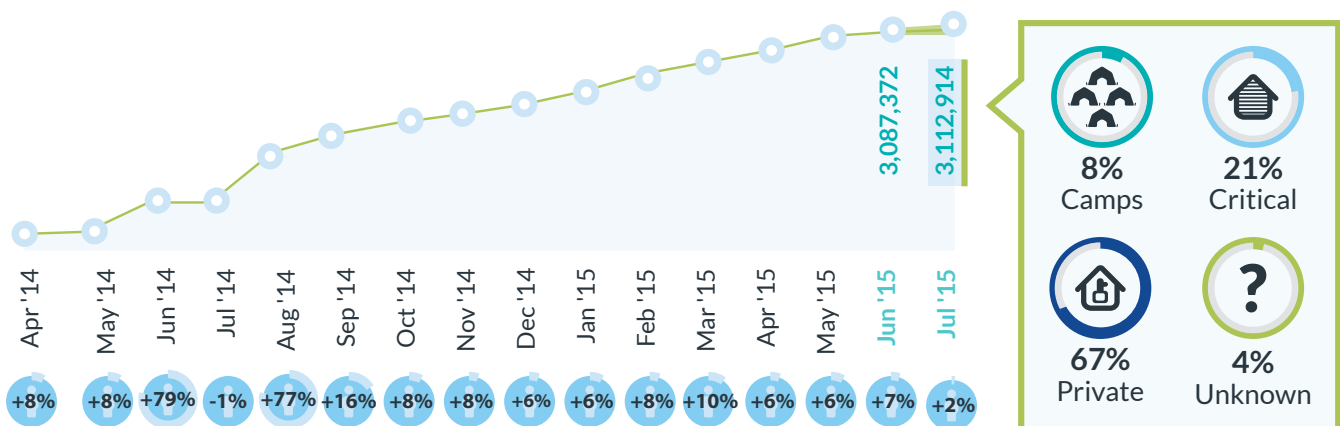


DISPLACEMENT REACHED 3 MILLION IDPs DUE TO CONTINUOUS CLASHES IN ANBAR

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 2 July 2015, the DTM identified **3,112,914** internally displaced individuals (518,819 families),¹ dispersed across 102 districts and 3,349 distinct locations in Iraq.²

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



HIGHLIGHTS

- The identified IDP population showed an increase of 1% (25,542 individuals) between 4 June and 2 July, 2015.
- Following the Ramadi crisis at the beginning of April 2015, more than a quarter of a million individuals were displaced from Anbar governorate. This large scale displacement prompts the inclusion of an additional displacement period within the DTM to enhance data analysis and further the understanding of population movement trends. This is identified as the Fifth observation period from 1 April to date.³
- Approximately 12% of the total identified populations were displaced after April, 2015.
- The governorates to witness the highest increase of displaced families between 4 June and 2 July, 2015 have been Baghdad 3% (14,604 individuals), Salah al-Din (10,470 individuals) and Kirkuk (9,906 individuals).
- As of 2 July, 2015 a total of 41,129 IDP families (246,774 individuals) are reported to have returned to their place of origin.
- During the month between 4 June and 2 July the number of identified returnees has increase by 37% (66,390 individuals). The governorates experiencing the highest increase of returnee populations were Baghdad (14,604 individuals), Salah al-Din (10,470 individuals) and Kirkuk (9,906 individuals).

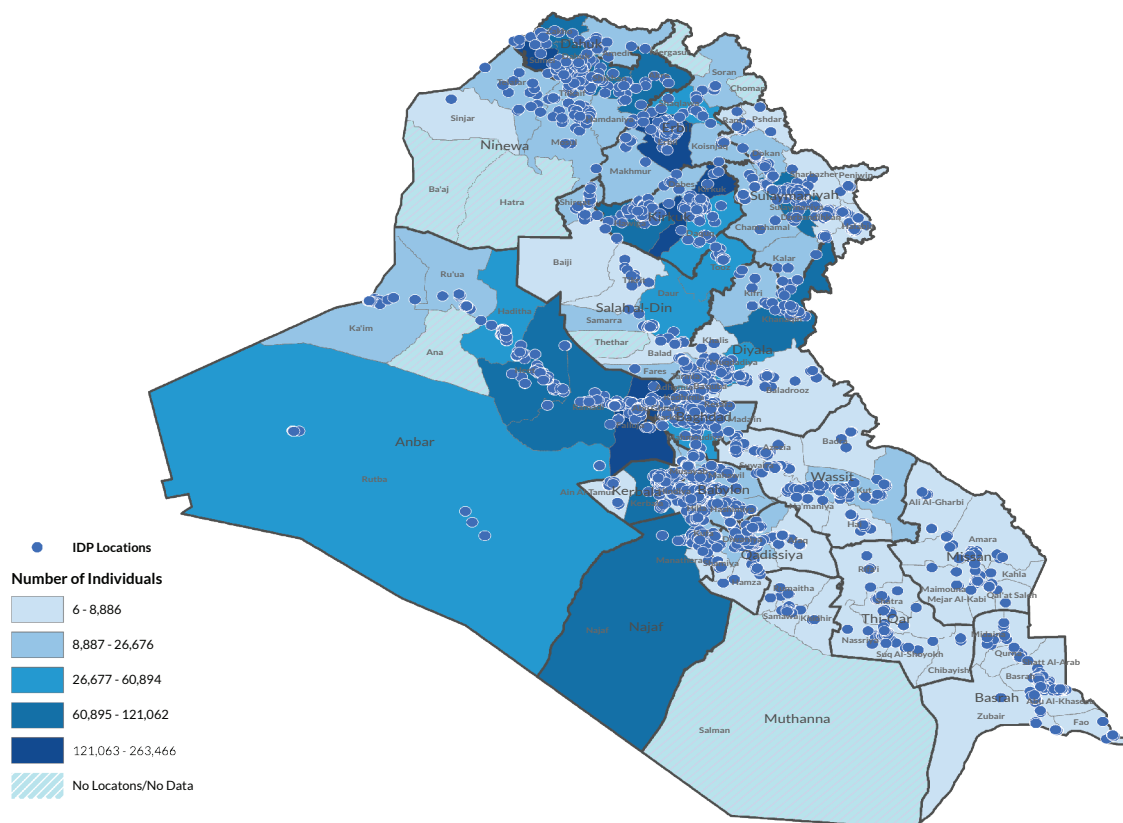
1. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.
 2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas and a neighbourhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division).
 3. From the onset on the crisis from the beginning of 2014 the displacement trends were categorized by 5 periods; January through May 2014, June through July 2014, August 2014, post 1st September 2014, and post 1st April 2015 to date.

