RESULTS SUMMARY

[ TRENDS ]

Generally speaking, sites in the Salah al-Din and Kirkuk governorates present the most insecure conditions for IDPs outside of Anbar.

Shelter:
- 54.5% of IDP families in Anbar were staying with host families
- 8.0% of IDP families in Anbar were located in schools
- 43.5% of IDP settlement types outside of Anbar were rented housing

Food & Core Relief Items (CRIs):
- 75.3% of sites had individuals unable to afford commodities
- 87.0% of sites had IDP families without sufficient cash
- 68.0% of sites had all people without 2 full sets of climate-appropriate clothing

Protection:
- 15.8% of sites had no IDPs registered

Health:
- 39.8% of sites did not have functioning health services
- 45.5% of sites did not have medical supplies

WASH:
- 24.5% of sites did not have water of sufficient quality
- 16.2% of sites did not have sufficient showers and toilets

Education:
- 25.7% of sites did not have IDP children allowed to enroll in school
- 39.8% of sites did not have IDP children attending school
The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool developed by the International Organization for Migration to gather baseline information on displaced populations and the conditions in the areas in which they have temporarily settled. The DTM has been rolled out in over 30 countries including Haiti, Pakistan, Mali, the Philippines, and South Sudan. DTM was first implemented in Iraq in 2006 to track the movements of IDPs during the wave of sectarian violence.

Since late December 2013, tens of thousands of families have fled their homes in Anbar Governorate, where recent clashes between militant groups and Iraqi Security Forces have destabilized the area. In coordination with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and other interested parties, IOM Iraq is implementing DTM to support the overall efforts of the UNCT as outlined in the 2014 Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The SRP addresses the coordinated response of dozens of UNCT partners to the Anbar Crisis for a six month period, beginning in February 2014 and ending in July 2014. After each month of DTM implementation there is a period for evaluation to allow for continual improvement. DTM is a flexible instrument, adaptable to diverse situations, changing information needs, and external feedback.

The U.S. State Department’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has provided initial funding for DTM through the project “Emergency Response Addressing Iraqi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Violence Originating in Anbar Governorate.” Continued donor support of DTM is essential in the design of an appropriate humanitarian response that will meet the evolving needs of IDPs and population affected by the crisis. Therefore, IOM continues to share up to date information with interested parties and pursue additional donor partnerships to enable the Mission to obtain full funding for the DTM.

The methodology of DTM in Iraq has been two-fold; the first stage involves the identification of displaced populations, through a network of community-level key informants, MoMD registration data, and information provided by other agencies. In the second stage, locations are validated, assessed, and profiled to gain a detailed understanding of the...
In the last few months, over 390,000 individuals have fled their homes due to the crisis in Anbar. An identified 44,352 IDP families across Anbar’s 8 districts in 197 different locations. Due to security concerns, it was not possible to validate or fully assess these identified locations. Outside of Anbar; IOM identified 21,832 IDP families in 328 locations. From these identified locations, 279 (85%) sites were then validated, assessed, and profiled, covering a total of 11,982 IDP families.

In each successive month of implementation, the two stage process will continue; new locations identified as hosting IDPs will be documented, and all or a sample of identified sites (both new and those from previous rounds) will be assessed. This report presents the findings for the first month of DTM for the crisis in Anbar, conducted in March 2014. Below is a table detailing identified sites and families, as compared to the number of sites and families assessed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Identified sites</th>
<th>Identified families</th>
<th>DTM-assessed sites</th>
<th>DTM-assessed families</th>
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<td>342</td>
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<td>205</td>
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<td>Qadissiya</td>
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<td>1,778</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1,778</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Wassit</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td><strong>66,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>279</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,982</strong></td>
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MIGRATION TRENDS

In the last few months, over 390,000 individuals have fled their homes due to the crisis in Anbar. An identified 44,352 families have displaced within the province and 21,832 families have sought refuge in communities throughout Iraq. For those IDPs displaced within Anbar, over half have displaced within their original district. While IDPs from Anbar who displaced outside the province have primarily settled in Salah al-Din, Baghdad, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah, IOM has identified IDPs in 17 out of 18 of Iraq’s governorates. Additionally, the crisis is not only affecting families from Anbar; 181 families from Babylon and 24 from Baghdad have displaced due to the crisis.

