



Shelter Cluster Iraq
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Response to the Anbar Crisis in Iraq

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM

Round II Report

April 2014



RESULTS SUMMARY



MIGRATION TRENDS

74,010 families have displaced due to the crisis in Anbar
66% of families identified have displaced within Anbar
Baghdad and Salah al-Din host the largest IDP populations outside of Anbar

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DEMOGRAPHICS

53% of IDPs in sites assessed were under age 25
21,313 children at risk were identified in sites assessed
67% of sites assessed had female-headed households

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SHELTER

54% of IDPs in sites assessed outside Anbar were renting
55% of IDPs in sites identified in Anbar were living with host families
13% of IDPs in sites identified in Anbar were living in abandoned buildings or public spaces

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WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

25% of sites assessed did not have sufficient water quality for drinking for Anbar Crisis IDPs
34% of sites assessed did not have sufficient toilets in schools

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HEALTH

26% of sites assessed did not have functioning health services for Anbar Crisis IDPs
51% of sites assessed had public health centers without adequate medical supplies

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20-21



EDUCATION

118 schools in Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Kirkuk were being used to house IDP families
55% of sites assessed did not have IDP children attending primary school

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FOOD

68% of sites assessed had Anbar Crisis IDPs unable to afford commodities
81% of sites assessed had an increase in the price of commodities

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CORE RELIEF ITEMS

82% of sites assessed had Anbar Crisis IDPs without sufficient cash
54% of sites assessed had IDPs without 2 full sets of clothing appropriate to the climate

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PROTECTION

34 sites assessed had restrictions on the movement of Anbar Crisis IDPs
56% of Anbar Crisis IDPs in sites assessed had no one in their group registered

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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. DTM has been rolled out in over 30 countries including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, the Philippines, and South Sudan. DTM was first implemented in Iraq in 2006 to track the movements of internally displaced people (IDPs) during the wave of sectarian violence.

Since late December 2013, tens of thousands of families have fled their homes in Anbar Governorate, where recent clashes between militant groups and Iraqi Security Forces have destabilized the area. In coordination with the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and other stakeholders, IOM Iraq is implementing DTM to support the overall efforts of the HCT as outlined in the 2014 Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The SRP addresses the coordinated response of HCT partners to the Anbar Crisis for a six month period, beginning in February 2014 and ending in July 2014. After each month of DTM implementation there is a period for evaluation to allow for continual improvement. DTM is a flexible instrument, adaptable to diverse situations, changing information needs, and external feedback.

The U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has provided initial funding for DTM through the project "Emergency Response Addressing Iraqi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Violence Originating in Anbar Governorate." Continued donor support of DTM is essential in 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 DTM.

In addition to 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 7,507 NFI kits to the most vulnerable of Anbar Crisis IDPs across 9 governorates. As a trusted distributing partner IOM Iraq has also facilitated the distribution of 12,756 individual food parcels on behalf of the World Food Program (WFP) to IDP families identified as food insecure within the governorate of Anbar.

The methodology of DTM in Iraq has been two-fold; the first stage involves the identification of displaced populations through a network of community-level key informants (KIs), 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, lasting one month, in order to best track the continued movements and overall trends of the displaced population at the location (site) level and the governorate level, as the situation evolves.

IOM distributed 250 NFI kits to IDPs from the Anbar Crisis in Kirkuk City Center on 20 March.

REPORT PRODUCED BY IOM IN COORDINATION WITH THE INTER-CLUSTER COORDINATION MECHANISM (ICCM)



BACKGROUND

In each successive month of implementation, 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. As displacement sites are assessed, IOM staff continually work to improve the utility of the information gathered. As a recent amendment to DTM methodology, IOM Iraq now provides a confidence rating to each location profile. The data is rated on numerous factors including the number of KIs utilized, discrepancies between information received, accessibility of location, and the ability to personally validate the information received.

In the first month of DTM implementation, IOM identified a total of 66,184 IDP families across Iraq in 585 locations. The majority of the IDPs were displaced within Anbar; however, due to security concerns, it was not possible to validate or fully assess these identified locations. In the past month, displacement due to the Anbar Crisis has continued and IOM has identified a total of 74,010 IDP families in 814 locations nationwide. The majority of the identified population still resides in Anbar; 47,648 IDP families are hosted in 207 sites. Throughout April IOM field monitors were able to validate and assess a total of 449 sites, covering 45,927 IDP families (264,347 individuals), which included 132 reassessments of identified locations from the preceding month. Of the 449 assessed sites, 50 locations are within Anbar because access has improved.

DTM endeavors to become a comprehensive information source and an effective monitoring tool; however, access limitations must be considered alongside the complex and fluid nature of the displacement seen in Iraq today. The cyclical methodology of DTM caters to these constraints and DTM will provide a monthly snapshot of displacement sites and populations throughout Iraq. IOM continually strives to increase DTM coverage through each successive month where the security situation permits.

This report presents the findings for the second month of DTM for the crisis in Anbar, conducted in April 2014. Below is a table detailing identified sites and families, as compared to the number of sites and families (re)assessed.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - APRIL 2014						
GOVERNORATE	Total Identified Sites	Total Identified Families	Reassessed Sites	Assessed Sites (inclusive of re-assessed sites)	Assessed Families	Assessed Individuals
Anbar	207	47648	-	50	29054	174186
Babylon	46	273	2	39	257	1509
Baghdad	176	9949	24	108	5556	33317
Basrah	35	48	-	4	5	17
Dahuk	22	489	18	22	489	2341
Diyala	13	131	3	7	90	585
Erbil	29	3214	19	29	3214	13110
Kerbala	20	919	6	15	597	2771
Kirkuk	25	2130	4	10	937	5622
Missan	3	6	-	2	2	11
Najaf	20	148	6	20	124	802
Ninewa	34	278	-	9	43	229
Qadissiya	9	43	2	8	40	234
Salah al-Din	95	5350	-	52	2204	13300
Sulaymaniyah	56	3338	42	54	3275	16100
Thi Qar	11	25	5	10	23	124
Wassit	13	21	1	10	17	89
IRAQ	814	74010	132	449	45927	264347

SPOTLIGHT ON: FLOODING



Fallujah district of Anbar, late April 2014.

In February 2014, armed groups took control of a dam 5km southwest of Fallujah City. The dam regulates the flow of the Euphrates River through 12 gates, 8 of which pass water to the downstream southern region of Iraq and the other 4 to irrigation channels supplying the Abu Ghraib district in the governorate of Baghdad. Through April, the armed groups began to manipulate the water flow through the dam, closing the 8 gates controlling water to the south and opening the 4 gates feeding the irrigation channels. As a result, severe flooding has affected the outskirts of Fallujah and the sub-districts of Al-Naser and Al-Salam in Abu Ghraib district, triggering large numbers of families to flee their homes, including a significant number of farmers who have been forced to abandon their agricultural lands, now covered with water.

The flood-affected families have generally been displaced to adjacent sub-districts within Fallujah or Abu Ghraib. IOM has, however, identified over 680 families displaced due to flooding in Fallujah and Abu Ghraib that have sought refuge in the more distant districts of Al-Rutba, Haditha and Heet, still within the governorate of Anbar. Others from within Anbar have been forced further still to governorate of Salah al-Din where over 230 families are currently located in the districts of Al-Dour and Samarra.

The flood waters have caused extensive damage to agricultural land and the death of significant numbers of livestock, and there have been reports indicating an increase in food prices, particularly meat and vegetables. Many of the families who were forced to leave their properties, land, and livestock have lost their financial resources and ability to secure an income. Most displaced families are currently living with their relatives, often 3 to 5 families per household, and therefore have to cope with a lack of supplies and other household items; IDP families are in urgent need of shelter, non-food items, food items, water tanks, hygiene kits, toilets and health care.

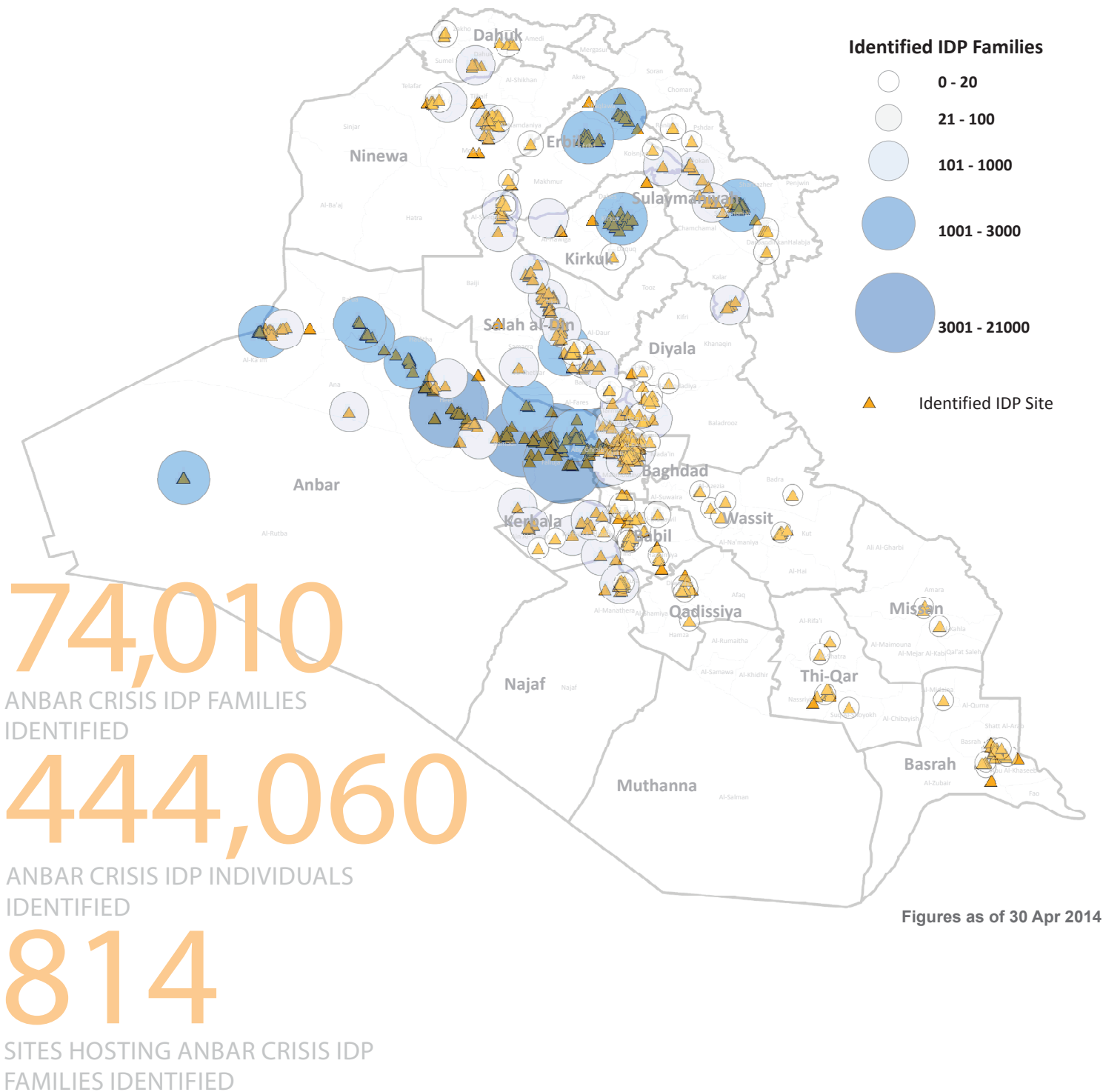
IOM Iraq will continue to assess the situation on the ground, in order to gain a comprehensive picture of the new wave of displacement resulting from the recent flooding.

