

## HIGHLIGHTS

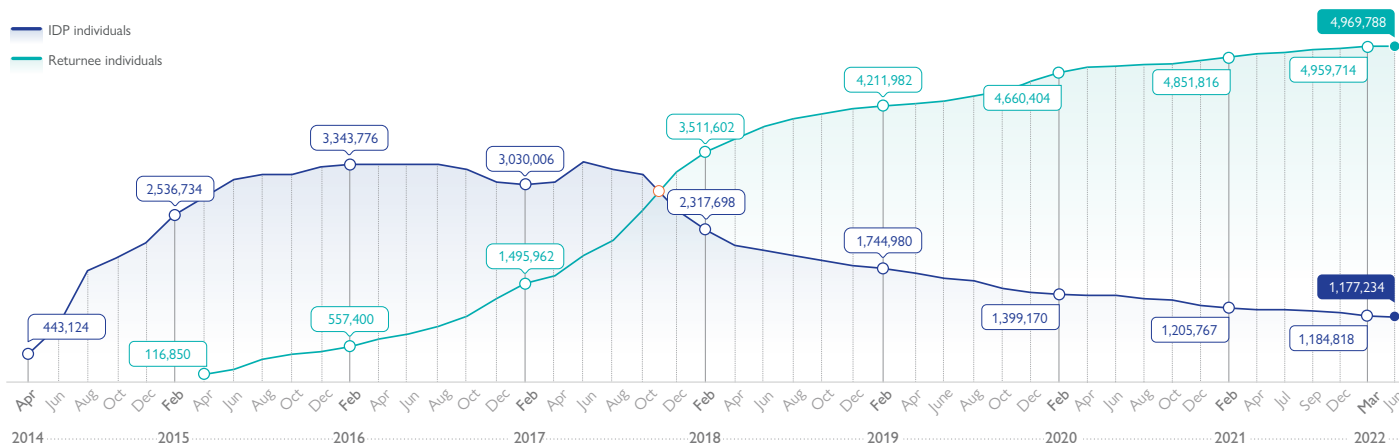


Figure 1. Number of IDPs and returnees over time

Data collection for Round 126 took place between 1 April and 30 June 2022. As of 30 June 2022, DTM identified 4,969,788 returnees (828,298 households), dispersed across 8 governorates, 38 districts, and 2,191 locations in Iraq. A total of 10,074 new returnees were recorded between April and June 2022. This is higher than the number of new returnees recorded in the January-March 2022 period (7,482). This increase is mainly due to DTM data collection teams being able to assess locations in Ninewa governorate that had previously been inaccessible. During this period, the highest number of newly arrived returnees was recorded in Ninewa (4,824), followed by Salah Al-din (2,262), Diyala (1,260), and Anbar (1,188).

Additionally, between 1 April and 30 June 2022, DTM identified a total of 1,177,234 IDPs (202,206 households), dispersed across 18 governorates, 105 districts, and

2,792 locations. This represents an overall net decrease of 7,584 IDP individuals since the January-March 2022 period. This is mainly attributed to the improvements in living conditions in some areas of return, in addition to the lack of jobs in the areas of displacement. Regarding IDPs' area of origin, consistent with the previous round, 56 per cent of the current caseload of IDPs come from Ninewa governorate (660,914), especially from the districts of Mosul (242,697), Sinjar (183,274), and Al-Ba'aj (183,274). The next highest shares of IDPs come from the governorates of Salah al-Din (135,151; 11% of the total caseload), Anbar (131,677; 11%), Kirkuk (75,892; 6%), and Diyala (73,161; 6%).

