



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 72

May 2017

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Children play around open sewage, waste, and stagnant waters in Adhamiya, one of the biggest informal settlements in Baghdad.

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

From 27 April to 30 May 2017:

- As of 30 May 2017, the DTM has identified 3,020,034 internally displaced persons (503,339 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,577 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 1,813,680 returnees (302,280 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs remained stable during the reporting period, with a decrease of approximately 1% (7,513 individuals). The general decrease is to be attributed to return movements across all governorates, particularly in Anbar, Ninewa, Baghdad and Kirkuk governorates. At the same time, the governorate of Ninewa alone recorded an increase of 3% (20,958 individuals) because of the military operations in the city of Mosul.
- The returnee population increased by 4% (76,542 individuals). The two governorates that reported the highest increase of the returnee population were Anbar by 7% (59,538) and Ninewa by 6% (15,030).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3 million internally displaced persons.

HIGHLIGHTS

IDPs

3,020,034
Individuals

503,339
Families

-1%

Returnees

1,813,680
Individuals

302,280
Families

+4%

IDPs

3,020,034 Individuals | 503,339 Families | -1% IDPs 45,078

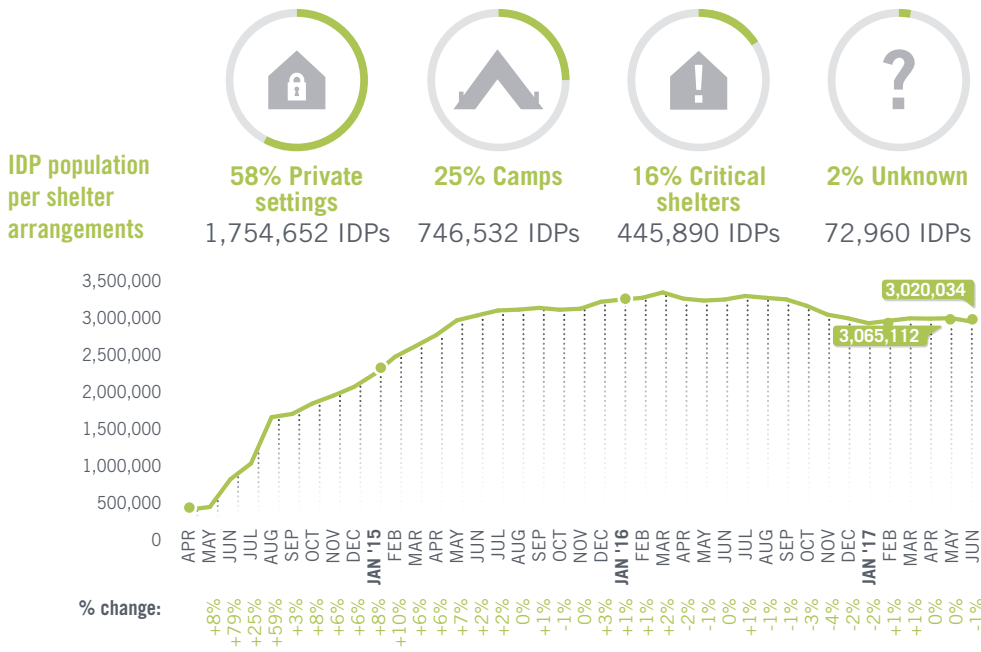


Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

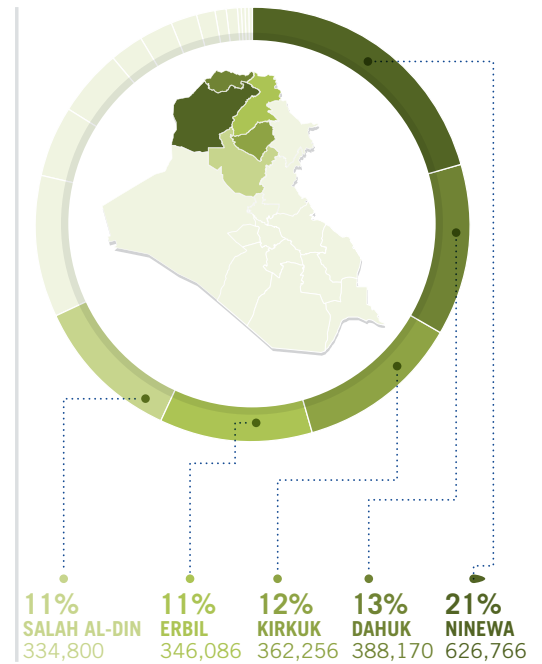


Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

Returnees

1,813,680 Individuals | 302,280 Families | +4% Returnees 76,542

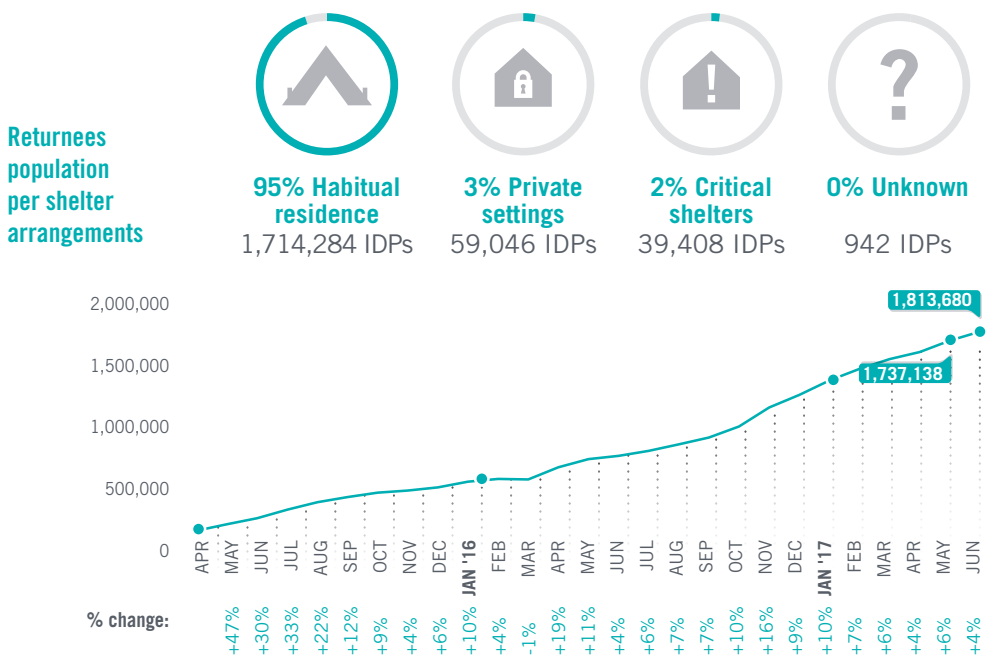


Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

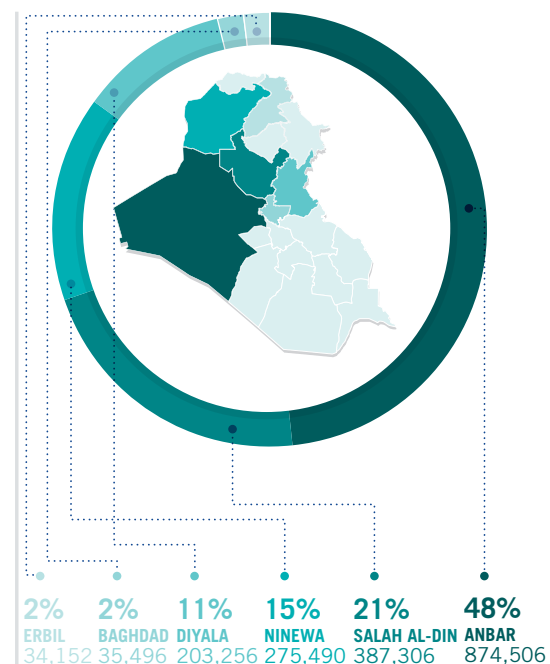


Figure 4. Presence of returnees by governorate of return

SITUATION OVERVIEW

