

DISPLACED POPULATIONS ACROSS IRAQ EXCEEDS 2.6 MILLION PEOPLE

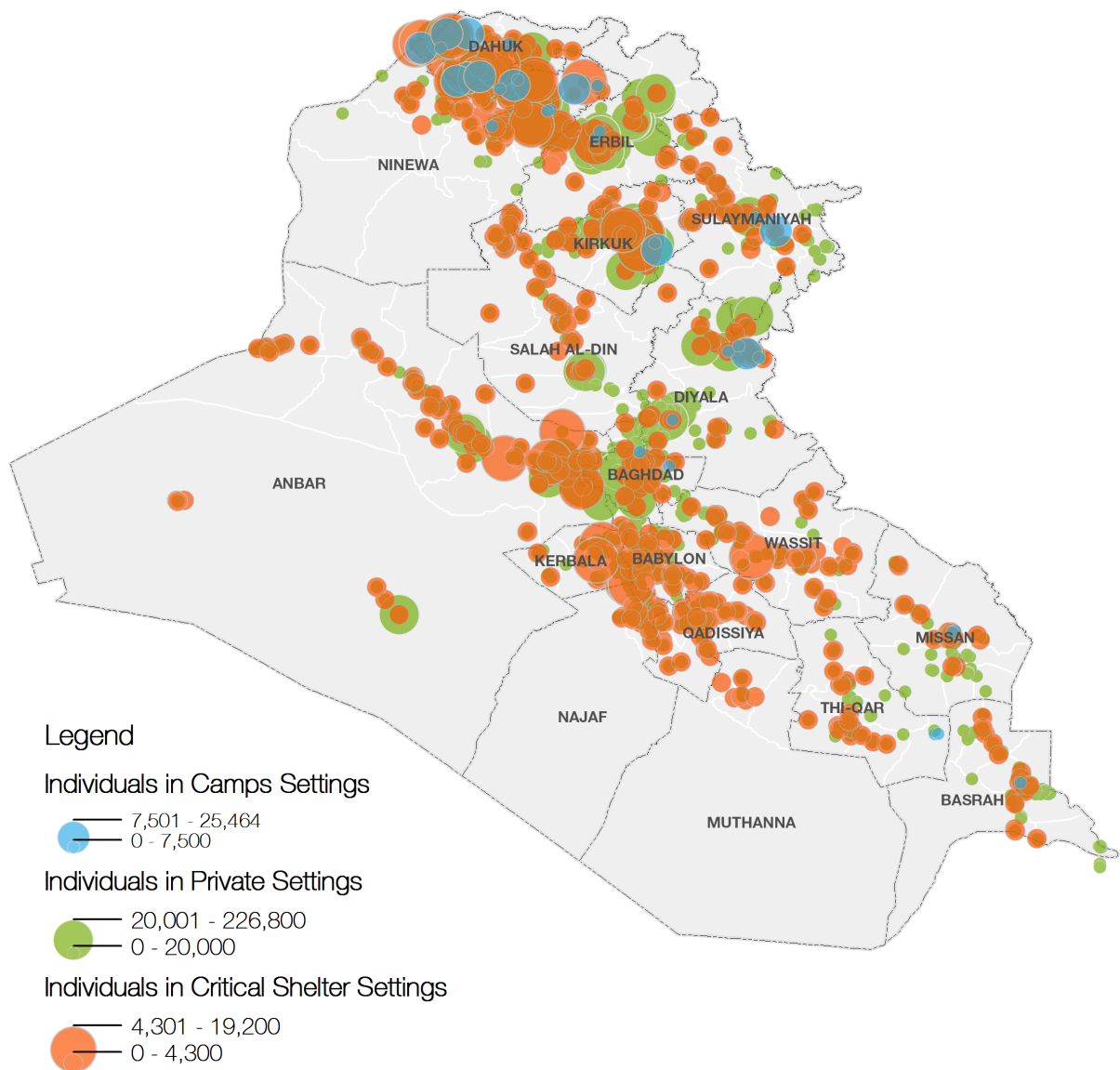
1 INTRODUCTION

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 March 2015, the DTM identified 2,634,492 internally displaced individuals¹ (439,082 families) dispersed across 2,949 distinct locations in Iraq.²

Considering available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has revised the planning figures for the humanitarian response to 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The below map represents the displaced population by private, camp and critical shelter settings.



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

²A 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 displaced populations across the country.³

Consistent with previous reports, this issue further identified 97,758 individuals displaced during previous periods of the crisis. They are predominantly hosted in rented accommodations and with host community households. Table 1 shows this increase in displaced populations broken down by period of displacement and three shelter categories: private settings (including rented housing, host community and hotel/motel); critical shelter arrangements (unfinished and abandoned buildings, educational facilities, religious buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements and the population in unknown shelter categories); and camps.