### 👤 IDPs

👤 **1,177,234**  
Individuals

👤👤 **202,206**  
Households

📍 **18**  
Governorates

📍 **105**  
Districts

📍 **2,792**  
Locations

### 👤 Returnees

👤 **4,969,788**  
Individuals

👤👤 **828,298**  
Households

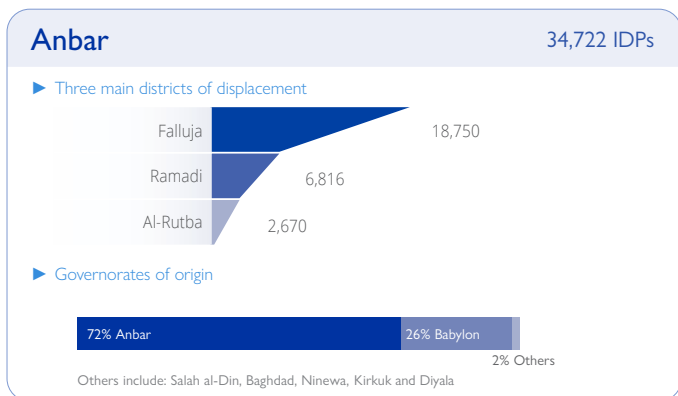
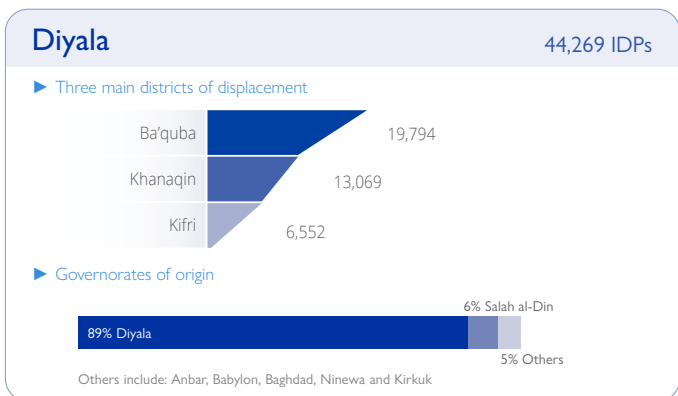
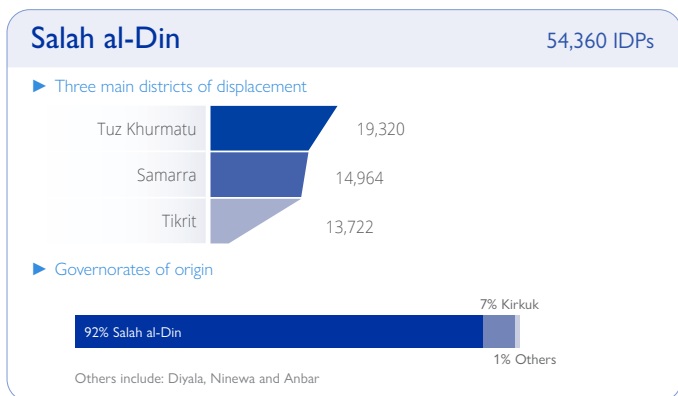
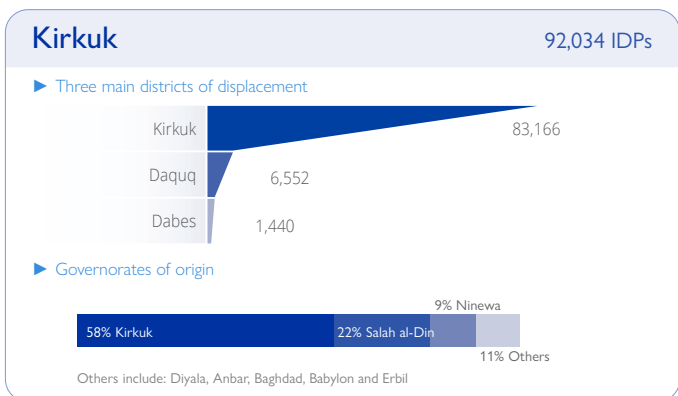
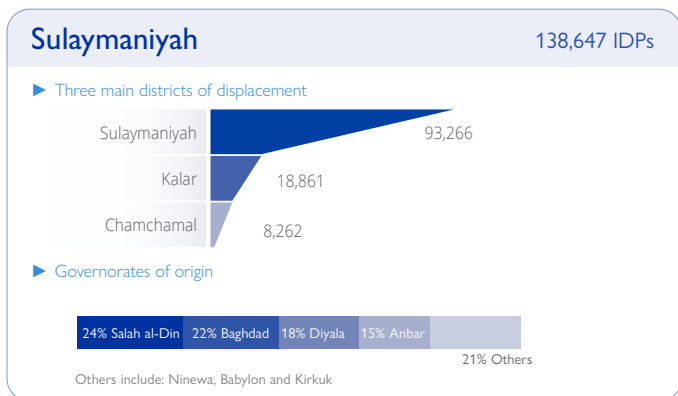
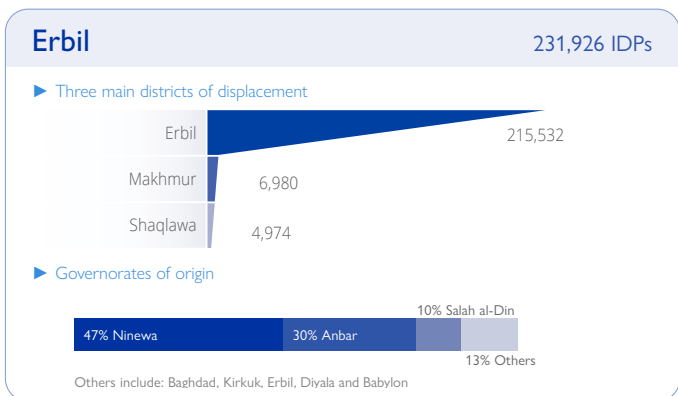
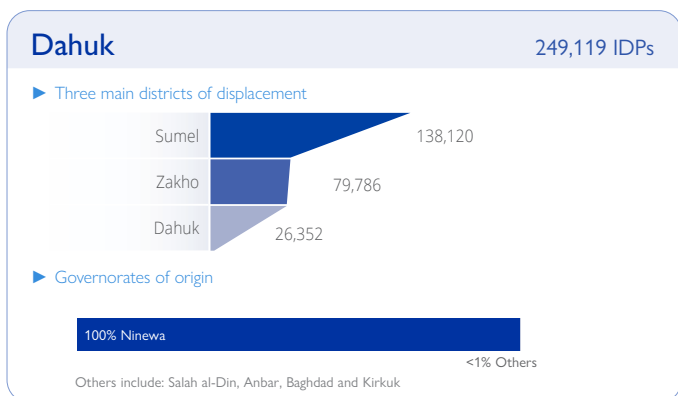
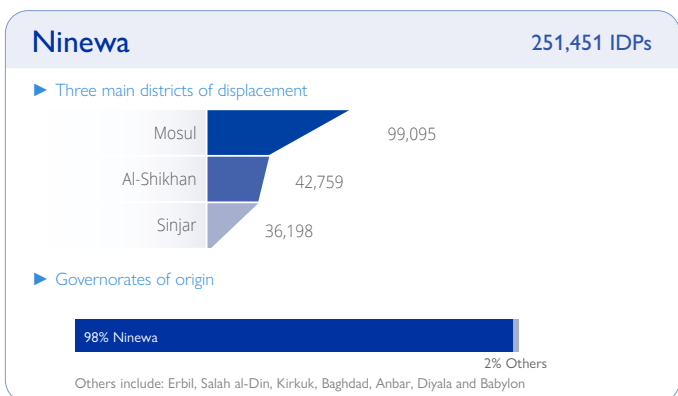
📍 **8**  
Governorates