During the reporting period, between 27 April and 30 May, Ninewa was the only governorate that recorded an increase in IDPs, while all other governorates recorded a reduction. However, this should not be interpreted as an absolute decrease of displacement trends: it is rather due to returning movements reportedly outweighing new displacements in some governorates.

This was the case of Salah al-Din and Kirkuk governorates, where the ongoing military operations in Baiji, Shirqat and Hawija districts have not escalated further, prompting return movements from Kirkuk and Salah al-Din to retaken areas in Salah al-Din, and from Kirkuk to Anbar as well.

Meanwhile, the steadily growth of IDPs in Ninewa is due to the military operations to retake the city of Mosul, currently focusing on the western side of the city. The operations to retake west Mosul were launched on 19 February and have caused large waves of displacements to camp and out-of-camp locations.

According to the DTM Emergency Tracking, which reports only IDP and returnees records whose locations have been verified, as

of 1 June the total cumulative number of identified IDPs reached 517,650 individuals, of whom 378,120 are still in displacement and 139,530 have already returned, particularly to east Mosul, Baashiqa, Tilkaif and Hamdaniya.

Based on flow-monitoring data tracked at Hammam al-Ali screening site, as of 1 June almost 590,000 individuals had left west Mosul and mainly headed towards camps in Southern Ninewa or east Mosul. In particular, during the reporting period the DTM has recorded an average displacement of over 6,000 individuals per day from west Mosul through this screening site, with peaks of 17,000 or 16,000 around mid-May –depending on the progress of the military operations.

Furthermore, during the reporting period this identified IDP population from Mosul grew by 17% (75,930 individuals), while the number of IDPs crossing Hammam al-Ali screening site grew by 53%, corresponding to approximately 200,000 individuals. The DTM is currently working on validating the displacement locations of IDPs in out-of-camp settings and aims to provide updated figures by location as soon as possible.

