



 Shelter Cluster Iraq
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Response to the IDP Crisis in Iraq

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM

Round IV Report

June-July 2014



RESULTS SUMMARY

All results of this report are based on data from the DTM "Stage 1 Plus" Masterlist covering 176,410 IDP families identified by IOM through 2014. Where indicated, findings are from the more detailed location assessments conducted in June and July. Data is based on information provided by key informants speaking on the location level as of 7 August.



MIGRATION TRENDS

176,150 families have displaced since January 2014
1,381 locations throughout Iraq are hosting IDP families
Over 50,000 IDP families are located in Anbar governorate
28% of IDPs are located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR)

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SHELTER*

35% of IDP families were being hosted by relatives
26% of IDP families were in rented housing
23% of IDP families were living in vulnerable shelter types
10% of IDP families were in hotels/motels

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CORE RELIEF ITEMS

77% of IDP families reported a need for non-food items
90% of sites assessed reported that bedding material was a priority NFI needed by IDPs

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FOOD

61% of identified IDP families reported insufficient access to food
65% of sites assessed had IDPs without access to flour, a basic food item
88% of sites assessed reported that IDPs were eating cheaper food as a coping mechanism

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WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

26% of IDP families reported insufficient access to potable water
33% of IDP families in assessed sites reported insufficient water for needs other than drinking
28% of IDP families in assessed sites reported insufficient toilets in residences

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HEALTH

23% of IDP families reported insufficient access to functioning health facilities
54% of IDP families in sites assessed had reported public centers without adequate medical supplies

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PROTECTION*

39,894 vulnerabilities were identified in sites assessed
13,236 children were reported to be survivors or at risk of violence such as torture, kidnapping, and forced recruitment
14% of IDPs in sites assessed are under the age of 5

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NEEDS

130,941 IDP families reported that they were in need of core relief items
112,946 IDP families named food as a top priority need - over half of these families are in Anbar
36,201 IDP families were reportedly without sufficient access to food, potable water, or health facilities -- nearly all are in Anbar

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*Due to the summer school holiday, little education information was collected during Round IV. Information regarding schools being used as shelters can be found in the Shelter section. Information regarding identified children under age 18 and vulnerable children can be found in the Protection section.

BACKGROUND

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool developed by the International Organization for Migration to gather baseline information on displaced populations and the conditions in the areas in which they have temporarily settled. The DTM has been rolled out in over 30 countries including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, the Philippines, and South Sudan. The DTM was first implemented in Iraq in 2006 to track the movements of IDPs during the wave of sectarian violence.

Since late December 2013, tens of thousands of families have fled their homes from across the central governorates of Iraq, where recent clashes between militant groups and Iraqi Security Forces have destabilized the area. In coordination with the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Humanitarian Country Team in Iraq (HCT), the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and other interested parties, IOM Iraq is implementing the DTM to support the overall efforts of the HCT as outlined in the 2014 Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The SRP, which was originally established in February 2014 and revised in May 2014 as the conflict and resulting displacement spread to the northern region of Iraq, addresses the coordinated response of dozens of HCT partners to the current crisis for an eleven month period, from February 2014 through December 2014.

The U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provided initial funding in January 2014 for the DTM through the project "Emergency Response Addressing Iraqi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Violence Originating in Anbar Governorate." In addition, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) have provided further funding to sustain, as well as expand, DTM operations as the crisis in Iraq and resulting displacement grows. Continued donor support of the DTM is essential to the design of an appropriate humanitarian response that will meet the evolving needs of IDPs and population affected by the crisis. Therefore, IOM continues to share up to date information with interested parties and pursue additional donor partnerships to enable the Mission to obtain full funding for the DTM.

In addition to the DTM, IOM plays a pivotal role as co-lead of the Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) cluster, continuing to distribute emergency relief supplies to those most in need throughout the country.

Since January 2014, the Mission has delivered 20,084 NFI kits to the most vulnerable of IDPs across 12 governorates. As a trusted distributing partner, IOM Iraq has also facilitated the distribution of 16,685 individual food parcels on behalf of the World Food Program (WFP) to IDP families identified as food insecure within the governorate of Anbar. Furthermore, IOM has distributed 1,513 hygiene kits and 1,430 women's dignity kits for UNICEF and UNFPA.

The methodology of the DTM in Iraq has been two-fold; the first stage involves the identification of displaced populations, through a network of community-level key informants (KI), MoMD registration data, and information provided by other agencies. In the second stage, locations are validated, assessed, and profiled to gain a detailed understanding of the situation for IDPs. The process of identifying, validating, and assessing locations will be cyclical, in order to best track the continued movements and overall trends of the displaced population at the location and the governorate level, as the situation evolves.

In each successive round of implementation and subject to the situation on the ground, the two stage process will continue; new locations identified as hosting IDPs will be documented, and all or a sample of identified sites (both new and those from previous rounds) will be (re)assessed. Embedded within the DTM methodology, IOM Iraq provides a confidence rating to each location profiled. The data is rated on numerous factors including: the number of KIs used, discrepancies between information received, accessibility of location, and personal ability to validate the information received.

In the first three months of DTM's implementation until the end of May, IOM identified a total of 79,810 IDP families in 840 locations with the majority of the internally displaced population residing in Anbar; 52,697 IDP families are hosted in 222 sites. At the beginning of June, the crisis spread dramatically as armed opposition groups (AOG) took control of Mosul and then advanced south towards Baghdad and the surrounding area of Mosul. The months of June and July witnessed massive waves of displacement from Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates. At the conclusion of Round IV and as of 7 August, IOM identified 176,150 IDP families that have been displaced throughout 2014 due to the ongoing crisis.

BACKGROUND

Due to difficulties enumerating families most recently displaced from the current situation in the districts of Sinjar and Al Hamdaniyah in the northern governorate of Ninewa, the overall sum of displaced families is still believed to be higher as OCHA estimates that 195,000 individuals have been displaced since 3 August. IOM is working to identify the locations and numbers for these newly displaced families, but as the situation remains in flux the numbers may continue to change. IOM continues to monitor and track the situation through the DTM in order to verify the numbers of the displaced population.

The DTM endeavours to become a complete information source and an effective monitoring tool, however, access limitations must be considered alongside the complex and fluid nature of displacement in Iraq today. If and when IDP locations become inaccessible due to deterioration of the security situation, hindering IOM's rapid assessment and response team (RART) from conducting field assessments, then the first stage of DTM is extended while the second stage of location profiling is put on hold. 'Stage I plus' continues to identify the exact

locations and numbers of IDPs while capturing specific key information, using an approach in which the overall displacement caseload is regularly updated. The addition of key information includes shelter type occupied, access to services, needs and assistance received.

