

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

IRAQI RETURNEE ASSESSMENT PRELIMINARY FINDINGS: MARCH - MAY 2016

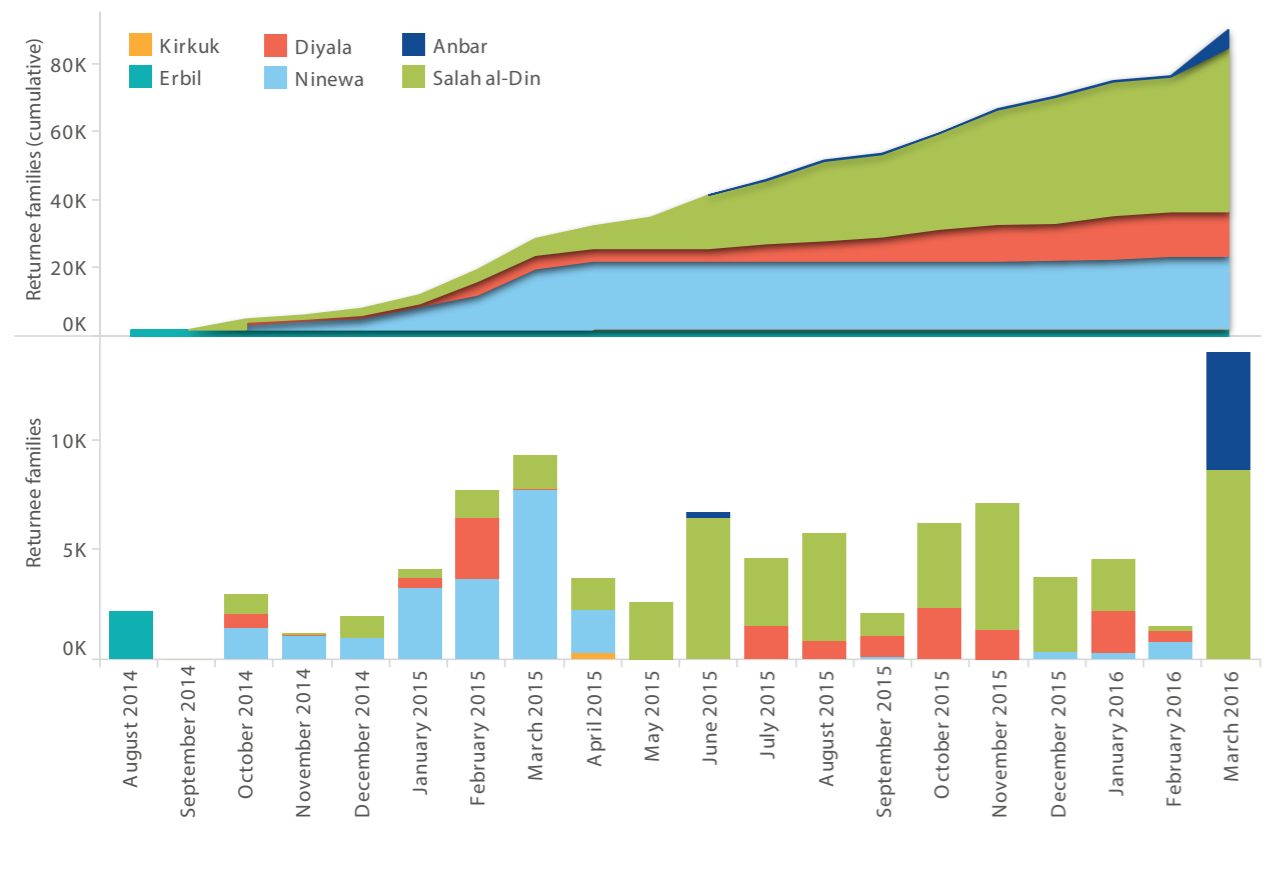
RETURN CHARACTERISTICS

Information presented in this dashboard comes from the IOM Iraq's DTM Returnee Location Assessment, conducted by IOM's field teams across the country from 25 March to 10 May 2016. The unit of reference of this assessment is the location, and information was collected at aggregate level, on the majority of returnees living in the locations assessed, and not on individual families.

