

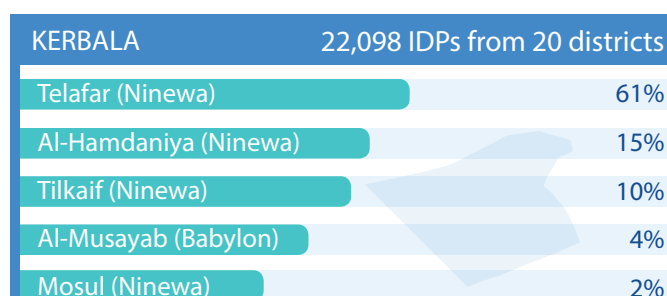
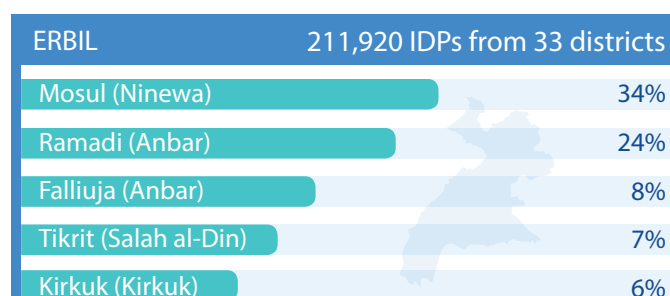
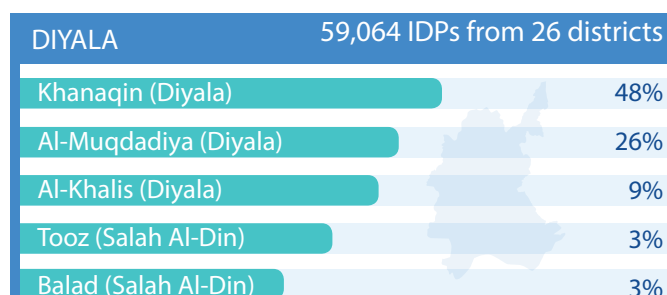
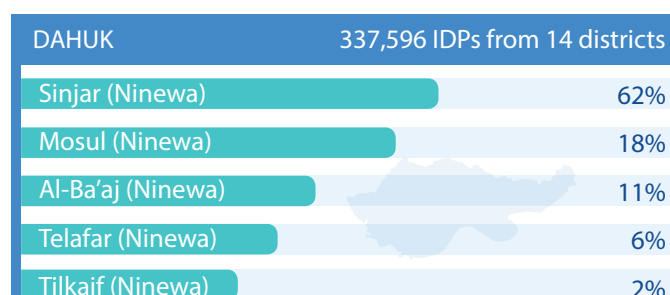
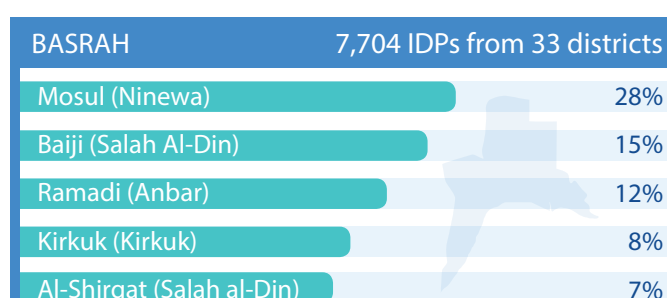
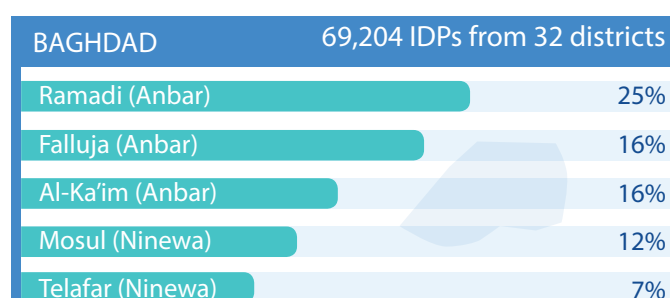
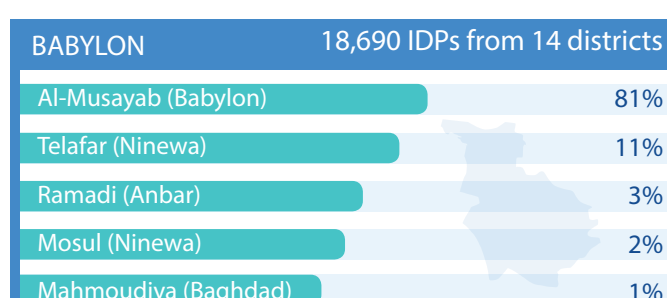
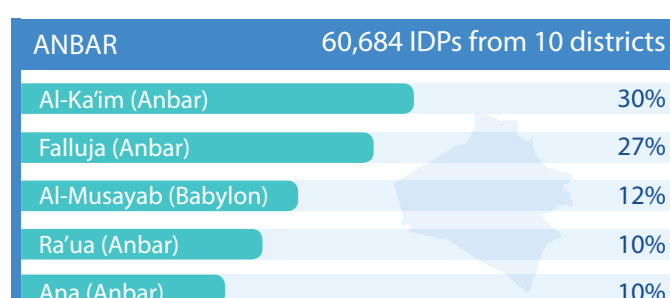