Displacement continues to escalate, in accordance with ongoing violence. An estimated 35,608 families displaced in December and January, 16,283 displaced in February, and an additional 14,293 families displaced by March 20th.
44,352 families displaced within Anbar have been identified by IOM Iraq, an estimated 266,112 individuals or 67.0% of all IDPs from the conflict. 72.7% of IDPs displaced within Anbar were from Falluja district, and 27.3% were from Ramadi. Overwhelmingly, the trends have been movement towards the north and west of the governorate, towards Heet and within Falluja and Ramadi. Notably, 50.7% of IDPs in Anbar have displaced within their original district, in keeping with general trends regarding internal displacement in Iraq since 2006.

**Identified Current Locations for IDPs in Anbar:**

**TOTAL IDPs IN ANBAR:**

- **29 locations**
- **7,500 individuals**
- **1,250 families**

- **8 locations**
- **1,814 families**
- **10,884 individuals**

- **8 locations**
- **2,355 families**
- **14,130 individuals**

- **29 locations**
- **3,686 individuals**
- **6,144 families**

- **14 locations**
- **1,144 families**
- **36,864 individuals**

- **42 locations**
- **16,572 families**
- **99,432 individuals**

- **9 locations**
- **1,359 families**
- **8,154 individuals**

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IDPs IN EACH DISTRICT:**

- **3%**
- **13.9%**
- **2.8%**
- **4.1%**
- **5.3%**

*The number of individuals is estimated from the number of families*
**IDP DISTRICT OF ORIGIN**
[FROM FALLUJA TO OTHER DISTRICTS IN ANBAR]

TOTAL IDPs DISPLACED FROM FALLUJA TO OTHER DISTRICTS:

32,266 families

**IDP DISTRICT OF ORIGIN**
[FROM RAMADI TO OTHER DISTRICTS IN ANBAR]

TOTAL IDPs DISPLACED FROM RAMADI TO OTHER DISTRICTS:

12,086 families
21,832 families have been identified in 16 governorates of Iraq, a total of 33.0% of the IDP population from the conflict in Anbar. Primarily, IDPs were located in the governorates of Salah al-Din, Baghdad, Erbil, and Sulaymani-yah. Notably, some families have not remained in the first location of their displacement, but have been moving to seek out better forms of accommodation as well as areas that allow them to easily register as displaced. Of the 11,982 IDP families in the 279 assessed locations, 67.6% had displaced from Falluja.

**Identified Current Locations for IDPs from Anbar:**

**TOTAL:**

- 328 locations
- 21,832 families
- 130,992 individuals
### MIGRATION TRENDS

[IN OTHER GOVERNORATES]

#### IDP FAMILIES IN ASSESSED SITES BY DISTRICT OF ORIGIN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Fallujah</th>
<th>Ramadi</th>
<th>Ana</th>
<th>District Not Reported</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Babylon</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>853</td>
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<td>1,458</td>
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<td>Erbil</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>794</td>
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<td>Kirkuk</td>
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<td>1,344</td>
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<td>Najaf</td>
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<td>Salah al-Din</td>
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<td>Thi-Qar</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasit</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,109</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,833</strong></td>
<td><strong>125</strong></td>
<td><strong>915</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,982</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
The average family size for those IDP families in assessed sites was 6 individuals, mirroring the average size of an Iraqi family. Assessed IDPs were quite young; 39.5% of IDPs were under age 15, or 64.4% were under the age of 25. Interestingly, in only 49% of assessed sites did the ethnicity and religion of the IDPs from Anbar match the primary ethnicity and religion of the host community. In Salah al-Din, Ninewa, and Diyala, over 80% of sites had matching ethnoreligious makeup for IDPs and the host community. In governorates of the Kurdistan Region (KR), it was below 10% of sites. Overall, 82.8% of IDPs were Arab Sunni Muslim, 13.5% were Arab Shia Muslim, 3.7% were Kurdish Sunni Muslim, and 0.1% were Turkmen Sunni Muslim. Turkmens were entirely located in Ninewa, while Kurds were in primarily Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah.

