



DTM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Using DTM data to support Joint Needs Analysis in the interagency context

A Guidance for
DTM coordinators

DTM



Common
Operational
Datasets



Situation
Analysis



MIRA
Report



Humanitarian
Needs
Overview



Humanitarian
Response Plan

1. Using DTM data for the CODs
2. Using DTM data for the Situation Analysis
3. Using DTM data for the MIRA
4. Using DTM data for the HNO and HRP

For comments and questions contact DTMSupport@iom.int

Purpose and intended use of this guidance document

This guidance document describes frequently used DTM data for joint analysis and focuses on datasets commonly shared by DTM with the international community. These datasets are also centralized by OCHA to be used of joint analysis involving various stakeholders.

This document can be used by both DTM coordinators and other organizations' staff, as a starting point, when engaging in joint analytical processes.

As a response proceeds, DTM is usually able to provide additional information and contributes to HRP, bulletins, maps, other joint assessment and analysis.

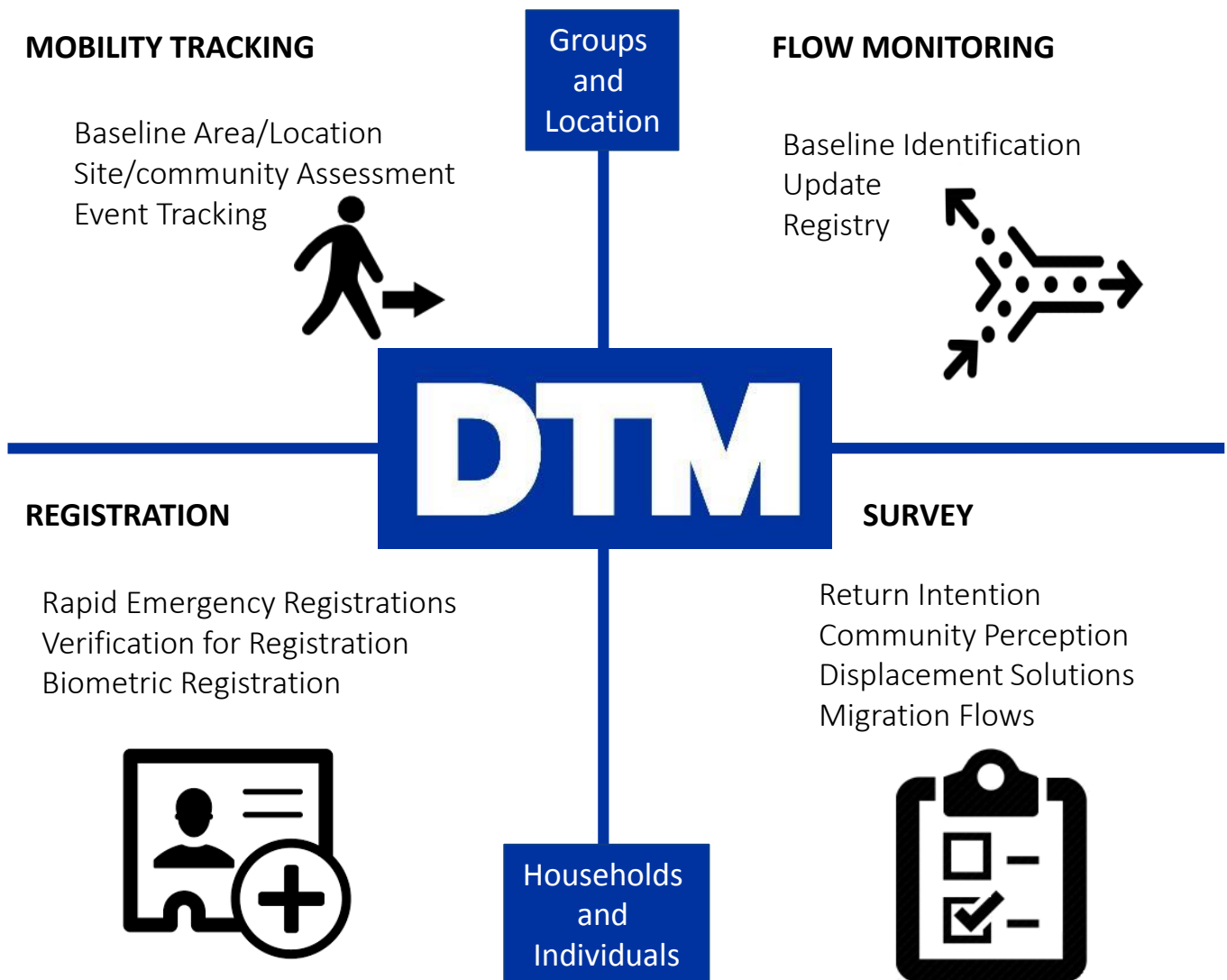
Key points about DTM

- DTM can contribute to Inter-Agency analysis:
 - Various datasets
 - Network of key informants and enumerators
- DTM often heavily contributes to the CODs, Humanitarian Profile and Humanitarian Needs Overview.
- If DTM is already implemented pre-crisis, it can greatly contribute to the Situation Analysis and MIRA
- There are different DTM activities and various populations can be monitored.
- Each type of DTM activity, when implemented, can contribute different datasets.
- The detailed datasets identified in this document are an indication of those usually available at each stage of the response. However, more data can be available.
- The DTM network has been used to collect additional information for joint sectoral and inter-sectoral needs assessment in some responses.
- DTM activities use various means of data collection depending on the activity and access: Key Informants Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Direct Observation, individuals and Household level interviews.
- DTM can only provide information on monitored populations. These may represent only a part, however large, of the total People in Need.
- DTM is not the only source of data on displacement. When data from other sources are available, it is best practice for the joint analysis group to go to the lowest admin level of data and identify the most convincing figure for each location, even combining data from various sources. Documenting and sharing this decision-making process and the metadata for each location is then key.

Not all DTM exercises are equal

- There are different DTM activities. Each IOM office implements the activities they deem necessary to fill information gaps.
- Information gaps are best identified together with other responding organizations.
- Each DTM activity has core indicators. Additional indicators are identified at country level.
- Depending on the country, DTM can monitor IDPs, migrants, returnees and other groups.

DTM Activities



Different data from different DTM activities

Baseline area assessment & Baseline Location Assessment

- Are usually the first to be implemented
- Provide information including: number of household/individuals by area and/or location, Sex and Age, main sectors of need, lists of geo-referenced locations, type of mobile population, settlement type, main reason and date of displacement, place of origin, active aid organizations in the area...
- Usually IDPs, returnees are monitored. Other groups might also be included.

Means of collection: Key Informants Interviews, Observation

Site /community assessments:

- Needs and resources per sector, services, SADD, vulnerabilities, history of displacement, main challenges, relationship with community, AAP indicators, ...

Means of collection: Focus Group Discussions, Key Informants Interviews and Observation

Event tracking:

- Reports on figures, origin and destination of displacement movements during a specific displacement event.

Means of collection: Key Informants Interviews

Flow monitoring baseline

- Identifies flows, routes, means of transportation of migrants.

Means of collection: Key Informants Interviews and Observation

Surveys:

- Intentions, perceptions, possible solutions, specific needs, resources...

