DISPLACEMENT OF OVER 3.4 MILLION IDPs AMID CONTINUED RETURN MOVEMENTS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM’s information management tool that gathers specific data on the status and location of displaced persons across Iraq. From January 2014 to 31 March 2016, the DTM identified 3,418,332 internally displaced individuals (569,722 families), dispersed across 105 districts and 3,785 locations in Iraq.

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

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**Highlights - National Overview**

- The governorates hosting the largest IDP populations are Baghdad, Anbar and Dahuk (page 2), with a total of 1,633,362 individuals, corresponding to 48% of the total IDP population.
- A total of 76% of the displaced population (2,612,280 individuals) has fled from two governorates only, namely Anbar and Ninewa (page 4).

**From 2 and 31 March 2016:**

- The total number of identified IDPs recorded an increase of 2%, i.e. 73,998 individuals (page 3).
- Overall, the returnee population decreased by 1%, i.e. 4,296 individuals, particularly in Anbar governorate (page 12).

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1. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.
2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (e.g. fourth official administrative division), a village for rural areas and a neighbourhood for urban areas (e.g. fifth official administrative division).
KEY POINTS

- As of 31 March 2016, seven governorates host 84% (2,860,242 individuals) of the total identified IDP population. In particular, Anbar hosts 18% (631,788), Baghdad 17% (602,394), Dahuk 12% (399,180), Kirkuk 11% (378,768), Erbil 11% (362,286), Ninewa 8% (276,618) and Salah al-Din 6% (209,208).

- From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 69% of the IDPs (2,354,058 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 27% (926,274)\(^3\), and South Iraq 4% (138,000).\(^4\)

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3. The figure of the KRI does not include populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Kitfi and Khanaqin.
4. 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 the Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wasit governorates.
During the reporting period —between 2 and 31 March 2016— an increase has been recorded in the governorates of Anbar (8% of the total IDP population in the governorate, corresponding to 48,378 individuals) and Salah al-Din (13% or 23,718). Both increases can be explained by the ongoing military operations affecting some of these governorates’ areas.

The governorates of Dahuk and Diyala reported a decrease of 1% (3,156 individuals) and 2% (2,046) respectively, due to ongoing return movements.
KEY POINTS

• As of 31 March 2016, the total IDP population is reportedly displaced from 8 of Iraq’s 18 governorates. However, most IDPs are originally from the governorates of Anbar (43% or 1,486,866 individuals) and Ninewa (33% or 1,125,414).

• It should be noted that some governorates of origin also have a high level of internal displacement, that is, IDPs displaced within their governorate of origin. The figures of intra-governorate displacement are extremely high in Kirkuk (83% or 103,950 individuals) and Diyala (64% or 91,878 individuals). It is worth pointing out that in Anbar, even though the percentage of IDPs displaced within their governorate is relatively lower (41%), it corresponds to 612,762 individuals (18% of the entire IDP population of Iraq).

2.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, APRIL 2016

5. These percentages represent the number of persons that are displaced within their governorate of origin. The intra-governorate displacement is calculated by governorate of origin, that is, as the number of IDPs displaced within their governorate of origin in relation to the total of IDPs originally from that governorate.
2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, APRIL 2016

During the reporting period, there has been an increase in IDPs originally from Anbar (3% of the total IDP population from the governorate, corresponding to 49,860 individuals) and Salah al-Din (6% or 23,058).

During the same period, a decrease has been recorded in Kirkuk governorate (1% of the total IDP population from the governorate, corresponding to 1,722 individuals) and Diyala governorate (1% or 1,494) as a consequence of ongoing IDP returns.

2.3 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN AND CHANGE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, APRIL 2016
OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- The outbreak of the Ramadi crisis at the beginning of April 2015 caused the displacement of just over half a million individuals from the governorate of Anbar in less than two months, between May and June 2015. The initial large-scale displacement on 8 April and again on 15 May 2015 prompted the inclusion of an additional displacement period within the DTM methodology, from 1 April 2015 to date.  

- As of 31 March 2016, the highest percentage of the identified IDP population was displaced after April 2015 (26% or 901,614 individuals).

- The second largest percentage of IDPs was displaced during the month of August 2014 (22% or 766,938 individuals), when hostilities mainly affected the Sinjar region in Ninewa governorate.

