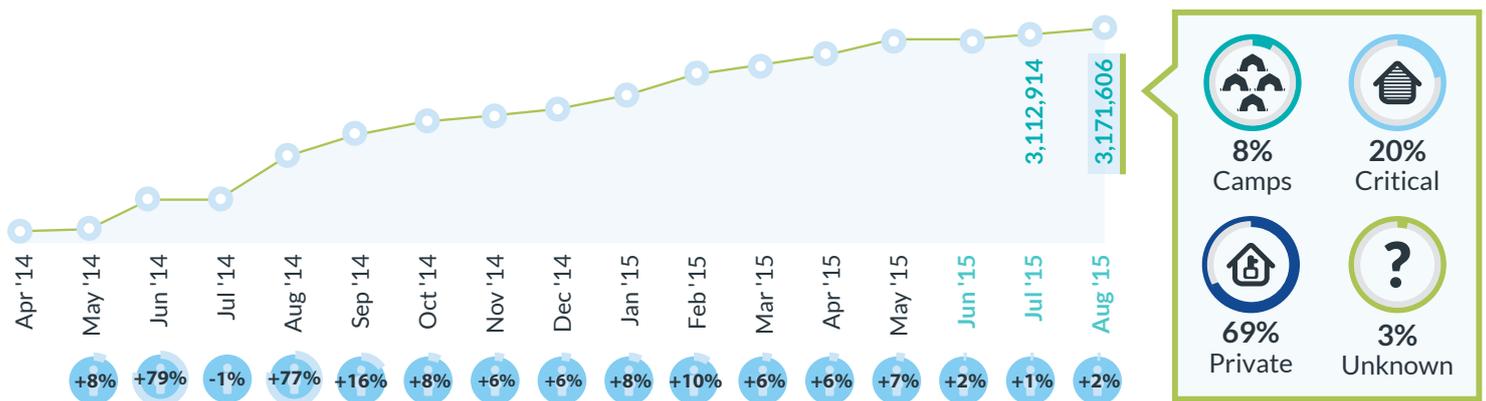


DISPLACEMENT OVER 3 MILLION IDPs DUE TO ONGOING HOSTILITIES IN ANBAR

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 Iraq.

From the start of January 2014 through 30 July 2015, the DTM identified **3,171,606** internally displaced individuals (528,601 families),¹ dispersed across 102 districts and 3,331 distinct locations in Iraq.²

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revises the planning figures for the humanitarian response to **3.2 million** internally displaced persons (IDPs).



HIGHLIGHTS

- The identified IDP population showed an increase of 2% (58,692 individuals) between 2 and 30 July 2015.
- During the reporting period, the governorates experiencing the highest increase of IDPs out of the respective totals have been Anbar 6% (31,896 individuals) and Kirkuk 5% (17,958 individuals).
- Approximately 87% of IDPs are originally from three governorates only: 40% from Anbar (1,281,276 individuals), 33% from Ninewa (1,034,358), 14% from Salah al-Din (429,744).
- Approximately 16% of the currently identified IDP population were displaced after April 2015. In particular, the number of IDPs displaced after 1st April 2015 increased by 32% during the reporting period.
- As of 30 July 2015, a total of 49,220 IDP families (295,320 individuals) are reported to have returned to their locations of origin.
- Since the most recent deterioration in the governorate of Salah al-Din starting on 14 June, DTM tracked 4,485 families (26,910 individuals) displaced within the governorate. Moreover, the reopening of the bridge between Samarra and Tikrit allowed 12,192 returnee families (73,152 individuals) within Salah al-Din to return to their location of origin. 84% of these returned to the city of Tikrit (Merkaz Tikrit).
- Between 8 and 21 July, following the most recent deterioration around Saqlawiyah City in Falluja district, DTM Emergency Tracking has identified 13,057 IDP families (78,342 individuals) who fled the area. Of these 94% (73,254 individuals) are displaced in Falluja city (Merkaz Falluja).

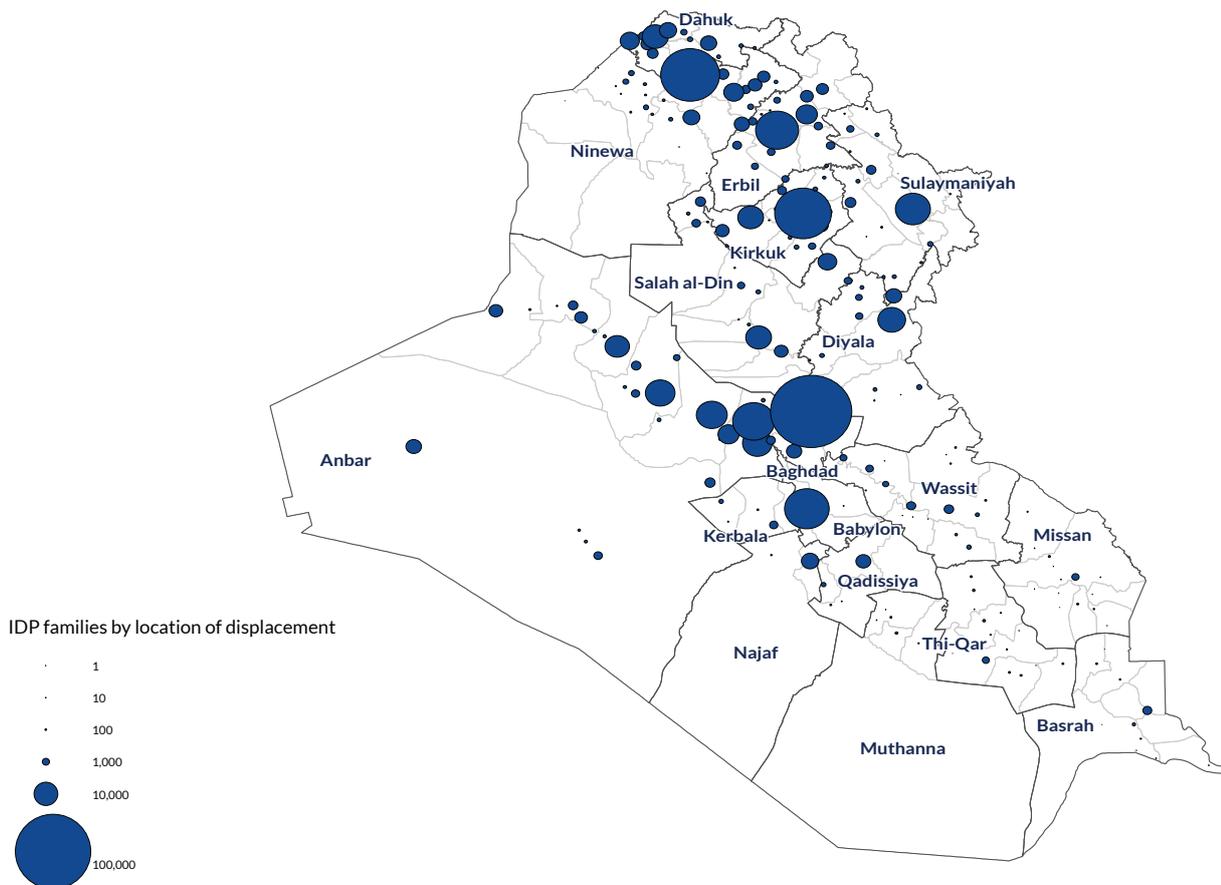
1. The number of individuals is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.
 2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas and a neighbourhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division).