OVERVIEW BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

KEY POINTS

- Eight out of the eighteen governorates in Iraq host 86% of the identified IDP population. Anbar accounts for 18% of the identified IDPs (552,468 individuals), Baghdad 17% (526,362 individuals), Dahuk 14% (430,788 individuals), Kirkuk 12% (381,702 individuals), Erbil 9% (272,556 individuals), Ninewa 6% (196,998 individuals), Salah al-Din 5% (159,426 individuals) and Sulaymaniyah 5% (162,384 individuals).
- The governorates experiencing the highest increase over the reporting period between 4 June and 2 July 2015 have been Baghdad (14,604 individuals), Salah al-Din (10,470 individuals) and Kirkuk (9,906 individuals).
- Central and North Iraq accounts for 68% of the IDP population (2,110,062 individuals). KRI hosts 28% of total identified IDPs (865,728 individuals).⁴ Southern Iraq hosts 4% of the IDP population (137,124 individuals).⁵

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



4. The figure of the KRI is not inclusive of populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al Shikhan, Kitfi and Khanaqin.

5. The Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI) includes: Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil. The South includes: Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi Qar, Qadissiya, Muthanna. Central North includes: Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Wassit.

1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE

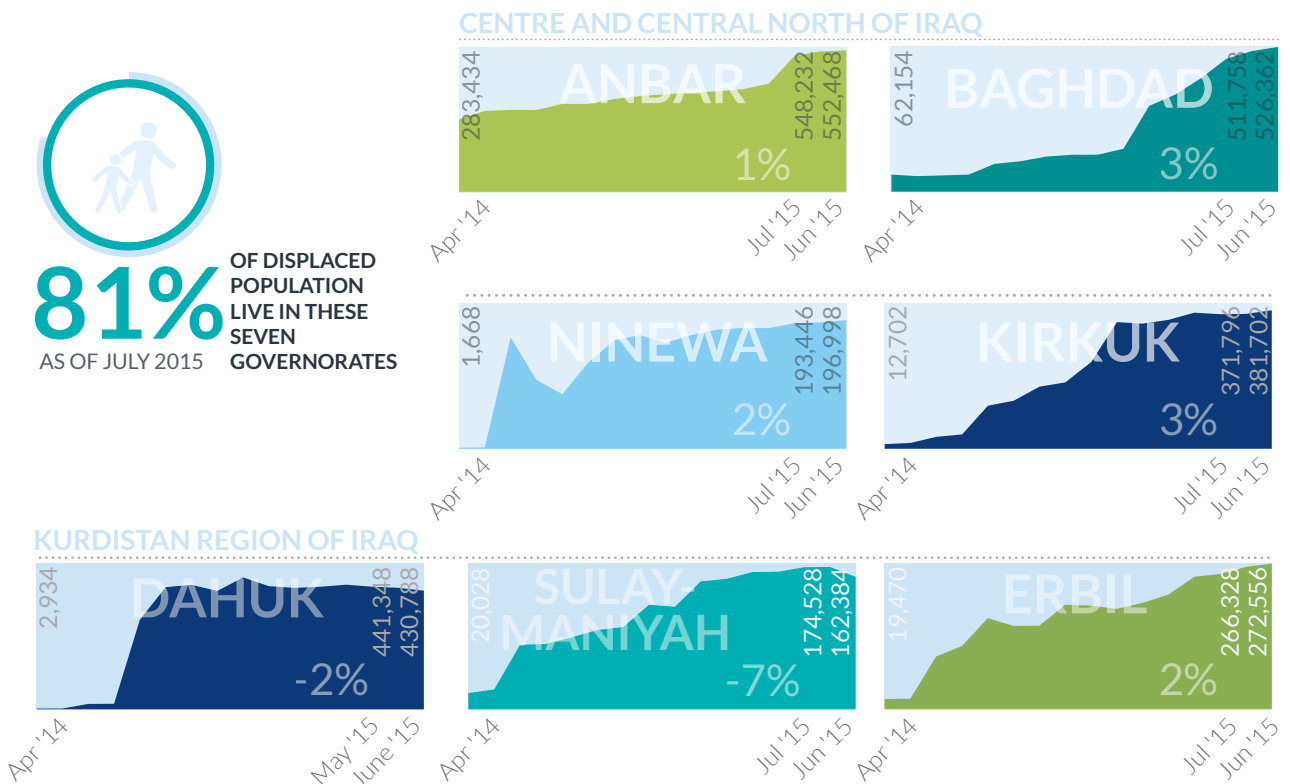
Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	92,078	552,468	18%
Babylon	9,695	58,170	2%
Baghdad	87,727	526,362	17%
Basrah	1,824	10,944	0%
Dahuk	71,798	430,788	14%
Diyala	21,191	127,146	4%
Erbil	45,426	272,556	9%
Kerbala	12,150	72,900	2%
Kirkuk	63,617	381,702	12%
Missan	1,187	7,122	0%
Muthanna	255	1,530	0%
Najaf	14,198	85,188	3%
Ninewa	32,833	196,998	6%
Qadissiya	3,885	23,310	1%
Salah al-Din	26,571	159,426	5%
Sulaymaniyah	27,064	162,384	5%
Thi-Qar	1,505	9,030	0%
Wassit	5,815	34,890	1%
Total	518,819	3,112,914	100%

Eight out of eighteen governorates in Iraq host 86% of the identified IDP population. Anbar accounts for 18% of the identified IDPs (552,468 individuals), Baghdad 17% (526,362 individuals), Dahuk 14% (430,788 individuals), Kirkuk 12% (381,702 individuals), Erbil 9% (272,556 individuals), Ninewa 6% (196,998 individuals), Salah al-Din 5% (159,426 individuals) and Sulaymaniyah 5% (162,384 individuals).

The high increase noted in Baghdad and Kirkuk governorates were primarily attributed to the hostilities that affected the city of Ramadi and the surrounding area from April 2015 and resumed in mid-May 2015. Salah al-Din was affected by large and sudden displacement of near 3,500 families tracked from 14 June 2015.

The governorates of Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah reported a decrease of 2% (10,560 individuals) and 7% (12,144 individuals) due to ongoing returning trends.

