

## INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM's information management system to track and monitor population displacement during crises. Composed of a variety of tools and processes, the DTM regularly captures and processes multi-layered data and disseminates a wide array of information products that facilitate a better understanding of the evolving needs of a displaced population, be that on site or en route.

Reinforced in January 2014 in response to the increasing need for information on displacement linked to the worsening armed conflict, the DTM program in Iraq collects key information on *internally displaced persons (IDPs)* and *returnees* through different components and methodologies across the entire country.

Through IOM's *Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs)*– comprised of 140 field staff– present across the Iraqi territory, the DTM collects data on the numbers and locations of IDPs and returnees using an extended network of over 4,000 key informants.<sup>1</sup> In addition to information collected from key informants, identified locations hosting IDPs are then visited and directly assessed by the RARTs to collect more detailed and in-depth information about the displaced population.

*A group of IDPs is defined as “a group of families sharing the same governorate of origin, the same wave of displacement, housed in the same type of shelter, and displaced in the same location.”*

In order to provide relevant data serving the humanitarian community's information needs, the DTM monitors displacement in Iraq through different components,<sup>2</sup> one of which is the *Group Assessment*.<sup>3</sup> The Group Assessment provides an in-depth look into displacement in Iraq, including the demographics of the displaced populations, their current conditions, movement intentions, vulnerabilities and sectorial needs.<sup>4</sup>

**To do so, the report is divided as follows:**

*Initially, the Group Assessment **methodology and coverage** are presented, followed by a **geographic analysis** providing further details on the location and size of the IDP population in each of the 18 governorates of Iraq, as well as the IDP population density and the burden of displacement. The report then presents a **demographic profile** of IDPs in Iraq, with key information on sex and age disaggregated data and the distribution per region. Subsequently, the report addresses the **history of displacement**, with the most important reasons for displacement in relation to the areas of origin and displacement and to the different periods of displacement. The report then explores IDPs' **current conditions**, touching on key areas such as IDPs' safety and security, most important needs, duration of displacement and vulnerability. Finally, the report touches on the **future intentions** of IDPs, in an attempt to shed light on the relationship between intentions, current conditions in the place of displacement, and the conditions in the area of origin.*

1. DTM collects and triangulates biweekly IDP and returnee data through a well-established large network. Community leaders, mukthars, local authorities and security forces make up most of the key informants. Additional secondary data is gathered from governmental registration data and partner agencies.
2. Additional information on each of the DTM components can be found in: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>
3. Following data collection for the Group Assessment Cycle 2, the DTM has introduced a change in the methodology. The DTM is now conducting a Location Assessment. Completed in three-month data collection cycles, the Location Assessment provides a more in-depth view of displacement in Iraq. The Location Assessment dataset and main findings are published online, and updates are recorded on a daily basis as new assessments are completed and registered by the DTM.
4. To facilitate analysis, where relevant, this report divides Iraq in three regions: the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes the Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates; the South includes the Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya and Muthanna governorates; Central North includes the Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Wassit governorates.

## METHODOLOGY

The Group Assessment collects detailed information on IDP families living in the locations identified through regular updates from the IDP Master List.<sup>5</sup> Information is collected at the aggregate level, on the majority of IDPs living in a location, i.e. not on individual families.

Where access is possible, identified locations hosting IDPs are visited and directly assessed by the RARTs, who fill in a close-ended questionnaire (See Annex 1) with information collected through interviews with several key informants and direct observation.

**Information routinely collected by RARTs includes:**

- *Geographical information (governorate, district, sub-district, location and GPS coordinates of the place where the population is assessed).*
- *Governorate of origin of the IDPs.*
- *Wave of displacement.<sup>6</sup>*
- *Shelter type.<sup>7</sup>*
- *Sex and age disaggregated data (SADD).<sup>8</sup>*
- *Reasons of displacement.*
- *Future intentions.*
- *Feeling of safety and security and common security incidents.*
- *Needs and problems associated to fulfilling needs.*

RARTs are instructed to interview several key informants to get a comprehensive understanding of the location and to cross verify the information obtained. At the end of the interview, the RARTs fill one Open Data Kit (ODK)<sup>9</sup> form with a summary of the collected information, and the data is then uploaded to the server and stored as a single assessment.

The Group Assessment is carried out through field visits and it takes approximately four months to assess all groups identified at the beginning of the data collection period. Then, the entire assessment is conducted again as a next cycle.

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5. Further details and a list of all the IDP Master Lists published so far are available at: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>
  6. From the onset of the ongoing crisis at the beginning of 2014, five main periods of displacement have been identified: January–May 2014, June–July 2014, August 2014, post-1 September 2014–March 2015, and post-1 April 2015 to date.
  7. Shelter types: Formal settlements (camps and other formal settlements); critical shelter arrangements (informal settlements, religious buildings, schools and unfinished or abandoned buildings); private dwellings (host communities, rented houses, hotels/motels and host families); and unknown (locations not accessible when the shelter type cannot be identified).
  8. Sex and age disaggregated data (SAAD) is collected on a random sample of 30 families in each location. Age data is collected and aggregated into five-year age groups (0–4, 5–9, etc.). The 30 families are sampled randomly from the lists made available by the local authorities or by the representatives of the site (in the cases of a single site). To obtain the overall number of individuals in each sex and age group in a given location, the percentage distribution of individuals in each sex and age group is calculated and re-proportioned on the total number of individuals living in one location, i.e. the percentage of individuals in each sex and age group is multiplied by the total number of individuals in the location. Numbers are aggregated to represent sex and age figures at district or governorate level. The precision of these estimates is variable, and it decreases with larger number of IDPs in one location (e.g. the precision of the figures on sex and age distribution in a location with 150 families will be higher than the precision of figures in a location with 1,500 families). The precision decreases considerably when numbers are added up at the district or governorate levels. Therefore, these numbers must be read with caution taking into account the way they were collected and aggregated for analysis by the DTM.
  9. Open Data Kit (ODK) is a free and open source set of software tools developed by the University of Washington to help create mobile data services, including generating data collection forms, collecting data on a mobile device, and providing online data storage and aggregation.

## COVERAGE

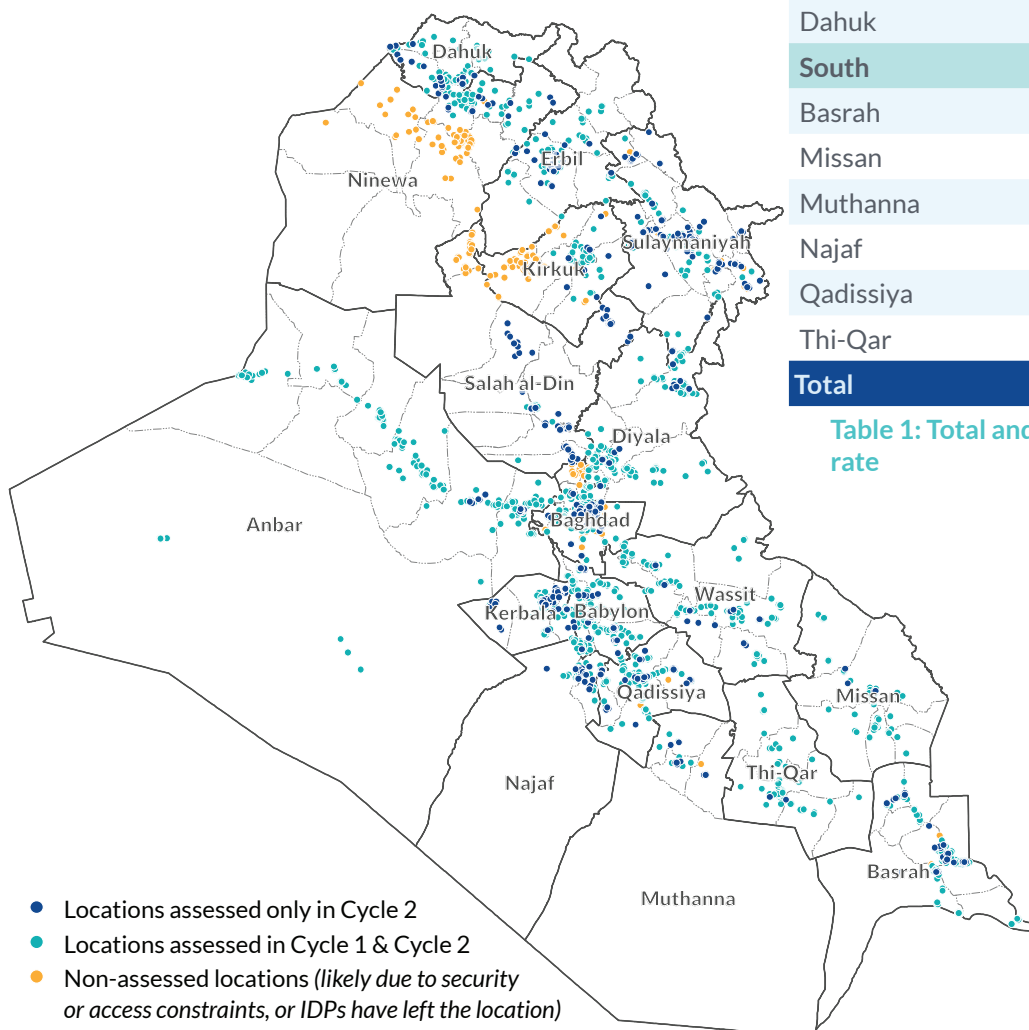
For Group Assessment Cycle 2, a total of 3,037 locations were assessed throughout 18 governorates in Iraq between May and September 2015. This corresponds to 84% of the 3,615 locations identified by the DTM during the reporting period. Table 1 shows the number of locations assessed per governorate, and their relation to the total number of locations respectively. Map 1 further shows the geographic assessed and non-assessed locations.

Compared to Group Assessment Cycle 1, the overall coverage increased slightly, from 80% to 84% countrywide. The most significant improvements in terms of coverage are due to a noticeable increase in coverage in the KRI, particularly in Erbil (where coverage increased from 85% to 99%) and in Sulaymaniyah (from 50% to 93%). These improvements are mostly due to an enlargement of the DTM field capacity in these two governorates, as well as to the enhancement of the methodology. Also important to note is the

fact that only 39% of the locations identified in Ninewa were assessed – further details on the reasons behind such low coverage are provided below.

Governorate	Total Locations	Assessed locations	Percentage
<b>Central North</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>81%</b>
Anbar	306	293	96%
Babylon	339	317	94%
Baghdad	630	473	75%
Diyala	213	197	92%
Kerbala	265	214	81%
Kirkuk	109	52	48%
Ninewa	157	62	39%
Salah al-Din	129	89	69%
Wassit	206	201	98%
<b>KRI</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>90%</b>
Erbil	113	112	99%
Sulaymaniyah	260	241	93%
Dahuk	123	94	76%
<b>South</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>90%</b>
Basrah	238	203	85%
Missan	119	111	93%
Muthanna	25	23	92%
Najaf	115	110	96%
Qadissiya	187	175	94%
Thi-Qar	81	70	86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>84%</b>

Table 1: Total and assessed locations per governorate



Map 1: Non-assessed vs. assessed IDP locations, May 2015

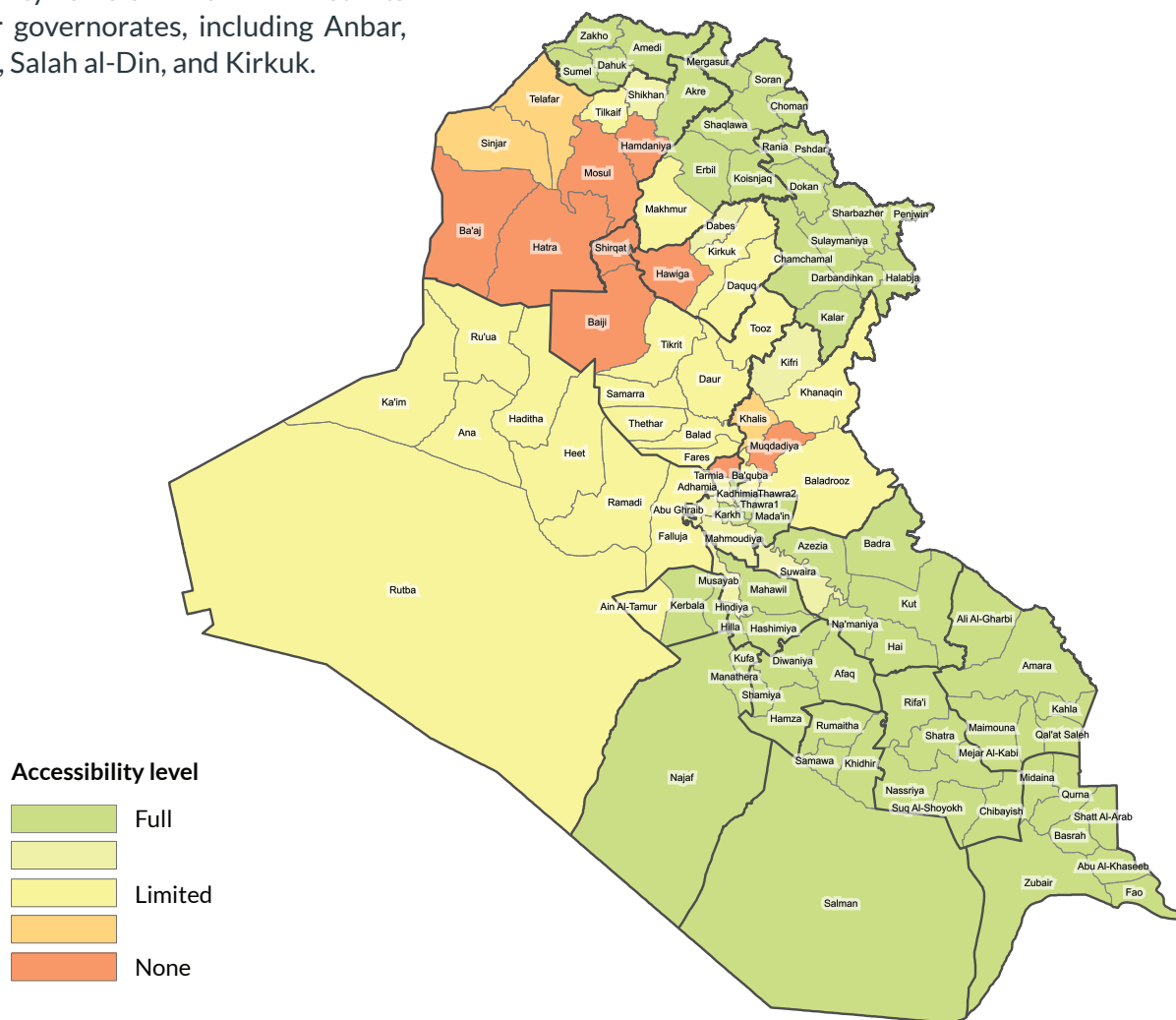
## GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

As was the case during Cycle 1, it is important to highlight that some sizeable areas of Iraq continue to present challenges for IOM teams in terms of access. Given that some districts are partially or totally under ISIS control, IOM teams could not directly assess 578 IDP locations,<sup>10</sup> concentrated in six governorates.