OVERVIEW IDPs BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

KEY POINTS

- As of 30 July 2015, six out of 18 governorates host 77% (2,431,818 individuals) of the total identified IDP population. Anbar hosts 18% (584,364 individuals), Baghdad 17% (538,632), Dahuk 13% (426,054), Kirkuk 13% (399,660), Erbil 9% (285,264), and Ninewa 6% (197,844).
- Central and North Iraq accounts for 68% of the IDP population (2,159,724 individuals). The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts 28% of total identified IDPs (875,562 individuals).³ Southern Iraq hosts 4% of the IDP population (136,320 individuals).⁴
- The governorates experiencing the highest increase of IDPs between 2 and 30 July have been Anbar and Kirkuk, 6% (31,896 individuals) and 5% (17,958 individuals) out of their respective total.

1.0 IDP LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF IDPs BY DISTRICTS, AUGUST 2015



3. The figure of the KRI is not inclusive of populations currently displaced in the districts of Akre, Al Shikhan, Kitfi and Khanaqin.

4. For the sake of analysis, Iraq is divided into three main regions. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) includes: Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, and Erbil. South Iraq includes: Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi Qar, Qadissiya, and Muthanna. Central North Iraq includes: Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Wassit.

1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF IDP FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE

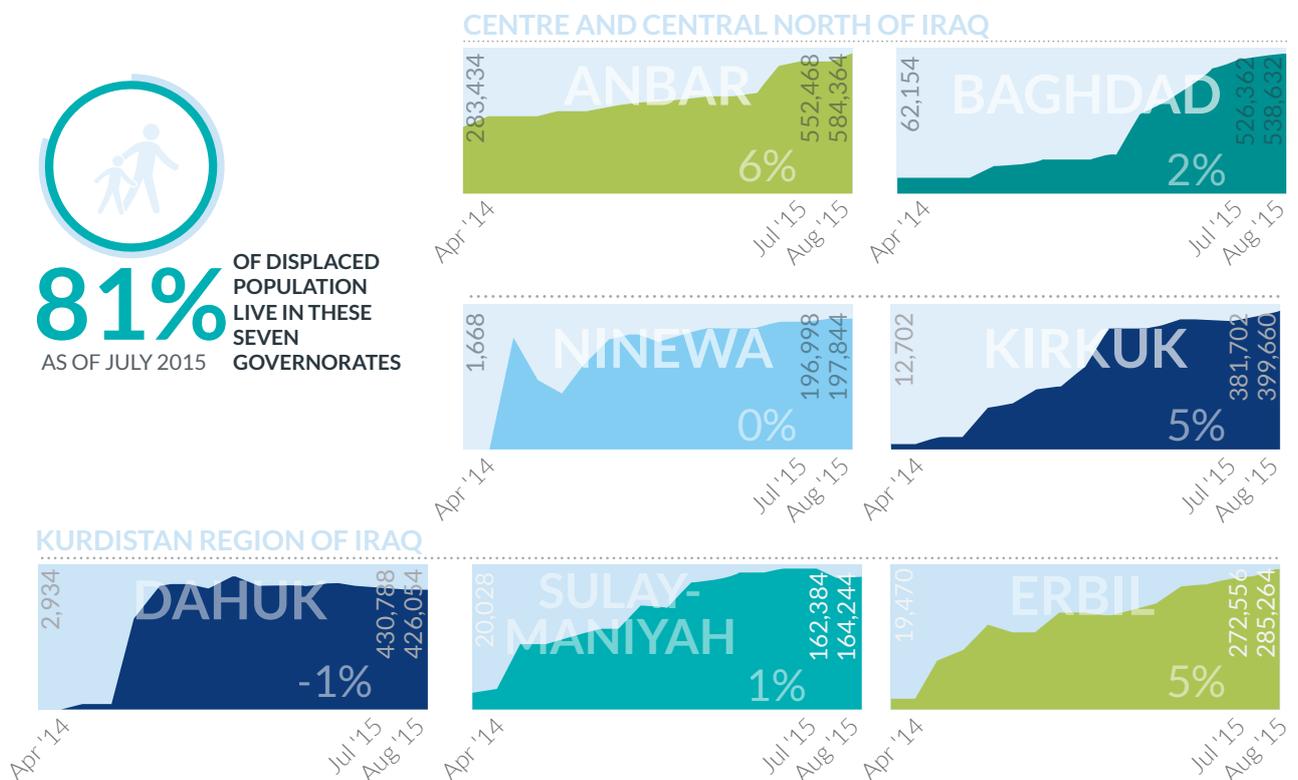
Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	97,394	584,364	18%
Babylon	9,748	58,488	2%
Baghdad	89,772	538,632	17%
Basrah	1,729	10,374	0%
Dahuk	71,009	426,054	13%
Diyala	20,869	125,214	4%
Erbil	47,544	285,264	9%
Kerbala	12,117	72,702	2%
Kirkuk	66,610	399,660	13%
Missan	1,130	6,780	0%
Muthanna	264	1,584	0%
Najaf	14,078	84,468	3%
Ninewa	32,974	197,844	6%
Qadissiya	3,999	23,994	1%
Salah al-Din	24,961	149,766	5%
Sulaymaniyah	27,374	164,244	5%
Thi-Qar	1,520	9,120	0%
Wassit	5,509	33,054	1%
Total	528,601	3,171,606	100%

A few governorates witnessed a remarkable decrease during the reporting period. In particular the number of IDPs displaced in Salah al-Din decreased by 6% (9,660 individuals), in Dahuk by 1% (4,743) and in Diyala by 2% (1,932). The decrease is explained by return movement recorded from these governorates.

The districts hosting the highest number of IDPs are Kirkuk in Kirkuk governorate (9% of the total IDP population or 279,504 individuals), Falluja in Anbar (9% or 271,206 individuals), Sumel in Dahuk (6% or 199,884), Erbil in Erbil governorate (6% or 185,208 individuals), and Karkh (5% or 170,094 individuals) and Abu Ghraib (5% or 153,714 individuals) in Baghdad governorate.

The district of Falluja experienced the highest increase during the reporting period (31,806 individuals) as a result of the ongoing clashes in the areas surrounding the city, in particular Saqlawiya, since 8 July.

