



Shelter Cluster Iraq
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Response to the Anbar Crisis in Iraq

Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM

Round III Report

May 2014



IOM • OIM



RESULTS SUMMARY



MIGRATION TRENDS

- 79,810** families have displaced due to the crisis in Anbar*
- 7,085** families have displaced due to flooding in Abu Ghraib and Fallujah
- 78%** of sites had IDP families intending to return to their place of origin
- 751** families had undergone secondary displacements

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DEMOGRAPHICS

- 52%** of IDPs in sites assessed were under the age of 25; 42/58 was the average male/female ratio among Anbar Crisis IDPs
- 34,000** children at risk, including those subject to labor and those without access to education

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12-13



SHELTER - IDENTIFIED PRIORITY NEED

- 56%** of IDPs assessed outside of Anbar were renting
- 260** USD was the average rental cost paid per month by IDPs
- 53%** of IDPs assessed inside Anbar were living with host families
- 20%** of IDPs inside Anbar who were hosted were living with non-relatives

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WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

- 29%** of assessed sites had insufficient access to safe drinking water
- 27%** of assessed sites did not have clean water for needs other than drinking
- 25%** of assessed sites had IDPs with insufficient toilets in residences

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HEALTH

- 20%** of sites assessed did not have functioning health services
- 55%** of sites assessed had public centers without adequate medical supplies
- 49%** of sites assessed had inadequate health facilities for IDP women

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EDUCATION

- 177** schools in sites assessed were hosting IDP families
- 51%** of sites assessed did not have IDP children attending primary school
- Insufficient documentation** was the most common reason for non-attendance

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FOOD - IDENTIFIED PRIORITY NEED

- 66%** of sites assessed had Anbar Crisis IDPs unable to afford food
- 29%** of sites assessed had Anbar Crisis IDPs unable to access food and formula for infants

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25-26



CORE RELIEF ITEMS - IDENTIFIED PRIORITY NEED

- 76%** of sites assessed had Anbar Crisis IDPs with insufficient cash
- 52%** of sites assessed had IDPs without bedding and appropriate cooking equipment

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PROTECTION

- 24** assessed sites in Baghdad had restrictions on the movement of IDPs
- 33** of 116 sites assessed in Anbar had law enforced by other parties or militias
- In Anbar, IDPs are still **unable to officially register** their displacement

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*These figures are not inclusive of the majority of families displaced due to the flooding in Abu Ghraib and Fallujah. The estimated IDP population inclusive of flooding is 85,000 families.

RESULTS SUMMARY

ANBAR - 52,697 FAMILIES

- 66% of all identified IDPs were located in Anbar
- Fallujah and Heet districts hold 30,402 IDP families
- IDP population increased by 5,049 families in May; 740 of which displaced due to the flooding
- 68% of IDPs Iraq-wide were from Fallujah, 21% were from Ramadi
- The presence of family/friends was the primary pull factors for IDPs in 52% of sites
- 53% of assessed IDPs were hosted, 17% were renting, and 10% lived in abandoned buildings or public spaces
- 20,698 IDPs were living in 162 schools in 75 locations
- 91% of sites had shelters for IDPs in poor condition
- 85% of sites assessed had insufficient toilets and showers in IDP residences, poor quality drinking water, and insufficient water for needs other than drinking
- 50% of sites (primarily in Haditha, Heet, and Ramadi) had non-functioning health services
- 96% of sites had public health centers with a lack of medical supplies
- 76% of sites had IDPs not attending primary school
- IDPs could not afford to buy food in 97% of sites assessed
- IDPs were without cooking/eating materials in 99% of sites assessed
- IDPs did not feel safe in 13 sites assessed (7 in Ramadi)

BAGHDAD - 9,433 FAMILIES

- 12% of IDPs were in Baghdad, primarily in Abu Ghraib and Karkh districts
- 6,000 additional IDP families displaced due to flooding in Abu Ghraib district
- 516 less IDP families in the governorate in May than in April; nearly all have left from Abu Ghraib
- The presence of a similar ethnosectarian group was the primary pull factor for IDPs in 49% of sites
- 32% of those with serious medical conditions and 22% of female-headed households were located in Baghdad
- 56% of assessed IDPs were being hosted, while 41% were renting; the average monthly rent was 279 USD
- 462 IDPs were living in collective shelters or informal settlements in 4 districts
- 21% of sites assessed had poor quality drinking water and public health centers with a lack of medical supplies
- 64% of sites had IDPs without sufficient bedding material
- 24 sites had IDPs unable to move freely from the area
- IDPs did not feel safe in 6 locations in Karkh district
- 27% of sites assessed had not received assistance

SALAH AL-DIN - 5,540 FAMILIES

- 7% of IDPs were in Salah al-Din, primarily in Samarra and Tikrit districts
- 230 families displaced due to the flooding were identified in Salah al-Din and 24 secondary displaced families from Kirkuk were identified in the Tikrit district
- The presence of family/friends was the primary pull factor for IDPs in 62% of sites
- 21% of survivors/those at risk of violence were in Salah al-Din, primarily Tikrit district
- 69% of assessed IDPs were renting, and 13% were hosted; average monthly rent was 300 USD
- 782 IDPs in Baiji district were living in a collective town, 500 in Tikrit were in abandoned buildings/public spaces, 300 in Samarra were in a collective shelter, and 100 IDPs were living in 11 schools in 6 sites in Tikrit
- IDPs were not attending primary school in 98% of sites assessed
- 80% of sites assessed had non-functioning health services, primarily in Tikrit, Baiji, and Al-Daur districts
- IDPs could not afford to buy food in 95% of sites assessed
- 14 sites had not received assistance

SULAYMANIYAH - 4,067 FAMILIES

- 5% of IDPs were in Sulaymaniyah, primarily in Sulaymaniyah district; increase of 720 families in May
- Good security was the primary pull factor for IDPs in 97% of sites
- 16% of children at risk and 58% of survivors/those at risk of violence were in Sulaymaniyah
- 97% of IDPs were renting; the average monthly rent was 392 USD
- IDPs were not attending primary school in 89% of sites
- IDPs could not afford to buy food in 88% of sites

ERBIL - 3,328 FAMILIES

- 4% of IDPs were in Erbil, primarily in Shaqlawa and Erbil districts
- Good security was the primary pull factor for IDPs in 80% of sites
- 45% of assessed IDPs were in hotels, and 44% were renting; average monthly rent was 406 USD, the highest Iraq-wide
- 75% of those renting did not have a rental agreement
- IDPs were not attending primary school in 97% of sites
- IDPs could not afford to buy food in 93% of sites

BACKGROUND

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. The 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 Humanitarian Country Team in Iraq (HCT), the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) and other interested parties, IOM Iraq is implementing the DTM to support the overall efforts of the HCT as outlined in the 2014 Iraq Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The SRP addresses the coordinated response of dozens of HCT partners to the Anbar Crisis for a six month period, beginning in February 2014 and ending in July 2014. After each round of the DTM assessment and implementation there is a period for evaluation to allow for continual improvement. The 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 the DTM through the project "Emergency Response Addressing Iraqi Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Violence Originating in Anbar Governorate." Continued donor support of the 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.

In addition to the DTM, IOM plays a pivotal role as co-lead of the Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) cluster, continuing to distribute emergency relief supplies to those most in need throughout the country. Since January 2014, the Mission has delivered 8,255 NFI kits to the most vulnerable of Anbar Crisis IDPs across 9 governorates. As a trusted distributing partner IOM Iraq has also facilitated the distribution of 15,122 individual food parcels on behalf of the

World Food Program (WFP) to IDP families identified as food insecure within the governorate of Anbar.

The methodology of the DTM in Iraq has been two-fold; the first stage involves the identification of displaced populations, through a network of community-level key informants (KI), 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 situation for IDPs. The process of identifying, validating, and assessing locations will be cyclical, lasting one to two months, in order to best track the continued movements and overall trends of the displaced population at the location and the governorate level, as the situation evolves.

In each successive round 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 (re) assessed. As displacement sites are assessed, IOM staff continually work to improve the utility of the information gathered. With a newly introduced amendment of the DTM methodology, IOM Iraq provides a confidence rating to each location profile. The data is rated on numerous factors including; the number of KIs used, discrepancies between information received, accessibility of location, and personal ability to validate the information received.

In the first month of the DTM's implementation, March 2014, IOM identified a total of 66,184 IDP families across Iraq in 585 locations. The majority of the IDPs were displaced within Anbar; however, due to security concerns, it was not possible to validate or fully assess these identified locations. In the subsequent month, displacement due to the Anbar Crisis continued and IOM identified a total of 71,178 IDP families in 825 locations nationwide. As the DTM continued through a third month of assessment, IOM identified 79,810 IDP families in 840 locations. From the end of May, the majority of the identified population still resides in Anbar; 52,697 IDP families are hosted in 222 sites. Through May, IOM field monitors were able to validate and access a total of 296 sites which included 125 reassessments of locations from the preceding month. Inclusive of these 296 assessed sites, 66 locations are within Anbar governorate as access improved.

BACKGROUND

Due to difficulties enumerating families displaced due to the flooding in Abu Ghraib and Fallujah on the smallest location level, the IDP figures from May by and large do not include those displaced in late April and May due to the flooding. The HCT estimates that over 12,000 families have been displaced from the flooding, while IOM field staff have been able to identify the locations of more than 7,000 families on the subdistrict level in 6 governorates of Iraq. It should be noted that the figures published throughout this report may not be fully representative of the total IDP population, specifically those displaced from the flooding.

The DTM endeavors to become a complete information source and an effective monitoring tool, however, access limitations must be considered alongside the complex and fluid nature of the displacement seen in Iraq today. The cyclical methodology of the DTM caters for these constraints and will provide a continual snapshot of displacement sites and populations throughout Iraq. IOM strives to increase the DTM coverage through each successive round of assessments where the

security situation permits. The extent of the crisis has led to a steady increase in the number of identified displacement sites; due to this IOM will conduct the upcoming round of assessments through a two month period (June and July), therefore the next overview report will be published at the end of July. This will allow for better and extensive coverage of displaced sites, to present a representative picture of the needs of those displaced due to the Anbar Crisis.

This report presents the findings for the third month of the DTM for the crisis in Anbar, conducted in May 2014. In addition and as the DTM continues to accumulate data from previous rounds of assessment, this report has aggregated the data from assessments in April with the most recent assessments in May, where applicable. This has allowed for analysis of a large sample and boosted coverage to over 50% of identified sites within Anbar and 78% of the identified sites outside of Anbar. Below is a table detailing identified sites and families, as compared to the number of sites and families (re)assessed through April and May.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - MAY 2014

GOVERNORATE	Total Identified Sites	Total Identified Families*	Assessed Sites (April)	Assessed Sites (May)	Through April and May	
					Total distinct assessed sites**	Total distinct assessed families
Anbar	222	52697	50	66	116	42017
Babylon	41	235	39	31	37	235
Baghdad	174	9433	108	63	169	8297
Basrah	34	50	4	4	8	12
Dahuk	25	520	22	25	28	561
Diyala	12	120	7	8	8	120
Erbil	26	3328	29	26	29	3393
Kerbala	17	600	15	16	16	600
Kirkuk	28	2665	10	6	16	1184
Missan	3	6	2	0	2	2
Najaf	20	138	20	15	20	133
Ninewa	33	311	9	0	9	43
Qadisiya	10	40	8	8	9	39
Salah al-Din	98	5540	52	3	55	2261
Sulaymaniyah	67	4067	54	16	65	4031
Thi Qar	12	27	10	1	11	25
Wassit	18	33	10	8	18	33
IRAQ	840	79810	449	296	616	62986

*These figures are not inclusive of the majority of families displaced due to the flooding in Abu Ghraib and Fallujah. The estimated IDP population inclusive of flooding is 85,000 families.

