The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an International Organization for Migration (IOM) information management tool that gathers specific information regarding the status and location of internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the country. DTM data in Iraq is published and disseminated every two weeks.

From the beginning of January through 25 November, 2014 the DTM verified 2,004,066 internally displaced individuals dispersed across 2,003 distinct locations in Iraq.

Considering available information and DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) maintains 2.1 million IDPs as a planning figure for the response.

IOM Iraq is in the process of revising the DTM methodology and expanding field data collection activities in order to improve analysis of population displacement trends while streamlining data management between DTM and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) information management activities.
DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Since the beginning of the year over 2 million individuals have been displaced, fleeing their homes from the ongoing violence across Iraq.

Several events causing distinct small to medium sized population displacements were observed in the Central North of Iraq since the beginning of September, resulting from the continued conflict between Iraqi forces and armed groups (AGs). DTM tracked 36,661 families (estimated 219,966 individuals) being displaced from September 1 to date throughout seven governorates.

Since the beginning of November, an escalation of violence within Salah al-Din in the sub district of Al Alam has led to the displacement of thousands of individuals; at least 6,300 individuals are identified to have sought refuge in the neighboring governorate of Kirkuk (71%), and Samarra district of Salah al Din (29%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Displacement Timeline</th>
<th>IDP Locations</th>
<th>IDP Families</th>
<th>IDP Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre June 2014</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>79,610</td>
<td>477,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June / July</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>79,106</td>
<td>474,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August to present</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>175,295</td>
<td>1,051,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Displacement 2014</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>334,011</td>
<td>2,004,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 1:* Displacement through the year 2014 disaggregated by the dates of three distinct waves (total individuals are based on a standard household size of six).

Variance in the pre-June, June-July, August, and post 1 September figures may occur between successive reports. Influencing factors include: increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continued identification of previously displaced groups, and inclusion of data regarding secondary displacements within Iraq.

Displaced populations are methodically identified through a process of assessment, verification and triangulation of data. IOM continues to closely coordinate with regional and local authorities to maintain a shared, accurate understanding of displacement figures across Iraq.

2 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

The current DTM data identify three major waves of displacement in Iraq in 2014, corresponding to the main conflict offensives which have occurred in the country. These are conventionally categorized by date: pre June, June-July, August 1 to present, as indicated in Figure 1. Each successive crisis has unique and identifiable displacement dynamics characterized by the size of the displaced populations, geographical coverage, and frequency of the displacement events.
As indicated in Figure 1, displacement has drastically increased in recent months: from August 1 to present 52% of the total displaced population has been recorded (175,295 families, estimated 1,051,770 individuals). In order to enhance the analysis of these displacement movements, Figure 2 below includes another observation period by separating the displacement after August 1 in two components: the first from 1 to 31 August; and the second from September 1 to date. This analysis supports capturing the impacts of the latest displacements (e.g. after 1 September) across Iraq and does not intend to categorize a new major wave across the country as it occurred over a larger timespan (e.g. three-month period).

Figure 2 provides a different visual interpretation of the four displacement periods identified namely: pre June; June / July; August; and September 1 to present. The graph relates these four displacement periods with the governorates of displacement, as well as the latter with the governorate of origin of the displaced populations.

CONTACT

IOM IRAQ
iraqdtm@iom.int

*The category of Southern region among the governorate of displacement includes Basrah, Thi Qar, Missan, Najaf, Wasit, and Qadissiya.
THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS CAN BE INFERRED:

During the pre-June period, 79,610 families (estimated 477,660 individuals) were displaced, 97% (463,603 individuals) from Anbar, and 1.8% from Diyala (8,574 individuals). The main governorates of displacement are within Anbar (66% or 313,536 individuals), to Baghdad (12% or 56,736 individuals), and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (15% or 72,804 individuals). Anbar was the main governorate affected by the hostilities thus reporting the highest rates of displacement.

Between June and July, the conflict expanded to the governorates of Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Diyala causing the displacement of 183,864 (39%), 175,578 (37%), and 48,756 (10%) individuals respectively, out of the total 474,636 individuals displaced during this period. The majority of the population fled to Erbil (17% or 82,668 individuals), Kirkuk (16% or 73,944 individuals), Najaf (15% or 70,674 individuals), and Sulaymaniyah (11% or 51,300 individuals). The impacts of these displacement movements were widespread, affecting an even greater number of governorates.