1.2 IDPS OVERTIME AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY GOVERNMENT OF DISPLACEMENT, AUGUST 2015

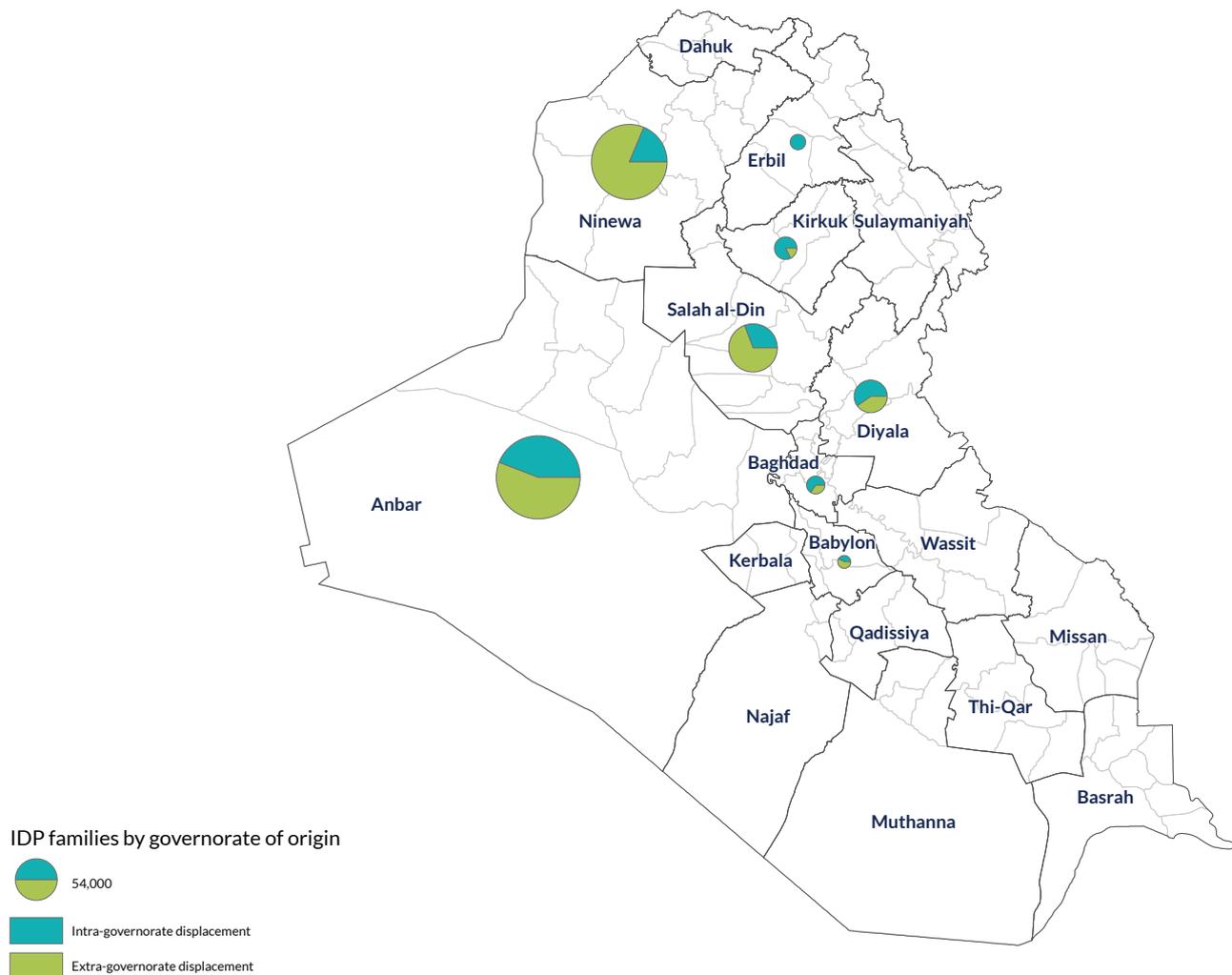


OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

KEY POINTS

- As of 30 July 2015, the identified IDP populations are reported to be originally from eight out of 18 governorates in Iraq. Approximately 87% are from three governorates only: 40% from Anbar (1,281,276 individuals), 33% from Ninewa (1,034,358), and 14% from Salah al-Din (429,744).
- The other main governorates of origin are Diyala (6% or 198,750 individuals), Kirkuk (3% or 92,658), Baghdad (2% or 59,628), Erbil (1% or 43,836) and Babylon (1% or 31,356).
- The level of intra-governorate displacement, namely the number of IDPs displaced within their governorate of origin, is extremely high in Erbil (43,836 individuals corresponding to 100% of the total population displaced from Erbil), Kirkuk (92,658 or 82%), Baghdad (59,628 or 66%) and Diyala (198,750 or 60%).
- The number of IDPs displaced from Anbar and Kirkuk saw a significant increase during the reporting period, 7% (81,348 individuals) and 16% (12,822) respectively. This increase is explained by the ongoing hostilities between Armed Groups (AGs) and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) around the city of Kirkuk, and Ramadi and Falluja in Anbar.

2.0 NUMBER OF IDPs DISPLACED BY GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, AUGUST 2015



2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



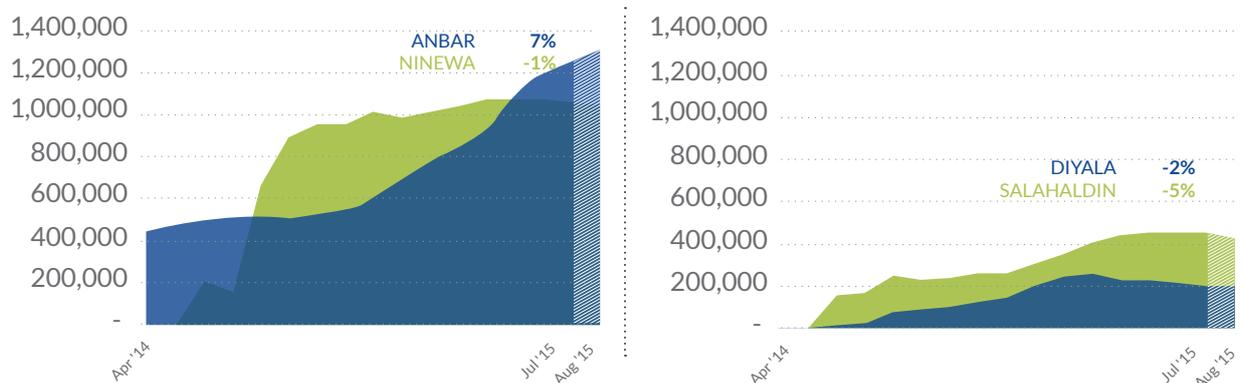
2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, AUGUST 2015

Governorate of displacement	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total
Anbar	565,338	3,000	5,760	132	0	0	2,532	7,602	584,364
Babylon	14,292	13,206	846	156	0	12	29,130	846	58,488
Baghdad	360,714	10,608	39,060	20,046	0	3,726	49,668	54,810	538,632
Basrah	2,346	90	216	348	0	672	3,582	3,120	10,374
Dahuk	4,230	0	0	0	0	0	419,808	2,016	426,054
Diyala	3,894	0	60	118,572	0	0	348	2,340	125,214
Erbil	109,308	0	0	630	43,746	0	83,328	48,252	285,264
Kerbala	5,016	738	204	330	0	510	65,388	516	72,702
Kirkuk	119,244	480	1,416	24,924	0	76,212	34,638	142,746	399,660
Missan	792	30	186	102	0	768	4,308	594	6,780
Muthanna	510	0	30	24	0	48	924	48	1,584
Najaf	3,522	0	108	150	0	432	79,728	528	84,468
Ninewa	2,970	0	0	0	0	0	193,602	1,272	197,844
Qadissiya	5,610	108	366	228	0	2,754	14,646	282	23,994
Salah al-Din	8,406	0	1,320	2,682	90	5,532	42	131,694	149,766
Sulaymaniyah	71,298	2,838	9,840	29,952	0	6	18,348	31,962	164,244
Thi-Qar	1,560	180	144	120	0	1,212	5,412	492	9,120
Wassit	2,226	78	72	354	0	774	28,926	624	33,054
Total	1,281,276	31,356	59,628	198,750	43,836	92,658	1,034,358	429,744	3,171,606
%	40%	1%	2%	6%	1%	3%	33%	14%	100%

The number of IDPs originally from Salah al-Din and Ninewa reported a remarkable decrease, 5% (24,648 individuals) and 1% (8,472) respectively. The decrease is due to an ongoing return trend.

