RESPONSE TO THE IDP CRISIS IN IRAQ • 2015

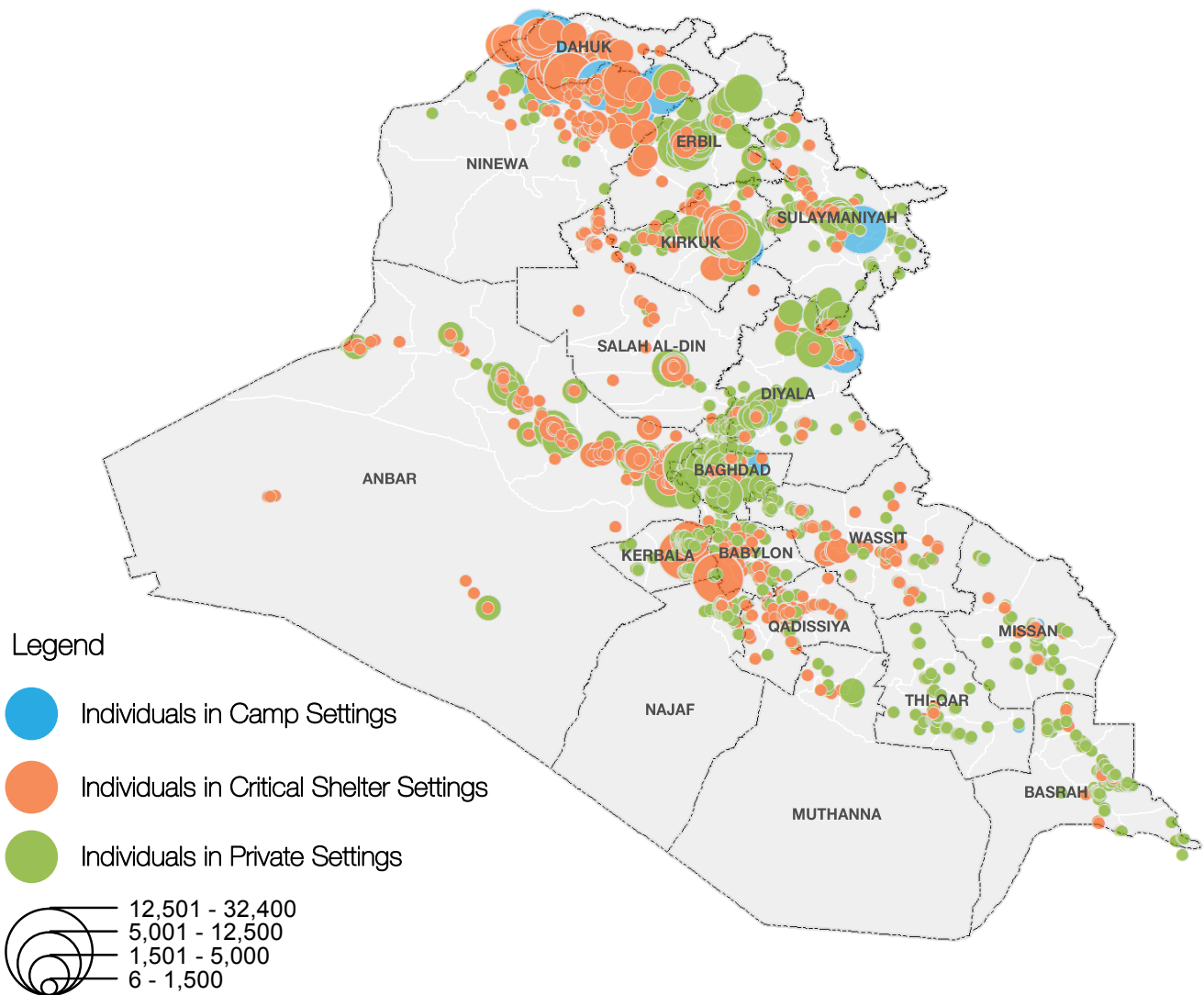## DTM LAUNCH THE RETURN TRACKING THROUGHOUT IRAQ

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 09 April 2015, the DTM identified 2,674,080 internally displaced individuals (445,680 families),[1] dispersed across 3,078 distinct locations in Iraq.[2] This report, therefore, does not include displacement information triggered by the recent clashes in Ramadi district of Anbar, which broke out from 9 April onward. Verified data on the displacement triggered by events in Ramadi will be included in the next DTM round.

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

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

Legend

- Individuals in Camp Settings
- Individuals in Critical Shelter Settings
- Individuals in Private Settings

12,501 - 32,400
5,001 - 12,500
1,501 - 5,000
6 - 1,500

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

[2]A location is defined as an area that corresponds 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 DTM programme has progressively improved its field assessment activities, while enriching its capacity to capture and represent the multilayered dimensions of the population movements across the country. Two major achievements should be highlighted.

The first cycle of field assessments were launched at the beginning of 2015, the Group Assessment (GA) and revised methodology was successfully completed during a period of three months. Launched at the beginning of 2015, the GA has considerably bolstered IOM's capacity to identify, collect and verify the location and characteristics of displaced populations across the country. The data collected includes movement intentions, priority needs, district of origin, perception of security at the location of displacement, and SADD (Sex and Age Disaggregated Data) of the displaced populations.[3] A comprehensive DTM quarterly report detailing the findings of these three month field assessments will be released in the following weeks.

