From 31 July 2017 to 31 August:

- As of 31 August 2017, the DTM has identified 3,259,872 internally displaced persons (543,312 families) displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 99 districts and 3,734 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 2,171,034 returnees (361,839 families).

- Overall, the total number of identified IDPs decreased by approximately 1% (35,730 individuals). Decreases were recorded across 12 governorates with peaks in Dahuk (6% or 23,808) and in Baghdad (6% or 16,530).

- Anbar governorate recorded a significant increase (11% or 11,388). The displacement is in anticipation of the military operations expected to be launched in west Anbar.

- The returnee population increased by 5% (99,054 individuals). The two governorates with the highest increase in returnee population were Anbar (6% or 58,314) and Ninewa (8% or 28,740).

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is maintaining the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 3.3 million internally displaced persons.
**IDPs**

- **IDP population per shelter arrangements**
  - 49% Private settings
  - 24% Camps
  - 12% Critical shelters
  - 14% Unknown
- **IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates**
  - Jan '15: 3,259,872 IDPs
  - Jan '16: 3,295,602 IDPs
  - Jan '17: 3,259,872 IDPs
- **% change**:
  - April: +47%
  - May: +30%
  - June: +33%
  - July: +22%
  - August: +12%
  - September: +9%
  - October: +4%
  - November: +6%
  - December: +10%
  - January '16:
    - April: -1%
    - May: +19%
    - June: +11%
    - July: +4%
    - August: +6%
    - September: +7%
    - October: +7%
    - November: +10%
    - December: +16%
    - January '17:
      - April: +9%
      - May: +10%
      - June: +5%
      - July: +4%
      - August: +1%
      - September: -1%
      - October: +1%
      - November: +2%
      - December: -1%

**Returnees**

- **Returnees population per shelter arrangements**
  - 95% Habitual residence
  - 3% Private settings
  - 2% Critical shelters
  - 0% Unknown
- **Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates**
  - Jan '15: 2,171,034 Returnees
  - Jan '16: 2,071,980 Returnees
  - Jan '17: 2,171,034 Returnees
- **% change**:
  - April: +5%
  - May: +4%
  - June: -1%
  - July: +19%
  - August: +11%
  - September: +4%
  - October: +6%
  - November: +7%
  - December: +7%
  - January '16:
    - April: +47%
    - May: +30%
    - June: +33%
    - July: +22%
    - August: +12%
    - September: +9%
    - October: +4%
    - November: +6%
    - December: +10%
    - January '17:
      - April: -1%
      - May: +19%
      - June: +11%
      - July: +4%
      - August: +6%
      - September: +7%
      - October: +7%
      - November: +10%
      - December: +16%
      - January: +9%
      - February: +10%
      - March: +5%
      - April: +4%
      - May: +1%
      - June: -1%
      - July: -3%
      - August: -4%
      - September: 0%
      - October: 0%
      - November: -1%
      - December: 0%
      - January '18:
        - April: +11%
        - May: +6%
        - June: +6%
        - July: +7%
        - August: +2%
        - September: +2%
        - October: +2%
        - November: +13%
        - December: +13%

**Figure 1.** IDPs displacement timeline: monthly updates

**Figure 2.** Presence of IDPs by governorate of displacement

**Figure 3.** Returnees displacement timeline: monthly updates

**Figure 4.** Presence of returnees by governorate of return
On 20 August 2017 the military operations to retake Telafar and surrounding areas were launched. The DTM has been monitoring preemptive displacement movements from these areas since spring, and with greater intensity since the second half of July after the conclusion of the military operations to retake the city of Mosul. Most displacement took place along a few main axes, through Badush, Masaid and Muhalabiyyah areas, in Mosul district. Most IDPs, gathered at mustering points, eventually reached Hammam al-Aleel screening site, from where they proceeded to camps and out-of-camp locations. The DTM set up two integrated monitoring systems, a flow monitoring system at Hammam al-Aleel screening site and the usual Emergency Tracking, which tracks the IDP population at the location of displacement.