# DECEMBER 2018 OVERVIEW

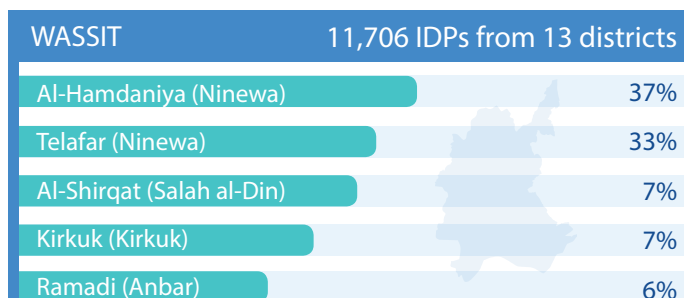
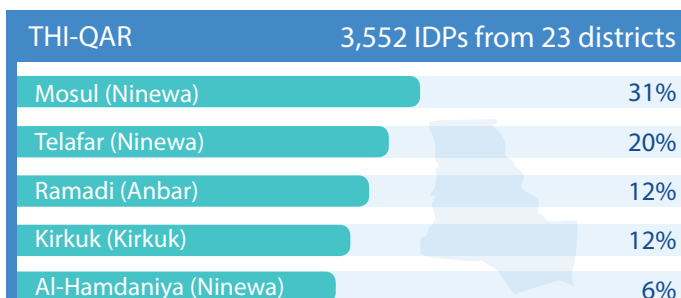
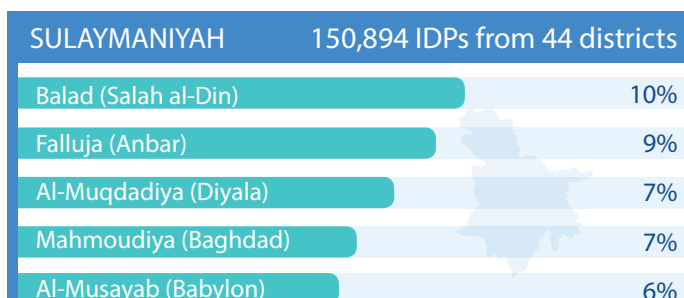
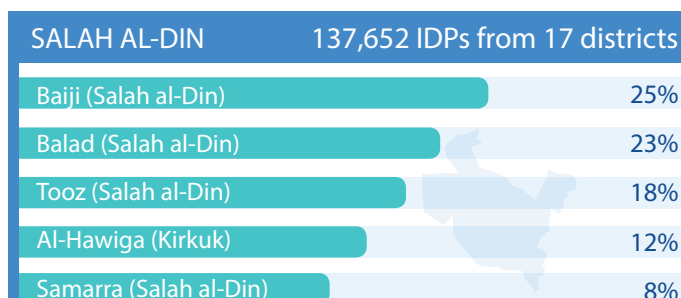
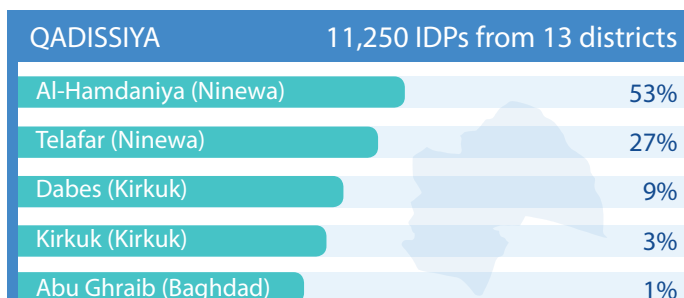
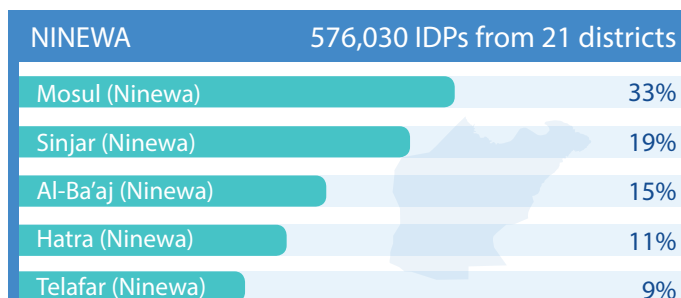
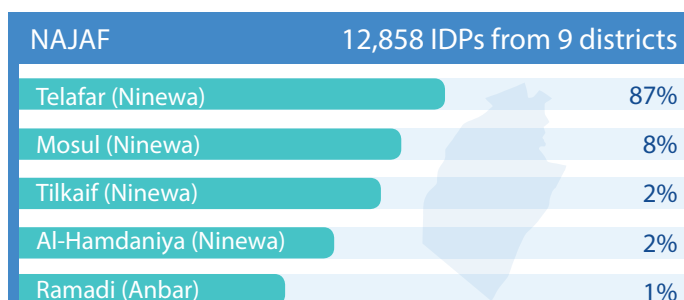
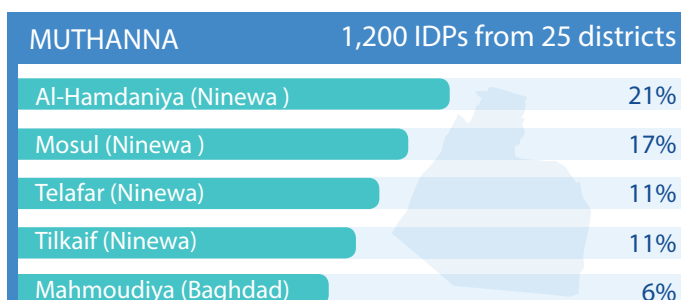
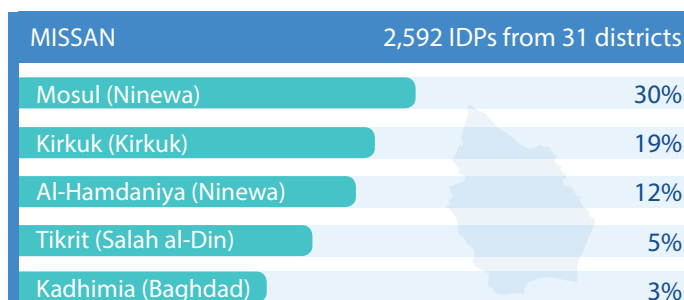
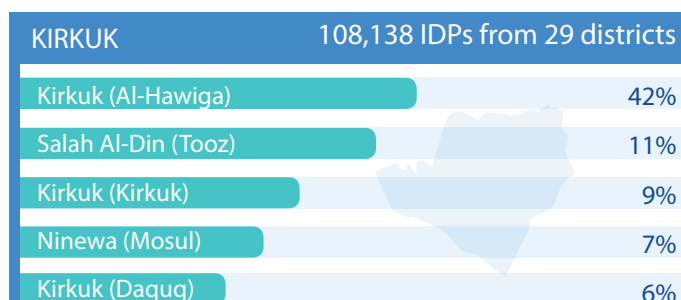
## IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN PER GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

To gain a better insight into where IDPs originate from, in round 107 DTM collected information on the district of origin of the current caseload of IDPs. As of 15 December 2018, IDPs come from 51 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (4 districts), Baghdad (10 districts), Erbil (1 district), Diyala (6 districts), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (9 districts) and Salah al-Din (9 districts). However, despite this spread, half of all IDPs come from just five districts. Of these, the top four districts are all in Ninewa Governorate: Mosul (300,678 individuals, 17%), Sinjar (299,694, 17%), Telafar (106,438, 6%) and Al Ba'aj (101,346, 6%) while the fifth district Ramadi is in Anbar (85,860, 5%).