As the conflict endures, some previously insecure areas have been liberated allowing for significant populations to leave their area of displacement and return to their place of origin and/or habitual residence. In response to these observed returnee populations, on 27 March DTM launched a monitoring system of returnee tracking to enhance the understanding of the population movements across the country. This mechanism runs parallel to the current DTM system in order to identify and collect baseline data of the populations who decided to permanently move back to their place of origin.[4] While a more comprehensive picture of the return trends will be developed through compounding rounds of assessment allowing for further correlations to be drawn with the displacement dynamics, preliminary findings from this first round are detailed on page 11.

2 HIGHLIGHTS

➔ This round identified a net decrease in the displaced population of 9,588 individuals'.[5] The situation, however, remains highly fluid and variances in figures were observed throughout several governorates. In particular, significant decreases were reported in Diyala (15,852 individuals), Kirkuk (14,070 individuals), and Salah al Din (2,862 individuals). These decreases were predominantly noted in critical shelter arrangements as families have begun to return to areas primarily within those governorates. In Baghdad, a net increase of 4,104 displaced individuals, primarily in the district of Adhamia. These populations mainly originate from Anbar (2,400 individuals), followed by Baghdad and Salah al din (1,092 and 636 individuals, respectively).

➔ In the first round of returnee tracking and as of 09 April, a total of 16,519 returnee families (an estimated 99,114 individuals) were reported to have returned to their area of habitual residence across five governorates. Of this tracked population, 41% were identified in Diyala, 27% in Salah al-Din, 25% in Ninewa, 6% in Anbar, and 1% in Kirkuk..

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

[5] A net increase/decrease infers that there was both an observed decrease and increase in population within the same area (concurrent inflow and outflow population movements). Instead, an absolute increase/decrease infers that there was either just an observed increase or decrease in the population figure (only one movement was observed).

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 1. The table below details the four observed periods of displacement.

Observation Period	# Locations[5]	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	%
1- Pre-June14	1,002	94,148	564,888	21%
2- June-July14	1,704	110,250	661,500	25%
3- August14	1,227	147,672	886,032	33%
4- Post September14	1,266	93,610	561,660	21%
Total	3,038	445,680	2,674,080	100%

Table 1: Displacement since 2014 to date disaggregated by displacement periods
(Total individuals are based on a standard household size of six).[6]

Each observed period of displacement has unique and identifiable dynamics characterized by the size of the displaced populations, geographical coverage of the assessment team and frequency of significant events that cause displacement. This variation is visualized in Figure 1.
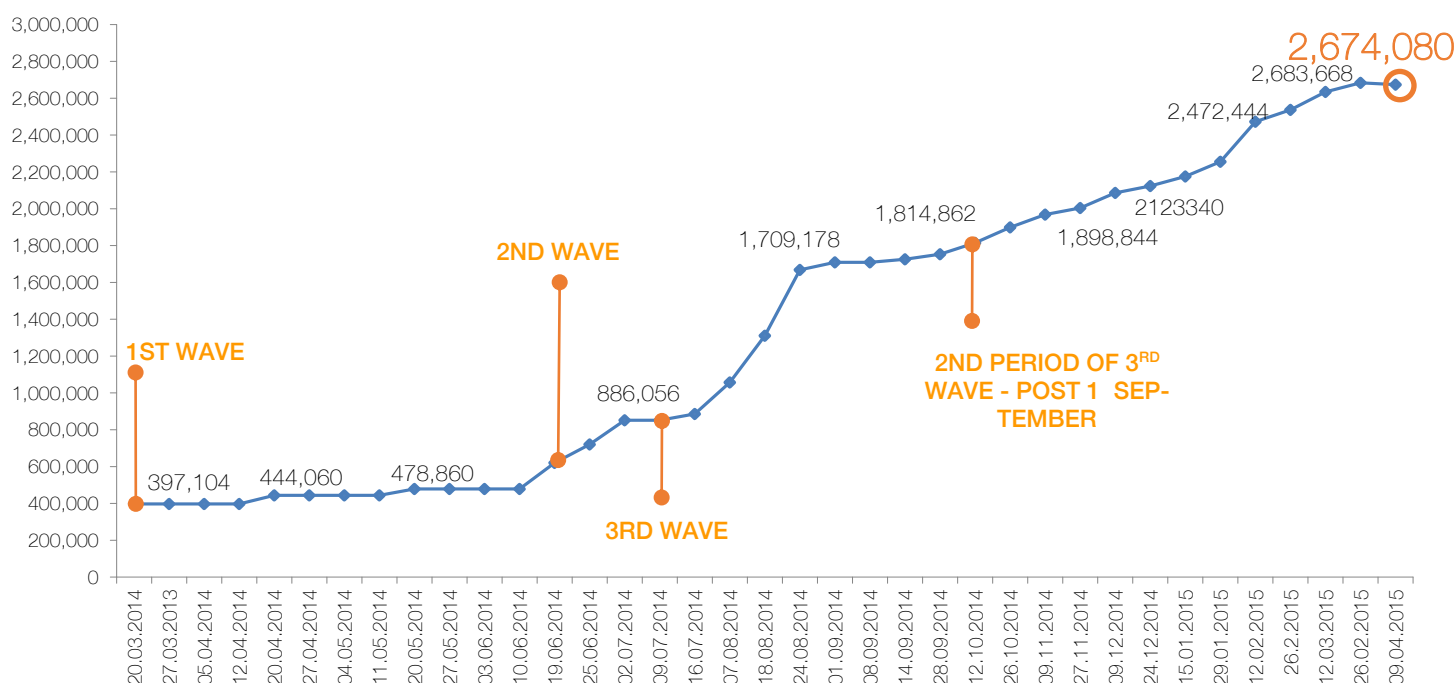

Figure 1: Over all displaced population trends since 2014 (individuals IDPs);

[6] 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.