The assessment covered 82% of the locations identified as having returnees. These locations were assessed by field teams using a close-ended questionnaire with information collected through interviews with several key informants and through direct observation. Additional information products from this and other assessments are available in the DTM portal: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int>.

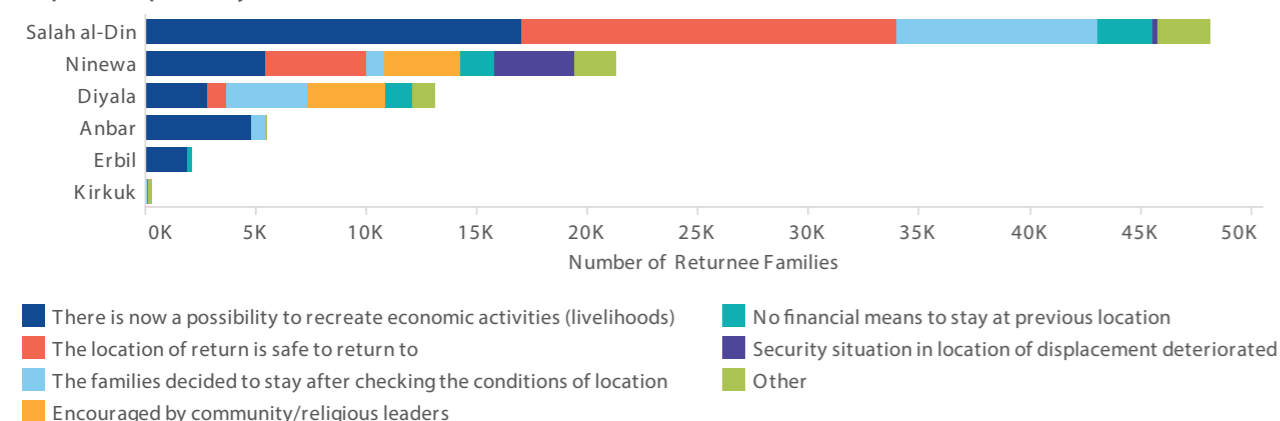


Timeline of the observed return movement



- August 2014:** Makhmur and Gwer towns captured by Armed Groups (AGs) for 2 weeks
- September 2014:** Rabea takeover by the Peshmerga
- December 2014:** Ayadyah, Zummar, Sinjar takeover by the Peshmerga
- May 2015:** Iraq Security Forces (ISF) takeover of Tikrit city
- June 2015:** Khalidiya returns
- July 2015:** Re-opening of Tikrit Bridge which allowed mass returns
- August 2015:** Beginning of returns managed by authorities in Diyala
- March 2016:** ISF takeover of Ramadi and security clearance by local authorities