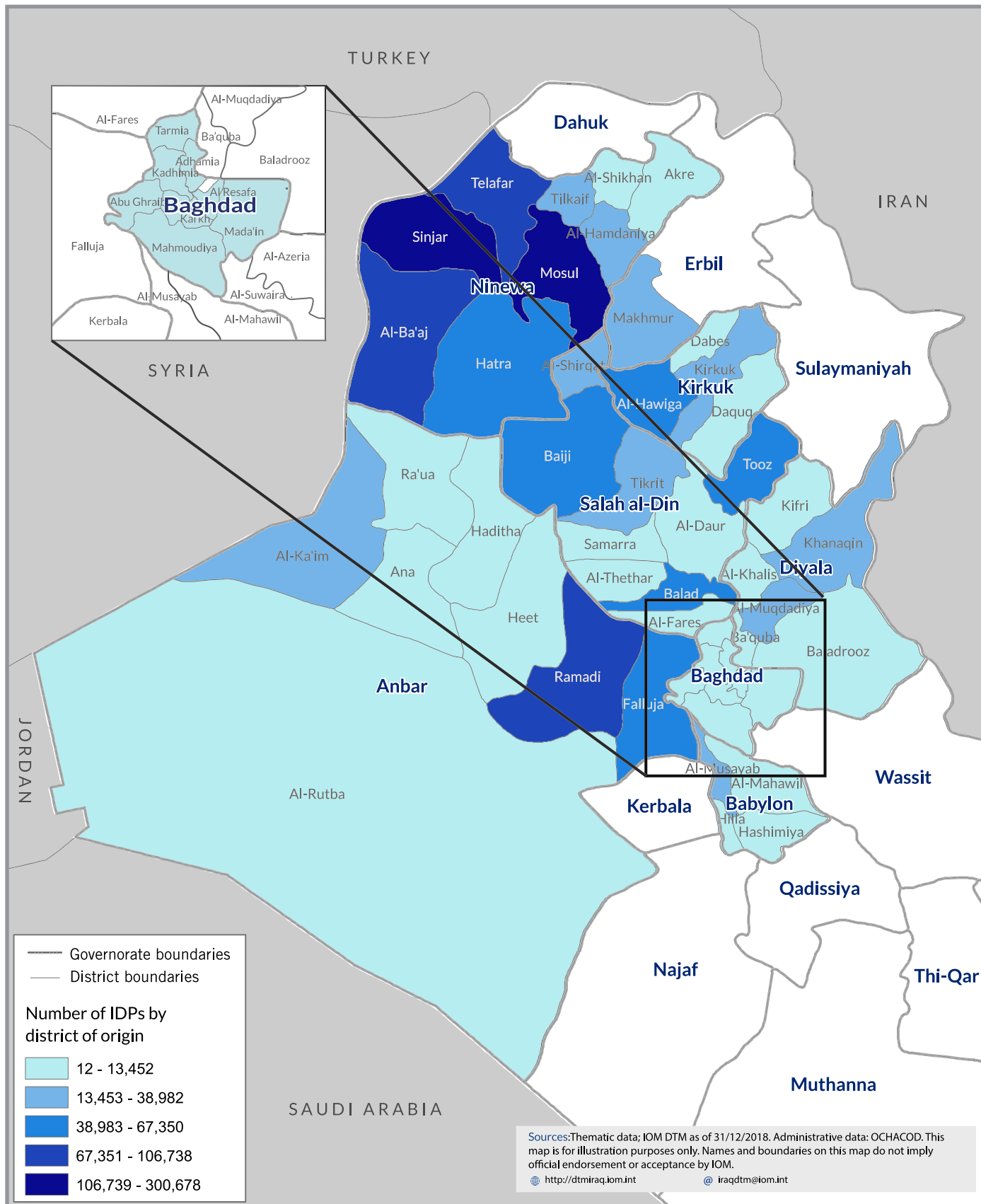
At governorate level, the top five districts of origin make up the vast majority of IDPs in each governorate. In 11 of the 18 governorates the top five districts of origin account for more than 80 per cent of all IDPs and in seven governorates more than 65 per cent. In Najaf and Dahuk, for example, 99 per cent of IDPs come from the top five districts of origin. The only exception to this pattern is Sulaymaniyah where, because IDPs come from 44 different districts, the top five districts of origin only account for 40 per cent of IDPs.



