

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an International Organization for Migration (IOM) information management tool that gathers specific information regarding the condition of displaced persons across the country. DTM data in Iraq is published and disseminated every two weeks.

From the beginning of January through 26 October, 2014 the DTM identified 1,898,844 internally displaced individuals dispersed across 1,928 distinct locations in Iraq.<sup>1</sup> The figure used by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for planning purposes is 1.9 million IDPs and is based on the data collected through the DTM.

For further details on the DTM methodology, please refer to Annex 2 or visit the IOM Iraq DTM webpage at <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>. All DTM products are detailed in Annex 1 and on the IOM website.

	IDP Locations <sup>2</sup>	IDP Families	IDP Individuals
<b>TOTAL Displacement 2014</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>316,474</b>	<b>1,898,844</b>
Post August 2014	846	60,875	965,250
June - July 2014	902	78,057	468,342
Pre June 2014	787	7,542	465,252

*Table 1 (above): Displacement through the year of 2014 disaggregated by the dates of the 3 distinct waves (total individuals are based on a standard household size of 6).*

Variance in the figures reported in the pre-June, June-July, and August categories 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 HIGHLIGHTS

- ⇒ As a result of continued large scale displacement in the governorates of Ninewa, Kirkuk and Anbar, Iraq has witnessed an increase in displaced populations over the last several reporting periods. From the end of September to October 26, the displaced population has increased by 145,542 individuals.
- ⇒ Displacement in the governorate of Ninewa remains fluid with hundreds of families leaving their homes. There are additional reports of secondary displacements as well as returns.
- ⇒ Diyala governorate witnessed waves of both displacement and return between 20 – 22 October, as fighting broke out in the area of Qara Teppa, Kifri district in Diyala.

<sup>1</sup>A location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (4th official administrative division), or to a village for rural areas or a neighborhood for urban areas (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>The number of locations per wave does not sum the overall number of distinct locations as displacement populations often increase in pre-existing locations between waves.

### 3. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

At least three major displacement crises during 2014 are generally recognized in Iraq. They can be categorized by date: January to June, June to August and August to present, as seen in **Figure 1**. Each successive crisis has grown in severity as the large displaced populations have either fled in shorter periods of time and/or increased in size.

As shown in **Figure 1** the third wave of displacement witnessed the largest population movement out of the three in the shortest period of time. At the turn of October, however, clashes throughout the central north governorates have led to a steadier increase of displacement over several areas than witnessed before.

