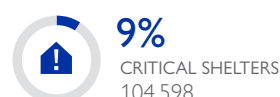
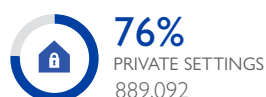


HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 1. Number of IDPs and returnees over time



DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW



OVERALL TRENDS

During Round 127, DTM identified 1,173,812 IDPs (201,614 households). This is a decrease of 3,422 individuals compared to the April-June 2022 period (-0.3%). The gradual reduction in the number of IDPs since the last round is related to the significant barriers that many IDPs face in returning to their areas of origin. Additionally, the vast majority are settled in protracted displacement (98%).

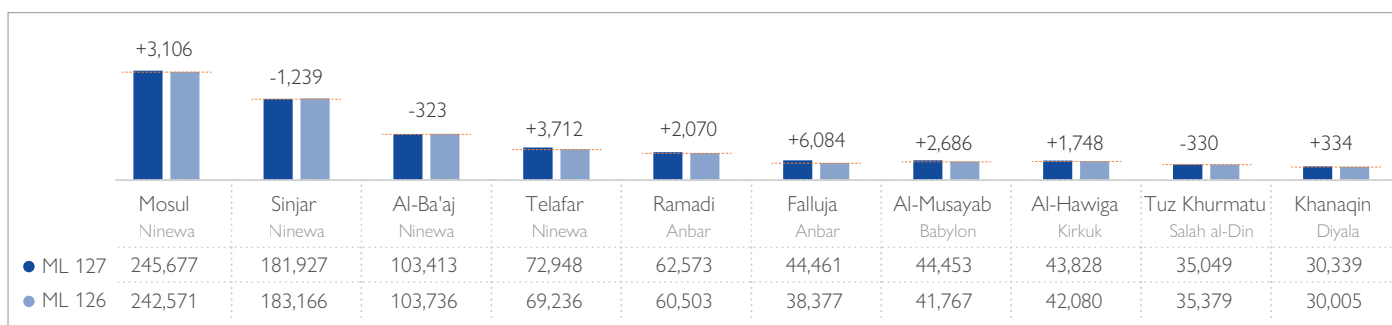
The most significant decreases in the numbers of IDPs were recorded in the districts of Tikrit, Salah al-Din (-534); Al-Hamdaniya, Ninewa (-485) and Mosul, Ninewa (-400). The slight decline in IDPs in these districts reflects factors such as rehabilitation of houses and improved service provision in the areas of origin, as well as lack of livelihoods. In contrast, the most significant increases in IDPs were observed in Sulaymaniyah district (+1,002), followed by Erbil (+420) and Kirkuk districts (+204). These increases appear to reflect secondary displacement in Erbil and Kirkuk and a combination of new and secondary displacement in Sulaymaniyah.

RECENT IDP MOVEMENTS

Despite the overall decrease in IDPs across the country, 8,670 IDP arrivals were observed during Round 127 (0.7% of caseload). This includes 1,974 individuals displaced for the first time, 5,867 individuals arrived from another location of displacement (secondary displacement), and 829 individuals arrived from their area of origin where they had failed to return (failed returns). Among those displaced for the first time, insecurity related to conflict, unexploded ordnances, landmines or militias was the primary trigger.

TOP THREE DISTRICTS RECORDING NEW DISPLACEMENT			
District, Governorate	Displaced for the first time	Secondary displacement	Failed returns
Sulaymaniyah, Sulaymaniyah	1,200	989	156
Erbil, Erbil	0	1,078	0
Zakho, Dahuk	0	479	210

Figure 3. Number of IDPs by top 10 districts of origin



3. DTM collects data on the number of families per location. For camps, it estimates the number of individuals by multiplying the number of households by five (the average size of camp households in Iraq). For exact camp figures, please refer to the Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster's *Iraq Camp Master List and Population Flow* dataset.

4. For IDPs, critical shelters may include uninhabitable apartments or houses, tents, caravans, makeshift shelters, mud or brick houses; unfinished or abandoned buildings; public buildings or collective shelters; religious buildings or school buildings.

SHELTER TYPES

Around three-quarters of IDPs reside in private settings (76%, 889,092 individuals), followed by 15 per cent in camps (179,360) and 9 per cent in critical shelters (104,598). In Round 127, the number of IDPs living in critical shelters decreased slightly (-1,416), followed by those in private settings (-1,356).

Critical Shelters⁴

IDPs living in critical shelters may face additional challenges such as limited access to livelihoods and basic services. Since the previous round, the number of IDPs residing in critical shelters has decreased most significantly in the districts of Falluja, Anbar (-462), Telefar, Ninewa (-366) and Tikrit, Salah al-Din (-216). On the other hand, the population residing in critical shelters increased in district of Abu Ghraib, Baghdad (+78), Balad, Salah al-Din (+66) and Diwaniya, Qadisiya (+48).