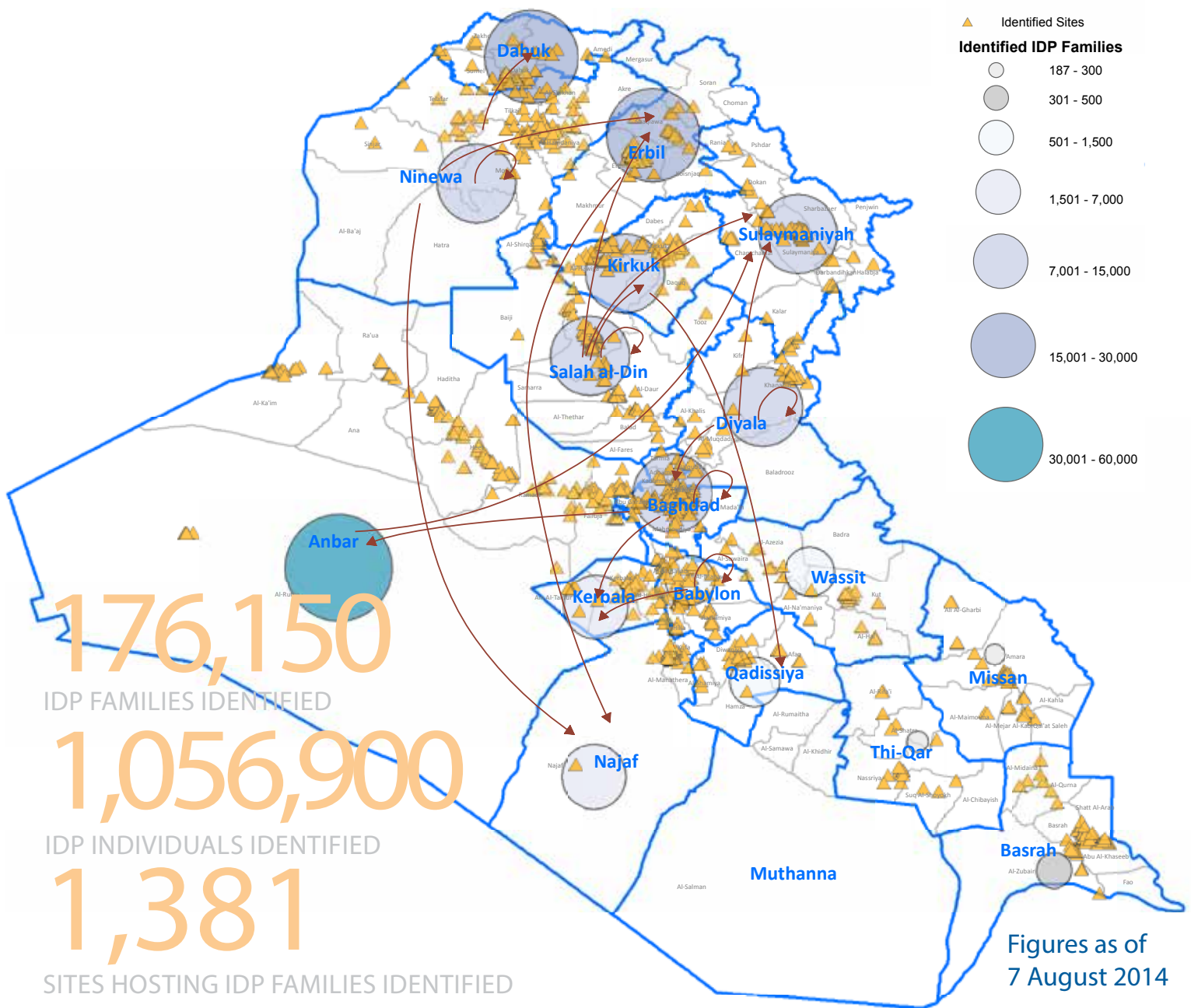
Implemented under the same DTM methodological framework, 'Stage I plus' was developed and first deployed in Anbar in the early part of 2014, but also widely through June and July in the central and northern governorates of Iraq as the security situation rapidly deteriorated. This approach allowed IOM to collect the necessary critical data from inaccessible locations. The standard methodology of DTM continued throughout the rest of Iraq where the security situation permitted.

This report presents the findings for the Round IV of the DTM, conducted in June and July 2014, which targeted both those locations hosting pre-June IDPs and locations which are hosting post-June IDPs. Below is a table detailing identified sites and families, as compared to the number of sites and families (re)assessed.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - ROUND IV (JUNE-JULY 2014)				
GOVERNORATE	Total Identified IDP Sites	Total Identified IDP Families	Assessed Sites (Round IV)	Assessed IDP Families (Round IV)
Anbar	247	57215	105	10656
Babylon	90	1405	31	715
Baghdad	210	11712	5	201
Basrah	102	396	15	129
Dahuk	47	16059	40	3566
Diyala	48	8236	-	-
Erbil	40	19505	25	14775
Kerbala	40	6267	19	5458
Kirkuk	68	14069	2	33
Missan	53	187	4	42
Najaf	49	5373	29	4817
Ninewa	94	12255	14	4887
Qadissiya	40	536	14	276
Salah al-Din	99	8565	-	-
Sulaymaniyah	96	13584	79	10560
Thi Qar	22	202	9	94
Wassit	36	584	17	422
IRAQ	1381	176150	408	56631

OVERVIEW: 2014 DISPLACEMENT

IDENTIFIED IDP FAMILIES AND LOCATIONS



In late December 2013, a surge in violence began in the governorate of Anbar, and subsequent fighting between Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and armed groups (AG) led to mass internal displacement, violence and growing instability. As a result of the violence, in February 2014, local authorities lost control of a dam in the Fallujah district of Anbar, which regulates the water flow of the Euphrates River; this resulted in further displacement due to massive flooding in Fallujah and Abu Ghraib. Although the number of families displaced reached a peak in the first two months of 2014, families continued to flee their homes due to the ongoing violence, primarily displacing within Anbar but also significant populations to neighboring governorates and towards the KRI. As of May 2014, IOM had identified nearly half a million individuals had displaced from Anbar.

At the beginning of June, as the clashes between AG and government forces continued in Anbar, AG made a lightning advance into other governorates outside of Anbar, first advancing on Mosul City in the northern governorate of Ninewa. At the fall of Mosul, AG then rapidly progressed south through Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Diyala toward the country's capital, causing the humanitarian context of Iraq to seriously deteriorate as yet another mass wave of displacement occurred. The crisis engulfed the central and northern governorates of Iraq. In some cases, those originally displaced from Anbar suffered a secondary

OVERVIEW: 2014 DISPLACEMENT

	Number of IDP Locations	Number of IDP Families	Number of IDP Individuals
IDPs 2014	1381	176150	1056900
IDPs Post-June 2014	775	94597	567582
IDPs Pre-June 2014	819	81533	489318

displacement with many families both from Anbar or other governorates fleeing north to seek security in the KRI.

