

**SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN URBAN IDPS AS DTM EXPANDS METHODOLOGY AND STAFF**

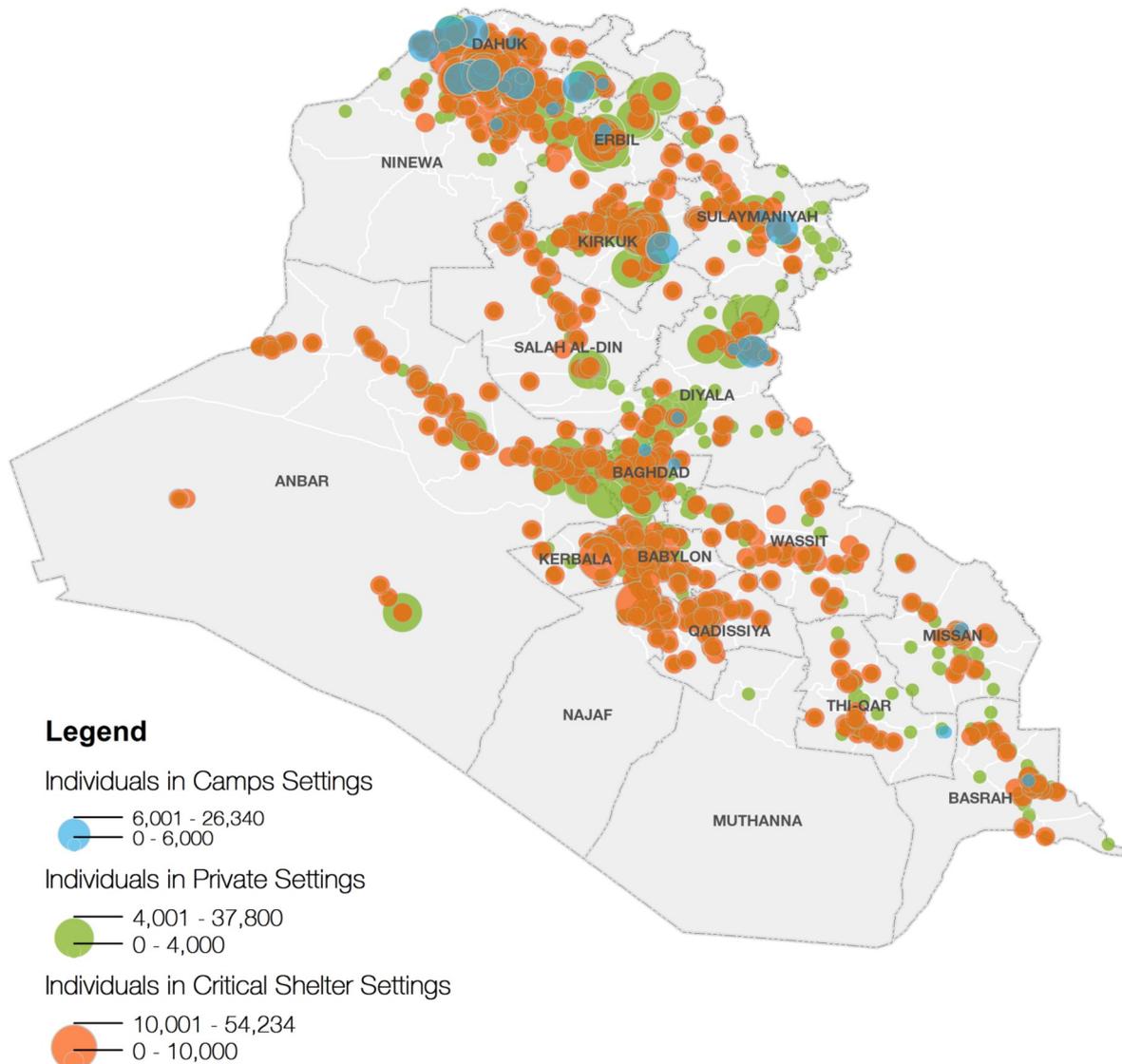
**1 INTRODUCTION**

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 displaced persons across the country.

From the beginning of January 2014 through 12 February 2015, the DTM identified 2,472,444 internally displaced individuals<sup>1</sup>, (412,074 families) dispersed across 2,744 distinct locations in Iraq.<sup>2</sup>

Considering available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revises the planning figures for the humanitarian response at 2.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The below map represents the displaced population by Private, Camp, and Critical Shelter settings.



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<sup>1</sup>Individual populations are calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.

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

The revised DTM methodology, launched at the beginning of 2015, has considerably bolstered IOM's capacity to identify, collect, and verify the location and characteristics of the displaced populations across the country. Structured on three integrated assessment tools, this methodology has reintroduced cyclical field visits to identified locations hosting IDPs throughout Iraq, hence verifying information reported through the Key Informants (KIs) network, as well as expanding the scope of the displacement data collected. Previously these visits were put on hold following a deterioration of the crisis and mass displacements observed between July and August, 2014.

This report records a significant increase of 36,216 families (estimated 217,296 individuals) from the previous round. Table 1 shows this increase in displaced populations broken down by period of displacement and three shelter categories, which are private setting (including rented housing, host community, and hotel/motel); critical shelter arrangements (unfinished and abandoned buildings, education facilities, religious buildings, informal settlements, other informal settlements, and population in unknown shelter categories); and camps.

Displacement Periods	Private Settings (host community and rental)	Camps	Critical Shelter Arrangements	Total	% by period
Pre-June 2014	18,804	-	-5,514	13,290	6%
June-July 2014	61,800	-	23,784	85,584	39%
August 2014	25,020	2,322	258	27,600	13%
Post 1 September 2014	71,496	372	18,954	90,822	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,120</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>37,482</b>	<b>217,296</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% by shelter</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Table 1: Total newly identified displaced population breakdown by shelter category and period of displacement (individuals).

This large increase is explained by several factors:

- ➔ Using the revised DTM methodology, IOM field staff is conducting regular visits to locations hosting displaced populations. This has improved the capacity of the programme to capture less visible populations; these populations are usually hosted within host community settings and rented housing arrangements. Given the nature of their shelter types, these groups usually tend to have fewer opportunities to interact with the KI network compared to populations that are in more critical conditions such as those in unfinished buildings.<sup>3</sup>
- ➔ Of the newly identified populations, 58% (estimated 126,474 individuals) were displaced before 01 September, but only through this enhanced methodology have now been identified. In addition to this, the remaining 42% were displaced during the six month period before September throughout various parts of the country.
- ➔ As further explained throughout the report, the main increases were monitored in Baghdad (54% or 117,690 individuals), Kirkuk (19% or 41,052 individuals), and Diyala (12% or 25,686 individuals). These governorates are characterized by variations in accessibility that affects the capacity to provide stable monitoring and tracking coverage of the displacement scenario.