**Due to secondary displacement, some sites may no longer contain Anbar Crisis IDPs.

FLOODING OF ABU GHRAIB AND FALLUJAH



Fallujah district of Anbar, late April 2014.

In February 2014 armed groups took control of a dam 5km from Fallujah City in Anbar. Through April these armed groups manipulated the dam, which regulates the flow of the Euphrates River through 12 gates, by closing the 8 gates controlling the water to the south and opening the 4 gates feeding irrigation channels supplying Abu Ghraib. Due to this action severe flooding occurred in areas of Abu Ghraib district of Baghdad and Fallujah district of Anbar, causing farmers to abandon inundated agricultural land and thousands to flee their homes. As of the end of May, IOM had identified 7,085 families displaced from flooding in 6 of the 18 governorates within Iraq: Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala, Qadissiya and Salah al-Din. As key informants in Abu Ghraib found it very difficult to provide the location to the smallest level of those displaced from flooding, these 7,000 families by and large have not been included in May's figures of identified Anbar Crisis IDPs, which currently tops 79,000 families.

Reportedly, flood waters have begun to recede, but the damage caused to thousands of acres of agricultural land and houses has yet to be fully understood. IOM Iraq will continue to assess the situation on the ground, in order to gain a comprehensive picture of the new wave of displacement resulting from recent flooding.

Though nearly all families displaced by the flooding have been displaced within Anbar and Baghdad, Salah al-Din hosts over 200 families, most of whom have settled in Samarra, Tikrit, and Al-Shirqat

district. The Kerbala governorate has received 12 families from Abu Ghraib due to the flooding; these families are primarily staying with relatives, and have stated that they would like to return as soon as the flood waters have receded. They have also indicated that they are aware of the burden they are putting on their host families. In the governorate of Qadissiya 100 families arrived from Abu Ghraib and have settled in the Al-Dewaniya district. Finally Diyala received 3 families coming from Abu Ghraib in its Bani Saad subdistrict.

7,085

FAMILIES DISPLACED FROM
FLOODING IDENTIFIED IN 6
GOVERNORATES

IOM identified Anbar as hosting 740 families displaced due to the flood; 284 families are from Fallujah and 456 are from Abu Ghraib. The majority of these families (400) have settled in the district of Heet, followed by Haditha and Al-Rutba with 180 families and 100 families respectively. Smaller numbers of displaced families have also been recorded as settling in Ra'ua with 50 families and Al Qaim with 10 families seeking refuge there. As flood waters begin to recede in Anbar, massive damage to agricultural land, crops, and other property and possessions is being revealed.

FLOODING OF ABU GHRAIB AND FALLUJAH

CURRENT LOCATION	# OF FAMILIES DISPLACED DUE TO FLOODING (IOM-identified)
ANBAR	740
Al-Rutba	100
Al-Qa'im	10
Haditha	180
Ra'ua	50
Heet	400
BAGHDAD	6,000
Abu Ghraib Center	850
Ghan Dhari subdistrict, Abu Ghraib	1,900
Al Nasr and Al Salam subdistrict, Abu Ghraib	2,600
DIYALA	3
KERBALA	12
QADISSIYA	100
SALAH AL-DIN	230
IRAQ	7,085

Within the governorate of Baghdad, approximately 40 agricultural villages in the sub-districts of Ghan Dhari and Al Nasr and Al Salam (of Abu Ghraib) have been inundated with water; more than 6,000 families have been affected directly and displaced to other areas of the district. As the water levels begin to recede, there has been an increase in the number of swamp areas in the district. Although the government is working to pump the water from these swamps, the lack of a sewerage network, combined with sitting water in swamp areas, has reportedly led to the spread of diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, measles and skin diseases according to the head of the local council. There has been significant damage to property and possessions along with damage to electrical lines; furthermore, several houses have been completely destroyed as a result of being submerged in the flood waters for a month.

Livelihoods have been affected negatively by the flooding, as the floods caused massive damage to agricultural land during the harvest season of potatoes, tomatoes and okra, and therefore income from these crops could not be generated. Many of the families forced to leave their properties, land and livestock to seek safety in areas not affected by the flooding have not been able to gain employment and therefore secure an income in the host communities. The flood has also led

to the death of a significant number of livestock, approximately 10,000. Some of the families displaced within Baghdad have been forced to sell their remaining livestock at cheap prices due to their lack of financial resources along with no longer having suitable land to feed their livestock due to the flooding.

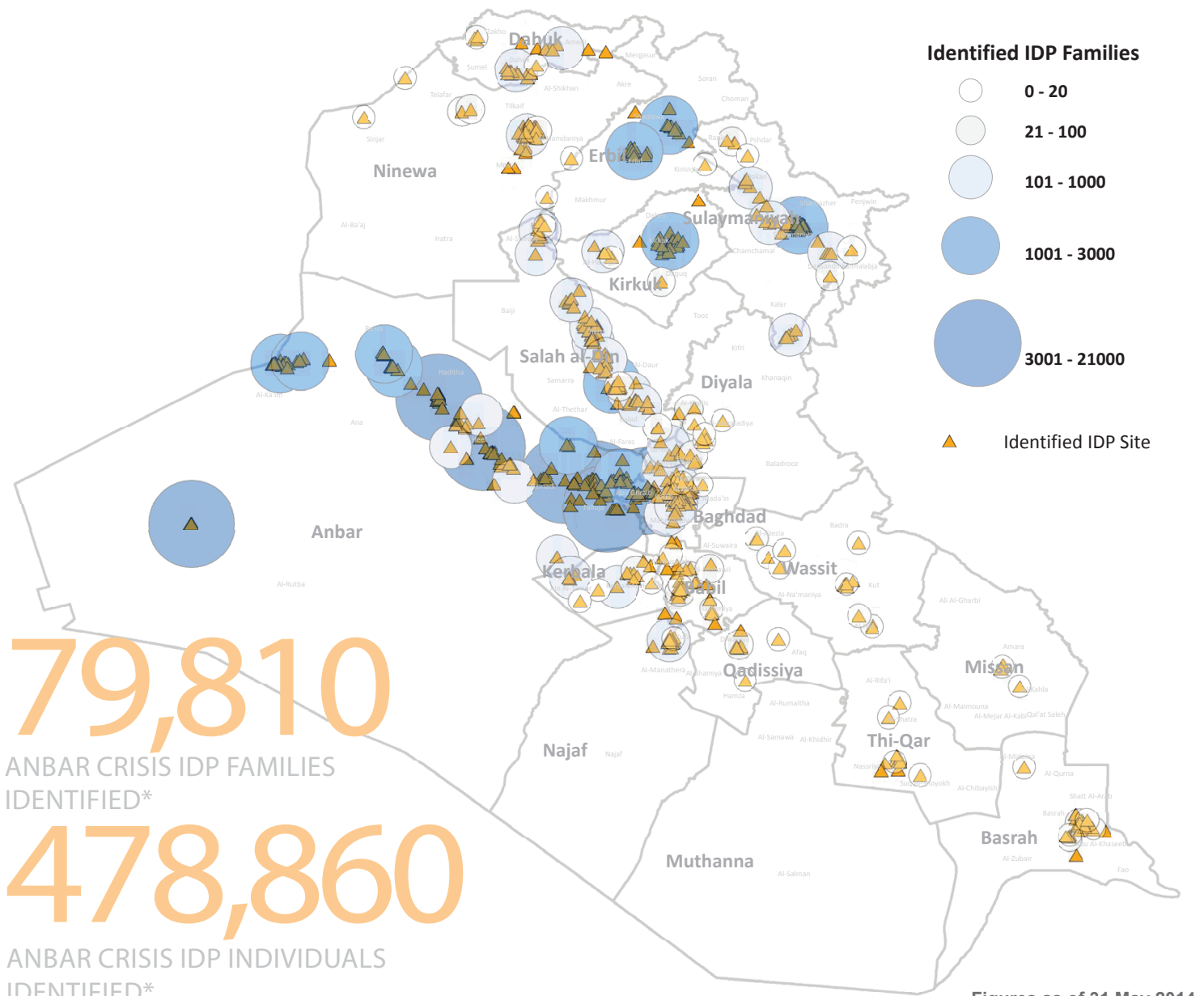
As the flood waters recede, the extent of the permanent damage to families' source of livelihood and homes remains to be seen. Nonetheless, it remains that financial aid and livelihood assistance, as well as food and non-food items, are high priority needs for those families directly impacted by the flooding. IOM and the international community, in coordination with Iraqi officials, will seek to continue to respond to the needs of these families.

IOM Iraq will continue to assess the situation on the ground, in order to gain a comprehensive picture of displacement resulting from the recent flooding.

Through Round IV of the DTM's implementation, IOM will strive to incorporate all flooded-related displacement into its analysis of the overall situation facing Anbar Crisis IDPs.

