



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

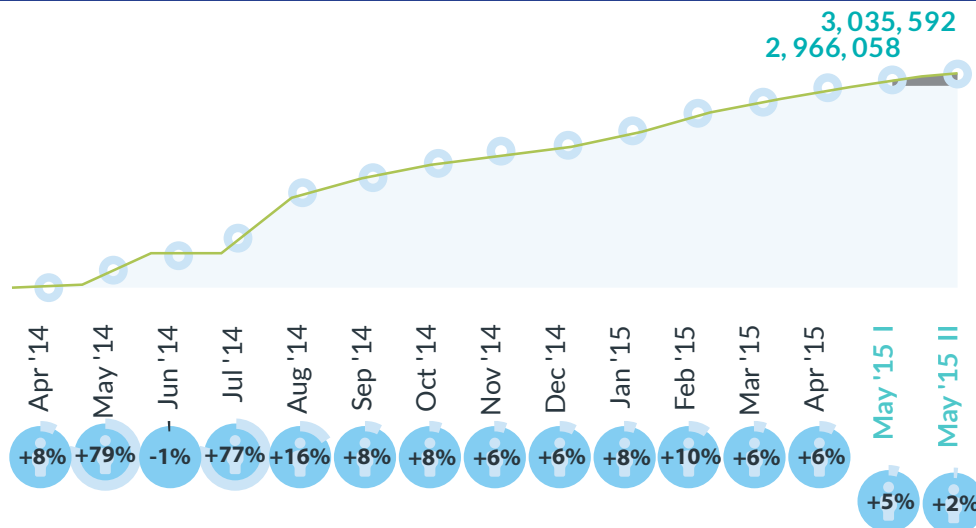
DTM ROUND XXI MAY 2015

DISPLACEMENT REACHED 3 MILLION IDPs DUE TO CONTINUOUS CLASHES IN ANBAR

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 start of January 2014 through 21 May 2015, the DTM identified **3,035,592** internally displaced individuals¹ (505,932 families), dispersed across 102 districts and 3,295 distinct locations² in Iraq.

Considering the available information and the DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) revises the planning figures for the humanitarian response at to **3 million** internally displaced persons (IDPs).



HIGHLIGHTS

- Anbar is the governorate with the highest number of IDPs which has been repeatedly affected by the conflict, including the most recent resumed clashes in the city of Ramadi. In particular, 97% (67,266 individuals) of the new displacement identified during the reporting period is located in Anbar, out of which 77% have been displaced to Falluja and 22% within the Ramadi districts.
- Over the reported period, an increase among IDPs in camps and private settings³ has been observed, 1% and 4% respectively, while the number of IDPs in critical shelters⁴ has decreased by approximately 2%. A vast majority of the newly identified IDPs have been reported in host families particularly within Anbar governorate. The 2% decrease in critical shelters residents is witnessed in Dahuk and Kirkuk; this can be understood with regards to internal returns observed within the Kirkuk governorate and as IDPs return the Ninewa governorate from Dahuk.
- Since the beginning of the hostilities on 9 April, 2015, a total of 36,694 IDP families (220,164 individuals) are reported to have been displaced from the city of Ramadi and its outskirts, as well with minor percentages from the neighbouring districts of Ramadi/Khaldiya and Karmah. Of these, 39% or 14,240 IDP families (85,440 individuals) are reported to have been displaced after the resuming of the clashes on 15 May and the occupation of the Ramadi city centre by AGs.



8%
Camps



21%
Critical



67%
Private



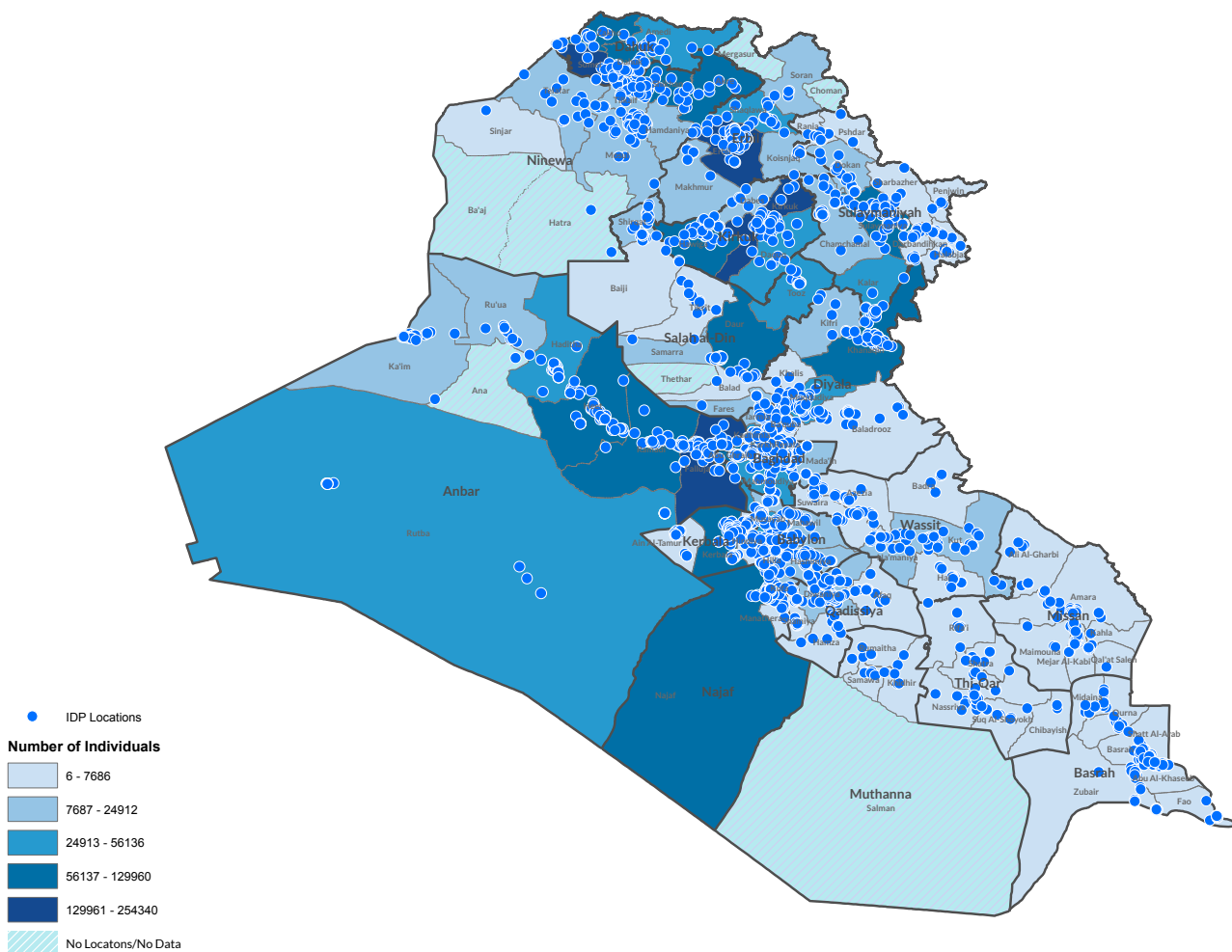
4%
Unknown

1. The number of individual is calculated by multiplying the number of families by six, the average size of an Iraqi family.
2. A location is defined as an area that corresponds either to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas and a neighbourhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division).
3. Private Settings include: Rented Houses; Hotels/ Motels; with Host families.
4. Critical Shelter Arrangements include: Informal Settlements; Religious Buildings; Schools; Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings

OVERVIEW BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

KEY POINTS

- 81% of the current identified IDPs are concentrated in seven out of the eighteen Iraqi governorates, namely Anbar (18%), Baghdad (16%), Dahuk (15%), Kirkuk (12%), Erbil (8%), Ninewa (6%) and Sulaymaniyah (6%).
- Furthermore, seven out of the 109 districts of Iraq districts report 41% (1,252,338 individuals) of the total displaced populations, namely: Falluja in Anbar (7% or 219,108 individuals); Karkh (5% or 159,408 individuals) and Abu Ghraib (4% or 129,960 individuals) in Baghdad; Sumel (7% or 201,570 individuals) and Zakho (4% or 128,328 individuals) in Dahuk; Erbil district (5% or 159,624 individuals) in Erbil governorate; and Kirkuk (8% or 254,340 individuals) in Kirkuk governorate.
- This DTM issue records significant decrease in the displaced population in Dahuk (11,070 individuals). Also in Kirkuk there was a reported decrease of around 6,600 individuals.



1.0 IDP LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS BY DISTRICTS, MAY 2015

5. Figures are inclusive of the district of Akre, Al Shikhan, Khanaqin, and Kifri.

1.1 IDPS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT MAY 2015

Governorate of displacement	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	88,666	531,996	18%
Babylon	9,786	58,716	2%
Baghdad	80,608	483,648	16%
Basrah	1,770	10,620	0%
Dahuk	74,194	445,164	15%
Diyala	22,705	136,230	4%
Erbil	42,193	253,158	8%
Kerbala	12,065	72,390	2%
Kirkuk	61,831	370,986	12%
Missan	1,245	7,470	0%
Muthanna	702	4,212	0%
Najaf	14,042	84,252	3%
Ninewa	32,052	192,312	6%
Qadissiya	3,714	22,284	1%
Salah al-Din	24,172	145,032	5%
Sulaymaniyah	29,011	174,066	6%
Thi-Qar	1,470	8,820	0%
Wassit	5,706	34,236	1%
Total	505,932	3,035,592	100%

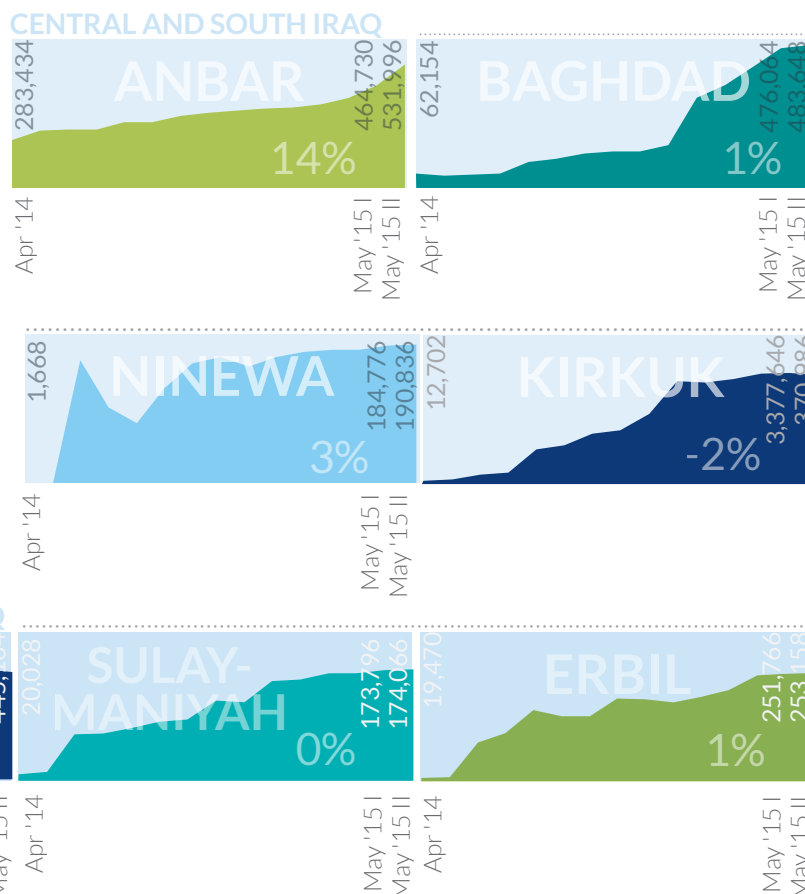
Anbar is the governorate with the highest number of IDPs which has been repeatedly affected by the conflict, including the most recent resumed clashes in the city of Ramadi. In particular, 97% (67,266 individuals) of the new displacement identified during the reporting period is located in Anbar, out of which 77% has been displaced to Falluja and 22% within the Ramadi districts.

The Kurdistan Region of Iraq presents a high concentration as well, namely 36% (1,087,998 individuals) of the total displaced populations⁵. Only 4% of IDPs have been identified across the governorates of Najaf, Basra, Thi-Qar, Missan and Qadissiya.

