

Note: The previous Master List (Round 123) covered a two-month period between August and September 2021. However, this round covered a three-month period between October and December 2021. As such, comparative analysis related to data from this round and the previous rounds should be observed bearing in mind the different lengths of reporting periods.

## HIGHLIGHTS



Figure 1. Number of IDPs and returnees over time

Data collection for Round 124 took place between October and December 2021. As of 31 December 2021, DTM identified 4,952,232 returnees (825,372 households), dispersed across eight governorates, 38 districts, and 2,179 locations in Iraq. A lower number of new returnees were recorded in Round 124 (13,158) compared with Round 123 (54,462) between August-September 2021. However, the higher number in Round 123 is partially attributable to DTM data collection teams assessing some locations in Anbar governorate in that round that had previously been inaccessible.

The most common governorates that individuals returned to between October and December 2021 include Salah al-Din (where 5,886 new individuals were recorded), Ninewa (5,076), Anbar (1,026), and Kirkuk (732). During the same period, DTM also identified 1,186,556 IDPs (203,730), which represents a national decrease of 3,025 IDPs since the August-September 2021 period. However, despite this decrease, 13,074 newly displaced IDPs were recorded across the country in this round.

These IDPs are dispersed across 18 governorates, 105 districts, and 2,817 locations in Iraq (25 fewer than what was recorded in the August-September 2021 period). Regarding IDPs' area of origin, consistent with the previous year, 56 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa governorate (664,929), especially from Mosul (246,361), Sinjar

(193,688) and Al-Ba'aj (93,046). The next highest share of IDPs come from Salah al-Din governorate (138,134; 12%) followed by Anbar governorate (134,255; 11%).

As this is the final report for 2021, some of the changes and trends in IDP and returnee figures recorded throughout the year are presented. Between 1 January and 31 December 2021, DTM recorded a decrease of just 37,552 IDPs across the country. This is significantly lower than the decreases recorded in the previous three years: 190,524 in 2020; 388,200 in 2019; and 813,156 in 2018. However, in 2021, despite the overall decrease in the number of IDPs from the previous year, a total of 56,891 newly arrived IDPs were recorded during the year. The majority of this group became displaced from another location (42,525), while 7,750 became displaced for the first time, and 6,616 became displaced again after attempting but failing to return to their area of origin.

Additionally, between 1 January and 31 December 2021, DTM identified 120,666 new returnees. This is significantly lower than the increases reported in the three previous years: 2020 (235,116), 2019 (431,130), and 2018 (944,958).

Governorates with the highest numbers of overall returnees include Ninewa (1,927,572 with 38,418 new returnees in 2021), Anbar (1,542,492 with 37,860 new returnees) and Salah al-Din (737,706 with 28,962 new returnees).

### IDPs

- 1,186,556 Individuals
- 203,730 Households
- 18 Governorates
- 105 Districts
- 2,817 Locations

### Returnees

- 4,952,232 Individuals
- 825,372 Households
- 8 Governorates
- 38 Districts
- 2,179 Locations

# DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW FOR ROUND 124

Between October and December 2021, DTM identified 1,186,556 IDPs (203,730 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 105 districts, and 2,817 locations in Iraq. This represents a national decrease of 3,025 IDP individuals from the number counted in the August-September 2021 period, with the most significant decrease taking place in Ninewa (-2,531; -1%) and Salah al-Din (-1,704; -3%). Despite the national decrease during this round, a total of 13,074 newly displaced IDPs were recorded. Amongst this group, 8,874 became displaced from another location of displacement, while 2,430 became displaced after attempting but failing to return home, and a further 1,770 became displaced for the first time. Additionally, amongst the IDPs who became re-displaced, 498 had been living in displacement camps, including 402 in Ninewa and 96 in Anbar.