During the month of August, 138,634 families (831,804 individuals) fled as AGs expanded their operations into the Sinjar area of Ninewa governorate. In fact, 85% of this population (708,054 individuals) were displaced from Ninewa and 6% (46,632 individuals) from Salah al-Din. The main receiving governorates where Dahuk, hosting 407,526 individuals (49%), and Erbil (10% or 79,356 individuals). Also, 18% (145,602 individuals) of this population were displaced within Ninewa. This phase of the crisis was the shortest and the most intense, drastically influencing the entire humanitarian response strategy.

From September 1 to date, 36,661 families (219,966 individuals) have been displaced. While this figure is comparatively smaller than other major waves and took place over a three-month period, it is noteworthy to highlight that these displacements were provoked by a series of distinct but concurrent crises that have broken out in several governorates. In particular, the majority of IDPs originated from Ninewa (23% or 51,156 individuals), Kirkuk (22% or 47,562 individuals), Anbar (20% or 44,268 individuals), and Diyala (18% or 39,096 individuals). The displaced populations fled to a greater number of governorates, including Sulaymaniyah (14% or 30,096 individuals) and Baghdad (13% or 28,590 individuals). To note that, in some cases, restriction of movements impacted the freedom to seek protection in third governorates, thus enlarging the proportion of intra-governorate displacement (Kirkuk: 23% or 51,630 individuals; and Anbar: 17% or 38,226 individuals).

Table 2 reports the governorate of origin and of current displacement of the 219,966 individuals verified from September 1 to date. The orange highlights represent populations that have been displaced within their governorate of origin.
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Table 2: Total displaced individuals (average family size of 6 members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement, September 1 to present.

Table 3 shows the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement from January to present, 2014.

Table 3: Total displaced individuals (average family size of 6 members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement, January to present 2014.
The largest displaced population has been received in the governorate of Dahuk with 429,948 displaced individuals seeking refuge in the four districts of Amedi, Zarko, Sumel and Dahuk. The Nineawa governorate districts of Akre and Al Shikhan received 136,068 individuals. These six districts in Northern Iraq now host 28% of the overall displaced individuals. The western governorate of Anbar hosts the second largest population (19%) of displaced with 374,154 individuals.

From a regional perspective, the entire Kurdistan Region of Iraq (including the districts of Akre, Al Shikhan, in Nineawa governorate; and Kifri and Khanaqin, in Diyala governorate) hosts 47% of the total displaced populations, an estimated 946,266 individuals; 45% are reported in the Central region, estimated 904,170 individuals, while 8% of the overall caseload have sought refuge in the south, 153,630 individuals.

The governorates with the greatest population fleeing their homes continue to be Nineawa with 943,962 individuals and Anbar with 540,732 individuals.

Figure 3: Displacement by Governorate of Origin.

The majority of observed displacement was from one governorate to another, as opposed to displacement within the same governorate. As many as 1,229,706 individuals, 61% of the overall caseload, fled outside of their governorate of origin. Figure 4 shows the comparison of intra-governorate displacement and inter-governorate displacement in the 2014 displaced populations.

Figure 4: Comparison of intra-governorate displacement and inter-governorate displacement in 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Intra-governorate displacement</th>
<th>Displacement to other governorates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineawa</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Kurdistan Region includes the governorates of: Dahuk, Sulaymaniya, and Erbil. The South Region includes: Basrah; Qadissiya; Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, and Wasit. The Central Region includes the remaining governorates.*

*This data excludes the before mentioned districts of Akre and Al Shikhan, Nineawa governorate, and Kifri and Khanaqin in Diyala governorate, hence differing from the figures reported in Table 3 which indicate the official governorates’ boundaries.*
As highlighted above, different displacement trends are observed among the conflict-affected governorates. High rates of intra-governorate displacements are reported as a consequence to restricted movements and tight border regulations between governorates, or following localized conflict that caused populations to displace to neighboring districts. Family and tribal connections coupled with broader ethnic and religious affiliations are also factors that are reported to determine whether IDPs displace within their original governorates or seek protection in other governorates.

3 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

Through the reporting period (9 to 25 November) DTM field staff recorded an additional 35,550 displaced individuals.

