



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 108

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HIGHLIGHTS



Figure 1. Displacement over time
This figure reports the number of IDPs and returnees since April 2014 and April 2015 respectively.

Data collection for round 108 took place during the months of January and February 2019. As of 28 February 2019, DTM identified 1,744,980 IDPs (290,830 families), dispersed across 18 governorates, 104 districts and 3,196 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,211,982 returnees (701,997 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,596 locations. An additional 46,662 returnees were recorded during round 108, which is slightly lower than the increase in the previous round (51,696 returnees in round 107). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (27,150 individuals), Salah al-Din (11,214) and Kirkuk (3,744). The number of IDPs continues to decrease in each governorate except Erbil and Najaf. During January and

February, DTM recorded a decrease of 57,852 IDPs with the top three governorates being: Ninewa (-29,358, -5%), Salah al-Din (-9,168, -7%) and Anbar (-6,822, -13%).

Taking a closer look at IDP district of origin, the current caseload of IDPs come from 52 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (4 districts), Baghdad (10 districts), Erbil (2 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (9 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, half of all IDPs (51%) come from just four districts in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (305,472 individuals, 19%), Sinjar (291,528, 18%), Telafar (112,662, 7%), Al-Ba'aj (112,380, 7%).

IDPs

1,744,980
Individuals

290,830
Families

18
Governorates

104
Districts

3,196
Locations

Returnees

4,211,982
Individuals

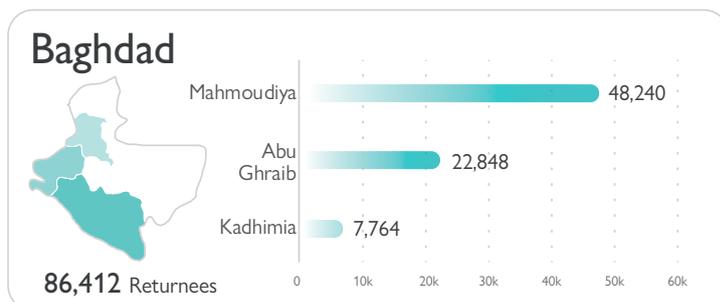
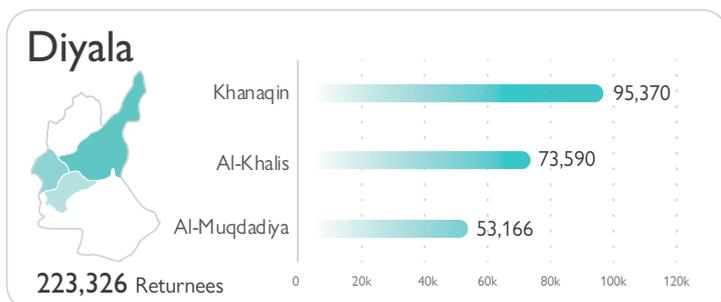
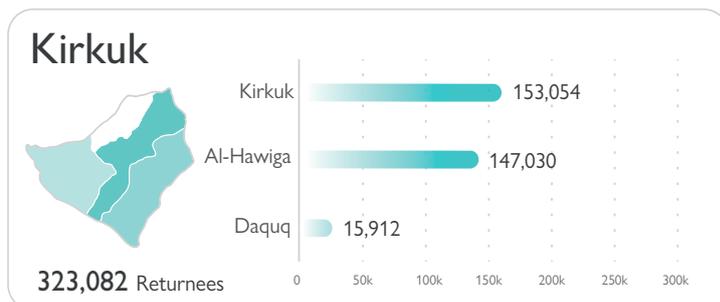
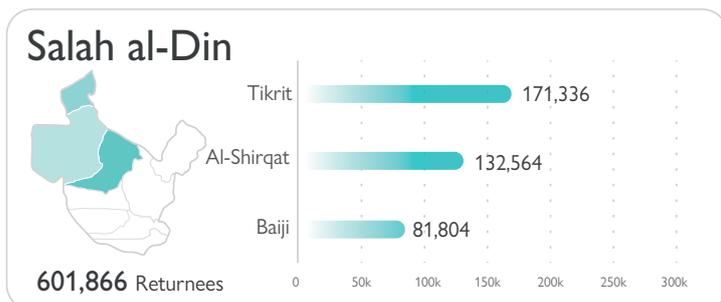
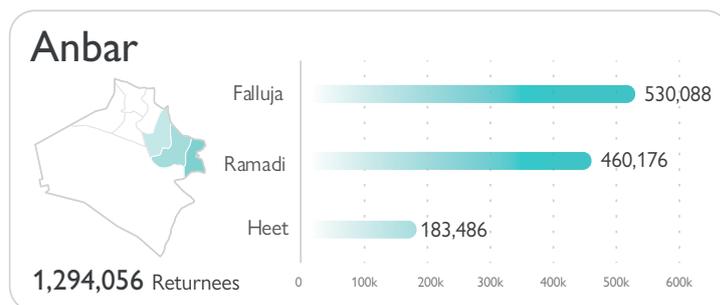
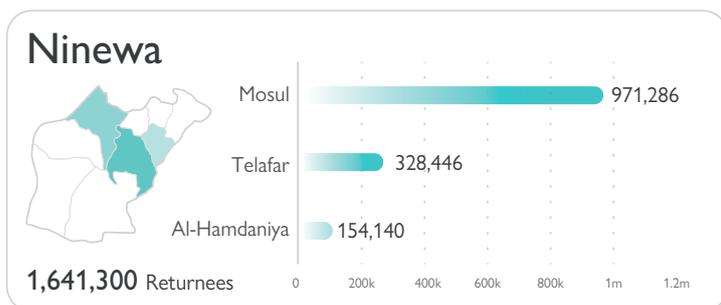
701,997
Families

