From 28 February to 31 March 2018:

- As of 31 March 2018, the DTM has identified 2,205,252 internally displaced persons (367,542 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 97 districts and 3,533 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has also identified 3,635,598 returnees (605,933 families).

- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 5% (-112,446 individuals). Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq’s 18 governorates.

- The returnee population increased by 4% (123,996 individuals) 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

**Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 92 | March 2018 Overview**

**IDPs**

- **Population per shelter arrangements**:
  - 60% Private settings: 1,334,046 IDPs
  - 28% Camps: 616,596 IDPs
  - 11% Critical shelters: 234,192 IDPs
  - 1% Unknown: 20,418 IDPs

**Presence of IDPs by governorate**

- **NINEWA**: 1,279,740 (35%)
- **SALAH AL-DIN**: 665,910 (30%)
- **DAHUK**: 354,432 (16%)
- **ERBIL**: 232,164 (11%)
- **SULAYMANIYAH**: 165,630 (8%)
- **SALAH AL-DIN**: 205,182 (9%)
- **NINEWA**: 1,334,046 (11%)
- **critical shelters**: 205,182 (11%)
- **Unknown**: 20,418 (1%)

**Returnees**

- **Population arrangements**:
  - 97% Habitual residence: 3,511,014 IDPs
  - 2% Private settings: 83,844 IDPs
  - 1% Critical shelters: 40,740 IDPs
  - 0% Unknown: 0 IDPs

**Presence of returnees by governorate**

- **NINEWA**: 1,279,740 (35%)
- **SULAYMANIYAH**: 205,182 (9%)
- **ERBIL**: 354,432 (16%)
- **DAHUK**: 665,910 (30%)
- **ANBAR**: 1,235,514 (34%)
- **DIYALA**: 273,612 (8%)
- **KIRKUK**: 219,666 (6%)
- **BAGHDAD**: 76,644 (2%)

**Families**

- **Total IDP population**: 3,635,598
- **Total returnee population**: 605,933

**Number of families**

- **Total IDPs**: 2,205,252
- **Total returnees**: 367,542

**Additional notes**

- **IDPs**:
  - +47% from Jan '15 to Jan '16
  - +30% from Jan '16 to Jan '17
  - +33% from Jan '17 to Jan '18

- **Returnees**:
  - +22% from Jan '15 to Jan '16
  - +12% from Jan '16 to Jan '17
  - +9% from Jan '17 to Jan '18

**Monthly updates**

- **Figures 1 and 2**: IDPs displacement timeline and presence by governorate.
- **Figures 3 and 4**: Returnees displacement timeline and presence by governorate.
A total of 91% of the 123,996 returnees identified by DTM during this monitoring period were concentrated in four governorates: Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. For the first time since the beginning of the crisis, Ninewa Governorate has become the first governorate of return, with its number of returnees slightly surpassing those in Anbar. Since the beginning of the crisis, Ninewa has always been the governorate of origin with the highest number of people displaced across Iraq. Ninewa Governorate alone accounts for 86% (107,292) of the newly identified returnees, of who 77,166 went back to Mosul district during the reporting period. This increase is due to the joint validation exercise conducted by DTM with local authorities in east and west Mosul to confirm returnee numbers. A new increase is expected next month once data is received for east Mosul.

In Anbar, most of the governorate’s 7,146 returnees identified during March 2018 are in the retaken districts of west Anbar. DTM Emergency Tracking indicates that approximately 33,000 of those displaced during last year’s offensive against ISIL in west Anbar have returned, but about 45,000 remain displaced.

In Salah al-Din, where a total of 4,530 new returnees were identified across the governorate, many headed back to the retaken districts Al-Shirqat (3,114 individuals) and Baiji (642).

In Kirkuk, approximately 2,760 new returnees were identified, 2,442 of them to the retaken district of Hawija, as security and services improve.

