



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | DTM

IRAQ CRISIS 2014

INTERIM REPORT: **16 JULY 2014**

JUNE AND JULY 2014:



68,049 IDP families



408,294 IDP individuals



555 IDP locations

CUMULATIVE 2014:



147,676 IDP families



886,056 IDP individuals



1,231 IDP locations

HIGHLIGHTS JUNE AND JULY DISPLACEMENT

- For IDPs displaced in June and July 2014, over **33,000** families originated from **Ninewa** and more than **27,000** displaced from **Salah al-Din**.
- **10,000 IDP families have left their locations of displacement in Ninewa.** More than 3,000 Turkmen Shia families have been identified in the central southern governorates, while over **7,000 Turkmen families** have left their locations of displacement in **Sinjar and Telafar districts** and are currently on the move. It is known that most Turkmen Shia families are currently moving south to Shia-majority areas, while Turkmen Sunni families are returning home, displacing abroad to countries such as Turkey, or displacing to a different location within Iraq.
- Most commonly, **IDP families are living with relatives (31%)**, hotels (24%), or in rented housing (22%). 10,422 families are living in particularly vulnerable shelter types, such as camps, informal settlements, and abandoned/unfinished buildings.
- 82% of IDP families need **CRIs**, 55% name **food items** as a top priority need, and 21% need **child or health care**.
- **Only 8% of IDP families had received assistance.**
- The districts of Sinjar (7,000 families), Sulaymaniyah (5,132), Tikrit (1,570), Chamchamal (1,527), Kerbala (1,365), and Najaf (1,341) host the largest populations of IDPs lacking adequate access to food.
- Salah al-Din, Najaf, and Sulaymaniyah together hosted the vast majority of IDPs lacking sufficient potable water.
- 2,744 IDP families were without sufficient access to sanitation facilities.
- 1,764 IDP families were without sufficient access to functioning health services.

OVERVIEW ON IDP LOCATIONS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to gather baseline information on displaced populations and conditions in areas of temporary settlement. Since late December 2013, tens of thousands of families have been displaced from their homes in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and other governorates following recent clashes between Armed Groups (AGs) and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). This has resulted in an overall destabilization of the area.

Overall, between the beginning of 2014 and 16 July, DTM Field Teams identified the locations of 147,676 families (886,056 individuals) displaced in Iraq as a result of the crisis. See <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page> for more information and past reports. The majority of these families are located in the governorates of Anbar, Erbil, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah.

Nearly all families displaced between January and the end of May 2014 originate from the governorate of Anbar, from its districts of Fallujah and Ramadi where fighting was most intense. The majority of the displaced are in Anbar and Baghdad governorates, close to their areas of origin. IOM identified IDPs present in 820 different locations across Iraq by 31 May. The spread of the crisis to Mosul in early June led to the additional displacement of 68,049 families, primarily from Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates. These IDPs are concentrated in Ninewa, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah, but are present in 555 locations throughout Iraq. **Interestingly, many locations hosting IDPs displaced in June and July were already hosting an IDP population fleeing the fighting in Anbar from January through May.**

Figure 1: Displacement Summary Over Time – January to July 2014¹

Displacement Period	# IDP Locations	# IDP Families	# IDP Individuals (*6)
Displaced from June 1 to July 16, 2014	555	68,049	408,294
Displaced from January to May 31, 2014	820	79,627	477,762
CUMULATIVE DISPLACEMENT 2014	1,231	147,676	886,056