# DECEMBER 2018 OVERVIEW



## IDP DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN



Map 1. Concentration of IDPs by district of origin

## RETURNEES OVERVIEW



95% Habitual residence

3,960,636 Individuals



2% Private settings

71,910 Individuals



3% Critical shelters

132,774 Individuals

Nearly all families (95%, 3,960,636 individuals) have returned to a habitual residence that is in a good condition and two per cent (71,910) are living in other private settings (host families and rented accommodation). However, three per cent of returnees (132,774) are living in the most vulnerable conditions in critical shelters, an increase in the figure from 130,350 recorded in round 106. Critical shelters include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished and abandoned buildings and severely damaged or destroyed habitual residences. Of those living in critical shelters 85 per cent are in three governorates: 43 per cent are in Ninewa (57,054), 23 per cent are in Salah al-Din (30,108) and 19 per cent are in Diyala (25,878). The top three districts hosting returnees living in a critical shelter are: Mosul (5,036), Tikrit (4,625), Ramadi (3091). There are also nine locations across Iraq where all returnees are living in a critical shelter (6870 individuals).

Mosul District in Ninewa, hosting 23 per cent of all returnees (955,140 individuals), witnessed the highest number of returns in this round (10,422), an increase of one per cent since October. In contrast, Falluja and Anbar Districts in Anbar, hosting the second and third highest number of returnees, witnessed very few returns this round. Falluja hosts 528,450 returnees but only recorded an extra 240 returns this round. Similarly, Ramadi hosts 460,062 returnees but during the reporting period no new families returned to this district.

In Al-Hawiga district (Kirkuk) an additional 5,130 individuals returned during November and December 2018, making the total number of returnees 143,628. Of these new returnees, 57 per cent (2,916) returned to Al-Riyad sub-district. Reasons for return included an improvement in infrastructure and the fact that most families have now been able to complete the security clearance necessary to return.

## IDPS OVERVIEW



62% Private settings

1,110,258 Individuals



30% Camps

547,308 Individuals



8% Critical shelters

144,504 Individuals

Most IDPs are living in private settings (1,110,258, 62%), 30 percent in camps (547,308) and eight per cent (144,504) are in critical shelters. Of those living in critical shelters, 73% can be found in Dahuk (48,300, 33%), Salah al-Din (36,264, 25%) and Ninewa (21,774, 15%). At district level, in the top three districts, the percentage of individuals living in critical shelters is distributed as follows: 20 per cent in Sumel (37,380), Tikrit 38 per cent (18,540) and 41 per cent in Samarra (12,936). There are also 82 locations where all IDPs are living in a critical shelter, that is, a total of 30,750 individuals.

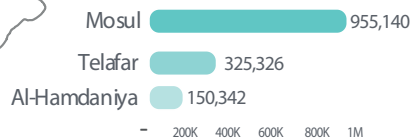
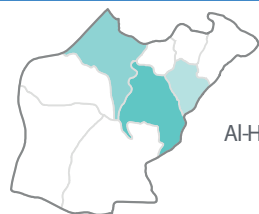
The districts that witnessed the biggest decreases in the number of IDPs were Sumel District in Dahuk (-7,338, -4%), Ramadi District in Anbar (-5802, -51%) and Kirkuk District in Kirkuk (-5664, -6%). This was due to the improving security and infrastructure in their areas of origin.

In Sulaymaniyah Governorate, there was an increase in the number of IDPs during November and December. Most of these were in Sulaymaniya District, where an extra 882 IDPs arrived (an increase of 1%), making the total 95,616. This was mainly due to problems in their areas of origin, where there are continued security risks, few jobs and a lack of services. Hatra District in Ninewa also recorded an extra 144 IDPs, an increase of 26 per cent from the previous round, reportedly because of internal displacement within the governorate due to recent security issues.

## TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

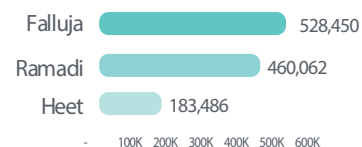
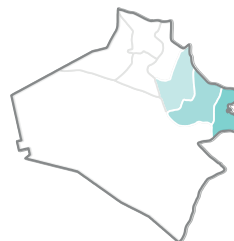
## 1 - NINEWA

1,614,150 RETURNEES



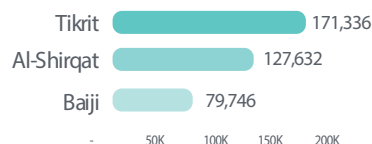
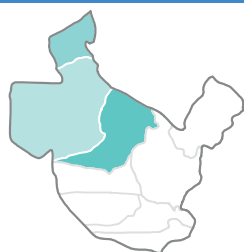
## 2 - ANBAR

1,290,606 RETURNEES



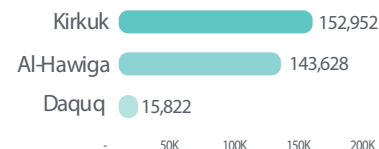
## 3 - SALAH AL-DIN

590,652 RETURNEES



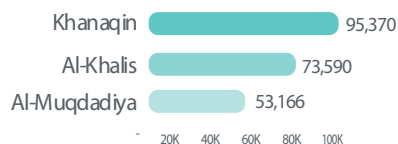
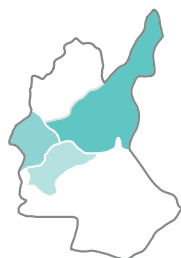
## 4 - KIRKUK

319,338 RETURNEES



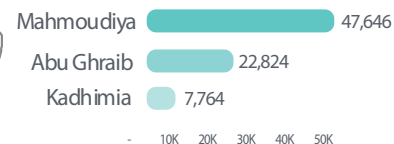
## 5 - DIYALA

223,326 RETURNEES



## 6 - BAGHDAD

84,684 RETURNEES



## LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DAHUK	DIYALA	ERBIL	KER-BALA	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	SULAY-MANIYAH	OTHERS	TOTAL
ANBAR	617,704	8,862	279,126	894	-	173,880	222	134,700	-	3,396	72,882	-	1,290,606
BAGHDAD	-	3,792	76,164	-	-	3,894	48	-	-	-	666	120	84,684
DAHUK	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780
DIYALA	-	-	1,062	-	176,718	438	150	25,614	-	-	19,344	-	223,326
ERBIL	-	-	-	-	-	36,648	-	5,094	42	-	-	-	41,784
KIRKUK	-	18	234	-	-	20,466	-	116,382	4,044	23,736	138,204	-	303,084
NINEWA	180	17,304	36,516	142,080	288	152,292	43,530	14,490	1,099,026	4,368	8,670	95,388	1,614,150
SALAH AL-DIN	-	-	28,032	2,334	192	91,968	1,482	153,580	924	274,026	30,882	2,232	590,652
TOTAL	616,884	29,976	421,134	146,088	177,198	479,586	45,432	468,936	1,104,036	307,722	270,588	97,740	4,165,320

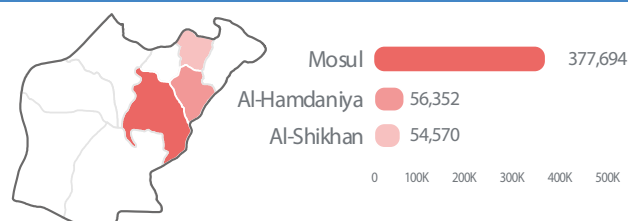
Table 1. Movements of returnees per governorate of return and last governorate of displacement