**IDP areas of origin:** Consistent with the previous year, 56 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa governorate (664,929), especially from the districts of Mosul (246,361), Sinjar (193,688) and Al-Ba'aj (93,046). The next highest share of IDPs come from Salah al-Din governorate (138,134; 12%) followed by Anbar governorate (134,255; 11%). The top districts of origin in Anbar include Ramadi (63,435 IDPs), Falluja (46,310) and Al-Ka'im (10,018 IDPs), while in Salah al-Din they include Tuz Khurmatu (36,141), Baiji (28,197), Balad (27,931) and Tikrit (20,683).

## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW FOR 2021

In the period of January to December 2021, DTM recorded 37,552 fewer IDPs, amounting to a three per cent decrease. This is a significantly lower decrease in the number of IDPs than what was recorded in 2020 (-190,524), 2019 (388,200), as well as 2018 (813,156). Throughout 2021, the most significant decreases in IDPs were recorded in Ninewa (-19,553; -7%), Dahuk (-13,490; -5%), and Salah al-Din (-5,358; -9%). At district level, the most significant decreases in the number of IDPs were recorded in Ninewa governorate's Al-Hamdaniya (-11,777; -43%) and Mosul (-8,406; -8%), followed by Dahuk governorate's Sumel (-7,707; -5%) and Zakho (-3,271; -4%). Despite the overall decrease in the number of IDPs in 2021, a total of 56,891 newly displaced IDPs was recorded. Amongst this group, 42,525 newly displaced IDPs were recorded as arriving from other locations of displacement. A further 7,750 IDPs became displaced for the first time, with a significant number of these originating from the districts of Karkh (1,980) and Al-Resafa (828) in Baghdad governorate, as well as the districts of Ba'quba (654) and Al-Muqdadia (642) in Diyala governorate. Additionally, a total of 6,616 IDPs became displaced again after attempting but failing to return to their area of origin. A high number of these IDPs who failed to return are from Al-Muqdadia in Diyala governorate (1,512), followed by Sinjar (455) in Ninewa and Al-Shirqat in Salah al-Din (405).<sup>2</sup>

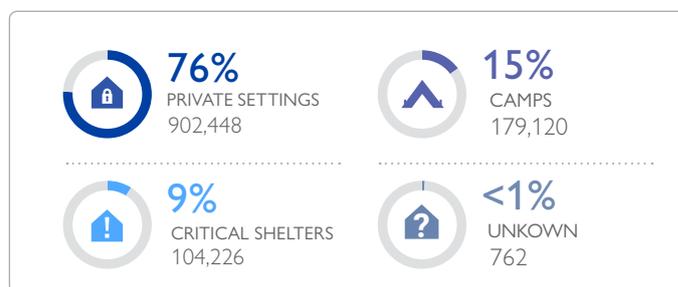
1 In Sumel district increases of IDPs were recorded in Rwanga Community Camp; in Al-Shikhan increases were recorded in Essian, Mamrashan and Sheikhan Camps; and in Sulaymaniyah increases were recorded in Ashti Camp.

2 IOM DTM Iraq (2021). Iraq Climate-Induced Displacement Reports: Ninewa and Southern Iraq. See: <https://iraqdtm.iom.int/ldpMovements#Diyala>

3 Between October 2020 and February 2021, DTM implemented an Emergency Tracking exercise which tracked the movements of IDPs from camps to other locations following the closure or re-classification of camps. Products are available at this link: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ldpMovements#Camp>

**Shelter types:** Across the country, 76 per cent of IDPs are living in private settings (902,448), 15 per cent are in camps (179,120), nine per cent (104,226) are in critical shelters, and less than one per cent (762) are living in unknown shelter types. A decrease of 3,295 IDPs residing in camps was recorded in this round, which contrasts with the previous round (August-September 2021) when an increase of 175 IDPs in camps was recorded. However, this decrease is largely attributable to Amriyat Al-Falluja camp in Falluja district in Anbar governorate (where 2,690 IDPs had resided) being re-classified as an informal site. A significant decrease in the number of IDPs residing in camps was also recorded in Mosul district (-1,160), followed by Al-Hamdaniya district (-330) and Zakho (-120). By contrast, net increases in the number of IDPs in camps were recorded in Sumel district (810), Al-Shikhan (170) and Sulaymaniyah (55).<sup>1</sup>

