From 27 April to 30 May 2017:

- As of 30 May 2017, the DTM has identified 3,020,034 internally displaced persons (503,339 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 106 districts and 3,577 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 1,813,680 returnees (302,280 families).

- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs remained stable during the reporting period, with a decrease of approximately 1% (7,513 individuals). The general decrease is to be attributed to return movements across all governorates, particularly in Anbar, Ninewa, Baghdad and Kirkuk governorates. At the same time, the governorate of Ninewa alone recorded an increase of 3% (20,958 individuals) because of the military operations in the city of Mosul.

- The returnee population increased by 4% (76,542 individuals). The two governorates that reported the highest increase of the returnee population were Anbar by 7% (59,538) and Ninewa by 6% (15,030).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3 million internally displaced persons.
MAY 2017 OVERVIEW

### IDPs

- **3,020,034** Individuals
- **503,339** Families

**IDP population per shelter arrangements**
- 58% Private settings: 1,754,652 IDPs
- 25% Camps: 746,532 IDPs
- 16% Critical shelters: 445,890 IDPs
- 2% Unknown: 72,960 IDPs

**% change:**
- April: -1%
- May: +1%
- June: +3%
- July: +4%
- August: +6%
- September: +2%
- October: +2%
- November: +4%
- December: +6%
- January '15: 0%
- February '15: +1%
- March '15: -1%
- April '15: +3%
- May '15: +1%
- June '15: +1%
- July '15: +2%
- August '15: +2%
- September '15: +7%
- October '15: +2%
- November '15: +8%
- December '15: +1%
- January '16: +47%
- February '16: +30%
- March '16: +33%
- April '16: +22%
- May '16: +12%
- June '16: +9%
- July '16: +4%
- August '16: +6%
- September '16: +4%
- October '16: +4%
- November '16: +4%
- December '16: +7%
- January '17: +19%
- February '17: +11%
- March '17: +4%
- April '17: +6%
- May '17: +7%
- June '17: +6%
- July '17: +2%
- August '17: +2%
- September '17: +0%
- October '17: +3%
- November '17: +1%
- December '17: -2%
- January '18: -2%
- February '18: -2%
- March '18: -1%
- April '18: -1%
- May '18: -1%
- June '18: -3%
- July '18: -4%
- August '18: -2%
- September '18: -2%
- October '18: -1%
- November '18: +1%
- December '18: +1%
- January '19: +0%
- February '19: +2%

- **Families**
  - **SALAH AL-DIN**: 334,800
  - **ERBIL**: 346,086
  - **KIRKUK**: 346,532
  - **DAHUK**: 388,170
  - **NINEWA**: 626,766

### Returnees

- **1,813,680** Individuals
- **302,280** Families

**Returnees population per shelter arrangements**
- 95% Habitual residence: 1,714,284 IDPs
- 3% Private settings: 59,046 IDPs
- 2% Critical shelters: 39,408 IDPs
- 0% Unknown: 942 IDPs

**% change:**
- April: +4%
- May: -1%
- June: +19%
- July: +11%
- August: +4%
- September: +6%
- October: +7%
- November: +10%
- December: +16%
- January '15: +9%
- February '15: +10%
- March '15: +16%
- April '15: +9%
- May '15: +10%
- June '15: +4%
- July '15: +6%
- August '15: +4%
- September '15: +6%
- October '15: +4%
- November '15: +4%
- December '15: +7%
- January '16: +7%
- February '16: +6%
- March '16: +4%
- April '16: +6%
- May '16: +4%
- June '16: +4%
- July '16: +4%
- August '16: +4%
- September '16: +4%
- October '16: +4%
- November '16: +4%
- December '16: +4%
- January '17: +4%
- February '17: +4%
- March '17: +4%
- April '17: +4%
- May '17: +4%
- June '17: +4%
- July '17: +4%
- August '17: +4%
- September '17: +4%
- October '17: +4%
- November '17: +4%
- December '17: +4%
- January '18: +4%
- February '18: +4%
- March '18: +4%
- April '18: +4%
- May '18: +4%
- June '18: +4%
- July '18: +4%
- August '18: +4%
- September '18: +4%
- October '18: +4%
- November '18: +4%
- December '18: +4%
- January '19: +4%
- February '19: +4%
- March '19: +4%
- April '19: +4%
- May '19: +4%
- June '19: +4%
- July '19: +4%
- August '19: +4%
- September '19: +4%
- October '19: +4%
- November '19: +4%
- December '19: +4%