Displacement Periods	Private Settings (host community and rental)	Camps	Critical Shelter Arrangements	Total	% Period
Pre-June 2014	5,304	6	-4,056	1,254	1%
June-July 2014	19,776	-144	-684	18,948	19%
August 2014	11,676	-126	3,144	14,694	15%
Post 1 September 2014	42,150	978	19,734	62,862	64%
Total	78,906	714	18,138	97,758	100%
% by shelter	81%	1%	18%		

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

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.⁴ The table below details the four observed waves of displacement.

Observation Period	# Locations ⁵	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	%
1- Pre-June14	992	96,775	580,650	22%
2- June-July14	1,630	110,903	665,418	25%
3- August14	1,179	148,189	889,134	34%
4- Post September14	1,204	83,215	499,290	19%
Total	2,949	439,082	2,634,492	100%

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

³ 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 resulting mass displacements observed between July and August, 2014.

⁴ Please refer to the previous DTM Reports for further reference (<http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>).

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

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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.

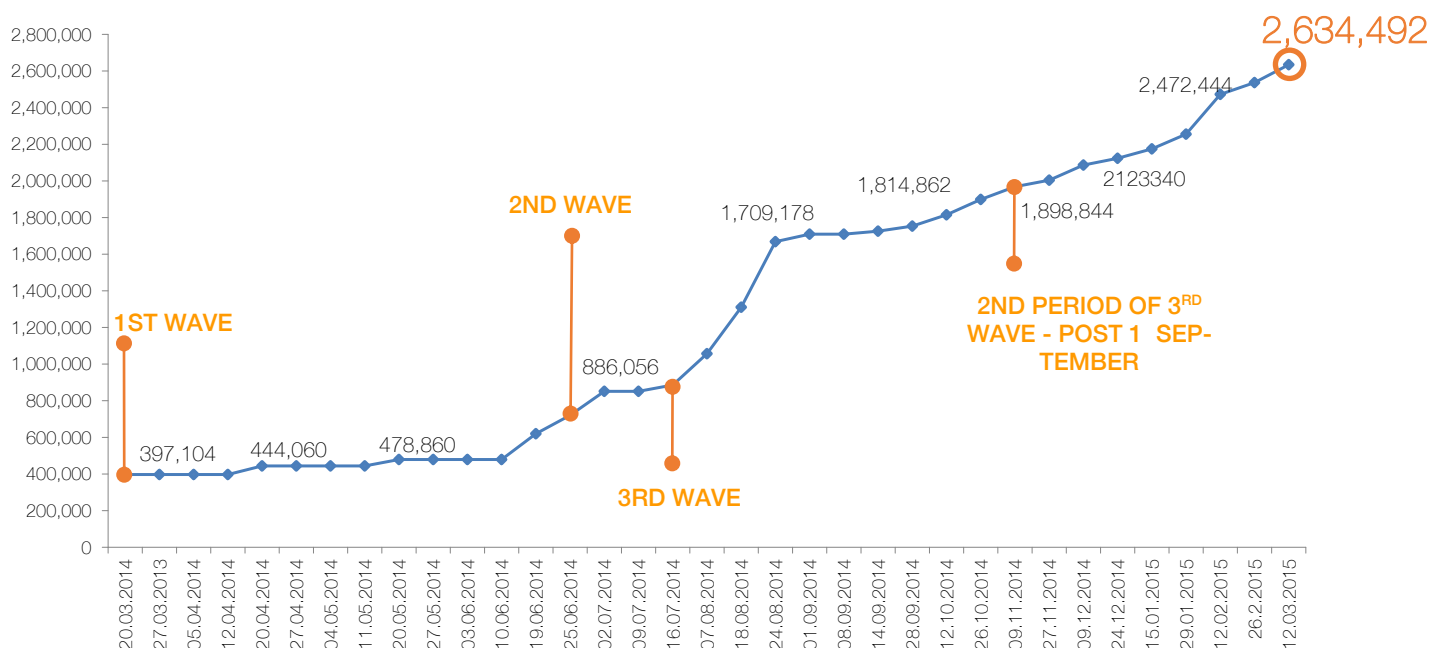


Figure 1: Over all displaced population trends since 2014 (individuals IDPs);

Table 3 represents the displaced population by displacement period disaggregated by the governorate of origin, with the months of June to August 2014 showing the highest rates of observed displacement, with over 1.5 million individuals fleeing their homes during this period.