Central Region

Through November, ongoing clashes in the area of Al Alam in the district of Tikrit, Salah al-Din, have caused many families to flee the area, adding further fluidity to the displacement movements in the region. To date, DTM identified that a large portion of this group have fled to the neighboring governorate of Kirkuk, with more than 4,500 IDP individuals in the sub-district of Kirkuk Centre. In Salah al-Din, decreasing IDP figures were monitored in the districts of Tikrit (2,142 individuals) and Baiji (624 individuals), while an increase of 1,800 individuals was observed in the district of Samarra. However, the size of the displaced populations is believed to be larger in Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Baghdad and Babylon. DTM will continue to track and monitor the IDP movement from Al Alam which is not yet fully identified due to access limitations and the difficulty of tracking families who have not yet been registered.

The governorate of Diyala has witnessed an increase of 4,434 individuals in the area of Ba’quba as clashes persist and people continue to move within the governorate in search of safer areas.

South Region

Displacement to the southern governorates of Iraq continues, although the number of displaced remains relatively small, with an additional 2,244 individuals seeking refuge predominantly in the governorates of Basrah (40%), and Najaf (32%). This group originates from Ninewa (72% of the increase in the south), followed by Anbar (10%), Salah Al-din (10) and Kirkuk (9%).

4 SHELTER TYPES

The displaced populations across Iraq have sought refuge within a range of shelter types. Many areas have become burdened with large displaced populations and the increased demand for shelter. As a result, a large number of families are housed in inadequate and short-term shelter arrangements that are unsuitable for winter weather conditions. This becomes particularly concerning in the governorates hosting the largest displaced populations.

People of concern are those who have found refuge in more vulnerable shelter arrangements and are not hosted or living in hotels or rented accommodations. Figure 5 shows the total population by governorate currently housed in critical shelter arrangements (such as informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, and unfinished buildings) in comparison to the population staying in camps and in private settings (rented houses, hotels, and with host community).
Staying with host families or within hotels remains the most common arrangement for IDPs across Iraq as 1,162,644 individuals (58%) are currently housed within these shelter types; however, a significant proportion of the overall IDP caseload, 34% (an estimated 674,376 individuals), have sought refuge in critical shelter arrangements.

From the critical shelter types occupied, unfinished buildings are the most common with 302,316 individuals (15%). Figure 6 shows the percentage breakdown by host governorate for this shelter arrangement.
ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master Plus Dataset

DTM Dataset 25112014: The excel document provides IDP data on place level; which is the smallest administrative level (Neighborhood, Hai, Village). Each record represents IDP Families data broken down by Governorate of Origin, Shelter type and the wave of displacement.

The Excel document also includes a data sheet with summarizing tables for easier reference.

DTM Dynamic Displacement Map

This interactive map reads directly from the DTM, and will be updated every data collection round (i.e. every 2 weeks). In particular:

- Number of IDP families is presented at the national, governorates, districts and location levels;
- Different colors represent the density of the IDP population;
- Charts on the right side of the map show further analysis on displacement by governorate of origin and the percentage of IDP families hosted by the different identified shelter types for each of the mentioned geographic level;

All current and previous DTM results can be found on http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page
ANNEX 2: How Does DTM Work?

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tracks and monitors displacement across Iraq. The DTM is adaptable. The tool provides a continual, up to date snapshot of displacement sites and populations; however, location access and security limitations must be considered alongside the massive, complex and fluid nature of the current displacement observed in Iraq.

The DTM methodology is two-fold and contained within a continual cycle that ensures a frequent, up to date snapshot of displacement:

**Stage I**: IOM field monitors identify the location of displaced populations through an established network of community-level key informants.

**Stage II**: A second more detailed key informant assessment is conducted to gain a better understanding of the situation at the community level.

IOM key informants include: community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies. The two stage process is cyclical, and designed to effectively track the continued movement trends of displaced populations at the location, district, governorate and national level as the situation evolves.

When Access is limited

When IOM’s Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) are unable to access a community, the first stage of DTM is extended while the second stage is put on hold. This is called DTM Stage 1 Plus.

**Stage 1 Plus** continues to identify the location of displaced populations, and in addition, the assessment collects specific key information. This includes shelter type occupied, access to services, needs and assistance received. This method was first deployed in Anbar in early 2014 and later in the central governorates of Iraq as the security situation rapidly deteriorated in June. Then, it was deployed again in the Kurdish Region of Iraq to address the large displacement caseload.

When Stage 1 Plus is activated the standard procedure of DTM Stage I and Stage II continues throughout the rest of Iraq where the security situation permits.

The limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations include:

- Restrictions of movement
- Poor access to certain locations
- A sudden massive wave of displacement
- Intermittent internet and telephone services
- Difficulties in communication with key informants due to prevailing insecurities