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

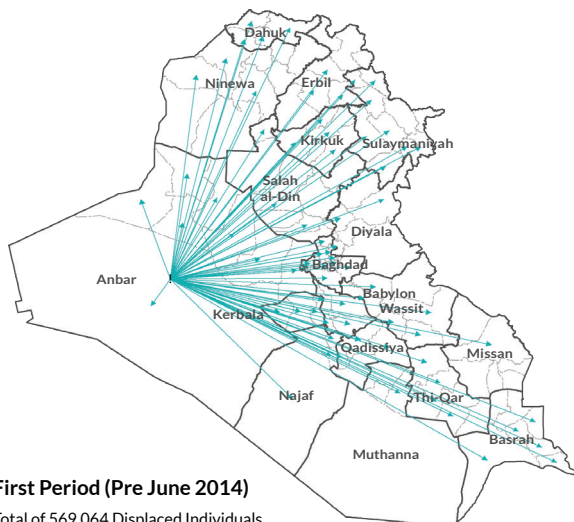


OVERVIEW BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

KEY POINTS

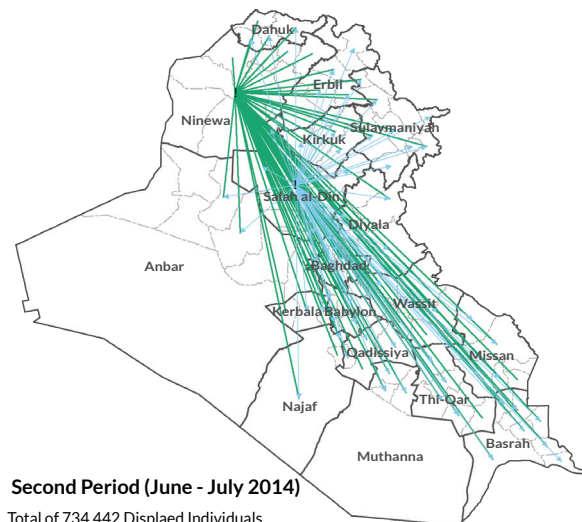
- The vast majority of IDPs (72%) are originally from Anbar and Ninewa, 38.5% (1,199,928 individuals) and 33.5% (1,042,830 individuals) respectively.
- The remaining are from Salah al-Din (14.6% or 454,392 individuals), Diyala (6.5% or 203,496 individuals), Kirkuk (2.6% or 79,863 individuals), Baghdad (1.9% or 58,488 individuals), Erbil (1.4% or 42,240 individuals) and Babylon (1.0% or 31,704 individuals).
- During the reporting period, the IDP population originally from Anbar grew by 3% (36,930 individuals), the IDP population from Kirkuk grew by 10% (7,524 individuals) and that from Salah al-Din grew by less than 1% (1,338 individuals).

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



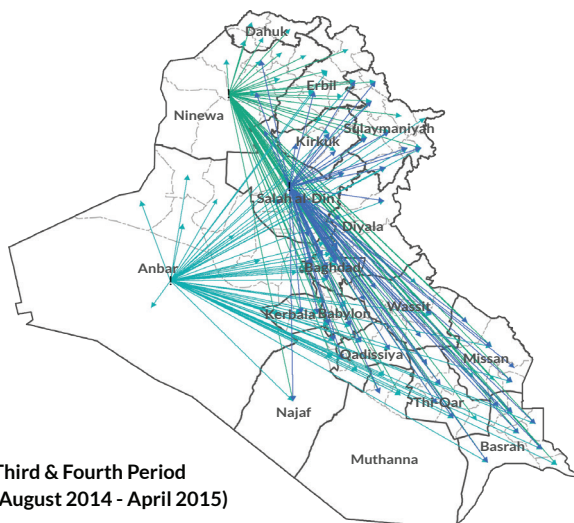
First Period (Pre June 2014)

Total of 569,064 Displaced Individuals
549,918 Individuals from Anbar
19,146 Individuals from other Governorates



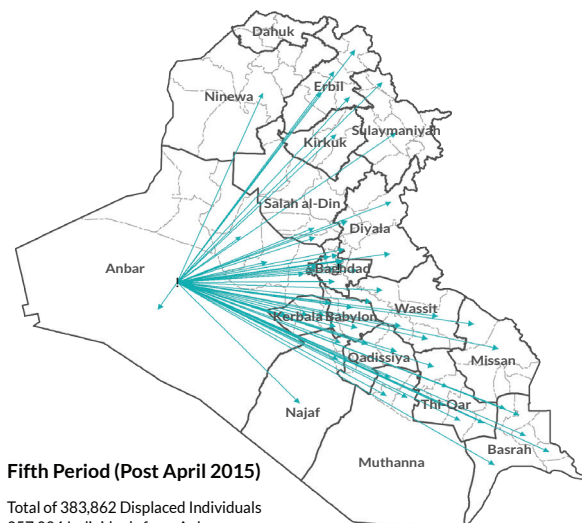
Second Period (June - July 2014)

Total of 734,442 Displaced Individuals
332,988 Individuals from Ninewa
196,926 Individuals from SalahAl-Din
204,528 Individuals from other Governorates



Third & Fourth Period (August 2014 - April 2015)

Total of 1,425,546 Displaced Individuals
705,930 Individuals from Ninewa
229,956 Individuals from Anbar
234,126 Individuals from SalahAl-Din
255,534 Individuals from other Governorates



Fifth Period (Post April 2015)

Total of 383,862 Displaced Individuals
357,084 Individuals from Anbar
26,778 Individuals from other Governorates

2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



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

Governorate of displacement	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total
Anbar	533,442	3,000	5,760	132	0	0	2,532	7,602	552,468
Babylon	14,160	13,236	846	132	0	12	28,884	900	58,170
Baghdad	347,478	10,608	38,292	20,712	0	3,726	49,638	55,908	526,362
Basrah	2,358	102	240	390	0	768	3,900	3,186	10,944
Dahuk	3,876	0	0	0	0	0	424,956	1,956	430,788
Diyala	3,870	0	60	120,498	0	0	348	2,370	127,146
Erbil	94,422	0	0	630	42,150	0	83,070	52,284	272,556
Kerbala	5,202	714	234	540	0	372	65,304	534	72,900
Kirkuk	110,592	480	1,416	25,644	0	64,446	33,858	145,266	381,702
Missan	732	42	204	132	0	774	4,578	660	7,122
Muthanna	456	0	30	24	0	48	924	48	1,530
Najaf	3,462	0	108	150	0	432	80,508	528	85,188
Ninewa	2,676	0	0	0	0	0	193,230	1,092	196,998
Qadissiya	4,878	120	384	240	0	2,748	14,658	282	23,310
Salah al-Din	7,242	6	1,416	2,784	90	4,500	42	143,346	159,426
Sulaymaniyah	61,344	3,132	9,282	31,002	0	6	20,328	37,290	162,384
Thi-Qar	1,494	186	144	120	0	1,206	5,370	510	9,030
Wassit	2,244	78	72	366	0	798	30,702	630	34,890
Total	1,199,928	31,704	58,488	203,496	42,240	79,836	1,042,830	454,392	3,112,914
%	39%	1%	2%	7%	1%	3%	34%	15%	100%