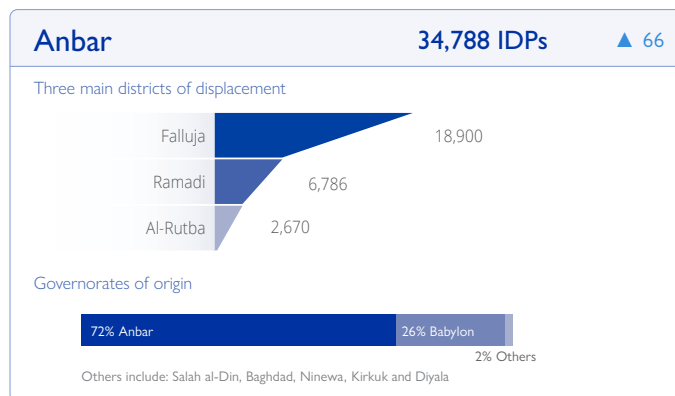
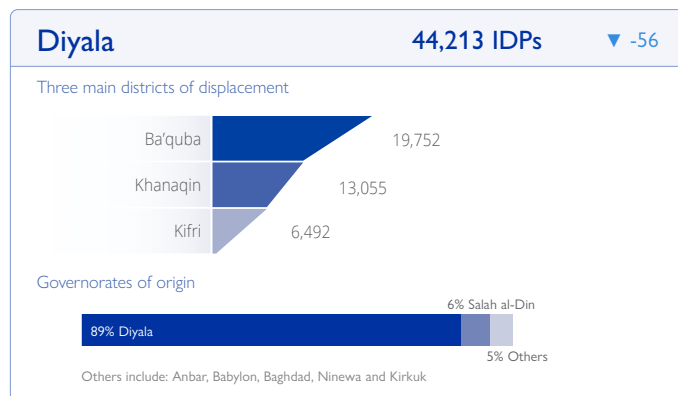
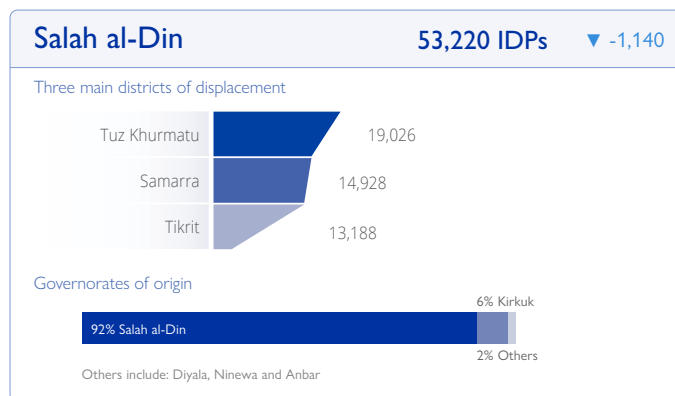
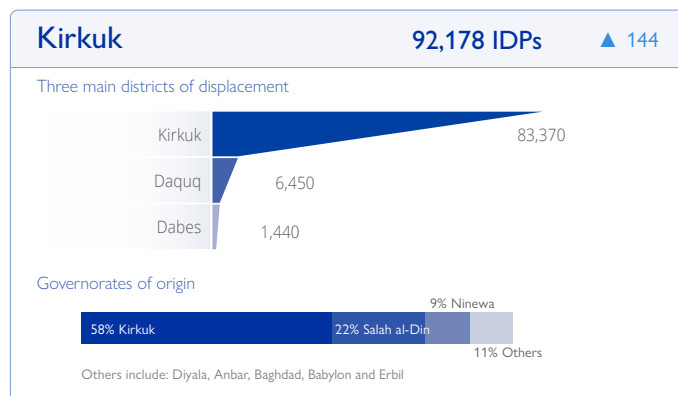
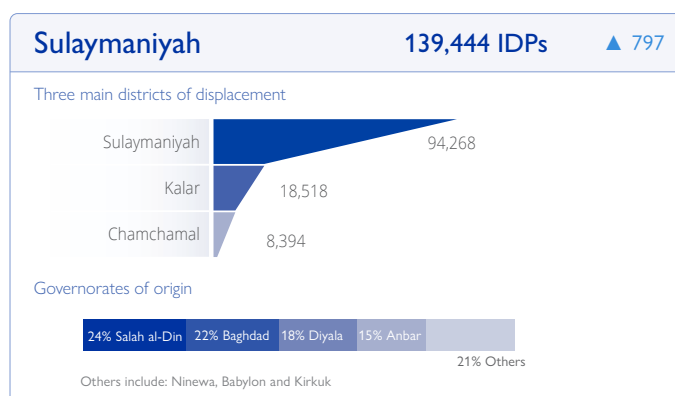
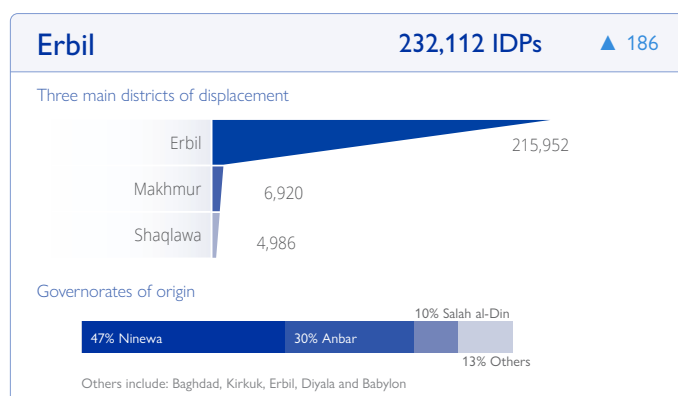
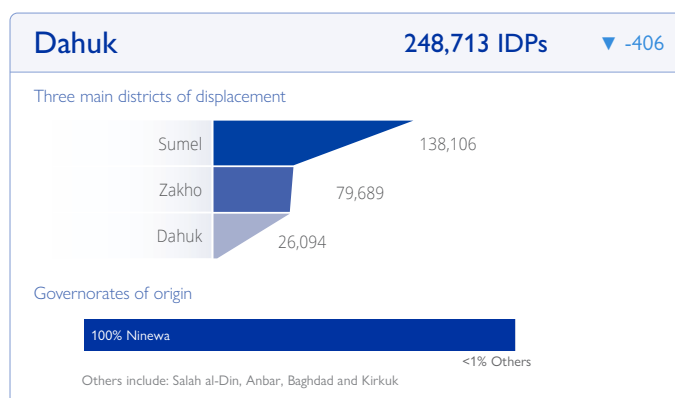
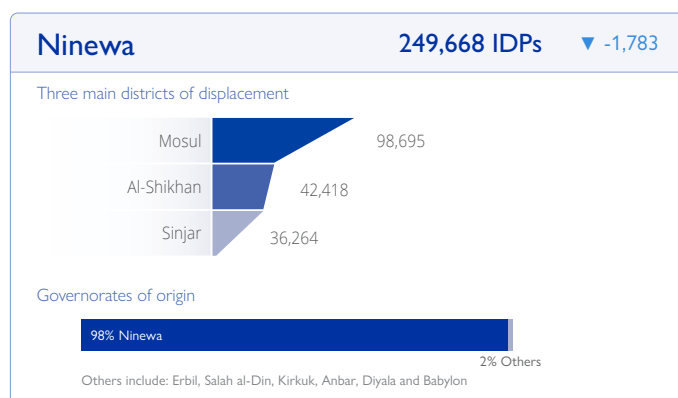
Figure 2. Number of IDPs in critical shelters by top 10 districts of displacement