1.2 IDPS OVERTIME AND % CHANGE BY GOVERNMENT OF DISPLACEMENT, MAY 2015



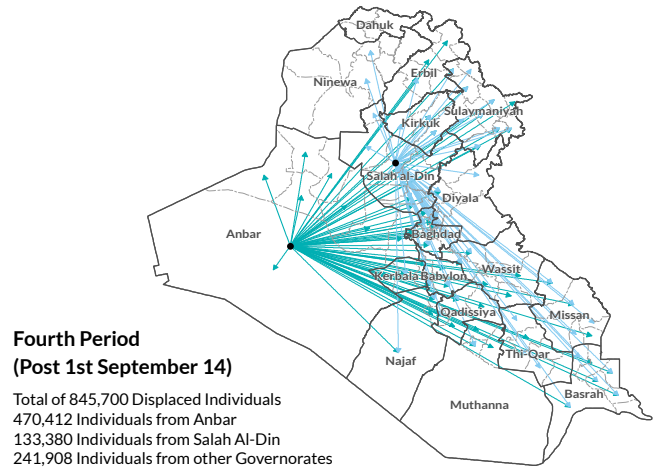
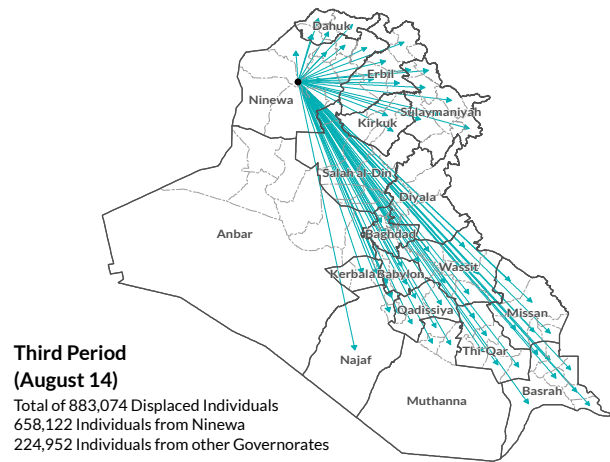
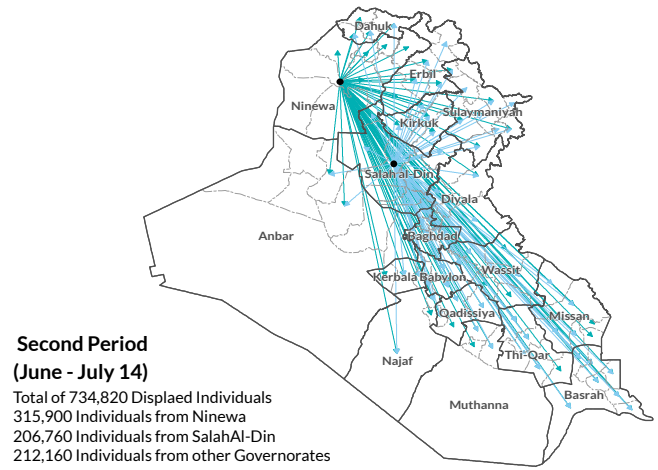
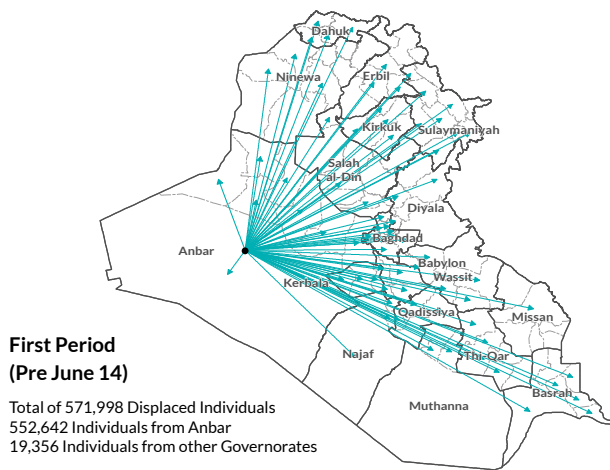
81% OF DISPLACED POPULATION LIVE IN THESE SEVEN GOVERNORATES AS OF MAY 2015



OVERVIEW BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

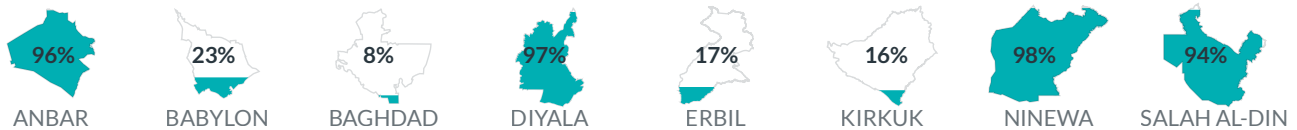
KEY POINTS

- IDPs are reported to be from the areas most affected by hostilities over the past year, particularly central and northern Iraq. The totality of IDPs is reported to be from eight governorates out of eighteen. In particular, over 70% of the total IDP population is originally from two governorates only, Anbar (36%) and Ninewa (35%).
- The other main governorates of origin are Salah al-Din (15%), Diyala (7%), Kirkuk (2%), Baghdad (2%), Erbil (1%) and Babylon (1%).



2.0 NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS DISPLACED BY GOVERNORATES OF ORIGIN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, MAY 2015

2.1 IDPs DISPLACED WITHIN THEIR GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



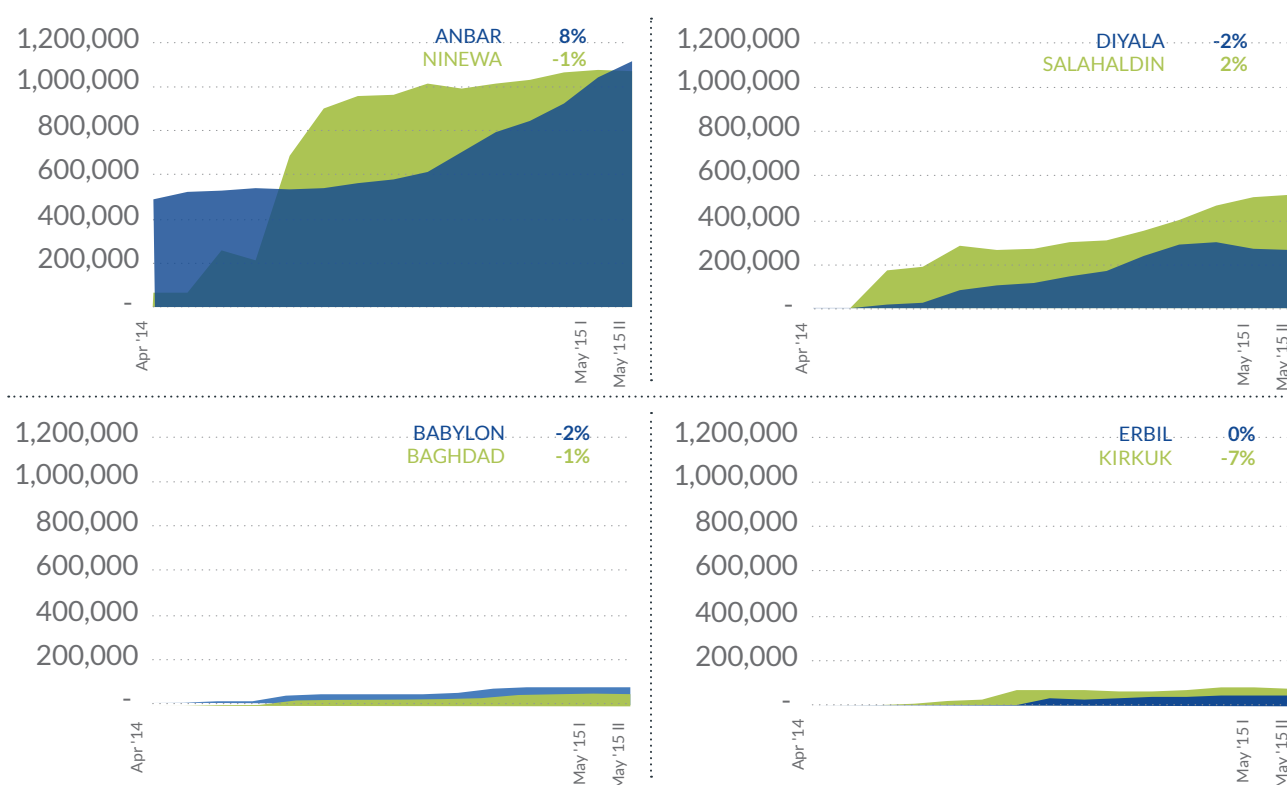
2.2 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT AND GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, MAY 2015