Map 2 shows the accessibility level throughout Iraq. Although there are various governorates where RARTs' access has been limited, the governorate of Ninewa stands out as a particularly challenging one, with most of its districts having either limited or no access at all, including Mosul (Iraq's second largest city). Varying degrees of issues of accessibility can also be seen in districts located in other governorates, including Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Salah al-Din, and Kirkuk.

Districts located in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) and areas located in southern Iraq present less challenges to RARTs' access to places hosting IDPs. This is due to the relatively more stable environment in these areas, where both Kurdish and Iraqi forces have managed to maintain -or re-gain- control of the territory.

Table 2 presents the total number of IDPs in the locations assessed across Iraq, broken down by governorate. A total of 2,798,298 IDPs were assessed, most of who are concentrated in the governorates of Anbar (22%), Baghdad (15%), Kirkuk (11%), Erbil (11%), and Dahuk (11%).



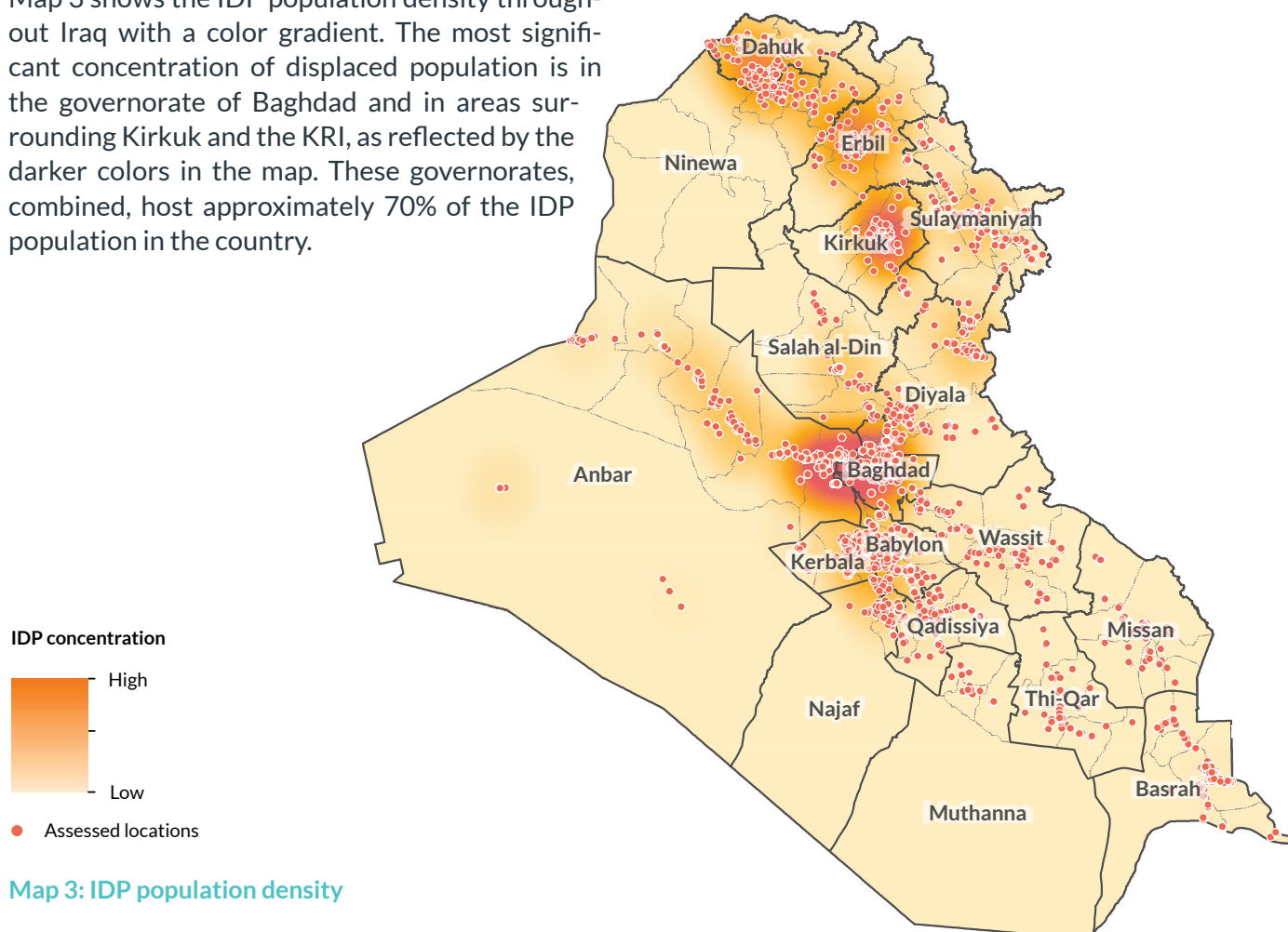
Map 2: Security level (access) by district.

10. It is not possible to give an estimate of the coverage in terms of the number of families in each non-assessed location. This is because figures change rapidly with respect to the baseline assessment conducted by the DTM. Estimates refer to the coverage of the assessed locations without taking into consideration the number of families.

Governorate of displacement	Number of IDP households	Number of IDP individuals
Anbar	102,121	612,726
Babylon	10,211	61,266
Baghdad	69,079	414,474
Diyala	21,005	126,030
Kerbala	11,879	71,274
Kirkuk	53,127	318,762
Ninewa	27,146	162,876
Salah al-Din	19,202	115,212
Wassit	5,824	34,944
<b>Central North</b>	<b>319,594</b>	<b>1,917,564</b>
Erbil	50,473	302,838
Sulaymaniyah	24,325	145,950
Dahuk	49,030	294,180
<b>KRI</b>	<b>123,828</b>	<b>742,968</b>
Basrah	1,687	10,122
Missan	1,183	7,098
Muthanna	303	1,818
Najaf	14,225	85,350
Thi-Qar	1,369	8,214
Qadissiya	4,194	25,164
<b>South</b>	<b>22,961</b>	<b>137,766</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>466,383</b>	<b>2,798,298</b>

Table 2: Distribution of IDP households and individuals by governorate

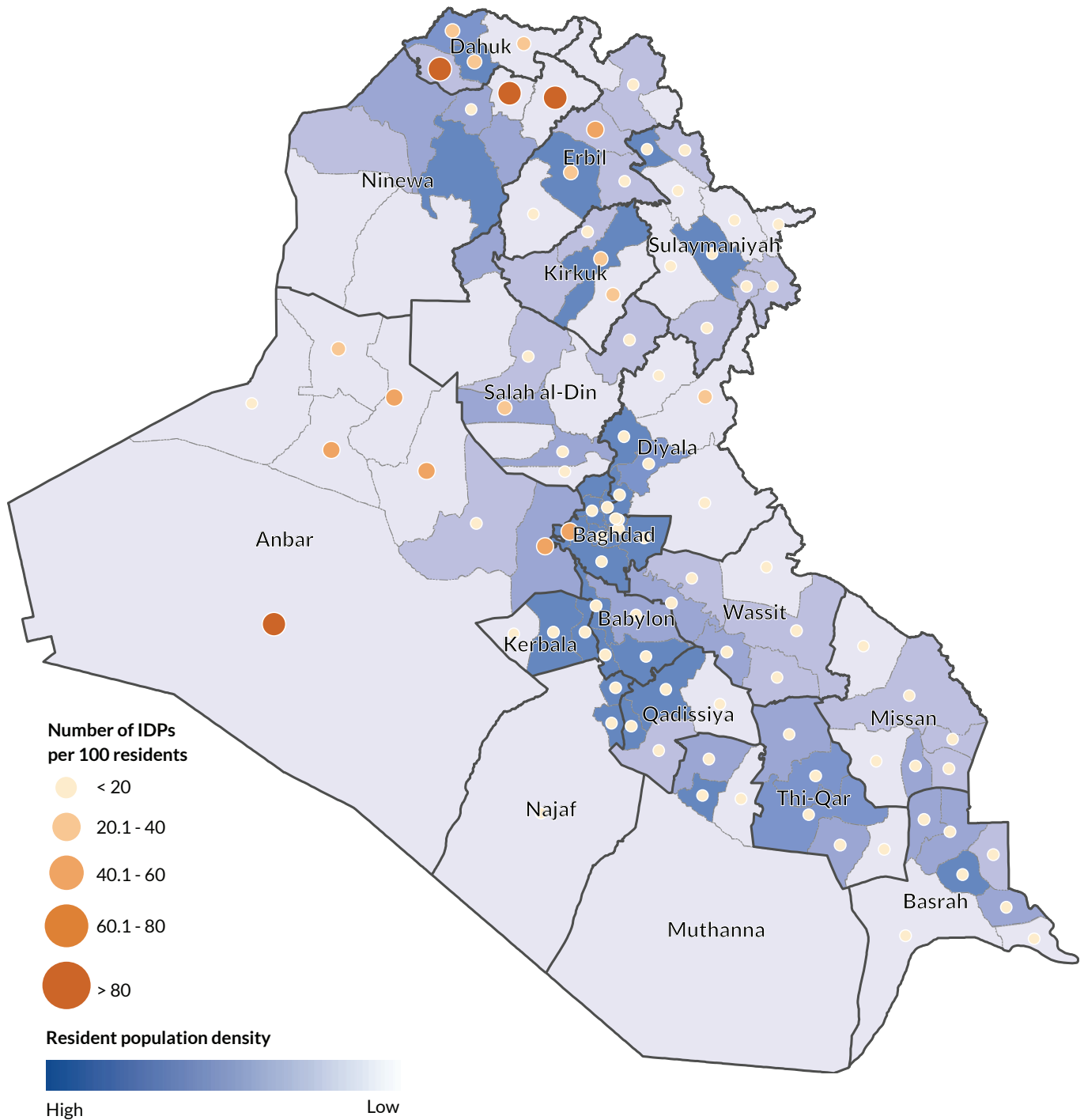
Map 3 shows the IDP population density throughout Iraq with a color gradient. The most significant concentration of displaced population is in the governorate of Baghdad and in areas surrounding Kirkuk and the KRI, as reflected by the darker colors in the map. These governorates, combined, host approximately 70% of the IDP population in the country.



Map 3: IDP population density

Map 4 shows the burden of displacement with dots of different colors, where darker dots represent higher ratios of IDPs to resident population. The burden of displacement is calculated taking the number of IDPs per 100 residents a given district. In four districts, namely Sumel (Dahuk), Sheikham and Akre (Ninewa), and Al-Rutba (Anbar), the IDP to resident ratio is over 80, high-

lighting the acuteness of the displacement situation and the pressure put on public services and humanitarian assistance in these areas. In contrast, southern governorates such as Muthanna, Najaf and Basrah have significantly lower IDP to resident ratios.



Map 4: Burden of displacement and resident population density

## Demographic profile

### SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA (SADD)

In order to have a clearer snapshot of the IDP population in Iraq, the Group Assessment identified key demographics of the IDP population assessed between May and August 2015. Table 3 shows a breakdown, per governorate of displacement, of the percentage of IDP children under five years old, the percentage of women, and the female to male ratio.

Children under five represent 13.0% of the IDP population assessed. However, it is important to note that there are differences between governorates, some of them significantly above or below the mentioned percentage. This is the case in the governorates of Ninewa, Dahuk and Basrah, which host the highest number of children under five, with 16.7%, 15.9% and 15.3% of the IDP population respectively. In contrast, the governorate with the lowest number of children under five is Anbar, with only 9.5%.

As for the percentage of female IDPs, it is in general relatively similar across the groups assessed in the 18 governorates, with an aggregate percentage of 50.0% for Iraq. However, there are a handful of cases where the female population is either larger or smaller. The governorates hosting the largest female population are Kirkuk (53.5%), Babylon (51.3%) and Thi-Qar (51.0%). In sharp contrast, the governorates showing the lowest percentages of females are Ninewa (41.8%), Diyala (47.4%), and Muthanna (47.6%).

