



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 70

April 2017

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

From 30 March to 27 April 2017:

- As of 27 April 2017, the DTM has identified 3,065,112 internally displaced persons (510,852 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,660 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 1,737,138 returnees (289,523 families).
- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs remained stable during the reporting period, with an increase of less than 1% (6,486 individuals). However, significant population movements were recorded, even though localised. Particularly, Ninewa governorate reported an increase of 10% (53,832 individuals). This number, however, is balanced by the ongoing return movements registered across the rest of the country.
- The returnee population increased by 6% (97,554 individuals). The two governorates that reported the highest increase of the returnee population were Anbar by 6% (49,464) and Ninewa by 19% (41,514).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) maintains the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.1 million internally displaced persons.



IDPs

3,065,112
Individuals
 510,852
Families

+0.2%



Returnees

1,737,138
Individuals
 289,523
Families

+6%

HIGHLIGHTS



IDPs

3,065,112
Individuals510,852
Families

+0.2%

IDPs
6,48659% Private
settings

1,800,732 IDPs



24% Camps

734,580 IDPs

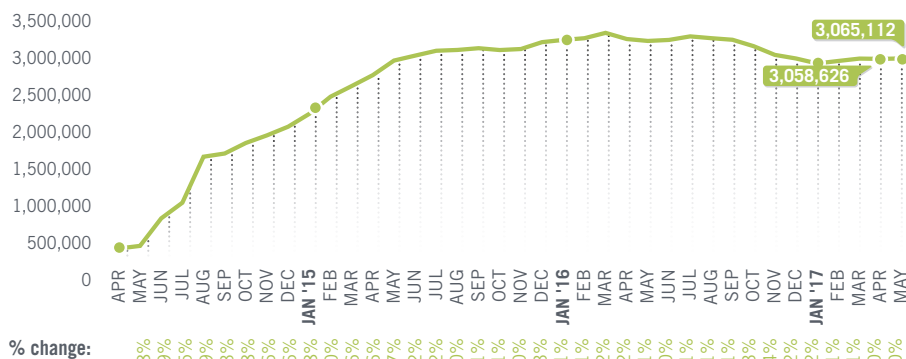
16% Critical
shelters

457,188 IDPs



2% Unknown

72,612 IDPs

IDP population
per shelter
arrangements

During the reporting period, between 30 March and 27 April, Ninewa governorate reported major developments related to the military operations in Mosul. The operations in west Mosul, officially launched on 19 February, have caused the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people.

In parallel to ongoing displacement, returning movements to Mosul city have also been recorded, in particular from camps located in Merkaz Hamdaniya sub-district. From the beginning of the operations, the DTM Emergency Tracking has recorded a cumulative number of 441,720 individuals, of which 336,288 are still displaced and 105,432 have returned.

It is worth noting that during operations, the displacement dynamics of east and west Mosul were different. The first phase focused on areas surrounding Mosul city, such as Baashiqra or Hamdaniya districts. After a pause from 14 to 29 December 2016, operations in east Mosul resumed and east Mosul was officially declared as 'liberated' on 21 January 2017, with the last neighbourhood recaptured on 25 February. During this period, most IDPs autonomously reached, or were transported to, camps and emergency sites.

In the case of west Mosul operations, a large number of people, after transiting through Hammam al Aliel, are moving into host communities, whether in Qayyara and Hammam al-Aliel sub districts or east Mosul. Some are even reportedly returning to west Mosul and are potentially secondary displaced. DTM is closely working with the government and humanitarian partners to harmonize displacement figures across Ninewa governorate. This process presents challenges, particularly to validate IDP records in out-of-camp locations, because of limited access and security issues.

Overall, 590,928 displaced individuals were tracked due to multiple military operations along the Mosul corridor (DTM Emergency Tracking, as of 1 May).

Ninewa has been witnessing many returns of families that were displaced in June-July 2014 and are now returning to retaken areas declared safe. Reportedly, approximately a total of 750 families (4,500 individuals) returned to Hamdanyia from Baghdad and Babylon and to Tilkaif district from Dahuk and Erbil.

