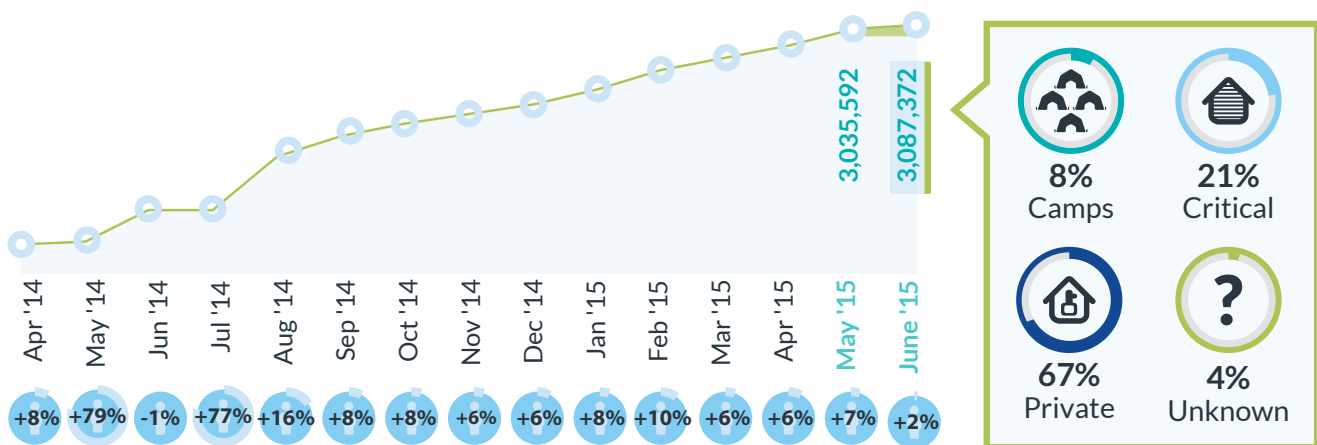


DISPLACEMENT REACHED 3 MILLION IDPs DUE TO CONTINUOUS CLASHES IN ANBAR

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 start of January 2014 through 4 June 2015, the DTM identified 3,087,372 internally displaced individuals (514,562 families)¹, dispersed across 102 districts and 3,312 distinct lo-cations in Iraq².

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revises the planning figures for the humanitarian response to **3.1 million** internally displaced persons (IDPs).



HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of newly 8,630 displaced families (51,780 individuals) were identified during the reporting period of 21 May through 4 June. The governorates experiencing the highest increase of IDPs are Baghdad (54% or 28,110 individuals), Anbar (31% or 16,236 individuals), and Erbil (25% or 13,170 individuals). These three governorates received most of the newly displaced IDPs from Ramadi after the resumption of clashes.
- Currently 67% (2,066,736 individuals) of identified IDPs are reported to be housed in private settings.³ Another 21% of the total displaced populations (638,778 individuals) are reportedly accommodated in critical shelter arrangements.⁴
- As of 4 May, 30,064 IDP families (180,384 individuals) were reported to have permanently returned to their place of origin following improvement of the security situation.
- Since the beginning of hostilities on 8 April 2015, a total of 42,857 IDP families (257,142 individuals) are reported to have been displaced from the city of Ramadi and its outskirts. Of this population, 48% displaced in the period from 8 April to 15 May while the remaining 52% or 22,180 families (133,080 individuals) were displaced after 15 May when Ramadi city centre was entirely occupied AGs.

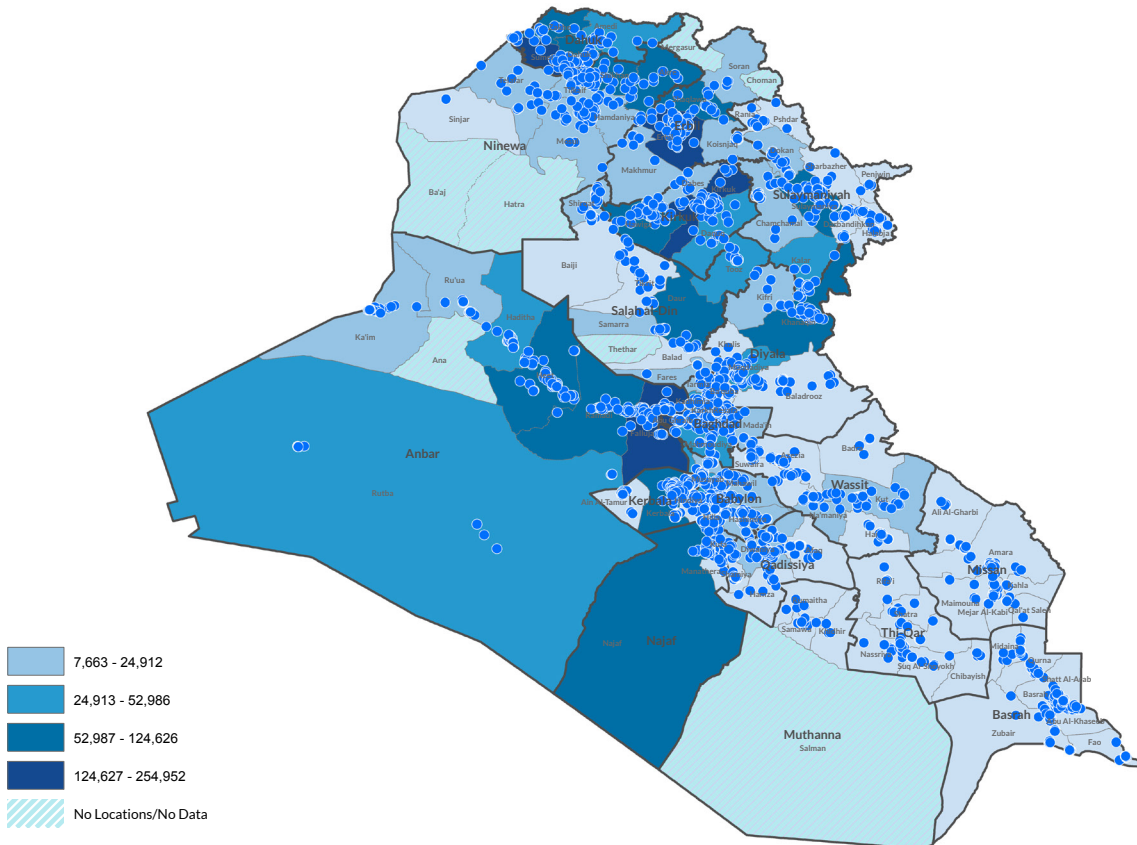
1. The number of individual is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.
 2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas and a neighbourhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division).
 3. Private settings include: rented houses, hotels/ motels, with host families.
 4. Critical shelter arrangements include: informal settlements, religious buildings; schools; unfinished and abandoned buildings.

OVERVIEW BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

KEY POINTS

- 81% (2,507,436 individuals) of the current identified IDPs are concentrated in seven out of the eighteen Iraqi governorates, namely Anbar (18% of total IDPs), Baghdad (17%), Dahuk (14%), Kirkuk (12%), Erbil (9%), Ninewa (6%) and Sulaymaniyah (6%).
- Seven out of the 109 districts of Iraq districts host 42% (1,296,216 individuals) of the total displaced population.
- The governorates that experienced the highest increase of IDPs during the reporting period, between 21 May and 4 June, are Baghdad (54% or 28,110 individuals), Anbar (30% or 16,236 individuals), and Erbil (25% or 13,170 individuals). These three governorates received most of the newly displaced IDPs from Ramadi after the resumption of clashes.