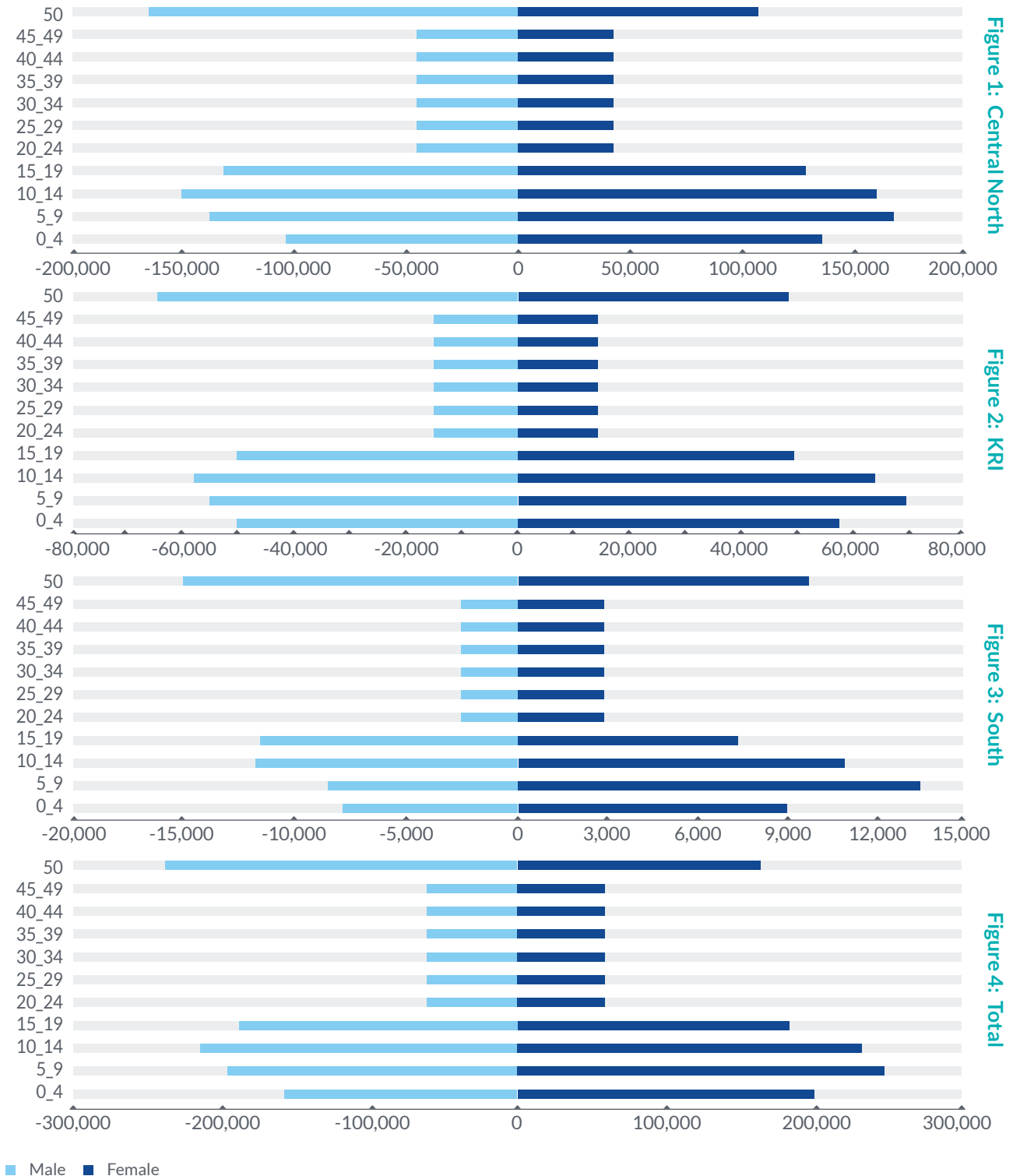
Sex ratios indicate the relation between females and males (that is, the number of females for every 100 males). According to the UN Population Division and the CIA World Factbook, the sex ratio of the Iraqi population is 0.97 or 0.98 (that is, 97 or 98 women per 100 men). As shown in Table 3, the female to male ratio in the different governorates varies greatly, ranging from 0.72 in Ninewa to 1.15 in Kirkuk.

Governorate of displacement	% of children <5	% women	Female to Male Ratio
Anbar	9.5%	50.10%	1.01
Babylon	13.7%	51.30%	1.05
Baghdad	13.9%	50.60%	1.02
Diyala	13.5%	47.40%	0.9
Kerbala	13.4%	50.20%	1.01
Kirkuk	12.7%	53.50%	1.15
Ninewa	16.7%	41.80%	0.72
Salah al-Din	14.6%	50.70%	1.03
Wassit	14%	49.20%	0.97
<b>Central North</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>49.40%</b>	<b>0.98</b>
Erbil	14%	50.40%	1.02
Sulaymaniyah	12.7%	50.20%	1.01
Dahuk	15.9%	50.50%	1.02
<b>KRI</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>50.40%</b>	<b>1.02</b>
Basrah	15.3%	49.00%	0.96
Missan	11.5%	48.50%	0.94
Muthanna	14%	47.60%	0.91
Najaf	12%	49.20%	0.97
Thi-Qar	12.7%	51.00%	1.04
Qadissiya	11.7%	49.70%	0.99
<b>South</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>49.20%</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>49.70%</b>	<b>0.99</b>

Table 3. Percentage of children under five, percentage of women, and female to male ratio

A detailed breakdown of the data on age distribution separated by sex is shown in figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. As mentioned earlier, the percentage of females in Iraq is 50.04%. The percentages of IDP women are, in general, fairly similar when analyzed per region, with only KRI showing a slightly higher percentage of females than males: Central North (49.9%), KRI (50.4%), South (49.3%).

Furthermore, the data for Iraq shows that 45% of IDPs are under the age of 15; female IDPs in reproductive age (i.e. between 15 and 45 years old) represent 35% of the female population assessed; and IDPs over the age of 50 represent 15% of the population assessed.





## History of displacement

### REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

As reported in the previous DTM Group Assessment Cycle 1, the information gathered between May and August 2015 shows that **general violence** is still the single most important reason for displacement. Overall, 96% of the IDP population assessed reported it as the first reason for displacement. Along with general violence, **direct threats** to the IDPs themselves were also reported as the second most important reason behind their displacement, with 3.2%. Amongst

the other reasons mentioned by IDPs, it is important to highlight that **eviction** stands out as the second and third most important reason for 5.0% and 2.0% of the IDPs assessed, which highlights the continuous pressures facing IDPs hosted in different shelter types throughout the country.

When analyzed by governorate of origin, the reasons for displacement show some differences

worth highlighting. General violence is, across the board, the most important reason, with most governorates showing levels of over 95%. However, it is important to note that there are some variations between governorates, with IDPs alluding to other important reasons behind their movements, most notably direct threats –although at varying degrees.

This is the case, for example, in the governorate of Erbil, where general violence is the main reason given by 78.38% of IDPs, which is significantly lower than in other governorates, while 21.62% of IDPs assessed indicated direct threats as being their primary reason for displacement.

Reason for displacement	First reason	%	Second reason	%	Third reason	%
Direct threats	15,096	3.2	6,440	1.4	3,728	0.8
Evacuation	2,455	0.5	1,889	0.4	1,468	0.3
Eviction	916	0.2	23,371	5.0	9,490	2.0
General violence	447,711	96.0	6,251	1.3	3,297	0.7
Other reasons	101	0.0	42,648	9.1	30,776	6.6
Missing	104	0.0	385,784	82.7	417,624	89.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>466,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>466,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>466,383</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4: Reasons for displacement

Direct threats are also higher in Anbar and Ninewa than in other governorates, with 4.4% and 2.67% of IDPs mentioning them as a reason for displacement. As explained in the Group Assessment Cycle 1, a possible explanation for these differences might be the ethno-religious composition of the IDPs who live in Erbil, the presence of Christians who fled the eastern part of Ninewa in June and July 2014, and the presence of Yazidis who fled the Sinjar crisis in August (Figure 5).

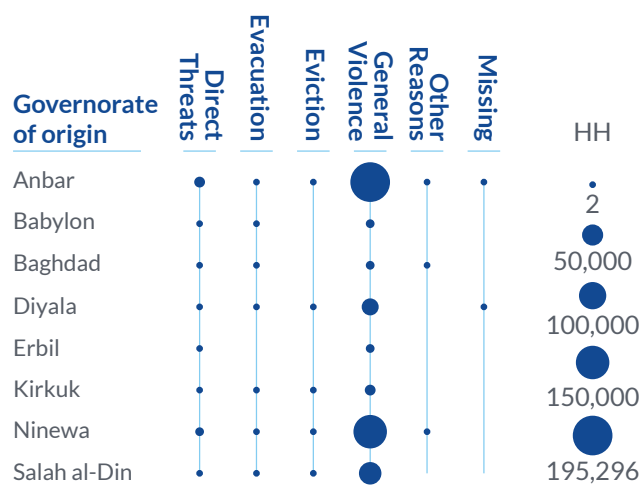


Figure 5: Sum of HH (size) broken down by First reason for displacement vs. Governorate of origin

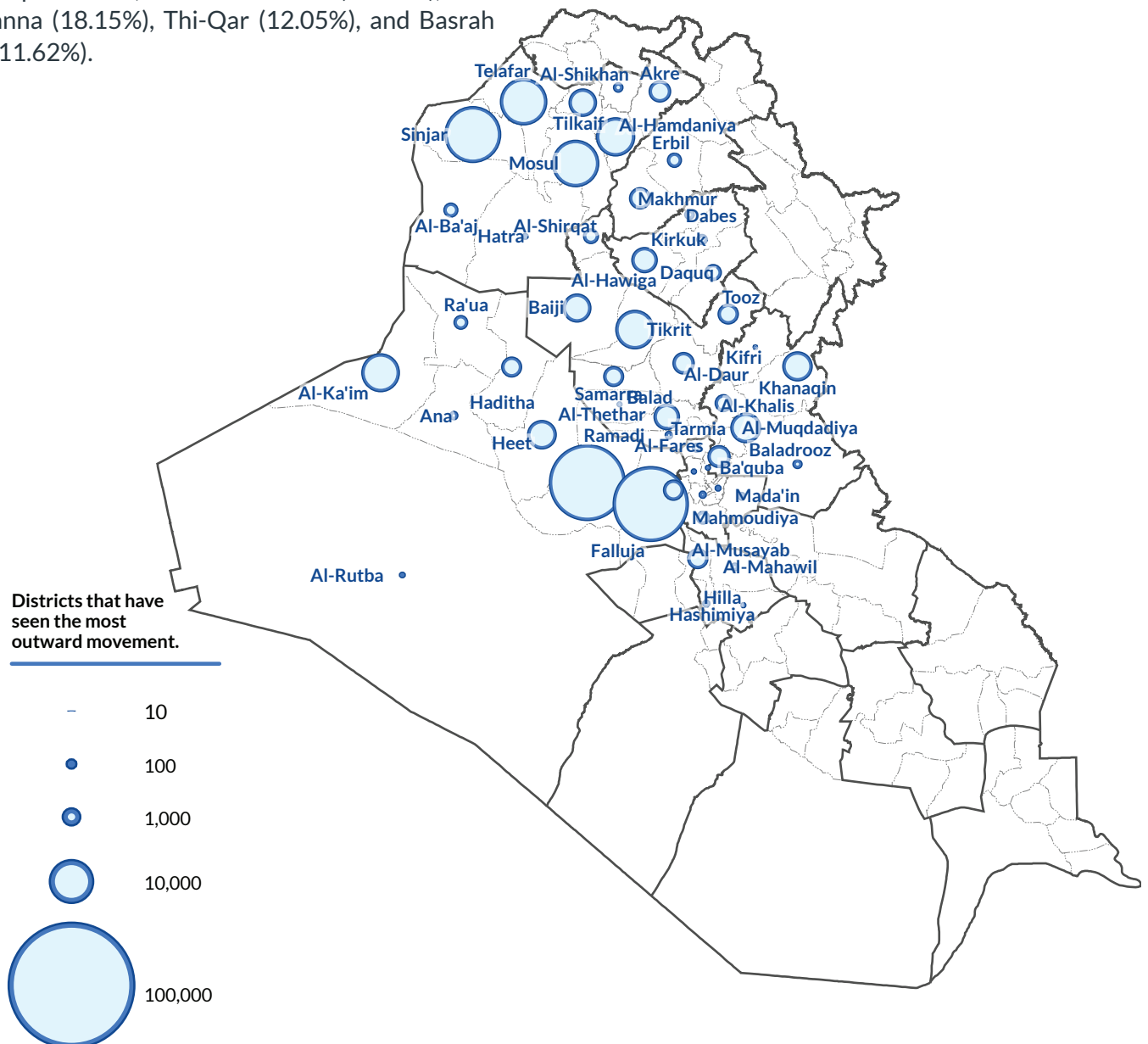
Governorate of origin	First reason for displacement						Total
	Direct threats	Evacuation	Eviction	General violence	Other reasons	Missing	
Anbar	8,999	63	156	195,296	82	65	204,661
%	4.4	0.0	0.1	95.4	0.0	0.0	100.00
Babylon	21	14	-	4,996	-	-	5,031
%	0.4	0.3	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	100.00
Baghdad	36	4	-	7,342	16	-	7,398
%	0.5	0.1	0.0	99.2	0.2	0.0	100.00
Diyala	209	6	2	31,839	-	39	32,095
%	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	0.1	100.00
Erbil	1,519	-	-	5,506	-	-	7,025
%	21.6	0.0	0.0	78.4	0.0	0.0	100.00
Kirkuk	46	16	57	12,119	-	-	12,238
%	0.4	0.1	0.5	99.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
Ninewa	3,802	2,324	666	135,739	3	-	142,534
%	2.7	1.6	0.5	95.2	0.0	0.0	100.00
Salah al-Din	464	28	35	54,874	-	-	55,401
%	0.8	0.1	0.1	99.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,096</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>447,711</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>466,383</b>

Table 5: Reasons for displacement by governorate of origin

It is important to highlight the governorates from where the majority of the IDPs assessed have been displaced. As shown in Map 5 (broken down by district of origin), the majority of the IDPs assessed are displaced from Anbar (47.13%) Ninewa (32.82%), and Salah al-Din (12.76%). All three governorates have seen a significant part of their territory taken over partially or totally by ISIS.

Reasons for displacement by governorate of displacement (data not shown) are similar, and IDPs hosted in most governorates report general violence with levels over 95%, except in the cases of Erbil (79.05%), Muthanna (81.85%), Thi-Qar (82.25%) and Basrah (88.32%). In these four governorates, IDPs assessed reported higher levels of direct threats as their first reason for displacement, as follows: Erbil (20.95%), Muthanna (18.15%), Thi-Qar (12.05%), and Basrah (11.62%).

When assessed in relation to the period of displacement (Table 5), general violence further stands out regardless of the period. However, two periods have a slightly larger proportion of direct threats as the main reason for displacement, namely August 2014 (Sinjar crisis) and post-April 2015. In the case of IDPs displaced in August 2014, evacuation and direct threats show higher percentages (2.1% and 1.8% respectively), which might be due to the Sinjar crisis in the governorate of Ninewa. Additionally, 11.25% of the IDPs displaced after April 2015 mentioned direct threats as being their first reason for displacement, most of which come from Ramadi, which fell under ISIS control in April 2015.