DEMOGRAPHICS*

*Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.
In Anbar, over half of IDP families identified were staying with host families in their location of displacement. Particularly significant, 8.0% of IDPs in Anbar were staying in schools and 13.1% were staying in abandoned buildings or public spaces. In Ramadi, 23.3% of families were being housed in formal collective shelters. Other commonly reported accommodation types included rented houses. Overall, there was a decided lack of sustainable housing options for those displaced in Anbar.

**SETTLEMENT TYPES FOR IDP FAMILIES BY DISTRICT OF ANBAR:**

- **Al-Rutba**
  - 38.9% Living in camps
  - 36.2% Living in rented houses
  - 12.8% Living in with host families
  - 2.8% Living in schools
  - 3% Living in mosques
  - 2.2% Living in abandoned buildings or spaces
  - 2.3% Living in formal collective shelters
  - 2% Living in informal collective shelters
  - 0% Living in own houses

- **Heet**
  - 71.9% Living in camps
  - 17.3% Living in rented houses
  - 2.9% Living in with host families
  - 0.2% Living in schools
  - 0.5% Living in mosques
  - 1.1% Living in abandoned buildings or spaces
  - 6% Living in formal collective shelters
  - 6.2% Living in informal collective shelters
  - 1.2% Living in own houses

- **Ra’ua**
  - 34.2% Living in camps
  - 49.9% Living in rented houses
  - 0.9% Living in with host families
  - 1.2% Living in schools
  - 6% Living in mosques
  - 2.2% Living in abandoned buildings or spaces
  - 1.5% Living in formal collective shelters
  - 2.4% Living in informal collective shelters
  - 2.2% Living in own houses

- **Al-Ka’im**
  - 53% Living in camps
  - 41.4% Living in rented houses
  - 1.9% Living in with host families
  - 1% Living in schools
  - 0.4% Living in mosques
  - 2.3% Living in abandoned buildings or spaces
  - 1.2% Living in formal collective shelters
  - 2.2% Living in informal collective shelters
  - 0% Living in own houses

- **Ana**
  - 54.3% Living in camps
  - 34.9% Living in rented houses
  - 1.5% Living in with host families
  - 2.5% Living in schools
  - 2.2% Living in mosques
  - 2.4% Living in abandoned buildings or spaces
  - 1.2% Living in formal collective shelters
  - 0% Living in informal collective shelters
  - 2.2% Living in own houses
SHELTER
[IN ANBAR]

SETTLEMENT TYPES FOR IDP FAMILIES BY DISTRICT OF ANBAR:

Haditha

Ramadi

Falluja

TOTAL:
As the capacity of host communities becomes increasingly overwhelmed, shelter is a growing concern. The most pressing shelter needs in assessed sites were funds to pay rent costs and general housing. Housing was a need as many families were hosted by the local community or staying in hotels. Rehabilitation of existing housing and building of low-cost housing options were also commonly noted shelter support needs.

In the Kurdistan Region (KR), many families initially stayed in hotels and guest houses. As the need for more sustainable housing increased, some IDPs moved to more affordable areas of the KR and surrounding governorates. Rented accommodation was by far the most common housing type for those displaced outside of Anbar; some families reported that 5 families were sharing a single house, to make this option more affordable.

On average, from sites assessed, IDPs were living with 4 people per room. Nearly 15% of families were being housed in hotels/motels, while 17.2% were in the house of a host family or relatives. In Salah al-Din, 43.9% of families in assessed sites were located in public buildings, and in Qadissiya and Kirkuk, 61.6% and 30.8% of families respectively were housed in informal settlements. The statistics are of particular concern, as these are very insecure settlement types.
SHELTER
[OUTSIDE OF ANBAR]

SETTLEMENT TYPES FOR IDP FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE:

Kerbala
10% 50% 30%

Wassit
100%

Najaf
47.4% 42.1%

Babylon
12.5% 50%

Erbil
39.4% 18.2% 42.4%

Diyala
50% 37.5%

Missan
100%

TOTAL:
8.4% 32.6% 43.5%
While 73.4% of sites had shelters in good condition, sites in the governorates of Thi Qar, Wassit, Salah al-Din, Qadissiya, and Basrah all reported less than 40%.
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)*

