

NEW AND SECONDARY DISPLACEMENT ONGOING AS RETURN ALSO OBSERVED ACROSS IRAQ

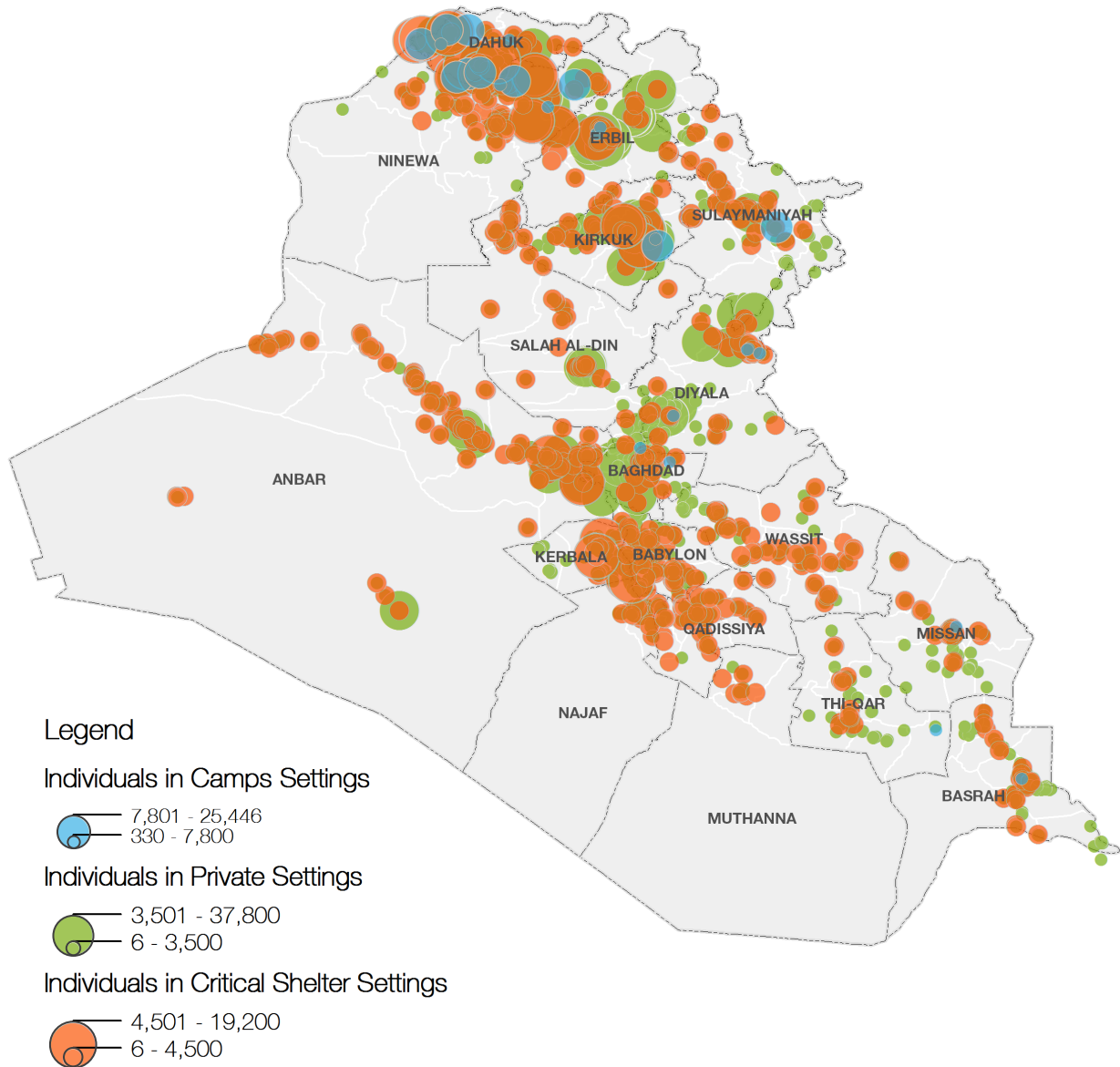
1 INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an International Organization for Migration (IOM) information management tool that gathers specific information regarding the status and location of displaced persons across the country.

From the start of January 2014 through 26 March 2015, the DTM identified 2,683,668 internally displaced individuals (447,278 families),¹ dispersed across 3,038 distinct locations in Iraq.²

Considering available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the estimated planning figures for the humanitarian response to 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The below map represents the displaced population by private, camp and critical shelter settings.



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¹Individual populations are calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.

²A location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas or a neighborhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division). IOM DTM aims to provide precise population data; however limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can limit information-gathering activities.

The revised DTM methodology, launched at the beginning of 2015, has considerably bolstered IOM's capacity to identify, collect and verify the location and characteristics of displaced populations across the country.³

Consistent with previous reports, this round identified an additional displaced population of 49,176 individuals. They are predominantly housed in rented accommodation and with host community households, while there has been a notable decrease of those in critical shelter arrangements as families have begun to return to areas in Salah al Din and Kirkuk.

Table 1 shows this increase in displaced populations broken down by period of displacement and three shelter categories.⁴

Displacement Periods	Private Settings (host community and rental)	Camps	Critical Shelter Arrangements	Total
Pre-June 2014	-1,152	78	-5,232	-6,306
June-July 2014	6,384	-18	-3,198	3,168
August 2014	-36	762	-4,614	-3,888
Post 1 September 2014	47,064	3,798	5,340	56,202
Total	52,260	4,620	-7,704	49,176

Table 1: Total newly identified displaced population breakdown by shelter category and period of displacement (individuals).

2 HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ Within Salah al Din the displaced population's movement has been complex due to the ongoing military operations around and south of Tikrit. Since 12 March, high numbers of previously displaced populations have fled south to liberated areas in and around Samarra (approx. 4500 individuals). While new and secondary displaced populations have fled to other areas including Shirqat district, and also the surrounding governorates of Kirkuk, Ninewa and Baghdad.
- ➔ There has been a significant increase in the displaced populations in Baghdad governorate following recent clashes in Anbar and Salah al Din. The displaced populations have primarily sought refuge in Abu Ghraib and Adhamia district on the outskirts of the city.
- ➔ Through the reporting period large cases of return have been observed, primarily in Salah al Din and Diyala. As forces liberated some areas west of Salah al Din governorate from al Tooz district towards Tikrit, early estimates state that 4300 families have returned to areas west of the Tigris in Al Alam sub district of Tikrit. Within Diyala approximately 1770 families had returned to Al Mansouriya, primarily from Qara Tapa, Khanaqin and Kalar. Further to this, early reports indicate 1500 families had returned to Al Muqdadiya in Diyala governorate.

