

## HIGHLIGHTS

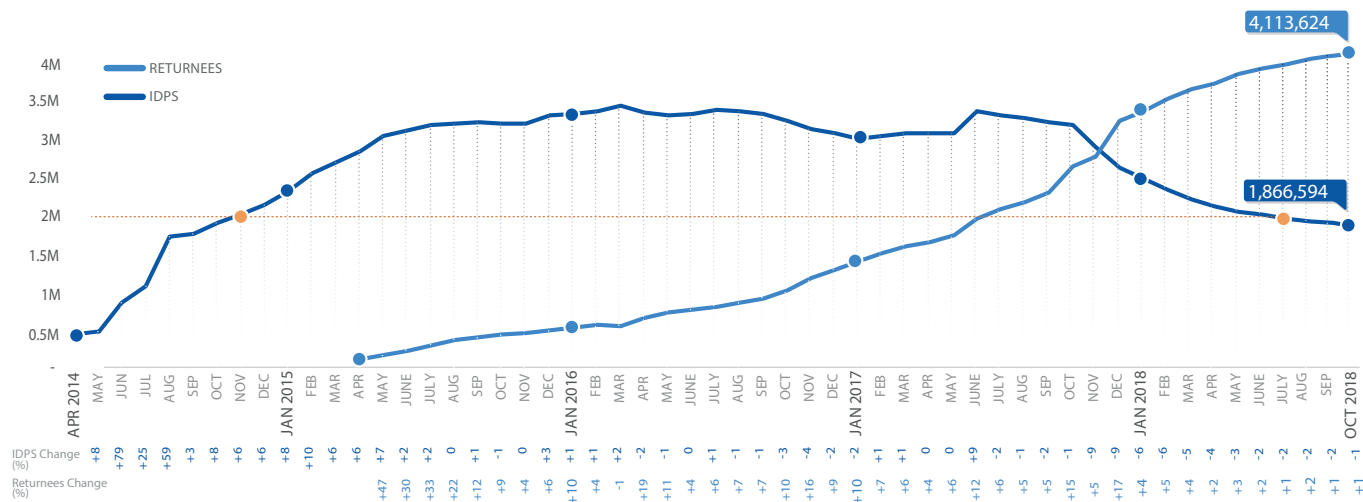


Figure 1. **Displacement over time**

This figure reports the number of IDPs (since April 2014) and returnees (since July 2015).

As of 31 October, DTM identified 1,866,594 IDPs (311,099 families) who were displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 104 districts, 18 governorates and 3,363 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM also identified 4,113,624 returnees (685,604 families) across 8 governorates, 29 districts and 1,568 locations. Data collection for round 106 took place from 1 October to 31 October 2018 across 18 governorates.

The rate of return was comparable to the last round. An additional 38,274 returnees were reported, a one per cent increase compared to September. Most of these individuals (61%) returned to Ninewa Governorate (23,394), followed by Anbar (4,308; 11%) and Kirkuk (3,708; 10%). The number of IDPs reported decreased by 24,102 individuals, one per cent. Most governorates reported a decrease in IDPs, with Ninewa having the greatest decrease (6,834 individuals) followed by Baghdad (4,656) and Salah al-Din (4,338). However, Diyala reported an increase of 650 individuals.

In round 106 key informants were asked to provide a breakdown of the quality of the habitual residence that returnees live in into two categories: habitable and uninhabitable. Those returnees in a destroyed or severely damaged house (category III or IV per the Iraq Shelter Cluster definition that are not deemed safe for habitation) were then categorized as living in a critical shelter. This means that there are now 130,350 individuals categorized as living in critical shelters, that is, three per cent of the total returnee population, compared to only 19,614 reported in the previous round.

To reflect the slowdown in the pace of displacement and the need for additional data, after discussions with stakeholders, the cycles of data collection will be adjusted accordingly. As of 1 November, DTM reports and databases will be published on a bi-monthly basis to provide more detailed data, including new products such as the return index. The next information products for Round 107 will therefore be published at the end of December 2018.



