



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX DTM ROUND 98

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This report is produced by IOM DTM Iraq, which has a long-standing presence in the country since 2006. The DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) is IOM's information management system to track and monitor population displacement during crises. Data on internally displaced persons and returnees is gathered through a well-established network of over 9,500 key informants that includes informers from national authorities in each district. It covers the period from 1 to 30 June 2018.

Nearly all families have returned to their habitual residence and only 2% of Iraq's 3.9 million returnees are settled elsewhere – of which 81% in private settings and 19% (18,858 individuals) in critical shelters.

Returnees in critical shelters are mostly concentrated in the four districts of Tikrit (5,730 individuals) and Balad (5,364) in Salah al-Din Governorate, and Telfar (3,852) and Sinjar (1,314) in Ninewa Governorate.

The DTM has also identified 2,002,986 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), (333,831 families), who remain dispersed across 18 governorates, 103 districts and 3,348 locations in Iraq.

Decreases in the numbers of IDPs were recorded across all governorates, mostly due to increasing returns; however, the decline in figures was less marked than in previous rounds – approximately -2% during the reporting period.

The most significant drop was assessed in Baghdad (-8%, 9,042); however, most IDPs do not intend to return to origin. Around 7,500 individuals also left their location of displacement in Salah al-Din.

Internal movements were also assessed, both due to work-related and security reasons – in Ninewa families are moving away from locations along Syrian border towards Al-Ba'aj and south of Mosul camps due to military operations.

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.9 million returnees and 2 million IDPs.

HIGHLIGHTS

As of 30 June 2018, the DTM has identified 3,904,350 returnees (650,725 families), who have returned to their location of origin – of which 74,592 individuals (12,432 families) during the month of June (+2%).

Ninewa Governorate continues to drive the trend of returns (+3%, 47,436 new individuals) – mostly directed towards the districts of Mosul (16,776) and Telfar (9,162). The increase in the number of Ninewa returnees is also due to DTM access to new areas, such as Al-Ba'aj district (10,350).

Additional returns are linked to the improvement in the security situation in Al-Hawiga (+6,972 returns), and west Anbar – (6,606 returns in the districts of Al-Ka'im, Ana and Ra'ua).

Current rates of return are particularly high in Erbil and Anbar Governorates, where around 85% of the affected population has regained the location of origin. Contrariwise, in Ninewa 55% of the affected population is still displaced – among which 138,696 IDPs from Sinjar and 400,752 IDPs from Mosul.

To date, twelve districts in the five governorates of Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala and Salah al-Din have not yet witnessed returns – among which Al-Musayab (31,812 IDPs settled within Babylon).

18
Governorates

97
Districts

3,702
Locations

123
RARTs

9,500
Key Informants

IDPs

Returnees

-1%

2,002,986
Individuals

333,831
Families

+2%

3,904,350
Individuals

650,725
Families



OVERVIEW AND CHANGE

As of 30 June 2018, the DTM has identified 3,904,350 returnees (650,725 families), who have returned to their location of origin. Compared to previous rounds, the trend has slowed down and no great wave was recorded – with an overall increase in figures of approximately +2% during the reporting period.

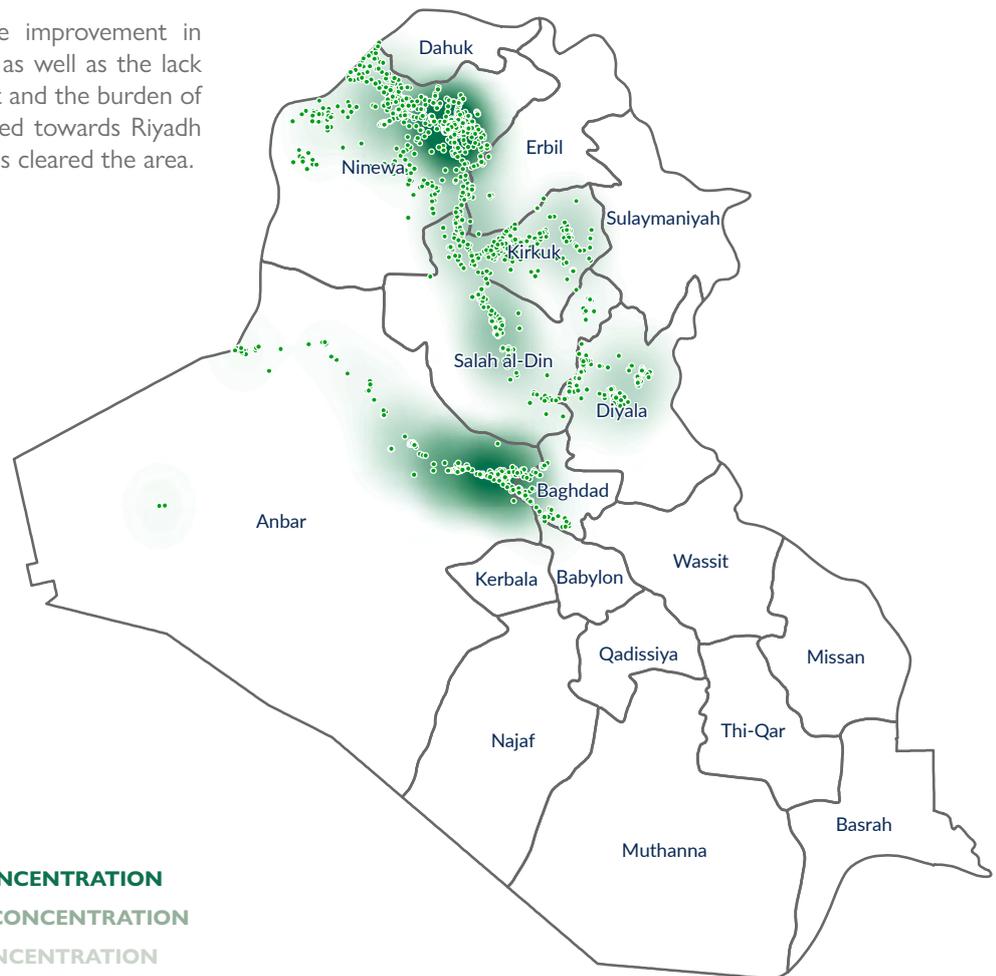
The governorate of Ninewa (38% of overall returns, 1,464,240 individuals) has recorded the greatest increase compared to the previous month (+3%, 47,436 individuals). Figures in Mosul (16,776) and Telafar (9,162) continue to drive the trend. The increase is also due to DTM access to new areas, such as Al-Ba'aj district (10,350)¹.

Increasing figures were also assessed in the governorates of Anbar (+1%, 10,236 individuals), where the improvement in the security situation is prompting returns to west Anbar, with the districts of Al-Ka'im recording nearly 3,996 returns. However, the provision of services in the governorate is still uneven and cases of displacement after return were reported, mostly towards Baghdad and Erbil.

Returns to Kirkuk are also linked to the improvement in security in Al-Hawiga (+6%, 6,972 returns) as well as the lack of adequate jobs in the area of displacement and the burden of renting expenses. More returns are expected towards Riyadh in the coming weeks, as the Government has cleared the area.