Reported primary reason of return

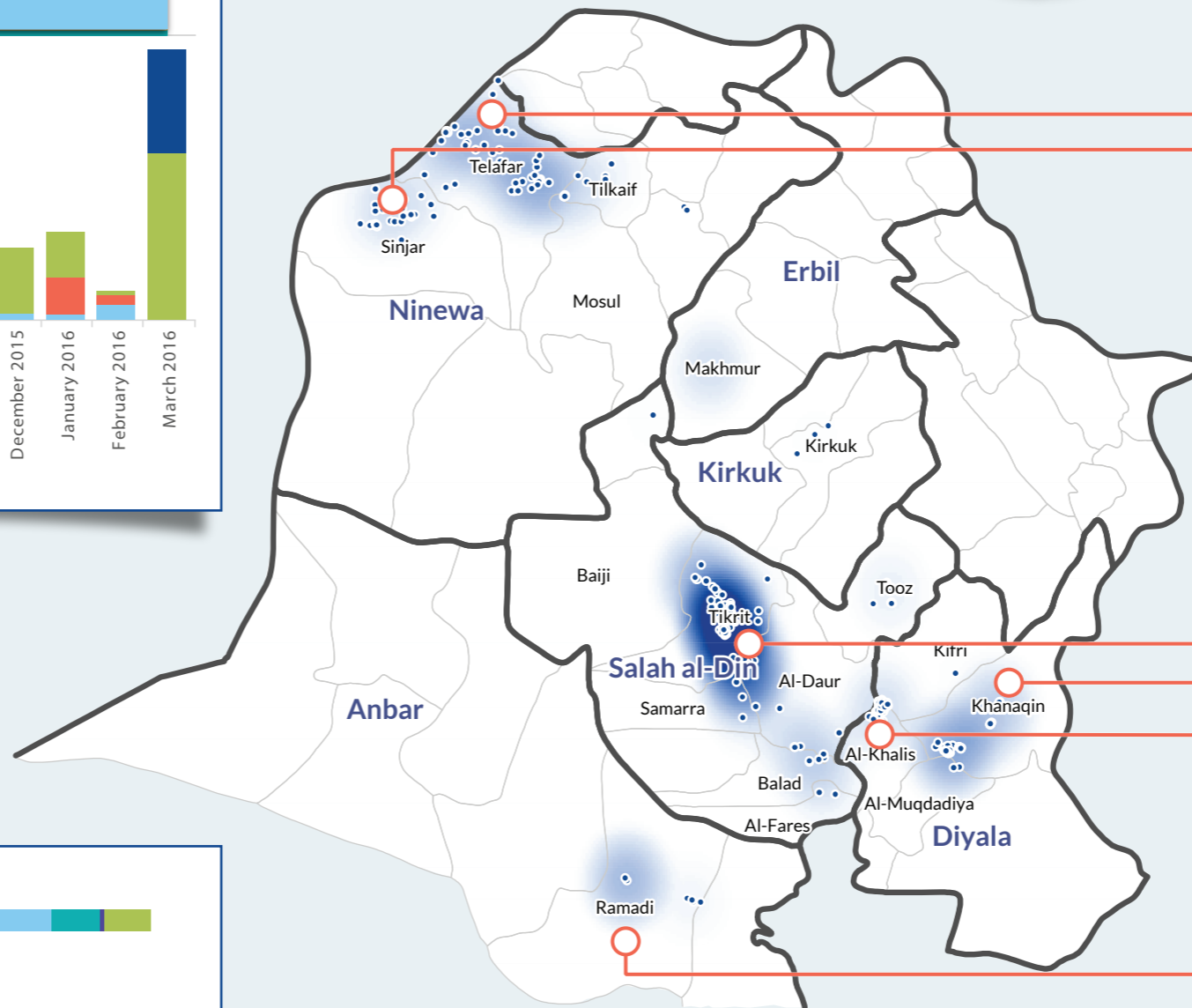
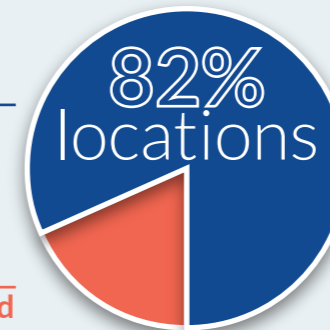


90,423 families
542,528 individuals
296 locations

have been assessed

8,661 families
51,966 individuals
66 locations

in inaccessible areas - have not been assessed



Telafar district (14,851 families)

In Telafar, the three main needs of returnee water, food and healthcare. In terms of access to information on goods and services, 24% of the returnee families in Telafar consider most difficult to access information on water and sanitation, while 19% on healthcare. In contrast to the situation in Sinjar, in Telafar, 99% of returnee families are united, and all returnee families would like to remain in the locations assessed.

Sinjar district (3,219 families)

In Sinjar, drinking water is the priority need for 93% of returnee families. 45% of returnee families in Sinjar consider most difficult to access information on water and sanitation, while 28% on healthcare. Only 31% of returnee families in Sinjar are united, approximately 29% of the returnee families have not returned permanently, and instead are moving back and forth from their location of return. 84% would like to remain in the locations assessed, while 16% are waiting to decide about their future.