As a result, IOM distinguishes those displaced due to the current conflicts in Iraq in two separate groups. These distinct groups are divided by those displaced pre June, 2014, by vast majority originating from Anbar and those post-June, 2014, who have primarily been displaced from the northern and central governorates of Iraq: Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Diyala. In addition to these two distinct time periods defined by mass displacement, the month of July and beginning of August witnessed AGs push north and east of Mosul City targeting minorities and yet again driving large populations to displace. Those displaced were primarily Turkmen, Yazidi, and Christian minorities. While the Yazidi and Christian minorities have been identified to generally flee north, seeking refuge in the KRI, Turkmen populations have been observed to flee to governorates south of Baghdad.

Over the last 7 months, over 1 million Iraqis have fled ongoing violence across the country. IOM has been able to identify 176,150 families currently in 1,381 different locations throughout Iraq. While the situation remains fluid with continual displacement and a high frequency of secondary displacement, IOM continues to track and monitor the situation to identify the entire displaced population.

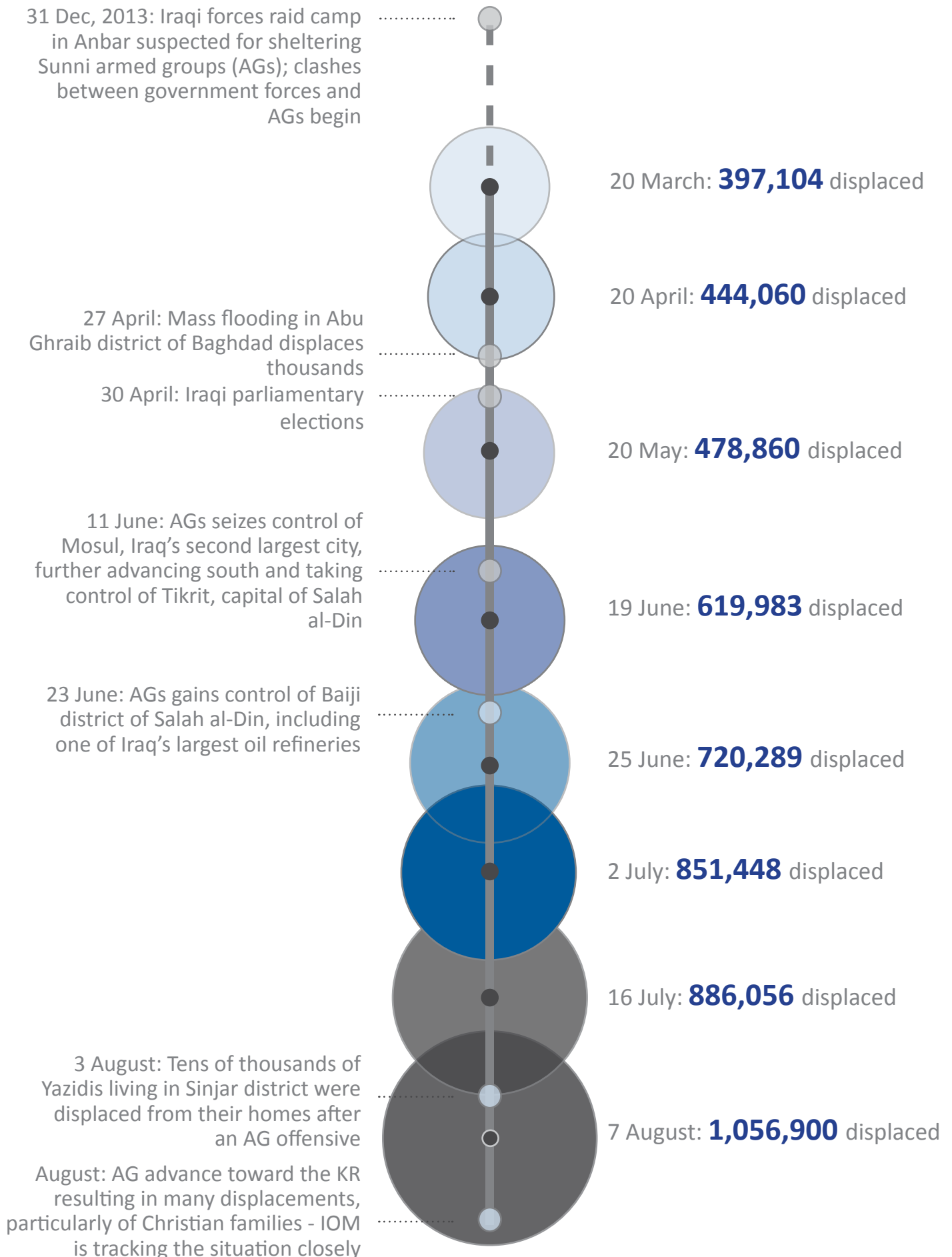
The current crisis is considered to be the worst violence since 2006-2008 where the bombing of the Samarra Mosque triggered as many as 1.6 million displaced persons within Iraq.

CURRENT GOVERNORATE	2014 IDP POPULATION (as of end of May)	Change over Time	2014 IDP POPULATION (as of 16 July)	Change over time	2014 IDP POPULATION (as of 7 August)
Anbar	52697	↑	53096	↑	57215
Babylon	235	↑	987	↑	1405
Baghdad	9433	↑	10200	↑	11712
Basrah	50	↑	240	↑	396
Dahuk	520	↑	3333	↑	16059
Diyala	120	↑	2000	↑	8236
Erbil	3328	↑	18965	↑	19505
Kerbala	600	↑	2615	↑	6267
Kirkuk	2665	↑	6578	↑	14069
Missan	6	↑	129	↑	187
Najaf	138	↑	1931	↑	5373
Ninewa	311	↑	17544	↓	12255
Qadisiya	40	↑	353	↑	536
Salah al-Din	5540	↑	8892	↓	8565
Sulaymaniyah	4067	↑	13355	↑	13584
Thi Qar	27	↑	100	↑	202
Wassit	33	↑	267	↑	584
IRAQ-WIDE	79810	↑ 76%	140585¹	↑ 25%	176150

¹This figure is not inclusive of the 7,091 families that IOM reported were "on the move" on 16 July.

OVERVIEW: 2014 DISPLACEMENT

TIMELINE OF DISPLACEMENT



MIGRATION TRENDS

PRE-JUNE 2014 DISPLACEMENT

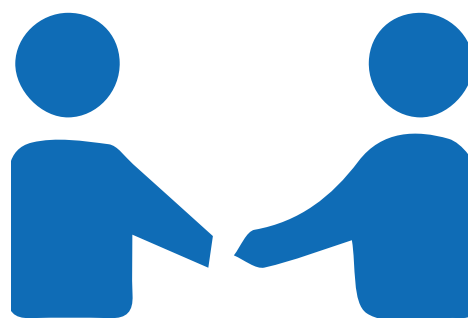
From the onset of the crisis that erupted in at the beginning of the year, IOM has identified the locations of 81,553 families who were displaced before the events in Mosul in early June. Anbar governorate hosts 66% of these families (54,091), followed by Baghdad (9,433), Sulaymaniyah (5,104), and Salah al-Din (4,555), all with significantly fewer families than Anbar.