Over 75% of all sites had sufficient water quality, clean water for needs other than drinking, toilets and showers, access to sanitation/hygiene items, and access to sanitary napkins and hygiene material. However, overall, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk, and Basrah have lower statistics for water, sanitation, and hygiene indicators than the other governorates of Iraq. For example, in Salah al-Din, 80% of sites did not have sufficient quality water. In Kirkuk, people did not have access to sufficient sanitation/hygiene items in 37.5% of sites.

Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Total number of sites assessed</th>
<th>Number of sites that had indicator present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)*

NUMBER OF SITES WHERE THERE ARE SUFFICIENT TOILETS AND SHOWERS:

NUMBER OF SITES WHERE THE TOILETS/SHOWERS ARE SEPARATED FOR MEN AND WOMEN:

NUMBER OF SITES WHERE PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO SUFFICIENT HYGIENE ITEMS:

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WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) *

Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.

**NUMBER OF SITES WHERE WOMEN AND GIRLS HAVE ACCESS TO SANITARY NAPKIN AND HYGIENE MATERIAL:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Sites with Access to Napkin and Hygiene Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulaymaniyah</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL:**

279 sites

- 211 sites where the quality of water is sufficient
- 222 sites where clean water is available in sufficient quantity for needs other than drinking
- 234 sites where there are sufficient toilets and showers
- 148 sites where the toilets/showers are separated for men and women
- 229 sites where people have access to sufficient hygiene items
- 220 sites where women and girls have access to sanitary napkin and hygiene material

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Health services were not functioning in 39.8% of sites assessed, and medical supplies were unavailable in 45.5%. In the governorates of Diyala, Kerbala, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Thi-Qar, and Wassit, the percentages of sites reporting health services and supplies were extremely low. 31.1% of sites had IDPs who sustained injuries during the conflict. Over half of sites in Baghdad, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din had injured IDPs. The most commonly reported diseases for IDPs from sites assessed were the flu, chronic issues, anemia, and dermatological issues related to poor quality water.

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Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.

**TOTAL:**

- **279 sites**
  - 60.2% of sites with health services
  - 54.5% of sites that have medical supplies
  - 31.3% of sites with IDPs who sustained injuries

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*Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.*
Overall, 90.7% of sites had open schools in the area. IDP children were allowed to enroll in school in 74.3% of sites, while IDP children were actually attending school in 60.2% of sites assessed. A notable exception was sites in Salah al-Din, where schools were open in only 57.5% of sites, and IDP children were allowed to enroll and were attending school in only 7.5% of sites. 3 assessed sites had received education assistance: 2 in Kirkuk and 1 in Sulaymaniyah.

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Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.

**Qadiissiya**
- 5 sites
- 100% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 100% of sites where IDP children are allowed to enroll in school
- 100% of sites where IDP children are attending school

**Sulaymaniyyah**
- 44 sites
- 97.7% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 88.6% of sites where IDP children are allowed to enroll in school
- 75% of sites where IDP children are attending school

**Erbil**
- 23 sites
- 100% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 55.5% of sites where IDP children are allowed to enroll in school
- 47.8% of sites where IDP children are attending school

**Najaf**
- 12 sites
- 100% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 100% of sites where IDP children are allowed to enroll in school
- 66.7% of sites where IDP children are attending school

**Missan**
- 1 site
- 100% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 100% of sites where IDP children are allowed to enroll in school
- 100% of sites where IDP children are attending school

**Dahuk**
- 18 sites
- 88.9% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 22.2% of sites where IDP children are allowed to enroll in school
- 22.2% of sites where IDP children are attending school

**Diya1a**
- 6 sites
- 100% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 100% of sites where IDP children are allowed to enroll in school
- 100% of sites where IDP children are attending school

**TOTAL:**
- 279 sites
- 90.7% of sites that have schools open in the area
- 74.3% of sites where IDP children can attend school
- 60.2% of sites where IDP children are attending school
FOOD AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS*

Needed core relief items in sites assessed were food, household items such as cleaning supplies and cooking utensils, fuel, and medications. In the majority of sites, all commodities were available, but it was reported that they were too expensive for families in such vulnerable circumstances. In sites where not all commodities were available, foodstuffs were most commonly noted as missing from the market. 91 assessed sites had received food assistance and 116 had received non-food item assistance.