Tikrit district (26,400 families)

In Tikrit, 45% of returnee families consider drinking water as their main priority need, while 21% consider healthcare, and 13% consider food as their main need. 73% of the returnees in Tikrit feel safe, and 100% of them have returned permanently. Approximately 72% of the families live in locations where between 1-25% of residences have been damaged beyond use. In terms of future intentions, 40% of returnee families are still waiting to decide, while 60% have already decided to remain in their locations.

Khanaqin district (3,721 families)

The main need for returnees in Khanaqin is security, with 60% of the families, followed by shelter, with 40% of the families. Overall, around 40% of the returnees in this district do not feel safe, and only 9% have returned permanently. In terms of residence damage, Khanaqin stands out, with approximately 53% of the families live in locations where between 51-75% of residences have been damaged beyond use, while 6% live in locations where 100% of residences have been damaged beyond use.

Al-Khalis district (9,216 families)

In contrast with other districts, in Al-Khalis, 53% of returnee families consider access to income as their main priority need. In Al-Khalis, approximately 46% of the families live in locations where between 26 to 50% of residences have been damaged beyond use, and yet it was reported that 100% of them would like to remain in their locations of return.

Ramadi district (5,502 families)

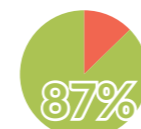
In Ramadi, despite the still ongoing clashes, it was reported that 100% of the returnee families feel safe and have decided to return permanently. 89% of the returnee families see drinking water as their main need, followed by health (9%) and food (2%). At the same time, 51% of the returnee families find it most difficult to get information on food distributions, while 44% find it most difficult to get information on the status of detained family members. With regards to residence damage, approximately 87% of the families live in locations where between 26-50% of residences have been damaged beyond use.

Type of return



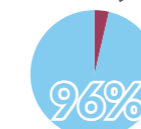
Back-and-forth
Permanent/stationary

Intention to stay



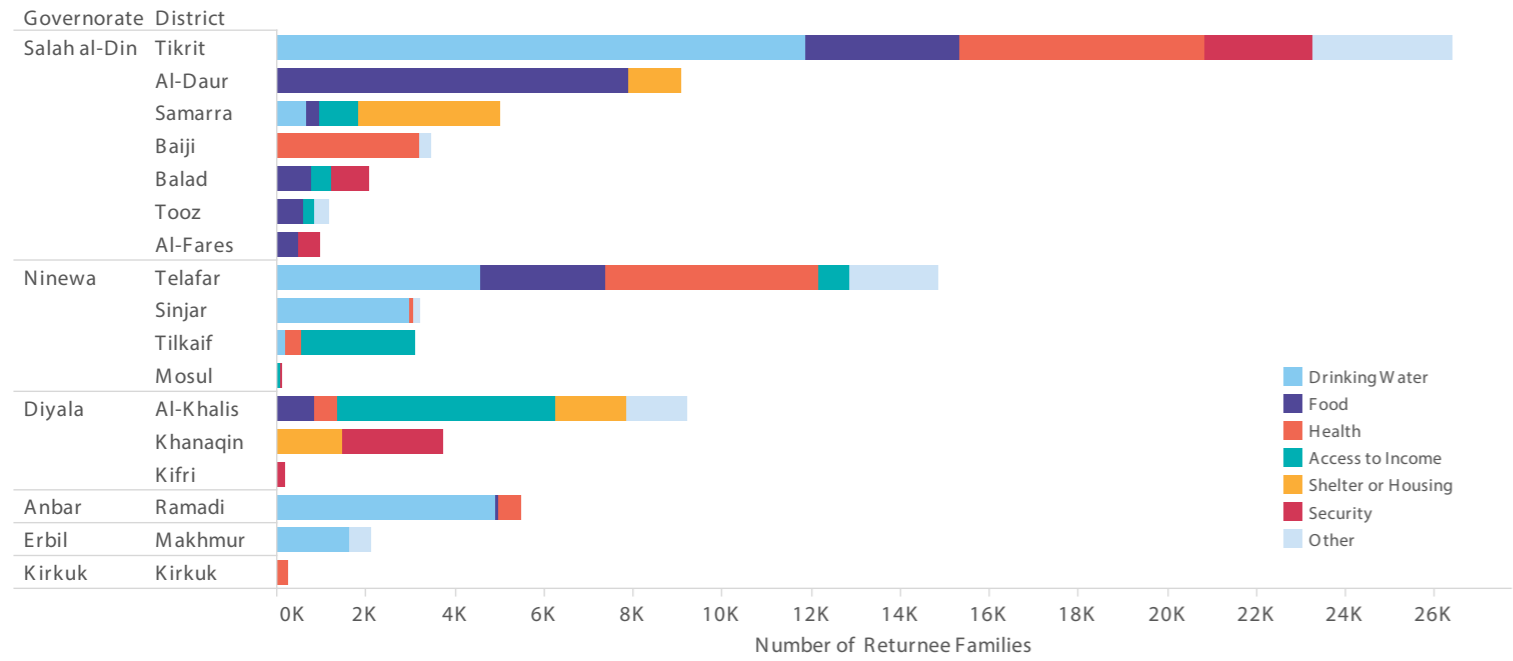
Waiting to decide
Remain in this location