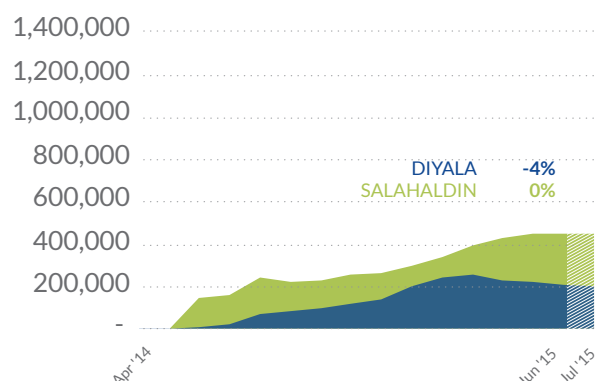
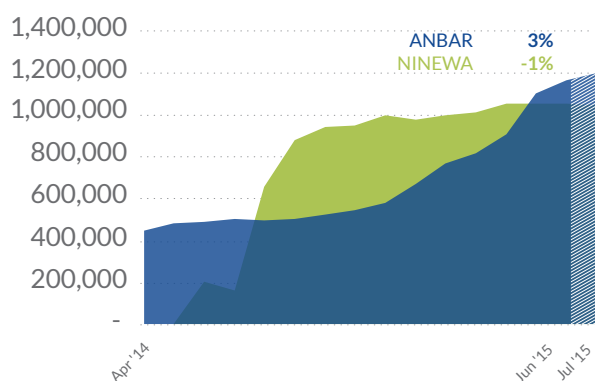
From the onset of 2014 the entirety of the identified IDP population were displaced from eight of the eighteen Iraqi governorates.

Over the reporting period, between 4 June and 2 July 2015, the number of IDPs originally from Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din governorates increased as a consequence of the ongoing hostilities in the area of Ramadi, Samarra, Balad, al Dujail and Kirkuk.

During the reporting period, the IDP population originating from Anbar grew by 3% (36,930 individuals), the IDP population from Kirkuk grew by 10% (7,524 individuals) and that from Salah al-Din grew by less than 1% (1,338 individuals).

The eight governorates of origin present a high level of internal displacement with over one third of the identified IDP population being internally displaced within their governorate of origin. In particular, the entire IDP population originally from Erbil governorate are internally displaced (100%). The share of internally displaced populations are high in Kirkuk governorate (81%), Baghdad (65%), Diyala (59%), Anbar (44%), and Babylon (42%). The percentage is lower in Salah al-Din (32%) and Ninewa (19%), which may be attributed to the ongoing conflict in these areas.

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

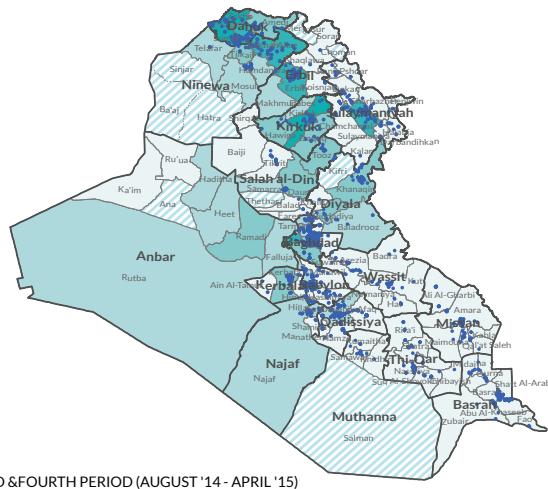
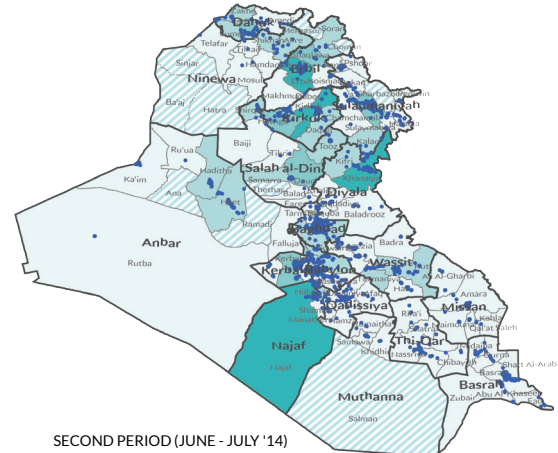
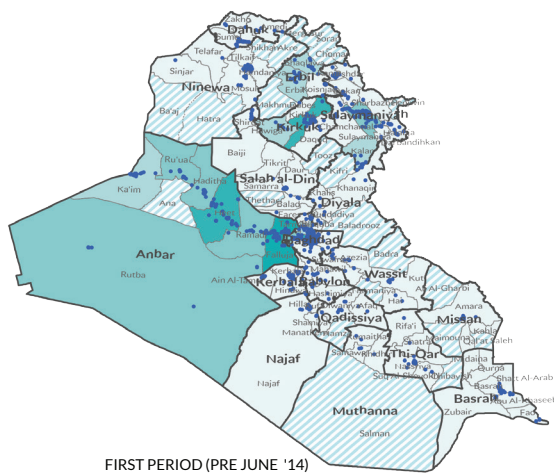


OVERVIEW BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- Of the currently identified IDP population 27% were displaced during the month of August 2014, 24% between the months of June-July 2014, 18% before June 2014, 18% after September 2014. Approximately 12% were displaced after April 2015.
- Following the outbreak of the Ramadi crisis at the beginning of April 2015, more than a quarter of a million individuals were displaced from Anbar governorate. This large scale displacement prompts the inclusion of an additional displacement period within the DTM methodology; also classified as a fifth observation period of displacement from 1 April to date.⁶
- The majority of the currently identified IDP population has been displaced during the month of August 2014 (27% or 854,628 individuals) when hostilities affected mainly Ninewa governorate and the Sinjar region.

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



• Locations of the IDPs

Number of Individuals



6. From the onset on the crisis at the beginning of 2014 the displacement trends are categorized in five periods of displacement. The five periods of displacement comprise between the dates of January through May 2014, June through July 2014, August 2014, post 1st September 2014 through March, and post 1st April 2015 to date..