Figure 2. IDP shelter types



The main reasons for each of these new displacements throughout 2021 include the worsening security situation as well as poor opportunities for employment and access to services. Additionally, in 2021, a significant number of IDP movements took place in response to the drought situation in Ninewa and the southern governorates of Najaf, Qadissiya, Missan, Thi Qar and Basrah. DTM has monitored these movements using an emergency tracking tool.

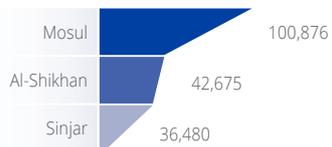
**Shelter types for 2021:** In 2021, the number of IDPs across the country living in shelters in critical condition dropped marginally, from 104,706 to 104,226 (representing a decrease of less than 1%). However, changes varied across governorates. Significant increases in the number of IDPs living in critical shelters were recorded in several governorates, especially Baghdad (4,644; 108%) as well as Anbar (3,618; 18%), and to a lesser extent Diyala (282; 14%). However, these increases were partly offset by large decreases in the number of IDPs in critical shelters in other governorates, especially Dahuk (-6,090; -22%), Ninewa (-1,002; -5%), Erbil (-492; -39%), and Salah al-Din (-402; -2%). Many of these decreases are attributable to a significant number of IDPs departing from camps following their closure or re-classification between October 2020 and February 2021.<sup>3</sup>

# DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

The below graphs show (1) the number of IDPs in all governorates of displacement, (2) the number of IDPs in each main district as well as (3) the proportion of IDPs per governorate of origin for each governorate of displacement.

