

**OVER 2 MILLION IDENTIFIED DISPLACED PEOPLE SCATTERED ACROSS IRAQ**

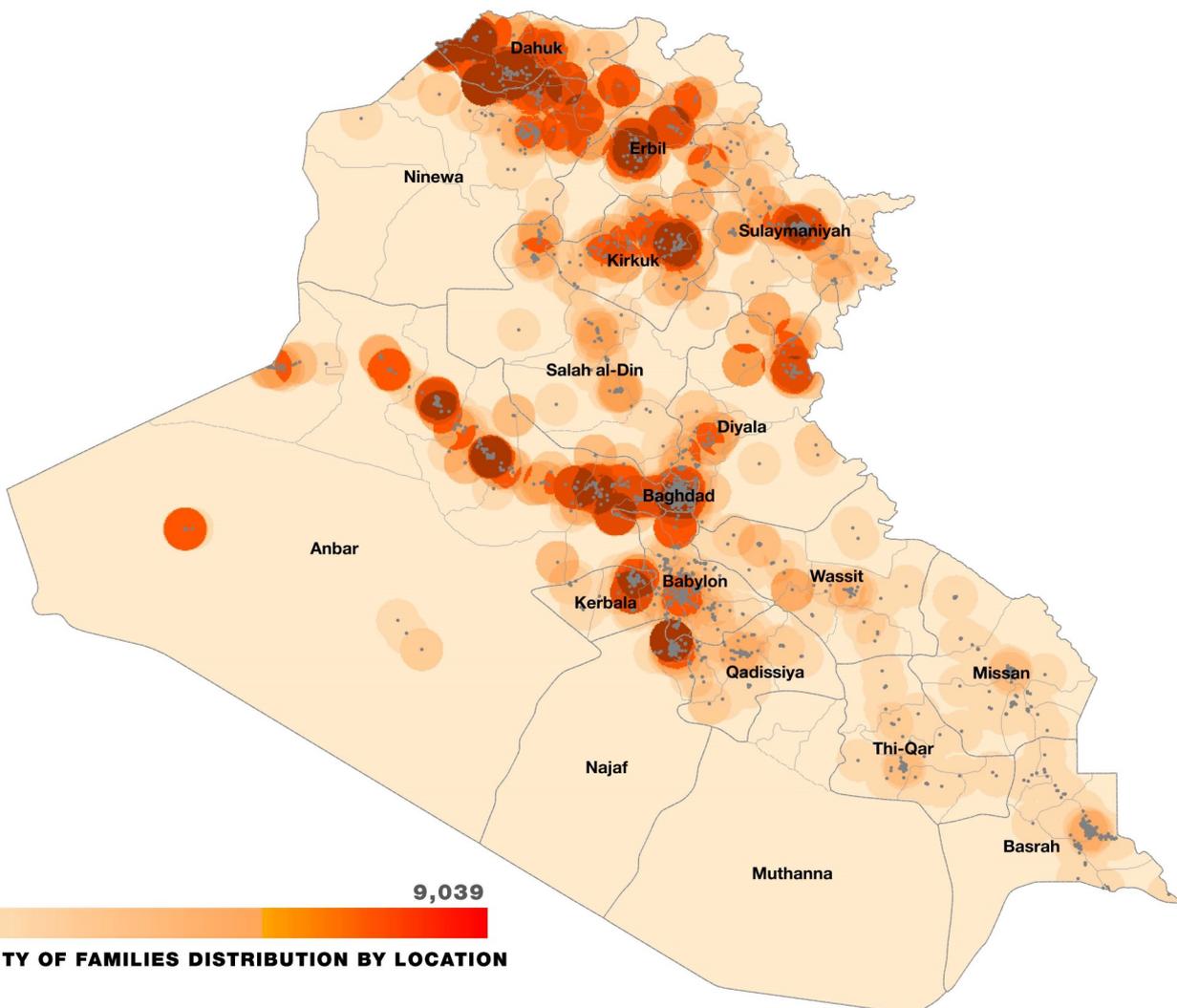
**1 INTRODUCTION**

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 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the country. DTM data in Iraq is published and disseminated every two weeks.