Means of collection: Individual/HH-level Interviews and Observation

Registration:

- Information on individuals, including biometrics

Means of collection: Individual/HH-level Interviews and Observation

Different DTM data for different analysis

Using DTM data for the CODs and the Humanitarian Profile

*DTM can provide information on **populated places, humanitarian profiles, admin boundaries and geo-referenced locations** for the Common Operational Datasets (CODs)*

Using DTM data for Situation Analysis, MIRA and other joint analysis exercises

*DTM can provide information for the Situation Analysis and the MIRA or other rapid joint Assessments (e.g., **most affected areas, main sectors of needs...**)*

Using DTM data for the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Response Plan

*DTM can provide information on **key figures, affected populations, displaced persons, returns, SADD, priority needs and also sectoral needs and services** for the HNO and HRP*

Using DTM data for the CODs

IASC Guidelines Common Operational Datasets (CODs) in Disaster Preparedness and Response

As requested by the 77th IASC Working Group meeting

IASC Endorsed November 1 2010

Dataset	Recommended Governance	Mandatory Data Characteristics
Humanitarian Profile (disaggregated by admin level and populated place)	- Guardian: OCHA - Sponsor: OCHA - Source: Government, Assessments, UNHCR, IOM	- Internally Displaced ¹⁷ - Non-displaced affected - Host family/resident community affected - Refugee ¹⁸ - Dead - Injured - Missing
Population Statistics	- Guardian: OCHA - Sponsor: OCHA, UNFPA (Other potential sponsors could include UNDP, Government agencies or INGOs) - Source: Government	- Total population by admin level (Individuals) - Total population by admin level (Number of Households) - Age - Sex - Average family size by admin level - Unique identifier
Administrative Boundaries (Geographic) admin level 1 admin level 2 admin level 3 admin level 4	- Guardian: OCHA - Sponsor: OCHA (Other potential sponsors could include UNDP, Government agencies or INGOs) - Source: Government	- Unique identifier (P-Code) - Name
Populated Places (Geographic)	- Guardian: OCHA - Sponsor: OCHA, (Other potential sponsors could include UNDP, Government agencies or INGOs) - Source: Government	- Unique identifier (P-Code) - Names - Size classification - Population statistics - Status if capital of administrative division - Type (Village, spontaneous settlement, collective center, planned settlement)
Transportation Network (Geographic)		
Hydrology (Geographic)		
Hypsography (Geographic)	- Guardian: OCHA - Sponsor: UNOSAT - Source: Remote sensing, Government	- Elevation - Resolution

Humanitarian Profile, Admin boundaries and Populated places

DTM can contribute to the **Humanitarian Profile** as explained later, and can contribute to the **Admin boundaries**, when other data is not up-to-date. In addition, DTM can contribute to the list of **populated places and their population** figures, providing displaced locations and figures.

Note: COD guidance is under revision in 2017, and IOM is part of the working group of experts working on this revision and development of the Technical Support Package (TSP):

<https://sites.google.com/site/commonoperationaldataset/>

Using DTM data for the Situation Analysis (1/3)

if DTM is currently operational in the country, some of the information can already be provided by DTM for the Situation Analysis (within 3 days from the start of the emergency).

Affected People

DTM can contribute, as a minimum, to the information on the total Affected People- by Admin Level 1 - by providing **number of IDPs, migrants, returnees and other groups DTM monitored** in the latest DTM round available for each location. If more DTM activities are implemented, more data can be provided.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

CRISIS TYPE
Country name

[day month year]



Prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team

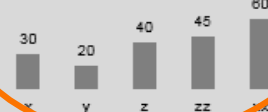


XX
Number of people living in affected areas

XX
Number of affected people
of affected by provinces



XX
Number of people displaced
of displaced by province (thousand):



Assessment registry:
www.xxxxxxx.org

SITUATION OVERVIEW

1 Severity of crisis

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2 Priority needs

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3 Government capacity

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Priority Needs

DTM can contribute to the understanding of priority needs by analyzing answers to **main sectors of need identified in the monitored community**, in the latest DTM round available for each location. *Priority needs of whole populations might be different from those of DTM-monitored communities, and other datasets will be also used when available*, in order to achieve the best possible understanding of the situation

Assessment Registry

DTM can provide information on DTM activities on the Assessment Registry, indicating **sector, geographical areas, dates and methodology**

People Displaced

DTM can provide **number of IDPs, returnees migrants and other groups identified as displaced** - by Admin Level 1 - in the latest DTM round available for each location.

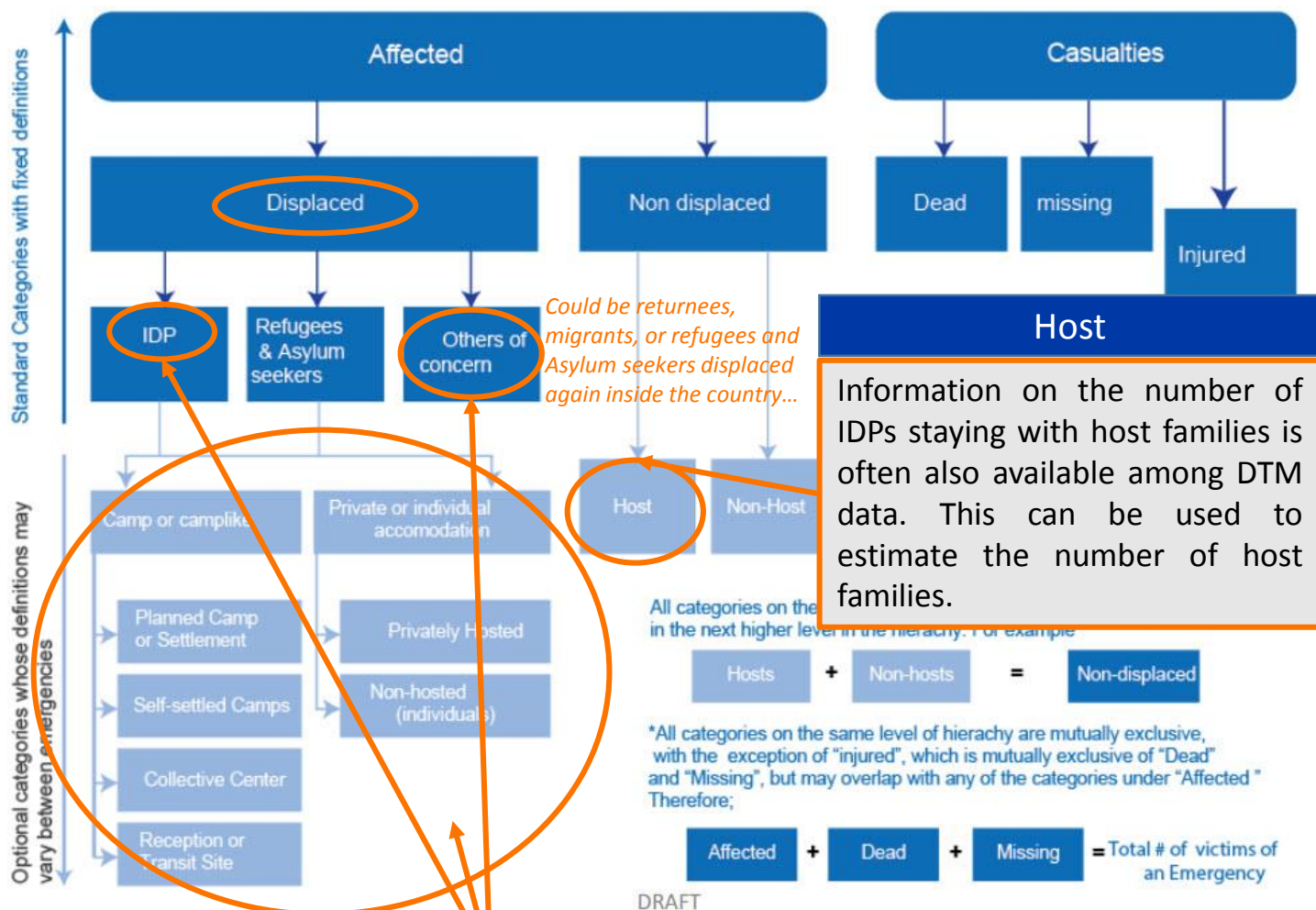
Using DTM data for the Situation analysis (2/3)

Country name

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

The Humanitarian Profile



People Displaced

DTM can provide the **number of IDPs, returnees migrants and other groups identified as displaced by type of settlement, including camps and private accommodation** from the latest DTM round available for each location (baseline). When other sources are available, Needs Analysis Group will evaluate the most accurate figures by the lowest admin level possible. Process and metadata will be documented and shared.