1.0 IDP LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS BY DISTRICTS, JUNE 2015



1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE, JUNE 2015

Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	91,372	548,232	18%
Babylon	9720	58,320	2%
Baghdad	85,293	511,758	17%
Basrah	1802	10,812	0%
Dahuk	73,558	441,348	14%
Diyala	20,937	125,622	4%
Erbil	44,388	266,328	9%
Kerbala	12,252	73,512	2%
Kirkuk	61,966	371,796	12%
Missan	1,216	7,296	0%
Muthanna	702	4,212	0%
Najaf	14,148	84,888	3%
Ninewa	32,241	193,446	6%
Qadissiya	3,859	23,154	1%
Salah al-Din	24,826	148,956	5%
Sulaymaniyah	29,088	174,528	6%
Thi-Qar	1,460	8,760	0%
Wassit	5,734	34,404	1%
Total	514,562	3,087,372	100%

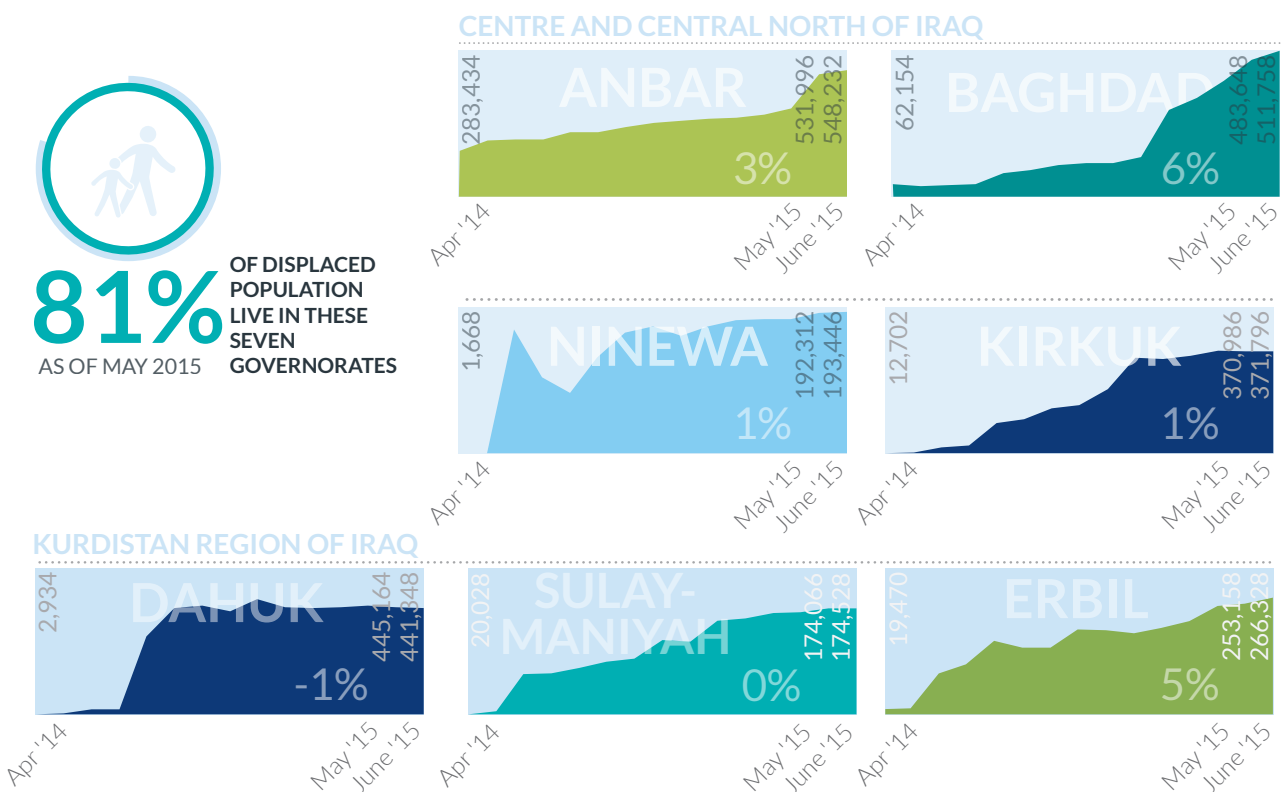
Seven out of the 109 districts of Iraq districts account for 42% (1,296,216 individuals) of the total displaced population, namely Fallujah in Anbar (8% or 234,954 individuals), Kirkuk (8% or 254,340 individuals) in Kirkuk governorate, Sumel (7% or 201,864 individuals) in Dahuk governorate, Karkh (5% or 168,330 individuals) and Abu Ghraib (5% or 144,006 individuals) in Baghdad, Erbil district (5% or 254,952 individuals) in Erbil governorate, and Zakho (4% or 124,626 individuals) in Dahuk.

The Kurdistan Region of Iraq has a high concentration of IDPs, accounting for about 29% (1,097,814 individuals) of the total displaced populations.⁵ Governorates in southern Iraq, Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya, and Muthana governorates, host only 5% of the identified IDPs.

Anbar is the governorate with the highest number of IDPs as it has been repeatedly affected by the conflict (548,232 individuals), including the recently renewed clashes in the city of Ramadi.

Baghdad, Anbar and Erbil governorates host approximately 54% (28,110 individuals), 30% (16,236 individuals) and 25% (13,170 individuals) of the new caseloads recorded during the tracked period, respectively. As mentioned, these three governorates are also those that received the majority of the newly displaced IDPs from Ramadi. In particular, Anbar and Baghdad governorates saw an increase of 30% and 24% respectively from 25 April as a consequence of this massive displacement