Governorate of displacement	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Total
Anbar	512,970	3,000	5,760	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	531,996
Babylon	14,052	13,482	912	258	-	48	28,746	1,218	58,716
Baghdad	302,904	10,668	39,468	20,988	-	3,726	49,752	56,142	483,648
Basrah	1,866	132	252	432	-	792	3,870	3,276	10,620
Dahuk	4,008	-	-	-	-	-	439,020	2,136	445,164
Diyala	1,194	-	12	132,342	-	-	348	2,334	136,230
Erbil	70,872	-	-	630	41,790	-	82,662	57,204	253,158
Kerbala	4,746	600	318	732	-	336	64,800	858	72,390
Kirkuk	106,788	480	1,512	26,082	-	60,462	32,658	143,004	370,986
Missan	660	48	264	162	-	816	4,770	750	7,470
Muthanna	636	-	30	24	-	48	3,438	36	4,212
Najaf	2,670	-	108	102	-	432	80,412	528	84,252
Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	189,024	1,092	192,312
Qadissiya	4,410	114	456	276	-	2,760	13,848	420	22,284
Salah al-Din	5,700	6	1,572	1,134	90	60	48	136,422	145,032
Sulaymaniyah	62,394	3,156	10,578	38,946	-	6	20,208	38,778	174,066
Thi-Qar	1,080	186	144	120	-	1,266	5,526	498	8,820
Wassit	1,554	78	72	366	-	816	30,720	630	34,236
Total	1,100,700	31,950	61,458	222,726	41,880	71,568	1,052,382	452,928	3,035,592
%	36%	1%	2%	7%	1%	2%	35%	15%	100%

Two of the governorates with the highest number of IDPs are characterised by a very high level of internal displacement: 96% of IDPs identified in Anbar are originally from Anbar governorate and 98% of those identified in Ninewa are internally displaced as well. The same happens in Diyala (97%) and Salah al-Din (94%).

The other four main governorates of origin present a lower share of internal displacement, namely 23% in Babylon, 17% in Erbil, 16% in Kirkuk and 8% in Baghdad governorates.

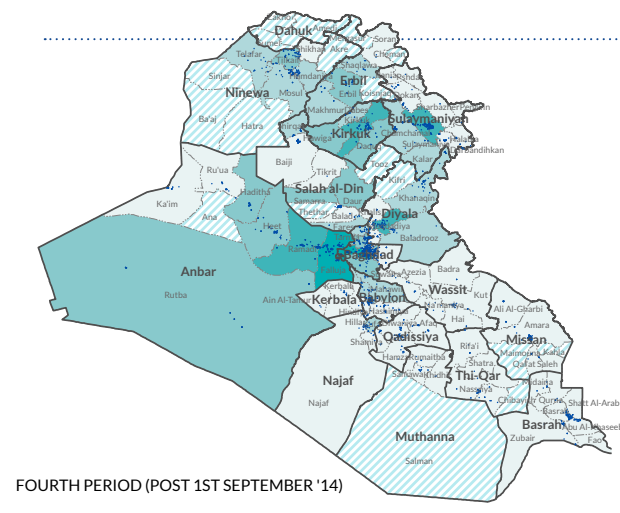
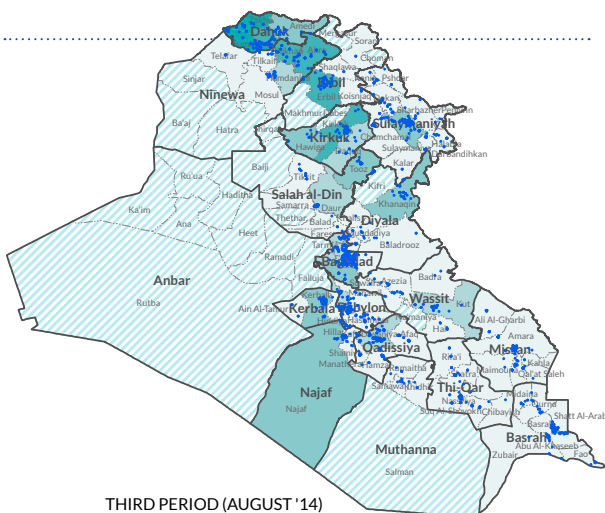
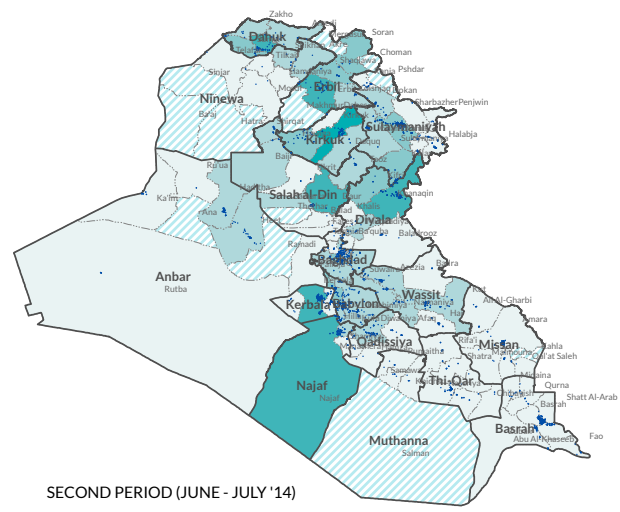
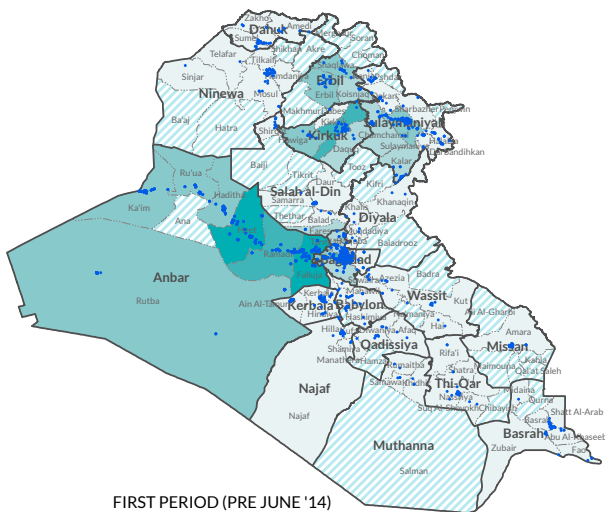
2.3 IDPs OVER TIME BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN, MAY 2015, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD



OVERVIEW BY PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

KEY POINTS

- The highest number of IDPs out of the 3 million identified has been displaced in August 2014 (29% or more than 883,000 individuals), when clashes caused a large displacement particularly from Ninewa governorate, and after 1 September 2014 (28% or more than 845,000 individuals)⁶.
- The number of IDPs displaced after 1 September 2014 has been growing constantly since October, with an increase of 8% from 780,660 individuals reported at the beginning of May.
- As a consequence of the resumed hostilities in Ramadi, this increase has been registered especially in Anbar governorate where the share of IDPs displaced after September 2014 grew from 31% to 39% during the first half of May 2015.