Source: and to find more information on Humanitarian Profile: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Humanitarian%20Profile%20visual%204%20EN_draft.pdf

Using DTM data for the Situation analysis (3/3)

Country name

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

Most affected areas:

- Area x has been particularly affected because factor x,y,z
- Areas xyz: While to date little information is available, it is v hit due to factor x,z,c,

Damage reports:

- Houses:
- Infrastructure:
- Government capacity:
- Livelihoods:

Status of the population

- Pre-crisis vulnerabilities:
- Initial information on impact of crisis
- Lessons learned from similar disasters:

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

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BASELINE INFORMATION

Pre-crisis vulnerabilities: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit

Basic services : Healthfacilities, educational facilities, wastewater, electricity

Affected areas

The DTM network might be able to provide information on areas affected by displacement and areas of origin of displaced, if DTM is already active in the country.

Infrastructure

The DTM network might be able to provide ad hoc information on infrastructure damage, if DTM is already active in the country

Humanitarian Access

DTM might be able to provide information on access to displacement locations

Baseline Information

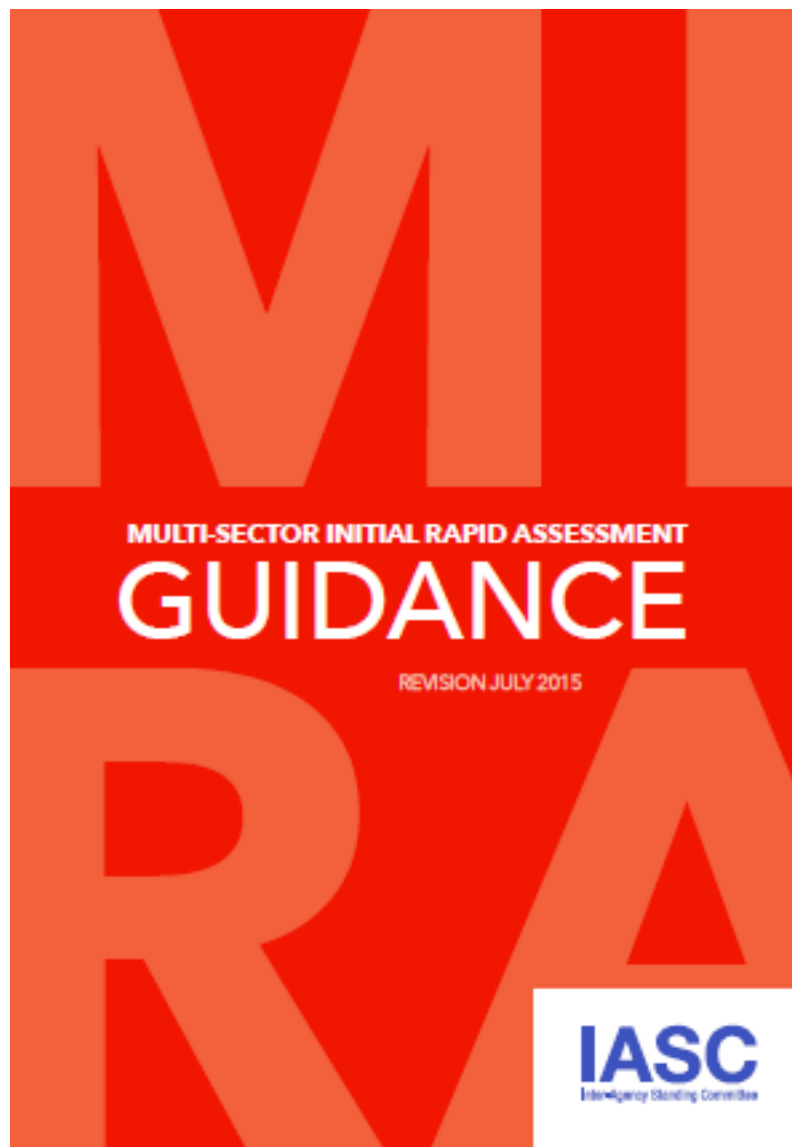
DTM might be able to provide information on pre-existing caseload of vulnerable population and basic services in pre-existing displacement locations



Consistently uploading DTM data on HDX makes it easier for OCHA and other stakeholders to find and use existing DTM data in a short timeframe

Using DTM data for the MIRA (1/3)

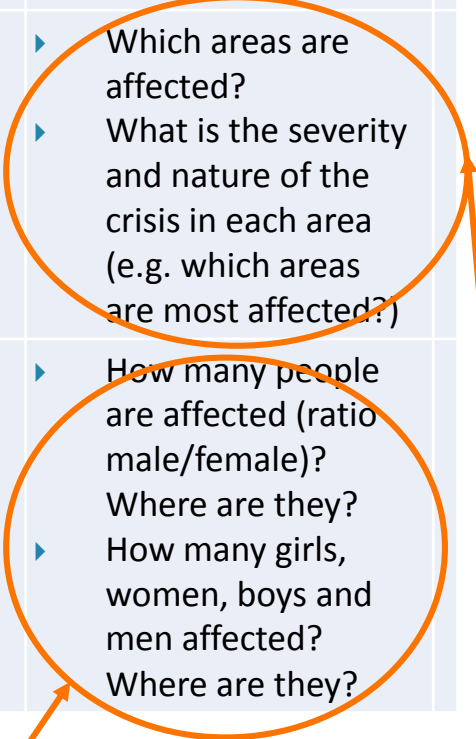
If implemented already pre-crisis or if baseline assessments are already ongoing, DTM can provide information for the MIRA, Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessment (within 2 weeks from the start of the emergency).



Using DTM data for the MIRA (2/3)

Themes	Key questions	Status and Impact
Drivers of the crisis and underlying factors	1. What are the main drivers of the crisis and what are the underlying factors of increased vulnerability?	▶ What are the main drivers of the crisis (including environmental, socio-political, climatic and economic factors)?
Scope of the crisis and humanitarian profile	2. What is the geographical extent of the affected area?	▶ Which areas are affected? ▶ What is the severity and nature of the crisis in each area (e.g. which areas are most affected?)
	3. How many people are affected?	▶ How many people are affected (ratio male/female)? Where are they? ▶ How many girls, women, boys and men affected? Where are they?

Drivers of Crisis
DTM can provide information on reasons for displacement.



How many affected?
DTM can contribute information on number of displaced by area, and lists of displacement locations by area (baseline 1). If DTM was already implementing baseline 2, SADD might also be available.

Affected Areas
DTM can contribute information on areas of displacement, areas of origin of displaced persons, areas of return, and main needs per area.

Using DTM data for the MIRA (3/3)

Themes	Key questions	Status and Impact
Status of populations living in affected areas	7. What is the condition of affected populations in terms of access to and utilization of basic services and goods?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ What is the status of access to and utilization of basic services and goods? ▶ What was the impact of the crisis on access to and utilization of basic services and goods?