IDPs in only a very small portion of sites assessed had sufficient cash and were able to afford commodities. Only 32.0% of sites had all people with at least 2 sets of clothing appropriate to the climate and just 58.4% of sites had bedding material available. Sites in the governorates of Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Sulaymaniyah, and Thi Qar had particularly poor rates regarding sufficiency and access to food and core relief items.

*Kirkuk - 16 sites

- 50% of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat
- 68.8% of sites in which fuel is available
- 6.3% of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities
- 100% of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds
- 12.5% of sites in which commodities for infants are available
- 0.0% of sites in which bedding materials are available
- 100% of sites in which electricity is available
- 70.8% of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate

*Basrah - 27 sites

- 81.5% of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat
- 100% of sites in which fuel is available
- 7.4% of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities
- 100% of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds
- 48.1% of sites in which commodities for infants are available
- 3.7% of sites in which bedding materials are available
- 100% of sites in which electricity is available
- 70.4% of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate

*Ninewa - 24 sites

- 70.8% of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat
- 40.9% of sites in which fuel is available
- 29.2% of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities
- 70.8% of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds
- 5.0% of sites in which commodities for infants are available
- 12.5% of sites in which bedding materials are available
- 10.0% of sites in which electricity is available
- 70.8% of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate

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FOOD AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS*

*Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.

**Babylon - 4 sites**
- % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 100%
- % of sites in which fuel is available: 100%
- % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 50.0%
- % of sites in which commodities for infants are available: 100%
- % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 100%
- % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 75.0%

**Thi-Qar - 6 sites**
- % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 33.3%
- % of sites in which fuel is available: 100%
- % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 0.0%
- % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 66.7%
- % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 33.3%

**Salah al-Din - 40 sites**
- % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 40.0%
- % of sites in which fuel is available: 35.9%
- % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 10.0%
- % of sites in which commodities for infants are available: 12.5%
- % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 32.5%
- % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 42.5%

**Baghdad - 35 sites**
- % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 71.4%
- % of sites in which fuel is available: 90.0%
- % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 62.9%
- % of sites in which commodities for infants are available: 62.9%
- % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 88.6%
- % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 91.4%

**Kerbala - 13 sites**
- % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 100%
- % of sites in which fuel is available: 100%
- % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 7.7%
- % of sites in which commodities for infants are available: 7.7%
- % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 46.2%
- % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 100%
% of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat
% of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities
% of sites in which fuel is available
% of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds
% of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate
% of sites in which commodities for infants are available
% of sites in which bedding materials are available
% of sites in which electricity is available
% of sites in which fuel is available
% of sites in which electricity is available

**Qadissiya - 5 sites**

- Sulaymaniyah - 44 sites
  - % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 2.3%
  - % of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities: 56.8%
  - % of sites in which fuel is available: 6.8%
  - % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 97.7%
  - % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 0.0%
  - % of sites in which commodities for infants are available: 0.0%
  - % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 90.9%
  - % of sites in which electricity is available: 2.3%

**Erbil - 23 sites**

- % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 69.6%
- % of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities: 69.6%
- % of sites in which fuel is available: 30.4%
- % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 82.6%
- % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 59.1%
- % of sites in which commodities for infants are available: 17.4%
- % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 100%
- % of sites in which electricity is available: 73.9%

**Najaf - 12 sites**

- % of sites in which households have appropriate equipment/material with which to cook and eat: 41.7%
- % of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities: 100%
- % of sites in which fuel is available: 41.7%
- % of sites in which IDP households have sufficient funds: 100%
- % of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate: 0.0%
- % of sites in which commodities for infants are available: 0.0%
- % of sites in which bedding materials are available: 100%
- % of sites in which electricity is available: 83.3%

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Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.