- **Families**
  - **ERBIL**: 34,152
  - **KIRKUK**: 35,496
  - **DIYALA**: 203,256
  - **NINEWA**: 275,490
  - **SAalah AL-DIN**: 387,306
  - **ANBAR**: 874,506

**Figure 1.** IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

**Figure 2.** Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

**Figure 3.** Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

**Figure 4.** Presence of returnees by governorate of return
During the reporting period, between 27 April and 30 May, Ninewa was the only governorate that recorded an increase in IDPs, while all other governorates recorded a reduction. However, this should not be interpreted as an absolute decrease of displacement trends: it is rather due to returning movements reportedly outweighing new displacements in some governorates.

This was the case of Salah al-Din and Kirkuk governorates, where the ongoing military operations in Baiji, Shirqat and Hawija districts have not escalated further, prompting return movements from Kirkuk and Salah al-Din to retaken areas in Salah al-Din, and from Kirkuk to Anbar as well.

Meanwhile, the steadily growth of IDPs in Ninewa is due to the military operations to retake the city of Mosul, currently focusing on the western side of the city. The operations to retake west Mosul were launched on 19 February and have caused large waves of displacements to camp and out-of-camp locations.

According to the DTM Emergency Tracking, which reports only IDP and returnees records whose locations have been verified, as of 1 June the total cumulative number of identified IDPs reached 517,650 individuals, of whom 378,120 are still in displacement and 139,530 have already returned, particularly to east Mosul, Baashiqa, Tilkaif and Hamdaniya.

Based on flow-monitoring data tracked at Hammam al-Alie screening site, as of 1 June almost 590,000 individuals had left west Mosul and mainly headed towards camps in Southern Ninewa or east Mosul. In particular, during the reporting period the DTM has recorded an average displacement of over 6,000 individuals per day from west Mosul through this screening site, with peaks of 17,000 or 16,000 around mid-May –depending on the progress of the military operations.

Furthermore, during the reporting period this identified IDP population from Mosul grew by 17% (75,930 individuals), while the number of IDPs crossing Hammam al-Alie screening site grew by 53%, corresponding to approximately 200,000 individuals. The DTM is currently working on validating the displacement locations of IDPs in out-of-camp settings and aims to provide updated figures by location as soon as possible.
As of 30 May 2017, seven governorates host 84% (2,540,226 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 21% (626,766), Dahuk 13% (388,170), Kirkuk 12% (362,256), Erbil 11% (346,086), Salah al-Din 11% (334,800), Baghdad 11% (318,168), and Anbar 5% (163,980).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 67% of the IDPs (2,008,548 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 29% (882,318), and South Iraq 4% (129,168).

The total number of identified IDPs did not change dramatically, recording a decrease of approximately 1% (45,078 individuals). However, this overall stability does not reflect homogeneous trends across the country.

All governorates but Ninewa recorded a significant decrease in the IDP population they host. Anbar recorded a decrease of 13% (25,014 individuals), particularly in the districts of Heet and Falluja. IDP have been returning to their location of origin, inside the same governorate.

Salah al-Din did not record any apparent change; however, this is due to ongoing displacement and return movements occurring in different areas of the governorate and balancing each other.

Ninewa governorate was the only governorate recording an IDP population increase during the reporting period, with 3% (20,958 individuals). This overall figure is the result of parallel displacement and return movements. Particularly, the district of al-Shikhan recorded a decrease of 7% (6,870 individuals) due to returns towards east Mosul and Tikalif district, while Mosul district recorded an increase of 8% (23,490) because of displacement from west Mosul towards south Ninewa, particularly Qayara sub-district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>27,330</td>
<td>163,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>7,253</td>
<td>43,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>53,028</td>
<td>318,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,719</td>
<td>10,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>64,695</td>
<td>388,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIYAL</td>
<td>11,978</td>
<td>71,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>57,681</td>
<td>346,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>10,357</td>
<td>62,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>60,376</td>
<td>362,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>5,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>3,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>12,999</td>
<td>77,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>104,461</td>
<td>626,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>3,967</td>
<td>23,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>55,800</td>
<td>334,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>24,677</td>
<td>148,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIQAR</td>
<td>1,345</td>
<td>8,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASSIT</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>25,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>503,339</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,020,034</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 30 May 2017, the total IDP population is originally from eight of Iraq’s 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (50% or 1,513,638 individuals) and Anbar (21% or 624,924).

