HIGHLIGHTS

As of 31 August 2018, there are more than four million individuals who have returned to their home location and less than two million identified IDPs. Following completion of Round 102 Baseline activities, the DTM has identified 1,920,456 IDPs (671,449 families) who were displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts, 18 governorates and 3,325 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,028,694 returnees (671,449 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,479 locations.

The total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately two per cent during the month of August. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq’s 18 governorates with the largest drops in Najaf (6,078 individuals) and Baghdad (5,772 individuals).

The returnee population increased by two per cent (72,084 individuals) during the month of August, continuing the slower upward trend in the number of returns. The majority of returns were to the governorate of Ninewa (50,088 individuals), mostly to Mosul district (41,616 individuals).

To find more detailed breakdowns, movement trends, databases and more, please consult the DTM Iraq website: iraqdtm.iom.int. You can also find our latest analyses in the new interactive dashboards under the ‘IDP & Returnee Master Lists’ tab.

Figure 1. Displacement over time
This figure reports the number of IDPs and returnees since April 2014 and July 2015 respectively.

As of 31 August 2018, there are more than four million individuals who have returned to their home location and less than two million identified IDPs. Following completion of Round 102 Baseline activities, the DTM has identified 1,920,456 IDPs (671,449 families) who were displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts, 18 governorates and 3,325 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,028,694 returnees (671,449 families) across 8 governorates, 38 districts and 1,479 locations.

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TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

1 - NINEWA 1,548,108 RETURNEES

- Mosul 923,586
- Telafar 312,816
- Al-Hamdaniya 141,834

- 200K 400K 600K 800K 1M

2 - ANBAR 1,275,060 RETURNEES

- Falluja 526,428
- Ramadi 459,516
- Heet 181,026

- 100K 200K 300K 400K 500K 600K

3 - SALAH AL-DIN 560,718 RETURNEES

- Tikrit 171,336
- Al-Shirqat 121,140
- Bajji 69,306

- 5K 10K 15K 20K

4 - KIRKUK 303,084 RETURNEES

- Kirkuk 152,802
- Daquq 128,184
- Al-Hawiga 15,222

- 5K 10K 15K 20K

5 - DIYALA 222,168 RETURNEES

- Khanaqin 94,284
- Al-Khalis 73,518
- Al-Muqaddyia 53,166

- 20K 40K 60K 80K 10K

6 - BAGHDAD 78,402 RETURNEES

- Mahmoudiya 47,520
- Abu Ghraiib 21,918
- Kadhimia 7,764

- 10K 20K 40K 50K

LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

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<th>ERBIL</th>
<th>KERBALA</th>
<th>KIRKUK</th>
<th>NINEWA</th>
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Table 1. Direction of returns (overall)
Nearly all families have returned to their habitual residence (98%). Of the remaining returnees, two per cent are in private settings, which include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families, and less than one per cent live in critical shelters. Critical shelters include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings.

The majority (66%) of the 19,128 individuals living in these vulnerable conditions are in the governorate of Salah al-Din (12,624) where the DTM identified an extra 120 individuals during the month of August. The remainder are found in Nineawa (5,718), Kirkuk (564) and Diyala (402). No returnees living in critical shelters were reported in the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk or Erbil.

Figure 2. Shelter categories

Approximately 62 per cent of the nearly two million IDPs are living in private settings, 29 per cent in camps and nine per cent in critical shelters. Of those living in camps, 78 per cent can be found in Nineawa (291,000, 51%) and Dahuk (151,962, 27%). In both of these governorates nearly half of all IDPs are living in camps.

The August DTM reported 167,604 people are living in the most vulnerable conditions. Most can be found in Dahuk (49,068), Salah al-Din (45,198), Nineawa (25,296) and Kirkuk (10,098). The August DTM reported a five per cent decrease (8,466 individuals) in the number of IDPs living in critical shelters. One exception is Anbar Governorate where, despite an overall decrease in numbers of IDPs, an extra 1,356 IDPs were registered as living in critical shelters.
**TOP GOVERNORATES OF DISPLACEMENT**

**1 - NINEWA**
- **589,578 IDPS**
- **Mosul**
- **Al-Hamaniya**
- **Al-Shikhan**

**2 - DAHU**
- **349,776 IDPS**
- **Sumel**
- **Zakho**
- **Dahuk**

**3 - ERBIL**
- **216,570 IDPS**
- **Erbil**
- **Makhmur**
- **Shaqlawa**

**4 - SALAH AL-DIN**
- **163,812 IDPS**
- **Tikrit**
- **Samarra**
- **Tooz**

**5 - SULAYMANIYAH**
- **150,888 IDPS**
- **Sulaymaniyah**
- **Kalar**
- **Chamchamal**

**6 - KIRKUK**
- **120,798 IDPS**
- **Kirkuk**
- **Daquq**
- **Dabes**

### GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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Table 2. Movements per governorate of origin and governorate of displacement
The below infographic combines data on the number of returnees from the August DTM monthly monitoring round 102 and districts of origin from the third Integrated Location Assessment (ILA III) that took place between March and May 2018. The ILA III collects information from outside camps so the below figures are only reflective of out-of-camp IDPs. More information on the ILA III methodology and the dataset can be found at: http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ILA3.aspx.
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, Sulaymaniyyah 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, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wasit 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.

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