

1 INTRODUCTION

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

From the beginning of January through 9 November, 2014 the DTM identified 328,086 families, corresponding to an estimated 1,968,516 internally displaced individuals¹, dispersed across 2,003 distinct locations across Iraq².

This issue of the DTM does not capture the recent displacement in Salah-al Din Governorate which occurred about a week ago. Considering available information and DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is now using 2.1 million IDPs as a planning figure for the response.

For further details on the DTM methodology, please refer to Annex 2 or visit the IOM Iraq DTM webpage at

Displacement Timeline	IDP Locations	IDP Families	IDP Individuals
TOTAL Displacement 2014	2,003	328,086	1,968,516
August to present	957	171,126	1,026,756
June / July	908	78,214	469,284
Pre June 2014	789	78,746	472,476

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

Variance in the pre-June, June-July, and August to present category 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 HIGHLIGHTS

➔ Continued insecurity in the governorates of Kirkuk, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and Ninewa, led to an increase in displaced populations over the last several reporting periods. In particular, from September 1 to date, 203,652 individuals have been displaced following several localized conflicts affecting the Central North region of Iraq. This is a marked difference from previous displacement movement trends which were predominantly generated by major military offensives occurring in one specific area.

➔ Given the current level of displacement, DTM anticipates that the overall displacement figure will soon exceed 2 million.

CONTACT

IOM IRAQ
✉ iraqdtm@iom.int

¹Individual populations are based on an estimate average family size of six members.

²A location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (4th official administrative division), a village for rural areas, or a neighborhood for urban areas (5th official administrative division). IOM DTM aims to provide precise population data; however, limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can restrict information gathering activities.

3 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

At least three major displacement flows have been recognized in Iraq in 2014. They can be categorized by date: pre June, June-July, 1 August to present, as seen in Figure 1. Each successive crisis has grown in severity as displaced populations have either fled in shorter periods of time and/or increased in size.

As seen in Figure 1 the third wave of displacement exhibited the largest population movement in the shortest period of time, however, at the turn of September, clashes throughout the center and central north governorates led to small and medium scale populations fleeing their homes resulting in a steady increase of displacement not previously witnessed.

