

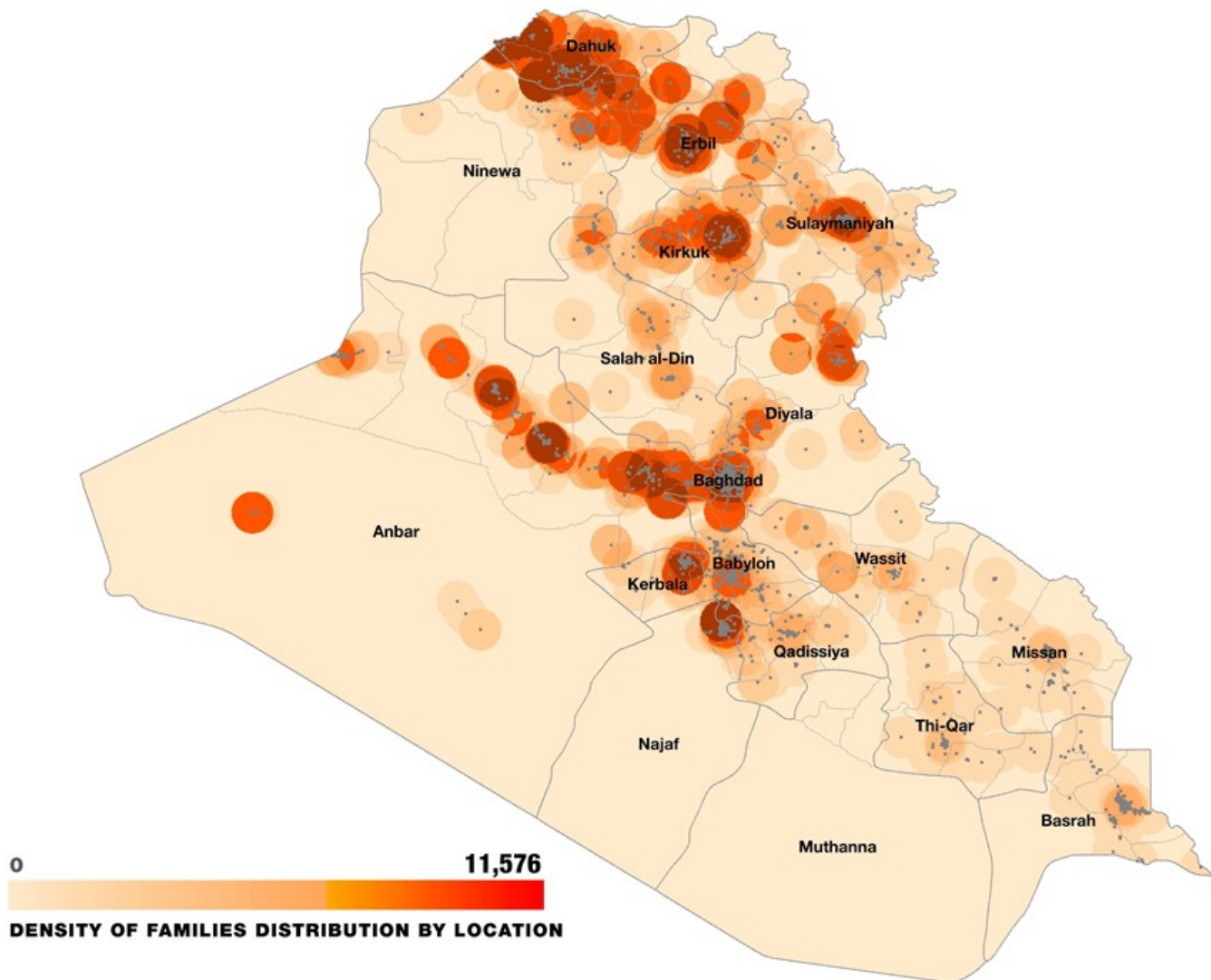
DISPLACEMENT CONTINUES TO RISE: OVER 2 MILLION PEOPLE DISPLACED

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. DTM data in Iraq is collected, analyzed and disseminated every two weeks.

From the beginning of January through 09 December, 2014 the DTM verified 2,086,356 internally displaced individuals¹ dispersed across 2,049 distinct locations in Iraq².

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



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¹Individual populations are based on an estimate that assumes each family unit consists of an average of six families.

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.

