



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 110

JUL
2019

IOM IRAQ

www.iraqdtm.iom.int

iraqdtm@iom.int

HIGHLIGHTS

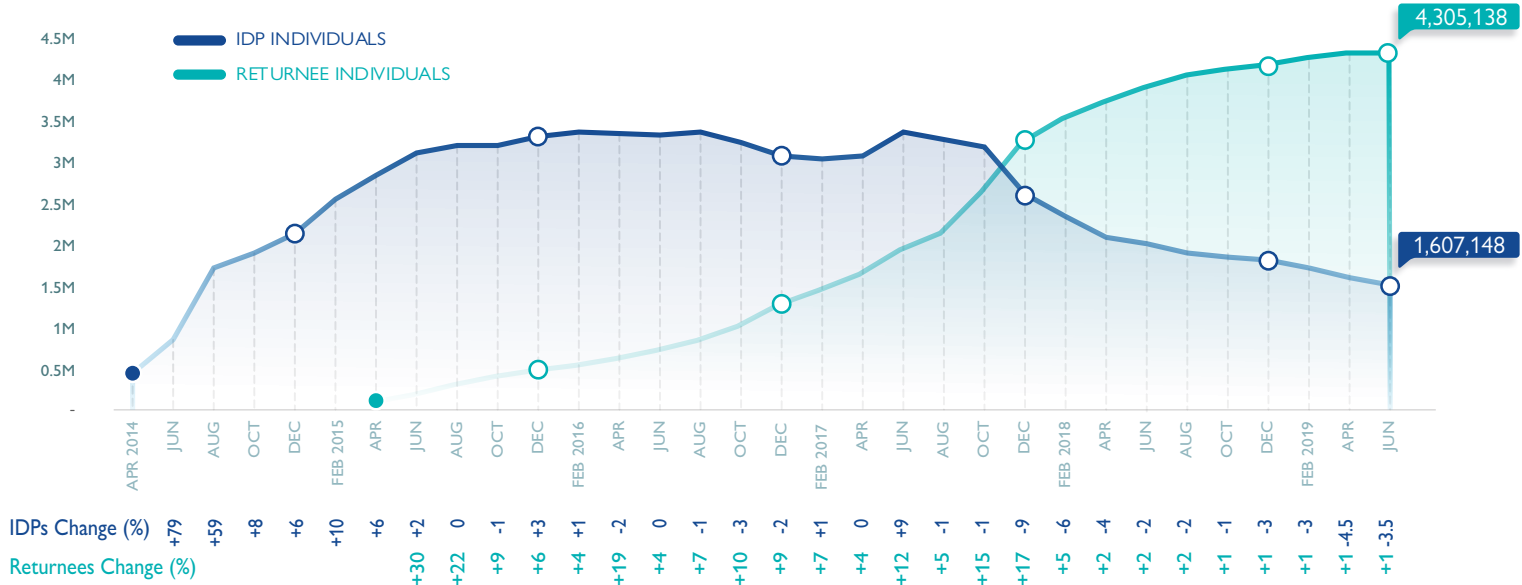


Figure 1. Number of IDPs and returnees over time

Data collection for Round 110 took place during the months of May and June 2019. As of 30 June 2019, DTM identified 1,607,148 internally displaced persons (IDPs), or 267,858 families, dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,116 locations in Iraq. The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During May and June, DTM recorded a decrease of -57,960 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-22,674, representing 5% of the IDP caseload in the governorate), Salah al-Din (-11,856, -10%) and Sulaymaniyah (-7,104, -5%).

For the same period, DTM also identified 4,305,138 returnees (717,523 families) across eight governorates, 38 districts and 1,662 locations. An additional 38,256 returnees were recorded during Round 110, which is a slightly smaller increase than the previous round during which 54,900 individuals returned. Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (17,502 individuals), Anbar (2,136) and Salah al-Din (14,778).

As Round 110 covers the sixth month of 2019, the current report presents changes recorded in IDP and returnee figures at the mid-year point. During the last six months, DTM recorded a decrease of -195,684 IDPs, i.e. 11 per cent of the total IDP caseload, with the largest decreases being in Ninewa (-97,392, -17%), Salah al-Din (-32,262, -23%) and Anbar (-11,598, -19%). For the same period, DTM also identified an increase of 139,818 returnees. The largest increases were observed within the top three governorates of return: Ninewa (63,762, 4%), Salah al-Din (44,742, 8%) and Anbar (14,850, 1%).