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<sup>3</sup> DTM KIs network is composed of different stakeholders of the civil and social sphere, including Mukhtars, mayors, members of the local councils, local security forces, representatives of the Minister of Migration and Displacement (MoMD), IDP representatives, as well as many other members of the civil society organizations. Information reported is carefully triangulated through different sources in order to improve the accuracy of the displacement data.

- ➔ There are multiple factors that have previously made it difficult to identify some displaced populations which are now mitigated through the reintroduction of the validation visits. In some areas of Iraq, the lack of sponsor or documentation for a family to prove they are displaced resulted in these families being omitted from IDP registration records. Simultaneously, reported ethnic and religious sensitivities have discouraged some groups in certain areas of the country to announce their presence as IDPs. The reintroduction of validation visits now mitigates some of these issues.
- ➔ Increasingly, displaced populations are registering as IDPs with authorities and receiving assistance. The incentive of assistance is encouraging some groups to register where they previously may not have. In general, the capacity to track and monitor these less identifiable populations grows as the humanitarian response expands and an increased number of actors are engaged in the provision of assistance.

To support launching the revised DTM methodology, IOM expanded its field capacity of Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) from 81 to 137 staff deployed throughout the eighteen governorates of Iraq. This has increased the DTM's capacity to continue monitoring and tracking the complex dynamics of the current situation through increased access to the displaced populations living largely in urban and conflict affected areas, while being able to swiftly verify initial displacement reports.

It is expected that further populations that were displaced throughout the crisis who are hosted in private settings, in governorates that are conflict affected, and other populations to whom the organization previously had limited access for other reasons, will continue being identified in the following DTM rounds. A detailed analysis of this increase is provided within Section 4 *Displacement through the Reporting Period*.

## 2 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

There remain three major identified waves of displacement in Iraq since January 2014. These waves of displacement correspond to major conflicts and each wave is conventionally categorized by date: January to May, June to July, and August 2014 to present.

The third wave can be further disaggregated by two periods; August 2014, and 01 September to 15 January, as indicated in Table 2. This approach has enhanced the analysis of displacement as the situation developed and transformed throughout the duration of the third wave.<sup>4</sup> The table below details the four observed waves of displacement.

Observation Period	# Locations <sup>5</sup>	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	%
Pre-June 2014	946	95,179	571,074	23%
June-July 2014	1,450	105,429	632,574	26%
August 2014	1,001	143,090	858,540	35%
Post 1 September 2014	949	68,376	410,256	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>412,074</b>	<b>2,472,444</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2: Displacement since 2014 to date disaggregated by displacement periods  
(Total individuals are based on a standard household size of six)<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Please refer to the Round XI Report (25 December, 2014); Round XII Report (15 January, 2015); DTM Round XIII Report (29 January, 2015), for further reference (<http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>).

<sup>5</sup> The number of locations per wave does not sum the overall number of distinct locations as displacement populations often increase in pre-existing locations between waves. Also, locations may host displaced populations from multiple waves.

<sup>6</sup> Variance in the displacement figures through the observed periods 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 across Iraq.

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Each observed period of displacement has unique and identifiable dynamics characterized by the size of the displaced populations, geographical coverage of the assessment team, and frequency of significant events that cause displacement. This variation is visualized in Figure 1 below.

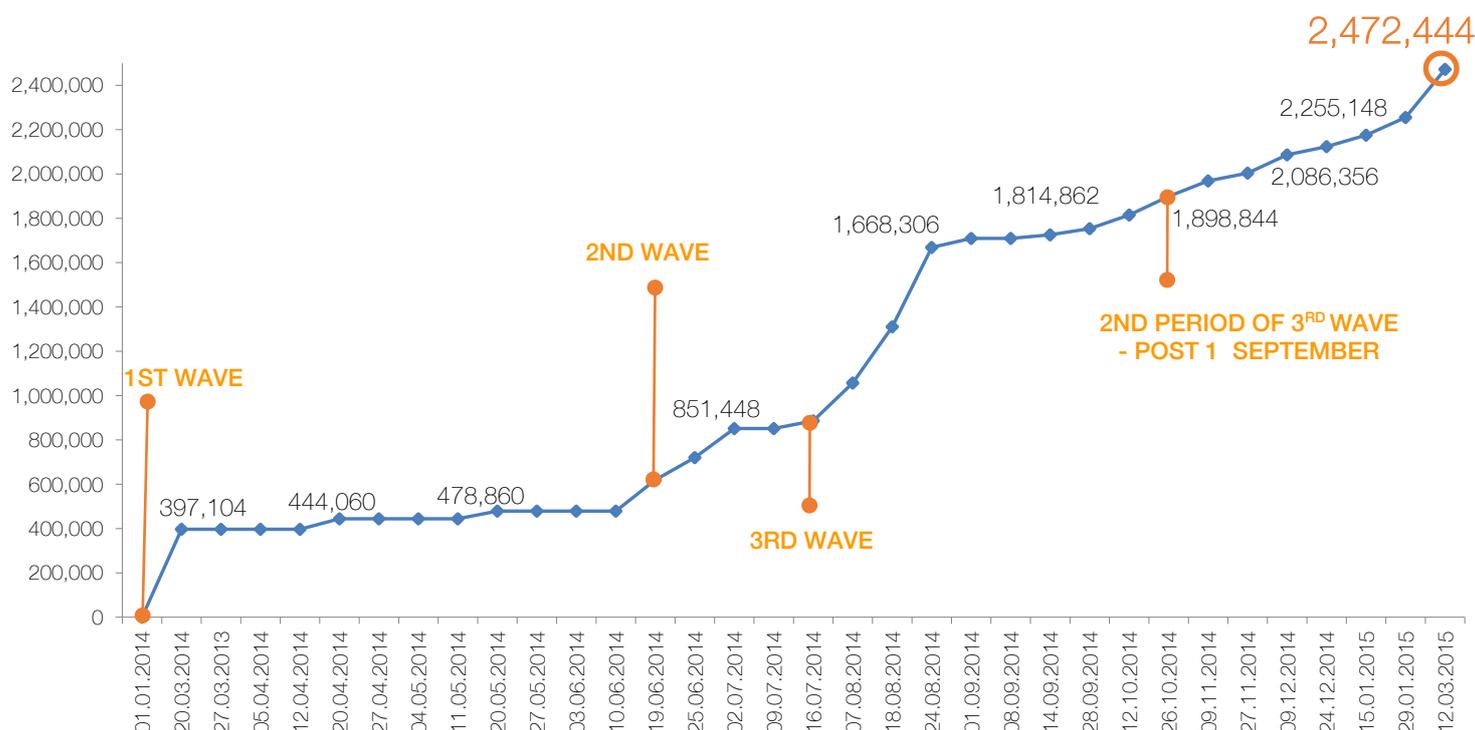


Figure 1: Over all displaced population trends since 2014 (individuals IDPs);

Table 2 represents the displaced population by displacement period disaggregated by the governorate of origin.