Ninewa and Anbar have been the governorates 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 significant return movements to retaken areas in Anbar, such as Ramadi and Heet, and as of September, in Falluja. On the other hand, the launching of the military operations to retake Mosul in October 2016 led to large-scale displacement across Ninewa governorate, with fewer numbers heading to other governorates.

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (447,252 individuals). Displacement from Salah al-Din is due to ongoing clashes, especially in Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, and to secondary displacement of IDPs previously displaced to Kirkuk. It is worth noting that 59% of IDPs from Salah al-Din are displaced inside the same governorate.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 9% (58,248 individuals). The decrease is due to ongoing return movements to areas in Ramadi, Heet and Falluja that were retaken in mid-2016.

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 15% of the currently displaced population (447,252 individuals). Displacement from Salah al-Din is due to ongoing clashes, especially in Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, and to secondary displacement of IDPs previously displaced to Kirkuk. It is worth noting that 59% of IDPs from Salah al-Din are displaced inside the same governorate.

### Map 2. IDP families by governorate of origin

The map shows IDPs’ movements from their governorate of origin to their current districts of displacement.

During the reporting period, only Ninewa and Kirkuk governorates recorded an increase as governorates of origin. The number of IDPs from Kirkuk governorate increased by 1% (1,770 individuals) because of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. Military operations in Hawija started in August 2016 and as of 29 May, according to the DTM Emergency Tracking, 96,918 IDPs from Hawija are still in displacement, while the number of IDPs originally from Ninewa increased by 1% (19,620) because of displacement from west Mosul, where military operations are ongoing.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 9% (58,248 individuals). The decrease is due to ongoing return movements to areas in Ramadi, Heet and Falluja that were retaken in mid-2016.

### Figure 8. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin

The figure reports the highest variation in the IDP population by governorate of origin, compared to the last report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Anbar</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Diyala</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Ninewa</th>
<th>Salah al-Din</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>156,684</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>4,140</td>
<td>1,764</td>
<td>163,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>14,814</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24,474</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>43,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>190,902</td>
<td>6,612</td>
<td>16,914</td>
<td>5,028</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>71,028</td>
<td>26,124</td>
<td>318,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>4,110</td>
<td>2,814</td>
<td>10,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>386,208</td>
<td>618</td>
<td></td>
<td>388,170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
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<td>462</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>64,506</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>612</td>
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<td>71,888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
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<td>12,984</td>
<td>3,510</td>
<td>158,334</td>
<td>32,490</td>
<td>346,086</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>204</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>59,310</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>62,142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>50,292</td>
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<td>390</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>186,600</td>
<td>45,342</td>
<td>77,898</td>
<td>362,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>3,702</td>
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<td>5,250</td>
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<td>Muthanna</td>
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<td>2,808</td>
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<td>Najaf</td>
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<td>Ninewa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2,562</td>
<td>16,698</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>23,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
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<td>1,974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>54,336</td>
<td>14,280</td>
<td>263,070</td>
<td></td>
<td>334,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
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<td>19,902</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>15,900</td>
<td>25,020</td>
<td>148,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>5,796</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>8,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waslit</td>
<td>2,838</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>20,514</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>25,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                       | 624,924 | 27,756 | 38,394  | 96,318 | 13,500| 258,252| 1,513,638| 447,252     | 3,020,034|

Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin
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 30 May 2017, a total of 302,280 families (1,813,680 individuals) reportedly returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 4% (76,542) from the previous update.

Almost half of the returnee population 48% (874,506 individuals) is located in Anbar. During the reporting period, its returnee population grew by 7% (59,538 individuals). Return movements have been recorded since mid-2016, when the newly retaken city of Ramadi began witnessing returns. As well, the city of Falluja, retaken between May and June 2016, began receiving returnees as of September 2016. However, the returnee population is not evenly distributed across the governorate. The district of Falluja currently hosts 21% (375,606 individuals) of the whole returnee population, while Ramadi hosts 19% (348,204).