In Round 110, DTM added a new shelter category for IDPs: own property. This shelter type is part of the private settings category, together with rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

IDPs

1,607,148
Individuals

267,858
Families

18
Governorates

106
Districts

3,166
Locations

Returnees

4,305,138
Individuals

717,523
Families

8
Governorates

38
Districts

1,662
Locations

RETURNEES OVERVIEW



95% Habitual residence
4,105,140 Individuals



2% Private settings
71,010 Individuals



3% Critical shelters
128,988 Individuals

When looking at the return rate between the last two rounds, the highest percentage increase was observed in Tooz District in Salah al-Din: nine per cent since April (3,630 individuals). Other districts in Salah al-Din remained relatively stable: Baiji (4,986 individuals, 6%), Balad (2,922, 5%) and Al-Shirqat (3,162, 2%). In addition, a high percentage increase was witnessed in Tarmia District in Baghdad: eight per cent since April (678 individuals).

In the last six months, Tarmia District in Baghdad recorded the highest percentage increase with a 37 per cent (2,382 individuals) return rate. The second highest percentage increase was observed in Baiji District in Salah al-Din: 19 per cent (15,348 individuals) since December 2018. Other Salah al-Din districts also witnessed substantial percentage increases during the last six months: Al-Shirqat (14,244 individuals, 11%), Balad (5,490, 10%), Samarra (4,680, 10%) and Tooz (3,780, 9%).

In absolute figures, the highest number of returnees have returned to Mosul District in Ninewa: 36,906 individuals (4%) since December 2018. As of 30 June 2019, Mosul District hosts the highest number of returnees, namely 23 per cent of all returnees (992,046 individuals). This slow and stable increase was also noted in other Ninewa districts such as Telafar (3,408 individuals, 1%), Al-Hamdaniya (3,036, 2%), Tilkaif (1,926, 2%), Sinjar (1,224, 2%) Hatra (384, 2%) and Al-Ba'aj (66, 1%).

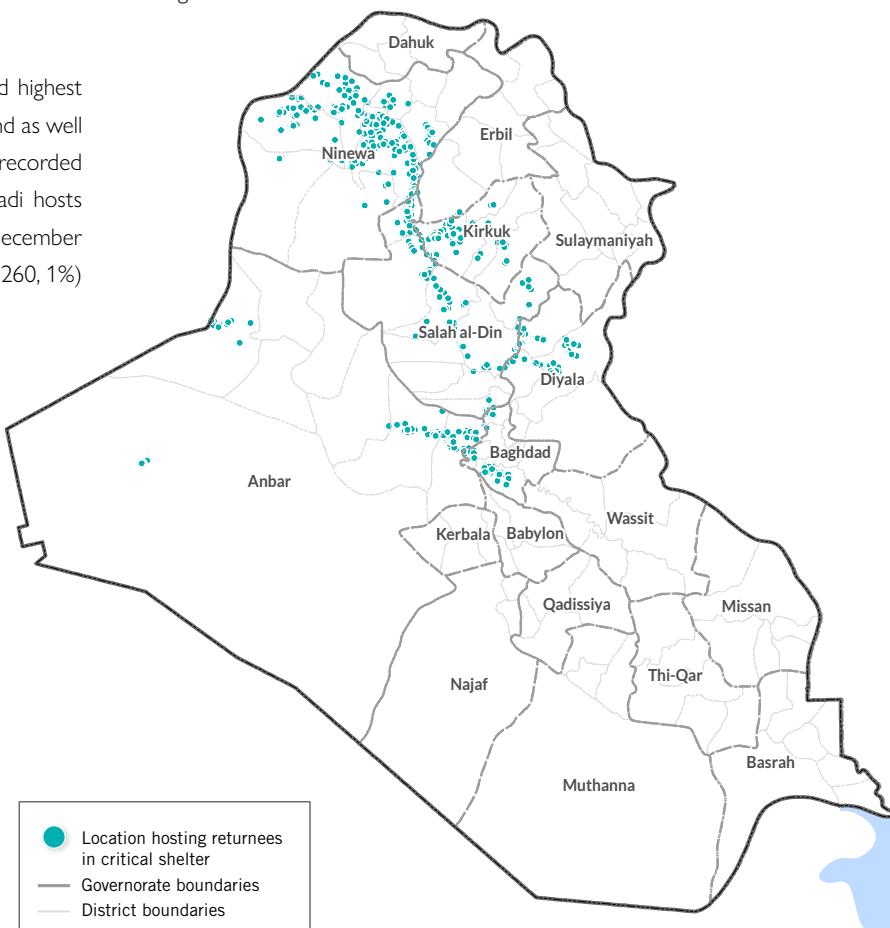
Falluja and Ramadi districts in Anbar, hosting the second and third highest number of returnees, witnessed very few returns since the last round as well as since December 2018. Falluja hosts 532,710 returnees but only recorded an extra 954 returns during the reporting period. Similarly, Ramadi hosts 465,348 returnees but only witnessed an extra 84 returns. Since December 2018, only slight increases were recorded in these districts: Falluja (4,260, 1%) and Ramadi (5,286, 1%).

