



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 66

March 2017

[www.iraqdtm.iom.int](http://www.iraqdtm.iom.int) [iraqdtm@iom.int](mailto:iraqdtm@iom.int)



18 Governorates 106 Districts 3,660 Locations 123 RARTs 9,500 Key Informants

## From 2 February to 2 March 2017:

- As of 2 March 2017, the DTM has identified 3,062,808 internally displaced persons (i.e. 510,468 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,660 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 1,579,362 returnees (i.e. 263,227 families).
- The total number of identified IDPs increased by 1%, i.e. by 32,802 individuals. The governorate that reported the highest increase in IDPs was Ninewa, with a growth of 8% (i.e. 38,598 individuals).
- Overall, the returnee population increased by 6%, i.e. by 83,400 individuals. Particularly, two governorates reported a significant increase of the returnee population, namely Anbar by 9% (i.e. 58,878 individuals) and Ninewa by 11% (i.e. 19,890 individuals).
- 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

### IDPs

**3,062,808**  
Individuals

---

**510,468**  
Families

**+1%**

### Returnees

**1,579,362**  
Individuals

---

**263,227**  
Families

**+6%**

## IDPs

3,062,808 Individuals | 510,468 Families | +1% IDPs 32,802

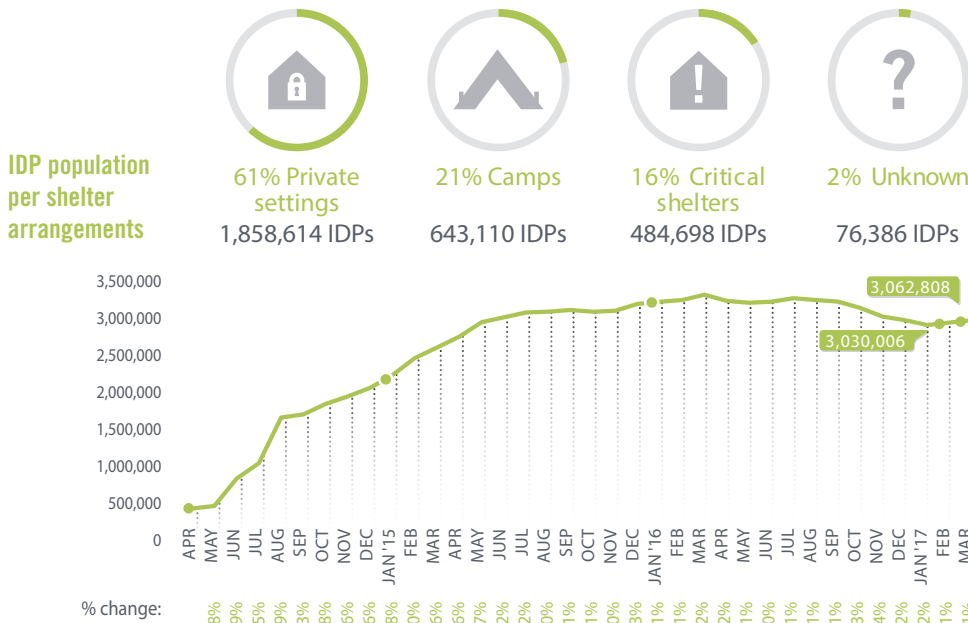


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

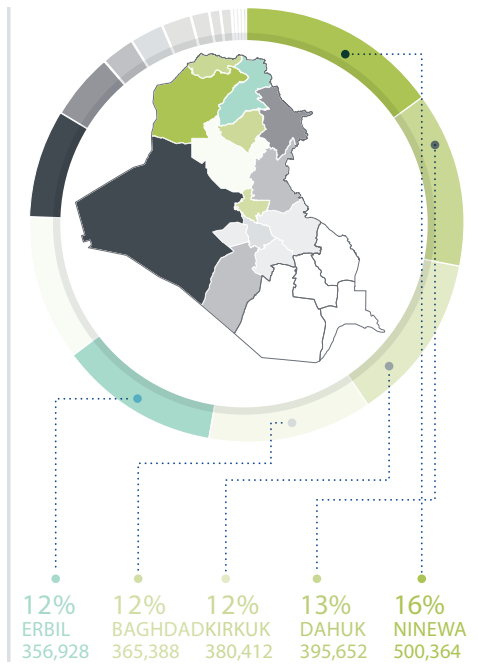


Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

## Returnees

1,579,362 Individuals | 263,227 Families | +6% Returnees 83,400

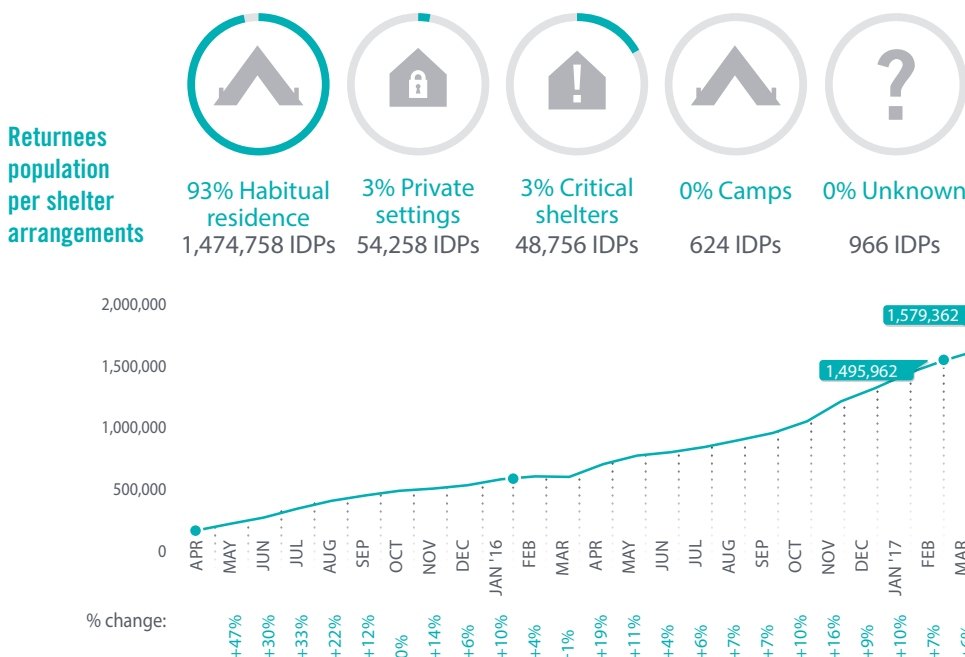


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

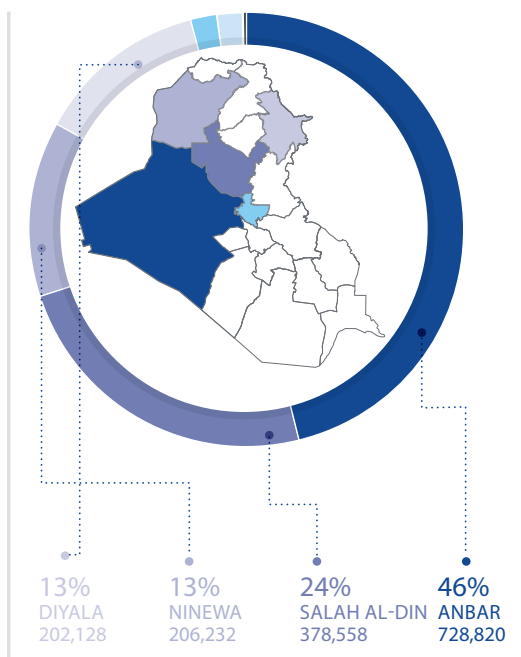


Figure 4. Presence of Returnees by governorate of return

# SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the reporting period, from 2 February to 2 March 2017, displacement along the Mosul corridor continued although at a lower rate. The number of IDPs displaced following the military operations in Salah al-Din actually slightly decreased by 1% due to return movements, while the number of IDPs displaced as a consequence of the hostilities in Hawija district, in Kirkuk governorate, reported an increase of approximately 7%, corresponding to 5,844 individuals over four weeks.

The situation in Ninewa governorate witnessed major developments. During the reporting period, the cumulative number of IDPs displaced as a consequence of the operations that started on 17 October 2016 grew by 30%, from 196,788 to 255,708 individuals. Of these, as of 2 March, 75% were still displaced while 25% had returned to their location of origin.

The growth rate of IDPs and returnees as a results of Mosul operations was not constant during the reporting period. On 25 January, the Ministry of Interior of the KRG announced, through a press release, the intention to support and facilitate voluntary returns of IDPs from

Mosul sub-district and Mosul city. Following this announcement, returns accelerated, especially during the first half of February, particularly from the camps in Merkaz Hamdaniyya sub-district. Overall, during the reporting period, the number of returnees grew by 79%, i.e. from 35,610 on 2 February to 63,882 returnee individuals as of 2 March. However, these returns mostly took place in the first half of February, with weekly growth rates of 30% between 2 and 9 February, and 24% between 9 and 16 February.

IDPs showed an opposite trend; although during the first half of the month the increase in IDP numbers was stable, it spiked in the second half of February. On 19 February, authorities announced the beginning of operations to retake West Mosul. From 26 February, camps and emergency sites in Hammam al-Aleel and Qayara sub-districts (Mosul district), such as Haj Ali, Qayyara Airstrip, and the newly opened Qayyarah Jad'ah 4 and Hammam al-Aleel 1 camps began receiving newly displaced IDPs, mainly from West Mosul. In just one week, between 23 February and 2 March, Mosul district recorded an increase of 41%, corresponding to 4,792 IDP families (28,752 individuals), most of who from West Mosul.