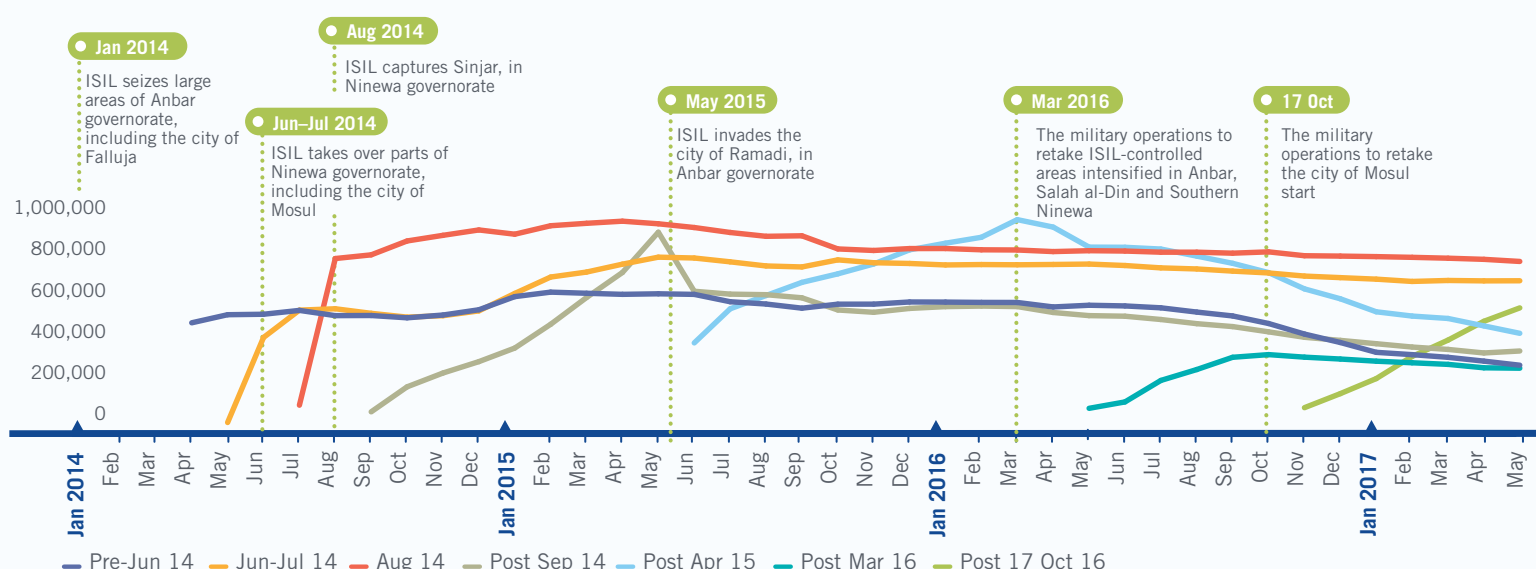


Figure 5. Number of IDPs over time

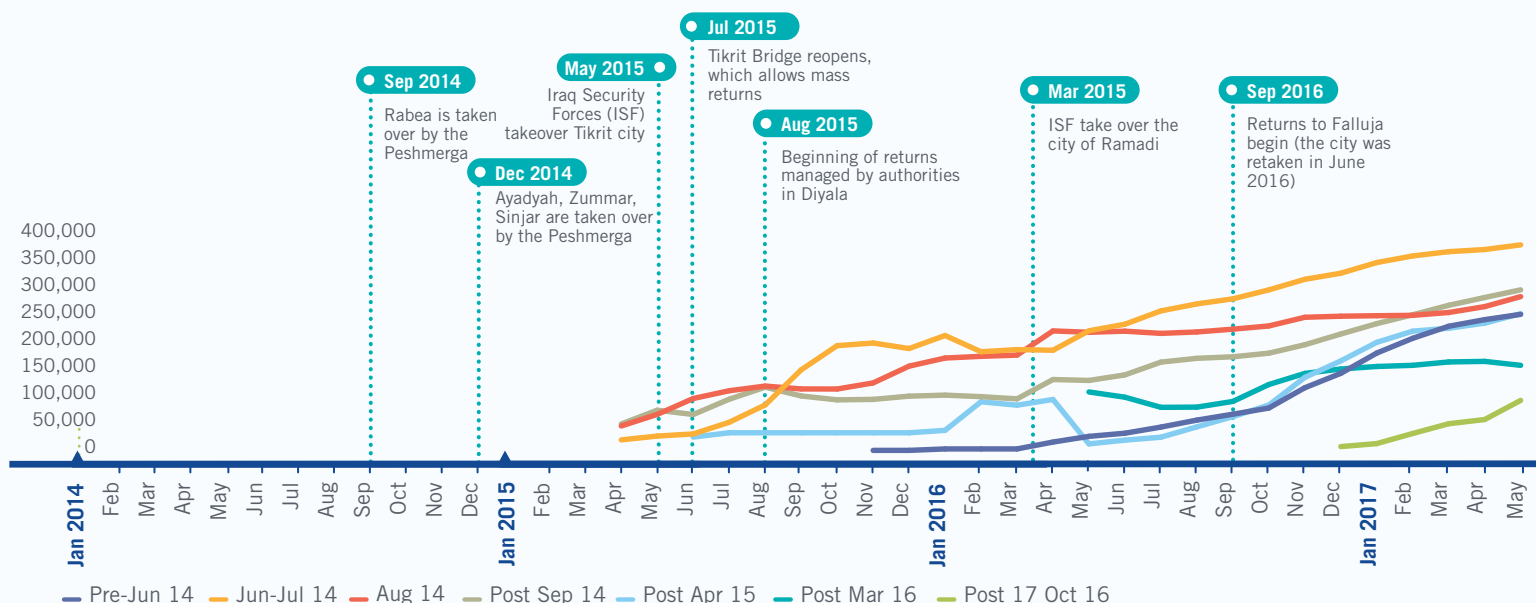


Figure 6. Number of Returnees over time

The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

As of 27 April 2017, seven governorates host 84% (2,579,268 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 20% (605,808), Dahuk 13% (389,556), Kirkuk 12% (382,272), Erbil 11% (350,796), Salah al-Din 11% (334,758), Baghdad 11% (327,084), and Anbar 6% (188,994).

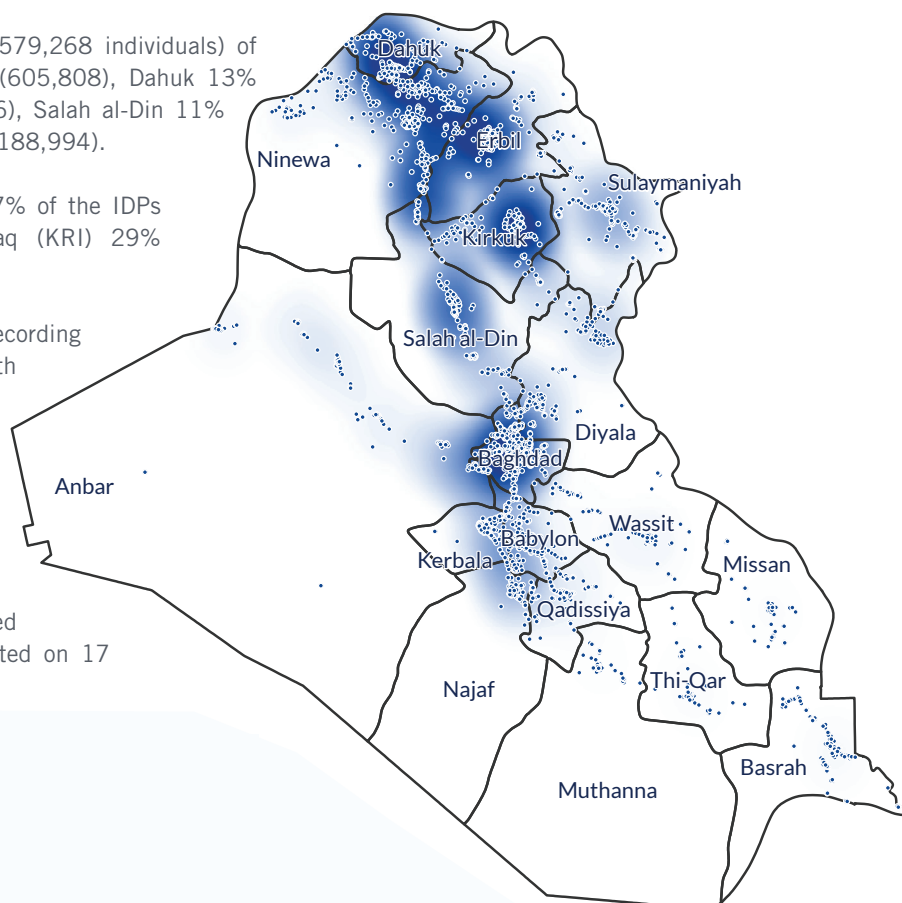
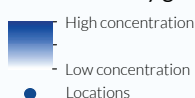
From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 67% of the IDPs (2,044,818 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 29% (889,746), and South Iraq 4% (130,548).

The total number of identified IDPs remained stable, recording an increase of less than 1% (6,486 individuals). It is worth noting that although the overall number of currently displaced IDPs has been pretty stable in the past months, significant population movements have been monitored and the distribution of IDPs among these seven governorates has markedly changed over time.