The most significant period of displacement occurred during the months of June to August, 2014 as over 1.5 individuals fled their homes. Table 2 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	546,402	1,290	4,050	60	7,182	-	198	1,356	4,350	-	564,888	21%
June to July	57,270	10,320	18,468	-	116,052	-	10,032	261,204	188,148	6	661,500	25%
August	16,464	10,404	18,312	-	40,086	27,786	9,984	686,088	76,908	-	886,032	33%
1st Sep to date	190,746	10,692	23,382	-	78,522	14,274	41,880	75,738	126,426	-	561,660	21%
Grand Total	810,882	32,706	64,212	60	241,842	42,060	62,094	1,024,386	395,832	6	2,674,080	100%
% Governorate of Origin	30%	1%	2%	0%	9%	2%	2%	38%	15%	0%	100%	

Table 2: Individuals displaced since January 2014 disaggregated by period of displacement and governorate of origin.

Table 3 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.

In total, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 1,049,694 displaced individuals (or 174,949 families), which accounts for 39% of the overall displaced populations.[7]

		Governorate of Origin										Grand Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basrah	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Thi-Qar	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	386,202	3000	5,760	-	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	-	405,228
	Babylon	7,116	13,572	912	-	240	-	48	28,542	1170	-	51,600
	Baghdad	183,984	11,520	43,770	-	21,624	-	2,622	46,638	46,644	-	356,802
	Basrah	1,806	120	318	-	438	-	828	4,164	3,252	-	10,926
	Dahuk	3,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	444,300	2,058	-	449,454
	Diyala	786	-	12	-	141,408	-	-	348	2,730	-	145,284
	Erbil	57,030	-	-	-	630	41970	-	65,982	54,096	-	219,708
	Kerbala	3,666	654	222	-	732	-	336	61,854	942	-	68,406
	Kirkuk	100,950	480	1,524	-	31,350	-	51,972	28,350	126,684	-	341,310
	Missan	432	48	300	-	168	-	852	5,064	768	-	7,632
	Muthanna	252	-	30	-	24	-	42	3378	12	-	3738
	Najaf	2,556	-	114	-	114	-	432	80,328	594	-	84,138
	Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,204	1,092	-	186,492
	Qadissiya	2,166	264	468	-	234	-	2,766	13,062	948	-	19,908
	Salah al-Din	2,796	6	1524	60	420	90	60	48	108,852	-	113,856
	Sulaymaniyah	54,156	2,778	9,030	-	43,842	-	6	20,028	37,236	6	167,082
	Thi-Qar	894	186	144	-	120	-	1,314	5,514	498	-	8,670
	Wassit	798	78	84	-	366	-	816	31,050	654	-	33,846
	Grand Total	810,882	32,706	64,212	60	241,842	42,060	62,094	1,024,386	395,832	6	2,674,080

Table 3: Total displaced individuals (average size of six family members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement from January 2014 to present.

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 1,747,464 individuals), critical shelter arrangements (26% or 697,686 individuals) and IDP camps (9% or 228,930 individuals).[8]

Figure 2 shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide, color coded by these shelter categories.
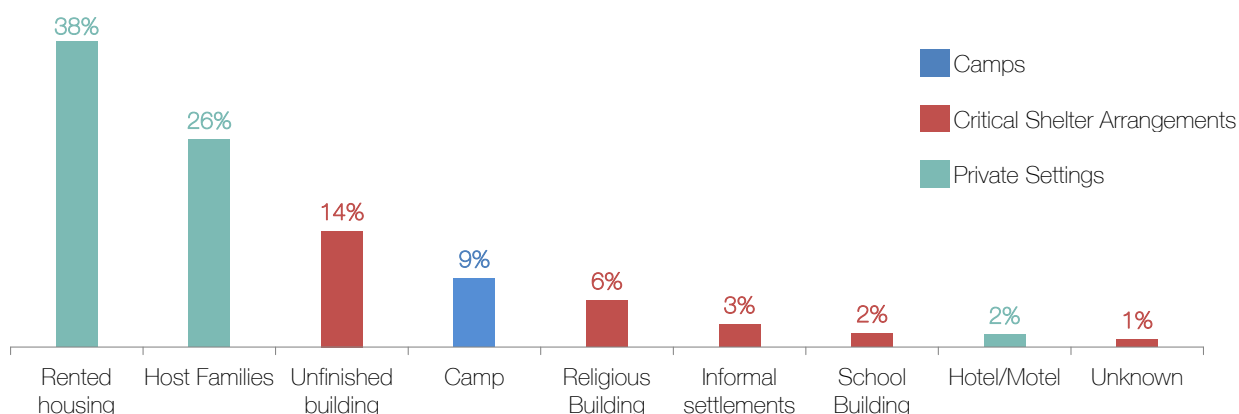

Figure 2 *Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.*

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 (1,016,598 individuals). There is a recorded population of 689,394 individuals in host community arrangements and in 41,440 individuals housed in hotels or motels.