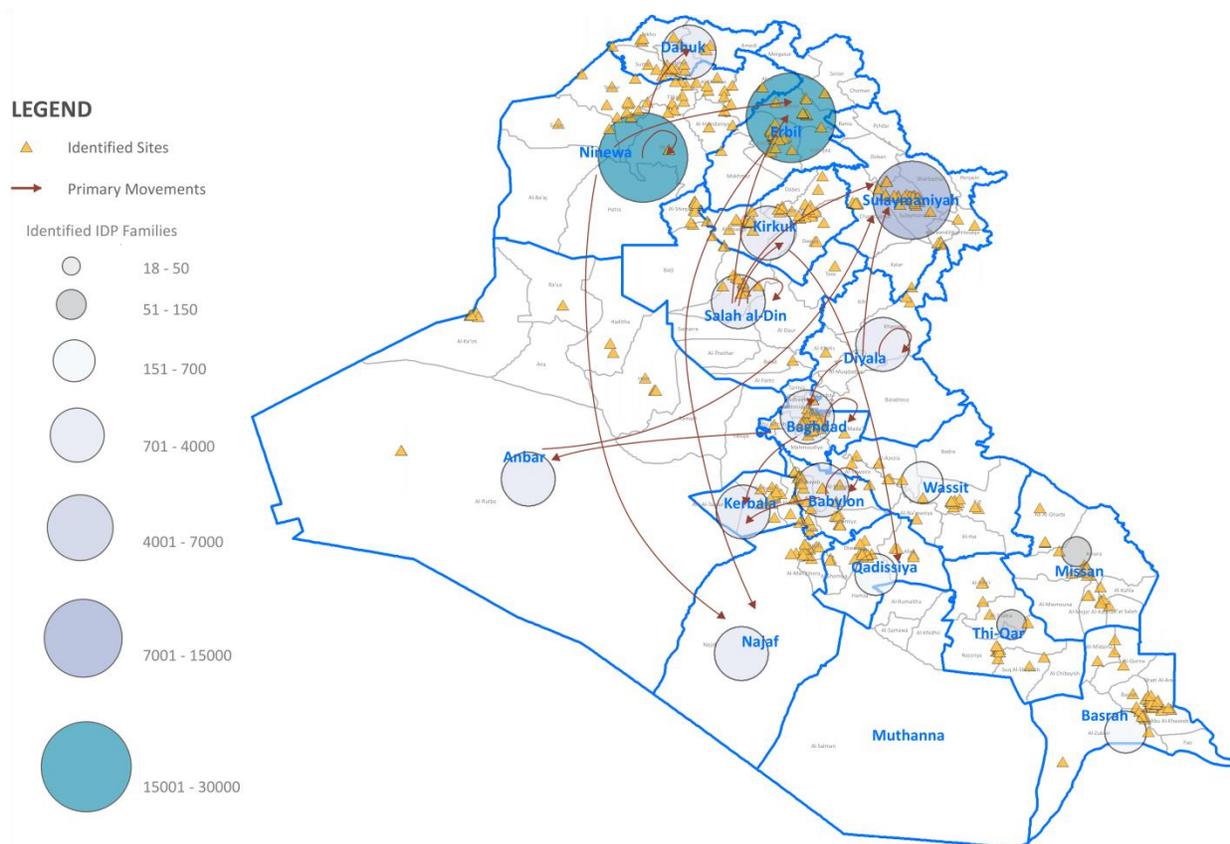
ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION TRENDS, SHELTER, BASIC NEEDS – JUNE AND JULY DISPLACEMENT

MIGRATION TRENDS

As of 16 July, the precise locations of 60,958 IDP families (365,748 individuals) have been identified in 555 locations, and it is also known that an estimated 7,091 families (estimated 42,564 individuals) have left their location of displacement in Ninewa and are currently on the move. Some intend to return to their area of origin, while others are in transit to central and southern governorates, or to other locations in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). Difficult security conditions and access restrictions, particularly in the southern portions of Ninewa and Diyala, mean that there are still locations that may host IDP populations that are un-assessed. IOM continues to strive to increase DTM coverage as much as the situation allows.

¹ It should be noted that locations hosting IDPs from Jan-May 31 2014 and locations hosting IDPs from June 1-July 16 2014 are not summed to obtain the total number of distinct locations hosting IDPs from 2014. This is due to the fact that some locations hosting IDPs from June and July 2014 had already been identified as hosting IDPs displaced between January and May.

Figure 2: Sites, Primary Movements, and Population of IDP Families Displaced June-July 2014



In keeping with previous findings, nearly all IDPs displaced in June and July 2014 originated from the governorates of Ninewa and Salah al-Din. 49% of IDPs (33,312 families) are from Ninewa, and 40% (27,231 families) are displaced from Salah al-Din. The number of families recently displaced from Salah al-Din has increased by over 2,000 since 2 July. Most of these families fled to other areas of Salah al-Din, as well as Kirkuk and Erbil. An additional 1,400 families from Anbar, 100 from Baghdad, and 650 from Diyala were also identified during the latest 2 weeks of DTM data collection. Most families from Anbar were located in Erbil, Baghdad families fled primarily to Babylon, and Diyala IDPs displaced within the governorate. The largest increases in IDP populations, when comparing DTM data from 2 July and 16 July, were noted in the districts of Kerbala (plus 1,189 families), Najaf (plus 1,089), and Erbil (plus 440).