While the vast majority of families displaced from the Ramadi and Fallujah areas of Anbar, where fighting was most heavily concentrated, over 800 IDP families displaced pre-June were from the governorates of Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Ninewa.

For the IDPs assessed it is clear that their security is the main driving force of both their original displacement and the areas to which they sought refuge. Nearly all IDPs stated that they had displaced due to generalized violence and armed conflict, and the majority of families (65%) were attracted to their area of displacement due to the presence of good security. This is bolstered as 19% of families reported that the presence of family or friends was the strongest pull factor, while 14% said that access to accommodation had attracted them to the area; both of these factors would provide additional forms of stability to their displacement. Good security was most commonly noted as a pull factor for IDPs displaced in Haditha and Heet districts of Anbar, Sulaymaniyah, and Erbil. IDPs that were pulled to a location due to the presence of family or friends were mainly located in the Heet, Fallujah, and Al-Qa'im districts of Anbar. Families who sought out access to accommodation were found in Shaqlawa district of Erbil.

In locations assessed in Round IV of the DTM assessment, 83% of IDPs intended to return to their place origin, while 15% were unsure of their intentions. The majority of those who were unsure of their plans were IDPs in Shaqlawa district of Erbil who had displaced from Salah al-Din.

CURRENT LOCATION	TOTAL IDENTIFIED PRE-JUNE IDP FAMILIES
Anbar	54091
Babylon	187
Baghdad	9433
Basrah	65
Dahuk	770
Diyala	120
Erbil	2810
Kerbala	650
Kirkuk	3038
Missan	5
Najaf	173
Ninewa	388
Qadissiya	71
Salah al-Din	4555
Sulaymaniyah	5104
Thi Qar	45
Wassit	48
IRAQ-WIDE	81533



65%

OF PRE-JUNE IDPS
CHOSE THEIR CURRENT
LOCATION BECAUSE OF
GOOD SECURITY

MIGRATION TRENDS

POST-JUNE 2014 DISPLACEMENT

IOM has identified almost 100,000 families, just over half a million individuals, as having been displaced since armed groups took control of Mosul in northern Iraq. Over the past three weeks, Iraq has witnessed yet another large wave of displacement specifically following the large AG offensive against minorities in the north of Ninewa that erupted on 3 August.

28,474 newly displaced families were identified in the last three weeks, an estimated 171,000 people. Through this period, all governorates, specifically Dahuk and Kirkuk, witnessed an increase in IDP populations, with the exception of Ninewa where large waves of displacement and many cases of secondary displacement have occurred.

Over the last three weeks, the number of IDP families originating from Ninewa has increased by approximately 10,000, while simultaneously the number of IDP families displaced within Ninewa has decreased by approximately 5,000, signaling an overall shift in movement out of the governorate rather than within the governorate as the conflict spreads.

Although the most recent IDP population has sought refuge within many governorates of Iraq, some areas have witnessed significantly higher populations fleeing across their borders than others. Dahuk witnessed the single largest increase in IDP families, most significantly following AG advances towards the northern city of Sinjar on 3 August. IOM identified 12,526 displaced families from Ninewa who entered Dahuk governorate in the last few weeks, 11,200 of which are Yazidi families who have sought refuge in Sumel district. Before the influx of these Yazidi families to the district, Sumel held only 595 IDP families who had been displaced in 2014. The district has experienced a massive and rapid increase in the displaced population; Sumel district now holds the single largest post-June IDP population of any district in Iraq.¹

CURRENT GOVERNORATE	GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN							TOTAL IDENTIFIED POST-JUNE IDP FAMILIES
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	857	15	541	22	-	422	1267	3124
Babylon	9	361	117	3	1	722	5	1218
Baghdad	44	-	971	355	3	763	143	2279
Basrah	23	6	53	33	19	126	71	331
Dahuk	26	-	-	-	-	15263	-	15289
Diyala	-	-	-	8116	-	-	-	8116
Erbil	1794	-	-	25	-	1846	13030	16695
Kerbala	-	75	35	25	15	5360	107	5617
Kirkuk	40	-	-	31	1133	654	9173	11031
Missan	13	2	6	25	29	62	45	182
Najaf	-	-	-	-	-	5198	2	5200
Ninewa	-	-	-	-	-	11867	-	11867
Qadissiya	-	4	21	18	196	222	4	465
Salah al-Din	-	-	-	-	-	-	4010	4010
Sulaymaniyah	944	-	-	648	-	168	6720	8480
Thi Qar	9	-	8	10	39	72	19	157
Wassit	24	-	9	48	98	340	17	536
IRAQ-WIDE	3793	463	1761	9359	1533	43085	34613	94597

¹OCHA estimates that 195,000 individuals have been displaced since 3 August. IOM is working to identify the locations and numbers for these newly displaced families, but as the situation remains in flux the numbers may continue to change.

MIGRATION TRENDS

POST-JUNE 2014 DISPLACEMENT

In addition to the most recent Yazidi displacement, IOM has identified the locations of other displaced minorities within Iraq. More than 13,000 Turkmen Shia families have been identified, most of which have displaced from the Telafar and Sinjar districts of Ninewa and have sought refuge in the central-southern Shia-majority governorates such as Kerbala and Najaf as a result of the many conflicts in 2014. More than 6,000 Turkmen Shia families displaced to Najaf and Kerbala in the last three weeks.

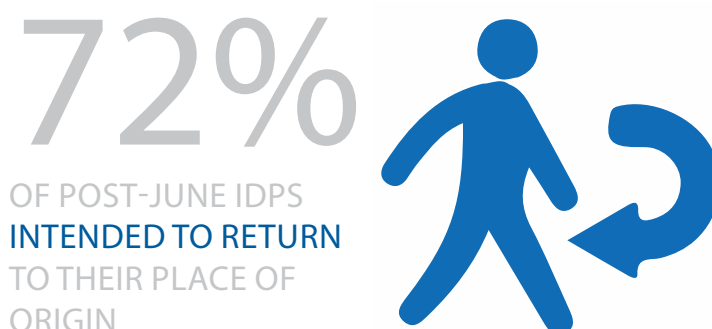
The number of IDPs displaced from Salah al-Din also increased by about 7,000 families in the last weeks. Over 1,000 of these families were identified to have fled into Anbar to live with relatives, while over 6,000 families displaced to areas of Kirkuk. As a result of the AG offensive on Mosul and southern advance towards Baghdad, over 34,000 IDP families have been displaced from the governorate of Salah al-Din since early June. Erbil and Kirkuk together host over 22,000 of these IDPs, with Shaqlawa district of Erbil hosting the single largest population of IDPs from Salah al-din (6,820), followed closely by Erbil district of Erbil governorate (6,130). Kirkuk district hosts 5,261 families. Noteworthy, Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah together host more than 10,000 of the remaining families displaced in Salah al-Din.