3.0 LOCATIONS AND THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS DISPLACED BY DISTRICTS AND PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT, MAY 2015

Number of Individuals



- Locations of the IDPs

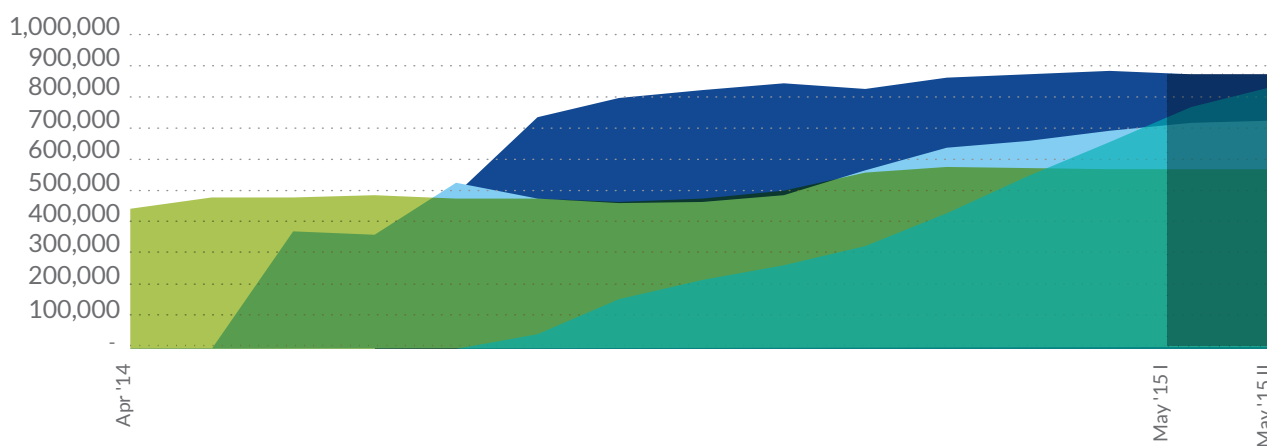
6. From the onset on the crisis from the beginning of 2014 the displacement trends are categorized by 4 periods; January through May, June through July, August and post 1st September.

3.1 IDPs BY GOVERNORATE AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, MAY 2015

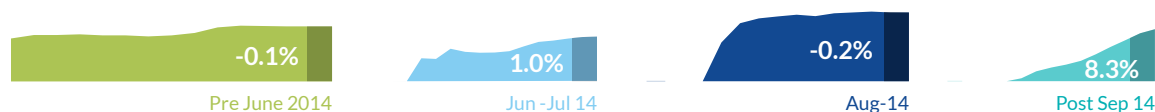
Governorate of displacement	Pre-June14	June-July14	August14	Post September14	Total
Anbar	300,192	21,912	-	209,892	531,996
Babylon	1,140	32,988	10,200	14,388	58,716
Baghdad	95,508	62,070	62,256	263,814	483,648
Basrah	312	5,232	2,316	2,760	10,620
Dahuk	4,008	59,958	381,198	-	445,164
Diyala	714	64,176	19,986	51,354	136,230
Erbil	35,004	99,624	71,046	47,484	253,158
Kerbala	2,526	37,320	32,202	342	72,390
Kirkuk	85,050	116,226	67,416	102,294	370,986
Missan	180	1,536	3,972	1,782	7,470
Muthanna	324	2,340	1,170	378	4,212
Najaf	1,956	59,862	16,914	5,520	84,252
Ninewa	2,106	17,622	135,144	37,440	192,312
Qadissiya	336	5,766	10,458	5,724	22,284
Salah al-Din	2,742	60,792	35,364	46,134	145,032
Sulaymaniyah	38,628	59,232	23,592	52,614	174,066
Thi-Qar	474	3,030	3,666	1,650	8,820
Wassit	798	25,134	6,174	2,130	34,236
Total	571,998	734,820	883,074	845,700	3,035,592
%	19%	24%	29%	28%	100%

The IDP population displaced before June 2014, when the hostilities affected mainly Anbar governorate, correspond to 19% of the total. IDPs displaced between June and July 2014, when the conflict expanded towards Mosul, amount to 24% of the currently identified IDPs.

3.2 IDPs OVERTIME AND % CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, MAY 2015



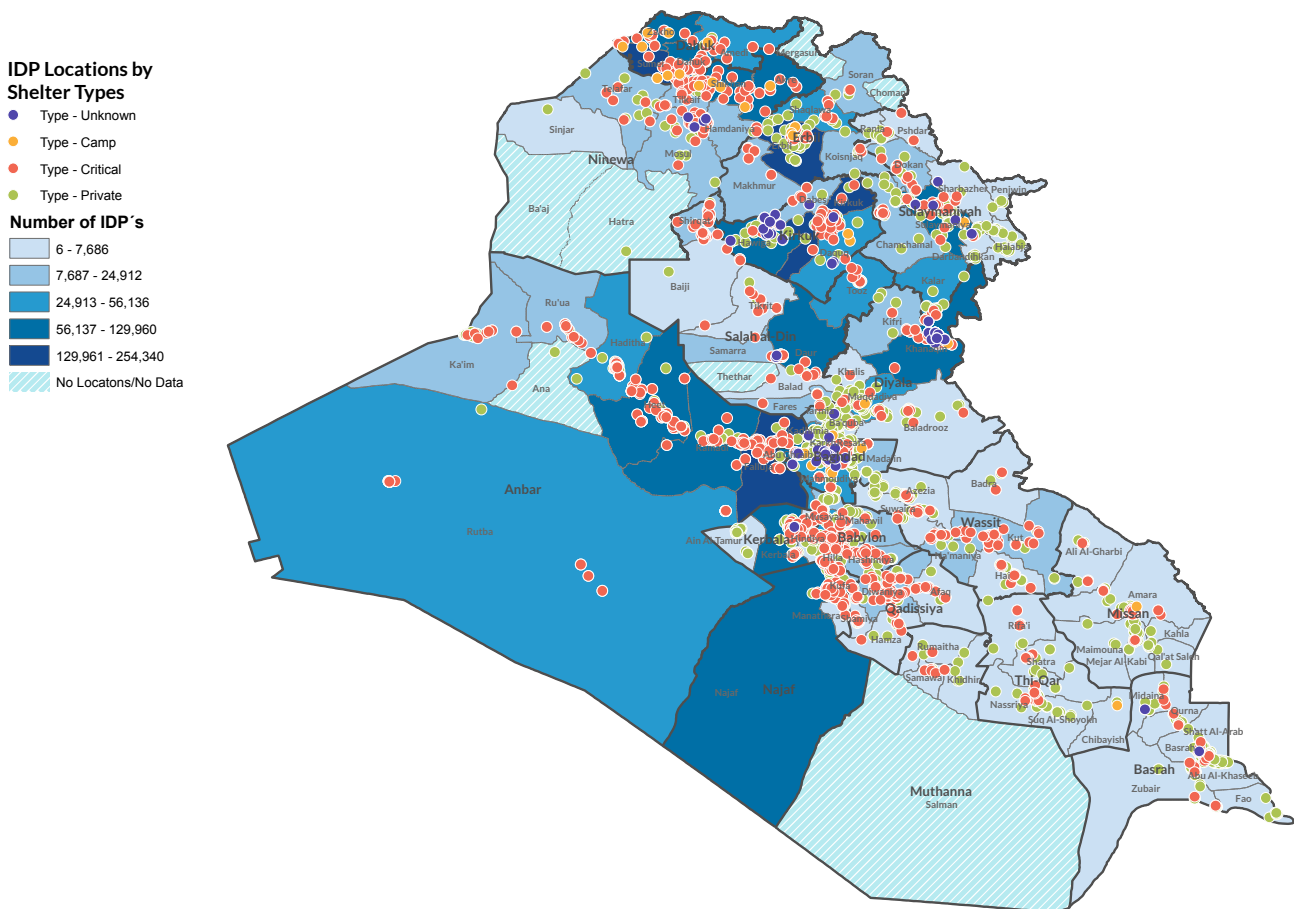
3.2.1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DISPLACEMENT PERIOD, MAY 2015