This DTM report incorporates significant changes focusing on data management, harmonization of shelter definitions and data reconciliation vis-à-vis the humanitarian coordination system in Iraq. Three distinct processes are presently under way:

- ➔ The revised DTM methodology has expanded its field data collection. This includes a Group Assessment with Gender Based Violence (GBV) component integrated in the information management system that gathers information through a network of Key Informants (KI) deployed at the location level (referred to as the '*DTM Master List Plus*'). These tools will be implemented through each DTM cycle for the next three months to cover all locations hosting displaced populations. During this period, each accessible location will be assessed once while the remaining locations will be monitored and updated through the KI network.
- ➔ The Group Assessment and GBV Annex will add further clarity to the data in terms of sex and age disaggregation, movement intentions, push factors, sectorial needs, as well as key GBV indicators. This revised methodology will track displacement at the group level by monitoring the dynamics of specific displaced populations/groups with reference to their place of origin, period of displacement, and location-wise shelter arrangements in order to strengthen the analysis of the displacement trends across Iraq.
- ➔ A parallel process of reconciliation with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster regarding the location and population hosted in IDPs camps is being implemented.
- ➔ Finally, the DTM Shelter Categories have been revised in coordination with the Shelter/NFIs Cluster, CCCM Cluster, and other sectorial partners, contributing to a joint approach for identifying the conditions and needs of the displaced populations (please refer to Annex 3: DTM Shelter Definitions).

A key output of this holistic approach is a significant shift in the reported populations per shelter type; the revised DTM dataset including the findings of the new assessment tools will be published during January, 2015.

2 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

The current DTM data corresponds to three major waves of displacement in Iraq during 2014; these are conventionally categorized by date: January to May, June to July, August to present, as indicated in Table and Figure 1³.

Displacement Wave	IDP Locations	IDP Families	IDP Individuals
Pre June	794	80,047	480,282
June-July	934	79,993	479,958
Post August	1,019	187,686	1,126,116
Total	2,049	347,726	2,086,356

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

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³Variance in the January to May, June to July, August to present, 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. Displacement 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.

