

DISPLACEMENT SPIKES FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT CLASHES IN ANBAR

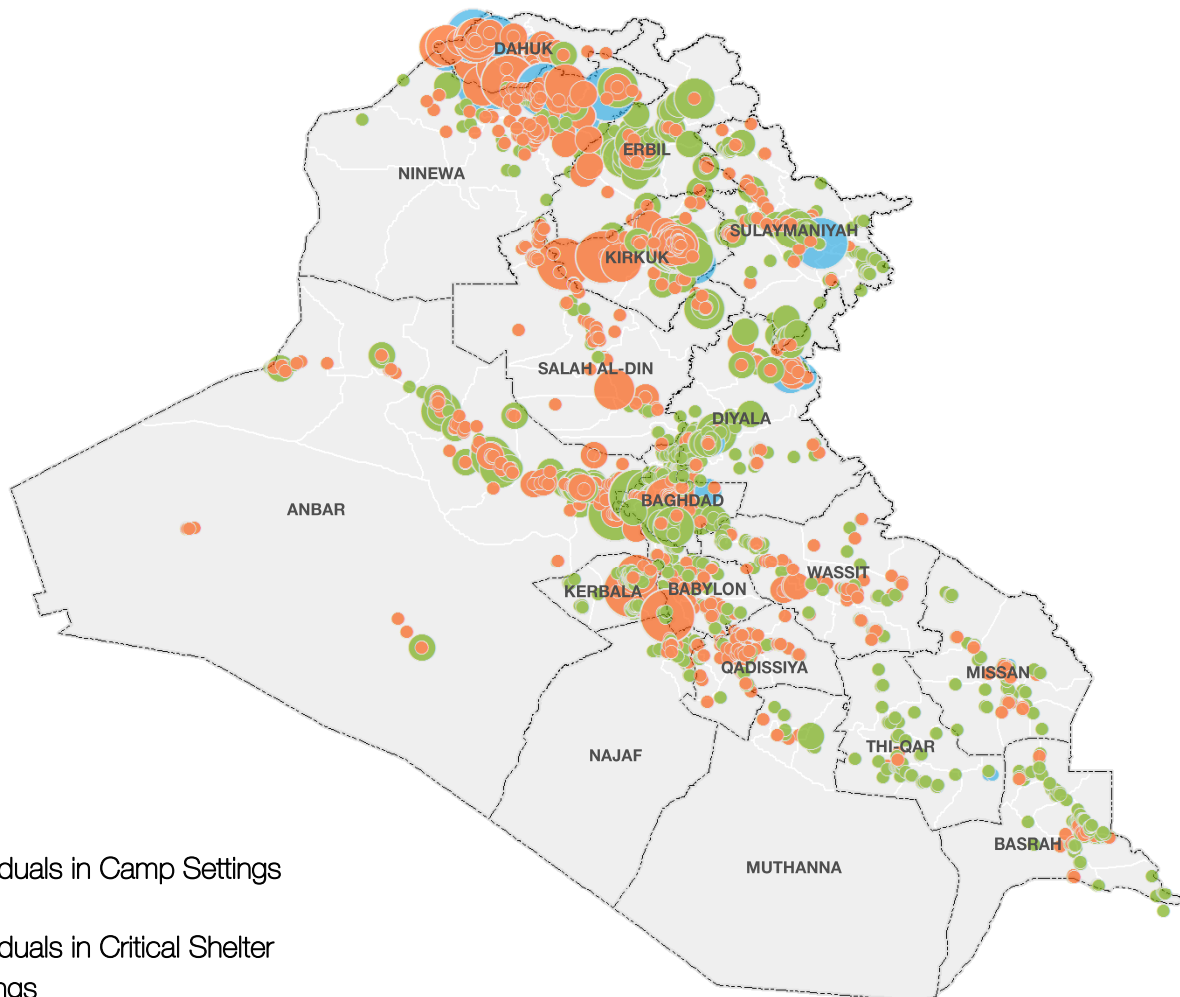
1 INTRODUCTION

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 25 April 2015, the DTM identified 2,834,676 internally displaced individuals (472,446 families),¹ dispersed across 3,387 distinct locations in Iraq.²

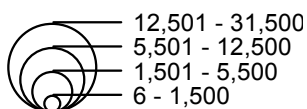
Considering available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revises planning figures for the humanitarian response at 2.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The below map represents the displaced population by 3 shelter types: private settings, camps and critical shelters.