In response to having observed return populations return through the reporting period, the DTM devised a new component to the programme to track this trend. This week IOM launched a returnee tracking mechanism in order to better track and report on cases of return across Iraq. The methodical tracking will better inform the wider humanitarian community to support this population. This mechanism will run parallel to the current DTM biweekly reporting cycle. Initial findings will be published in the following report, mid-April.

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³ Structured on three integrated assessment tools, this methodology has reintroduced cyclical field visits to identified locations hosting IDPs throughout Iraq, hence verifying information reported through the Key Informants (KIs) network, as well as expanding the scope of the displacement data collected. Previously, these visits were put on hold following a deterioration of the crisis and resulting mass displacements observed between July and August, 2014.

⁴ Private settings include rented housing, host community and hotel/motel; critical shelter arrangements include unfinished and abandoned buildings, educational facilities, religious buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements and the population in unknown shelter categories; and camps are self-inclusive.

3 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

There remain three major identified waves of displacement in Iraq since January 2014. These waves of displacement correspond to major conflicts and each wave is conventionally categorized by date: January to May, June to July and August 2014 to present.

The third wave can be further disaggregated by two periods, August 2014 and post 01 September, as indicated in Table 2. The table below details the four observed periods of displacement.

Observation Period	# Locations ⁵	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	%
1- Pre-June14	1,002	95,724	574,344	21%
2- June-July14	1,704	111,431	668,586	25%
3- August14	1,227	147,541	885,246	33%
4- Post September14	1,266	92,582	555,492	21%
Total	3,038	447,278	2,683,668	100%

Table 2: Displacement since 2014 to date disaggregated by displacement periods
(Total individuals are based on a standard household size of six)⁵

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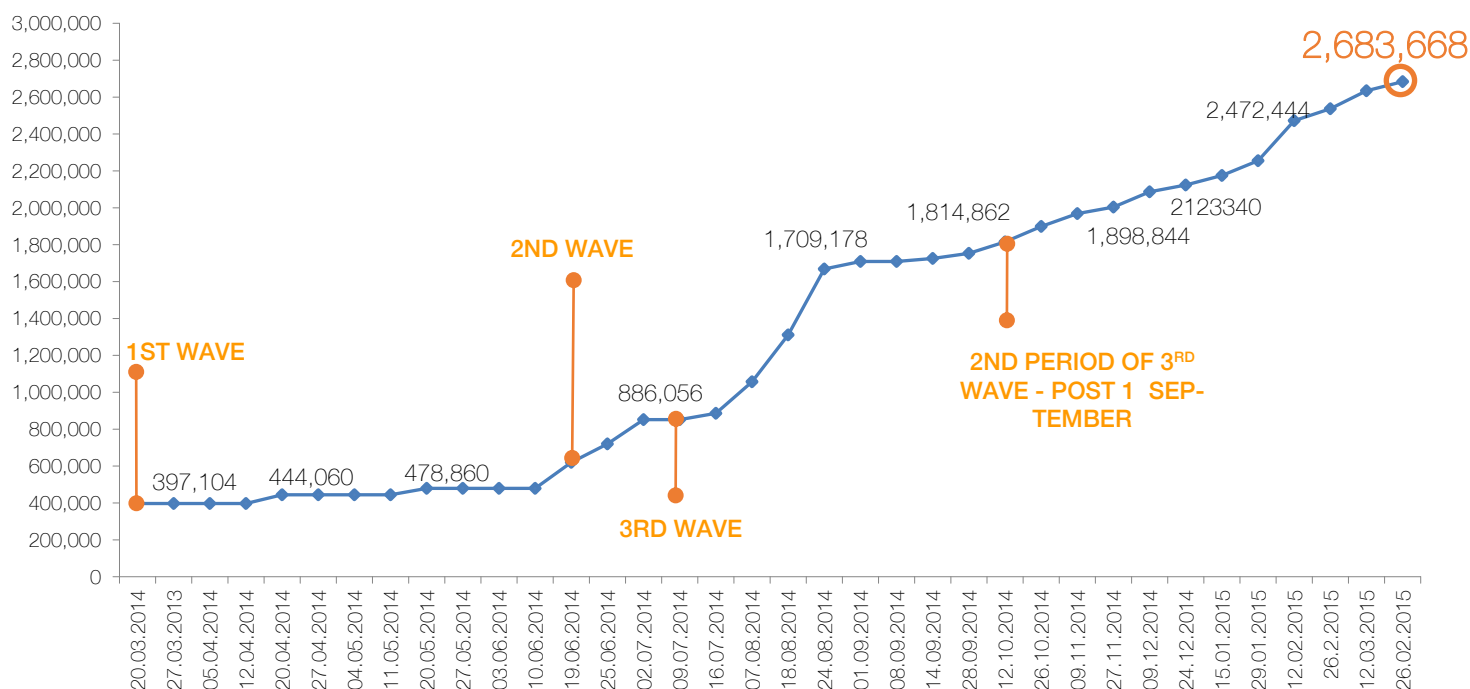


Figure 1: Over all displaced population trends since 2014 (individuals IDPs);

⁵ Variance in displacement figures through the observed periods may occur between successive reports. Influencing factors include: increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continued identification of previously displaced groups and inclusion of data regarding secondary displacements within Iraq. Displaced populations are methodically identified through a process of assessment, verification and triangulation of data. IOM continues to closely coordinate with regional and local authorities to maintain a shared and accurate understanding of displacement across Iraq.

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The most significant period of displacement occurred during the months of June to August, 2014 as over 1.5 individuals fled their homes and have remained displaced since. This is inferred in Table 3 which represents the identified population by period of displacement disaggregated by the governorate of origin.