Sumel, Dahuk	16,770	-126
Falluja, Anbar	16,392	-462
Kirkuk, Kirkuk	11,364	-18
Mosul, Ninewa	7,266	-42
Mahmoudiya, Baghdad	7,128	0
Samarra, Salah al-Din	6,282	-36
Ramadi, Anbar	4,602	0
Tikrit, Salah al-Din	4,494	-216
Sinjar, Ninewa	4,086	-36
Tuz Khurmatu, Salah al-Din	3,672	-12

IDP AREAS OF ORIGIN

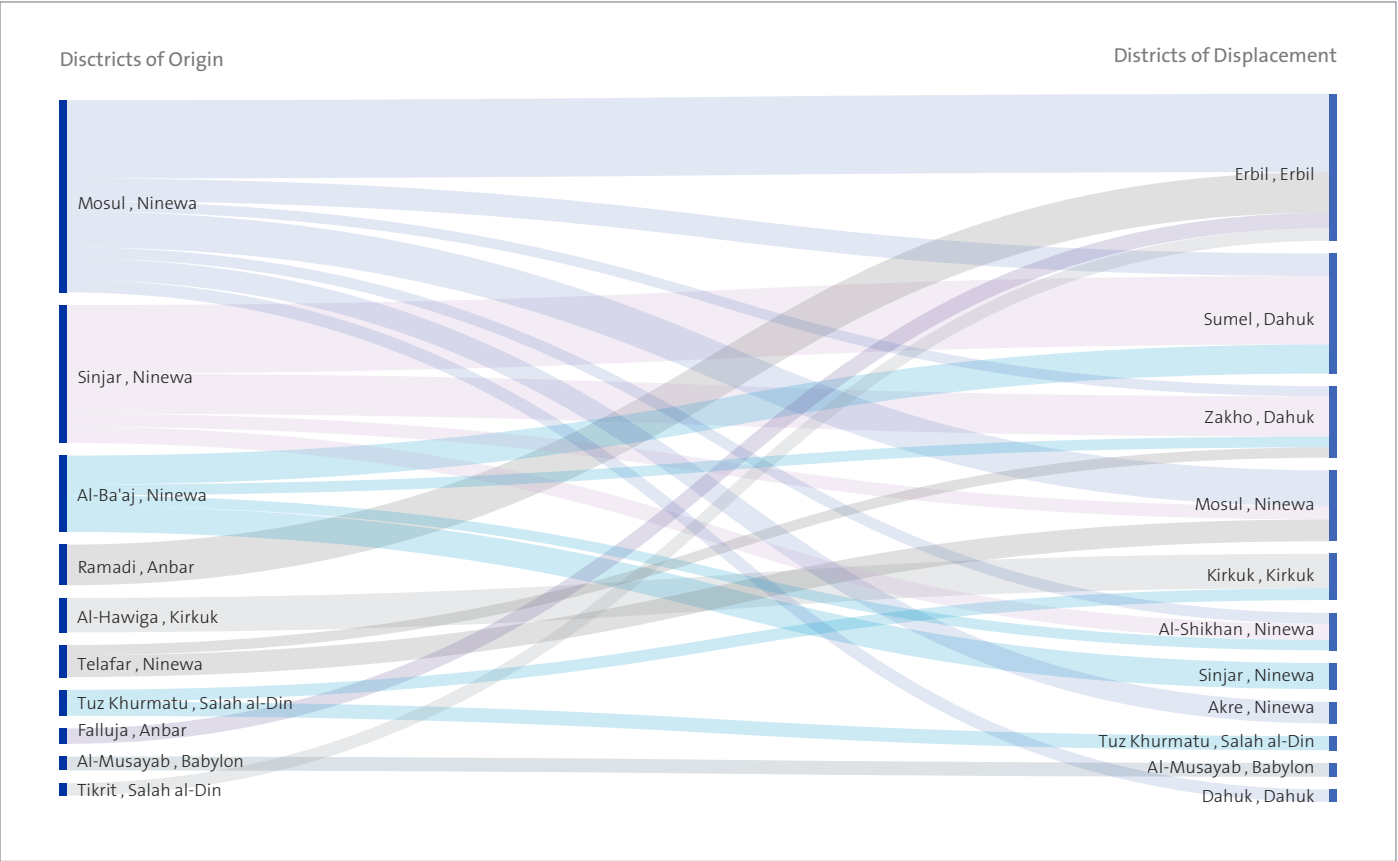
Around three fifths of the current caseload of IDPs originate from Ninewa Governorate (658,545), mainly from Mosul (245,677), Sinjar (181,927), and Al-Ba'aj (103,413).