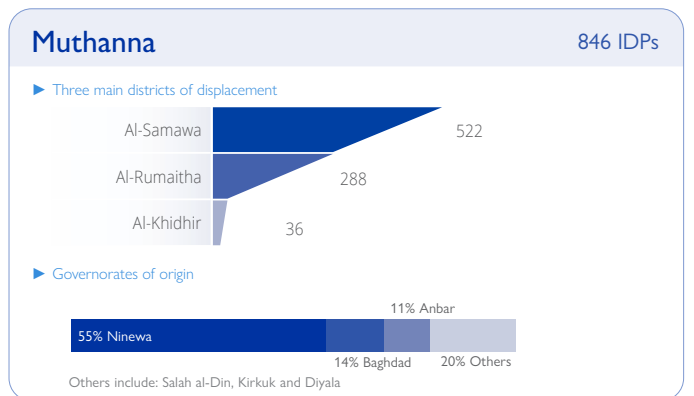
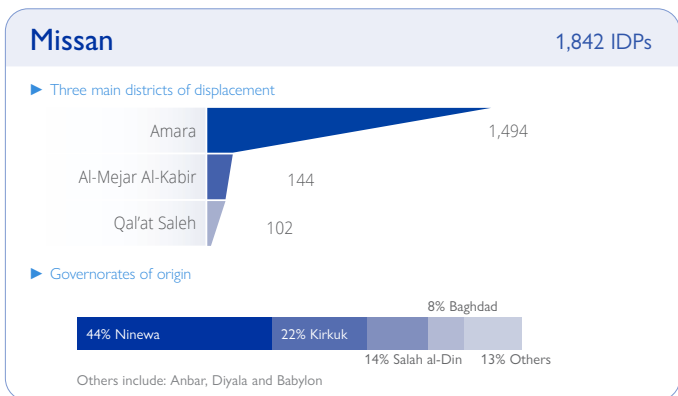
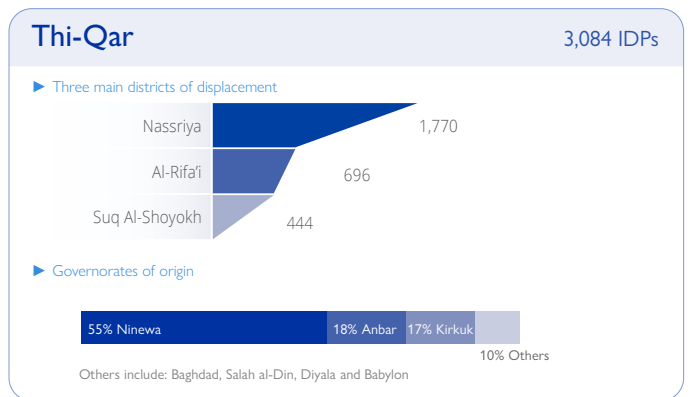
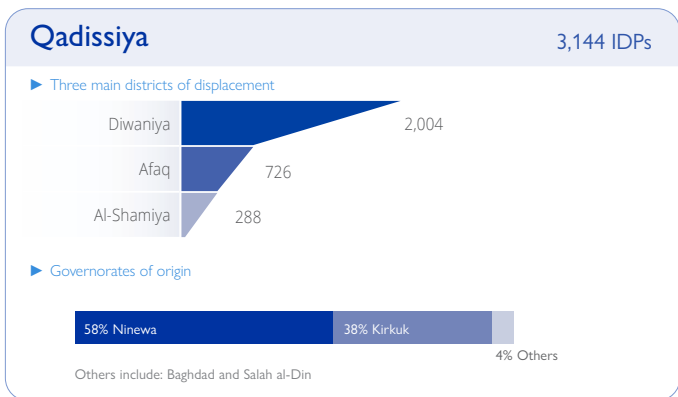
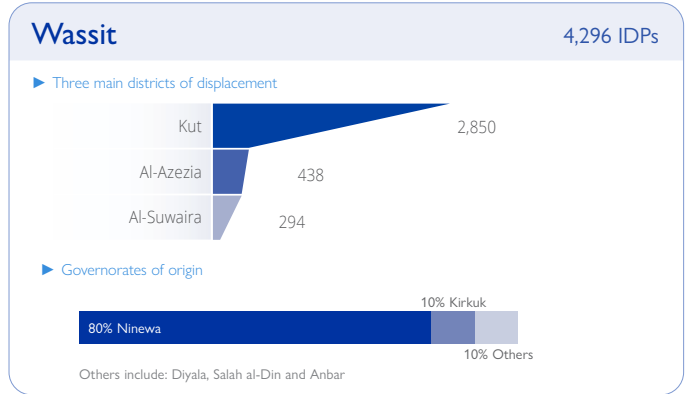