**HCT ESTIMATES 12,000
FAMILIES DISPLACED**

**IOM HAS IDENTIFIED 910
FAMILIES DISPLACED OUTSIDE
OF ABU GHRAIB AND**

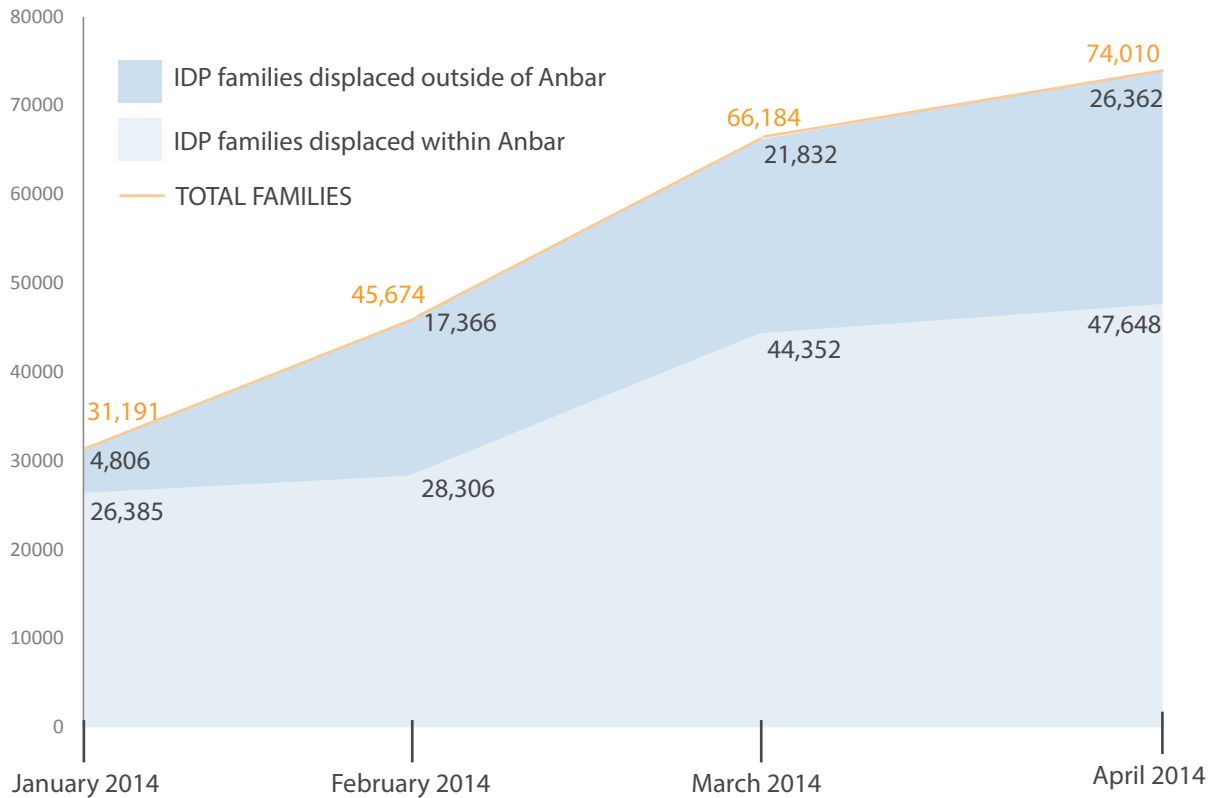
MIGRATION TRENDS

IDENTIFIED ANBAR CRISIS IDPS AND LOCATIONS



Over the last 4 months, more than 400,000 people have fled ongoing violence in the Iraqi governorate of Anbar. IOM has been able to identify 74,010 families in 814 different locations throughout Iraq. The vast majority of internally displaced people (IDPs) have displaced within their district of Anbar, whether that be from Ramadi or Fallujah, from which nearly all IDPs originate. Therefore, 64.4% of identified IDPs are located within Anbar, followed by Baghdad with 13.4%, Salah al-Din with 7.2% of IDPs, Sulaymaniyah (4.5%), and Erbil (4.3%). Field reports indicate that a significant number of IDPs have yet to be identified in Salah al-Din, however.

IDENTIFIED ANBAR CRISIS DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME



Over 30,000 IDP families had been identified by the end of January 2014, more than 14,000 newly identified in February, and again over 14,000 families in March. Notably, as indicated by the chart above, the identification of new Anbar Crisis IDP families has slowed considerably; just under 8,000 families were newly identified by IOM in the last month. In 64% of the sites assessed, the majority of Anbar Crisis IDPs in the location had fled the governorate in January. The majority of IDPs in 27% of sites had fled in February.

In all sites assessed in Anbar, the majority of IDPs intended to return to their place of origin when the situation allowed. IDPs wished to return in 72% of sites assessed outside of Anbar, while in 23% of sites they were waiting on one or more factors to decide.

Interestingly, the percentage of those who wish to return is the same whether the family is from Ramadi or Fallujahh. Also notable were the 4 sites in Bablyon, 3 in Najaf, and 1 in Thi Qar where the majority of Anbar Crisis IDPs wished to integrate locally, most likely due to the presence of family in the location where IDPs have chosen to settle. In 4 sites in Salah al-Din governorate, the majority of Anbar IDPs planned to resettle in a third location. This may be indicative of the poor living conditions that families are facing in this governorate.

ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
INTENDED TO RETURN
 TO THEIR PLACE OF
 ORIGIN IN
72%
 OF SITES ASSESSED
 OUTSIDE OF ANBAR



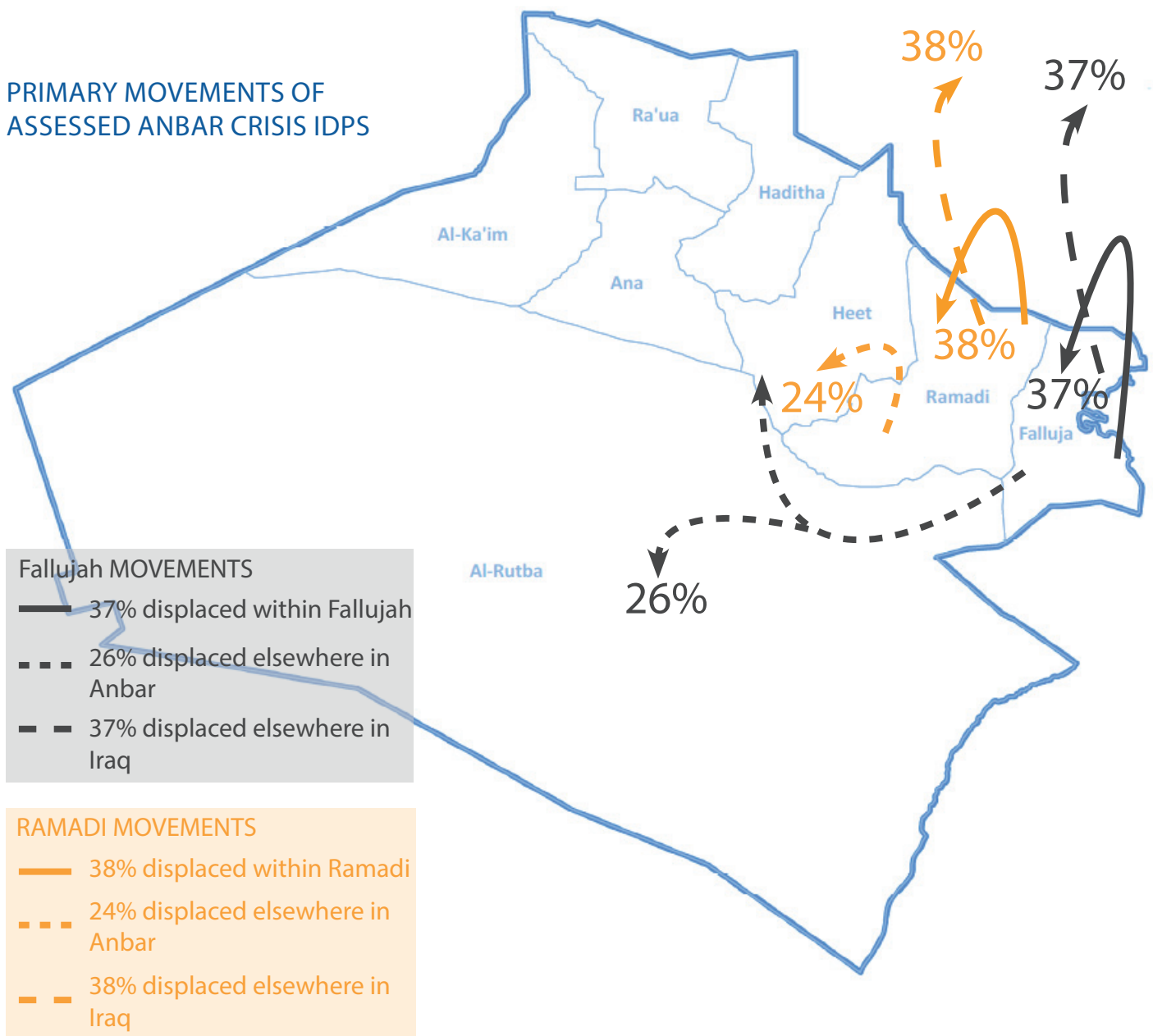
MIGRATION TRENDS



Similar to the findings of the DTM in March 2014, IDPs have nearly all originated from Fallujah and Ramadi districts of Anbar, with less significant numbers of IDPs from Al-Qa'im, Al-Rutba, and Ana districts. Singularly, Fallujah district hosts a larger number of IDP families than any other district of Anbar or other governorate of Iraq with more than 16,000 identified families, the vast majority of which are from elsewhere in the district. The Heet district of Anbar hosts 28% of identified IDPs displaced in Anbar while Ramadi has 16%, Al-Rutba 8%, and the other districts combined have 14%. Huge numbers of IDPs displaced within their district of origin.

