

### HIGHLIGHTS

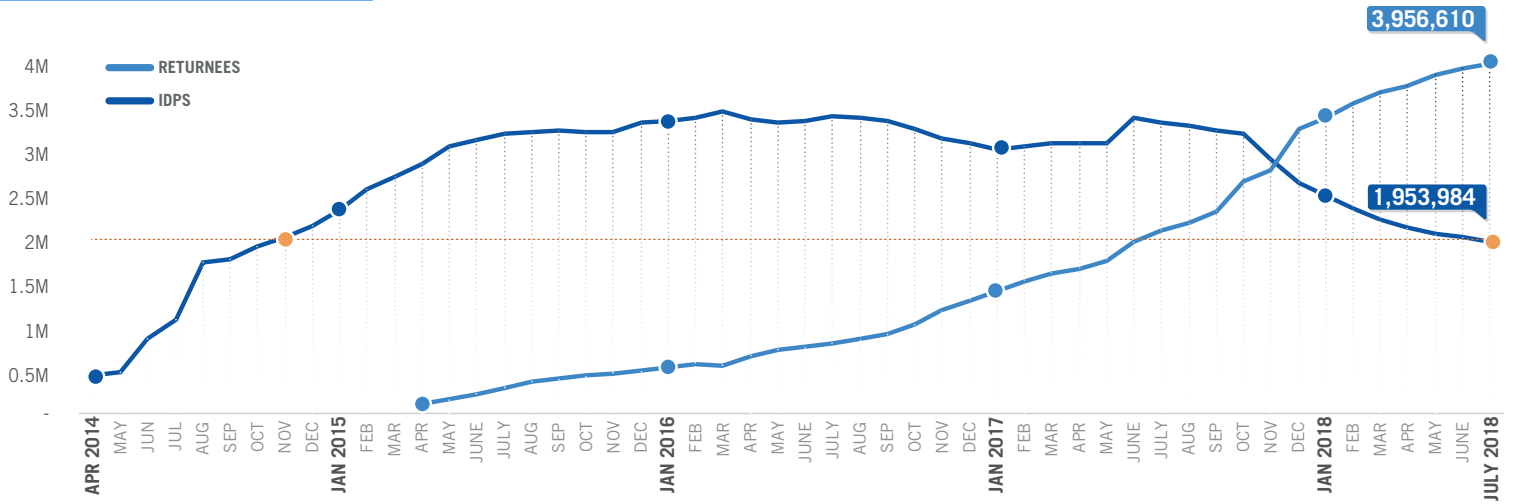


Figure 1. **Displacement over time**

This figure reports the number of IDPs and returnees since April 2014 and July 2015 respectively.

In December 2017, for the first time since the beginning of the crisis, the DTM reported a higher figure for returnees (3.2 million) than IDPs (2.6 million) across the country. As of 31 July 2018, nearly four million individuals have now returned to their home location and there are less than two million identified IDPs. Following completion of Round 100 Baseline assessments activities, the DTM has identified 1,953,984 IDPs (325,664 families) who were displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts and 3,335 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 3,956,610 returnees (659,435 families) across 1,442 locations in 37 districts.

During July 2018, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately two per cent. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates. Baghdad witnessed the largest drop in

IDPs. The returnee population increased by one per cent (52,260 individuals) during the month of July, reflecting a continuous trend of return movements, albeit at a rate that has been decreasing. Anbar and Ninewa governorates witnessed the highest numbers of returns, mostly to the Mosul and Falluja districts.