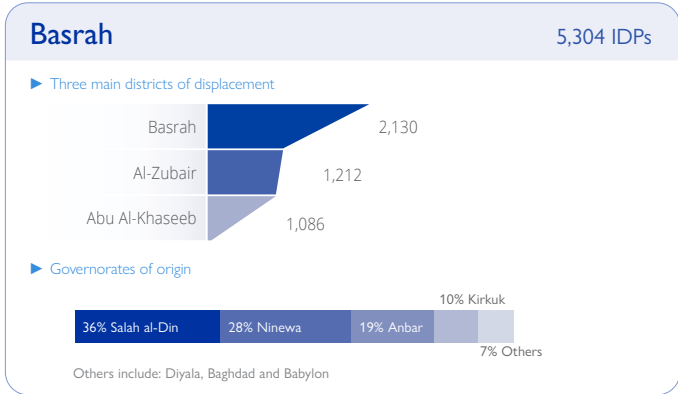
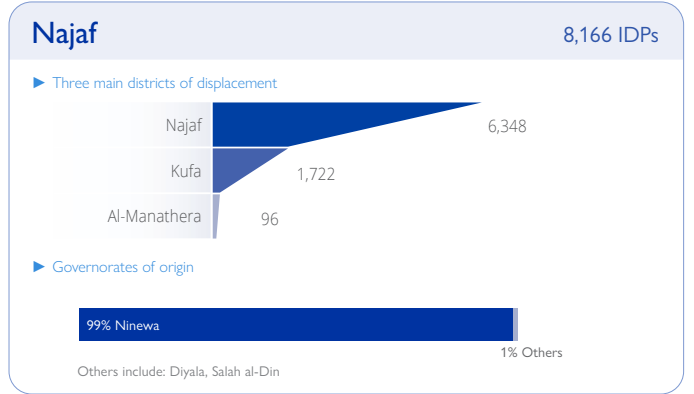
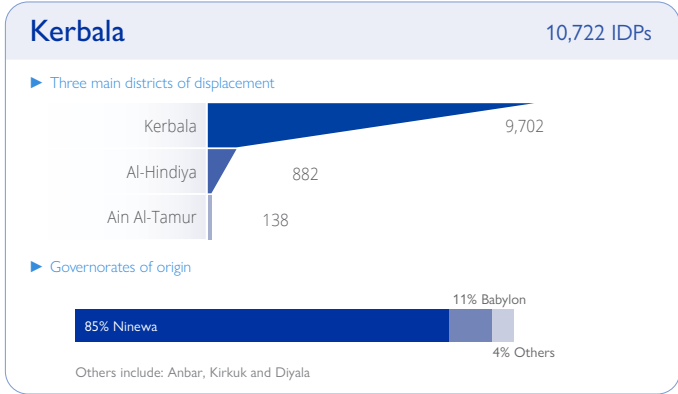
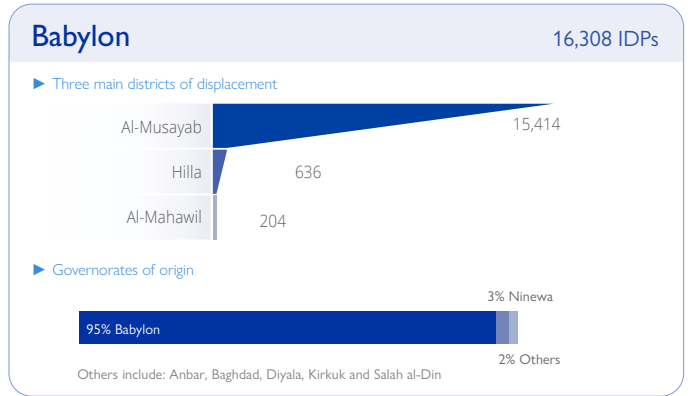
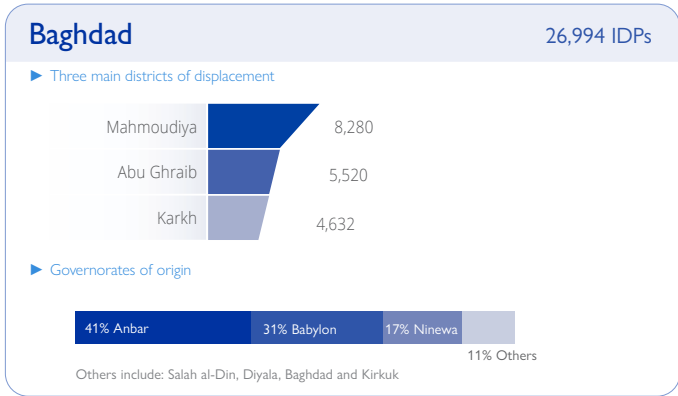
📍 **38**  
Districts

