

DTM IDENTIFIES JUST OVER 2.5 MILLION IDPS

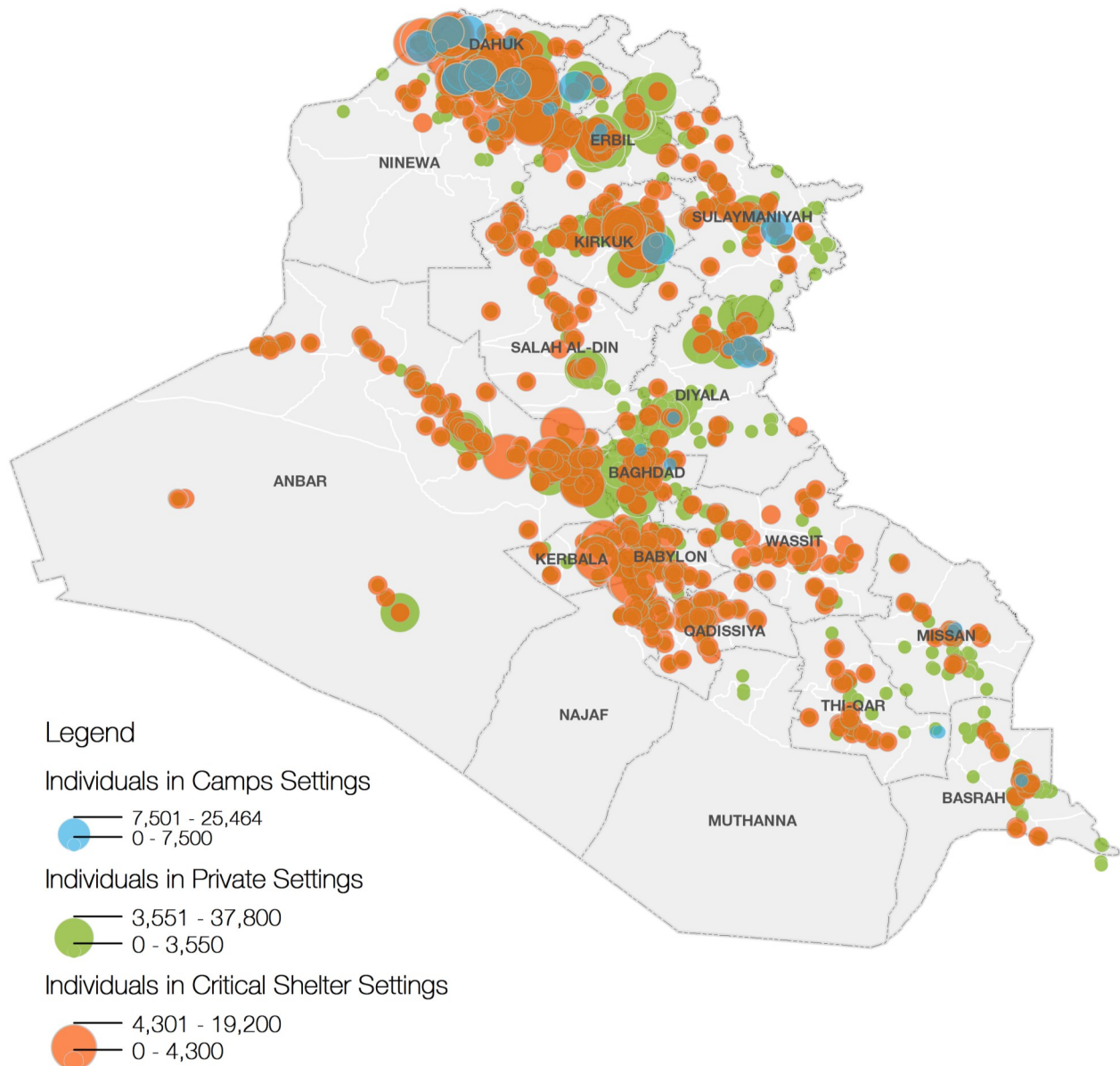
1 INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an International Organization for Migration (IOM) information management tool that gathers specific information regarding the status and location of displaced persons across the country.