1.2 IDPS OVERTIME AND % CHANGE BY GOVERNMENT OF DISPLACEMENT, JUNE 2015



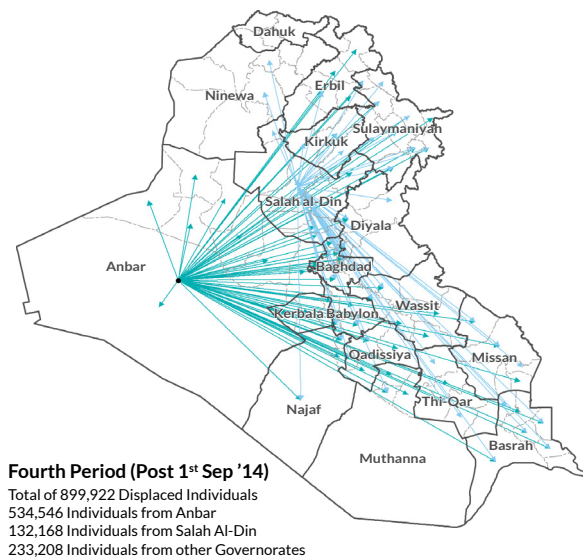
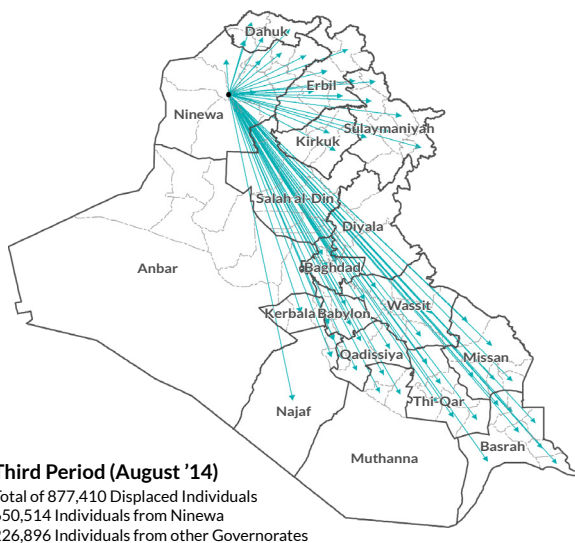
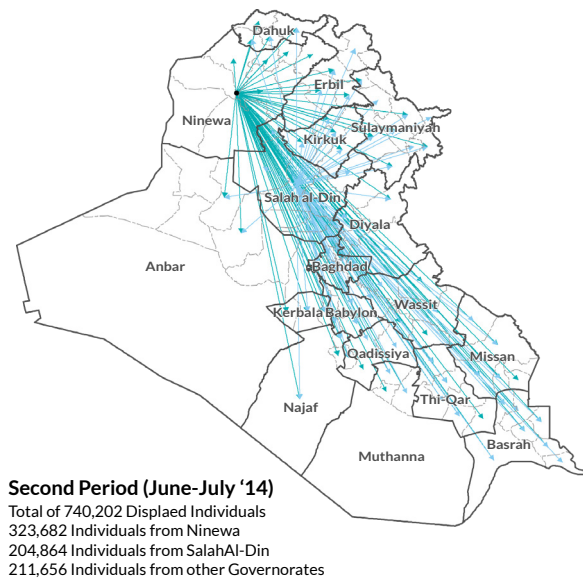
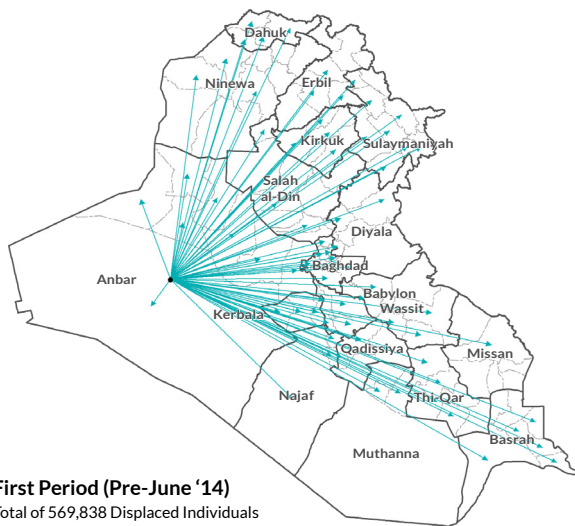
5. The population figures are inclusive of the districts of Akre, Al Shikhan, Khanaqin, and Kifri.

OVERVIEW BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

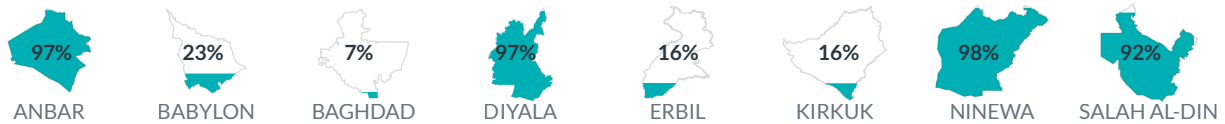
KEY POINTS

- The totality of identified IDPs is originally from eight out of eighteen governorates in Iraq.
- The majority of identified IDPs (approximately 72%) is originally from two governorates, namely Anbar (38% or 1,162,998 individuals) and Ninewa (34% or 1,052,016 individuals).
- Almost the entire IDP populations that are displaced in Ninewa reportedly originate from within the same governorate (98% or 190,158 individuals). This is also the case for Anbar (97% or 529,206 individuals), Diyala (97% or 121,530 individuals) and Salah al-Din (92% or 137,148 individuals). This highlights a very limited inflow to these governorates of further displaced populations from other affected governorates.
- Anbar reported the highest increase, 6% (62,298 individuals), over the recent reporting period.

2.0 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS DISPLACED BY GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, JUNE 2015



2.1 IDPs INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



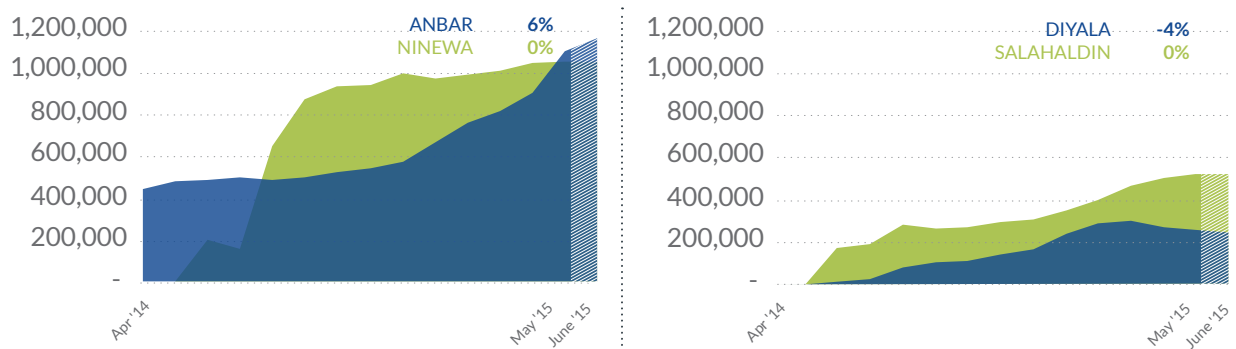
2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, JUNE 2015

Governorate of displacement	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total
Anbar	529,206	3,000	5,760	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	548,232
Babylon	13,980	13,302	834	132	-	60	28,812	1,200	58,320
Baghdad	332,952	10,668	38,292	20,970	-	3,726	49,590	55,560	511,758
Basrah	1,974	120	228	426	-	798	3,966	3,300	10,812
Dahuk	3,990	-	-	-	-	-	435,288	2,070	441,348
Diyala	1,398	-	12	121,530	-	-	348	2,334	125,622
Erbil	83,682	-	-	630	42,150	-	82,662	57,204	266,328
Kerbala	4,986	750	354	762	-	342	65,430	888	73,512
Kirkuk	106,608	480	1,272	25,344	-	61,092	33,798	143,202	371,796
Missan	642	48	228	138	-	828	4,704	708	7,296
Muthanna	636	-	30	24	-	48	3,438	36	4,212
Najaf	3,126	-	108	150	-	432	80,544	528	84,888
Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	190,158	1,092	193,446
Qadissiya	4,692	120	456	276	-	2,832	14,358	420	23,154
Salah al-Din	7,266	6	1,500	2,844	90	60	42	137,148	148,956
Sulaymaniyah	62,826	3,168	10,572	39,120	-	6	20,196	38,640	174,528
Thi-Qar	1,080	186	144	120	-	1,272	5,466	492	8,760
Wassit	1,758	78	72	366	-	816	30,684	630	34,404
Total	1,162,998	31,926	59,862	212,964	42,240	72,312	1,052,016	453,054	3,087,372
%	38%	1%	2%	7%	1%	2%	34%	15%	100%

The majority of identified IDPs (approximately 72% or 2,215,014 individuals) is originally from one of two governorates: Anbar (38%) and Ninewa (34%). Significant IDPs populations also originated in Salah al-Din (15% or 453,054 individuals), while the remaining is originally from Diyala (7% or 212,964 individuals), Kirkuk and Baghdad (2% each, with 72,312 individuals and 59,862 individuals respectively), Erbil and Babylon (1% each, with 42,240 individuals and 31,926 individuals).