In the case of Salah al-Din, the return movement within that governorate, meaning that IDPs internally displaced within Salah al-Din governorate are returning to their homes, mainly in Merkez Tikrit, following the worsening of the security situation in the governorate and the reestablishment of safer routes towards Tikrit.

2.3 IDPs OVER TIME BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, AUGUST 2015, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD

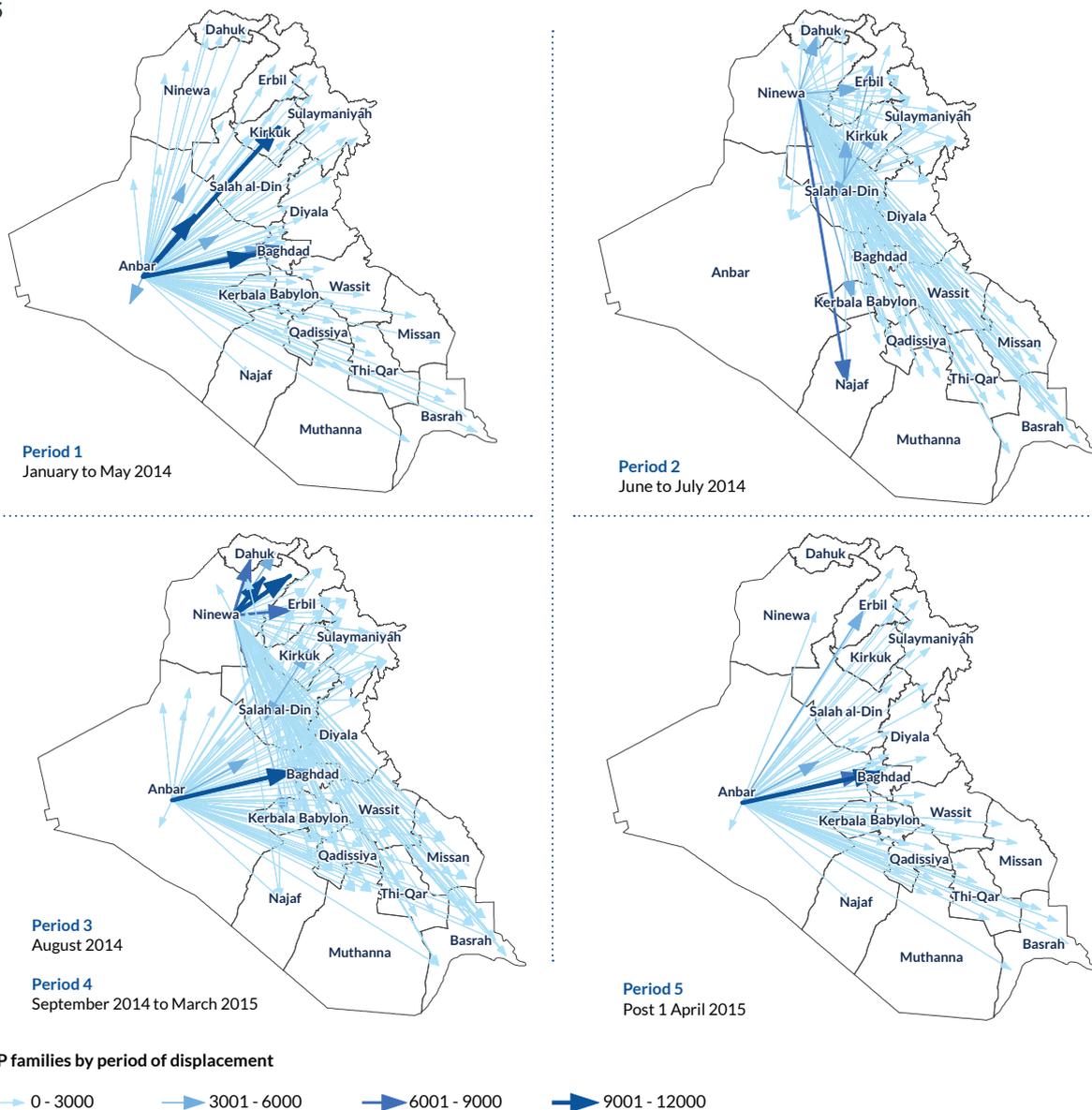


OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- Following the outbreak of the Ramadi crisis at the beginning of April 2015, more than a quarter of a million individuals were displaced from Anbar governorate. This large-scale displacement prompted the inclusion of an additional displacement period within the DTM methodology from 1 April to date.⁵
- The majority of the currently identified IDP population was displaced during the month of August 2014 (27% or 844,950 individuals) when hostilities affected mainly Ninewa governorate and the Sinjar region.
- A slightly lower share (23% or 714,234 individuals) of the identified IDP populations were displaced between the months of June-July 2014 when hostilities particularly affected the area of Mosul in Ninewa governorate.
- Approximately 18% of IDPs (570,510) were displaced between September 2014 and March 2015, and a similar number (17% or 536,760) from January to June 2014, when the current crisis broke out affecting mainly Anbar governorate.

3.0 LOCATIONS AND THE NUMBER OF IDPS DISPLACED BY DISTRICTS AND PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT, AUGUST 2015



5. From the onset on the current crisis at the beginning of 2014, five main periods of displacement have been identified: January- May 2014, June- July 2014, August 2014, post 1 September 2014-March 2015, and post 1 April 2015 to date.