# DECEMBER 2018 OVERVIEW

## TOP GOVERNORATES OF DISPLACEMENT

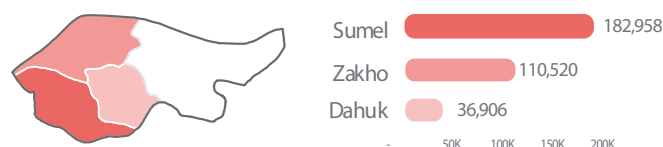
### 1 - NINEWA

576,030 IDPS



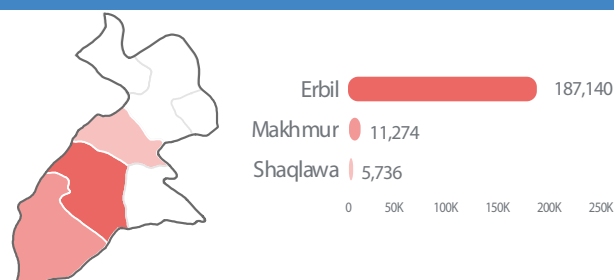
### 2 - DAHUK

337,596 IDPS



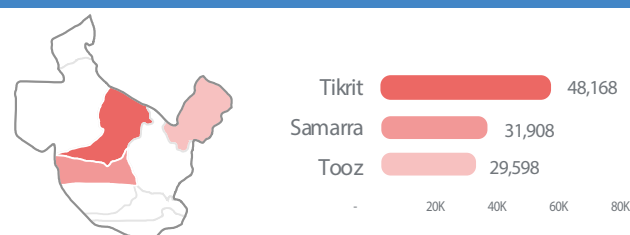
### 3 - ERBIL

211,920 IDPS



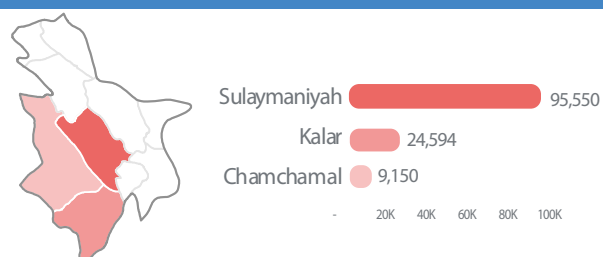
### 4 - SALAH AL-DIN

137,652 IDPS



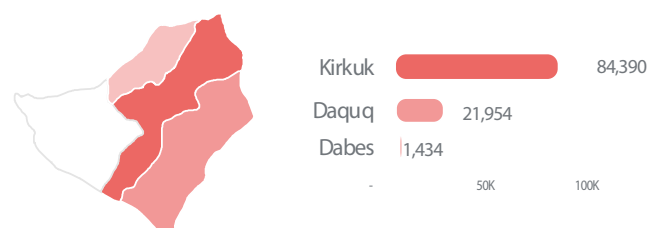
### 5 - SULAYMANIYAH

150,894 IDPS



### 6 - KIRKUK

108,688 IDPS



## GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DIYALA	ERBIL	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	TOTAL
ANBAR	52,878	7,314	60	-	-	-	432	-	60,684
BABYLON	528	15,204	246	48	-	12	2,514	138	18,690
BAGHDAD	41,922	4,878	486	1,626	-	444	14,844	5,004	69,204
BASRAH	1,512	138	198	222	-	684	2,520	2,430	7,704
DAHUK	330	-	-	-	-	54	336,654	558	337,596
DIYALA	1,146	588	696	50,694	-	138	630	5,172	59,064
ERBIL	70,644	-	4,668	408	9,960	12,492	93,420	20,328	211,920
KERBALA	600	948	138	150	-	258	19,884	120	22,098
KIRKUK	3,792	138	834	4,620	-	62,652	13,200	22,902	108,138
MISSAN	162	30	150	96	-	546	1,260	348	2,592
MUTHANNA	132	-	126	30	-	96	720	96	1,200
NAJAF	84	-	-	42	-	6	12,684	42	12,858
NINEWA	354	-	-	-	9642	4,998	539,436	21,600	576,030
QADISSIYA	124	-	264	66	-	1,458	9,204	132	11,250
SALAH AL-DIN	750	-	-	1,446	-	16,176	1,410	117,870	137,652
SULAYMANIYAH	25,572	10,218	22,008	27,750	-	9,744	14,796	40,806	150,894
THI-QAR	612	24	12	54	-	510	2,112	222	3,552
WASSIT	846	-	144	618	-	864	8,274	960	11,706
TOTAL	201,996	35,160	30,030	89,622	19,602	111,132	1,073,994	238,728	1,802,832

Table 2. Movements of IDPs 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 107 took place from 1 November to 15 December 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 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, 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 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](http://iraqdtm.iom.int).

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

## IOM DISCLAIMER

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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.