MIGRATION TRENDS

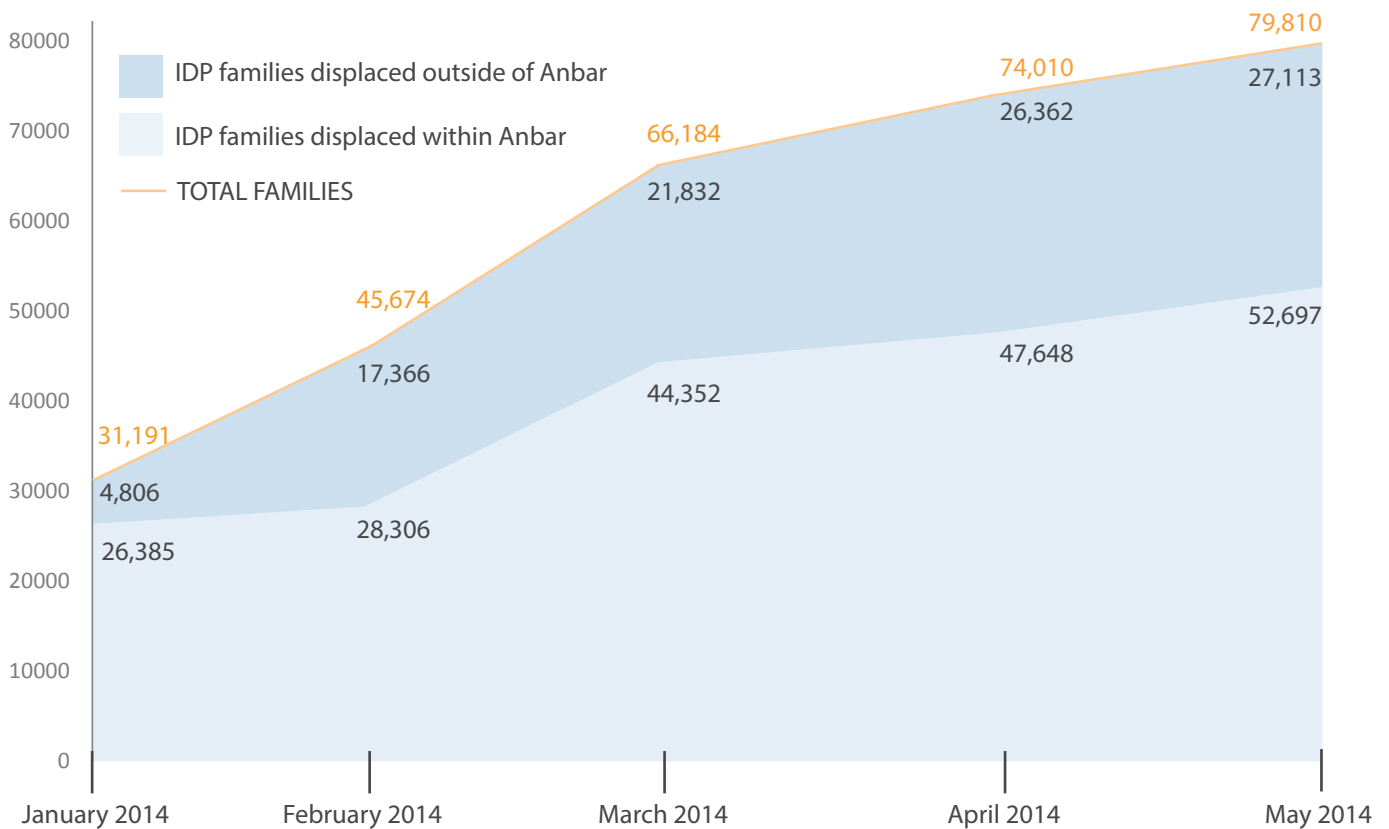
IDENTIFIED ANBAR CRISIS IDPS AND LOCATIONS*



Over the last 5 months, close to 500,000 people have fled ongoing violence in the Iraqi governorate of Anbar and the surrounding area. IOM has been able to identify 79,810 families currently in 840 different locations throughout Iraq, excluding the majority of families identified as having displaced due to flooding. A large proportion of internally displaced people (IDP) have displaced within their original district, whether that be from Ramadi or Fallujah, from which nearly all IDPs originate. Therefore, 66% of identified IDPs were located within Anbar, followed by Baghdad with 12%, Salah al-Din with 7%, Sulaymaniyah (5%), Erbil (4%), and Kirkuk (3%). Notably, the governorates of Anbar, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah all saw sizeable increases in their IDP population in May.

*These figures are not inclusive of the majority of families displaced due to the flooding in Abu Ghraib and Fallujah. The estimated IDP population inclusive of flooding is 85,000 families.

IDENTIFIED ANBAR CRISIS DISPLACEMENT OVER TIME



As indicated by the chart above, the number of newly displaced Anbar Crisis IDPs has reduced considerably in the last two months. While in the first 3 months of 2014 through to the end of March, 66,184 IDP families were identified, in the last two months only 13,500 new IDP families have been noted by IOM. This figure, however, does not include the vast majority of those families displaced due to the flooding in Abu Ghraib. If IOM estimates of more than 7,000 families displaced due to the flooding are taken into account, this brings the total number of IDP families due to the Anbar Crisis to at least 85,000.

Anbar Crisis IDPs wished to return to their place of origin in 78% of sites assessed in April and May. Families were waiting on one or several factors to decide their intentions in 17% of sites. IDPs wanted to locally integrate in 2% of sites, resettle in a third location in 2% of sites, and return to a previous area of displacement in 1% of sites. Interestingly, in the governorates of Babylon, Sulaymaniyah, Thi-Qar, and Wassit, IDPs wished to return to their place of origin at a much lower rate than the Iraq-wide average. For these governorates, IDPs were waiting to decide their intentions in 55% of sites. Based on the findings from the 616 sites assessed in April and May, there does not appear to be a correlation between reason for displacement and migration intentions. As well, there is no significant difference in intentions between those IDPs who displaced from Fallujah and those who displaced from Ramadi.

ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
INTENDED TO RETURN
 TO THEIR PLACE OF
 ORIGIN IN
78%
 OF SITES ASSESSED



MIGRATION TRENDS

Consistent with the findings of the DTM from March and April 2014, IDPs have nearly all originated from Fallujah and Ramadi districts of Anbar. 68% of IDPs from sites assessed Iraq-wide in April and May were originally from Fallujah district, while 21% were from Ramadi district. Singularly, Fallujah district hosts a larger number of IDPs than any other district of Anbar or other governorate of Iraq with over 17,000 families, the vast majority of which are from elsewhere in the district. Heet district hosts the second largest population, 25% of the IDPs within Anbar. Overall, Anbar is host to 52,697 IDP families identified by IOM as living in 222 sites.

CURRENT LOCATION	DISTRICT OF ORIGIN								TOTAL ASSESSED IDP FAMILIES
	Fallujah	Ramadi	Al-Qa'im	Al-Rutba	Ana	Haditha	Heet	Abu Ghraib	
Fallujah	14445	987	311	154	-	-	-	-	15987
Ramadi	761	6656	-	-	-	-	-	-	7417
Heet	7843	2382	45	-	-	-	-	75	10345
Al-Rutba	1890	869	-	-	-	-	-	-	2759
Ana	1219	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	1696
Haditha	1607	650	-	-	-	-	-	80	2337
Al-Qa'im	459	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	721
Ra'ua	553	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	845
ANBAR	28777	12575	356	154	-	-	-	155	42017
Babylon	120	113	-	-	-	-	2	-	235
Baghdad	4178	4043	-	-	68	8	-	-	8297
Basrah	5	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	12
Dahuk	520	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	561
Diyala	53	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Erbil	2303	1090	-	-	-	-	-	-	3393
Kerbala	589	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
Kirkuk	1184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1184
Missan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Najaf	100	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
Ninewa	33	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Qadissiya	28	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Salah al-Din	2026	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	2261
Sulaymaniyah	2883	1148	-	-	-	-	-	-	4031
Thi Qar	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Wassit	26	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	33
OUTSIDE ANBAR	14073	6834	-	1	69	8	4	155	20969
IRAQ-WIDE	42850	19409	356	155	69	8	4	155	62986

SECONDARY DISPLACEMENT

It has been common for IDP families to face several displacements from when they first fled from their home. In the 296 sites assessed in May, IOM identified 751 families in Erbil, Kerbala, Salah al-Din, Wassit, and Baghdad who had displaced more than once since the Anbar Crisis began. The vast majority were located in Kerbala, a governorate bordering Anbar’s Fallujah district. 60 families had first displaced within Fallujah for 5 weeks before coming to Kerbala, while the other 503 secondary displaced families lived elsewhere in Kerbala for 4-6 weeks before moving to their present location in the governorate. 67 families in Shaqlawa district of Erbil had first displaced for 1 week to elsewhere in the governorate before coming to Shaqlawa, while 25 families in Erbil district had most recently come from spending 1-3 weeks in either Karkh district of Baghdad or Tikrit district of Salah al-Din. 24 families had initially displaced to Kirkuk district of Kirkuk before coming to the Tikrit district of Salah al-Din, and 72 families first displaced to Erbil district of Erbil and spent 10-11 weeks there before recently settling in Karkh district of Baghdad.

Overall IOM identified that 164 families had displaced twice since the beginning of the Anbar Crisis, while 563 families had been displaced three times. While the majority of families had spent 5 weeks in their previous location of displacement, 25% of families had spent 1 month or less in their previous location, and 21% spent over 6 weeks in their first displacement. This secondary displacement is indicative of the difficult living conditions that Anbar Crisis IDPs are facing during their displacement, forcing them to seek out better options elsewhere.

IOM has identified 867 sites throughout Iraq that are currently holding or have hosted Anbar Crisis IDPs; of these, 27 sites no longer host Anbar Crisis IDPs due to secondary displacement; as a result there are currently 840 identified locations across Iraq that host Anbar Crisis IDPs. Combined with the data collected on secondary displaced IDPs, it can be concluded that some IDPs are moving multiple times during their displacement to obtain better shelter, services, or security. 8 locations in Baghdad (3 in Adhambia district, 2 in Al Resafa, 1 in Abu Ghraib, 1 in Kadhimiya, and 1 in Karkh) were identified in April as having a total of 145 IDP families; in May, these 8 sites no longer contained any IDP families. This trend was also noted in 6 sites in Bablyon (mostly in Al-Mahawil district), 3 sites in Dahuk (mostly in Zakho district), 3 sites in Erbil (mostly in Erbil district), as well as in 2 sites in Kerbala district of Kerbala. In total, 564 IDP families have completely vacated 27 sites as of May 2014.

Overall, 6 governorates have seen a decrease in the number of identified IDPs between April and May: Babylon (30 less families), Baghdad (516 less), Diyala (11 less), Kerbala (122 less), Najaf (10 less), and Qadissiya (3 less). As it has been reported that families are not returning to their places of origin as the violence continues in Anbar, it is assumed that these families have begun a secondary displacement in another area of Iraq. In Baghdad, the largest decrease was seen in the governorate of Abu Ghraib, which is to be expected considering the massive displacement in this district due to flooding. IOM, with further amendments to the DTM methodology, plans to better track and map the secondary movements of IDPs as the Anbar Crisis continues.

751 ASSESSED FAMILIES HAVE DISPLACED MORE THAN ONCE



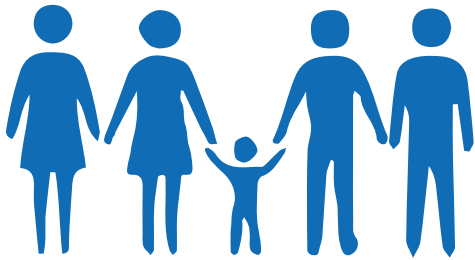
5 WEEKS IN THEIR PREVIOUS DISPLACEMENT LOCATION BEFORE MOVING AGAIN

X	X	X				

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

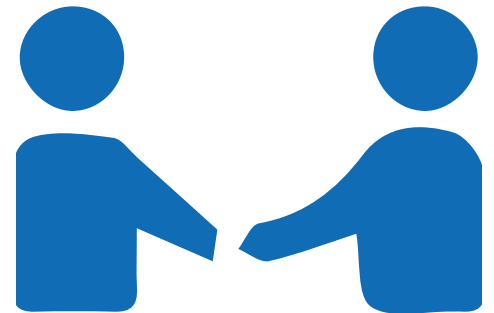
In May, the DTM expanded its questionnaire to include information on push and pull factors for Anbar Crisis IDPs. Of the assessed locations in May, 90% of the 296 locations stated that the primary reason that Anbar Crisis IDPs in the location had displaced was generalized violence and armed conflict. Five percent (5%) of sites noted that IDPs had been evacuated or displaced by the government, and in 4% it was noted that IDPs had displaced due to direct threats on the family. In the remaining 1% of sites, IDPs had displaced because a family member had been killed in the violence. Evacuated IDPs were concentrated in the Al-Mahawil district of Babylon and were equally from Fallujah and Ramadi districts of Anbar, while IDPs displaced due to direct threats were nearly all from Ramadi district and had primarily fled to Karkh district of Baghdad. There did not appear to be a correlation between date of displacement and reason for displacing.