The graphs below show the eight governorates hosting the largest numbers of IDPs. They also indicate change in the number of IDPs since the last round, key districts where IDPs reside and top governorates of origin. For an overview of districts of displacement and returns across Iraq, please see the [districts of displacement map](#).

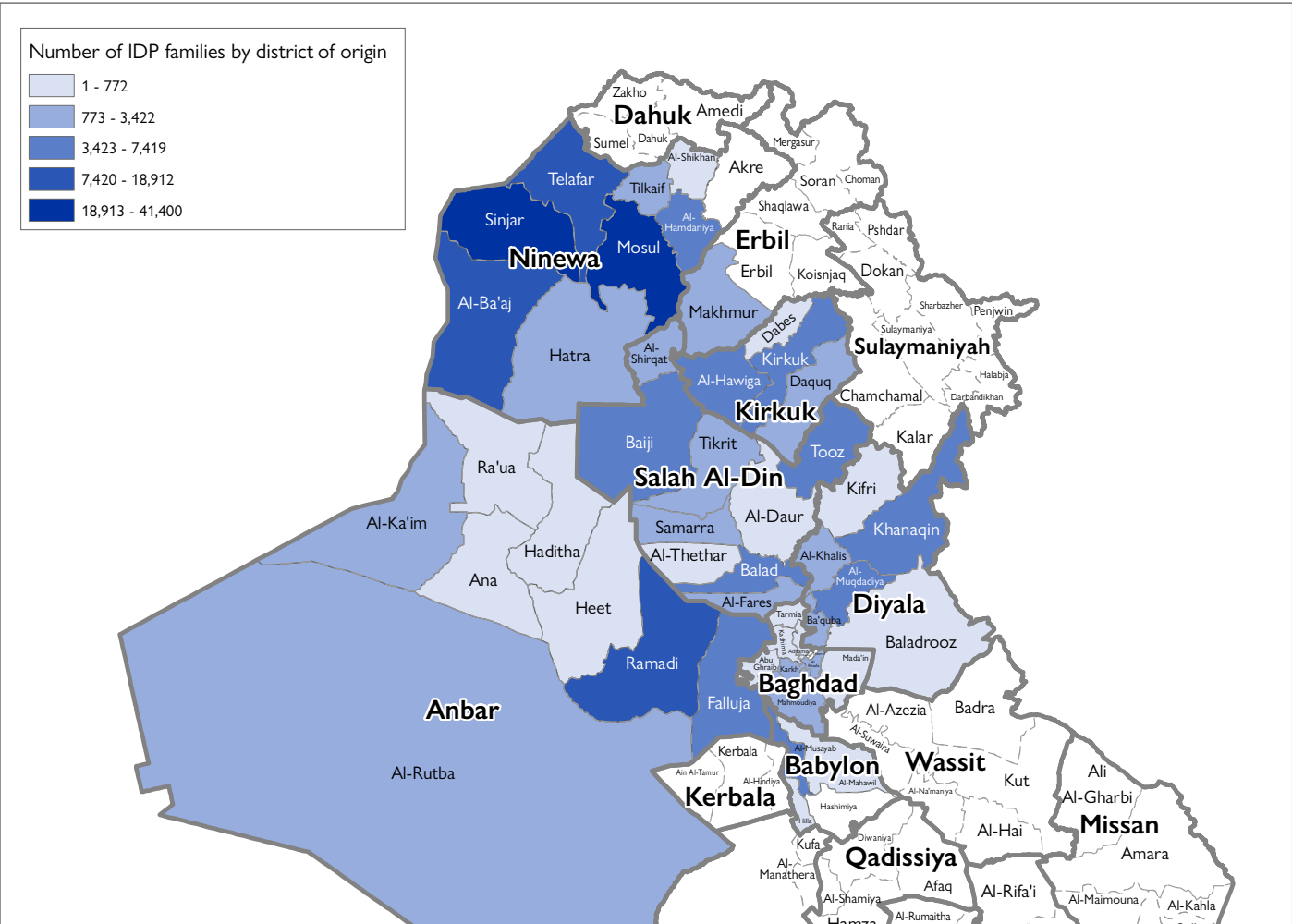


▼ ▲ Change since the last round

Main districts of origin by districts of displacement



Map 1: Districts of origin





RETURN OVERVIEW



96%
RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN
4,774,332



4%
CRITICAL SHELTERS
190,074



<1%
PRIVATE SETTINGS
14,214



<1%
UNKNOWN
54

OVERALL TRENDS

During Round 127, DTM identified 4,978,674 returnees (829,779 households). This is an increase of 8,886 compared to the April-June period (+0.2%). This slow return rate can be explained by a lack of livelihood opportunities and housing in areas of origin, as well as better safety and security in areas of displacement. The country-wide rate of return stands at 82 per cent, consistent with the previous round.⁵