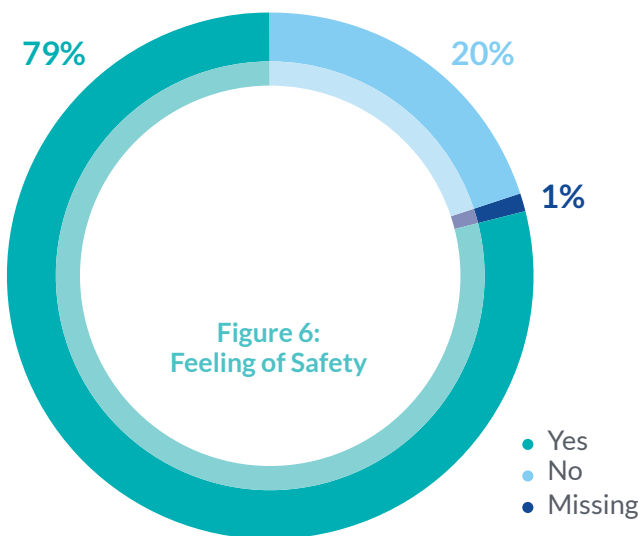
Map 5: Displacement by district of origin

## Current conditions

The conditions facing Iraqi IDPs continue to be extremely difficult throughout the country, albeit at varying degrees of acuteness between governorates. This section presents information on the IDPs’ feelings of safety and security, on issues of discrimination, and on the different needs reported by the IDPs –including their frequency and urgency.

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

As shown in Figure 6, the majority of IDPs assessed in Cycle 2 said they feel safe in their current location of displacement. This represents a slight decrease in relation to Cycle 1, when 83% of the IDPs reported feeling safe in their locations of displacement.



However, despite the fact that most IDPs report feeling safe in their locations of displacement, they also report multiple security incidents, including armed conflict, crime, discrimination, friction among group members and friction with host communities. The extent of each of these incidents varies greatly depending on the governorate of displacement. Some of the most salient data include: 79.1% of IDPs in Anbar report armed conflict as their most common security

incident; in Diyala, 37.8% report discrimination; and in Baghdad, 14.8% report friction among group members.

Not surprisingly, given the critical situation in Anbar, only 14.73% of IDPs in this governorate reported no security incidents. In contrast, and worth highlighting as a positive aspect, of the total number of IDPs assessed in Dahuk, Kerbala, Najaf, Ninewa and Wassit, over 99% reported no security incidents. Similarly, 95.35% of IDPs in Missan and 96.35% of IDPs in Qadissiya reported no security incidents.

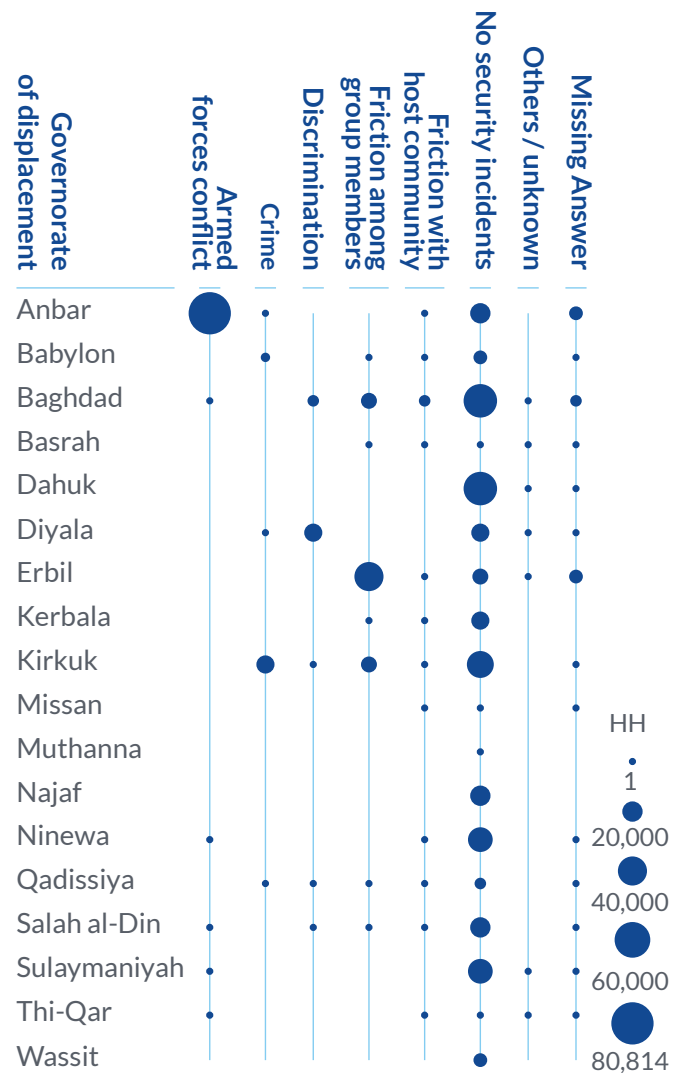


Figure 7: Sum of HH (size) broken down by Most common security incident vs. Governorate of displacement

Overall, the southern governorates of Iraq constitute the majority of those where no security incidents were reported, which might be due to a relatively more stable situation, smaller caseloads of IDPs overall, and hence potentially greater access to services and aid.



Incident

\* Color shows details about Incident. \* Size shows sum of HH.

\* The marks are labeled by Incident.

Figure 8: most common security incidents

## DISCRIMINATION

Overall, the most predominant types of discrimination reported by IDPs assessed are on socioeconomic and ethnic grounds, respectively accounting for 62% and 35% of the reported incidents. On the one hand, socioeconomic discrimination is most prevalent in host communities and in cases where IDPs are paying rent for their accommodation, which could reflect discrimination against IDPs precisely as a consequence of their displacement. Instances of ethnic discrimination, on the other hand, were reported mostly by IDPs hosted in critical shelters. It is also important to highlight that reports of discrimination on political, gender and religious grounds were minimal.

## NEEDS

A key component of the data gathered through the Group Assessment Cycle 2 of the DTM is the specific sectorial needs of the IDP population identified throughout Iraq. The tables and graphs in this section provide a snapshot of both the most urgent and most frequently mentioned needs as reported by the IDPs assessed. Analyzing needs from these two points of view (i.e. frequency and urgency) facilitates understanding the most acute and prevalent concerns of the IDPs with regards to critical sectors such as health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), etc.

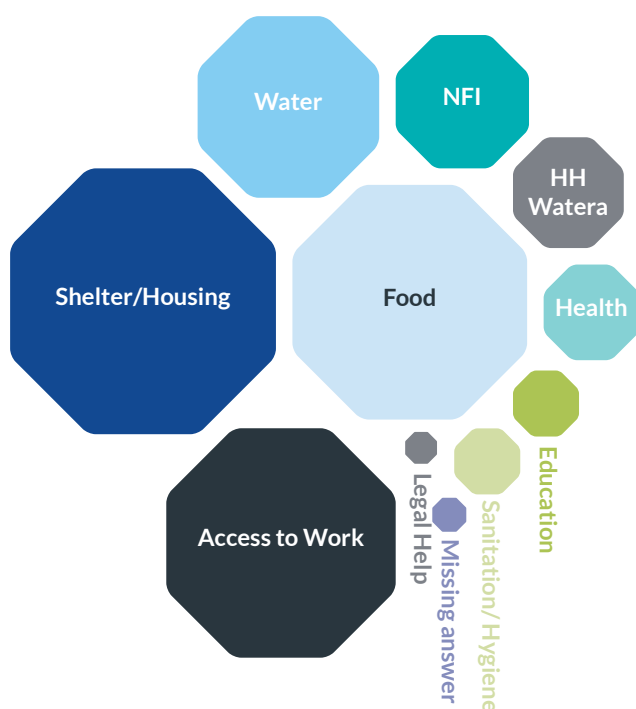
Table 6 presents information on the three most urgent needs of the IDPs assessed. Shelter/Housing stands out as the first need of the majority of the IDPs assessed (26.95%), while it is also mentioned as the second need by a sizeable population (19.13%). Food is also reported as the first need by a significant number of IDPs, but is not as important as a second or third need. In contrast, access to work is consistently a pressing concern for IDPs: it stands out among the most frequently mentioned first, second and third need for IDPs.

Health is considered the third need by a significant number of IDPs assessed, despite having relatively low scores as first and second need. A similar result is seen in the case of non-food items (NFIs), which are not significant as first need, but represent the most frequently mentioned third need, with over 26%.

Complementing the information above, Table 6 shows the overall most frequently mentioned needs by the IDPs –in other words, how many times each need was mentioned, whether as a first, second or third need. In terms of their frequency, the three most important needs are access to work (24%), Shelter/Housing (18%) and NFIs (17%).

Priority needs	First need	First need	Second need	Second need	Third need	Third need
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
Access to Work	93,908	20.1	118,075	25.3	123,063	26.4
Education	7,837	1.7	20,453	4.4	30,661	6.6
Food	98,568	21.1	76,279	16.3	23,954	5.1
Household Water	22,210	4.8	9,875	2.1	2,072	0.4
Health	16,252	3.5	36,047	7.7	87,314	18.7
Legal Help	1,803	0.4	5,583	1.2	15,956	3.4
NFI	31,476	6.8	84,089	18	123,584	27
Sanitation/ Hygiene	7,641	1.6	15,876	3.4	14,445	3.1
Shelter/Housing	125,678	27	89,203	19.1	34,933	7.5
Water	58,844	12.6	7,270	1.6	6,441	1.4
Missing	2,166	0.5	3,633	0.8	3,960	0.9

Table 6: First, second and third priority needs



- \* Color shows details about Need
- \* Size shows sum of HH
- \* The marks are labeled by Need.

Figure 9: First need

As previously discussed, shelter stands out as the first priority need for IDPs in Iraq. The cases of Dahuk and Kirkuk stand out as being particularly high, both in terms of the number of IDPs and the percentage of them reporting Shelter/housing as their first priority need. However, it is important to note that even though IDPs in most governorates identified shelter as their first priority need,

Item	Sum of three main needs	%
Access to Work	335,046	24
Education	58,951	4
Food	198,801	14
HH Water	34,157	2
Health	139,613	10
Legal Help	23,342	2
NFI	239,149	17
Sanitation/Hygiene	37,962	3
Shelter/Housing	249,814	18
Water	72,555	5
Missing	9,759	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,389,390</b>	<b>%100</b>

Table 7: Most frequently mentioned needs

the numbers are not necessarily significant in all cases. For example, in Thi-Qar, %98.5 out of 1,359 IDP households identified shelter as their first priority need.

There are, however, some remarkable differences across the country worth mentioning. The most significant one is in Anbar, where food is mentioned as the first priority need by 67% of the IDPs. This is not only a significant percentage, but also a large number of IDPs (68,499 households), which highlights the severity of the situation in this governorate in relation to access to food.

Also worth highlighting are the cases of Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad, which host large population of IDPs, where the first priority need is access to work, with over 83% and 48% respectively.

Data broken down by shelter category also shows some important differences when it comes to the IDPs' first priority needs. IDPs hosted in camps mention water as their first priority need, with 34%. Those hosted in critical shelter arrangements,<sup>11</sup> naturally, highlight shelter as their main need, with over 35%, as do IDPs hosted in schools and religious buildings, with over 31%. Those staying with host communities, in contrast, say food is their main need, with almost 40%.

## PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED TO

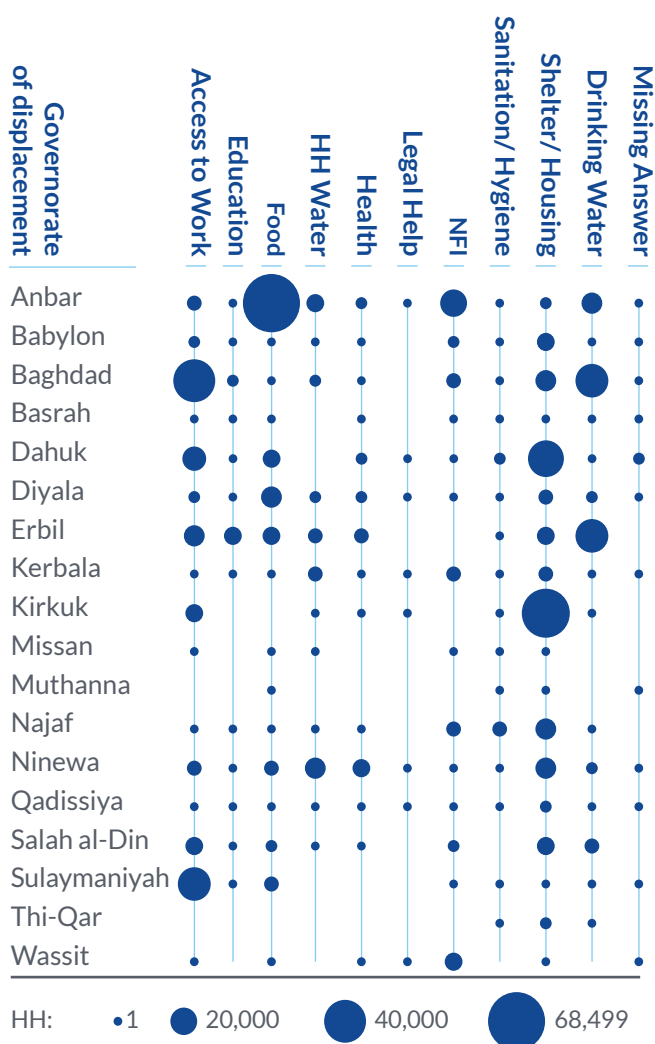


Figure 10: Sum of HH (size) broken down by first priority need vs. Governorate of displacement.

## IDPs' MAIN NEEDS

In order to provide a better understanding of the reasons behind the urgency and frequency of IDPs' needs, the DTM Group Assessment further gathered information on the problems related to each of the main needs mentioned by the IDPs. The main problems associated to each need across Iraq are presented below

**Shelter:** quality of infrastructure, 51.5%; too expensive, 3.9%; and insufficient shelter supply (leading to overcrowding), 9.8%.

**Access to work:** IDPs not qualified enough for available jobs, 50.9%; quantity of jobs available, 28.5%; and there are jobs available, but income is insufficient, 15.4%.

**Food:** too expensive, 57.1%; insufficient quantity or supply, 26.1%; and poor quality (freshness, cleanliness and variety), 13.6%.

**Household water:** quantity is not enough, or supply is not consistent, 36%; too expensive, 34.1%; bad quality (color or taste), 16.2%; too far away to collect, 9.1; and IDPs are prevented from accessing water, even if available, 4.6%.

