

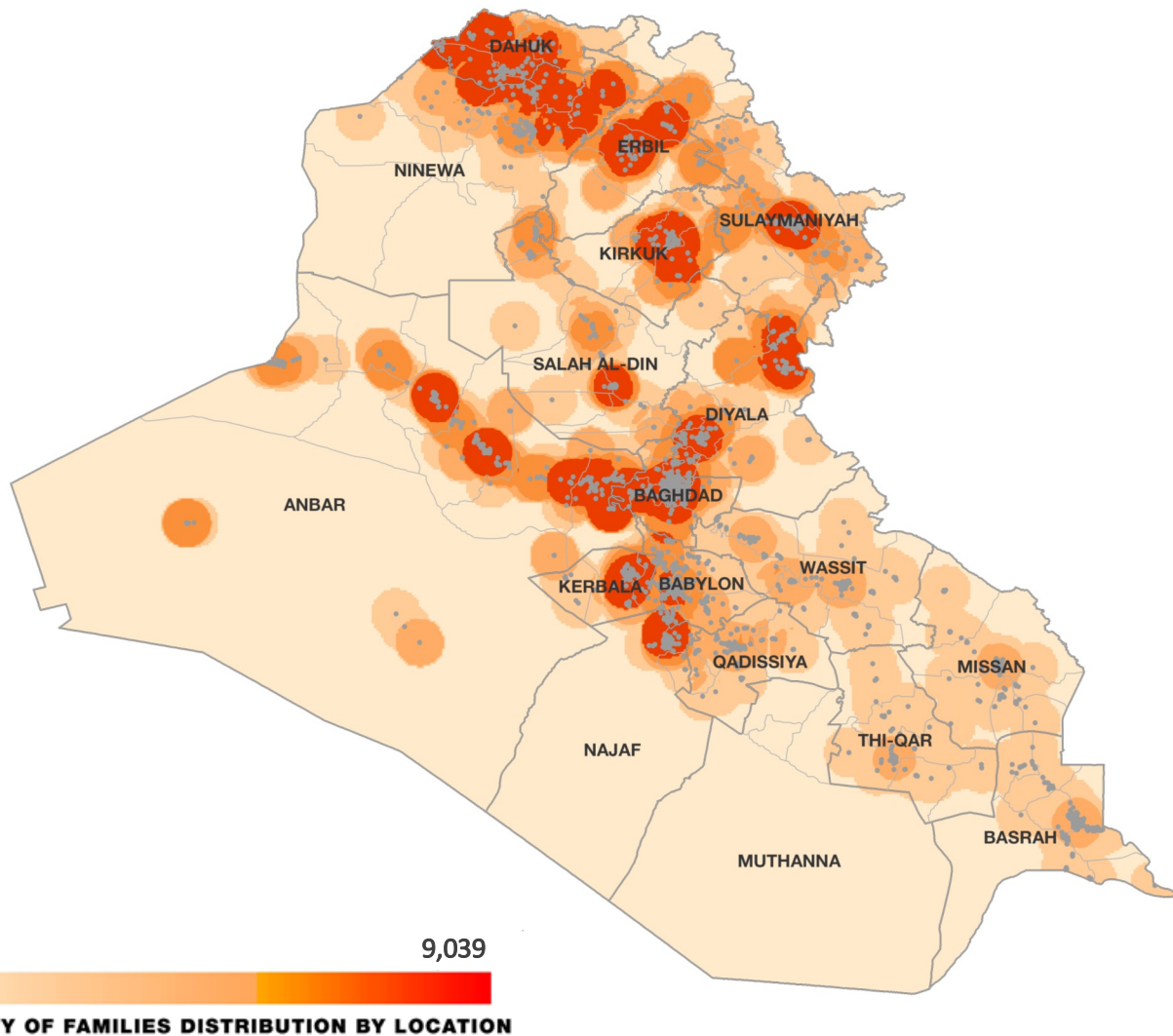
DISPLACEMENT CONTINUES ACROSS IRAQ

1 INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an International Organization for Migration (IOM) information management tool that gathers specific information regarding the status and location of displaced persons across the country.

From the beginning of January 2014 through 29 January 2015, the DTM identified 2,255,148 internally displaced individuals¹, (375,858 families) dispersed across 2,412 distinct locations in Iraq.²

Considering the available information and DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revises at 2.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) the baseline figure for planning humanitarian response.



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¹Individual populations are calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.

²A location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas or a neighborhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division). IOM DTM aims to provide precise population data; however limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can limit information-gathering activities.

2 DTM HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ There has been an overall increase in the displaced population of 13,064 families (estimated 78,384 individuals). This is an increase of 3.6% from the displaced population figure reported on 15 January, 2015.
- ➔ The tracked displaced population of Kirkuk governorate has significantly increased by 10,802 families (or 64,812 individuals). Conflict across the governorate continues to cause intra-governorate displacement, while a volatile variation in access hinders DTM capacity to verify figures across its four districts.
- ➔ Through the recently revised methodology large displaced populations in rented accommodation are currently being identified, these populations are generally more difficult to track. This has led to an increase of 22,213 families (estimated 133,278 individuals) accommodated in rented settings. Simultaneously, a decrease was observed in host community arrangements (5,513 displaced families) and within the unknown shelter category (5,124 displaced families). These changes were primarily observed in Dohuk and Kirkuk governorates.
- ➔ A revised DTM methodology was launched at the beginning of January. Preliminary analysis representing 36.2% of the total displaced populations found that indicated priority needs, ranked by urgency are to be shelter and housing (20.2%), followed by aid/access to income (20.1%), food (15.8%) and NFIs (15.7%).