📍 **2,191**  
Locations

# DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

The below graphs show (1) the number of IDPs in all governorates of displacement, (2) the number of IDPs in each main district as well as (3) the proportion of IDPs per governorate of origin for each governorate of displacement





## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSON (IDP) SITUATION UPDATE

**Overall IDP figures:** During the April-June 2022 period, DTM identified 1,177,234 IDPs (202,206 households) dispersed across 18 governorates, 105 districts, and 2,792 locations in Iraq. This represents a decrease of 7,584 IDP individuals from the number counted in the January-March 2022 period. The most significant decreases in the number of IDPs were recorded in the governorates of Sulaymaniyah (-2,875), Salah al-Din (-1,854), and Ninewa (-1,000). Otherwise, the most significant increases in the number of IDPs were recorded in Kirkuk governorate (624), followed by Baghdad (474) and Dohuk (170).

**Recent IDP movements:** Despite the overall decrease in the total caseload of IDPs across the country, a total of 8,585 IDP individuals arrived to assessed locations in the April-June 2022 period. Amongst this group, a total of 702 individuals became displaced for the first time, while 6,498 individuals arrived from other locations of displacement, with the remaining 1,385 individuals becoming re-displaced.

By far, the highest number of newly arrived IDPs arrived to Ninewa governorate (1,796). Most of this group (1,166 individuals) arrived from another location of displacement, and 630 individuals became displaced from the locations where they had previously returned. A significant number of IDPs also arrived in Sulaymaniyah governorate (1,524), the majority were arriving from other locations of displacement (846), and 546 individuals were displaced for the first time, while 132 individuals displaced from locations where they had previously returned. A further 1,376 IDPs arrived to Dohuk governorate, of whom 789 came from other displacement locations, and 587 became re-displaced after previously returning to their area of origin. Additionally, all 1,039 new IDPs in Erbil had been displaced in other locations of displacement. Furthermore, in the April-June period, a total of 1,385 individuals failed to return to their governorate of origin and have had to re-displace again.

**IDP areas of origin:** Fifty-six per cent of the current caseload of IDPs originate from Ninewa Governorate (660,914), especially from Mosul (242,697), Sinjar (183,274), and Al-Ba'aj (103,736). The second and third largest shares of IDPs come from the governorates of Salah al-Din (135,151; 11%) and Anbar (131,677; 11%). The top districts of origin within Salah al-Din governorate are Tuz Khurmatu (35,379), and Balad (26,541), while in Anbar governorate most originate from the districts of Ramadi (61,517), Falluja (43,615), Al-Ka'im (9,317), and Al-Rutba (6,021).

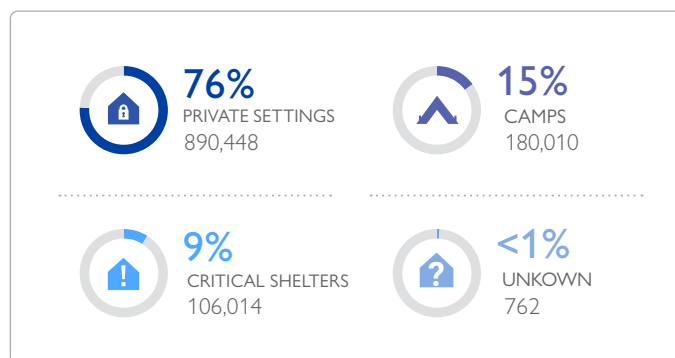
**Shelter types:** Across the country, 76 per cent of IDP individuals are living in private settings (890,448), 15 per cent are in camps (180,010), and 9 per cent (106,014) are in critical shelters. During the April-June period, a significant decrease was recorded in the number of IDPs in

private settings (-10,992). Additionally, increases in the numbers of IDPs in critical shelters (2,718) and in camps (690) were recorded in this round, with 650 additional IDPs in Dahuk, Ninewa (170) and Erbil governorates (80), outweighed by decreases in Sulaymaniyah (-205) and Diyala (-5) governorates. This overall increase in the number of IDPs living in camps (690) is significantly higher than the increase that was recorded in the previous round between January and March 2022 (200).

Furthermore, in April-June 2022, a total of 106,014 IDPs were recorded as living in critical shelters, amounting to nine per cent of the nation's caseload. This amounts to an increase of 2,718 IDPs living in shelters in critical condition since the previous round (January-March 2022). At governorate level, Anbar hosts the highest number of IDPs living in shelters in critical condition (22,068), representing a decrease (-810) since the previous round. A significant number of IDPs also reside in critical shelters in Dahuk with 20,184 (618 fewer than the last round), as well as Ninewa with 18,072 (132 more than the last round), and Salah al-Din with 16,110 (396 fewer than the last round). Districts hosting the highest number of IDPs living in shelters in critical condition include Sumel (16,896) in Dohuk, Falluja district (16,854) in Anbar governorate along with Kirkuk district (11,382) in Kirkuk governorate and Mosul district (7,308) in Ninewa governorate.