Displacement period	Governorate of Origin										Grand Total	% Period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basra	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Thi Qar		
Pre-June	555,750	1,278	4,206	60	7,110	-	198	1,344	4,398	-	574,344	21%
June to July	57,876	10,506	18,696	-	119,094	-	10,038	260,466	191,904	6	668,586	25%
August	16,392	10,416	18,360	-	43,302	27,786	12,090	679,830	77,070	-	885,246	33%
1st Sep to date	186,000	7,758	20,328	-	88,602	11,994	42,096	69,954	128,760	-	555,492	21%
Grand Total	816,018	29,958	61,590	60	258,108	39,780	64,422	1,011,594	402,132	6	2,683,668	100%
% Governorate of Origin	30%	1%	2%	0%	10%	1%	2%	38%	15%	0%	100%	

Table 3: Individuals displaced since January 2014 disaggregated by period of displacement and governorate of origin

Throughout the crisis, just over 1 million displaced individuals fled their homes in Ninewa governorate (this accounts for 38% of the whole displaced population). The second greatest population of IDPs originates from Anbar with 816,018 individuals (30%), and then Salah al-Din with 400,132 individuals (15%). Further affected governorates are indicated in Figure 2.

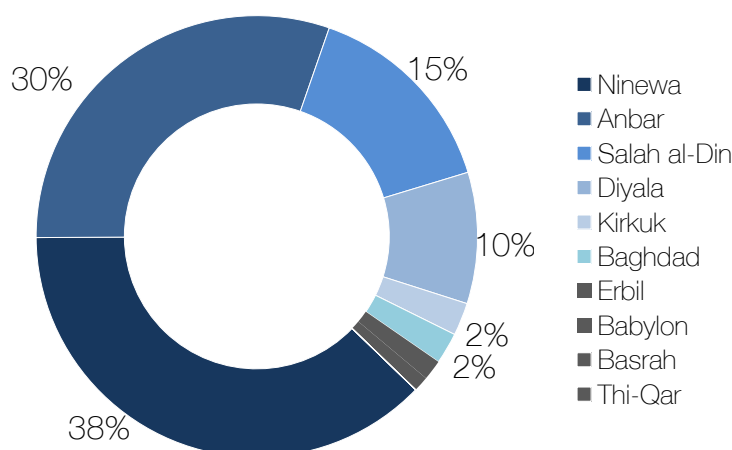


Figure 2: Displacement by Governorate of Origin.

Dohuk remains the governorate hosting the largest displaced population with 445,104 individuals seeking refuge in the four districts of Dohuk, Amedi, Sumel and Zakho while 130,542 individuals have been displaced to the assisted districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan. In total, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 1,043,946 displaced individuals (or 173,991 families), which accounts for 39% of the overall displaced populations.⁶

Outside of northern Iraq, Anbar hosts the second largest displaced population of 401,124 individuals (15%), followed by Kirkuk with 355,380 individuals (13%) and Baghdad with 352,668 displaced individuals (13%).

The eight governorates that received the largest displaced populations during 2014 are represented in Figure 3 below.⁷

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⁶ The population figures are inclusive of the districts of Akre, Al Shikhan, Khanaqin, and Kifri.

⁷ 'Other' represents the governorates of Najaf, Salah al Din, Kerbala, Babylon, Wassit, Qadissiya, Basrah, Thi-Qar, Missan, Muthanna.

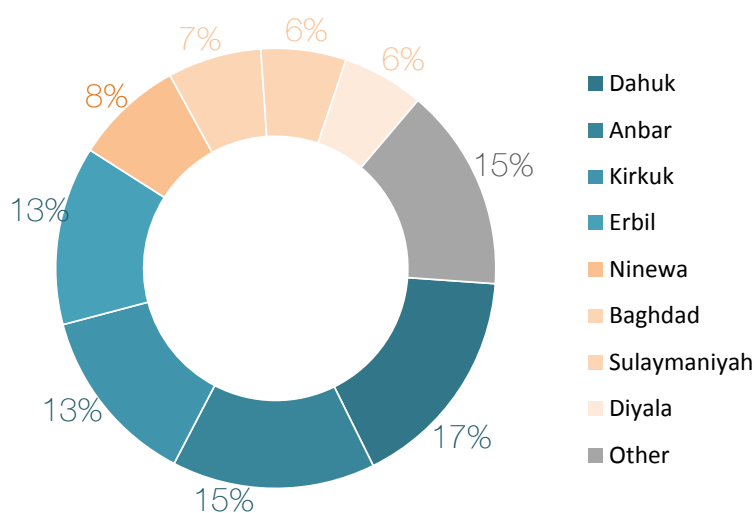


Figure 3: Eight governorates of Iraq hosting the largest displaced populations.⁸

Table 4 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement since 2014. Populations displaced within their governorate of origin are indicated in orange.

		Governorate of Origin										Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basra	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al - Din	Thi Qar	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	385,950	1032	3,876	-	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	-	401,124
	Babylon	6,204	12,774	966	-	240	-	48	28,578	1164	-	49,974
	Baghdad	181,584	11,520	42,678	-	21,324	-	2,796	46,758	46,008	-	352,668
	Basrah	1,620	120	300	-	444	-	822	3,972	3,270	-	10,548
	Dahuk	2,880	-	-	-	0	-	-	440,412	1,812	-	445,104
	Diyala	786	-	12	-	157,092	-	-	348	2,898	-	161,136
	Erbil	56,088	-	-	-	630	39,690	-	64,992	53,148	-	214,548
	Kerbala	4,572	600	222	-	690	-	366	63,438	1056	-	70,944
	Kirkuk	111,222	480	1,524	-	31,566	-	54,252	24,564	131,772	-	355,380
	Missan	432	54	294	-	168	-	852	4,998	756	-	7,554
	Muthanna	-	-	30	-	0	-	-	732	12	-	774
	Najaf	2,136	-	120	-	36	-	378	79,362	438	-	82,470
	Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	0	-	-	181,608	1,092	-	184,896
	Qadissiya	2,040	258	474	-	258	-	2,802	12,690	942	-	19,464
	Salah al-Din	2,796	6	1524	60	420	90	60	48	111,714	-	116,718
	Sulaymaniyah	53,910	2,856	9,336	-	44,610	-	6	20,160	37,308	6	168,192
	Thi-Qar	822	186	144	-	120	-	1,224	5,400	432	-	8,328
	Wassit	780	72	90	-	378	-	816	31,002	708	-	33,846
	Total	816,018	29,958	61,590	60	258,108	39,780	64,422	1,011,594	402,132	6	2,683,668

Table 4: Total displaced individuals (average size of six family members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement from January 2014 to present.