As of 31 August 2017, the DTM ET has identified 34,256 individuals displaced because of the operations in Telafar. Of these, 25,116 were identified in camps, screening sites and emergency sites, and the remaining in out-of-camp locations. Of the total population displaced before and after the beginning of the operations, 28,892 transited through Hammam al-Aleel screening site during the month of August.

The IDP populations displaced from the district of Hawija remained quite stable in August, recording an increase of 2% (2,262 individuals). Clashes in Hawija started in early 2016 and intensified around the month of August of the same year. The operations stalled since the beginning of Mosul offensive in October 2016 and have not resumed yet; however, they are expected to be launched shortly. From August 2016 to 28 August 2017, the DTM had identified 100,896 individuals displaced from Hawija. Of these, 51% are displaced to Salah al-Din governorate and 43% to Kirkuk governorate. The remaining IDPs are distributed across Baghdad, Erbil, Ninewa and Qadissiya governorates. The number is expected to grow further once the operations start.

During the reporting period, also the number of IDPs from Mosul remained stable. Almost no further displacement was recorded while the number of returnees increased by 7% (17,694).
As of 31 July 2017, seven governorates host 87% (2,838,570 individuals) of the total identified IDP population: Nineawa hosts 32% (1,033,830), Dahuk 11% (356,676), Kirkuk 11% (356,334), Salah al-Din 10% (339,090), Erbil 10% (327,228), Baghdad 8% (272,784), and Sulaymaniyah 5% (152,628).

From a regional perspective, Central North Iraq hosts 72% of the IDPs (2,355,912 individuals), the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) 26% (836,532), and South Iraq 2% (67,428).

The total number of identified IDPs recorded a decrease of 1% (35,730 individuals), reflecting a widespread trend across the country.

All governorates but Nineawa and Anbar recorded a significant decrease in their IDP population. Namely, Dahuk Governorate recorded a decrease of 6% (23,808 individuals) due to ongoing return movements, particularly to Nineawa. Baghdad Governorate recorded a decrease of 6% (16,530) due to returns to Anbar Governorate.

Anbar and Ninewa Governorates recorded an IDP population increase during the reporting period. Anbar recorded an increase of 11% (11,388) due to the displacement from west Anbar, in anticipation of the announced military operations to retake those areas, particularly Ana, Al Ka’im and Ru’a districts.

Ninewa recorded an increase of 1% (8,094) due to the displacement in anticipation of the military operations, which were eventually launched in Telfar district on 20 August. Displacement occurred both pre-emptively before the beginning of the hostilities, and after they started. The entire displacement has been tracked by DTM ET, according to which 34,254 individuals were displaced as of 31 August. As per DTM methodology, the current DTM Master List captures part of this displacement, while all locations will be validated during the coming rounds.

### Table 1. Distribution of IDP families and individuals by governorate of displacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Families</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nineawa</td>
<td>172,305</td>
<td>1,033,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>3,661</td>
<td>21,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>25,438</td>
<td>152,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>7,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>20,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>543,312</td>
<td>3,259,872</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- High concentration
- Low concentration
- Locations

**Figure 7. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of displacement**

The figure reports the governorates of displacement that witnessed the highest variation in the IDP population, compared to the last report.
As of 31 August 2017, the total IDP population comes from eight of Iraq’s 18 governorates, but most are originally from the governorates of Ninewa (57% or 1,850,346 individuals), Anbar (14% or 440,334). Ninewa and Anbar have been the governorates of origin of more than 70% of IDPs for most of the current crisis; however, the distribution between the two governorates began changing after September 2016. On the one hand, this is due to the significant return movements to retaken areas in Anbar – such as Ramadi and Heet – and as of September, to Falluja. On the other hand, the launch of the military operations to retake Mosul in October 2016 led to large-scale displacement across Ninewa Governorate, with fewer numbers heading to other governorates.

The third governorate of origin is Salah al-Din, with 14% of the currently displaced population (440,334 individuals). Displacement from Salah al-Din is due to ongoing clashes, especially in Al-Shirqat and Baiji districts, and to secondary displacement of IDPs previously displaced to Kirkuk. According to the DTM ET, as of 28 August 136,842 individuals from Salah al-Din were still displaced as a result of the hostilities that started in June 2016.