3 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

There remain three major identified waves of displacement in Iraq since January 2014. These waves of displacement correspond to major conflicts and each wave is conventionally categorized by date: January to May, June to July, and August 2014 to present.

The third wave can be further disaggregated by two periods; August 2014, and 01 September to date, as indicated in Table 1. This approach has enhanced the analysis of displacement as the situation developed and transformed throughout the duration of the third wave.³ The table below details the four observed waves of displacement.

Observation Period	# Locations ⁴	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	%
Pre-June 2014	887	92,964	557,784	25%
June-July 2014	1,235	91,165	546,990	24%
August 2014	849	138,490	830,940	37%
Post 1 September 2014	744	53,239	319,434	14%
Total	2,412	375,858	2,255,148	100%

Table 1: Displacement through the year of 2014 disaggregated by the dates of the three distinct waves
(Total individuals are based on a standard household size of six)⁵

³ Please refer to the DTM IX Round Report (25 November, 2014), X Round Report (18 December, 2014), and Round XI (25 December, 2014) for further reference (<http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>).

⁴ The number of locations per wave does not sum the overall number of distinct locations as displacement populations often increase in pre-existing locations between waves, as well as locations may host displaced populations from multiple waves.

⁵ Variance in the displacement figures through the observed periods of displacement may occur between successive reports. Influencing factors include: increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continued identification of previously displaced groups, and inclusion of data regarding secondary displacements within Iraq. Displaced populations are methodically identified through a process of assessment, verification and triangulation of data. IOM continues to closely coordinate with regional and local authorities to maintain a shared, accurate understanding of displacement figures across Iraq.

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Each observed period of displacement has unique and identifiable dynamics characterized by the size of the displaced populations, geographic variance of the displacement, and frequency of significant events that cause displacement. This variation is visualized in Figure 1 below.

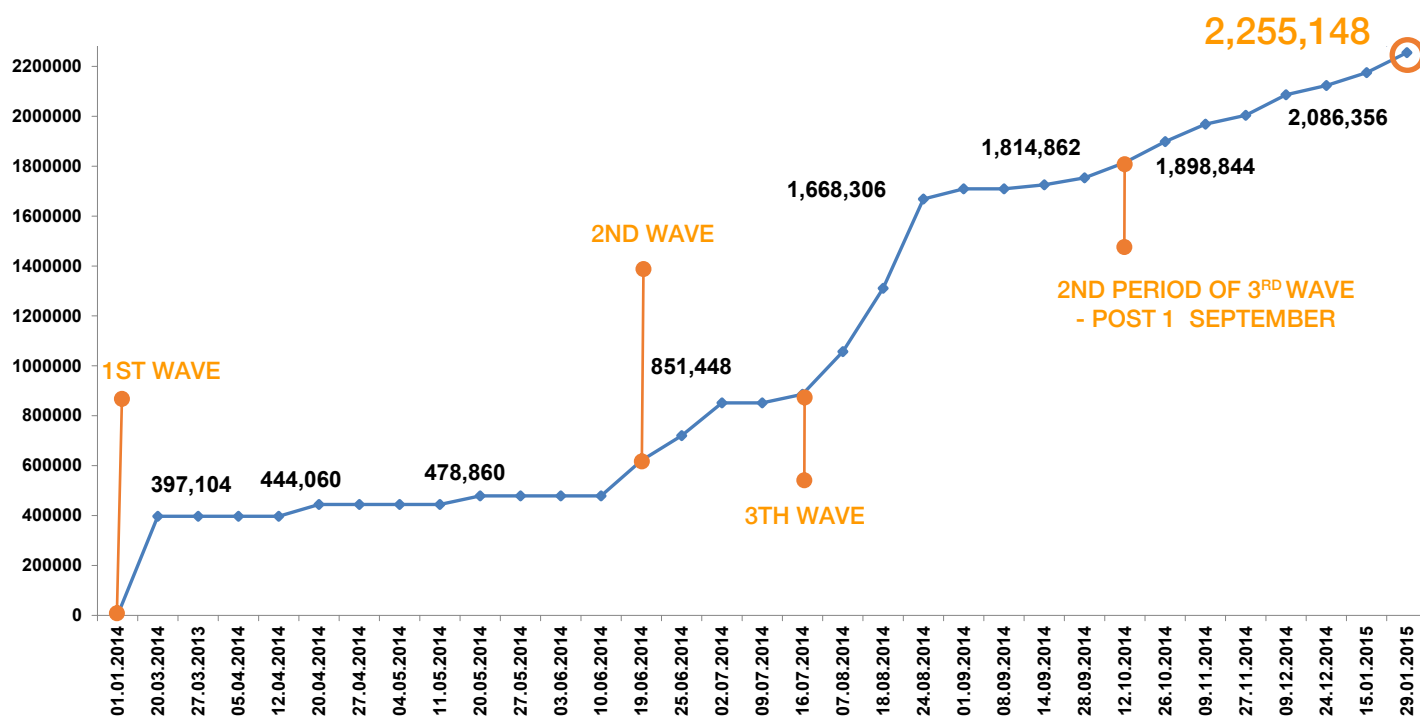


Figure 1 (above): Displacement population trends since 2015 (individuals IDPs);

Table 2 represents the displaced population by displacement period disaggregated by the governorate of origin.

Displacement period	Governorate of Origin								Grand Total	Population by period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June	90,446	154	307	1,070		28	228	731	92,964	25%
June to July	7,662	1,827	3,449	12,906		2,173	39,763	23,385	91,165	24%
August	1,910	700	1,923	6,537	4,481	1,543	110,049	11,347	138,490	37%
1st Sep to date	11,392	483	1,054	13,725	605	4,596	11,043	10,341	53,239	14%
Grand Total	111,410	3,164	6,733	34,238	5,086	8,340	161,083	45,804	375,858	100%
Population by Governorate of Origin	30%	1%	2%	9%	1%	2%	43%	12%	100%	

Table 2: Individuals displaced since 2014 disaggregated by period of displacement and governorate of origin.