From the beginning of January through 25 November, 2014 the DTM verified 2,004,066 internally displaced individuals dispersed across 2,003 distinct locations<sup>1</sup> in Iraq<sup>2</sup>.

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

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



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<sup>1</sup>A location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or to 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.

<sup>2</sup>Individual populations are based on an estimate that assumes each family unit consists of an average of six families.

## DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ Since the beginning of the year over 2 million individuals have been displaced, fleeing their homes from the ongoing violence across Iraq.
- ➔ Several events causing distinct small to medium sized population displacements were observed in the Central North of Iraq since the beginning of September, resulting from the continued conflict between Iraqi forces and armed groups (AGs). DTM tracked 36,661 families (estimated 219,966 individuals) being displaced from September 1 to date throughout seven governorates.
- ➔ Since the beginning of November, an escalation of violence within Salah al-Din in the sub district of Al Alam has led to the displacement of thousands of individuals; at least 6,300 individuals are identified to have sought refuge in the neighboring governorate of Kirkuk (71%), and Samarra district of Salah al Din (29%).

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

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

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

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

## 2 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

The current DTM data identify three major waves of displacement in Iraq in 2014, corresponding to the main conflict offensives which have occurred in the country. These are conventionally categorized by date: pre June, June-July, August 1 to present, as indicated in Figure 1. Each successive crisis has unique and identifiable displacement dynamics characterized by the size of the displaced populations, geographical coverage, and frequency of the displacement events.

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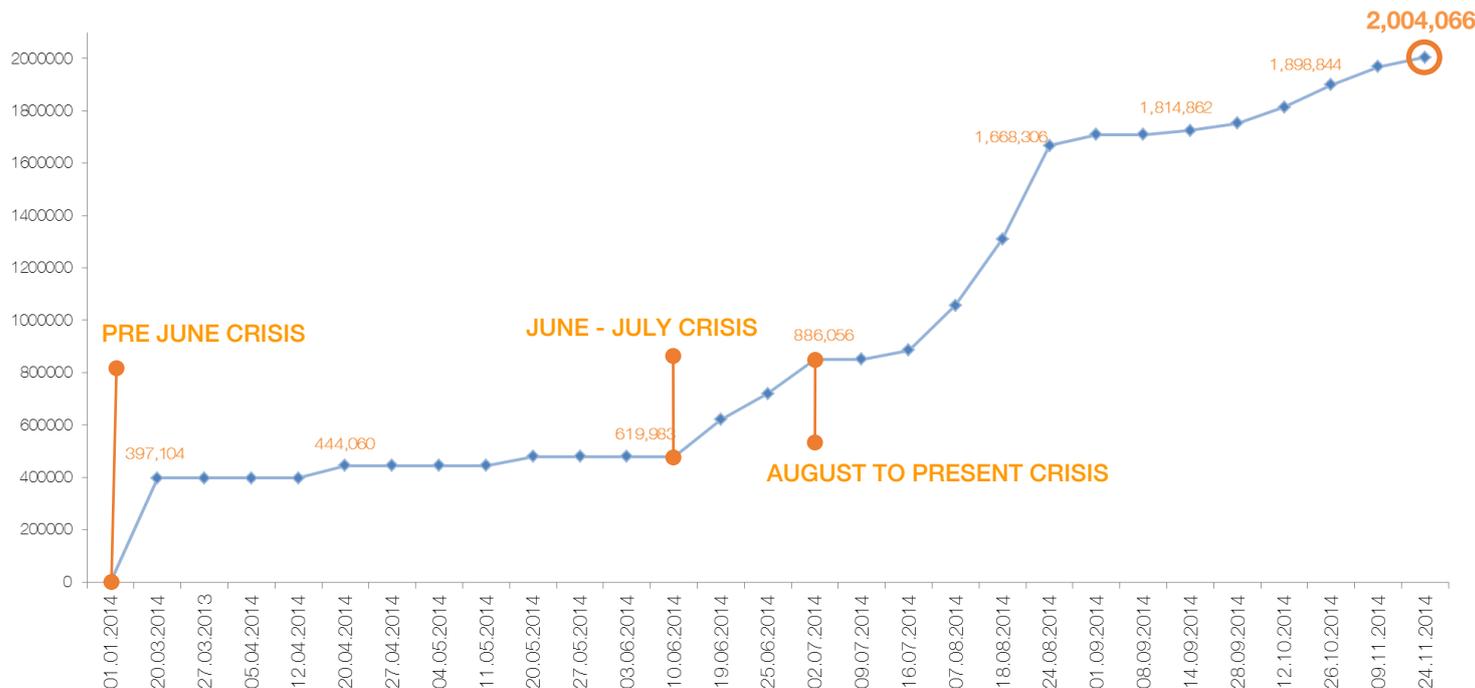