These figures show that population displacement in Iraq is now mainly one of return. To adjust with the shift in population movement flows, the DTM Unit has started collecting data to inform the new Return Index, and has put in place DTM interactive dashboards to allow easier real-time access to population figures and movement trends. Further details as well as links to online resources can be found at the end of this report: [http://iraqdtm.iom.int/LastDTMRound/Return\\_index.PDF](http://iraqdtm.iom.int/LastDTMRound/Return_index.PDF)

#### IDPs

**1,953,984**  
Individuals

**325,664**  
Families

**18**  
Governorates

**104**  
Districts

**3,335**  
Locations

#### Returnees

**3,956,610**  
Individuals

**659,435**  
Families

**8**  
Governorates

**37**  
Districts

**1,457**  
Locations

## RETURNEES



659,435  
Families



3,956,610  
Individuals

# of returnees as of  
Dec 2015 485,400  
Dec 2016 1,273,824  
Dec 2017 3,220,362

### RETURNS OVER TIME

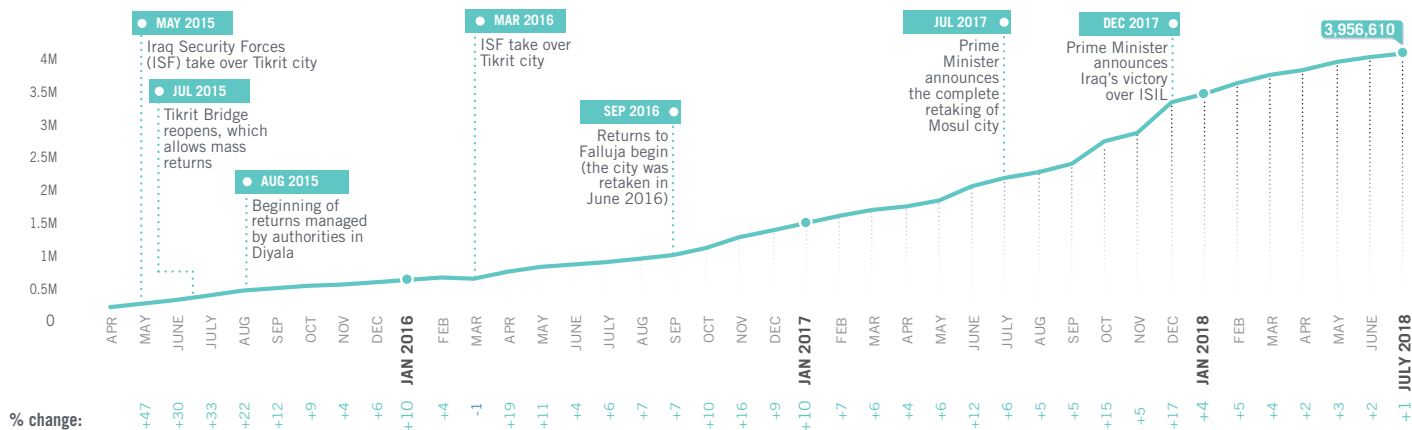


Figure 3. Returns timeline between April 2015 and July 2018

This figure reports the number of returnees since April 2015.

As of 31 July 2018, the DTM has identified 3,956,610 individuals who have returned to their location or origin, including 52,260 during the month of July (a one per cent return rate increase when compared to the previous month).