The only other two governorates reporting an increase in IDPs displaced during the reporting period are Erbil and Kirkuk (1% each, with 42,240 and 31,926 individuals respectively). Furthermore, Babylon, Ninewa and Salah al-Din were stable while Baghdad and Diyala reported a net decrease (3% or 1,596 individuals, and 4% or 9,762 individuals respectively).

2.3 IDPs OVER TIME BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, JUNE 2015, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD

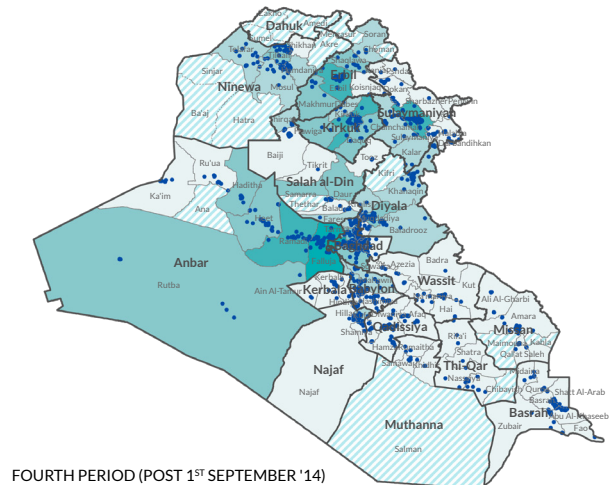
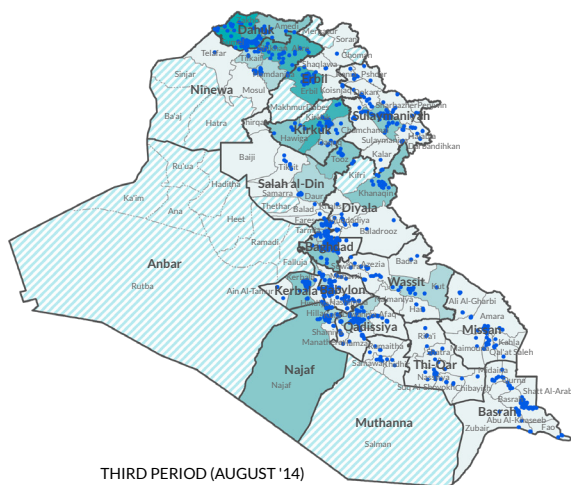
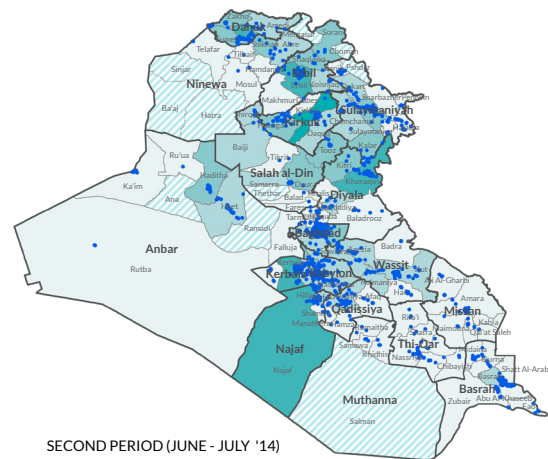
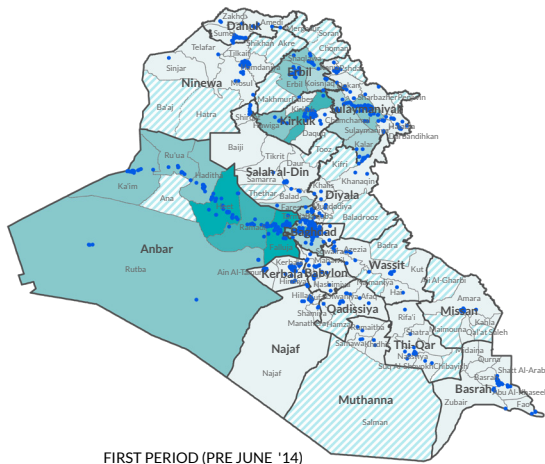


OVERVIEW BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- The highest number of currently identified IDPs was displaced after September 2014 (29% or 899,922 individuals).
- Anbar and Baghdad governorates represent the largest populations of IDPs displaced after September 2014, 41% of the total IDP population (548,232 individuals), and 57% (511,758 individuals), respectively.
- The newly displaced caseload is related to the hostilities in Ramadi that began April and intensified in mid-May.

3.0 LOCATIONS AND THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS DISPLACED BY DISTRICTS AND PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT, JUNE 2015



• Locations of the IDPs

Number of Individuals



3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, JUNE 2015

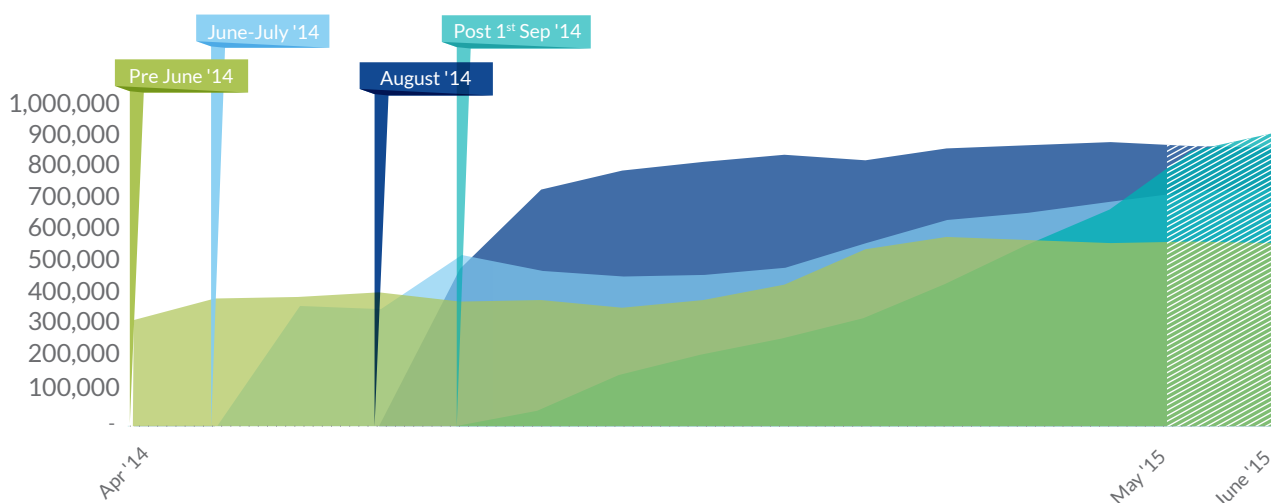
Governorate of displacement	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post 1 st September '14	Total
Anbar	299,058	21,912	-	227,262	548,232
Babylon	1,128	32,550	10,296	14,346	58,320
Baghdad	95,658	61,890	60,972	293,238	511,758
Basrah	300	5,250	2,316	2,946	10,812
Dahuk	3,990	62,178	375,180	-	441,348
Diyala	714	63,840	18,756	42,312	125,622
Erbil	35,004	99,624	71,046	60,654	266,328
Kerbala	2,754	38,136	32,244	378	73,512
Kirkuk	83,910	116,274	68,238	103,374	371,796
Missan	102	1,482	3,930	1,782	7,296
Muthanna	324	2,340	1,170	378	4,212
Najaf	1,974	59,874	16,764	6,276	84,888
Ninewa	2,106	22,152	132,864	36,324	193,446
Qadissiya	336	6,000	11,166	5,652	23,154
Salah al-Din	2,730	59,400	39,102	47,724	148,956
Sulaymaniyah	38,496	59,112	23,514	53,406	174,528
Thi-Qar	462	2,964	3,684	1,650	8,760
Wassit	792	25,224	6,168	2,220	34,236
Total	569,838	740,202	877,410	899,922	3,087,204
%	18%	24%	28%	29%	100%