Reasons for return remain consistent across rounds, and include improvements in the security situation and provision of services, and rehabilitation of houses in the locations of origin. Harvest season and returning to agricultural activities were mentioned in some areas in Mosul District in Ninewa. The end of school year prompted some returns in Baiji and Tooz districts in Salah al-Din.

Looking at shelter types, nearly all families (95%, 4,105,140 individuals) have returned to a habitual residence that is in a good condition, and two per cent (71,010) are living in other private settings (host families or rented accommodation). However, three per cent of returnees (128,988) are living in the most vulnerable conditions: critical shelters. In Diyala and Baghdad governorates, as many as 10 and 7 per cent of returnees (5,850 and 21,702 individuals), respectively are living in critical shelters, presenting the highest intra-governorate proportion. Ninewa remains the governorate hosting the highest number of returnees living in critical shelters: 50,664 individuals. The top three districts hosting returnees living in a critical shelter are: Mosul (29,658 individuals), Tikrit (9,462) and Telafar (9,222). In 14 locations across Iraq, more than 70 per cent of all returnees are living in critical shelters (4,872 individuals) – specifically, 10 locations in Ninewa (3,672 individuals), three locations in Kirkuk (420 individuals) and one location in Salah al-Din (780 individuals).

Since December 2018, DTM recorded a decrease of 3,786 returnees living in critical shelters. The decrease in the number of returnees living in critical shelters was observed in all governorates of return except Anbar and Kirkuk, where additional 10,884 and 1,326 returnees, respectively were found to be living in critical shelters.

Governorate	# of returnees in critical shelter
Anbar	2942
Baghdad	975
Dahuk	0
Diyala	3617
Erbil	0
Kirkuk	1041
Ninewa	8444
Salah al-Din	4479



Map 1. Locations hosting returnees in critical shelters

IDPs OVERVIEW



60% Private settings
971,658 Individuals



32% Camps
509,706 Individuals



8% Critical shelters
124,986 Individuals

When comparing with the previous round, the districts with the biggest IDP figures decreases are Mosul (-17,520 individuals, -6%) followed by Sulaymaniyah (-6,012, -6%) and Tikrit (-4,044, -10%). Since December 2018, the biggest decreases in the number of IDPs are also recorded in Mosul (-89,838 individuals, -24%) accompanied by Tikrit and Samarra districts in Salah al-Din with decreases of 12,546 individuals (-26%) and 10,362 (-32%), respectively. These decreases were due to the improving security situation, provision of services, and rehabilitation of houses in areas of origin. In addition, it was mentioned that some families can no longer afford to pay rent in Mosul District and thus were forced to move.

Most IDPs are living in private settings (971,658 individuals, 60%), 32 per cent stay in camps (509,706) and 8 per cent (124,986) are in critical shelters. Significant variation in proportion of IDPs living in critical shelters can be observed between governorates: Salah al-Din (30%), Qadissiya (22%), Kerbala (20%), Anbar (17%), Dahuk (12%), Wassit (10%) and Kirkuk (9%). At a district level, the top three in absolute figures are Sumel (30,174 individuals),

Tikrit (15,258) and Samarra (12,138). There are also 79 locations where all IDPs are living in a critical shelter, a total of 23,520 individuals.