### SHELTER CATEGORIES



97% Habitual residence

3,858,054 Individuals



2% Private settings

79,368 Individuals



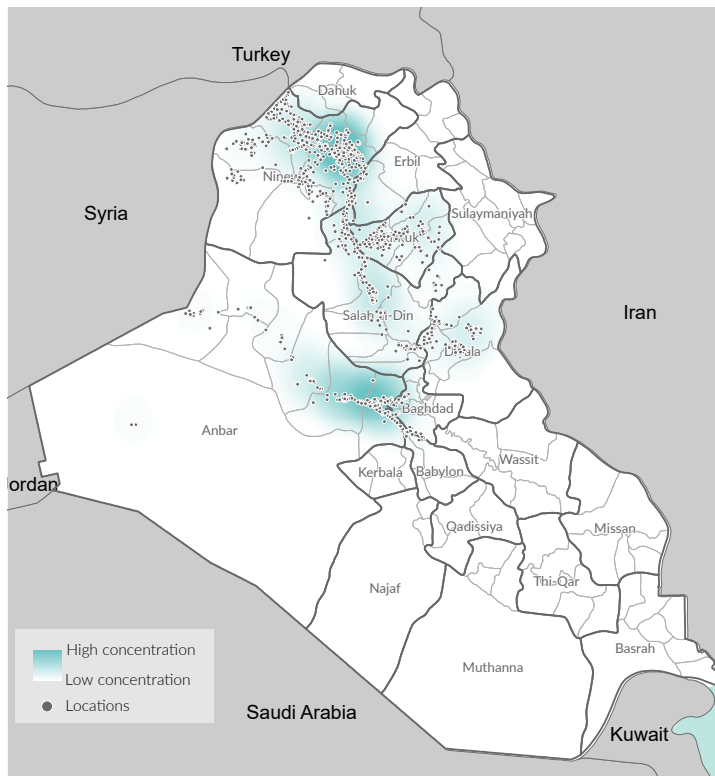
1% Critical shelters

19,188 Individuals

Figure 4. Shelter categories

Nearly all families have returned to their habitual residence (97%). Of the remaining returnees, two per cent are in private settings, which include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families, and one per cent live in critical shelters. Critical shelters include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings.

The majority (67%) of the 19,188 individuals living in these vulnerable conditions are found in the governorate of Salah al-Din (12 504), mostly concentrated in the two districts of Tikrit (45%) and Balad (44%). The remainder are found in Ninewa (5718), Diyala (402) and Kirkuk (564). No returnees living in critical shelters were reported in the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk or Erbil.

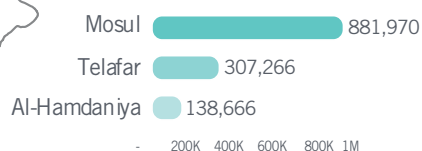
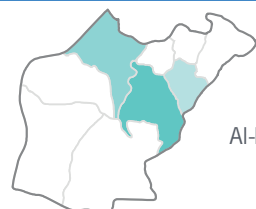


Map 1. Density of returnees

## TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

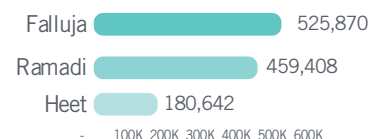
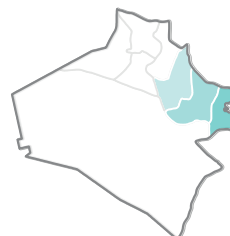
## 1 - NINEWA

1,498,020 RETURNEES



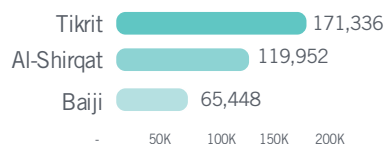
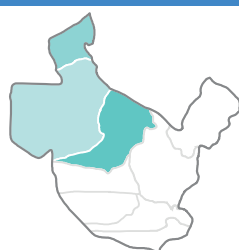
## 2 - ANBAR