3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, AUGUST 2015

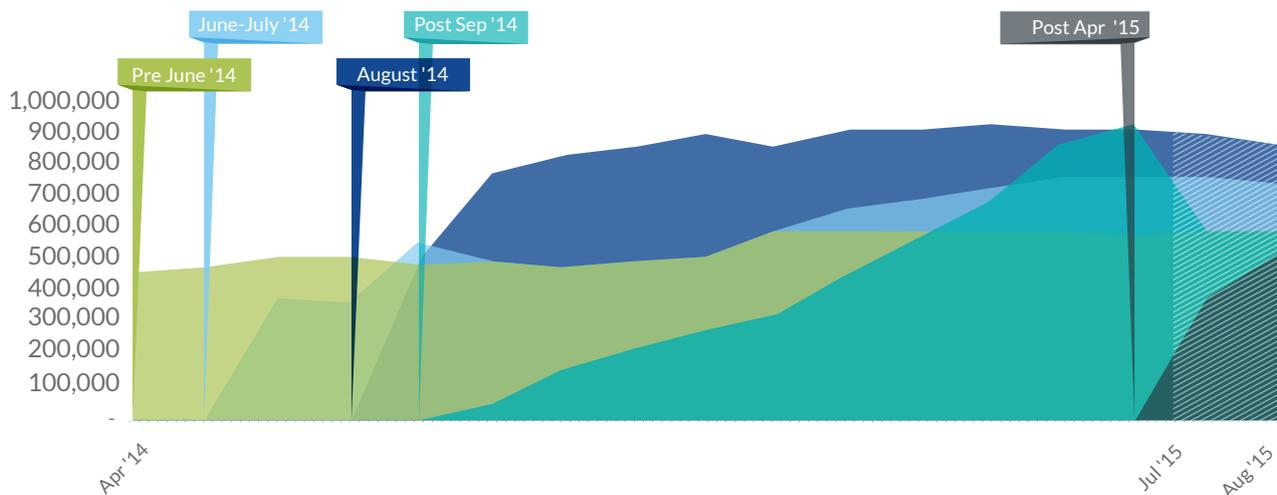
Governorate of displacement	Pre-June '14	June-July '14	August '14	Post September '14	Post April '15	Total
Anbar	267,546	21,912	0	75,084	219,822	584,364
Babylon	1,050	32,352	10,392	9,654	5,040	58,488
Baghdad	95,802	61,224	61,380	167,622	152,604	538,632
Basrah	264	4,692	1,974	2,922	522	10,374
Dahuk	4,230	69,240	352,584	0	0	426,054
Diyala	888	61,374	18,408	41,832	2,712	125,214
Erbil	34,614	90,210	72,984	27,270	60,186	285,264
Kerbala	2,700	39,672	29,736	78	516	72,702
Kirkuk	85,368	115,632	67,638	109,740	21,282	399,660
Missan	36	1,392	3,612	1,332	408	6,780
Muthanna	150	480	564	120	270	1,584
Najaf	2,040	59,118	16,764	5,484	1,062	84,468
Ninewa	2,016	27,738	128,592	36,258	3,240	197,844
Qadissiya	216	6,330	11,904	4,470	1,074	23,994
Salah al-Din	2,670	51,498	37,116	29,682	28,800	149,766
Sulaymaniyah	35,922	45,342	21,132	56,016	5,832	164,244
Thi-Qar	468	2,910	3,684	1,578	480	9,120
Wassit	780	23,118	6,486	1,368	1,302	33,054
Total	536,760	714,234	844,950	570,510	505,152	3,171,606
%	17%	23%	27%	18%	16%	100%

Approximately 16% of the currently identified IDP population were displaced after 1 April 2015 (505,152 individuals). In particular, the number of IDPs displaced after 1 April 2015 increased by 32% during the reporting period.

Most recent displacement trends in Anbar governorate, Ramadi in particular, during the months of April and May caused the displacement of approximately 50,000 families (300,000 individuals) of which 28,000 families (170,000 individuals) were displaced between mid-May and the end of June 2015.

In addition to this, the hostilities affecting Salah al-Din governorate from mid-June and Saqlawiya city in Falluja district since 8 July caused the displacement of approximately 100,000 individuals.

3.2 IDPs OVERTIME AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, AUGUST 2015



3.2.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, AUGUST 2015

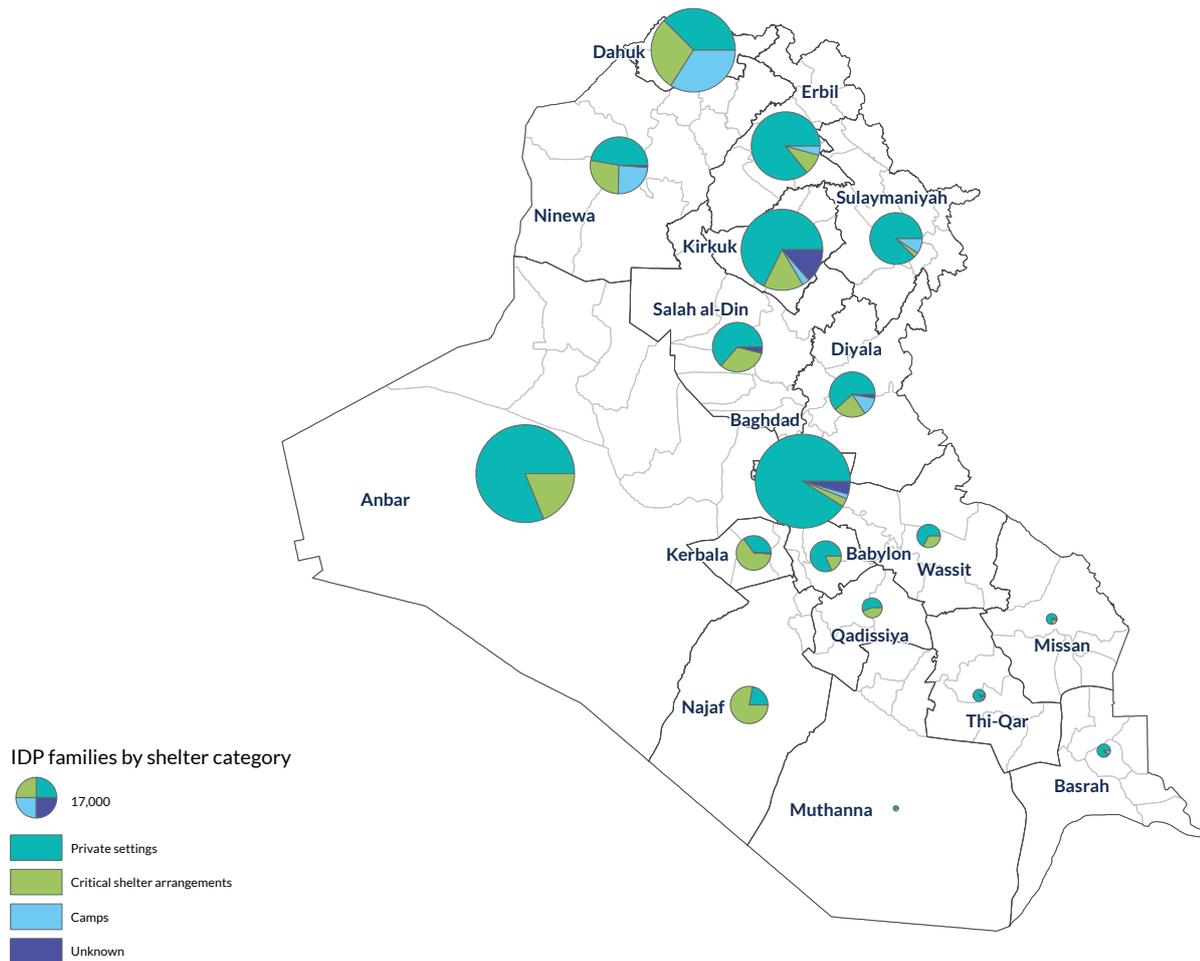


OVERVIEW OF IDPs BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

KEY POINTS

- The majority of identified IDPs (69% or 2,198,544 individuals) are reported to be housed in private settings. Of these, 39% (1,239,900 individuals) are hosted in rented houses, 29% (923,922 individuals) in host families, and 1% (34,722 individuals) are in hotels/motels.⁶
- A smaller share (20% or 622,626 individuals) have been identified in critical shelters. Of these, 9% (296,760 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 5% (149,238 individuals) are in religious buildings, 4% (128,046 individuals) are in informal settlements, and 1% (40,896 individuals) in school buildings.⁷
- The IDPs identified in camps represent 8% of the total IDP population (260,670 individuals).
- The number of IDPs hosted in unknown settings decreased by 22% over the reporting period thanks to better access to critical areas, particularly in Baghdad governorate.
- The number of IDPs hosted in camps and private settings grew by 1% and 5% respectively, while the number of IDPs hosted in critical shelters decreased by 4%.