By vast majority, Anbar Crisis IDPs were attracted to their area of displacement due to good security and the presence of family or friends in the location. In 46% of sites assessed in May, good security was seen as the primary pull factor for IDPs to the location, and in 43% of sites, the presence of family or friends was the key attracting force. IDPs were attracted by good security primarily in Baghdad, Anbar, Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah. The presence of family or friends pulled IDPs to sites in Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, and Najaf.



ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
CHOSE THEIR CURRENT
LOCATION BECAUSE OF
FAMILY OR FRIENDS IN
THE LOCATION IN

43%
OF SITES ASSESSED



ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
CHOSE THEIR CURRENT
LOCATION BECAUSE OF
GOOD SECURITY IN

46%
OF SITES ASSESSED



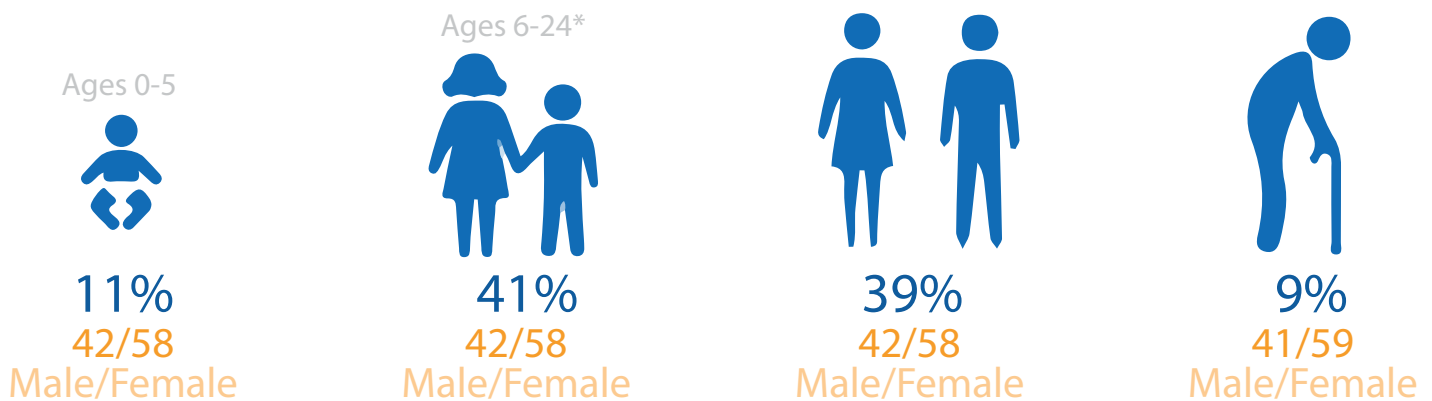
ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
HAD DISPLACED DUE
TO GENERALIZED
VIOLENCE IN

90%
OF SITES ASSESSED

DEMOGRAPHICS



ASSESSED ANBAR CRISIS IDPS BY AGE GROUP



IOM has assessed 616 locations in April and May which contain 365,533 Anbar Crisis IDPs. Over 40,000 Anbar Crisis IDPs under the age of 5 were identified in these sites assessed; this was 11% of the total IDP population. Interestingly, women outnumbered men in all age categories, from those under age 5 to those over age 60. There were more than 83,000 women ages 25-59 in sites assessed, compared to over 59,000 men of the same age group.

The ethnosectarian makeup of Anbar Crisis IDPs and that of host community residents in their area of displacement were matching in 361 of the 616 sites assessed in April and May. Understandably, no sites in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq have matching ethnosectarian composition as the host community is predominately Kurdish, while those from Anbar are predominately Arab. 97% of the Anbar Crisis IDP population assessed in April and May was Arab Sunni Muslim, while 3% was Arab Shia Muslim. As nearly all IDPs are Arab Sunni, the distribution of IDPs of this ethnosectarian background mirrors that of the overall IDP population, with the majority located within Anbar and sizeable number in Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah, Erbil, and Salah al-Din. Notably, 40% of Arab Shia IDPs were located in Baghdad, while 20% are in Anbar and 12% were in Kerbala.

Individuals with vulnerabilities were present in 560 of 616 sites assessed in April and May. The most populous vulnerabilities (those affecting the largest number of people) were children at risk, individuals with serious medical conditions, individuals who were either survivors or at risk of violence such as torture or gender-based violence, those at risk due to their profile, pregnant or lactating women, and female-headed households. The most widespread vulnerabilities (those that were present in the largest number of sites) were female headed households, pregnant or lactating women, children at risk, and persons with a physical disability.

MOST POPULOUS VULNERABILITIES AMONG ANBAR IDPS IN SITES ASSESSED



CHILD AT RISK



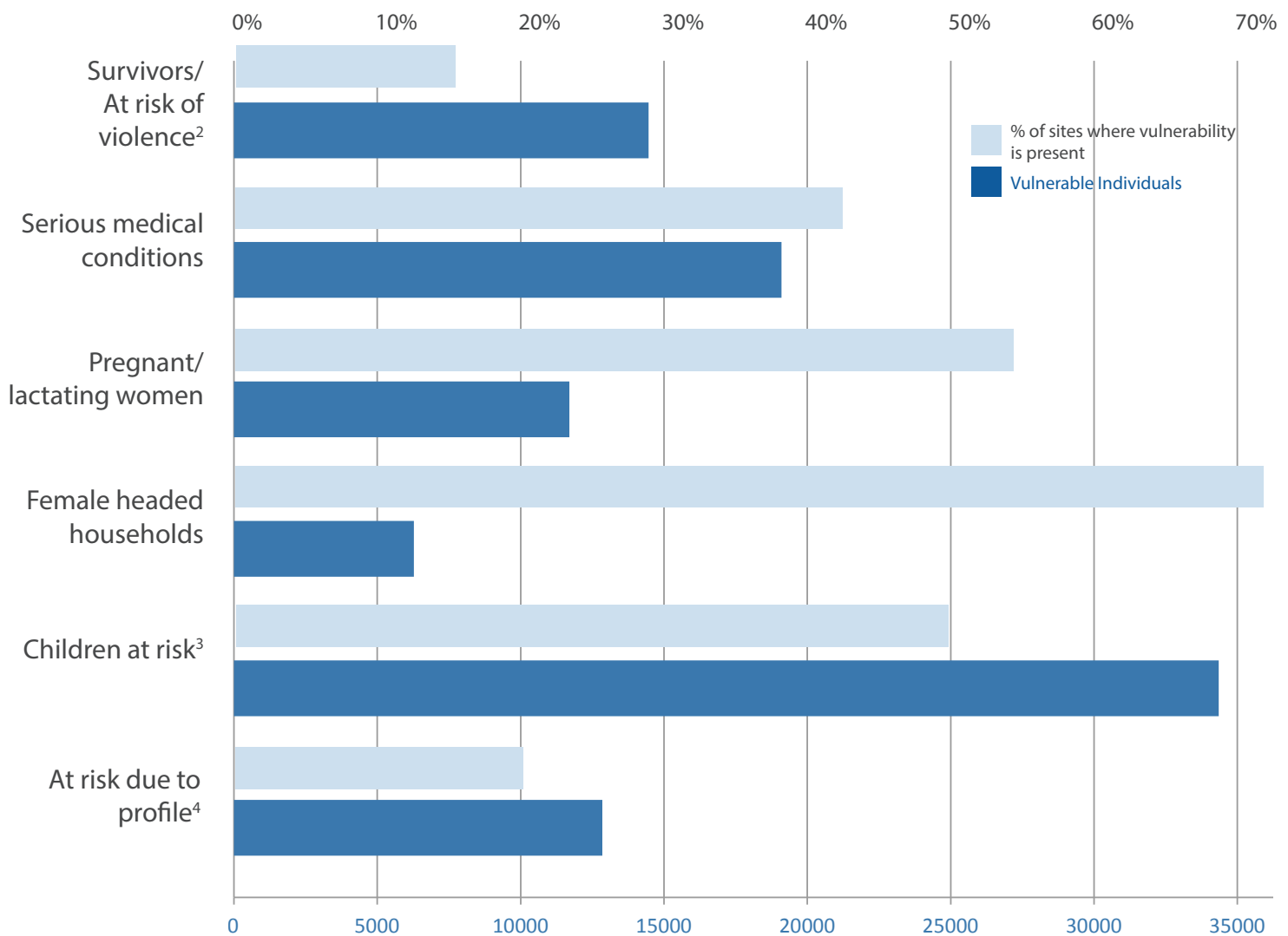
INDIVIDUALS WITH SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITIONS



SURVIVOR/AT RISK OF VIOLENCE

*This can further be broken down by ages 6-14 and 15-24 for sites assessed in April and 6-18 and 19-24 for sites assessed in May.

VULNERABILITIES AMONG ASSESSED ANBAR CRISIS IDPS¹



In half of sites assessed, more than 34,000 children at risk (including those involved in labor and those without access to education) were identified. 63% of these children were located in sites assessed in Anbar, while Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, and Salah al-Din held 16%, 12%, and 7% respectively. More than 19,000 individuals with serious medical conditions, chronic illnesses, and/or who are in need of medical attention were identified in 258 sites. Nearly all of these people at risk were in Anbar and Baghdad. Just 94 sites held over 14,000 people who were either survivors or at risk of violence, such as torture or gender-based violence. Over half of these individuals were in Sulaymaniyah, while Salah al-Din and Anbar each held 21%.

Nearly 13,000 people at risk due to their profile, such as being high profile or part of a minority group, were noted in 123 sites assessed in April and May. 81% of these individuals were located in Anbar, while 10% were in Baghdad. 11,704 pregnant or lactating women were identified, as well as 6,274 female-headed households. These vulnerabilities were the two most widespread, existing in 333 and 440 sites respectively. Both groups were fairly evenly spread between sites in Anbar and Baghdad, with smaller numbers located in Sulaymaniyah and Salah al-Din.

¹ The chart represents the most common vulnerabilities identified. The DTM has also gathered information regarding minor headed households, orphans or lost family member, single headed households, unaccompanied minors, separated minors, persons with physical or mental disabilities, families with more than 10 dependents, and those with missing relatives.

² For example, torture or Sexual/Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

³ For example, not attending school or involved in labor.

⁴ For example, high profile or minority.

SHELTER

OUTSIDE ANBAR

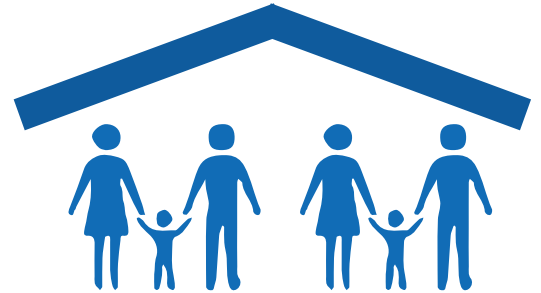
Renting was the most common shelter type for IDPs outside of Anbar, with more than half (over 63,000) of the assessed displaced population living in rented arrangements. Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah, and Salah al-Din hosted the vast majority of those who were renting, though only 40% of IDPs in Baghdad were renting and 61% of those in Salah al-Din. Nearly all (97%) of IDPs in Sulaymaniyah were living in rented accommodation, however. Renting accommodation can place IDPs in situations of increased financial instability as many families are without a source of income during their displacement.