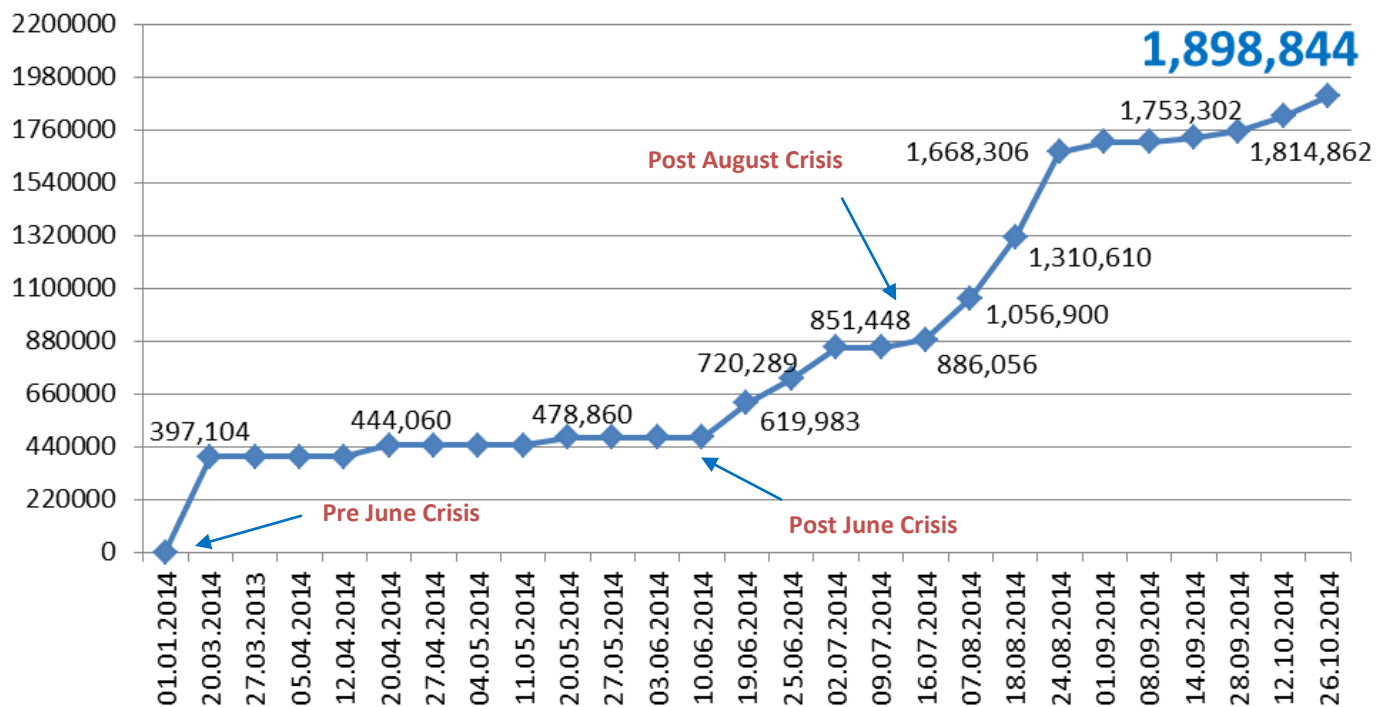


Figure 1: Displacement population trends trough 2014 (IDP individuals).

The governorates with the largest populations fleeing their homes are Ninewa with 156,246 families (49% of total displacement) and Anbar with 87,160 families (28%). It is clear that displacement has primarily occurred from the north central governorates of Iraq.

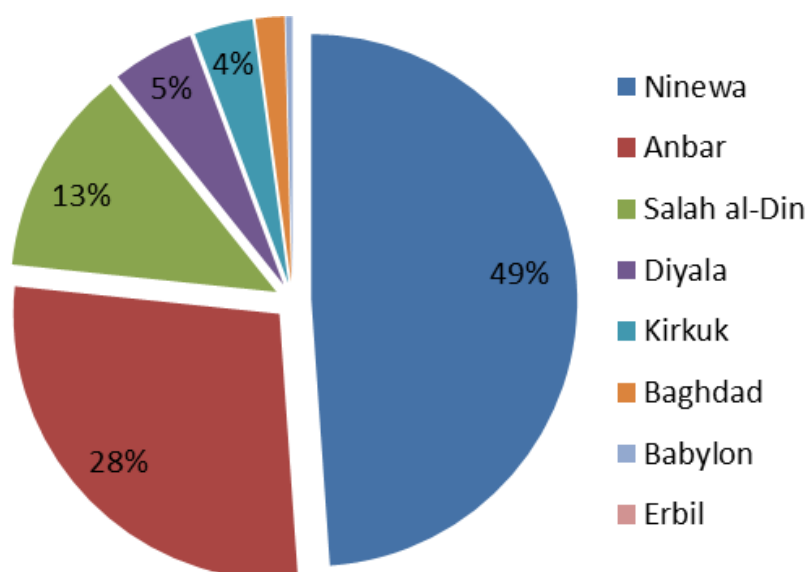


Figure 2: Displacement by governorate of origin of the total displaced population.

Despite population movements primarily being throughout the central north of Iraq, Duhok remains the governorate that hosts the largest IDP population. Currently, more than 450,000 displaced individuals are seeking refuge across its four districts of Sumel, Zarko Duhok and Amedi, accounting for 24% of the overall IDP caseload.