**Drinking water:** bad quality (color or taste), 47.4%; quantity is not enough, or supply is not consistent, 31.7%; too expensive, 11.1%; IDPs are prevented from accessing water, even if available, 5.4%; and it is too far, 4.3%

**Sanitation/Hygiene:** number of showers, 39.8%; access/distance (the toilets are not on site), 28.8%; there is not waste management/disposal, 14.4%; and number of toilets, 14.8%.

**Health:** too expensive, 28.0%; barriers to access (too far away >2km, unfriendly opening hours), 26.6%; barriers to access (quality, unavailability of female doctors, unqualified or unfriendly staff, overcrowded), 19.64%; barrier to access (type of services –type of equipment services or treatment offered/available, irregular supply of medicines), 18.6%; and barriers to access (unequal access –IDPs are prevented from accessing health services, even if they are available), 7.2%.

11. Critical shelter arrangements are defined as: religious buildings, school buildings, informal/irregular settlements, unfinished building and other formal settlements.

**Education:** quality of service, 43.3%; unequal access (IDPs are prevented from enrolling in school), 40.3%; quality of environment, 6.1%; number of schools, 5.4%; too expensive, 3.9%; and too far away, 1.1%

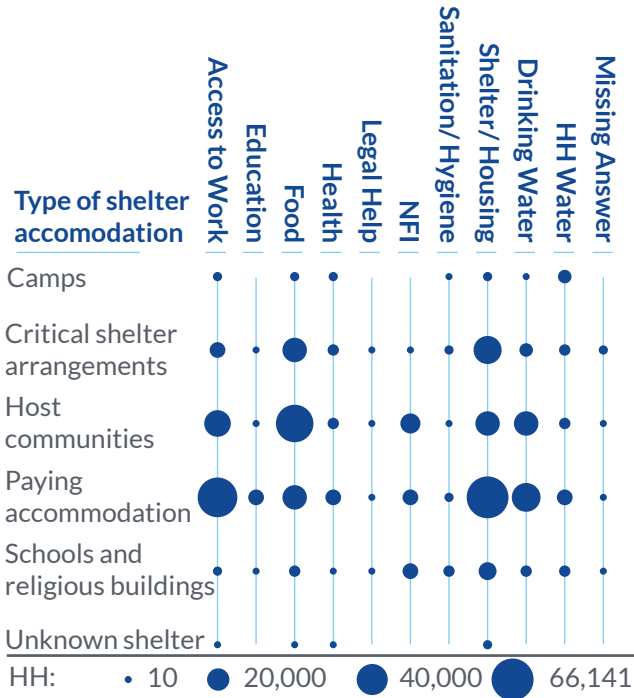


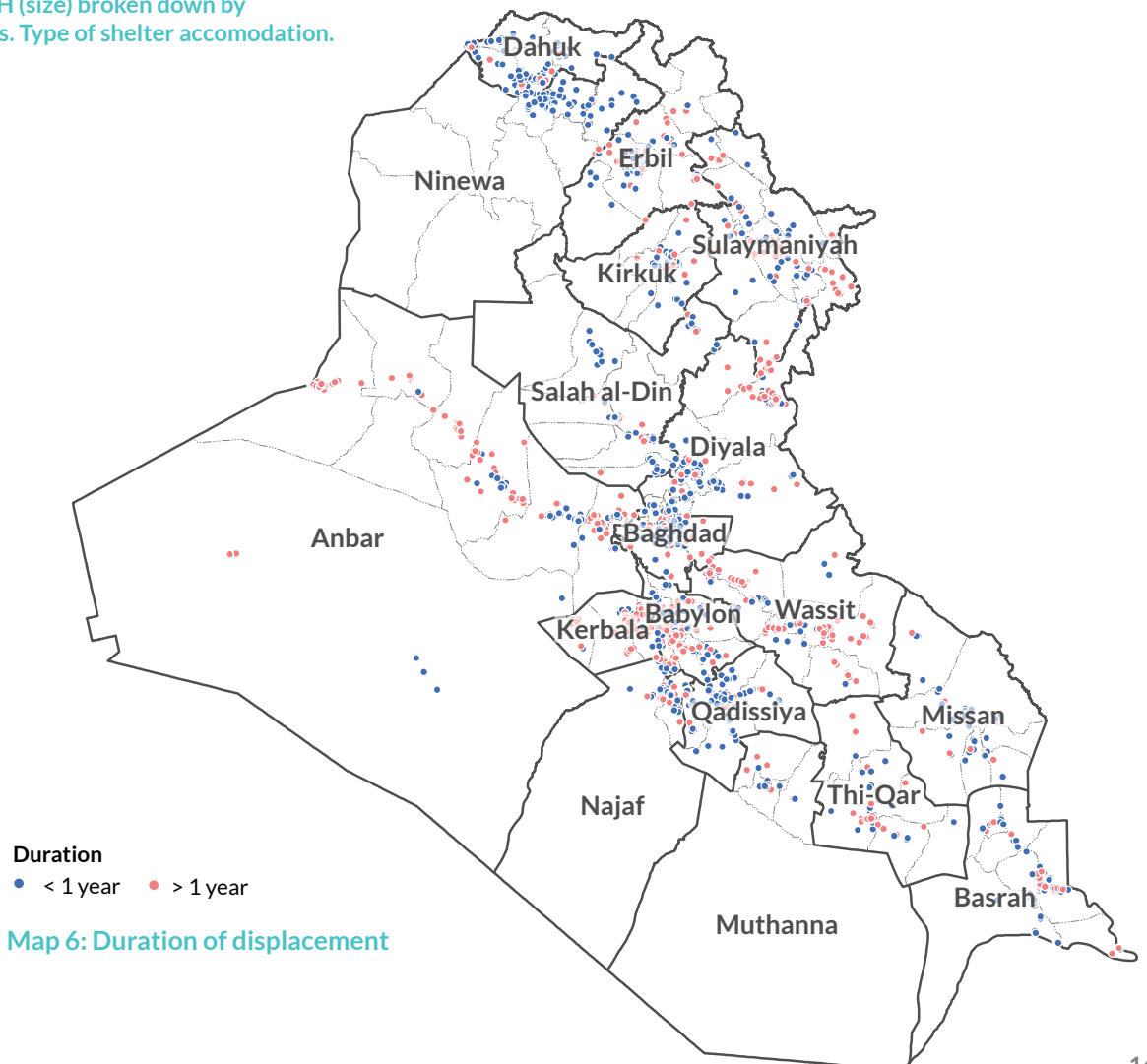
Figure 11: Sum of HH (size) broken down by First priority need vs. Type of shelter accommodation.

## DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

Data collected by the current active DTM corresponds only to displacement that has taken place since December 2014.

Naturally, since the conflict in Iraq affects multiple governorates at varying degrees, the assessed IDP groups were displaced in different periods, ranging from the initial months of the ISIS-related crisis to well into 2015. Map 6 shows the duration of displacement of the groups assessed by dividing them in two categories: displaced for more than one year and displaced for less than one year (regardless of whether IDPs are displaced in the same location or not).

Blue dots show IDPs who have been displaced for less than one year (the majority), with governorates such as Ninewa, Dahuk, Salah al-Din and Baghdad hosting a significant number them. On the other hand, red dots, which represent IDPs displaced for more than one year, are more equally distributed throughout Iraq, with higher concentrations in Kerbala, Babylon and Anbar.



Map 6: Duration of displacement



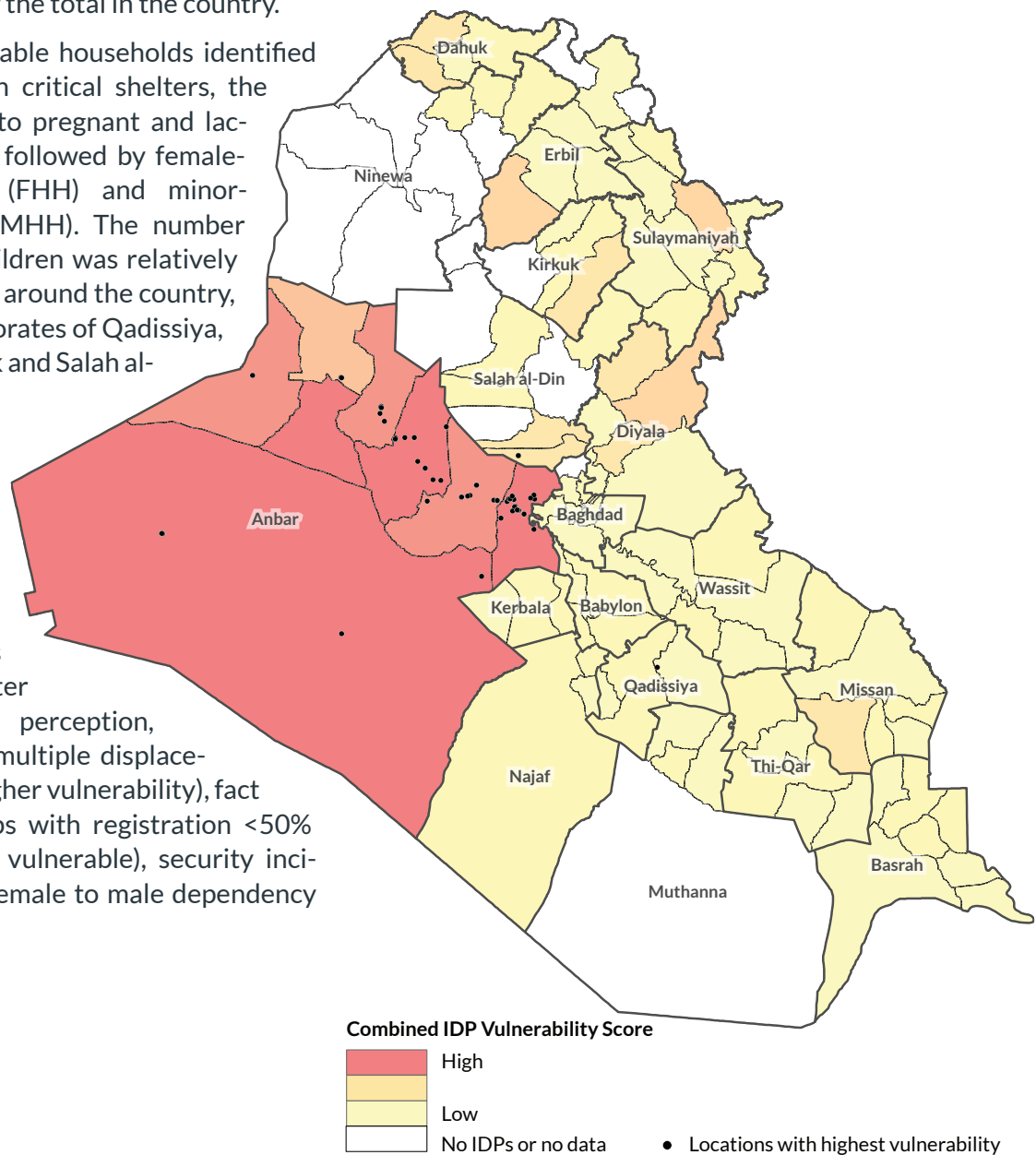
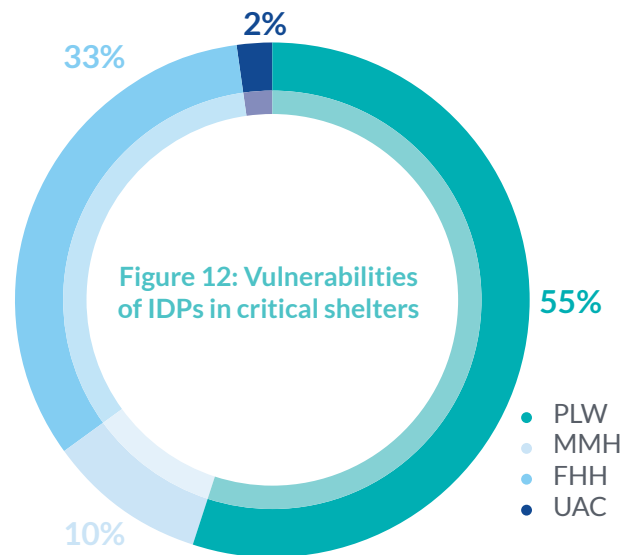
## VULNERABILITY

Data on the vulnerability of the IDP population gathered by the DTM through the Group Assessment Cycle 2 shows that the most vulnerable IDP households are those originally from Anbar and Ninewa, and those hosted in Anbar, Kirkuk and Dahuk.

Both as a governorate of origin and displacement, Anbar presents particularly high numbers of unaccompanied children, pregnant and lactating women, and female-headed households. IDPs originally from the governorate of Ninewa show remarkably high numbers of unaccompanied children, with 54% of the total identified in Iraq. This is also the case for minor-headed and female-headed households, with Ninewa having respectively 50% and 43% of the total in the country.

Of the 14,674 vulnerable households identified among those living in critical shelters, the majority correspond to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), followed by female-headed households (FHH) and minor-headed households (MHH). The number of unaccompanied children was relatively low in critical shelters around the country, except for the governorates of Qadissiya, Anbar, Kerbala, Dahuk and Salah al-Din.

Map 7 shows the districts of Iraq according to the level of vulnerability of IDPs, as defined by the vulnerability composite score. The variables included are: shelter vulnerability, safety perception, displacement count (multiple displacement is considered higher vulnerability), fact of registration (groups with registration <50% are considered more vulnerable), security incidents reported, and female to male dependency ratio.



Map 7: Duration of displacement

## Intentions

A key component of the Group Assessment Cycle 2 is the data on IDPs' future intentions. Table 12 shows future intentions by governorate of displacement. As was the case during Cycle 1, there are some notable differences between the three regions.

In the case of Central North, the vast majority of IDPs (95%) reported their intention to return to their place of origin, while marginal numbers reported their intention to integrate locally (3.25%) and some are still waiting to decide (1.25%). Compared to the result in Group Assessment Cycle 1, the intentions of IDPs in Central North Iraq have largely remained the same.

IDPs displaced in the governorates in the KRI show an increased willingness to return to their places of origin, from 82% in Cycle 1 to over 95% in Cycle 2. This change is further observed in the drop in the number of IDPs who say they are waiting to decide, which went from a relatively high percentage of 17.56% in Cycle 1, to just over 3% in this second assessment.