### IDPs



**1,866,594**  
Individuals



**311,099**  
Families



**18**  
Governorates



**104**  
Districts



**3,263**  
Locations



### Returnees



**4,113,624**  
Individuals



**685,604**  
Families



**8**  
Governorates



**29**  
Districts

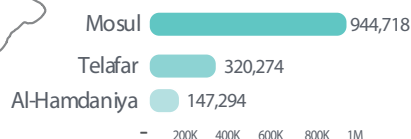
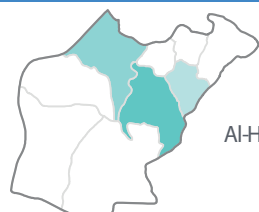


**1,568**  
Locations

## TOP GOVERNORATES OF RETURN

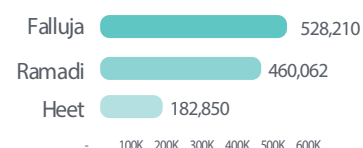
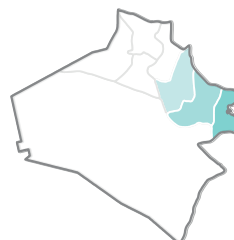
## 1 - NINEWA

1,591,734 RETURNEES



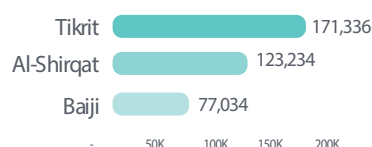
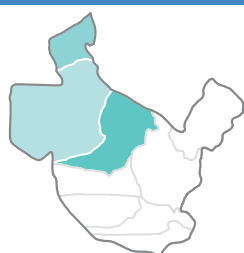
## 2 - ANBAR

1,283,292 RETURNEES



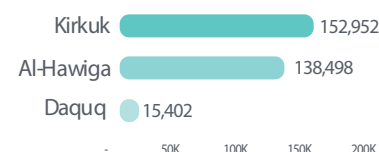
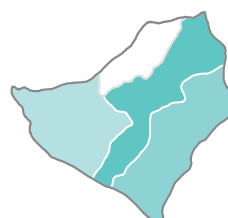
## 3 - SALAH AL-DIN

575,676 RETURNEES



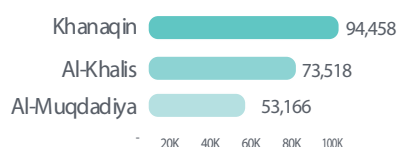
## 4 - KIRKUK

313,788 RETURNEES



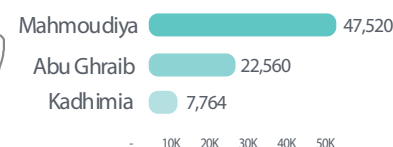
## 5 - DIYALA

222,342 RETURNEES



## 6 - BAGHDAD

84,252 RETURNEES



## LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT

GOVERNORATE OF RETURN	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGH-DAD	DAHUK	DIYALA	ERBIL	KER-BALA	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	SULAY-MANIYAH	OTHERS	TOTAL
ANBAR	610,290	8,862	278,742	894	-	173,898	-	134,604	-	3,396	72,606	-	1,283,292
BAGHDAD	-	4,050	75,606	-	-	3,828	48	-	-	-	600	120	84,252
DAHUK	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780
DIYALA	-	-	1,032	-	174,882	468	150	25,914	-	-	19,896	-	222,342
ERBIL	-	-	-	-	-	36,642	-	5,094	42	-	-	-	41,760
KIRKUK	-	18	234	-	-	20,466	-	125,946	4,044	24,876	138,204	-	313,788
NINEWA	180	16,920	35,928	140,532	288	148,512	42,900	13,932	1,084,194	4,386	8,670	95,292	1,591,734
SALAH AL-DIN	-	-	28,032	2,334	192	90,474	1,482	157,152	906	262,314	30,780	2,010	575,676
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>610,470</b>	<b>29,850</b>	<b>419,574</b>	<b>144,540</b>	<b>175,362</b>	<b>474,270</b>	<b>44,580</b>	<b>462,642</b>	<b>1,089,186</b>	<b>294,972</b>	<b>270,756</b>	<b>97,422</b>	<b>4,113,624</b>

Table 1. Direction of returns (overall)

## RETURNEES OVERVIEW

Nearly all families have returned to a habitual residence that is in a good condition (95%) and two per cent are living in private settings (host families and rented accommodation). The inclusion of the new breakdown between a habitable residence and those residences that are severely damaged or destroyed means that compared to last round, the number of returnees living in a critical shelter has increased significantly. In October the DTM recorded more than 130,000 people living in critical shelters.