Displacement period	Governorate of Origin								Grand Total	% Period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June	555,504	924	3,642	6,468	-	174	930	3,432	571,074	23%
June to July	53,466	10,812	16,674	105,408	-	13,056	262,050	171,108	632,574	26%
August	13,338	10,068	18,252	40,542	26,886	10,248	659,508	79,698	858,540	35%
1st Sep to date	112,332	6,702	18,396	84,912	11,664	39,846	68,802	67,602	410,256	17%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>734,640</b>	<b>28,506</b>	<b>56,964</b>	<b>237,330</b>	<b>38,550</b>	<b>63,324</b>	<b>991,290</b>	<b>321,840</b>	<b>2,472,444</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Governorate of Origin</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Table 3: Individuals displaced since 2014 disaggregated by period of displacement and governorate of origin.

Throughout the crisis, August 2014 remains the month characterized by the highest rate of displacement. During this month, an identified 858,540 individuals were displaced, out of which 77% fled from areas in Ninewa governorate.

Consistent with the above, throughout the crisis just fewer than 1 million displaced individuals fled their homes in Ninewa governorate (this accounts for 40% of the whole displaced population, an estimated 991,290 individuals).

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The second largest population of IDPs originates from Anbar with 734,640 individuals (30% of total displacement), followed by Salah al-Din with 312,840 individuals (13%). The governorate of origin of displaced populations is indicated in Figure 2.

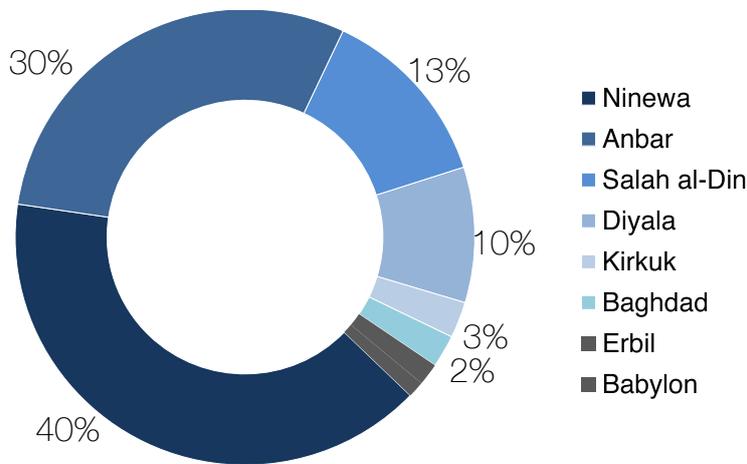


Figure 2: Displacement by Governorate of Origin.

The governorate hosting the largest displaced population is Dahuk with 444,198 displaced individuals (18% of total displacement, or 74,033 families) in the four districts of Amedi, Zakho, Sumel, and Dahuk, and a further 126,306 individuals (5% or 21,051 families), seeking refuge in the assisted districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan. In total the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 971,250 individuals (161,875 families) or 43% of the overall displaced population.<sup>7</sup>

Outside of northern Iraq, Anbar hosts the second largest displaced population of 388,596 individuals (18%) followed by Kirkuk with 344,640 individuals (14%).

The eight governorates that received the largest displaced populations during 2014 are represented in Figure 3 below.

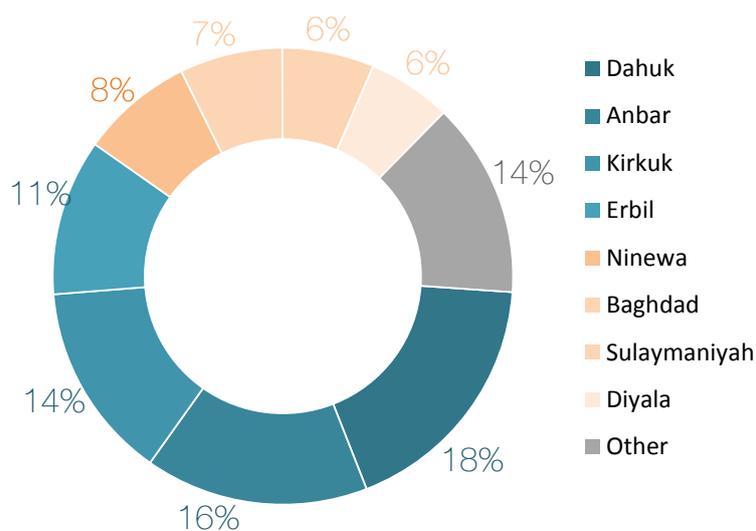


Figure 3: Eight governorates of Iraq hosting the largest displaced populations.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>The population figures are inclusive of the areas of Akre, Al Shikhan, Khanaqin, and Kifri.

<sup>8</sup>Other represents the governorates of Najaf, Salah al Din, Kerbala, Babylon, Wassit, Qadissiya, Basrah, Thi-Qar, Missan, Muthanna

Table 4 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement since 2014. Populations displaced within their governorate of origin are indicated in orange.

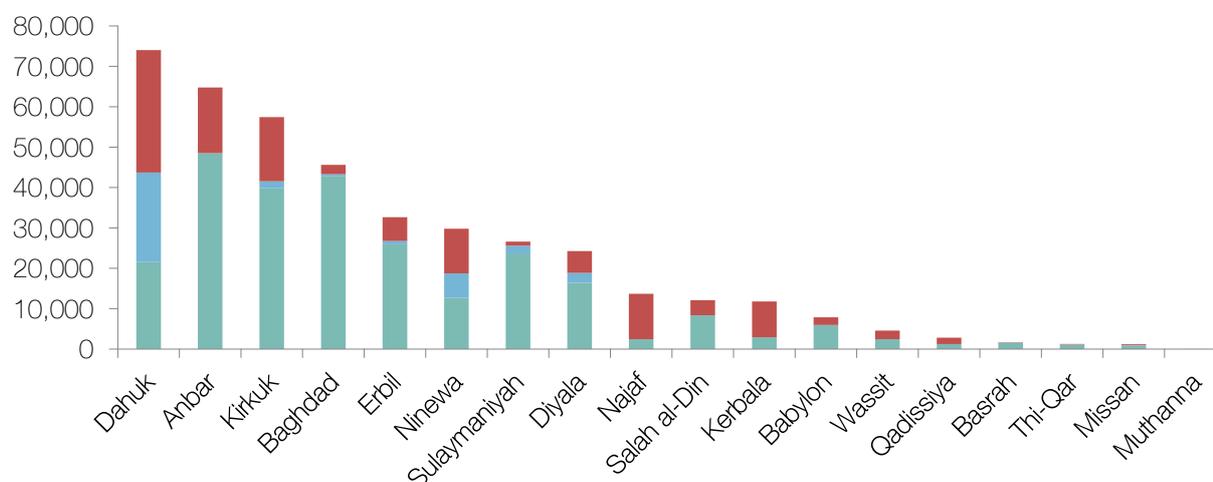
		Governorate of Origin								Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	374,994	90	3,246	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	388,596
	Babylon	4,914	12,666	948	246	-	60	27,468	918	47,220
	Baghdad	131,208	11,478	40,362	17,820	-	2,568	44,826	25,380	273,642
	Basrah	1,548	126	288	642	-	978	4,056	2,460	10,098
	Dahuk	2,790	-	-	-	-	-	440,376	1,032	444,198
	Diyala	786	-	-	141,552	-	-	348	2,856	145,542
	Erbil	46,254	-	-	150	38,460 <sup>9</sup>	-	63,030	48,000	195,894
	Kerbala	3,810	1,206	468	480	-	306	63,600	792	70,662
	Kirkuk	110,280	480	1,704	30,126	-	54,402	22,176	125,472	344,640
	Missan	246	48	294	162	-	852	4,764	672	7,038
	Muthanna	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	48
	Najaf	1,404	-	78	-	-	366	79,842	366	82,056
	Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	175,518	1,092	178,806
	Qadissiya	1,176	204	288	516	-	1,920	12,588	180	16,872
	Salah al-Din	4,002	-	696	174	90	24	6	67,620	72,612
	Sulaymaniyah	47,478	2,058	8,406	44,922	-	-	20,310	36,504	159,678
	Thi-Qar	834	78	126	120	-	1,068	4,854	396	7,476
	Wassit	720	72	36	288	-	780	24,972	498	27,366
	Total	734,640	28,506	56,964	237,330	38,550	63,324	991,290	321,840	2,472,444