Services/Needs

DTM can contribute information on access to services and main needs by area of displacement.

International Capacities and Response	12. Which agencies/ organizations are operating where and in what sectors of intervention?	▶ Which agencies/organizations are operating where and in what sectors?
	13. What are their interventions to date in response to the crisis?	▶ What interventions are the actors identified already providing?

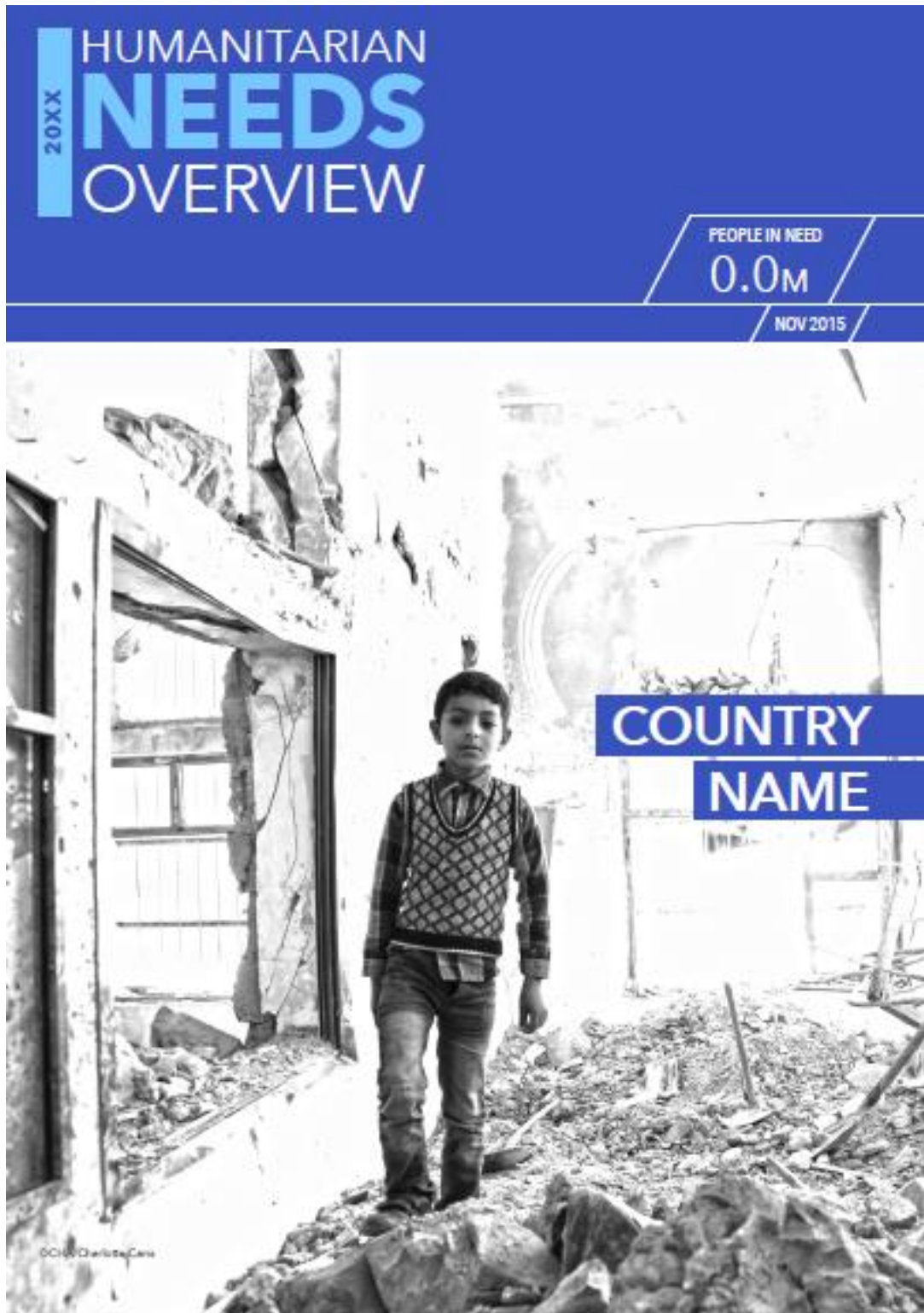
Presence of agencies

DTM can contribute some information on organizations present in displacement areas.

Strategic Humanitarian Priorities	19. What are the strategic priorities for humanitarian interventions?	▶ Based on the information gathered through the above questions, what are the strategic priorities for humanitarian interventions in terms of geographical areas, affected groups and priority cluster/sector response domains?
	<p>Priority needs by areas</p> <p>DTM can contribute information on priority needs by area of displacement.</p>	

Using DTM data for the HNO (I/I0)

DTM can provide information for the HNO, Humanitarian Needs Overview. Information can vary depending on what DTM activities are implemented.

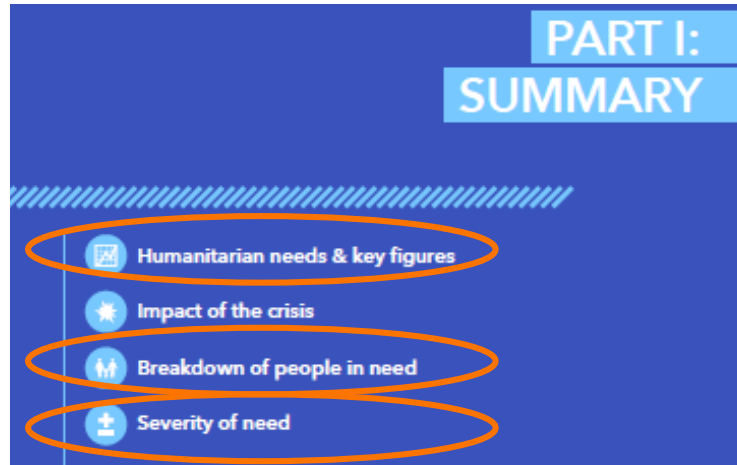


Using DTM data for the HNO (2/10)

HNO is made of 2 parts:

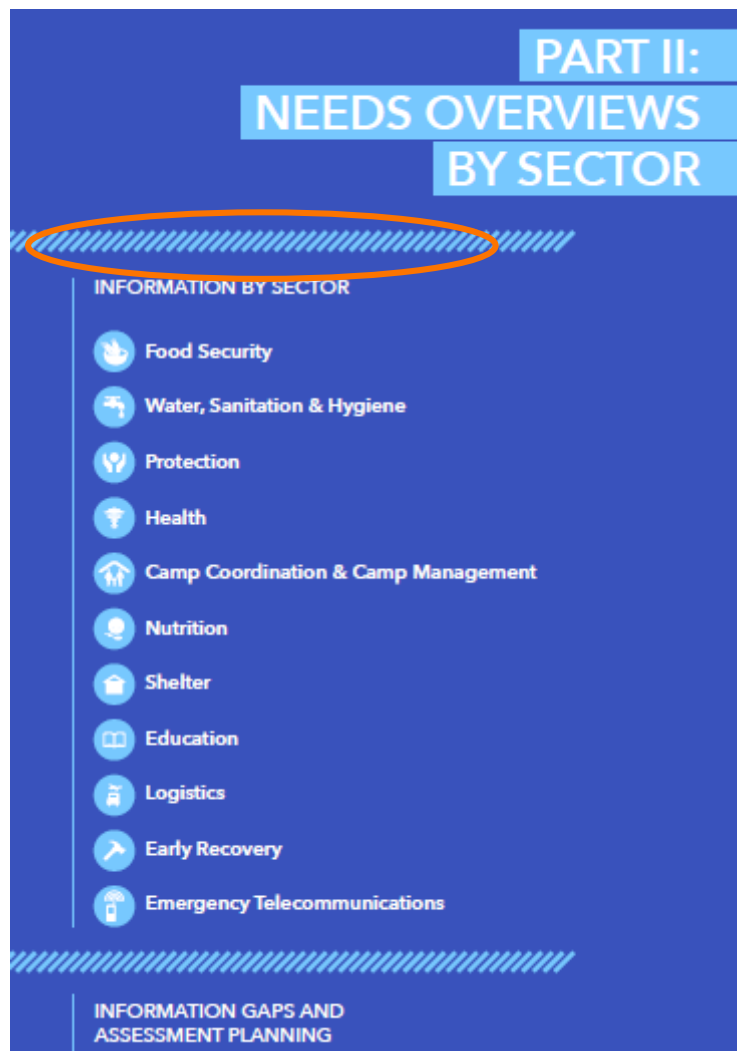
Part I: Summary

DTM can provide information on **top humanitarian needs, key figures** of IDPs, and any other monitored population (e.g., returnees, host community, migrants...). These figures will be combined with those of other populations in need and data from other sources for joint analysis.



Part II: Needs Overviews by Sectors

DTM can provide information on **Shelter and CCCM** sectors (baseline). If the information is included in the baseline, and if surveys and camp profiles are implemented, more sectoral information can be **provided to Clusters/ Sectors for their analysis**, when available and needed



Using DTM data for the HNO (3/10)

Part I: Summary

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS & KEY FIGURES

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



Needs

DTM contributes with data on the main needs of monitored communities from the latest DTM round available for each location (baseline & surveys if implemented).



Main needs of **communities not assessed by DTM**, if available, will be included by other actors.

The primary needs of a whole population might be different from those of a DTM-monitored community, depending on DTM coverage of the identified groups of people in need.

Additional sources will be used, when available, to achieve the best possible situational understanding.

Using DTM data for the HNO (4/10)

Part I: Summary

HUMANITARIAN

NEEDS & KEY FIGURES

TOTAL POPULATION

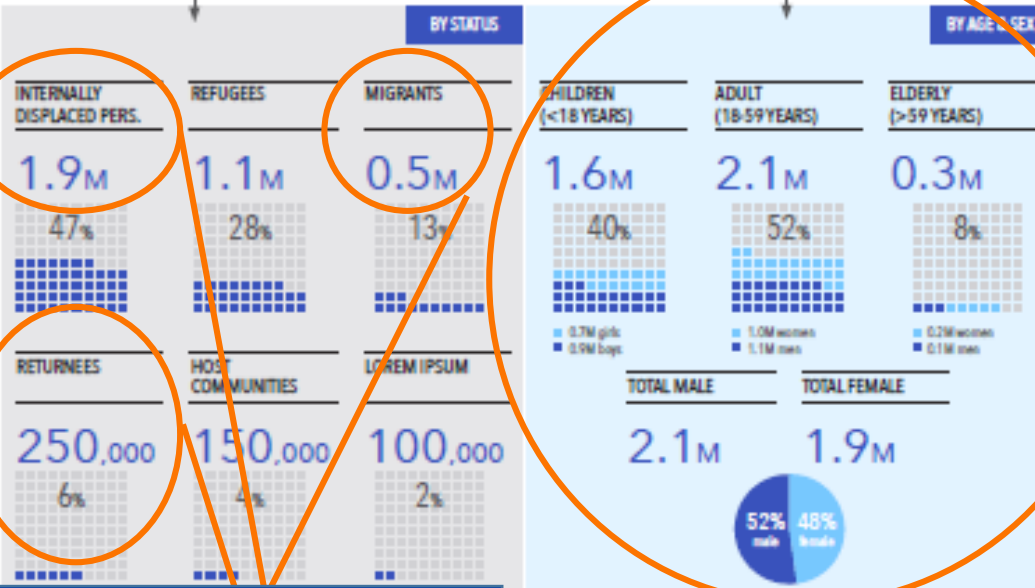
45M

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS

7M

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

4M



People in Need

Total PiN (**People in Need**) is usually larger than the total of displaced persons. DTM contributes to information on the total PiN by providing **the number of IDPs, migrants, returnees and other groups in need identified** in the latest DTM round available for each location (baseline). This information will be combined with that of other population groups and cross verified with other sources.

SADD

DTM contributes to this info by providing **SADD** (Sex and Age Disaggregated Data) for **IDPs and other groups in need, identified** in the latest DTM round available for each location (baseline) – *Total might be different from DTM figures.*

Groups by Status

DTM provides information on the **number of IDPs, returnees migrants and other groups monitored** in the latest DTM round available for each location (baseline). *Depending on DTM coverage, total numbers for these groups might be different from DTM totals. DTM figures will be cross verified with those of other sources, when available.*

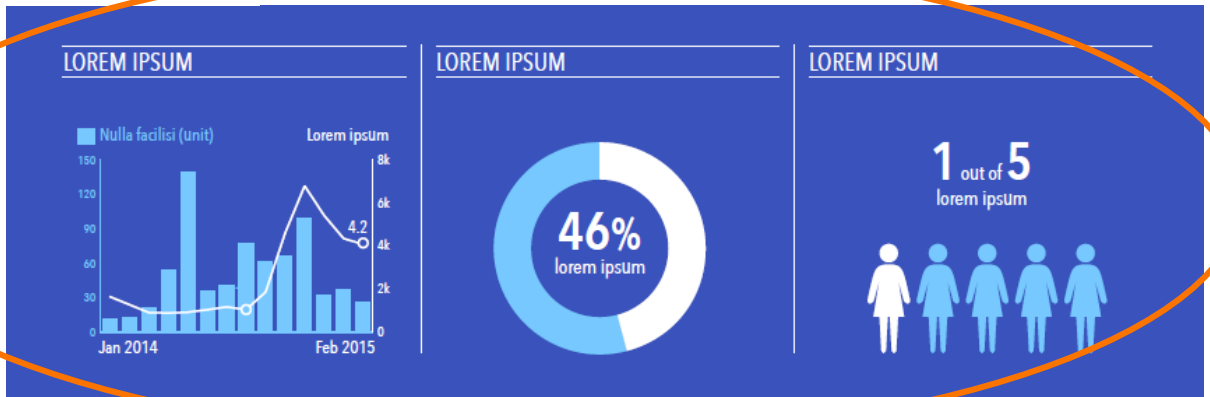
Total figures will be jointly calculated in coordination with other organizations. They might also include groups not assessed by DTM and use additional sources to verify data at the minimum admin level. The total figures might be identified through estimation or a mixture of methodologies. **Documenting the metadata**, the process for these estimations and **how the total number was identified** is essential and should be shared with the data. The same is valid for IDP/returnees or any other figures, when DTM only captures a part of the population and the total is calculated adding other information.



