From 30 March to 27 April 2017:

- As of 27 April 2017, the DTM has identified 3,065,112 internally displaced persons (510,852 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,660 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 1,737,138 returnees (289,523 families).

- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs remained stable during the reporting period, with an increase of less than 1% (6,486 individuals). However, significant population movements were recorded, even though localised. Particularly, Ninewa governorate reported an increase of 10% (53,832 individuals). This number, however, is balanced by the ongoing return movements registered across the rest of the country.

- The returnee population increased by 6% (97,554 individuals). The two governorates that reported the highest increase of the returnee population were Anbar by 6% (49,464) and Ninewa by 19% (41,514).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) maintains the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.1 million internally displaced persons.
**APRIL 2017 OVERVIEW**

### IDPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NINEWA</td>
<td>3,058,626</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRKUK</td>
<td>734,580</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAHUK</td>
<td>534,580</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAGHDAD</td>
<td>389,556</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERBIL</td>
<td>382,272</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>72,612</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Private settings:** 1,800,732

**Shelters:** 457,188

**Camps:** 734,580

**Unknown:** 72,612

**Shelter arrangements:**
- 59% Private settings
- 24% Camps
- 16% Critical shelters
- 2% Unknown

**Additional Data:**
- 6,486 IDPs
- 3,065,112 IDPs

**Graphs:**
- Figure 1. IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates
- Figure 2. Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

### Returnees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NINEWA</td>
<td>260,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALAH AL-DIN</td>
<td>383,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIYALA</td>
<td>206,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAGHDAD</td>
<td>35,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERBIL</td>
<td>33,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Private settings:** 1,641,510

**Shelters:** 40,602

**Camps:** 53,460

**Unknown:** 942

**Shelter arrangements:**
- 95% Habitual residence
- 3% Private settings
- 2% Critical shelters
- 0% Camps
- 0% Unknown

**Additional Data:**
- 97,554 Returnees
- 289,523 Families

**Graphs:**
- Figure 3. Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates
- Figure 4. Presence of Returnees by governorate of return
During the reporting period, between 30 March and 27 April, Ninewa governorate reported major developments related to the military operations in Mosul. The operations in west Mosul, officially launched on 19 February, have caused the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people.

In parallel to ongoing displacement, returning movements to Mosul city have also been recorded, in particular from camps located in Merkaz Hamdaniya sub-district. From the beginning of the operations, the DTM Emergency Tracking has recorded a cumulative number of 441,720 individuals, of which 336,288 are still displaced and 105,432 have returned.

It is worth noting that during operations, the displacement dynamics of east and west Mosul were different. The first phase focused on areas surrounding Mosul city, such as Baashiqa or Hamdaniya districts. After a pause from 14 to 29 December 2016, operations in east Mosul resumed and east Mosul was officially declared as ‘liberated’ on 21 January 2017, with the last neighbourhood recaptured on 25 February. During this period, most IDPs autonomously reached, or were transported to, camps and emergency sites.

In the case of west Mosul operations, a large number of people, after transiting through Hammam al Aliel, are moving into host communities, whether in Qayyara and Hammam al-Aliel sub districts or east Mosul. Some are even reportedly returning to west Mosul and are potentially secondary displaced. DTM is closely working with the government and humanitarian partners to harmonize displacement figures across Ninewa governorate. This process presents challenges, particularly to validate IDP records in out-of-camp locations, because of limited access and security issues.

Overall, 590,928 displaced individuals were tracked due to multiple military operations along the Mosul corridor (DTM Emergency Tracking, as of 1 May).

Ninewa has been witnessing many returns of families that were displaced in June-July 2014 and are now returning to retaken areas declared safe. Reportedly, approximately a total of 750 families (4,500 individuals) returned to Hamdaniya from Baghdad and Babylon and to Tiklaif district from Dahuk and Erbil.

The IOM DTM Iraq started recording returnees in April 2015.
As of 27 April 2017, seven governorates host 84% (2,579,268 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 20% (605,808), Dahuk 13% (389,556), Kirkuk 12% (382,272), Erbil 11% (350,796), Salah al-Din 11% (334,758), Baghdad 11% (327,084), and Anbar 6% (188,994).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 67% of the IDPs (2,044,818 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 29% (889,746), and South Iraq 4% (130,548).

The total number of identified IDPs remained stable, recording an increase of less than 1% (6,486 individuals). It is worth noting that although the overall number of currently displaced IDPs has been pretty stable in the past months, significant population movements have been monitored and the distribution of IDPs among these seven governorates has markedly changed over time.

Ninewa and Dahuk, for instance, are currently the governorates receiving the highest number of newly displaced IDPs because of the Mosul military operations that started on 17 October 2016.

Ninewa governorate was the only governorate recording an IDP population increase during the reporting period, 10% (53,832 individuals). The number of newly displaced IDPs over the same period is actually much higher. The DTM Emergency Tracking reported the displacement of 73,842 individuals from the city of Mosul during the same period, and the return of an estimated 24,804. These figures highlight the fluidity and dynamism of the current population movement trends affecting this governorate.

All remaining governorates reported a decrease of their IDP population. In particular, Baghdad recorded a decrease of 6% (19,524 individuals) and Anbar of 3% (6,360).

### Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>31,499</td>
<td>188,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>7,449</td>
<td>44,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>54,514</td>
<td>327,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>10,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>64,926</td>
<td>389,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>11,995</td>
<td>71,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>58,466</td>
<td>350,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>10,480</td>
<td>62,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>63,712</td>
<td>382,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>5,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>4,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>13,016</td>
<td>78,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>100,968</td>
<td>605,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>3,976</td>
<td>23,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>55,793</td>
<td>334,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>24,899</td>
<td>149,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td>8,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>4,393</td>
<td>26,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>510,852</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,065,112</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement
The figure reports the governorates of displacement that witnessed the highest variation in the IDP population, compared to the last report.
As of 27 April 2017, the total IDP population is originally from eight of Iraq’s 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (49% or 1,494,018 individuals) and Anbar (22% or 683,172).

The above information on the governorates of displacement is applicable to the analysis of the governorates of origin. Ninewa and Anbar have been the governorate of origin of more than 70% of IDPs for most of the current crisis; however, the distribution between the two began changing after September 2016. This is due on the one hand to the return movements to retaken areas in Anbar, such as Ramadi and Heet, and as of September, in Falluja. On the other hand, this is also due to the beginning of the operations in Mosul in October 2016.

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (452,238 individuals). New displacement from Salah al-Din is caused by ongoing clashes, especially in Al-Shirqat district and Baiji. It is also worth noting that 59% of the IDPs from Salah al-Din are displaced inside the same governorate.

The number of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate increased by 2% (5,202 individuals) because of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. It is worth noting that the growth rate of IDPs from Kirkuk, particularly Hawija, has been slowing down as military operations in the area are on hold.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 6% (40,134 individuals). As mentioned, this is the result of the ongoing return movements towards the districts of Heet, Ramadi and Falluja, which were retaken starting from the second quarter of 2016. Most of these returning IDPs had displaced to the neighbouring governorate of Baghdad, or had internally displaced in Anbar.
Dynamics of return and displacement are tracked through independent but complementary systems, meaning that both the numbers of returnees and IDPs can increase at the same time during a reporting period although overall trends will realign in longer observation intervals.

As of 27 April 2017, a total of 289,523 families (1,737,138 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 6% (97,554) from the previous update.

Anbar is the governorate with the highest percentage of returns registered so far in the country, with 47% (814,968 individuals) of the total returnee population. As mentioned, operations to retake areas previously under the control of armed groups in Heet, Ramadi, Haditha and Falluja intensified in the second quarter of 2016, and by summer returns had progressively started.

Between 30 March and 27 April 2017, the governorate witnessing the highest number of returns was with an increase of 6% (49,464) in returnee population.

Between 30 March and 27 April 2017, a total of 289,523 families (1,737,138 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 6% (97,554) from the previous update.

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Between 30 March and 27 April 2017, the governorate witnessing the highest number of returns was with an increase of 6% (49,464) in returnee population.
As of 27 April 2017, many IDPs have been returning from 16 of Iraq’s 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement remain Anbar (28% or 488,364 individuals), Erbil (12% or 217,074) and Kirkuk (12% or 214,554).

The fourth governorate of last displacement is Diyala, with 10% of the current returnee population (170,250).

The returns from Kirkuk were particularly towards Diyala, especially in August and September 2016. Returns also intensified after September and October 2016, this time mainly to Anbar and Salah al-Din.

During the reporting period, there has been a significant increase of returns of those previously displaced in Ninewa governorate (48% or 44,352 individuals) followed by Baghdad (11% or 16,950). With regards to Ninewa, returns are mainly to Ninewa itself, particularly to the eastern side of Mosul city and the retaken areas in Hamdaniya and Baashiqa districts.
Most identified IDPs (59% or 1,800,732 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 45% (1,381,350) are living in rented houses, 13% (409,884) are with host families, and less than 1% (9,498) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (15% or 457,188 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 7% (226,752 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (116,280) are in informal settlements, 3% (93,576) are in religious buildings, and less than 1% (14,352) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 24% of the total IDP population (734,580 individuals). Ninewa governorate hosts 47% of the IDPs living in camps (347,352), of these, 11% (82,560) are in Hamdaniya district and 27% (194,736) in Mosul district; both districts host camps built for or currently hosting IDPs displaced from Mosul and surrounding areas after October 2017.

It is worth noting that with the beginning of the military operations to retake Mosul, the number of IDPs living in camps has been growing steadily, while the number of IDPs across all other shelter types has been decreasing. During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in camps grew by 7% (48,258 individuals). The camps are mainly located in Ninewa and these IDPS are mostly displaced from Mosul.

Almost one third of the IDPs living in critical shelters (31% or 143,346 individuals) are in Salah al-Din.

Most identified returnees (94% or 1,641,510 individuals) are reportedly housed in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 53,460 individuals and 2% or 40,602).
IOM’s DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee population in Iraq. Data are collected through IOM’s Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of 123 staff members deployed across Iraq.

Data from the IDP Master List and Returnee Master List are 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 as a result of security issues and other operational constraints can affect information-gathering activities. The variation in displacement figures observed between different reporting periods may be due to influencing factors such as the increased accuracy of displacement tracking, 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.

**DEFINITION**

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 **returnees** all those individuals previously displaced who return to their sub-district of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The DTM’s definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy of durable solution. DTM only records the estimated number of those who fled their locations of origin since January 2014 and have now returned; as such, it focuses on permanent return and does not capture “go-and-see” visits. The Returnee Master List is not designed to assess the conditions of the returnees’ houses. It provides an initial indication of whether the families moved back to the residence of origin (referred to as habitual residence) or had to settle in alternative shelter arrangements after returning to their sub-district of origin (corresponding to one of the ten categories of shelter types). Targeted shelter assessments should be carried out to assess the damages caused by the conflict.

**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).

To facilitate analysis, this report divides Iraq in three regions: the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes the Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates; the South includes the 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 figure of the KRI does not include populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Kifri and Khanaqin.

**Private settings:** include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

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

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