In total, Erbil, Dahuk, Ninewa, and Kirkuk governorates each hold more than 10,000 IDP families recently displaced during the months of June, July, and August 2014.

As the crisis prolongs and daily outbreaks of conflict continue, it is logical that that 79% of IDP families were reportedly displaced due to generalized violence and armed conflict, while 19% displaced for other reasons, primarily ethno-sectarian persecution. Clearly, instability is the primary trigger to the 1 million identified displaced persons in 2014.

With the majority of displacement a result of violence or ethno-sectarian persecution it is no surprise that the majority of families (67%) in locations profiled with the full DTM assessment in Round IV were attracted to their area of displacement due to the presence of good security; this was most commonly noted as a pull factor for IDPs displaced in the disputed areas of Ninewa, Erbil, Najaf. Displacement locations in Ninewa and Erbil are close to the area of origin, a trend also seen in Anbar where the majority of those displaced fled to secure areas close to the area of origin. Freedom to practice cultural and religious traditions was reported among 16% of IDPs as the strongest pull factor. IDPs who stated that they were pulled to a location due to the religious freedom were located in Kerbala.

For people displaced in 2014, the intention to return to the place of origin has remained since the onset of the crisis. In the locations profiled with the full DTM assessment in Round IV, 72% of IDPs intended to return to their place of origin, while 15% wished to locally integrate and 13% were unsure of their intentions. The majority of those who were unsure of their plans were IDPs in Shaqlawa district of Erbil who had displaced from Salah al-Din and families in Najaf district of Najaf who had displaced from Ninewa. Nearly all those planning to integrate were Turkmen Shia families who had displaced from Ninewa in July to a single location in Najaf.



SHELTER

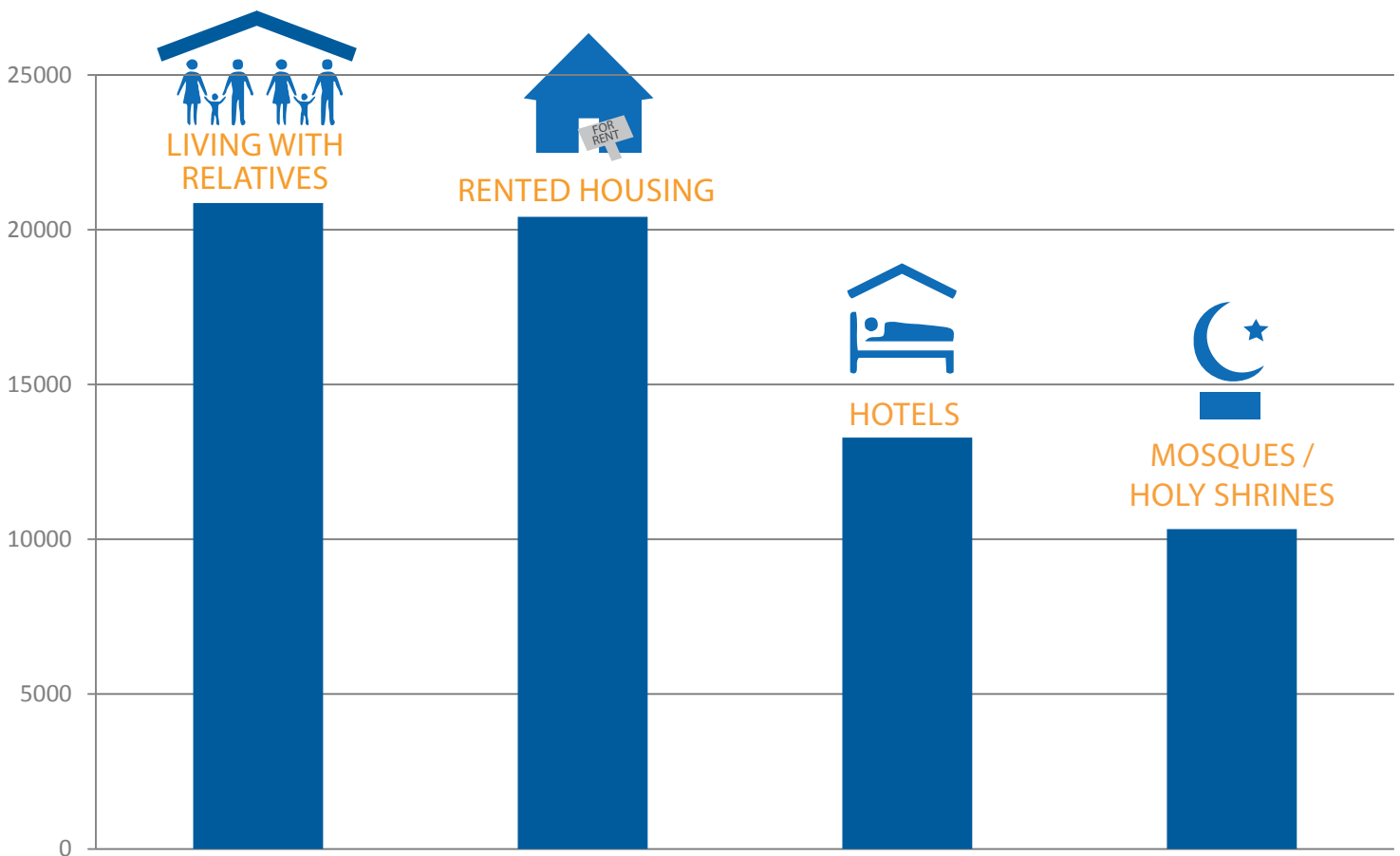
When large waves of displacement were triggered in 2014, those displaced were forced to seek refuge in a variety of shelter arrangements, which varied in their condition and in their access to basic services such as water and sanitation. Overall, IDP families were most commonly living with relatives (35%), in rented housing (26%), or in hotels/motels (10%). Over 36,000 families (23%) were living in more vulnerable circumstances due to the shelter they inhabited, such as schools, mosques, and informal settlements. On average, families were being accommodated 4 people per room.

Over 64,000 IDP families (36%) named shelter support as a top priority need, primarily in the governorates of Anbar and Kirkuk. Shelter support was a top need for nearly every IDP family in Anbar, and for 43% of those in Kirkuk. The need for additional shelter support was common across all shelter types.

Access to services varied for families depending on shelter type; for instance, IDPs living in informal settlements, abandoned buildings, public spaces, school buildings, and collective centers were much more likely to be without access to sufficient potable water and food than families living in rented houses or with relatives.

Equal number of IDPs displaced after June 2014 were living with relatives and in rented housing; 25% in each shelter type. Post-June IDPs were also commonly accommodated in holy shrines/mosques and in hotels/motels; all other shelter types are far less common than these but are still accommodating a significant number of IDP families.