RECENT RETURN MOVEMENTS

At the district level, Mosul, Ninewa (+1,644), Tuz Khurmatu, Salah al-Din (+1,506) and Al-Hawiga, Kirkuk (+1,284) reported the highest increases in returnees compared to the previous round, due to factors such as improved service provision in the area of origin, an inability to afford the high cost of rent in the areas of displacement and financial assistance to families seeking to return especially who were displaced in Mosul, Ninewa. Al-Khalis, Diyala (-426), Hatra, Ninewa (-246) and Al-Rutba, Anbar (-174) witnessed the largest decreases in returnees due to a lack of livelihood opportunities and services in the area of origin.

Arrivals from camps

The number of returnees who arrived from camps during Round 127 is 648 individuals, which is around half that observed during Round 126 (1,416 individuals). Key districts reporting arrivals from camps include Sinjar (216) and Al-Ba'aj (114) in Ninewa, Al-Shirqat (84) in Salah al-Din and Heet (78) and Al-Ka'im (66) in Anbar.

Locations of no return

In Round 127, DTM identified 316 locations which have not experienced any lasting returns. This includes eight newly accessible locations in Kirkuk and Ninewa governorates. Factors driving the lack of returns to these locations include security concerns, stemming largely from attacks by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), residential destruction and the blocking of returns by various security actors. In some cases, IDP families may attempt to return to these locations, only to be displaced again.

During this round, security forces blocked the returns of all families in three locations in Al-Amerli subdistrict of Salah al-Din Governorat. In contrast, one location in Markaz Dabes subdistrict, Kirkuk governorate, which previously had no returns has received returnee families since the last round.

Failed returns

In this round, DTM recorded 829 individuals who failed to return to their areas of origin. This is noticeably less than in the previous round collected in April – June 2022, when 1,385 individuals failed to return. Around two thirds (65%) of failed returns occurred in Sinjar district, Ninewa governorate. The origins of the remaining third were spread across 12 districts in Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk, Anbar and Baghdad Governorates. Failed returns were primarily caused by insecurity related to conflict, unexploded ordnances, landmines and militias, as well as a lack of public services.

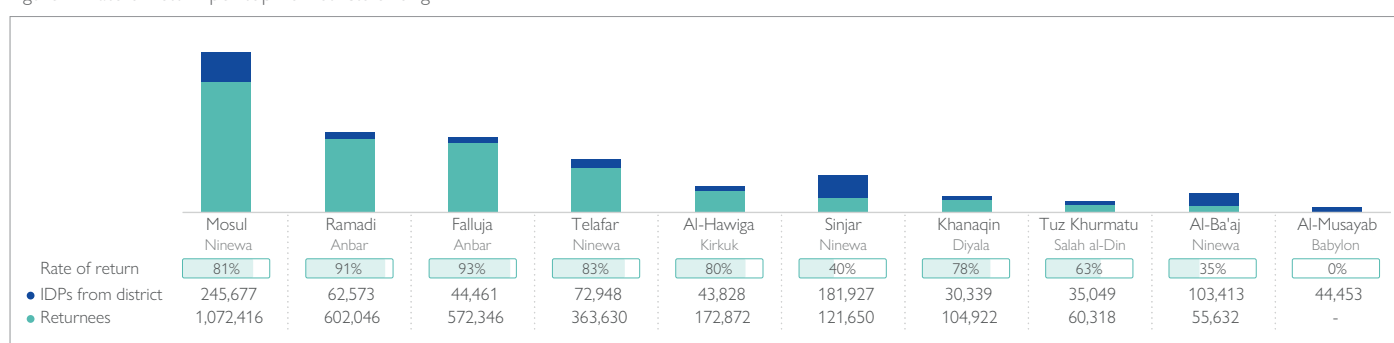
SHELTER TYPES

Most returnees (96%) reside in their residence of origin, while roughly 4 per cent live in critical shelters. Compared to the previous round, 7,638 more returnees live in their residence of origin (+0.2%) and 912 more in critical shelters (+0.5%).

Critical shelters⁶

Salah al-Din showed the highest net increase in returnees living in critical shelters since the previous round (+498), concentrated in Tuz Khurmatu (+276), Al-Fares (+150) and Balad districts (+66). Anbar governorate showed the second highest net increase in returnees in critical shelters (+300), while returnees in critical shelters fell in districts such as Al-Ka'im (-78) and Al-Rutba (-78), the number increased in Falluja (+462). In Ninewa governorate, this figure fell in Sinjar (-102) and Telafar (-60) but rose in Al-Ba'aj (+78).