There are 697,686 individuals who remain housed in critical shelter arrangements. Approximately, 386,000 individuals remain housed in unfinished or abandoned buildings, primarily in Dohuk (44%), followed by Ninewa (15%), Kirkuk (14%), and Anbar (11%) as detailed in table 5.

Just fewer than 230,000 individuals (9% of the total displaced population) remain in camps throughout Iraq. Table 4 provides an overview of the shelter arrangements throughout the country. [9]

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[8]Critical 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.

[9] As 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	54,612	256,584	43,386	-	1,332	22,176	27,138	-	-	-	405,228
Babylon	23,052	17,250	1,842	-	5,646	3,258	24	528	-	-	51,600
Baghdad	167,328	177,906	186	3,180	690	2,106	3,330	1,554	240	282	356,802
Basrah	3,852	4,548	-	1,338	162	186	12	564	54	210	10,926
Dahuk	72,888	46,188	170,382	136,224	6,114	6,864	-	10,794	-	-	449,454
Diyala	49,944	43,008	30,924	15,324	30	420	162	-	3,882	1,590	145,284
Erbil	141,684	21,222	6,450	5,442	4,182	21,840	1,950	16,938	-	-	219,708
Kerbala	12,876	3,408	6	48	44,700	174	-	7,092	12	90	68,406
Kirkuk	215,856	36,240	53,460	12,066	1,140	10,074	84	-	12,390	-	341,310
Missan	2,616	2,922	6	726	84	234	1,014	-	-	30	7,632
Muthanna	3,198	-	84	-	144	-	30	-	-	282	3,738
Najaf	16,170	1,662	114	-	66,036	78	-	78	-	-	84,138
Ninewa	33,054	45,186	58,656	38,796	3,084	2,376	4,020	660	660	-	186,492
Qadissiya	6,912	3,378	930	-	5,670	156	90	-	-	2,772	19,908
Salah al-Din	63,684	11,742	15,900	-	540	3,750	8,262	-	8,814	1,164	113,856
Sulaymaniyah	142,746	54	3,066	15,456	732	1,212	270	2,982	198	366	167,082
Thi-Qar	3,360	4,314	-	330	600	60	6	-	-	-	8,670
Wassit	2,766	13,782	642	-	15,102	1,224	48	282	-	-	33,846
Total	1,016,598	689,394	386,034	228,930	155,988	76,188	46,440	41,472	26,250	6,786	2,674,080

Table 4: Total displaced population breakdown by governorate and shelter arrangement (individuals).

5 DISPLACEMENT WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period of 26 March to 09 April 2015, DTM field staff across Iraq recorded a net decrease of 1,598 families (9,588 displaced individuals).[10]

This report does not include recently identified populations who have fled the current and ongoing crisis in Ramadi as conflict flared up after the close of this reporting round. Early field reports indicate, however, that over 15,000 families have fled thus far. DTM will include data verified at the location level in the upcoming round.

In order to facilitate identifying the characteristics of this newly reported population, Table 5 provides an overview of the variances between this DTM round (09 April) and the previous round (26 March).

Displacement Periods	Private Settings (host community and rental)	Camps	Critical Shelter Arrangements	Total
Pre-June 2014	-2,904	12	-6,540	-9,456
June-July 2014	-4,968	708	-2,826	-7,086
August 2014	-3,132	3,378	540	786
Post 1 September 2014	12,714	954	-7,500	6,168
Total	1,710	5,028	-16,326	-9,588

Table 5: Variances in displacement patterns by governorate of origin and displacement between the DTM Round XIV (12 February) and Round XV (12 March), individuals.[11]

[10]Over 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).

[11]Positive 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.