OVERVIEW BY SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

KEY POINTS

- Currently 67% (2,034,246 individuals) of identified IDPs are reported to be housed in private settings. More specifically, 28% of families are reported to be housed in host families, 1% in hotels/motels and 37% in rented houses.
- Another 21% of the total displaced populations, 631,422 individuals, have been reported as housed in critical shelter arrangements. Of these, 3% are in informal settlements, 5% in religious buildings, 1% in school buildings and 11% in unfinished and abandoned buildings.
- The shelter arrangements of 4% of the total IDP population are still unknown. These cases are reported in particular in Kirkuk and Baghdad governorates, where 45% and 44% respectively of the population lives in unknown shelters situations.
- It is worth highlighting that 58% of IDPs living in camps and 39% of those living in unfinished buildings are located in Dahuk. While 60% of IDPs living in school buildings, 37% of IDPs housed in informal settlements and 43% of IDPs hosted in families are reported in Anbar governorate.



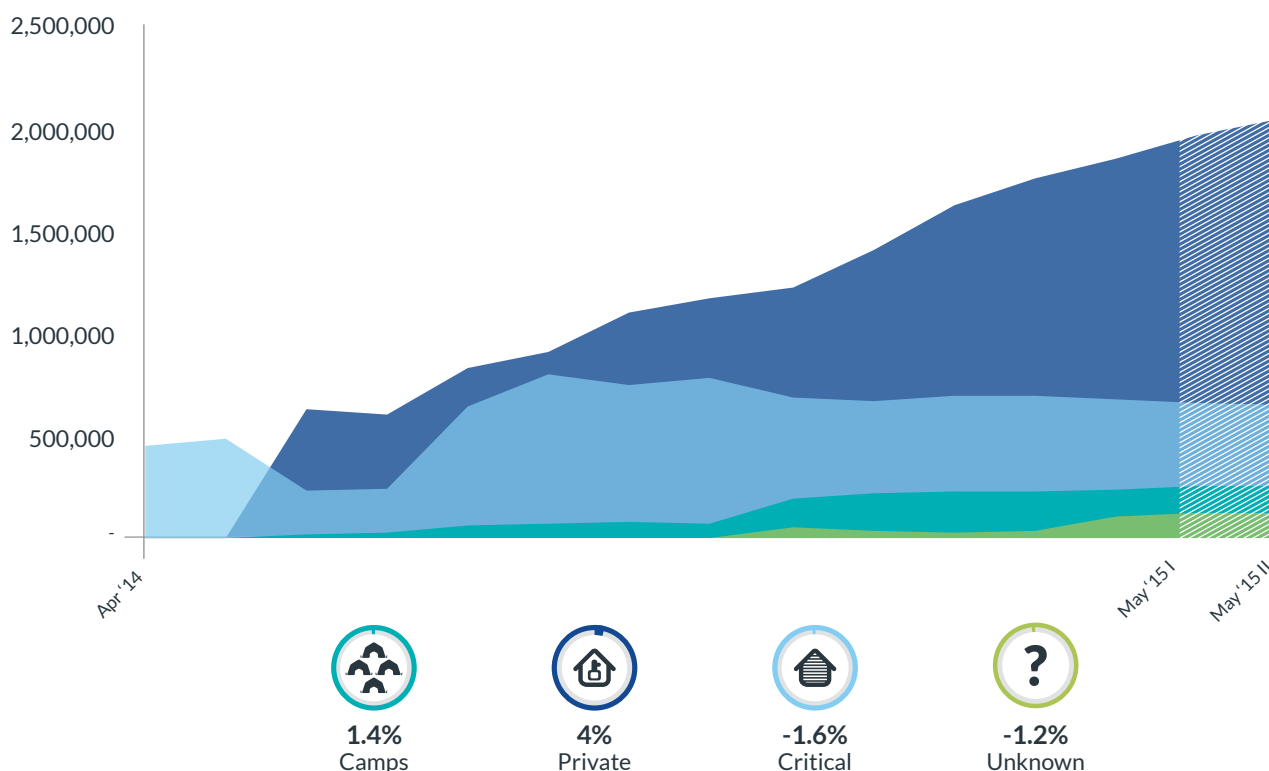
4.0 IDP LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS BY DISTRICTS AND SHELTER TYPES, MAY 2015

4.1 IDPs INDIVIDUALS BY SHELTER TYPE, MAY 2015

Governorate of displacement	Camp	Host Families	Hotel/Motel	Rented housing	Religious Building	School Building	Informal settlements	Unfinished building	Other	Unknown	Total
Anbar	-	368,106	-	35,340	-	1,524	54,612	27,048	45,366	-	531,996
Babylon	-	18,288	528	3,330	-	5,700	28,836	180	1,854	-	58,716
Baghdad	6,672	229,374	1,410	4,032	282	2,088	184,782	3,408	186	51,414	483,648
Basrah	948	4,266	564	174	138	144	4,320	12	-	54	10,620
Dahuk	142,800	46,146	11,406	6,390	-	4,332	102,564	18	131,508	-	445,164
Diyala	14,184	41,082	-	420	1,590	30	46,938	162	28,164	3,660	136,230
Erbil	9,342	21,222	16,938	17,994	-	4,032	176,670	750	6,210	-	253,158
Kerbala	48	3,618	6,738	234	90	46,680	14,964	-	6	12	72,390
Kirkuk	12,066	35,136	-	11,934	0	1,140	212,376	84	45,660	52,590	370,986
Missan	372	3,102	-	198	36	60	2,790	906	6	-	7,470
Muthanna	-	66	-	-	282	144	3,606	30	84	-	4,212
Najaf	-	16,14	78	78	-	66,120	16,260	-	102	-	84,252
Ninewa	45,564	42,654	-	1,176	-	2,346	41,892	3,936	54,084	660	192,312
Qadissiya	-	3,768	-	156	2,322	6,210	8,832	-	996	-	22,284
Salah al-Din	-	17,418	-	12,120	216	540	82,470	8,262	15,762	8,244	145,032
Sulaymaniyah	15,438	54	3,462	954	366	624	149,574	270	3,120	204	174,066
Thi-Qar	330	4,350	-	60	-	630	3,444	6	-	-	8,820
Wassit	-	14,256	282	1,074	-	14,478	3,390	24	732	-	34,236
Total	247,764	854,520	41,406	95,664	5,322	156,822	1,138,320	45,096	333,840	116,838	3,035,592
%	8%	28%	1%	3%	0%	5%	37%	1%	11%	4%	100%

Over the reported period, an increase among IDPs in camps and private settings has been observed, 1% and 4% respectively, while the number of IDPs in critical shelters has decreased by approximately by 2%. The vast majority of the newly identified IDPs have been reported in host families particularly within Anbar governorate. The 2% decrease in critical shelters residents is witnessed in Dahuk and Kirkuk; this can be understood with regards to internal returns observed within the Kirkuk governorate and as IDPs return the Ninewa governorate from Dahuk.