1,270,092 RETURNEES



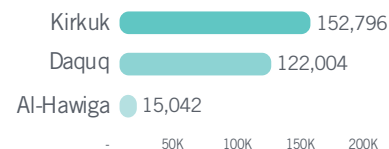
## 3 - SALAH AL-DIN

552,984 RETURNEES



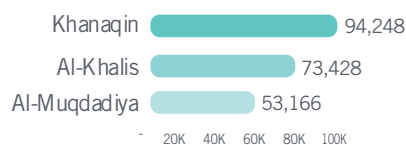
## 4 - KIRKUK

296,718 RETURNEES



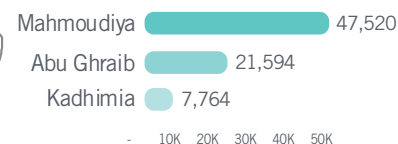
## 5 - DIYALA

222,042 RETURNEES



## 6 - BAGHDAD

77,878 RETURNEES



## LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

GOVERNORATE OF RETURN	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DAHUK	DIYALA	ERBIL	KER-BALA	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	SULAY-MANIYAH	OTHERS	TOTAL
ANBAR	604,266	8,862	276,162	894	-	171,948	-	134,082	-	3,396	70,482	-	1,270,092
BAGHDAD	-	4,050	68,346	-	-	3,828	48	-	-	-	486	120	76,878
DAHUK	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780
DIYALA	-	-	1,032	-	174,582	468	150	25,914	-	-	19,896	-	222,042
ERBIL	-	-	-	-	-	35,238	-	3,816	42	-	-	-	39,096
KIRKUK	-	18	228	-	-	20,466	-	110,394	4,032	23,376	138,204	-	296,718
NINEWA	180	14,886	31,638	134,100	288	135,864	41,136	12,498	1,023,246	3,672	8,292	92,220	1,498,020
SALAH AL-DIN	-	-	26,640	2,334	192	85,182	1,482	151,638	876	252,054	30,714	1,872	552,984
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>604,446</b>	<b>27,816</b>	<b>404,046</b>	<b>138,108</b>	<b>175,062</b>	<b>452,994</b>	<b>42,816</b>	<b>438,342</b>	<b>1,028,196</b>	<b>282,498</b>	<b>268,074</b>	<b>94,212</b>	<b>3,956,610</b>

Table 1. Direction of returns (overall)

## IDPS



325,664  
Families



1,953,984  
Individuals

# of IDPs as of  
Dec 2015 3,289,740  
Dec 2016 3,064,146  
Dec 2017 2,615,988

### IDPS OVER TIME

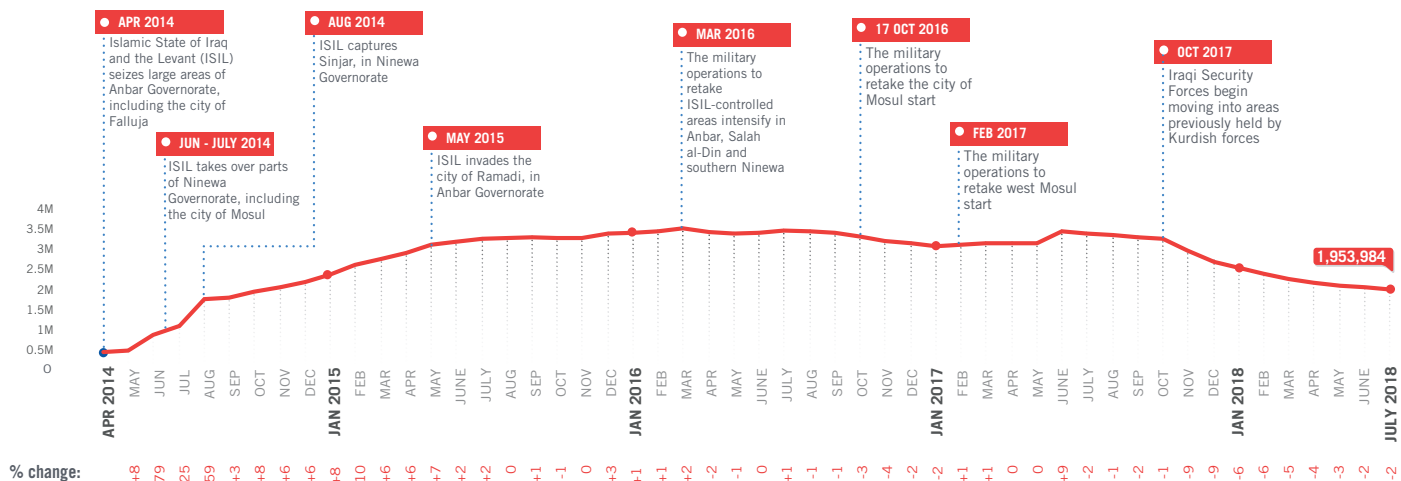


Figure 6. IDPs timeline between April 2014 and July 2018

Results from the July DTM round show that there are now 1,953,984 identified IDPs in Iraq, a decrease of approximately two per cent compared with results from the June round. This is the first time since November 2014 that there are less than two million people displaced from their homes.