CURRENT DISTRICT	Identified IDP Families	% of Identified IDP Families within Anbar
Fallujah	16163	34%
Heet	13227	28%
Ramadi	7727	16%
Al-Rutba	3695	8%
Haditha	2313	5%
Al-Qa'im	1854	4%
Ana	1419	3%
Ra'ua	1250	2%
ANBAR	47648	100%

PRIMARY MOVEMENTS OF ASSESSED ANBAR CRISIS IDPS



MIGRATION TRENDS

77 sites assessed (17%) were in rural settings, 15 of which were in Anbar governorate. These sites held 8,032 families or 17% of the total population of IDPs assessed. Urban locations made up 70% of sites assessed, but held 77% of IDPs assessed. Semi-urban sites made up the remainder.

For April, most governorates reported a stabilization or decrease in the rate of IDP arrivals from the Anbar Crisis.

Anbar Crisis IDPs have been moving internally within their governorate of displacement, particularly in Kerbala, Erbil, and Thi Qar, primarily to search for more affordable housing options. As well, some of the IDPs who had initially displaced to Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah were identified in Kirkuk, having moved again due to high living costs and rent prices in these areas. Secondary displacements were also noted in Erbil; large numbers of Anbar Crisis IDPs who fled Anbar to the governorate have moved to neighboring governorates or internally to more rural, cheaper areas of Erbil. It has been reported that these migrations were purely for economic reasons, associated with the depletion of cash resources.

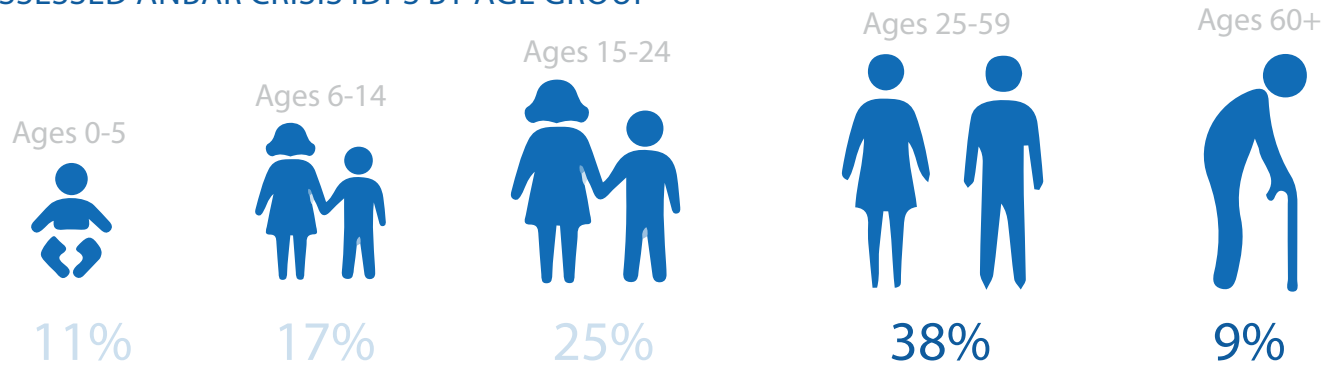
Quite notably, there were reports from Kirkuk, Baghdad, and Diyala of small Anbar Crisis IDP families returning to their areas of origin due to increased stability in the specific area or neighborhood from which they had displaced.

CURRENT LOCATION	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN IN ANBAR					TOTAL ASSESSED IDP FAMILIES
	Fallujah	Ramadi	Al-Qa'im	Al-Rutba	Ana	
Fallujah	11579	929	120	80	-	12708
Ramadi	225	5409	-	-	-	5634
Heet	6348	1823	-	-	-	8171
Al-Rutba	1513	766	-	-	-	2279
Ana	197	65	-	-	-	262
ANBAR	19862	8992	120	80	-	29054
Babylon	124	133	-	-	-	257
Baghdad	2651	2852	-	-	53	5556
Basrah	3	1	-	1	-	5
Dahuk	433	56	-	-	-	489
Diyala	75	15	-	-	-	90
Erbil	2321	893	-	-	-	3214
Kerbala	586	11	-	-	-	597
Kirkuk	937	-	-	-	-	937
Missan	1	1	-	-	-	2
Najaf	101	23	-	-	-	124
Ninewa	33	10	-	-	-	43
Qadissiya	29	11	-	-	-	40
Salah al-Din	1970	234	-	-	-	2204
Sulaymaniyah	2110	1165	-	-	-	3275
Thi Qar	22	1	-	-	-	23
Wassit	15	2	-	-	-	17
OUTSIDE ANBAR	11411	5408	-	1	53	16873
IRAQ-WIDE	31273	14400	120	81	53	45927

DEMOGRAPHICS



ASSESSED ANBAR CRISIS IDPS BY AGE GROUP



53% OF IDPS WERE UNDER THE AGE OF 25

Assessed locations revealed a wide range of age demographics, from infants to elders; however, the majority of IDPs assessed were under the age of 25. Significant minorities of infants of 5 years or below (11%) and adults of 60 years or more (9%) must be considered due to the vulnerability of these age groups. The average family size for those IDP families assessed was from 5 to 6 members. Similar to the DTM findings from March, in 51% of the assessed sites the primary ethnicity and religion of the host community residents matched that of the ethnicity and religion of the new Anbar Crisis IDPs.

IOM identified over 72,000 vulnerabilities among the Anbar Crisis IDP population. As one individual may have multiple vulnerabilities, the number of individuals suffering from these identified vulnerabilities is unknown. However, the prevalence of vulnerability can be compared to the number of sites where the vulnerability was identified. For example, while female-headed households were present in 67% of sites, they only accounted for 6% of the total vulnerabilities identified. Whereas, children at risk were identified in just under half of the sites assessed, but made up 34% of all vulnerabilities, a total of 24,605 of the 72,866. These findings indicate that although female-headed households were more widespread, children identified to be at risk made up a much larger figure but existed in a more targeted selection of sites. Therefore, some vulnerabilities exist across the majority of sites but affect a relatively small population, while in other instances, there are few sites that contain certain vulnerabilities that affect a significantly large number of the Anbar Crisis IDPs and are in need of greater attention. These, as identified by IOM, are children at risk, those who are survivors or at risk of torture/sexual or gender-based violence (SGBV), and people at risk due to their profile.

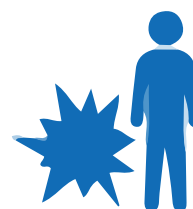
MOST COMMON VULNERABILITIES AMONG ANBAR IDPS IN SITES ASSESSED



CHILD AT RISK



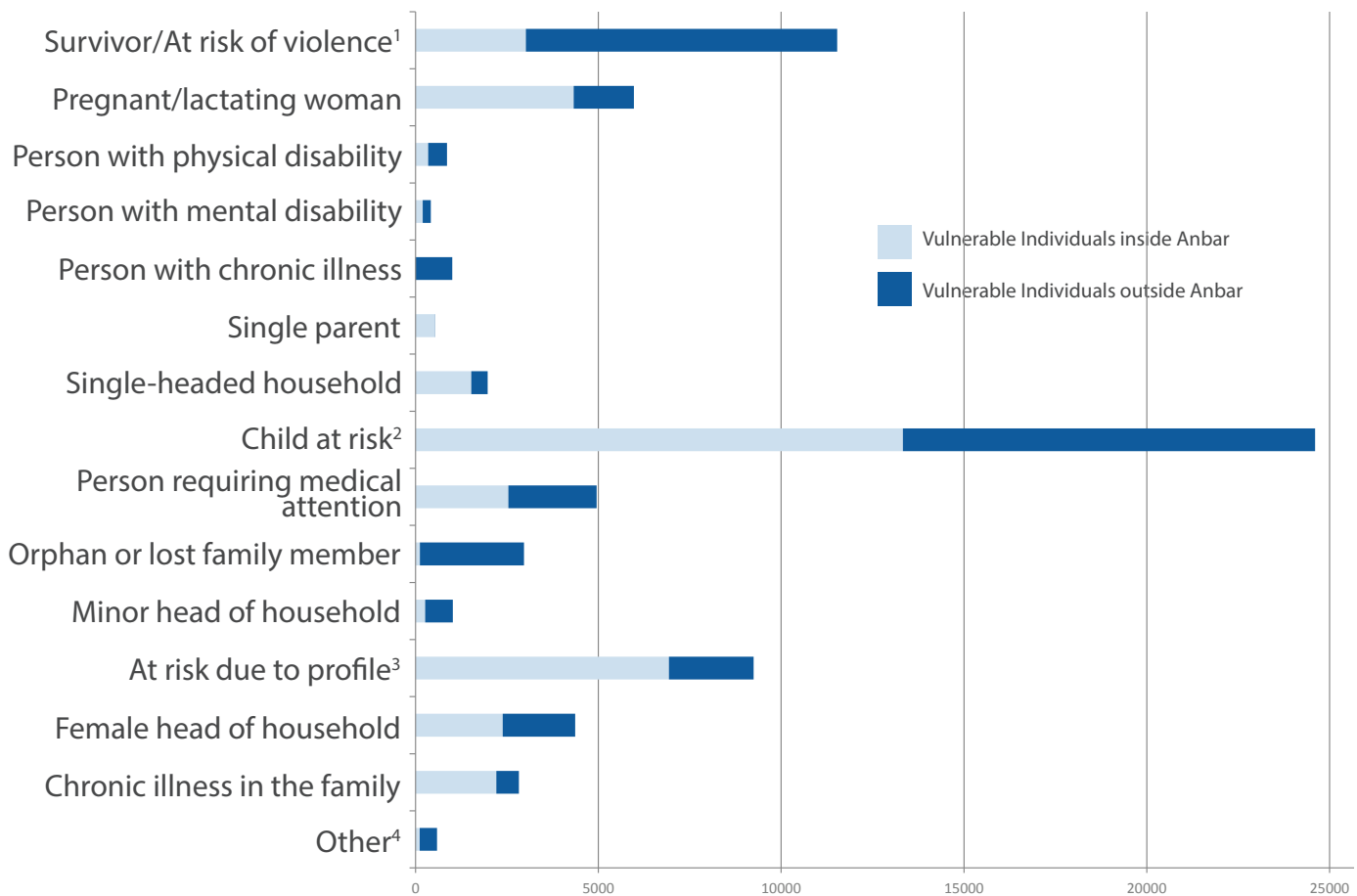
SURVIVOR/AT RISK OF TORTURE/SEXUAL OR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