**FOOD AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS**

**Missan** - 1 site
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material

**Dahuk** - 18 sites
- 94.4% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 64.7% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 76.5% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 72.2% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 20.0% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 55.6% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 100% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 94.4% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material

**Diyala** - 6 sites
- 83.3% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 66.7% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 66.7% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 83.3% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 33.3% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 40.0% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 33.3% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 83.3% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material

**TOTAL** - 279 sites
- 58.4% of sites with houses that have appropriate cooking material
- 68.9% of sites in which fuel is available
- 32.0% of sites in which individuals have at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate for the climate
- 84.1% of sites in which electricity is available
- 25.9% of sites in which individuals are able to afford commodities
- 13.0% of sites in which IDP households have sufficient cash
- 71.7% of sites in which commodities for infants are available
- 58.4% of sites in which bedding materials are available

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All sites assessed outside of Anbar had law and order enforced by the Government of Iraq (GOI) or the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), except for a single location in Sulaymaniyah. Registration was taking place in nearly all sites assessed; 84.2% of sites had either all or some IDPs registered. In Kirkuk and Salah al-Din, however, no IDPs had been registered in over half of sites. In the vast majority of sites, IDPs were able to move freely. In 1 site in Kirkuk, 1 in Sulaymaniyah, and 1 in Baghdad, IDPs were not able to move freely.

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**PROTECTION***

Kerbala
- 16.7% of sites where some IDPs are registered
- 16.7% of sites where all IDPs are registered
- 66.7% of sites where no IDPs are registered

Wassit
- 16.7% of sites where some IDPs are registered
- 8.3% of sites where all IDPs are registered
- 100% of sites where no IDPs are registered

Najaf
- 16.7% of sites where some IDPs are registered
- 75% of sites where all IDPs are registered
- 75% of sites where no IDPs are registered

Babylon
- 100% of sites where some IDPs are registered
- 15% of sites where all IDPs are registered
- 10% of sites where no IDPs are registered

Erbil
- 75% of sites where some IDPs are registered
- 15% of sites where all IDPs are registered
- 10% of sites where no IDPs are registered

Diyala
- 71.4% of sites where some IDPs are registered
- 28.6% of sites where all IDPs are registered
- 10% of sites where no IDPs are registered

**TOTAL:**
- 36.4% of sites where some IDPs are registered
- 47.8% of sites where all IDPs are registered
- 15.8% of sites where no IDPs are registered

279 sites assessed

*Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.*
The DTM also maps other migrant groups present in the assessed locations. In all but one of the sites assessed, there were migrant groups present in addition to the IDPs recently displaced from Anbar. One site in Kerbala did not have displaced groups other than the recent IDPs. Iraq-wide, the largest groups identified were IDPs displaced after 2006 and returnee families who had also displaced after 2006. Sites in Baghdad, Erbil, and Nineva had the most migrant families identified, in keeping with overall statistics regarding concentrated areas of IDPs and returnees in Iraq. On the location level, key informants noted types of vulnerable individuals present at the site; minor heads-of-households were present in 94% of sites. 75% of sites had pregnant or lactating women, and 19% of sites had unaccompanied minors.

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LOCATION INFORMATION*

MIGRANT FAMILIES IN ASSESSED SITES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>IDP displaced pre 2006</th>
<th>IDP post 2006</th>
<th>Returnees displaced post 2006</th>
<th>Returnees displaced pre 2006</th>
<th>Syrian refugees</th>
<th>Environmental displacement</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Returnees from Syria post 2011</th>
<th>Total # families</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td><strong>15,718</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,786</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1,142</strong></td>
<td><strong>910</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,895</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,390</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Due to the difficult security conditions, the full Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment could not be carried out in the locations identified in Anbar as hosting IDPs. Statistics report on the sites assessed outside of Anbar.*
INFORMATION REQUESTS:
Additional information is available and can be provided upon written request. For the indicators published in this report, all can be further broken down to the governorate, district, or site-level.

FURTHER DTM INFORMATION:
Updated reporting on the DTM can be accessed at:

www.iomiraq.net

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