**Legend**

Returnee families by governorate of return
- High concentration
- Low concentration
- Locations

**Map 3. Returnee families by governorate of return and density**

The map shows the distribution of returnees across the country. The dots indicate their current locations of return, while the color highlight their concentration.

**Figure 9. Variation in the number of returnees by governorate of return**

The figure reports the governorates of return that witnessed the highest variation in the returnee population, compared to the last report.

The governorate hosting the second largest returnee population is Salah al-Din (21% or 387,306 individuals); its returnee population grew by 1% (4,188). The third is Nineawa, (15% or 275,490); its returnee population increased by 6% (15,030) between 27 April and 30 May.

The returnee population is growing steadily and it is worth noting that the top five districts recording the highest increase in their returnee population are in Anbar and Nineawa governorates.

In Anbar, both Falluja and Ramadi district recorded an increase of 8% during the reporting period (corresponding to 4,471 and 4,370 individuals respectively). Heet’s returnee population grew by 5% (912).

In Nineawa, the district of Mosul recorded the third highest increase after Falluja and Ramadi during the reporting period (14% or 2,031 individuals), while Hamdaniya’s returnee population grew by 9%, (263). In the retaken areas of Mosul and Hamdaniya districts, of IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Mosul military operations in October 2017 are returning. However, in Hamdaniya IDPs displaced at the onset if the crisis in 2014 have started to return as well.
As of 30 May 2017, IDPs have been returning from 16 of Iraq’s 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement remain Anbar (28% or 507,870 individuals), Kirkuk (13% or 235,320) and Erbil (13% or 230,646).

Most of the returnees previously displaced in Anbar were internally displaced, meaning IDPs from Anbar displaced within Anbar and therefore returned to other locations within the same governorate.

In the case of Erbil, 45% (102,822 individuals) returned to Anbar governorate, particularly Falluja district, while 28% (64,212) returned to Salah al-Din governorate.

More than half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk governorate (54% or 126,432 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately a third (33% or 77,766 individuals) returned to Anbar.

During the reporting period, there has been a significant increase in returns of those previously displaced in Kirkuk governorate (10% or 20,766 individuals) followed by Anbar (4% or 19,506).

Legend

Major returnees’ movements from last governorates of displacement to district of return

- Anbar
- Kirkuk
- Baghdad
- Nineveh
- Diyala
- Salah al-Din
- Erbil

Map 4. Returnee families by last governorate of displacement

The map shows returnees’ movements from their governorate of last displacement to their current districts of return.

Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement

The figure reports the highest variation in the returnee population by governorate of last displacement, compared to the last report.

Table 4. Distribution of returnees by governorate of return and last governorate of displacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of return</th>
<th>Anbar</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Dahuk</th>
<th>Diyala</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Kerbala</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Nineveh</th>
<th>Salah Al-Din</th>
<th>Sulaymaniyah</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>507,540</td>
<td>3,120</td>
<td>134,310</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102,822</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>77,766</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>45,906</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>31,620</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>155,214</td>
<td>16,626</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>507,870</td>
<td>4,452</td>
<td>186,414</td>
<td>100,032</td>
<td>159,390</td>
<td>230,646</td>
<td>1,734</td>
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<td>146,166</td>
<td>197,458</td>
<td>81,210</td>
<td>2,388</td>
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Most identified IDPs (58% or 1,754,652 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 44% (1,342,932) are living in rented accommodation, 13% (403,680) are with host families, and less than 1% (8,040) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (16% or 445,890 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 7% (223,302 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (109,626) are in informal settlements, 3% (92,652) are in religious buildings, and less than 1% (13,626) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 25% of the total IDP population (746,532 individuals). Ninewa governorate hosts 49% of the IDPs living in camps (367,878), largely because of the large camp-based response implemented throughout the Mosul response.

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. Between October 2016 and May 2017, the population in camps grew by 57% (272,028 individuals), while the population in all other shelter types recorded a remarkable decrease: 21% (456,768) in private settings, and 20% (112,596) in critical shelters.

Almost one third of the IDPs living in critical shelters (32% or 141,420 individuals) are in Salah al-Din.

Most identified returnees (95% or 1,714,284 individuals) reportedly live in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 59,046 individuals and 2% or 39,408).
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 unrelated to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy for a 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 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 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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