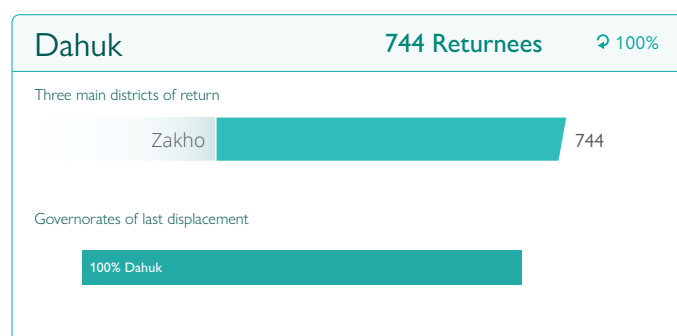
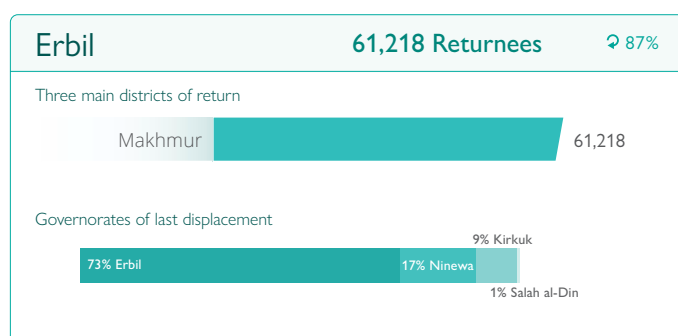
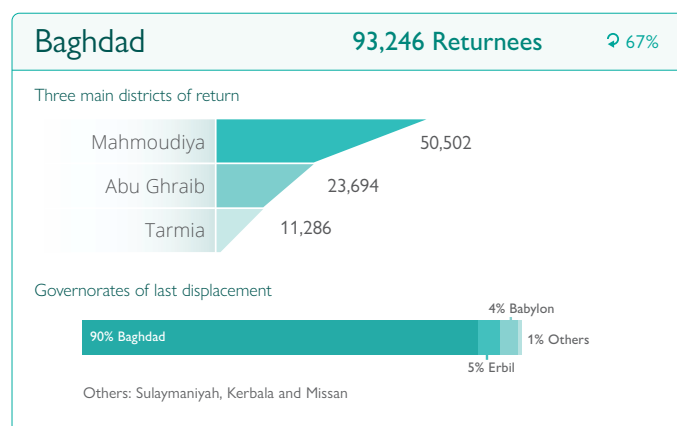
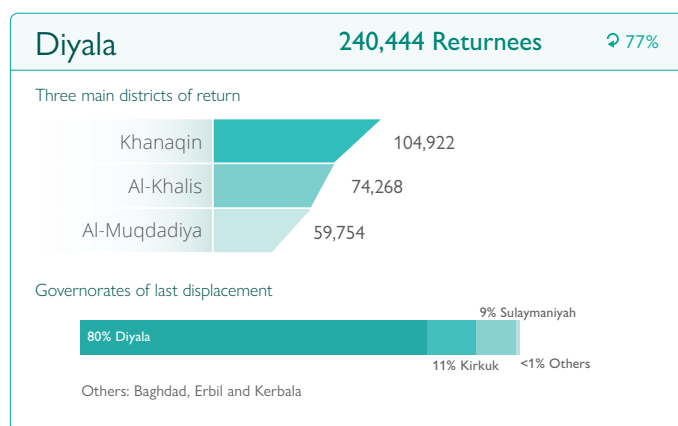
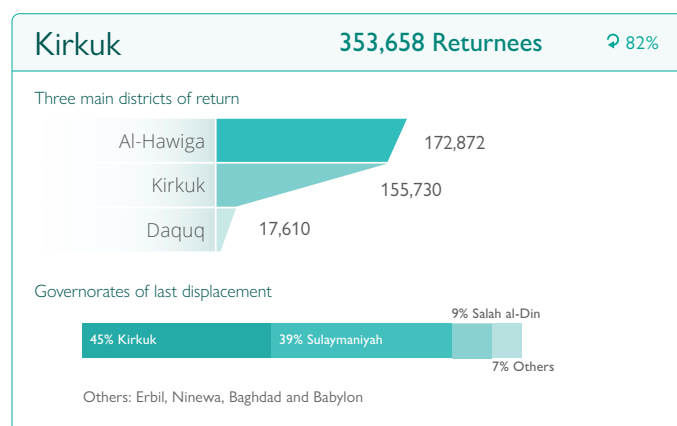
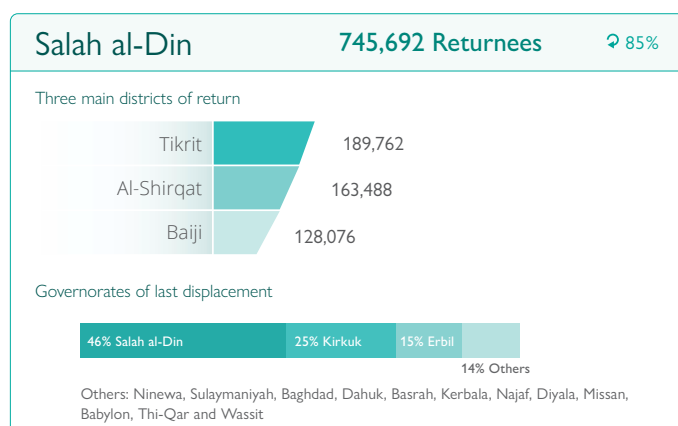
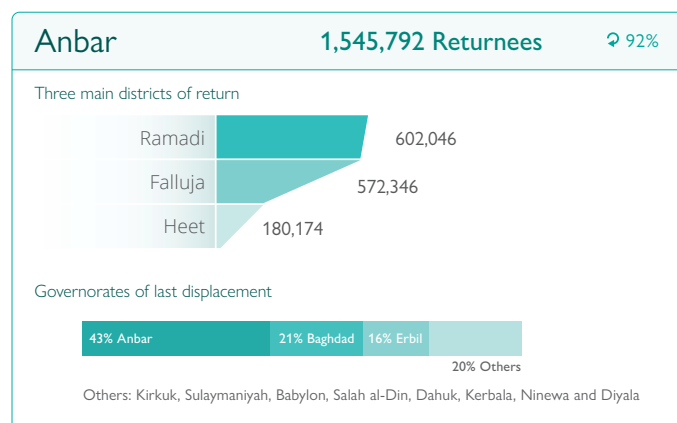
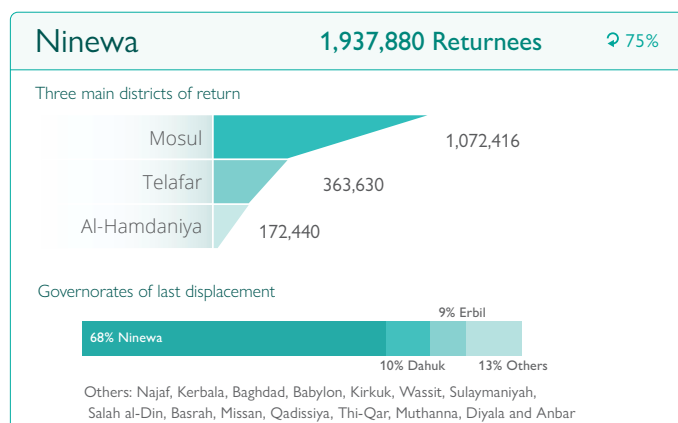
Figure 4. Rate of return per top 10 districts of origin