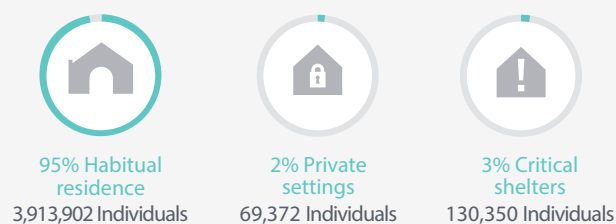


Figure 2. Returnee shelter categories

The October DTM round 106 found that more than 117,000 individuals who have returned to their habitual residence are living in destroyed or severely damaged houses (3% of all returnees to a habitual residence). The majority have returned to the governorates of Ninewa (52,7450 individuals, 45%) and Diyala (26,022, 22%). The percentage of returnees living in uninhabitable habitual residences differs significantly between governorates. In Diyala, 12 per cent are living in destroyed or severely damaged houses and in Baghdad 10 per cent do.

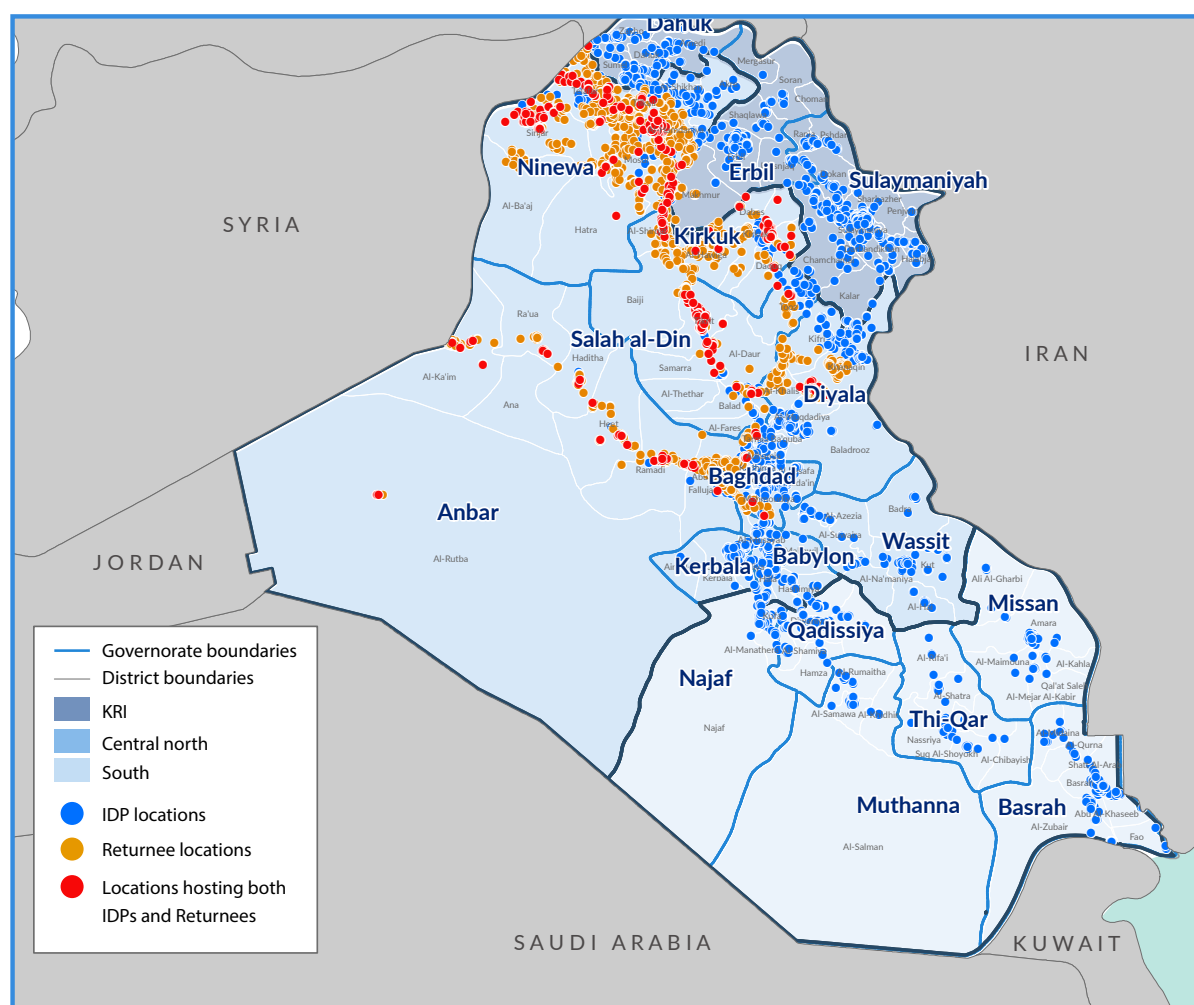
In Ninewa, Mosul is the district with the most returnees living in destroyed habitual residences (29,940 individuals), only 3 per cent of people who have returned to their own home in Mosul district are living in destroyed or damaged houses. However, in Sinjar, 10 per cent (5,370 individuals) of those living in their habitual residence are in damaged and destroyed houses. In Diyala, more than 10 per cent of this subset of returnees are in Al-Khalis (12%), Al-Muqdadiya (11%), and Khanaquin (12%).