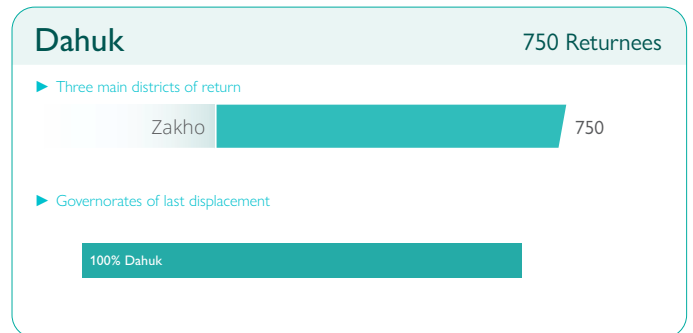
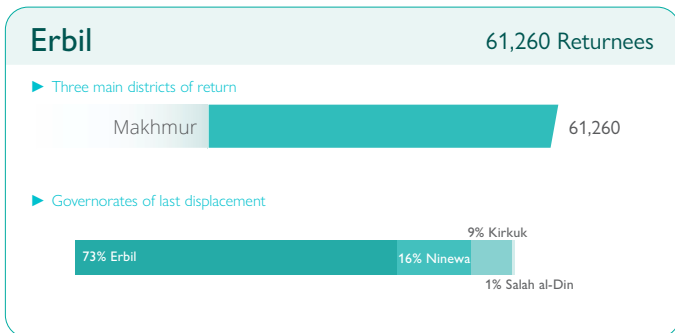
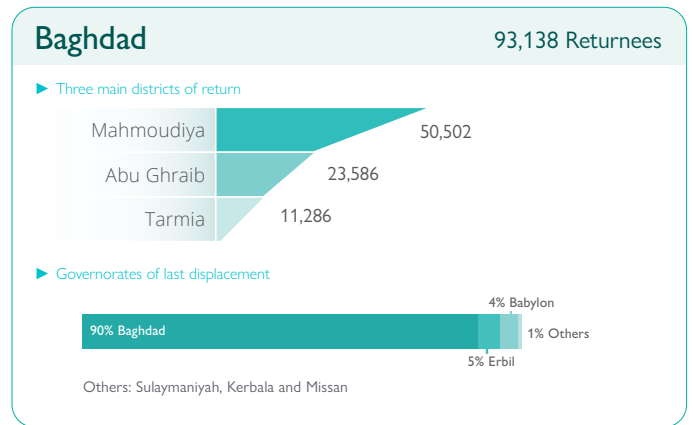
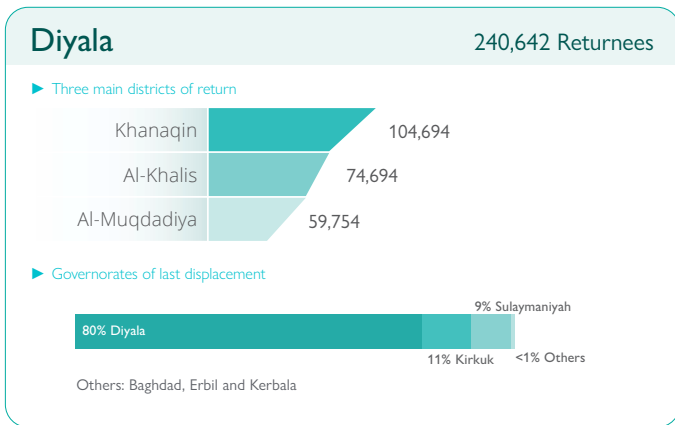
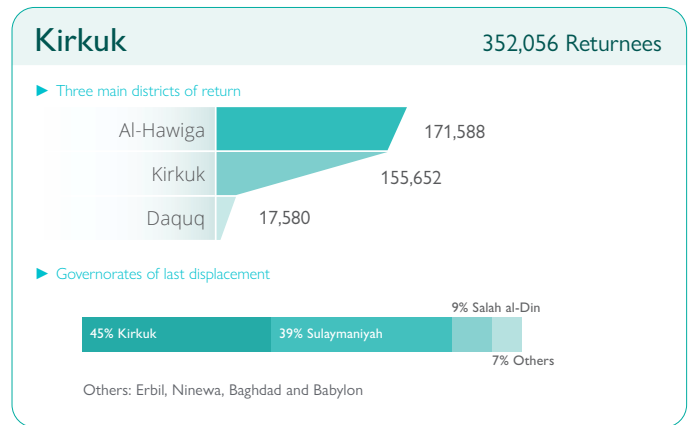
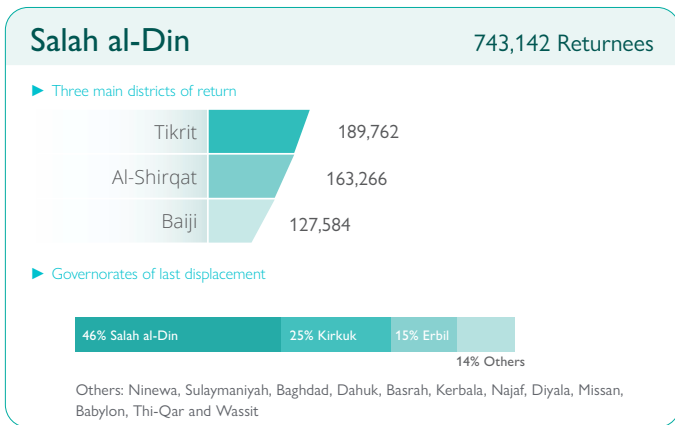
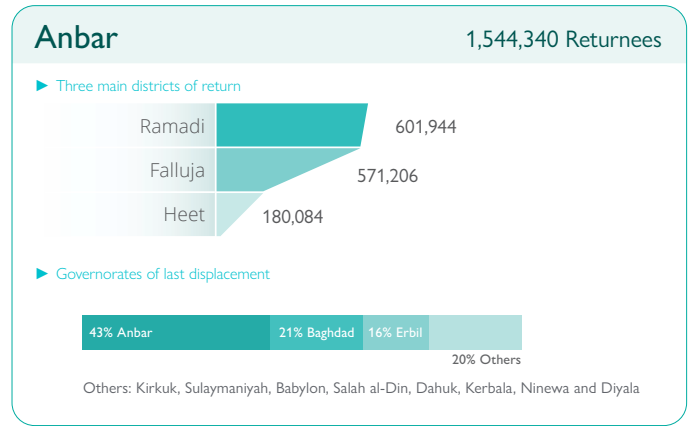
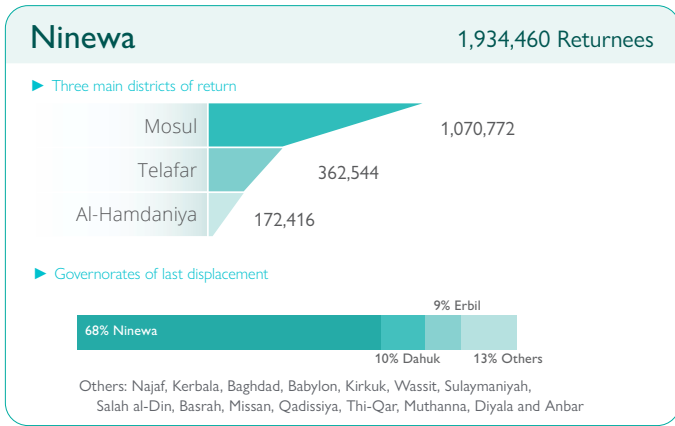
Additionally, there are a total of 91 locations spread across 40 districts where all IDPs are living in critical shelters. The highest number of these locations is in Falluja district (19) in Anbar, where 14,604 IDPs reside. Additionally, all 2,298 IDPs live in critical shelters in one location in Sumel district in Dahuk. All IDPs across three locations in Ramadi district (4,602) in Anbar are also living in critical shelters, and among five locations in Mahmoudiya district (4,764) in Baghdad.