### SHELTER CATEGORIES



62% Private settings

1,202,922 Individuals



29% Camps

574,230 Individuals



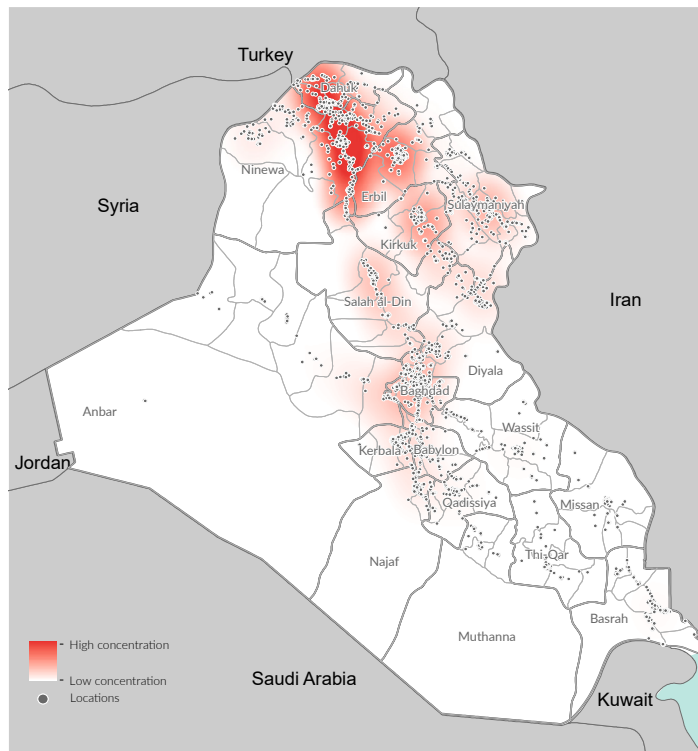
9% Critical shelters

176,070 Individuals

Figure 7. Shelter categories

62 per cent of the nearly 2 million IDPs are living in private settings, 29 per cent in camps and nine per cent in critical shelters. Over three quarters of all IDPs living in a camp setting can be found in either Ninewa Governorate (290,370 individuals, 51%) or in Dahuk (151,890 individuals, 26%).

Over 170,000 displaced people are in the most vulnerable conditions in critical shelters. The majority can be found in Dahuk (49,296), Salah al-Din (48,318), Ninewa (26,394) and Kirkuk (10,530). However, the DTM has recorded a seven per cent decrease in IDPs living in critical shelters since the last round.