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 4,104 displaced individuals in Baghdad governorate primarily observed in the district of Adhamia. These populations mainly originate from Anbar (2,400 individuals) followed by Baghdad (1,092) and Salah al Din (636 individuals). Within the districts of Mada'in and Mahoumudya there was an observed outflow of previously displaced populations, 1,104 and 930 individuals respectively. Corresponding shelter arrangements indicate that there was an increase of 4,710 individuals in rented houses and 3,987 in host family settings, and a decrease of 2,286 individuals in informal settlements and 1,014 individuals in unfinished buildings. In particular, in Adhamia district, 4,242 individuals moved to rented houses, while in Karkh district there is an increase in host families (2,070 individuals) and a decrease in informal settlements (1,968 individuals) due to a reported lack water and of electrical power.
Babylon	Babylon governorate shows a net increase of 1,626 individuals, of which 810 in Hilla and 756 in Musayb districts, while 246 people were reporting departing Hashimya district. These increases are primarily attributed to displacement from Anbar, Salah al Din and Ninewa, however, field reports indicate that these displacements have occurred over the last months but have only been identified within this round. Variances were also observed across shelter arrangements, where 2,250 individuals were identified in rented accommodation, although some were observed to move from host families settings (738 individuals) and religious buildings (246 individuals) in search of better living conditions.
Diyala	Within Diyala governorate there has been a significant net decrease of 15,852 individuals attributed to internal movements and large caseloads of return within the governorate. The largest decreases were observed in the districts of Al Khalis (3,606 individuals), Ba'uba (8,430 individuals) and Kifri (3,000 individuals). Displaced populations primarily left host families and rented houses. For further information of return movements please refer to Page 11.
Kerbala	Through the reporting period a decrease of 2,538 individuals was observed in Kerbala. A similar decrease was observed through the previous reporting period. The district mostly affected by this observed decrease is Kerbala (1,986 individuals), although populations also left Ain Al Tamur district (696 individuals). These populations were primarily living in rented accommodation and unfinished buildings (1,488 and 1,194 individuals respectively). In Kerbala a large group of 1,632 individuals left religious buildings, while at the same time there was an increase in the number of those in rented accommodation of 822 individuals.
Muthana	Within Muthana there was an absolute increase of 2,964 individuals, of which the majority or 67% displaced to the area back in June and July 2014 from Anbar but were only identified within this reporting period. They are primarily accommodated in rented accommodation in Al Samawa district (94%), while the rest were identified in Al Khidir.

Kirkuk	Within the governorate there was a net decrease of 14,070 individuals observed through the reporting period. The decrease is mainly identified in Kirkuk district, where there was a drop of 15,630 people, whereas a smaller influx was reported in Daqun and Dabes districts (900 and 660 individuals respectively). The populations that left the governorate primarily originated from Anbar (10,272 individuals) and Salah al Din (5,088 individuals) within host family settings (7,206 individuals) and unfinished buildings (8,682 individuals). An increase of 3,786 individuals from Ninewa and areas from within Kirkuk was also observed.
Salah al-Din	Through March the displacement scenario has been complex due to ongoing military operations around and south of Tikrit. Since the 26 March, an overall net decrease was observed in Salah al Din, equal to 2,862 individuals. Similar to the previous DTM round, the decrease in the displaced population was entirely within Samarra district and originally displaced from areas within Salah al Din governorate, thus indicating cases of return. The population decrease was primarily from unfinished buildings, rented houses and informal settlements (1,296; 894; and 600 individuals respectively).
Kurdistan Region of Iraq	
Dohuk	A net increase of 4,350 individuals was reported in Dohuk, mainly in Sumel district as an additional 5,994 individuals were identified, while a decrease of 1,548 individuals was observed in Zahko distict. The increase is attributed primarily to people staying in rented accommodation and camps, while there was an observed decrease of displaced populations staying with host families.
Erbil	There was an absolute increase of 5,160 individuals in Erbil though the reporting period, mainly in Erbil district (65%), while the rest were identified in Makmour district (720 individuals). Just 20% of this increase originated from Ninewa, while field reports indicate that the rest originated from Makmour district in Erbil governorate. In Erbil all of them are accommodated in rented housing, whereas in Makmour, 300 individuals are accommodated with host families and 300 individuals are in religious buildings.
Southern Region	
Najaf	A net increase of 1,668 people was reported in Najaf, 92% of this population was identified in the district of Kufa. These displaced populations are accommodated in rented houses and religious buildings. An internal movement of populations from rented house to religious building was, however, observed in the Najaf district.

Table 6: *A summary of changes in displacement populations by governorate.*

6 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – GROUP ASSESSMENT (GA)

As of the DTM Round XVIII, a total of 6,697 displaced groups have been assessed in 2,274 locations, representing 373,290 displaced families (2,239,740 individuals) across 18 governorates.[12]

Considering that the displaced populations of 2,674,080 individuals are dispersed across 3,078 distinct locations in Iraq, 74% of the identified locations hosting 84% of the total displaced population have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology Group Assessment as of 09 April, 2015.

The graphs and table below are based on initial data, which offers insight to some of the key indicators that the GA has tracked across the whole displaced population since the beginning of the year. A comprehensive quarterly report detailing the findings of the first cycle of IOM field assessments will be released in the following weeks.

The data collected represents the age and sex breakdown of 2,239,740 individuals: 48.6% male (1,083,174 individuals), 51.4% female (1,144,582 individuals). Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) at the governorate level can be viewed in Annex 4.
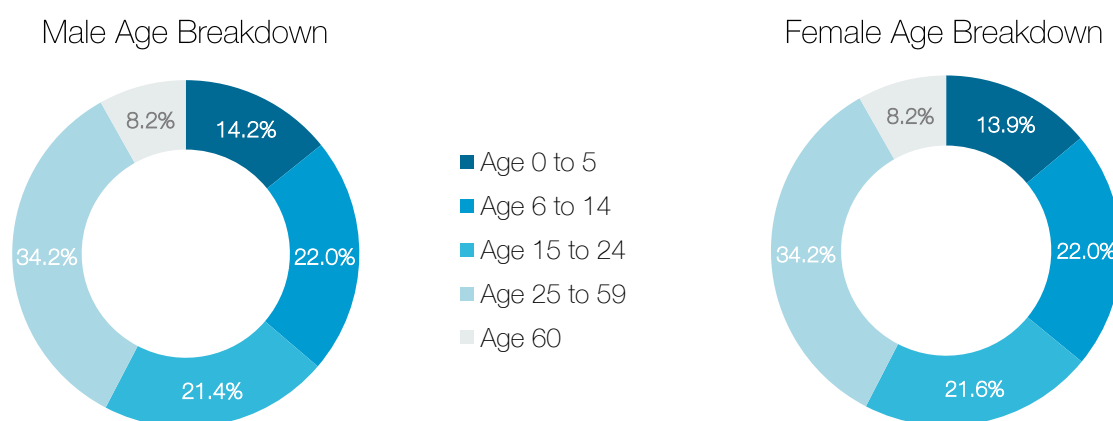

Figure 3: Sex and age breakdown of the current GA sample.