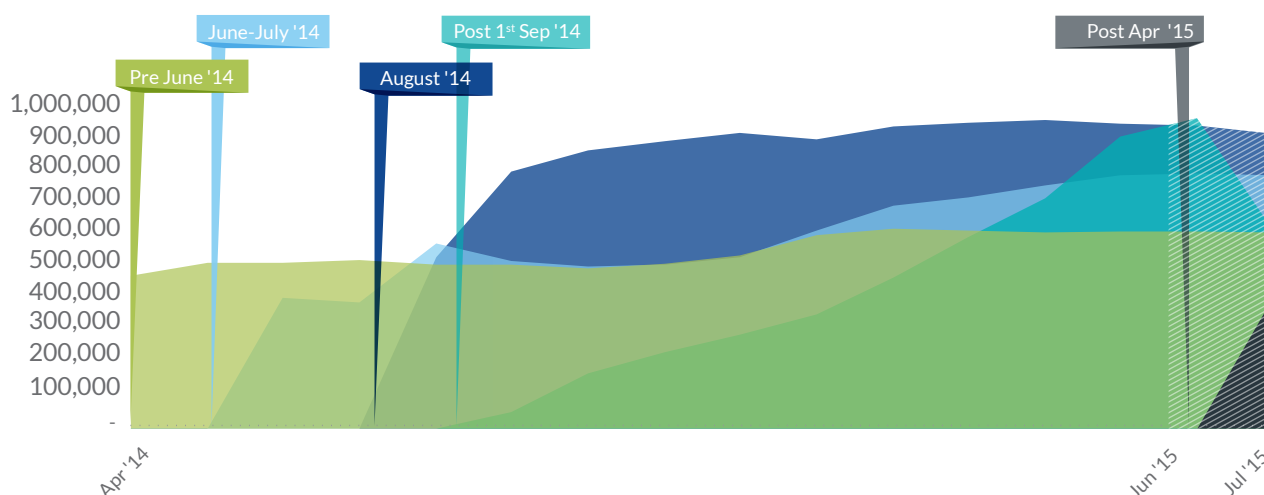
3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, JULY 2015

Governorate of displacement	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post 1 st September '14	Post April '15	Total
Anbar	298,848	21,912	0	76,026	155,682	552,468
Babylon	1,062	32,406	10,170	9,570	4,962	58,170
Baghdad	95,862	62,004	61,230	170,640	136,626	526,362
Basrah	276	5,118	2,136	2,940	474	10,944
Dahuk	3,876	67,332	359,580	0	0	430,788
Diyala	888	62,604	18,918	42,048	2,688	127,146
Erbil	35,004	93,504	72,654	26,166	45,228	272,556
Kerbala	2,970	39,522	29,898	72	438	72,900
Kirkuk	83,778	117,132	68,118	107,970	4,704	381,702
Missan	66	1,428	3,852	1,416	360	7,122
Muthanna	144	462	534	120	270	1,530
Najaf	2,040	59,778	16,896	5,472	1,002	85,188
Ninewa	2,106	27,504	127,908	36,810	2,670	196,998
Qadissiya	234	6,102	11,778	4,830	366	23,310
Salah al-Din	2,730	56,418	38,616	35,088	26,574	159,426
Sulaymaniyah	37,926	53,124	22,548	48,678	108	162,384
Thi-Qar	462	2,898	3,660	1,602	408	9,030
Wassit	792	25,194	6,132	1,470	1,302	34,890
Total	569,064	734,442	854,628	570,918	383,862	3,112,914
%	18%	24%	27%	18%	12%	100%

A slightly lower share (24% or 734,442 individuals) of the identified IDP populations were displaced between the months of June-July 2014 when hostilities affected particularly the area of Mosul in Ninewa governorate.

Finally, approximately 12% of the currently identified IDP population were displaced after April 2015. The hostilities heavily affected Anbar governorate, Ramadi in particular, from the beginning to mid-April and then resumed mid-May. This caused the displacement of approximately 50,000 families (300,000 individuals) in less than two months, of which 28,000 families (170,000 individuals) displaced between mid-May and the end of June 2015.⁷

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



3.2.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, JULY 2015



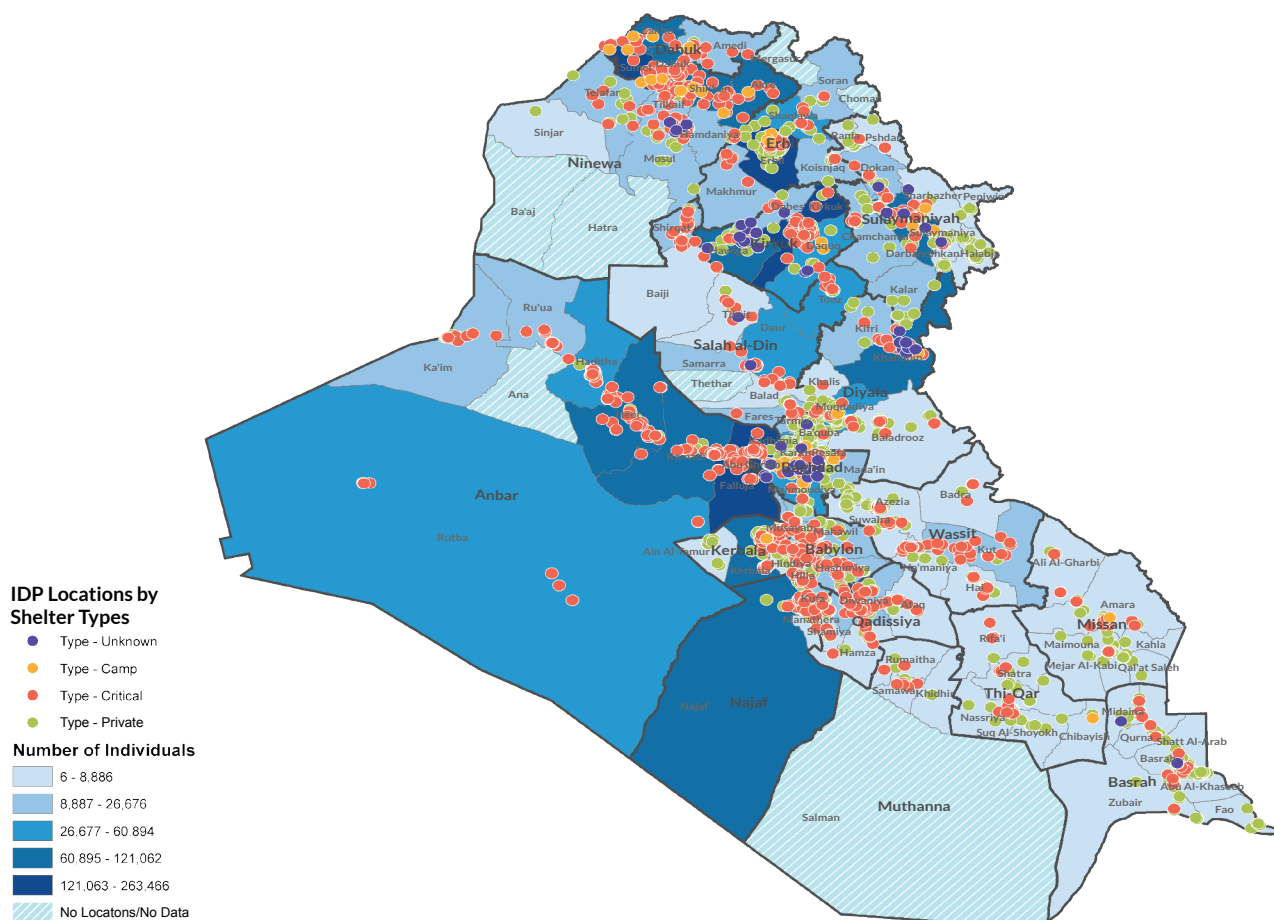
7. The decrease of 37% (329,000 individuals) among the IDPs identified to have displaced after September 2014 is explained by the change in DTM methodology as these populations are now tracked within the fifth period of displacement.