From the beginning of January 2014 through 26 February 2015, the DTM identified 2,536,734 internally displaced individuals¹, (422,789 families) dispersed across 2,857 distinct locations in Iraq.²

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

The below map represents the displaced population by Private, Camp, and Critical Shelter settings.



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

²A location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas or a neighborhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division). IOM DTM aims to provide precise population data; however limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can limit information-gathering activities.

The revised DTM methodology, launched at the beginning of 2015, has considerably bolstered IOM's capacity to identify, collect, and verify the locations and characteristics of displaced populations across the country. Structured on three integrated assessment tools, this methodology has reintroduced cyclical field visits to identified locations hosting IDPs throughout Iraq, hence verifying information reported through the Key Informant (KIs) network, as well as expanding the scope of the displacement data collected. Previously, these visits were put on hold following a deterioration of the security situation and resulting mass displacements observed between July and August 2014.

Consistent with the previous report, this round identified further populations displaced during previous periods of the crisis that are predominantly hosted in rented accommodations and with host community households.

Table 1 shows this increase in displaced populations broken down by period of displacement and three shelter categories, which are private setting (including rented housing, host community, and hotel/motel); critical shelter arrangements (unfinished and abandoned buildings, educational facilities, religious buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements, and the population in unknown shelter categories); and camps.

Displacement Periods	Private Settings (host community and rental)	Camps	Critical Shelter Arrangements	Total	% by period
Pre-June 2014	8,712	-	-390	8,322	13%
June-July 2014	21,252	774	-8,130	13,896	22%
August 2014	12,150	2,874	876	15,900	25%
Post 1 September 2014	23,442	-	2,730	26,172	41%
Total	65,556	3,648	-4,914	64,290	100%
% by shelter	82%	1%	17%	100%	

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

To support the launch of the revised DTM methodology, IOM expanded its field capacity of Rapid Assessment and Response Team (RART) from 81 to 137 staff deployed throughout the eighteen governorates of Iraq. This has increased the DTM's capacity to continue monitoring and tracking the complex dynamics of the current situation through increased access to the displaced populations living largely in urban and conflict affected areas, while being able to swiftly verify initial displacement reports.

It is expected that further populations that were displaced throughout the crisis who are hosted in private settings, in governorates that are conflict affected, and other populations to whom the organization previously had limited access for other reasons, will continue being identified in the following DTM rounds. A detailed analysis of this increase is provided within Section 4, Displacement through the Reporting Period.

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2 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

There remain three major identified waves of displacement in Iraq since January 2014. These waves of displacement correspond to major conflicts and each wave is conventionally categorized by date: January to May, June to July, and August 2014 to present.

The third wave can be further disaggregated by two periods; August 2014, and 01 September to 15 January, as indicated in Table 2. This approach has enhanced the analysis of displacement as the situation developed and transformed throughout the duration of the third wave.³ The table below details the four observed waves of displacement.

Observation Period	# Locations ⁴	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	%
Pre-June 2014	982	96,566	579,396	23%
June-July 2014	1,542	107,745	646,470	25%
August 2014	1,114	145,740	874,440	34%
Post 1 September 2014	1,073	72,738	436,428	17%
Total	2,857	422,789	2,536,734	100%

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

Each observed period of displacement has unique and identifiable dynamics characterized by the size of the displaced populations, geographical coverage of the assessment team, and frequency of significant events that cause displacement. This variation is visualized in Figure 1 below.

