Data collection for Round 111 took place during the months of July and August 2019. As of 31 August 2019, DTM identified 1,552,914 IDPs (258,819 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 106 districts and 3,106 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,350,150 returnees (725,025 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,688 locations.

An additional 45,012 returnees were recorded during Round 111, which is slightly higher than the increase in the previous round (38,256 returnees in Round 110). Most returned to three governorates: Ninewa (18,474 individuals), Anbar (11,718) and Salah al-Din (11,466).

The number of IDPs continued to decrease at a steady slow pace. During July and August, DTM recorded a decrease of 54,234 IDPs with the top three governorates being Ninewa (-25,470, representing 5% change in IDP caseload in the governorate), Anbar (-9,816, -20%) and Salah al-Din (-9,084, -9%).

In terms of the districts of origin, IDPs come from 46 districts across eight governorates: Anbar (8 districts), Babylon (3 districts), Baghdad (8 districts), Diyala (6 districts), Erbil (1 district), Kirkuk (4 districts), Ninewa (8 districts) and Salah al-Din (8 districts). About 55 per cent come from only four districts in Ninewa: Mosul (316,914 individuals, 21%), Sinjar (279,432, 18%), Telafar (120,072, 8%) and Al-Ba'aj (117,156, 8%).
TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

**Ninewa**
- Mosul: 1,003,428
- Telafar: 336,762
- Al-Hamdaniya: 161,784
- Total: 1,696,386

**Anbar**
- Falluja: 537,660
- Ramadi: 466,752
- Heet: 184,578
- Total: 1,317,174

**Salah al-Din**
- Tikrit: 171,336
- Al-Shirqat: 144,444
- Baiji: 100,146
- Total: 646,860

**Kirkuk**
- Al-Hawiga: 155,322
- Kirkuk: 153,420
- Daquq: 17,142
- Total: 333,120

**Diyala**
- Khanaqin: 95,958
- Al-Khalis: 73,920
- Al-Muqdadiya: 54,750
- Total: 225,828

**Baghdad**
- Mahmoudiya: 48,654
- Abu Ghraib: 23,004
- Tarmia: 9,360
- Total: 88,782

**Last Governorate of Displacement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNORATE OF RETURN</th>
<th>NINEWA</th>
<th>ANBAR</th>
<th>ERBIL</th>
<th>KIRKUK</th>
<th>BAGHDAD</th>
<th>SALAH AL-DIN</th>
<th>SULAYMANIYAH</th>
<th>DIYALA</th>
<th>DAHUK</th>
<th>NAJAF</th>
<th>KEBALA</th>
<th>BABYLON</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Anbar</td>
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Table 1. Movements of returnees per governorate of return and last governorate of displacement.
Table 2. Movements per governorate of origin and governorate of displacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN</th>
<th>Ninewa</th>
<th>Salah al-Din</th>
<th>Anbar</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Dahuk</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>10,038</td>
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<td>Thi-Qar</td>
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<td>93,198</td>
<td>82,950</td>
<td>39,348</td>
<td>35,664</td>
<td>1,552,914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Movements per governorate of origin and governorate of displacement
Overall, 14,586 IDPs in 171 locations are living in long-term rental shelters, a total of 17,628 individuals. Mosul (9,102). There are also 77 locations where all IDPs are living in critical shelters, 74 per cent can be found in three governorates: Salah al-Din (26%), Qadissiya (21%), Anbar (20%), Kerbala (16%), Missan (13%) and Dahuk (12%). Of those living in critical shelters, 74 per cent can be found in three governorates: Dahuk (37,800, 33%), Salah al-Din (25,080, 22%) and Nineveh (22,092, 19%).

Most IDPs are living in private settings (964,788 individuals, 62%), 30 per cent are in camps (472,044) and 8 per cent (115,284) are in critical shelters.

The top three districts hosting IDPs in critical shelters are: Tikrit (2,988 individuals), Samarra (2,214) and Mosul (2,634) and also had the largest influx of returnees living in critical shelters: Mosul (2,988 individuals), Tikrit (9,462) and T eloafar (9,210).

IDPs OVERVIEW

Nearly all households (95%, 4,145,868 individuals) returned to habitual residences that are in good condition and two per cent (71,376) are living in other private settings (host families, hotel/motel or rented accommodation). However, three per cent of returnees (132,906) are living in the most vulnerable conditions: critical shelters (definition on page 6).

In Diyala and Baghdad, as many as 10 and 7 per cent of returnees respectively are living in critical shelters. The top three districts hosting returnees living in critical shelters are: Mosul (29,910), Tikrit (9,462) and Telarf (9,210).

There are also 16 locations across Iraq where more than 65 per cent of all returnees are living in critical shelters (6,144 individuals); specifically, 13 locations in Nineveh (5,184 individuals), 2 locations in Kirkuk (180 individuals) and 1 location in Salah al-Din (780 individuals).

Mosul district in Nineveh hosts 23 per cent of all returnees (1,003,428 individuals) and also had the largest influx of returnees in terms of raw numbers during this round (11,382 individuals). This represents an increase of one per cent since June 2019. By comparison, the largest increase of returnees by percentage took place in Al-Fares District of Salah al-Din, which witnessed a 27 per cent increase since June (1,710 individuals).

Most districts in Baghdad, Salah al-Din (except Al-Fares district), and Kirkuk received modest increases of returnees during this round. In Baghdad, a six per cent increase (528 individuals) was observed in Tarmia district. In Salah al-Din, Baiji received an additional 5,052 returnees (a 5% increase), Al-Shirqat received 2,568 (2%), Tooz 1002 (2%), and Balad 870 (1%). A total of 2,124 returnees returned to Hawiga in Kirkuk (a 1% increase) when compared to last round.

Overall reasons for return remain consistent across rounds and include improvements in the security situation and provision of services, and rehabilitation of houses in areas of origin.

Returnees OVERVIEW

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Overall reasons for return remain consistent across rounds and include improvements in the security situation and provision of services, and rehabilitation of houses in areas of origin.
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 111 took place during the months of July and August 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, Nineawa, Salah al-Din and Wasit Governorates.

The methodology uses the following definitions:

- The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of households by six, the average size of an Iraqi household.
- 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

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