MOST COMMON SHELTER TYPES FOR POST- JUNE IDP FAMILIES

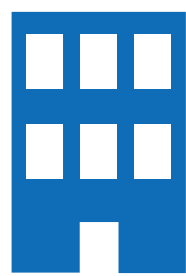


¹Since the aggregation of DTM data, it has been reported by IOM RART staff that Khazir Camp has now been evacuated and no longer hosts IDPs. As field staff continue to track and monitor displacement through the DTM, IOM will strive to identify the locations of these IDPs once hosted in Khazir Camp.

SHELTER

With large numbers of post-June IDP families living in rented accommodation or hotel arrangements with little to no access to employment, it is of no surprise that when asked what shelter support was most needed, post-June IDP families most commonly cited financial assistance, followed by affordable housing options. While these families are currently paying for their accommodation, it is concerning that this may not be sustainable and could lead to secondary displacement. In addition, families are also stating a need for support with household items.

Consistent with the findings from previous rounds of DTM assessments, nearly half of IDP families who displaced before June are living with relatives, while a quarter are in rented housing. When asked what shelter support was most needed, IDP families most commonly cited financial assistance, followed by household items and affordable housing options.



11,416

IDP FAMILIES ARE LIVING IN
ABANDONED BUILDINGS AND
PUBLIC SPACES



IDP families from Kirkuk were living in unfinished buildings in Afaq district of Qadisiya in mid-June.

CORE RELIEF ITEMS

As families fled their homes, they have been unable to afford a number of different essential costs during their displacement. According to IDP families in the sites assessed in Round IV, they are most commonly unable to afford adequate shelter, followed by household items and a sufficient quantity and quality of food.

More than 130,000 (74%) families are in need of non-food items (NFIs); this is the most commonly cited priority need for IDP families. Non-food items are a widespread need, evidenced by the fact that over 85% of families in 11 governorates cited it as desired assistance. When asked specifically on the household items most in need, IDP families commonly cited several items. Most frequently, families were in need of bedding material, fans, gas cookers, cleaning supplies, cool boxes, and pots and pans.

Financial assistance was a top priority need for 8,953 post-June families living mainly in Najaf and Anbar; within these two governorates, nearly all post-June IDP families named financial assistance as a top priority need. Most commonly, these families were staying in mosques or were being hosted by relatives. Financial assistance was a much more common priority need among pre-June IDP families, where more than 53,000 families (65% of pre-June IDPs) named financial aid as a top need, almost all of which were located in Anbar.

Overall, due to movement restrictions caused by the ongoing fighting, the costs of goods and foods have increased in Anbar, negatively affecting the economy and the citizens of Anbar in various ways. The fuel supply is low and costs are too high for families to cope. Electricity supply by generators is therefore limited, and the public electricity has hours-long interruptions each day in many parts of the governorate.

BASIC NEEDS THAT IDPS ARE NOT ABLE TO AFFORD REGULARLY	PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS ASSESSED
Adequate Shelter	64%
Education Costs	14%
Household Items	60%
Transportation Costs	48%
Sufficient quality and quantity of food	48%



65%

OF PRE-JUNE IDPS NAMED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AS A PRIORITY NEED

FOOD

Food security is one of the top needs prioritized by the displaced population. There is a stark difference in the need for and access to adequate quantities and quality of food in relation to the location of those displaced; the IOM DTM identified those IDPs in Anbar are in far greater need of food than those in other areas of Iraq, though access to sufficient remains a pressing issue for IDPs throughout the country.

106,750 families, 61% of total IDPs, are without sufficient access to food; IDPs hosted in Anbar, Sulaymaniyah and Diyala are by far the most affected by lack of access to food, followed by significant numbers of IDPs in Babylon, Salah Al-Din, Babylon, Kerbala, and Najaf.

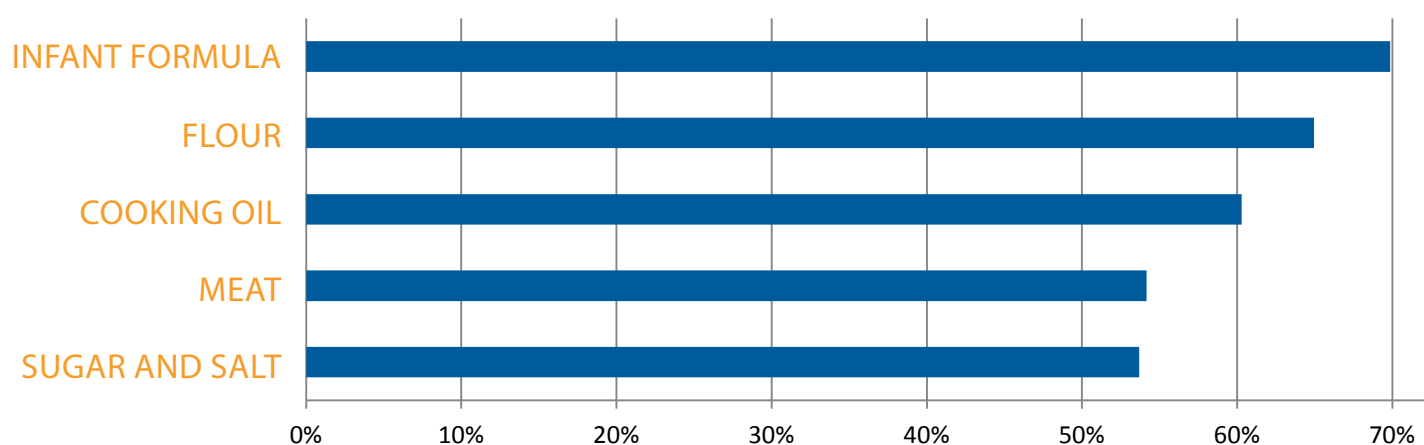
About 40% of post-June IDPs reported insufficient access to food; these families were mainly concentrated in Sulaymaniyah and Diyala. 29% of post-June IDPs reported having sufficient access and the remaining 32% are still not verified.

On the other hand, the vast majority of IDPs who displaced before June have reported an alarming need for food (about 85%). This limited access to food may be strongly related to movement restrictions, as most areas in Anbar remain inaccessible. Of the locations assessed where IDP families did not have adequate quantities of food, reported coping mechanisms included eating cheaper food, eating less food, relying on food aid or financial aid, borrowing money or buying on credit, or selling assets in order to cope. Nearly all locations assessed in Anbar had IDP families who were using these coping mechanisms, which are adopted by displaced families as short-term solutions and cannot be continued over a prolonged period of time.

Many families without access to food suffer due to a lack of financial means or the ability to access other basic services. For instance, it has been noted that over 90% of the IDPs living in non-durable shelter (camps, informal settlements, school buildings, mosques, and public/abandoned buildings) lack sufficient access to food compared to only 50% of those living in durable housing settings (rented houses, with host families and hotels). Having been displaced during the Anbar crisis pre June 2014 or afterwards does not change the fact that IDPs in vulnerable housing situations are vulnerable to food insecurity.

