Location Assessment – Methodology

• The Location Assessment collects detailed information on IDP families living in locations identified through the IDP Master List.

• Identified locations hosting IDPs are visited and directly assessed by RARTs, who fill in a close-ended questionnaire with information collected through interviews with key informants and through direct observation.

• Information collected:
  • Geographical (governorate, district, sub-district, location and GPS coordinates of the place where the population is assessed).
  • Governorate of origin.
  • Wave/period of displacement.
  • Shelter type.
  • Reasons of displacement.
  • Future intentions.
  • Feeling of safety and security and common security incidents.
  • Needs and problems associated to fulfilling needs.
  • SADD (Sex & Age Disaggregated Data).
IOM field teams were able to assess 60% of the IDP populated locations within Kirkuk, hosting 50,223 IDP families.

This is considered maximum coverage for Kirkuk governorate, as the rest of the locations in Kirkuk are no longer accessible due to ISIS’s control.
The estimated total number of individuals covered by this assessment is 301,338 of whom 55% (166,269) are females and 45% (135,069) are males.

An estimated 1% (746) of the assessed households are led by females, and 1% (522) by a minors.
The majority of IDPs assessed are from Anbar (19,299 families) and Kirkuk (14,457 families), most of whom report having fled as a result of general violence in their communities.

At least 1,030 families were evacuated for their safety by local authorities or government.

1,004 families fled because members of their family had been killed.
IDPs’ Needs and Sectorial Concerns

- IDPs were asked about their three main priority needs and to provide inputs on the main problems they face in relation to fulfilling those needs.
- Greatest concern is financial sustenance. There doesn’t appear to be enough income generating opportunities to cover basic needs and services.
- IDPs most urgent priority needs are: Shelter, Access to Income and Health (20,521, 16,675 and 9,712 IDP families respectively).
Most pressing needs and important concerns

- **Shelter**: the most important concern for IDPs regarding shelter is that rent is *too expensive*.
- **Access to income**: “*Not enough jobs available*” is the most common problem associated with access to income.
- **Health**: the most common problems associated to health are the *high cost* and *facilities being few and overcrowded*. 
Protection concerns

• **Risk of family separation** and **child labor** are the two most pressing issues when it comes to child protection concerns.
  - 19,219 families reported family separation as their first concern. The two sub districts most affected by family separation are **Markaz Kirkuk and Laylan**.

• Overall 39,428 reported child labor among the first three main concerns. This is consistent with indications that financial income generation opportunities and cost of living is one of the primary concerns for IDP households; **child labor is reported to be an issue in every district of Kirkuk**.

• Other protection concerns related to children and reported by IDPs:
  - **Risk of child** marriage in Markaz Kirkuk and Markaz Daquq (6,756 families).
  - **Risk of armed recruitment of children** in Markaz Kirkuk sub-district (6,185 families).
IDPs main information needs

• IDPs report the primary mean of gaining information in Kirkuk is *word of mouth*.

• IDPs in these communities report a need for *information* on primarily food distributions (26,599 families), NFI household distributions (9,785 families), and information on legal services (5,959 families).
Returns

• **Returnees from Kirkuk to Diyala - October 2015**
  - The return trend to Diyala has been observed for several months. As of September, 18,636 individuals returned from Kirkuk to Diyala.
  - It has been reported the return has been planned and managed by the local authorities in cooperation with the security forces.
  - According to IOM RARTs, some delay in the return movements occurred because of delays in the security clearance. The security clearance was applied both to the returning area (the area had to be declared safe and services had to be ideally assessed) and on the returnees.
  - The key factor that encouraged return was, allegedly, the improved security conditions and the access to services.
  - Unconfirmed rumors also mentioned that authorities in Kirkuk governorate are not allowing IDPs to settle and are proceeding with the eviction of IDPs coming from other governorates (particularly Diyala and Salah al-Din).

• **Returnees from Kirkuk to Salah al-Din – October 2015**
  - The majority of people returned to origin place and their houses.
  - The process has been facilitated by ISF.
  - Initially there were evictions but then spontaneous return.
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Thank you!

For additional information from the DTM Iraq, visit the our portal:

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