Displacement period	Governorate of Origin									Grand Total	% Period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basra	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June	562,686	1,236	3,990	60	6,888	-	198	1,248	4,344	580,650	22%
June to July	57,660	10,506	18,606	-	118,782	-	10,104	258,738	191,022	665,418	25%
August	15,702	10,362	18,216	-	43,308	26,886	11,574	676,704	86,382	889,134	34%
1st Sep to date	147,318	6,924	19,758	-	88,308	11,694	41,850	70,140	113,298	499,290	19%
Grand Total	783,366	29,028	60,570	60	257,286	38,580	63,726	1,006,830	395,046	2,634,492	100%
% Governorate of Origin	30%	1%	2%	0%	10%	1%	2%	38%	15%	100%	

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

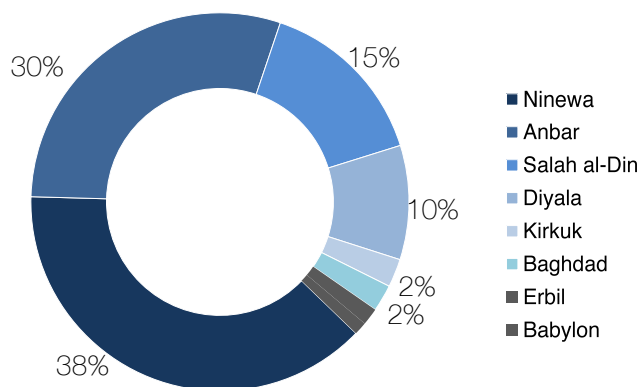


Figure 2: Displacement by Governorate of Origin.

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⁶ Variance in the displacement figures throughout 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.

In total, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 1,034,448 displaced individuals (or 172,408 families), which accounts for 41% of the overall displaced populations.⁷ Outside of northern Iraq, Anbar hosts the second largest displaced population of 398,334 individuals (15%), followed by Kirkuk with 344,730 individuals (13%) and Baghdad with 325,692 displaced individuals (12%).

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

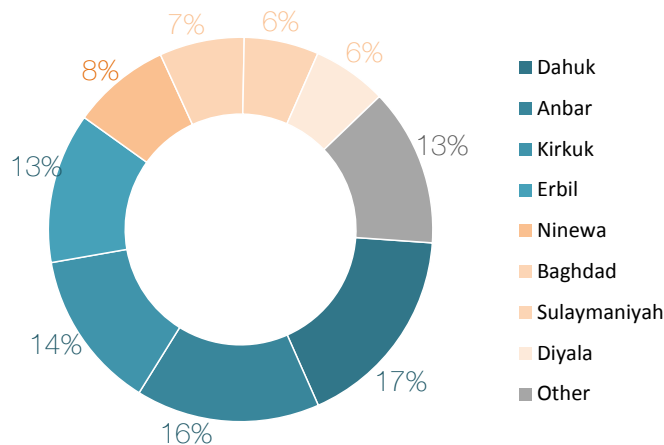


Figure 3: Eight governorates of Iraq hosting the largest displaced populations.⁸

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	Basra	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al - Din	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	384,732	90	3,246	-	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	398,334
	Babylon	5,766	12,774	966	-	240	-	42	27,420	1,098	48,306
	Baghdad	154,986	11,520	42,618	-	20,592	-	2,652	48,522	44,802	325,692
	Basrah	1,566	120	300	-	438	-	858	3,738	3,222	10,242
	Dahuk	2,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	440,556	1,002	444,420
	Diyala	786	-	12	-	157,272	-	-	348	2,898	161,316
	Erbil	55,998	-	-	-	630	38,490	-	64,842	52,806	212,766
	Kerbala	4,206	630	420	-	642	-	408	64,086	1,008	71,400
	Kirkuk	109,812	480	1,524	-	31,416	-	53,802	23,754	123,942	344,730
	Missan	390	54	294	-	168	-	852	5,028	744	7,530
	Muthanna	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	588	6	624
	Najaf	2,136	-	84	-	36	-	378	79,026	438	82,098
	Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,606	1,092	183,894
	Qadissiya	1,590	258	360	-	258	-	2,742	11,310	942	17,460
	Salah al-Din	3,474	6	1,524	60	420	90	60	48	118,260	123,942
	Sulaymaniyah	51,264	2,892	9,000	-	44,550	-	-	19,704	34,170	161,580
	Thi-Qar	822	132	126	-	114	-	1,140	5,124	396	7,854
	Wassit	780	72	66	-	378	-	792	29,598	618	32,304
	Total	783,366	29,028	60,570	60	257,286	38,580	63,726	1,006,830	395,046	2,634,492

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.

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⁷ The population figures are inclusive of the areas of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Khanaqin, and Kifri.

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

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 in rented settings (estimated 66,276 individuals) or with host families (estimated 14,796 individuals), while there was a decrease observed in those housed in hotels (estimated 2,166 individuals).