AT RISK DUE TO PROFILE (HIGH PROFILE, MINORITY)



TYPES OF VULNERABILITIES AMONG ASSESSED ANBAR CRISIS IDPS



TYPE OF VULNERABILITY	# of sites in Anbar with vulnerability present	# of sites outside of Anbar with vulnerability present	Iraq-wide
Survivor/At risk of violence ¹	10	83	93
Pregnant/lactating woman	45	154	199
Person with physical disability	42	133	175
Person with mental disability	33	80	113
Person with chronic illness	-	18	18
Single parent	8	53	61
Single-headed household	36	53	89
Child at risk ²	45	169	214
Person requiring medical attention	12	64	76
Orphan or lost family member	21	29	50
Minor head of household	37	104	141
At risk due to profile ³	22	79	101
Female head of household	43	258	301
Chronic illness in the family	4	22	26
Other ⁴	26	75	101
IRAQ			283

¹ For example, torture or Sexual/Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

² For example, not attending school, child labor, child spouse.

³ For example, high profile or minority.

⁴ Due to small numbers, several vulnerabilities have been combined into "Other." Therefore, the figure expressed is not representative of total number of distinct individuals. The vulnerabilities of "Other," "Older person at risk," "Separated children," "Unaccompanied minors," "Handicapped," and "More than 10 dependents" are included.

SHELTER

OUTSIDE ANBAR

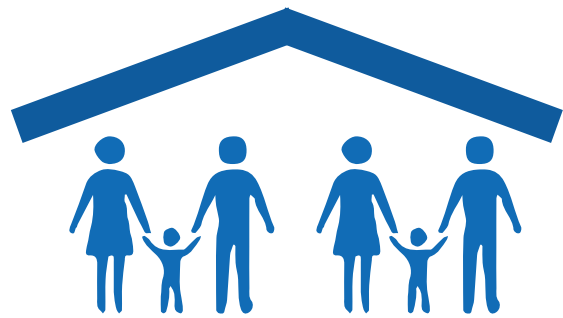
As the ongoing crisis in Anbar spills over to the neighboring governorates, the IDPs fleeing the consequences of conflict are leaving their properties and belongings behind. Immediately after their displacement they are in need of shelter for their first night as a displaced person. Of the IDPs assessed, 54% were renting accommodations, 30% were hosted by community residences or relatives and 11% were staying in hotels or motels; living in hotels was much more common among the IDP population in the governorate of Erbil, where 50% of the IDP population was reported to be seeking shelter in hotels or motels. Baghdad and Kirkuk were the only other governorates outside of Anbar where the majority of IDPs were not living in some form of rented accommodation; respectively, 59% and 35% were living with relatives or host community families. Of the assessed IDP population, IOM found that individuals would often share a room with multiple family members; on average, three people per room. It is worth noting that in the governorate of Diyala, the average was seven people per room.

In many locations the cost of housing, whether rent prices or hotel expenses, was reportedly too expensive for families to afford. Some IDPs were living with a host family or relatives due to their inability to afford rent, but as the length of their displacement grows longer, families are unable to remain in their host accommodations and yet are also unable to afford living costs on their own. This has caused secondary displacements as Anbar Crisis IDPs start to move internally within governorates and seek out more affordable housing options.



54%

OF IDPS ASSESSED
OUTSIDE ANBAR WERE
LIVING IN RENTED
ACCOMMODATION



30%

OF IDPS ASSESSED
WERE LIVING WITH
HOST FAMILIES

SHELTER SUPPORT NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED*

Financial Assistance
Stable Housing Option
Household Items Rehabilitation Work

*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

SHELTER

OUTSIDE ANBAR

Due to the vulnerable circumstances of some groups of IDPs, a significant minority were forced to settle in less conventional housing or buildings. Although it was not common outside of Anbar, it is important to note that some families were residing in informal and irregular settlements, public buildings, and school buildings throughout Iraq. These living circumstances have been seen in the governorates of Salah al-Din, Baghdad, and Kirkuk. This phenomenon, however, could become more frequent as IDPs exhaust their savings and are no longer able to afford rent, and as host families and relatives begin to feel the burden of hosting families.

Of the assessed sites outside Anbar, 78% had IDPs living in housing that was reported to be in good condition. In the governorates of Baghdad, Kerbala, and Salah al-Din, however, a significant minority of the assessed sites (42%, 40% and 33% respectively) reported that housing for IDPs was in poor condition.

Within the assessed sites outside of Anbar, it was commonly reported that stable housing options were the main shelter support needed, which is intimately connected with financial assistance. Second to these needs were household items such as bedding and cooking utensils. In some cases, shelter rehabilitation would assist in enhancing the living conditions of those currently displaced due to the Anbar Crisis.

3 AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ACCOMMODATED PER ROOM



TYPE OF SHELTER	# of sites with IDPs in shelter type	Average # of people per room in sites with this shelter type
Host families	213	4
Rented housing	310	3
Public building	10	4
Hotel/motel	55	3
Informal settlement	8	4
Mosque	4	5
School	4	5
Own house	11	2
Other	4	4
TOTAL	399	3



IOM interviewed a family from Anbar (children pictured) who had been living in this hotel in Dahuk for 3 months.

SHELTER

OUTSIDE ANBAR

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of IDPs living in hotels/motels	# of IDPs living in the house of host family or relatives	# of IDPs living in informal settlements or collective shelter	# of IDPs living in mosques	# of IDPs living in own house
Babylon	39	-	1230	-	-	-
Baghdad	108	42	19690	432	-	62
Basrah	4	-	12	-	-	-
Dahuk	22	1696	-	-	-	-
Diyala	7	-	351	-	-	-
Erbil	29	6594	689	148	-	-
Kerbala	15	400	1005	85	-	-
Kirkuk	10	-	1950	210	12	-
Missan	2	-	11	-	-	-
Najaf	20	-	96	-	11	-
Ninewa	9	-	22	-	-	-
Qadisiya	8	-	96	-	-	-
Salah al-Din	52	449	1699	300	4	-
Sulaymaniyah	54	573	-	-	-	-
Thi Qar	10	-	12	-	-	-
Wassit	10	-	81	-	-	-
TOTAL	399	9754	26944	1175	27	62

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of IDPs living in public buildings	# of IDPs living in rented housing	# of IDPs living in school buildings	# of IDPs living in other types of shelter	Total IDPs Assessed
Babylon	39	-	279	-	-	1509
Baghdad	108	126	12899	-	66	33317
Basrah	4	5	-	-	-	17
Dahuk	22	-	645	-	-	2341
Diyala	7	-	234	-	-	585
Erbil	29	-	5679	-	-	13110
Kerbala	15	59	1162	-	60	2771
Kirkuk	10	-	1880	20	1550	5622
Missan	2	-	-	-	-	11
Najaf	20	52	643	-	-	802
Ninewa	9	-	207	-	-	229
Qadisiya	8	-	138	-	-	234
Salah al-Din	52	500	8872	100	1376	13300
Sulaymaniyah	54	-	15527	-	-	16100
Thi Qar	10	6	93	-	13	124
Wassit	10	-	8	-	-	89
TOTAL	399	748	48266	120	3065	90161

SHELTER IN ANBAR



An IDP family in Heet district of Anbar was living in this abandoned building in April.

Due to the ongoing conflict in Anbar, only 50 of the 207 sites identified in Anbar could be fully assessed. Of the 50 sites, 90% had IDPs living in residences in poor condition. It was noted in these sites that the primary shelter support needed was rehabilitation and improvement of current housing.

Though only 50 sites were assessed, IOM was able to collect information on the shelter types for 207 sites covering 47,648 IDP families identified. Over half of all IDPs in Anbar were staying with host families, and 15% were in rented housing. It is important to note the over 10,000 families who were being accommodated in extremely vulnerable and unsustainable housing options. These vulnerable housing types of identified IDP families are explored in further detail on the following pages.



90%

OF SITES ASSESSED IN ANBAR HAD IDPS LIVING IN HOUSES/BUILDINGS IN POOR CONDITIONS

SHELTER SUPPORT NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED*

Rehabilitation

StableHousingOption
FinancialAssistance

**Word size is reflective of frequency of mention*

SHELTER

IN ANBAR

Over half of all IDPs identified in Anbar, approximately 25,000 families, were living with host families in April. This type of shelter was by far the most widespread and common as well; 201 of 207 sites had IDP families being hosted. Also very widespread was rented housing; 82% of sites identified had IDP families living in rented houses, though rented housing was used by only 15% of IDP families identified.

More than 10,000 families in Anbar were living in particularly vulnerable housing types. In 141 sites identified, IDP families were living in abandoned buildings or public spaces. This was over 6,000 families.

There were also significant figures of IDP families housed in schools throughout Anbar. The vast majority of families in schools were in the districts of Fallujah and Ramadi. It can be assumed that more IDP families were being housed in schools in these districts than elsewhere in Iraq, or even within Anbar, due to the ongoing fighting and unstable security in these locations.