## Ninewa 253,503 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement

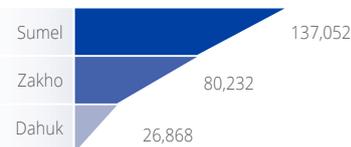


▶ Governorates of origin



## Dahuk 249,165 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin



## Erbil 232,535 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement

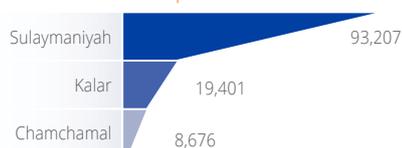


▶ Governorates of origin

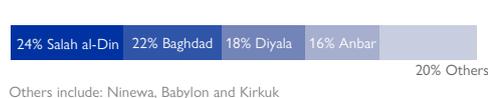


## Sulaymaniyah 141,138 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

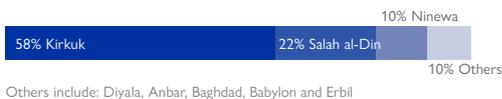


## Kirkuk 91,080 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement

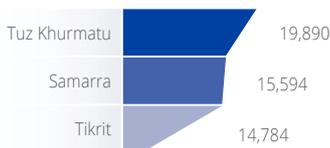


▶ Governorates of origin



## Salah al-Din 56,874 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement

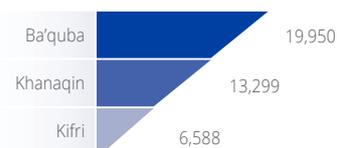


▶ Governorates of origin



## Diyala 44,775 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement

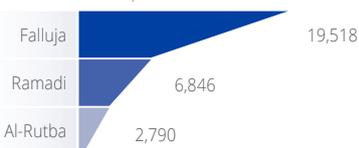


▶ Governorates of origin



## Anbar 35,484 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



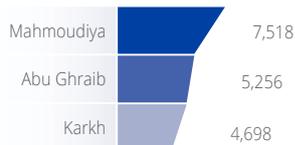
▶ Governorates of origin



### Baghdad

26,430 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin



Others include: Salah al-Din, Diyala, Baghdad and Kirkuk

### Babylon

16,500 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

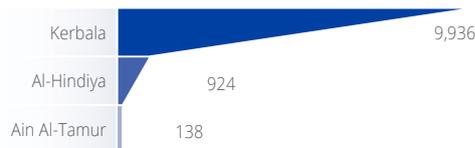


Others include: Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk

### Kerbala

10,998 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

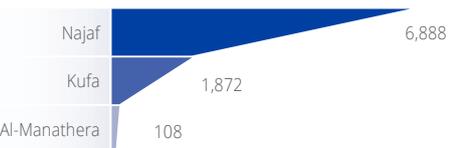


Others include: Anbar, Kirkuk and Diyala

### Najaf

8,868 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

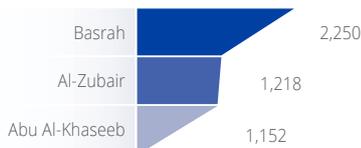


Others include: Diyala, Salah al-Din and Anbar

### Basrah

5,508 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

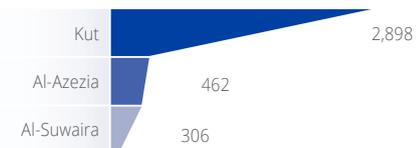


Others include: Diyala, Baghdad and Babylon

### Wassit

4,386 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

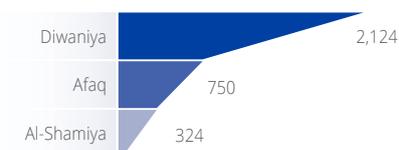


Others include: Diyala, Salah al-Din and Anbar

### Qadissiya

3,336 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

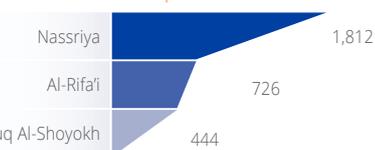


Others include: Baghdad and Salah al-Din

### Thi-Qar

3,156 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

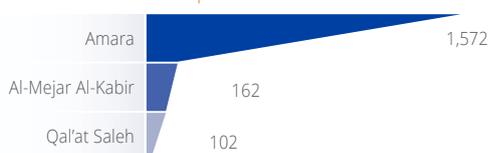


Others include: Baghdad, Salah al-Din, Diyala and Babylon

### Missan

1,938 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin

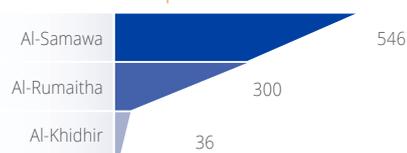


Others include: Baghdad, Anbar, Diyala and Babylon

### Muthanna

882 IDPs

▶ Three main districts of displacement



▶ Governorates of origin



Others include: Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Diyala

# RETURNS OVERVIEW

## RETURNEE OVERVIEW FOR ROUND 124

Overall return figures: DTM identified a total of 4,952,232 returnees (825,372 households) across eight governorates, 38 districts, and 2,179 locations in Iraq. Between October and December 2021, the number of new returnees nationally has increased by 13,158. This represents one of the lowest rates of return since the Government of Iraq declared the defeat of ISIL in December 2017. This low return rate can be explained by the barriers that IDPs face in returning home, along with movement restrictions that the government has imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic to curb the spread of the virus.

