From 30 April to 31 May 2018:

- As of 31 May 2018, the DTM has identified 2,045,718 internally displaced persons (340,953 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 103 districts and 3,377 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 3,829,758 returnees (638,293 families).

- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 3% (-10,076 families). Decreases were recorded in 17 out of Iraq’s 18 governorates, with the exception of Dahuk.

- The returnee population increased by 3% (19,845 families) during this monitoring period, reflecting a continuous trend of increasing return movements.

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 2.2 million internally displaced persons and 3.6 million returnees.
**IDPs**

- **Population per shelter arrangements**
  - 61% Private settings
  - 29% Camps
  - 9% Critical shelters
  - 1% Unknown

- **Timeline**
  - APR 2015: 0
  - JAN '16: 500,000
  - APR 2016: 1,000,000
  - MAY 2017: 1,500,000
  - OCT '17: 2,000,000
  - MAY 2018: 2,500,000

- **Governorates**
  - **NINEWA**
    - 2016: 1,416,804
    - 2017: 1,500,000
  - **DIYALA**
    - 2016: 221,286
    - 2017: 226,452
  - **BAQUBA**
    - 2016: 177,046
    - 2017: 188,000

**Returnees**

- **Population per shelter arrangements**
  - 97% Habitual residence
  - 2% Private settings
  - 1% Critical shelters
  - 0% Unknown

- **Timeline**
  - APR 2015: 0
  - JAN '16: 500,000
  - APR 2016: 1,000,000
  - MAY 2017: 1,500,000
  - OCT '17: 2,000,000
  - MAY 2018: 2,500,000

- **Governorates**
  - **NINEWA**
    - 2016: 1,416,804
    - 2017: 1,500,000
  - **DIYALA**
    - 2016: 221,286
    - 2017: 226,452
  - **BAQUBA**
    - 2016: 177,046
    - 2017: 188,000

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
A total of 83% of the 119,070 returnees identified by DTM during this monitoring period were concentrated in Ninewa governorate. As a continuation of the trend seen in the two previous reporting periods, Ninewa Governorate has become the first governorate of return, with its number of returnees slightly surpassing those in Anbar. This increase is due to the joint validation exercise conducted by DTM with local authorities in east Mosul, which complements the previous exercise conducted in west Mosul.

The second governorate of return is Anbar, with a total returnee population of 1,254,654 individuals. This means that the governorate has 33% of all returnees, most of them to the districts of Fallujah (14% or 522,720 individuals), Ramadi (12% or 457,740) and Heet (5% or 180,066).

The governorate hosting the third largest returnee population is Salah al-Din, with 14% (534,000 individuals), primarily concentrated in the districts of Tikrit (4% or 171,336) and Al-Shirqat (3% or 114,684).

In Kirkuk, approximately 6,174 new returnees were identified.

During May 2018, the governorates reporting the largest decreases in IDP numbers was Ninewa (-20,802 individuals or -3%) and Baghdad (-9,000 or -8%). Together, these numbers account for 49% of the nationwide decrease of 60,456 IDPs (or -3%).
As of 31 May 2018, nine governorates host 93% (1,977,354 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Nineawa hosts 30% (620,628), Dahuk 17% (350,232), Erbil 10% (222,738), Salah al-Din 9% (184,854), Sulaymaniyah 8% (154,020), Kirkuk 7% (133,770), Baghdad 5% (107,832), Anbar 4% (81,192) and Diyala 3% (64,674).

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 3% (-60,456 individuals) and it stands now at 2,045,718. Decreases were recorded across 16 of Iraq’s governorates, except in Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk. The major decreases of IDPs in percentage at governorate level took place in Kerbala (-15% or -4,878); Baghdad (-8% or -9000) Muthana (-8% or -126) and Diyala (-7% or -5,094). In number of individuals, the largest decrease at governorate level took place in Nineawa (-3% or -20802).

Map 1. IDP families by governorate of displacement and density
The map shows the distribution of IDPs across the country. The dots indicate their current locations of displacement, while the colour highlights their concentration.

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 31 May 2018, the total IDP population of 2 million comes from seven of Iraq’s 18 governorates, but more than half (58% or 1,188,828 individuals) are from Ninewa. Anbar is the second most common governorate of origin for IDPs with 13% (263,538), followed by Salah al-Din with 13% (270,906) and Kirkuk (8% or 163,698).

The number of IDPs originally from Ninewa Governorate has decreased by 2% (-29,988 individuals) to reach 1,188,828 individuals, largely due to ongoing return movements to Mosul district. The return movements to west Anbar as well as other retaken areas of the governorate has led to a decrease in the number of IDPs from Anbar by 4% (-11,076 individuals) to reach 263,538 individuals. During the reporting period, the number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate dropped by 5% (-9,060 individuals) to reach 163,698. The most important decrease in percentage at governorate level took place in Erbil (-8% or -576 individuals).