For the purpose of analysis, the DTM clusters shelter categories into 3 groups: private settings (64% of the displaced population or 1,693,494 individuals), critical shelter arrangements (27% or 721,716 individuals) and IDP camps (8% or 219,282 individuals).⁹ Figure 4 shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide, color coded by these shelter categories.

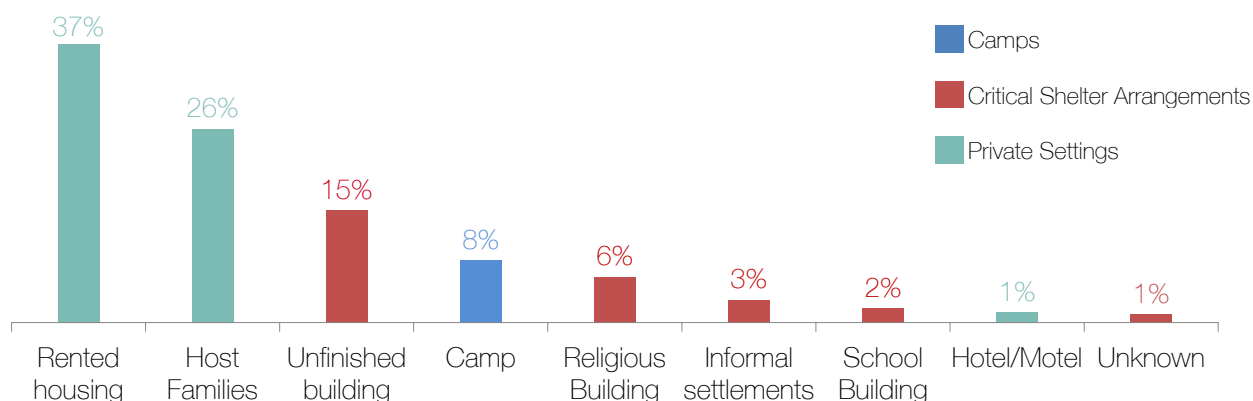


Figure 4 Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

Private settings remain the most common shelter arrangement for those displaced in Iraq; 1,693,494 individuals (64%) are identified within this category. This can be further broken down into populations living in rented housing (976,002 individuals), in host community arrangements (680,268 individuals) and in hotels/motels (37,224 individuals). Baghdad (18%), Anbar (18%) and Kirkuk (15%) host the largest proportion of those in private settings (total of 856,212 individuals).

There are 721,716 individuals who remain housed in critical shelter arrangements: the largest segment of this population remains in Dahuk (182,646 individuals), followed by Anbar (98,436 individuals) and Kirkuk (86,802 individuals).

Slightly less than 220,000 individuals (8% of the total displaced population) are accommodated in camps throughout Iraq.

Table 5 provides an overview of the shelter arrangements throughout the country.¹⁰

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⁹Critical shelter arrangements include: unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements, as well as unknown arrangements. These shelter types are classified as critical since the facilities are either not sustainable or inadequate to provide safe living conditions to the displaced population. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels. While these shelter arrangements should ensure better living standards to their occupants, they can entail a considerable burden to the host community as well as place strain on the functioning of basic services. Please refer to Annex 3 on DTM Shelter definitions for further information.

¹⁰As 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).

Governorate	CM	RH	HC	HM	U/AB	SB	RB	IS	FS	UN	Total
Anbar	-	55,002	244,896	0	45,126	29,208	1,332	22,770	-	-	398,334
Babylon	-	19,950	17,442	498	1,830	24	5,676	2,886	-	-	48,306
Baghdad	3,162	146,790	161,520	1,242	1,194	4,554	1,764	4,356	-	1,110	325,692
Basrah	1,338	3,228	4,530	564	-	12	162	162	186	60	10,242
Dahuk	132,396	68,844	50,256	10,278	167,358	120	6,414	8,754	-	-	444,420
Diyala	15,636	60,138	49,416	-	29,946	360	30	420	1,590	3,780	161,316
Erbil	4,932	136,734	20,022	16,626	6,330	1,950	3,882	22,290	-	-	212,766
Kerbala	-	11,742	3,912	4,692	-	-	49,446	312	90	1,206	71,400
Kirkuk	11,166	203,316	43,446	-	62,142	204	1,032	10,554	-	12,870	344,730
Missan	726	2,526	2,880	-	6	1,002	126	234	24	6	7,530
Muthanna	-	84	-	-	84	30	144	-	282	-	624
Najaf	-	15,588	1,110	78	210	-	65,028	60	-	24	82,098
Ninewa	38,118	32,190	44,928	540	57,942	4,020	3,408	2,088	-	660	183,894
Qadissiya	-	5,610	3,162	-	936	90	4,734	156	2,772	-	17,460
Salah al-Din	-	66,774	16,242	-	18,162	8,832	1,110	2,844	1,164	8814	123,942
Sulaymaniyah	11,478	141,888	54	2,436	2,976	312	696	1,158	342	240	161,580
Thi-Qar	330	2,856	3,972	-	-	6	630	60	-	-	7,854
Wassit	-	2,742	12,480	270	594	-	14,958	1,260	-	-	32,304
Total	219,282	976,002	680,268	37,224	394,836	50,724	160,572	80,364	6,450	28,770	2,634,492