Figure 3 (above): Displaced families per top 4 governorates of Iraq hosting the largest populations.

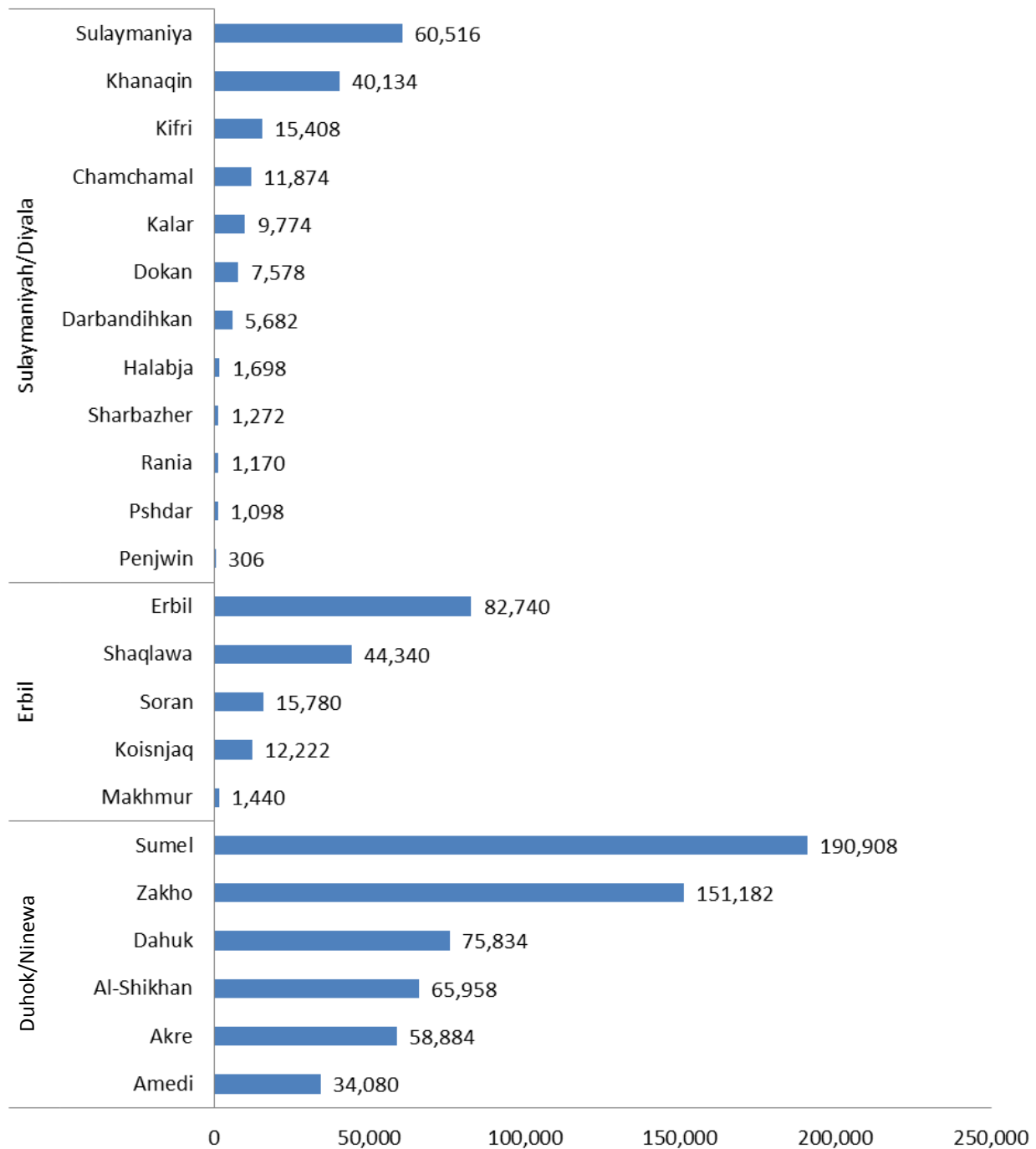
Population movement from one governorate to another is the most commonly observed displacement trend, as opposed to displacement within the same governorate. As many as 1,188,744 individuals, 63% of the overall caseload, fled outside of their governorate of origin.