8
Governorates

38
Districts

1,596
Locations

TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

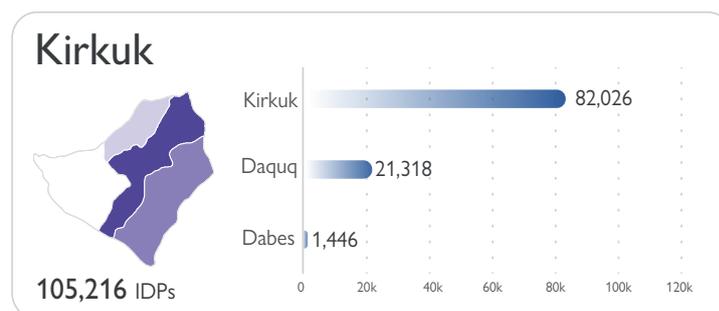
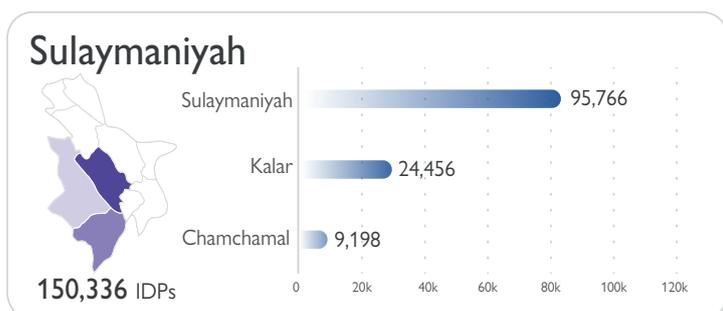
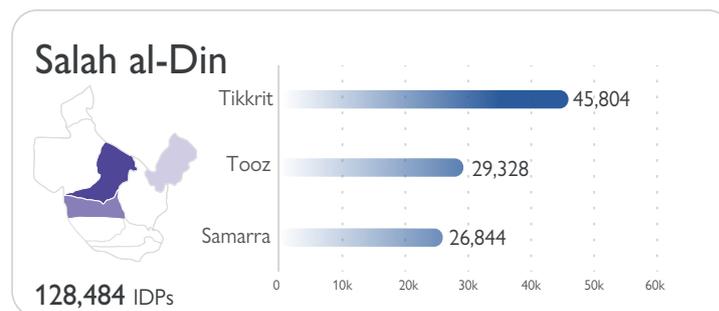
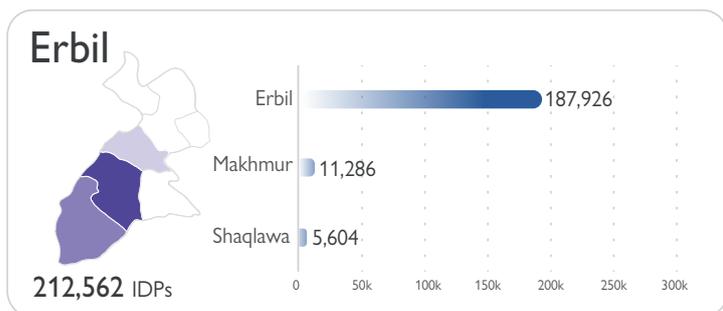
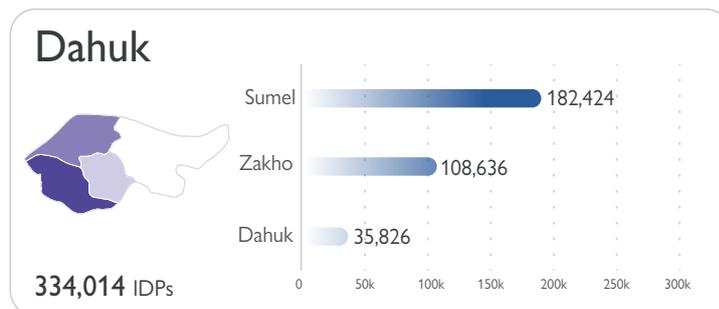
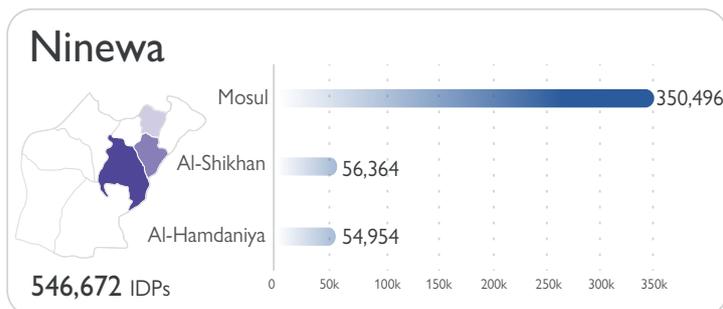


LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

GOVERNORATE OF RETURN	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DAHUK	DIYALA	ERBIL	KERBALA	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	SULAYMANIYAH	OTHERS	TOTAL
Anbar	617,898	8,862	279,738	1,104	0	174,372	360	134,928	0	3,438	73,356	0	1,294,056
Baghdad	0	3,798	77,694	0	0	3,990	48	0	0	0	762	120	86,412
Dahuk	0	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
Diyala	0	0	1,002	0	176,550	438	150	25,848	0	0	19,338	0	223,326
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	35,400	0	5,274	486	0	0	0	41,160
Kirkuk	0	18	234	0	0	20,466	0	134,274	4,032	25,830	138,228	0	323,082
Ninewa	180	17,700	36,780	137,580	288	159,156	43,884	14,628	1,121,184	4,386	9,156	96,378	1,641,300
Salah al-Din	0	0	28,164	2,334	192	93,606	1,482	160,038	1,446	281,172	30,972	2,460	601,866
Total	618,078	30,378	423,612	141,798	177,030	487,428	45,924	474,990	1,127,148	314,826	271,812	98,958	4,211,982