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⁷ The population figures are inclusive of the areas of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Khanaqin, and Kifri.

⁸ Other represents the governorates of Najaf, Salah al Din, Kerbala, Babylon, Wassit, Qadissiya, Basrah, Thi-Qar, Missan, Muthanna.

4 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

Variations in the displaced populations by shelter type are continually observed between each reporting round as displaced populations remain fluid.

For the purpose of analysis, the DTM clusters shelter categories into 3 groups: private settings (65% of the displaced population or 1,745,754 individuals), critical shelter arrangements (27% or 714,012 individuals) and IDP camps (8% or 223,902 individuals).⁸

Figure 4 shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide, color coded by these shelter categories.

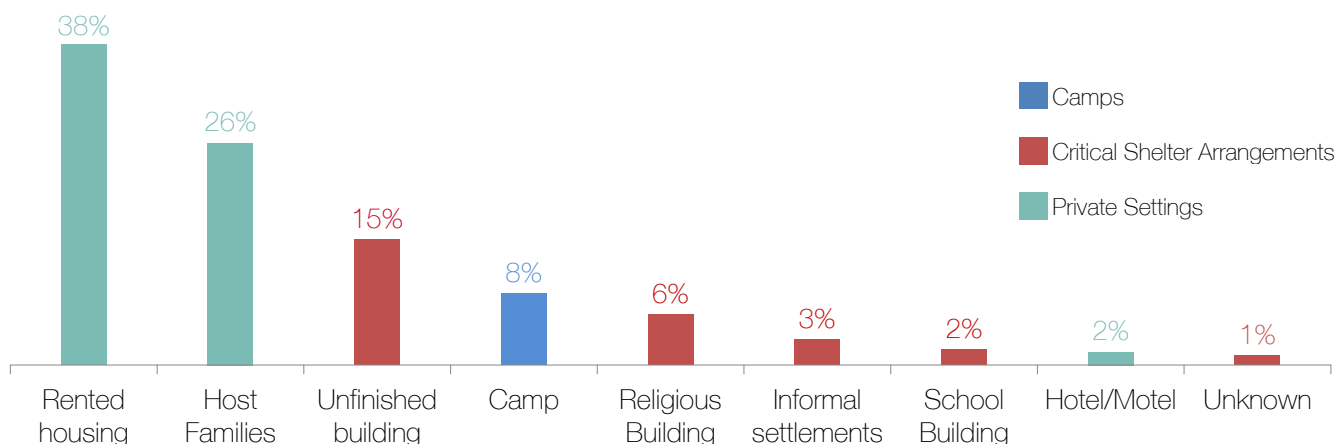


Figure 4 Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

Private settings remain the most common shelter arrangement for those displaced in Iraq with just over 1 million displaced individuals finding shelter in rented housing (1,006,854 individuals). There is a recorded population of 698,034 individuals in host community arrangements and in 40,866 individuals housed in hotels or motels (37,224 individuals).

There are 714,012 individuals who remain housed in critical shelter arrangements. Just fewer than 400,000 individuals remain housed in unfinished or abandoned buildings, primarily in Dohuk, followed by Kirkuk, Anbar and Ninewa as detailed in table 5.

Just over 220,000 individuals (8% of the total displaced population) remain in camps throughout Iraq.

Table 5 provides an overview of the shelter arrangements throughout the country.⁹

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⁸Critical shelter arrangements include: unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements, as well as unknown arrangements. These shelter types are classified as critical since the facilities are either not sustainable or inadequate to provide safe living conditions to the displaced population. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels. While these shelter arrangements should ensure better living standards to their occupants, they can entail a considerable burden to the host community as well as place strain on the functioning of basic services. Please refer to Annex 3 on DTM Shelter definitions for further information.

⁹As detailed in the Annex 3, the following shelter categories are identified: CM (Camp); RH (Rented Houses); HC (Host Community); HM (Hotel/ Motel); UB (Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings); SB (School Buildings); RB (Religious Buildings); IS (Other Informal Settlements); FS (Other Formal Settlements); and UN (Unknown).

Governorate	RH	HC	U/AB	CM	RB	IS	SB	HM	UN	FS	Total
Anbar	54738	251,502	43,506	-	1,332	22,410	27,636	-	-	-	401,124
Babylon	20802	17,988	1,884	-	5,892	2886	24	498	-	-	49,974
Baghdad	162,618	173,928	1,194	3,162	1,596	4,392	3,366	1,554	858	-	352,668
Basrah	3474	4,572	-	1338	162	162	12	564	54	210	10,548
Dahuk	68,736	50,418	167,964	132,156	6,306	8694	120	10,710	-	-	445,104
Diyala	60,138	49,482	30,312	15180	30	420	204	-	3,780	1,590	161,136
Erbil	137,244	20,922	6,330	5,442	3,882	21,840	1,950	16,938	-	-	214,548
Kerbala	12612	3,576	6	-	46188	174	-	7092	1206	90	70,944
Kirkuk	213,966	43,446	62,142	11166	1,032	10554	204	-	12870	-	355,380
Missan	2568	2,904	6	726	84	234	1002	-	-6	24	7,554
Muthanna	234	-	84	-	144	-	30	-	-	282	774
Najaf	15732	1,146	210	-	65220	60	-	78	24	-	82,470
Ninewa	32,454	44,916	57,942	38946	3,360	2,058	4,020	540	660	-	184,896
Qadissiya	6900	3,294	936	-	5,316	156	90	-	-	2772	19,464
Salah al-Din	64578	11,814	17,196	-	540	4,350	8,262	-	8814	1164	116,718
Sulaymaniyah	144,228	54	3060	15,456	732	1176	312	2610	198	366	168,192
Thi-Qar	3090	4,260	-	330	582	60	6	-	-	-	8,328
Wassit	2742	13,812	630	-	15072	1260	48	282	-	-	33,846
Total	1,006,854	698,034	393,402	223,902	157,470	80,886	47,286	40,866	28,470	6,498	2,683,668

Table 5: Total displaced population breakdown by governorate and shelter arrangement (individuals).