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Since the beginning of 2014, August witnessed the largest displacement as an estimated 830,490 individuals (138,490 families or 37% of the total displacement) were identified.

Across all observed periods of displaced, just fewer than 1 million displaced individuals fled their homes in Ninewa governorate (this accounts for 43% of the whole displaced population, an estimated 966,498 individuals). The second greatest population of IDPs originates from Anbar with 668,460 individuals (30%), and then Salah al-Din with 274,824 individuals (12%). The governorate of origin of displaced populations is further indicated in Figure 2.

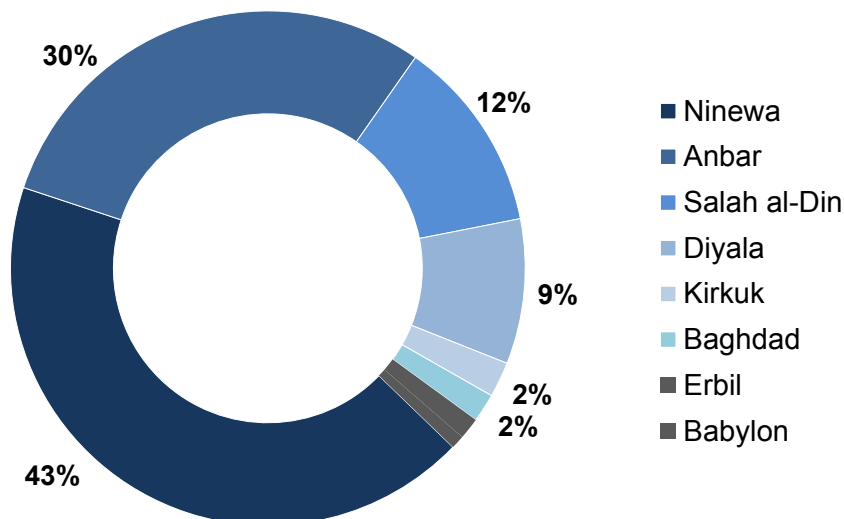


Figure 2: Displacement by Governorate of Origin.

The governorate hosting the largest displaced population is Dohuk with 447,048 displaced individuals (20% or 74,508 families) in the four districts of Amedi, Zarko, Sumel, and Dohuk, and a further 124,482 individuals (6% or 20,747 families), seeking refuge in the assisted districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan. In total the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 971,250 individuals (161,875 families) or 43% of the overall displaced population.

Outside of northern Iraq, Anbar hosts the second largest displaced population of 386,904 individuals (17%) followed by Kirkuk with 303,588 individuals (13%). The eight governorates that received the largest displaced populations during 2014 are represented in Figure 3 below.

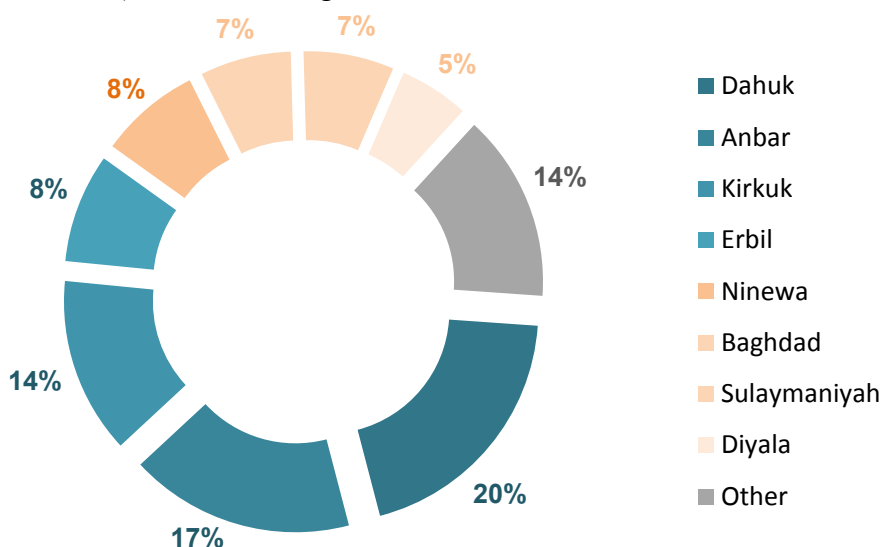


Figure 2: Eight governorates of Iraq hosting the largest displaced populations.

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Table 3 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement since 2014. Populations displaced within their governorate of origin are indicated in yellow.

		Governorate of Origin								Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	373,302	90	3,246	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	386,904
	Babylon	4,188	12,792	738	234	-	60	26,904	792	45,708
	Baghdad	70,494	2,094	25,914	12,024	-	1,842	33,924	9,660	155,952
	Basrah	1,524	126	276	630	-	984	4,014	2,436	9,990
	Dahuk	2,790	-	-	-	-	-	443,226	1,032	447,048
	Diyala	750	-	-	116,448	-	-	312	2,346	119,856
	Erbil	46,158	-	-	150	30,426	-	63,246	47,964	187,944
	Kerbala	3,228	1,296	390	252	-	192	63,036	648	69,042
	Kirkuk	109,098	480	1,308	29,862	-	42,012	17,214	103,614	303,588
	Missan	216	42	228	156	-	870	4,674	702	6,888
	Najaf	1,056	-	42	-	-	402	75,666	138	77,304
	Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	170,856	1,092	174,144
	Qadissiya	942	204	270	618	-	1,866	12,666	234	16,800
	Salah al-Din	3,966	-	468	78	90	-	6	59,952	64,560
	Sulaymaniya	47,196	1,698	7,362	44,424	-	-	20,310	35,784	156,774
	Thi-Qar	792	90	120	132	-	1,092	4,836	378	7,440
	Wassit	564	72	36	288	-	720	23,076	450	25,206
	Total	668,460	18,984	40,398	205,428	30,516	50,040	966,498	274,824	2,255,148

Table 3: Total displaced individuals (average size of six family members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement from January 2014 to present.