Ninewa and Dahuk, for instance, are currently the governorates receiving the highest number of newly displaced IDPs because of the Mosul military operations that started on 17 October 2016.

Legend

IDP families by governorate of displacement



Map 1. IDP families by governorate of displacement and density

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

However, until September 2016, before the beginning of the operations, the top two hosting governorates were Anbar and Baghdad, whose IDP population has steadily decreased since then because of ongoing returning movements towards retaken areas in Anbar.

Ninewa governorate was the only governorate recording an IDP population increase during the reporting period, 10% (53,832 individuals). The number of newly displaced IDPs over the same period is actually much higher. The DTM Emergency Tracking reported the displacement of 73,842 individuals from the city of Mosul during the same period, and the return of an estimated 24,804. These figures highlight the fluidity and dynamism of the current population movement trends affecting this governorate.

All remaining governorates reported a decrease of their IDP population. In particular, Baghdad recorded a decrease of 6% (19,524 individuals) and Anbar of 3% (6,360).



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	31,499	188,994
Babylon	7,449	44,694
Baghdad	54,514	327,084
Basrah	1,806	10,836
Dahuk	64,926	389,556
Diyala	11,995	71,970
Erbil	58,466	350,796
Kerbala	10,480	62,880
Kirkuk	63,712	382,272
Missan	887	5,322
Muthanna	710	4,260
Najaf	13,016	78,096
Ninewa	100,968	605,808
Qadissiya	3,976	23,856
Salah al-Din	55,793	334,758
Sulaymaniyah	24,899	149,394
Thi-Qar	1,363	8,178
Wassit	4,393	26,358
Total	510,852	3,065,112

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

OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

As of 27 April 2017, the total IDP population is originally from eight of Iraq's 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (49% or 1,494,018 individuals) and Anbar (22% or 683,172).

The above information on the governorates of displacement is applicable to the analysis of the governorates of origin. Ninewa and Anbar have been the governorate 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 return movements to retaken areas in Anbar, such as Ramadi and Heet, and as of September, in Falluja. On the other hand, this is also due to the beginning of the operations in Mosul in October 2016.

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (452,238 individuals). New displacement from Salah al-Din is caused by ongoing clashes, especially in Al-Shirqat district and Baiji. It is also worth noting that 59% of the 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 → Salah al-Din
- Kirkuk

Map 2. IDP families by governorate of origin

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

The number of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate increased by 2% (5,202 individuals) because of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. It is worth noting that the growth rate of IDPs from Kirkuk, particularly Hawija, has been slowing down as military operations in the area are on hold.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 6% (40,134 individuals). As mentioned, this is the result of the ongoing return movements towards the districts of Heet, Ramadi and Falluja, which were retaken starting from the second quarter of 2016. Most of these returning IDPs had displaced to the neighbouring governorate of Baghdad, or had internally displaced in Anbar.