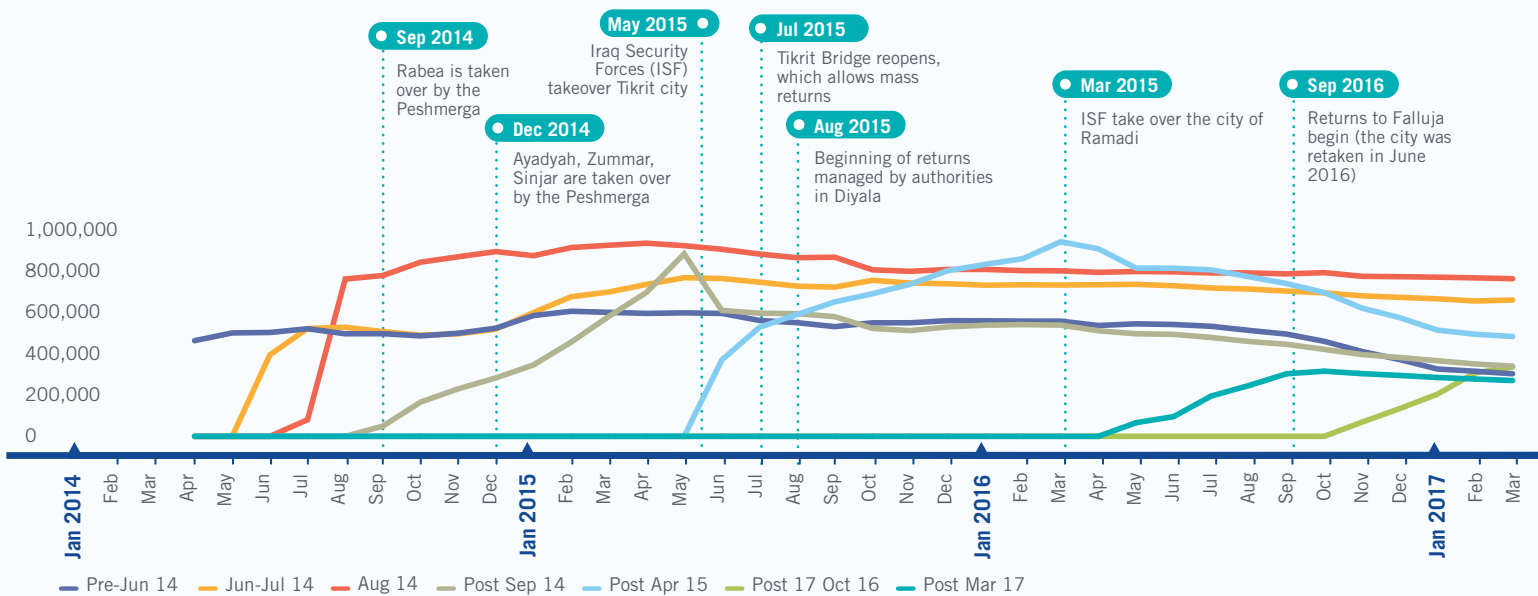


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

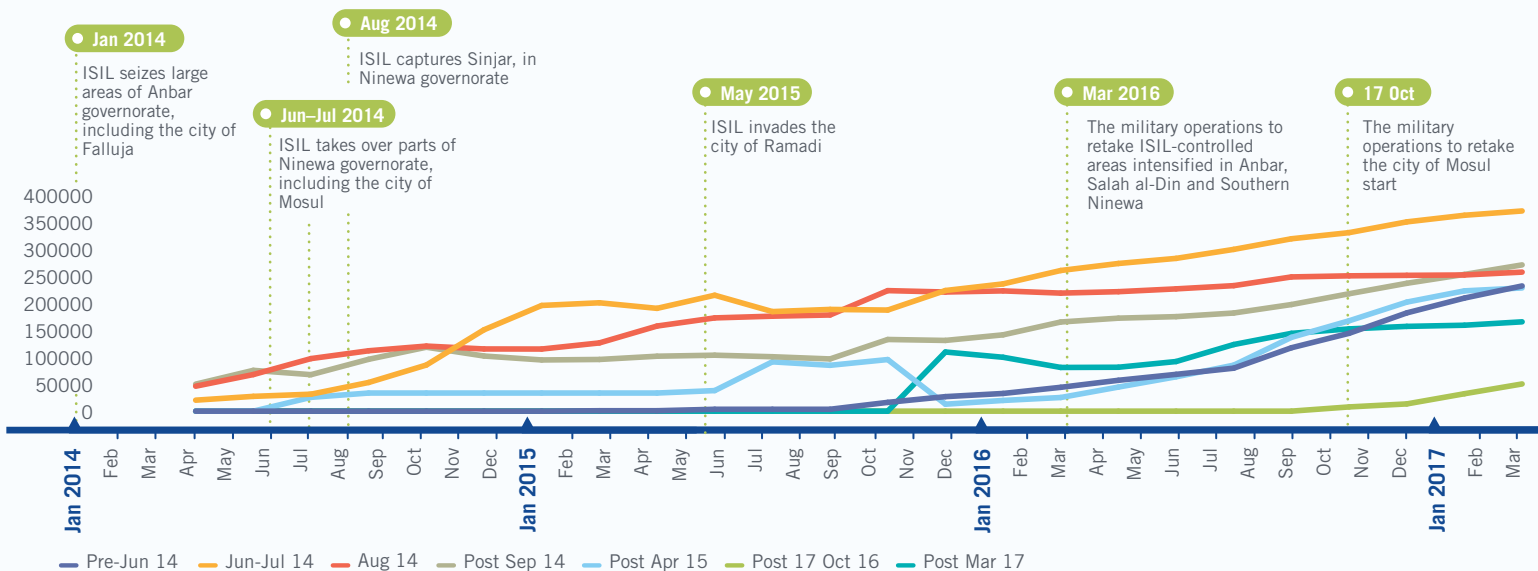


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time

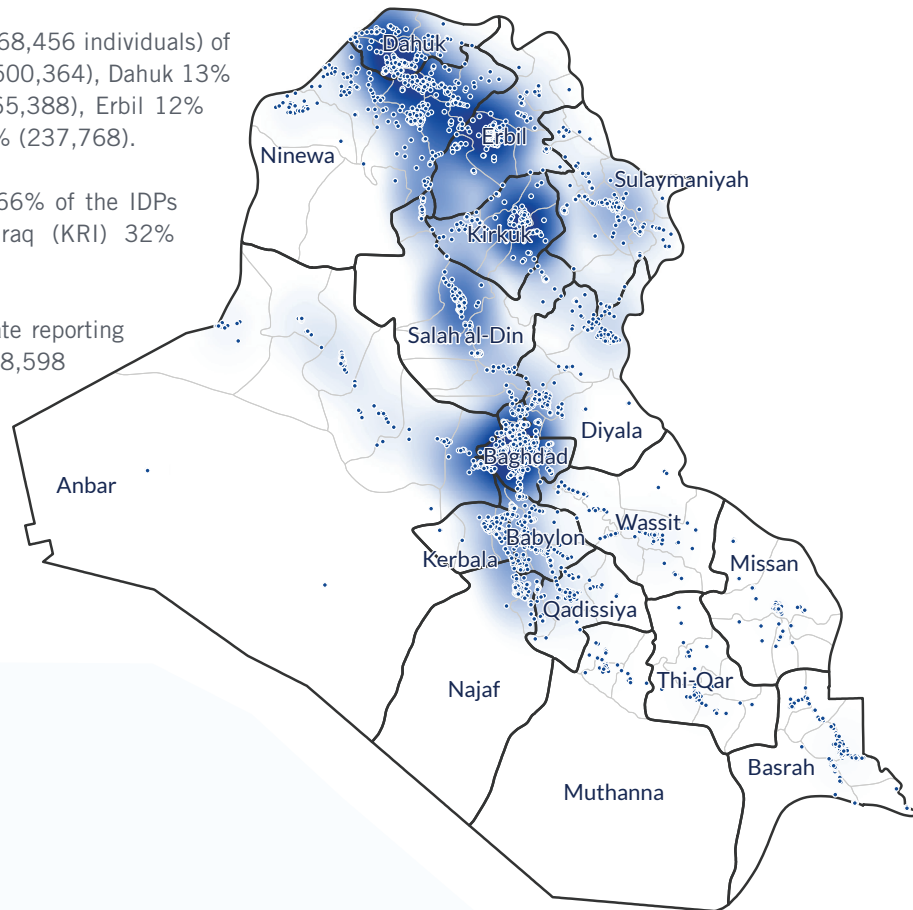
# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

As of 2 March 2017, seven governorates host 85% (2,568,456 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 16% (500,364), Dahuk 13% (395,652), Kirkuk 13% (380,412), Baghdad 12% (365,388), Erbil 12% (356,928), Salah al-Din 11% (331,944), and Anbar 8% (237,768).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 66% of the IDPs (2,026,644 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 32% (983,322), and South Iraq 2% (52,842).

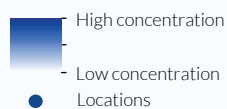
Between 2 February and 2 March 2017, the governorate reporting the highest increase in IDPs was Ninewa (8% or 38,598 individuals).

Displacement and return movements coexist in different areas of the country. During the reporting period, several governorates recorded a decrease in the number of IDPs, particularly in Baghdad (-3% or 12,402 individuals), and Anbar (-5% or 11,772 individuals).