Legend

- Individuals in Camp Settings
- Individuals in Critical Shelter Settings
- Individuals in Private 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 DTM programme has progressively developed its field assessment activities to strengthen its capacity to capture and represent the multilayered dynamics of the population movements across the country. The current DTM methodology is built on three integrated pillars:

- ➔ Emergency tracking is a rapid tracking tool aiming to provide real time displacement estimates since the onset of any large to medium scale crises. Data is collected through flow monitoring techniques via an array of sources from on the spot visits to transit sites/bottle necks on the displacement routes, to check points' information and other population figures collected from local authorities. This en-route reporting system strives to provide quick data turnover, working within a minimum timeframe of 24h at the onset of a crisis, progressively shifting to 48h and 72h as the situation stabilizes.
- ➔ DTM biweekly reporting that collects baseline displacement data through an extensive network of Key Informants (KIs),³ composing the DTM Master List that is released at each reporting round. This displacement data is further verified through 137 IOM staff deployed across the eighteen governorates of Iraq, who cyclically carry out field assessment visits to all displacement locations (Group Assessment phase - GA). The GA is informed using a multi-sectorial questionnaire that aims to expand the population profiling by collecting key indicators, namely: group level vulnerabilities and Sex & Age Disaggregated Data (SADD); priority needs by sector; population movement intentions and multiple displacements; perception of security in the area of displacement; registration information; and DTM risk of gender-based violence (GBV) indicators. The GA is implemented on a three month cycle; findings of the first cycle conducted from January to March 2015 are currently being analyzed and will be released in a DTM quarterly report in the following weeks.
- ➔ On 27 March, DTM launched the returnee tracking system to enhance understanding of the population movements in recently liberated areas. 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 Methodological highlights and preliminary findings following the completion of the second returnee data collection round are detailed in Sections 6 and 7.

2 HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ Following the outbreak of the Ramadi crisis around 10 April, DTM tracked 133,104 individuals (22,184 families) displaced across fifteen governorates (DTM Anbar crisis update – 8 May). Among the most affected by this crisis are Baghdad (62% or 83,172 individuals) and Anbar (18% or 24,552 individuals) governorates, followed by Babylon (6% or 7,392 individuals) and Sulaymaniyah (5% or 6,504 individuals). Of the total en-route tracked populations an estimated 65% has been captured within this DTM Round XIX Report, while further updates will continue tracking and verifying further movements (please refer to map 5: Ramadi Crisis).

So far, an estimated 16,440 individuals have returned to Markaz Ramadi sub-district, center of Ramadi district. The majority of this population quoted the lack of a sponsor to be granted access to Baghdad as the reason they returned to Ramadi instead of settling in Baghdad. Based on the initial field reports, areas of return are under ISF control.

After the closure of this DTM round, clashes among the ISF and AG triggered displacements from Karmah district, within Anbar. As of 8 May, 47,256 individuals (7,876 families) were displaced, out of which 94% to Fallujah district and 6% to Abu Ghraib district in Baghdad.

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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.

- ➔ During this round, DTM successfully updated the displacement baselines in districts with limited or volatile access due to the security situation. In Al-Hawiga district, Kirkuk, a total of 43,200 displacement individuals were identified, while in Salah al Din, a further 13,116 displaced individuals were reported in Tooz and 7,968 individuals in Balad district. Given the operational constraints to triangulate further breakdown data, the corresponding shelter arrangements are currently being verified (please refer to map 1: DTM Dashboard).
- ➔ The second round of returnee tracking recorded a total of 116,850 individuals (19,475 families) as having returned to their districts of origin. Diyala shows the highest returnee population with 37% (43,044 individuals), out of which 73% are reported to be returning from other areas within the governorate. Preliminary findings indicates that 77% of the total returnee population re-settled in their locations of usual residence within their district of origin, while 19% have returned to unfinished or abandoned buildings (please refer to map 4: Returnee Tracking).

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	1,160	94,927	569,562	20%
2- June-July14	1,945	117,284	703,704	25%
3- August14	1,402	149,116	894,696	33%
4- Post September14	1,512	111,119	666,714	21%
Total	3,387	472,446	2,834,676	100%

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

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.

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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.