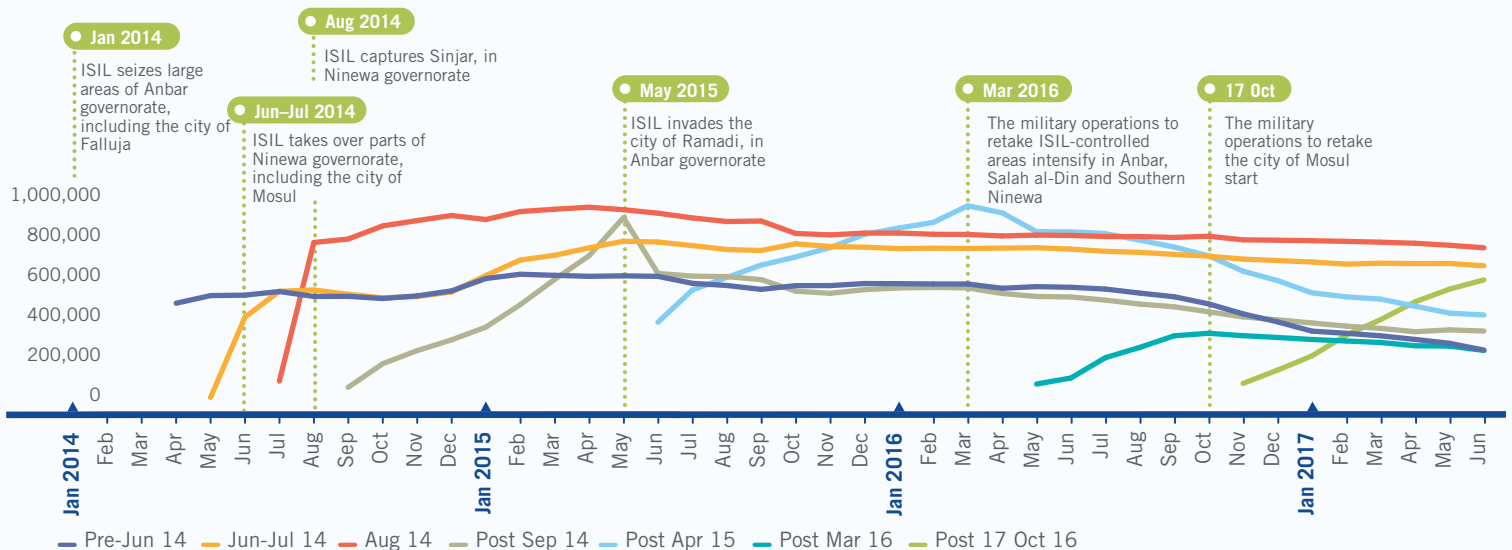


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

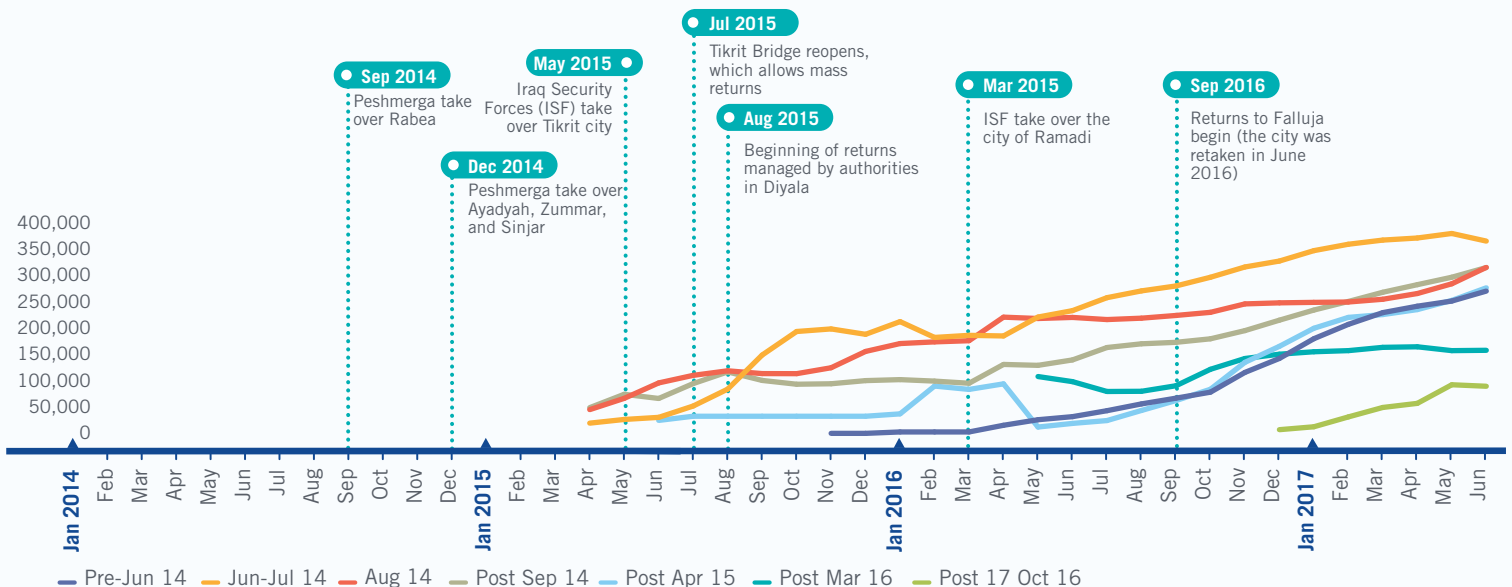


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time
The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