## Legend

### IDPs by location of displacement



Map 1. IDP families by governorate of displacement and density

The map displays locations where IDPs are currently residing with dots representing their location of displacement, as well as their concentration across the country

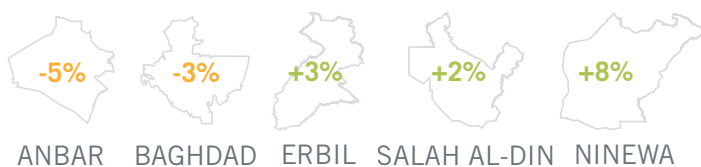


Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement

The percentages report on governorates of displacement testimony main increase or decrease in number of IDPs compare to last report.

Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals
Anbar	39,628	237,768
Babylon	7,722	46,332
Baghdad	60,898	365,388
Basrah	1,785	10,710
Dahuk	65,942	395,652
Diyala	12,079	72,474
Erbil	59,488	356,928
Kerbala	10,924	65,544
Kirkuk	63,402	380,412
Missan	894	5,364
Muthanna	751	4,506
Najaf	13,073	78,438
Ninewa	83,394	500,364
Qadissiya	3,995	23,970
Salah al-Din	55,324	331,944
Sulaymaniyah	25,384	152,304
Thi-Qar	1,382	8,292
Wassit	4,403	26,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>510,468</b>	<b>3,062,808</b>