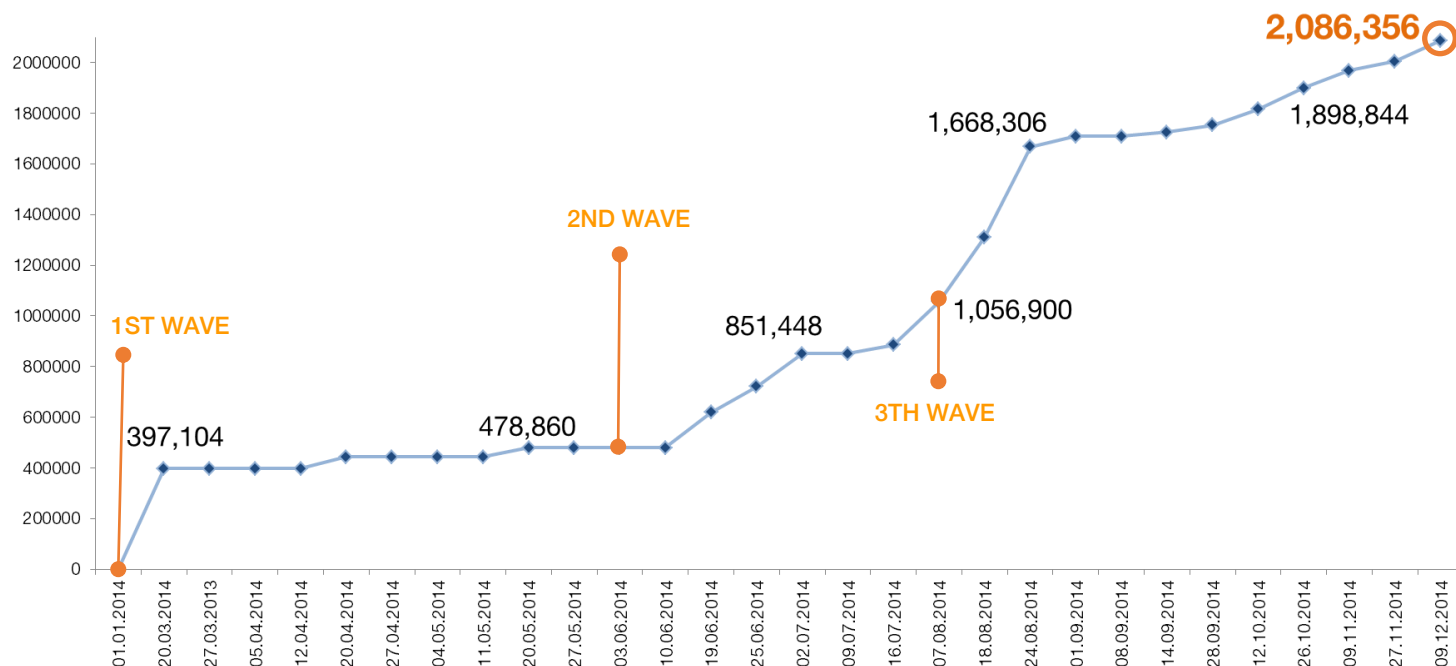


Figure 1 (above): Displacement population trends through 2014 (IDP individuals);

Given that 54% of the total 2014 displaced population has been recorded from 1st August to present (187,686 families, estimated 1,126,116 individuals) and in light of the distinct displacement patterns monitored during recent months, four observation periods have been introduced in order to enhance data analysis. The four displacement periods are as follow: January to 31 May (Pre-June); 1 June to 31 July; 1 to 31 August; and 1 September to date. Table 2 below shows the number of individuals displaced through the four observation periods.

Period of Displacement	Governorate of Origin								Grand Total	% Population displaced by Period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June	466,134	12	48	8,580	-	66	906	4,536	480,282	23%
June to July	30,570	4,956	18,570	47,676	-	13,440	187,128	177,618	479,958	23%
August	2,280	666	10,224	27,336	28,896	7,524	769,446	44,388	890,760	43%
1 Sept to date	48,456	2,484	5,034	40,302	90	51,090	53,478	34,422	235,356	11%
Grand Total	547,440	8,118	33,876	123,894	28,986	72,120	1,010,958	260,964	2,086,356	100%
% Population displaced by Governorate of Origin	26%	0%	2%	6%	1%	3%	48%	13%	100%	

Table 2: Displacement through the year of 2014 disaggregated by the period of displacement and governorate of origin (total individuals are based on a standard household size of six);

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- * During the **pre-June period**, 80,047 families (estimated 480,282 individuals) were displaced, corresponding to 23% of the total 2014 displaced populations. 97% of the population displaced during this period originates from Anbar and was displaced within Anbar (65% or 313,686 individuals), Baghdad (12% or 56,736 individuals), and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (15% or 72,834 individuals).
- * **Between June and July**, an additional 23% of the overall caseload were displaced (79,993 families, estimated 479,958 individuals). During this period the conflict expanded to several governorates, forcing the population to flee from Ninewa (39% or 187,128 individuals), Salah al-Din (37% or 177,618 individuals), and Diyala (10% or 47,676 individuals). Population was mainly displaced to Erbil (17% or 82,668 individuals), Kirkuk (16% or 77,274 individuals), Najaf (15% or 70,824 individuals), and Sulaymaniyah (11% or 51,300 individuals).
- * **During the month of August**, up to 890,760 individuals were displaced (43% or 148,460 families); 86% of the displaced population was from Ninewa (128,241 families or 769,446 individuals). Main governorates hosting displaced populations were Dahuk, hosting 477,894 individuals (54%), and Erbil (9% or 82,926 individuals). Also, 15% (133,494 individuals) were displaced within Ninewa.
- * **From September 1 to date**, a series of distinct, concurrent crises have been recorded in several governorates causing a less intense yet steady increase in the displaced population numbers. During this period, 39,226 families (estimated 235,256 individuals) have been displaced from eight governorates, contributing to 11% of the overall 2014 caseload. The four top governorates are Ninewa (23% or 53,478 individuals), Kirkuk (22% or 51,090 individuals), Anbar (21% or 48,456 individuals), and Diyala (17% or 40,302 individuals). Populations have also been displaced to other governorates including Baghdad (13% or 29,952 individuals) and Sulaymaniyah (13% or 30,096 individuals). Furthermore, the proportion of intra-governorate displacement increased with 55,590 individuals displaced within Kirkuk (24%) and 41,910 in Anbar (18%).

Out of the total 2014 displacement, the highest number of IDPs originate from Ninewa with 1,010,964 individuals (48%) followed by Anbar with 547,440 individuals (26%), and Salah al-Din with 260,964 individuals (13%) as represented by Figure 2.