**Table 4:** Total displaced individuals (average size of six family members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement from January 2014 to present.

### 3 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

Variations in the displaced populations by shelter type are continually observed between each reporting round. During the past reporting period, there was a significant increase in the identified populations accommodated with host families or in rented settings.

The DTM clusters shelter categories into 3 groups; private settings (63% of the displaced population or 258,172 families), critical shelter arrangements (29% or 113,293 families) and IDP camps (9% or 35,820 families).<sup>10</sup>



**Figure 4:** Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in

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<sup>9</sup>Those displaced from Erbil governorate have generally fled areas within Makhmur district to other areas of the district or to Erbil City. Please refer to the *Displacement through the reporting period* section for further information.

<sup>10</sup>Critical shelter arrangements include unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements, and unknown. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels. Please refer to Annex 3 on DTM Shelter definitions for further information.

Private settings constitute the most common shelter solution for IDPs in Iraq; 1,549,032 individuals (63%) are identified within this category. This can be further broken down into populations living in rented housing (55% or 854,460 individuals), in host community arrangements (42% or 653,484 individuals), and in hotels/motels (3% or 41,088). In terms of geographic distribution, 51% of individuals in private settings (or 786,612 individuals) are located in Anbar, Baghdad and Kirkuk, followed by the KRI with 28% (427,440 individuals). While these shelter arrangements should ensure better living standards to the displaced populations, they can entail a considerable burden to the host community as well as place strain on the functioning of basic services.

There are 708,492 individuals housed in critical shelter arrangements: the largest segment of this population remains in Dahuk (26% or 181,968 individuals), followed by Anbar (14% or 97,464 individuals) and then Kirkuk (13% or 95,430 individuals). These shelter types are classified as critical since the facilities are either not sustainable or inadequate to provide safe living conditions to the displaced populations. Within this category, unfinished and abandoned buildings remain the shelter types hosting the majority of the population with a reported 386,658 individuals accommodated (16% of the total displaced population).

Just above 210,000 individuals (9% of the total displaced population) are accommodated in camps throughout Iraq. 62% of the population living in camps is located in Dahuk, 17% in the districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan, followed by Diyala with 7% (largely in Khanaqin district).

Figure 5 shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide, color coded by the categories above.

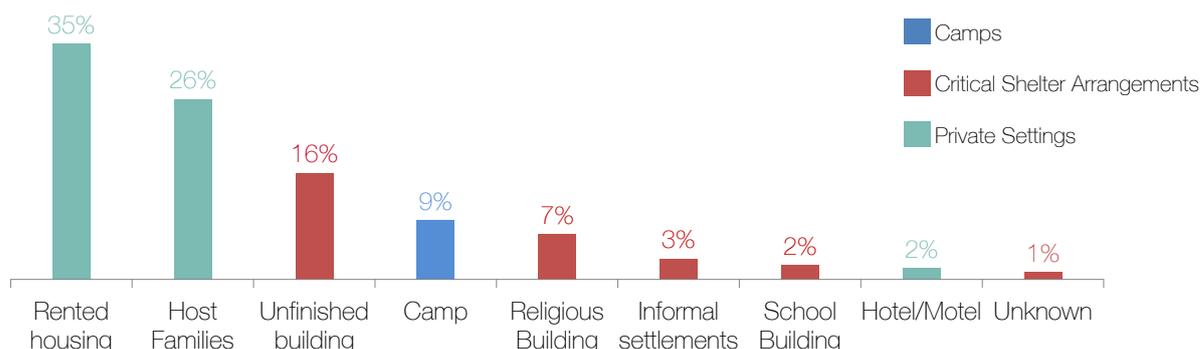


Figure 5: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

Figure 6 highlights the distribution of each shelter arrangement by three regions; the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Central and Central North and the Southern regions.<sup>11</sup>

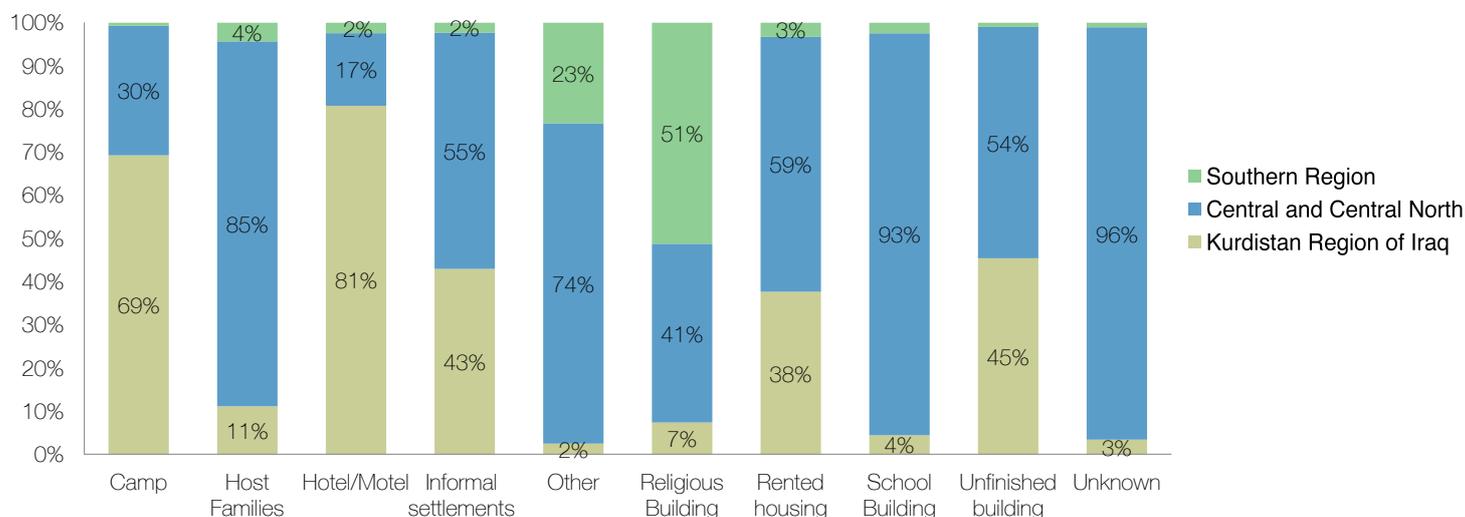


Figure 6: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 breakdown by region.