5 DISPLACEMENT WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period of 12 to 26 March 2015, DTM field staff across Iraq recorded a net increase of 8,196 displaced families (49,176 individuals).^{10, 11}

In order to facilitate identifying the characteristics of this newly reported population, Table 6 provides an overview of the variances between this DTM round (26 March) and the previous round (12 March).

		Governorate of Origin										Grand Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basrah	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Thi-Qar	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	203	157	105	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	465
	Babylon	73	-	-	-	0	-	1	193	11	-	278
	Baghdad	4,433	-	10	-	122	-	24	-294	201	-	4,496
	Basrah	9	-	-	-	1	-	-6	39	8	-	51
	Dahuk	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-24	135	-	114
	Diyala	-	-	-	-	-30	-	-	-	-	-	-30
	Erbil	15	-	-	-	0	200	-	25	57	-	297
	Kerbala	61	-5	-33	-	8	-	-7	-108	8	-	-76
	Kirkuk	235	-	-	-	25	-	75	135	1,305	-	1,775
	Missan	7	-	-	-	0	-	-	-5	2	-	4
	Muthanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	-	25
	Najaf	-	-	6	-	0	-	-	56	-	-	62
	Ninewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	167
	Qadissiya	75	-	19	-	0	-	10	230	-	-	334
	Salah al-Din	-113	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-1,091	-	-1,204
	Sulaymaniyah	441	-6	56	-	10	-	1	76	523	1	1,102
	Thi-Qar	-	-	3	-	1	-	14	46	6	-	79
Wassit	-	-	4	-	0	-	4	234	15	-	257	
Total	5,442	155	170	-	137	200	116	794	1,181	1	8,196	

Table 6: Variances in displacement patterns by governorate of origin and displacement between the DTM Round XIV (12 February) and Round XV (12 March), individuals.¹²

¹⁰“A net increase/decrease” infers that there was a decrease and increase in population where as “an absolute increase/decrease” infers that there was either just an observed increase or decrease in the population figure.

¹¹Over the past several months the DTM has undergone an extensive exercise to bolster both the methodology and the field capacity of its mission. The increase in staff deployed at the governorate-level has allowed IOM to increase its field coverage and expand the key informant network while rolling out the revised DTM methodology at the beginning of 2015. In addition, as the lines of conflict continue to ebb IOM field staff continually gain or are denied access to areas impacting the identification of displaced populations in some areas (please refer to Annex 2).

¹²Positive figures indicate an increase in population (by individuals) identified in the corresponding governorate of displacement by governorate of origin, while negative figures capture the corresponding reduction.

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The following section provides a summary of the changes in displacement trends during the reporting period across governorates that have reported major variances.

Central and Central North Region	
Baghdad	IOM field staff identified a net increase of 26,796 displaced individuals in Baghdad governorate primarily following displacement through the reporting period from Anbar (26,598 individuals) and Salah al Din (1,200 individuals). While a small population were displaced before June 2014 (1,614 individuals) the majority were mostly displaced after September 2014 (26,646 individuals) and within the reporting period. A significant proportion of this population was identified in Abu Ghraib district (24,336 individuals) and 3,702 individuals displaced to Adhamia district, while 1,416 left Kark and 654 left Khadimia. Field reports indicate that those who left returned to Diyala while others moved to other areas in Baghdad. Among this additional caseload, 15,828 reside in rented houses, and 12,408 in host families, whereas 1,188 individuals left school buildings
Babylon	There was an observed absolute increase in Babylon of 1,668 displaced individuals. Of those 1,164 or 70% resides in Hilla and the rest were identified in Hashmia district. These populations were displaced from Ninewa (69%), and Anbar (26%), and initially fled in June and July, 2014. They are mainly accommodated in rented houses and host families in Hilla district (684 and 276 respectively), and in host families in Hashimia (270). There were early field reports of some cases of return from the governorate towards Salah al Din following the liberation areas within the governorate.
Diyala	Through the reporting period large cases of return have been observed. Early field reports suggest that approximately 1,770 families had returned to Al Mansouriya, primarily from Qara Tapa, Khanagin and Kalar. Further to this, an estimated 1,500 families had returned to Al Muqadadiya in Diyala. ¹³
Kerbala	There has been an observed net decrease of 456 individuals in the displaced population within Kerbala. The significant proportion of this decrease was observed in Al Hyndya district where 564 individuals left, however, there has been a significant movement between shelter types as 2,000 individuals moved to hotels while 2,514 left religious buildings in Kerbala district and 744 individuals also left religious buildings in Al Hyndya district.
Qadassiya	An absolute increase of 2,004 individuals was observed in Qadissya as field monitors identified previously displaced populations. 59% of them live in Dlwanaya and the rest in AL Shamyia districts (1,146 and 804 individuals respectively). In AL Shamyia, 91% live in rented houses (732 individuals), and in the district of Dlwanaya, 51% are accommodated in religious buildings (582 individuals) and 43% in rented houses (504 individuals). The majority were displaced in the August 2014 wave, while 678 individuals had fled since 01 September, primarily from Anbar.
Kirkuk	Conflict across Kirkuk governorate continues to limit access to some areas to update population figures of an estimated 7,000 previously displaced families. An absolute increase of 10,650 individuals was observed in Kirkuk. Approximately 86% of the increase was observed in Kirkuk district, and the rest in Daquq. These populations originate from Salah al Din (74%), with smaller groups from Anbar and Ninewa (18% and 8% respectively). All of them are living in rented houses, and they were all primarily displaced in June and July 2014. Heavy boarder restrictions continue to hinder displacement into the governorate.