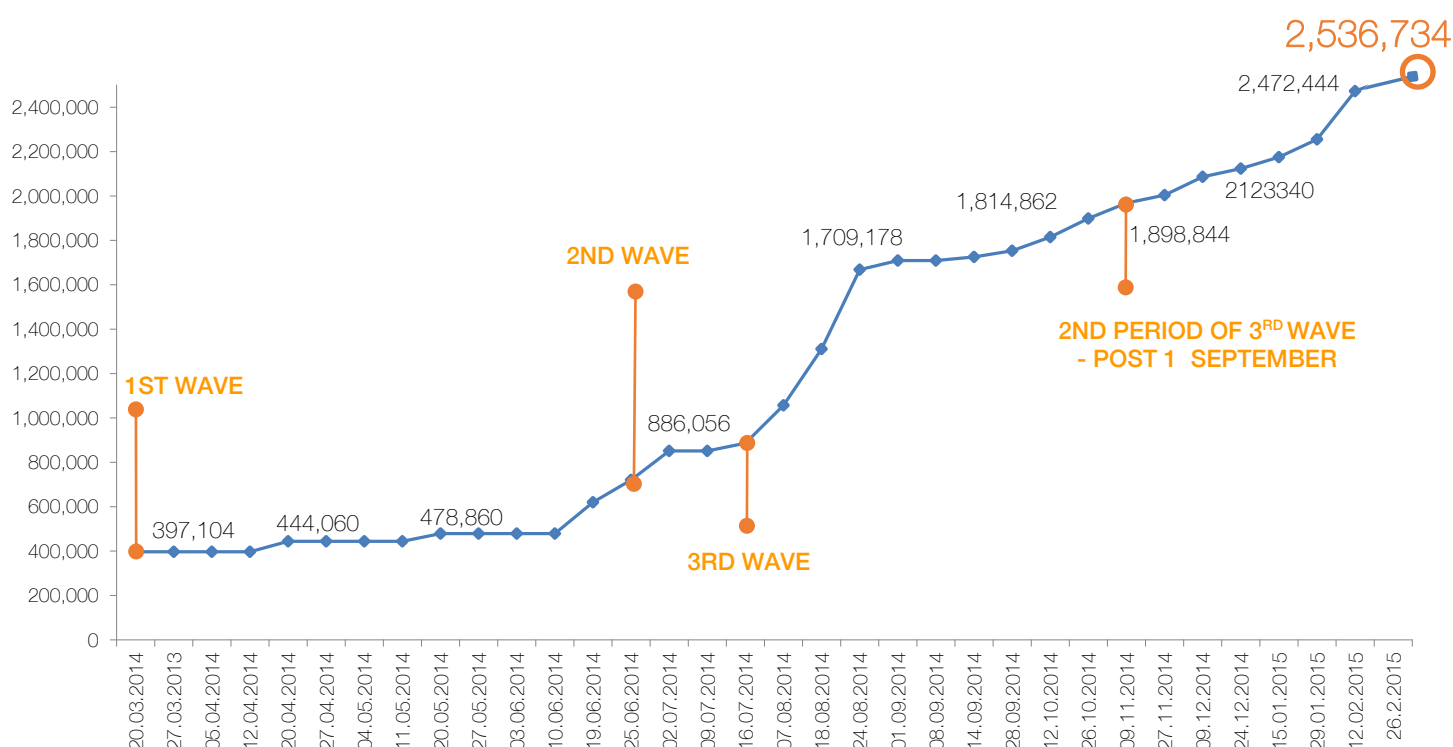


Figure 1: Over all displaced population trends since 2014 (individuals IDPs);

³ Please refer to the Round XI Report (25 December, 2014); Round XII Report (15 January, 2015); DTM Round XIII Report (29 January, 2015), for further reference (<http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>).

⁴ 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. Also, locations may host displaced populations from multiple waves.

⁵ Variance in the displacement figures throughout the observed periods may occur between successive reports. Influencing factors include: increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continued identification of previously displaced groups, and inclusion of data regarding secondary displacements within Iraq. Displaced populations are methodically identified through a process of assessment, verification and triangulation of data. IOM continues to closely coordinate with regional and local authorities to maintain a shared, accurate understanding of displacement across Iraq.