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs from Kirkuk Governorate increased by 1% (2,790 individuals) because of the ongoing military operations in Al Hawija district. Military operations in Hawija started in August 2016 and as of 28 August, according to the DTM ET, 100,896 IDPs from Hawija are still in displacement. The number of IDPs originally from Ninewa decreased by 2% (31,536 individuals). The decrease is due to ongoing return movements to retaken areas in Ninewa governorate. These returns are recorded partly among IDPs displaced during the most recent Mosul crisis, but largely among those IDPs previously displaced, particularly in 2014.

### Table 2. Distribution of IDPs by governorate of displacement and governorate of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Anbar</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Diyala</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Ninewa</th>
<th>Salah al-Din</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>115,674</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>117,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>14,838</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21,162</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>272,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>164,592</td>
<td>6,612</td>
<td>10,032</td>
<td>94,4,512</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td>62,022</td>
<td>23,466</td>
<td>1,033,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>1,842</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>3,816</td>
<td>2,772</td>
<td>9,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahuk</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>355,002</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>356,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>2,244</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>62,580</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>3,636</td>
<td>69,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>122,748</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,892</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>14,262</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>148,248</td>
<td>31,884</td>
<td>327,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>55,944</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>58,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>44,742</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>190,254</td>
<td>43,914</td>
<td>75,564</td>
<td>356,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>4,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2,772</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>65,328</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>67,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,008</td>
<td>1,018,986</td>
<td>9,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>3,186</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,436</td>
<td>15,450</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>21,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58,818</td>
<td>14,466</td>
<td>263,752</td>
<td>339,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>67,002</td>
<td>5,016</td>
<td>15,432</td>
<td>20,916</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>16,488</td>
<td>27,594</td>
<td>152,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>5,286</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>7,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>1,698</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>16,884</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>20,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>533,766</td>
<td>28,752</td>
<td>34,320</td>
<td>94,374</td>
<td>14,754</td>
<td>263,226</td>
<td>1,850,346</td>
<td>440,334</td>
<td>3,259,972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8. Variation in the number of IDPs by governorate of origin

The figure reports the highest variation in the IDP population by governorate of origin, compared to the last report.
Dynamics of return and displacement are tracked through independent but complementary systems, meaning that the number of returnees and IDPs can increase at the same time during a reporting period although overall trends will realign in longer observation intervals.

As of 31 August 2017, a total of 361,839 families (2,171,034 individuals) reportedly returned to their location of origin, indicating an increase of 5% (99,054) from the previous update.

Half of the returnee population (50% or 1,082,004 individuals) is in Anbar. During the reporting period, its returnee population grew by 6% (58,314). Return movements have been recorded since mid-2016, when the newly retaken city of Ramadi began witnessing returns. As well, the city of Falluja, retaken between May and June 2016, began receiving returnees as of September 2016. However, the returnee population is not evenly distributed across the governorate. The district of Falluja currently hosts 21% (454,176) of the whole returnee population, while Ramadi hosts 19% (419,004).

The governorate hosting the second largest returnee population is Ninewa (19% or 404,574 individuals); its returnee population grew by 8% (28,740). The third is Salah al-Din, with 18% (393,606 individuals); its returnee population increased by 1% (2,232) between 31 July and 31 August. The returnee population is growing steadily and the top five districts recording the highest increase in returnee population are in Anbar and Ninewa governorates.

In Anbar, both Falluja and Ramadi district recorded an increase of 5% during the reporting period (corresponding to 3,536 and 3,465 individuals respectively). Heet’s returnee population grew by 7% (1,896).

In Ninewa, the district of Mosul recorded the third highest increase after Falluja and Ramadi during the reporting period (42% or 2,592 individuals), while Mosul’s returnee population grew by 4% (1,037). In the retaken areas of Mosul and Hamdaniya districts, it is not only IDPs who were displaced at the beginning of the Mosul military operations in October 2017 who are returning. In Hamdaniya as well, IDPs displaced at the onset of the crisis in 2014 have started to return.
As of 31 August 2017, IDPs have been returning from Iraq’s 18 governorates. Main governorates of last displacement are Anbar (25% or 548,868 individuals), Baghdad (13% or 276,726) and Erbil (13% or 274,104).