Over 100,000 families reported food as a top priority need. After Anbar, where more than half of IDPs who stated food as a need are located, IDP families in need of food are most heavily concentrated in Erbil, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah, each of which holds over 8,000 families in need of food. Infant formula, flour, cooking oil, and meat were the most common items not available to IDP families in their locations of displacement. As explored further in the WASH and Health sections of the report, IOM found that over 36,000 families, nearly all in Anbar governorate, were without sufficient access to food, potable water, or health facilities.

BASIC FOOD ITEMS UNAVAILABLE TO 2014 IDP FAMILIES (% OF ASSESSED LOCATIONS)



WATER, SANITATION, & HYGIENE

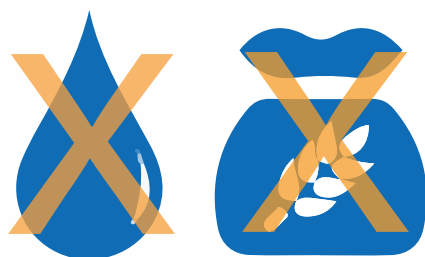
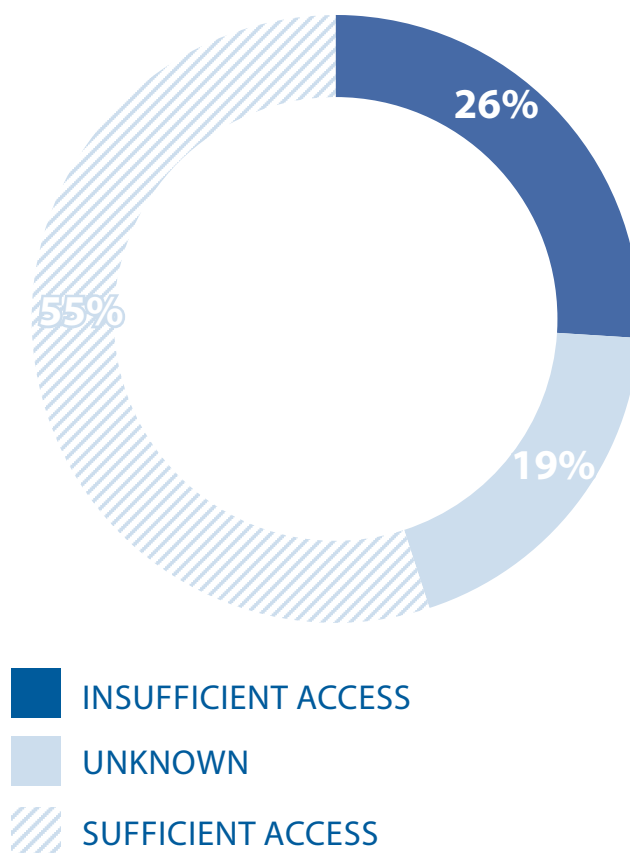
IOM DTM found that there was a strong correlation between families without adequate access to potable water and their access to food. 45,379 families, or 99%, of those families that were without sufficient potable water were also without sufficient access to food. Most of these families were located in Anbar, where water processing services are intermittent. In total, more than 46,000 families displaced since the beginning of 2014 lacked sufficient access to potable water, 26% of the IDP population.

Hygiene items and female sanitary items were not available to half of pre-June IDP families in sites assessed in Round IV; notably, IDPs displaced after June reported less access to hygiene items and female sanitary items than families displaced between January and May 2014. In locations assessed in Round IV with the full DTM assessment, 33% and 28% of all IDP families were in locations without sufficient toilets in schools and without sufficient toilets and showers in residences, respectively.

Water was a top priority need for over 4,200 families. Families who named water as a top need were primarily located in Diyala and Sulaymaniyah. While the reason why more families without access did not report water as a priority need remains unclear, previously received reports from the field indicate that IDPs will drink non-potable water as a coping mechanism, instead prioritizing other needs such as food, NFIs, shelter, and financial assistance.

Anbar governorate, where armed conflict continues to disrupt the functioning of public services, is especially suffering from ongoing water insecurity, where 34,531 families reported they had insufficient access to potable water. The cities of Anbar still have water processing, according to reports received from IOM field staff, but the quantities are unable to reach pre-crisis levels. Periods of processing are followed by periods of interruptions, as the ability to process is connected to the unstable supply of electricity. Water sterilization is supposedly below required levels in many areas, particularly Al-Karma and other areas experiencing military operations.

2014 IDP FAMILIES HAVE SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER



45,379

2014 IDP FAMILIES WERE WITHOUT SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO WATER OR FOOD

HEALTH

Together, healthcare and childcare were cited as the third most common priority need for IDP families, with nearly 14,000 families requiring this type of assistance. However, over 40,000 families were without adequate access to health facilities, and of those, 36,201 were without sufficient access to health facilities, food, or potable water. These extremely vulnerable families were primarily living in non-durable/vulnerable housing and were located in Anbar; all IDP families in Anbar without sufficient access to health facilities also reported inadequate access to food and potable water.

Pre-June IDPs, the majority of which displaced within Anbar, suffer more in terms of access to health facilities than those displaced post-June; 49% of IDPs who displaced before June have access to health facilities compared to 68% of post-June IDPs.

Reports received in late July from IOM staff in Anbar indicate that many health centers and hospitals in the governorate are no longer operating, whether that be due to a lack of staff, a lack of supplies, damage sustained to the facilities, or the security situation being too precarious to access to building. Generally, those facilities still operating suffer from a lack of sufficient supplies and materials, and lack specialized staff due to their inability to reach work due to the security situation. Also, many health staff members have been displaced. The governorate is in dire need for an increase in health support to provide services to citizens suffering from the conflict.

Though fewer post-June IDP families were without adequate access to health facilities than pre-June IDPs, a large number of pre-June IDP families are still in need of health care assistance as existing health facilities lack adequate medical supplies and/or adequate medical staff. Nearly 100% of IDPs who reported insufficient access to healthcare also had insufficient access to food, and 89% of IDPs who reported insufficient access to healthcare also had insufficient access to water.

Many families lacked sufficient access to women's health care, as well; in locations assessed by Round IV of the DTM, 20,415 families were in locations without adequate women's health care, many of which were pre-June IDPs in Anbar in Sulaymaniyah. Most post-June families without access to women's healthcare were in Najaf.