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

4 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period of 26 February to 12 March 2015, DTM field staff across Iraq recorded an additional 97,758 displaced individuals.¹¹

The majority of this increase was of those displaced from Salah al Din (48,882 individuals or 50% of the newly displaced), followed by Anbar (20%), Ninewa (15%), and Diyala (9%). The largest populations were identified in Salah al Din (37,842 individuals or 39% of the newly displaced), then Baghdad (14%) and Erbil (14%), followed by Diyala (9%), Anbar (6%) and Wassit (5%). 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 March) and the previous round (26 February).

		Governorate of Origin									Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basrah	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	5,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,622
	Babylon	582	144	12	-	-18	-	-	-36	84	768
	Baghdad	7,086	36	2,442	-	-294	-	-	1,524	2,922	13,716
	Basrah	36	12	-12	-	-162	-	-102	-174	828	426
	Dahuk	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,414	-30	3,432
	Diyala	-	-	-	-	8,892	-	-	-	-	8,892
	Erbil	6,990	-	-	-	-	30	-	1,734	4,926	13,680
	Kerbala	396	-588	-72	-	66	-	78	1,344	66	1,290
	Kirkuk	-2,898	-	-180	-	-150	-	2,580	-1,008	1,494	-162
	Missan	144	6	18	-	12	-	42	294	84	600
	Muthanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	-	540
	Najaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-96	-84	-180
	Ninewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,422	-	1,422
	Qadissiya	216	18	72	-	-150	-	-60	1,770	708	2,574
	Salah al-Din	-552	-	462	-	108	-	18	-	37,806	37,842
	Sulaymaniyah	1,902	342	288	-	318	-	-	-1,170	78	1,758
Thi-Qar	-	-6	6	-	-6	-	24	228	6	252	
Wassit	60	-	-	-	114	-	12	5,106	-6	5,286	
Total	19,632	-36	3,036	-	8,730	30	2,592	14,892	48,882	97,758	

Table 6: Variances in displacement patterns by governorate of origin and displacement between the DTM Round XIV (12 February) and Round XV (26 February), individuals.¹²

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¹¹ 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 through expanding the key informant network, all in parallel with rolling out the revised DTM methodology at the beginning of 2015 (please refer to Annex 2).

¹² Positive figures indicate an increase in population (by individuals) identified in the corresponding governorate of displacement by governorate of origin, while negative figures capture the corresponding reduction.

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

Central and Central North Region

Baghdad	An increase of 13,716 displaced individuals was identified in Baghdad. These populations primarily originate from Anbar (7,086 individuals or 52% of this caseload) and Salah al-Din (2,922 individuals or 21%) settling in Karkh, Abu Ghraib and al Hamdaniyah Districts. Further groups were displaced from Ninewa and within Baghdad governorate. These populations were primarily displaced before 01 September, 2014 (59%). Nearly the entire population is hosted in private setting arrangements, while 42 families are reported to be in school buildings. This increase is mainly attributed to improved access to previously inaccessible neighbors and districts.
Diyala	Through the reporting period, an additional 8,892 individuals were identified to have been displaced from within the governorate to the districts of Balkuba, Khamarin and Beladros. The populations were initially displaced between June and July. 56% reported being hosted within private settings and 44% in critical shelter arrangements.
Kirkuk	Conflict across Kirkuk governorate continues to limit access to some areas. The net increase within the governorate is small, yet IOM field monitors have observed large internal movements between shelter types. There was a significant shift in those now accommodated in rented housing (5,430 individuals), which were previously settled in unfinished and abandoned buildings (3,720 individuals), host families (960 individuals), and informal settings (600 individuals).
Salah al-Din	The number of displaced families within Salah al-Din has continued to grow as ongoing military operations throughout the governorate intensify. Throughout the reporting period, the DTM identified an additional 6,207 families (37,842 individuals) within Samarra district who had been displaced from various locations throughout the governorate. Most have sought refuge in rented housing (52% of the newly displaced), while 13% are accommodated in unfinished and abandoned buildings; a few hundred more are in schools and informal settlements. Of this population, 18% were first displaced in June and July 2014 while 70% were displaced after 01 September, 2014.
Anbar	The situation in Anbar remains critical due to ongoing clashes throughout its districts. As a result, 937 families were identified as newly displaced and are accommodated with host families. Following repeated attacks from AGs, 384 families were displaced from Ramadi (384 families), while 199 families fled the areas of Falluja due to clashes between AGs and ISFs. A further 111 families were identified to have fled Al Rubia district.

Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Dahuk	The DTM identified an increase of 3,432 individuals (572 families) in Sumel district of Dahuk governorate as KIs expanded their coverage to previously untracked populations. These newly identified populations are mainly accommodated in unfinished buildings (60%) and rented houses (39%). The vast majority of this population originates from Ninewa.
Erbil	Distinct displacement dynamics were identified during the reporting period that led to a significant increase of 13,680 individuals (2,280 families). A movement of around 845 families was monitored from Shaklawa to Erbil City. This group that was previously staying in hotel/motel moved to shared rented accommodations close to Kasnazan area, Erbil, where rental costs are reportedly more affordable. As DTM coverage expanded following the introduction of the field visits, further populations displaced from Anbar, Salah al Din, and Ninewa were identified in rented accommodation throughout Erbil district.

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Sulaymaniyah	Further 1,758 individuals (293 families) were identified in Sulaymaniyah, primarily housed in rented accommodation. This population originates from Anbar governorate and reported to have been displaced before September 2014.
Southern Region	
Wassit	The southern region of Iraq continues to receive relatively less displaced families in comparison to the northern and central regions of Iraq. There was, however, a relatively large increase of 881 displaced families in Wassit since 26 February. Significant proportions of this number (651 families) are accommodated in religious buildings, while the rest (160 families) have sought refuge with host families.

Table 7: A summary of changes in displacement populations by governorate.

5 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – GROUP ASSESSMENT (GA) FORM

As of the DTM Round XVI, a total of 4,130 displaced groups have been assessed in 1,419 locations, representing 293,270 displaced families (1,747,040 individuals) across 18 governorates.¹³ Considering that the displaced population of 2,634,492 individuals is dispersed across 2,949 distinct locations in Iraq, 48% of these locations (hosting 67% of the total displaced population) have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology as of 12 March, 2015.

Table 8 provides an overview of the locations and corresponding displaced populations covered as of the DTM Round XIV.

Governorate	Identified Locations	Assessed Locations	%	Identified IDPs Families	Assessed IDPs Families	%
Anbar	281	154	55%	66,389	46,428	70%
Babylon	260	123	47%	8,051	5,855	73%
Baghdad	533	189	35%	54,282	23,359	43%
Basrah	210	114	54%	1,707	1,154	68%
Dohuk	83	48	58%	74,070	67,531	91%
Diyala	195	101	52%	26,886	12,812	48%
Erbil	90	68	76%	35,461	30,248	85%
Kerbala	152	82	54%	11,900	10,545	89%
Kirkuk	95	38	40%	57,455	46,404	81%
Missan	115	104	90%	1,255	1,105	88%
Muthanna	11	2	18%	104	8	8%
Najaf	88	71	81%	13,683	4,525	33%
Ninewa	128	28	22%	30,649	20,181	66%
Qadissiya	132	68	52%	2,910	1,581	54%
Salah al-Din	87	10	11%	20,657	4,793	23%
Sulaymaniyah	223	63	28%	26,930	12,357	46%
Thi-Qar	80	57	71%	1,309	1,164	89%
Wassit	186	99	53%	5,384	3,220	60%
Total	2,949	1,419	48%	439,082	293,270	67%

Table 8: Percentages of the displaced population assessed through the revised methodology by governorate.

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¹³ The DTM revised methodology was launched at the beginning of January 2015, with the aim to bolster the information gathered, as well as to verify the displacement information reported by the KI network. For further details on the DTM revised methodology, please refer to Annex 2.

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 sex breakdown of 1,747,040 individuals (67% of the displaced population): 48% male (847,087 individuals), 52% female (899,953 individuals). Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) at the governorate level can be viewed in Annex 4.