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

# OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

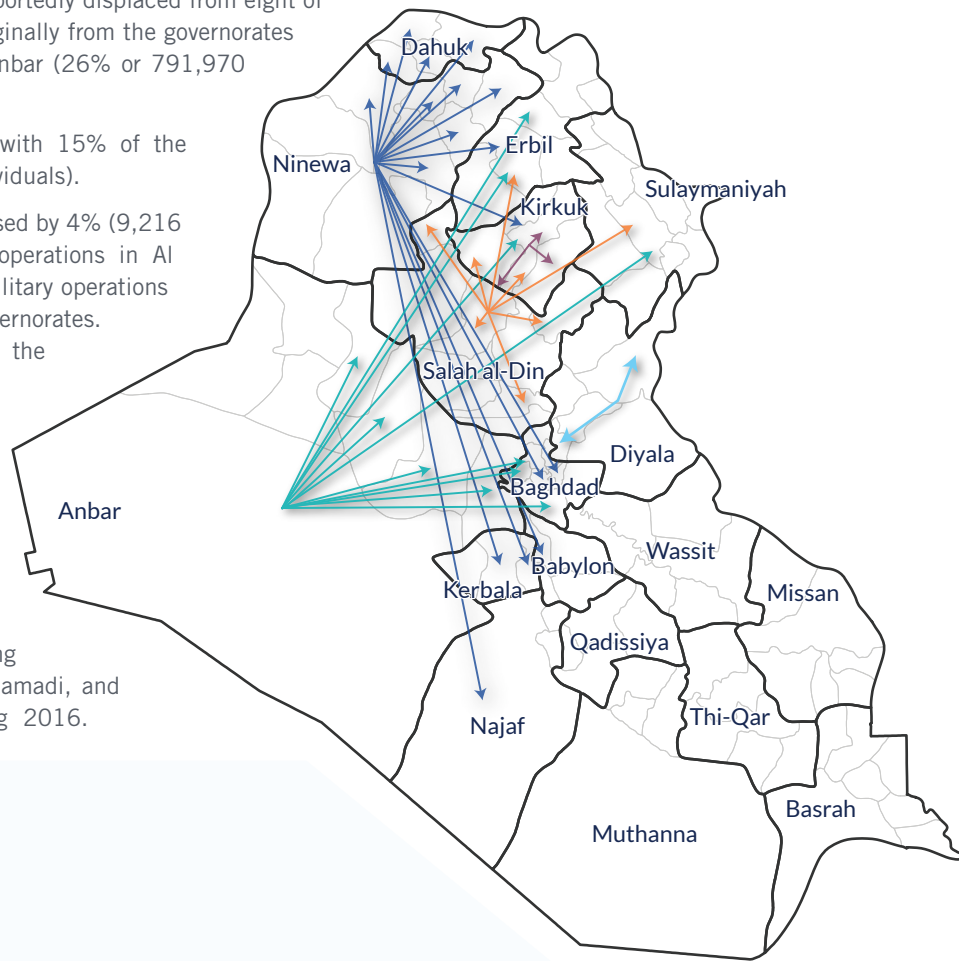
As of 2 March 2017, the total IDP population is reportedly displaced from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates. However, most IDPs are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (45% or 1,384,416 individuals) and Anbar (26% or 791,970 individuals).

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (461,658 individuals).

The number of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate increased by 4% (9,216 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 ET, as of 6 March 2017 the total number of IDPs from Al Hawija (monitored from the beginning of August 2016) stands at 88,950 individuals. The majority of IDPs from Al Hawija are currently displaced in Kirkuk, Salah al-Din and Erbil governorates.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar, displaced within Anbar itself or to the neighbouring Baghdad governorate, decreased by 4% (-30,744 individuals) as a result of the ongoing return movements towards the districts of Heet, Ramadi, and Falluja, which were retaken starting from spring 2016.



### Legend

IDPs' movements from governorates of origin to districts of displacement

- Anbar
- Ninewa
- Kirkuk
- Diyala
- Salahal Din

### Map 2. IDP families by governorate of origin

The map displays IDPs' movements from governorates of origin to districts of displacement, as total number of individuals displaced by governorate during the reporting period

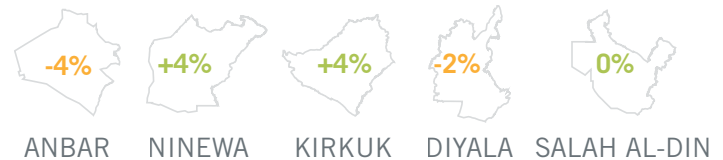


Figure 8. **Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin**  
The percentages report on governorates of origin testimony main increase or decrease in number of IDPs compare to last report.