Among the IDPs displaced after 1 September 2014, most of the populations identified during this reporting round have been verified in Anbar (32% or 16,236 individuals) and Baghdad (54% or 28,110 individuals) governorates.⁶

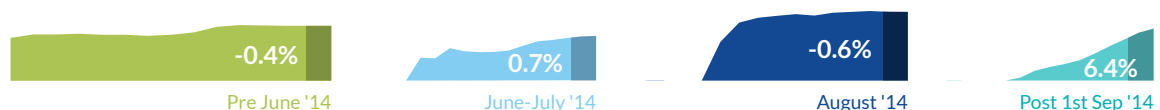
A slightly lower share (29% or 899,922 individuals) were displaced in August 2014. In this period, hostilities specifically affected Ninewa governorate causing large-scale displacement towards Dahuk and Ninewa itself, where 85% (375,180 individuals) and 69% (132,864 individuals) respectively of identified IDPs had been displaced during the month of August 2014.

A smaller population displaced during June-July 2014 (24% or 740,202 individuals) and before June 2014 (18% or 569,838 individuals).

3.2 IDPs OVERTIME AND % CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, JUNE 2015



3.2.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, JUNE 2015



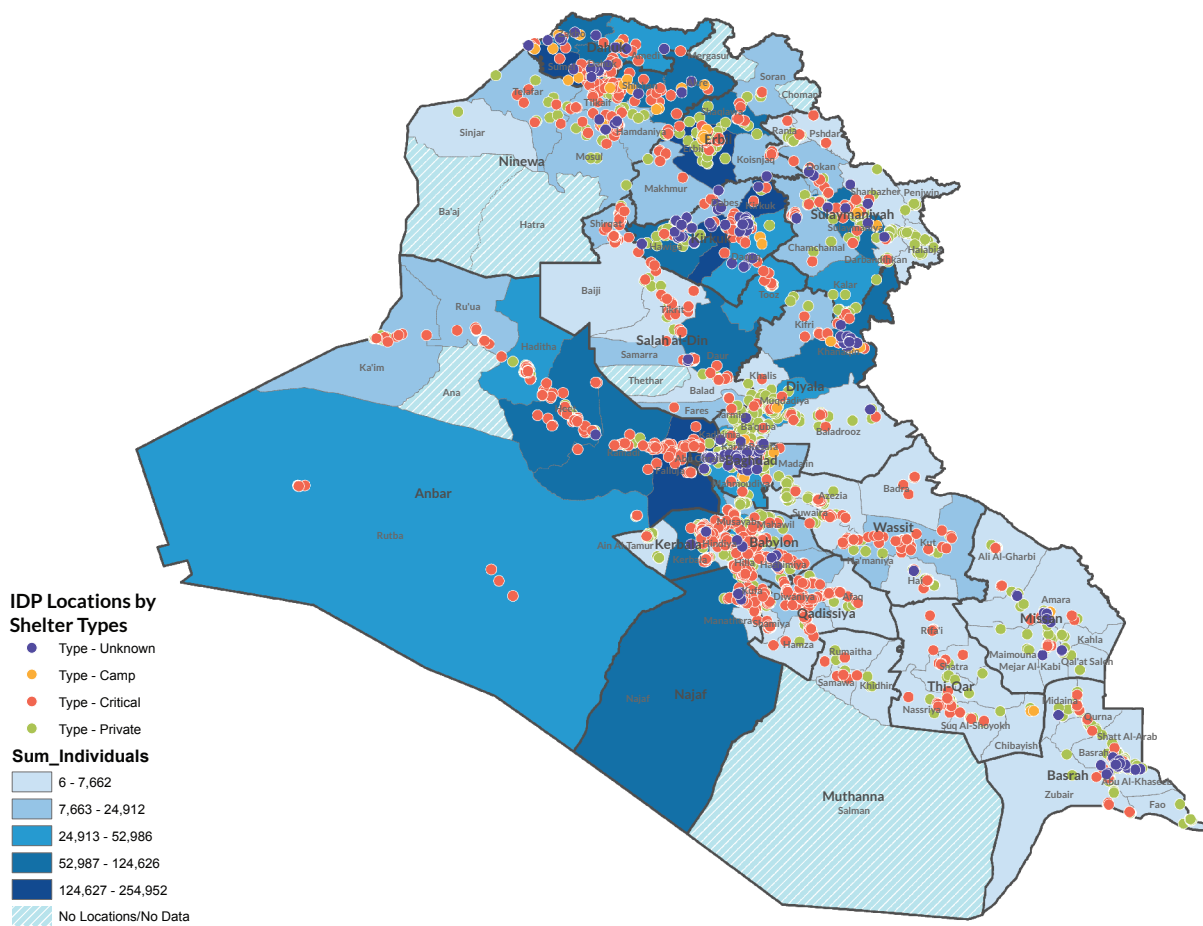
6. From the onset on the crisis from the beginning of 2014 the displacement trends were categorized by 4 periods; January through May 2014, June through July 2014, August 2014, and post 1st September to date.

OVERVIEW BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

KEY POINTS

- Currently 67% (2,066,736 individuals) of identified IDPs are reported to be housed in private settings.
- Another 21% of the total displaced populations (638,778 individuals), are reportedly housed in critical shelter arrangements.
- The shelter arrangements of 4% (132,762 individuals) of the total IDP population have still not been identified due to access constraints and other operational challenges on the ground.
- Over the reporting period, an increase among IDPs in camps and private settings has been observed, 1% (1332 individuals) and 2% (32490 individuals) respectively, while the number of IDPs in critical shelters remained stable.

4.0 IDP LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS BY DISTRICTS AND SHELTER TYPES, JUNE 2015



Currently 67% (2,066,736 individuals) of identified IDPs are reported to be housed in private settings. More specifically, 28% (864,540 individuals) of families are reportedly accommodated with host families, 1% (41,220 individuals) in hotels/motels and 38% (1,160,976 individuals) in rented houses.