As for the governorates in South Iraq, there are no significant changes from Cycle 1 to Cycle 2, as just over 73% report to be willing to return to their places of origin, and 23% report to be waiting to decide; both results are similar to those in Cycle 1. There is, however, a slight decrease in the number of IDPs declaring to be willing to integrate locally, which dropped from 6% to 2.3%.

Having compared the results per region, it is also worth highlighting the results in some of the governorates individually. When it comes to local integration, Kerbala stands out, with 78% of the IDPs reporting this as their future intention. Return to place of origin does not seem to be high in the priorities of IDPs hosted in governorates such as Basrah and Missan, with just 40% and 16% of IDPs declaring this as their intention respectively.

Moving to a third location (be it inside or outside Iraq) is, in general, extremely low among the different options considered by IDPs. However, IDPs in Salah al-Din stand out for showing more willingness to do so, with 3.5%, while in the rest of the country it is mostly below 1%. Finally, in addition to the high numbers of IDPs reporting to be

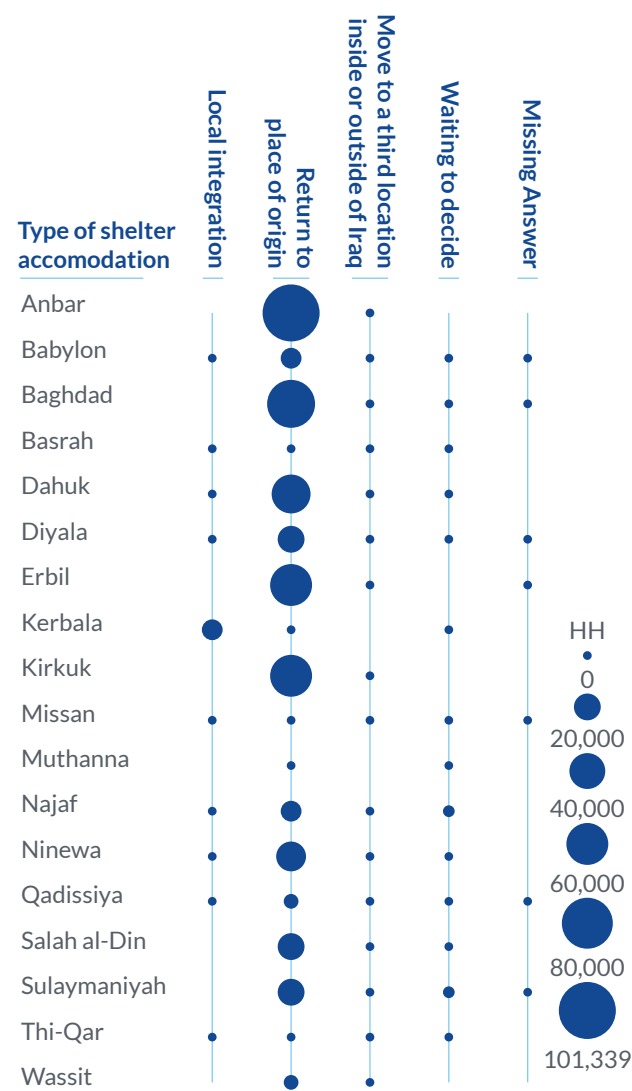


Figure 13: Sum of HH (size) broken down by Intention vs. Governorate of displacement.

waiting to decide in the southern governorates, the case of Sulaymaniyah (in the KRI) should also be highlighted, for 13% of the IDP households assessed reported to be waiting to decide.

When the information from governorate of displacement is compared with that of the governorate of origin, some interesting results are revealed. For example, it can be seen that most IDPs who reported the intention to integrate locally come from Ninewa, with 91%. This highlights how little weight is carried by the current governorate of displacement when it comes to integrating locally, for in this case, the decision seems to depend almost exclusively on the governorate of origin of the IDPs.

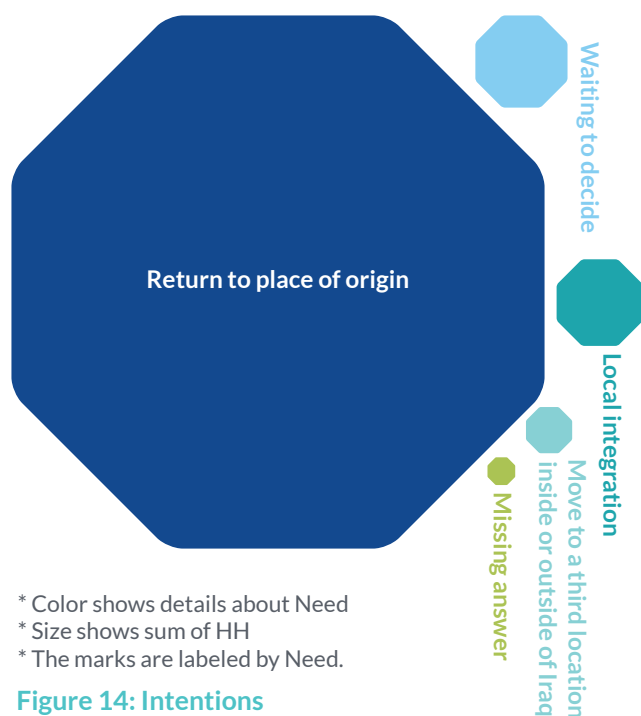


Figure 14: Intentions

In relation to the observation above, another important aspect regarding IDPs originating from Ninewa is that when compared to IDPs from other governorates, the number of respondents who state they are willing to return to their governorate of origin is relatively lower, with just over 86% for Ninewa, while the rest of the country shows results ranging from 92% to up to 98%. There is also a notable difference in the number of IDPs from Ninewa reporting to be waiting to decide, with around 5% of the IDP households assessed in this governorate choosing this option.

Also worth considering is that the majority of the IDPs who report to be willing to move to a third location inside or outside the country come from either Ninewa (39%) or Anbar (33%). These results speak of the harshness of the situation facing the populations of Ninewa and Anbar, as these governorates are the most severely affected by the ongoing ISIS occupation and the military clashes with Iraqi security forces.

Governorate of origin	Future intention					Total
	Local integration	Return to place of origin	Move to a third location inside or outside of Iraq	Waiting to decide	Missing	
Anbar	430	201,508	1,083	1,640	-	204,661
%	0.2	98.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Babylon	32	4,861	11	127	-	5,031
%	0.6	96.6	0.2	2.5	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	28	7,090	4	275	1	7,398
%	0.4	95.8	0.1	3.7	0.0	100.0
Diyala	200	29,841	84	1,917	53	32,095
%	0.6	93.0	0.3	6.0	0.2	100.0
Erbil	-	7,025	-	-	-	7,025
%	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kirkuk	147	11,269	138	684	-	12,238
%	1.2	92.1	1.1	5.6	0.0	100.0
Ninewa	10,508	122,922	1,304	6,980	820	142,534
%	7.4	86.2	0.9	4.9	0.6	100.0
Salah al-Din	96	52,947	687	1,359	312	55,401
%	0.2	95.6	1.2	2.5	0.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,441</b>	<b>437,463</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>12,982</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>466,383</b>

Table 8: Future intentions by governorate of origin

## Summary by region: Central North

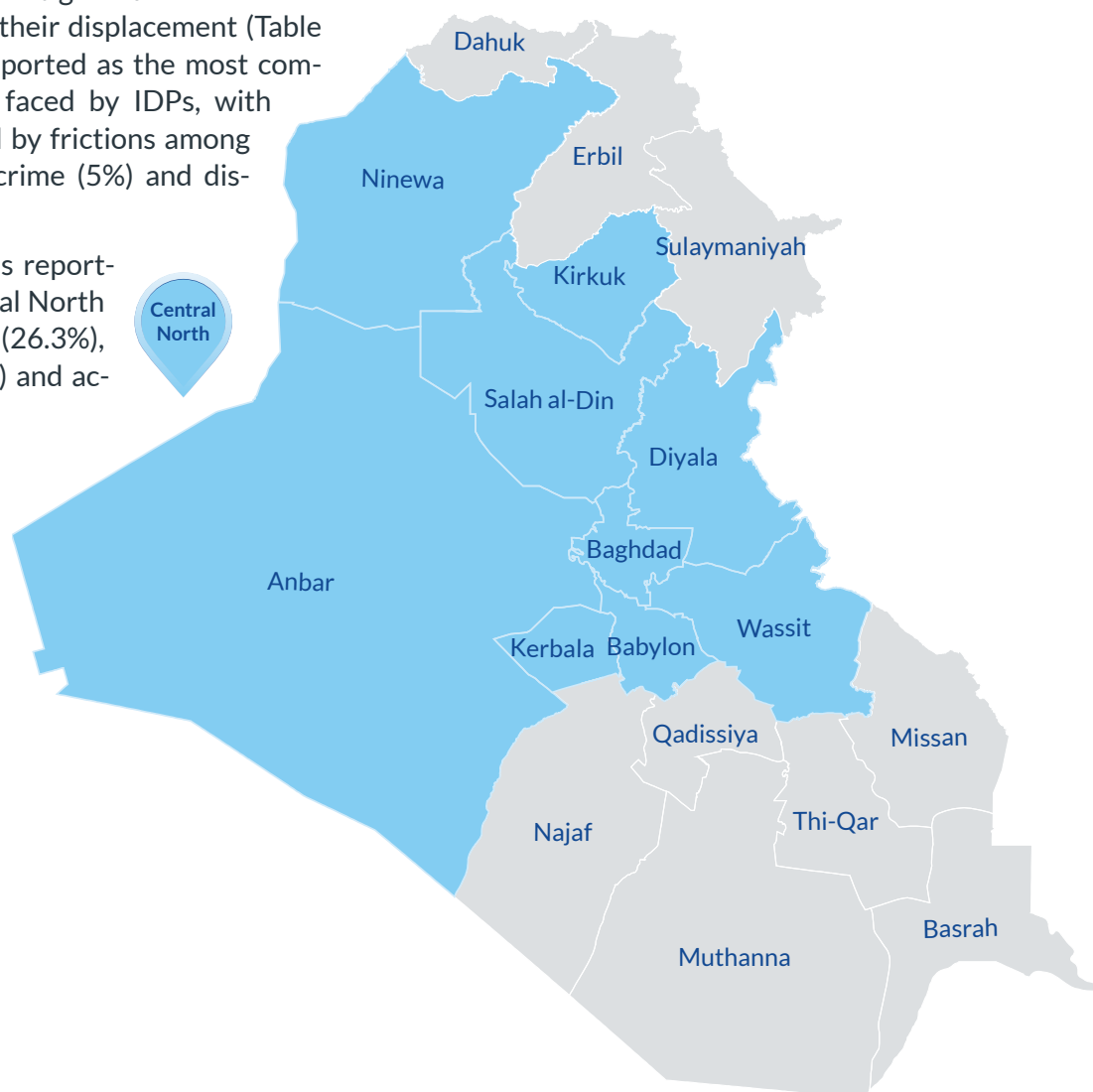
Out of the 3,615 locations identified by the DTM throughout Iraq, a total of 2,354 are located in the Central North (Table 1). IOM RARTs were able to assess a total of 1,898 locations in the Central North, which is equivalent to 81% of the region’s total. Issues of access impeded a greater coverage, particularly in the governorates of Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Baghdad.

In terms of IDP population, the Central North region of Iraq hosts 68.5% (1,917,564 individuals) of the total IDPs in Iraq (Table 2). Approximately 13.6% of the IDPs in the Central North are children under the age of five. The percentage of female IDPs in the region is 49.42%, and the female to male ratio is 0.98 (Table 3). All three indicators show similar results to the overall IDP population in the country.

Almost 99% of IDPs displaced in the Central North governorates report generalized violence as the main reason for their displacement (Table 6). Armed conflict is reported as the most common security incident faced by IDPs, with 25% (Table 8), followed by frictions among group members (6%), crime (5%) and discrimination (4%).

The main priority needs reported by IDPs in the Central North (Table 10) are: food (26.3%), shelter/housing (25.6%) and access to work (17.4%).

The results for the Central North in terms of IDPs’ future intentions are, in general, in line with the overall Iraq-wide results: 94.74% of IDPs in the Central North governorates report that returning to their place of origin is their future intention (Table 12), a result similar to that at the country level (94%), whereas 3.25% of IDPs in the Central North reported to intend to integrate locally, as opposed to 2% nationally. Finally, while only 1.25% of IDPs in the Central North reported to be waiting to decide, nationwide results are slightly higher, with 3%.