<p>Salah al-Din</p>	<p>Through March the displacement scenario has been complex due to ongoing military operations around and south of Tikrit. Since the 12 March, an overall net decrease was observed in Salah al din, equal to 7,224 individuals. High numbers of previously displaced populations fled south to liberated areas in and around Samarra. Internal movements show a decrease of 11,778 individuals in Tikrit and an increase of 4,554 in Samarra. The decrease is attributed to 6,546 displaced individuals originally from Salah al Din, and to 678 from Anbar who left the governorate to the surrounding areas of Kirkuk, Ninewa and Baghdad. The decrease is mainly of IDPs displaced in the August 2014 wave (9,000), while there has been an increase of 4,674 individuals displaced after September 2014.</p> <p>As forces liberated the west of the governorate through al Tooz towards Tikrit, early field reports estimate 4,300 families have returned to areas west of the Tigris in Al Alam sub district of Tikrit.</p>
<p>Anbar</p>	<p>Ongoing conflict and a deterioration of the security situation across the governorate led to a net increase of 2,790 identified displaced individuals. The increase was observed within the district of Ramadi. The significant proportion of this population displaced after 01 September, 2014 (8,718 individuals). Although the majority of the newly identified populations were displaced from within the governorate, small groups have also fled from the governorates of Babylon (942 individuals) and Baghdad (630 individuals). There was an increase of 6,600 individuals staying with host families, while 1,572 left school buildings and 1,620 left unfinished buildings.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Kurdistan Region of Iraq</p>	
<p>Dohuk and Erbil</p>	<p>Displaced population figures in Dohuk have remained relatively stable. This is also the case in Erbil through this reporting round. There was a net increase of 1,782 individuals, to who some have displaced from Salah al Din following the recent military operations in the governorate. In Erbil, however, movement between host family arrangements to rented accommodation has been reported.</p>
<p>Sulaymaniyah</p>	<p>A net increase of 6,612 individuals was observed in Sulaymaniyah through the reporting period, 5,514 settled in Sulaymaniyah district, and 1,554 in Dokan. The majority had originated from Salah al Din (3,138 individuals) and Anbar (2,646 individuals). It is important to note that 2,382 had been displaced since before June, 2014. Reports indicated that some were secondary displaced out of Kirkuk from Leylan Camp.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Southern Region</p>	
<p>Wassit</p>	<p>An absolute increase of 1,542 individuals was reported in Wassit mainly in Al Hai and Kut district (1,134 and 396 respectively). Primarily the population originates from Anbar with 91% of them (1,404 individuals) fleeing their homes between June to July 2014. In AL Hai and Kut districts they settled in host families (1,082 and 228 individuals respectively). In Kut some also settled in religious buildings (132 individuals).</p>

Table 7: A summary of changes in displacement populations by governorate.

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6 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – GROUP ASSESSMENT (GA) FORM

As of the DTM Round XVII, a total of 5,294 displaced groups have been assessed in 1,812 locations, representing 337,216 displaced families (2,023,296 individuals) across 18 governorates.¹⁴

Considering that the displaced populations of 2,683,668 individuals are dispersed across 3,038 distinct locations in Iraq, 60% of the identified locations hosting 75% of the total displaced population have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology Group Assessment as of 26 March, 2015.

Table 7 provides an overview of the locations and corresponding displaced populations covered as of the DTM Round XVII.

Governorate	Identified Locations	Assessed Locations	%	Identified IDPs Families	Assessed IDPs Families	%
Anbar	281	203	72%	66,854	53,443	80%
Babylon	287	167	58%	8,329	6,597	79%
Baghdad	532	244	46%	58,778	29,109	50%
Basrah	213	137	64%	1,758	1,269	72%
Dohuk	83	63	76%	74,184	73,275	99%
Diyala	194	140	72%	26,856	16,546	62%
Erbil	91	77	85%	35,758	32,134	90%
Kerbala	175	112	64%	11,824	10,640	90%
Kirkuk	99	43	43%	59,230	49,786	84%
Missan	115	111	97%	1,259	1,140	91%
Muthanna	13	4	31%	129	14	11%
Najaf	88	88	100%	13,745	13,688	100%
Ninewa	128	30	23%	30,816	20,286	66%
Qadissiya	148	99	67%	3,244	2,211	68%
Salah al-Din	80	16	20%	19,453	7,452	38%
Sulaymaniyah	229	82	36%	28,032	14,508	52%
Thi-Qar	80	67	84%	1,388	1,234	89%
Wassit	202	129	64%	5,641	3,884	69%
Total	3,038	1,812	60%	447,278	337,216	75%

Table 8: Percentages of the displaced population assessed through the revised methodology by governorate.

The graphs and table below are based on initial data, which offers insight to some of the key indicators that the GA will track across the whole displaced population throughout the coming DTM rounds.

The data collected represents the age and sex breakdown of 2,023,296 individuals (75% of the displaced population): 48.6% male (979,562 individuals), 51.4% female (1,035,264 individuals). Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) at the governorate level can be viewed in Annex 4.

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¹⁴The DTM revised methodology was launched at the beginning of January 2015, with the aim to bolster the information gathered, as well as to verify the displacement information reported by the KI network. For further details on the DTM revised methodology, please refer to Annex 2.

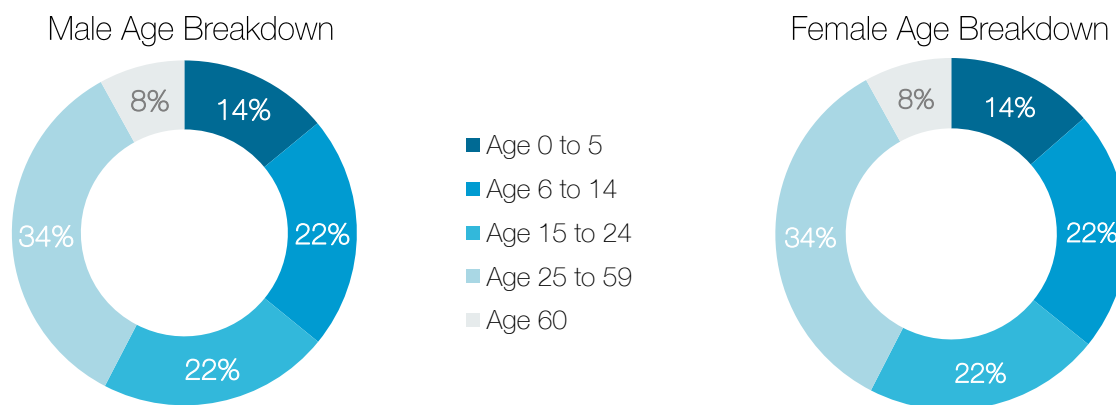


Figure 5: Sex and age breakdown of the current GA sample.