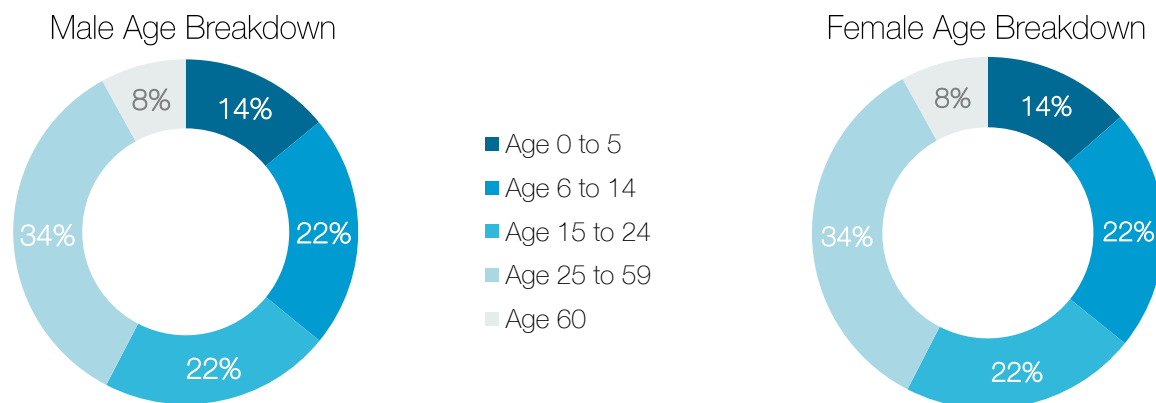


Figure 5: Sex and age breakdown of the current GA sample.

Another section of the GA examines the intention of displaced populations.¹⁴ 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 to better inform a decision (9%). Only 3% of respondents state that they are willing to locally integrate in the areas of displacement. Figure 6 indicates the intentions of the assessed displaced population.

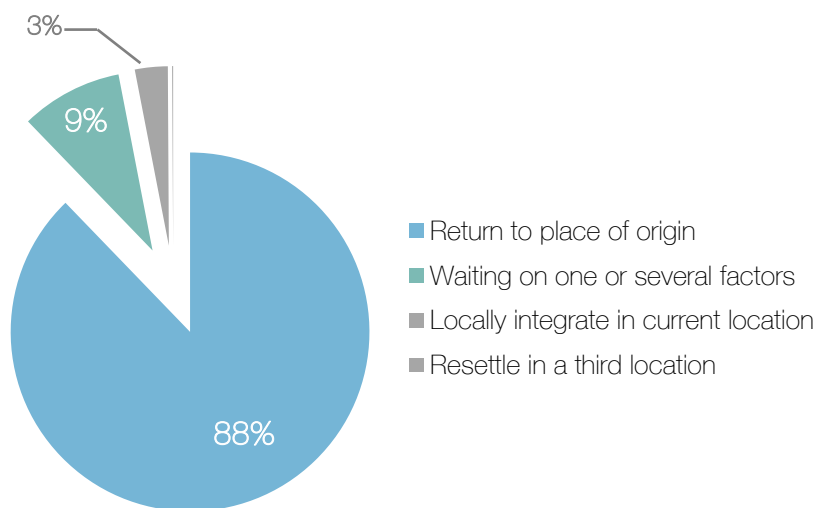


Figure 6: Intentions across Iraq of the current GA sample.

Interestingly, future intentions vary across regions. In the southern region, the intention to locally integrate in the current area of displacement is much higher (9% of the corresponding assessed population), while 32% state that they are still waiting on several factors before deciding on their intentions; however, the majority (58%) still wish to return to their place of origin.

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¹⁴Four 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.

In the most conflict affected areas of the Central and Central North of Iraq, up to 94% of the respondents indicate their preference to return to their place of origin. In the KRI, a similar significant proportion wish to return their place of origin, as outlined in Figure 6.

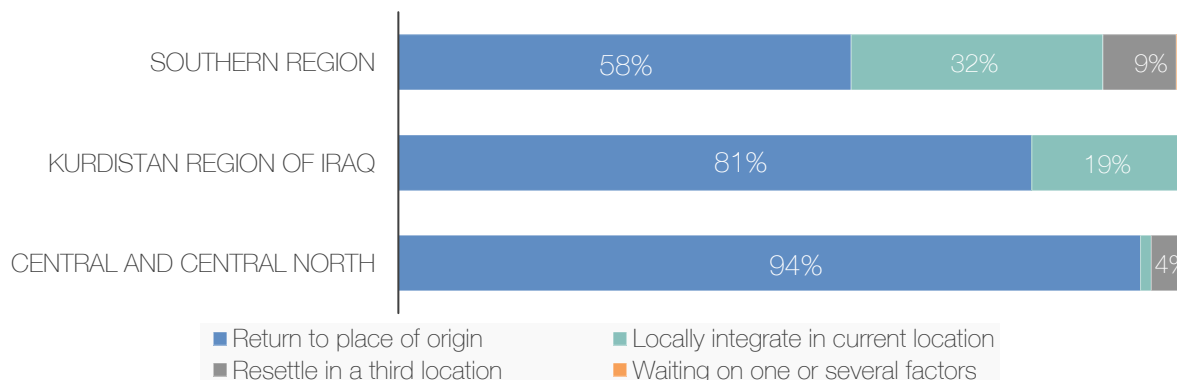


Figure 6: Intentions of the current sample of the GA.