Figure 1 (above): Displacement population trends trough 2014 (IDP individuals).

As indicated in Figure 1, displacement has drastically increased in recent months: from August 1 to present 52% of the total displaced population has been recorded (175,295 families, estimated 1,051,770 individuals). In order to enhance the analysis of these displacement movements, Figure 2 below includes another observation period by separating the displacement after August 1 in two components: the first from 1 to 31 August; and the second from September 1 to date. This analysis supports capturing the impacts of the latest displacements (e.g. after 1 September) across Iraq and does not intend to categorize a new major wave across the country as it occurred over a larger timespan (e.g. three-month period).

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

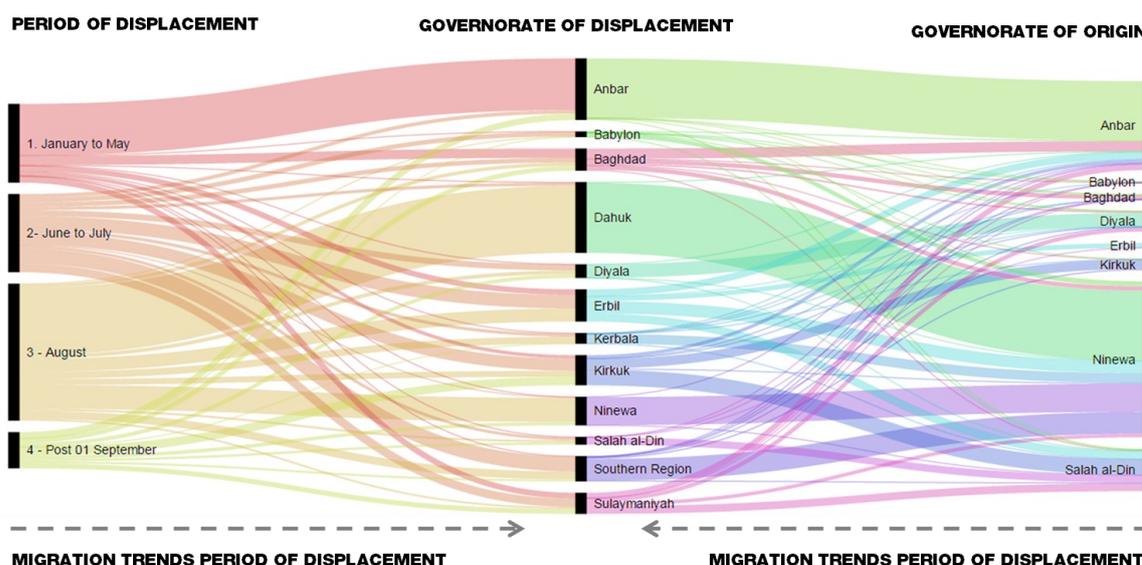


Figure 2 (above): Displaced populations disaggregated by period of displacement, area of displacement and area of origin.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The category of *Southern region* among the governorate of displacement includes Basrah, Thi Qar, Missan, Najaf, Wassit, and Qadissiya.

## THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS CAN BE INFERRED:

- \* During the pre-June period, 79,610 families (estimated 477,660 individuals) were displaced, 97% (463,603 individuals) from Anbar, and 1.8% from Diyala (8,574 individuals). The main governorates of displacement are within Anbar (66% or 313,536 individuals), to Baghdad (12% or 56,736 individuals), and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (15% or 72,804 individuals). Anbar was the main governorate affected by the hostilities thus reporting the highest rates of displacement.
- \* Between June and July, the conflict expanded to the governorates of Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Diyala causing the displacement of 183,864 (39%), 175,578 (37%), and 48,756 (10%) individuals respectively, out of the total 474,636 individuals displaced during this period. The majority of the population fled to Erbil (17% or 82,668 individuals), Kirkuk (16% or 73,944 individuals), Najaf (15% or 70,674 individuals), and Sulaymaniyah (11% or 51,300 individuals). The impacts of these displacement movements were widespread, affecting an even greater number of governorates.
- \* During the month of August, 138,634 families (831,804 individuals) fled as AGs expanded their operations into the Sinjar area of Ninewa governorate. In fact, 85% of this population (708,054 individuals) were displaced from Ninewa and 6% (46,632 individuals) from Salah al-Din. The main receiving governorates were Dahuk, hosting 407,526 individuals (49%), and Erbil (10% or 79,356 individuals). Also, 18% (145,602 individuals) of this population were displaced within Ninewa. This phase of the crisis was the shortest and the most intense, drastically influencing the entire humanitarian response strategy.
- \* From September 1 to date, 36,661 families (219,966 individuals) have been displaced. While this figure is comparatively smaller than other major waves and took place over a three-month period, it is noteworthy to highlight that these displacements were provoked by a series of distinct but concurrent crises that have broken out in several governorates. In particular, the majority of IDPs originated from Ninewa (23% or 51,156 individuals), Kirkuk (22% or 47,562 individuals), Anbar (20% or 44,268 individuals), and Diyala (18% or 39,096 individuals). The displaced populations fled to a greater number of governorates, including Sulaymaniyah (14% or 30,096 individuals) and Baghdad (13% or 28,590 individuals). To note that, in some cases, restriction of movements impacted the freedom to seek protection in third governorates, thus enlarging the proportion of intra-governorate displacement (Kirkuk: 23% or 51,630 individuals; and Anbar: 17% or 38,226 individuals).

Table 2 reports the governorate of origin and of current displacement of the 219,966 individuals verified from September 1 to date. The orange highlights represent populations that have been displaced within their governorate of origin.

## CONTACT

		Governorate of Origin								Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al – Din	
Govte of Displacement	Anbar	38,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,226
	Babylon	276	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
	Baghdad	4,878	1,638	3,342	3,750	-	1,440	9,732	3,810	28,590
	Basrah	6	-	-	-	-	-	24	18	48
	Diyala	-	-	-	22,692	-	-	24	174	22,890
	Kerbala	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
	Kirkuk	150	-	-	2,100	-	44,790	-	4,590	51,630
	Missan	48	-	42	420	-	90	534	174	1,308
	Najaf	-	-	-	66	-	438	3,210	60	3,774
	Ninewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,778	540	21,318
	Qadissiya	534	90	42	312	-	558	2,346	-	3,882
	Salah alODin	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	14,310	14,400
	Sulaymaniyah	-	660	858	9,756	-	-	11,658	7,164	30,096
	ThiOQar	60	12	-	-	-	246	750	6	1,074
	Wassit	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	156	2,256
Total	44,268	2,508	4,284	39,096	90	47,562	51,156	31,002	219,966	

*Table 2:* Total displaced individuals (average family size of 6 members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement, September 1 to present.