Analysing the breakdown of the shelter category of habitual residences between habitable and uninhabitable at location level also revealed the state of destruction of some returnee areas. In previous rounds, location-level analysis showed that 100 per cent of returnees had returned to their habitual residence. However, it is now possible to better understand the conditions of the houses returnees have gone back to. In fact, there are now seven locations where all returnees have returned home to what can be described as a critical shelter.

There are 42 locations in the governorates of Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din where at least half of the people who have returned to their habitual residence are living in a severely damaged or destroyed house (29,520 individuals). More than half (17,388) are living across 33 rural locations. The urban population is concentrated in nine locations in Mosul and Tikrit, where 12,168 returnees are living in their own damaged or destroyed house.

GOVERNORATE	TOTAL RETURNEES LIVING IN HABITUAL RESIDENCE	RETURNEES LIVING IN HABITUAL RESIDENCE IN DAMAGED OR DESTROYED HOUSES	% OF RETURNEES IN HABITUAL RESIDENCE LIVING IN DAMAGED OR DESTROYED HOUSES
ANBAR	1,250,640	6,768	1%
BAGHDAD	83,136	7,998	10%
DAHUK	780	0	0%
DIYALA	218,544	26,022	12%
ERBIL	41,760	0	0%
KIRKUK	312,534	3,730	1%
NINEWA	1,585,272	52,740	3%
SALAH AL-DIN	538,650	19,410	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,031,316</b>	<b>117,414</b>	<b>3%</b>

Figure 4. Habitual residence by governorate



Map 1. IDPs and returnees location map

## SECONDARY DISPLACEMENT

In 2018, DTM started to collect figures on the number of families who have been displaced multiple times, with a specific emphasis on IDPs who, voluntarily or forcibly, returned to their areas of origin, but were unable to achieve sustainable solutions and were consequently re-displaced to their first place of displacement or to a new location of displacement. Since this data collection began in March, the DTM has recorded 4,896 families that have been displaced more than one time in Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din. In October, 189 families displaced for the second time, both to camp and non-

camp settings. In Ninewa, 173 families were recorded in the districts of Hatra, Mosul and Telafar. Kirkuk and Salah al-Din were the other two governorates where DTM recorded families who were secondary displaced in October. The reason for displacement given by most (77%) IDPs in camps was a lack of jobs or money to live in their original location, followed by a destroyed or severely damaged house (33%). For those IDPs living out of a camp setting, all gave a lack of jobs or money as the reason to displace again after having returned to their location of origin.

## IDP SHELTER CATEGORIES

Of the nearly two million IDPs in Iraq, the October DTM reported that 62 per cent are living in private settings, 30 per cent in camps and 8 per cent (146,772 individuals) in critical shelters. Most of these IDPs are living in five governorates: Ninewa (49,531 individuals), Dahuk (32,567), Erbil (32,440), Salah al-Din (29,923) and Sulaymaniyah (21,888).