Using DTM data for the HNO (5/10)

Part I: Summary

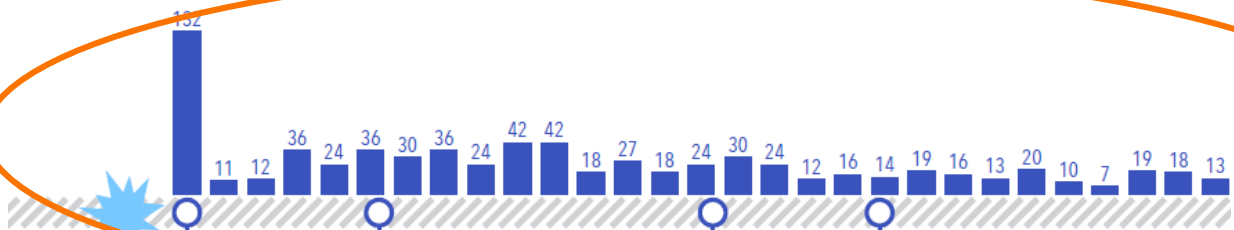
IMPACT OF THE CRISIS



Timelines and SADD

DTM can provide **SADD and number of IDPs, returnees migrants and other groups identified** as displaced over time, when DTM has been active for some time (baseline 1 and 2). Depending on DTM coverage, and availability of other sources, total number for these groups might be different from DTM totals.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IN THOUSANDS)



DD Mmm YYYY



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DD Mmm YYYY



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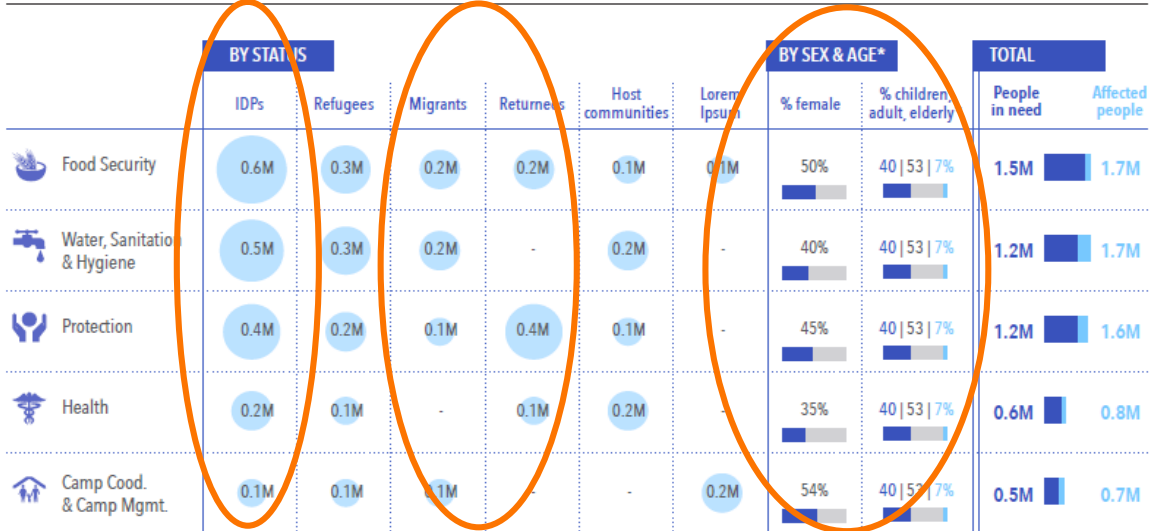
Using DTM data for the HNO (6/10)

Part I: Summary

BREAKDOWN OF

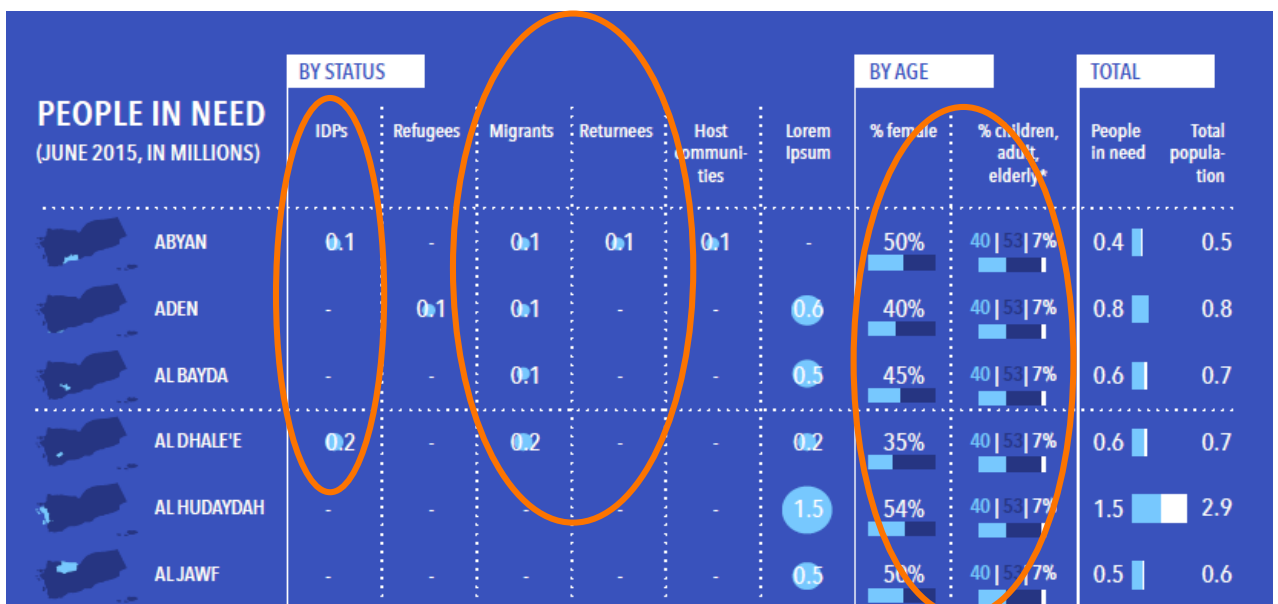
PEOPLE IN NEED

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR



PiN by sector of need, sex, age, admin 1 and status

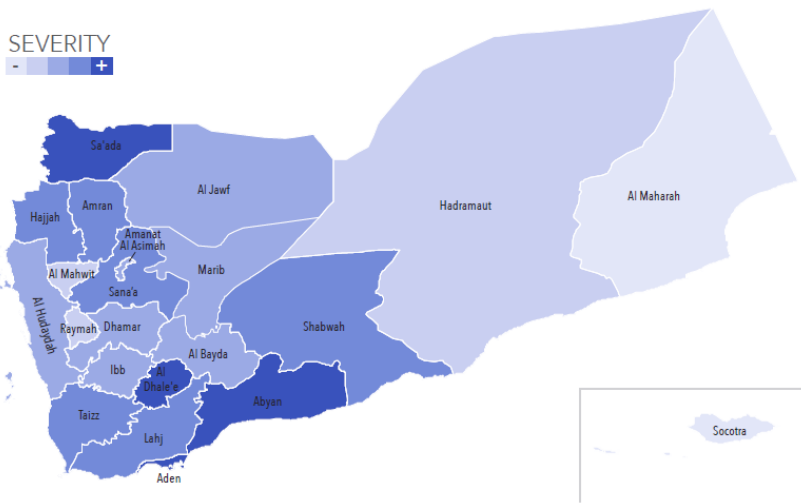
DTM can provide the number of **displaced people in need** (e.g., IDPs, returnees, migrants and other monitored groups) **by main sector of need, sex, age and status, and by admin level 1**. Total number of PiN will likely be different from total of displaced in need as other population groups will be included in total PiN. In addition, when other sources of data on displaced populations are available, the joint analysis group will often go to the lowest admin level of data and identify the most convincing figure for each location, even combining data from various sources. Documenting and sharing this decision-making process and the metadata for each location is then key.