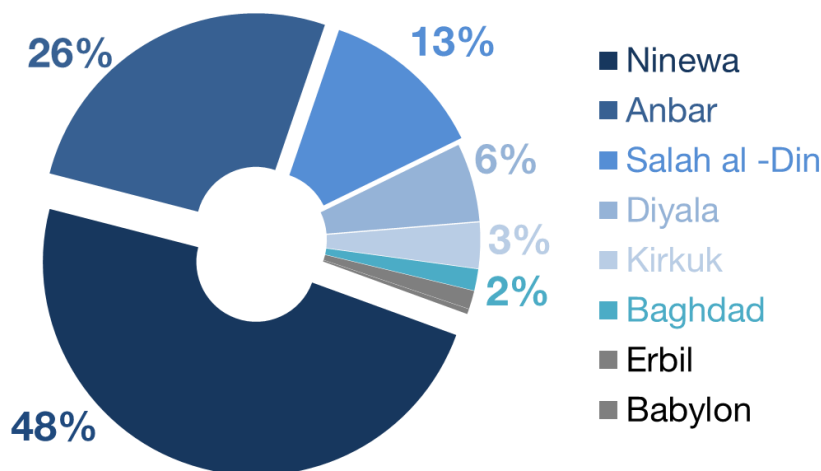


Figure 2 (above): Displacement by Governorate of Origin;

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The top seven governorates receiving the displaced populations during 2014 are represented in Figure 3 below.

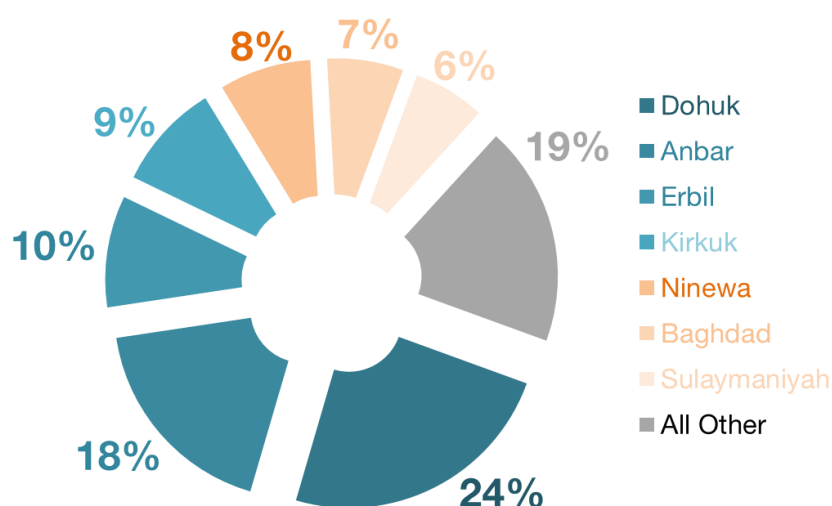


Figure 3 (above): Governorate hosting the largest displaced populations;

Table 2 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement through 2014. Populations that have been 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	364,386	90	3,246	132	0	0	2,532	7,602	377,988
	Babylon	3,318	4,044	756	222	0	18	25,716	894	34,968
	Baghdad	62,952	1,920	27,090	9,810	0	1,764	26,646	5,682	135,864
	Basrah	1,368	186	240	972	0	1,182	4,404	2,244	10,596
	Dohuk	3,660	0	0	0	0	0	496,770	0	500,430
	Diyala	720	0	0	82,230	0	0	12	546	83,508
	Erbil	42,144	0	0	150	28,896	0	78,042	49,962	199,194
	Kerbala	4,212	918	360	162	0	120	60,318	660	66,750
	Kirkuk	22,878	0	264	3,786	0	62,250	5,484	95,580	190,242
	Missan	246	30	198	138	0	1068	4,884	726	7,290
	Najaf	954	0	0	66	0	438	80,028	126	81,612
	Ninewa	2,286	0	0	0	0	0	160,122	1,272	163,680
	Qadisiya	1,038	138	390	708	0	2,322	13,458	360	18,414
	Salah Al-Din	3,234	0	48	0	90	0	0	47,130	50,502
	Sulaymaniyah	32,748	660	858	24,900	0	0	21,588	47,364	128,118
	Thi-Qar	858	132	378	66	0	1,218	5,760	432	8,844
	Wassit	438	0	48	552	0	1,740	25,194	384	28,356
	Total	547,440	8,118	33,876	123,894	28,986	72,120	1,010,958	260,964	2,086,356

Table 3 (above): 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 majority of the displacement is from one governorate to another (63% of the overall caseload; 1,310,208 individuals), as opposed to displacement within the same governorate. Figure 8 provides the comparison of intra and inter-governorate displacement for 2014, highlighting the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk and Diyala as areas which are mostly affected by intra-governorate displacements. 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.