Nearly all displacements originated from these districts, so it is understandable that families fleeing the conflict may initially have sought refuge in whatever shelter is possible. While only 3,825 IDP families in Anbar were living in schools (less than 10% of the total population), schools were being used to house IDPs in just over half of sites (106). It remains to be seen how the use of schools to house IDPs may impact access to school for the children of the local community and also for IDP children.



THERE WERE IDP FAMILIES LIVING IN ABANDONED BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC SPACES IN

68%

OF SITES IDENTIFIED IN ANBAR



3,825

IDP FAMILIES WERE LIVING IN SCHOOLS IN 106 SITES IDENTIFIED IN ANBAR

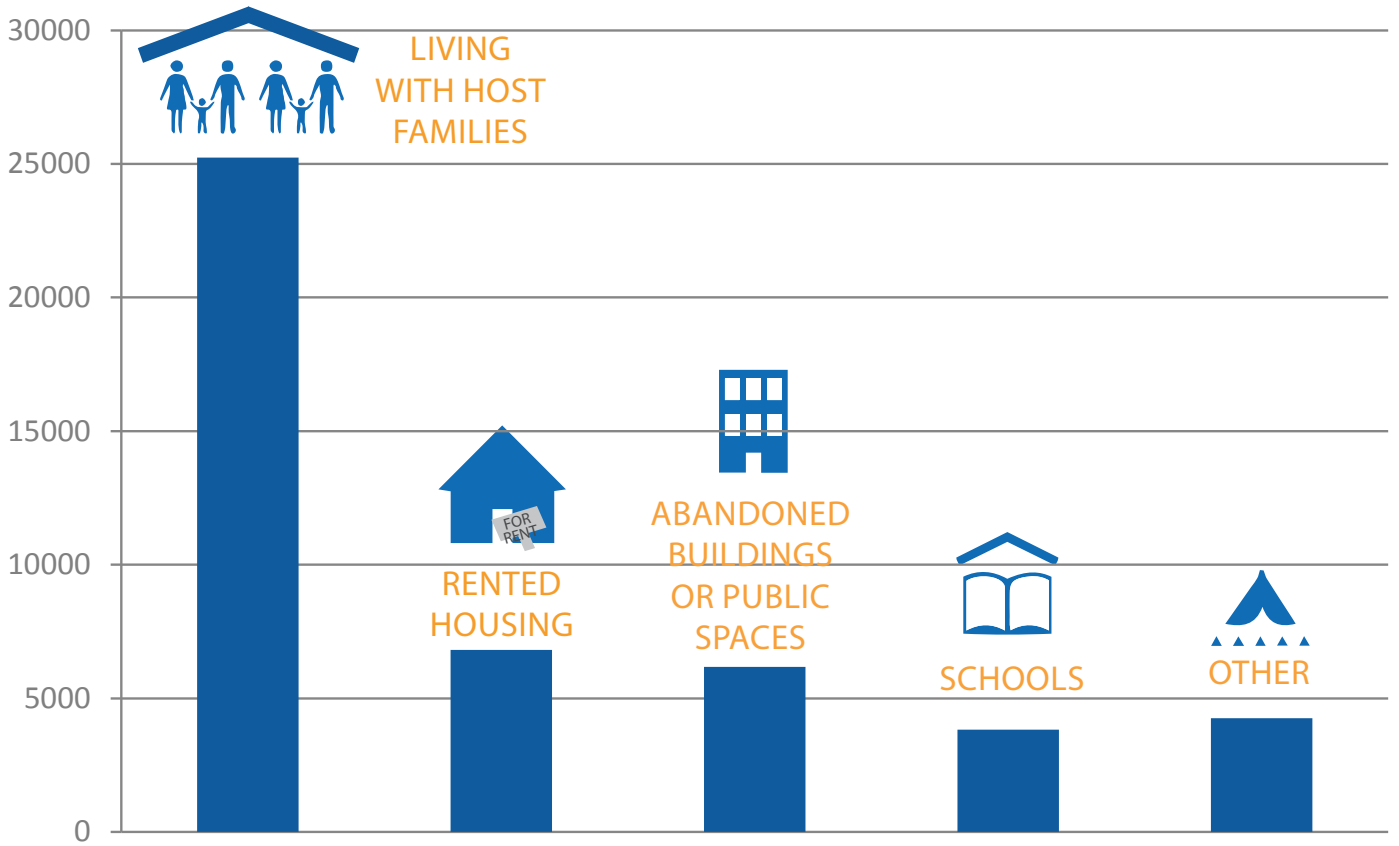
51%

OF SITES IDENTIFIED IN ANBAR HAD IDP FAMILIES LIVING IN SCHOOLS

SHELTER IN ANBAR



IDENTIFIED IDP FAMILIES IN ANBAR BY SHELTER TYPE



This school in Heet district of Anbar was accommodating IDP families in April.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

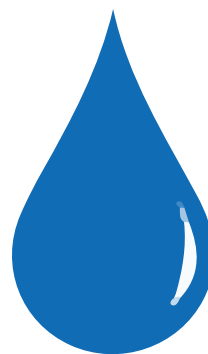
Access to sufficient and clean drinking water remains a problem in 25% of the assessed sites. The majority of affected sites were in Anbar, Baghdad (primarily Abu Ghraib and Karkh districts), Salah-al Din and all 8 locations assessed in Qadissiya.

Over 30% of all sites did not have sufficient quantity of water for needs other than drinking; most of the sites that reported this insufficiency were located in Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al-Din, Qadissiya, as well as Najaf.

When asked about sufficiency of toilets and showers in residences used by IDPs, only 20% of sites reported that IDPs did not have adequate access; however, in 63% of sites assessed, these toilets/showers were not separated for men and women in residences, which would indicate less sufficiency for female IDPs.

Over 34% of sites indicated a lack of sufficient toilets in schools, and 36% of sites assessed did not have separate toilets for males and females in school; most of which were located in Anbar, Sulaymaniyah and Najaf.

In 100 sites (22% of all assessed), Anbar IDPs did not have access to sufficient sanitation/hygiene items, such as soap. Anbar IDP women did not have sufficient access to sanitary napkins and other hygiene material in 136 sites (30% of those assessed). The governorates of Sulaymaniyah and Kerbala had particularly poor access to hygiene materials for women and girls; IDP women in 93% of sites assessed in Kerbala (14/15) and 72% in Sulaymaniyah (39/54) were without access to sanitary napkins and hygiene material.



31%

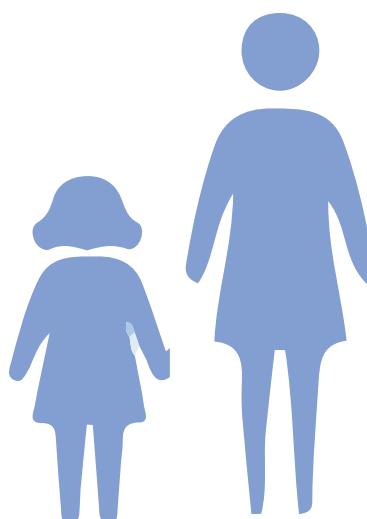
SITES WHERE IDPS DID NOT HAVE CLEAN WATER AVAILABLE IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR NEEDS OTHER THAN DRINKING



IDP WOMEN AND GIRLS DID NOT HAVE ACCESS TO SANITARY NAPKINS AND HYGIENE MATERIAL IN

72%

OF SITES IN SULAYMANIYAH



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where IDPs did not have sufficient quality drinking water	# of sites without clean water available for IDPs for needs other than drinking
Anbar	50	41	49
Babylon	39	3	3
Baghdad	108	33	31
Basrah	4	1	-
Dahuk	22	-	1
Diyala	7	-	-
Erbil	29	-	-
Kerbala	15	-	2
Kirkuk	10	1	3
Missan	2	-	1
Najaf	20	4	16
Ninewa	9	1	4
Qadissiya	8	8	8
Salah al-Din	52	18	16
Sulaymaniyah	54	-	-
Thi Qar	10	-	-
Wassit	10	1	3
IRAQ	449	111	137

 Highest vulnerability governorates

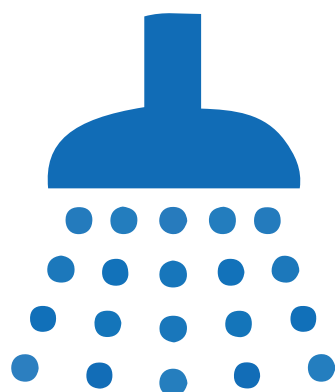
GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where Anbar IDPs did not have access to sufficient sanitation/hygiene items	# of sites where Anbar IDP women and girls did not have access to sanitary napkins and hygiene material
Anbar	50	24	19
Babylon	39	1	1
Baghdad	108	9	27
Basrah	4	-	-
Dahuk	22	1	-
Diyala	7	-	-
Erbil	29	2	8
Kerbala	15	11	14
Kirkuk	10	1	1
Missan	2	1	-
Najaf	20	4	2
Ninewa	9	6	6
Qadissiya	8	-	1
Salah al-Din	52	5	17
Sulaymaniyah	54	33	39
Thi Qar	10	2	1
Wassit	10	-	-
IRAQ	449	100	136

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE



GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites without sufficient toilet and showers in residences used by Anbar IDPs	# of sites without separate toilet and showers in residences for men and women	# of sites where there were not sufficient toilets in schools	# of sites without separate toilets for men and women in schools
Anbar	50	48	47	43	43
Babylon	39	1	20	11	7
Baghdad	108	6	64	28	14
Basrah	4	4	4	4	3
Dahuk	22	-	21	-	-
Diyala	7	-	-	-	-
Erbil	29	1	7	8	8
Kerbala	15	3	14	2	14
Kirkuk	10	1	8	3	8
Missan	2	-	-	-	1
Najaf	20	7	17	17	18
Ninewa	9	5	8	3	5
Qadissiya	8	1	-	1	-
Salah al-Din	52	2	16	4	14
Sulaymaniyah	54	6	40	28	19
Thi Qar	10	1	8	-	8
Wassit	10	1	9	1	1
IRAQ	449	87	283	153	163