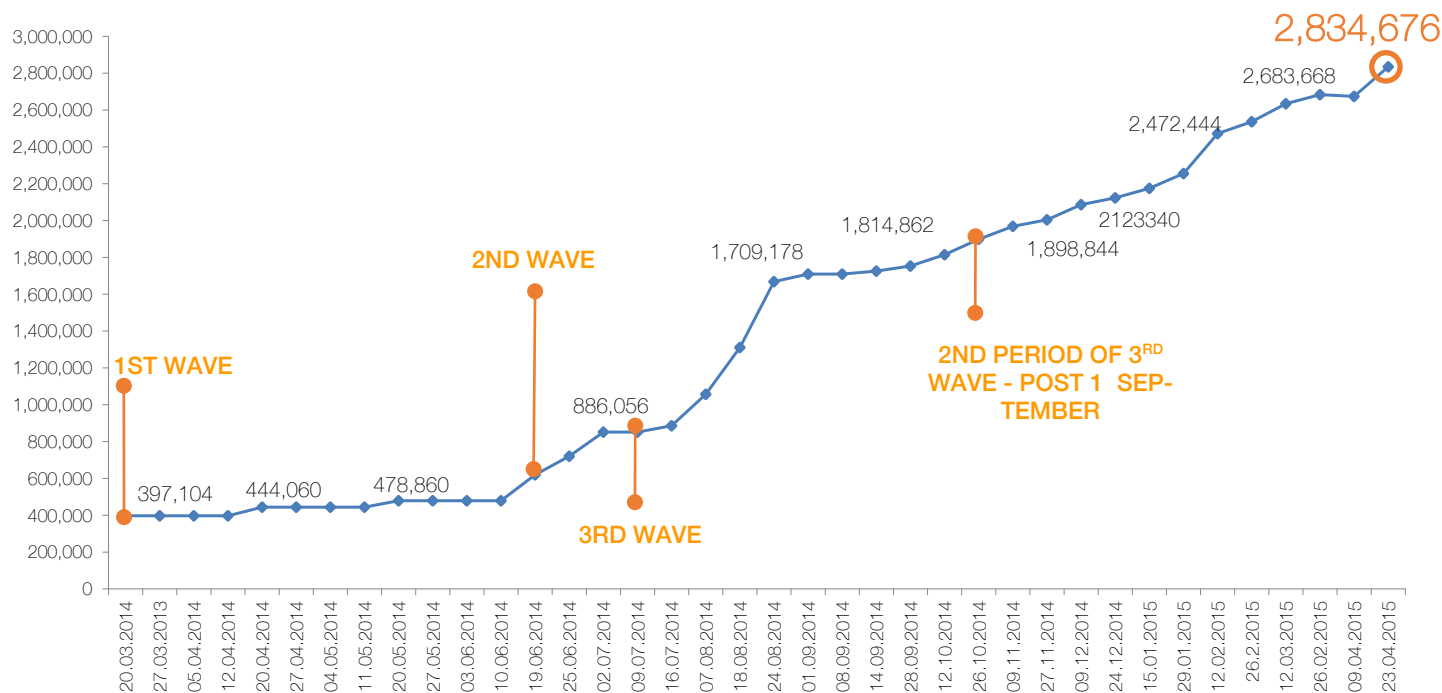


Figure 1: Over all displaced population trends since 2014 (individuals IDPs).

The most significant period of displacement occurred during June through August 2014, as over 1.5 million individuals fled their homes in this time. 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	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June	551,130	1,338	4,170	6,780	0	198	1,350	4,596	569,562	20.1%
June to July	60,006	10,986	19,380	112,734	0	10,038	288,672	201,888	703,704	24.8%
August	14,130	10,362	18,324	38,838	25,806	10,098	680,436	96,702	894,696	31.6%
1st Sep to date	276,294	10,830	23,382	74,244	16,074	55,836	77,340	132,714	666,714	23.5%
Grand Total	901,560	33,516	65,256	232,596	41,880	76,170	1,047,798	435,900	2,834,676	100%
% Governorate of Origin	32%	1%	2%	8%	1%	3%	37%	15%	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 governorates of origin are indicated in orange.