Figure 3: Governorate of Origin for Displaced Families – June-July 2014

	Governorate of Origin							
	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Diyala	Anbar	Kirkuk	Baghdad	Babylon	
Total Families	33312	27231	2882	2570	902	706	446	
Total Individuals	199872	163386	17292	15420	5412	4236	2676	
Most Common Current Locations	Ninewa (52%), On the Move (21%)	Erbil (49%), Sulaymaniyah (25%), Salah al-Din (14%)	Diyala (65%), Sulaymaniyah (21%)	Erbil (48%), Sulaymaniyah (31%), Anbar (15%)	Kirkuk (62%), Qadissiya (22%)	Anbar (65%), Babylon (13%)	Babylon (81%), Kerbala (17%)	

Due to the massive displacement of 8,000 Turkmen IDP families previously located in Sinjar district of Ninewa and 3,100 IDP families previously located in Telafar district, Ninewa has gone from hosting 44% of the IDP population on 2 July to only 28% (17,206 families) as of 16 July. Approximately 3,000 of these families have been identified in the central southern governorates of Iraq, while IOM believes that the others (totaling 7,091 families) are still “on the move.” Some intend to return home, while others are displacing elsewhere. While Ninewa hosts 28% of the IDP population from June and July 2014, Erbil holds 27% (16,155) and Sulaymaniyah has 14% (8,231). The districts with the largest identified populations of IDPs as of 16 July are Erbil, Shaqlawa, Sinjar, Sulaymaniyah, Mosul, Kirkuk, and Tilkaif.

Figure 4: Current Governorate (Governorate of Displacement) for Displaced Families

Current Governorate	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basrah	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kerbala	Kirkuk	Missan	Najaf	Ninewa	Qadissiya	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Thi-Qar	Wassit	IDPs on the move	TOTAL
Total Families	849	769	767	184	2763	1880	16155	1965	3815	124	1786	17206	282	3890	8231	73	219	7091	68049
Total Individuals	5094	4614	4602	1104	16578	11280	96930	11790	22890	744	10716	103236	1692	23340	49386	438	1314	42546	408294
Total # of Locations	15	54	51	55	30	1	31	17	46	39	20	43	28	27	54	17	27		555

Figure 5: Current Location of Displaced Families by Governorate of Origin

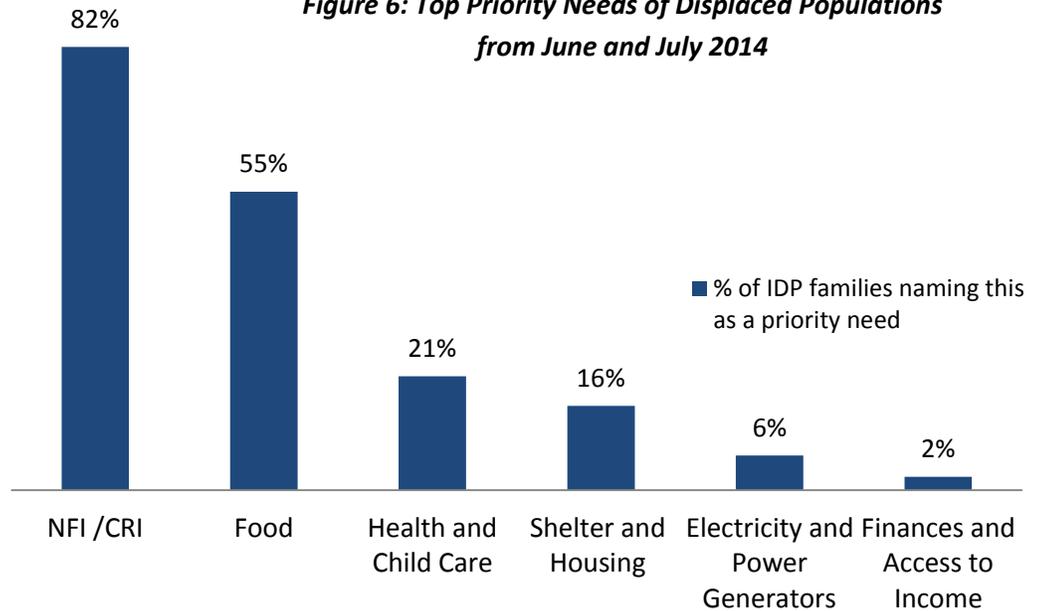
Current Governorate	Governorate of Origin							Grand Total
	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Diyala	Anbar	Kirkuk	Baghdad	Babylon	
Anbar	0%	0%	0%	46%	0%	54%	0%	100%
Babylon	38%	1%	0%	1%	0%	12%	47%	100%
Baghdad	48%	12%	32%	0%	0%	8%	0%	100%
Basrah	41%	18%	11%	6%	5%	17%	2%	100%
Dahuk	99%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Diyala	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Erbil	10%	82%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Kerbala	91%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	4%	100%
Kirkuk	1%	82%	1%	1%	15%	0%	0%	100%
Missan	44%	22%	8%	6%	14%	4%	2%	100%
Najaf	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ninewa	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Qadissiya	17%	1%	3%	0%	70%	7%	1%	100%
Salah al-Din	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sulaymaniyah	2%	81%	7%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Thi-Qar	40%	8%	5%	8%	37%	1%	0%	100%
Wassit	28%	6%	16%	11%	36%	2%	0%	100%
IDPs On the move (Ninewa, KRG, Central South)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grand Total	49%	40%	4%	4%	1%	1%	1%	100%