5. The rate of return divides the number of returnees per governorate by the total number of returnees and IDPs originating from that governorate.

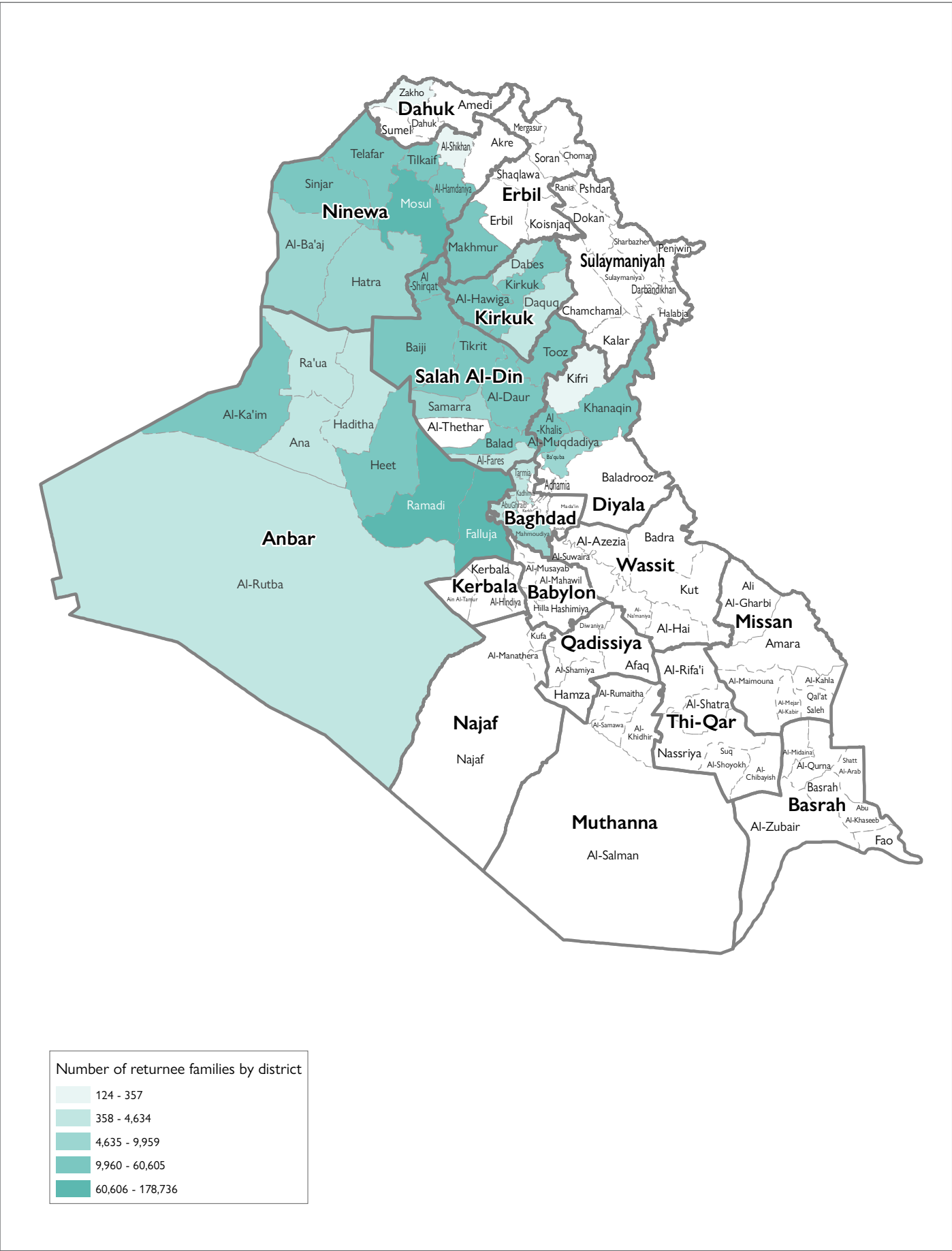
6. For returnees, critical shelters include uninhabitable residences of origin; tents, caravans, makeshift shelters, mud or brick houses; unfinished or abandoned buildings; public buildings or collective shelters; religious buildings or school buildings.