Nearly 9,500 returns were assessed in Salah al-Din, mostly towards the three districts of Al-Shirqat, Baiji and Balad; however, the renewed ISIL attacks in the governorate have negatively impacted on returns, particularly to Tooz and Al-Shirqat.

The situation is largely stable in Erbil, Diyala and Baghdad, where few or no families regained their location of origin during the month of June. According to KIs, returns to Baghdad are being delayed because families are worried about the scarcity of water that may arise during summer, especially in areas located in the outskirts of the governorate. In addition, families whose houses have been destroyed do not intend to return unless they receive compensation, which is currently not provided. In Diyala, few movements from Ba'quba to Muqdadia were recorded, after families received security permits to return.



Map 1 RETURNEE DISTRIBUTION

¹ During the month of June, DTM teams visited the centre of Al-Ba'aj district and surrounding rural areas for the first time. As a result, 1,725 new families were assessed, corresponding to 10,350 individuals.



GOVERNORATE OF RETURN	DISTRICT OF RETURN	FAMILIES	INDIVIDUALS	% (OF TOTAL RETURNS)	NEW RETURNS (FAMILIES)	NEW RETURNS (INDIVIDUALS)	% CHANGE
ANBAR	Al-Ka'im	4488	26928	1%	666	3996	17%
	Al-Rutba	4623	27738	1%	0	0	0%
	Ana	1844	11064	0%	232	1392	14%
	Falluja	87456	524736	13%	336	2016	0%
	Haditha	4555	27330	1%	0	0	0%
	Heet	30107	180642	5%	96	576	0%
	Ra'ua	1279	7674	0%	203	1218	19%
	Ramadi	76463	458778	12%	173	1038	0%
	Total	210815	1264890	32%	1706	10236	1%
BAGHDAD	Abu Ghraib	3610	21660	1%	0	0	0%
	Kadhimia	1294	7764	0%	0	0	0%
	Mahmoudiya	7937	47622	1%	0	0	0%
	Total	12841	77046	2%	0	0	0%
DAHUK	Zakho	130	780	0%	0	0	0%
	Total	130	780	0%	0	0	0
DIYALA	Al-Khalis	12235	73410	2%	25	150	0%
	Al-Muqdadaya	8821	52926	1%	25	150	0%
	Khanaqin	15677	94062	2%	2	12	0%
	Kifri	200	1200	0%	0	0	0%
	Total	36933	221598	6%	52	312	0%
ERBIL	Makhmur	6501	39006	1%	45	270	1%
	Total	6501	39006	1%	45	270	1%
KIRKUK	Al-Hawiga	19853	119118	3%	1162	6972	6%
	Dabes	1117	6702	0%	0	0	0%
	Daquq	2447	14682	0%	0	0	0%
	Kirkuk	25472	152832	4%	-15	-90	0%
	Total	48889	293334	8%	1147	6882	2%
NINEWA	Al-Ba'aj	1725	10350	0%	1725	10350	-
	Al-Hamdaniya	22552	135312	3%	840	5040	4%
	Al-Shikhan	288	1728	0%	0	0	0%
	Hatra	3208	19248	0%	286	1716	10%
	Mosul	143808	862848	22%	2796	16776	2%
	Sinjar	8693	52158	1%	491	2946	6%
	Telafar	49476	296856	8%	1527	9162	3%
	Tilkaif	14290	85740	2%	241	1446	2%
Total	244040	1464240	38%	7906	47436	3%	
SALAH AL-DIN	Al-Daur	9731	58386	1%	0	0	0%
	Al-Fares	1055	6330	0%	0	0	0%
	Al-Shirqat	19643	117858	3%	529	3174	3%
	Baiji	10051	60306	2%	410	2460	4%
	Balad	7902	47412	1%	622	3732	9%
	Samarra	7931	47586	1%	0	0	0%
	Tikrit	28556	171336	4%	0	0	0%
	Tooz	5707	34242	1%	15	90	0%
Total	90576	543456	14%	1576	9456	2%	
TOTAL		650725	3904350	100%	12432	74592	2%

Table 1 DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

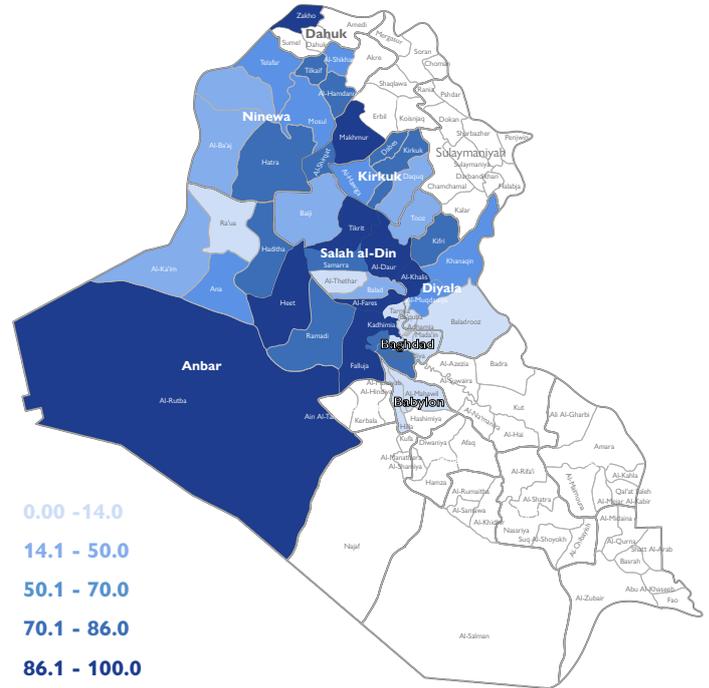
RATES OF RETURN²

Current rates of return are particularly high in Erbil and Anbar, where around 85% of the affected population regained their location of origin. Nearly all families have returned to Al-Rutba, Falluja, Haditha, Heet, Ramadi and Makhmur, while 78,054 individuals from Ra'ua and Al-Ka'im remain displaced.

Contrariwise, in Ninewa 55% of the affected population is still displaced – among which 400,752 IDPs from Mosul, 138,696 IDPs from Sinjar and 126,096 IDPs from Telafar. Returns to Al-Ba'aj have just recently been allowed and 35% of the affected population has regained their location of origin.

To date, twelve districts in the five governorates of Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala and Salah al-Din have not yet witnessed returns – among which Al-Musayab, (Babylon). The 31,812 IDPs originally from Jurf Al-Sakhar are currently moving from one area to the other but are not allowed to return for security reasons.

No returns were recorded to Adhamia, Al-Resafa, Karkh, Mada'in, Tarmia and Thawra¹ in Baghdad – where, according to KIs, most families are currently displaced in KRI or moved abroad.