Through assessments in May, the average rent cost per month for sites outside of Anbar was 297 USD per month. Erbil had the highest average rent cost at 406 USD; this high cost is likely due to the ratio of IDPs renting within this governorate which will be compounded by the holiday season and usual annual increases in rent costs. IDPs who were renting outside of Anbar were without agreements or contracts 48% of the time. Notably, no IDPs in Sulaymaniyah reported lacking a rental agreement, while all IDPs renting in Kirkuk were without an agreement.

More than 35,000 IDPs outside of Anbar (31%) were living with host families in sites assessed in April and May. Due to the responsive nature of the DTM, and in collaboration with the HCT, it was noted from Round I and Round II of data collection that very different issues and vulnerabilities were present for Anbar Crisis IDPs being hosted by non-relatives versus those being hosted by family members. Therefore, through Round III data collection, shelter information of IDPs living with host families was disaggregated by those hosted by non-relatives and those hosted by relatives. 21% of IDP families outside of Anbar assessed in May were staying with host families that were non-relatives. This data can lead us to conclude that there are an estimated 7,000 IDPs living with non-relatives in the sites assessed outside of Anbar. The largest populations of IDPs being hosted by non-relatives were located in the Abu Ghraib district of Baghdad and the Al-Mahawil district of Bablyon.



56%
OF IDPS ASSESSED
OUTSIDE ANBAR WERE
LIVING IN RENTED
ACCOMMODATION



31%
OF IDPS ASSESSED
OUTSIDE OF ANBAR
WERE LIVING WITH
HOST FAMILIES

SHELTER SUPPORT NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED OUTSIDE OF ANBAR*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

SHELTER

OUTSIDE ANBAR

Another type of accommodation that imposes a significant financial burden on an IDP family is motels and hotels; 8% of IDPs (9,420 people) primarily in Dahuk and Erbil governorates were living in this shelter type.

Due to the nature of displacement some IDPs have found themselves living in particularly vulnerable types of shelter. 18% of sites assessed in April and May had shelters for IDPs in poor condition. This was particularly concentrated in Abu Ghraib, Adhamia, and Karkh districts of Baghdad; the Baiji and Al-Shirqat districts of Salah al-Din; and the Hilla district of Babylon. Some IDPs have found themselves living in types of shelter that were not originally designed for residential use; more than 3,500 people outside of Anbar were living in particularly vulnerable housing types. 1,109 IDPs, concentrated in Karkh district of Baghdad, Samarra district of Salah al-Din, Kirkuk district of Kirkuk, and Ain al-Tamur district of Kerbala, were living in informal collective shelters. 850 people were living in abandoned buildings or public spaces, 500 of which were located in one site in Tikrit district of Salah al-Din and many of the others were in 3 sites in Karkh district of Baghdad.

Although these shelter types are currently used by a small proportion of the overall number of IDPs, the prevalence of renting accommodation could create a financial situation where IDPs can no longer afford to stay in their current shelter arrangement, thus forcing them into vulnerable shelters such as the ones described.



This IDP from Anbar was living with his relatives, in their small house in Kerbala in May. He suffers from a chronic kidney illness.

SHELTER

OUTSIDE ANBAR

GOVERNORATE	# of IDPs living in hotels/ motels	# of IDPs living in the house of host family (non relatives)	# of IDPs living in the house of relatives	# of IDPs living in in-formal settlements or collective shelter	# of IDPs living in mosques
Babylon	-	479	653	-	-
Baghdad	42	974	26784	462	-
Basrah	-	18	22	-	-
Dahuk	2097	-	-	-	-
Diyala	-	180	595	-	-
Erbil	6259	90	667	-	500
Kerbala	-	60	435	137	-
Kirkuk	-	150	2260	210	24
Missan	-	-	11	-	-
Najaf	-	11	-	-	50
Ninewa	-	-	22	-	-
Qadissiya	-	-	94	-	-
Salah al-Din	449	-	1732	300	4
Sulaymaniyah	573	-	-	-	-
Thi Qar	-	10	25	-	-
Wassit	-	14	118	-	-
TOTAL	11158	1986	33418	1109	585

GOVERNORATE	# of IDPs living in own house	# of IDPs living in public buildings	# of IDPs living in rented housing	# of IDPs living in school buildings	# of IDPs living in other types of shelter	Total IDPs Assessed
Babylon	17	-	242	-	-	1397
Baghdad	998	184	20253	-	93	49790
Basrah	-	5	7	-	-	52
Dahuk	-	15	680	-	-	2792
Diyala	-	-	-	-	-	775
Erbil	-	-	6148	-	154	13825
Kerbala	-	59	1632	-	400	2783
Kirkuk	-	-	4390	20	50	7104
Missan	-	-	-	-	-	11
Najaf	-	81	719	-	-	861
Ninewa	-	-	207	-	-	229
Qadissiya	-	-	135	-	-	229
Salah al-Din	-	500	9391	100	222	13642
Sulaymaniyah	-	-	19230	-	-	19803
Thi Qar	-	6	93	-	-	134
Wassit	-	-	8	-	-	140
TOTAL	1015	850	63135	120	919	113561

SHELTER

IN ANBAR

Over 130,000 IDPs, more than half of IDPs assessed within Anbar (53%), were living with host families. This type of shelter is widespread, with 95% of sites assessed in Anbar in April and May containing IDPs being hosted. As the crisis continues and the amount of time that IDPs must be accommodated is prolonged, this living arrangement can place serious financial burdens on the host families.

Due to the responsive nature of the DTM, and in collaboration with the HCT, it was noted from Round I and Round II of data collection that very different issues and vulnerabilities were present for Anbar Crisis IDPs being hosted by non-relatives versus those being hosted by family members. Therefore, through Round III data collection, shelter information of IDPs living with host families was disaggregated by those hosted by non-relatives and those hosted by relatives. For the 66 sites assessed in Anbar in May, it was revealed that 20% of all IDPs being hosted were living with non-relatives. If it can be assumed that this proportional distribution would be present in all sites in Anbar, more than 20,000 people are being hosted by non-relatives. Particularly in the culturally conservative areas of Iraq, this shelter type places IDP families in a vulnerable and often uncomfortable position. Fallujah and Heet together host the majority of IDP families living with hosts. Notably, none of those being hosted in Heet were living with non-relatives.



91%

OF SITES ASSESSED IN ANBAR HAD IDPS LIVING IN HOUSES/BUILDINGS IN POOR CONDITIONS

SHELTER SUPPORT NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED IN ANBAR*

Rehabilitation

*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention



An IDP family in Al Rutba was living with relatives in a home in poor condition in May.

SHELTER

IN ANBAR

The next most widespread and popular housing type in Anbar is rented housing, with 24% of assessed IDPs in Anbar (42,086) utilizing this shelter type in 89% of sites (103). Unlike hosting, where the vast majority of families were concentrated in just 2 districts, IDPs who were renting were spread fairly evenly between the districts of Haditha, Ana, Al-Qa'im, and Ra'ua. Though Haditha contains only 6% of assessed IDPs in the governorate, the district is host to the largest population of IDPs who were renting.

It was noted in Round I and Round II of DTM that large numbers of families were renting their accommodation, as a result the assessment was expanded for Round III data collection in May to include information regarding the average monthly rent cost as well as whether IDPs have rental agreements. The average price for rent per month for assessed IDPs in Anbar was 223 USD.

Haditha and Ana districts in Anbar had the most expensive average rent per month at 296 USD and 292 USD respectively; this is more than a 30% increase over the average rent price in the governorate. These two districts also contain the largest numbers of renting IDPs, which has most likely resulted in these high rent prices. Al-Rutba district within Anbar had the lowest average monthly rent at 113 USD per month; this is almost 50% less than the governorate average price and may be due to it having only 8% of the IDP population within the governorate. The assessment in May highlighted that out of 18,914 IDPs renting accommodation 17,780 reported that they did not have any formal rental agreement. This decreases the stability of IDP families renting properties; along with this, renting accommodation within Anbar can be a huge financial pressure for IDP families and these findings highlight that more financial assistance could be useful in these areas.

More than 71,788 IDPs in Anbar were living in particularly vulnerable housing types in sites assessed in April and May. Of particular concern is that 10% of assessed IDPs, nearly 25,000 people, were living in abandoned buildings and public spaces. In Ramadi, 23% of IDPs were living in this shelter type; the district held 40% of IDPs in Anbar living in abandoned buildings/public spaces, while Fallujah was home to 27%. Formal and informal collective shelters held 10% of IDPs in sites assessed in Anbar. These individuals were nearly all concentrated in Fallujah, Heet, and Ramadi districts. Schools were hosting 8% of IDPs assessed in Anbar, more than 20,000 people. 13% of IDPs in Fallujah and 14% in Ramadi were utilizing this shelter type. Further information regarding the use of schools as shelter for IDPs can be found in the Education section on page 23. Similar to the findings of DTM Round II, 91% of sites assessed in April and May reported that shelter for Anbar Crisis IDPs was not in good condition, and IDPs were living on average 4 people per room.