A preliminary analysis of priority needs indicates financial aid/access to income (21.4%) as the most urgent need, followed by shelter and housing (21%), NFIs (17%) and Food (16%). The table below shows the percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency, disaggregated by region.¹⁵

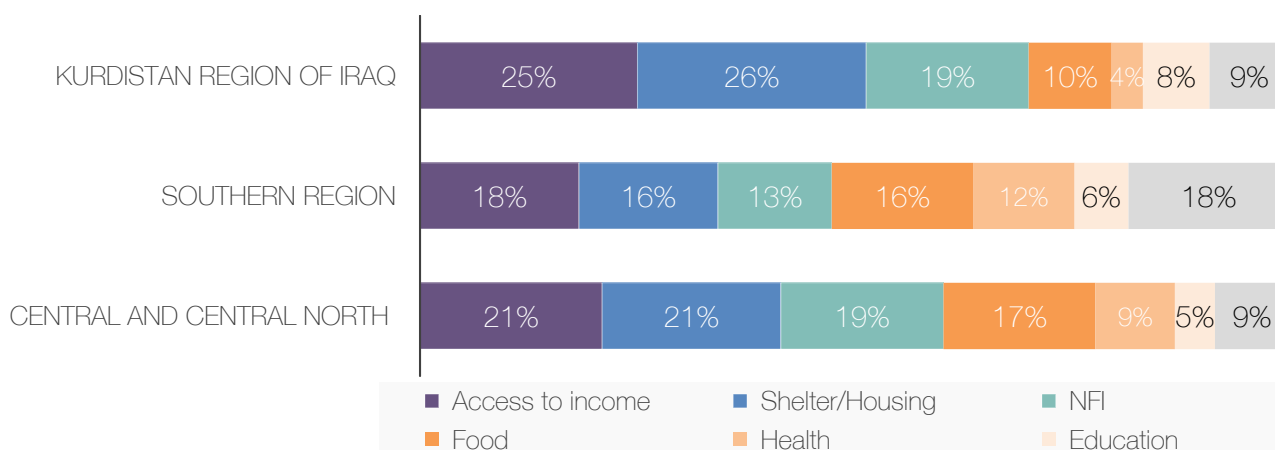


Figure 7: Percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency disaggregated by Region.¹⁶

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¹⁵Other encompasses the following priority needs: water; sanitation; legal help; and other needs.

¹⁶These 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 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

DTM Dataset 12032015: 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>

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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	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	Total Individuals
Anbar	4%	8%	10%	20%	2%	44%	5%	10%	13%	24%	4%	56%	277,779
Babylon	9%	11%	9%	16%	3%	48%	10%	11%	10%	17%	3%	52%	35,203
Baghdad	8%	9%	9%	16%	5%	47%	8%	11%	10%	17%	6%	53%	139,204
Basrah	9%	13%	10%	17%	1%	50%	9%	12%	10%	18%	1%	50%	5,425
Dahuk	8%	12%	12%	17%	3%	52%	7%	10%	12%	16%	3%	48%	403,577
Diyala	7%	10%	10%	19%	4%	49%	6%	11%	10%	20%	4%	51%	76,882
Erbil	8%	10%	11%	13%	8%	50%	8%	11%	10%	14%	8%	50%	184,084
Kerbala	12%	14%	8%	7%	3%	44%	18%	13%	12%	10%	4%	56%	62,750
Kirkuk	5%	11%	9%	17%	4%	47%	6%	14%	10%	19%	5%	53%	280,019
Missan	12%	12%	9%	17%	1%	51%	11%	11%	8%	17%	2%	49%	5,586
Muthanna	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27
Najaf	7%	13%	11%	17%	3%	51%	7%	12%	11%	15%	3%	49%	26,608
Ninewa	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	118,480
Qadisiya	25%	30%	25%	46%	9%	135%	21%	36%	32%	48%	11%	148%	9,287
Salah al-Din	22%	32%	31%	45%	6%	137%	20%	31%	27%	46%	5%	129%	26,256
Sulaymaniyah	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	5%	69,791
Thi-Qar	22%	28%	32%	37%	15%	135%	31%	42%	40%	45%	11%	168%	6,479
Wassit	609%	954%	936%	1479%	344%	4321%	643%	1014%	998%	1560%	376%	4591%	19,603
Grand Total	7%	11%	11%	17%	4%	48%	7%	11%	11%	18%	4%	52%	
Total Individuals	119,427	186,924	183,458	289,836	67,442	847,087	126,062	198,792	195,586	305,779	73,734	899,953	1,747,040

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