Highest vulnerability governorates

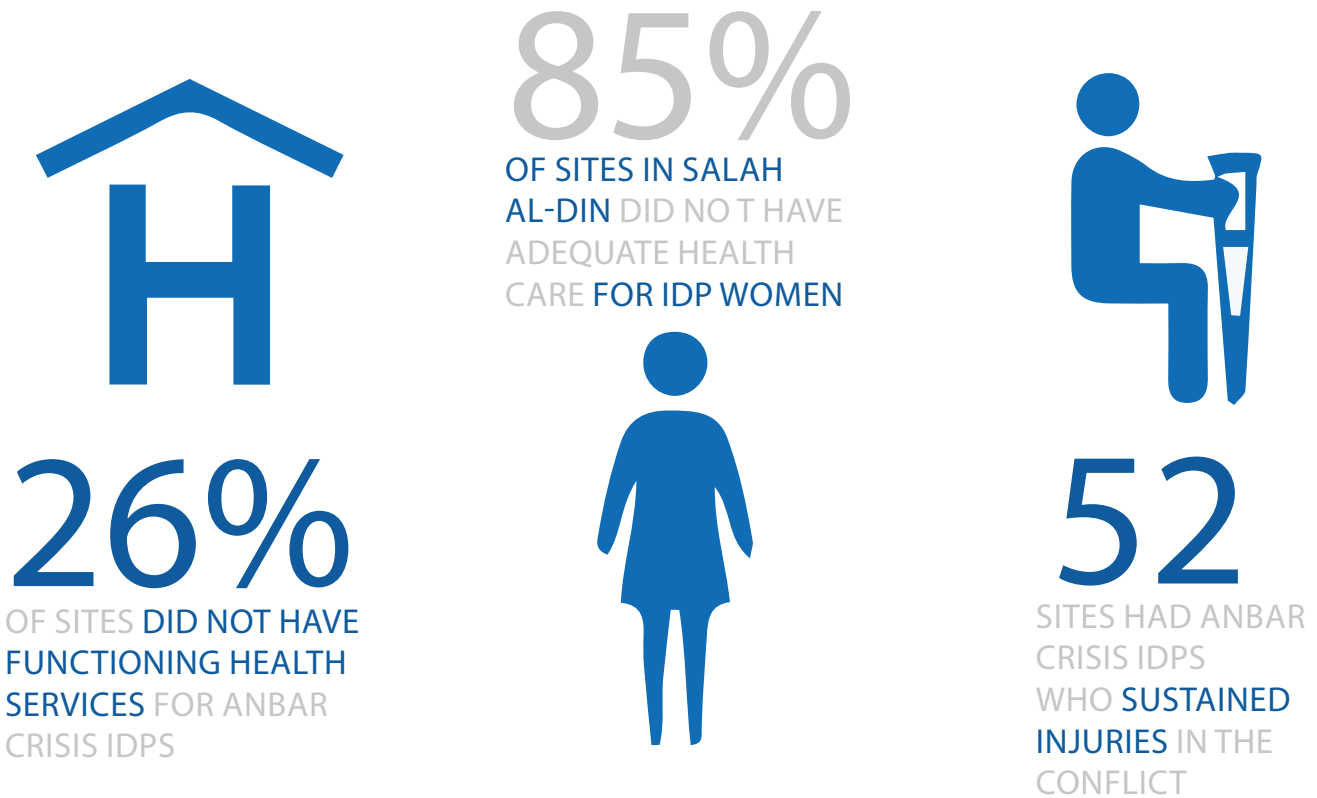


96%

OF SITES ASSESSED IN ANBAR WERE WITHOUT SUFFICIENT SHOWERS AND TOILETS FOR IDPS

Although only 26% of assessed sites Iraq-wide reported non-functional health services for IDPs, the governorates of Salah al-Din, Anbar, and Diyala showed much higher figures. Similarly, sites in Salah al-Din and Anbar, as well as Ninewa, Najaf, and Kerbala, had less access to medical supplies when compared to the Iraq-wide average (51% of all assessed sites were without supplies). Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad were the governorates with sites reporting highest rates of adequate access to health services and medical supplies.

When asked about available and adequate health care services for IDP women, 53% of all assessed sites reported there was no access; most of which were in Anbar, Baghdad and Salah al-Din. Also notable are the 52 of 449 assessed sites which reported hosting IDPs who had sustained injuries during the conflict; mostly in Baghdad (primarily in Abu Ghraib and Adhamia districts) followed by Salah al-Din. Therefore, the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Salah al-Din, and Diyala should be highlighted as showing higher levels of health vulnerability than elsewhere in Iraq.



DISEASES AFFECTING IDPS IN ASSESSED SITES*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where there were not functioning health services for Anbar IDPs	# of sites where public health centers did not have adequate medical supplies	# of sites where health care was not adequate for IDP women	# of sites where there were Anbar IDPs who sustained injuries in the conflict
Anbar	50	32	46	47	2
Babylon	39	6	18	4	3
Baghdad	108	4	28	46	18
Basrah	4	3	3	2	1
Dahuk	22	-	-	1	2
Diyala	7	6	4	5	2
Erbil	29	6	14	9	-
Kerbala	15	5	14	14	-
Kirkuk	10	5	5	6	2
Missan	2	-	-	1	-
Najaf	20	-	20	20	2
Ninewa	9	1	9	8	-
Qadisiya	8	4	3	4	6
Salah al-Din	52	44	48	44	9
Sulaymaniyah	54	-	-	21	4
Thi Qar	10	1	1	6	1
Wassit	10	-	-	-	-
IRAQ	449	117	213	238	52

 Highest vulnerability governorates



PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS DID NOT HAVE ADEQUATE MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN

51%
OF SITES ASSESSED

EDUCATION

School attendance is an alarming issue in locations hosting IDPs throughout Iraq, as the percentage of school age children not attending schools has increased in the past month; 55% of sites reported no access to primary schools for IDP children, and 57% for secondary schools.

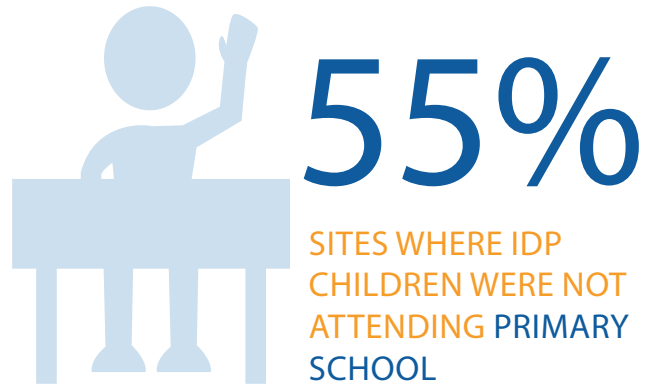
The issue is most pressing in the KRG governorates, Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Kerbala, with over 90% of sites in these locations reporting non-attendance in both primary and secondary schools. Importantly, sites in Anbar, Salah al-Din, and Kirkuk reported having a significant number of schools being used to house by IDP families.

The reasons for not attending school were similar for both primary and secondary schools, but vary by the different geographic areas. Overall, the biggest barriers to attending school were the lack of sufficient documentation, financial conditions, and the schools' inability to absorb the new students.

Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Dahuk of the Kurdistan Region showed the highest non-attendance rates; this is due to the unique conditions of the region. Language was one of the biggest barriers for Arabic-speaking children to attend Kurdish-speaking schools, accompanied with a lack of documentation required for school admission. In Sulaymaniyah, the reasons for not attending school were more diverse. It was reported that the families' financial situation and the long distances to travel to school were additional barriers to school attendance.

In Anbar, the situation is again unique to most other areas of Iraq. The barriers to attend schools were mostly due to a lack of access as many schools through the governorate are being used by IDPs as shelters or are overcrowded with students. A lack of sufficient documents required for school admission was also a barrier to attendance for both primary and secondary schools.


In Salah al-Din, lack of documents, school overcrowding, restrictions on enrolling, and financial conditions collectively have formed a huge barrier to attend primary and secondary schools. In Kerbala, documentation issues, financial conditions, and the long distance to schools were more commonly cited. Interestingly, in Kirkuk secondary school attendance was much worse than primary school attendance, mostly due to the financial situation of IDP families.



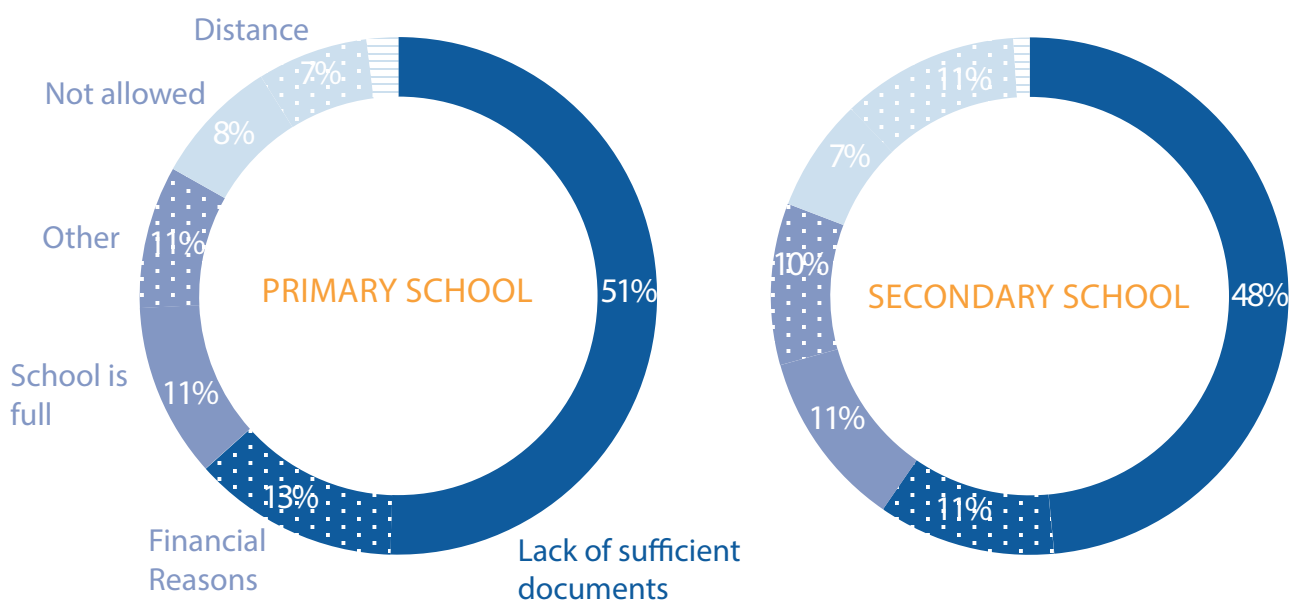
4 IN BABYLON
2 IN SALAH AL-DIN
1 EACH IN DIYALA,
ERBIL, WASSIT, MISSAN,
KERBALA, BAGHDAD