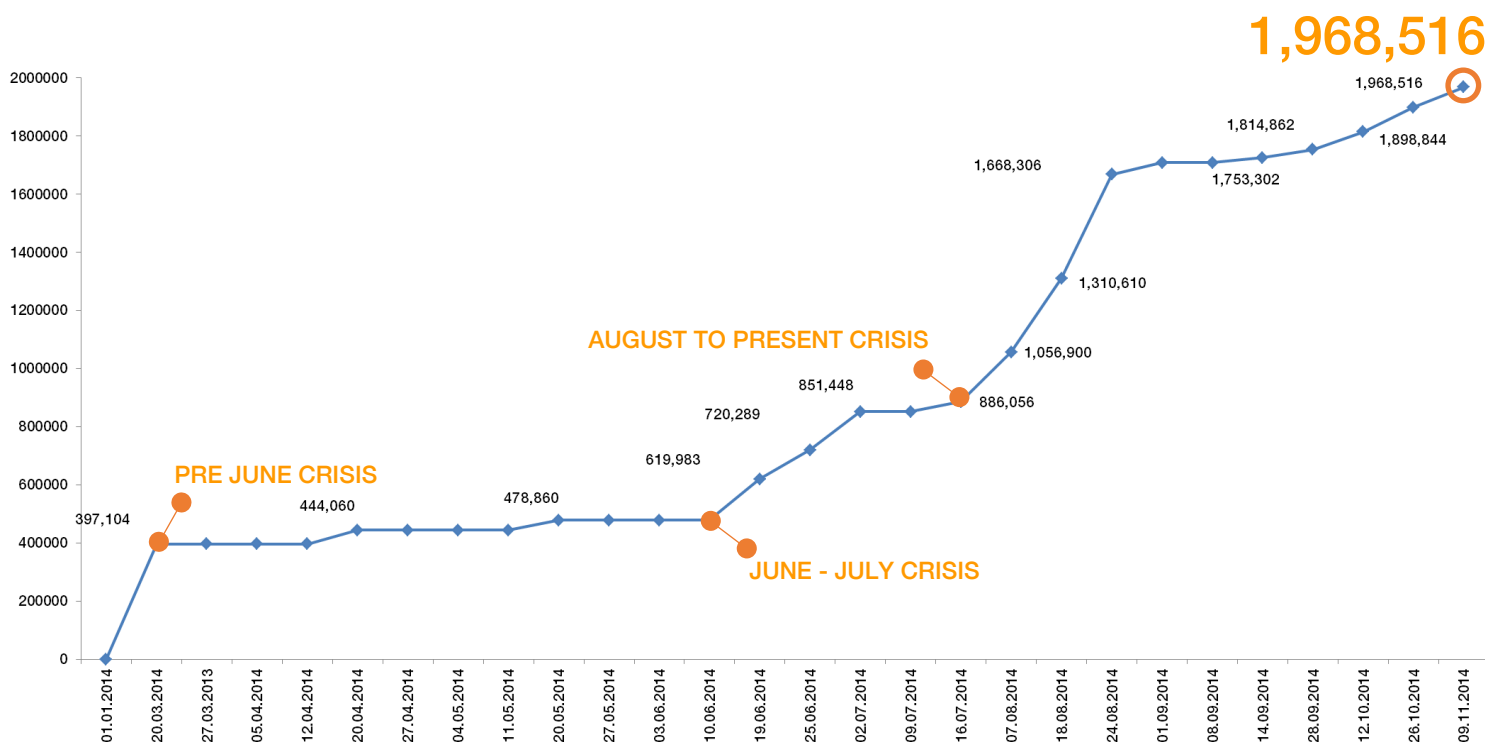


Figure 1: Displacement population trends through 2014 (IDP individuals).

The governorates with the largest populations fleeing their homes continue to be Ninewa with 155,130 families (47% of total displacement) and Anbar with 89,342 families (28%). Through 2014, displacements have primarily occurred from the central and central north governorates of Iraq, as indicated in Figure 2 below.

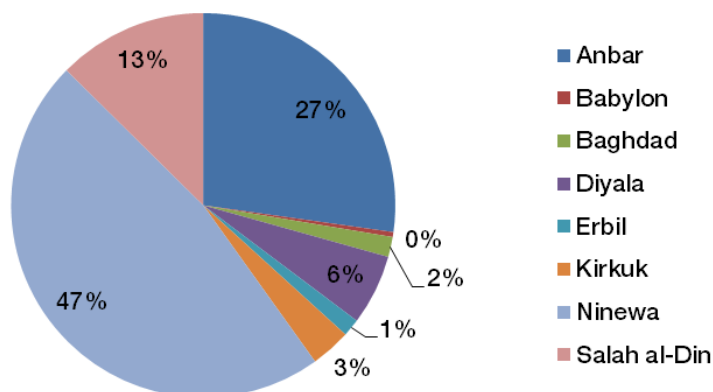


Figure 2: Overall displacement by governorate of origin.

CONTACT

IOM IRAQ
 ✉ iraqdtm@iom.int

As the frontlines of conflict continue to fluctuate across Iraq, each identified wave is defined by unique displacement trends. The pre-June displacement primarily occurred from Anbar; June-July witnessed the greatest movements in Ninewa and Salah al Din with a small but significant population fleeing Diyala; post 1 August displacements occurred in large numbers from the governorate of Ninewa.

Each wave has exhibited significant differences in locations sought refuge and in their population movement patterns. Of the 78,746 families (estimated 472,476 individuals) displaced pre June, 66% were displaced within Anbar governorate, Baghdad (12%) and Sulaymaniyah (8%) governorates (Fig. 3).

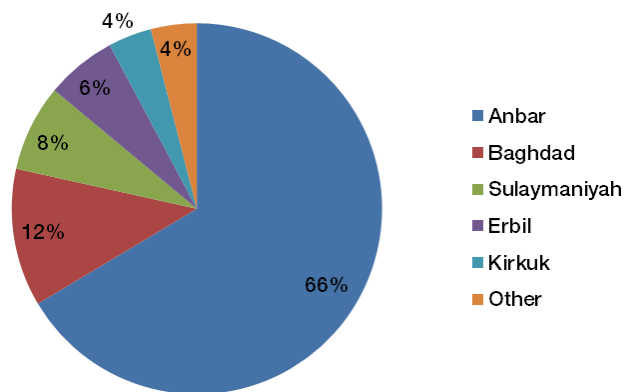


Figure 3: Pre June wave by governorate of displacement (78,746 families).