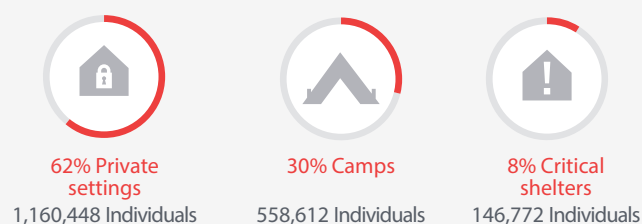


Figure 3. IDP shelter categories

## OUT-OF-CAMP IDPS

A total of 70 per cent of all IDPs are living outside camps (1,307,982). There is variation between the governorates. In Anbar only 37 per cent of IDPs are living outside camps and roughly half of IDPs in Ninewa (51%) and Dahuk (56%). However, for the rest of the governorates, 87 per cent or more of all IDPs are living outside camps.

A significant number of out-of-camp IDPs are living in critical shelters (146,772 individuals, 8%). In Dahuk, 14 per cent of the total IDPs (48,186 individuals) are in critical shelters, in Salah al-Din, 26 per cent (39,024), in Kerbala 28 per cent (6,438), in Qadissiya 40 per cent (4,812), and in Wassit 19 per cent (2,250).

The majority of these IDPs are living in urban settings (83%), nearly 80 per cent of whom are living in rented accommodation. However, it is important to note that while this round the DTM collected data on whether a returnee's habitual residence is defined as a 'critical shelter' due to severe damage or destruction, this was not the case for rented accommodation. In peri-urban settings, 41 per cent are staying with host families and 53 per cent are living in rented accommodation. This report also found that eight per cent of urban IDPs are in critical shelters as are six per cent of peri-urban IDPs. In rural areas, less than half (43%) of IDPs are living in rented accommodation, 28 per cent are living with host families and 29% are in critical shelters.

There are also differences in terms of the length of time that out-of-camp IDPs have been displaced when compared to the IDP population overall. Out-of-camp IDPs were more likely to have been displaced for more than three years (69%). This displacement took place mainly in the waves following June - July 2014 (22%), August 2014 (23%), and October 2016 (19%). In comparison, 61% of the total IDP population have been displaced for more than three years, mainly in the waves following August 2014 (27%) and post-October 2016.

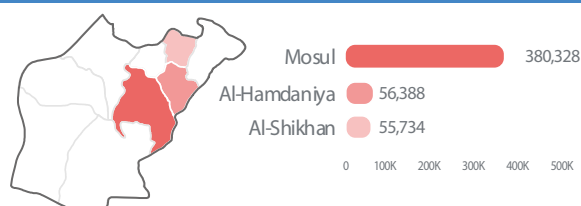
GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT	NUMBER OF OUT-OF-CAMP IDPS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IDPS
NINEWA	297,186	51%
DAHUK	195,402	56%
ERBIL	194,640	91%
SALAH AL-DIN	143,538	94%
SULAYMANIYAH	131,328	87%
KIRKUK	100,212	88%
BAGHDAD	70,566	94%
DIYALA	53,946	87%
ANBAR	29,950	37%
KERBALA	21,480	95%
BABYLON	19,662	100%
NAJAF	14,292	94%
WASSIT	12,018	100%
QADISSIYA	12,012	100%
BASRAH	7,872	100%
THI-QAR	4,038	100%
MISSAN	2,632	96%
MUTHANNA	1,206	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,307,982</b>	<b>70%</b>