In total, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 1,076,052 displaced individuals (179,342 families), which accounts for 38% of the overall displaced populations.⁶

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

		Governorate of Origin								Grand Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	403,560	3,000	5,760	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	422,586
	Babylon	10,662	13,572	912	240	-	48	28,470	1,152	55,056
	Baghdad	234,024	12,090	44,556	22,086	-	3,726	47,604	48,114	412,200
	Basrah	1,878	126	330	468	-	852	4,176	3,510	11,340
	Dahuk	3,654	-	-	-	-	-	446,580	2,262	452,496
	Diyala	936	-	12	136,248	-	-	348	2,640	140,184
	Erbil	65,592	-	-	630	41,790	-	82,662	57,204	247,878
	Kerbala	3,840	750	264	726	-	336	62,130	948	68,994
	Kirkuk	103,218	480	1,524	29,772	-	64,932	33,000	142,194	375,120
	Missan	414	48	306	162	-	840	5,010	768	7,548
	Muthanna	354	-	30	24	-	42	3,378	24	3,852
	Najaf	2,670	-	114	114	-	432	80,364	612	84,306
	Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	181,488	1,092	184,776
	Qadissiya	2,430	126	450	228	-	2,772	13,488	426	19,920
	Salah al-Din	5,652	6	1,524	882	90	60	48	128,256	136,518
	Sulaymaniyah	58,068	3,054	9,258	40,386	-	6	19,854	37,956	168,582
	Thi-Qar	990	186	144	120	-	1,302	5,568	498	8,808
	Wassit	1,422	78	72	378	-	822	31,098	642	34,512
	Grand Total	901,560	33,516	65,256	232,596	41,880	76,170	1,047,798	435,900	2,834,676

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 1,852,757 individuals), critical shelter arrangements (27% or 759,132 individuals) and IDP camps (8% or 232,272 individuals).⁷

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

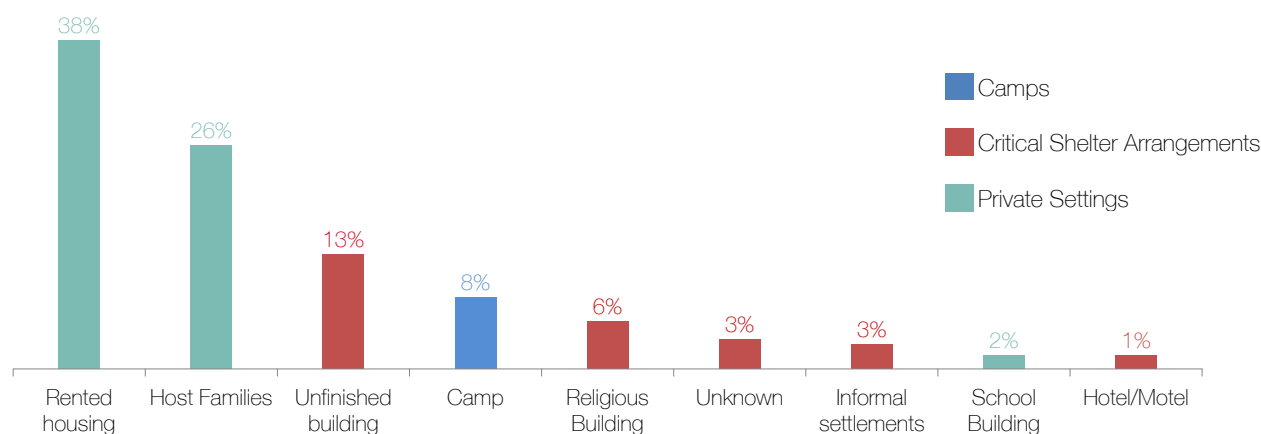


Figure 2: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs to date.

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⁷ 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.

Private settings remain the most common shelter arrangement for those displaced in Iraq with 1,071,270 individuals finding shelter in rented housing (38% of the total displaced population). There is a recorded population of 729,432 individuals (26% of the total displaced population) in host community arrangements and in 42,570 individuals (2%) housed in hotels or motels.

There are 759,132 individuals (27% of the total displaced population) who remain housed in critical shelter arrangements, out of which 372,396 individuals are sheltered in unfinished or abandoned buildings.