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

		Governorate of Origin								Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	360,552	90	3,246	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	374,154
	Babylon	3,282	4,092	954	222	-	18	25,176	894	34,638
	Baghdad	62,484	1,920	26,340	9,810	-	1,764	26,586	5,598	134,502
	Basrah	1,368	210	384	690	-	1,146	4,128	2,070	9,996
	Dahuk	3,630	-	-	-	-	-	426,318	-	429,948
	Diyala	720	-	-	81,828	-	-	24	198	82,770
	Erbil	42,144	-	-	150	28,896	-	74,472	49,962	195,624
	Kerbala	4,212	918	360	162	-	120	59,082	660	65,514
	Kirkuk	20,658	-	264	3,786	-	57,270	5,484	95,490	182,952
	Missan	204	24	192	636	-	948	4,944	774	7,722
	Najaf	954	-	-	66	-	438	79,830	126	81,414
	Ninewa	2,190	-	-	-	-	-	170,802	1,272	174,264
	Qadissiya	1,038	138	390	684	-	2,226	12,978	360	17,814
	Salah al-Din	3,234	-	48	-	90	-	-	44,580	47,952
	Sulaymaniyah	32,748	660	858	24,900	-	-	21,588	47,364	128,118
	Thi-Qar	858	108	378	66	-	1,158	5,700	402	8,670
	Wassit	456	-	54	702	-	2,100	24,318	384	28,014
Total	540,732	8,160	33,468	123,834	28,986	67,188	943,962	257,736	2,004,066	

*Table 3:* Total displaced individuals (average family size of 6 members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement, January to present 2014.

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The largest displaced population has been received in the governorate of Dahuk with 429,948 displaced individuals seeking refuge in the four districts of Amedi, Zarko, Sumel and Dahuk. The Ninewa governorate districts of Akre and Al Shikhan received 136,068 individuals. These six districts in Northern Iraq now host 28% of the overall displaced individuals. The western governorate of Anbar hosts the second largest population (19%) of displaced with 374,154 individuals.

From a regional perspective<sup>4</sup>, the entire Kurdistan Region of Iraq (including the districts of Akre, Al Shikhan, in Ninewa governorate; and Kifri and Khanaqin, in Diyala governorate) hosts 47% of the total displaced populations, an estimated 946,266 individuals; 45% are reported in the Central region, estimated 904,170 individuals<sup>5</sup>; while 8% of the overall caseload have sought refuge in the south, 153,630 individuals.

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

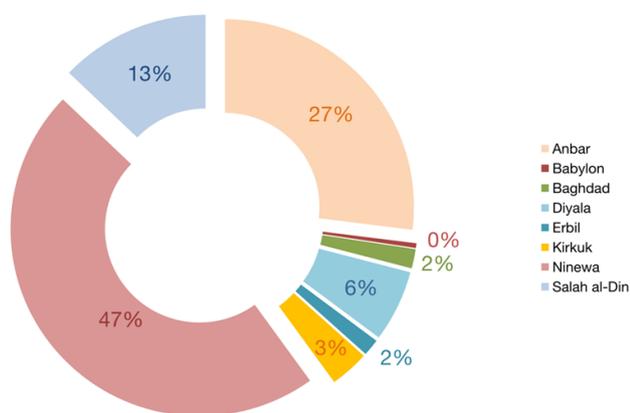


Figure 3: Displacement by Governorate of Origin.