Return family status



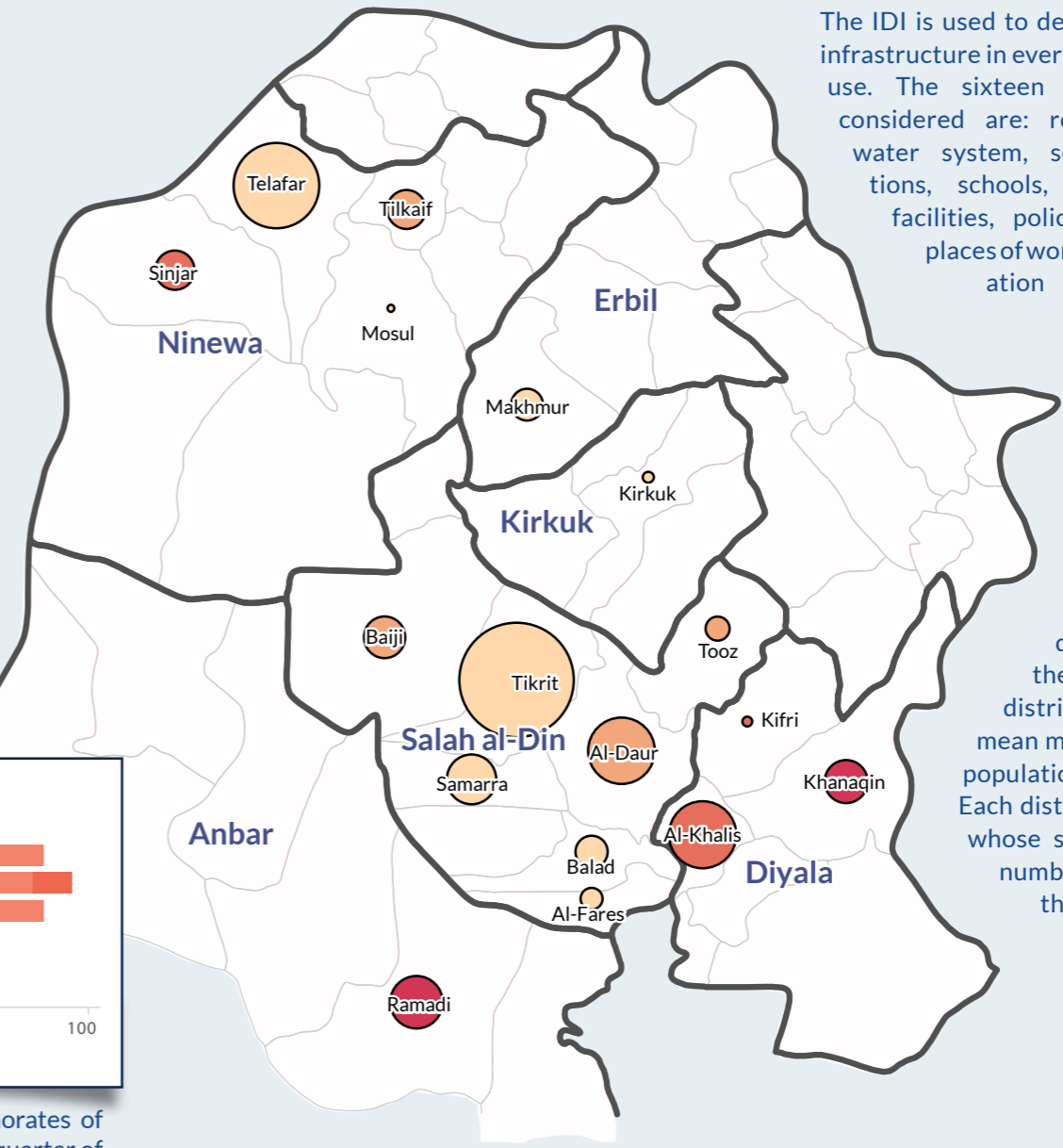
Majority of families are separated
Majority of families are united