Map 2 RATES OF RETURN

DIRECTION OF MOVEMENTS

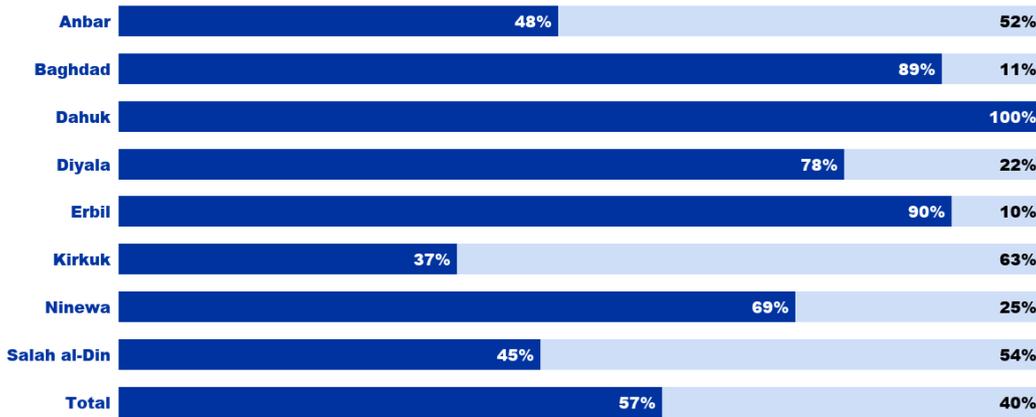
Nearly 60% of all return movements recorded since 2015 are intra-governorate (i.e. the location of last displacement is in the same governorate than that of return), with Erbil and Baghdad receiving around 90% of returns from within the governorate. Around 80% of all returns to Diyala and 69% of all returns to Ninewa are also intra-governorate – with Mosul-induced displacement leading the trend in Ninewa. A total of 6% of

returns in Ninewa also took place from southern governorates. To date, Anbar (52%), Kirkuk (63%) and Salah al-Din (55%) have received most inter-governorate returns – Anbar mostly from Baghdad (22%) and Erbil (14%), Kirkuk mostly from Sulaymaniyah (47%), and Salah al-Din mostly from Kirkuk (28%) and Erbil (15%).

GOVERNORATE OF RETURN	LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT												TOTAL
	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DAHUK	DIYALA	ERBIL	KERBALA	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	SULAYMANIYAH	OTHERS	
ANBAR	601578	8862	275700	894	0	171402	0	133788	0	3096	69570	0	1264890
BAGHDAD	0	4050	68514	0	0	3828	48	0	0	0	486	120	77046
DAHUK	0	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780
DIYALA	330	0	1032	0	173868	468	150	25854	0	0	19896	0	221598
ERBIL	0	0	0	0	0	35148	0	3816	42	0	0	0	39006
KIRKUK	0	18	228	0	0	20466	0	107286	3972	23148	138216	0	293334
NINEWA	180	13680	29568	130908	288	132018	39138	11508	1006404	3714	7740	89094	1464240
SALAH AL-DIN	0	0	26640	2334	12	82314	1482	150252	846	247140	30612	1824	543456
TOTAL	602088	26610	401682	134916	174168	445644	40818	432504	1011264	277098	266520	91038	3904350

Table 2 DIRECTION OF RETURNS (OVERALL)

¹ The affected population in each governorate was computed as the number of individuals, both returned and still in displacement, originally from that governorate. Accordingly, rates of returns were computed by dividing the number of returns in a specific governorate by the number of affected individuals from the same governorate.



**INTRA-GOVERNORATE
INTER-GOVERNORATE**

Figure 2 INTRA-GOVERNORATE AND INTER-GOVERNORATE RETURNS

In June, main movements occurred within the governorate of Ninewa due to continuing returns to Mosul district (33,054 individuals, 70% of all returns in June). Limited internal movements were also recorded within Salah al-Din (5,820 individuals, 62%), Kirkuk (4,428, 64%) and Anbar (4,380, 43%).

Returns to Anbar were also assessed from Baghdad (2,688) and Erbil (1,896), whereas 2,340 individuals returned to Kirkuk from Salah al-Din due to a significant improvement in the security situation in their regions.

LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

GOVERNORATE OF RETURN	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DAHUK	DIYALA	ERBIL	KERBALA	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	SULAYMANIYAH	OTHERS	TOTAL
ANBAR	4380	102	2688	0	0	1896	0	282	0	0	888	0	10236
BAGHDAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAHUK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIYALA	0	0	0	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
ERBIL	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	210	0	0	0	0	270
KIRKUK	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	4428	90	2340	0	0	6882
NINEWA	0	258	2238	1638	0	6258	1434	1404	33054	-30	6	1176	47436
SALAH AL-DIN	0	0	828	0	0	1986	0	888	24	5820	-90	0	9456
TOTAL	4380	360	5778	1638	312	10200	1434	7212	33168	8130	804	1176	74592

Table 3 DIRECTION OF RETURNS (MONTHLY)



RETURNS OVER TIME

Nearly half of all returns to Salah al-Din occurred in 2015. In Diyala over 40% of returnees regained their location of origin in 2015 and 45% in 2016. Most movements to Anbar, Baghdad and Erbil occurred in the biennial 2016–17, whereas 82% of

families regained their location of origin in Kirkuk in the course of 2017. Movements to Ninewa are also recent, with 54% of families regaining their location of origin in the governorate in 2017 and 33% in the first half of 2018.

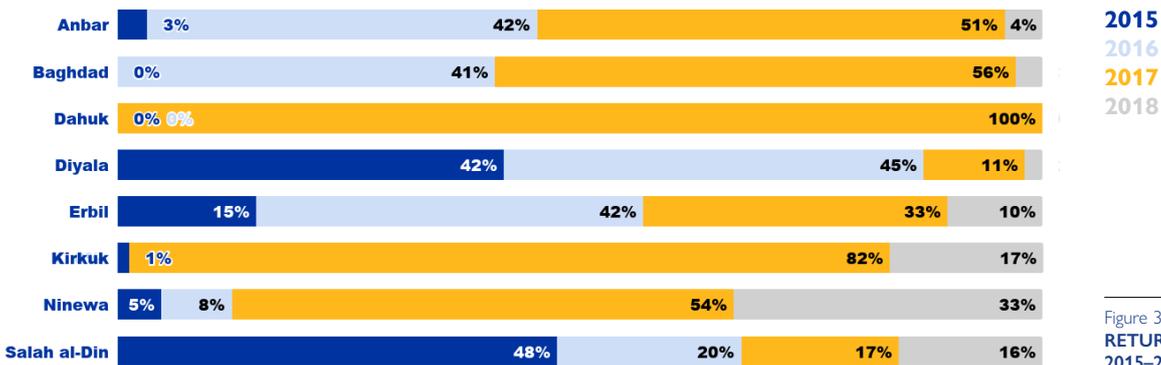


Figure 3 RETURNS PER YEAR OF RETURN AND GOVERNORATE, 2015–2018

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

Nearly all families have returned to their habitual residence and only 2% of Iraq's 3.9 million returnees are settled elsewhere – of which 81% are in private settings (67,956 individuals in rented housing and 10,506 hosted by other families) and 19% (18,858

individuals) in critical shelters, such as unfinished/abandoned buildings and other informal/random/irregular settlements or school buildings.