Table 2 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement. The yellow highlights represent populations that have displaced within their governorate of origin.

		Governorate of Origin								Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Salah al-Din	Ninewa	Diyala	Babylon	Kirkuk	Erbil	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	348,636	3,246	7,602	2,532	132	90	-	-	362,238
	Babylon	2,982	954	672	22,884	204	4,092	18	-	31,806
	Baghdad	61,944	26,112	4,518	22,122	9,126	1,920	1,704	-	127,446
	Basrah	1,236	354	1,746	3,474	636	168	1,098	-	8,712
	Duhok	3,540	-	-	448,464	-	-	-	-	452,004
	Diyala	720	-	198	24	74,556	-	-	-	75,498
	Erbil	38,604	-	47,832	69,936	150	-	-	-	156,522
	Kerbala	4,230	360	648	57,090	162	918	120	-	63,528
	Kirkuk	18,168	-	90,486	4,194	1,686	-	56,670	-	171,204
	Missan	186	168	612	4,638	222	24	900	-	6,750
	Najaf	882	-	96	78,870	66	-	318	-	80,232
	Ninewa	2,058	-	840	162,960	-	-	-	-	165,858
	Qadissiya	930	390	360	11,898	684	84	1,956	-	16,302
	Salah al-Din	5,904	48	37,044	-	-	-	-	90	43,086
	Sulaymaniyah	31,644	-	40,230	18,594	9,942	558	-	-	100,968
	Thi-Qar	840	378	366	5,832	60	96	1,218	-	8,790
	Wassit	456	54	384	23,964	882	-	2,160	-	27,900
Total	522,960	32,064	233,634	937,476	98,508	7,950	66,162	90	1,898,844	

Table 2 (above): Total displaced individuals (average family size of 6 members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement.

Cumulatively, the KRI now hosts 47% of all IDPs comprising of 148,313 families, an estimated 889,878 individuals. This was an increase of 5,933 families since 5 October. This figure is inclusive of the bordering districts assisted through the KRI as shown in Figure 4, which are Akre and Al-Shikan, in Ninewa governorate; and Kifri and Khanaqin, in Diyala governorate.



*Figure 4 (above): Displaced individuals per district in the northern region of Iraq.*

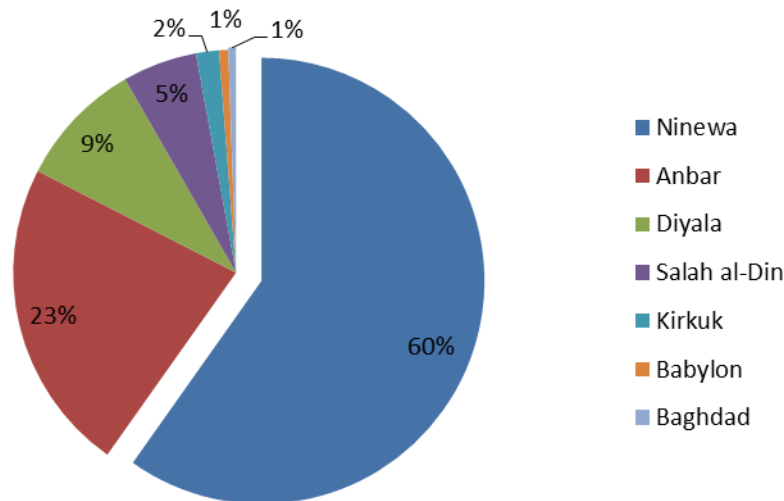
When accounting for the disputed districts of Al Shirkhan and Akre that also receive assistance from the KRI, the IDP population in Duhok reaches 96,441 families, an estimated 576,846 internally displaced individuals. This means that Duhok alone accounts for 30% of the total displaced population. Excluding Al Shikhan and Akre districts, Ninewa governorate hosts just 6,836 displaced families across its other districts.