Reportedly, checkpoint movement continues to be erratic but in general accordance with normal regulations. Teams have received reports that single men are not being allowed to pass, but families are able to obtain a 1 week to 10 day tourist visa without a sponsor or are allowed to enter for longer if their sponsor comes and meets the family at the checkpoint itself. Christian families are reported to be able to more easily pass through checkpoints with fewer restrictions.

PRIORITY NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

The top priority needs, similar to previous reporting, continue to be non-food items (NFIs) and food items (FI). 50,128 families (82%) stated they were in need of NFIs, while 33,756 families (55%) named food items as one of their top priority needs. Over 12,000 families were in need of child care or health care, while 9,515 needed shelter assistance. All 7,000 IDP families in Sinjar named shelter as a top priority need, as well as

Figure 6: Top Priority Needs of Displaced Populations from June and July 2014



IDPs in the Baiji district of Salah al-Din, and the Chamchamal and Kalar districts of Sulaymaniyah. Those in need of child or health care were primarily in Erbil and Kirkuk. Nearly 4,000 families need electricity or generators, most of whom were in Salah al-Din. All those IDP families who reported a need for financial assistance/access to income were in the central/southern governorates of Basrah, Najaf, Wassit, Qadissiya, and Thi Qar.

Only 8% of IDPs have confirmed that they have received some form of assistance.

SHELTER

Being hosted by relatives, rented housing, and hotels were the three most common shelter types for IDPs in sites assessed. Housing information was collected for sites covering 60,525 families, or 89% of the identified IDP population. Close to 19,000 families were being hosted by relatives, and over 13,000 were renting and a similar number were staying in hotels. Over 60% of IDPs being hosted by relatives were in Ninewa, whereas 84% of IDPs in hotels were in the Erbil and Shaqlawa districts of the governorate of Erbil. Half of IDPs renting accommodation were in Sulaymaniyah.

10,442 families were living in particularly vulnerable housing options such as in camps, in abandoned/unfinished buildings, informal settlements, and mosques.

Nearly 3,000 families were identified as living in camps/transit sites in the locations of Kalak/Khazir Camp (450 families, but subject to change and unclear due to a lack of registration), Bahrka transit site (300 families, in flux), Garmawa Camp (250 families), and Al Mal'ab Camp in Khanaqin district of Diyala (1,880 families). Food was named as the top priority need for displaced families within camps; child care was also a top priority need.

Many locations hosting IDPs in schools are without sufficient access to food for displaced populations and their top priority needs were core relief items (CRIs), food items, and electricity. 1,657 IDP families were housed in school buildings. Over half of all IDPs displaced in June and July that are living in schools are in Salah al-Din, primarily in its districts of Al-Shirqat and Tikrit. The Sinjar district of Ninewa, Kirkuk district in the governorate of Kirkuk, and the Al-Hindiya district of Kerbala also host sizeable IDP populations in local schools.