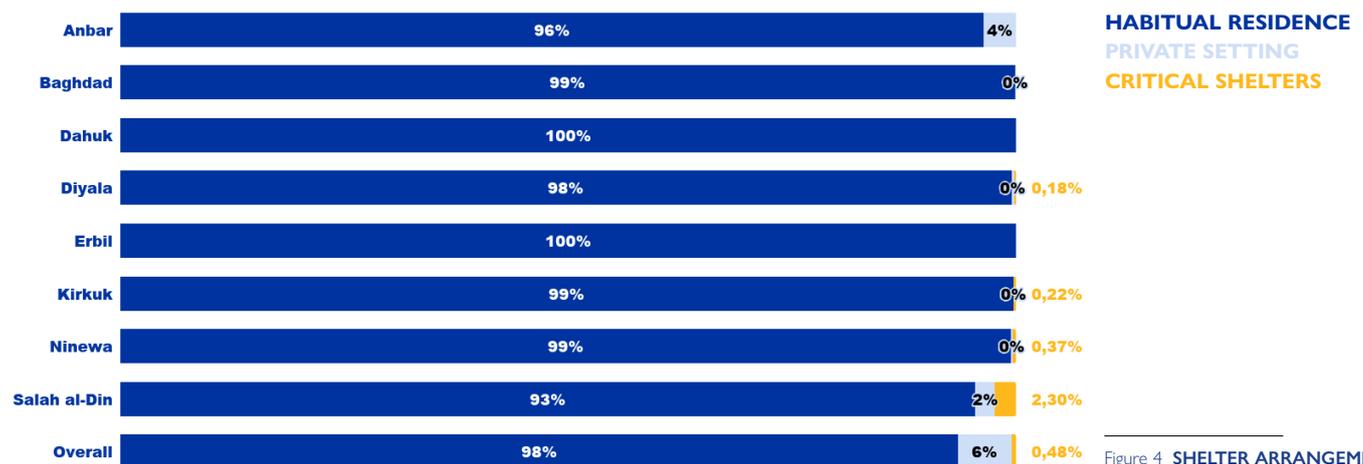
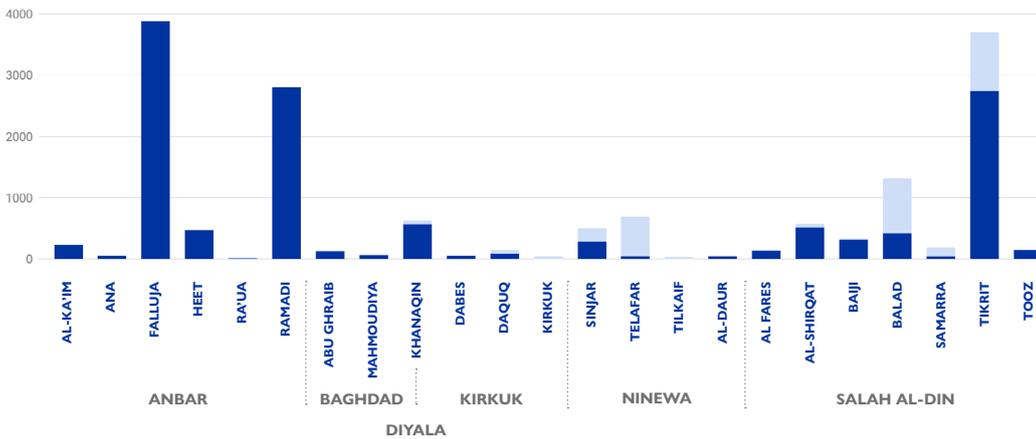


Figure 4 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS



Compared to May 2018, the number of individuals living in critical settlements has slightly increased, due to the relative increase in Salah al-Din Governorate (+7%), where newly returned families move in unfinished and/or abandoned buildings. Returnees in critical shelters are mostly concentrated in the four districts of Tikrit (5,730) and Balad (5,364) in Salah-al Din and Telafar (3,852) and Sinjar (1,314) in Ninewa.

Among individuals not in their habitual residence, rented housing is the most common solution in Khanaqin, whereas being hosted by other families is more prevalent Al-Khalis. Over 40,000 returnees to Falluja, Heet and Ramadi are also living in private settings (mostly in rented accommodations).



PRIVATE SETTING
CRITICAL SHELTER

Figure 5 DISTRICT WITH FAMILIES NOT IN HABITUAL RESIDENCE

TIMELINE OF RETURNS

Returns are shaped by the progress of the campaigns against ISIL, with the first significant wave in the spring of 2015 (nearly 170,000) after the retaking of Tikrit (Salah al-Din). The retaking of previously insecure areas also allows early returns to Diyala, with most families regaining their location of origin before July 2016.

In Anbar, returns start after March 2016 and intensify following the retaking of Ramadi (February 2016), Heet (May 2016) and Fallujah (June 2016). Following military operations, around 1,115,000 individuals progressively regain their location of origin in Anbar between 2016 and 2017.

In Ninewa, returns start as early as 2015, though main peaks are recorded in the aftermath of Mosul operations (May–June 2017 and again after November 2017). Mosul is the top district of return both in 2017 and 2018 (521,790 and 298,728 individuals respectively).

Substantial recent movements are also recorded in Telafar (117,018 returns in 2018), Al-Hawija (46,368 returns in 2018), Al-Shirqat (32,010 returns in 2018) and Tooz (23,604 returns in 2018), after the success of the offensives along the Mosul corridor.

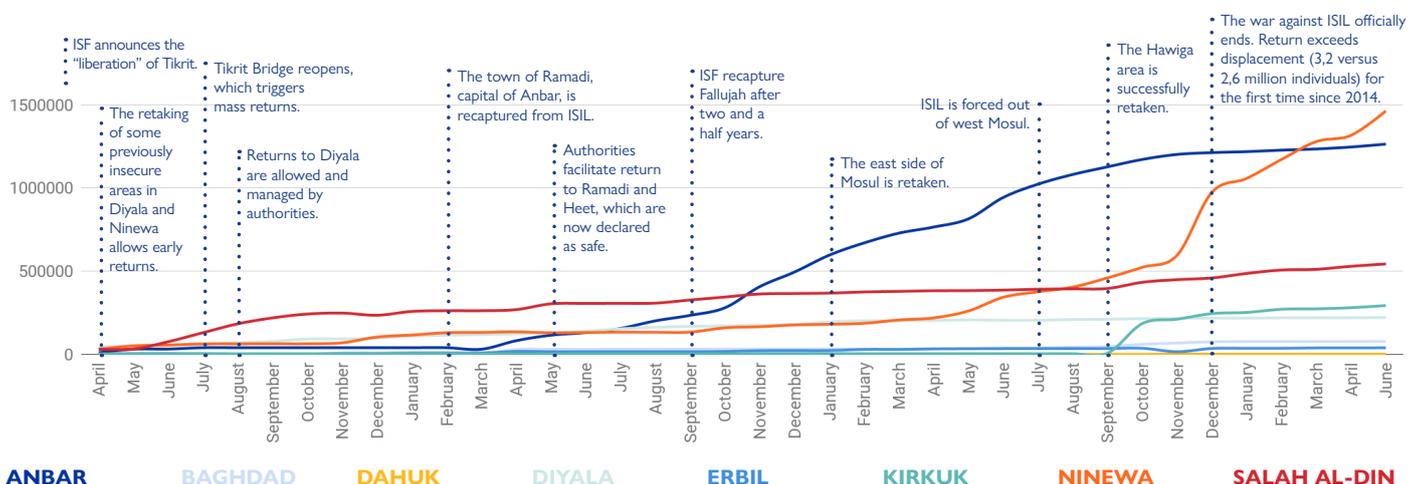


Figure 6 RETURNS PER GOVERNORATE 2015-2018 (CUMULATIVE FIGURES)

OVERVIEW OF IDPs

As of 30 June 2018, the DTM has identified 2,002,986 internally displaced persons (333,831 families) who remain dispersed across 18 governorates, 103 districts and 3,348 locations in Iraq.