OVERVIEW BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

KEY POINTS

- The majority of identified IDPs (67% or 2,089,278 individuals) are reported to be housed in private settings. Of these, 38% (1,187,382 individuals) are hosted in rented houses, 28% (863,820 individuals) in host families, and 1% (38,076 individuals) are in hotels/motels.
- A lower share (20% or 636,126 individuals) have been identified in critical shelters. Of these, 10% (309,804 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 5% (154,368 individuals) are in religious buildings, 4% (127,740 individuals) are in informal settlements, and 1% (44,214 individuals) in school buildings.
- The IDPs identified in camps represent 8% of the total IDP population (257,088 individuals).
- IDPs in host families are located primarily in Anbar (44% or 377,550 individuals) and Baghdad governorates (28% or 243,720 individuals).
- IDPs hosted in rented houses are more evenly widespread although concentrations are observed in Kirkuk governorate (19% or 219,732 individuals), Erbil (17% or 202,272 individuals) and Baghdad (17% or 196,560 individuals).

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



4.1 IDPs INDIVIDUALS BY SHELTER TYPE, JULY 2015

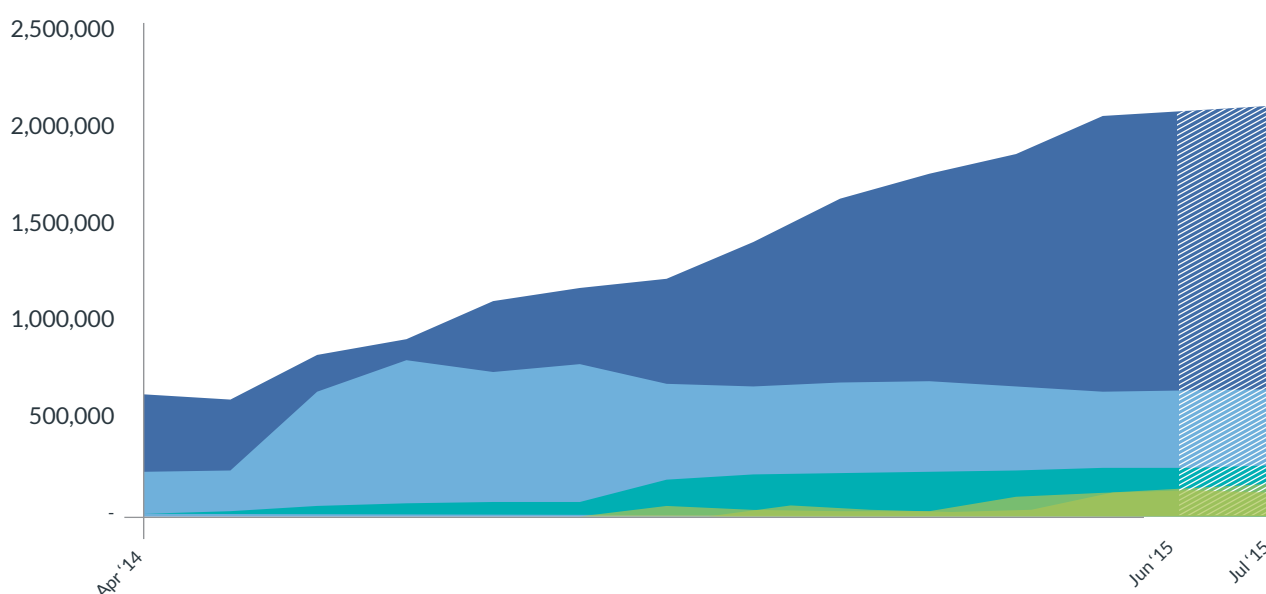
Governorate of displacement	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/Motel	Informal Settlements	Other	Private home	Public building	Religious Building	Rented housing	School Building	Unfinished building	Unknown	Total
Anbar	0	377,550	0	47,292	0	0	0	1,524	54,402	27,048	44,652	0	552,468
Babylon	0	16,542	528	3,234	0	0	0	5,460	30,468	222	1,716	0	58,170
Baghdad	7,932	243,720	1,410	7,836	162	0	0	3,210	202,272	3,594	324	55,902	526,362
Basrah	996	4,254	516	168	168	0	0	138	4,638	12	0	54	10,944
Dahuk	143,268	41,508	10,692	9,048	0	0	0	3,858	108,282	138	113,994	0	430,788
Diyala	16,872	35,016	0	0	1,590	0	0	30	43,350	162	26,616	3,510	127,146
Erbil	12,042	21,222	15,678	17,952	0	0	0	2,712	196,560	180	6,210	0	272,556
Kerbala	126	984	5,604	90	6	0	0	45,732	19,818	522	18	0	72,900
Kirkuk	12,174	33,570	0	14,238	0	0	0	1,140	219,732	84	48,924	51,840	381,702
Missan	372	3,114	0	168	36	0	0	60	2,496	870	6	0	7,122
Muthanna	0	96	0	0	282	0	0	144	894	30	84	0	1,530
Najaf	0	1,914	78	78	0	0	0	66,342	16,686	0	90	0	85,188
Ninewa	47,382	44,082	0	1,020	0	0	0	2,244	47,730	3,918	48,582	2,040	196,998
Qadissiya	0	3,852	0	162	2,856	0	0	6,336	9,024	0	1,080	0	23,310
Salah al-Din	0	17,694	0	24,942	5,346	0	0	540	83,418	7,248	14,238	6,000	159,426
Sulaymaniyah	15,594	54	3,288	492	366	0	0	786	138,780	156	2,604	264	162,384
Thi-Qar	330	4,686	0	48	0	0	0	636	3,324	6	0	0	9,030
Wassit	0	13,962	282	972	0	0	0	13,476	5,508	24	666	0	34,890
Total	257,088	863,820	38,076	127,740	10,812	0	0	154,368	1,187,382	44,214	309,804	119,610	3,112,914
%	8%	28%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	38%	1%	10%	4%	100%

IDPs sheltered in informal settlements are concentrated mainly in Anbar (37% or 47,292 individuals) and Salah al-Din governorates (20% or 24,942 individuals).⁸

Camps are primarily in Dahuk (56% or 143,268 individuals) and Ninewa governorates (18% or 47,382 individuals).

IDPs sheltered in unknown shelter types are located mainly in Baghdad governorate (47%) and Kirkuk (43%).