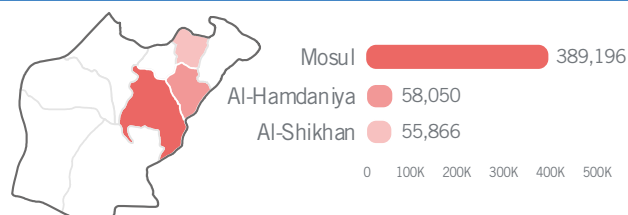


Map 2. Density of IDPs

## TOP GOVERNORATES OF DISPLACEMENT

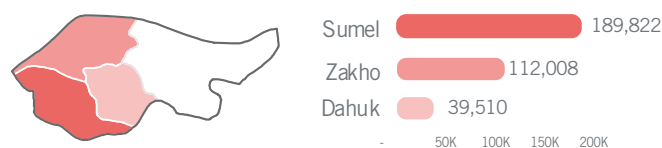
## 1 - NINEWA

602,490 IDPS



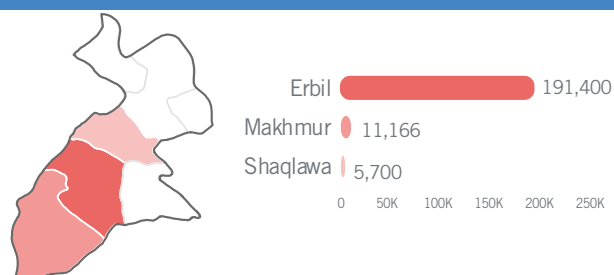
## 2 - DAHUK

349,782 IDPS



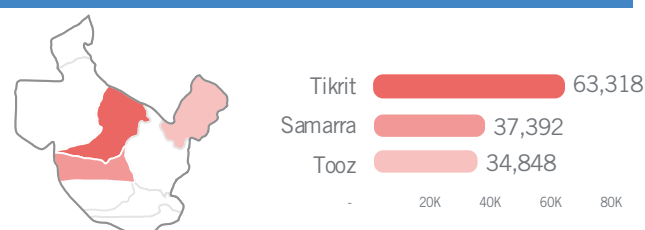
## 3 - ERBIL

217,506 IDPS



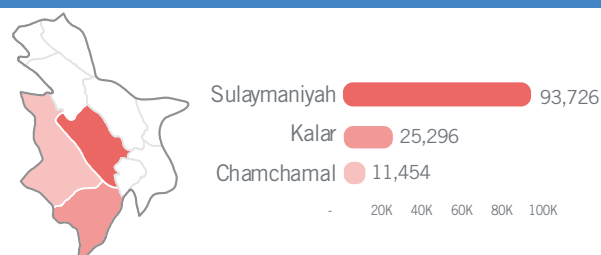
## 4 - SALAH AL-DIN

169,518 IDPS



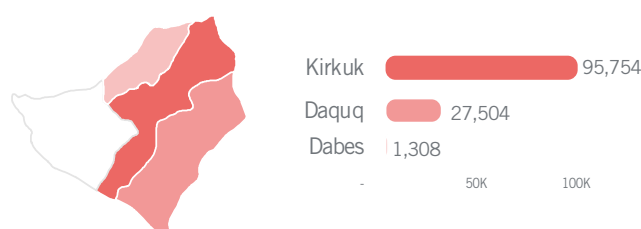
## 5 - SULAYMANIYAH

151,698 IDPS



## 6 - KIRKUK

124,668 IDPS



## GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DIYALA	ERBIL	DAHUK	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	TOTAL
ANBAR	70,800	3,276	144	-	-	-	-	522	240	74,982
BABYLON	990	14,724	342	48	-	-	12	6,384	318	22,818
BAGHDAD	55,938	5,184	690	2,028	-	-	618	20,724	5,670	90,852
BASRAH	1,644	132	198	228	-	-	768	2,586	2,526	8,082
DAHUK	486	-	120	-	-	-	84	348,552	540	349,782
DIYALA	1,338	528	696	52,914	-	-	162	678	6,132	62,448
ERBIL	74,580	-	5,322	1,476	6,216	-	22,548	85,800	21,564	217,506
KERBALA	618	990	150	144	-	-	306	20,952	120	23,280
KIRKUK	5,214	120	828	4,134	-	-	72,222	16,368	25,782	124,668
MISSAN	168	36	156	96	-	-	576	1,452	348	2,832
MUTHANNA	180	6	126	30	-	-	96	738	96	1,272
NAJAF	270	-	-	42	-	-	90	22,962	36	23,400
NINEWA	102	-	-	-	-	-	11,166	587,976	3,246	602,490
QADISSIYA	336	-	300	90	-	-	1,494	9,852	156	12,228
SALAH AL-DIN	840	-	-	1,536	-	-	23,622	2,970	140,550	169,518
SULAYMANIYAH	27,084	9,846	20,406	26,010	-	-	11,502	13,428	43,422	151,698
THI-QAR	696	30	12	72	-	-	606	2,448	222	4,086
WASSIT	960	120	174	624	-	-	816	8,316	1,032	12,042
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242,244</b>	<b>34,992</b>	<b>29,664</b>	<b>89,472</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146,688</b>	<b>1,152,708</b>	<b>252,000</b>	<b>1,953,984</b>

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 123 staff members deployed across Iraq. Data collection for round 100 took place from 1 July to 31 July 2018 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 biweekly. 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, Qadisiya 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 sub-district 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, and 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.

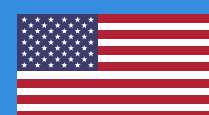
**Critical shelters** include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings.

To find more detailed breakdowns, movement trends, databases and more, please consult the DTM Iraq website: [iraqdtm.iom.int](http://iraqdtm.iom.int). You can also find our latest analyses in the new 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.



## IDPS AND RETURNEES LOCATION MAP

To download this as full size map please visit <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>