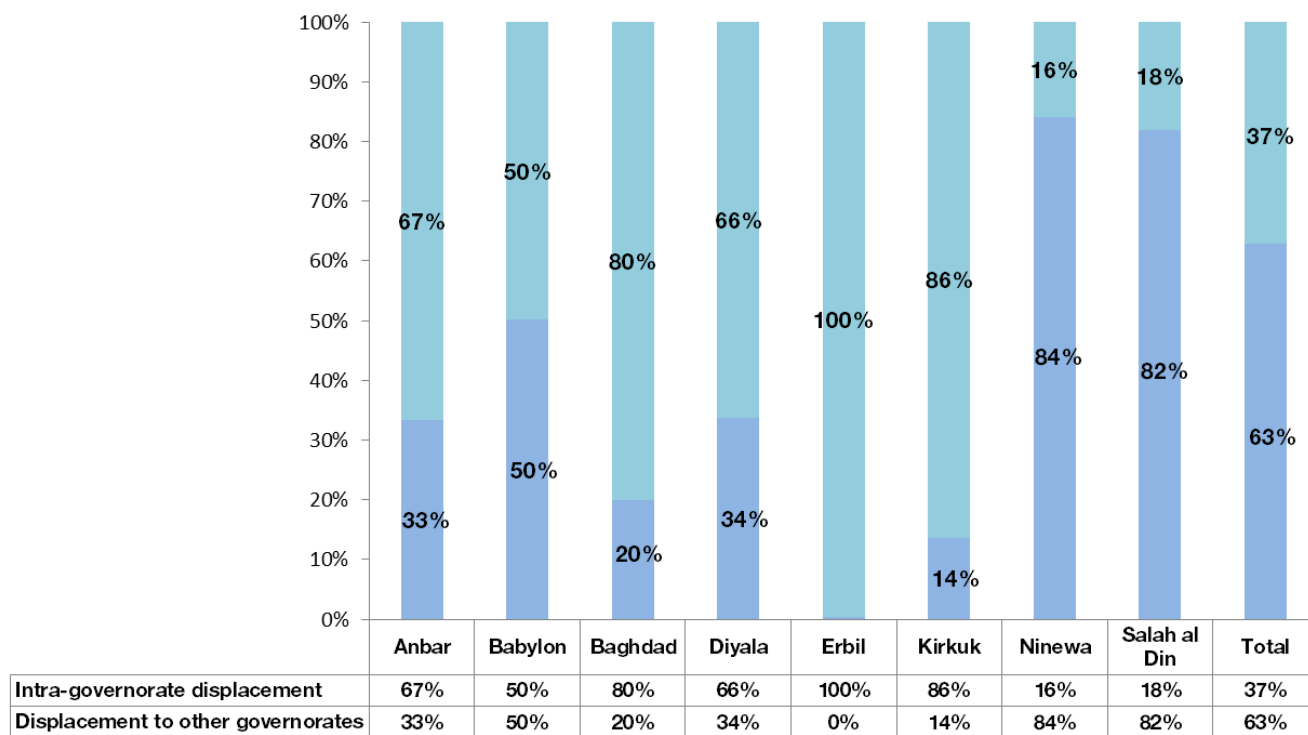


Figure 4: Comparison of intra-governorate displacement and inter-governorate displacement in 2014;

3 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period (25 November to 09 December) DTM field staff across Iraq recorded an additional 82,290 displaced individuals.

In order to facilitate identifying the changes across the Shelter Categories following the recent data harmonization processes and improved DTM coverage as per revised methodology, Table 4 provides an overview of the variances between this DTM round (9 December) and the previous one (25 November)⁴.

The new DTM shelter categories have split the Other/Unknown category in two distinct groups: Other Collective Centers; and Unknown (please refer to Annex 3). This explains the considerable variances across these shelter categories.

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⁴As detailed in the Annex 3, the following shelter categories are identified: CM (Camp); HC (Host Community); HM (Hotel/ Motel); IS (Other Informal Settlements); RB (Religious Buildings); RH (Rented Houses); SB (School Buildings); UB (Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings); OT (Other Formal Settlements); and UN (Unknown).