Figure 7: Shelter Types of IDP Families

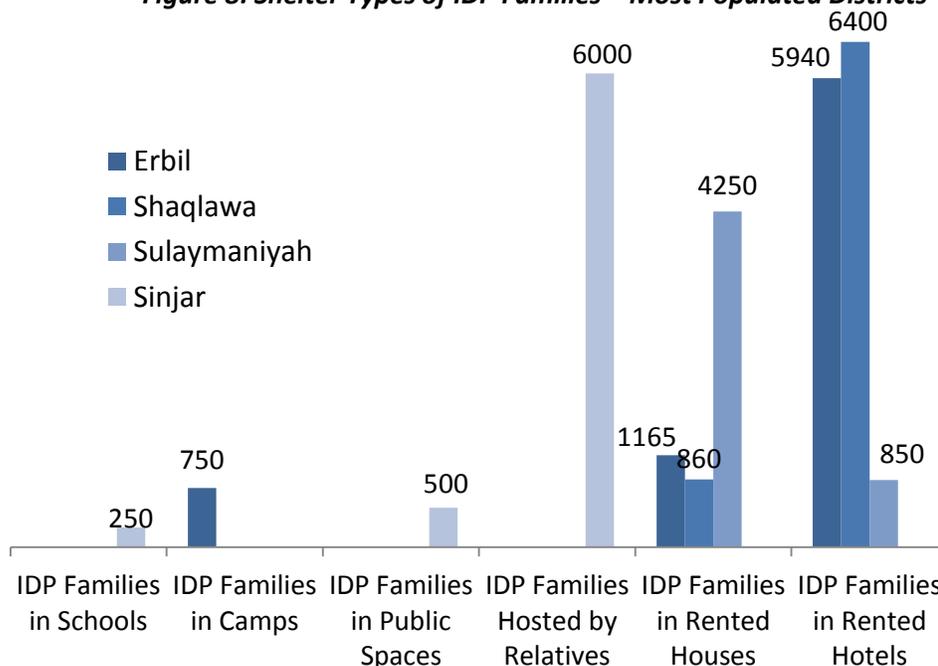
Shelter Type	Number of Families	% of Families
IDP Families hosted by relatives	18855	31%
IDP Families in Rented Hotels	14632	24%
IDP Families in Rented Houses	13134	22%
IDP Families in Mosques/ Holy Shrines	3188	5%
IDP Families in Camps/ transit camps	2880	5%
IDP Families hosted by non-relatives	2692	4%
IDP Families in Abandoned/public /under construction buildings	2355	4%
IDP Families in School Buildings	1657	3%
IDP Families in own houses	770	1%
IDP Families in informal settlements	276	0%
IDP Families in collective centres	60	0%
IDP Families in unknown or other housing	26	0%
TOTAL	60525	100%

More than 3,000 families were being hosted in mosques or holy shrines, primarily in the central governorates of Najaf and Kerbala. These families are mostly Shia Muslims who have fled the fighting in Ninewa to these Shia-majority governorates for greater levels of security. Almost none of the locations with IDP families accommodated in mosques had received assistance, and the majority of sites were again without sufficient access to food for IDPs and in need of CRIs.

Some IDP families have resorted to taking refuge in abandoned or unfinished buildings, and public spaces. IOM has identified 2,355 families relying on this shelter type, concentrated in the Sinjar and Telafar districts of Ninewa, the Kalar district of Sulaymaniyah, and the Kirkuk district of Kirkuk. The IDP families living in Anfalakan within Chamchamal district of Sulaymaniyah and Salih Agha in the Kalar district of the same governorate appear to be extremely vulnerable; in both locations IDPs are without sufficient access to food, potable water, sanitation facilities, or functioning health services.

In districts with the largest IDP populations, the most common shelter types varied considerably. For example, while in Erbil and Shaqlawa districts over 70% of IDP families were in hotels, over half of IDPs in Mosul, Tilkaif, and Sinjar districts were staying with relatives. In Sulaymaniyah district, most IDPs were renting their accommodation.

Figure 8: Shelter Types of IDP Families – Most Populated Districts



SERVICES

ACCESS TO FOOD

More than 24,000 IDP families were without sufficient access to food, marking them as particularly vulnerable. This constitutes over one third of the identified IDP population displaced in June and July 2014. The districts of Sinjar (7,000 families), Sulaymaniyah (5,132), Tikrit (1,570), Chamchamal (1,527), Kerbala (1,365), and Najaf (1,341) host the largest populations of IDPs lacking adequate access to food.