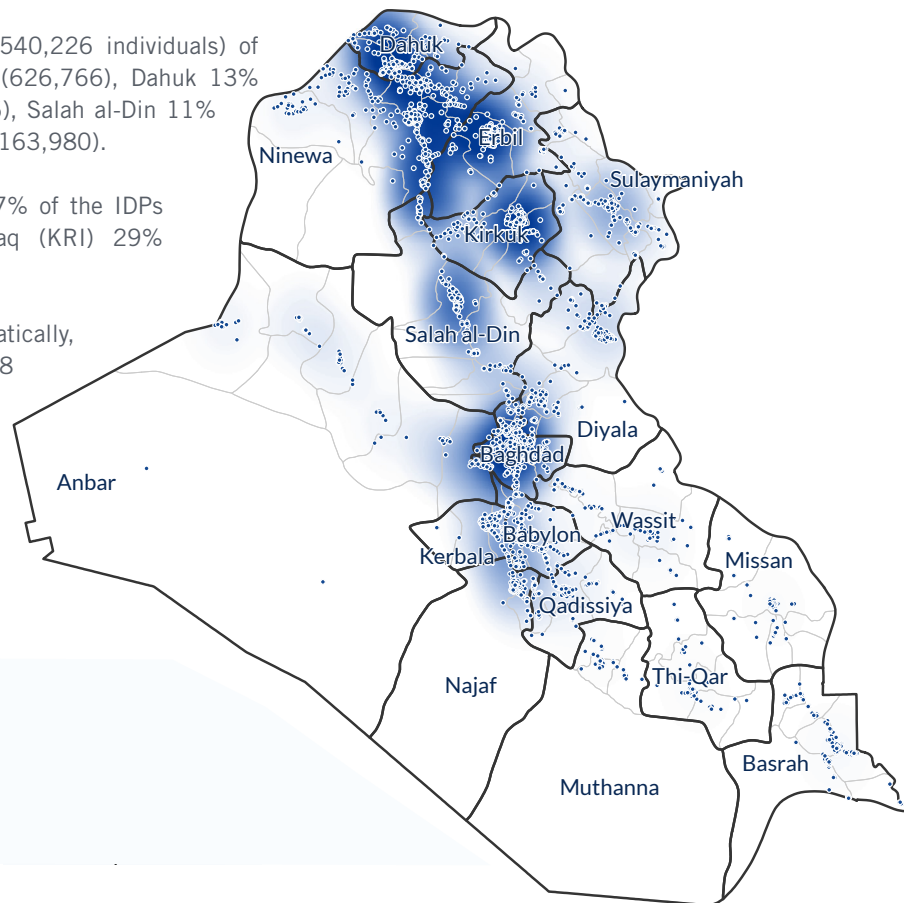
OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

As of 30 May 2017, seven governorates host 84% (2,540,226 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 21% (626,766), Dahuk 13% (388,170), Kirkuk 12% (362,256), Erbil 11% (346,086), Salah al-Din 11% (334,800), Baghdad 11% (318,168), and Anbar 5% (163,980).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 67% of the IDPs (2,008,548 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 29% (882,318), and South Iraq 4% (129,168).

The total number of identified IDPs did not change dramatically, recording a decrease of approximately 1% (45,078 individuals). However, this overall stability does not reflect homogeneous trends across the country.

All governorates but Ninewa recorded a significant decrease in the IDP population they host. Anbar recorded a decrease of 13% (25,014 individuals), particularly in the districts of Heet and Falluja. IDP have been returning to their location of origin, inside the same governorate.



Legend

IDP families by governorate of displacement



Map 1. IDP families by governorate of displacement and density

The map shows the distribution of IDPs across the country. The dots indicate their current locations of displacement, while the color highlights their concentration.

The governorate of Kirkuk recorded a decrease of 5% (20,016). This is due to ongoing return movements, particularly to Anbar and Salah al-Din. Return movements have been monitored for several months; however, the process of record updating requires time and updated figures became available only recently, hence the sharp drop during the past couple of months.

Salah al-Din did not record any apparent change; however, this is due to ongoing displacement and return movements occurring in different areas of the governorate and balancing each other.

Ninewa governorate was the only governorate recording an IDP population increase during the reporting period, with 3% (20,958 individuals). This overall figure is the result of parallel displacement and return movements. Particularly, the district of al-Shikhan recorded a decrease of 7% (6,870 individuals) due to returns towards east Mosul and Tilkaif district, while Mosul district recorded an increase of 8% (23,490) because of displacement from west Mosul towards south Ninewa, particularly Qayara sub-district.

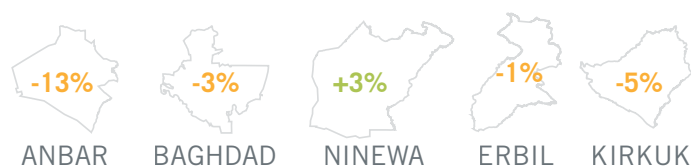


Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement

The figure reports the governorates of displacement that witnessed the highest variation in the IDP population, compared to the last report.

Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals
Anbar	27,330	163,980
Babylon	7,253	43,518
Baghdad	53,028	318,168
Basrah	1,719	10,314
Dahuk	64,695	388,170
Diyala	11,978	71,868
Erbil	57,681	346,086
Kerbala	10,357	62,142
Kirkuk	60,376	362,256
Missan	875	5,250
Muthanna	623	3,738
Najaf	12,999	77,994
Ninewa	104,461	626,766
Qadissiya	3,967	23,802
Salah al-Din	55,800	334,800
Sulaymaniyah	24,677	148,062
Thi-Qar	1,345	8,070
Wassit	4,175	25,050
Total	503,339	3,020,034

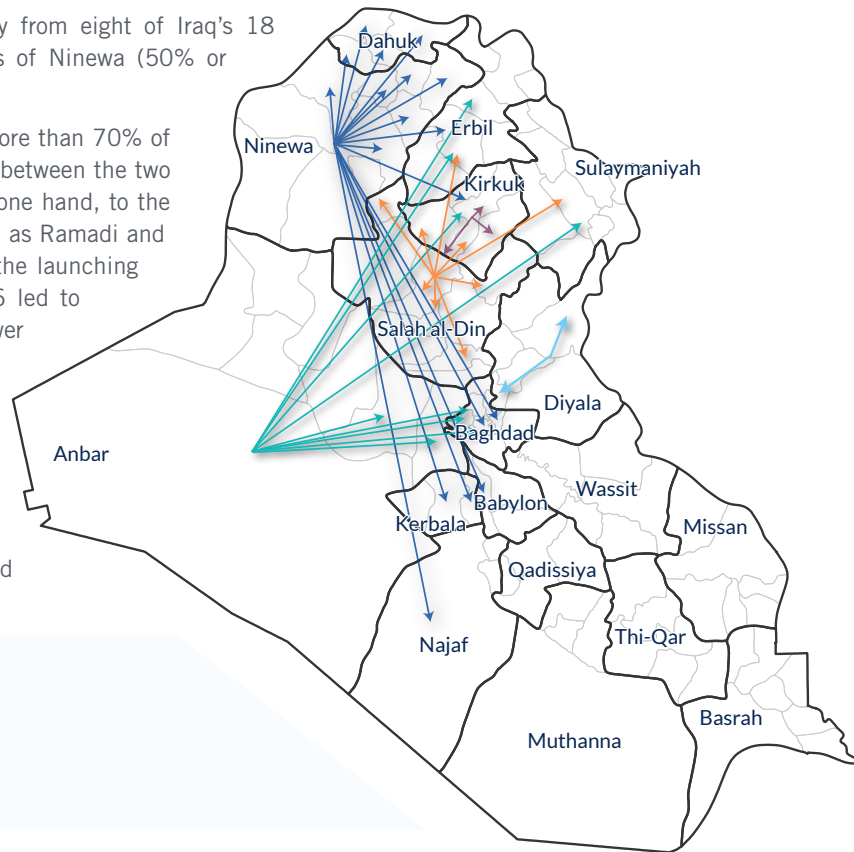
Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 30 May 2017, the total IDP population is originally from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (50% or 1,513,638 individuals) and Anbar (21% or 624,924).

Ninewa and Anbar have been the governorates of origin of more than 70% of IDPs for most of the current crisis; however, the distribution between the two began changing after September 2016. This is due, on the one hand, to the significant return movements to retaken areas in Anbar, such as Ramadi and Heet, and as of September, in Falluja. On the other hand, the launching of the military operations to retake Mosul in October 2016 led to large-scale displacement across Ninewa governorate, with fewer numbers heading to other governorates.

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (447,252 individuals). Displacement from Salah al-Din is due to ongoing clashes, especially in Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, and to secondary displacement of IDPs previously displaced to Kirkuk. It is worth noting that 59% of IDPs from Salah al-Din are displaced inside the same governorate.



Legend

- IDPs' movements from governorates of origin to districts of displacement
- Anbar
 - Ninewa
 - Diyala
 - Salahal Din
 - Kirkuk

Map 2. IDP families by governorate of origin

The map shows IDPs' movements from their governorate of origin to their current districts of displacement

During the reporting period, only Ninewa and Kirkuk governorates recorded an increase as governorates of origin. The number of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate increased by 1% (1,770 individuals) because of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. Military operations in Hawija started in August 2016 and as of 29 May, according to the DTM Emergency Tracking, 96,918 IDPs from Hawija are still in displacement, while the number of IDPs originally from Ninewa increased by 1% (19,620) because of displacement from west Mosul, where military operations are ongoing.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 9% (58,248 individuals). The decrease is due to ongoing return movements to areas in Ramadi, Heet and Falluja that were retaken in mid-2016.



Figure 8. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin

The figure reports the highest variation in the IDP population by governorate of origin, compared to the last report.

Governorate of displacement	Governorate of origin								
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total
Anbar	156,684	156	204	0	0	1,032	4,140	1,764	163,980
Babylon	2,910	14,814	600	192	0	30	24,474	498	43,518
Baghdad	190,902	6,612	16,914	5,028	0	1,560	71,028	26,124	318,168
Basrah	1,968	114	186	312	0	810	4,110	2,814	10,314
Dahuk	1,062	0	282	0	0	0	386,208	618	388,170
Diyala	2,274	462	360	64,506	0	6	612	3,648	71,868
Erbil	130,554	0	6,264	1,950	12,984	3,510	158,334	32,490	346,086
Kerbala	852	1,062	204	162	0	288	59,310	264	62,142
Kirkuk	50,292	96	390	1,602	36	186,600	45,342	77,898	362,256
Missan	216	42	162	102	0	636	3,702	390	5,250
Muthanna	708	0	30	36	0	48	2,808	108	3,738
Najaf	1,752	0	114	138	0	234	75,498	258	77,994
Ninewa	5,214	30	0	0	480	5,208	604,884	10,950	626,766
Qadissiya	3,648	90	414	174	0	2,562	16,698	216	23,802
Salah al-Din	1,140	0	0	1,974	0	54,336	14,280	263,070	334,800
Sulaymaniyah	70,866	4,086	12,192	19,902	0	96	15,900	25,020	148,062
Thi-Qar	1,044	72	42	120	0	660	5,796	336	8,070
Wassit	2,838	120	36	120	0	636	20,514	786	25,050
Total	624,924	27,756	38,394	96,318	13,500	258,252	1,513,638	447,252	3,020,034