4 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

Variations in the displaced populations by shelter type are continually observed between each reporting round. This variation is attributed to several factors, including new and existing displaced populations continuing to move and occupy or vacate different shelter arrangements.

The DTM categorizes shelter arrangements as private settings (61% of the displaced population), critical shelter arrangements (29%), IDP camps (9%) and other or unknown (1%).⁶

Private settings constitute the most common shelter solution for IDPs in Iraq; 1,371,912 individuals (61%) are identified within this category. While these shelter arrangements should ensure better living standards to the displaced populations, they can entail a considerable burden to the host community as well as place strain to the overall access to basic services. Furthermore, these solutions cause a depletion of the IDPs' financial resources.

There are 649,674 individuals housed in critical shelter arrangements: the largest segment of this critically sheltered population remains in Dohuk (28% or 184,176 individuals), and in Anbar (15% or 97,092 individuals).

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⁶Critical shelter arrangements include unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, and informal settlements. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels and other, unknown and IDP camps are self-descriptive. Please refer to Annex 3 on DTM Shelter definitions for further information.

These shelter types are classified as critical since the facilities are either not sustainable or inadequate to provide safe living conditions to the displaced populations. Across all locations, the most common shelter arrangement within the critical category was unfinished and abandoned buildings, with 367,764 individuals (16% of the total displaced population) accommodated in these structures.

Just above 210,000 individuals (9% of the total displaced population) is accommodated in camps throughout Iraq. 62% of the camp populations are located in Dohuk, 16% in Ninewa (largely concentrated in Akree and Al-Shikhan districts), followed by Diyala with 7% (largely in Khanaqin district).

Figure 4 shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide, color coded by the categories above.

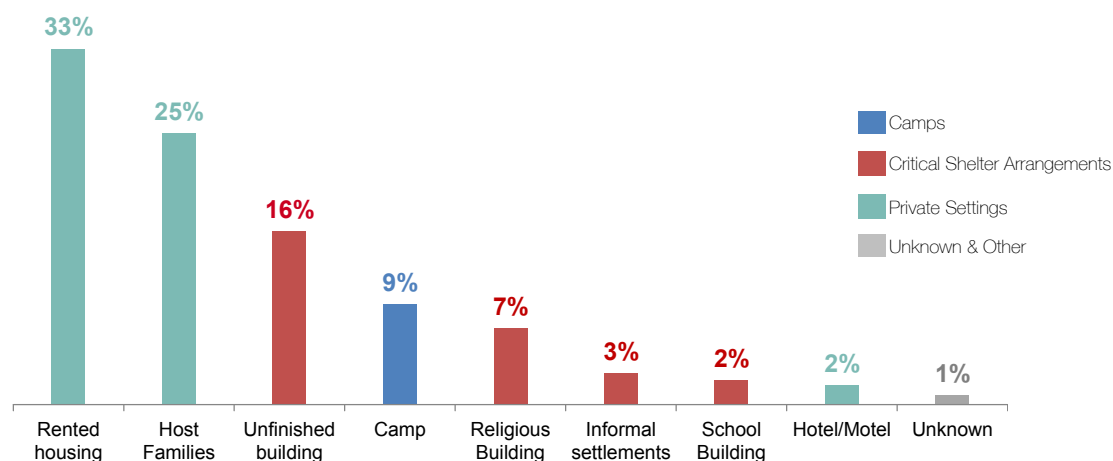


Figure 4: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

Table 5 provides an overview of shelter arrangements by governorate of displacement.

Governorate of Displacement	Shelter Types										Total
	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/Motel	Informal Settlements	Religious Building	Rented housing	School Building	Unfinished/Abandoned Building	Unknown or Other		
Anbar	-	234,840	-	22,422	1,332	54,972	29,208	44,130	-	386,904	
Babylon	-	19,062	606	2,886	7,140	14,100	102	1,758	54	45,708	
Baghdad	3,162	94,398	726	786	2,784	39,510	4,866	342	9,378	155,952	
Basrah	468	5,898	648	30	120	2,454	-	-	372	9,990	
Dahuk	132,348	51,516	10,398	9,300	6,462	68,610	120	168,294	-	447,048	
Diyala	14,706	38,856	-	-	-	46,236	2,862	13,062	4,134	119,856	
Erbil	4,932	20,892	20,202	14,664	4,992	113,268	2,010	6,984	-	187,944	
Kerbala	-	3,870	4,692	318	51,606	7,182	-	108	1,266	69,042	
Kirkuk	10,398	25,746	-	10,620	2,046	190,878	660	59,550	3,690	303,588	
Missan	726	2,922	-	102	102	1,986	1,002	-	48	6,888	
Najaf	-	594	78	48	63,066	13,284	-	210	24	77,304	
Ninewa	34,050	42,768	408	2,238	3,336	30,804	4,062	55,728	750	174,144	
Qadissiya	-	3,072	-	414	5,718	3,882	150	2,904	-	16,800	
Salah al-Din	-	15,948	-	1,176	1,494	27,378	7,134	11,406	24	64,560	
Sulaymaniya	11,106	246	3,612	990	732	135,918	126	3,108	936	156,774	
Thi-Qar	330	3,924	-	60	762	2,358	6	-	-	7,440	
Wassit	-	10,422	192	1,032	10,722	2,556	102	180	-	25,206	
Total	212,226	574,974	41,562	67,086	162,414	755,376	52,410	367,764	20,376	2,255,148	

Table 5: Shelter type disaggregated by governorate of displacement.