4.0 IDP LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF IDPS BY DISTRICTS AND SHELTER TYPES, AUGUST 2015



6. Private settings include: rented houses, hotels/ motels, with host families.

7. Critical shelter arrangements include: informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished and abandoned buildings.

4.1 IDPs INDIVIDUALS BY SHELTER TYPE, AUGUST 2015

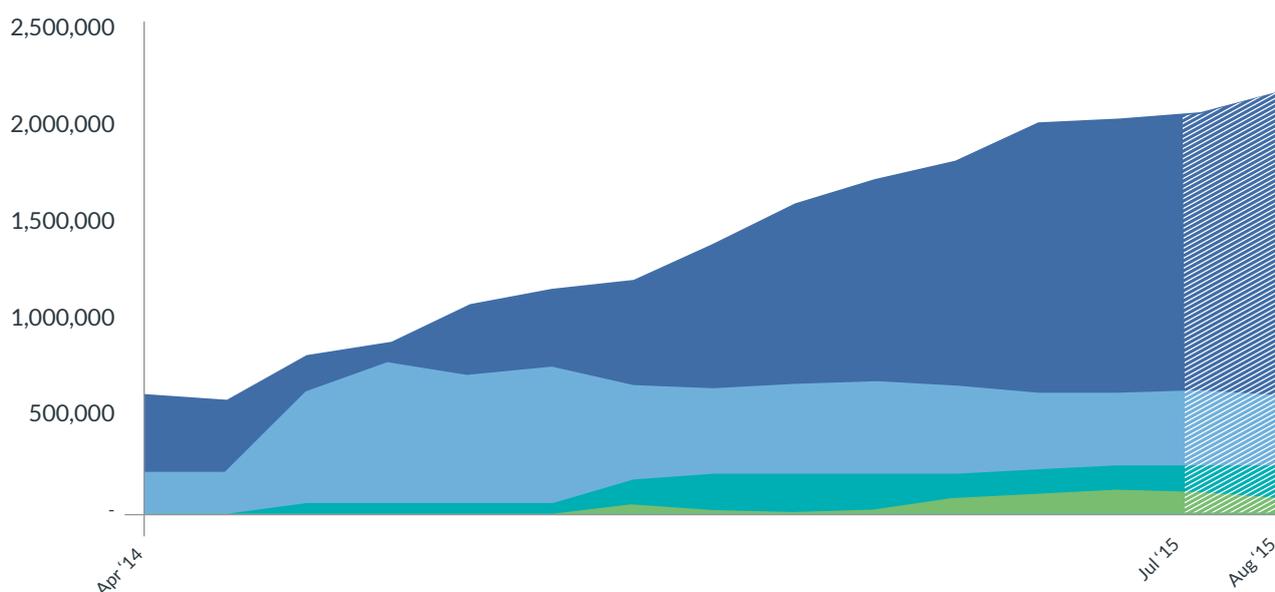
Governorate of displacement	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/Motel	Informal Settlements	Other	Private home	Public building	Religious Building	Rented housing	School Building	Unfinished building	Unknown	Total
Anbar	0	420,474	0	41,922	0	0	0	1,344	53,652	24,438	42,534	0	584,364
Babylon	0	16,344	528	3,234	0	0	0	5,574	30,660	222	1,926	0	58,488
Baghdad	8,544	264,126	1,410	8,436	162	0	0	3,666	224,514	3,282	324	24,168	538,632
Basrah	996	3,438	348	174	144	0	0	162	5,040	18	0	54	10,374
Dahuk	144,678	34,896	9,930	12,570	0	0	0	3,714	114,276	120	105,870	0	426,054
Diyala	16,422	34,518	0	0	1,590	0	0	30	42,942	162	26,370	3,180	125,214
Erbil	12,744	21,702	15,336	18,768	0	0	0	2,712	207,324	180	6,498	0	285,264
Kerbala	810	798	4,776	84	6	0	0	45,786	19,902	522	18	0	72,702
Kirkuk	12,174	35,892	0	14,238	0	0	0	1,140	234,558	84	47,814	53,760	399,660
Missan	372	2,886	0	168	30	0	0	60	2,388	870	6	0	6,780
Muthanna	0	96	0	0	282	0	0	144	948	30	84	0	1,584
Najaf	0	1,902	78	78	0	0	0	65,586	16,734	0	90	0	84,468
Ninewa	48,006	45,252	0	1,020	0	0	0	1,728	48,300	3,996	47,190	2,352	197,844
Qadissiya	0	3,948	0	162	2,856	0	0	6,534	9,408	0	1,086	0	23,994
Salah al-Din	0	17,556	0	25,152	2,256	0	0	510	77,718	6,786	13,788	6,000	149,766
Sulaymaniyah	15,594	54	2,034	1,020	360	0	0	768	141,420	156	2,586	252	164,244
Thi-Qar	330	4,710	0	48	0	0	0	624	3,402	6	0	0	9,120
Wassit	0	15,330	282	972	0	0	0	9,156	6,714	24	576	0	33,054
Total	260,670	923,922	34,722	128,046	7,686	0	0	149,238	1,239,900	40,896	296,760	89,766	3,171,606
%	8%	29%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	39%	1%	9%	3%	100%

IDPs sheltered in critical shelters are located mainly in the governorates of Dahuk (20% or 122,274 individuals), Anbar (18% or 110,238), Najaf (11% or 65,754) and Kirkuk (10% or 63,276).

Camps are primarily in Dahuk (56% or 144,678 individuals) and Ninewa governorates (18% or 48,006 individuals).⁸

IDPs sheltered in unknown shelter types are located mainly in Kirkuk governorate (60% or 53,760 individuals) and Baghdad (27% or 24,168 individuals).