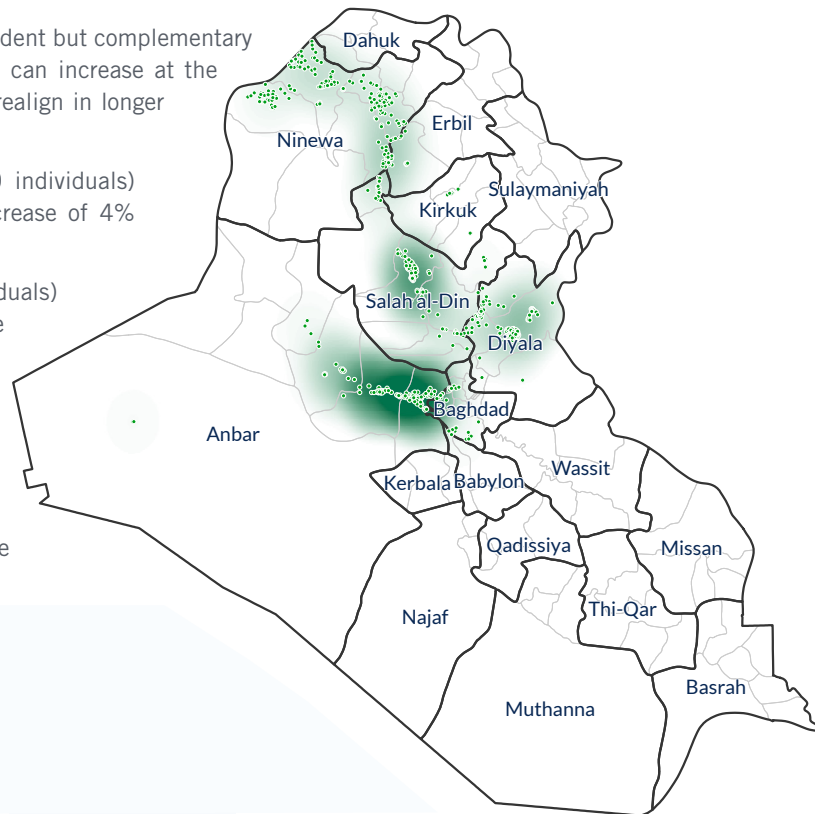
Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

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.

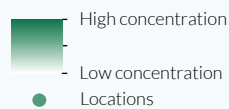
As of 30 May 2017, a total of 302,280 families (1,813,680 individuals) reportedly returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 4% (76,542) from the previous update.

Almost half of the returnee population 48% (874,506 individuals) is located in Anbar. During the reporting period, its returnee population grew by 7% (59,538 individuals). Return movements have been recorded since mid-2016, when the newly retaken city of Ramadi began witnessing returns. As well, the city of Falluja, retaken between May and June 2016, began receiving returnees as of September 2016. However, the returnee population is not evenly distributed across the governorate. The district of Falluja currently hosts 21% (375,606 individuals) of the whole returnee population, while Ramadi hosts 19% (348,204).



Legend

Returnee families by governorate of return



Map 3. Returnee families by governorate of return and density

The map shows the distribution of returnees across the country. The dots indicate their current locations of return, while the color highlight their concentration

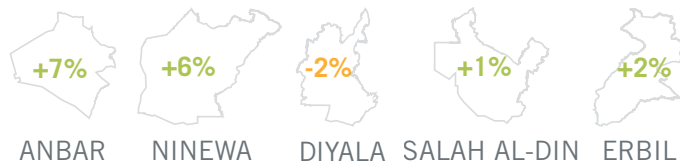


Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

The figure reports the governorates of return that witnessed the highest variation in the returnee population, compared to the last report.

The governorate hosting the second largest returnee population is Salah al-Din (21% or 387,306 individuals); its returnee population grew by 1% (4,188). The third is Ninewa, (15% or 275,490); its returnee population increased by 6% (15,030) between 27 April and 30 May.

The returnee population is growing steadily and it is worth noting that the top five districts recording the highest increase in their returnee population are in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.

In Anbar, both Falluja and Ramadi district recorded an increase of 8% during the reporting period (corresponding to 4,471 and 4,370 individuals respectively). Heet's returnee population grew by 5% (912).