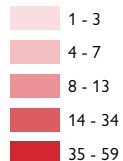
The graphs below show: 1) the number of returnees in all governorates, 2) the main districts where returnees reside, 3) the rate of return per governorate and 4) the governorates where returnees were last displaced. For an overview of districts of returns across Iraq, please see the returnee districts of return map.



↻ Rate of return

Map 3. Districts of return





GLOSSARY

Critical shelter	<p>For returnees, critical shelters includes the following shelter types: residences of origin (uninhabitable), tents/caravans/makeshift shelters/mud or brick houses, unfinished/abandoned buildings, public buildings or collective shelters, religious buildings or school buildings.</p> <p>For IDPs, critical shelters include those listed above for returnees except residences of origin, as well as apartments/houses that are not owned or are uninhabitable.</p>
Failed return	Individuals arriving from their area of origin after a failed attempt at return.
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	For the purposes of the DTM assessments, all Iraqis who were forced to flee from 1 January 2014 onwards and are still displaced within national borders at the moment of the assessment.
Location	An area that corresponds either to a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fourth official administrative division).
Location of no return	A location that recorded displacement during or since the 2014-2017 conflict with ISIL but have either not recorded any returns or have subsequently recorded that all returnees have re-displaced.
Private settings	For returnees and IDPs, includes hotels/motels, houses of host families or apartments/houses that are not owned. For IDPs, it also includes their own property.
Protracted displacement	Displacement that has lasted for longer than three years. As displacement data are collected in 'waves' of displacement that cover a period of several months, displacement that occurred before January 2019 is considered to be protracted. ⁷
Rate of return	Used to estimate the proportion of returns in a district of origin and computed as the ratio of returnees to a district to the total number of returnees and IDPs originally from the same district.
Residence of origin	For returnees only, refers to their residence prior to displacement.
Returnees	For the purposes of the DTM assessments, all those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin, irrespective of whether they have returned to their former residence or to another shelter type. The definition of returnees is not related to the criteria of returning in safety and dignity, nor with a defined strategy for ensuring durable solutions.
Secondary displacement	Individuals displaced more than one time and arriving from another location of displacement.

7. Since the beginning of the crisis, IOM DTM has been collecting data on displacement based on 'waves' of movement that occurred in response to significant events. Wave 8 covers the period July 2017–January 2019; therefore, all IDPs that were displaced between January 2014 and January 2019 are considered to be in protracted displacement for the purpose of this report. However, the actual number will be higher; as some IDPs who were displaced during Wave 9 covering the period January 2019–January 2020 are also in protracted displacement.

METHODOLOGY

IOM DTM collects information on the IDP and returnee populations in Iraq. Data collection takes place across 18 governorates, around 100 districts, and 2,700 locations. The unit of the analysis is the location, which can be a town, village, or neighborhood in a city. Data is collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of over 80 staff members deployed across Iraq (20% of enumerators are female). IOM's RARTs collect data through structured interviews with key informants (KIs) using a large, well-established network of over 2,000 KIs (5% are female) that includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. IOM RARTs collect Master List data continuously and report it on a quarterly basis.

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.

CALCULATIONS USED TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS

The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of households by six, the average size of an Iraqi household as per governmental statistics, for all out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. Since the July-August 2020 period (Round 117), the number of individuals for in-camp IDPs has been calculated by multiplying the number of households by five, which is the average camp household size according to the Iraq CCCM Cluster. For the most accurate and up-to-date information on in-camp IDPs, please refer to the [CCCM Cluster website](#).

CHANGES IN IDP AND RETURNEE CASELOADS

The increase in the returnee population and decrease in the IDP population do not always correspond. This is due to several factors. Firstly, DTM continues to record families who are displaced for the first time, families arriving from other locations of displacement (secondary displacement) and families who become displaced after returning (failed returns). Additionally, because DTM counts IDPs and returnees at the family level, marriage and other changes within the family can influence the size of the caseload. Furthermore, some families may be counted in both caseloads if: a) part of the family remains displaced while others have returned or b) families may move back and forth between their area of displacement and return. Finally, IDPs living in inaccessible areas may not be counted due to security concerns; upon their return, however, they may be included in the returnee caseload.

DIFFERING LENGTHS OF REPORTING PERIODS

Since October 2021 (round 124) the Master List has been published on a quarterly basis. From 2014 to 2021, Master List reports have covered differing time periods, which may affect comparisons between rounds.

CHANGES TO SHELTER TERMINOLOGY

Since Round 122, DTM made changes to the shelter terminology to align with the Iraq CCCM Cluster Technical Note on Informal Sites Definition for Iraq (September 2020). Please find shelter definitions in the glossary.

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