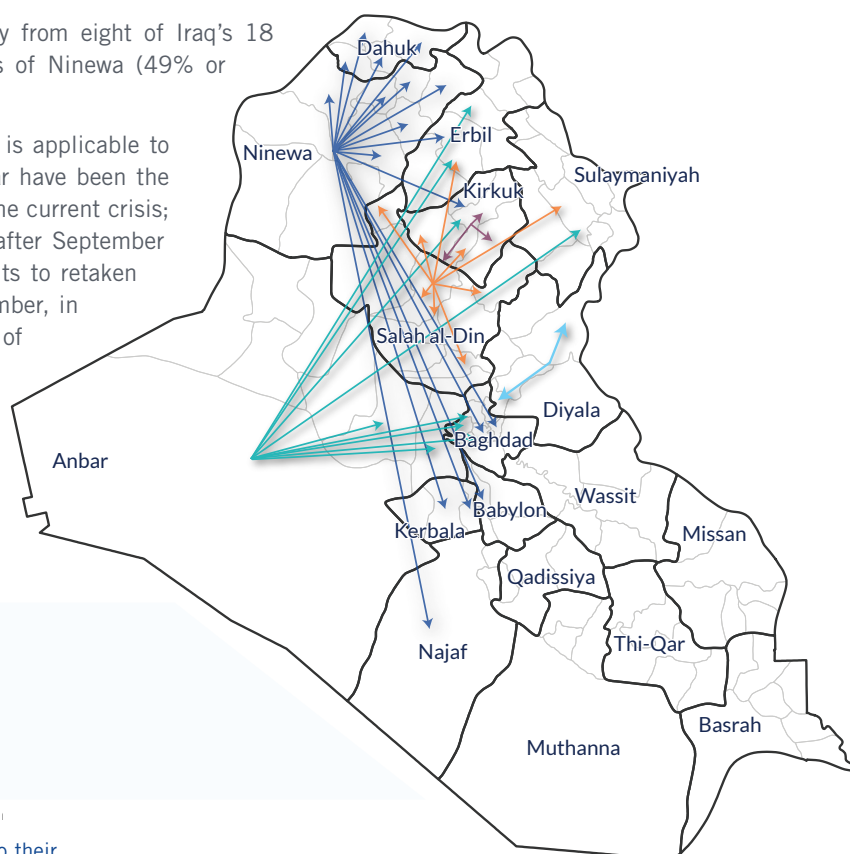


Figure 8. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin

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								Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	181,710	156	240	0	0	1,332	3,282	2,274	188,994
Babylon	3,528	14,862	618	204	0	30	24,966	486	44,694
Baghdad	198,870	6,894	17,886	5,394	0	1,560	69,108	27,372	327,084
Basrah	1,992	114	186	366	0	816	4,488	2,874	10,836
Dahuk	1,104	0	276	0	0	0	387,528	648	389,556
Diyala	2,226	462	252	64,734	0	6	522	3,768	71,970
Erbil	133,548	0	6,192	1,950	13,074	3,510	159,252	33,270	350,796
Kerbala	918	1,164	204	162	0	354	59,814	264	62,880
Kirkuk	69,588	96	402	2,106	36	185,700	45,906	78,438	382,272
Missan	264	48	162	102	0	642	3,702	402	5,322
Muthanna	984	0	36	66	0	66	2,970	138	4,260
Najaf	1,764	0	114	138	0	234	75,588	258	78,096
Ninewa	5,214	30	0	0	1,062	5,208	583,344	10,950	605,808
Qadissiya	3,738	90	414	174	0	2,574	16,650	216	23,856
Salah al-Din	1,200	0	0	2,034	0	53,058	13,518	264,948	334,758
Sulaymaniyah	72,534	4,044	12,090	20,010	0	96	15,828	24,792	149,394
Thi-Qar	1,110	108	48	126	0	660	5,772	354	8,178
Wassit	2,880	120	36	120	0	636	21,780	786	26,358
Total	683,172	28,188	39,156	97,686	14,172	256,482	1,494,018	452,238	3,065,112

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

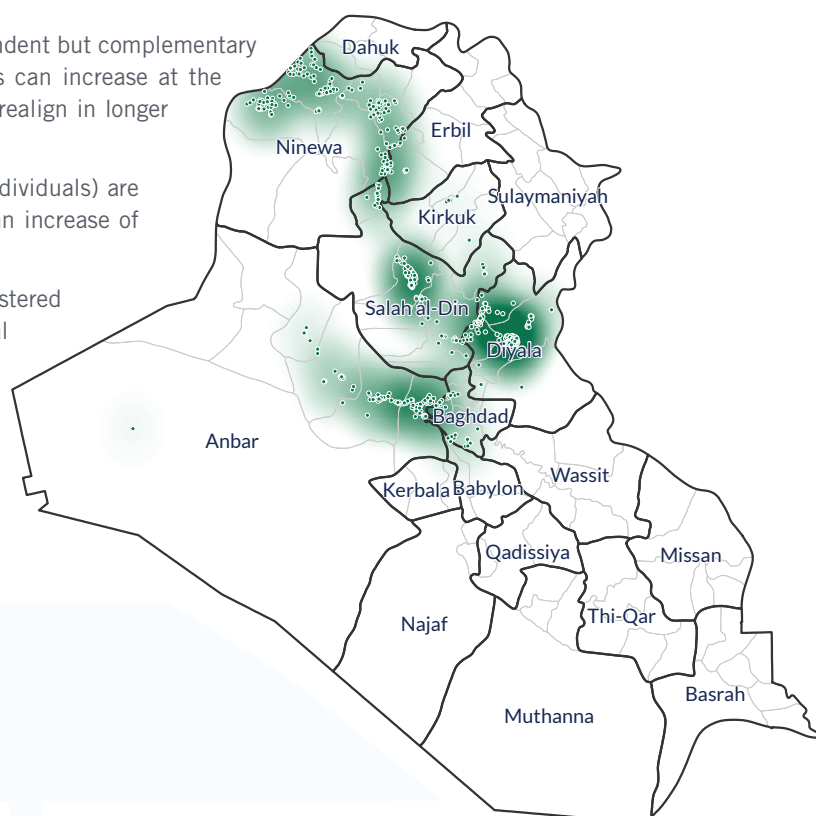
OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE OF RETURN

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 27 April 2017, a total of 289,523 families (1,737,138 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 6% (97,554) from the previous update.