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Figure 6 highlights the distribution of each shelter arrangement by three regions; the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Central and Central North and the Southern regions.⁷

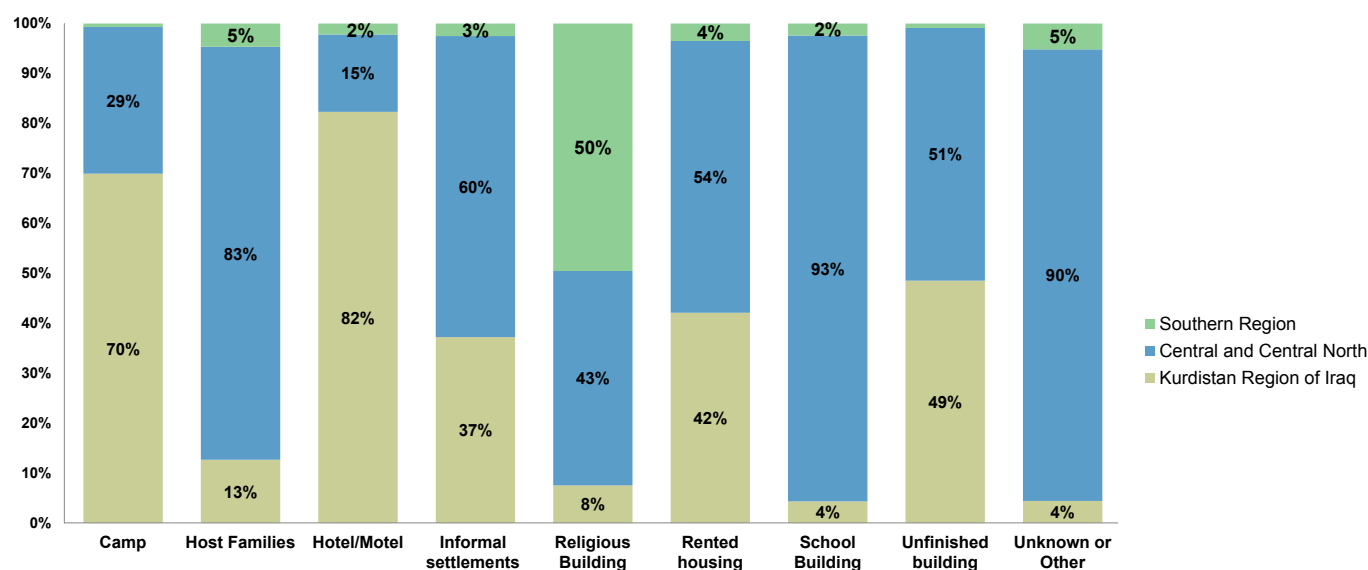


Figure 6: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs since 2014 breakdown by region.

6 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the current reporting period (15 January 2015 to 29 January 2015), DTM field staff recorded an overall increase of 13,064 displaced families (an estimated 78,384 individuals).

Displacement Wave	Governorate of Origin								Grand Total	% Period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June 2014	6,647	7	14	132	-	21	15	23	6,859	53%
June to July 2014	2,135	725	-116	2,525	-	265	2,455	-4,462	3,527	27%
August 2014	1,289	268	106	911	-230	596	-4,054	1,719	605	5%
Post 1 September 2014	1,044	21	76	1,237	90	-3,757	370	2,992	2,073	16%
Grand Total (Family)	11,115	1,021	80	4,805	-140	-2,875	-1,214	272	13,064	100%
Grand Total (Individuals)	66,690	6,126	480	28,830	-840	-17,250	-7,284	1,632	78,384	
% Governorate of Origin	85%	8%	1%	37%	-1%	-22%	-9%	2%	100%	

Table 6: Fluctuations in population figures across Iraq during the reporting period, breakdown by displacement period and gover-

The variance in the figures of displaced populations during the reporting periods can be attributed to several factors, including an enhanced coverage, increased awareness of key informants, new displacements, secondary displacements and return movements.⁸

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⁷The Kurdish region includes: Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil. The South includes: Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi Qar, and Wassit, Qadissiya, Muthana. Central North includes the remaining governorates.

⁸Over the past several months the DTM has undergone an extensive exercise to bolster the field capacity of its mission. The increase in staff deployed at the governorate-level has allowed IOM to increase its field coverage, expand the key informant network in parallel with rolling out the revised DTM methodology at the beginning of 2015 (please refer to Annex 2).

Central and Central North Region

Through this reporting period, Kirkuk has witnessed the largest increase in the reported displaced populations. This governorate remains one of the most difficult areas within Iraq for tracking and monitoring displacement. Contributing factors to this difficulty include: the fluidity of displacement, both new and secondary, and limited access in some areas of the governorate.⁹

This issue reports an increase of 10,802 families (64,812 displaced individuals) observed in Kirkuk and Daqoq districts, the majority of which are reportedly living in rented accommodations and originate from Anbar. IOM field staff is currently validating the displacement patterns and other characteristics of this group, while endeavoring to gain access to the other two districts of Al-Hawiga and Dabes in order to reconcile the displacement figures.

There has been an increase of 1,248 families (estimated 7,488 individuals) in the displaced population in Baghdad. This change is attributed to the further identification of approximately 1,000 displaced families accommodated in rented settings across several districts.