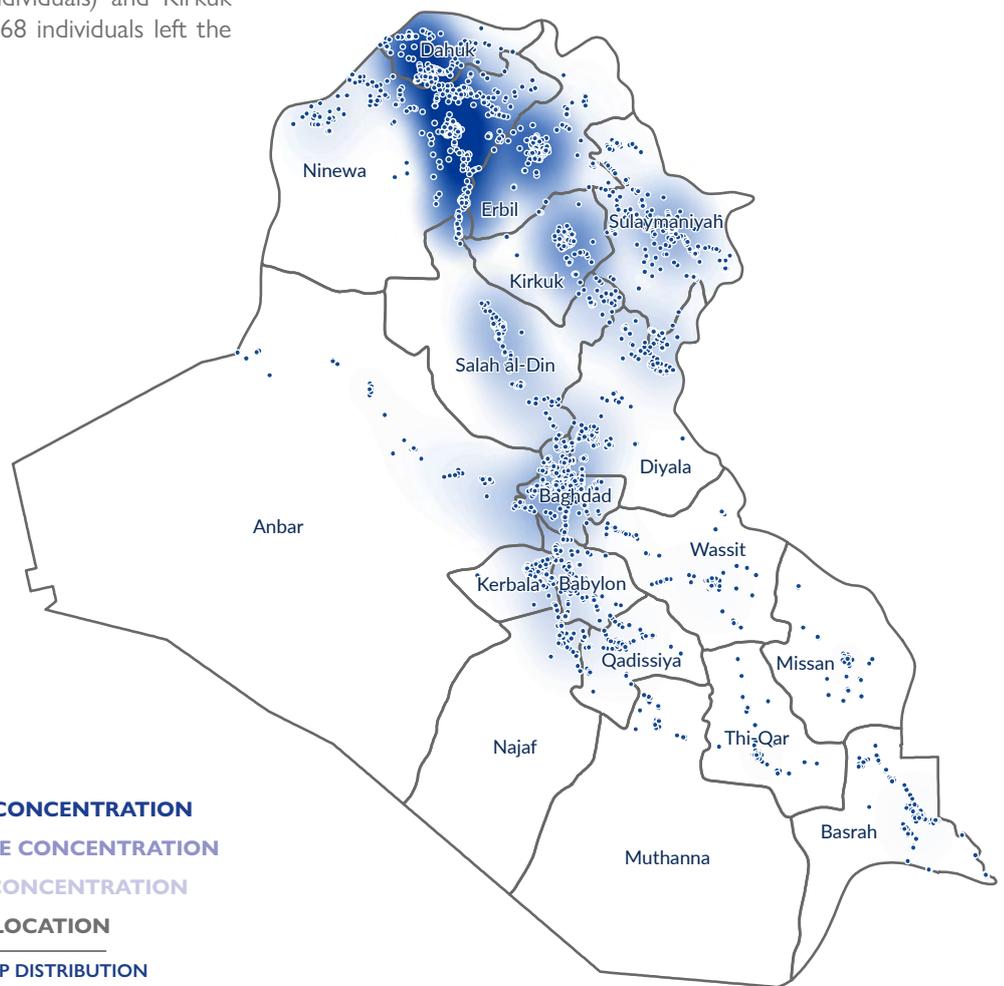
Decreases were recorded across all of Iraq's 18 governorates, mostly due to increasing returns; however, the decline was less marked than in previous rounds – approximately 2% during the reporting period.

The most significant decrease was recorded in Baghdad (-8% since May, 9,042 individuals); however, the majority of IDPs in Baghdad do not intend to return to their place of origin due to several reasons³.

Around 7,500 individuals left their location of displacement in Salah al-Din. Displacement figures also declined in Ninewa (-1%, 5,838 individuals), Anbar (-5%, 3,996 individuals) and Kirkuk (-2%, 3,276 individuals). Cumulatively 6,168 individuals left the

KRI⁴, mostly from Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, as no major wave was assessed from Dahuk. Among southern governorates, 1,380 individuals left their location of displacement in Najaf (-5%), right after the end of school exams, while IDPs in Thi-Qar and Qadissiya noted their intention to remain in displacement due to several reasons⁵.

Internal movements were also assessed during the reporting period, mostly in Ninewa where families are moving away from the locations near to the borders with Syria due to military operations on the Syrian side towards Al-Ba'aj and south of Mosul camps. Work-related movements were recorded within Baghdad, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah – where these are mostly linked to the seasonality of agricultural jobs.



³ Some of them are government employees, others own houses or secured private work at the location of displacement and/or had their houses damaged or have no job opportunities at origin. Some families also refuse to return until they obtain compensations for their damaged properties.

⁴ While most families are leaving Erbil because of the improved security situation at origin, some families reported being "pushed" from Sulaymaniyah as the government stated that public employees will have their salary deducted or they will be fired if they do not re-employ. Other families reported that no additional schools for IDPs will open as per central government's orders, hence they had to move to give their children the chance to continue their education.

⁵ Many IDPs in Qadissiya are willing to integrate because they have relatives and most of their houses are destroyed in the place of origin. IDPs in Thi-Qar do not intend to leave as the government is not supporting voluntary returns.



GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT	DISPLACED FAMILIES	IDPs	% (OF TOTAL IDPS)	DECREASE IN FAMILIES SINCE PREVIOUS MONTH	DECREASE IN INDIVIDUALS SINCE PREVIOUS MONTH	% CHANGE (SINCE PREVIOUS MONTH)
ANBAR	12,866	77196	4%	-666	-3996	-5%
BABYLON	4,033	24198	1%	-266	-1596	-6%
BAGHDAD	16,465	98790	5%	-1507	-9042	-8%
BASRAH	1,334	8004	0%	-7	-42	-1%
DAHUK	58,378	350268	17%	6	36	0%
DIYALA	10,565	63390	3%	-214	-1284	-2%
ERBIL	36,578	219468	11%	-545	-3270	-1%
KARBALA	4,272	25632	1%	-231	-1386	-5%
KIRKUK	21,749	130494	7%	-546	-3276	-2%
MISSAN	494	2964	0%	-7	-42	-1%
MUTHANNA	217	1302	0%	-12	-72	-5%
NAJAF	4,836	29016	1%	-230	-1380	-5%
NINEWA	102,465	614790	31%	-973	-5838	-1%
QADISSIYA	2,085	12510	1%	-62	-372	-3%
SALAH AL-DIN	29,555	177330	9%	-1254	-7524	-4%
SULAYMANIYAH	25,193	151158	8%	-477	-2862	-2%
THI-QAR	682	4092	0%	-1	-6	0%
WASSIT	2,064	12384	1%	-130	-780	-6%
GRAND TOTAL	333,831	2002986	100%	-7122	-42732	-2%

Table 4 IDPS, DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE

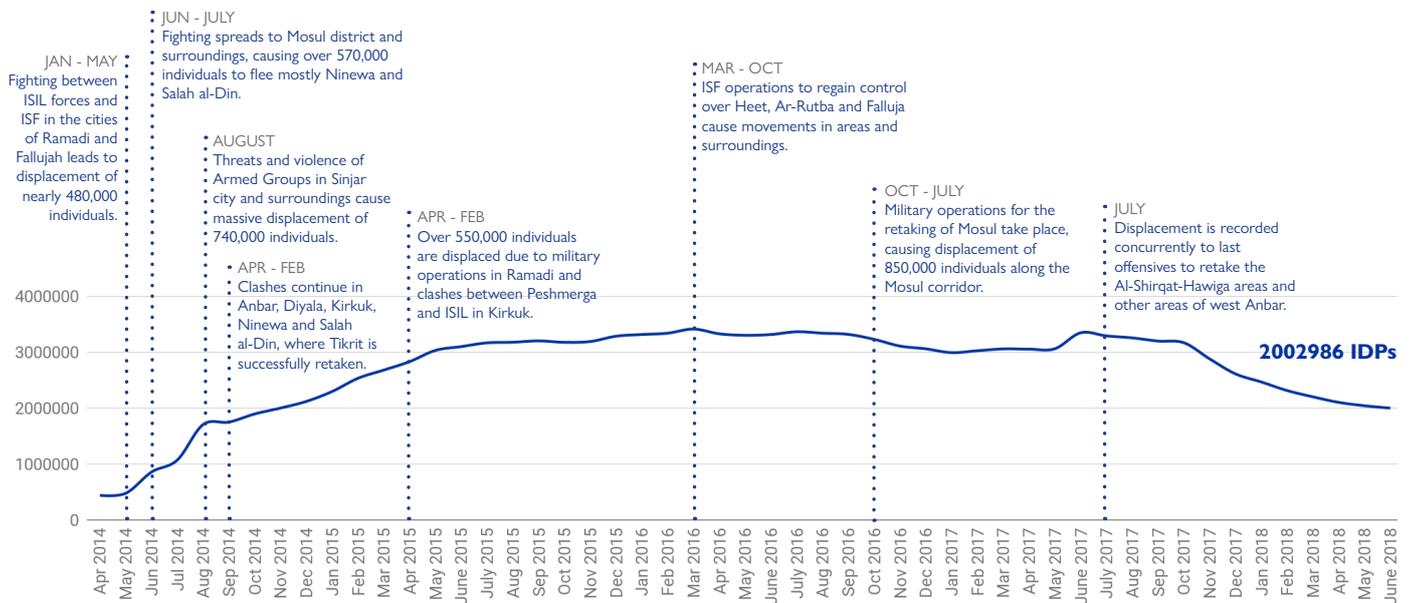


Figure 7 DISPLACEMENT 2015-2018



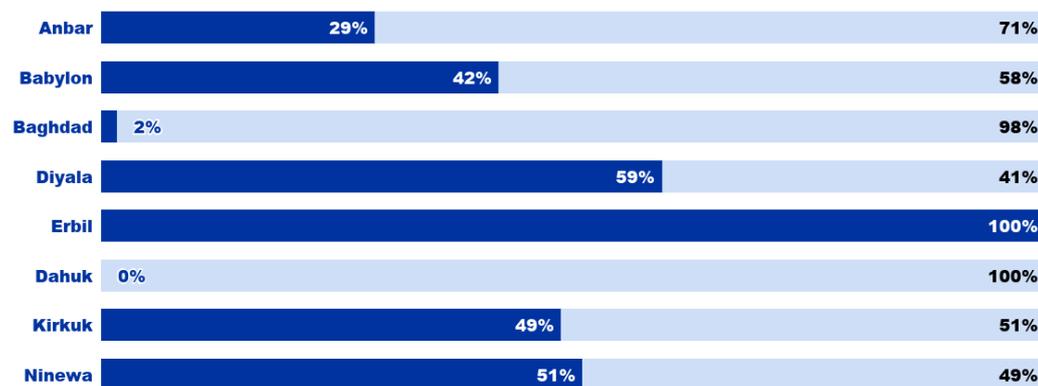
DIRECTION OF MOVEMENTS

Intra-governorate displacement accounts to 48% of overall current displacement (corresponding to 969,714 individuals). Inter-governorate displacement is mainly directed towards KRI (36%, or 720,894 individuals).

Most IDPs originally from Babylon (42%), Diyala (59%), Kirkuk (49%), Ninewa (51%), Salah al-Din (56%) and particularly Erbil (100%), are settled within their governorate of origin. IDPs originally from Anbar are equally split between the governorate itself (29%), other north-central governorates (29%) and KRI (41%).

GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT	GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN									TOTAL
	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DIYALA	ERBIL	DAHUK	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	
ANBAR	73014	3276	144	0	0	0	0	522	240	77196
BABYLON	1116	14664	378	90	0	0	6	7608	336	24198
BAGHDAD	61458	5292	504	2082	0	0	624	22512	6318	98790
BASRAH	1668	132	174	228	0	0	780	2532	2490	8004
DAHUK	462	0	120	0	0	0	84	349062	540	350268
DIYALA	1344	510	696	52932	0	0	462	678	6768	63390
ERBIL	74808	0	5160	1536	6276	0	25482	84480	21726	219468
KERBALA	630	996	150	144	0	0	306	23286	120	25632
KIRKUK	5322	144	828	4164	0	0	76614	16962	26460	130494
MISSAN	174	36	162	96	0	0	570	1560	366	2964
MUTHANNA	186	0	132	30	0	0	96	762	96	1302
NAJAF	264	0	0	42	0	0	90	28584	36	29016
NINEWA	102	0	12	0	0	0	11166	600174	3336	614790
QADISSIYA	414	0	312	90	0	0	1494	10044	156	12510
SALAH AL-DIN	840	0	0	1536	0	0	26274	3144	145536	177330
SULAYMANIYAH	28014	9612	19992	25398	0	0	11610	13368	43164	151158
THI-QAR	696	30	12	72	0	0	606	2454	222	4092
WASSIT	1044	120	174	624	0	0	816	8574	1032	12384
TOTAL	251556	34812	28950	89064	6276	0	157080	1176306	258942	2002986

Table 5 MOVEMENTS PER GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN AND GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT



INTRA-GOVERNORATE
INTER-GOVERNORATE

Figure 8 INTRA-GOVERNORATE AND INTER-GOVERNORATE DISPLACEMENT



DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

Over half of all IDPs (54%, corresponding to 1,073,730 individuals) have been in displacement for over 3 years; 38% (761,970 individuals) have been in displacement between 1 and 3 years and 8% (167,286 individuals) have been in displacement for less than one year.