Governorates	CM	HC	HM	IS	RB	RH	SB	UB	OT	UN	Variances by Governorate
Anbar	0	474	0	0	0	0	2,208	1,152	-216	216	3,834
Babylon	0	1,002	0	1350	366	48	-36	84	-2,538	54	330
Baghdad	0	402	0	0	0	960	0	0	-9,234	9,234	1,362
Basrah	0	-492	258	18	84	402	0	0	-42	372	600
Dahuk	88,338	-10,458	-3,978	7512	-4224	18,942	-49,446	47,112	-25,782	2,466	70,482
Diyala	-150	1,098	0	-228	0	900	18	-900	-8,022	8,022	738
Erbil	0	0	1320	0	0	2,544	0	210	-504	0	3,570
Kerbala	0	1,038	0	0	198	0	0	0	-870	870	1,236
Kirkuk	3,000	3,630	0	0	0	1,398	0	2,262	-47,460	44,460	7,290
Missan	0	-42	0	12	36	516	-750	0	-444	240	-432
Najaf	0	0	0	0	114	84	0	0	-102	102	198
Ninewa	2,928	-16,284	186	9186	-2334	1,110	-1,398	-3,978	-660	660	-10,584
Qadissiya	0	108	0	0	468	24	0	0	0	0	600
Salah Al-Din	-30	0	0	30	0	2,550	0	0	0	0	2,550
Sulaymaniyah	-222	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	-810	810	0
Thi-Qar	0	60	0	0	24	90	0	0	0	0	174
Wassit	0	-60	0	0	246	156	0	0	-180	180	342
Grand Total	93,864	-19,524	-2,214	18,102	-5,022	29,724	-49,404	45,942	-96,864	67,686	82,290

Table 4: Variances in the Shelter Arrangements between the DTM Round IX (25 November) and Round X (9 December), individuals;

Positive figures indicate increase in population (by individuals) residing in the corresponding shelter arrangement and governorate, while negative figures capture the corresponding reduction. More details are summarized in regional sections below.

Central and Central North Region

As a result of the ongoing conflict between Iraqi forces and Armed Groups (AGs), people continue to face displacement, primarily in Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, Salah al Din, and Diyala.

In Kirkuk, there has been an overall increase of 7,290 displaced individuals. Further analysis at the district level reveals that as a consequence of continuous clashes in Al Hawiga district around 3,000 individuals have been displaced to bordering districts. An additional 2,200 individuals displaced from Anbar have also been recorded as enhanced coverage led to identification of populations that were displaced from Salah al-Din, al Alam and Baiji areas. The total volume of intra and inter governorate movements led to an increase of an estimated 4,920 individuals in Daquq and 5,270 individuals in Kirkuk Center districts. Further information regarding their shelter arrangements is presently being validated.

Minor increases have also been reported from Anbar and Salah al-Din, both of them caused by displacement across districts due to the prevailing insecurity situation. In Anbar, an increase of 3,234 individuals was recorded in Falluja and 450 individuals in Al-Rutba. For Salah al Din, there has been an increase of 2,550 individuals in Al-Fares district owing to continued violence in Al-Alam area, as well as recent clashes in Balad district. The respective shelter arrangements can be observed in Table 4 above.

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Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)

In KRI, the increase of 74,052 individuals is due to the ongoing reconciliation of IDP camp populations with CCCM cluster data, the reorganization of the shelter categories, expanded coverage to newly identified locations and the revised DTM methodology.

In Dahuk, reconciliation with CCCM cluster data has enabled inclusion of the overall camp population of 119,970 individuals across the ten IDPs camps in the governorate (increase of 88,338 individuals). At the same time, considerable movements between shelter arrangements have been recorded, thus highlighting the ongoing movement from School Buildings (decrease of 49,446 individuals) and Host Community (10,458 individuals) to Camps and Unfinished / Abandoned Buildings. In fact, a significant increase of 47,112 individuals is reported in the latter category due to recent data management activities that are being further analyzed and validated.

The decrease in the Host Community population in Ninewa (16,284 individuals) has mainly occurred in the district of Al-Shikan, where population is reported to have moved to Unfinished/ Abandoned Buildings and Camps in Dahuk.

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 hence increasing the demand for shelter. As a result, a large number of families are housed in inadequate or short-term shelter arrangements that are unsuitable for winter conditions highlighting the critical need for assistance.