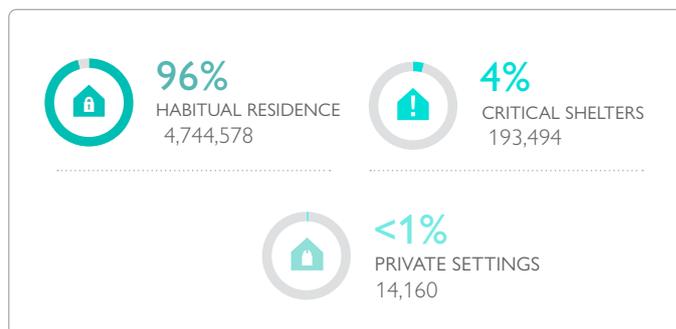
Governorates with the highest numbers of overall returnees include Ninewa (1,927,572 with 5,076 new returnees since the last round), Anbar (1,542,492 with 1,026 new returnees) and Salah al-Din (737,706 with 5,886 new returnees). During the October-December 2021 period, DTM recorded a total of 2,082 returnee individuals who arrived from camps, representing an increase from the number recorded in the August-September period (when 1,008 arrivals from camps were recorded). However, the number recorded as arriving from camps in the October-December 2021 period is significantly lower than in the May-July 2021 period (6,186).

The majority of those who came from camp settings returned to Ninewa Governorate (1,380 individuals), while smaller numbers arrived to Anbar (450), Erbil (138), and Salah al-Din (114). Furthermore, between October and December 2021, returns took place to 18 locations that had previously not witnessed any returns, including 11 in Erbil, 4 in Ninewa, 2 in Salah al-Din, and 1 in Kirkuk. The main reason for these returns include the improving security situation, and some returnees are reported as having commenced rebuilding their houses in their area of origin.

**Shelter types:** In the October-December period, 12,564 individuals returned to their residence of origin that are in habitable condition (bringing the overall number to 4,744,578; 96%). A further 582 returnees arrived to shelters in critical condition, while only 12 returnees arrived in private settings. There is currently a total of 193,494 returnees living in critical shelters across the country, with the largest portion of this group in Salah al-Din governorate (62,922 individuals), especially in the districts of Tikrit (22,458), Baiji (15,786), and Al-Shirqat (8,928). The next highest number of returnees living in shelters in critical condition is in Ninewa Governorate (55,830 individuals) especially in the districts of Mosul (32,100), Sinjar (7,878) and Telafar (6,126). A high number of returnee individuals living in critical shelters was also recorded in Anbar Governorate (41,214), with this group mainly located in the districts of Ramadi (14,064), Falluja (13,632) and Al-Ka'im (8,892).

Overall, in the October-December 2021 period, there are eight locations where all returnees are living in shelters in critical condition, hosting a total of 3,294 individuals. Notably, this represents a significant increase since September 2021, when 2,556 returnee individuals were living in locations where all returnees were living in shelters in critical condition. All returnees are living in shelters in critical condition in three locations in Salah al-Din (1,584 returnees), two locations in Anbar Governorate (1,152 returnees), and one location in each of Ninewa, Kirkuk and Diyala where respectively 276, 180 and 102 returnees reside.

Figure 4. Returnee shelter types



## RETURNEE OVERVIEW FOR 2021

In 2021, a total of 120,666 returnees arrived to their area of origin, representing a significant decrease than the numbers recorded in 2020 (235,116) and 2019 (431,130). During the year, Ninewa governorate received the highest number of returnees (38,418), bringing the total number there to 1,927,572. Additionally, a total of 37,860 returnees also arrived to Anbar governorate (raising its total to 1,542,492), while 28,962 returnees arrived to Salah al-Din (raising its total to 737,706). In the period of January-February 2021, a significant number of these movements of IDPs took place following the closure and re-classification of camps in Ninewa, Kirkuk, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Anbar, Kerbala and Baghdad.<sup>5</sup>

During the period of ISIL conflict (2014-17), families became displaced from eight governorates. As of 31 December 2021, DTM has recorded varying return rates – that is, the proportion of all those displaced from each governorate who have managed to return. The lowest return rate is in Baghdad (66%), followed by Ninewa (74%), Diyala (76%), and Kirkuk (82%). The remaining governorates' return are higher, as follows: Salah al-Din (84%), Erbil (87%), Anbar (92%) and Dahuk (100%).