Since December 2018, DTM recorded a decrease of 19,518 IDPs living in critical shelters across all governorates of displacement except Baghdad, Ninewa and Anbar. Those three governorates witnessed a slight increase in the number of IDPs living in critical shelters: Baghdad (2,166 individuals), Ninewa (1,710) and Anbar (882). At a district level, most notable increases were observed in Mosul (4,098 individuals), Falluja (828) and Mahmoudiya (774).

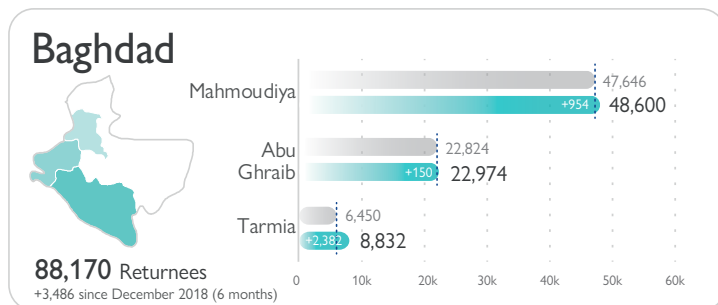
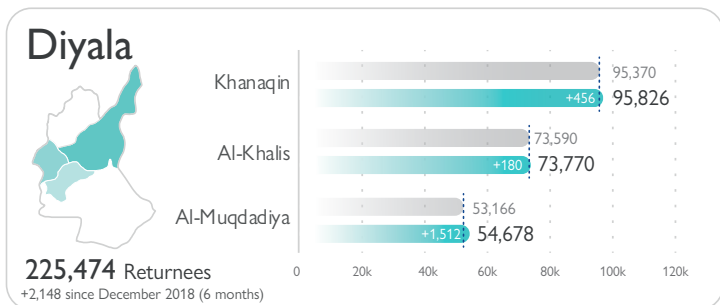
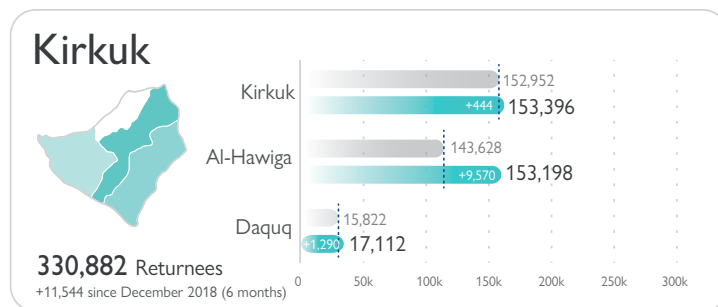
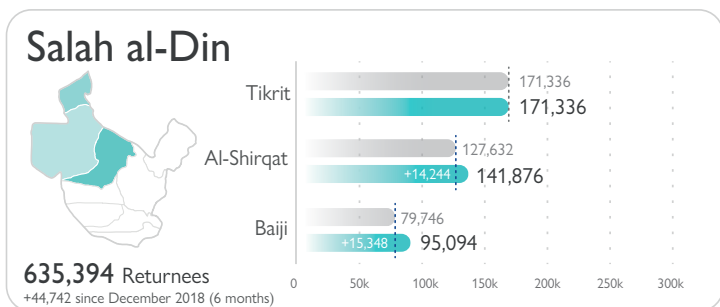
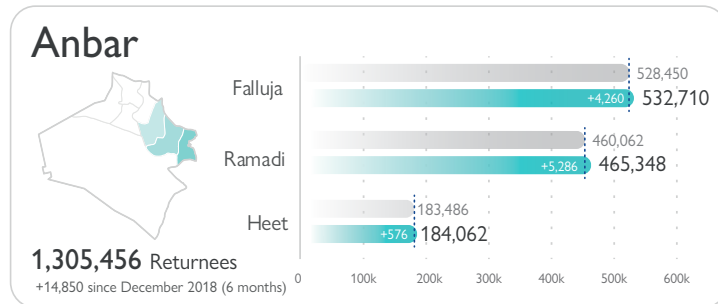
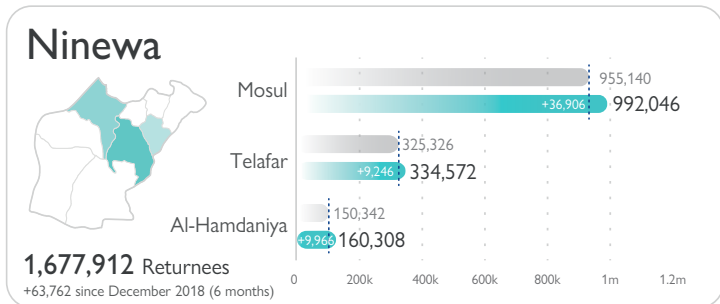
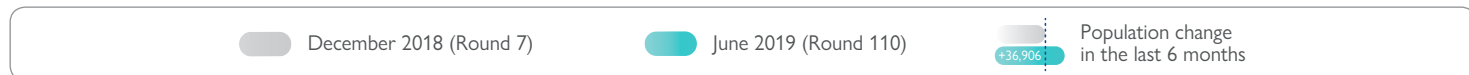
Overall, 16,548 IDPs in 150 locations are living in own property that DTM has classified as private settings. The largest portion (65%) can be found in three governorates: Ninewa (3,990 individuals), Kerbala (3,456) and Dahuk (3,282). The top three districts hosting IDPs living in these shelters are: Sumel (2,958 individuals), Kerbala (2,904) and Sulaymaniyah (2,454).