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Table 3 represents the displaced population by displacement period disaggregated by the governorate of origin.

Displacement period	Governorate of Origin								Grand Total	% Period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June	562,074	1,146	4,002	6,708	-	162	978	4,266	579,396	23%
June to July	57,018	10,716	17,730	114,486	-	11,484	254,340	180,696	646,470	25%
August	15,426	10,266	18,078	41,814	26,886	11,520	666,522	83,928	874,440	34%
1st Sep to date	129,216	6,936	17,724	85,548	11,664	37,968	70,098	77,274	436,428	17%
Grand Total	763,734	29,064	57,534	248,556	38,550	61,134	991,938	346,164	2,536,734	100%
% Governorate of Origin	30%	1%	2%	10%	2%	2%	39%	14%	100%	

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

Throughout the crisis, August 2014 remains the month characterized by the highest rate of displacement. During this month, an identified 874,440 individuals were displaced, out of which 76% fled from areas in Ninewa governorate.

Consistent with the above, throughout the crisis just fewer than 1 million displaced individuals fled their homes in Ninewa governorate (this accounts for 39% of the whole displaced population, an estimated 991,938 individuals).

The second largest population of IDPs originates from Anbar with 763,734 individuals (30% of total displacement), followed by Salah al-Din with 346,164 individuals (14%). The governorate of origin of displaced populations is indicated in Figure 2.

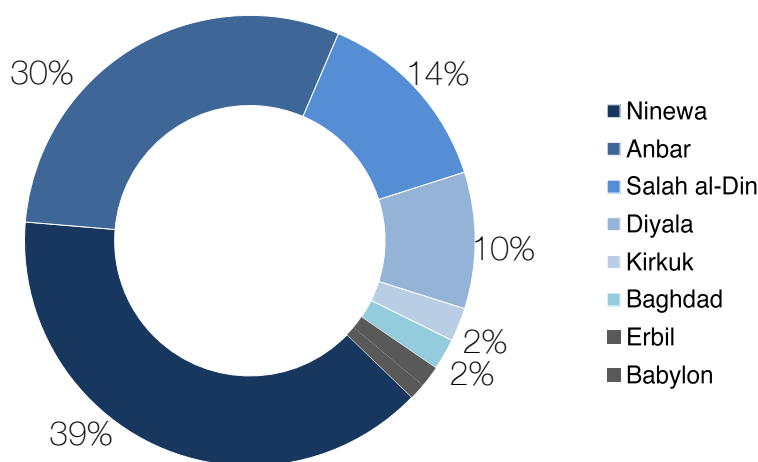


Figure 2: Displacement by Governorate of Origin.

The governorate hosting the largest displaced population is Dahuk with 440,988 displaced individuals (17% of total displacement, or 73,498 families) in the four districts of Amedi, Zakho, Sumel, and Dahuk, and a further 128,844 individuals (5% or 21,474 families), seeking refuge in the districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan. In total, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 1,011,888 individuals (168,648 families) or 40% of the overall displaced population.⁶

⁶The population figures are inclusive of the areas of Akre, Al-Shikhan, Khanaqin, and Kifri.

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Following northern Iraq, Anbar hosts the second largest displaced population of 392,712 individuals (15%) followed by Kirkuk with 344,892 individuals (14%), and Baghdad (12% or 311,976 individuals).