Intra-governorate displacement continues to be observed within Diyala as the situation remains volatile. Between reporting periods, there has been an overall increase of 1,627 displaced families (estimated 9,762 individuals) reported across the districts of Ba'quba, Al-Khalis and Khankaqin.¹⁰ Out of this, 91% of them originate from within Diyala, 6% from Salah al-Din and 2% from Ninewa. Prevailing shelter arrangements detected are rented housing (67%), unfinished and abandoned buildings (23%), and with host community (10%).

In the governorate of Babylon an increased accuracy in displacement monitoring has led to the further identification of 824 families (estimated 5,286 individuals). The majority of these newly tracked populations are housed in rented accommodation in Al-Musayab district.

Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)

There has been an overall decrease of 2,549 families (estimated 15,294 individuals) within Dohuk governorate, out of which 47% in Dohuk and 45% in Sumul districts. Such decreases were observed across several shelter arrangements, such as within host community settings (41%), rented housing (27%) and unfinished and abandoned building (27%). This is in line with the recent return movement observed to their place of origin in Zummar district of Ninewa, although some other IDPs reportedly moved to Mam Al Yan Camp in Akre.

Although smaller in volume, reported population movements remain fluid in Sulymaniyah with an overall increase of 869 families (estimated 4,134 individuals). This increase was mainly influenced by the additional 638 families hosted in Arbat camp, Sulymaniyah district. An increase in displaced populations was also reported in Sharbazher district, with about 2,500 new IDPs identified in rented accommodations. On the other hand, return movement of approximately 500 families was observed from Kalar district back to Diyala.

⁹Limited access to areas within the districts of Al-Hawiga and Dabes, which are currently under AG control, has inhibited IOMs field monitors to update previous displacement locations. Based from field reports and data gathered, it has been assumed that the previously identified populations within these districts have fled the area towards Kirkuk center or Daqoq. This movement was not reflected in the DTM as the teams could not update the previous locations of this displaced population. Therefore to avoid duplication and inflating the overall figures the previously identified displaced populations in Al-Hawiga and Dabes have temporarily been 'zeroed' until they can again be updated by IOM field staff.

¹⁰The districted is assisted through the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

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The Southern Region

There remain relatively small changes in the displaced populations in comparison to the other regions of Iraq. Within the reporting period there was an observed increase of just 82 families.

In addition to this increase, it has been noted across several governorates in the region a common trend for movements between neighborhoods because of an increase of rental costs, search for better shelter, improved access to services, and jobs opportunities or of families moving from host settings to rented accommodation. Quantitative and qualitative data are currently being triangulated to verify the volume of these urban movements.

6 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – GROUP ASSESSMENT (GA) FORM

IOM continues to implement the first phase of the revised DTM methodology that was launched during January 2015. The first phase of the assessment will be complete by the end of March 2015. For further details on the GA, refer to Annex 2.

So far, a total of 944 displaced groups have been assessed in 271 locations representing 136,229 IDP families (815,742 individuals) across 17 governorates.¹¹ The displaced population of 2,255,148 individuals is dispersed across 2,413 distinct locations in Iraq. Therefore, as of mid-January, 11.2% of these locations (hosting 36.2% of the total displaced population) have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology.

The graphs and table below are based on initial data, which offers insight to some of the key indicators that the GA will track across the whole displaced population throughout the coming DTM rounds.

The data collected represents the age and gender breakdown of 815,742 individuals or 36.2% of the displaced population: 49% male, 51% female. Figure 7 shows the respective age breakdown by sex.

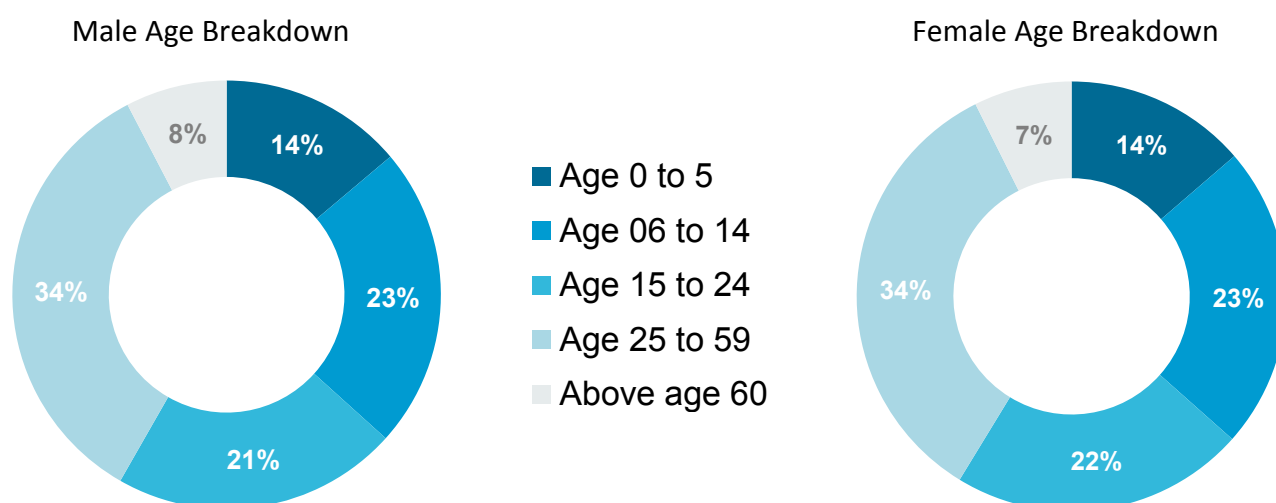


Figure 7: Sex and age breakdown of the current GA sample.

Gender and age breakdown disaggregated by governorate can be viewed in Annex 4.

Another section of the GA examines the intention of displaced populations.¹² The majority of the respondents (88%) reported a desire to return to place of origin, 12% reported uncertainty and will wait on several factors before deciding, and less than 1% said that they would locally integrate in the current location or resettle in a third location.