Figure 2. IDP shelter types



# RETURNS OVERVIEW

The below graphs show (1) the number of returnees in all governorates, (2) the number of returnees in each main district and (3) the proportion of returnees per governorate of last displacement for each governorate of origin.



## RETURNEE SITUATION UPDATE

**Overall return figures:** Between April-June 2022, DTM identified a total of 4,969,788 returnees (828,298 households) across 8 governorates, 38 districts, and 2,191 locations across the country. A total of 10,074 new returnee individuals were recorded in this round, which is higher than the number of new returnees that was recorded in the previous round between January-March 2022 (7,482). Notably, this represents one of the lowest rates of return since the Government of Iraq declared the defeat of ISIL in December 2017. This low return rate can be explained by the barriers that the remaining IDPs face in returning home.<sup>1</sup>

Governorates with the highest number of overall returnees include Ninewa (1,934,460 with 4,824 new returnees since the last round), Anbar (1,544,340 with 1,188 new returnees since the last round), and Salah al-Din (743,142 with 2,262 new returnees since the last round). Additionally, between April-June 2022 period, DTM recorded a total of 1,416 IDP individuals who arrived from camps, which is more than twice the number recorded in the January-March period (666). Most of this group arrived in Ninewa governorate's districts of Sinjar (240) and Al-Ba'aj (180), as well as Anbar governorate's districts of Al-Ka'im (186) and Falluja (180).

Furthermore, in this round returns were recorded in one location in Sinjar district, Ninewa governorate, which had previously not witnessed any returns. Additionally, all families that had returned to 19 locations re-displaced, and these locations are once again considered to be areas of no return. The concerned locations are in the districts of Hatra (12 locations), and Mosul (1 location) in Ninewa governorate, Rashad (2 locations) and Daquq (1 location) in Kirkuk governorate, and Tuz Khurmatu (3 locations) in Salah al-Din governorate. Moreover, DTM data collection teams gathered new information regarding no-return locations in Al-Ba'aj district (3 locations) in Ninewa governorate and Daquq district (1 location) in Kirkuk governorate that had previously been inaccessible.

**District level figures:** As with previous rounds, Mosul in Ninewa governorate remains the district with the highest number of returnees with 1,070,772 individuals (22% of the total caseload), of whom 2,022 arrived in this round. Additionally, Ramadi district in Anbar governorate has the second highest number of returnees (601,944; 12%), of whom 210 were recorded as arriving in this round. The third highest number of returnees is recorded in Falluja district in Anbar governorate (571,206; 11%), with 372 of this group newly recorded in this round. Otherwise, a significant number of returnees have also returned to the district of Ba'aj in Ninewa governorate (55,434; 1%), of whom 1,362 arrived in this round. Additionally, during this period, the highest number of new returnees were recorded in Hamdaniyah district (2,220) in Ninewa governorate, bringing the total to 172,416. High numbers of new returnees were also recorded

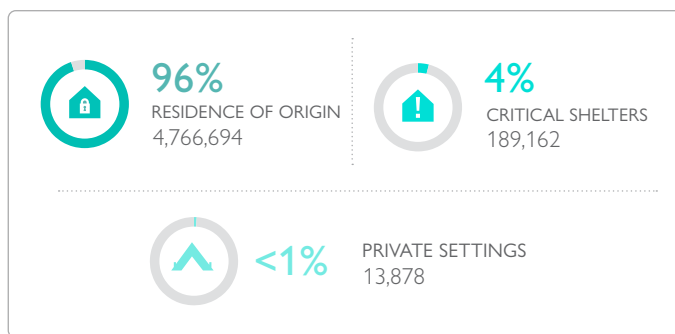
in Khanaqin district (1,092) in Diyala taking the total to 104,694, as well as in Baiji district (732) in Salah al-Din taking the total to 127,584.