IOM continues to closely coordinate with the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) and the Ministry of Planning to maintain a shared, accurate understanding of displaced people across the three governorates of Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. IOM is also planning to expand similar arrangements in other parts of Iraq.

#### 4. POPULATION MOVEMENT AND TRENDS BY REGION SINCE 28 SEPTEMBER

Through the reporting period, the DTM has recorded the overall population of displacement rising by 13,997 families, an estimated 83,982 individuals. This displacement has primarily occurred in the central and central north governorates of Iraq, specifically in Ninewa, Anbar and Diyala.

This section aims to provide a regional overview of the recent population movements observed from the last reporting date of the 5 October.<sup>3</sup>



*Figure 5 (above): Population of displacement by governorate from 5 October 2014 in Iraq.*

#### Central and Central North Region

The governorate of Ninewa has suffered the largest level of displacement throughout 2014, which has continued throughout the reporting period. Since 5 October, 2,777 families fled from Ninewa and have sought refuge outside of the KRI in other governorates across Iraq; mainly Kerbala (698 families), Baghdad (688 families), Babylon (483 families) and Najaf (208 families). An additional

In recent weeks, AG offensives in Anbar governorate have caused thousands to flee and seek refuge in other areas of the governorate, as well as in the neighboring governorates of Baghdad and Babylon. Since 5 October, an increase of 2,197 displaced families was observed in Anbar and 781 and 111 families in the governorates of Baghdad and Babylon respectively.

Diyala governorate witnessed heavy fighting, specifically in the area of Qara Teppa in Kifri district, which triggered the displacement of 921 families. Of this population, 505 families sought refuge in the district of Al-Khalis, 239 families fled to Khanaqin, and 177 families displaced within Ba'quba.

#### The Kurdistan Region of Iraq

The KRI hosts vast populations of displaced people from various areas of origin, as people have sought refuge in the relative stability of the region. This trend has continued with an increase of 5,594 families since 5 October that are seeking refuge in the governorates of Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniya. These figures include the districts of *Akre* and *Al-Shikan*, in Ninewa governorate; and *Kifri* and *Khanaqin*, in Diyala governorate that are assisted through the KRI.

The Kurdish Region includes the governorates of: Duhok; Sulaymaniyah; and Erbil. The South Region includes: Basrah; Qadissiya; Missan; Najaf; Thi-Qar; and Wassit. Central and Central North includes the remaining governorates.

## Southern Region

Displacement to the southern governorates of Iraq continues, but the populations remain small. Since 5 October, an additional 538 families sought refuge in the governorates of Basrah, Thi Qar, Najaf and Missan; accounting for just 4% of the displacement observed in this period.