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<sup>11</sup>The Kurdish region includes: Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil. The South includes: Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi Qar, and Wassit, Qadissiya, Muthana. Central North includes the remaining governorates.

Table 5 provides an overview of the shelter arrangements throughout the country.<sup>12</sup>

Governorate	CM	RH	HC	HM	U/AB	SB	RB	IS	FS	UN	Total
Anbar	-	55,002	236,130	-	44,436	29,208	1,332	22,488	-	-	388,596
Babylon	-	17,436	17,754	606	1,716	24	6,798	2,886	-	-	47,220
Baghdad	3,162	111,006	144,456	1,206	1,296	5,028	2,244	1,146	-	4,098	273,642
Basrah	468	2,712	5,736	648	-	12	132	36	132	222	10,098
Dahuk	132,468	67,974	51,432	10,356	166,188	120	6,438	9,222	-	-	444,198
Diyala	14,706	53,478	44,982	-	23,328	2,874	30	420	1,590	4,134	145,542
Erbil	4,932	114,612	20,892	20,118	6,288	1,950	4,812	22,290	-	-	195,894
Kerbala	-	8,910	3,852	4,692	90	-	51,534	288	90	1,206	70,662
Kirkuk	10,398	193,596	45,216	-	68,472	624	1,644	10,620	-	14,070	344,640
Missan	726	2,136	2,838	-	-	1,002	138	174	6	18	7,038
Muthanna	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Najaf	-	13,254	1,182	78	210	-	67,248	60	-	24	82,056
Ninewa	36,252	31,344	44,442	408	56,094	4,008	3,348	2,250	-	660	178,806
Qadissiya	-	4,452	2,886	-	3,120	150	5,202	402	660	-	16,872
Salah al-Din	-	34,212	15,888	-	11,880	6,990	1,440	1,314	864	24	72,612
Sulaymaniyah	11,478	139,104	246	2,706	3,102	228	888	990	84	852	159,678
Thi-Qar	330	2,466	3,870	-	-	6	744	60	-	-	7,476
Wassit	-	2,718	11,682	270	438	102	11,124	1,032	-	-	27,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,920</b>	<b>854,460</b>	<b>653,484</b>	<b>41,088</b>	<b>386,658</b>	<b>52,326</b>	<b>165,096</b>	<b>75,678</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>25,308</b>	<b>2,472,444</b>

Table 5: Total displaced population breakdown by governorate and shelter arrangement (individuals).

## 4 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period (29 January to 12 February) DTM field staff across Iraq recorded an additional 217,296 displaced individuals.<sup>13</sup>

In order to facilitate identifying the characteristics of this newly reported population, Table 6 provides an overview of the variances between this DTM round (12 February) and the previous round (29 January). This difference is broken-down by period of displacement and governorate of origin. Positive figures indicate an increase in population (by individuals) displaced in the corresponding period and governorate of origin, while negative figures capture the corresponding reduction.

Displacement Periods	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total	% Period
1- Pre-June 14	12828	-	1800	48	-	6	-438	-954	13,290	6%
2- June-July 14	7494	-150	-4020	27972	-	18	23472	30798	85,584	39%
August	1878	5868	6714	1320	-	990	-786	11616	27,600	13%
4- Post 01 September 1	43980	3804	12072	2562	8034	12270	2544	5556	90,822	42%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66,180</b>	<b>9,522</b>	<b>16,566</b>	<b>31,902</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>13,284</b>	<b>24,792</b>	<b>47,016</b>	<b>217,296</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Governorate of Origin</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Table 6: Variances in displacement period and governorate of origin between DTM Round XIII (29 January) and Round XIV (12 February) – individuals

<sup>12</sup> As detailed in the Annex 3, the following shelter categories are identified: CM (Camp); RH (Rented Houses); HC (Host Community); HM (Hotel/ Motel); UB (Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings); SB (School Buildings); RB (Religious Buildings); IS (Other Informal Settlements); FS (Other Formal Settlements); and UN (Unknown).

<sup>13</sup> Over the past several months the DTM has undergone an extensive exercise to bolster both the methodology and the field capacity of its mission. The increase in staff deployed at the governorate-level has allowed IOM to increase its field coverage, expand the key informant network all in parallel with rolling out the revised DTM methodology at the beginning of 2015 (please refer to Annex 2). Please refer to the introduction section for a broad overview of the factors that have influenced this significant increase in the displacement figures.

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It can be inferred that the newly reported populations were displaced during different periods of the crisis; 42% (90,822 individuals) from post 01 September to present, 39% (85,584 individuals) between June and July 2014, 13% (27,600 individuals) during the month of August and 6% (13,290 individuals) from January to June, 2014.

These populations originate from the main conflict affected governorates, which are Anbar (30% or 66,180 individuals); Salah al-Din (22% or 47,016 individuals); Diyala (15% or 31,902 individuals); and Ninewa (11% or 24,792 individuals).

Table 7 provides further details on the newly identified populations by governorate of origin in relation to their current governorate of displacement.