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



4.2.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, JULY 2015



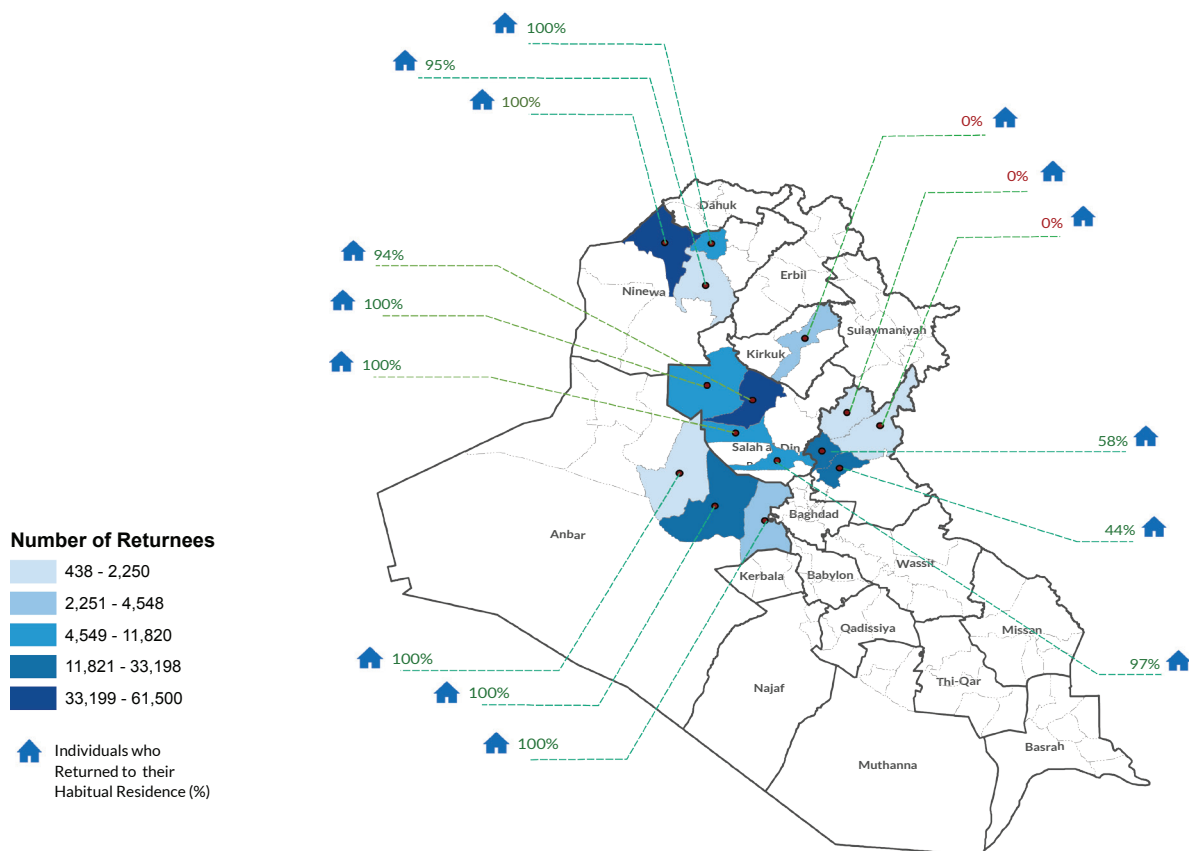
8. IDP populations accommodated in camps within Ninewa are primarily in Akre and Al Shikhan districts which are administered by the Kurdish Regional Governorate.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

KEY POINTS

- As of 2 July 2015 a total of 41,129 IDP families (246,774 individuals) have been reported to have returned to their place of origin thanks to the improvement of the security conditions. In particular, during the month between 4 June and 2 July the number of identified returnees has increase by 37% (66,390 individuals).⁹
- The return trend has been observed towards four governorates, namely Salah al-Din (37% of returnees or 91,692 individuals), Ninewa (25% or 61,098 individuals), Diyala (23% or 57,540 individuals) and Anbar (13% or 31,896 individuals).
- The identified returnees are primarily from ten governorates. Primarily Diyala governorate (19% or 45,846 individuals), Salah al-Din (19% or 45,762 individuals), Kirkuk (18% or 44,418 individuals), Dahuk (18% or 44,286 individuals) and Baghdad (10% or 25,560 individuals).

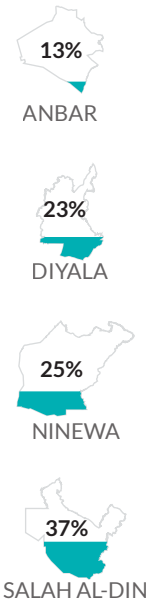
5.0 NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY DISTRICTS AND PERCENTAGES WHO RETURNED TO THEIR HABITUAL RESIDENCE, JULY 2015



9. Go & See visits are therefore not captured by the returnee tracking system, which instead focuses on permanent return.