36,201

2014 IDP FAMILIES WERE WITHOUT SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES OR FOOD OR POTABLE WATER

PROTECTION

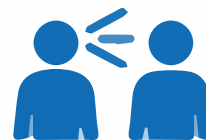
Close to 40,000 IDPs with specific vulnerabilities were identified in sites assessed in Round IV of the DTM, 80% of which were pre-June IDPs. As more pre-June IDP locations were assessed in Round IV than post-June, it is likely that the vulnerabilities exist in more equal divisions than the data currently visualizes. The most common vulnerabilities identified were children who are survivors or at risk of violence¹, adults who are survivors or at risk of violence², women at risk³, and female headed-households.

More than 24,000 of the 40,000 vulnerable people identified were adult or children who were survivors or at risk of violence such as torture, kidnapping, and forced recruitment. Nearly all of these IDPs were in Sulaymaniyah, concentrated in Chamchamal, Kalar, and Sulaymaniyah districts. In these locations, IDPs had displaced from Anbar and Salah al-Din.

In sites assessed in Round IV, IOM identified more than 100,000 children under 18 who displaced post-June 2014 from their homes. Approximately 70,000 of them are primary and secondary school age and will be in need of education services once the school year begins. Consistently, for all age groups, women IDPs outnumber their male counterparts.

Large numbers of post-June IDP families reported being unregistered in Round IV assessed sites. Notably, there was very little difference in registration status between IDPs displaced pre-June and post-June.

MOST COMMON VULNERABILITIES AMONG IDPS IN SITES ASSESSED



ADULT AND CHILDREN SURVIVORS/AT RISK OF VIOLENCE⁴

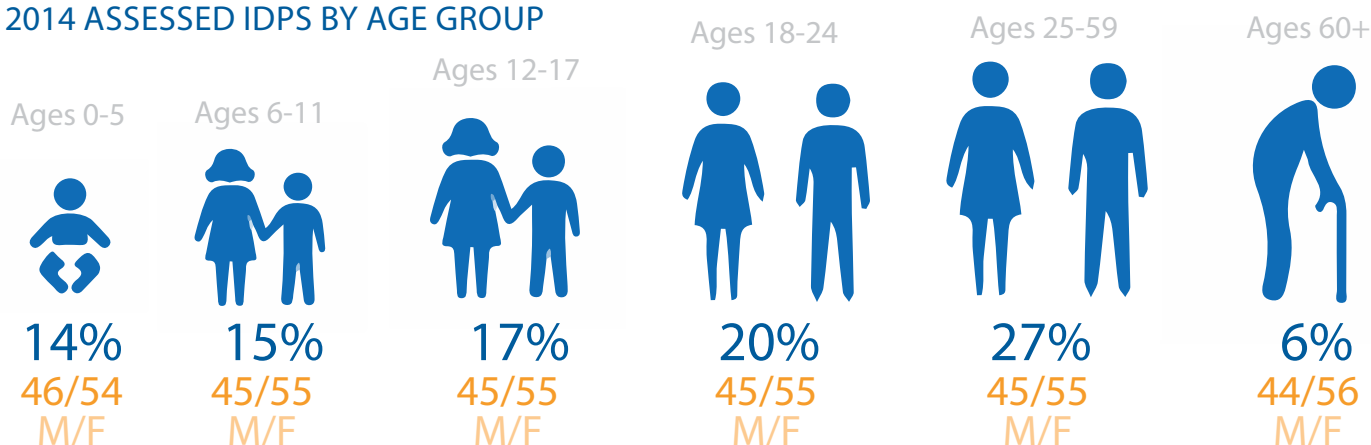


WOMEN AT RISK⁵



FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

2014 ASSESSED IDPS BY AGE GROUP



^{1,2,4} This includes those who are survivors or at risk of violence such as torture, kidnapping, or recruitment.

^{3,5} Women at risk includes those who are pregnant, lactating, or have another gender-specific vulnerability.

NEEDS



IOM distributed NFI kits to IDP families in Kalak in northern Iraq on 22 June.

When asked their priority needs to best cope with difficulties faced during their displacement, IDPs reported core relief items (CRIs)/non-food items (NFIs) as their first priority need, followed by food, shelter, and financial assistance. Despite the efforts paid by the Iraqi government, humanitarian actors, and the host community, the most vulnerable locations remain a challenge as access is not always granted.

Non-food items are a widespread need, evidenced by the fact that over 90% of families in 13 governorates cited it as desired assistance. More than 72,000 (77%) post-June IDP families and over 58,000 (72%) pre-June IDP families are in need of non-food items.

Over 58,000 (62%) post-June IDP families require food assistance, as well as more than 54,000 (66%) pre-June IDP families needing food are most heavily concentrated in Anbar, Erbil, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah. Families displaced from Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Kirkuk were more likely to be in need of food than IDPs from Babylon, Baghdad, or Ninewa; however, a large number of families displaced from Ninewa (nearly 19,000) still require improved access to food and nutrition.

IOM DTM found a strong correlation between access to food and access to potable water. Though water was not one of the top four priority needs named by IDP families, more than 45,000 families were without sufficient access to both food and potable water. These families were primarily located in Anbar where prolonged fighting has negatively impacted both transportation routes and water processing.

Shelter was a priority need for more than 64,000 IDP families, primarily located in Anbar. Over 36,000 families (23%) were living in more vulnerable circumstances due to the shelter they inhabited, such as schools, mosques, and informal settlements. Some of these families did not report shelter as a top priority need though living in poor conditions, as they named more pressing, immediate concerns such as food and potable water. On the other hand, families living in more “secure” housing types such as rentals and with relatives often named shelter as a top need, as their ability to pay rent diminished and the length of time that they were relying on the generosity of relatives increased.

NEEDS

Financial assistance was a top priority need for more than 62,000 IDP families living mainly in Anbar. Nearly 9,000 of these families are post-June IDPs concentrated in the Najaf district of Najaf and Haditha district of Anbar; most commonly, these families were staying in mosques or were being hosted by relatives.

Health care and child care were together cited as the third most common priority need for post-June IDP families, with nearly 14,000 families requiring this type of assistance. The vast majority of these families were in Erbil district of Erbil and originated mainly from Salah al-Din. Nearly 11,000 families named shelter support as a top priority need, primarily in the governorates of Kirkuk and Anbar. Half of these families were being housed by relatives, while many of the others were renting housing or living in abandoned buildings or public spaces.

More than 40,000 families reported a lack of adequate access to health facilities in their area of displacement; 89% of these families also lack sufficient access to food and potable water. These 36,201 families, concentrated in Anbar, are in difficult to access locations of Iraq, yet are in dire need of assistance.

PRIORITY NEEDS IDENTIFIED



NON-FOOD ITEMS



FOOD



SHELTER



FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In June, IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) members visited an IDP family living in an abandoned building in Heet district of Anbar, to assess their needs and living conditions.



INFORMATION REQUESTS:

Additional information is available and will be provided upon written request. For the indicators published in this report, all can be further broken down to the governorate, district, or site-level. Please contact iomiraqinforequests@iom.int for more information.

FURTHER DTM INFORMATION:

Updated reporting on the DTM can be accessed at:

www.iomiraq.net

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