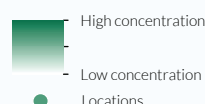
Anbar is the governorate with the highest percentage of returns registered so far in the country, with 47% (814,968 individuals) of the total returnee population. As mentioned, operations to retake areas previously under the control of armed groups in Heet, Ramadi, Haditha and Falluja intensified in the second quarter of 2016, and by summer returns had progressively started.

Between 30 March and 27 April 2017, the governorate witnessing the highest number of returns was with an increase of 6% (49,464) in returnee population.



Legend

Returnee families by governorate of return



Map 3. Returnee families by governorate of return and density

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

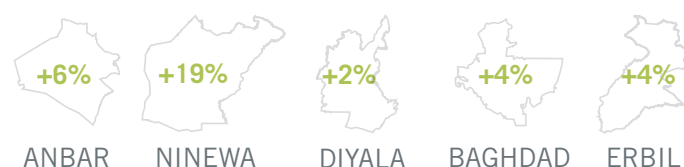


Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return

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

In Anbar, the districts of Falluja and Ramadi host one fifth each of the current returnee population. Falluja hosts 20% (348,780 individuals) and Ramadi 19% (321,984). Ramadi was retaken in March 2016 and Falluja in June 2016. In the case of Ramadi returns started in April, not without security incidents, while local authorities in Falluja encouraged returns after 17 September 2016.

Salah al-Din has the second largest number of returnees (23% or 383,118 individuals). Returns are mostly concentrated in Tikrit district, the third district in the country with the highest number of returns (10% or 170,676). The bulk of returns, currently in Tikrit, took place in the second half of 2015, as the city was recaptured in May and the bridge reopened in July 2015, allowing IDPs to return.

Ninewa reported the second largest increase, 19% (41,514). Returns are firstly related to the highly fluid situation around Mosul. IDPs displaced from Mosul city are returning to the eastern side of the city. Returns of IDPs displaced during previous period of displacement, particularly in June–July 2014, have started being recorded in newly retaken areas.

Governorate of return	District of return	Families	Individuals
Anbar	Al-Rutba	1,942	11,652
Anbar	Falluja	58,130	348,780
Anbar	Haditha	2,225	13,350
Anbar	Heet	19,867	119,202
Anbar	Ramadi	53,664	321,984
Anbar Total		135,828	814,968
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	1,728	10,368
Baghdad	Kadhimia	1,294	7,764
Baghdad	Mahmoudiya	2,813	16,878
Baghdad Total		5,835	35,010
Diyala	Al-Khalis	11,676	70,056
Diyala	Al-Muqdadia	8,230	49,380
Diyala	Khanaqin	14,358	86,148
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200
Diyala Total		34,464	206,784
Erbil	Makhmur	5,554	33,324
Erbil Total		5,554	33,324
Kirkuk	Daquq	166	996
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	413	2,478
Kirkuk Total		579	3,474
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya	3,006	18,036
Ninewa	Mosul	14,998	89,988
Ninewa	Sinjar	4,564	27,384
Ninewa	Telafar	15,990	95,940
Ninewa	Tilkaif	4,852	29,112
Ninewa Total		43,410	260,460
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	9,228	55,368
Salah al-Din	Al-Fares	1,055	6,330
Salah al-Din	Al-Shirqat	6,303	37,818
Salah al-Din	Baiji	4,701	28,206
Salah al-Din	Balad	5,443	32,658
Salah al-Din	Samarra	7,489	44,934
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	28,446	170,676
Salah al-Din	Tooz	1,188	7,128
Salah al-Din Total		63,853	383,118
Total		289,523	1,737,138