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

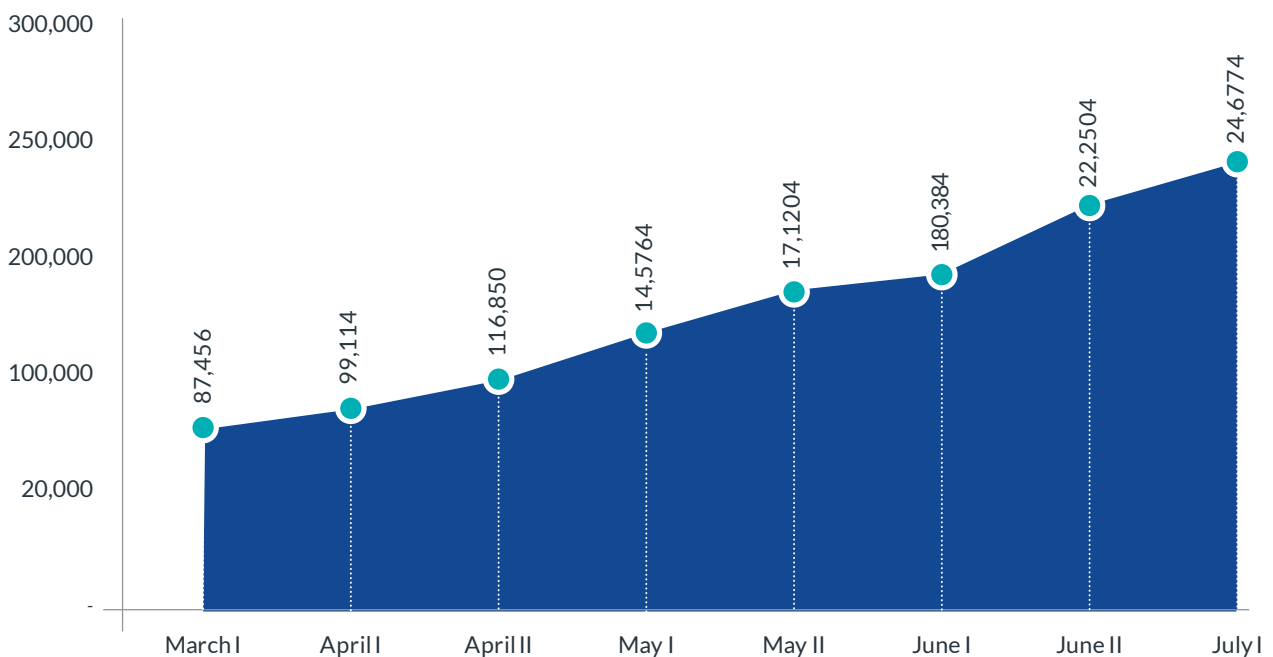
Governorate	District/EN	HH	IDP	%
Anbar	Falluja	522	3,132	1%
Anbar	Heet	375	2,250	1%
Anbar	Ramadi	4,419	26,514	11%
Anbar Total		5,316	31,896	13%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	5,533	33,198	13%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	3,637	21,822	9%
Diyala	Khanaqin	220	1,320	1%
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200	0%
Diyala Total		9,590	57,540	23%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	758	4,548	2%
Kirkuk Total		758	4,548	2%
Ninewa	Mosul	73	438	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	8,140	48,840	20%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	1,970	11,820	5%
Ninewa Total		10,183	61,098	25%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	1,300	7,800	3%
Salah al-Din	Balad	1,865	11,190	5%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	1,867	11,202	5%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	10,250	61,500	25%
Salah al-Din Total		15,282	91,692	37%
Grand Total		41,129	246,774	100%



A return trend have been witnessed also from Ninewa governorate (7% or 16,772 individuals), Anbar (4% or 10,116 individuals), Sulaymaniyah (3% or 8,034 individuals), Erbil (2% or 5,910 individuals) and Najaf (less than 1% or 120 individuals).

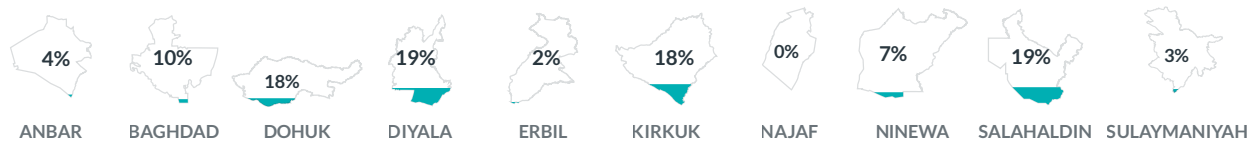
Among those who have returned, 20% (44,844 individuals were displaced between June and July 2014, 47% (103,170 individuals) in August 2014 and 33% (72,780 individuals) after 1st September 2014.

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVERTIME



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

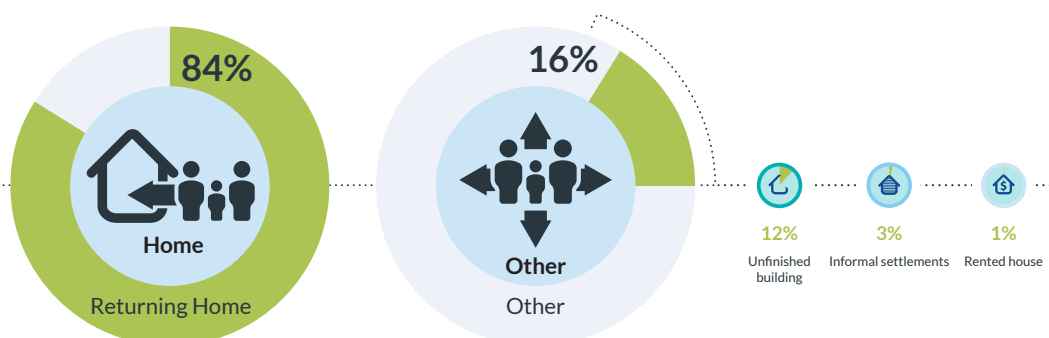
District of return	Anbar	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Total
Anbar	9,786	22,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,896
Diyala	330	0	0	45,846	0	5,430	0	0	0	5,934	57,540
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	4,548	0	0	0	0	4,548
Ninewa	0	0	44,286	0	90	0	0	16,722	0	0	61,098
Salah al-Din	0	3,450	0	0	5,820	34,440	120	0	45,762	2,100	91,692
Total	10,116	25,560	44,286	45,846	5,910	44,418	120	16,722	45,762	8,034	246,774
%	4%	10%	18%	19%	2%	18%	0%	7%	19%	3%	100%



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

Governorate of return	June-July '14	August '14	Post 1 st Sept '14	Total
Anbar	0	0	5,916	5,916
Diyala	25,224	0	32,316	57,540
Kirkuk	0	0	4,548	4,548
Ninewa	0	61,098	0	61,098
Salah al-Din	19,620	42,072	30,000	91,692
Total	44,844	103,170	72,780	220,794
%	20%	47%	33%	100%

5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, JULY 2015



Fifth period of displacement: post 1st April 2015 to date

- After the outbreak of the Ramadi crisis at the beginning of April 2015, more than a quarter of a million individuals were displaced from Anbar governorate. Following crises in the governorates of Salah al Din and recently Falluja district of Anbar has caused the further large scale displacement. This large scale displacement led to the inclusion of a fifth period within the DTM analysis, identified from the 1 April to date.
- Between 8 April and 22 June 2015 48,719 families (292,314 individuals) were displaced in Anbar from the city of Ramadi and the surrounding area following clashes with AGs who were eventually reported to have occupied the centre of the city on 15 May.
- Of the 48,719 families, 43% (21,059 families) were displaced to Baghdad governorate, 33% (16,156 families) to Anbar and 14% (6,882 families) to Erbil.
- More than half of the displaced population from Ramadi (58% or 28,248 families) were displaced after 15 May when the clashes resumed.
- During this fifth period it is also included 3,408 families (20,448 individuals) who were displaced from and within Salah al-Din governorate between 14 June and 30 June. Of the population displaced from Salah al Din, 42% (1,436 families) were displaced in Samarra district, 23% (790 families) in Tikrit, 20% (675 families) in Balad and 15% (507 families) in Al Dujail.
- Through the DTM emergency tracking, on 10 July over 8,500 families (28,308 individuals) were reported to have been displaced within Falluja district following the military clashes and bombardment in the city of Saqlawiyah, in the north of Falluja district, and military operations targeting the surrounding areas of Falluja City.

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.