During March 2018, the three governorates reporting the largest decreases in IDP numbers were Ninewa (-32,064 individuals or -5%), Baghdad (-15,840 or -11%) and Sulaymaniyah (-15,672 or -9%). Together, these numbers account for 56% of the nationwide decrease of 112,446 IDPs (or -5%).
As of 31 March 2018, eight governorates host 91% (1,982,136 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Ninewa hosts 30% (665,910), Dahuk 16% (354,432), Erbil 11% (232,164), Salah al-Din 9% (205,182), Sulaymaniyah 8% (165,630), Kirkuk 7% (146,202), Baghdad 6% (128,064) and Anbar 4% (84,552).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 63% of the IDPs (1,384,302 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq 34% (752,226) and South Iraq 3% (68,724).

Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 5% (-112,446 individuals) to reach 2,205,252. Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq’s 18 governorates.

Continuous return trends to Mosul City from camps and other areas contributed to an overall decrease of 5% (-32,064 individuals) in Ninewa Governorate.

There was a 5% decrease (-10,218 individuals) in Salah al-Din Governorate, as IDPs continued to return to the retaken Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, as well as to Hawija.

There was also a decrease of 11% (-15,840) of IDPs in Baghdad Governorate, as authorities there pursue a policy of encouraging returns to retaken areas.

No governorate reported an increase in the number of IDPs. The smallest decrease, 2% (-168), was reported in Basrah.

### 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>14,092</td>
<td>84,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>4,663</td>
<td>27,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>21,344</td>
<td>128,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td>8,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>59,072</td>
<td>354,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>13,009</td>
<td>78,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>38,694</td>
<td>232,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>5,780</td>
<td>34,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>24,367</td>
<td>146,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>3,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>6,150</td>
<td>36,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>110,985</td>
<td>665,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>2,321</td>
<td>13,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>34,197</td>
<td>205,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>27,605</td>
<td>165,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>4,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>13,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>367,542</td>
<td>2,205,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As of 31 March 2018, the total IDP population of 2.2 million comes from eight of Iraq’s 18 governorates, but more than half (57% or 1,262,406 individuals) are from Ninewa. Anbar is the second most common governorate of origin for IDPs with 13% (293,898), followed by Salah al-Din with 14% (302,952).

The number of IDPs originally from Ninewa Governorate has decreased by 4% (-54,906 individuals) to reach 1,262,406 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 9% (-29,862 individuals) to reach 293,898 individuals.

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate dropped by 6% (-11,982 individuals) to reach 184,500. As return movements to Kirkuk from the disputed areas crisis have slowed down, this decrease was largely due to continued returns to the retaken Hawija district as security conditions and services improve.

The number of IDPs from Salah al-Din Governorate decreased by 5% (-17,622) to reach 302,952. Ongoing return movements to the retaken districts of Al-Shirqat and Baiji accounted for much of this increase.

The number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate dropped by 6% (-11,982 individuals) to reach 184,500. As return movements to Kirkuk from the disputed areas crisis have slowed down, this decrease was largely due to continued returns to the retaken Hawija district as security conditions and services improve.

**Legend**

IDPs' movements from governorates of origin to districts of displacement

- **Anbar**
- **Ninewa**
- **Diyala**
- **Salah al-Din**
- **Kirkuk**
- **Baghdad**

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

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

The number of IDPs from Salah al-Din Governorate decreased by 5% (-17,622) to reach 302,952. Ongoing return movements to the retaken districts of Al-Shirqat and Baiji accounted for much of this increase.

**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>80,370</td>
<td>3,276</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>84,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>1,446</td>
<td>14,628</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,908</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>27,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>81,546</td>
<td>5,796</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>28,704</td>
<td>8,352</td>
<td>128,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,662</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>2,940</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>8,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>353,088</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>354,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>53,784</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>20,610</td>
<td>78,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>77,704</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,454</td>
<td>1,596</td>
<td>7,314</td>
<td>30,534</td>
<td>87,438</td>
<td>22,224</td>
<td>232,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>32,190</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>34,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>6,624</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88,206</td>
<td>18,372</td>
<td>28,020</td>
<td>146,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>3,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>35,946</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>12,144</td>
<td>648,396</td>
<td>4,566</td>
<td>665,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td>10,866</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>13,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,734</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33,252</td>
<td>4,344</td>
<td>164,928</td>
<td>205,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>36,540</td>
<td>8,736</td>
<td>19,506</td>
<td>24,864</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,022</td>
<td>13,860</td>
<td>48,102</td>
<td>165,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>2,646</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>4,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasit</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>8,808</td>
<td>1,428</td>
<td>13,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>293,898</td>
<td>34,440</td>
<td>29,112</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>7,944</td>
<td>184,500</td>
<td>1,262,406</td>
<td>302,952</td>
<td>2,205,252</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 31 March 2018, a total of 3,635,598 individuals reportedly returned to their location of origin, meaning that the number of returnees in Iraq has increased by 4% (123,996 individuals) during the monitoring period.

