In round 107 the DTM data collection was adjusted to a bi-monthly cycle to reflect the current displacement dynamics and the need for more in-depth information. The first additional data collected under this new cycle was the district of origin of IDPs, presented in this report. Data collection for round 107 took place during the months of November and December 2018. As of 31 December 2018, DTM identified 1,802,832 IDPs (300,472 families) who were displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 18 governorates, 108 districts and 3,214 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,165,320 returnees (694,220 families) across 8 governorates, 33 districts and 1,578 locations.

An additional 51,696 returnees were recorded during round 107. Most returned to three governorates: Nineawa (22,416 individuals), Salah al-Din (14,976) and Anbar (7,314). For the same period, DTM recorded a decrease of 63,762 IDPs across all governorates except Sulaymaniyah. The top three governorates being: Salah al-Din (14,268, -10%), Dahuk (9,636, -3%) and Anbar (9,390, -15%).

As this report is the last of 2018, DTM further analysed the data to provide cumulative yearly figures. The total number of returnees recorded in 2018 was 944,958 and the total number of IDPs was 150,222 individuals. This figure includes both individuals who displaced for the first time (28,446) and those who were secondarily displaced (28,446) either between locations of displacement or following a failed attempt to return to their location of origin.

**Figure 1. Displacement over time**

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

#### Kirkuk
- **108,138 IDPs from 29 districts**
  - Kirkuk (Al Hawiga): 42%
  - Salah Al-Din (Tooz): 11%
  - Kirkuk (Kirkuk): 9%
  - Ninewa (Mosul): 7%
  - Kirkuk (Daquq): 6%

#### Missan
- **2,592 IDPs from 31 districts**
  - Mosul (Ninewa): 30%
  - Kirkuk (Kirkuk): 19%
  - Al-Hamdaniya (Ninewa): 12%
  - Tikrit (Salah al-Din): 5%
  - Kadhimia (Baghdad): 3%

#### Muthanna
- **1,200 IDPs from 25 districts**
  - Al-Hamdaniya (Ninewa): 21%
  - Mosul (Ninewa): 17%
  - Telafar (Ninewa): 11%
  - Tilkaf (Ninewa): 11%
  - Mahmoudiya (Baghdad): 6%

#### Najaf
- **12,858 IDPs from 9 districts**
  - Telafar (Ninewa): 87%
  - Mosul (Ninewa): 8%
  - Tikrit (Ninewa): 2%
  - Al-Hamdaniya (Ninewa): 2%
  - Ramadi (Anbar): 1%

#### Ninewa
- **576,030 IDPs from 21 districts**
  - Mosul (Ninewa): 33%
  - Sinjar (Ninewa): 19%
  - Al-Ba’aj (Ninewa): 15%
  - Hatra (Ninewa): 11%
  - Telafar (Ninewa): 9%

#### Qadissiya
- **11,250 IDPs from 13 districts**
  - Al-Hamdaniya (Ninewa): 53%
  - Telafar (Ninewa): 27%
  - Dabes (Kirkuk): 9%
  - Kirkuk (Kirkuk): 3%
  - Abu Ghraib (Baghdad): 1%

#### Salah al-Din
- **137,652 IDPs from 17 districts**
  - Baiji (Salah al-Din): 25%
  - Balad (Salah al-Din): 23%
  - Tooz (Salah al-Din): 18%
  - Al-Hawiga (Kirkuk): 12%
  - Samarra (Salah al-Din): 8%

#### Sulaymaniyah
- **150,894 IDPs from 44 districts**
  - Balad (Salah al-Din): 10%
  - Falluja (Anbar): 9%
  - Al-Muqadiya (Diwla): 7%
  - Mahmoudaya (Baghdad): 7%
  - Al-Musayyab (Babylon): 6%

#### Thi-Qar
- **3,552 IDPs from 23 districts**
  - Mosul (Ninewa): 31%
  - Telafar (Ninewa): 20%
  - Ramadi (Anbar): 12%
  - Kirkuk (Kirkuk): 12%
  - Al-Hamdaniya (Ninewa): 6%

#### Wassit
- **11,706 IDPs from 13 districts**
  - Al-Hamdaniya (Ninewa): 37%
  - Telafar (Ninewa): 33%
  - Al-Shirqat (Salah al-Din): 7%
  - Kirkuk (Kirkuk): 7%
  - Ramadi (Anbar): 6%
Map 1. Concentration of IDPs by district of origin
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 (3,091). 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 returnees143,628. 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.

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.
DECEMBER 2018 OVERVIEW

TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

1 - NINEWA
1,614,150 RETURNEES

Mosul
955,140
Telafar
325,326
Al-Hamdaniya
150,342

2 - ANBAR
1,290,606 RETURNEES

Falluja
528,450
Ramadi
460,062
Heet
183,486

3 - SALAH AL-DIN
590,652 RETURNEES

Tikrit
171,336
Al-Shirqat
127,632
Balji
79,746

4 - KIRKUK
319,338 RETURNEES

Kirkuk
152,952
Al-Hawiga
143,628
Daquq
15,822

5 - DIYALA
223,326 RETURNEES

Khanaqin
95,370
Al-Khals
73,590
Al-Muqadda
53,166

6 - BAGHDAD
84,684 RETURNEES

Mahmoudiya
47,646
Abu Ghrail
22,824
Kadhimia
7,764

LAST GOVERNORATES OF DISPLACEMENT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ANBAR</th>
<th>BABYLON</th>
<th>BAGHDAD</th>
<th>DAHUK</th>
<th>DIYALA</th>
<th>ERBIL</th>
<th>KIRKUK</th>
<th>NINEWA</th>
<th>SALAH AL-DIN</th>
<th>SULAYMANIYAH</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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Table 1. Movements of returnees per governorate of return and last governorate of displacement
## Top Governorates of Displacement

### 1 - Ninewa
- **576,030 IDPS**
- Mosul: 377,694
- Al-Hamdayya: 56,352
- Al-Shikhan: 54,570

### 2 - Dahuk
- **337,596 IDPS**
- Sumel: 182,958
- Zakho: 110,520
- Dahuk: 36,906

### 3 - Erbil
- **211,920 IDPS**
- Erbil: 187,140
- Malshur: 11,274
- Shaqlawa: 5,736

### 4 - Salah al-Din
- **137,652 IDPS**
- Tikrit: 48,168
- Samarra: 31,908
- Tooz: 29,598

### 5 - Sulaymaniya
- **150,894 IDPS**
- Sulaymaniya: 95,550
- Kalar: 24,594
- Chamchamal: 9,150

### 6 - Kirkuk
- **108,688 IDPS**
- Kirkuk: 84,390
- Daquq: 21,954
- Dabes: 1,434

### Governorate of Origin

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Governorate of Displacement</th>
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<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Diyala</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Ninewa</th>
<th>Salah al-Din</th>
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</table>

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, 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 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.

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

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.

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.