Most of the returnees previously displaced in Anbar were internally displaced, meaning IDPs from Anbar displaced within Anbar and therefore returned to other locations within the same governorate.

In the case of Erbil, 44% (119,724 individuals) returned to Anbar Governorate, while 24% (64,602) returned to Salah al-Din Governorate and 19% (52,056) to Ninewa.

Approximately half of the returnees previously displaced in Kirkuk Governorate (47% or 276,726 individuals) returned to Salah al-Din. Approximately 41% (113,658) returned to Anbar.

During the reporting period, a significant increase in returns of those previously displaced in Baghdad Governorate (9% or 23,250 individuals) followed by Kirkuk (9% or 22,350) took place.

Map 4. Returnee families by last governorate of displacement
The map shows returnees’ movements from their governorate of last displacement to their current districts of return.

SULAYMANIYAH BAGHDAD NINEWA ERBIL KIRKUK

Figure 10. Variation in the number of returnees by last governorate of displacement
The figure reports the highest variation in the returnee population by governorate of last displacement, compared to the last report.

Table 4. Distribution of returnees by governorate of return and last governorate of displacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of return</th>
<th>Anbar</th>
<th>Babylon</th>
<th>Baghdad</th>
<th>Dahuk</th>
<th>Diyala</th>
<th>Erbil</th>
<th>Kerbala</th>
<th>Kirkuk</th>
<th>Nineva</th>
<th>Salah Al-Din</th>
<th>Sulaymaniyah</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>548,478</td>
<td>7,026</td>
<td>229,302</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>119,724</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,658</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,748</td>
<td>60,174</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,082,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>38,814</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,772</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>43,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24,432</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19,080</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>209,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34,482</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,474</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineva</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,334</td>
<td>3,444</td>
<td>107,298</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>52,056</td>
<td>2,862</td>
<td>4,380</td>
<td>214,704</td>
<td>2,496</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>13,602</td>
<td>404,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Din</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,550</td>
<td>2,334</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>64,602</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>130,782</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>161,440</td>
<td>17,082</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td>393,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>548,868</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,512</strong></td>
<td><strong>296,166</strong></td>
<td><strong>110,326</strong></td>
<td><strong>164,442</strong></td>
<td><strong>274,104</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,392</strong></td>
<td><strong>276,726</strong></td>
<td><strong>213,202</strong></td>
<td><strong>156,684</strong></td>
<td><strong>97,866</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,546</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,171,034</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most identified IDPs (49% or 1,610,868 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 38% (1,245,294) are living in rented accommodation, 11% (358,776) are with host families, and less than 1% (6,798) are in hotels/motels.

Fewer IDPs (12% or 401,172 individuals) are in critical shelters. Of these, 6% (200,838 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 3% (100,254) are in informal settlements, 3% (83,262) are in religious buildings and less than 1% (10,266) are in school buildings.

IDPs living in camps represent 24% of the total IDP population (787,782 individuals). Ninewa Governorate hosts 54% of the IDPs living in camps (426,774), mainly due to the large camp-based response throughout the Mosul response.

Between 31 July and 31 August 2017, the number of IDPs in private settings and critical shelters decreased by 3% (corresponding to 41,760 and 11,886).

During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in unknown shelter remained stable. The high number of IDPs identified in unknown shelter type is due to the high number of IDPs in Mosul city. Their shelter type could not be assessed because of the methodology and organization jointly put in place by DTM and local authorities. The information will be verified and shared in the coming rounds of assessment.

Most identified returnees (95% or 2,058,948 individuals) reportedly live in their habitual residence. Fewer returnees are in private settings and critical shelters (respectively 3% or 71,262 individuals and 2% or 40,494).
IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP and returnee population in Iraq. Data are 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 are 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, Sulaøamaniyah 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 Wasit governorates.

The figure of the KRI does not include populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Kifri and Khanaqin.

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

*Critical shelters:* include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings and other informal settlements.

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