Just over 230,000 individuals (8% of the total displaced population) remain in camps throughout Iraq. Table 4 provides an overview of the shelter arrangements throughout the country.⁸

Governorate	RH	HC	U/AB	CM	RB	UN	IS	SB	HM	FS	Total
Anbar	54,612	271,134	45,366	-	1,524	-	22,902	27,048	-	-	422,586
Babylon	25,740	17,760	1,842	-	5,748	-	3,258	180	528	-	55,056
Baghdad	170,820	199,404	186	3,180	1,020	28,620	3,804	3,330	1,554	282	412,200
Basrah	4,206	4,620	-	1,338	150	54	186	12	564	210	11,340
Dahuk	81,852	46,518	163,830	136,536	5,796	-	6,096	-	11,868	-	452,496
Diyala	48,726	42,384	28,542	14,610	30	3,720	420	162	-	1,590	140,184
Erbil	171,390	21,222	6,210	9,342	4,032	-	17,994	750	16,938	-	247,878
Kerbala	13,080	3,672	6	48	44,820	12	174	-	7,092	90	68,994
Kirkuk	211,800	35,256	47,250	12,066	1,140	55,590	11,934	84	-	-	375,120
Missan	2,778	2,958	6	468	72	-	228	1,008	-	30	7,548
Muthanna	3,312	-	84	-	144	-	-	30	-	282	3,852
Najaf	16,392	1,662	114	-	65,982	-	78	-	78	-	84,306
Ninewa	32,916	44,694	57,582	38,808	3,096	660	2,340	4,020	660	-	184,776
Qadissiya	6,840	3,582	882	-	5,916	-	168	120	-	2,412	19,920
Salah al-Din	76,398	16,008	16,644	-	540	8,244	9,258	8,262	-	1,164	136,518
Sulaymaniyah	144,174	54	3,120	15,546	672	198	1,194	252	3,006	366	168,582
Thi-Qar	3,450	4,326	-	330	636	-	60	6	-	-	8,808
Wassit	2,784	14,178	732	-	15,264	-	1,224	48	282	-	34,512
Total	1,071,270	729,432	372,396	232,272	156,582	97,098	81,318	45,312	42,570	6,426	2,834,676

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

5 DISPLACEMENT WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period of 9 April to the 25 April 2015, DTM field staff across Iraq recorded a net decrease of 26,802 displaced families (160,812 individuals).

In order to facilitate identifying the characteristics of this newly reported population, Table 5 provides an overview of the variations between this DTM round (25 April) and the previous round (9 April).

Displacement Periods	Private Settings (host community and rental)	Camps	Critical Shelter Arrangements	Unknown	Total	% Period
Pre-June 2014	-2,802	-	-3,924	11,400	4,674	3%
June-July 2014	38,598	-42	48	3,600	42,204	26%
August 2014	5,412	4,008	-15,594	14,838	8,664	5%
Post 1 September	54,816	-624	10,068	41,010	105,270	65%
Total	96,024	3,342	(9,402)	70,848	160,812	100%
% Shelter Type	60%	2%	-6%	44%	100%	

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.⁹

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⁸As detailed in 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).

⁹Positive figures indicate an increase in population (by individuals) identified in the corresponding shelter category by period of displacement, while negative figures capture the corresponding reduction.

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

Central and Central North Region	
Anbar	<p>Due to the conflict affecting Ramadi city and neighboring areas, Anbar governorate has been witnessing a large displacement during the reporting period. An increase of 17,358 individuals has been recorded, of which 8,322 individuals were in Falluja, 2,334 individuals in Heet and 6,702 individuals in Ramadi districts. This displacement wave is mainly internal and related to the recent crisis.</p> <p>The level of threat to civilians varies highly within the governorate. The cities of Falluja, Ramadi and Karmah are severely affected by hostilities while other areas more moderately. Urban areas affected by hostilities are still inhabited by civilians with no means to resettle in safer areas.</p> <p>There are 14,450 newly reported individuals accommodated within host families, 1,980 individuals in unfinished buildings and 726 individuals in informal settlements. Of the IDPs living in unfinished buildings, 1,368 individuals are in Falluja and 612 individuals in Ramadi.</p>
Babylon	<p>Babylon governorate recorded new displacement from Anbar governorate with an increase of 3,456 individuals, the majority of whom were identified in Al-Mahwili district (1,602 individuals), followed by Hashimya (888 individuals) and Hilla (852 individuals). IDPs were able to access the governorate only with a sponsor.</p> <p>The largest increase is recorded among IDPs living in rented houses and host families, corresponding to 2,688 individuals and 510 individuals respectively.</p>
Baghdad	<p>Baghdad governorate reported an increase of 55,398 individuals within the reporting period. Approximately half of the identified IDPs, 28,560 individuals, were found in Karkh. Of the remaining IDPs, 11,340 were identified in Mahmudya, 8,880 more in Abu Ghraib, and 5,178 more in Adhamia. Almost the whole newly reported IDP population, 50,040 individuals, were from Anbar governorate and were allowed into Baghdad only with a sponsor.</p> <p>Almost all identified IDPs were displaced after September 2014, but there is also an increase of 5,268 individuals displaced during previous months, indicating the occurrence of secondary displacements. About half of identified IDPs, 28,380 individuals, of whom 26,280 are located in Karkh, are settled in unknown shelters, whereas 21,498 moved to host families, and 3,492 to rented houses.</p>
Diyala	<p>Diyala reported the highest net decrease of IDPs during the review period, namely -5,100 individuals. The governorate witnessed a small influx of 150 individuals from Anbar, however IDPs left the districts of Khanaquin (-3,408 individuals), Ba'quba (-1,482), Beladrooz (-120) and Al Khalis (-90). Most of the IDPs who left Diyala, 5,160 individuals, were IDPs from the same governorate, which indicates that populations are in process of returning to areas within the governorate as detailed in Section 8 below.</p> <p>IDPs left predominantly unfinished buildings (2,382) and rented houses (1,218).</p>