Figure 9: IDP Families Without Sufficient Access to Food

Current Governorate	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basrah	Erbil	Kerbala	Missan	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Thi-Qar	Wassit	Total
# IDP families without sufficient access to food	456	764	421	63	750	1384	6	1404	7234	3180	8198	4	190	24054

ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

Nearly every location without sufficient potable water was also without sufficient access to food, though most reported having access to sufficient sanitation facilities. Locations without sufficient access to potable water for the displaced population were identified in 18 districts across 7 governorates. Salah al-Din, Najaf, and Sulaymaniyah together hosted the majority of IDPs lacking sufficient potable water. The 300 IDP families living in Bahrka transit site in Erbil were without sufficient potable water, as well as the 185 families in the Shirqat district of Salah al-Din living in school buildings, the 450 families in the Al Hawli area of Najaf district being hosted in mosques/holy shrines, and the 125 families in Anfalakan of the Chamchamal district of Sulyamaniyah living in abandoned/public/unfinished buildings.

Figure 10: IDP Families Without Sufficient Access to Potable Water

Current Governorate	Anbar	Baghdad	Basrah	Erbil	Najaf	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Total
# IDP families without sufficient access to potable water	456	421	56	300	800	1670	750	4453

ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES

The 2,744 IDP families without sufficient access to sanitation facilities were concentrated in Erbil district, the Chamchamal and Kalar districts of Sulaymaniyah, the Baiji district of Salah al-Din, the Al-Rutba district of Anbar, and the Kirkuk district of Kirkuk. Kalak/Khazir Camp and Bahrka transit site in Erbil were without adequate facilities for displaced families, as well as 125 families living in abandoned/public buildings in Chamchamal district.

Figure 11: IDP Families Without Sufficient Access to Sanitation Facilities

Current Governorate	Babylon	Basrah	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Qadissiya	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Wassit	Total
# IDP families without sufficient access to sanitation facilities	179	69	0	750	230	29	720	750	47	2774

ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Only 1,764 IDP families reported that they were without sufficient access to functioning health services. These families were concentrated in Wassit, Al Khuzamiya village in the district of Tikrit, Kalak/Khazir Camp and Bahrka transit site in

Erbil district, Salih Agha in the Kalar district of Sulaymaniyah on the border with Diyala, Anfalakan of the Chamchamal district of Sulaymaniyah, and in Telafar district (Ninewa), Al-Hawiga district (Kirkuk), and Basrah district (Basrah). In nearly all of these locations, it was also reported that IDPs did not have sufficient access to food, potable water, or sanitation facilities.

Figure 12: IDP Families Without Sufficient Access to Functioning Health Services

Current Governorate	Basrah	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Wassit	Total
# IDP families without sufficient access to functioning health services	56	750	30	100	50	750	28	1764

MINORITY DISPLACED GROUPS

CHRISTIAN DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

Regarding the displacement of 2,235 Christian families from Qaraqosh sub-district in Ninewa, detailed in the 28 June IOM flash report,² IOM field staff have reported that these families have almost all returned to their homes from their displacement to Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah.

TURKMEN DISPLACEMENT UPDATE

Tens of thousands of Turkmen families displaced from Telafar district of Ninewa at the end of June, following the expansion of the conflict beginning in Mosul at the beginning of June. Some stayed within the district, but 15,000 families displaced to Sinjar district bordering Telafar. Between 2 July and 16 July, 8,000 IDP families in Sinjar district left their locations and 3,100 IDP families in Telafar district. IOM identified that many of the Turkmen Shia families left from Sinjar to enter the KR in order to fly to the southern, Shia-majority governorates. There are reports that the Turkmen Sunni families are on the move, either to return to their homes or to another displacement site.