Governorate	# of IDPs in critical shelter
Anbar	2763
Babylon	162
Baghdad	1062
Basrah	174
Dahuk	8761
Diyala	557
Erbil	389
Kerbala	1416
Kirkuk	2916
Missan	62
Muthanna	11
Najaf	130
Ninewa	5285
Qadissiya	363
Salah al-Din	8102
Sulaymaniyah	113
Thi-Qar	2
Wassit	217



Map 2. Locations hosting IDPs in critical shelters

TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

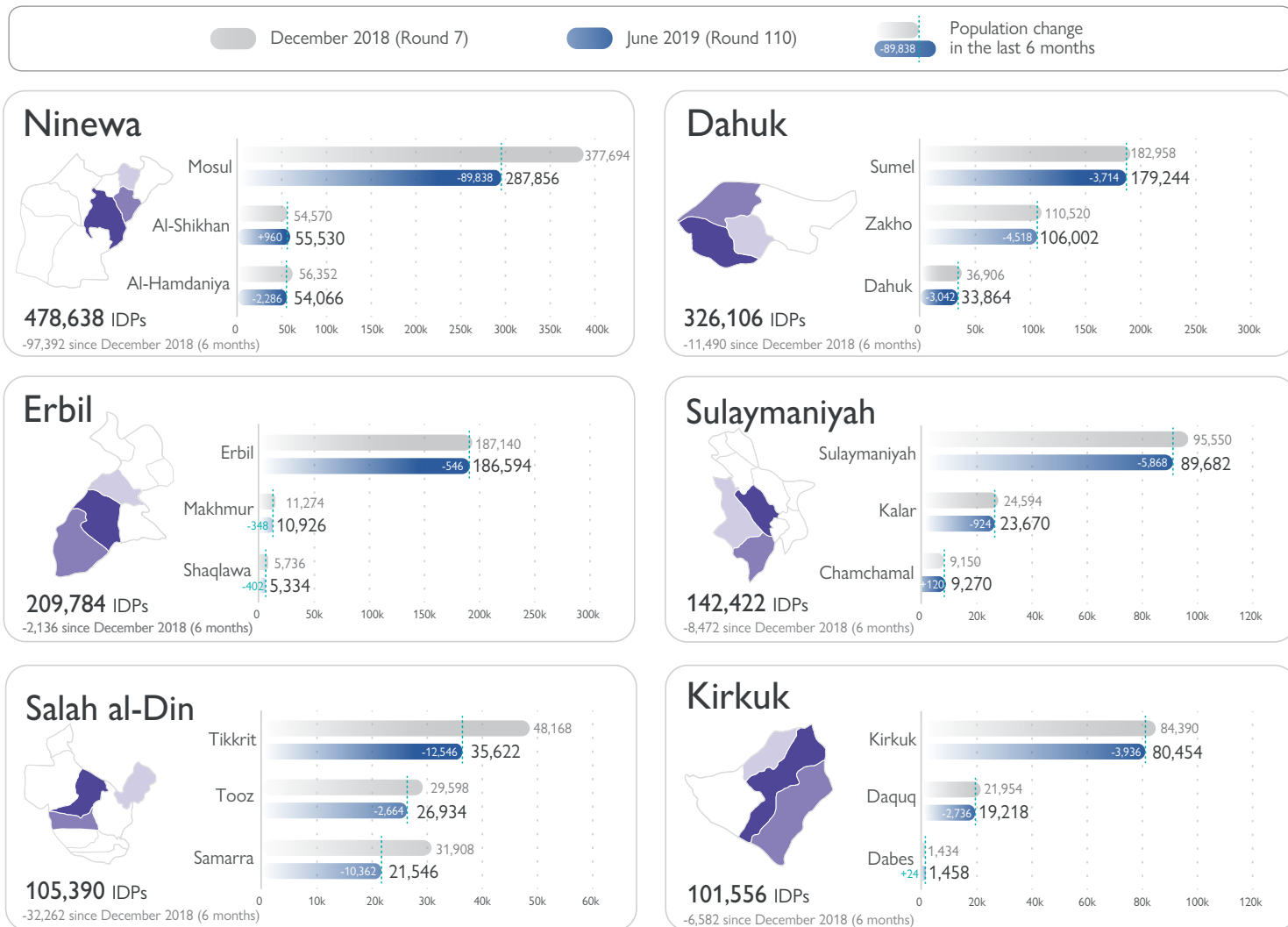


LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

GOVERNORATE OF RETURN	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DAHUK	DIYALA	ERBIL	KERBALA	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	SULAYMANIYAH	OTHERS	TOTAL
Anbar	624,570	8,934	281,220	1,104	0	176,916	360	135,108	0	3,438	73,806	0	1,305,456
Baghdad	0	3,798	79,164	0	0	4,170	48	0	0	0	870	120	88,170
Dahuk	0	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
Diyala	0	0	1,062	0	178,308	438	150	25,938	0	0	19,578	0	225,474
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	35,406	0	5,178	486	0	0	0	41,070
Kirkuk	0	18	234	0	0	20,466	0	140,550	4,032	27,348	138,234	0	330,882
Ninewa	180	18,408	37,320	141,990	288	164,508	44,550	15,264	1,141,674	5,352	9,222	99,156	1,677,912
Salah al-Din	0	0	28,272	2,334	264	98,490	1,482	163,872	5,076	301,296	31,710	2,598	635,394
Total	624,750	31,158	427,272	146,208	178,860	500,394	46,590	485,910	1,151,268	337,434	273,420	101,874	4,305,138

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	41,130	7,404	60	0	0	0	0	492	0	49,086
Babylon	450	14,790	186	48	0	0	18	1,908	54	17,454
Baghdad	35,016	4,860	378	1,410	0	0	330	12,396	4,320	58,710
Basrah	1,380	126	180	210	0	0	678	2,268	2,322	7,164
Dahuk	336	0	66	0	0	0	66	325,272	366	326,106