Kirkuk	<p>Kirkuk governorate recorded a net increase of 33,810 individuals. The governorate borders are closed to new displacements therefore the increase is due to improved access and better coverage to identify previously displaced populations as well as internal movements. The newly identified IDPs were primarily in Al Hawiga district (43,200 individuals) and Kirkuk (5,172 individuals), while 14,562 IDPs left Daquq.</p> <p>Internal movement of 12,960 individuals was observed within Kirkuk governorate. The governorate also saw remarkable movements among shelter types, in particular IDPs left host families and unfinished buildings (948 individuals and 6,210 individuals respectively) while others settled in informal settlements and in rented houses (1,860 individuals and 4,056 individuals respectively). Given the very limited access to Al Hawiga, the newly identified IDPs are recorded in unknown shelters.</p> <p>Among the newly identified IDPs, more than half, 18,318 individuals, was displaced after September 2014, with the remaining reporting previous periods of initial displacements.</p>
Ninewa	<p>Ninewa governorate observed the second largest net decrease of IDPs during the reported period, corresponding to -1,716 individuals. The decrease was witnessed mainly in Akre (-2,946 individuals), where 1,842 IDPs left unfinished buildings. Inflows were recorded in Mosul (300), Tilkaif (330) and Telaifar (600). All IDPs in Telaifar are settled in unfinished buildings. IDPs who left their last location of displacement were internally displaced within the governorate. Overall, 1,074 IDPs left unfinished buildings, 492 individuals left host families and 138 individuals left rented houses.</p>
Salah al-Din	<p>In Salah al-Din, newly identified populations led to a net increase of 22,662 displaced individuals, mainly identified in Tooz (13,116 individuals), Balad (7,968 individuals) and in Al Farez districts (2,928 individuals). While 2,856 individuals originate from Anbar, most of the newly reported displacement flows are internal, with 19,404 individuals displaced from other locations in Salah al-Din governorate.</p> <p>In terms of shelter types, 12,714 individuals moved into rented houses, 4,266 in host families and 5,508 in illegal settlements.</p>
Kurdistan Region of Iraq	
Dohuk	<p>In Dahuk governorate, a net increase of 3,042 individuals was recorded. This is mainly explained by the military operations in Ninewa governorate, from which 2,280 individuals originate. While Dahuk district witnessed an increase of 6,954 newly identified IDPs, a decrease of -3,582 IDPs was reported in Zahko and a decrease of -414 individuals in Amedi.</p> <p>An increase in IDPs living in rented houses was observed (8,964 individuals), and in hotels/motels (1,074 individuals). This goes along with a decrease of -6,552 IDPs in unfinished buildings and -768 individuals left illegal settlements. There was a reported decrease of 2,268 individuals displaced in August 2014, while there is also an increase of 4,752 IDPs displaced in June-July 14 and 558 before June 2014.</p>
Erbil	<p>Erbil governorate saw a net increase of 28,170 individuals during the reporting period. 26,148 were identified in Erbil district and 2,412 in Shaqlawa, whereas a decrease of -390 individuals was observed in Koinjaq.</p> <p>Erbil governorate witnessed changes with regards to shelter types. Notably, 29,706 IDPs moved into rented houses. While 3,846 IDPs left informal settlements, an increase of 3,900 individuals has been recorded in camps. Among the newly identified IDPs, the majority were from Ninewa (16,680 individuals), Anbar (8,562) and Salah al-Din (3,108).</p>