- On 4, 8, 9, 13, and 15 July, IOM RART personnel assessed or received information regarding the situation for Turkmen Shia families staying temporarily in Bahrka transit site in **Erbil**.
 - **4 July**—Est. **250** Turkmen Shia IDP families coming from Sinjar had reached and been allowed to pass through the Khazir checkpoint. On the night of the 4th, they were accommodated in the waiting lounge of Erbil International Airport with the intent of flying south to Najaf; however, with the suspension of their flight, the Erbil Governor’s office took the decision to move them to Bahrka transit site on 5 July. On the following day (6th July) an aircraft arrived and all but 6 families left for Najaf.
 - **8 July**—Est. **1,000** individuals were reported to be waiting at the Khazir checkpoint. None were being granted entry and it seems that the vast majority were refusing to enter the Khazir transit camp which was at full capacity and suffering from a severe lack of infrastructure, security and emergency relief supplies.
 - **9 July**—RART personnel carried out a rapid assessment of **2,000** individuals who had passed through the Khazir checkpoint and were transferred to Bahrka transit site.
 - **13 July**—After receiving word that an est. 2,500 individuals had arrived at Bahrka transit site, RART carried out a rapid assessment, confirming the presence of more than **5,000** IDPs, many having arrived 3 days before and most waiting to be transferred to the airport for onward movement to central southern Iraq. IOM found that the families were living in particularly poor conditions and that, although a large number of families have received food and non-food items, the distribution process is not well coordinated and some families had to that point received nothing. In addition, the extensive distribution of NFIs is not considered

² <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/iraq/document/iom-emergency-response-flash-report>

as an appropriate response given the short period of time that families remain within the transit camp, the lack of NFI supplies in the locality, and the existence of more long-term examples of extreme vulnerability.

- **15 July**—An IOM representative and other UNCT members attended a meeting with the Head of the Erbil Refugee Council, during which it was confirmed that approximately 750 families had flown from Erbil airport on the previous day (14th) and that a further 800 would fly to Baghdad on the 15th. As a result of this, approximately **2,000** individuals were reported to remain in the camp, and discussions are underway on how to support this population and respond to increases in numbers. IOM continues to monitor the situation.
- Approx. **200** families arrived in various areas of **Baghdad**, and more continue to arrive. Over the last days, IDP families have begun to displace again, particularly those being accommodated in mosques and schools, preferring to move to other locations in Kerbala, Najaf, Thi Qar, and Missan. RART reported that 16 families, originally displaced from Telafar district to Baghdad, have left Sadr City and are now living with host communities in Thi Qar. There are also reports that families who were living in schools in Baghdad al-Jadida area have left for Kerbala. It was also reported that there were some families who have since left Baghdad for Kerbala and Najaf who had initially fled from Telafar to Kalar district of Sulaymaniyah before coming to Baghdad. They were not able to afford the costs of food and clothes in Kalar. Some families are renting or being hosted, but many are staying in schools, mosques, and public buildings. Top priority needs are shelter, NFIs, food items, and medical support.
- Approx. **1,600** Turkmen Shia families have arrived to the districts of Najaf and Kufa in **Najaf** governorate. The vast majority are staying in mosques or holy shrines, though a small number (190) are staying in hotels or renting housing. A significant number are suffering from chronic diseases and are in need of medication, and there are a number of pregnant women in need of medical care and children suffering from diarrhea, fever, and vomiting. Food needs vary by location; those staying in the Imam Ali Holy Shrine are provided three meals a day, but most families staying in mosques, hotels, and religious schools are not being supported in this way. These families are, therefore, in urgent need of supplies of food or cash assistance that would enable them to purchase food themselves. Overall, the priority needs for IDP families in Najaf are shelter, food items, NFIs, and financial assistance.
- Approx. **1,200** Turkmen Shia families have arrived to the districts of Kerbala and Al-Hindiya in **Kerbala** governorate. Again, the vast majority are staying in religious buildings and mosques, a small number (250) are being hosted by relatives. Local authorities are coordinating with the Ministry of Migration and displacement (MoMD) to have Public Distribution System (PDS) cards transferred from the families' governorates of origin. Families reported a severe lack of health services and supplies, water, food, infant formula, clothes, and household items. The top priority needs are shelter, NFIs, food items, clothes, and financial assistance.
- Over **200** families have arrived to all 4 districts of **Babylon**. Approximately half are in mosques and holy shrines while the others are with host families. Some families lack regular electricity supply; local authorities are not currently providing support to families, many of which contain a large number of women, children, elderly members and those with disabilities and special needs. Displaced families have reported difficulties in securing transportation from Ninewa to the southern governorates. Transportation costs are particularly high, inflated by demand. Checkpoint policy and procedure has been reported as erratic and subject to change without warning. Families have also mentioned that their possessions have been subject to looting by armed groups.
- Approx. **75** families arrived in Basrah, Zubair, and Shatt al-Arab districts of **Basrah**.
- Approx. **60** families have arrived in the Al-Na'maniya, Al-Azezia, Kut, Al-Suwaira districts of **Wassit**. Nearly all are staying in school and holy shrines. The priority needs identified are NFIs, food items, infant formula, and air coolers.
- Approx. **50** families arrived in the Amara, Qal'at Saleh, and Al Mejar Al Kabi districts of **Missan**, after having fled Telafar to Sinjar and then to Baghdad before arriving in Missan.
- Approx. **20** families arrived in Nasiriyah district of **Thi Qar**.
- Approx. **15** families arrived in the Diwaniya district of **Qadisiya** by road from Najaf, after having flown into Najaf from Erbil. These families were living with relatives. RART expect the number of Turkmen Shia families in Qadisiya to increase in the coming days. The top priority needs were shelter and NFIs.