3.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, APRIL 2016

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<td>Basraah</td>
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<td>Ninewa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6. From the onset of the current crisis at the beginning of 2014, five main periods of displacement have been identified: January–May 2014, June–July 2014, August 2014, post-1 September 2014–March 2015, and post-1 April 2015 to date.
3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, APRIL 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Pre-June ‘14</th>
<th>June-July ‘14</th>
<th>August ‘14</th>
<th>Post September ‘14</th>
<th>Post April ‘15</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>229,374</td>
<td>21,912</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64,404</td>
<td>316,098</td>
<td>631,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>32,658</td>
<td>9,318</td>
<td>9,348</td>
<td>7,992</td>
<td>59,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>81,804</td>
<td>57,648</td>
<td>52,908</td>
<td>169,800</td>
<td>240,234</td>
<td>602,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,302</td>
<td>3,948</td>
<td>1,686</td>
<td>3,294</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>11,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>2,592</td>
<td>64,788</td>
<td>330,792</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>399,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>50,340</td>
<td>11,796</td>
<td>34,176</td>
<td>3,156</td>
<td>100,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>91,728</td>
<td>135,060</td>
<td>42,456</td>
<td>10,716</td>
<td>82,326</td>
<td>362,286</td>
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<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>2,724</td>
<td>49,680</td>
<td>14,022</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>67,530</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>83,004</td>
<td>94,476</td>
<td>53,676</td>
<td>90,888</td>
<td>56,724</td>
<td>378,768</td>
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<td>Missan</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>3,096</td>
<td>1,386</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>6,606</td>
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<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>6,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>59,262</td>
<td>12,462</td>
<td>4,518</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>79,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>2,124</td>
<td>30,720</td>
<td>144,192</td>
<td>26,772</td>
<td>72,810</td>
<td>276,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>6,354</td>
<td>11,970</td>
<td>4,512</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>24,714</td>
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<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>2,886</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>45,954</td>
<td>39,564</td>
<td>84,804</td>
<td>209,208</td>
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<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>28,980</td>
<td>34,188</td>
<td>23,706</td>
<td>52,764</td>
<td>25,170</td>
<td>164,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>2,676</td>
<td>3,714</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>9,414</td>
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<td>540</td>
<td>4,002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>533,466</td>
<td>701,106</td>
<td>766,938</td>
<td>515,208</td>
<td>901,614</td>
<td>3,418,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A slightly smaller number (21% or 701,106 individuals) of identified IDPs were displaced between the months of June and July 2014, when hostilities particularly affected the area of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa.

Approximately 15% of IDPs (515,208 individuals) were displaced between September 2014 and March 2015, and a similar number (16% or 533,466) from January to June 2014, when the current crisis broke out, mainly affecting Anbar.

According to the latest figures registered by the DTM between 2 and 31 March, the number of IDPs displaced after 1 April 2015 increased by 10% (78,384 individuals).

3.2 NUMBER OF IDPs OVER TIME BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, APRIL 2016

3.2.1 CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, APRIL 2016
OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

KEY POINTS

- The majority of identified IDPs (70% or 2,397,504 individuals) are reportedly housed in private dwellings. Of the total IDP population, 45% (1,554,042) are hosted in rented houses, 24% (831,780) are with host families, and less than 1% (11,682) are in hotels/motels.\(^7\)

- Fewer (17% or 566,592 individuals) are in critical shelters. Overall, 7% (255,576) are in unfinished buildings, 3% (119,298) are in religious buildings, 4% (148,248) are in informal settlements, and 1% (37,566) are in school buildings.\(^8\)

- IDPs living in camps represent 11% of the total IDP population (380,670 individuals). Those whose shelter arrangements are still unknown represent 2% of the total IDP population (73,566).

4.0 NUMBER OF IDP FAMILIES BY SHELTER CATEGORY AND GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, APRIL 2016

7. Private dwellings include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.
8. Critical shelter arrangements include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings and other formal settlements.
4.1 NUMBER OF IDPs BY SHELTER CATEGORY, APRIL 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Host Families</th>
<th>Hotel/Motel</th>
<th>Informal Settlements</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Religious Building</th>
<th>Rented housing</th>
<th>School Building</th>
<th>Unfinished building</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Anbar</td>
<td>79,134</td>
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<td>63,426</td>
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<td>1,344</td>
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<td>22,116</td>
<td>46,122</td>
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<td>Babylon</td>
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<td>9,702</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>2,544</td>
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<td>4,350</td>
<td>40,884</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td>17,304</td>
<td>229,152</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>468</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>1,788</td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>164,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4,836</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4,302</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,732</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,512</td>
<td>14,688</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>380,670</td>
<td>831,780</td>
<td>11,682</td>
<td>148,248</td>
<td>5,904</td>
<td>119,298</td>
<td>1,554,042</td>
<td>37,566</td>
<td>255,576</td>
<td>73,566</td>
<td>3,418,332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


4.2 NUMBER OF IDPs BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER TIME, APRIL 2016

4.2.1 CHANGE BY SHELTER CATEGORY OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD, APRIL 2016

- 2% Private
- 2% Critical
- 16% Camps
- 0% Unknown
KEY POINTS

- As of 31 March 2016, a total of 92,184 families (553,104 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin, indicating a decrease of 1% (4,296) from the previous reporting period.