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

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6 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 understanding of the population movements across the country.¹⁰

The returnee tracking component aims to identify displaced families who have returned to their district of origin prior to their initial displacement, which can also be defined as district of usual residence. Its methodological approach reflects that of the current DTM process conducted throughout 2014 and 2015. Data to inform the returnee tracking will be collected by IOM field enumerators in collaboration with an extensive network of Key Informants (KIs) across Iraq, specifically within the identified hotspots of return. On a biweekly cycle the following information is collected and published:

- * Returnee population figures by family unit;
- * Identified locations of return, detailed at the 5th administrative level including centralized GPS coordinates;
- * Shelter arrangements, 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 initial 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 two rounds of returnee tracking (27 March to 23 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 triangulation of 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 time to be validated. DTM and returnee tracking aim to support a holistic analysis to triangulate and strengthen population movement data within the Iraq crisis.

7 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE RETURNEE TRACKING

After the second round of returnee tracking, a total of 19,475 families, namely 116,850 estimated individuals, were reported to have returned to their district of origin.

The governorate of Diyala hosted the highest proportion of identified returnee populations, 37% (or 7,174 families), followed by Salah al-Din with 26% (or 5,125 families) and Ninewa with 26% (or 5,086 families). The governorates of Anbar and Kirkuk recorded a lower share of returnees, 9% (or 1,680 families) and 2% (or 410 families) respectively.

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¹⁰ IOM Iraq has devised the returnee tracking tool based on 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. 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 had identified approximately 70,063 returnee families (an estimated 420,378 individuals).

Table 6 shows the total returnee population breakdown by governorate and district of return.

Governorate of Return	District of return	Families	Individuals	% District	% Governorate
Anbar	Falluja	522	3,132	3%	9%
	Ramadi	1,158	6,948	6%	
Diyala	Al-Khalis	5,220	31,320	27%	37%
	Al-Muqdadadiya	1,534	9,204	8%	
	Khanaqin	220	1,320	1%	
	Kifri	200	1,200	1%	
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	410	2,460	2%	2%
Ninewa	Telafar	5,086	30,516	26%	26%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	125	750	1%	26%
	Tikrit	5,000	30,000	26%	
Grand Total		19,475	116,850	100%	100%

Table 6: Total returnee population tracked breakdown by governorate and district of return.

Within the governorate of Diyala, 73% of the population are reported to be returning from areas within the governorate, 14% from Sulaymaniyah and 12% from Kirkuk.

In Salah al-Din, 50% of the population returned from Kirkuk, 27% from areas within the governorate, and 12% from Erbil.

In Ninewa governorate 88% of the identified populations are reported to have returned from Dahuk, and 12% from areas within the governorate.

Table 7 indicates the last governorate of displacement for the identified returnee population.

Governorate of Return	District of return	Last governorate of displacement										Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	
Anbar	Falluja	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	522
	Ramadi	464	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,158
Diyala	Al-Khalis	-	-	-	3,766	-	848	-	-	-	606	5,220
	Al-Muqdadadiya	55	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	309	1,534
	Khanaqin	-	-	-	120	-	40	-	-	-	60	220
	Kifri	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	410
Ninewa	Telafar	-	-	4,458	-	-	-	-	628	-	-	5,086
Salah al-Din	Baiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	125
	Tikrit	-	325	-	-	600	2,560	20	-	1,265	230	5,000
Grand Total		1,041	1,019	4,458	5,256	600	3,858	20	628	1,390	1,205	19,475
% Last Governorate of Displacement		5%	5%	23%	27%	3%	20%	0%	3%	7%	6%	100%

Table 7: Returnee populations breakdown by last governorate of displacement.

Table 8 provides details regarding the period in which the identified returnee population had initially fled their place of residence. The data infers that 43% of returnee population had been initially displaced after 1 September, 2014, while 40% of the returnee population first fled their homes through months of August, 2014 and 17% between the months of June and July, 2014.