10%

OF ASSESSED IDP
FAMILIES IN ANBAR
WERE LIVING IN
ABANDONED
BUILDINGS AND
PUBLIC SPACES



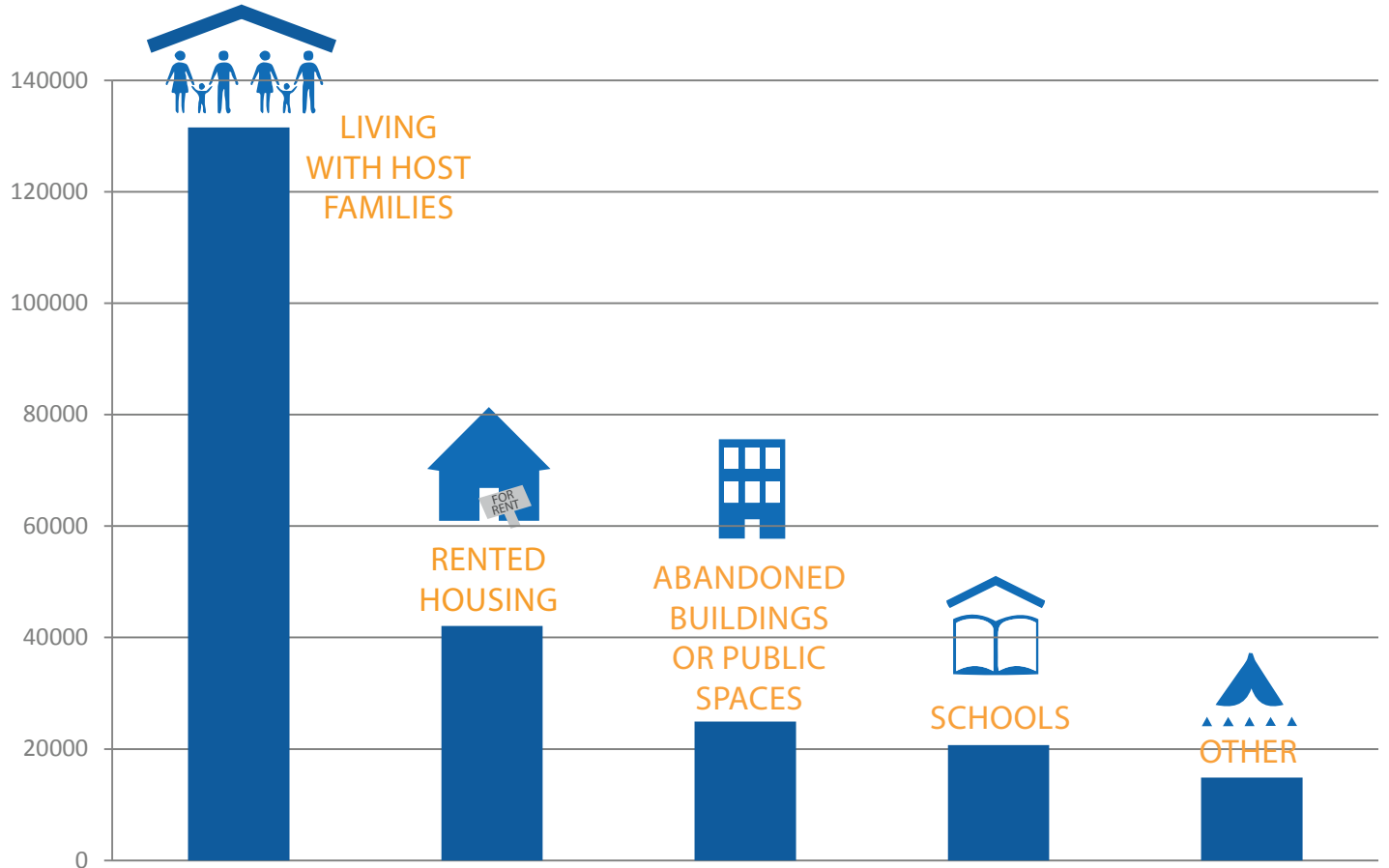
20,698

IDPS WERE LIVING IN SCHOOLS IN
ASSESSED SITES IN ANBAR

SHELTER

IN ANBAR

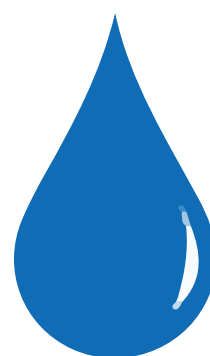
ASSESSED IDP INDIVIDUALS IN ANBAR BY SHELTER TYPE



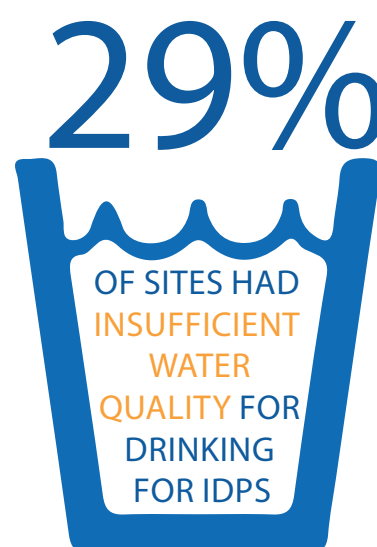
An IDP family was living in this abandoned building in Al Rutba district of Anbar in May.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

Through the previous rounds of DTM, IOM reported approximately 25% of the sites assessed did not have sufficient access to clean drinking water. As the DTM has assessed and reassessed displacement sites at the end of Round III, in 29% of locations IDPs from the Anbar Crisis did not have access to an adequate quality of drinking water. Throughout each round, the governorates of concern have remained relatively constant; 85% of sites in Anbar, 56% of sites in Kerbala, 29% in Salah al-Din and 18% of sites in Baghdad reported poor access to drinking water. The water network within Anbar has been damaged and all projects to repair it were reported to be suspended. Pipes have been broken or destroyed by shelling. The government provided a water service to specific neighborhoods for a set amount of time on a rotational basis, giving the residents a chance to store the water. In Al-Qa'im, Haditha, Ra'ua and Heet districts of Anbar, water is available but there is a lack of sufficient chlorine to disinfect the water. Al-Rutba had access to the public water grid every twenty days and must rely on water trucks. Round III has seen an increase in sites reporting concerns with access to potable water; this can be seen in relation to the displacement caused by the flooding of Abu Ghraib as there was a considerable increase in displacement locations in Abu Ghraib and Karkh that reported insufficient access to drinking water.



27%
OF SITES DID NOT
HAVE CLEAN WATER
AVAILABLE FOR IDPS IN
SUFFICIENT QUANTITY
FOR NEEDS OTHER
THAN DRINKING



Round II (April) and Round III (May) of the DTM have shown little difference in the number of sites that did not have sufficient quantity of water for needs other than drinking. Although this remains relatively low with 167 sites of 616 assessed and reassessed sites from April and May, it is still a significant proportion of sites with an importance to note that 59% of the sites to claim poor access were within Anbar, 19% were in Baghdad, 11% were in Salah al-Din and 6% in Kerbala similar to Round II findings.

IOM field staff continue to assess the sufficiency of toilets in schools and residences used by Anbar Crisis IDPs. Through the course of the DTM, it is clear that the majority of IDPs assessed have access to toilets in both their schools and residences with just 25% of sites reporting no access; it is important to note that within Anbar, 15% of sites assessed reported that IDPs did not have access to proper toilet facilities. Of the districts in Anbar; Fallujah, Heet, Ramadi, and Haditha showed a particularly high proportion of sites with poor access to toilet facilities.

Of the IDP population who sought refuge with host families, the majority (87%) were living in sites that claimed to not have access to separate toilets in residences. This is particularly pertinent in Anbar and Baghdad. Overall, 372 of the 616 assessed sites reported that IDPs did not have access to separate toilets and showers in residences, and within these sites it was identified that IDPs occupied a range of settlement types; however, 48% of the IDPs accommodated within these sites were living with host families with the majority residing in Anbar and Baghdad, 85% and 12% respectively.

Most IDPs did not have access to hygiene items in 27% of sites assessed, and 30% of sites reported that female IDPs did not have access to sanitary napkins and other hygiene materials. The governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah and Kerbala had particularly poor access to sanitation and hygiene items.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where IDPs did not have sufficient quality drinking water	# of sites without clean water available for IDPs for needs other than drinking
Anbar	116	99	99
Babylon	37	-	-
Baghdad	169	31	32
Basrah	8	-	1
Dahuk	28	-	-
Diyala	8	-	-
Erbil	29	-	-
Kerbala	16	9	10
Kirkuk	16	5	3
Missan	2	1	-
Najaf	20	7	1
Ninewa	9	4	1
Qadissiya	9	1	1
Salah al-Din	55	16	18
Sulaymaniyah	65	-	-
Thi Qar	11	1	-
Wassit	18	3	1
IRAQ	616	177	167

Highest vulnerability governorates

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where Anbar IDPs did not have access to sufficient sanitation/hygiene items	# of sites where Anbar IDP women and girls did not have access to sanitary napkins and hygiene material
Anbar	116	64	55
Babylon	37	8	6
Baghdad	169	18	34
Basrah	8	2	1
Dahuk	28	1	-
Diyala	8	1	-
Erbil	29	-	2
Kerbala	16	15	15
Kirkuk	16	3	2
Missan	2	1	-
Najaf	20	1	5
Ninewa	9	6	6
Qadissiya	9	1	4
Salah al-Din	55	6	17
Sulaymaniyah	65	35	38
Thi Qar	11	3	1
Wassit	18	1	1
IRAQ	616	166	187

The number of sites that reported non-functioning health centers has remained low through Round III assessments. Of the 616 assessed sites through Round II and III, just 20% reported non-functioning health services. This was particularly noticeable in the governorates of Anbar and Salah al-Din: 47% of sites with non-functioning health services were in Anbar and 36% were in Salah al-Din. Outside of Anbar, most commonly, it was reported that these assessed sites did not have access to health facilities before the crisis began. Within Anbar, it was reported that medical personnel could not report to the health facilities for work and that health facilities were reported to be located in an insecure area. Excluding the governorates of Anbar and Salah al-Din, all other governorates reported that 94% of sites had access to functioning health facilities.

Although, generally, access to a functioning health facility is very good for IDPs affected by the Anbar Crisis, the quality to the service provided varies. 55% of sites assessed in April and May reported that public health centers did not have adequate medical supplies. This has slightly increased from 45% and 51% of the assessed sites in Round I and II respectively, which may indicate a depletion of resources as displacement is prolonged. The governorates of most concern are Anbar, Salah al-Din and Baghdad as they held the greatest number of displacement sites with health centers without adequate medical supplies.

When the sites were assessed regarding available and adequate healthcare services for IDP women, 49% reported that there was not adequate access, most of which were in Anbar (districts of Fallujah, Heet), Baghdad (districts of Al Resafa, Abu Ghraib, Karkh), Salah al-Din, and Sulaymaniyah. The most commonly reported health issue for IDPs in sites assessed was chronic illness. Other issues included fever and internal illnesses.

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where there were not functioning health services for IDPs	# of sites where public health centers did not have adequate medical supplies	# of sites where health care was not adequate for IDP women
Anbar	116	56	111	111
Babylon	37	2	17	4
Baghdad	169	4	35	56
Basrah	8	3	7	6
Dahuk	28	-	-	-
Diyala	8	1	2	5
Erbil	29	-	3	2
Kerbala	16	2	6	7
Kirkuk	16	5	6	8
Missan	2	-	-	1
Najaf	20	-	19	19
Ninewa	9	1	9	8
Qadissiya	9	1	-	-
Salah al-Din	55	44	49	45
Sulaymaniyah	65	1	3	23
Thi Qar	11	1	1	6
Wassit	18	-	2	3
IRAQ	616	122	270	300

 Highest vulnerability governorates

EDUCATION

School attendance is currently quite low for Anbar Crisis IDPs as compared to the nationwide averages, but it is assumed that as displacement prolongs rates of attendance may increase. In April and May, however, IDP children were not attending primary school in 51% of sites assessed (316) and were not attending secondary school in 52% of sites. These sites were concentrated in the Heet and Ramadi districts of Anbar, all districts of Salah al-Din, and Sulaymaniyah district of Sulaymaniyah. Overall, the governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah), had very poor attendance rates. No sites in Dahuk had IDPs attending primary school, and only one location in Amedi district had IDPs attending secondary school. None of the sites in Erbil reported that IDPs were attending primary school and only 1 location in Erbil district had IDPs attending secondary school. Notably, in Baghdad, only 1 out of 169 locations assessed had IDP children not attending primary schools and in just 2 were they not attending secondary school.

Insufficient documentation was the most commonly cited reason for non-attendance of primary and secondary schools. Documentation issues were concentrated most heavily in the governorates of the Kurdistan Region (Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah) and Salah al-Din. Another common reason hindering school attendance, particularly in Anbar and Salah al-Din, was full schools.

