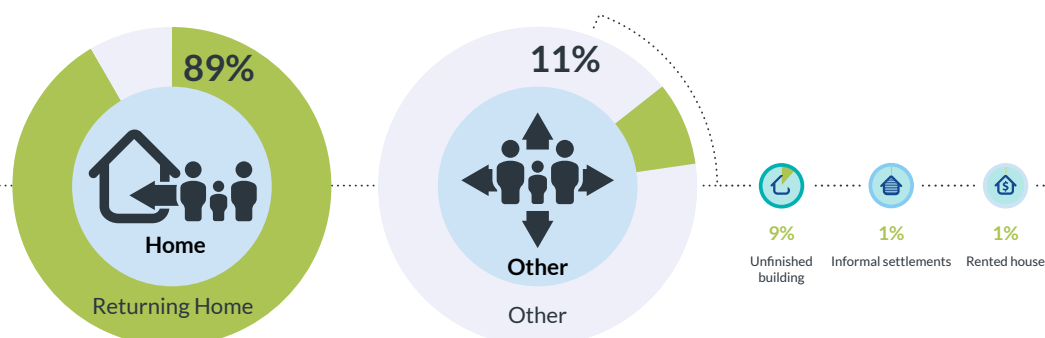
| Governorate of Return | Last Governorate of Displacement | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Anbar | Baby-lon | Bagh-dad | Dahuk | Diyala | Erbil | Ker-bala | Kirkuk | Najaf | Ninewa | Salah Al-Din | Sulaymani-yah | |
| Anbar | 17,448 | 0 | 22,110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39,558 |
| Diyala | 330 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83,364 | 0 | 0 | 18,636 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,912 | 109,242 |
| Erbil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,968 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,968 |
| Kirkuk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,720 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,720 |
| Ninewa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79,830 | 0 | 1,320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34,716 | 0 | 0 | 115,866 |
| Salah al-Din | 0 | 30 | 8,268 | 1,848 | 54 | 34,182 | 570 | 102,660 | 780 | 0 | 96,570 | 12,732 | 257,694 |
| Total | 17,778 | 30 | 30,378 | 81,678 | 83,418 | 43,470 | 570 | 125,016 | 780 | 34,716 | 96,570 | 19,644 | 534,048 |
| % | 3% | 0% | 6% | 15% | 16% | 8% | 0% | 23% | 0% | 7% | 18% | 4% | 100% |



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

| Governorate of return | 1- Pre-June14 | 2- June-July14 | 3- August14 | 4- Post September14 | 5- Post April15 | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Anbar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,916 | 33,642 | 39,558 |
| Diyala | 0 | 58,140 | 0 | 51,102 | 0 | 109,242 |
| Erbil | 0 | 0 | 7,668 | 300 | 0 | 7,968 |
| Kirkuk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,720 | 0 | 3,720 |
| Ninewa | 0 | 0 | 115,866 | 0 | 0 | 115,866 |
| Salah al-Din | 3,486 | 157,146 | 49,638 | 42,882 | 4,542 | 257,694 |
| Total | 3,486 | 215,286 | 173,172 | 103,920 | 38,184 | 534,048 |
| Percentage | 1% | 40% | 32% | 19% | 7% | 100% |

5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, FEBRUARY 2016



13. Furthermore, 243,786 individuals have returned to areas within the same governorate of displacement, namely Salah al-Din (40%); Diyala (34%); Ninewa (14%); Anbar (7%); Erbil (3%); and Kirkuk (2%).

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP population in Iraq. Data are collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of 140 staff members deployed across Iraq.

The Master List (ML) data and the Returnees Master List (RML) data are gathered through a well-established large network of over 1,300 Key Informants (KI); community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces make up most of the KIs. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

IOM RARTs collect ML data continuously and report biweekly. However, limited access and other operational constraints can limit information-gathering activities. The variation in displacement figures observed between the 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.

The Emergency Tracking System (ET) is an additional component of the DTM portfolio and a reactive tool that aims to provide real-time displacement figures in the case of emergency situations. Initial estimates are gathered through a set of monitoring techniques that include data gathering from KIs, on-the-spot visits and displacement-flow monitoring at checkpoints and bottlenecks. The information gathered through the ETS is further verified and eventually incorporated in the DTM ML.