CONTACT

Governorate	District of return	Displacement wave			Total
		2) June-July 2014	3) August 2014	4) Post Sept 2014	
Anbar	Falluja	-	-	522	522
	Ramadi	-	-	1,158	1,158
Diyala	Al-Khalis	2,723	-	2,497	5,220
	Al-Muqdadadiya	-	-	1,534	1,534
	Khanaqin	-	-	220	220
	Kifri	-	-	200	200
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	-	-	410	410
Ninewa	Telafar	-	5,086	-	5,086
Salah al-Din	Baiji	-	125	-	125
	Tikrit	675	2,510	1,815	5,000
Grand Total		3,398	7,721	8,356	19,475
% Last Governorate of Displacement		17%	40%	43%	100%

Table 8: Period of initial displacement of the returnee population.

Table 9 details the shelter arrangement of the populations in the places of return. From the overall identified returnee population, 77% (or 15,050 families) re-settled in their location of usual residence within their district of origin, while 19% (or 3,795 families) have returned to unfinished or abandoned buildings.¹¹

It is worth noting that the five governorates of return present remarkable differences across the reported shelter categories. In Anbar and Ninewa the identified returnee populations have settled back in their usual residence, while in Kirkuk all of the identified returnee populations are accommodated in informal settlements.

In Diyala, 53% of the returnee population are currently sheltered in unfinished/abandoned buildings, with the remaining reported to have returned to their usual residence. However, in Salah al Din, 96% have returned to their place of habitual residence while just 4% rent accommodation.

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	1,158	-	-	-	1,158
Diyala	Al-Khalis	2,923	2,297	-	-	5,220
	Al-Muqdadadiya	456	1,078	-	-	1,534
	Khanaqin	-	220	-	-	220
	Kifri	-	200	-	-	200
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	-	-	410	-	410
Ninewa	Telafar	5,086	-	-	-	5,086
Salah al-Din	Baiji	125	-	-	-	125
	Tikrit	4,780	-	-	220	5,000
Grand Total		15,050	3,795	410	220	19,475
% Last Governorate of Displacement		77%	19%	2%	1%	100%

Table 9: Total returnee families breakdown by shelter arrangements

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¹¹The 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 incurred by the conflict.

ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

DTM Dataset 23042015: 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, governorate, district 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 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%	11%	20%	3%	46%	5%	10%	12%	23%	4%	54%	386,318
Babylon	9%	11%	9%	16%	3%	48%	10%	12%	10%	17%	3%	52%	49,567
Baghdad	7%	9%	9%	16%	6%	47%	8%	10%	11%	17%	6%	53%	282,612
Basrah	10%	12%	9%	17%	1%	50%	9%	11%	9%	19%	2%	50%	7,917
Dahuk	8%	12%	12%	17%	3%	52%	7%	10%	12%	16%	3%	48%	458,118
Diyala	6%	10%	9%	18%	3%	48%	6%	12%	9%	21%	4%	52%	139,827
Erbil	9%	10%	11%	13%	7%	50%	9%	11%	10%	14%	7%	50%	213,362
Kerbala	12%	13%	8%	6%	3%	43%	19%	13%	12%	10%	5%	57%	71,580
Kirkuk	5%	11%	8%	17%	5%	47%	6%	13%	10%	19%	5%	53%	316,760
Missan	12%	12%	9%	17%	1%	51%	11%	11%	8%	18%	2%	49%	6,132
Muthanna	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	52%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	48%	745
Najaf	7%	13%	12%	17%	3%	51%	7%	12%	12%	15%	3%	49%	89,040
Ninewa	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	51%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	49%	134,957
Qadisiya	27%	32%	30%	47%	9%	50%	23%	37%	36%	51%	11%	50%	19,951
Salah al-Din	13%	20%	18%	28%	4%	48%	13%	19%	16%	28%	3%	52%	60,387
Sulaymaniyah	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	51%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	49%	97,468
Thi-Qar	25%	36%	43%	51%	18%	43%	34%	51%	52%	61%	17%	57%	7,440
Wassit	6%	9%	11%	13%	5%	45%	9%	13%	13%	16%	4%	55%	28,832
Grand Total	6.9%	10.7%	10.4%	16.6%	4.0%	48.6%	7.2%	11.3%	11.2%	17.5%	4.2%	51.4%	
Total Individuals	164,234	253,284	246,716	392,989	94,771	1,151,994	171,096	267,414	264,549	415,769	100,191	1,219,019	2,371,013