From 30 May to 30 June 2017:

- As of 30 June 2017, the DTM has identified 3,351,132 internally displaced persons (558,522 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts and 3,654 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 1,952,868 returnees (325,478 families).

- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs increased by approximately 11% (331,098 individuals). This is due to the completion of the DTM joint data collection exercise carried out in cooperation with local authorities in Mosul city. This partnership allowed identifying approximately 380,000 individuals who displaced from west to east Mosul since the beginning of the operations in October 2016.

- The returnee population increased by 8% (139,188 individuals). The two governorates with the highest increase in returnee population were Anbar (8% or 69,108) and Ninewa (25% or 67,530).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.4 million internally displaced persons.
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 30 May and 30 June, Ninewa Governorate has reported an increase of 61% (381,534 individuals) in IDPs.

On 29 June 2017, Iraq’s DTM through its Emergency Tracking component released an additional estimate of 380,000 IDPs (over 63,000 families) who displaced to east Mosul due to the west Mosul operations. These results included the preemptive displacements recorded as early as January 2017 prior to the military operations in west Mosul, in addition to those IDPs who transited to Hammam Al-Aleel screening site and then moved to out-of-camps settings in east Mosul through Kokjali.

On 19 February 2017, the overall number of individuals displaced due to the Mosul operations dramatically increased with the launch of the west Mosul offensive. Significant population movements to out-of-camp locations in hard-to-access areas, most notably in east Mosul, started being reported. In response, the DTM expanded its methodology reporting flow-monitoring movements at strategic spots such as Hammam Al-Aleel screening site.

Throughout this period, the DTM has closely collaborated with local authorities to support establishing a joint information collection system that gathers consistent data on IDPs displaced within the city of Mosul as a consequence of the military operations. In the last months, DTM seconded staff to local authorities to conduct joint field visits and collect direct information –at the neighborhood level– on IDPs who fled west Mosul and are now in east Mosul.

The findings of this exercise have now been integrated into the regular DTM Emergency Tracking, following several rounds of triangulation and direct validation on the ground by governmental and non-governmental sources. As of 29 June 2017, the DTM Emergency Tracking in collaboration with local authorities identified - at the neighborhood/village level - a total of 819,534 individuals currently displaced by the Mosul operations that started on 17 October 2016. Out of this overall figure, 95% of IDPs are hosted in Ninewa Governorate while the remaining 5% are distributed across 12 governorates. Considering that a total of 201,942 individuals have already returned to their location of origin, the cumulative number of IDPs displaced as a result of this military operation has reached 1,021,476 individuals.
As of 30 June 2017, seven governorates host 86% (2,889,096 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 30% (1,008,300), Dahuk 12% (386,568), Kirkuk 11% (362,436), Erbil 10% (339,384), Salah al-Din 10% (337,284), Baghdad 9% (305,430), and Anbar 4% (149,694).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 70% of the IDPs (2,348,862 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 26% (875,646), and South Iraq 4% (126,624).

The total number of identified IDPs recorded an increase of approximately 11% (331,098 individuals). However, this overall increase does not reflect homogeneous trends across the country.

Governorate of displacement | Families | Individuals
--- | --- | ---
Anbar | 22,495 | 134,970
Baghdad | 7,122 | 42,732
Basrah | 50,905 | 305,430
Babylon | 1,721 | 10,326
Dahuk | 64,428 | 386,568
Erbil | 11,836 | 71,016
Diyala | 56,564 | 339,384
Kerbala | 10,299 | 61,794
Kirkuk | 56,406 | 362,436
Missan | 854 | 5,124
Muthanna | 610 | 3,660
Najaf | 12,719 | 76,314
Ninewa | 168,050 | 1,008,300
Qadissiya | 3,894 | 23,364
Salah al-Din | 56,214 | 337,284
Sulaymaniyyah | 24,949 | 149,694
Thi-Qar | 1,306 | 7,836
Wassit | 4,150 | 24,900
Total | 558,522 | 3,351,132

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 June 2017, the total IDP population comes from eight of Iraq’s 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (56% or 1,892,964 individuals). Anbar is the second governorate of origin (17% or 585,162).

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 governorates 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, to Falluja. On the other hand, the launch 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 13% of the currently displaced population (442,866 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 60% (264,618) of IDPs from Salah al-Din displaced inside the same governorate.

### Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

<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>131,214</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>2,172</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>134,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>2,658</td>
<td>14,814</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23,982</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>42,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>183,204</td>
<td>6,612</td>
<td>14,178</td>
<td>4,746</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>70,116</td>
<td>25,014</td>
<td>305,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>4,128</td>
<td>2,814</td>
<td>10,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>384,636</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>386,568</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>63,648</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>3,636</td>
<td>71,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>129,552</td>
<td>6,042</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>11,682</td>
<td>3,492</td>
<td>155,532</td>
<td>31,290</td>
<td>339,384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>58,956</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>61,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>49,236</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>188,436</td>
<td>45,522</td>
<td>77,142</td>
<td>362,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>5,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2,772</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>73,818</td>
<td>258</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineva</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>993,996</td>
<td>8,814</td>
<td>1,008,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>3,468</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>16,458</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>23,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55,188</td>
<td>14,364</td>
<td>264,618</td>
<td>337,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>71,082</td>
<td>4,236</td>
<td>12,618</td>
<td>20,148</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>25,260</td>
<td>149,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>5,562</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>7,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>2,688</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>20,532</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>24,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>585,162</td>
<td>27,912</td>
<td>35,814</td>
<td>95,244</td>
<td>12,198</td>
<td>258,972</td>
<td>1,892,964</td>
<td>442,866</td>
<td>3,351,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decrease is due to ongoing return movements to areas in Ramadi and Falluja that were retaken in mid-2016.

### 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 originally from Ninewa increased by 25% (379,326) due to the addition of IDPs originally from west Mosul and now displaced to east Mosul in the DTM dataset. These IDPs were identified during the joint data collection exercise conducted by the DTM in cooperation with local authorities in Mosul.

The number of IDPs originally from Anbar decreased by 6% (39,762 individuals).
Dynamics of return and displacement are tracked through independent but complementary systems, meaning that the number of returnees and of IDPs can increase at the same time during a reporting period although overall trends will realign in longer observation intervals.

As of 30 June 2017, a total of 325,478 families (1,952,868 individuals) reportedly returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 8% (139,188) from the previous update.

Almost half of the returnee population 48% (943,614 individuals) is located in Anbar. During the reporting period, its returnee population grew by 8% (69,108). 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% (403,206) of the whole returnee population, while Ramadi hosts 19% (372,552).

The governorate hosting the second largest returnee population is Salah al-Din (20% or 386,280 individuals); its returnee population grew by less than 1% (1,026).

The third is Ninewa, with 18% (343,020 individuals); its returnee population increased by 25% (67,530) between 30 May and 30 June. Ninewa witnessed a high number of returns towards newly retaken areas of returnees displaced after October 2016, when Mosul operations started, and of those who displaced before that (the DTM recorded returns of IDPs displaced as early as June–August 2014). Approximately 40,000 individuals returned to Hammam al-Aleel sub-district. Reportedly, those returnees were forcibly displaced towards the city of Mosul in November 2016. Their areas of origin were retaken by ISF at the end of March 2017, and from mid-May returns to Hammam al-Aleel sub-district started being recorded.

The returnee population is growing steadily and the top five districts recording the highest increase in returnee population are in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.
As of 30 June 2017, IDPs have been returning from 16 of Iraq’s 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement remain Anbar (27% or 530,082 individuals), Erbil (13% or 245,220), and Kirkuk (12% or 243,282).

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, 43% (106,614 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, particularly to Falluja district, while 26% (64,200) returned to Salah al-Din Governorate and 15% (37,764) to Ninewa.

More than half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk Governorate (53% or 129,960 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately 34% (81,636) returned to Anbar.

During the reporting period, a significant increase in returns of those previously displaced in Ninewa Governorate (32% or 46,452 individuals) followed by Baghdad (22% or 41,370) took place.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of return</th>
<th>Anbar</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Dahuk</th>
<th>Diyała</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Kerbala</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Ninewa</th>
<th>Salah Al-Din</th>
<th>Sulaymaniyah</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>529,692</td>
<td>5,070</td>
<td>169,368</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>106,614</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81,636</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>48,192</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>34,074</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyała</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>160,206</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,982</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18,414</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34,074</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,474</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>104,868</td>
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<td>37,764</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>4,230</td>
<td>192,162</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22,614</td>
<td>2,334</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>64,200</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>129,960</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>146,664</td>
<td>16,812</td>
<td>1,746</td>
<td>1,578</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Distribution of returnees by governorate of return and last governorate of displacement
Most identified IDPs (51% or 1,711,728 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 40% (1,327,944) are living in rented accommodation, 11% (375,768) are with host families, and less than 1% (8,016) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (13% or 427,320 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 6% (217,092 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 3% (102,066) are in informal settlements, 3% (89,988) are in religious buildings and less than 1% (11,724) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 23% of the total IDP population (768,726 individuals). Ninewa Governorate hosts 53% of the IDPs living in camps (404,604), largely because of the large camp-based response 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. Between 30 May and 30 June 2017 the number of IDPs in camps grew by 3% (22,194).

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in unknown shelter type also grew remarkably (370,398) due to the addition of the newly identified IDPs in east Mosul. Shelter type could not be assessed because of the methodology and organization jointly put in place by DTM and local authorities. The information will be verified and shared in the coming rounds of assessment.

Most identified returnees (95% or 1,847,676 individuals) reportedly live in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 64,548 individuals and 2% or 40,254).
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, or to 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, Sulaymaniya 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 Wassit 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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