		Governorate of Origin							Total	% Gov. Displacement	
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa			Salah al-Din
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	1,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,692	1%
	Babylon	726	-126	210	12	-	-	564	126	1,512	1%
	Baghdad	60,714	9,384	14,448	5,796	-	726	10,902	15,720	117,690	54%
	Basrah	24	-	12	12	-	-6	42	24	108	0%
	Dahuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,850	-	-2,850	-1%
	Diyala	36	-	-	25,104	-	-	36	510	25,686	12%
	Erbil	96	-	-	-	8,034	-	-216	36	7,950	4%
	Kerbala	582	-90	78	228	-	114	564	144	1,620	1%
	Kirkuk	1,182	-	396	264	-	12,390	4,962	21,858	41,052	19%
	Missan	30	6	66	6	-	-18	90	-30	150	0%
	Muthanna	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	48	0%
	Najaf	348	-	36	-	-	-36	4,176	228	4,752	2%
	Ninewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,662	-	4,662	2%
	Qadissiya	234	-	18	-102	-	54	-78	-54	72	0%
	Salah al-Din	36	-	228	96	-	24	-	7,668	8,052	4%
	Sulaymaniya	282	360	1,044	498	-	-	-	720	2,904	1%
	Thi-Qar	42	-12	6	-12	-	-24	18	18	36	0%
	Wassit	156	-	-	-	-	60	1,896	48	2,160	1%
	Total	66,180	9,522	16,566	31,902	8,034	13,284	24,792	47,016	217,296	100%
% Gov. Origin	30%	4%	8%	15%	4%	6%	11%	22%	100%		

*Table 7: Variances in displacement patterns by governorate of origin and displacement between the DTM Round XIII (29 January) and Round XIV (12 February), individuals.*

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Table 8 reports the governorate of displacement and shelter arrangements of the population identified through the reporting period.<sup>14</sup>

Governorate	CM	RH	HC	HM	U/AB	SB	RB	IS	FS	UN	Total	% Gov
Anbar	-	30	1,290	-	306	-	-	66	-	-	1,692	1%
Babylon	-	3,336	-1,308	-	-42	-78	-342	-	-	-54	1,512	1%
Baghdad	-	71,496	50,058	480	954	162	-540	360	-	-5,280	117,690	54%
Basrah	-	258	-162	-	-	12	12	6	12	-30	108	0%
Dahuk	120	-636	-84	-42	-2,106	-	-24	-78	-	-	-2,850	-1%
Diyala	-	7,242	6,126	-	10,266	12	30	420	1590	-	25,686	12%
Erbil	-	1,344	0	-84	-696	-60	-180	7,626	-	-	7,950	4%
Kerbala	-	1,728	-18	-	-18	-	-72	-30	90	-60	1,620	1%
Kirkuk	-	2,718	19,470	-	8,922	-36	-402	-	-	10,380	41,052	19%
Missan	-	150	-84	-	-	-	36	72	-	-24	150	0%
Muthanna	-	48	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	0%
Najaf	-	-30	588	-	-	-	4,182	12	-	-	4,752	2%
Ninewa	2202	540	1,674	-	366	-54	12	12	-90	-	4,662	2%
Qadissiya	-	570	-186	-	216	-	-516	-12	-	-	72	0%
Salah al-Din	-	6,834	-60	-	474	-144	-54	138	864	-	8,052	4%
Sulaymaniyah	372	3,186	0	-906	-6	102	156	-	-	-	2,904	1%
Thi-Qar	-	108	-54	-	-	-	-18	-	-	-	36	0%
Wassit	-	162	1,260	78	258	-	402	-	-	-	2,160	1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>99,084</b>	<b>78,510</b>	<b>-474</b>	<b>18,894</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>8,592</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>217,296</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Shelter</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

*Table 8: Variances in Shelter Arrangements by governorate between the DTM Round XIII (29 January) and Round XIV (12 February), individuals.*

The following section provides a summary of the changes in displacement trends during the reporting period across the governorates that have reported the major variances.

### Central and Central North Region

#### Baghdad

The significant increase detected in Baghdad largely originates from Anbar (52% or 60,714) and Ninewa (9% or 10,902 individuals), with 12% (14,448 individuals) being reported as displaced from within the governorate. These populations were primarily displaced after 01 September (58%). Almost the entire population is hosted in private setting arrangements. This increase is mainly attributed to improved access to previously inaccessible neighbors and districts.

#### Diyala

Out of the additional 25,686 individuals reported, 98% originate from within the governorate. 52% reported being hosted within private settings and 48% in critical shelter arrangements. The vast majority of this population was displaced during the months of June and July, 2014.

#### Kirkuk

Conflict across Kirkuk governorate continues to limit access to Al Hawija and Dabes districts, where KI reports indicate that there is still a significant displaced population. This data is included within this DTM round, while IOM staff strive to further validate the information with other available sources. Out of the overall increase of around 41,052 individuals, 53% originate from Salah al-Din, while 30% have displaced from within Kirkuk. Variances were detected across multiple shelter types, where due to lack of access, the percentage of unknown shelter arrangements still remains high.

Salah al-Din	Through the reporting period DTM identified an additional 1,342 families (8,502 individuals) within Samarra district who had been displaced from various periods throughout the crisis, the majority of which were during June and July (66%). This population is largely displaced from within the governorate (95%) and is primarily accommodated in rented accommodation (85%).
Anbar	The situation in Anbar remains critical with fighting observed in Falluja, Amriat al-Falluja, Ramadi, Haditha, Al Baghdadi, and on the outskirts of Heet. As a result of ongoing violence and continued military operations, movement is highly restricted throughout the whole governorate. Despite this, a further 1,692 displaced individuals were identified across the governorate with the majority staying with host families. Furthermore, early field reports suggest that recent clashes within the area of Al-Baghdadi have caused the displacement of 154 families to Heet City and 18 families to Haditha. <sup>15</sup>
<b>Kurdistan Region of Iraq</b>	
Dahuk	A decrease of 475 families (2,850 individuals) was reported in Dahuk governorate. The vast majority of the population originates from Ninewa and was mainly residing in unfinished and abandoned buildings. Further data is currently being collected as to verify whether the reported return movement to the place of origin is intended to be permanent or only for visitation.
Erbil	Throughout the reporting period there was an increase of 1,325 families (7,950 individuals) identified within Erbil governorate. Recent clashes in the Makhmur district has led to displacement of around 8,000 individuals who are currently hosted in informal settlements within the district.
Sulaymaniyah	IOM staff were able to identify a further 293 families (1,758 individuals) in Sulaymaniya center and 191 families (1,146 individuals) in Rania districts who are accommodated in rented accommodation. This population originates from several governorates, including Baghdad (36%), Salah al-Din (25%), and Diyala (17%).
<b>Southern Region</b>	
Najaf / Wassit	The south region of Iraq has received relatively less displaced families in comparison to the other regions. There has been an additional 792 families (4,752 individuals) identified in Najaf and 360 families (2,160 individuals) in Wassit since 29 January. While both populations mainly originate from Ninewa, those identified in Najaf are primarily hosted in religious buildings whereas those in Wassit were mainly identified in host family settings.

*Table 9: A summary of changes in displacement populations by governorate.*

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<sup>15</sup> These figures are based on early field reports received on 19.02.2015 and are not yet been verified and reflected in the DTM database.

## 5 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – GROUP ASSESSMENT (GA) FORM

Launched at the beginning of January 2015, IOM continues to successfully implement the first phase of the revised DTM methodology to bolster information gathered as well as to verify the displacement information reported by the KI network. The first phase of the assessment will be complete by March, 2015. For further details on the DTM revised methodology, please refer to Annex 2.