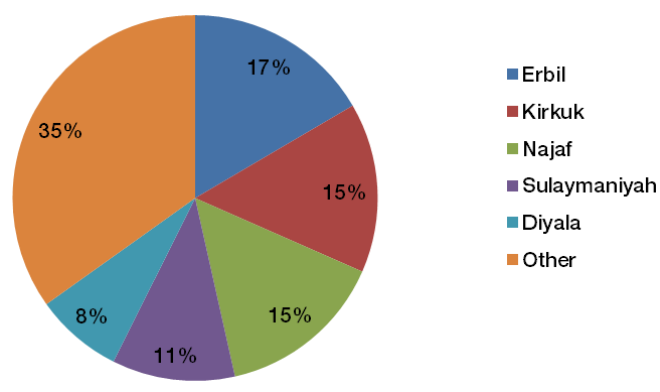


Figure 4 : June/July wave by governorate of displacement (78,214 families).

Displacement between June and July affected 78,214 families (469,284 individuals). Main governorates of displacement are Erbil (17%), Kirkuk (15%) and Najaf (15%), as depicted in Figure 4. "Other" (35%) encompasses minor displacements to Dahuk (4%), Kerbala (4%), and instances of intra-governorate displacement including Salah al-Din (4%) and Ninewa (3%).

Post August displacement accounts for 171,126 families (1,026,756 individuals). These displaced people largely fled to Dahuk (40%) and Erbil (8%), or were displaced within Ninewa (15%). From September onwards the new conflict patterns caused significant displacement within and to Kirkuk (8%) and to Baghdad (5%), as shown in Figure 5 below. Related to these movements, 25% of "other" category indicates displacements to Diyala (4%) and Sulaymaniyah (4%). Data indicate that the Government counteroffensive in Anbar led to displacement movements to Kerbala (4%) and within Anbar (4%).

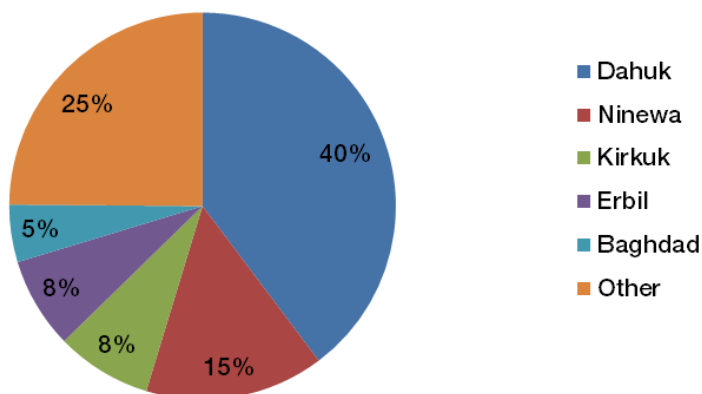


Figure 5 : Post August wave by governorate of displacement (171,126 families).

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The main displacement movement trends throughout 2014 are summarized in Figure 6.

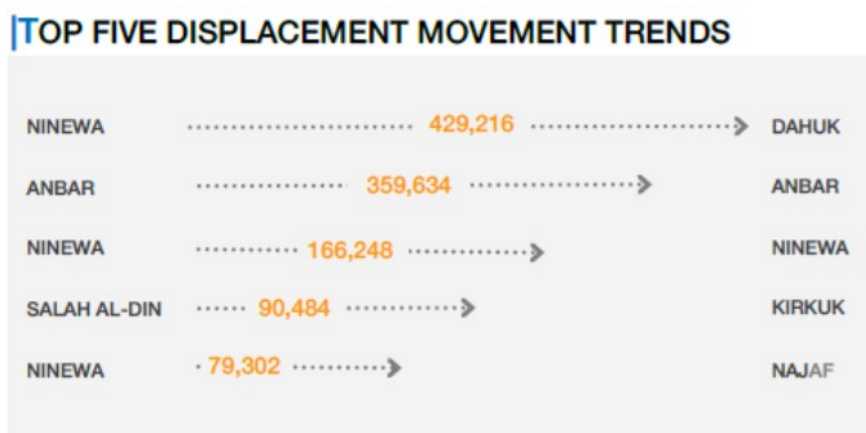


Figure 6 : Top Five Displacement Movement Trends between governorates throughout 2014.