Nearly all IDPs settled in Babylon, Dahuk, Diyala, Kerbala, Wassit and all southern governorates have been displaced for a long period, with Dahuk still hosting 78% of all IDPs (272,850

individuals) who fled during the Sinjar crisis (summer 2014). In Anbar, 46% of IDPs (35,202 individuals) have been recently displaced, following last offensives in western areas of the governorate. In Ninewa, 71% of current IDPs fled during Mosul operations (436,434 individuals), whereas 27% of IDPs in Kirkuk (35,580 individuals), 26% in Salah al-Din (45,588) and 20% in Erbil (43,728) fled after 17 October 2016 due to operations in Al-Hawija and Al-Shirqat and in general along the Mosul corridor.

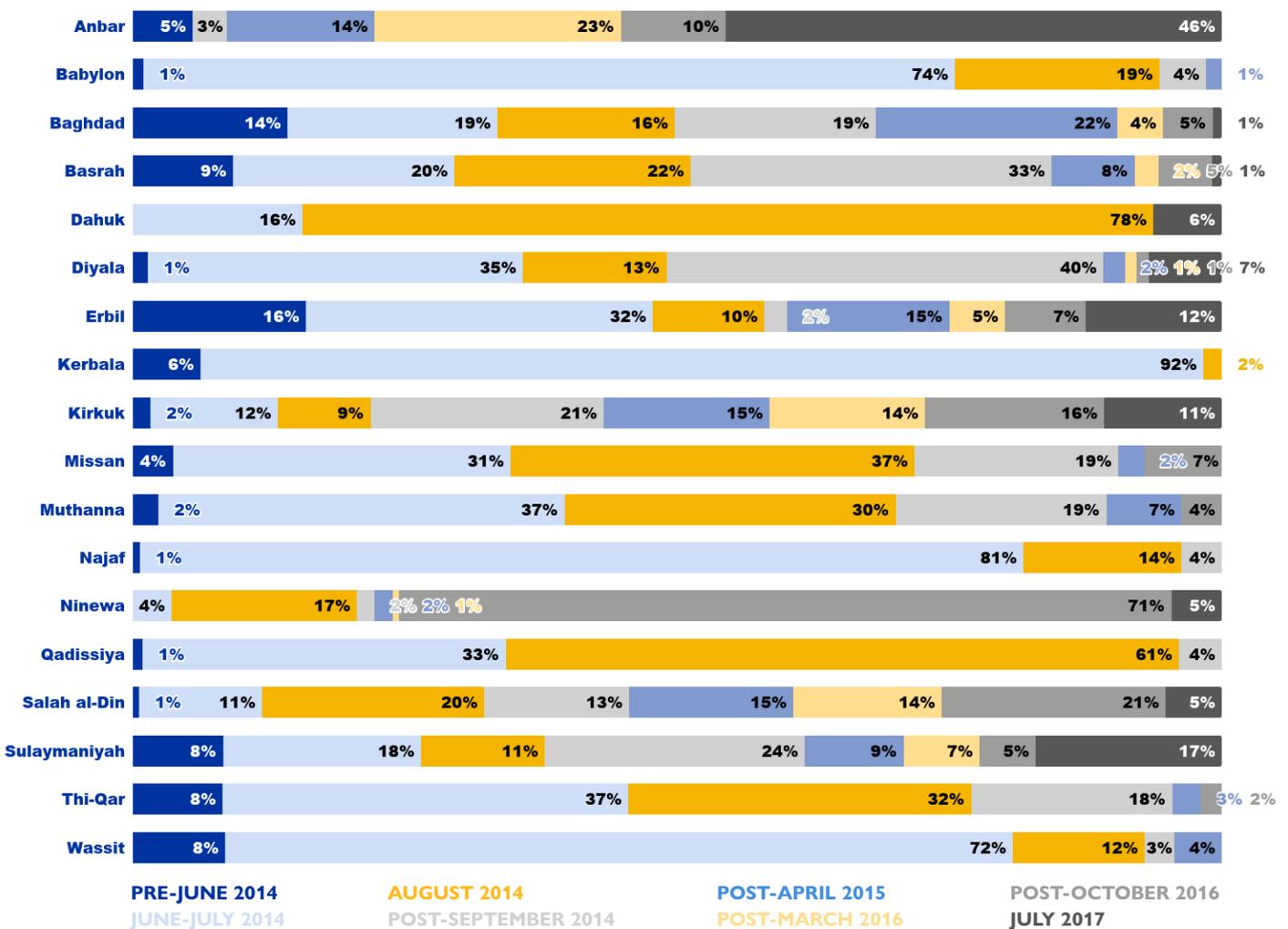


Figure 9 DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT PER WAVE

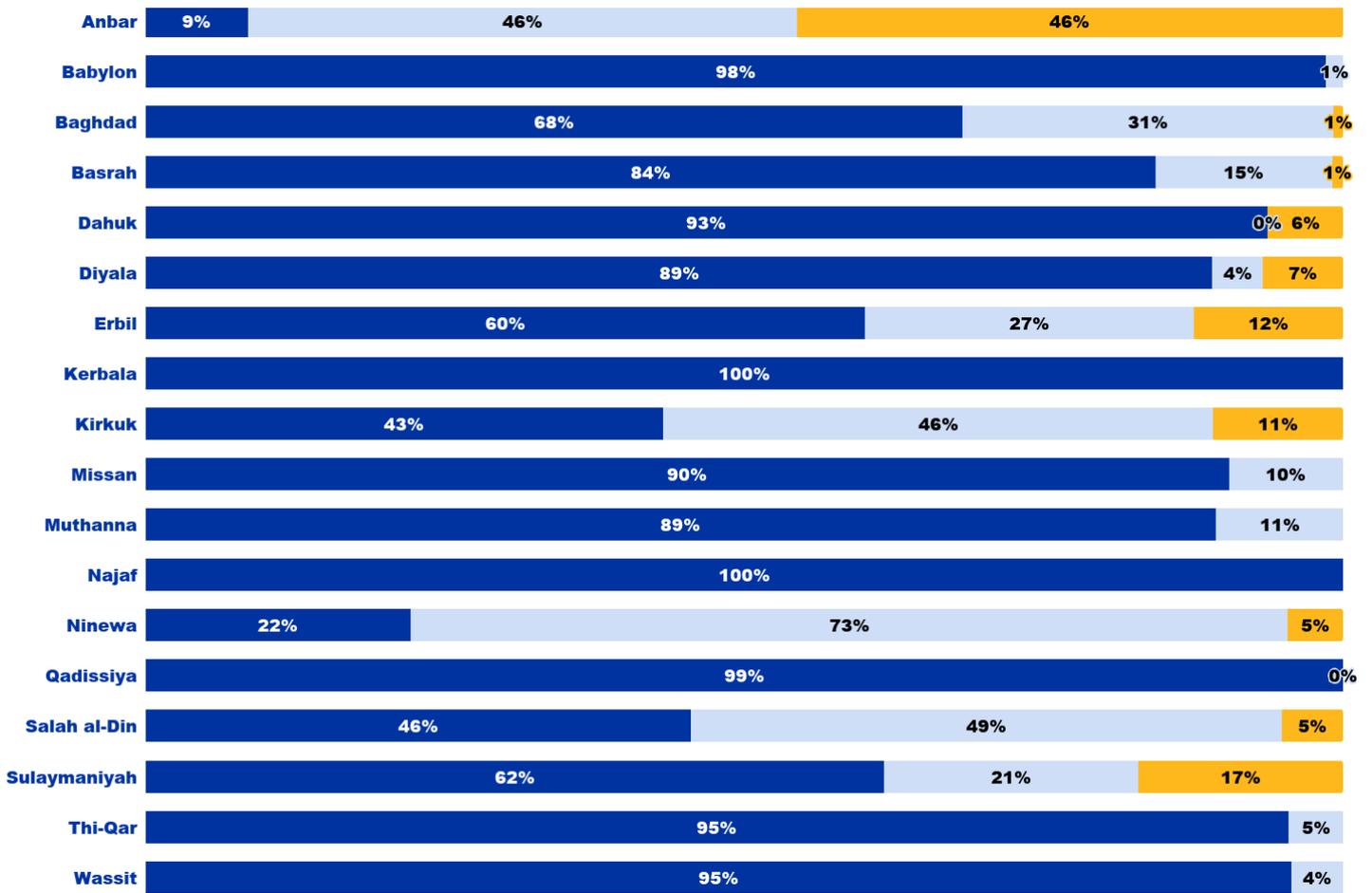


Figure 10 DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT PER PERIOD (SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM⁶)

LONG MEDIUM SHORT

⁶ Short displacement includes wave 8 (less than 1 year); medium include waves 5 to 7 (between 1 and 3 years) and long includes waves 1 to 4 (more than 3 years).

SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

The majority of Iraq's 2 million IDPs are reportedly housed in private settings (61%, 1,225,866 individuals), including 50% (998,856 individuals) in rented housing and 11% (224,982) with host families. A total of 587,958 individuals (or 29% of Iraq's IDPs) are still hosted in camps, and 189,162 IDPs (or 9%) report living in critical shelters – including 89,700 individuals (4%) in unfinished buildings, 58,578 individuals (3%) in informal settlements and 26,340 individuals (2%) in religious buildings.

Nearly 70% of IDPs living in critical shelters are concentrated in Salah al-Din (28% or 52,116 individuals), Dahuk (26% or 49,470 individuals) and Ninewa (14% or 27,132 individuals) governorates. Ninewa also hosts the largest concentration of camp population (50% or 296,118 individuals), reflecting the largely camp-based nature of the Mosul crisis response; another quarter is in Dahuk (26% or 151,902 individuals).

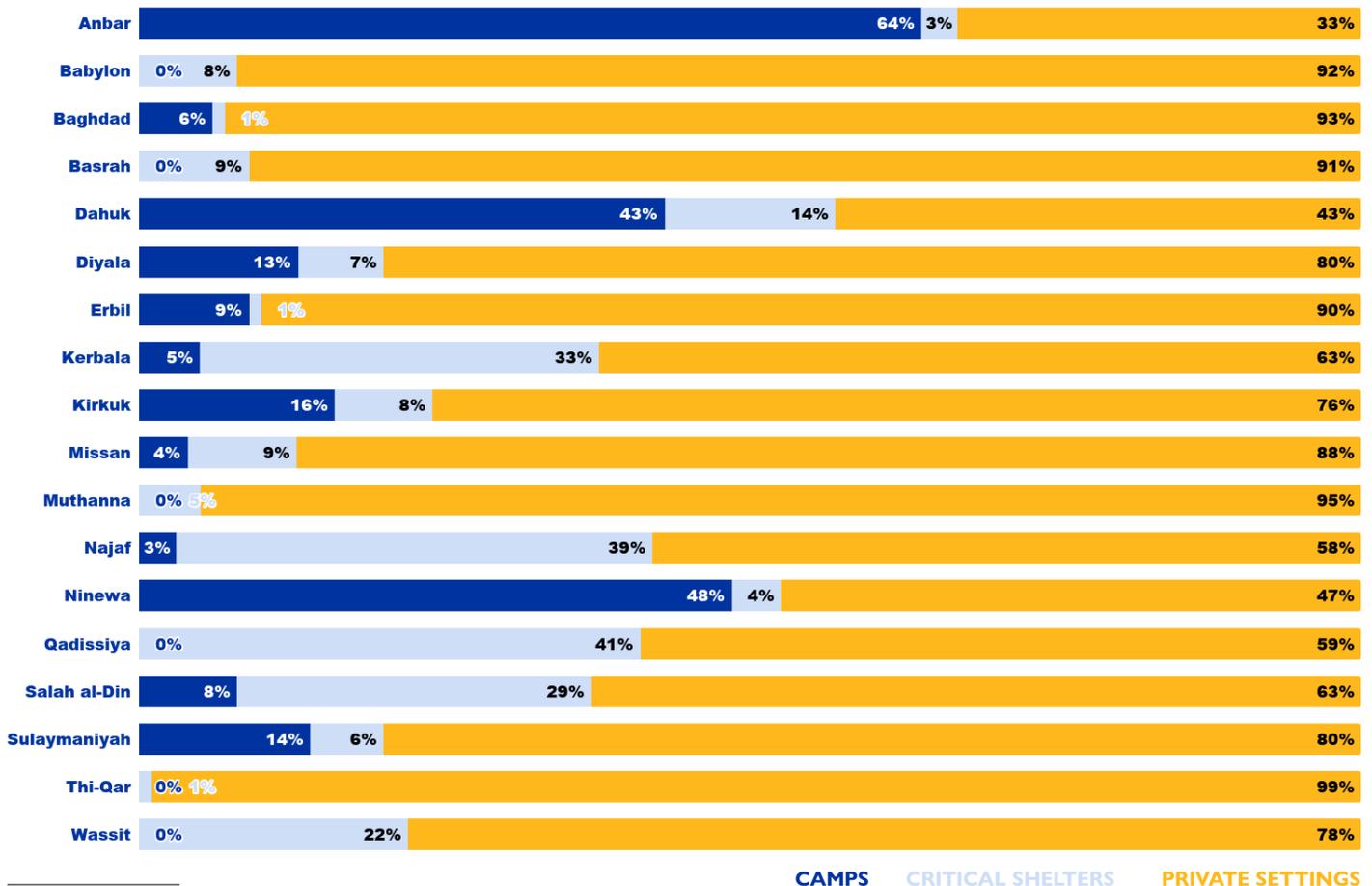


Figure 11 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS



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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