EDUCATION

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where Anbar IDPs were living in schools	# of schools used to host IDPs in sites assessed	# of sites where IDPs were not attending primary school	# of sites where IDPs were not attending secondary school
Anbar	50	37	102	45	45
Babylon	39	-	-	7	7
Baghdad	108	-	-	1	2
Basrah	4	-	-	-	-
Dahuk	22	-	-	22	22
Diyala	7	-	-	3	3
Erbil	29	-	-	29	29
Kerbala	15	-	-	14	15
Kirkuk	10	1	2	2	8
Missan	2	-	-	1	1
Najaf	20	-	-	1	9
Ninewa	9	-	-	3	2
Qadissiya	8	-	-	3	2
Salah al-Din	52	7	14	51	50
Sulaymaniyah	54	-	-	49	49
Thi Qar	10	-	-	7	6
Wassit	10	-	-	8	7
IRAQ	449	48	118	246	257

 Highest vulnerability governorates

REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING IN SITES ASSESSED



The prices of food commodities were reported to have increased in 90% of all assessed sites excluding Anbar, where just 10% of the 50 assessed sites in Anbar claimed that there has been an increase in the price of food commodities, however IDPs are still unable to afford these commodities.

Throughout Iraq, food items are a high priority need for Anbar Crisis IDPs; 68% of the sites assessed were hosting IDPs who were not able to afford a sufficient quantity of food. In the majority of sites, food commodities were available, however, it is reported that these are not affordable for IDP families in vulnerable circumstances. Specifically, the main commodities that were not available to Anbar Crisis IDPs were food items ranging from rice and flour to meat, beans, and canned goods to salt, sugar, and fruits. Just 18% of sites are hosting IDPs who were able to afford essential commodities.

Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, Anbar, Babylon, and Kerbala had significantly poor rates regarding sufficiency and access to food commodities. Although were commonly available in assessed sites, Anbar, Kerbala and Salah al-Din stood out starkly in their need for assistance in the provision of commodities for infants. Of the assessed locations, IDPs in 223 sites had received food assistance. This assistance was primarily provided by members of the host community or family and friends.

ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
COULD NOT AFFORD
COMMODITIES IN

68% 
OF SITES ASSESSED



ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
DID NOT HAVE INFANT
COMMODITIES
AVAILABLE IN

93%
OF SITES IN KERBALA

UNAVAILABLE COMMODITIES IN SITES ASSESSED*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

*Numerous sites had all commodities available, but were too expensive for IDPs to afford. These responses have been removed from the analysis for greater accuracy, but it is a pressing issue nonetheless.

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where Anbar IDPs could not afford commodities	# of sites where commodities for infant were not available for Anbar IDPs	# of sites where there was an increase in prices of commodities
Anbar	50	48	25	5
Babylon	39	37	1	38
Baghdad	108	33	5	101
Basrah	4	4	2	4
Dahuk	22	4	1	17
Diyala	7	7	2	7
Erbil	29	17	2	19
Kerbala	15	15	14	15
Kirkuk	10	9	3	9
Missan	2	2	-	2
Najaf	20	10	1	18
Ninewa	9	8	5	7
Qadisiya	8	1	5	4
Salah al-Din	52	49	46	46
Sulaymaniyah	54	52	7	53
Thi Qar	10	1	-	9
Wassit	10	9	1	9
IRAQ	449	306	120	363

 Highest vulnerability governorates



500 food parcels were distributed to families in Haditha, Anbar by IOM on behalf of the World Food Programme on 20 April.

CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIs)



ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
DID NOT HAVE
SUFFICIENT CASH IN
82%
OF SITES ASSESSED



51%
OF SITES HAD MOST
ANBAR IDPS WITHOUT
FUEL AVAILABLE

Non-food items are a priority need for Anbar Crisis. With IDPs with 60% of sites expressing the need for assistance, most families were forced to leave behind all of their furniture and clothes when they fled the violence.

Throughout Iraq, families displaced due to the Anbar Crisis are quickly depleting their savings. Overall, 82% of sites hosted IDPs who did not have sufficient cash; in Erbil, Anbar, Dahuk and Kirkuk, all assessed sites reported that Anbar Crisis IDPs had insufficient cash. Within Erbil, it was reported that due to the high costs of hotels and rented housing, the families' living arrangements were not sustainable and they were in need of cash assistance. Subsequently, among Anbar IDP families there was a need for cleaning supplies, cooking equipment, bedding, fuel and clothing. Anbar, Sulaymaniyah, Salah al-Din and Erbil had significantly poor rates regarding sufficiency and access to CRIs. There was a great need for a wide range of non-food items in the sites assessed in these governorates. Many families were without work and were depending on the assistance of friends or relatives.

Of the assessed locations, IDPs in 289 sites have received some form of non-food items; the assistance was primarily provided by members of the host community or family and friends.

CORE RELIEF ITEMS NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

*Non-food items and food items were the most commonly cited CRIs needed by far. These responses were removed from the analysis to display greater specificity.

CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIs)

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where Anbar IDPs did not have sufficient cash	# of sites without bedding available for most Anbar IDPs	# of sites where IDPs did not have appropriate equipment/material to cook and eat their food
Anbar	50	50	49	49
Babylon	39	30	4	13
Baghdad	108	83	59	33
Basrah	4	2	1	1
Dahuk	22	22	-	-
Diyala	7	1	1	1
Erbil	29	29	8	20
Kerbala	15	11	10	9
Kirkuk	10	10	4	3
Missan	2	1	2	2
Najaf	20	16	13	10
Ninewa	9	9	3	3
Qadisiya	8	1	3	2
Salah al-Din	52	36	33	48
Sulaymaniyah	54	51	47	50
Thi Qar	10	6	1	1
Wassit	10	2	-	1
IRAQ	449	366	238	246

 Highest vulnerability governorates



THERE WERE IDPS WITHOUT 2 FULL SETS OF CLOTHING APPROPRIATE TO THE CLIMATE IN

94%

OF ASSESSED SITES IN SULAYMANIYAH

CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIs)

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where most Anbar IDPs did not have fuel available	# of sites with Anbar IDPs without at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate to the climate	# of sites without electricity available for most Anbar IDPs
Anbar	50	50	22	35
Babylon	39	18	39	2
Baghdad	108	36	33	6
Basrah	4	-	3	-
Dahuk	22	2	-	-
Diyala	7	1	4	1
Erbil	29	11	9	1
Kerbala	15	10	14	5
Kirkuk	10	10	4	-
Missan	2	1	2	-
Najaf	20	4	12	2
Ninewa	9	7	8	-
Qadissiya	8	2	-	3
Salah al-Din	52	36	38	30
Sulaymaniyah	54	41	51	7
Thi Qar	10	1	2	1
Wassit	10	-	-	-
IRAQ	449	230	241	93

 Highest vulnerability governorates



IOM distributed 500 NFI Kits to IDPs in Ana district of Anbar on 22 March.

PROTECTION

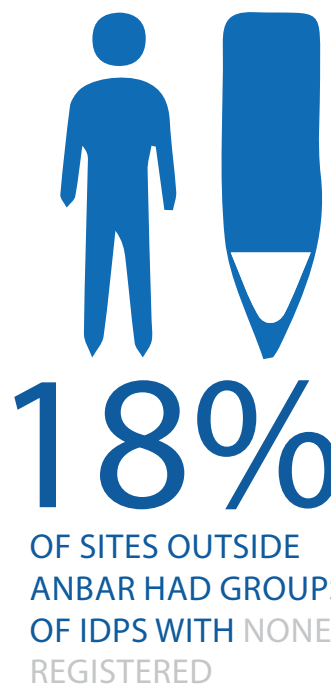
Nationwide, law and order was reported to be enforced by the Government of Iraq (GoI) or the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG). Within Fallujahh district of Anbar, however, 14 of the 18 assessed sites are reportedly controlled by other parties or militias. IDPs in 412 of the 449 assessed sites reportedly had freedom of movement; however, within the governorate of Baghdad, IDPs suffered from restrictions on their movements in 31% of sites assessed (25/108). IDPs in 6 sites in Erbil and 1 site each in Kerbala, Kirkuk, and Ninewa also had movement restrictions.

In many governorates, there were reports of some families being unable to register as IDPs with local authorities as being internally displaced people from Anbar. Primarily, this was due to a lack of complete and/or correct documentation to prove Anbar residency and personal identification. In Baghdad, specifically, IDPs were required to provide documents issued in Anbar in order to register; however, many residents of Anbar had their official documents issued in Baghdad over the last 20 years, causing difficulties to prove Anbar residency.

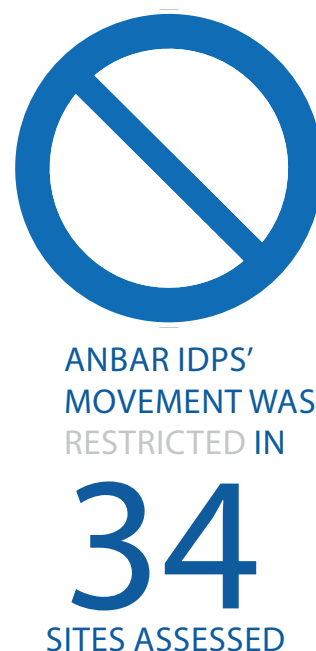
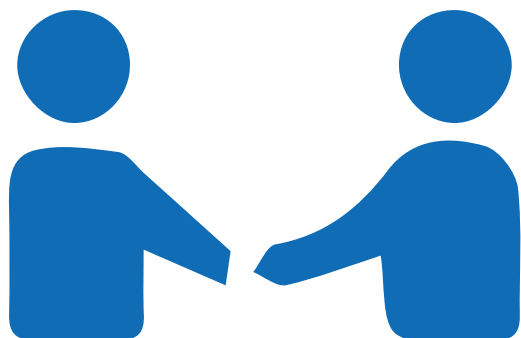
Registration has not yet been possible for the vast majority of IDP families displaced within Anbar, due to the ongoing violence. Excluding Anbar, 18% of sites assessed had groups of IDPs of which none were registered. 40% of sites hosted groups of Anbar Crisis IDPs of which all were registered. Notably, all IDPs in assessed sites in Dahuk, Qadissiya, and Wassit were registered.