## Summary by region: Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)

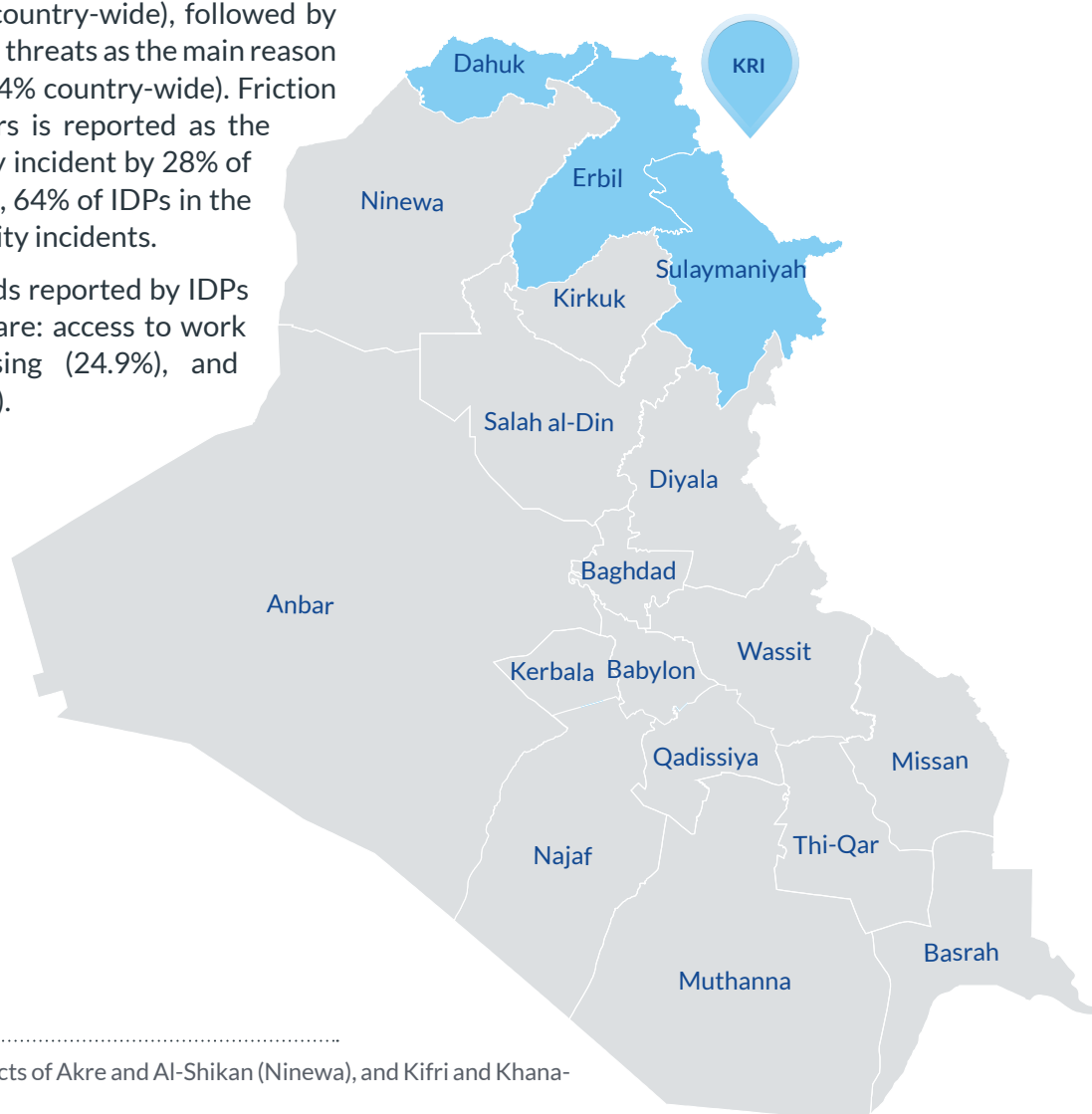
Out of the 3,615 locations identified by the DTM throughout Iraq, a total of 496 are located in the KRI (Table 1). IOM RARTs were able to assess a total of 447 locations in the KRI, which is equivalent to 90% of the region’s total.

In terms of IDP population, the KRI hosts 26.5% (742,968 individuals) of the total IDPs in Iraq (Table 2).<sup>12</sup> Approximately 14.2% of IDPs in the KRI are children under the age of five. The percentage of female IDPs in the region is 50.4%, and the female to male ratio is 1.02 (Table 3). All three indicators show similar, yet slightly higher results to the overall IDP population in the country, where 13.5% of IDPs are under the age of five, women IDPs are 49.7% of the overall IDP population, and the female to male ratio among IDPs is 0.99.

In the KRI, 88.9% of IDPs report generalized violence as the main reason for displacement (compared to a 96% country-wide), followed by 10.5% reporting direct threats as the main reason (compared to only 3.24% country-wide). Friction among group members is reported as the most common security incident by 28% of IDPs (Table 8). Overall, 64% of IDPs in the KRI reported no security incidents.

The main priority needs reported by IDPs in the KRI (Table 10) are: access to work (29.7%), shelter/housing (24.9%), and drinking water (18.6%).

The results for the KRI in terms of the IDPs’ future intentions differ slightly from the overall Iraq-wide results: 95.14% of IDPs in the KRI governorates report return to their place of origin as their future intention (Table 12), a result slightly higher than that at the country level (94%). Only 0.42% of IDPs in the KRI reported to intend to integrate locally, as opposed to 2% nationally. Finally, 2.86% of IDPs in the KRI reported to be waiting to decide, a result somewhat lower than that at the country level, with 3%.



12. This excludes the districts of Akre and Al-Shikan (Ninewa), and Kifri and Khanaqin (Diyala).

## Summary by region: South

Out of the 3,615 locations identified by the DTM throughout Iraq, a total of 765 are located in the South (Table 1). IOM RARTs were able to assess a total of 692 locations in the South, which is equivalent to 90% of the region’s total.

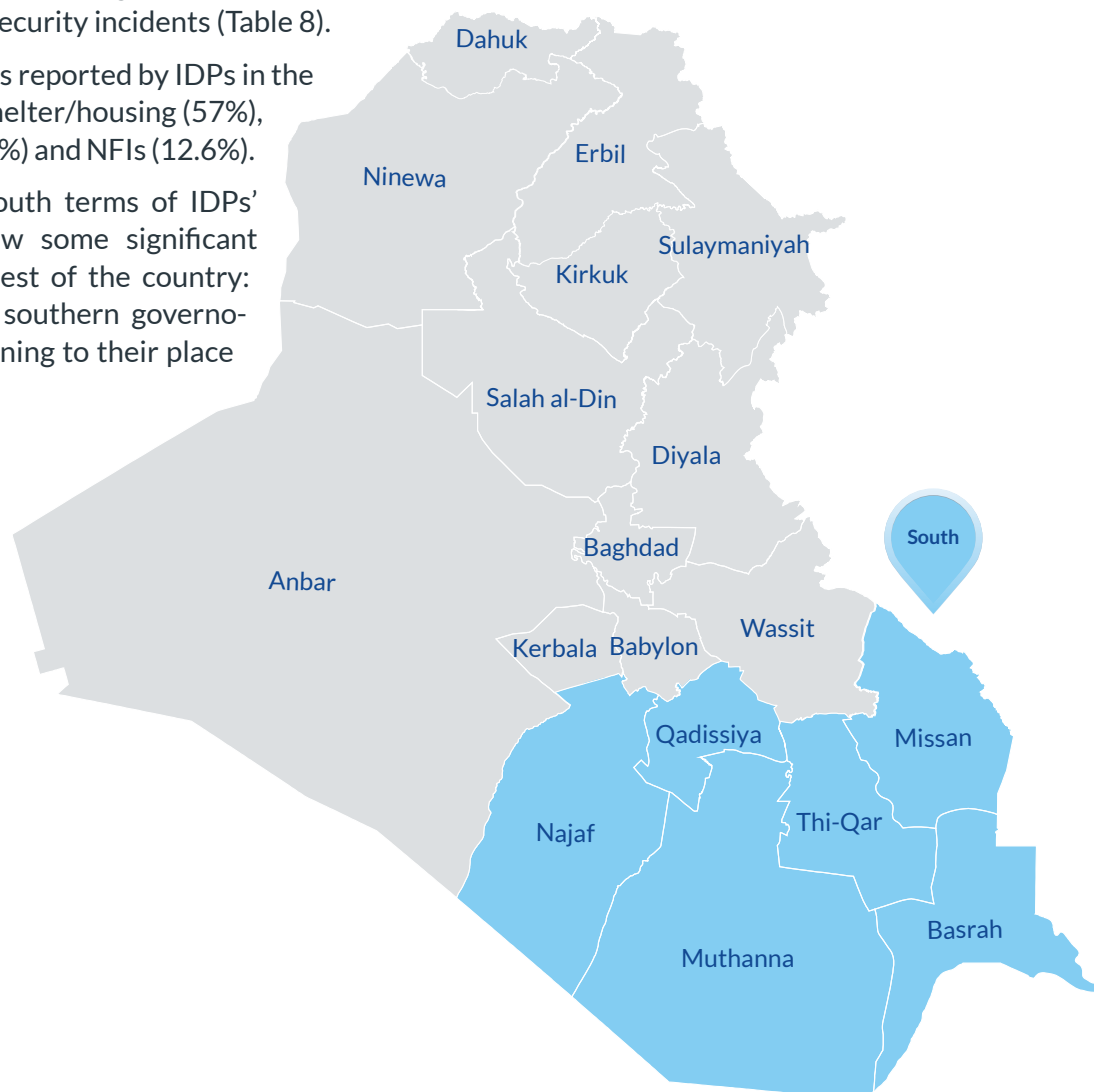
In terms of IDP population, the southern region of Iraq hosts 4.9% (137,766 individuals) of the total IDPs in Iraq (Table 2). Approximately 12.9% of the IDPs in the South are children under the age of five. The percentage of female IDPs in the region is 49.2%, and the female to male ratio is 0.97 (Table 3). All three indicators show similar results to the overall IDP population in the country.

In the southern governorates, 97.2% of the IDPs report generalized violence as the main reason for their displacement (Table 6), while 2.2% report direct threats as their main reason for fleeing. A stark difference between the South and the rest of the country is that, in this region, almost 98% of the IDPs report no security incidents (Table 8).

The main priority needs reported by IDPs in the south (Table 10) are: shelter/housing (57%), sanitation/hygiene (16%) and NFIs (12.6%).

The results for the South terms of IDPs’ future intentions show some significant differences with the rest of the country: 73.5% of IDPs in the southern governorates report that returning to their place

of origin is their future intention (Table 12), a result much lower than that at the country level (94%). This is compensated by the high numbers of IDPs who report they are still waiting to decide, with almost 24% (compared to only 3% nation-wide), while only 2.3% report to be willing to integrate locally.



## Annex 1 : Tables

Governorate of displacement	Most common security incident								Total
	Armed conflicts	Crime	Discrimination	Friction among group members	Friction with host community	Others / unknown	Missing	No security incidents	
Anbar	80,814	30	-	-	72	-	6,165	15,040	102,121
%	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	14.7	100.0
Babylon	-	2,669	-	36	51	-	431	7,024	10,211
%	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	4.2	68.8	100.0
Baghdad	285	-	3,761	10,232	3,790	102	3,202	47,707	69,079
%	0.4	0.0	5.4	14.8	5.5	0.2	4.6	69.0	100.0
Diyala	-	40	7,936	-	-	65	132	12,832	21,005
%	0.0	0.2	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	61.1	100.0
Kerbala	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	11,873	11,879
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Kirkuk	-	12,045	180	7,848	1,164	-	70	31,820	53,127
%	0.0	22.7	0.3	14.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	59.9	100.0
Ninewa	150	-	-	-	20	-	100	26,876	27,146
%	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.0	100.0
Salahal-Din	5	-	4	457	1,001	-	1,100	16,635	19,202
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.2	0.0	5.7	86.6	100.0
Wassit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,824	5,824
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
CentralNorth	81,254	14,784	11,881	18,577	6,100	167	11,200	175,631	319,594
Erbil	-	-	-	35,058	384	20	6,900	8,111	50,473
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.5	0.8	0.0	13.7	16.1	100.0
Sulaymaniyah	488	-	-	-	-	407	491	22,939	24,325
%	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	94.3	100.0
Dahuk	-	-	-	-	-	75	398	48,557	49,030
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	99.0	100.0
KRI	488	-	-	35,058	384	502	7,789	79,607	123,828
Basrah	-	-	-	4	1	5	160	1,517	1,687
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	9.5	89.9	100.0
Missan	-	-	-	-	54	-	1	1,128	1,183
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.1	95.4	100.0
Muthanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	303
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Najaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,225	14,225
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Thi-Qar	58	-	-	-	38	10	74	1,189	1,369
%	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	5.4	86.9	100.0
Qadissiya	-	27	5	70	41	-	10	4,041	4,194
%	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	96.4	100.0
South	58	27	5	74	134	15	245	22,403	22,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,800</b>	<b>14,811</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>53,709</b>	<b>6,618</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>19,234</b>	<b>277,641</b>	<b>466,383</b>

Table 9: Most common security incident by governorate of displacement

Governorate of displacement	First Priority need											Total
	Access to Work	Education	Food	HH Water	Health	Legal Help	NFI	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Shelter/ Housing	Drinking Water	Missing	
Anbar	3,435	88	68,499	4,599	1,547	20	13,341	239	2,078	8,182	93	102,121
%	3.4	0.1	67.1	4.5	1.5	0.0	13.1	0.2	2.0	8.0	0.1	100.0
Babylon	2,387	13	29	5	30	0	1,368	150	6,156	69	4	10,211
%	23.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	13.4	1.5	60.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	33,547	2,541	60	1,359	819	0	2,870	251	8,397	19,222	13	69,079
%	48.6	3.7	0.1	2.0	1.2	0.0	4.2	0.4	12.2	27.8	0.0	100.0
Diyala	1,348	175	8,879	1,914	2,321	101	110	796	3,566	1,772	23	21,005
%	6.4	0.8	42.3	9.1	11.1	0.5	0.5	3.8	17.0	8.4	0.1	100.0
Kerbala	825	113	738	2,898	351	27	2,618	16	3,234	1,019	40	11,879
%	7.0	1.0	6.2	24.4	3.0	0.2	22.0	0.1	27.2	8.6	0.3	100.0
Kirkuk	5,025	0	0	30	935	463	0	50	46,049	575	0	53,127
%	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	86.7	1.1	0.0	100.0
Ninewa	4,166	1	3,150	6,767	4,518	10	370	152	5,839	1,740	433	27,146
%	15.4	0.0	11.6	24.9	16.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	21.5	6.4	1.6	100.0
Salahal-Din	4,728	81	2,524	944	130	0	1,703	0	6,138	2,954	0	19,202
%	24.6	0.4	13.1	4.9	0.7	0.0	8.9	0.0	32.0	15.4	0.0	100.0
Wassit	14	0	88	0	2	15	5,403	0	294	0	8	5,824
%	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	92.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
CentralNorth	55,475	3,012	83,967	18,516	10,653	636	27,783	1,654	81,751	35,533	614	319,594
Erbil	6,895	4,305	5,222	3,393	2,726	0	0	117	5,657	22,158	0	50,473
%	13.7	8.5	10.4	6.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	11.2	43.9	0.0	100.0
Sulaymaniyah	20,219	2	2,960	0	0	0	779	16	228	18	103	24,325
%	83.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	100.0
Dahuk	9,629	430	5,996	0	2,462	1,104	15	2,182	24,965	841	1,406	49,030
%	19.6	0.9	12.2	0.0	5.0	2.3	0.0	4.5	50.9	1.7	2.9	100.0
KRI	36,743	4,737	14,178	3,393	5,188	1,104	794	2,315	30,850	23,017	1,509	123,828
Basrah	444	5	2	0	37	0	88	4	1,099	3	5	1,687
%	26.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.2	0.2	65.2	0.2	0.3	100.0
Missan	143	0	252	2	0	0	24	2	760	0	0	1,183
%	12.1	0.0	21.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	64.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muthanna	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	295	0	1	303
%	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	97.4	0.0	0.3	100.0
Najaf	541	41	33	24	130	0	2,696	3,022	7,732	6	0	14,225
%	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	19.0	21.2	54.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thi-Qar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,348	17	0	1,369
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	98.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Qadissiya	562	42	135	275	244	63	91	634	1,843	268	37	4,194
%	13.4	1.0	3.2	6.6	5.8	1.5	2.2	15.1	43.9	6.4	0.9	100.0
South	1,690	88	423	301	411	63	2,899	3,672	13,077	294	43	22,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,908</b>	<b>7,837</b>	<b>98,568</b>	<b>22,210</b>	<b>16,252</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>31,476</b>	<b>7,641</b>	<b>125,678</b>	<b>58,844</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>466,383</b>