Another section of the GA examines the intention of displaced populations.[13] It remains that the majority of the respondents assessed across Iraq most desire to return to their place of origin (88.9%), followed by those that are waiting on one or several factors to better inform a decision (8.5%). Only 2.5% of respondents state that they are willing to locally integrate in the areas of displacement.

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.
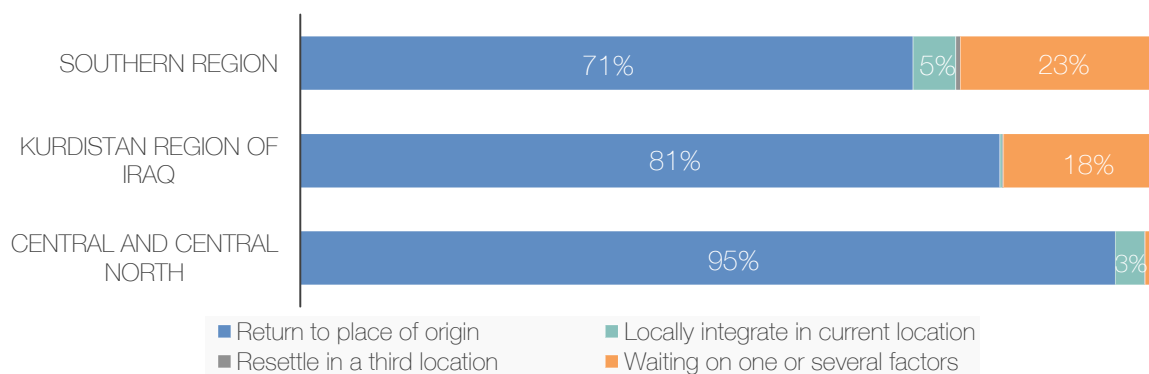
Figure 4: *Intentions of the current sample of the GA.*

A preliminary analysis of priority needs indicates shelter and housing (20.9%) remains as the most urgent need followed NFI assistance (20.6%), financial aid/access to income (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. [14]
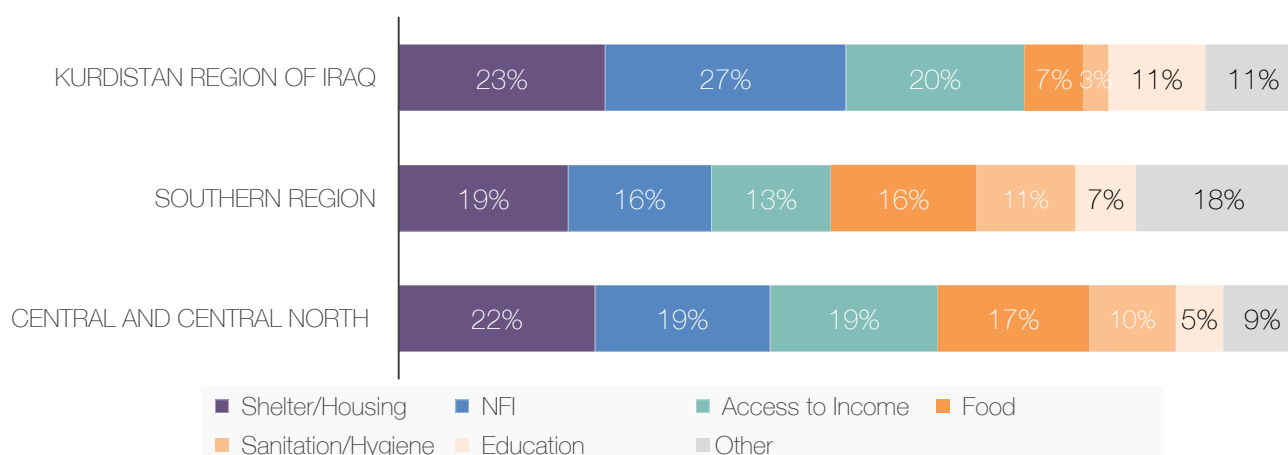

Figure 5: *Percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency disaggregated by Region.[15]*

7 RETURNEE TRACKING OVERVIEW

As the conflict endures, some previously insecure areas are becoming safe to return. On 27 March, DTM launched a parallel monitoring system of returnee tracking to enhance the understanding of the population movements across the country. The returnee tracking component aims to identify displaced families who have returned to their district of origin prior to their displacement, which can also be defined as district of usual residence.