Figure 4. Out-of-camp IDPs by governorate

## TOP GOVERNORATES OF DISPLACEMENT

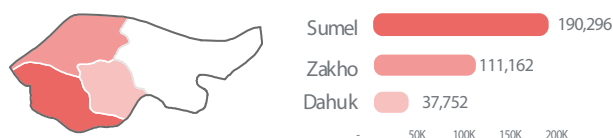
## 1 - NINEWA

584,520 IDPS



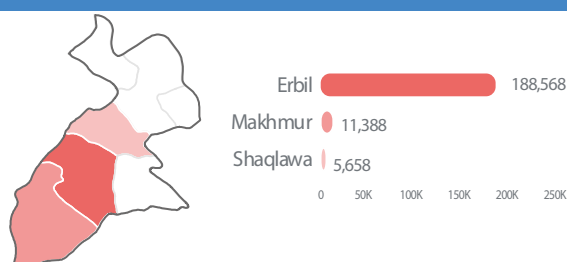
## 2 - DAHUK

347,232 IDPS



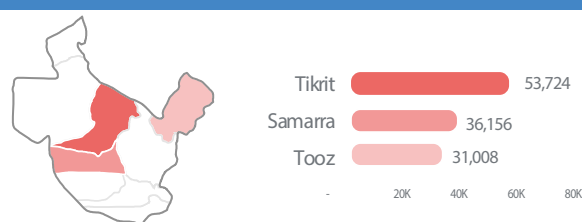
## 3 - ERBIL

213,402 IDPS



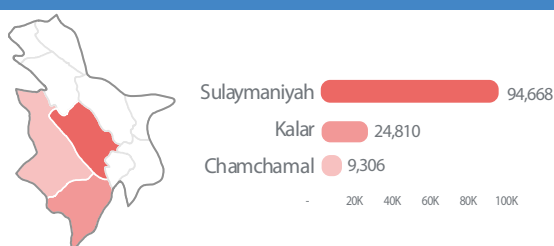
## 4 - SALAH AL-DIN

151,920 IDPS



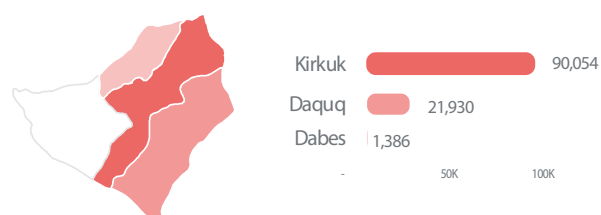
## 5 - SULAYMANIYAH

150,876 IDPS



## 6 - KIRKUK

113,688 IDPS

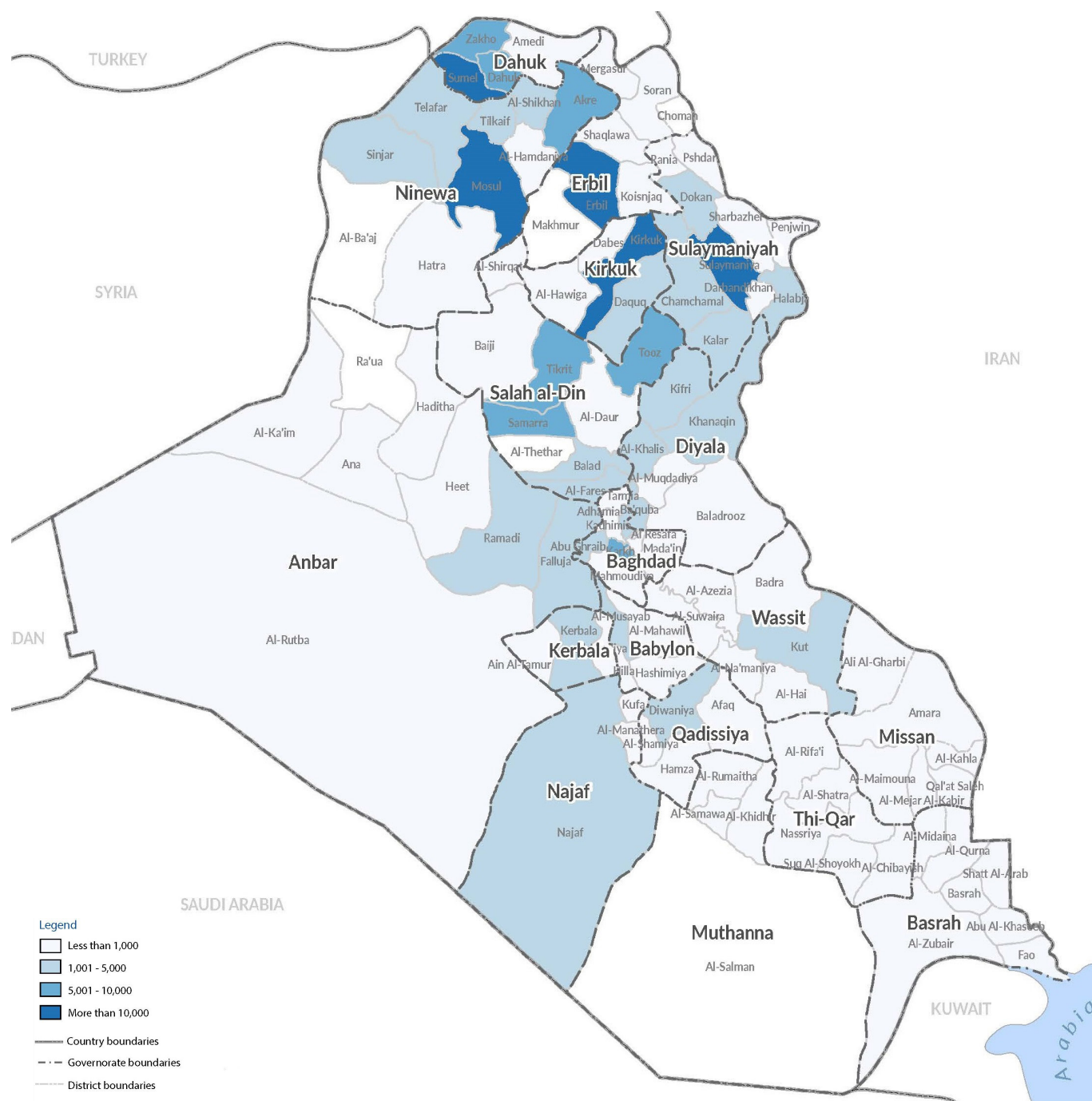


GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT	GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN								TOTAL
	ANBAR	BABYLON	BAGHDAD	DIYALA	ERBIL	KIRKUK	NINEWA	SALAH AL-DIN	
ANBAR	66,000	3,234	144	-	-	-	522	174	70,074
BABYLON	876	14,742	300	48	-	12	3,486	198	19,662
BAGHDAD	44,850	5,022	564	1,962	-	600	17,028	5,022	75,048
BASRAH	1,542	132	174	222	-	732	2,586	2,484	7,872
DAHUK	462	-	126	-	-	90	346,032	522	347,232
DIYALA	1,218	540	690	53,094	-	162	618	5,976	62,298
ERBIL	71,514	-	4,932	1,362	6,168	16,308	92,562	20,556	213,402
KARBALA	588	924	150	138	-	300	20,508	114	22,722
KIRKUK	4,566	120	828	4,620	-	65,532	14,346	23,676	113,688
MISSAN	168	36	156	96	-	576	1,362	348	2,742
MUTHANNA	138	6	126	30	-	96	714	96	1,260
NAJAF	156	-	-	42	-	90	14,940	36	15,264
NINEWA	102	-	-	-	-	11,166	570,132	3,120	584,520
QADISSIYA	318	-	282	90	-	1,494	9,672	156	12,012
SALAH AL-DIN	840	-	-	1,506	-	19,212	1,848	128,514	151,920
SULAYMANIYAH	25,470	10,332	21,300	27,816	-	9,870	14,748	41,334	150,876
THI-QAR	954	24	12	72	-	606	2,424	222	4,038
WASSIT	954	120	174	624	-	822	8,292	1,032	12,018
TOTAL	220,440	35,232	29,958	91,722	6,174	127,668	233,580	233,580	1,866,594

Table 2. Movements per governorate of origin and governorate of displacement



## OCTOBER 2018 OVERVIEW



Map 2. Out-of-camp IDPs by district

## 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 due to security issues and other operational constraints can affect information-gathering activities. The variation in displacement figures observed between different reporting periods, in addition to true variation of the population figures, may be influenced by other factors such as the 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. To facilitate analysis, this report divides Iraq into 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.

The methodology uses the following definitions:

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 **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** 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.

The DTM considers as **returnees** all those displaced since January 2014 who return to their sub-district 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 of durable solution.

The **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).

**Habitual residence** is the same residence prior to displacement that is in a habitable condition.

**Private settings** include rented houses, hotels/motels and host families.

**Critical shelters** include habitual residence that is destroyed or severely damaged, informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings.

For more detailed breakdowns, movement trends, databases and more, please consult the DTM Iraq website: [iraqdtm.iom.int](http://iraqdtm.iom.int). You can also find our latest analyses in the interactive dashboards under the 'IDP & Returnee Master Lists' tab.

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IOM Iraq thanks the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) for its continued support. IOM Iraq also expresses its gratitude to IOM Iraq's Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) members for their work in collecting the data, often in very difficult circumstances; their tireless efforts are the groundwork of this report.