**Shelter types:** In the April-June 2022 period, 15,324 returnees were identified as arriving to their residence of origin, 10,020 of whom are newly arrived from their areas of displacement, while 5,304 had returned previously and moved to their residence of origin from other private settings (384) and critical shelters (4,920). These movements take the total returnees in their residence of origin to 4,766,694 (96%), with 189,162 (4%) in critical shelters, and 13,878 (<1%) in private settings (<1%).

The highest number of returnee individuals living in critical shelters is in Salah al-Din governorate (63,210), amounting to 34 per cent of all returnees living in them across the country. Most of this group are spread across three districts: Tikrit (22,386), Baiji (16,638) and Al-Shirqat (8,514). In addition, a further 54,396 returnees live in critical shelters in the governorate of Ninewa (28% of all returnees in this shelter type), with most of this group in Mosul district (31,686), followed by Sinjar (7,746) and Al-Ba'aj (5,646). A high number of returnees living in critical shelters was also recorded in Anbar governorate (39,714; 20%), with this group mainly located across the three districts of Ramadi (14,064), Falluja (13,644) and Al-Ka'im (8,004). Notably, of the 24,264 IDPs in critical shelters in Diyala, over half are in the district of Khanaqin (14,070).

Overall, in the April-June 2022 period, a total of six locations were identified where all returnees (totaling 3,264 individuals) are residing in shelters in critical condition. This represents a decrease of 246 individuals from the number recorded in the January-March period (3,510). Three of these locations are in Salah al-Din, in the districts of Al-Fares (828), Tikrit (780) and Balad (324), while two locations are in the districts of Ramadi (858) and Al-Ka'im (294) in Anbar governorate, and one is in the district of Kirkuk (180) in Kirkuk governorate.

Figure 3. Returnee shelter types



<sup>1</sup> In January 2021, IOM Iraq published a report: *Protracted Displacement in Iraq: Revisiting Categories of Return Barriers*. The report draws on a range of secondary data sources to inform a categorization framework highlighting the different types of barriers that IDPs face in returning home. The report is available at this link: <https://iraq.iom.int/publications/protracted-displacement-iraq-revisiting-categories-return-barriers>

# METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee populations in Iraq. Data is collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), composed of over 100 staff members deployed across Iraq. Data collection for Round 126 took place during the months of April, May and June 2022 across 18 governorates.

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 bi-monthly. 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.

## 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 household size consistent with data from the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster since 2018. For the most accurate and up-to-date information on in-camp IDPs, please refer to the [CCCM Cluster website](#).

In all Master List rounds prior to Round 117 (July-August 2020), the number of in-camp IDPs was calculated by multiplying the number of households by six. Since the calculation methodology is consistent between Rounds 117 to 126, comparative analysis between these four datasets is not affected. However, any analysis comparing the number of in-camp IDPs between Rounds 117 to 126 with any previous rounds will be affected by the change in the revised calculation methodology.

## Differing lengths of reporting periods

Note that the lengths of the Master List reporting periods have differed in the period between April 2021 and June 2022. Rounds 121 (March-April 2021) and 123 (August-September 2021) each covered two-month periods, while Rounds 122 (May-July 2021), 124 (October-December 2021), 125 (January-March 2022), and 126 (April-June 2022; this round) covered three-month periods. As such, any comparative analysis related to data from these rounds should be observed bearing in mind the different lengths of reporting periods.

## The methodology uses the following definitions:

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 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 durable solutions strategy.

The location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a village for rural areas or a neighbourhood for urban areas (i.e. fourth official administrative division).

## Changes to shelter terminology in the Master List Round 125:

In Master List Round 122, which covered from May to July 2021, changes were made to the terminology of shelter types that IDPs and returnees reside in. These changes are reflected in all products related to the Master List Rounds 122 to 126. Changes include adjustments to provide clarity on terminologies for critical shelter types as distinct from displacement site types, ensuring alignment with the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Technical Note on Informal Sites Definition for Iraq (September 2020).

**Changes to shelter types in which IDPs and returnees reside include:**

- “Informal settlements” have been replaced with “Tents/caravans/makeshift shelters/mud or block house”
- “Non-residential structures” have been replaced with “Other critical shelters”
- “Collective shelters” have been replaced with “Public buildings or collective shelters”

**Changes to shelter types in which returnees only reside include:**

- “Habitual residence” has been replaced with “Residence of origin”
- “Rental” has been removed

**Change to a shelter type in which IDPs only reside include:**

- “Rental” has been replaced with “Apartment/house (not owned)”

The following is a summary of the shelter types referred to in this report: Residences of origin are the same residences in which returnees lived prior to displacement. Shelters in critical condition, for returnees, include 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. For IDPs, shelters in critical condition include those listed above for returnees except for residences of origin, as well as apartment/houses that are not owned or are uninhabitable.

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