As of the DTM Round XIV, a total of 1634 displaced groups have been assessed in 483 locations representing 167,408 IDP families (1,004,408 individuals) across 18 governorates.<sup>16</sup> Considering that the displaced population of 2,472,444 individuals is dispersed across 2,744 distinct locations in Iraq, 18% of these locations (hosting 41% of the total displaced population) have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology.

Table 9 provides an overview of the locations and corresponding displaced populations covered as of the DTM Round XIV.

Governorate	Identified Locations	Assessed Locations	%	Identified IDPs	Assessed IDPs	%
Anbar	273	25	9%	388,596	89,982	23%
Babylon	247	27	11%	47,220	12,444	26%
Baghdad	505	46	9%	273,642	40,224	15%
Basrah	213	46	22%	10,098	4,332	43%
Dahuk	83	30	36%	444,198	340,902	77%
Diyala	182	34	19%	145,542	41,844	29%
Erbil	85	35	41%	195,894	132,528	68%
Kerbala	104	29	28%	70,662	18,426	26%
Kirkuk	95	24	25%	344,640	237,720	69%
Missan	119	45	38%	7,038	5,100	72%
Muthanna	2	-	0%	48	-	0%
Najaf	78	28	36%	82,056	12,642	15%
Ninewa	124	6	5%	178,806	10,434	6%
Qadissiya	93	19	20%	16,872	4,014	24%
Salah al-Din	88	4	5%	72,612	15,870	22%
Sulaymaniyah	210	29	14%	159,678	28,128	18%
Thi-Qar	69	33	48%	7,476	5,028	67%
Wassit	174	23	13%	27,366	4,830	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2,472,444</b>	<b>1,004,448</b>	<b>41%</b>

*Table 10: Percentages of the displaced population assessed through the revised methodology by governorate.*

The graphs and table below are based on initial data, which offers insight to some of the key indicators that the GA will track across the whole displaced population throughout the coming DTM rounds.

The data collected represents the age and gender breakdown of 1,004,408 individuals or 41% of the displaced population: 49% male, 51% female. Figure 7 shows the respective age breakdown by sex.

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<sup>16</sup>The revised methodology has not been implemented yet in Muthanna governorate.

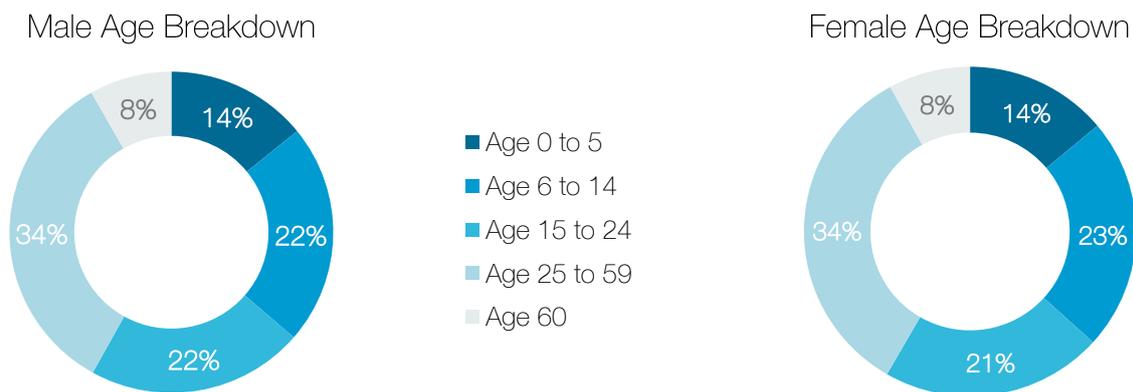


Figure 7: Sex and age breakdown of the current GA sample.

Gender and age breakdown disaggregated by governorate can be viewed in Annex 4.

Another section of the GA examines the intention of displaced populations.<sup>17</sup> The majority of the respondents in all regions reported a desire to return to their place of origin (88%), followed by those that are waiting on one or several factors until they decide (11%). Only 1% of the respondents states that they are willing to locally integrate in the areas of displacement.

Interestingly, decisions on future intentions vary across the regions. In the southern region, 12% of the respondents report the intention to locally integrate in the current location, with 38% still waiting on several factors before deciding whether to return to their place of origin. However, in the most conflict affected areas of the Central and Central North of Iraq up to 97% of the respondents indicate their preference to return to their place of origin. In the KRI, the percentage of indecisive IDPs grows to 18% although the remaining 82% state their intention to return, as outlined in Figure 8.

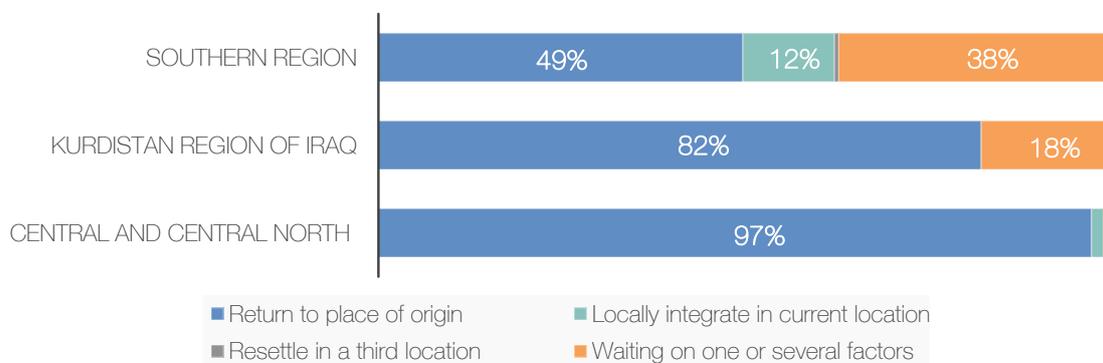


Figure 8: Intentions of the current sample of the GA.

A preliminary analysis of the priority needs indicates financial aid/access to income (21%) as the most urgent need followed by shelter and housing (20%), and by food (16%) and NFIs (16%).

In review of the reported priority needs by region, variance in the needs of the displaced can be observed. Although the order of the top 4 priority needs remains the same the proportion of the assessed populations citing different needs changes. The below table shows the percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency by region.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>Four movement intentions are included, these are: 1) Waiting on one or several factors to decide; 2) Return to their place of origin; 3) Locally integrate in the current location; 4) Resettle in a third location.

<sup>18</sup>Other encompasses the following priority needs: water; sanitation; legal help; and other needs.