Another 21% of the total displaced population (638,778 individuals), are reportedly housed in critical shelter arrangements. Of these, 4% (110,658 individuals) are in informal settlements, 5% (158,958 individuals) in religious buildings, 1% (44,574 individuals) in school buildings and 10% (318,984) in unfinished and abandoned buildings.

The 4% of the total IDP population in unknown shelter arrangements were reported in Kirkuk and Baghdad governorates, accounting for 39% (8,640 individuals) and 51% (11,377 individuals) respectively of the total displaced populations in unknown shelters.

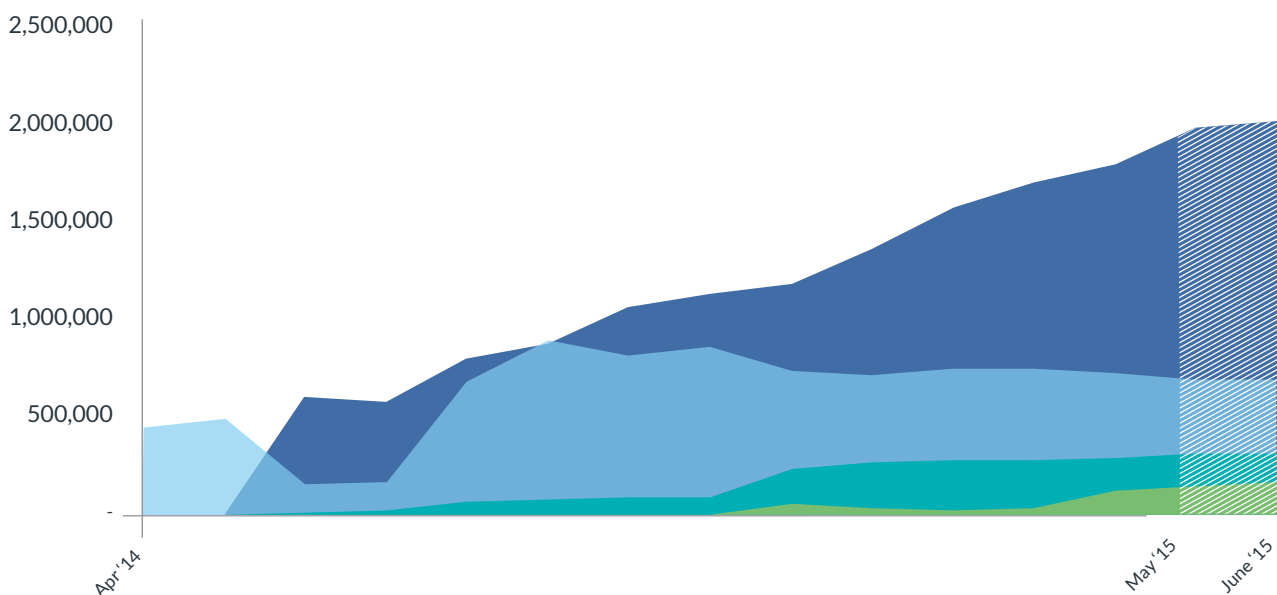
4.1 IDPs INDIVIDUALS BY SHELTER TYPE, JUNE 2015

Governorate of displacement	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/Motel	Rented housing	Religious Building	School Building	Informal settlements	Unfinished building	Other	Unknown	Total
Anbar	-	377,550	-	54,612	42,846	44,652	1,524	27,048	-	-	548,232
Babylon	-	17,244	528	29,652	3,330	1,812	5,574	180	-	-	58,320
Baghdad	7,524	233,760	1,410	187,146	7,032	186	2,892	3,384	162	68,262	511,758
Basrah	948	4,290	564	4,482	174	-	138	12	150	54	10,812
Dahuk	142,842	47,046	11,286	104,472	9,156	121,680	4,830	36	-	-	441,348
Diyala	14,544	34,302	-	43,350	420	27,714	30	162	1,590	3,510	125,622
Erbil	9,342	21,222	17,058	189,360	18,354	6,210	4,032	750	-	-	266,328
Kerbala	48	3,612	6,726	15,786	234	6	46,998	-	90	12	73,512
Kirkuk	12,174	34,836	-	214,908	11,934	44,880	1,140	84	-	51,840	371,796
Missan	372	3,042	-	2,736	174	6	60	870	36	-	7,296
Muthanna	-	66	-	3,606	-	84	144	30	282	-	4,212
Najaf	-	1,884	78	16,416	78	90	66,342	-	-	-	84,888
Ninewa	45,534	45,816	-	43,338	1,140	50,550	2,472	3,936	-	660	193,446
Qadisiya	-	3,918	-	9,222	156	1,140	6,396	-	2,322	-	23,154
Salah al-Din	-	17,334	-	84,696	13,524	16,254	540	7,782	606	8,220	148,956
Sulaymaniyah	15,438	54	3,288	150,300	954	3,012	642	270	366	204	174,528
Thi-Qar	330	4,272	-	3,456	60	-	636	6	-	-	8,760
Wassit	-	14,292	282	3,438	1,092	708	14,568	24	-	-	34,404
Total	249,096	864,540	41,220	1,160,976	110,658	318,984	158,958	44,574	5,604	132,762	3,087,372
%	8%	28%	1%	38%	4%	10%	5%	1%	0%	4%	100%

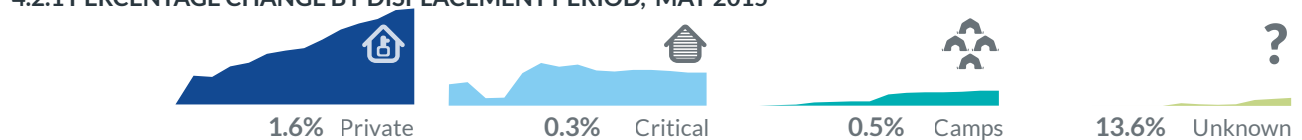
The majority of newly identified IDPs have been reported in rented houses (34% or 3,776 individuals), informal settlements (22% or 2,499 individuals) and host families (15% or 1,670 individuals).

A large share of newly identified caseloads (24% or 2,808 individuals) is still reported in unknown shelter arrangements. All of this displaced population was recorded in Baghdad governorate.