IOM Iraq has devised the returnee tracking tool on a foundation of experience in both displacement and returnee tracking and monitoring. In 2006, as the conflict spread throughout the country triggering a similarly large caseload of displacement, IOM refined the methodology to track displacement and, in time, as the dynamics of the displaced population developed, the mission transitioned to also monitoring the return movements from 2007, to 2011 in close coordination and collaboration with MOMD. By 2011, IOM field monitors had identified approximately 70,063 returnee families (an estimated 420,378 individuals).

The methodological approach of the returnee tracking reflects that of the current DTM process conducted throughout 2014 and 2015. The returnee component will follow the same bi-weekly reporting schedule as the DTM. The information to inform the returnee tracking will be collected by IOM field enumerators in collaboration with an extensive network of Key Informants (KIs) across Iraq and specifically within the hotspots of return.

On a biweekly cycle the following information is collected and published:

* Returnee population figures by family unit;
* The identified location of return, detailed at the 5th administrative level including centralized GPS coordinates;
* Shelter arrangement, detailed and defined as in the DTM shelter categories, as indicated in Annex 3, plus 'usual residence' to indicate that the family returned to the same location where the family originally lived before being displaced since 01 January, 2014.
* Last governorate of displacement;
* Period of previous displacement, e.g. Pre June, June to July, August or post 01 September 2014;

The following section aims to provide the initial findings gathered through the first round of the returnee tracking (27 March to 9 April, 2015). As further rounds are implemented over the coming weeks a comprehensive picture of return trends will be developed, covering all affected locations as well as further triangulating the return movement with other sources on the ground.

The DTM programme will strive to correlate return trends with the concurrent displacement movement providing a comparable analysis between the two systems. However, it is noted that displacement and return movements are tracked in two distinct but similar mechanisms that although directly connected would require certain time periods to be validated. DTM and returnee tracking aim to support a holistic analysis to triangulate and strengthen population movement data within the Iraq crisis.

8 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE RETURNEE TRACKING

In the first round of returnee tracking, a total of 16,519 returnee families (an estimated 99,114 individuals) were reported to have returned to their district of origin across five governorates. Of this tracked population, 41% were identified in Diyala, 27% in Salah al-Din, 25% in Ninewa, 6% in Anbar, and 1% in Kirkuk.

Table 7 shows the total returnee populations' breakdown by governorate and district of return.

Governorate of Return	District of return	Families	Individuals	% District	% Governorate
Anbar	Falluja	522	3,132	3.20%	6%
	Ramadi	409	2,454	2.50%	
Diyala	Al-Khalis	5,220	31,320	31.60%	41%
	Al-Muqdadiya	1,534	9,204	9.30%	
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	180	1,080	1.10%	1%
Ninewa	Telafar	4,154	24,924	25.10%	25%
Salah al Din	Tikrit	4,500	27,000	27.20%	27%
Grand Total		16,519	99,114	100%	100%

Table 7: Total returnee population tracked breakdown by governorate and district of return

While the geographical coverage of the returnee tracking system is currently being expanded, current figures indicate that these populations have returned from nine different governorates as their last place of displacement.

In Diyala, 73% of the returnee population identified had returned from other areas within the governorate, while 14% had arrived from Sulaymaniyah, and 13% from Kirkuk.

In Salah al Din, 52% of the population returned from Kirkuk, 26% from areas within the governorate, 13% from Erbil, 5% from Sulaymaniyah, and 4% from Baghdad.

While in Ninewa, 88% of the population returned from Dahuk, and 12% from other areas within the governorate. Finally, in Anbar 100% of the population returned from within the governorate.

Table 8 indicates the last governorate of displacement for the identified returnee population. This provides an insight to the different dynamics of the observed return trends across the country.

Governorate of Return	District of return	Last governorate of displacement									
		Anbar	Diyala	Kirkuk	Sulaymaniyah	Dahuk	Ninewa	Baghdad	Erbil	Salah al-Din	Total
Anbar	Falluja	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	522
	Ramadi	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409
Diyala	Al-Khalis	-	3,766	848	606	-	-	-	-	-	5,220
	Muqdadiya	55	1,170	-	309	-	-	-	-	-	1,534
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Ninewa	Telafar	-	-	-	-	3,676	478	-	-	-	4,154
Salah al Din	Tikrit	-	-	2,325	230	-	-	175	600	1170	4,500
Grand Total		986	4,936	3,353	1,145	3,676	478	175	600	1,170	16,519
% Last Governorate of Displacement		6%	30%	20%	7%	22%	3%	1%	4%	7%	100%

Table 8: Returnee populations breakdown by last governorate of displacement.

The current crisis has prolonged since the start of 2014, with the majority of the current displaced population fleeing their homes by August, 2014. The period of their displacement can vary significantly, Table 9 details the period to which the identified returnee population initially fled their place of residence throughout the course of the crisis. It can be inferred that 40% were displaced during the month of August 2014, 39% after September 2014, and 21% during the months of June and July 2014.