**Shelter types for 2021:** Between January and December 2021, there was a nine per cent increase in returnees living in critical shelters, with the number jumping by 16,398 to 193,494. This is a lower increase than what was recorded between January and December 2020 (25,326). In 2021, by far, the most significant increase in the number of IDPs in critical shelters was observed in Salah al-Din governorate (20,382), representing an increase of 48 per cent from 2020. The next highest increase in the number of IDPs in critical shelters was recorded in Diyala (1,302; +5%). In the remaining five governorates of return where critical shelters are present, decreases in IDPs in critical shelters were recorded: Ninewa (-840; -1%); Anbar (-3,282; -7%); Baghdad (-342; -8%); Kirkuk (-786; -16%); and Erbil (-36; -24%). Note that no returnees in the governorate of Dahuk live in critical shelters.

3 In January 2021, IOM Iraq produced a report highlighting the different types of return barriers that IDPs face across the country. Refer to: IOM Iraq (2021). *Categorizing Protracted Displacement in Iraq: Revisiting Categories of Return Barriers*. See: <https://iraq.iom.int/resources/protracted-displacement-iraq-revisiting-categories-return-barriers>

4 During the pandemic, DTM Iraq has produced multiple COVID-19 Mobility Restrictions reports, covering the impact of restrictions and public health measures on Iraqi citizens and migrants across the country, including at Points of Entry with neighbouring countries (Syria, Turkey and Iran). All products are available at the following link: [http://iraqdtm.iom.int/COVID19/MovementRestrictions\\_HealthMeasures](http://iraqdtm.iom.int/COVID19/MovementRestrictions_HealthMeasures)

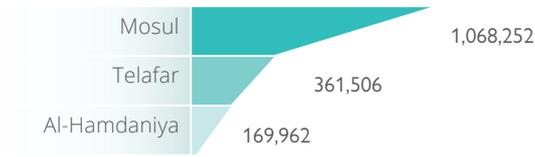
5 Between October 2020 and February 2021, DTM implemented an Emergency Tracking exercise which tracked the movements of IDPs from camps to other locations following the closure or re-classification of camps. Products are available at this link: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ldpMovements#Camp>

# RETURNS OVERVIEW

The below graphs show (1) the number of returnees in all governorates of origin, (2) the number of returnees in each main district and (3) the proportion of returnees per governorate of last displacement for each governorate of origin.

## Ninewa 1,927,572 Returnees

▶ Three main districts of return



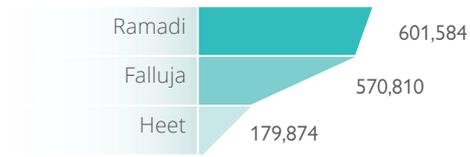
▶ Governorates of last displacement



Others: Najaf, Kerbala, Baghdad, Babylon, Kirkuk, Wassit, Sulaymaniyah, Salah al-Din, Basrah, Missan, Qadissiya, Thi-Qar, Muthanna, Diyala and Anbar

## Anbar 1,542,492 Returnees

▶ Three main districts of return



▶ Governorates of last displacement



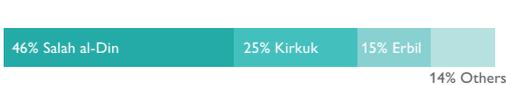
Others: Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, Babylon, Salah al-Din, Dahuk, Kerbala, Ninewa and Diyala

## Salah al-Din 737,706 Returnees

▶ Three main districts of return



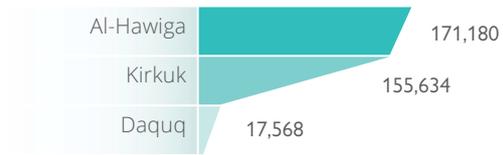
▶ Governorates of last displacement



Others: Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Dahuk, Basrah, Kerbala, Najaf, Diyala, Missan, Babylon, Thi-Qar and Wassit