Table 1. Movements of returnees per governorate of return and last governorate of displacement

TOP GOVERNORATES OF DISPLACEMENT



GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DIYALA	ERBIL	DAHUK	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	TOTAL
Anbar	46,578	6,792	60	0	0	0	0	432	0	53,862
Babylon	528	14,886	210	24	0	0	18	2,394	108	18,168
Baghdad	40,116	4,836	390	1,476	0	0	408	14,172	4,836	66,234
Basrah	1,410	126	192	216	0	0	684	2,478	2,358	7,464
Dahuk	336	0	0	0	0	0	66	333,072	540	334,014
Diyala	1,158	594	696	49,932	0	0	138	612	5,124	58,254
Erbil	70,530	0	4,644	426	10,050	0	12,468	93,810	20,634	212,562
Kerbala	606	1,284	78	150	0	0	258	19,572	120	22,068
Kirkuk	3,210	168	1,008	4,506	0	0	61,830	12,114	22,380	105,216
Missan	162	36	150	96	0	0	552	1,242	342	2,580
Muthanna	126	0	132	30	0	0	96	684	96	1,164
Najaf	36	0	0	42	0	0	6	12,912	42	13,038
Ninewa	588	0	6	12	9,240	0	4,674	509,922	22,230	546,672
Qadissiya	48	0	252	66	0	0	1,428	8,532	120	10,446
Salah al-Din	606	0	0	1,416	0	0	15,444	1,044	109,974	128,484
Sulaymaniyah	25,500	10,194	22,212	27,738	0	0	9,720	14,286	40,686	150,336
Thi-Qar	594	24	12	54	0	0	510	2,136	198	3,528
Wassit	666	0	60	504	0	0	816	8,016	828	10,890
Total	192,798	38,940	30,102	86,688	19,290	0	109,116	1,037,430	230,616	1,744,980

Table 2. Movements per governorate of origin and governorate of displacement

OVERVIEW

RETURNEES OVERVIEW



95% Habitual residence
4,008,840 Individuals



2% Private settings
73,378 Individuals



3% Critical shelters
130,764 Individuals

Nearly all families (95%, 4,008,840 individuals) have returned to a habitual residence that is in a good condition and two per cent (72,378) are living in other private settings (host families and rented accommodation). However, three per cent of returnees (130,764) are living in the most vulnerable conditions: critical shelters. Moreover, in Baghdad and Diyala as many as 10 and 12 per cent of returnees respectively are living in critical shelters. Of those living in critical shelters, 85 per cent are in three governorates: 41 per cent are in Ninewa (53,784), 24 per cent are in Salah al-Din (30,864) and 20 per cent are in Diyala (25,878). The top three districts hosting returnees living in a critical shelter are Mosul (29,520), Tikrit (12,714) and Khanaqin (11,016). There are also 17 locations across Iraq where more than 70 per cent of all returnees are living in a critical shelter (7,416 individuals). Specifically, 11 locations in Ninewa (4,956 individuals), three locations in Salah al-Din (1,620 individuals) and one location in Baghdad (390 individuals), Kirkuk (240 individuals) and Diyala (210 individuals).

Although Mosul District in Ninewa which hosts 23 per cent of all returnees (971,286 individuals), witnessed the highest number of returns in this round (16,146, 2%), Tarmia District in Baghdad is the location with the highest percentage increase, 17 per cent

since December (1,110 individuals). In Ninewa Governorate, the highest percentage increase was observed in Al-Ba'aj District, 12 per cent since December (11,100 individuals), while other districts in Ninewa remained relatively stable, Al-Hamdaniya (3798, 3%), Telafar (3,120, 1%), Sinjar (1,830, 3%), Hatra (756, 4%), Tilkaif (324, 0%), Al-Shikhan (0%). Reasons for return to these districts included improvement of the security situation and the provision of services as well as returning to agricultural activities.