Governorate of displacement	Anbar	Diyala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Others	Salah al-Din	Anbar	Diyala	Total
Anbar	229,524	840	396	0	0	1,332	3,282	2,394	237,768
Babylon	5,214	14,856	642	204	0	54	24,804	558	46,332
Baghdad	229,878	7,116	22,248	6,816	0	2,376	63,822	33,132	365,388
Basrah	2,106	90	192	330	0	768	4,374	2,850	10,710
Dahuk	1,500	0	240	0	0	0	393,042	870	395,652
Diyala	3,384	450	174	64,974	0	6	366	3,120	72,474
Erbil	140,178	0	6,060	1,950	15,990	3,360	155,574	33,816	356,928
Kerbala	1,572	1,230	294	222	0	402	61,512	312	65,544
Kirkuk	82,662	96	414	2,400	30	170,136	45,240	79,434	380,412
Missan	264	48	168	108	0	642	3,726	408	5,364
Muthanna	996	0	48	66	0	66	3,168	162	4,506
Najaf	2,226	0	138	132	0	252	75,468	222	78,438
Ninewa	5,214	30	0	0	0	5,550	477,816	11,754	500,364
Qadissiya	3,942	90	414	180	0	2,646	16,482	216	23,970
Salah al-Din	2,994	0	0	2,034	0	47,448	12,582	266,886	331,944
Sulaymaniyah	75,990	4,134	11,802	20,196	0	18	15,792	24,372	152,304
Thi-Qar	1,128	102	48	126	0	678	5,844	366	8,292
Wassit	3,198	120	36	120	0	636	21,522	786	26,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>791,970</b>	<b>29,202</b>	<b>43,314</b>	<b>99,858</b>	<b>16,020</b>	<b>236,370</b>	<b>1,384,416</b>	<b>461,658</b>	<b>3,062,808</b>

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

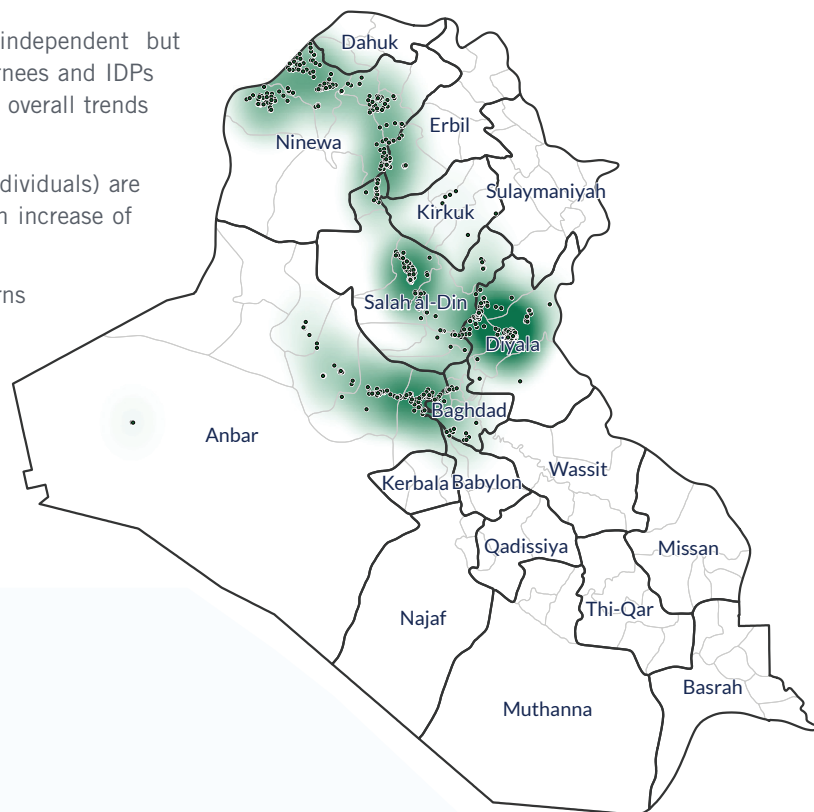
# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN

Dynamics of return and displacement are tracked through independent but complementary systems, meaning that 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 March 2017, a total of 263,227 families (1,579,362 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 6% (83,400 individuals) from the previous update.

Anbar is the governorate with the highest percentage of returns registered so far in the country, with 46% (728,820 individuals). In Anbar, the district of Ramadi alone hosts 18% of the total returnee population (289,344 individuals), while Falluja district hosts 17% (261,798 individuals).

Salah al-Din has the second largest number of returnees (24% or 378,558 individuals). Returns are mostly concentrated in Tikrit district, the third district in the country with the highest number of returns (11% or 171,750 individuals).



## Legend



Map 3. Returnee families by governorate of return and density

The map displays locations where returnees are currently residing with dots representing their location of return, as well as their concentration across the country

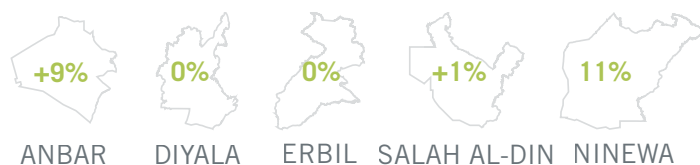


Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

The percentages report on governorates of return testimony main increase or decrease in number of returnees compare to last report

Between 2 February and 2 March 2017, Anbar recorded an increase of return movements (9% or 58,878 individuals).

Ninewa experienced the highest increase in the number of returnees during the reporting period (11% or 19,890 individuals).

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 7 March 2017, 214,800 individuals had returned to Falluja since 17 September 2016.