The 2014 population movement from one governorate to another remains the most commonly observed displacement trend, as opposed to displacement within a governorate. As many as 1,206,438 individuals, 61% of the overall caseload, fled their governorate of origin.

The Governate of Dahuk, which is within the Kurdistan Region (KRI), hosts 22% of the total displaced population (72,126 families). The entire Kurdistan Region of Iraq (including Dahuk Governate) hosts 47% of the total (154,829 families)³. The Central North region hosts 45% of the overall caseload (estimated 885,832 individuals). An estimated 8% of the overall caseload (estimated 150,846 individuals) have sought refuge in the south⁴.

Table 2 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement. The yellow highlights represent populations that have been displaced within their governorate of origin.

		Governorate of Origin							Total	
		Anbar	Baghdad	Salah al-Din	Ninewa	Diyala	Babylon	Kirkuk		Erbil
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	359,634	3,246	7,602	2,532	132	90	0	0	373,236
	Babylon	3,282	954	804	23,706	222	4,092	18	0	33,078
	Baghdad	62,376	26,340	5,364	23,706	9,684	1,920	1,764	0	131,154
	Basrah	1,242	372	1,848	3,666	690	186	1,104	0	9,108
	Duhok	3,540	0	0	429,216	0	0	0	0	432,756
	Diyala	720	0	198	24	77,322	0	0	0	78,264
	Erbil	38,604	0	47,832	70,206	150	0	0	28,896	185,688
	Kerbala	4,212	360	660	59,082	162	918	120	0	65,514
	Kirkuk	18,168	0	90,486	4,194	1,686	0	56,670	0	171,204
	Missan	210	192	654	4,776	222	24	936	0	7,014
	Najaf	882	0	126	79,302	66	0	318	0	80,694
	Ninewa	2,220	0	1,272	166,248	0	0	0	0	169,740
	Qadisiya	990	390	360	12,768	684	138	2,076	0	17,406
	Salah al-Din	5,904	48	42,876	0	0	0	0	90	48,918
	Sulaymaniyah	32,748	858	47,364	21,588	24,900	660	0	0	128,118
	Thi-Qar	864	378	402	5,808	66	108	1,224	0	8,850
	Wassit	456	54	384	23,958	762	0	2,160	0	27,774
Total	536,052	33,192	248,232	930,780	116,748	8,136	66,390	28,986	1,968,516	

Table 2: Total displaced individuals (average family size of six members), by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement.

CONTACT

IOM IRAQ
✉ iraqdtm@iom.int

³This figure is inclusive of the bordering districts of Akre and Al-Shikan (Ninewa governorate), and Kifri and Khanaqin (Diyala governorate), which are receive assistance from the KRI.

⁴The Kurdistan Region includes the governorates of: Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, and Erbil. The South Region includes: Basrah; Qadisiya; Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, and Wassit. Central and Central North Region includes the remaining governorates.

4 POPULATION MOVEMENT AND TRENDS BY REGION SINCE 28 OCTOBER

Through the reporting period, the DTM recorded an overall displaced population increase of 11,612 families (an estimated 69,672 individuals). This section aims to provide a regional overview of the recent population movements observed from the last reporting date, 28 October.

Central and Central North Region

As a result of the ongoing conflict between Iraqi forces and AGs, recent displacement has primarily occurred in the central and central north governorates of Iraq, specifically in Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah Al-Din, and Diyala. Of the current displaced populations, 66% were reported in this region (7,655 families).