The second highest increase in the number of IDPs was in Al-Shirqat District in Salah al-Din, (4,932, 4%), making the total of 132, 564 individuals. In Salah al-Din Governorate, the increase was also observed in Samarra (2,382, 5%), Baiji (2,058, 3%), Balad (1,206, 2%) and Al-Daur (612, 1%), while other districts remained stable. Al-Hawiga District in Kirkuk is the location with the third highest increase in numbers (3,402, 2%), making the total number returnees 147,030. In Kirkuk Governorate, there was a slight increase in both Dabes District (150, 2%) and Daquq (90, 1%), while Kirkuk District remained stable. Reasons for return to these districts were an improvement in infrastructure, the security situation and the provision of services, as well as some families were able to repair their houses.

IDPS OVERVIEW



61% Private settings
1,066,380 Individuals



31% Camps
538,314 Individuals



8% Critical shelters
139,524 Individuals

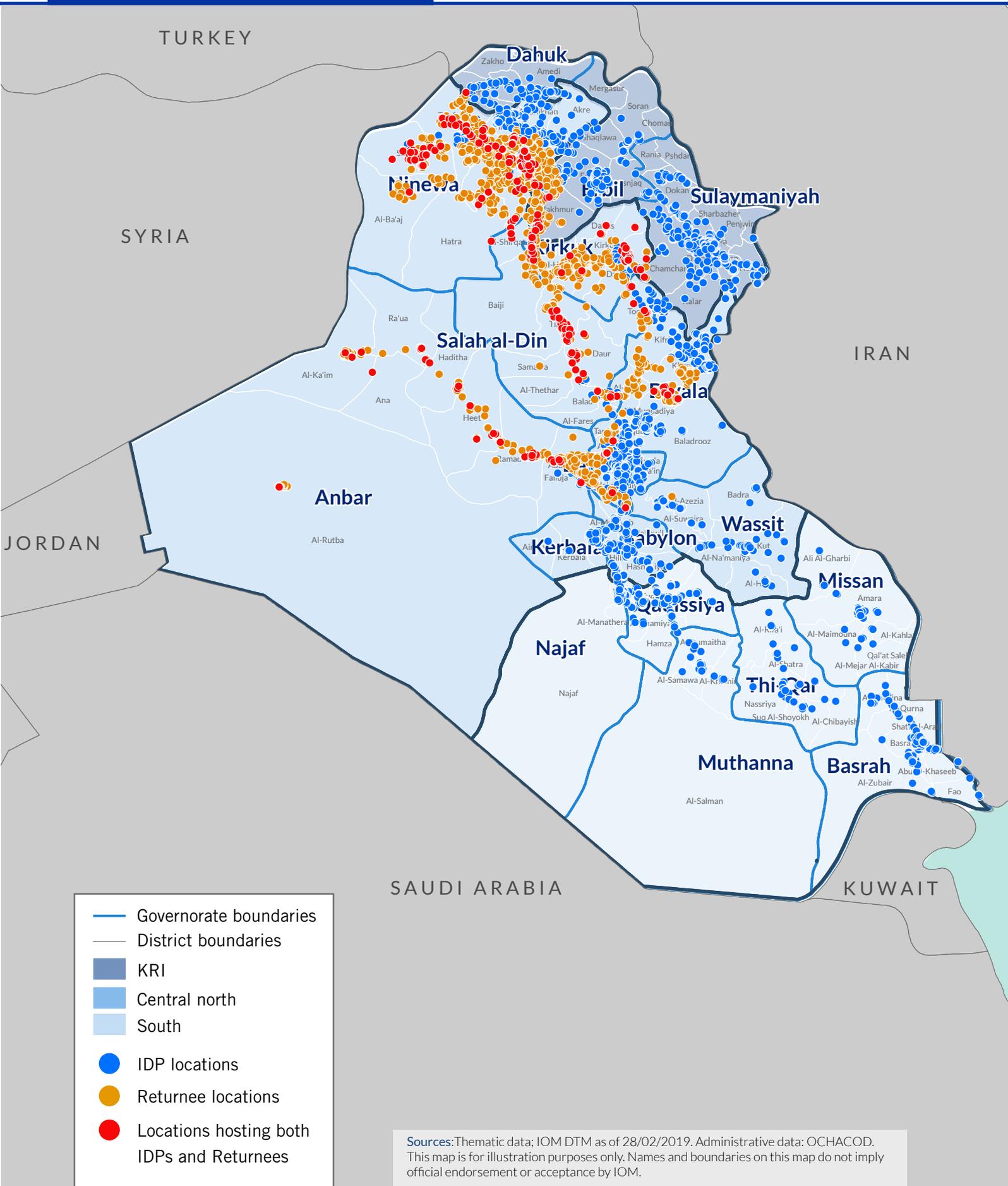
Most IDPs are living in private settings (1,066,380, 61%), 31 per cent in camps (538,314) and eight per cent (139,524) are in critical shelters. Living in critical shelters was more frequently reported in Qadissiya (37%), Salah al-Din (27%), Kerbala (24%), Wassit (18%), Dahuk (14%) and Anbar (14%) compared to the national average (8%). Of those living in critical shelters, 73 per cent can be found in Dahuk (47,250, 34%), Salah al-Din (34,410, 25%) and Ninewa (20,304, 15%). At district level, the top three were Sumel (27%, 36,948 individuals), Tikrit (13%, 17,946) and Samarra (8%, 11,634). There are also 80 locations where all IDPs are living in a critical shelter, a total of 30,264 individuals.