- Anbar governorate recorded a decrease of 23% (9,222 individuals) as a consequence of the current clashes between AGs and ISF and new displacement movements.

- Dynamics of return and displacement are independent from each other and largely happen in geographically distinct areas, with return trends being limited to six governorates: Anbar, Diyala, Erbil, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.

- In particular, Salah al-Din is the governorate that has experienced the highest percentage of returns registered so far, with 47% (262,074 individuals). In Salah al-Din, the district of Tikrit alone hosts 29% of the total returnee population (160,170).

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

The returnee tracking system (Returnee Master List – RML), which focuses on permanent return, does not capture “go-and-see” visits. Furthermore, the RML 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 (indicated as Habitual Residence) or had to settle in alternative shelter arrangements after returning to their sub-district of origin (corresponding to one of the 10 shelter types categories). Targeted shelter assessments should be carried out to assess the damages caused by the conflict.

DTM considers returnees all those previously displaced who returned to their sub-district of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter in their location of origin. The 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 from the community since January 2014 and have now returned.
Ninewa and Diyala also reported a high number of returnees (respectively 24% or 131,766 individuals and 21% or 118,404 individuals), mainly thanks to improved security conditions. In Ninewa, the northern districts of Telafar and Tilkaif have witnessed the most significant returnee movements.

Of those who returned from Kirkuk, approximately 85% (101,052 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din, while 13% (15,876) returned to Diyala.

Salah al-Din is the last governorate of displacement for 18% of returnees (101,946 individuals). Interestingly, all returnees from Salah al-Din were internally displaced within their governorate of origin, and returned to their location of origin in the governorate.

Diyala is the last governorate of displacement for 17% of the identified returnees (95,112 individuals). As is the case of Salah al-Din, almost all the returnees displaced in Diyala were displaced within the governorate, and are reported to have returned to their location of origin.

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVER TIME

---

### 5.1 RETURNEE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT OF RETURN, APRIL 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>IDP</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>Falluja</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>10,794</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>Heet</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>Ramadi</td>
<td>2,882</td>
<td>17,292</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,056</td>
<td>30,336</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>Al-Khalis</td>
<td>9,080</td>
<td>54,480</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>Al-Muqdadiya</td>
<td>6,363</td>
<td>38,178</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>Khanaqin</td>
<td>4,091</td>
<td>24,546</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>Kifri</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,734</td>
<td>118,404</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>Makhmwr</td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>8,136</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>8,136</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>398</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Mosul</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Sinjar</td>
<td>3,634</td>
<td>21,804</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Telafar</td>
<td>15,120</td>
<td>90,720</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Tilkaif</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>18,600</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>21,961</td>
<td>131,766</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Al-Daur</td>
<td>8,262</td>
<td>49,572</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Al-Fares</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Baiji</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>9,420</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Balad</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>11,190</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Samarra</td>
<td>2,831</td>
<td>16,986</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Tikrit</td>
<td>26,695</td>
<td>160,170</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Tooz</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>5,736</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>43,679</td>
<td>262,074</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>92,184</td>
<td>553,104</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, APRIL 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of Return</th>
<th>Anbar</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Dahuk</th>
<th>Diyala</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Kerbala</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Najaf</th>
<th>Nineva</th>
<th>Salah Al-Din</th>
<th>Sulaymaniyyah</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>28,704</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>95,100</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,876</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>118,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,136</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineva</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,180</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49,266</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>131,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Din</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8,244</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>101,052</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101,946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29,034</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9,846</td>
<td>83,232</td>
<td>95,112</td>
<td>43,446</td>
<td>119,316</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>101,946</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>262,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, APRIL 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of return</th>
<th>Pre-June '14</th>
<th>June-July '14</th>
<th>August '14</th>
<th>Post September '14</th>
<th>Post April '15</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,132</td>
<td>27,204</td>
<td>30,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67,092</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51,312</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>118,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,836</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>2,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineva</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>131,766</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>131,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Din</td>
<td>3,486</td>
<td>121,830</td>
<td>38,994</td>
<td>39,828</td>
<td>57,936</td>
<td>262,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,486</td>
<td>188,922</td>
<td>178,596</td>
<td>96,960</td>
<td>85,140</td>
<td>553,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, APRIL 2016

- **Home**: 90%
- **Not Home**: 10%
- **Rented house**: 8%
- **Informal settlements**: 1%
- **Unfinished building**: 1%
METHODOLOGY

IOM’s DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP population in Iraq. Data are collected through IOM’s Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of 140 staff members deployed across Iraq.

The Master List data and the Returnees Master List (RML) data are gathered through a well-established large network of over 4,000 key informants; community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces make up most of the key informants. 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 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.