In Sulaymaniyah, after lack of documentation, the distance to school and financial reasons were the most commonly cited reasons preventing attendance. IDPs were hindered from attending primary and secondary school in Salah al-Din due to financial reasons, as well as reportedly not being allowed to attend. Sites in Erbil, notably, stated that a language barrier was a top issue preventing attendance, as schools in Erbil teach in Kurdish and Anbar Crisis IDPs speak Arabic. Finally, a great

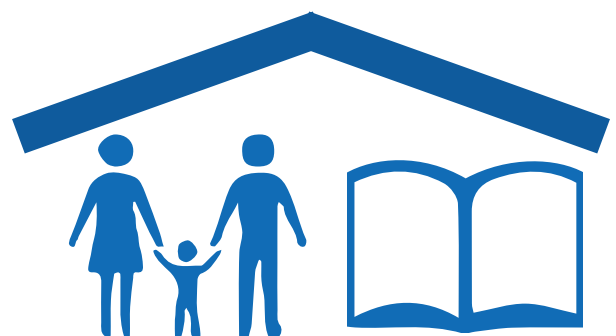
number of sites in Anbar stated that IDPs were not attending primary or secondary schools for other reasons that were not specified. Reporting from the field indicates that school attendance is low for several contributing reasons. Many schools have been damaged in the fighting, and people do not feel that the security situation is stable enough to send their kids to school. As well, the large numbers of families living in schools is reportedly making it impossible for students to continue their education in those sites.

Access to education is not only dependent on children enrolling into schools but also on having access to school buildings. In 75 of 116 sites assessed in Anbar, more than 20,000 IDPs were living in 162 schools. In 2 sites in Al-Hawiga and Kirkuk districts of Kirkuk, 4 schools were accommodating 20 IDPs. Finally, in 6 locations in Tikrit district of Salah al-Din, 11 schools were hosting 100 Anbar Crisis IDPs. When the number of schools present in the location is compared to the number of schools IDPs are residing in, IDPs were occupying 63% of available schools in these sites, hindering the ability of these schools to be used for educational purposes. Notably, none of the sites in Salah al-Din where IDPs were living in schools had IDPs attending primary or secondary schools. IDPs were attending primary and secondary schools in only 23 of the 76 sites in Anbar.

The need for education was not highly reported through the DTM. With the crisis just 5 months in and the majority of those displaced wishing to return then it seems that education is not currently a top priority for IDPs. Of the assessed sites in Dahuk, 30% of responses regarding assistance needed noted educational support. This aside, it was clear that education currently is not a high priority for IDP families throughout Iraq.


177

SCHOOLS IN SITES
ASSESSED WERE
HOSTING IDP
FAMILIES

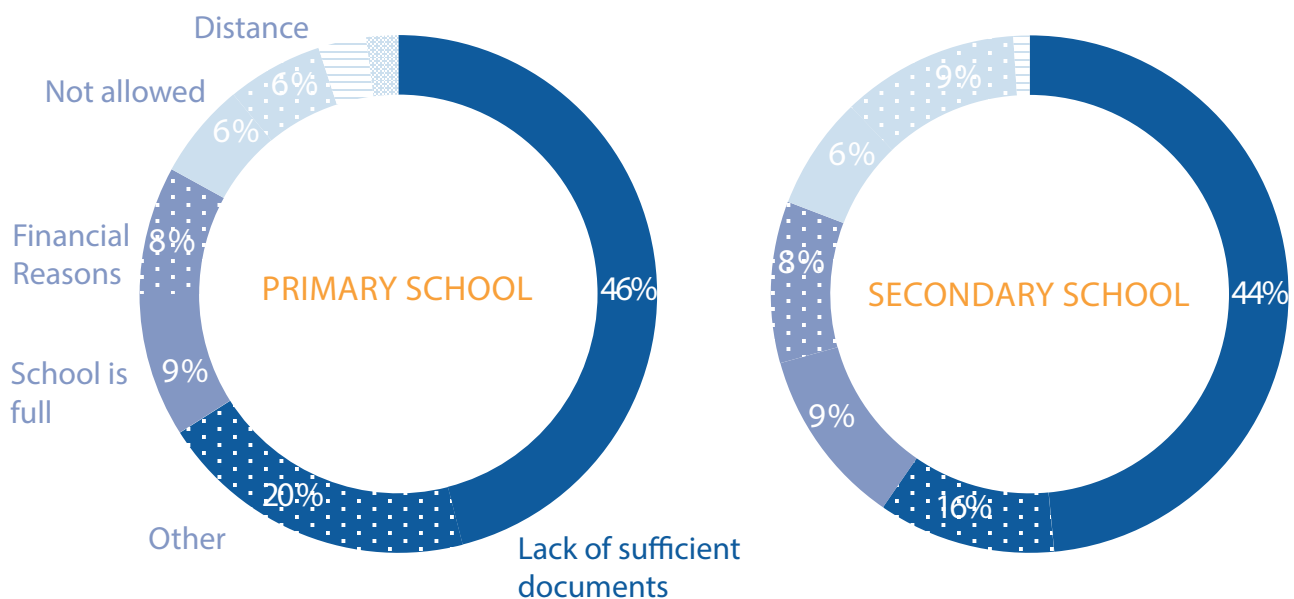


EDUCATION

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where Anbar IDPs were living in schools	# of schools used to host IDPs in sites assessed	# of sites where IDPs were not attending primary school	# of sites where IDPs were not attending secondary school
Anbar	116	75	162	88	88
Babylon	37	-	-	10	11
Baghdad	169	-	-	1	2
Basrah	8	-	-	2	2
Dahuk	28	-	-	28	27
Diyala	8	-	-	2	2
Erbil	29	-	-	28	27
Kerbala	16	-	-	15	16
Kirkuk	16	2	4	5	13
Missan	2	-	-	1	1
Najaf	20	-	-	-	1
Ninewa	9	-	-	3	2
Qadissiya	9	-	-	-	-
Salah al-Din	55	6	11	54	53
Sulaymaniyah	65	-	-	58	59
Thi Qar	11	-	-	7	6
Wassit	18	-	-	14	12
IRAQ	616	83	177	316	322

 Highest vulnerability governorates

REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING IN SITES ASSESSED



The prices of commodities have risen in many locations hosting IDPs throughout Iraq. Regardless of whether prices have increased or not, a large number of IDPs in sites assessed by IOM were unable to afford adequate food for their families on a regular basis. 66% of the assessed sites in Round II and III reported that IDPs were unable to afford adequate food. This is primarily an issue in the governorates with the largest IDP populations, specifically Anbar, Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah, and Salah al-Din. The highest percentage of sites that cannot afford food items are in the districts of Fallujah and Heet in Anbar and in Sulaymaniyah district, while the greatest numbers of locations that can afford food were in Baghdad (Al Resafa, Karkh, and Adhamia districts).

Within 71% of the assessed sites, it was reported that Anbar Crisis IDPs had access to food and formula for infants. The majority of locations that reported unavailable infant food for IDPs were located in Fallujah district of Anbar and the Tikrit district of Salah al-Din. In Anbar, 59% of sites did not have infant commodities available, while in Salah al-Din, the figure was 87% of sites assessed in April and May.

In summary, the majority of locations reported that most food items are available within the location but they are too expensive and most IDP families cannot afford enough food to meet their needs as they have no or little formal income. Throughout Iraq, and similarly to Round II findings, food items are among the priority needs of those displaced by the Anbar Crisis. Specifically, the main commodities that were not available to Anbar Crisis IDPs were items ranging from flour and rice to sugar, oil, tea, milk, meat and fruits.

ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
COULD NOT AFFORD
COMMODITIES IN

66% 
OF SITES ASSESSED



ANBAR CRISIS IDPS
DID NOT HAVE INFANT
COMMODITIES
AVAILABLE IN

87%
OF SITES IN SALAH AL-
DIN

UNAVAILABLE COMMODITIES IN SITES ASSESSED*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

*Numerous sites had all commodities available, but were too expensive for IDPs to afford. These responses have been removed from the analysis for greater accuracy, but it is a pressing issue nonetheless.



GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where IDPs could not afford commodities	# of sites where commodities for infant were not available for IDPs
Anbar	116	113	69
Babylon	37	19	3
Baghdad	169	54	14
Basrah	8	8	2
Dahuk	28	3	2
Diyala	8	8	1
Erbil	29	27	-
Kerbala	16	15	12
Kirkuk	16	14	5
Missan	2	2	-
Najaf	20	10	5
Ninewa	9	8	5
Qadisiya	9	-	2
Salah al-Din	55	52	48
Sulaymaniyah	65	57	7
Thi Qar	11	1	-
Wassit	18	15	1
IRAQ	616	306	175

Highest vulnerability governorates

930 food parcels were distributed to families in Heet, Anbar by IOM on behalf of the World Food Programme on 5-7 May.



CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIs)



ANBAR CRISIS IDPS DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT CASH IN

76%

OF SITES ASSESSED

As families displace, most were forced to leave behind the majority of their household items. Core relief items have consistently been identified as a priority need through each round of the DTM thus far; the continual supply of food and non-food items is essential for responding to the Anbar Crisis.

As the crisis continues and the length of time in which families are displaced prolongs, there is an increasing possibility that IDPs are depleting or will soon deplete their savings. This is reflected through the reported need for financial assistance. Reports of insufficient cash suggest that IDPs are without the means to service their own needs. In Round II and Round III, of the 616 assessed sites, 468 sites reported IDPs without sufficient cash to meet their needs. Subsequently, there was a need for cleaning supplies, cooking equipment, bedding, fuel and clothing. It is interesting to note that consistently the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah and Salah al-Din are host to the majority of sites that report a greater need for CRIs, reflecting the proportionate IDP population in these governorates across Iraq. It is clear that, independent of the location, the need for CRIs is pressing; however, the extent of assistance should be proportional to the population.

THERE WERE IDPS WITHOUT 2 FULL SETS OF CLOTHING APPROPRIATE TO THE CLIMATE IN

50%

OF ASSESSED SITES



CORE RELIEF ITEMS NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

*Non-food items and food items were the most commonly cited CRIs needed by far. These responses were removed from the analysis to display greater specificity.

CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIs)

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where IDPs did not have sufficient cash	# of sites without bedding available for most IDPs	# of sites where IDPs did not have appropriate equipment/material to cook and eat their food
Anbar	116	116	114	115
Babylon	37	36	1	15
Baghdad	169	103	74	41
Basrah	8	5	5	3
Dahuk	28	23	-	-
Diyala	8	6	-	3
Erbil	29	3	3	3
Kerbala	16	14	13	13
Kirkuk	16	15	6	4
Missan	2	1	2	2
Najaf	20	18	9	10
Ninewa	9	9	3	3
Qadisiya	9	4	2	1
Salah al-Din	55	38	34	50
Sulaymaniyah	65	59	52	55
Thi Qar	11	6	2	1
Wassit	18	12	1	4
IRAQ	616	468	321	323

 Highest vulnerability governorates



IDPS WERE
WITHOUT
APPROPRIATE
EQUIPMENT TO COOK
AND EAT FOOD IN

99%
OF SITES ASSESSED IN
ANBAR

CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIs)

GOVERNORATE	# of sites assessed	# of sites where most IDPs did not have fuel available	# of sites with IDPs without at least 2 full sets of clothing appropriate to the climate	# of sites without electricity available for most IDPs
Anbar	116	116	72	93
Babylon	37	23	19	1
Baghdad	169	45	45	8
Basrah	8	1	6	-
Dahuk	28	4	1	1
Diyala	8	3	4	-
Erbil	29	-	17	-
Kerbala	16	14	13	2
Kirkuk	16	15	5	-
Missan	2	1	2	-
Najaf	20	2	15	-
Ninewa	9	7	8	-
Qadisiya	9	2	3	-
Salah al-Din	55	38	38	30
Sulaymaniyah	65	43	58	7
Thi Qar	11	1	2	1
Wassit	18	1	2	-
IRAQ	616	316	310	143

 Highest vulnerability governorates



The IDP family living in this abandoned house in Al Rutba district of Anbar were without furniture and many other household items in May.

PROTECTION

Security was one of the top priority needs reported for Anbar Crisis IDPs in 11 sites assessed outside of Anbar in April and May. All of these sites were located in Al-Resafa district of Baghdad. Interestingly, none of these sites stated that IDPs were not free to move from the area; however, IDPs were unable to move freely in 24 sites in Baghdad, primarily in Abu Ghraib and Karkh districts. Restrictions on movement were also noted in 1 site in Kerbala district of Kerbala, 1 site in Kirkuk district of Kirkuk, 1 site in Najaf district of Najaf, and 1 site in Mosul district of Ninewa.

Other parties or militias were enforcing law and order in 33 of 116 sites assessed in Anbar (27 of which were in Fallujah), as well as 2 sites in Wassit where it was reported that the Government of Iraq and other parties were jointly enforcing law and order. In all other sites assessed in April and May, law and order was enforced by either the Government of Iraq or the Kurdistan Regional Government.

Only 20 sites of the 296 assessed in May stated that Anbar Crisis IDPs did not feel safe. 13 of these sites were located in Anbar (7 in Ramadi, 4 in Heet, 1 in Haditha, and 1 in Fallujah), 6 were in Karkh district of Baghdad, and 1 was in Al-Khalis district of Diyala. Two of the sites in Ramadi stated that IDPs did not feel safe because they fear the expansion of the military operations to their area, while IDPs did not feel safe in one of the sites in Karkh due to security tensions brought on by political changes.

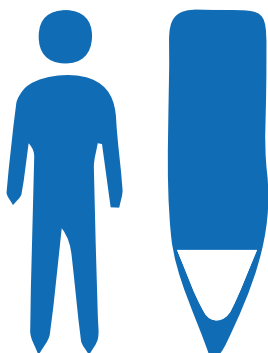
Registration continues to be an issue in some areas of Iraq. Reports were received from Kerbala that IDPs from Anbar were unable to register in May. Similar to reporting from the past months, IDPs within Anbar are still unable to register with the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) due to access and security issues; local councils are registering IDPs as possible for the purposes of aid distribution.



ANBAR IDPS'
MOVEMENT WAS
RESTRICTED IN

28

SITES ASSESSED



8 SITES OUTSIDE OF ANBAR
ASSESSED IN MAY HAD
LESS THAN 25% OF IDPS
REGISTERED

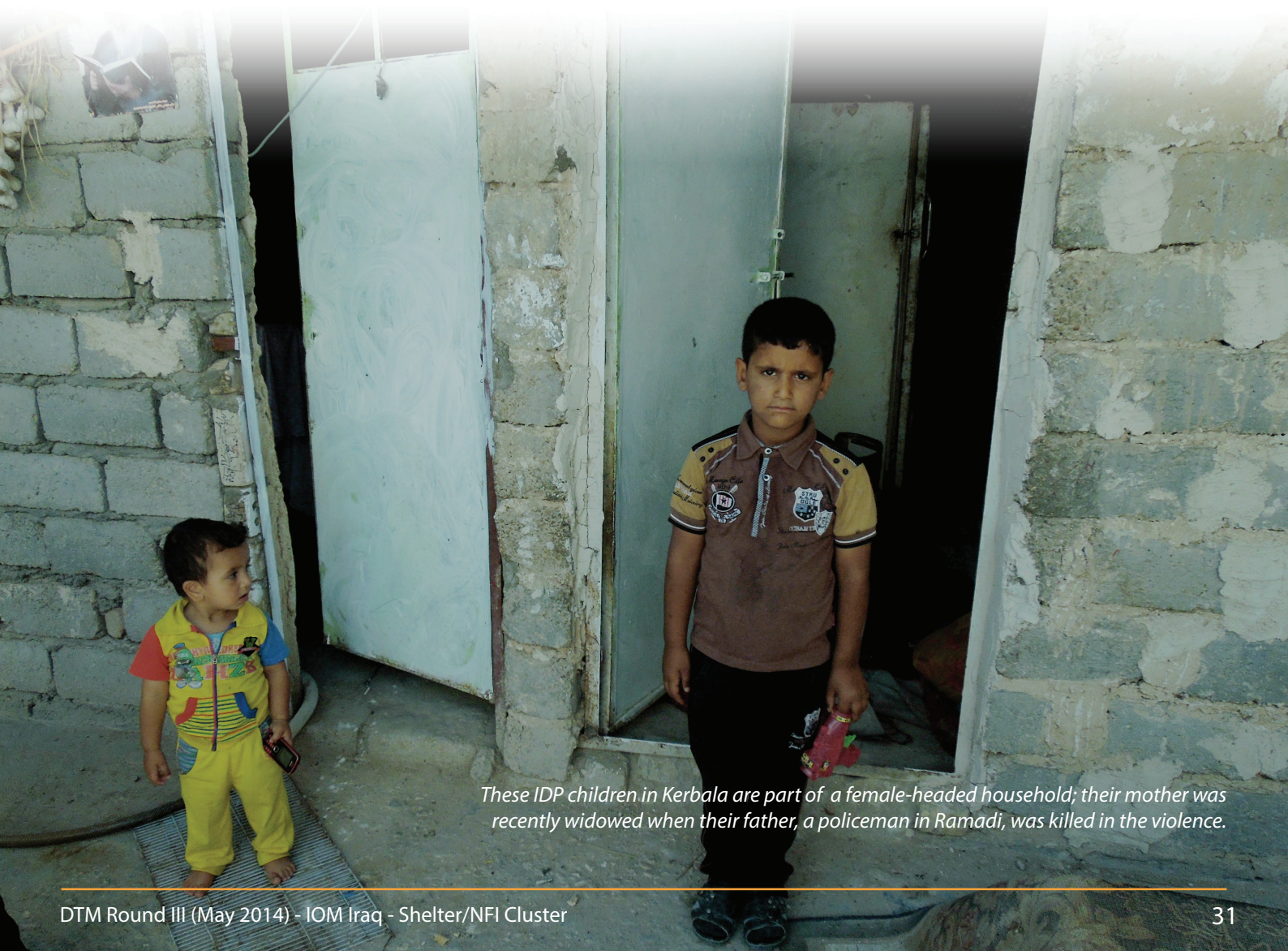


33 SITES ASSESSED IN ANBAR
HAD OTHER PARTIES/
MILITIAS ENFORCING LAW
AND ORDER

PROTECTION

As well, difficulties with registration outside of Anbar continue to exist, primarily due to a lack of complete and/or correct documentation to prove Anbar residency and personal identification. In Baghdad, specifically, IDPs were required to provide documents issued in Anbar in order to register; however, many residents of Anbar had their official documents issued in Baghdad over the last 20 years, causing difficulties to prove Anbar residency.

In just 8 of the 230 sites assessed outside of Anbar in May, it was reported that less than 25% of the Anbar Crisis IDPs in these sites were registered. All 8 sites had less than 30 IDP families in the site; these sites were spread between Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din. In 77 sites assessed through Round III in May, 25-75% of IDPs outside of Anbar were registered in the location. These sites were most heavily concentrated in Baghdad and Erbil. Despite some areas with low registration figures, more than 75% of Anbar Crisis IDPs were registered in 142 sites assessed outside of Anbar in May; these sites were primarily in Babylon, Baghdad, Dahuk, Najaf, Kerbala, and Erbil. As evidenced by the data collected, Baghdad has a large variety in the proportion of IDPs registered in its sites. Al Resafa district in particular holds most sites where IDPs had low levels of registration, and also holds many of the sites where 25-75% of IDPs were registered.



These IDP children in Kerbala are part of a female-headed household; their mother was recently widowed when their father, a policeman in Ramadi, was killed in the violence.

ASSISTANCE

With the crisis continuing into a 6th month, the time that families are displaced prolongs and the need for assistance remains paramount. As the government, HCT and host communities respond to the crisis in aid of those displaced, of the 616 assessed sites through Round II and Round III of the DTM, 488 have received assistance, while 120 have not yet received any aid.



120

SITES HAD RECEIVED
NO ASSISTANCE

423 had received NFI assistance and 366 had received food assistance. 88 sites had received cash assistance from government-led distributions, primarily focused in Baghdad, Kerbala, and Erbil. 56 sites had received other financial assistance, and 34 had been in receipt of livelihood assistance. Currently, the distribution of assistance reflects the dispersion of IDPs across Iraq. The governorates currently hosting the most IDPs have received the majority of assistance: Anbar, Baghdad, and Sulaymaniyah. Further to this, the assistance that has been provided by all actors is responding well to the previous DTM findings, which concluded CRIs and food to be among the highest priority needs of those displaced. Shelter was also announced as a priority need and greater focus to support the shelter needs of IDPs would allow for a more targeted response in relation to the previous need for assistance cited.

Of the sites which had received assistance, it was reported that numerous actors have been part of the response. Most commonly, assistance has been provided by the Government of Iraq. Interestingly, the next most common providers were host community residents or family and friends. It is important to note that as the crisis prolongs, the burden to assist the displaced may begin to have a detrimental impact on the socioeconomic status of host community residents or the family and friends providing assistance.

Among IDPs, Round II and III found financial and NFI assistance as the two most pressing needs, but with food, shelter and employment opportunities still remaining within the highest needs of those displaced.

Overall and in view of the Round III findings in consideration of previous round results, the DTM revealed that financial assistance, core relief items (CRIs), shelter and food remain the highest priority needs among the displaced population. These findings are in line with the humanitarian needs identified within the Strategic Response Plan (SRP). Following these needs, the DTM identified many groups of individuals suffering from vulnerabilities who are in need of protection services. Nonetheless, as detailed in the SRP and with specific gaps identified through the DTM, a widespread response is needed, covering all sectors including health, WASH and education.

On the whole, Anbar is by far the most vulnerable governorate for its IDP population, succeeded by Salah al-Din, Baghdad, and Sulaymaniyah.

ASSISTANCE NEEDED IN SITES ASSESSED*



*Word size is reflective of frequency of mention

INFORMATION REQUESTS:

Additional information is available and will 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. Please contact iomiraqinforequests@iom.int for more information.

FURTHER DTM INFORMATION:

Updated reporting on the DTM can be accessed at:

www.iomiraq.net

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