Another section of the GA examines the intention of displaced populations.¹⁵ It remains that the majority of the respondents assessed across Iraq most desire to return to their place of origin (88%), followed by those that are waiting on one or several factors to better inform a decision (9%). Only 3% of respondents state that they are willing to locally integrate in the areas of displacement.

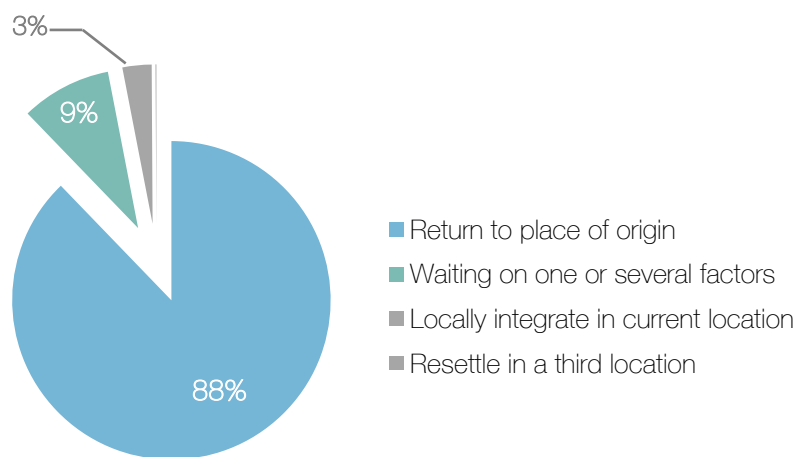


Figure 6: Intentions across Iraq of the current GA sample.

Interestingly, future intentions vary across regions. In the southern and Kurdish region of Iraq there is a significant population who are still waiting on several factors to decide before knowing their intention.

In the most conflict affected areas of the Central and Central North of Iraq, up to 95% of the respondents indicate that their preference is to return to their place of origin.

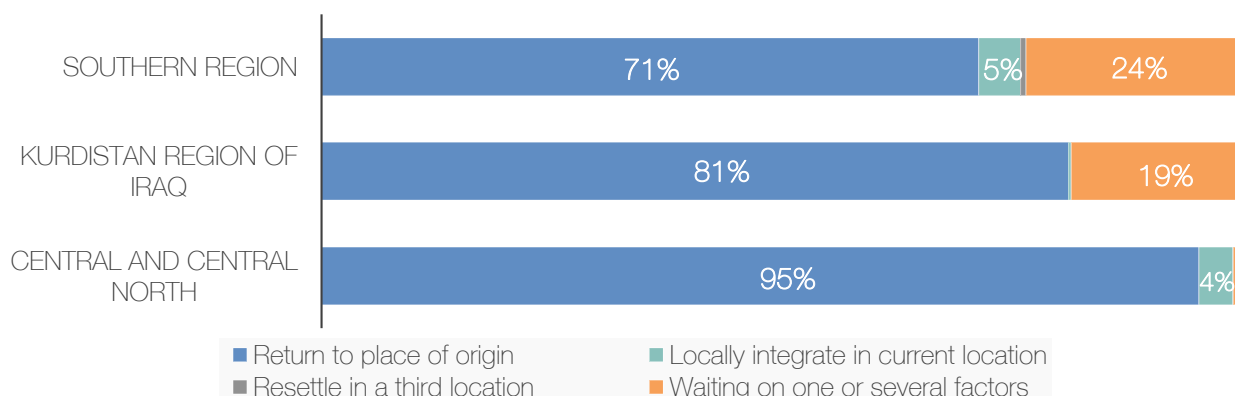


Figure 7: Intentions of the current sample of the GA.

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¹⁵Four movement intentions are included, these are: 1) Waiting on one or several factors to decide; 2) Return to their place of origin; 3) Locally integrate in the current location; 4) Resettle in a third location.

A preliminary analysis of priority needs indicates financial aid/access to income (21.9%) remains as the most urgent need, followed by shelter and housing (21.6%), NFIs (17%) and Food (13.5%).

The table below shows the percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency, disaggregated by region.¹⁶

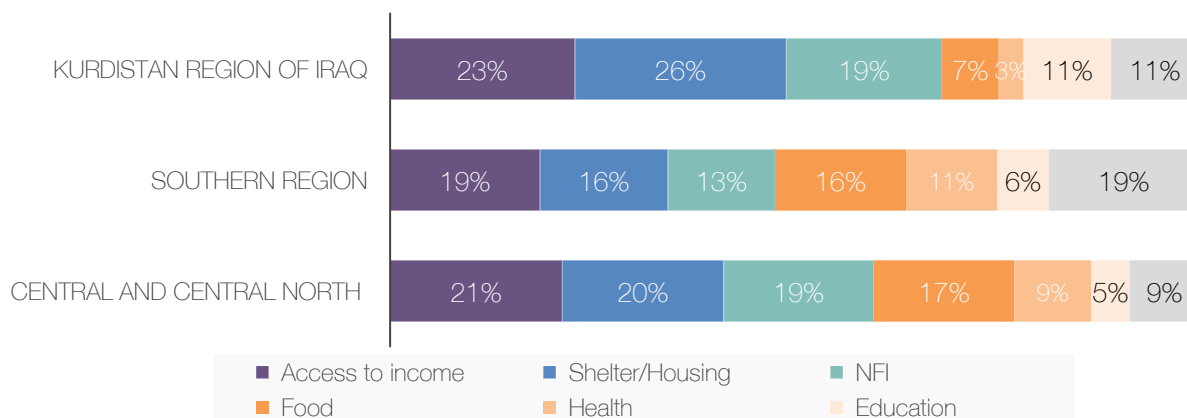


Figure 8: Percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency disaggregated by Region.¹⁷

ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master Plus Dataset

DTM Dataset 26032015: The excel document provides IDP data on place level; which is the smallest administrative level (Neighborhood, Hai, Village). Each record represents IDP Families data broken down by Governorate of Origin, Shelter type and the wave of displacement.

The Excel document also includes a data sheet with summarizing tables for easier reference.

DTM Dynamic Displacement Map

This interactive map reads directly from the DTM, and will be updated every data collection round (i.e. every 2 weeks). In particular:

Number of IDP families is presented at the national, governorates, districts and location levels wherein different colors represent the density of the IDP population;

Charts on the right side of the map show further analysis on displacement by governorate of origin and the percentage of IDP families hosted by the different identified shelter types for each of the mentioned geographic level.