Table 10: First priority need by governorate of displacement



Shelter category	First Priority need											Total
	Access to Work	Education	Food	HH Water	Health	Legal Help	NFI	Sanitation/ Hygiene	Shelter/ Housing	Drinking Water	Missing	
Camps	1,926	0	2,159	4,905	1,461	0	0	300	2,377	1,270	0	14,398
%	13.4	0	15	34.1	10.2	0	0	2.1	16.5	8.8	0	100.0
Critical shelter arrangements	8,442	989	19,408	3,543	4,093	10	981	2,124	26,013	5,961	1,895	73,459
%	11.5	1.4	26.4	4.8	5.6	0	1.3	2.9	35.4	8.1	2.6	100.0
Host communities	23,098	190	53,170	3,956	3,205	1,068	14,656	660	20,702	18,465	36	139,206
%	16.6	0.1	38.2	2.8	2.3	0.8	10.5	0.5	14.9	13.3	0	100.0
Paying accommodation	58,382	6,472	19,508	6,624	6,790	663	8,608	1,807	66,141	30,628	177	205,800
%	28.4	3.1	9.5	3.2	3.3	0.3	4.2	0.9	32.1	14.9	0.1	100.0
Schools and religious buildings	2,043	186	3,596	3,182	653	62	7,231	2,750	10,171	2,520	58	32,452
%	6.3	0.6	11.1	9.8	2	0.2	22.3	8.5	31.3	7.8	0.2	100.0
Unknown	17	0	727	0	50	0	0	0	274	0	0	1,068
%	1.6	0	68.1	0	4.7	0	0	0	25.7	0	0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,908</b>	<b>7,837</b>	<b>98,568</b>	<b>22,210</b>	<b>16,252</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>31,476</b>	<b>7,641</b>	<b>125,678</b>	<b>58,844</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>466,383</b>

Table 11: First priority need by shelter category

Governorate of displacement	Future intention					Total
	Local integration	Return to place of origin	Move to a third location inside or outside of Iraq	Waiting to decide	Missing	
Anbar	-	101,339	782	-	-	102,121
%	0.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Babylon	340	9,685	113	66	7	10,211
%	3.3	94.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
Baghdad	-	68,833	95	63	88	69,079
%	0.0	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Diyala	179	20,671	9	93	53	21,005
%	0.9	98.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0
Kerbala	9,296	1,546	-	1,037	-	11,879
%	78.0	13.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	100.0
Kirkuk	-	53,007	120	-	-	53,127
%	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ninewa	570	24,668	452	1,456	-	27,146
%	2.1	90.9	1.7	5.4	0.0	100.0
Salah al-Din	-	17,244	668	1,290	-	19,202
%	0.0	89.8	3.5	6.7	0.0	100.0
Wassit	-	5,776	48	-	-	5,824
%	0.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Central North</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>302,769</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>319,594</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Erbil	-	49,156	285	-	1,032	50,473
%	0.0	97.4	0.6	0.0	2.0	100.0
Dahuk	523	47,473	585	449	-	49,030
%	1.1	96.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	100.0
Sulaymaniyah	-	21,187	46	3,091	1	24,325
%	0.0	87.1	0.2	12.7	0.0	100.0
<b>KRI</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>117,816</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>123,828</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Basrah	302	679	1	705	-	1,687
%	17.9	40.3	0.1	41.8	0.0	100.0
Missan	91	188	3	901	-	1,183
%	7.7	15.9	0.3	76.2	0.0	100.0
Muthanna	-	227	-	76	-	303
%	0.0	74.9	0.0	25.1	0.0	100.0
Najaf	73	11,061	14	3,077	-	14,225
%	0.5	77.8	0.1	21.6	0.0	100.0
Qadissiya	45	3,709	61	374	5	4,194
%	1.1	88.4	1.5	8.9	0.1	100.0
Thi-Qar	22	1,014	29	304	-	1,369
%	1.6	74.1	2.1	22.2	0.0	100.0
<b>South</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>16,878</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22,961</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,441</b>	<b>437,463</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>12,982</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>466,383</b>

Table 12: Most common security incident by governorate of displacement

## Annex 2: data collection form

Following Group identification in the master list by date of displacement, gov of origin and Ethic/religious identity and having identified the shelter types for each group. Each group has been granted a unique code, and must be subject to the following assessment:

Group ID		Governorate	
District		Location	
Longitude		Latitude	
Interview Date (DD-MON-YYYY)		Employee Name	
Shelter Type		Governorate of Origin	
“Wave of Displacement (Pre June, June & July, Post August, Post September)”		Number of families as provided in the Master List	

### Number of families as provided in the Master List

Shelter Type: Camps, Rented Houses, School Buildings, Unfinished Buildings, Hotel/Motel, With host community, Religious Buildings, Informal settlements, Unknown, others

1. Group Details			
1.1 Reason for Displacement (First Priority)		If other, Specify:	
Second Priority			
Third Priority			

**Reason for Displacement:** 1. Family members killed in generalised violence 2. No personal threat or death in the family but generalised violence and armed conflict 3. Family members killed in targeted violence or family directly threatened for political affiliation 4. Family members killed in targeted violence or family directly threatened for ethnic and religious reasons 5. Evacuated / displaced by the government or local authorities (evacuated them to protect them Or relocated them to safer sites 6. Evicted by private owners (Individuals who are occupying private properties with or without formal documentation of tenure and the owners wanted their property back) 7. Evicted by the government or local authorities (they were on government owned land and the government needed the land for other purposes) 8. Lack of access to basic services 9. Lack of access to sustainable income 10. Other, specify

This is a table to define the IDP population by district of origin within the already defined governorate of origin

1.2 District of Origin	1.3 # of Families	1.4 Ethnicity	1.5 Religion
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Arab, Armenian, Assyrian, Chaldean, Kurd, Shabak, Turkmen, Unknown, Other		
<b>Religion</b>	Christian, Jewish, Sabeen-Mandean, Shia Muslim, Sunni Muslim, Yazidi, Unknown, Other		

**1.6 What sources of information were consulted in conducting this Group / Family Assessment? (Name and Type)**

Key Informant Name	Sex of Key Informant (M/F)	Key Informant Number	Key Informant type

**Informant type:** Host community member, Community representative/Mukhtar, Governorate representative, IDP representative, Government representative, NGO representative, UN worker, Education representative, Healthcare representative

**1.7 Credibility Rating\***

\*Based on the Guidelines and Instructions document for this form, please rate RART level of confidence in the information provided in this assessment:

**2. Vulnerability**

Which of following vulnerabilities does the group members have? (Please fill in this information for critical shelter types ONLY)

Vulnerability	Estimated number of individuals
2.1. Unaccompanied children (without parents and relatives or single child)	
2.2. Minor Headed Households (<18 is the main bread winner of the HH)	
2.3. Female Headed Households	
2.4. Pregnant or lactating women	

**3. Registration Information**

3.2 Have households in the group been denied registration? YES/NO

3.3 If YES, why? (insufficient documentation; registration closed in the gov; legal issues -wife w/out husban or presence of convicted in the family; household does not want to register; other, specify)

If other, specify

**4. Multi-displacement**

5.1 What are the intentions of the majority of the group?

5.2 What of the following factors affects your decision?

4.3 If yes where is last place of displacement of the Majority?

Governorate

District

**5. Intentions** (This section includes all displacement groups whether they displaced once or more than once)

4.1 Have members of the group been displaced more than once since 2014? (Y/N)

4.2 How many times have the majority of the group been displaced since Jan 2014? (2, 3, 4+)

5.1 Intentions: 1. Return to their place of origin, 2. Locally integrate in the current location, 3. Resettle in a third location, 4) Waiting on one or several factors to decide

5.2 Factors affecting intention: 1. security situation, 2. jobs availability, 3. housing availability, 4. group decision 5. service availability (schools, health care, etc)

6. Needs			
Priority Needs: What are the 3 most important priority needs of the Group? Choose from the list below ranking			
Item	Priority need (1,2,3)	Problem #	Main problem associated with satisfying priority needs (drop down list - one only)
6.1a Drinking Water			<b>For Drinking Water:</b> 1. too expensive, 2. too far, 3. bad quality: colour or taste, 4. quantity is not enough / the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks / fountains / wells run out of water - 5. IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available)
6.1b HH Water			<b>For HH use:</b> 1. too expensive, 2. too far, 3. bad quality: colour or taste, 4. quantity is not enough / the supply not consistent - i.e. kiosks / fountains / wells run out of water - 5. IDPs are prevented from accessing water even if it is available
6.2 Food			1.too expensive, 2. too far, 3. bad quality in terms of freshness, cleanliness, variety, 4. quantity is not enough, or the supply not consistent - i.e. markets or shops don't have enough or they run out of it frequently - 5. IDPs are prevented from accessing food even if it is available
6.3 Health			1. Too expensive, 2. Barrier to access - physical (Too far- physical distance > 2km, unfriendly opening hours,), 3. Barrier to Access - quality (unavailability of female doctors - unqualified / unfriendly staff, overcrowded), 4. Barrier to Access – type of services (Type of equipment services or treatment offered/available, irregular supply of medicines) 5. Barrier to access - Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing health services even if they are available)
6.4 Sanitation/ Hygiene			1. access/distance (the toilets are not on site), 2. quantity of toilets (< 1/ 20 individuals), 3. quantity of showers, 4. quality of toilets and showers (they don't work or they are dirty), 5. There is not waste management/disposal 6. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from accessing available showers and toilets)
6.5 Shelter			1. Too expensive; 2. Quality of infrastructure is poor, not durable, not strong enough, not adequate 3. Quantity – there aren't enough houses so there is overcrowding; 4. unequal access (IDPs are prevented from renting)
6.6 Education			1. Too expensive (in terms of fees, Books and materials, Uniforms), 2. Too far, 3. Quality of Environment (infrastructure is poor and not adequate) 4. Quality of Service (staff skills, female/males classes), 5. Quantity (there are insufficient classes or schools so they are overcrowded, 6. Unequal access (IDPs are prevented from enrolling in school)
6.7 Access to income			1.Quantity (Not enough jobs available in the area), 2. Jobs available but Income insufficient, 3. Jobs available but IDPs not qualified enough 4.Unequal access to jobs (discrimination - IDPs are prevented to work)
6.8 Legal help			1.Quantity (Not enough jobs available in the area), 2. Jobs available but Income insufficient, 3. Jobs available but IDPs not qualified enough 4.Unequal access to jobs (discrimination - IDPs are prevented to work)
6.9 NFI			1. lack of information on how to become a beneficiary and be given NFIs 2. quality of the products given (the quality was poor) 3. quantity of the products given (they didn't receive enough) 4. Type (the type of items received was not appropriate) 5. unequal access (some groups of IDPs did not receive on equal basis like others – not all IDPs received in the same way – unfair distribution)

7. Feeling of Safety and Security & Relations with HC	
7.1 Do people in the Group feel safe in their current location? (Y,N)	
7.2 What are the most common types of security incidents in the area where the group is residing? (Friction with host community, Friction among group members, Armed conflicts, Theft or Crime, Discrimination, No security incident, Other (Specify):, Unknown, Refused to answer)	
7.2a If discrimination please specify which type: (single choice - drop down list): 1.Religious, 2. Gender, 3. Ethnicity, 4. Political, 5. Socioeconomic, 6.Other	
7.2.b If other discrimination, please specify: (free text)	

**8. Gender/Age Sample**

“The following table is intended to define ratios of Male to Females in each of the age groups, based on the ratios in the sample size below  
If IDPs are less than 20 families, please list them all in the table below.  
If IDPs are more than 20 families in the location, please take a random sample of 20 IDP families and fill their information in the table below.”

HHs	Male						Female						
	0-5	6-11	12-18	19-49	50+	Total	0-5	6-11	12-18	19-49	50+	Total	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
<b>Total</b>													

## Annex 3: vulnerability index, variables and scores

The Vulnerability Score is a composite index designed to represent the vulnerability of groups, locations, districts and governorates with a single, comparable number. Data is gathered through the Group Assessment methodology. The score is composed of 6 factors that are thought to affect the vulnerability of each group of IDPs identified in the Master List and evaluated through the GA assessments:

- Shelter category
- Displacement count
- Feeling of safety
- Registration
- Security incidents
- Sex dependency ratio

GOVERNOR	Criteria	Assumptions
1. Shelter	Hotel/motel, Host families, Rented housing = 0 Camp = 0.5 Schools, Religious buildings, Other formal settlements = 0.75 Informal/irregular settlements and collective centers, Unfinished buildings = 1	IDP groups living in critical shelter are more vulnerable.
2. Safety perception	Feeling safe = 0 Not feeling safe = 1	IDP groups who report to feel unsafe are more vulnerable.
3. Displacement count	Single displacement = 0 Multiple displacement = 1	IDP groups who have been displaced more than once are more vulnerable.
4. Registration	More than 50% of the displaced population registered with MoDM <sup>13</sup> = 0 50% or less of the displaced population registered with MoDM = 1	IDP groups who report to not have access to health services are more vulnerable
5. Security incidents	Armed conflicts, Discrimination, Frictions with host community reported = 1 Other incidents or no incidents reported = 0	IDP groups who have been affected by armed conflicts, discrimination or frictions with host communities are more vulnerable.
6. Sex dependency ratio	More than 52% of the displaced population in one group is female = (0,1) 52% or less of the displaced population is female = 0	IDP groups with a higher share of women are more vulnerable. IDP groups with ratio less than national average are not considered especially vulnerable.

13. Ministry of Migration and Displacement of Iraq.