In Ninewa, the district of Mosul recorded the third highest increase after Falluja and Ramadi during the reporting period (14% or 2,031 individuals), while Hamdaniya's returnee population grew by 9%, (263). In the retaken areas of Mosul and Hamdaniya districts, of IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Mosul military operations in October 2017 are returning. However, in Hamdaniya IDPs displaced at the onset if the crisis in 2014 have started to return as well.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1,942	11,652
Anbar	Falluja	62,601	375,606
Anbar	Haditha	2,395	14,370
Anbar	Heet	20,779	124,674
Anbar	Ramadi	58,034	348,204
Anbar Total		145,751	874,506
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1,724	10,344
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2,898	17,388
Baghdad Total		5,916	35,496
Diyala	Al-Khalis	11,673	70,038
Diyala	Al-Muqdadia	8,200	49,200
Diyala	Khanaqin	13,803	82,818
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
Diyala Total		33,876	203,256
Erbil	Makhmur	5,692	34,152
Erbil Total		5,692	34,152
Kirkuk	Daquq	166	996
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	413	2,478
Kirkuk Total		579	3,474
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	3,269	19,614
Ninewa	Mosul	17,029	102,174
Ninewa	Sinjar	4,557	27,342
Ninewa	Telafar	16,110	96,660
Ninewa	Tilkaif	4,950	29,700
Ninewa Total		45,915	275,490
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,346	56,076
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	6,339	38,034
Salah al-Din	Baiji	4,718	28,308
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,693	34,158
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,691	46,146
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,526	171,156
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,183	7,098
Salah al-Din Total		64,551	387,306
Total		302,280	1,813,680

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

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

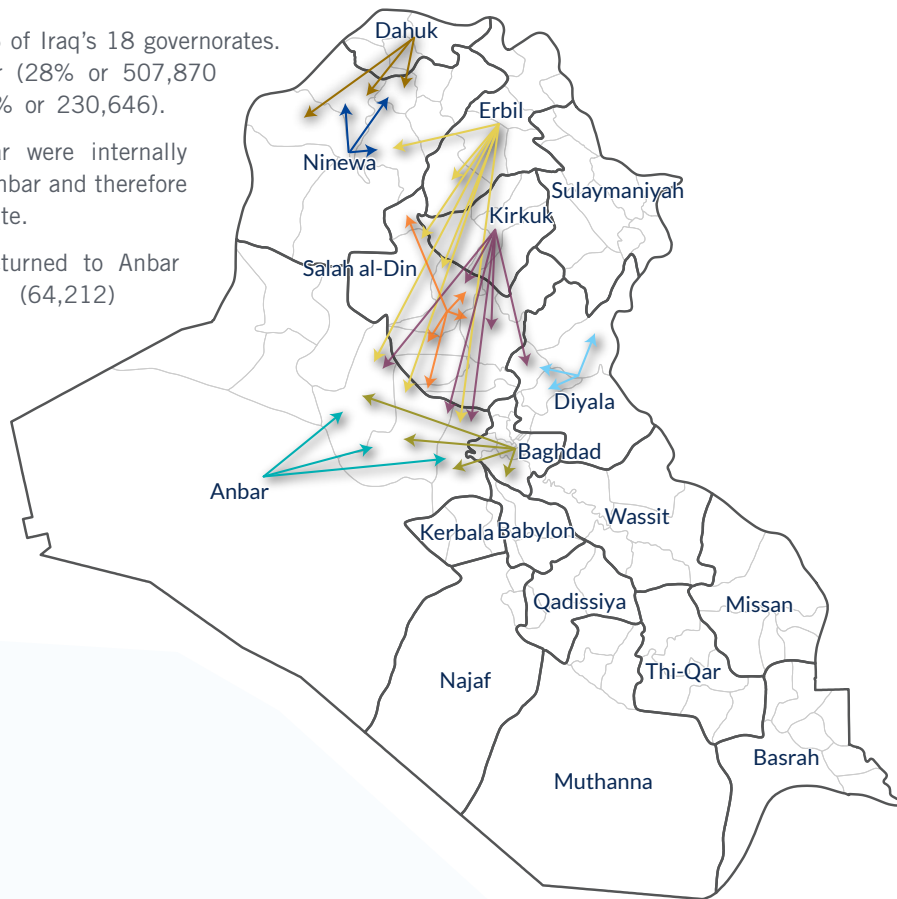
As of 30 May 2017, IDPs have been returning from 16 of Iraq's 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement remain Anbar (28% or 507,870 individuals), Kirkuk (13% or 235,320) and Erbil (13% or 230,646).

Most of the returnees previously displaced in Anbar were internally displaced, meaning IDPs from Anbar displaced within Anbar and therefore returned to other locations within the same governorate.

In the case of Erbil, 45% (102,822 individuals) returned to Anbar governorate, particularly Falluja district, while 28% (64,212) returned to Salah al-Din governorate.

More than half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk governorate (54% or 126,432 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately a third (33% or 77,766 individuals) returned to Anbar.

During the reporting period, there has been a significant increase in returns of those previously displaced in Kirkuk governorate (10% or 20,766 individuals) followed by Anbar (4% or 19,506).



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 shows returnees' movements from their governorate of last displacement to their current districts of return.

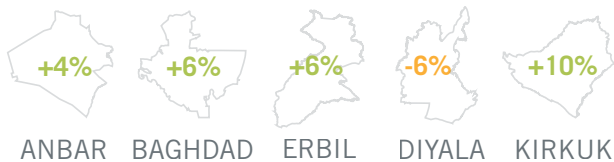


Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

The figure reports the highest variation in the returnee population by governorate of last displacement, compared to the last report.