4.2 IDPs OVERTIME AND % CHANGE BY SHELTER TYPE, JUNE 2015



4.2.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, MAY 2015

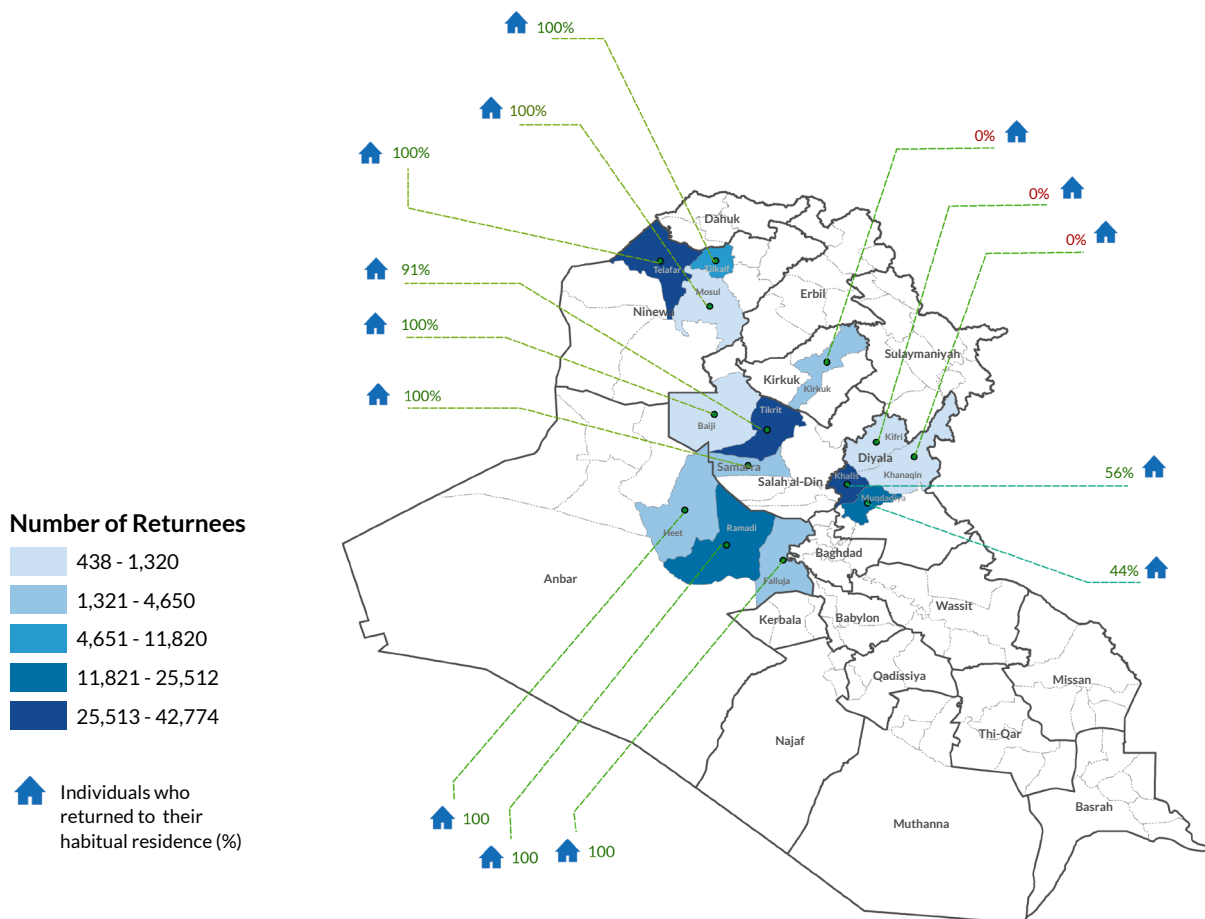


OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

KEY POINTS

- As of 4 May, 30,064 IDP families (180,384 individuals) were reported to have permanently returned to their place of origin following the improvement of the security situation.
- The vast majority of identified returnees has returned to their habitual residence (81%).
- As of 4 May, 30,064 IDP families (180,384 individuals) were reported to have permanently returned to their place of origin following the improvement of the security situation.⁷ Returnees have been primarily identified in five governorates: Ninewa (31% of the total returnee populations), Diyala (30%), Salah al-Din (20%), Anbar (17%) and Kirkuk (3%).

5.0 NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY DISTRICTS AND PERCENTAGES WHO RETURNED TO THEIR HABITUAL RESIDENCE, JUNE 2015



The vast majority of identified returnees has returned to their habitual residence (81%).⁸ The remainder is accommodated in unfinished buildings (15%), informal settlements (3%) and rented houses (1%).

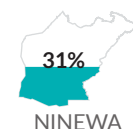
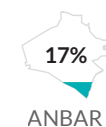
Among the returnees, approximately 15% had been initially displaced between June and July 2014, 42% in August 2014 and 42% after September 2014. Further analysis at the governorate level shows that all the returnees identified in Anbar governorate (100%) had been displaced after September 2014, while in Diyala governorate, 44% of returnees had been displaced in June or July 2014 and 56% after September 2014.

7. The returnee tracking system focuses on permanent return. Go & See visits are not captured.

8. The returnee tracking system is not designed to assess the conditions of the returnee's houses. It provides an initial indication of whether the families moved back to the residence of origin before displacement or were forced to settle in alternative shelter arrangements after returning to their district of origin.

5.1 RETURNEE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT OF RETURN, JUNE 2015

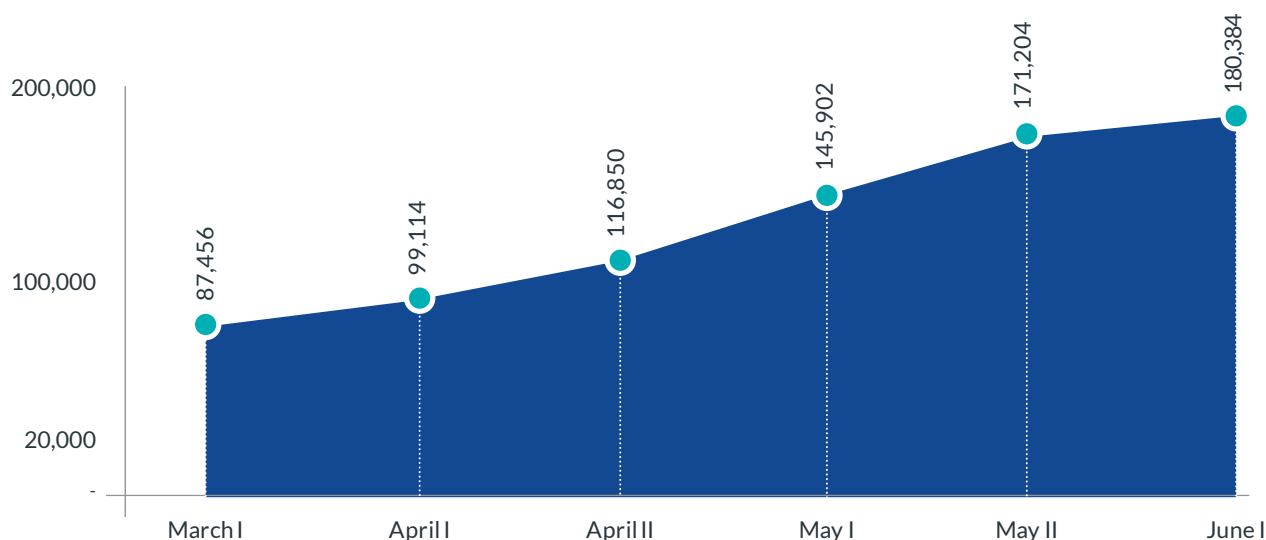
District of return	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	5,084	30,504	17%
Falluja	628	3,768	2%
Heet	375	2,250	1%
Ramadi	4,081	24,486	14%
Diyala	8,860	53,160	30%
Al-Khalis	5,235	31,410	17%
Al-Muqdadiya	3,205	19,230	11%
Khanaqin	220	1,320	1%
Kifri	200	1,200	1%
Kirkuk	775	4,650	3%
Kirkuk	775	4,650	3%
Ninewa	8,440	50,640	31%
Mosul	73	438	0%
Telafar	6,397	38,382	24%
Tilkaif	1,970	11,820	7%
Salah al-Din	5,375	32,250	20%
Baiji	125	750	0%
Samarra	5,250	31,500	2%
Tikrit	28,534	171,204	18%
Grand Total	30,064	180,384	100%



Adding to this, all the returnees identified in Kirkuk (100%) had been displaced after September 2014 while all returnees identified in Ninewa (100%) had been displaced in August 2014. Finally, in Salah al-Din governorate, 11% of returnees had been displaced in June-July 2014, 59% in August 2014 and 30% from September 2014.