Using DTM data for the HNO (7/10)

Part I: Summary

SEVERITY OF NEED



Severity of Need

OCHA has developed a tool for comparing the severity of needs among areas. OCHA uses indicators agreed on by responders in country and available data from clusters, agencies and government authorities. Some DTM data are very useful for this analysis (**number of IDPs and other displaced groups, SADD and so on**)

ID	Data missing	Data Consistency	Admin Level 1	Pcode	Admin Level 2	Pcode2	IDP Families	GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION (GAM), Prevalence rate (%)				SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION (SAM), Prevalence rate (%)				Prevalence rate [%] of stunting in children 0 to 59 months				US Mortality rate			
								1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Demsa	NGA002001	-	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Gireni	NGA002004	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Gombi	NGA002005	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Guyuk	NGA002006	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Hong	NGA002007	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Lamurde	NGA002009	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Mayo-Belwa	NGA002012	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Numan	NGA002016	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	✓	✓	Adamawa	NGA002	Shallane	NGA002017	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

More info on the Humanitarian Needs Comparison tool can be found online -

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Comparison%20Tool%20Guidance%202015%20FINAL-EN.pdf>

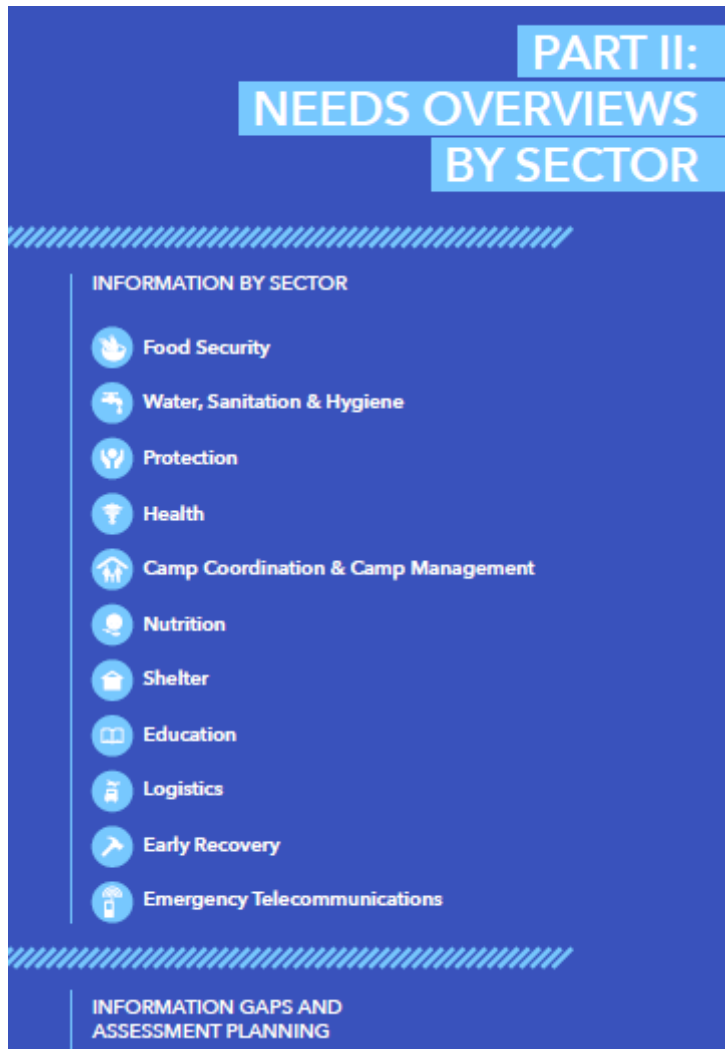
The tool is available at:

https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Nigeria_HNO_Comparison_Tool_v0.1.zip Technical instructions are available at:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/Comparison%20Tool%20Technical%20Instructions.pdf>

Using DTM data for the HNO (8/10)

Part II: Needs Overviews by Sectors



Using DTM data for the HNO (9/10)

Part II: Needs Overviews by Sectors

CCCM, SHELTER & NFI

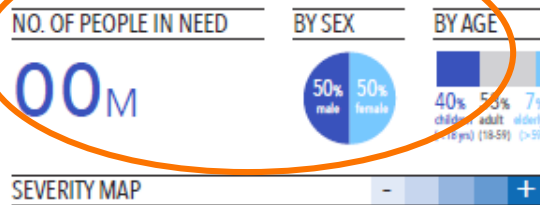
DTM can provide specific data on needs for CCCM, Shelter and NFI from baseline assessment.

OTHER CLUSTERS

In some baseline assessments and in all site profiles, more specific data on sectoral needs and services are available and can be used by other sectors.

Population Figures and SADD

DTM can provide Shelter, NFI and CCCM clusters with population figures and SADD, particularly for those living in camps. Figures of populations in host communities and other settings are also usually available.

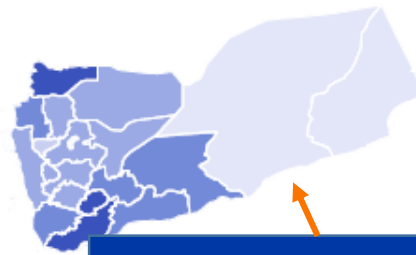


DTM is working closely with GBV and Child Protection AoR at global level and in some countries

AFFECTED POPULATION

Affected Population

DTM information can provide information on place of origin and reason for displacement, dynamics, and relationship with host community (also from baseline assessment).



Severity maps

Severity maps for shelter, NFIs and CCCM might also be produced using, among other sources, DTM information (also from baseline assessment).

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

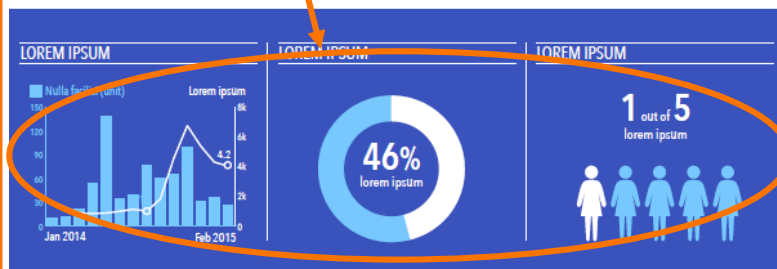
Needs

DTM can provide Shelter, NFI and CCCM clusters with specific information on the needs of displaced populations, **to be verified with other available data from other sources**. In addition, where site profiles are implemented, more information on specific sectoral needs and available services can be provided.

Depending on DTM coverage and the type of crisis, clusters might need to add information on non-displaced population.

Figures and SADD over time

From the second round of data collection, DTM can provide total figures and SADD of monitored population, over time



Using DTM data for the HNO (10/10)

Part I: Needs Overviews by Sectors

Needs Assessments

The DTM team can provide details, including admin level, on their ongoing or planned multi-sectoral assessments, as well as on specific sectoral assessment they might carry out upon request for some clusters.