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

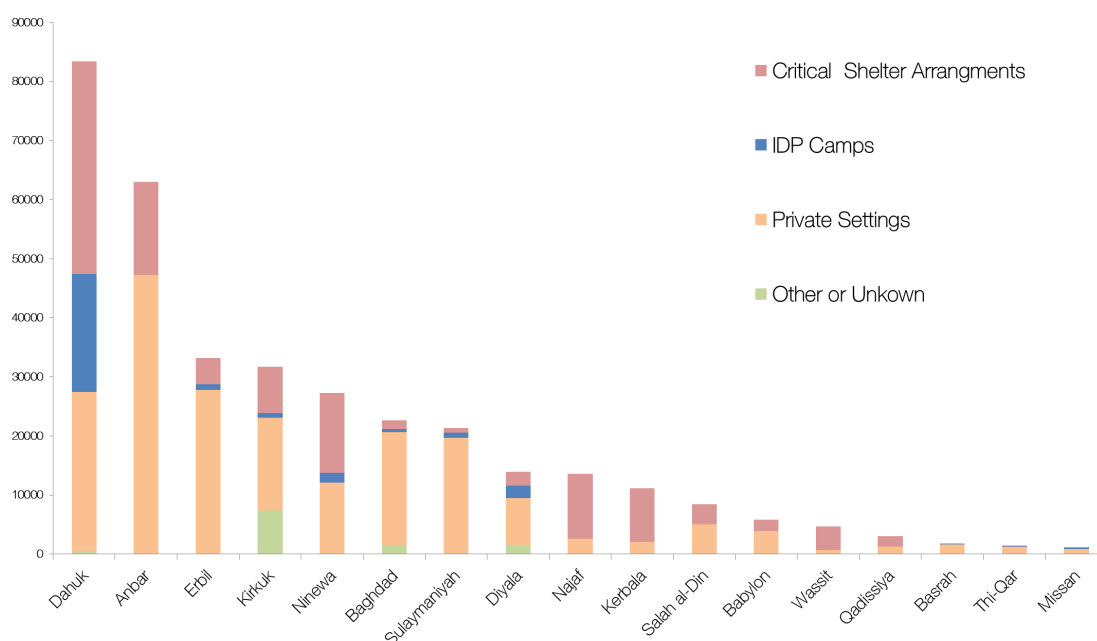


Figure 5: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014⁵;

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⁵Critical shelter arrangements include unfinished/abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, informal/random/irregular settlements or collective shelters. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels and other, unknown and IDP camps are self-descriptive.

Private settings form the most common shelter arrangement for IDPs across Iraq (1,170,630 individuals or 56%) followed by 27,209 individuals (8%) settled in camps. However, an estimated 674,376 individuals (33%) have sought refuge in critical shelter arrangements. Figure 5 above provides the breakdown for various shelter arrangements across governorates.

Within the category of critical shelter types, the most populated are unfinished buildings, with 348,258 individuals (17%). Figure 6 shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide.