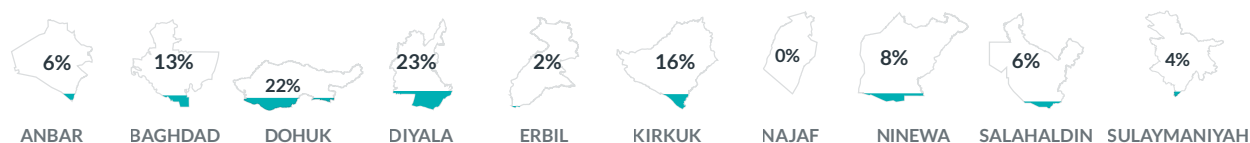
Returnees primarily returned from nine governorates of displacement: Diyala (23%), Dahuk (22%), Kirkuk (16%), Baghdad (13%), Ninewa (8%), Anbar and Salah al-Din (6% each), Sulaymaniya (4%) and Erbil (2%). Moreover, 43% of the returnee population had displaced within their governorate of origin.

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVERTIME



5.3 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, JUNE 2015

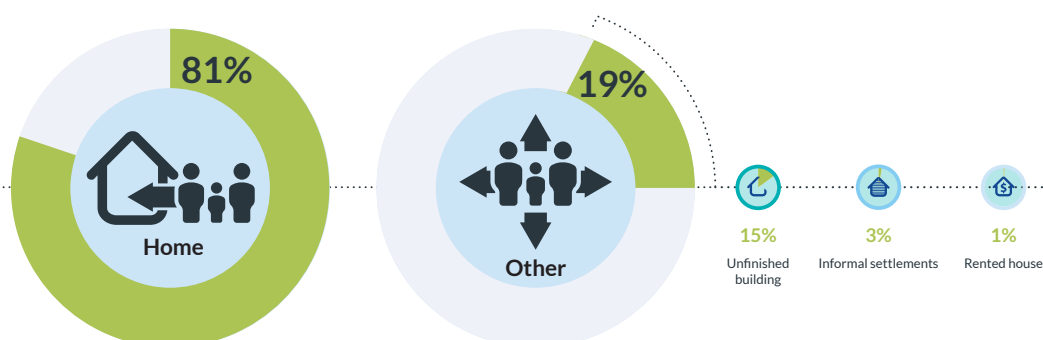
District of return	Anbar	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Total
Anbar	9,786	21,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,894
Diyala	330	-	-	41,784	-	5,328	-	-	-	5,874	53,316
Kirkuk	-	-	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	-	-	4,650
Ninewa	-	-	40,116	-	90	-	-	14,826	-	-	55,032
Salah al-Din	-	1,950	-	-	3,600	18,360	120	-	11,082	1,380	36,492
Total	10,116	23,058	40,116	41,784	3,690	28,338	120	14,826	11,082	7,254	180,384
%	6%	13%	22%	23%	2%	16%	0%	8%	6%	4%	100%



5.4 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, JUNE 2015

Governorate of return	June-July '14	August '14	Post 1 st Sept '14	Total
Anbar	-	-	30,894	30,894
Diyala	23,520	-	29,796	53,316
Kirkuk	-	-	4,650	4,650
Ninewa	-	55,032	-	55,032
Salah al-Din	4,050	21,552	10,890	36,492
Total	27,570	76,584	76,230	180,384
%	15%	42%	42%	100%

5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, JUNE 2015



OVERVIEW OF RAMADI CRISIS

- Since the renewal of hostilities between AG and ISF on 8 April 2015 until 8 June 2015, a total of 42,857 IDP families (257,142 individuals) are reported to have been displaced from the city of Ramadi and its outskirts, with a minor percentage from neighbouring districts of Ramadi/Khaldiya, Habbaniya and Karmah. Of these, 52% or 22,180 IDP families (133,080 individuals) are reported to have been displaced after the resumption of clashes on 15 May and the occupation of the Ramadi city centre by AGs.
- When considering the overall displacement from Ramadi from beginning of April through 8 of June, it is possible to observe that most of IDPs displaced to Baghdad governorate (44%) and within Anbar governorate (36%). The remainder are hosted in Erbil governorate (10%), Sulaymaniyah (3%), Babylon (2%), Salah al-Din (1%) and Qadissiya (1%).
- Before 15 May, the vast majority of IDPs that displaced from Ramadi, over 20,000 families (120,000 individuals) were highly concentrated in Baghdad governorate, which accounted for over 60% of the newly displaced population while a considerably lower share (18%) was displaced internally within Anbar governorate. Furthermore, governorates such as Babylon, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil had allowed the entrance to approximately 6%, 5% and 4% respectively of IDPs displaced from Ramadi between the start of April and mid of May.
- With respect to the most recent wave of displacement tracked after 15th of May (133,080 individuals), it is important to note that a vast majority of the newly identified IDPs are internally displaced within Anbar governorate (52%), with particular concentrations in the district of Fallujah (39%) and Ramadi/Khaldiya district (11%). The remainder is reportedly displaced primarily in the governorates of Baghdad (27%) and Erbil (16%). Kirkuk hosts approximately 2% of the newly displaced IDPs while other governorates such as Babylon, Qadissiya, Basrah, Thi-Qar and Wassit each host less than 1% of the total population.
- The local authorities in governorates neighbouring Anbar, particularly Baghdad and Babylon, have implemented strict security policies which limited access to IDPs fleeing from Ramadi. Baghdad has only been allowing families with local sponsorship into the governorate. Recently more people were authorized to enter through Bezebz Bridge, the main access point to the governorate. In Baghdad governorate, IDPs are highly concentrated in Karkh and Abu Ghraib districts.
- Following the intensification of clashes in mid-May, the KRI has also limited its accessibility. Only Erbil granted access to newly displaced IDPs from Ramadi and accounts for approximately 20,664 individuals.

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to provide precise population data, collected through its Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) present in the entire Iraqi territory. The Master List (ML) data and the Returnees Master List (RML) data are gathered using an extensive network of key informants (KIs) established through many years of IOM operations. The KIs are comprised of community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

IOM RARTs collect ML data on a continuous basis that is reported through a biweekly cycle. However, limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can limit its information-gathering activities. Variation in displacement figures observed between reporting periods may occur due to several Influencing factors including: 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, federal, and local authorities to maintain a shared and accurate understanding of displacement across Iraq.

From the onset of large scale displacement, the information need for regular updates is greater than that of the ML biweekly reporting cycle. The DTM Emergency tracking system is an additional component to the DTM portfolio and is a reactive tool aiming to provide real-time displacement figures. Initial estimates are gathered through monitoring techniques by an array of sources from on the spot visits to transit sites or other issues that act as bottle necks along displacement routes and check points. Overtime, further verification of data is applied as population figures are taken from the network of key informants used within the wider DTM mechanism. The information gathered through this component is eventually verified and incorporated within the DTM ML.