Diyala	1,122	582	666	47,958	0	0	132	600	4,662	55,722
Erbil	69,306	0	4,494	402	9,954	0	11,976	93,216	20,436	209,784
Kerbala	594	1,308	36	156	0	0	258	19,272	120	21,744
Kirkuk	2,886	162	1,002	4,776	0	0	57,630	11,862	23,238	101,556
Missan	150	36	150	96	0	0	450	1,176	330	2,388
Muthanna	108	0	132	30	0	0	84	654	90	1,098
Najaf	18	0	0	42	0	0	6	12,180	36	12,282
Ninewa	594	0	6	12	9,774	0	4,590	442,698	20,964	478,638
Qadissiya	0	0	150	0	0	0	1,260	4,116	66	5,592
Salah al-Din	474	0	0	1,308	0	0	12,348	942	90,318	105,390
Sulaymaniyah	24,006	10,176	21,858	26,808	0	0	6,918	14,694	37,962	142,422
Thi-Qar	606	24	30	60	0	0	480	2,076	198	3,474
Wassit	402	0	60	462	0	0	750	6,384	480	8,538
Total	178,578	39,468	29,454	83,778	19,728	0	97,974	952,206	205,962	1,607,148

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

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 over 100 staff members deployed across Iraq. Data collection for Round 110 took place during the months of May and June 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 own property, rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

Critical shelters include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings. For returnees, it also includes habitual residences that are severely damaged or destroyed and for IDPs, long-term rental accommodation that are unfit for habitation (having characteristics of unfinished or severely damaged buildings).

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

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

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.

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.