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>121,470</b>	<b>728,820</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>33,688</b>	<b>202,128</b>
Erbil	Makhmur	4,837	29,022
<b>Erbil Total</b>		<b>4,852</b>	<b>29,112</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>34,372</b>	<b>206,232</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>63,093</b>	<b>378,558</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>263,227</b>	<b>1,579,362</b>

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

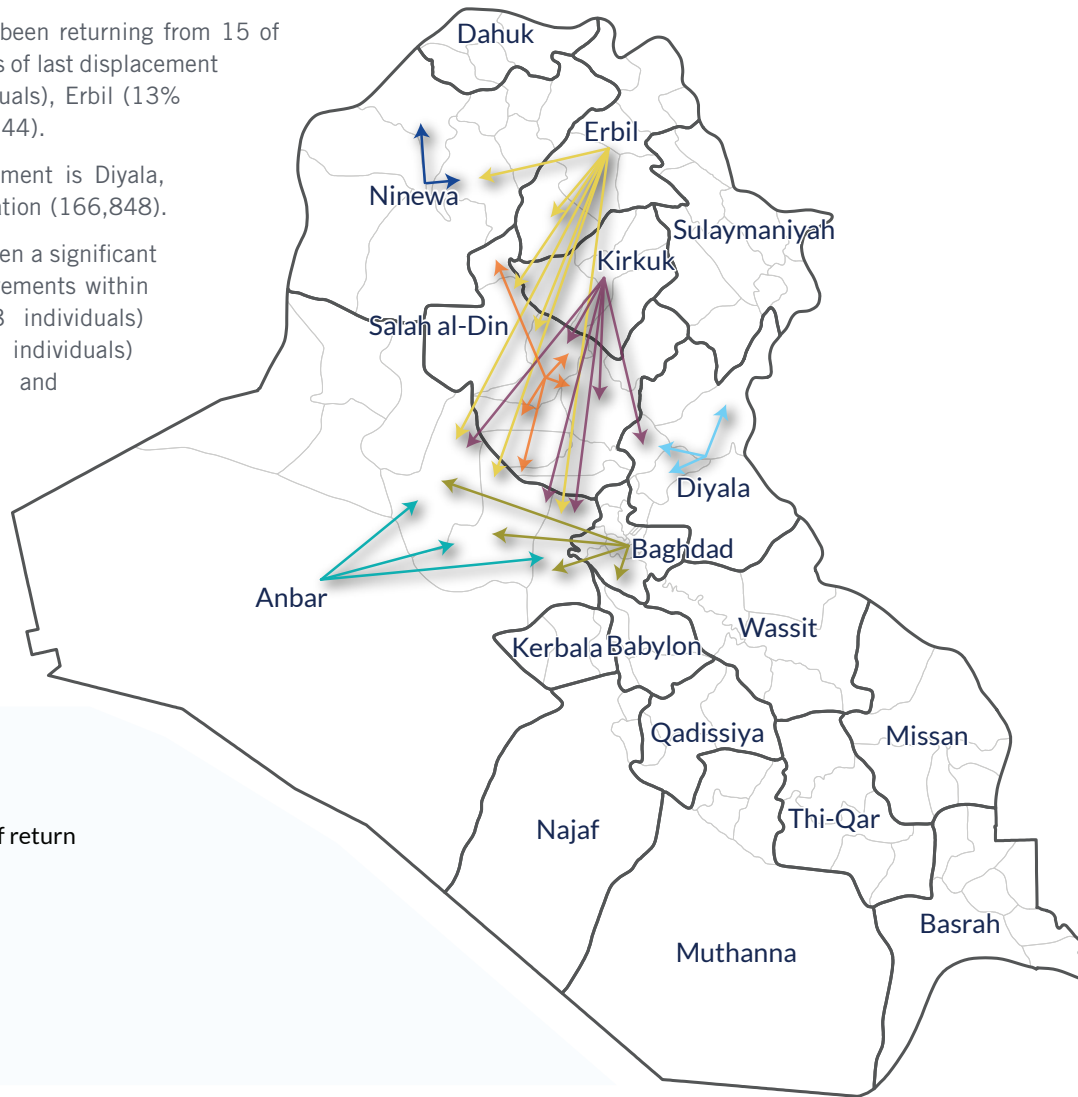
# OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

As of 2 March 2017, many IDPs have been returning from 15 of Iraq's 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement remain Anbar (29% or 462,570 individuals), Erbil (13% or 207,840) and Kirkuk (13% or 203,544).

The fourth governorate of last displacement is Diyala, with 11% of the current returnee population (166,848).

During the reporting period, there has been a significant increase in the number of returnee movements within Ninewa governorate (22% or 15,468 individuals) followed by Baghdad (17% or 21,048 individuals) with returns towards Anbar, Baghdad and Salah al-Din.

The number of returnees whose last governorate of displacement was Sulaymaniyah recorded an increase of 11% (6,228 individuals), mainly returning to Anbar.