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

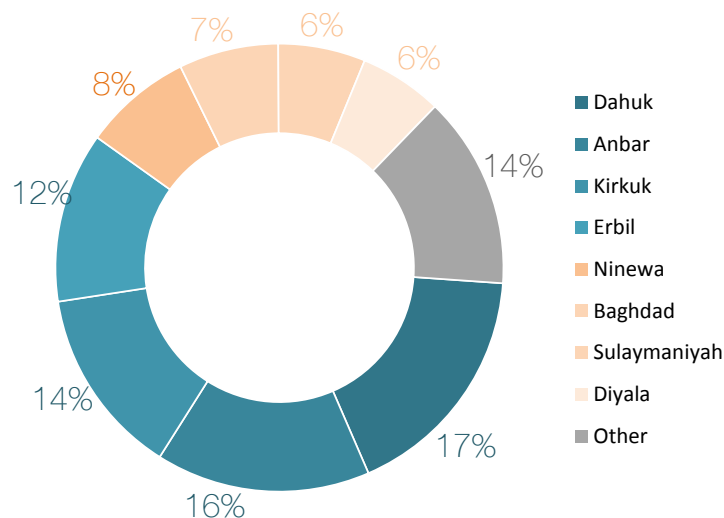


Figure 3: Eight governorates of Iraq hosting the largest displaced populations.⁷

Table 4 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement since 2014. Populations displaced within their governorate of origin are indicated in orange

Governorate of Displacement	Governorate of Origin									Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basrah	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Anbar	379,110	90	3,246	-	132	-	-	2,532	7,602	392,712
Babylon	5,184	12,630	954	-	258	-	42	27,456	1014	47,538
Baghdad	147,900	11,484	40,176	-	20,886	-	2,652	46,998	41,880	311,976
Basrah	1,530	108	312	-	600	-	960	3,912	2,394	9,816
Dahuk	2,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,142	1,032	440,988
Diyala	786	-	12	-	148,380	-	-	348	2,898	152,424
Erbil	49,008	-	-	-	630	38460	-	63,108	47,880	199,086
Kerbala	3,810	1,218	492	-	576	-	330	62,742	942	70,110
Kirkuk	112,710	480	1,704	-	31,566	-	51,222	24,762	122,448	344,892
Missan	246	48	276	-	156	-	810	4,734	660	6,930
Muthanna	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	48	6	84
Najaf	2,136	-	84	-	36	-	378	79,122	522	82,278
Ninewa	2,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,184	1,092	182,472
Qadissiya	1,374	240	288	-	408	-	2,802	9,540	234	14,886
Salah al-Din	4,026	6	1062	60	312	90	42	48	80,454	86,100
Sulaymaniyah	49,362	2,550	8,712	-	44,232	-	-	20,874	34,092	159,822
Thi-Qar	822	138	120	-	120	-	1,116	4,896	390	7,602
Wassit	720	72	66	-	264	-	780	24,492	624	27,018
Total	763,734	29,064	57,534	60	248,556	38,550	61,134	991,938	346,164	2,536,734

Table 4: Total displaced individuals (average size of six family members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement from January 2014 to present.

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⁷Other represents the governorates of Najaf, Salah al Din, Kerbala, Babylon, Wassit, Qadissiya, Basrah, Thi-Qar, Missan, Muthanna

3 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

Variations in displaced populations by shelter type are continually observed between each reporting round. The DTM clusters shelter categories into 3 groups; private settings (64% of the displaced population or 269,098 families), critical shelter arrangements (28% or 117,263 families) and IDP camps (9% or 36,428 families).⁸