Ninewa Governorate recorded an overall increase of 9% (107,292 individuals), reaching 1,279,740 returnees. These figures primarily reflect continuing return movements during March 2018 to Mosul district and to Telafar. In addition, this increase is due to the joint validation exercise conducted by DTM with local authorities in east and west Mosul to confirm returnee numbers. A new increase in the figures is expected next month once new data for east Mosul is received. Ninewa’s returnee population is mainly concentrated in Mosul district (22% or 785,358 individuals), Telafar (6% or 233,928) and Al-Hamdaniya (3% or 118,416).

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 colour highlights 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.

Anbar hosts a total of 34% (1,235,514 individuals) of the Iraqi returnee population – almost all concentrated in the districts of Fallujah (14% or 519,912 individuals), Ramadi (13% or 457,494) and Heet (5% or 179,778).

The governorate hosting the third largest returnee population is Salah al-Din, with 14% (511,386 individuals), primarily concentrated in the districts of Tikrit (5% or 171,336) and Al-Shirqat (3% or 105,060).
Of Iraq’s 3.6 million returnees, 25% (899,376 individuals) were last displaced to Ninewa, 16% (589,122) to Anbar, 11% (411,006) to Erbil, 12% (408,882) to Kirkuk and 11% (384,360) to Baghdad.

Almost 100% (588,612 individuals) of the 589,122 returnees last displaced in Anbar were internally displaced within the governorate. Similarly, 99% (894,714) of returnees last displaced in Ninewa and 90% (227,166) of those last displaced in Salah al-Din were internally displaced within their own governorates.

In the case of the 411,006 individuals who returned from Erbil Governorate, 40% (163,830 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, 27% (110,286) to Ninewa and 19% (77,598) to Salah al-Din.

This month, the number of individuals returning from Kerbala Governorate to their location of origin increased by 24% (6,114 individuals). These returnees went back to Ninewa amid improving security conditions in the governorate.

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
Of Iraq's 2.2 million IDPs, 60% (or 1,334,046 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings, including 48% (1,065,762) in rented housing and 12% (265,032) with host families. Less than 1% (3,252) of IDPs reported living in hotels/motels.

A total of 234,192 IDPs (or 11%) report living in critical shelters, including 5% (109,080) who live in unfinished buildings, 3% (67,674) in informal settlements, 2% (39,228) in religious buildings and less than 1% (6,660) in school buildings.

A total of 616,596 individuals (or 28% of Iraq's IDPs) live in camps. Half of them (310,896 individuals) are concentrated in Ninewa, reflecting the largely camp-based nature of the Mosul crisis response, while almost a quarter (151,284) are in Dahuk. A total of 3,511,014 returnees (or 97% of Iraq's 3.6 million returnees) reportedly live in their habitual residence, while 2% (83,844 individuals) are in private settings and 1% (40,740) are in critical shelters.

Returnees living in critical shelters are concentrated in four governorates – Diyala (21,552 individuals), Salah al-Din (12,732), Ninewa (5,820) and Kirkuk (636). Diyala has the biggest share, with 53% (21,552 returnees) reporting to be living in critical shelters. In January 2018, DTM identified returnees living in critical shelters in Kirkuk Governorate for the first time. During this monitoring period, 636 individuals living in informal settlements in the districts of Kirkuk and Daquq were located.
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.

**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.