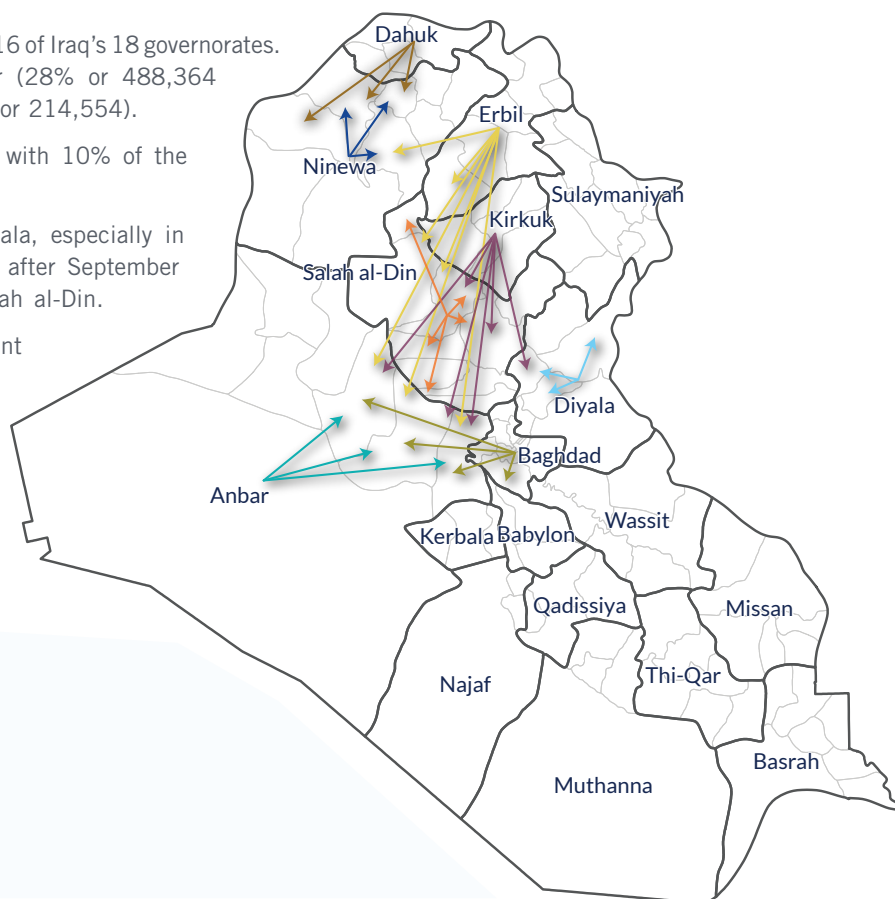
Table 3. Distribution of returnee families and individuals by governorate and district of return

As of 27 April 2017, many IDPs have been returning from 16 of Iraq's 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement remain Anbar (28% or 488,364 individuals), Erbil (12% or 217,074) and Kirkuk (12% or 214,554).

The fourth governorate of last displacement is Diyala, with 10% of the current returnee population (170,250).

The returns from Kirkuk were particularly towards Diyala, especially in August and September 2016. Returns also intensified after September and October 2016, this time mainly to Anbar and Salah al-Din.

During the reporting period, there has been a significant increase of returns of those previously displaced in Ninewa governorate (48% or 44,352 individuals) followed by Baghdad (11% or 16,950). With regards to Ninewa, returns are mainly to Ninewa itself, particularly to the eastern side of Mosul city and the retaken areas in Hamdaniva and Baashiga districts.



Map 4. **Returnee families by last governorate of displacement**

The map displays returnees' movements from their governorate of last displacement to their current districts of return.

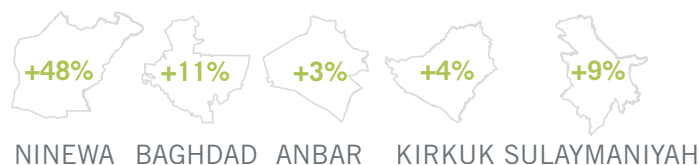


Figure 10. **Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement**

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

	Last governorate of displacement												
Governorate of return	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulay-maniyah	Others	Total
Anbar	488,034	3,120	125,208	894	0	92,808	0	58,422	0	1,698	44,784	0	0
Baghdad	0	1,152	31,134	0	0	2,100	48	0	0	0	456	120	120
Diyala	330	0	474	0	170,238	636	60	23,358	0	0	11,688	0	0
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	33,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,474	0	0	0	0	0
Ninewa	0	120	276	94,338	0	24,348	0	3,750	137,316	96	60	156	72
Salah al-Din	0	0	19,008	2,334	12	63,858	1,482	125,550	150	152,562	16,584	1,578	1,578
	488,364	4,392	176,100	97,566	170,250	217,074	1,590	214,554	137,466	154,356	73,572	1,854	1,737,138