GENERAL UPDATE

ANBAR

RART personnel in Anbar have reported the return of approximately 150 families to the city of Fallujah, despite heavy shelling in the city on the 15th July. These families were originally displaced to the Habbaniyah sub-district of Fallujah and the Khaldiyah sub-district of Ramadi. Approximately 40% had been accommodated in school buildings and were forced to return to their original locations due to a lack of basic services and supplies. Many others were renting property and relying on savings to cover the costs. With the depletion of these financial resources, and an inability to secure a regular salary, they were unable to afford the 250,000 IQD monthly rent payments and forced to return to the homes that they had fled several months before. It has also been reported that families have also attempted to return to the city of Ramadi but have been turned back by Iraqi Security Forces (ISF). Anbar RART personnel, as they continue to monitor the situation within the city of Fallujah, have begun to see returned families leaving upon confirming the heavy damage their home has suffered by the heavy clashes and shelling.

In the suburbs and nearby areas outside of Fallujah city, IOM has interviewed displaced families in order to assess their needs and intentions to return. Many IDPs have indicated that they intend to stay in their current locations until a ceasefire is declared, or until the shelling of residential areas has ceased. Reasons given for their disinclination to return include a general fear of ongoing security threats and a lack of public services including medical facilities and supplies, electricity and water.

NINEWA

RART personnel have verified a general reduction in IDP numbers within Ninewa and have indicated that, while secondary displacement of these families within Iraq and across international borders to countries such as Turkey has been reported, a significant number have returned to their original locations (particularly to Mosul). The primary push factor for this onward displacement or return seems to be an exhaustion of limited financial resources. In general, Shia IDP populations displaced from Ninewa have been seen to move towards central and southern governorates, while Sunni IDP populations have moved to third northern governorates, surrounding countries or have returned to their locations of origin or other locations within the governorate. This movement back to the city of Mosul has occurred despite the city experiencing significant difficulties, in terms of infrastructure and services. Drinking water supplies have been restricted by a general lack of chlorine supplies and the recent shelling of a water purification station on the west bank of the river Tigris. The municipal electricity network has also been severely hampered, with government-supplied electricity restricted to an average of 2 hours per day.

DIYALA

The situation for IDP populations within the governorate of Diyala varies from one district to another. While the situation in the districts of Al-Khalis and Ba'quba is relatively calm being under the control of the ISF, as well as certain Shia'a groups, Al-Adheem, currently under the control of Armed Groups (AG), is an area from which hundreds of families have been displaced to the district of Al-Muqdadiyah and to the governorate of Kirkuk. Al-Muqdadiyah itself is relatively unstable as approximately half of the district is under ISF control, while the other half is under the control of armed groups (AGs). Many families living on the outskirts of the district and in the surrounding villages have been displaced to Khanaqin as a result of ongoing clashes between ISF and AGs; however, the true number is not clear, as Khanaqin, Jalawla and Al-Sa'diyah are currently under the control of Kurdish Peshmerga forces. IOM RART personnel, through their longstanding network of trusted key informants, indicate a figure of less than 5,000 IDP families in the governorate, despite the presence of media reports stating over 15,000. During a recent field visit to Khanaqin, RART confirmed that there are currently 1,880 families accommodated in the Al-Mala'ab Camp located within the district.