## Kirkuk 351,618 Returnees

▶ Three main districts of return



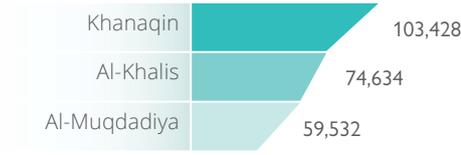
▶ Governorates of last displacement



Others: Erbil, Ninewa, Baghdad and Babylon

## Diyala 239,094 Returnees

▶ Three main districts of return



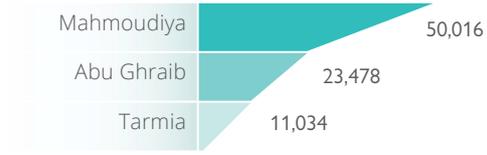
▶ Governorates of last displacement



Others: Baghdad, Erbil and Kerbala

## Baghdad 92,292 Returnees

▶ Three main districts of return



▶ Governorates of last displacement



Others: Sulaymaniyah, Kerbala and Missan

## Erbil 60,702 Returnees

▶ Three main districts of return



▶ Governorates of last displacement



## Dahuk 756 Returnees

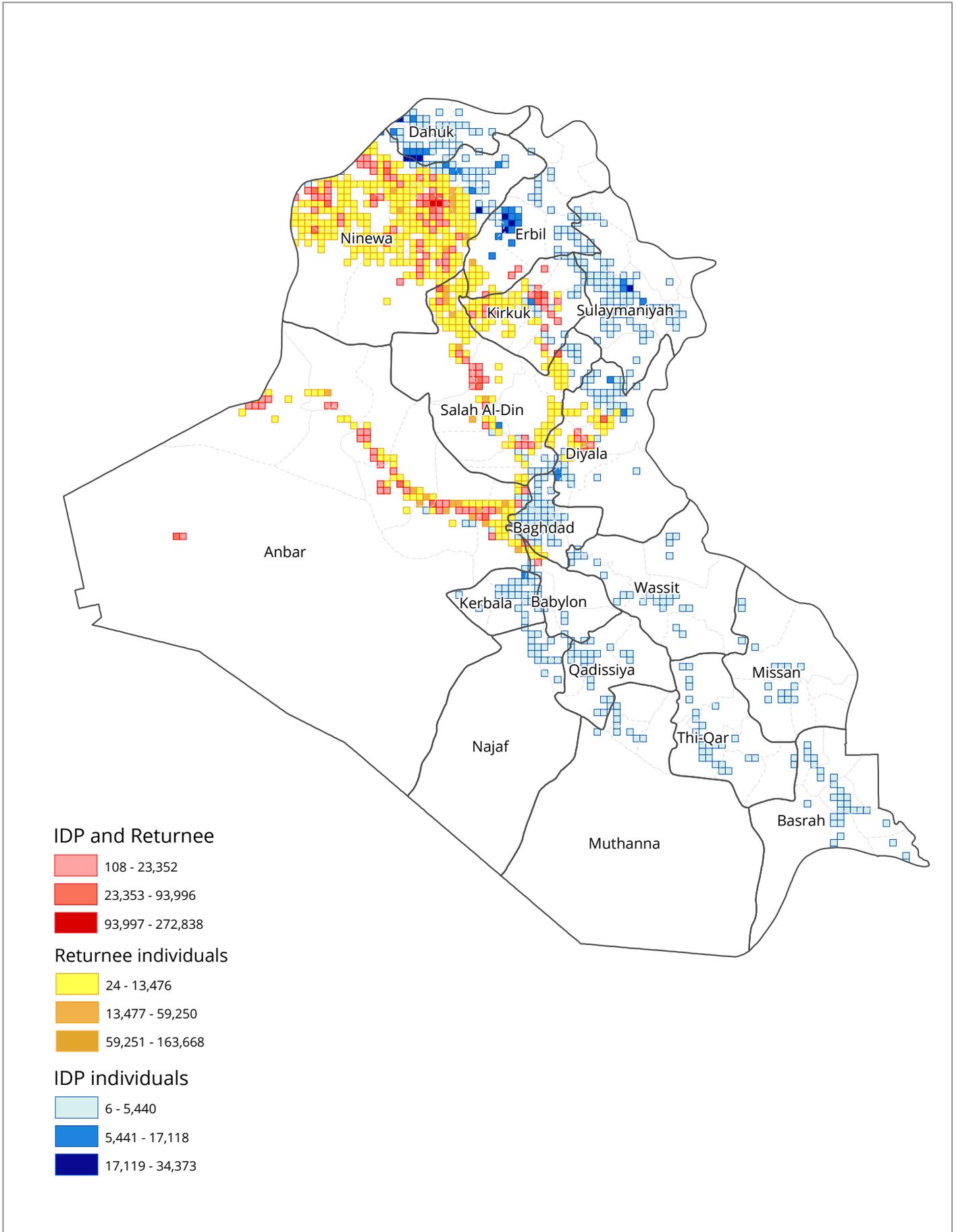
▶ Three main districts of return



▶ Governorates of last displacement



Map 1. Presence of IDPs and returnees



## METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee populations 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 124 took place during the months of October-December 2021 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 bi-monthly. 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; and the Central North includes Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit Governorates.

### Calculations used to determine the number of individuals:

The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of households by six, the average size of an Iraqi household as per governmental statistics, for all out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. Since the July-August 2020 period (Round 117), the number of individuals for in-camp IDPs has been calculated by multiplying the number of households by five, which is the average household size consistent with data from the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster since 2018. For the most accurate and up-to-date information on out-of-camp IDPs, please refer to the [CCCM Cluster website](#).

In all Master List rounds prior to Round 117 (July-August 2020), the number of in-camp IDPs was calculated by multiplying the number of households by six. Since the calculation methodology is consistent between Rounds 117 to 123, comparative analysis between these four datasets will not be affected. However, it should be noted that comparing the number of in-camp IDPs between Rounds 117 to 123 with any previous rounds will be affected by the change in the revised calculation methodology.

### The methodology uses the following definitions:

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 have returned 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 durable solutions strategy.