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

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS OVERVIEW



IDPs

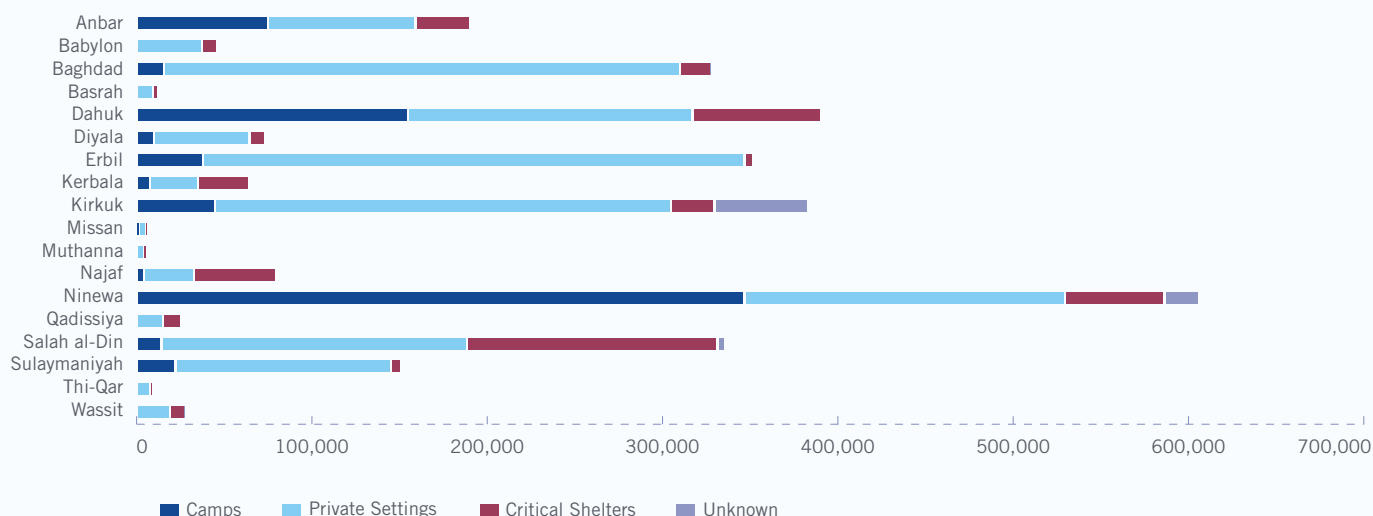


Table 5. IDP individuals by shelter category and governorate of displacement



Returnees

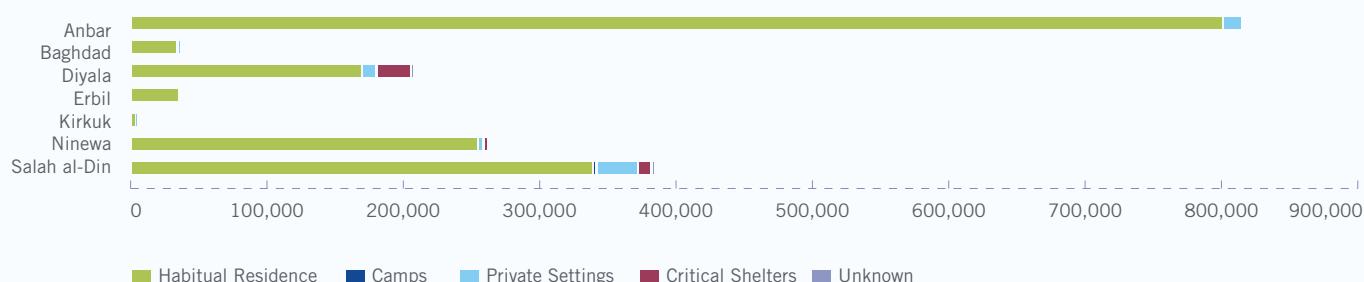


Table 6. Returnees by shelter category and governorate of return

Most identified IDPs (59% or 1,800,732 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 45% (1,381,350) are living in rented houses, 13% (409,884) are with host families, and less than 1% (9,498) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (15% or 457,188 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 7% (226,752 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (116,280) are in informal settlements, 3% (93,576) are in religious buildings, and less than 1% (14,352) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 24% of the total IDP population (734,580 individuals). Ninewa governorate hosts 47% of the IDPs living in camps (347,352), of these, 11% (82,560) are in Hamdaniya district and 27% (194,736) in Mosul district; both districts host camps built for or currently hosting IDPs displaced

from Mosul and surrounding areas after October 2017.

It is worth noting that 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. During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in camps grew by 7% (48,258 individuals). The camps are mainly located in Ninewa and these IDPs are mostly displaced from Mosul.

Almost one third of the IDPs living in critical shelters (31% or 143,346 individuals) are in Salah al-Din.

Most identified returnees (94% or 1,641,510 individuals) are reportedly housed in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 53,460 individuals and 2% or 40,602).

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 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 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, Ninawa, 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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