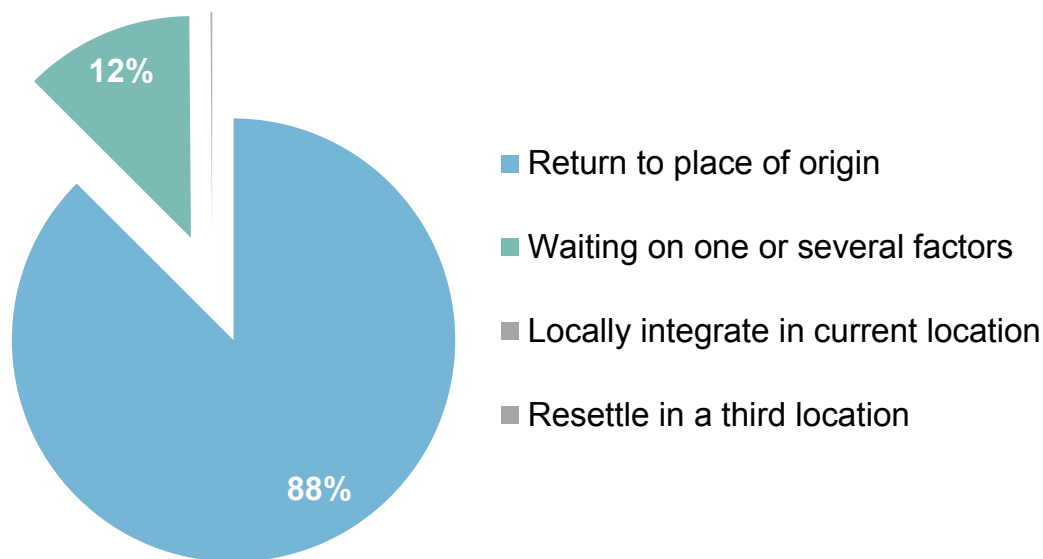


Figure 8: Intentions of the current sample of the GA.

A preliminary analysis of the priority needs indicates shelter and housing (20.2%) as the most urgent need, followed by financial aid/access to income (20.1%), food (15.8%) and NFIs (15.7%).

The below table shows the percentage breakdown of reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency.

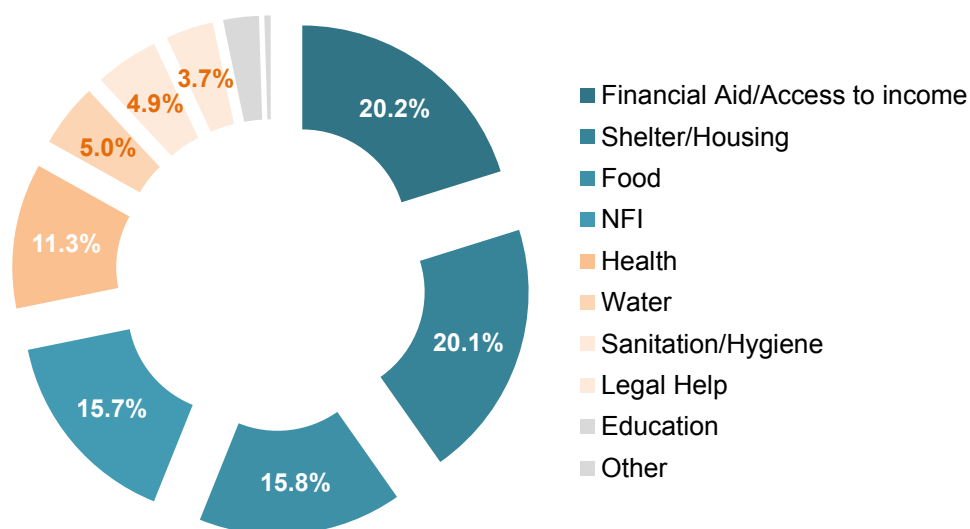


Figure 9: Percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency¹³

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¹²Four movement intentions are included, these are: 1) Waiting on one or several factors to decide; 2) Return to their place of origin; 3) Locally integrate in the current location; 4) Resettle in a third location.

¹³The findings reflect the percentage breakdown of priority needs by matter of importance and urgency; respondents are asked to indicate 5 priority needs ranked from 1 to 5, each of the ranks is assigned a systematic weight; Rank 1 :30%, rank 2 :25%, rank 3: 20%, rank 4: 15%, and rank 5: 10% , totaling 100%.

ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

DTM Dataset 29012015: The excel document provides IDP data on place level; which is the smallest administrative level (Neighborhood, Hai, Village). Each record represents IDP Families data broken down by Governorate of Origin, Shelter type and the wave of displacement.

The Excel document also includes a data sheet with summarizing tables for easier reference.

DTM Dynamic Displacement Map

This interactive map reads directly from the DTM, and will be updated every data collection round (i.e. every 2 weeks). In particular:

- Number of IDP families is presented at the national, governorates, districts and location levels wherein different colors represent the density of the IDP population;

- Charts on the right side of the map show further analysis on displacement by governorate of origin and the percentage of IDP families hosted by the different identified shelter types for each of the mentioned geographic level.

All current and previous DTM results can be found on <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>

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ANNEX 2: Methodology IV

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) monitors displacement across Iraq. The tool provides a continual and up to date snapshot of displacement populations and their location; however, access and security limitations must be considered alongside the massive, complex and fluid nature of displacement observed in Iraq.

From the onset of 2014, as the frontiers of conflict have continued to alter, the DTM remained adaptable in its approach and revised the methodology accordingly to ensure that both frequent and detailed displacement updates were maintained.

In January, 2015, IOM DTM implemented Methodology IV with an objective to strengthen data collection and meet the information needs of partners while still providing biweekly updates. Methodology IV incorporates a Group Assessment (GA) with a Gender Based Violence Risk (GBVR) annex.