All current and previous DTM results can be found on <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>

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¹⁶Other encompasses the following priority needs: water; sanitation; legal help; and other needs.

¹⁷These findings reflect the percentage breakdown of priority needs by matter of importance and urgency. Respondents are asked to indicate 5 priority needs ranked from 1 to 5 and each of the ranks is assigned a systematic weight: Rank 1 :30%, rank 2: 25%, rank 3: 20%, rank 4: 15%, and rank 5: 10% , totaling 100%.

ANNEX 2: Methodology IV

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) monitors displacement across Iraq. The tool provides a continual and up to date snapshot of displacement populations and their location; however, access and security limitations must be considered alongside the massive, complex and fluid nature of displacement observed in Iraq.

From the onset of 2014, as the frontiers of conflict have continued to alter, the DTM remained adaptable in its approach and revised the methodology accordingly to ensure that both frequent and detailed displacement updates were maintained.

In January, 2015, IOM DTM implemented Methodology IV with an objective to strengthen data collection and meet the information needs of partners while still providing biweekly updates. Methodology IV incorporates a Group Assessment (GA) with a Gender Based Violence Risk (GBVR) annex.

The GA and GBVR components will add further detail and clarity to the data provided; gender and age disaggregation, secondary and last area of displacement, movement intentions, vulnerabilities, push factors, sectorial needs, and sense of security at the location of displacement as well as some key GBVR indicators.

The DTM methodology IV remains two-fold and contained within two parallel cycles that ensure both a frequent but also in-depth snap shot of displacement from data collected through an established network of community-level key informants:

1. **Stage I:** a frequently updated assessment (*Master-list plus*) to identify the place of origin, location and shelter arrangement of the displaced populations. This component will continue to provide updates on the displacement observed through Iraq every 2 weeks;
2. **Stage II:** a comprehensive assessment (GA and GBVR annex) disaggregating displaced populations by unique groups to capture a stronger understanding of the situation. Each group is categorised by their area of displacement, place of origin, period of displacement and shelter arrangement. This component will include the GA with the GBVR annex and be implemented simultaneously to stage 1 but through a 3-month cycle with the aim to cover the whole displaced population where access permits.

An expanded description of the methodology will be available in the following release.

IOM key informants include: community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

When Access is limited

In the event that IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) are unable to access a community or displaced population, only stage I (*Master-list plus*) shall be implemented.

Limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations include, but are not limited to:

- * Restrictions of movement
- * Poor access to certain locations
- * A sudden massive wave of displacement
- * Intermittent internet and telephone services
- * Difficulties collecting data from key informants due to a feeling of insecurity.

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ANNEX 3: DTM Shelter Definitions

NO.	DTM SHELTER TYPES	ACRONYMS	EXAMPLE
1	Camps	CM	Sites that the government recognizes as official camps
2	Religious Building	RB	Mosques, Churches, Holy shrines
3	Unfinished / Abandoned Buildings	UB	Skeleton buildings, unfinished housing projects, unfinished commercial buildings; Abandoned public and private buildings (completed)
4	School Building	SB	Schools, Education facilities
5	Other Informal Settlements	IS	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Settlements are not formally recognized or managed by authorities; 3) Services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly; E.g. Unplanned settlements; Group of tents; Hand-made shelter;
6	Other Formal Settlements	OT	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Authorities responsible for management and administration; 3) Basic services are provided as appropriate to the context; E.g. Malls; Market Place; Other formal/controlled settings;
7	Host Community	HC	Inside a room, or on the ground of a host family's house with access to their basic services;
8	Rented Houses	RH	Including those paid by religious affiliations or other donors;
9	Hotels/ Motels	HM	Rental accommodations paid by IDPs or donation/religious affiliations, etc.
10	Unknown	UN	This applies to locations not accessible where shelter type cannot be identified.

ANNEX 4: GROUP ASSESSMENT - Age and Sex breakdown

The age and gender breakdown across Iraq as assessed through the revised methodology of the DTM. The revised approach was launched at the start of January, 2015.

Governorate	Male Age Breakdown						Female Age Breakdown						Total Individuals
	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Male	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Female	
Anbar	4%	8%	10%	20%	3%	45%	5%	10%	13%	24%	4%	55%	319,859
Babylon	9%	11%	9%	16%	3%	48%	10%	12%	10%	17%	3%	52%	39,522
Baghdad	8%	9%	9%	16%	6%	47%	9%	11%	10%	17%	6%	53%	173,645
Basrah	9%	13%	10%	17%	1%	50%	9%	12%	10%	18%	1%	50%	5,974
Dahuk	8%	12%	12%	17%	3%	52%	7%	10%	12%	16%	3%	48%	441,472
Diyala	6%	10%	9%	19%	4%	48%	6%	11%	10%	22%	4%	52%	96,826
Erbil	8%	10%	11%	13%	8%	50%	8%	11%	10%	14%	8%	50%	195,399
Kerbala	12%	14%	8%	7%	3%	43%	18%	13%	12%	10%	4%	57%	63,298
Kirkuk	5%	11%	9%	17%	5%	47%	6%	14%	10%	19%	5%	53%	300,307
Missan	12%	12%	9%	17%	1%	51%	11%	11%	8%	17%	2%	49%	5,755
Muthanna	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	55
Najaf	7%	13%	11%	17%	3%	51%	7%	12%	11%	15%	3%	49%	89,040
Ninewa	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	51%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	49%	119,088
Qadissiya	27%	32%	29%	48%	8%	50%	21%	39%	36%	51%	10%	50%	13,274
Salah al-Din	17%	24%	23%	35%	5%	48%	16%	24%	20%	36%	3%	52%	39,796
Sulaymaniyah	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	51%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	49%	81,146
Thi-Qar	24%	32%	37%	45%	16%	43%	32%	46%	45%	53%	13%	57%	6,847
Wassit	7%	9%	11%	13%	5%	45%	9%	13%	13%	16%	4%	55%	23,524
Grand Total	7%	11%	10%	17%	4%	49%	7%	11%	11%	18%	4%	51%	
Total Individuals	119,427	186,924	183,458	289,836	67,442	847,087	126,062	198,792	195,586	305,779	73,734	899,953	2,014,827

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