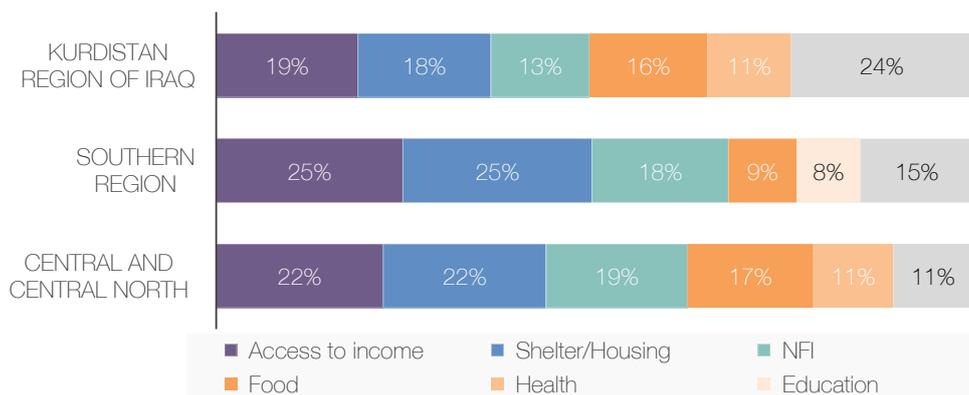


Figure 9: Percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency disaggregated by Region.<sup>19</sup>

## ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

### DTM Master Plus Dataset

DTM Dataset 12022015: 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 wherein 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>

<sup>19</sup>These findings reflect the percentage breakdown of priority needs by matter of importance and urgency. Respondents are asked to indicate 5 priority needs ranked from 1 to 5 and each of the ranks is assigned a systematic weight: Rank 1 :30%, rank 2: 25%, rank 3: 20%, rank 4: 15%, and rank 5: 10% , totaling 100%.

## ANNEX 2: Methodology IV

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

From the onset of 2014, as the frontiers of conflict have continued to alter, the DTM remained adaptable in its approach and revised the methodology accordingly to ensure that both frequent and detailed displacement updates were maintained.

In January, 2015, IOM DTM implemented Methodology IV with an objective to strengthen data collection and meet the information needs of partners while still providing biweekly updates. Methodology IV incorporates a Group Assessment (GA) with a Gender Based Violence Risk (GBVR) annex.

The GA and GBVR components will add further detail and clarity to the data provided; gender and age disaggregation, secondary and last area of displacement, movement intentions, vulnerabilities, push factors, sectorial needs, and sense of security at the location of displacement as well as some key GBVR indicators.

The DTM methodology IV remains two-fold and contained within two parallel cycles that ensure both a frequent but also in-depth snap shot of displacement from data collected through an established network of community-level key informants:

1. **Stage I:** a frequently updated assessment (*Master-list plus*) to identify the place of origin, location and shelter arrangement of the displaced populations. This component will continue to provide updates on the displacement observed through Iraq every 2 weeks;
2. **Stage II:** a comprehensive assessment (GA and GBVR annex) disaggregating displaced populations by unique groups to capture a stronger understanding of the situation. Each group is categorised by their area of displacement, place of origin, period of displacement and shelter arrangement. This component will include the GA with the GBVR annex and be implemented simultaneously to stage 1 but through a 3-month cycle with the aim to cover the whole displaced population where access permits.

An expanded description of the methodology will be available in the following release.

**IOM key informants include:** community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

### When Access is limited

In the event that IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) are unable to access a community or displaced population, only stage I (*Master-list plus*) shall be implemented.

- \* Limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations include, but are not limited to:
- \* Restrictions of movement
- \* Poor access to certain locations
- \* A sudden massive wave of displacement
- \* Intermittent internet and telephone services
- \* Difficulties collecting data from key informants due to a feeling of insecurity.

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**ANNEX 3: DTM Shelter Definitions**

NO.	DTM SHELTER TYPES	ACRONYMS	EXAMPLE
1	Camps	CM	Sites that the government recognizes as official camps
2	Religious Building	RB	Mosques, Churches, Holy shrines
3	Unfinished / Abandoned Buildings	UB	Skeleton buildings, unfinished housing projects, unfinished commercial buildings; Abandoned public and private buildings (completed)
4	School Building	SB	Schools, Education facilities
5	Other Informal Settlements	IS	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Settlements are not formally recognized or managed by authorities; 3) Services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly; E.g. Unplanned settlements; Group of tents; Hand-made shelter;
6	Other Formal Settlements	OT	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Authorities responsible for management and administration; 3) Basic services are provided as appropriate to the context; E.g. Malls; Market Place; Other formal/controlled settings;
7	Host Community	HC	Inside a room, or on the ground of a host family's house with access to their basic services;
8	Rented Houses	RH	Including those paid by religious affiliations or other donors;
9	Hotels/ Motels	HM	Rental accommodations paid by IDPs or donation/religious affiliations, etc.
10	Unknown	UN	This applies to locations not accessible where shelter type cannot be identified.

## ANNEX 4: GROUP ASSESSMENT - Age and Sex breakdown

The age and gender breakdown across Iraq as assessed through the revised methodology of the DTM. The revised approach was launched at the start of January, 2015.

Governorate	Male Age Breakdown						Female Age Breakdown						Total Individuals
	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Male	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Female	
Anbar	4%	7%	10%	20%	2%	43%	5%	11%	12%	25%	4%	57%	89,911
Babylon	8%	11%	10%	18%	2%	48%	9%	12%	10%	18%	2%	52%	12,507
Baghdad	8%	9%	10%	16%	5%	48%	9%	11%	11%	16%	4%	52%	40,414
Basrah	9%	12%	10%	17%	1%	49%	9%	13%	10%	18%	1%	51%	3,441
Dahuk	8%	12%	12%	16%	3%	51%	7%	10%	13%	15%	3%	49%	340,853
Diyala	5%	11%	10%	19%	5%	50%	5%	11%	10%	19%	4%	50%	41,852
Erbil	9%	10%	11%	13%	8%	50%	9%	11%	9%	14%	7%	50%	131,255
Kerbala	12%	11%	7%	11%	4%	44%	14%	14%	11%	11%	5%	56%	18,063
Kirkuk	5%	11%	9%	17%	5%	47%	6%	14%	9%	19%	5%	53%	239,320
Missan	12%	11%	8%	17%	1%	50%	12%	11%	8%	18%	2%	50%	4,199
Muthanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Najaf	8%	10%	8%	16%	7%	49%	9%	11%	11%	15%	5%	51%	11,878
Ninewa	7%	11%	8%	15%	2%	42%	6%	11%	9%	14%	2%	41%	9,883
Qadissiya	3%	4%	5%	7%	2%	20%	2%	4%	5%	7%	1%	20%	4,023
Salah al-Din	30%	38%	28%	61%	11%	168%	27%	46%	37%	67%	17%	193%	14,546
Sulaymaniyah	16%	22%	22%	31%	3%	93%	13%	23%	17%	32%	3%	88%	26,220
Thi-Qar	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	8%	1%	2%	3%	4%	1%	10%	4,730
Wassit	10%	11%	8%	14%	4%	47%	12%	16%	16%	13%	3%	60%	5,072
<b>Grand Total</b>	7%	11%	11%	16%	4%	49%	7%	12%	11%	17%	4%	51%	998,167
<b>Total Individuals</b>	55,154	90,934	85,955	135,733	30,480	398,256	57,115	95,527	92,523	141,508	30,813	417,486	

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