The Kurdistan Region

Since 28 October, there have been several variances in the displaced populations observed across the KRI. Sulaymaniyah and Erbil have witnessed an increase in populations residing within their governorate boundaries. Due to ongoing conflict and clashes in Salah al-Din and Diyala, an estimated 3,682 families fled, and sought refuge in Sulaymaniyah. Small populations identified within Sulaymaniyah governorate have been identified as having fled from Ninewa and Anbar.

In Erbil, there has been an increase of 4,861 families since the last reporting period. This reflects recent identification of displaced populations from Makhmour district who fled their homes in August and have been sheltered in Erbil.

Southern Region

Displacement to the southern governorates of Iraq continues but the populations remain small with an additional 360 families seeking refuge in the governorates of Basrah, Thi-Qar, Najaf, Wassit, Qadissiya, and Missan.

5 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

The displaced populations across Iraq, currently summing to nearly two million individuals, have sought refuge in a range of shelter types. Populations of concern are those in alternative shelter types and are not hosted or living in hotels or rented accommodation.

DTM data shows that staying with host families remains the most common arrangement for IDPs across Iraq (33% or 108,157 families), followed by rented houses (22% or 71,999 families). However, a significant proportion of the overall IDP caseload, 33% (106,417 families), have sought refuge in non-sustainable shelter arrangements such as school buildings, religious buildings, unfinished buildings, and informal settlements.

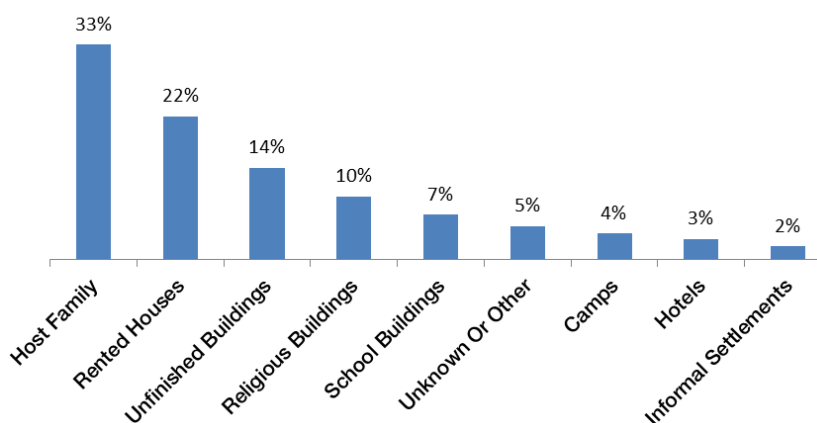


Figure 7 : Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

The limited housing options leave displaced populations little choice but to move into alternative shelter arrangements, which are unsuitable for winter weather conditions; thus the inadequately sheltered displaced population becomes critically vulnerable.

CONTACT

IOM IRAQ
✉ iraqdtm@iom.int

ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

Included in this dataset:

DTM Dataset 09112014: the excel document provides the raw data from the field; each row represents a population of IDPs grouped by place of origin at their current location (Note: multiple records of each IDP location will exist as the location's population is disaggregated by place of origin).

IDPs by Origin - 2014: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin. Each row represents a distinct IDP location.

IDPs by Origin – 1 August to present: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin from the beginning of August 2014 until 26 October. Each record represents a distinct IDP location.

IDPs by Origin - June-July 2014: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin from the beginning of June 2014 until the end of July. Each record represents a distinct IDP location.

IDPs by Origin – pre-June 2014: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin from the beginning of 2014 until the end of May. Each row represents a distinct IDP location.

IDPs tabulation - 2014: a summary provided in several tabulations of data for IDPs displaced from the beginning of 2014 until 26 October, 2014.

August Displacement Tabulation: A subset of the post-June displacement summary tabulations on the data for IDPs displaced from 1 August to 26 October 2014.

Maps and KMZ files:

New Displacement: 1 January to 26 October 2014 – the mapping represents the current locations of IDP populations and population density by district across Iraq; this includes displacement from the beginning of 2014 until 26 October.

All current and previous DTM results can be found on <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>

CONTACT

IOM IRAQ
✉ iraqdtm@iom.int

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 snap shot 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 case-load.

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.