Governorate	District of return	Displacement wave			Total
		2) June-July 2014	3) August 2014	4) Post Sept 2014	
Anbar	Falluja	-	-	522	522
	Ramadi	-	-	409	409
Diyala	Al-Khalis	2,723	-	2,497	5,220
	Al-Muqdadiya	-	-	1,534	1,534
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	-	-	180	180
Ninewa	Telafar	-	4,154	-	4,154
Salah al Din	Tikrit	675	2,465	1,360	4,500
Grand Total		3,398	6,619	6,502	16,519
% Period of Displacement		21%	40%	39%	100%

Table 9: *Period of initial displacement of the returnee population.*

Table 10 indicates that 77% of the identified return population settled back to their location of usual residence, while 20% have returned to unfinished or abandoned buildings within their district of origin. It is notably that in Kirkuk, 1% of the total returnee populations moved back to informal settlements and within Salah al Din, 1% has settled in rented accommodation. [16]

Governorate of return	District of return	Shelter arrangements				Total Returnee Families by District
		Usual residence	Unfinished/ Abandoned building	Informal settlements	Rented housing	
Anbar	Falluja	522	-	-	-	522
	Ramadi	409	-	-	-	409
Diyala	Al-Khalis	2,923	2,297	-	-	5,220
	Al-Muqdadiy	456	1,078	-	-	1,534
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	40	-	140	-	180
Ninewa	Telafar	4,154	-	-	-	4,154
Salah al Din	Tikrit	4,280	-	-	220	4,500
Grand Total		12,784	3,375	140	220	16,519
% Shelter arrangements		77%	20%	1%	1%	100%

Table 10: *Total returnee families breakdown by shelter arrangements.*

[16] The returnee tracking system is not designed to assess the conditions of the returnee's houses. It provides an initial indication of whether the families moved back to the residence of origin before displacement or, were forced to settle in alternative shelter arrangements after returning to their district of origin. Targeted shelter assessments should be carried out to measure the damages provoked by the conflict.

ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

DTM Dataset 09042015: 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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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 dis-aggregation, secondary and last area of displacement, movement intentions, vulnerabilities, push factors, sec-torial 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 communi-ty-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 com-ponent 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 in-formation 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.

	Male Age Breakdown						Female Age Breakdown					
Governorate	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%	12%	24%	4%	55%
Babylon	9%	11%	9%	16%	3%	48%	10%	12%	10%	17%	3%	52%
Baghdad	7%	9%	9%	16%	6%	47%	8%	11%	10%	17%	6%	53%
Basrah	10%	12%	9%	17%	1%	50%	9%	12%	9%	19%	2%	50%
Dahuk	8%	12%	12%	17%	3%	52%	7%	10%	12%	16%	3%	48%
Diyala	6%	10%	9%	18%	4%	48%	6%	12%	9%	21%	4%	52%
Erbil	9%	10%	11%	13%	7%	50%	8%	11%	10%	14%	7%	50%
Kerbala	12%	14%	8%	7%	3%	43%	18%	13%	12%	10%	4%	57%
Kirkuk	5%	11%	8%	17%	5%	47%	6%	13%	10%	19%	5%	53%
Missan	12%	12%	9%	17%	1%	51%	11%	11%	8%	18%	2%	49%
Muthanna	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	52%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	48%
Najaf	7%	13%	11%	17%	3%	51%	7%	12%	11%	15%	3%	49%
Ninewa	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	51%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	49%
Qadissiya	29%	35%	32%	50%	9%	50%	25%	40%	39%	55%	12%	50%
Salah al-Din	13%	18%	17%	26%	3%	48%	12%	18%	15%	27%	3%	52%
Sulaymaniyah	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	51%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	49%
Thi-Qar	24%	34%	40%	48%	17%	43%	33%	49%	49%	58%	15%	57%
Wassit	7%	9%	11%	13%	5%	44%	9%	13%	13%	16%	4%	56%
Grand Total	6.9%	10.7%	10.4%	16.6%	4.0%	48.6%	7.1%	11.3%	11.1%	17.6%	4.2%	51.4%
Total Individuals	154,191	238,487	231,692	370,496	88,308	1,083,174	159,255	251,923	247,788	391,488	94,128	1,144,582

As of the DTM Round XVIII, a total of 6,697 displaced groups have been assessed in 2,274 locations, representing 373,290 displaced families (2,239,740 individuals) across 18 governorates. Therefore, 74% of the identified locations hosting 84% of the total displaced population have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology Group Assessment, as shown below.

Governorate	Identified Locations	Assessed Locations	%	Identified IDPs Families	Assessed IDPs Families	%
Anbar	281	245	87%	67,538	60,952	90%
Babylon	292	260	89%	8,600	8,022	93%
Baghdad	531	324	61%	59,467	36,982	62%
Basrah	215	182	85%	1,821	1,623	89%
Dohuk	84	75	89%	74,909	75,164	100%
Diyala	200	170	85%	24,214	21,739	90%
Erbil	94	85	90%	36,618	33,407	91%
Kerbala	173	142	82%	11,401	11,030	97%
Kirkuk	97	44	45%	56,885	52,576	92%
Missan	118	113	96%	1,272	1,218	96%
Muthanna	16	12	75%	623	107	17%
Najaf	104	88	85%	14,023	13,688	98%
Ninewa	129	39	30%	31,082	21,182	68%
Qadissiya	148	133	90%	3,318	2,990	90%
Salah al-Din	80	25	31%	18,976	10,889	57%
Sulaymaniyah	239	102	43%	27,847	16,132	58%
Thi-Qar	80	77	96%	1,445	1,286	89%
Wassit	197	158	80%	5,641	4,303	76%
Total	3,078	2,274	74%	445,680	373,290	84%

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