Governorate of return	Last governorate of displacement												Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Others	
Anbar	507,540	3,120	134,310	894	0	102,822	0	77,766	0	2,148	45,906	0	0
Baghdad	0	1,152	31,620	0	0	2,100	48	0	0	0	456	120	120
Diyala	330	0	1,056	0	159,378	468	0	23,898	0	0	18,126	0	0
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	34,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,474	0	0	0	0	0
Ninewa	0	180	408	97,404	0	26,892	204	3,750	145,938	96	96	522	72
Salah al-Din	0	0	19,020	2,334	12	64,212	1,482	126,432	228	155,214	16,626	1,746	1,578
	507,870	4,452	186,414	100,632	159,390	230,646	1,734	235,320	146,166	157,458	81,210	2,388	1,813,680

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

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW

IDPs

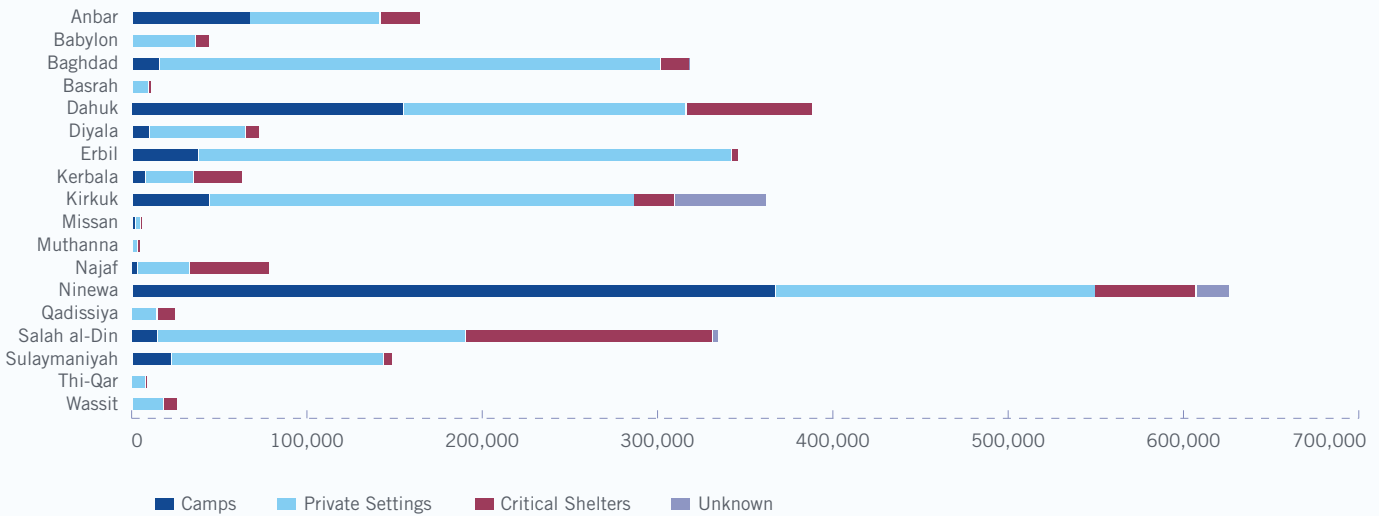


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement

Returnees

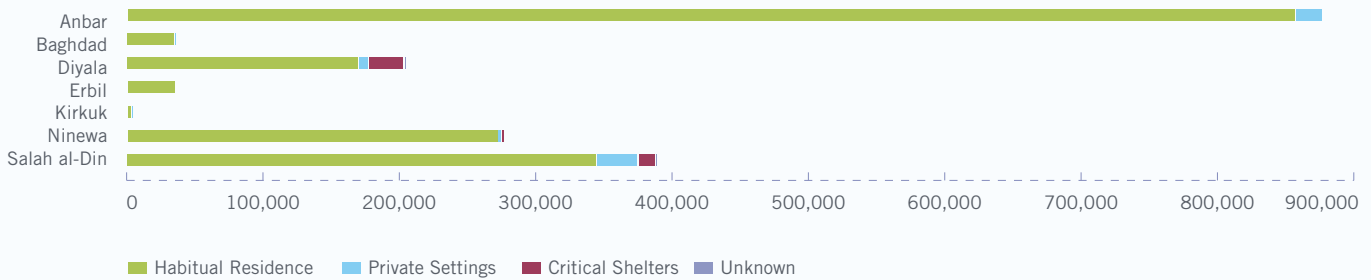


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Most identified IDPs (58% or 1,754,652 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 44% (1,342,932) are living in rented accommodation, 13% (403,680) are with host families, and less than 1% (8,040) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (16% or 445,890 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 7% (223,302 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (109,626) are in informal settlements, 3% (92,652) are in religious buildings, and less than 1% (13,626) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 25% of the total IDP population (746,532 individuals). Ninewa governorate hosts 49% of the IDPs living in camps (367,878), largely because of the large camp-based response implemented throughout the Mosul response.

With the beginning of the military operations to retake Mosul, the number of IDPs living in camps has been growing steadily, while the number of IDPs across all other shelter types has been decreasing. Between October 2016 and May 2017, the population in camps grew by 57% (272,028 individuals), while the population in all other shelter types recorded a remarkable decrease: 21% (456,768) in private settings, and 20% (112,596) in critical shelters.

Almost one third of the IDPs living in critical shelters (32% or 141,420 individuals) are in Salah al-Din.

Most identified returnees (95% or 1,714,284 individuals) reportedly live in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 59,046 individuals and 2% or 39,408).

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 unrelated to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy for a durable solution. 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 Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates; the South includes 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.

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