The districts that witnessed the biggest decreases in the number of IDPs were Samarra District in Salah al-Din (-5,064, -16%), Falluja

District in Anbar (-5,976, -13%) and Mosul in Ninewa (-27,198, -7%). This was due to the improving security, infrastructure and the provision of services in their areas of origin.

In Erbil Governorate, there was a slight increase in the number of IDPs during January and February. Most of these were in Erbil District, where an extra 786 IDPs arrived (an increase of 0.4%), making the total of 187,926. Kufa District in Najaf also recorded an extra 534 IDPs, an increase of 29 per cent from the previous round, making the total of IDPs 2,370. This was mainly the relocation within these two governorates of displacement, although some families were secondarily displaced due to problems in their areas of origin, where there are continued security risks, few jobs and a lack of services.

IDPS AND RETURNEES LOCATION



Map 1. IDPs and returnees location map

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee population in Iraq. Data is collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of 123 staff members deployed across Iraq. Data collection for round 108 took place during the months of January and February 2019 across 18 governorates.

Data from the IDP Master List and Returnee Master List is 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 bimonthly. However, limited access due to security issues and other operational constraints can affect information-gathering activities. The variation in displacement figures observed between different reporting periods, in addition to true variation of the population figures, may be influenced by other factors such as the 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. To facilitate analysis, this report divides Iraq into 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 methodology uses the following definitions:

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 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) all Iraqis who were forced to flee from 1 January 2014 onwards and are still displaced within national borders at the moment of the assessment.

The DTM considers as returnees all those displaced since January 2014 who return to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy of durable solution.

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

Habitual residence is the same residence prior to displacement.

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

Critical shelters include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings and habitual residences that are severely damaged or destroyed.

To find detailed breakdowns, movement trends, databases and more, consult the DTM Iraq website: iraqdtm.iom.int.

You can also find our latest analyses in the interactive dashboards under the 'IDP & Returnee Master Lists' tab.

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IOM Iraq thanks the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) for its continued support. IOM Iraq also expresses its gratitude to IOM Iraq's Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) members for their work in collecting the data, often in very difficult circumstances; their tireless efforts are the groundwork of this report.