4.2 IDPs OVERTIME AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY SHELTER TYPE, AUGUST 2015



4.2.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, AUGUST 2015



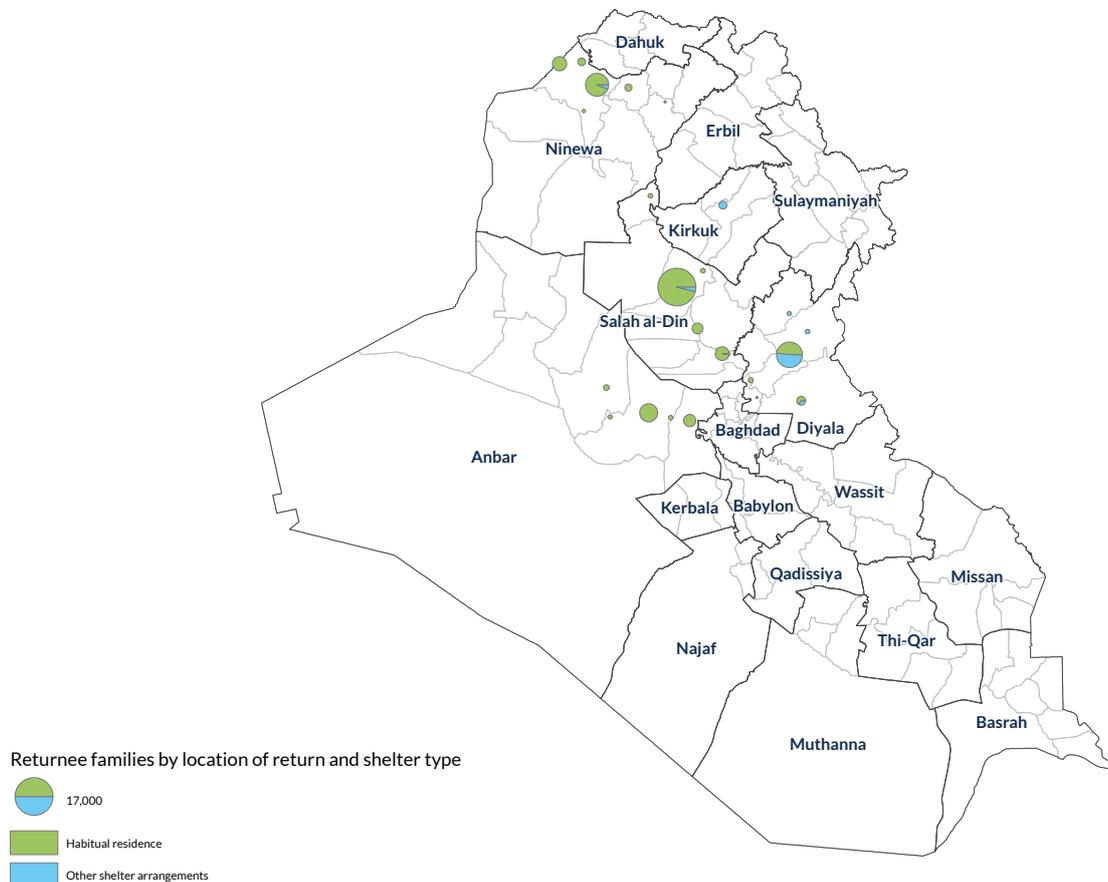
8. IDP populations accommodated in camps within Ninewa are primarily in Akre and Al Shikhan districts, which are administered by the Kurdish Regional Government.

OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

KEY POINTS

- As of 30 July 2015, a total of 49,220 families (295,320 individuals) are reported to have returned to their location of origin.⁹
- Approximately 44% of returnees (130,056) have returned to Salah al-Din governorate, 33% to Tikrit district, specifically to Merkaz Tikrit. This return movement has been taking place from mid-June and it is a return from areas within the same governorate. The entire returnee population report Salah al-Din as the last governorate of displacement. The return is a result of two factors: the deterioration of the security conditions in Salah al-Din and the re-opening of the bridge between Samarra and Tikrit, which facilitates movements.
- Of the remaining returnees, 21% (62,346 individuals) returned to Ninewa, and 20% (58,812) to Diyala thanks to improved security conditions. Out of those returning to Ninewa, 71% (44,340 individuals) reported Dahuk as last governorate of displacement, followed by displacement areas within Ninewa (29% or 17,916 individuals). In Diyala, 80% (47,118 individuals) of the returnee population reported areas within the same governorate as last displacement, followed by Sulaymaniyah (10% or 5,934 individuals), and Kirkuk (9% or 5,430 individuals).

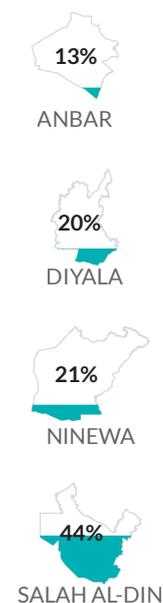
5.0 NUMBER OF RETURNEES BY DISTRICTS AND PERCENTAGES WHO RETURNED TO THEIR HABITUAL RESIDENCE, AUGUST 2015



9. Go & See visits are not captured by the returnee tracking system, which instead focuses on permanent return.

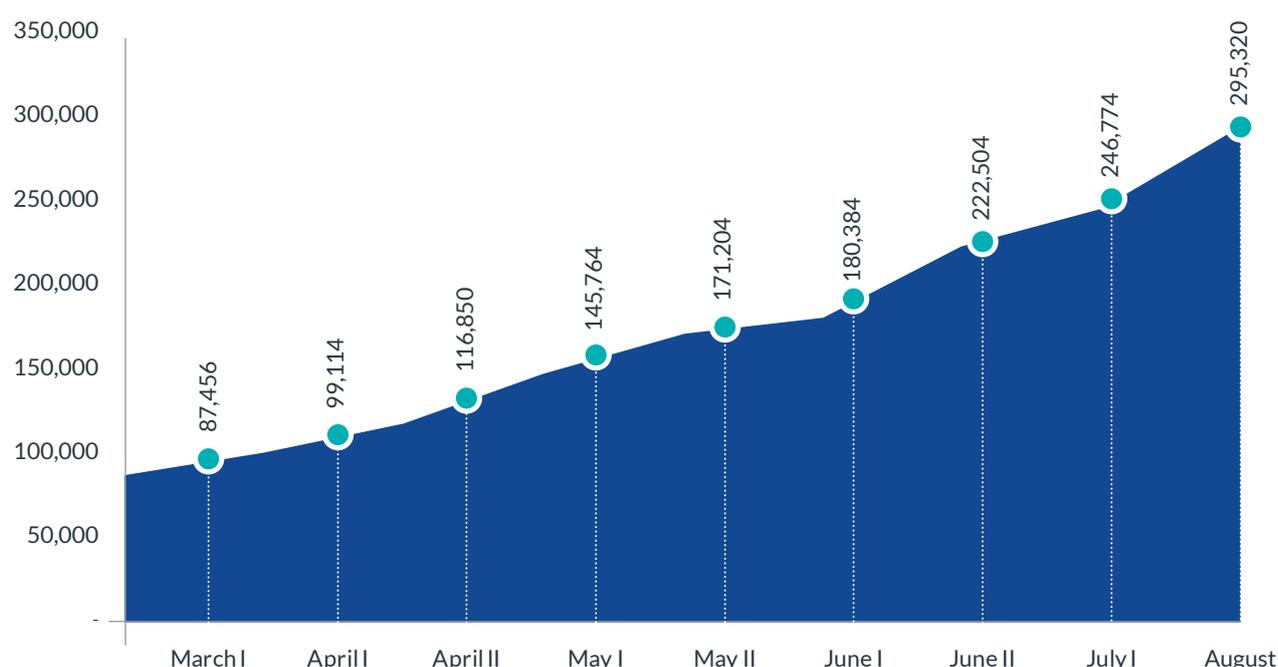
5.1 RETURNEE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT OF RETURN, AUGUST 2015