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

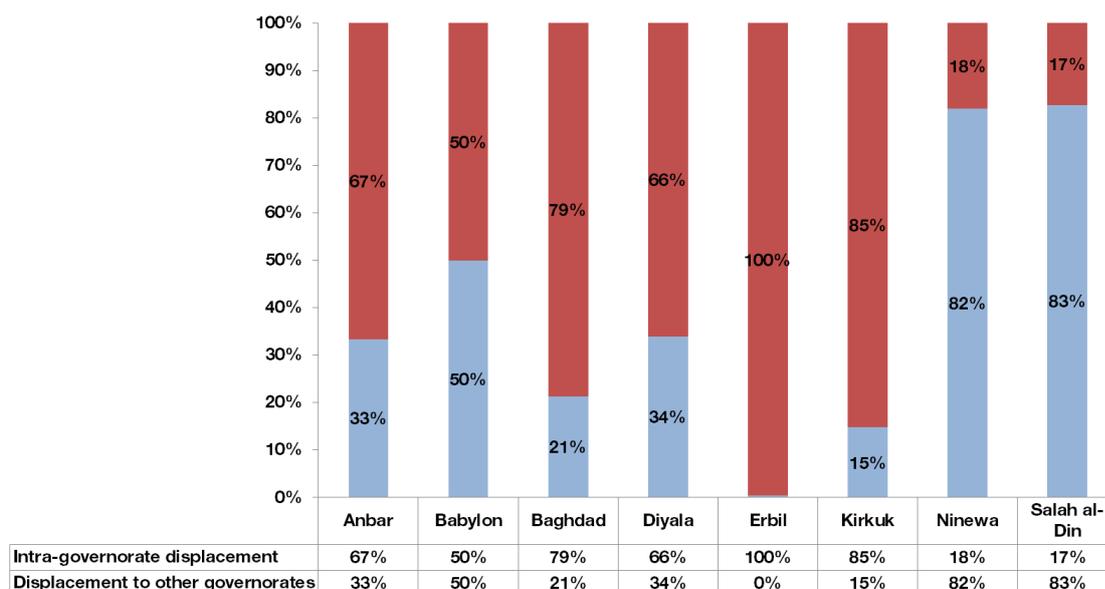


Figure 4: Comparison of intra-governorate displacement and inter-governorate displacement in 2014.

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<sup>4</sup>The Kurdistan Region includes the governorates of: Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, and Erbil. The South Region includes: Basrah; Qadissiya; Missan, Najaf, Thi-Qar, and Wassit. The Central Region includes the remaining governorates.

<sup>5</sup>This data excludes the before mentioned districts of Akre and Al Shikhan, Ninewa governorate, and Kifri and Khanaqin in Diyala governorate, hence differing from the figures reported in Table 3 which indicate the official governorates' boundaries.

As highlighted above, different displacement trends are observed among the conflict-affected governorates. High rates of intra-governorate displacements are reported as a consequence to restricted movements and tight border regulations between governorates, or following localized conflict that caused populations to displace to neighboring districts. Family and tribal connections coupled with broader ethnic and religious affiliations are also factors that are reported to determine whether IDPs displace within their original governorates or seek protection in other governorates.

### 3 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

#### Central Region

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

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

#### South Region

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

### 4 SHELTER TYPES

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

People of concern are those who have found refuge in more vulnerable shelter arrangements and are not hosted or living in hotels or rented accommodations. Figure 5 shows the total population by governorate currently housed in critical shelter arrangements (such as informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, and unfinished buildings) in comparison to the population staying in camps and in private settings (rented houses, hotels, and with host community).