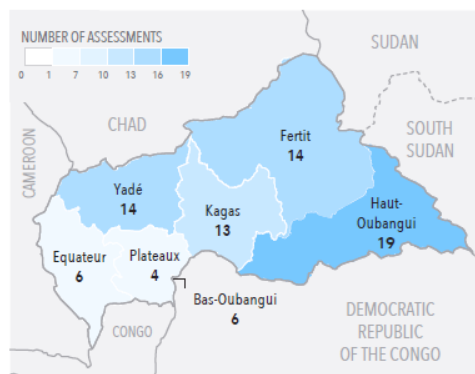
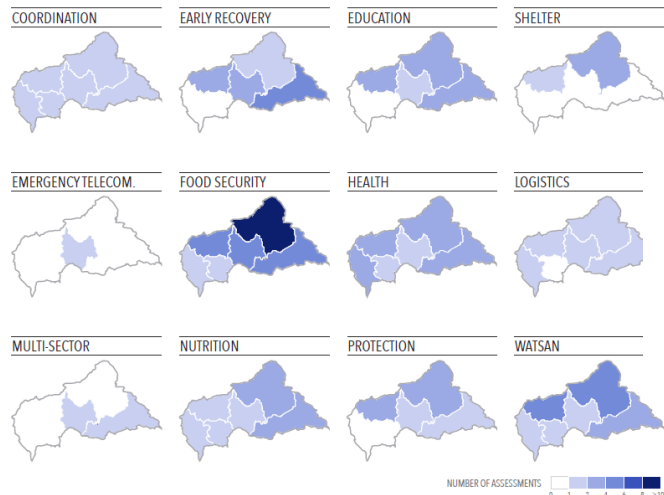
INFORMATION GAPS & ASSESSMENT PLANNING

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NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS NUMBER OF PARTNERS PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

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PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

CLUSTER/SECTOR	LOCATION	TARGETED PEOPLE	LEAD AGENCY	PLANNED DATE	SUBJECT

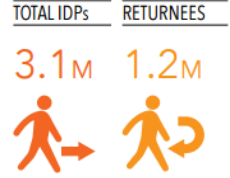
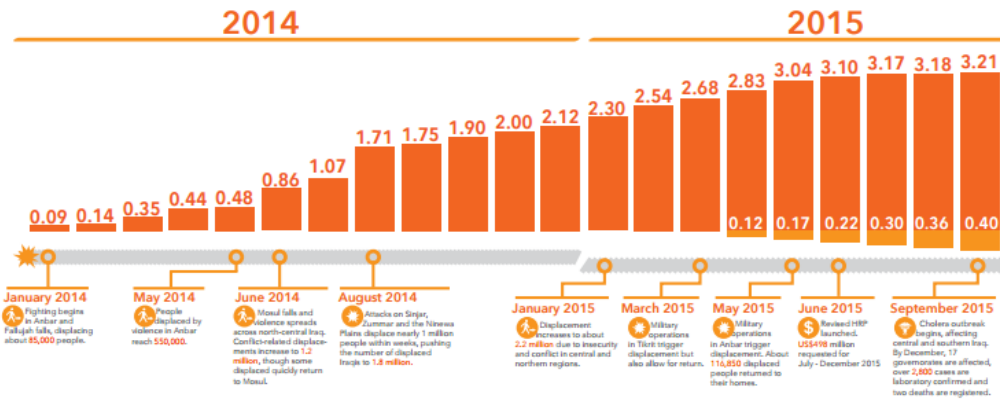
NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS BY LOCATIONS AND BY SECTOR

	Coordination	Early Recovery	Education	Emergency Shelter	Emergency Telecom.	Food Security	Health	Logistics	Multi-Sector	Nutrition	Protection	WASH	TOTAL
EQUATEUR	1					1	3	1		2		1	6
KAGAS	1	3	1		1	5	2	1	1	2	2	2	13
PLATEAUX	1					1	1			2		2	4
BAS-OUBANGUI	1					1	1	1	1	2			6
FERTIT	1	1	4	3		9	3	1		3	4	6	14
HAUT-OUBANGUI	1	5	3			6	3	1	1	3	2	3	19
YADÉ	1	3	4	2		5	3	1		1	4	5	14
TOTAL	1	10	9	3	1	14	5	1	1	6	7	10	

Using DTM data for the HRP

DTM can also provide data for the Humanitarian Response Plan. Datasets are similar to the ones provided in HNO, and in the population profile

CRISIS TIMELINE



January 2014 Fighting begins in Anbar and Fallujah falls, displacing about 85,000 people.

May 2014 People displaced by violence in Anbar reach 550,000.

June 2014 Mosul falls and violence spreads across north-central Iraq. Conflict-related displacements increase to 1.2 million, though some displaced quickly return to Mosul.

August 2014 Attacks on Sinjar, Zumar and the Ninewa Plains displace nearly 1 million people within weeks, pushing the number of displaced people to 1.8 million.

January 2015 Displacement increases to about 2.2 million due to insecurity and conflict in central and northern regions.

March 2015 Military operations in Fallujah trigger displacement but also allow for return.

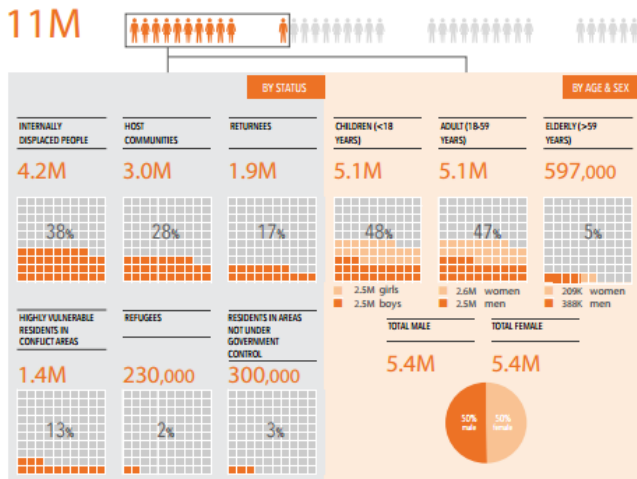
May 2015 Military operations in Anbar trigger displacement. About 116,850 displaced people returned to their homes.

June 2015 Revised HRP launched. US\$478 million requested for July - December 2015.

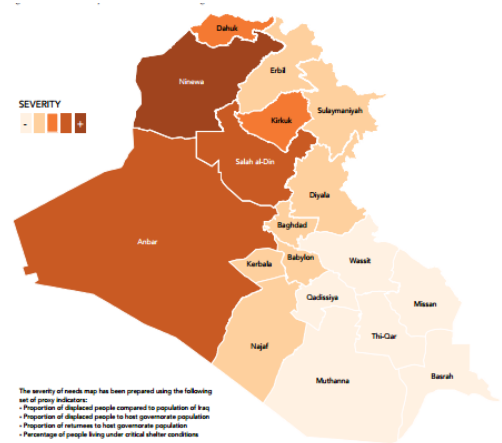
September 2015 Cholera outbreak begins, affecting central and southern Iraq. By December, 17 governorates are affected, over 2,800 cases are laboratory confirmed and two deaths are registered.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED	TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NEED	NUMBER OF DISPLACED PEOPLE IN CAMPS AND EMERGENCY SITES	DISPLACED PEOPLE OUT OF CAMPS	HIGHLY VULNERABLE RETURNEES
11M	4.2M	1.1M	3.1M	1.9M
	HIGHLY VULNERABLE RESIDENTS IN HOST COMMUNITIES	HIGHLY VULNERABLE RESIDENT PEOPLE IN CONFLICT AREAS	RESIDENTS IN AREAS OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT CONTROL	REFUGEES
	3M	1.4M	300k	230k

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY CLUSTER



PEOPLE IN NEED (NOVEMBER 2016)

	IDPs (IN MILLIONS)	HOST COMMUNITY (IN MILLIONS)	RESIDENTS UNDER NON-GOVT CONTROL (IN MILLIONS)	VULNERABLE RESIDENTS IN CONFLICT AREAS (IN MILLIONS)	REFUGEES (IN MILLIONS)	RETURNEES (IN MILLIONS)	TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED (IN MILLIONS)	% FEMALE	% CHILDREN, ADULT, ELDERLY
ANBAR	0.43	0.41	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.72	1.86	52%	42 53 5%
BABYLON	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	51%	49 46 5%
BAGHDAD	0.43	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.65	51%	45 49 6%
BASRAH	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	50%	51 45 4%
DAHUK	0.40	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.80	47%	50 46 4%