Governorate	District/EN	HH	IDP	%
Anbar	Falluja	1,799	10,794	4%
Anbar	Heet	375	2,250	1%
Anbar	Ramadi	4,419	26,514	9%
Anbar Total		6,593	39,558	13%
Diyala	Al-Khalis	5,533	33,198	11%
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	3,799	22,794	8%
Diyala	Khanaqin	270	1,620	1%
Diyala	Kifri	200	1,200	0%
Diyala Total		9,802	58,812	20%
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	758	4,548	2%
Kirkuk Total		758	4,548	2%
Ninewa	Mosul	73	438	0%
Ninewa	Telafar	8,348	50,088	17%
Ninewa	Tilkaif	1,970	11,820	4%
Ninewa Total		10,391	62,346	21%
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	644	3,864	1%
Salah al-Din	Baiji	1,300	7,800	3%
Salah al-Din	Balad	1,865	11,190	4%
Salah al-Din	Samarra	1,867	11,202	4%
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	16,000	96,000	33%
Salah al-Din Total		21,676	130,056	44%
Grand Total		49,220	295,320	100%



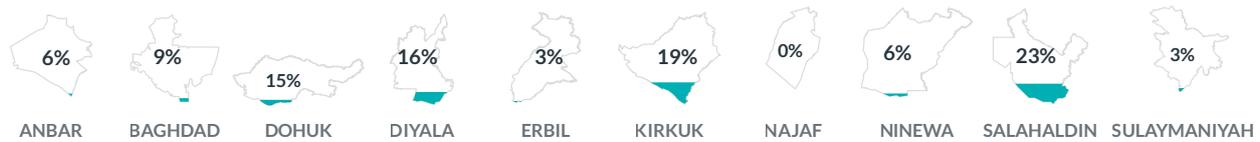
The governorate of Anbar saw a return trend, accounting for 13% of total returnees (39,558 individuals): 9% (26,514) towards Ramadi and 4% (10,794) towards Falluja districts. These returns are due to clashes around Falluja, which cause many IDPs to abandon their location of displacement. In particular, 44% of the Anbar returnee population report being lastly displaced to areas within the same governorate of origin, while 56% (22,110 individuals) returned from Baghdad.

5.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RETURNEES OVERTIME



5.3 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, AUGUST 2015

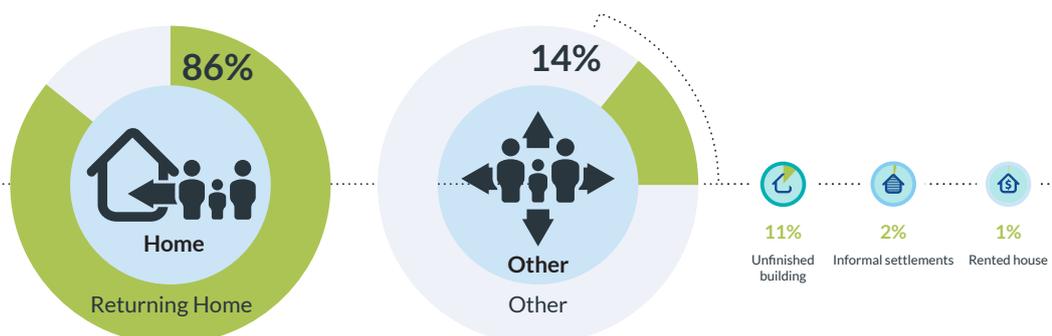
District of return	Last Governorate of Displacement										Total
	Anbar	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	
Anbar	17,448	22,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,558
Diyala	330	0	0	47,118	0	5,430	0	0	0	5,934	58,812
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	4,548	0	0	0	0	4,548
Ninewa	0	0	44,340	0	90	0	0	17,916	0	0	62,346
Salah al-Din	0	3,450	0	0	8,580	46,200	120	0	68,946	2,760	130,056
Total	17,778	25,560	44,340	47,118	8,670	56,178	120	17,916	68,946	8,694	295,320
%	6%	9%	15%	16%	3%	19%	0%	6%	23%	3%	100%



5.4 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, AUGUST 2015

Governorate of return	June-July '14	August '14	Post Sept '14	Post April '15	Total
Anbar	0	0	5,916	33,642	39,558
Diyala	25,560	0	33,252	0	58,812
Kirkuk	0	0	4,548	0	4,548
Ninewa	0	62,346	0	0	62,346
Salah al-Din	27,690	49,782	52,584	0	130,056
Total	53,250	112,128	96,300	33,642	295,320
%	18%	38%	33%	11%	100%

5.5 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, AUGUST 2015



DTM EMERGENCY TRACKING: ANBAR AND SALAH AL-DIN

- As of 8 August, since the most recent deterioration in the governorate of Salah al-Din starting on 14 June, DTM Emergency Tracking has recorded 4,485 families (26,910 individuals) being displaced within the governorate.
- IDPs are reported to be mainly from Al Dujail, Balad, Samarra and Al Haweja districts and are currently internally displaced in the districts of Samarra (35% or 9,456 individuals), Balad (23% or 6,180), Tikrit (22% or 5,772), Al Dujail (14% or 3,720), and Al Tooz (6% or 1,632).
- The reopening of the bridge between Samarra and Tikrit, which had been damaged during the hostilities, caused a remarkable return movement within Salah al-Din. During this period, 12,192 returnee families (73,152 individuals) were identified.
- The vast majority (84% or 48,000 individuals) returned to the city of Tikrit. Approximately 10% (6,000 individuals) returned to Merkaz Al Daur and 6% (3,210 individuals) to Dijla sub-districts, in Samarra district.
- Between 8 and 21 July, following the most recent deterioration around Saqlawiyah City in Falluja district, DTM Emergency Tracking identified 13,057 IDP families (78,342 individuals) who fled the area. Of these, 95% are internally displaced in Anbar governorate, 94% (73,254 individuals) in Merkaz Falluja. Also 1,277 returnee families (7,662 individuals) have been reported in Merkaz Falluja.
- This movement towards Falluja city is explained by the lack of safe roads towards other destinations, by the intermittent opening of Bzaibiz Bridge to Baghdad governorate and by the presence of hostilities affecting all of greater Falluja district. Falluja city has been less affected by the hostilities than its outskirts.

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to monitor displacement and provide accurate data about the IDP population in Iraq. Data are collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) composed of 140 staff members deployed throughout the entire Iraqi territory.

The Master List (ML) data and the Returnees Master List (RML) data are gathered using an extensive network of key informants established through many years of IOM operations. The KIs are comprised of community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

IOM RARTs collect ML data on a continuous basis, and report through a biweekly cycle. However, limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can limit the information-gathering activities. Variation in displacement figures observed between reporting periods may occur due to influencing factors including: increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continued identification of previously displaced groups, and inclusion of data regarding secondary displacements within Iraq.

The displaced populations are identified through a process of collection, verification, triangulation and validation of data. IOM continues to closely coordinate with federal, regional, and local authorities to maintain a shared and accurate understanding of displacement across Iraq.

The Emergency Tracking System is an additional component to the DTM portfolio and is a reactive tool aiming to provide real-time displacement figures in case of emergency events. Initial estimates are gathered through a set of monitoring techniques, which include data gathering from KIs, on the spot visits, and displacement flow monitoring at check points and bottlenecks. The information gathered through this component is further verified and eventually incorporated within the DTM ML.