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

### Changes to shelter terminology in the Master List Round 122 (May – July 2021):

In Round 122, which covered from May to July 2021, changes were made to the terminology of shelter types that IDPs and returnees reside in. These changes are reflected in all products related to the Master List Rounds 122, 123 and 124 (this round). Changes include adjustments to provide clarity on terminologies for critical shelter types as distinct from displacement site types, ensuring alignment with the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Technical Note on Informal Sites Definition for Iraq (September 2020).

Changes to shelter types in which IDPs and returnees reside include:

- “Informal settlements” have been replaced with “Tents/caravans/makeshift shelters/mud or block house”
- “Non-residential structures” have been replaced with “Other critical shelters”
- “Collective shelters” have been replaced with “Public buildings or collective shelters”

Changes to shelter types in which returnees only reside include:

- “Habitual residence” has been replaced with “Residence of origin”
- “Rental” has been removed

Change to a shelter type in which IDPs only reside include:

- “Rental” has been replaced with “Apartment/house (not owned)”

The following is a summary of the shelter types referred to in this report: Residences of origin are the same residences in which returnees lived prior to displacement. Shelters in critical condition, for returnees, include residences of origin (uninhabitable), tents/caravans/makeshift shelters/mud or brick houses, unfinished/abandoned buildings, public buildings or collective shelters, religious buildings, or school buildings. For IDPs, shelters in critical condition include those listed above for returnees except for residences of origin, as well as apartment/houses that are not owned or are uninhabitable.

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.

For more information, visit [iraqdtm.iom.int](http://iraqdtm.iom.int) or contact the team at [iraqdtm@iom](mailto:iraqdtm@iom).

IOM IRAQ



[iraq.iom.int](http://iraq.iom.int)



[iomiraq@iom.int](mailto:iomiraq@iom.int)

UNAMI Compound (Diwan 2),  
International Zone,  
Baghdad/Iraq



IOMIraq@



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.

© 2022 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.