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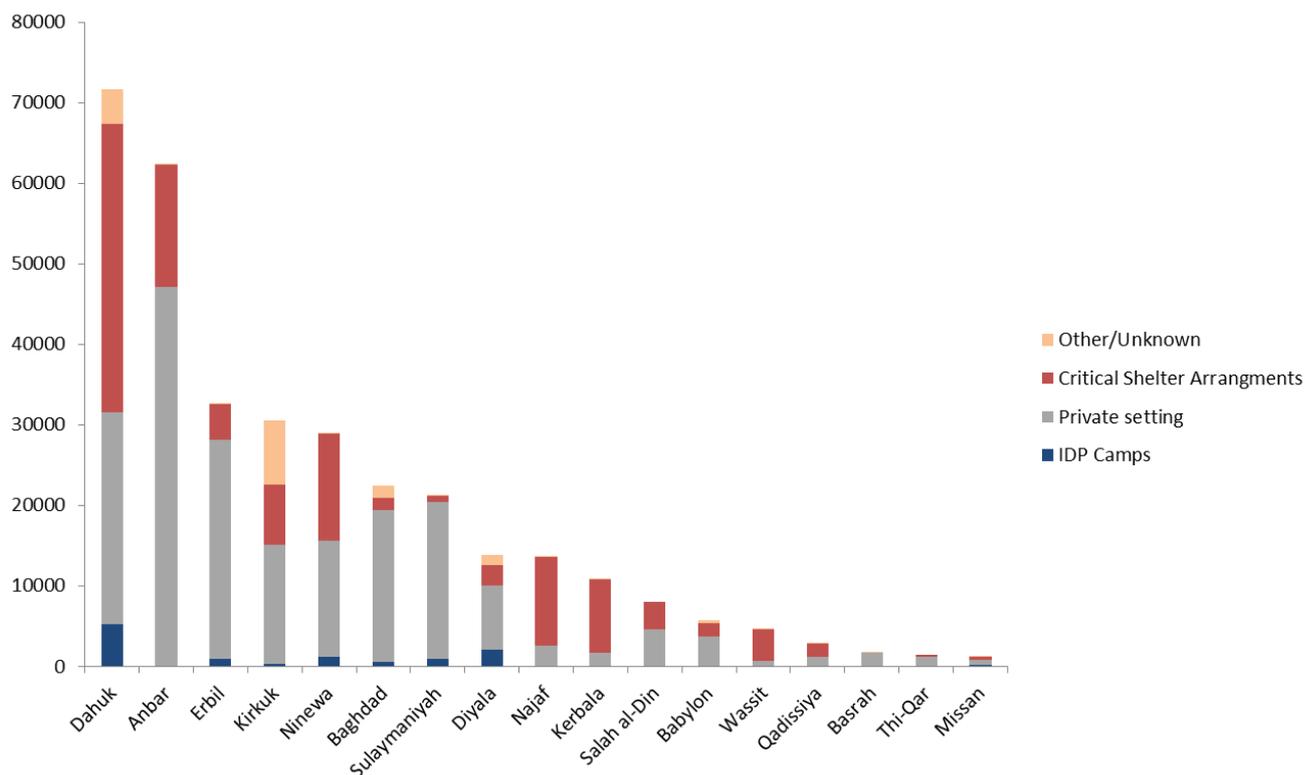


Figure 5: Shelter arrangement of IDP families in 2014.

Staying with host families or within hotels remains the most common arrangement for IDPs across Iraq as 1,162,644 individuals (58%) are currently housed within these shelter types; however, a significant proportion of the overall IDP case-load, 34% (an estimated 674,376 individuals), have sought refuge in critical shelter arrangements.

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

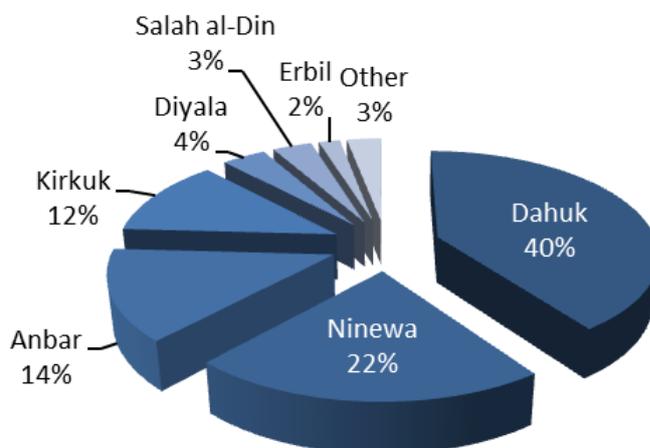


Figure 6: Occupied unfinished buildings by governorate .

**CONTACT**

## ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

### DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

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

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

### DTM Dynamic Displacement Map

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

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

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

## ANNEX 2: How Does DTM Work?

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

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

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

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

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

### When Access is limited

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

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

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

The limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations include:

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