Reports have been received that in Salah al-Din, a governorate outside of Anbar hosting a large proportion of Anbar Crisis IDPs, the Iraqi government has begun to provide particular exemptions for certain families without all identification documents, provided they arrived to the governorate as part of a sizeable number of families who were able to speak to one another's residency and identification.

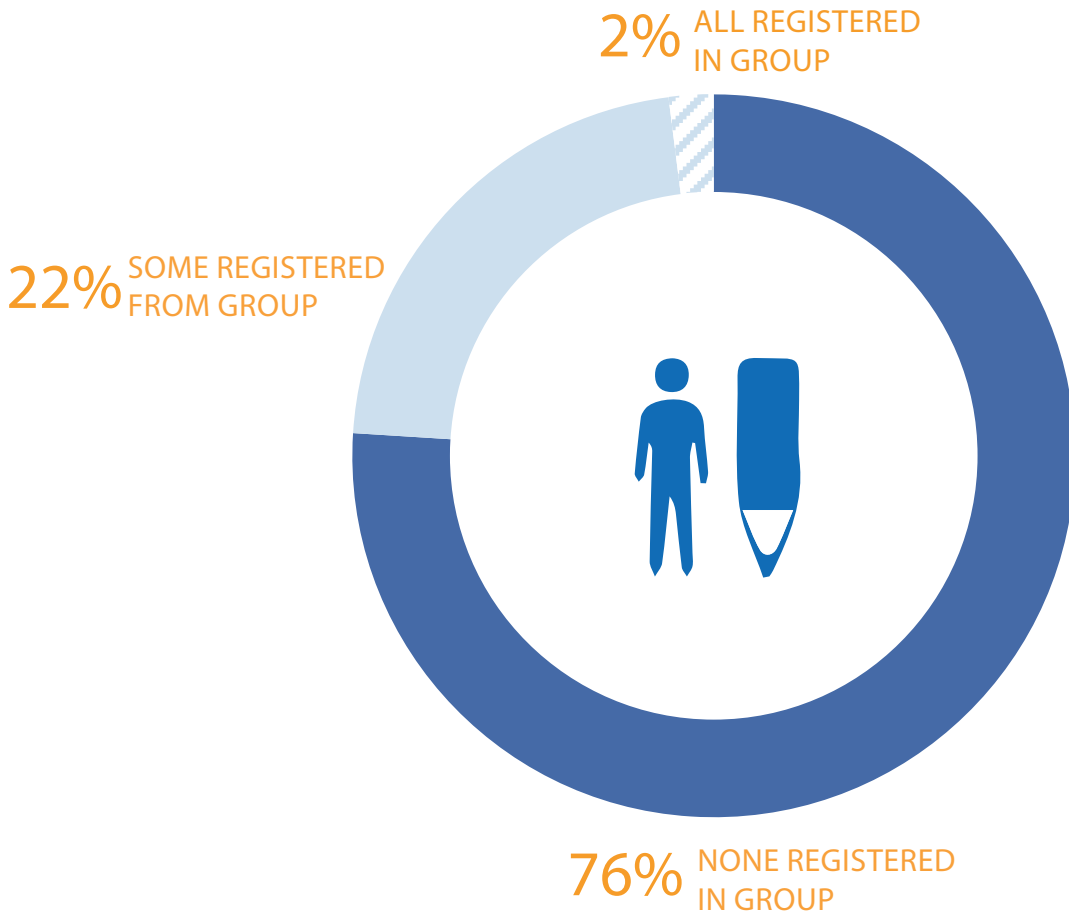
Reports were received from Thi Qar that security forces were denying Anbar IDPs entry if they did not have a sponsor located in the governorate. Some families had therefore entered the governorate illegally and were moving continuously out of fear of deportation.



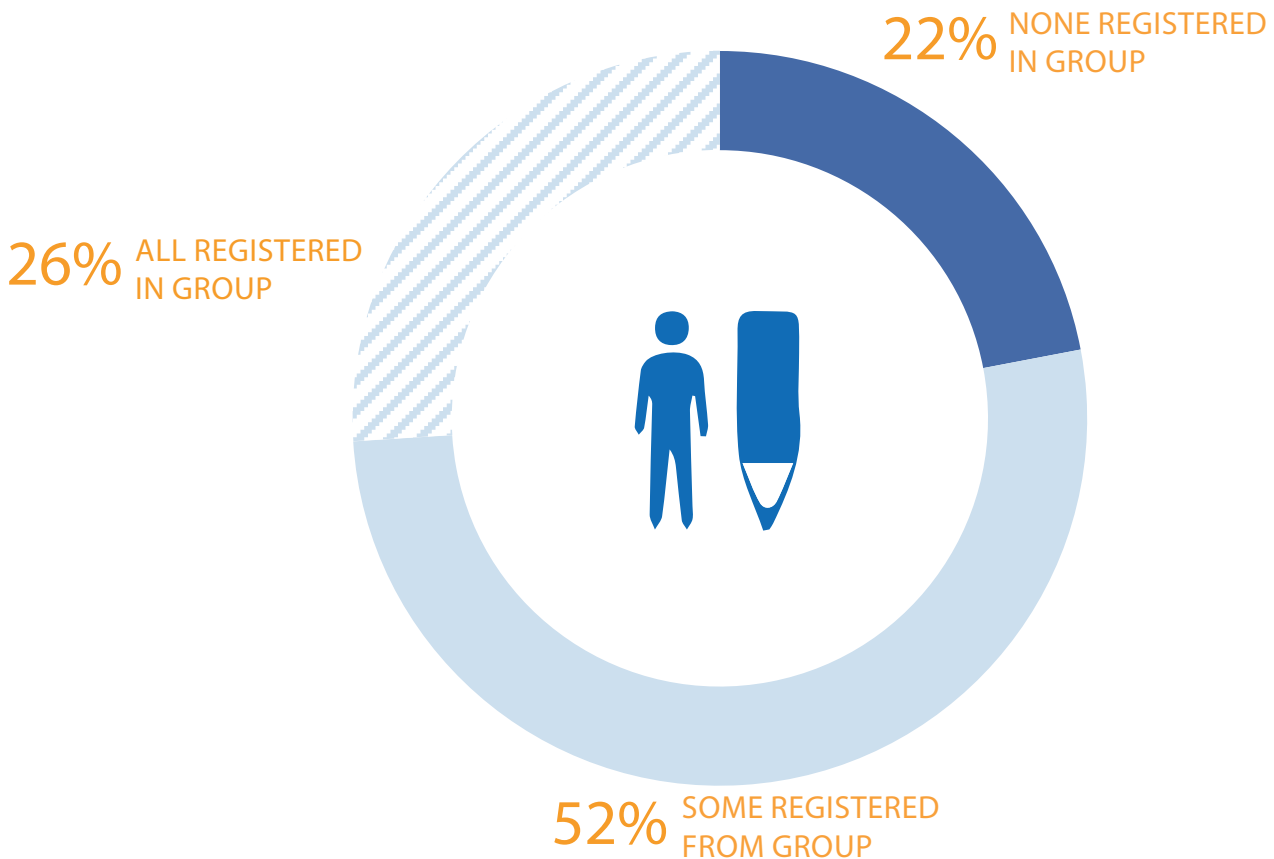
4 SITES IN SULAYMANIYAH HAD TENSIONS BETWEEN ANBAR CRISIS IDPS AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY



REGISTRATION STATUS FOR IDP FAMILY GROUPS¹ ASSESSED WITHIN ANBAR



REGISTRATION STATUS FOR IDP FAMILY GROUPS ASSESSED OUTSIDE ANBAR



¹ Due to the method of data collection, complete registration information is unavailable for the Anbar Crisis IDP population. However, as groups of families from the same location are identified in a site assessed, IOM collects registration information for that group of families—whether all are registered in the group, some, or none. The graphs above represent this data.

ASSISTANCE

Families affected by the Anbar Crisis are in dire need of assistance. 93 sites assessed by IOM in April had not received any assistance. Of the sites that had received assistance, the most commonly received assistance was non-food items and food items. A few sites had received livelihood assistance and/or financial assistance.

Most commonly, assistance had been provided by members of the host community or family and friends. The government was the third most common provider of assistance in the sites assessed. In Erbil, it was reported that many IDP families received a grant from the Iraqi government of 300,000 Iraqi Dinars (ID); however, due to the high cost of living in the governorate and the extended period of their displacement, it was not sufficient to meet their needs. Some IDPs in Dahuk had also received 300,000 ID. One thousand IDP families living in Kirkuk received 500,000 ID from the government. It was reported in Salah al-Din that the government was not able to provide any assets or financial support to the Anbar Crisis IDPs there; this is significant considering that an identified 5,350 IDP families are living in the governorate.



233
SITES HAD RECEIVED
FOOD ASSISTANCE



289
SITES HAD RECEIVED
NON-FOOD ITEM
ASSISTANCE



93
SITES HAD RECEIVED
NO ASSISTANCE

Overall the findings of DTM conducted through the month of April revealed that Core Relief Items (CRIs), shelter, and food remain the highest priority needs. IDPs are wholly unable to fulfill these needs in their current circumstance, and consequently financial assistance is one of the most appropriate and direct forms of assistance. Following these needs, education is also high priority, as characterized by low school attendance for a significant proportion of the IDP population. Nevertheless, widespread response is required, covering all sector needs including health and WASH.

On the whole, Anbar is by far the most vulnerable governorate for its IDP population, succeeded by Salah al-Din, Baghdad, and Sulaymaniyah.

ASSISTANCE NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

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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