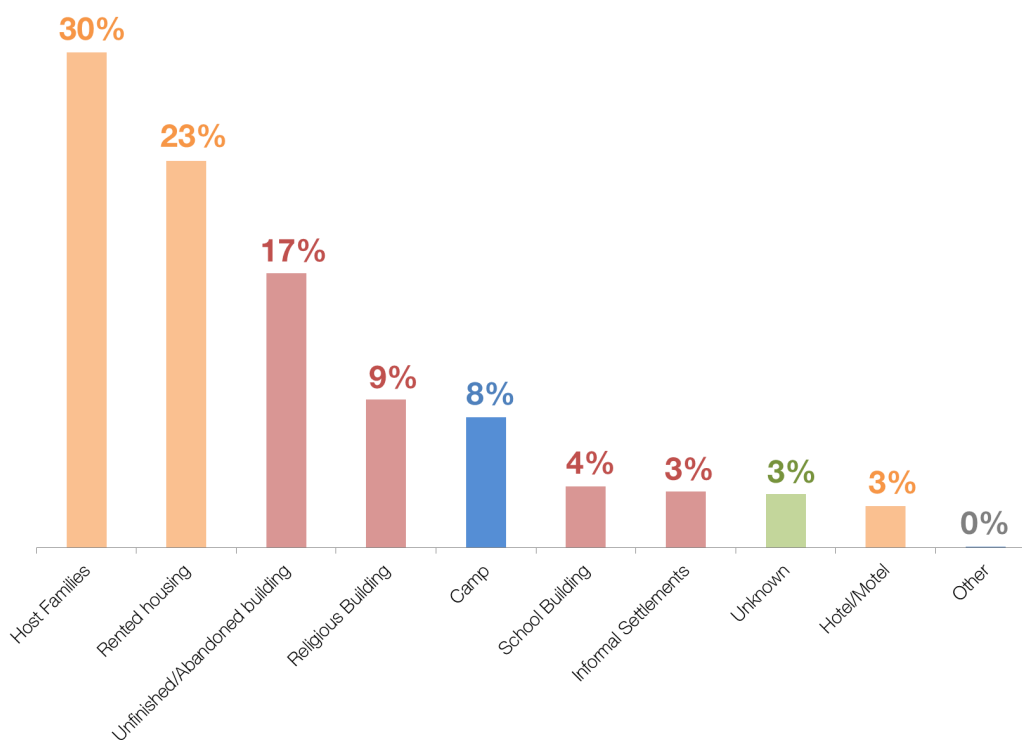


Figure 6 (above): Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014;

Finally, Figure 8 provides an overview of the disaggregated shelter categories corresponding to the periods of observation:

Pre-June period: Displaced families resided with host families (44% or 35,280 individuals), and in Rented Housing (30% or 24,316 individuals).

June and July period: Populations sought refuge predominately in Rented Housing (33% or 26,483 individuals), with the Host Communities (27% or 21,432 individuals), and in Religious Buildings (19% or 15,252 individuals).

Shelter arrangements for the population displaced during the month of **August** changed significantly with 27% (40,070 individuals) located in Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings; 20% (30,268 individuals) in Host Community settings; and 16% (23,122 individuals) in Camps.

September to date: 45% (17,667 individuals) displaced population moved to Host Communities; 20% (7,939 individuals) opted for Rented Housing; and 15% (5,809 individuals) is residing in Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings.

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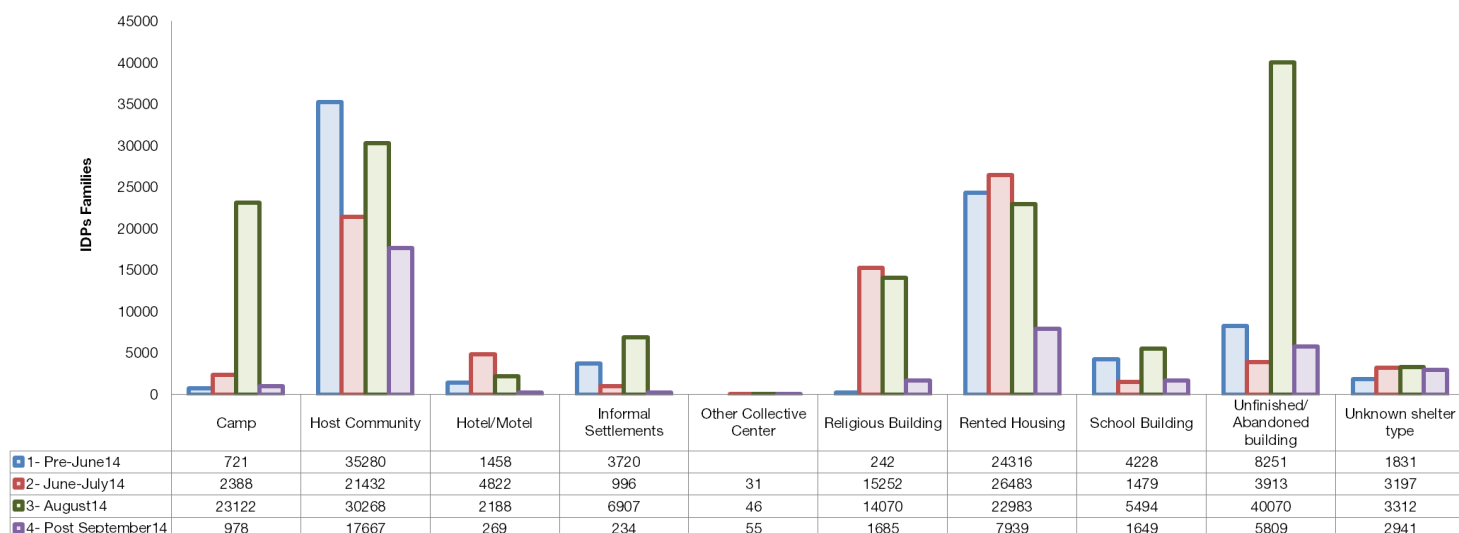


Figure 8: Shelter categories disaggregated by period observation period.

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 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: 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:

1. **Stage I:** IOM field monitors identify the location of displaced populations through an established network of community-level key informants.
2. **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.

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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.