Reported first priority need by district of return



Drinking water is the main priority need for returnees in subdistricts located in various governorates, with approximately 30% of the returnee families in Iraq. Districts considering drinking water as their main priority include Markaz Tikrit in Salah al Din, Sinjar in Ninewa, Markaz Ramadi in Anbar, and Markaz Makhmour in Erbil. Food and Health are, in turn, the main priority need for 19% and 17% of the returnees.

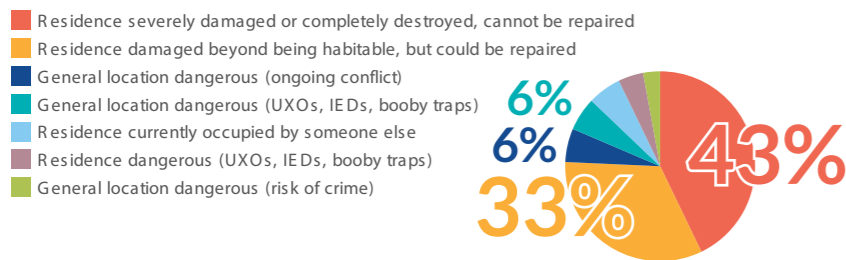
District-level Infrastructure Damage Index (IDI)



The IDI is used to determine the percentage of infrastructure in every location damaged beyond use. The sixteen infrastructure categories considered are: roads, bridges, electricity, water system, sewerage, telecommunications, schools, youth centers, medical facilities, police stations, fire stations, places of worship, markets, public recreation areas, arable land, and grazing land. The values are then normalized to a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means no infrastructure in the location has been damaged, and 10 means all the infrastructure in the location has been damaged. The map shows the IDI aggregated up to the district level using the weighted mean method, with each location's population serving as its weight. Each district is symbolized by a disc whose size is proportional to the number of IDP families in it, and the color depends on the result of the IDI, with darker red meaning more damage.