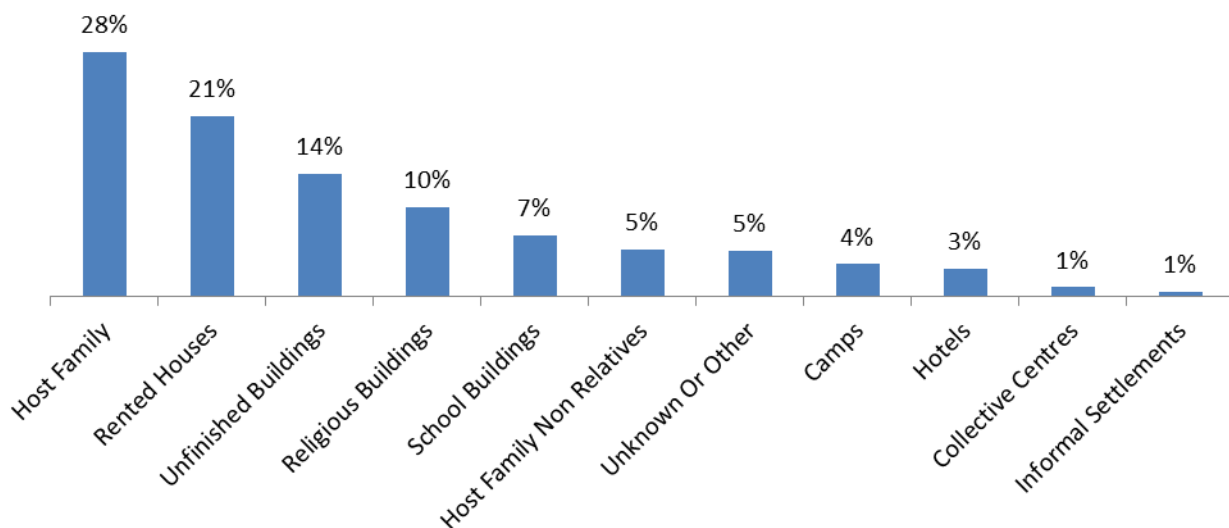
The majority of these families fled Ninewa governorate (344 families) with significant populations also fleeing Kirkuk and Salah al-Din (94 families and 48 families respectively).

IOM field staff continues to monitor and track the situation as it develops, as the frontlines of conflict between AGs and Iraq Security Forces (ISF) are in constant flux,

## 5. SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

The displaced populations across Iraq, currently summing to nearly 1.9 million individuals, have sought refuge in a range of shelter types. Populations of concern are those who have found refuge in alternative shelter types and are not hosted or living in hotels or rented accommodation.

Staying with host families remains the most common arrangement for IDPs across Iraq, however, a significant proportion of the overall IDP caseload, 31% (98,071 families), have sought refuge in alternative shelter arrangements such as school buildings, religious buildings and unfinished buildings.



*Figure 4: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.*

Many areas have become burdened with large displaced populations with increasing 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.

*Figure 5 (above): Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 breakdown by wave of displacement.*

## Annex 1: Displacement Tracking Matrix | Products

### DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

What you will find in the dataset:

1. DTM Dataset 26102014: the excel document provides the raw data from the field; each row represents a population of IDPs grouped by their place of origin at their current location (Note: multiple records of each IDP location will exist as the location's population is disaggregated by place of origin).
2. IDPs by Origin - 2014: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin. Each row represents a distinct IDP location.
3. IDPs by Origin - post August 2014: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin from the beginning of August 2014 until 26 October. Each record represents a distinct IDP location.
4. IDPs by Origin - June-July 2014: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin from the beginning of June 2014 until the end of July. Each record represents a distinct IDP location.
5. IDPs by Origin - pre June 2014: data set representing the total number of distinct IDP locations, with a breakdown per location of the population's governorate of origin from the beginning of 2014 until the end of May. Each row represents a distinct IDP location.
6. IDPs tabulation - 2014: a summary provided in several tabulations of data for IDPs displaced from beginning of 2014 until 26 October, 2014.
7. August Displacement Tabulation: A subset of the Post June IDPs summary tabulations on the data for IDPs displaced from 1 August to 26 October 2014.

### Maps and KMZ files:

- ◆ New Displacement: 1 January to 26 October, 2014 – the mapping represents the current locations of IDP populations and population density by district across Iraq; this includes displacement since the beginning of 2014 until 26 October.

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 displacement observed in Iraq today.

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

**The first stage:** IOM field monitors identify the location of displaced populations through an established network of community-level key informants (KI).

**The second stage:** 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 IOMs Rapid Assessment and Response Team (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, but 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 the early part of 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 as the displacement caseload was so large.

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 the operations of the DTM can 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.