The GA and GBVR components will add further detail and clarity to the data provided; gender and age disaggregation, secondary and last area of displacement, movement intentions, vulnerabilities, push factors, sectorial needs, and sense of security at the location of displacement as well as some key GBVR indicators.

The DTM methodology IV remains two-fold and contained within two parallel cycles that ensure both a frequent but also in-depth snap shot of displacement from data collected through an established network of community-level key informants:

1. **Stage I:** a frequently updated assessment (*Master-list plus*) to identify the place of origin, location and shelter arrangement of the displaced populations. This component will continue to provide updates on the displacement observed through Iraq every 2 weeks;
2. **Stage II:** a comprehensive assessment (GA and GBVR annex) disaggregating displaced populations by unique groups to capture a stronger understanding of the situation. Each group is categorised by their area of displacement, place of origin, period of displacement and shelter arrangement. This component will include the GA with the GBVR annex and be implemented simultaneously to stage 1 but through a 3-month cycle with the aim to cover the whole displaced population where access permits.

An expanded description of the methodology will be available in the following release.

IOM key informants include: community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

When Access is limited

In the event that IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) are unable to access a community or displaced population, only stage I (*Master-list plus*) shall be implemented.

- * Limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations include, but are not limited to:
- * Restrictions of movement
- * Poor access to certain locations
- * A sudden massive wave of displacement
- * Intermittent internet and telephone services
- * Difficulties collecting data from key informants due to a feeling of insecurity.

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ANNEX 3: DTM Shelter Definitions

NO.	DTM SHELTER TYPES	ACRONYMS	EXAMPLE
1	Camps	CM	Sites that the government recognizes as official camps
2	Religious Building	RB	Mosques, Churches, Holy shrines
3	Unfinished / Abandoned Buildings	UB	Skeleton buildings, unfinished housing projects, unfinished commercial buildings; Abandoned public and private buildings (completed)
4	School Building	SB	Schools, Education facilities
5	Other Informal Settlements	IS	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Settlements are not formally recognized or managed by authorities; 3) Services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly; E.g. Unplanned settlements; Group of tents; Hand-made shelter;
6	Other Formal Settlements	OT	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Authorities responsible for management and administration; 3) Basic services are provided as appropriate to the context; E.g. Malls; Market Place; Other formal/controlled settings;
7	Host Community	HC	Inside a room, or on the ground of a host family's house with access to their basic services;
8	Rented Houses	RH	Including those paid by religious affiliations or other donors;
9	Hotels/ Motels	HM	Rental accommodations paid by IDPs or donation/religious affiliations, etc.
10	Unknown	UN	This applies to locations not accessible where shelter type cannot be identified.

ANNEX 4: GROUP ASSESSMENT - Age and Sex breakdown

The age and gender breakdown across Iraq as assessed through the revised methodology of the DTM. The revised approach was launched at the start of January, 2015.

Governorate	Male Age Breakdown						Female Age Breakdown						Total Individuals
	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Male	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Female	
Anbar	4%	7%	10%	20%	2%	43%	5%	11%	12%	25%	4%	57%	89,911
Babylon	8%	10%	10%	18%	2%	47%	9%	13%	10%	18%	2%	53%	9,358
Baghdad	8%	11%	11%	13%	5%	48%	10%	13%	11%	13%	4%	52%	11,989
Basrah	9%	12%	9%	17%	1%	48%	9%	14%	10%	17%	1%	52%	1,849
Dahuk	8%	12%	12%	16%	3%	51%	7%	10%	13%	15%	3%	49%	340,853
Diyala	6%	11%	12%	16%	4%	49%	6%	12%	12%	17%	4%	51%	25,286
Erbil	11%	11%	9%	12%	8%	51%	11%	11%	8%	12%	6%	49%	51,144
Kerbala	14%	11%	4%	17%	4%	50%	11%	12%	11%	10%	6%	50%	5,158
Kirkuk	5%	11%	9%	17%	5%	47%	6%	14%	9%	19%	5%	53%	239,320
Missan	13%	11%	7%	17%	1%	50%	12%	11%	8%	18%	2%	50%	2,561
Najaf	8%	7%	8%	16%	7%	47%	8%	12%	12%	17%	5%	53%	3,411
Ninewa	7%	14%	8%	19%	3%	51%	8%	11%	7%	20%	3%	49%	3,778
Qadissiya	7%	12%	15%	15%	4%	53%	6%	12%	11%	16%	2%	47%	1,362
Salah al-Din	8%	10%	8%	17%	3%	46%	7%	13%	10%	18%	5%	54%	14,546
Sulaymaniyah	10%	15%	9%	15%	2%	51%	10%	12%	11%	15%	2%	49%	8,829
Thi-Qar	8%	12%	10%	14%	3%	47%	9%	13%	13%	16%	1%	53%	1,315
Wassit	9%	10%	8%	13%	4%	44%	12%	15%	15%	12%	3%	56%	5,072
Grand Total	7%	11%	11%	17%	4%	49%	7%	12%	11%	17%	4%	51%	
Total Individuals	55,154	90,934	85,955	135,733	30,480	398,256	57,115	95,527	92,523	141,508	30,813	417,486	815,742

Thus far, a total of 944 displaced groups have been assessed in 271 locations representing 136,229 IDP families (815,742 individuals) across 17 governorates.¹⁴

The displaced population of 2,255,148 individuals is dispersed across 2,413 distinct locations in Iraq. Therefore, 11.2% of these locations (hosting 36.2% of the total displaced population) have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology.

CONTACT

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¹⁴The group assessments used in the revised methodology have not yet been conducted in Muthanna governorate.