## Legend

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

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

Map 4. Returnee families by last governorate of displacement

The map displays returnees' movements from last governorates of displacement to districts of return, as total number of individuals displaced by governorate during the reporting period

The percentages report on last governorates of displacement testimony main increase or decrease in number of returnees compare to last report

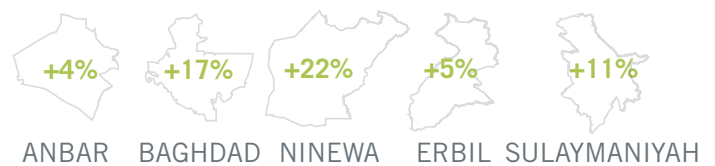


Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

Governorate of return	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Others	Total
Anbar	462,240	2,844	96,450	0	0	80,748	0	50,112	0	1,698	34,728	0	728,820
Baghdad	0	1,152	26,892	0	0	2,400	48	0	0	0	456	120	31,068
Diyala	330	0	474	0	166,836	636	60	23,292	0	0	10,500	0	202,128
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	29,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,112
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,444	0	0	0	0	3,444
Ninewa	0	0	0	87,654	0	31,668	0	2,406	84,348	96	60	0	206,232
Salah al-Din	0	0	20,748	2,334	12	63,276	1,482	124,290	96	147,522	17,220	1,578	378,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>462,570</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>144,564</b>	<b>89,988</b>	<b>166,848</b>	<b>207,840</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>203,544</b>	<b>84,444</b>	<b>149,316</b>	<b>62,964</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>1,579,362</b>

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

# SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW



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

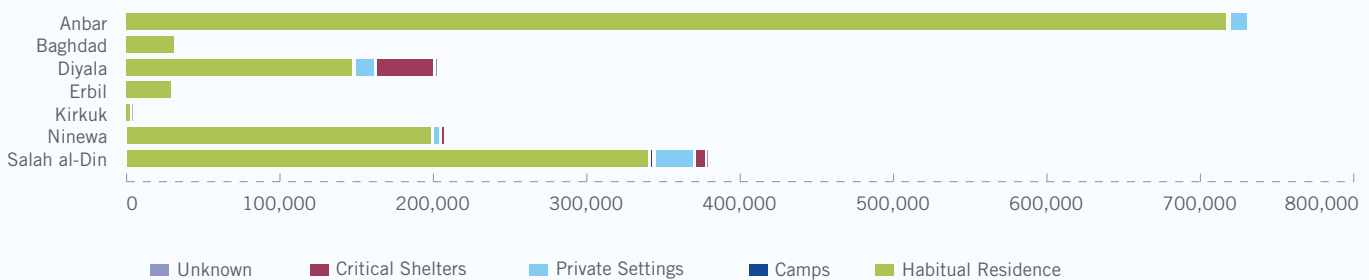


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

The majority of identified IDPs (61% or 1,858,614 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 46% (1,399,068 individuals) are living in rented houses, 15% (450,150 individuals) are with host families, and less than 1% (9,396 individuals) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (16% or 484,698 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 8% (238,164) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (126,900) are in informal settlements, 3% (97,650) are in religious buildings, and 1% (15,624) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 21% of the total IDP population (643,110 individuals). Those whose shelter arrangements are unknown represent 2% of the total IDP population (76,386 individuals).

The majority of identified returnees (93% or 1,474,758 individuals) are reportedly housed in their habitual residence.

Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 54,258 individuals and 3% or 48,756 individuals).

During the reporting period, between 2 February and 2 March, the IDP population across the following shelter categories recorded a decrease of 2% in critical shelters (11,142 individuals) and an increase of 7% (40,026 individuals) in camps.



# 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 123 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 9,500 key informants that includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

IOM RARTs collect Master List data continuously and report it biweekly. However, limited access as a result of security issues and other operational constraints can affect information-gathering activities. The variation in displacement figures observed between different reporting periods may be due to influencing factors such as the increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continuous identification of previously displaced groups, and the inclusion of data on secondary displacements within Iraq.

The displaced populations are identified through a process of collection, verification, triangulation and validation of data. IOM continues to closely coordinate with federal, regional and local authorities to maintain a shared and accurate understanding of displacement across Iraq.

## DEFINITION

The number of **individuals** is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.

The DTM considers as **returnees** all those individuals previously displaced who return to their sub-district of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The DTM's definition of returnees is 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 their locations of origin since January 2014 and have now returned; as such, it focuses on permanent return and does not capture "go-and-see" visits. The Returnee Master List is not designed to assess the conditions of the returnees' houses. It provides an initial indication of whether the families moved back to the residence of origin (referred to as habitual residence) or had to settle in alternative shelter arrangements after returning to their sub-district of origin (corresponding to one of the ten categories of shelter types). Targeted shelter assessments should be carried out to assess the damages caused by the conflict.

**Location:** is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (i.e. fourth official administrative division), a village for rural areas, and a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fifth official administrative division).

To facilitate analysis, this report divides Iraq in three regions: the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes 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.

The figure of the KRI does not include populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Kifri and Khanaqin.

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

**Critical shelters:** include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings and other informal settlements.

## IOM DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this report is for general information purposes only. Names and boundaries on DTM information products do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. The information in the DTM portal is the result of data collected by IOM field teams and complements information provided and generated by governmental and other entities in Iraq. IOM Iraq endeavors to keep this information as up to date and accurate as possible, but makes no claim—expressed or implied—on the completeness, accuracy and suitability of the information provided through this report. Challenges that should be taken into account when using DTM data in Iraq include the fluidity of the displaced population movements along with repeated emergency situations and limited access to large parts of the country. In no event will IOM be liable for any loss or damage, whether direct, indirect or consequential, related to the use of this report and the information provided herein.