4.2 IDPs OVERTIME AND % CHANGE BY SHELTER TYPE, MAY 2015

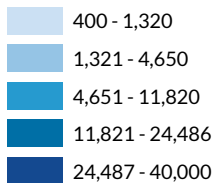



OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES TRACKING

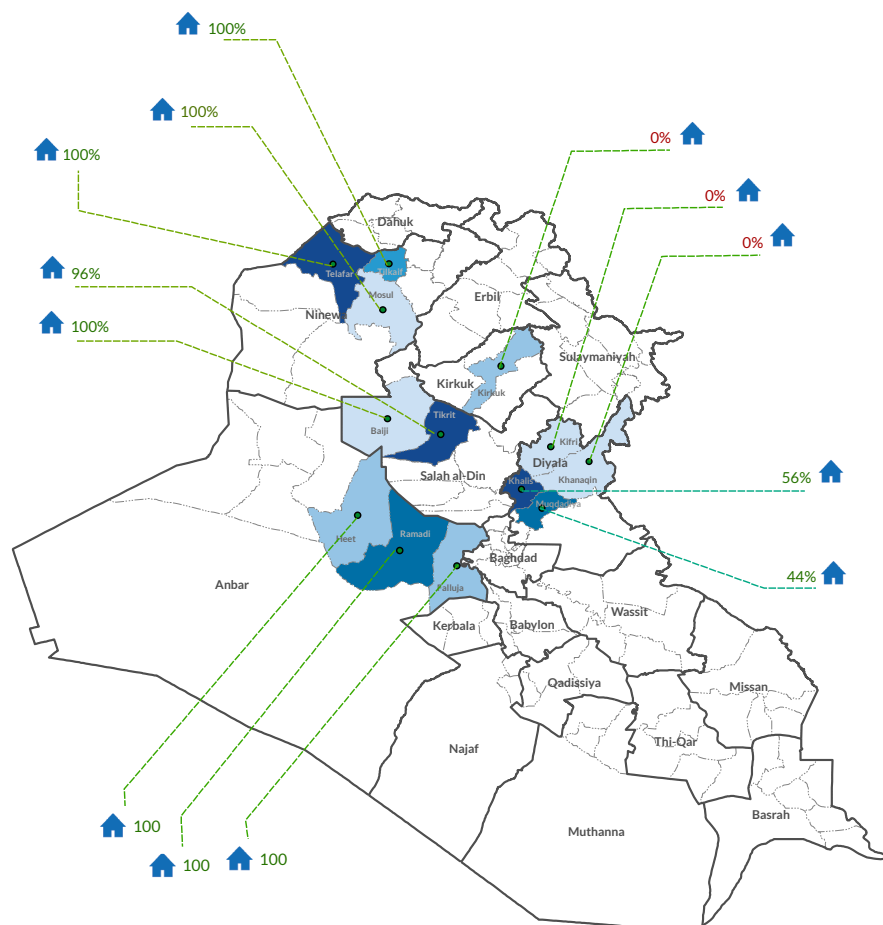
KEY POINTS

- As of 21 May, 28,534 IDP families (171,204 individuals) were reported to have permanently returned to their place of origin following improvement of the security situation⁷. In particular, returnees have been identified mainly in five governorates: Diyala (31%), Ninewa (30%), Salah al-Din (19%), Anbar (18%) and Kirkuk (3%).
- The vast majority of identified returnees has returned to their habitual residence (81%). The remaining is housed in unfinished buildings (16%), informal settlements (3%) and rented houses (1%).
- Different period of initial displacement are reported among these populations: 100% of the returnees identified in Anbar and Kirkuk were displaced after September 2014; in Ninewa 100% of returnees were displaced in August 2014; in Diyala most of returnees had been displaced either in June-July 2014 (44%) or after September 2014 (56%); in Salah al-Din, 13% had been displaced in June-July 2014, 54% in August 2014 and 34% after September 2014.
- Looking at the last governorate of displacement of this population, the vast majority of the returnees in Diyala (78%) were internally displaced. The returnees identified in Ninewa governorate were mainly displaced to Dahuk (79%) and internally within Ninewa (21%), while in Salah al-Din approximately half of the returnees (52%) were displaced to Kirkuk governorate while one fourth (26%) within Salah al-Din. Finally, in Anbar, 32% of the returnees had been internally displaced while the vast majority, 68%, had been displaced to Baghdad; in Kirkuk governorate 100% of the returnees were internally displaced.

Number of Returnees



 Individuals who Returned to their Habitual Residence (%)



5.0 Number of Returnees by Districts and Percentages who Returned to their Habitual Residence, May 2015

7. Go & See visits are therefore not captured by the returnee tracking system, which instead focuses on permanent return.

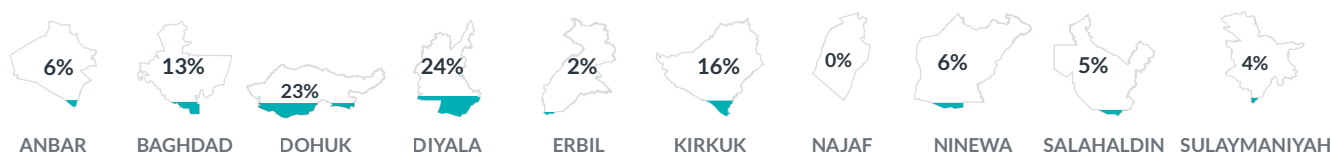
5.1 RETURNEE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT OF RETURN, MAY 2015

District of return	Families	Individuals	%
Anbar	5,084	30,504	18%
Falluja	628	3,768	2%
Heet	375	2,250	1%
Ramadi	4,081	24,486	14%
Diyala	8,860	53,160	31%
Al-Khalis	5,235	31,410	18%
Al-Muqdadiya	3,205	19,230	11%
Khanaqin	220	1,320	1%
Kifri	200	1,200	1%
Kirkuk	775	4,650	3%
Kirkuk	775	4,650	3%
Ninewa	8,440	50,640	30%
Mosul	73	438	0%
Telafar	6,397	38,382	22%
Tilkaif	1,970	11,820	7%
Salah al-Din	5,375	32,250	19%
Baiji	125	750	0%
Tikrit	5,250	31,500	18%
Total	28,534	171,204	100%



5.2 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND LAST GOVERNORATE OF DISPLACEMENT, MAY 2015