### 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>Dahouk</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Ninewa</th>
<th>Salah al-Din</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>77,010</td>
<td>3,276</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>81,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>14,748</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8,970</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>25,794</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>67,446</td>
<td>5,292</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>2,208</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>24,300</td>
<td>7,440</td>
<td>107,832</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>2,490</td>
<td>8,046</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahouk</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>349,020</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>350,232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>52,578</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>8,298</td>
<td>64,674</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>75,714</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,334</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>6,360</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26,850</td>
<td>85,182</td>
<td>21,738</td>
<td>222,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>24,654</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>27,018</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>5,502</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>4,086</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>79,476</td>
<td>17,076</td>
<td>26,592</td>
<td>133,770</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>29,916</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30,396</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineua</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,316</td>
<td>605,478</td>
<td>3,720</td>
<td>620,628</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td>10,230</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>12,882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,954</td>
<td>3,342</td>
<td>151,182</td>
<td>184,854</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyyah</td>
<td>28,224</td>
<td>9,570</td>
<td>19,668</td>
<td>25,074</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,294</td>
<td>13,008</td>
<td>46,182</td>
<td>154,020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>4,098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>1,386</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>8,976</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>13,164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>263,538</td>
<td>34,878</td>
<td>28,932</td>
<td>88,578</td>
<td>6,360</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>163,698</td>
<td>1,188,828</td>
<td>270,906</td>
<td>2,045,718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
As of 31 May 2018, a total of 3,829,758 individuals reportedly returned to their location of origin, meaning that the number of returnees in Iraq has increased by 3% (119,070 individuals) during the monitoring period. Ninewa Governorate is the governorate hosting the majority of returns (37% or 1,416,804) and recorded an overall increase in the last reporting period of 8% (99,240 individuals). These figures primarily reflect continuing return movements during May 2018 to Mosul, Al-Hamdaniya and Telafar districts. In addition, this increase is due to the joint validation exercise conducted by DTM with local authorities in east Mosul to confirm returnee numbers, complementing the exercise previously conducted in west Mosul. Ninewa’s returnee population is mainly concentrated in Mosul district (22% or 846,072), Telafar (8% or 287,694) and Al-Hamdaniya (3% or 130,272).

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.

Anbar hosts a total of 33% (1,235,514 individuals) of the Iraqi returnee population – almost all concentrated in the districts of Fallujah (14% or 522,720 individuals) Ramadi (12% or 457,740) and Heet (5% or 180,066).

The governorate hosting the third largest returnee population is Salah al-Din, with 14% (534,000 individuals), primarily concentrated in the districts of Tikrit (4% or 171,336) and Al-Shirqat (3% or 114,684).
Of Iraq’s 3.8 million returnees, 26% (978,096 individuals) were last displaced to Ninewa, 16% (597,708) to Anbar, 11% (435,444) to Erbil, 11% (425,292) to Kirkuk and 10% (395,904) to Baghdad. Intra-governorate returns remain particularly high in Anbar governorate (almost 100% of returns), Ninewa governorate (99% of returns) and Salah al-Din (90% of returns).

**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>Ninewa</th>
<th>Salah Al-Din</th>
<th>Sulaymaniyyah</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>597,198</td>
<td>8,760</td>
<td>273,012</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>169,506</td>
<td>- 133,506</td>
<td>- 3,096</td>
<td>68,682</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,254,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>68,514</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,828</td>
<td>48 -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>- 173,556</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>25,854</td>
<td>- 19,896</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>221,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-    35,088</td>
<td>- 3,606</td>
<td>42   -</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38,736</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,466</td>
<td>- 102,858</td>
<td>3,882</td>
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<td>138,216</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>286,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>13,422</td>
<td>27,330</td>
<td>129,270</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>125,760</td>
<td>37,704</td>
<td>10,104</td>
<td>973,350</td>
<td>3,744</td>
<td>7,734</td>
<td>87,918</td>
<td>1,416,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-    25,812</td>
<td>2,334</td>
<td>12    80,328</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>149,364</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>241,320</td>
<td>30,702</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>597,708</td>
<td>26,250</td>
<td>395,904</td>
<td>133,278</td>
<td>173,856</td>
<td>435,444</td>
<td>39,384</td>
<td>425,292</td>
<td>978,096</td>
<td>268,968</td>
<td>265,716</td>
<td>89,862</td>
<td>3,829,758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Of Iraq’s 2 million IDPs, 61% (or 1,255,398 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings, including 50% (1,020,570) in rented housing and 11% (232,752) with host families.

A total of 191,628 IDPs (or 9%) report living in critical shelters, including 4% (90,948) who live in unfinished buildings, 3% (58,830) in informal settlements, 1% (28,032) in religious buildings and less than 1% (6,510) in school buildings or others (7,308). A total of 28% (53,910 individuals) of IDPs living in critical shelters in Iraq are concentrated in Salah al-Din Governorate, 26% (49,638) are in Dahuk and 14% are in Ninewa (26,706). A total of 597,930 individuals (or 29% of Iraq’s IDPs) live in camps. Half of them (298,776 individuals) are concentrated in Ninewa, reflecting the largely camp-based nature of the Mosul crisis response, while a quarter (151,584) are in Dahuk.

A total of 3,733,308 returnees (or 97% of Iraq’s 3.8 million returnees) reportedly live in their habitual residence, while 2% (78,468 individuals) are in private settings and 0.5% (17,982) are in critical shelters. Returnees living in critical shelters are concentrated in Salah al-Din (65% or 11,610) and Ninewa (5,334 or 30%).
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 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 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, 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 Wassit Governorates.

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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