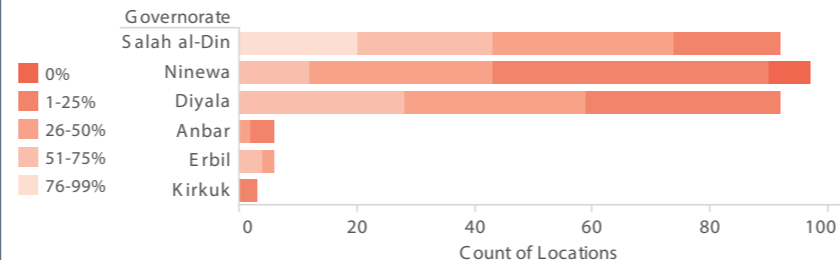
- 1-3
- 4-5
- 6-7
- 8-9

Reason for not returning to habitual residence



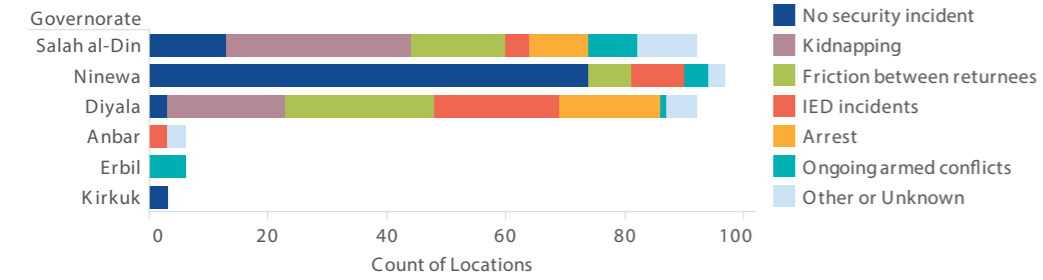
Residence damage is, at 76%, the most common reason for returnees' inability to move back into their habitual residences before displacement, followed by the location itself being dangerous, with 14%.

Percentage of families with access to income



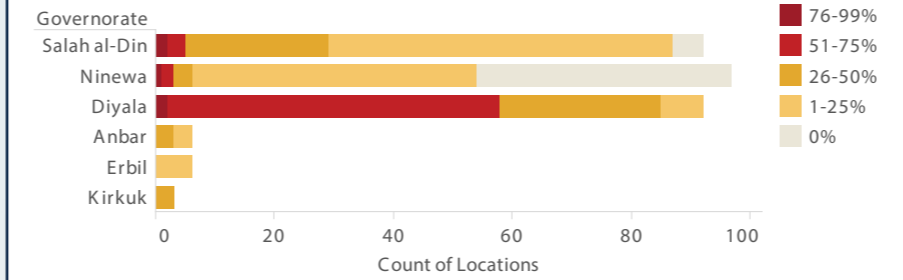
Returnees' access to income is most difficult in the governorates of Kirkuk and Anbar, where most locations reported less than a quarter of returnee families with access to income.

Most commonly reported security incidents



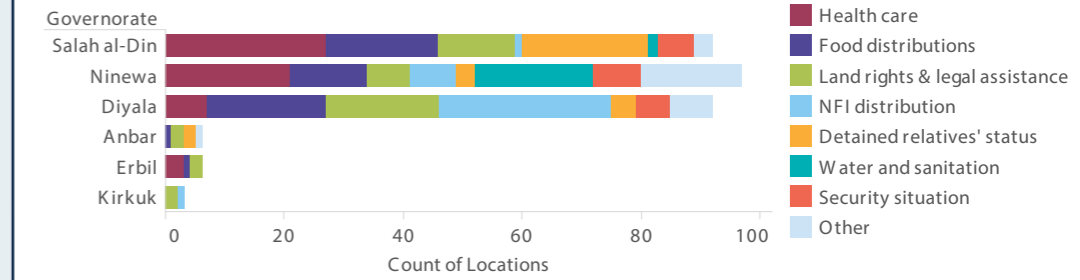
In terms of the number of returnee families in the locations assessed, the most important security incident reported is kidnapping, accounting for 21% of the total of returnee families, and being mostly prevalent in districts located in the governorates Salah Al Din and Diyala. At the same time, it should be noted that no security incident is reported in locations hosting approximately 19% of the returnee families.

Percentage of residential damage



Residence damage is reported to be below 50% in most locations assessed across Iraq. However, Al Khalis (Diyala) stands out with higher damage, with up to 75% of residences destroyed in multiple locations. The case of Dija (Salah Al Din) is even more acute: in the only location reportedly having returnees, over 76% of the residences of 2,400 returnee families are destroyed.

Type of information reportedly most difficult to access



As reported in the locations assessed, information on food distributions was the most difficult to obtain in locations accounting for 25% of the total number of returnee families (mostly in Salah Al Din, Ninewa, Diyala and Erbil. Information on the status of detained family members and healthcare was considered the most difficult to get in locations accounting for 19% and 18% of the returnee families respectively.