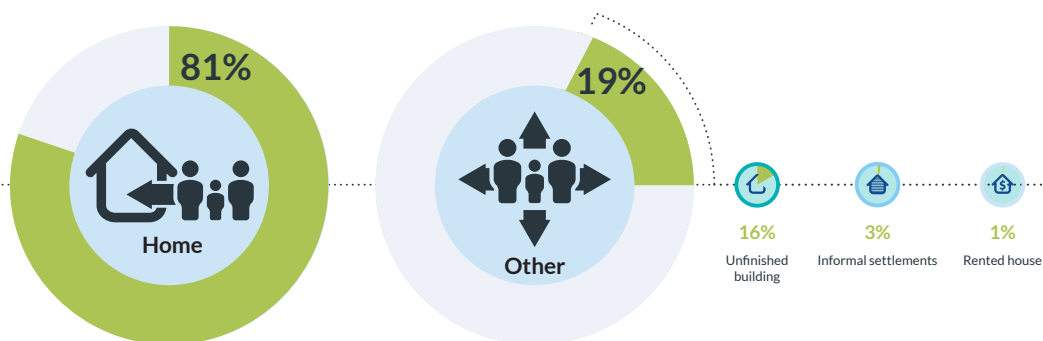
District of return	Anbar	Baghdad	Dahuk	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Najaf	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Sulaymaniyah	Total
Anbar	9,846	20,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,504
Falluja	3,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,768
Heet	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,250
Ramadi	3,828	20,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,486
Diyala	330	-	-	41,652	-	5,328	-	-	-	5,850	53,160
Al-Khalis	-	-	-	22,686	-	5,088	-	-	-	3,636	31,410
Al-Muqdadiya	330	-	-	17,046	-	-	-	-	-	1,854	19,230
Khanaqin	-	-	-	720	-	240	-	-	-	360	1,320
Kifri	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Kirkuk	-	-	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	-	-	4,650
Kirkuk	-	-	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	-	-	4,650
Ninewa	-	-	40,116	-	90	-	-	10,434	-	-	50,640
Mosul	-	-	348	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	438
Telafar	-	-	27,948	-	-	-	-	10,434	-	-	38,382
Tilkaif	-	-	11,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,820
Salah al-Din	-	1,950	-	-	3,600	16,860	120	-	8,340	1,380	32,250
Baiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	750
Tikrit	-	1,950	-	-	3,600	16,860	120	-	7,590	1,380	31,500
Total	10,176	22,608	40,116	41,652	3,690	26,838	120	10,434	8,340	7,230	171,204



5.3 RETURNEES BY DISTRICT OF RETURN AND PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT, MAY 2015

District of return	June-July14	August14	Post September14	Total
Anbar	-	-	30,504	30,504
Falluja	-	-	3,768	3,768
Heet	-	-	2,250	2,250
Ramadi	-	-	24,486	24,486
Diyala	23,418	-	29,742	53,160
Al-Khalis	16,428	-	14,982	31,410
Al-Muqdadiya	6,990	-	12,240	19,230
Khanaqin	-	-	1,320	1,320
Kifri	-	-	1,200	1,200
Kirkuk	-	-	4,650	4,650
Kirkuk	-	-	4,650	4,650
Ninewa	-	50,640	-	50,640
Mosul	-	438	-	438
Telafar	-	38,382	-	38,382
Tilkaif	-	11,820	-	11,820
Salah al-Din	4,050	17,310	10,890	32,250
Bajji	-	750	-	750
Tikrit	4,050	16,560	10,890	31,500
Total	27,468	67,950	75,786	171,204
%	16%	40%	44%	100%

5.4 PERCENTAGE OF RETURNEES BY SHELTER TYPE, MAY 2015



OVERVIEW OF RAMADI CRISIS

- Since the beginning of the hostilities on 8 April, 2015, a total of 36,694 IDP families (220,164 individuals) are reported to have been displaced from the city of Ramadi and its outskirts, with a minor percentage from the neighbouring districts of Ramadi/Khaldiya and Karmah. Of these, 39% or 14,240 IDP families (85,440 individuals) are reported to have been displaced after the resuming of the clashes on 15 May and the occupation of the Ramadi city centre by AGs.
- When considering the overall displacement from Ramadi from 8 April through 26 May, it is possible to observe that most of IDPs are displaced to Baghdad governorate (44%) and within the Anbar governorate (40%). The remaining are hosted in Erbil governorate (6%), Sulaymaniya (3%), Babylon (3%), Salah al-Din (2%), Qadissiya (1%) and Diyala (1%)
- Prior to mid-May a vast majority of IDPs displaced from Ramadi, over 20,000 families (120,000 individuals), were highly concentrated in Baghdad governorate (over 60%), while a considerably lower share (18%) was displaced internally within Anbar governorate. Furthermore, governorates such as Babylon, Sulaymaniya and Erbil had allowed the entrance to approximately 6%, 5% and 4% respectively of IDPs displaced from Ramadi between the start of April and mid of May.
- With regards to the most recent wave of displacement tracked after 15th of May, it is important to note that a vast majority of the newly identified IDPs are internally displaced within Anbar governorate (74%), with particular concentrations in the district of Falluja (54%) and Ramadi/Khaldiya (18%). The remaining is reported to be displaced in mainly in the governorate of Baghdad (13%) and Erbil (9%). Other governorates such as Babylon, Qadissiya, Basrah, Thi-Qar, Kirkuk and Wassit currently host a lower share corresponding to less than 1% each.
- The local authorities in the governorates neighbouring Anbar, particularly Baghdad and Babylon, have implemented strict security or restrictive border policies which limited access to IDPs fleeing from Ramadi. Baghdad has only been allowing families with local sponsorship into the governorate, but made exceptions for students to cross Bezaibez Bridge and access Baghdad for college finals. In Baghdad governorate, IDPs are highly concentrated in Karkh and Abu Ghraib districts.
- Following the resume of clashes mid-May, the KRI has limited accessibility. Only Erbil granted access to newly displaced IDPs from Ramadi.

METHODOLOGY

IOM's DTM aims to provide precise population data, collected through its Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) present on the entire Iraqi territory. The Master List (ML) data and the Returnees Master List (RML) data are gathered using an extensive network of key informants (KI) established through many years of IOMs operations. The KI comprise of community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

IOM RARTs collect ML data on a continuous basis that is reported through a biweekly cycle. However, limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can limit its information-gathering activities. Variations in displacement figures observed between reporting periods may occur due to several Influencing factors including: 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, federal, and local authorities to maintain a shared and accurate understanding of displacement across Iraq.

From the onset of the large scale displacement the information need for regular updates is greater than that of the ML biweekly reporting cycle. The DTM Emergency tracking system is an additional component to the DTM portfolio and is a reactive tool aiming to provide real-time displacement figures. Initial estimates are gathered through monitoring techniques by an array of sources from on the spot visits to transit sites or bottle necks along displacement routes and check points. Overtime, further verification of data is applied as population figures are taken from the network of key informants used within the wider DTM mechanism. The information gathered through this component is eventually verified and incorporated within the DTM ML.

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