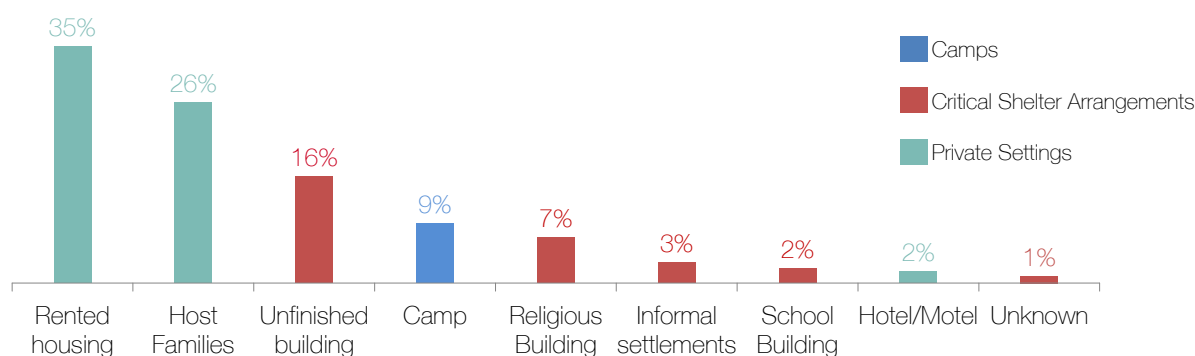


Figure 4 Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

Private settings constitute the most common shelter solution for IDPs in Iraq; 1,614,588 individuals (64%) are identified within this category. This can be further broken down into populations living in rented housing (56% or 909,726 individuals), in host community arrangements (41% or 665,472 individuals), and in hotels/motels (2% or 39,390 individuals).

There are 703,578 individuals housed in critical shelter arrangements, out of which 55% are reported in unfinished and abandoned buildings (15% of the total displaced population).

Nearly 220,000 individuals (9% of the total displaced population) are accommodated in camps throughout Iraq. Figure 4 above shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide, color coded by the categories above.

Table 5 provides an overview of the shelter arrangements throughout the country.⁹

Governorate	CM	RH	HC	HM	U/AB	SB	RB	IS	FS	UN	Total
Anbar	-	239,340	55,002	-	45,060	29,208	1,332	22,770	-	-	392,712
Babylon	-	17,100	18,444	606	1,854	24	6,624	2,886	-	-	47,538
Baghdad	3,162	155,982	136,758	1,176	1,194	4,806	1,788	3,774	-	3,336	311,976
Basrah	468	5,268	2,850	648	-	12	168	102	144	156	9,816
Dahuk	132,636	49,728	67,500	10,362	165,294	120	6,348	9,000	-	-	440,988
Diyala	15,636	46,428	55,152	-	28,626	744	30	420	1,590	3,798	152,424
Erbil	4,932	20,892	119,748	18,762	6,330	1,950	4,182	22,290	-	-	199,086
Kerbala	-	3,882	9,882	4,692	90	-	49,956	312	90	1,206	70,110
Kirkuk	11,166	44,406	197,886	-	65,862	504	1,044	11,154	-	12,870	344,892
Missan	726	2,724	2,166	-	-	996	138	168	6	6	6,930
Muthanna	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Najaf	-	1,194	15,684	78	210	-	65,028	60	-	24	82,278
Ninewa	38,034	44,520	31,896	360	57,390	4,008	3,348	2,256	-	660	182,472
Qadissiya	-	2,976	4,512	-	1,056	150	4,590	210	1,392	-	14,886
Salah al-Din	-	15,528	46,968	-	13,266	6,822	1,344	1,284	864	24	86,100
Sulaymaniyah	11,478	54	139,884	2,436	3,138	300	696	990	342	504	159,822
Thi-Qar	330	3,930	2,592	-	-	6	684	60	-	-	7,602
Wassit	-	11,520	2,718	270	438	-	11,052	1,020	-	-	27,018
Total	218,568	665,472	909,726	39,390	389,808	49,650	158,352	78,756	4,428	22,584	2,536,734

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

⁸ Critical shelter arrangements include unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, informal settlements, other formal settlements, and unknown. These shelter types are classified as critical since the facilities are either not sustainable or inadequate to provide safe living conditions to the displaced populations. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels. Please refer to Annex 3 on DTM Shelter definitions for further information. While these shelter arrangements should ensure better living standards to their occupants, they can entail a considerable burden to the host community as well as place strain on the functioning of basic services.

⁹ As detailed in the Annex 3, the following shelter categories are identified: CM (Camp); RH (Rented Houses); HC (Host Community); HM (Hotel/ Motel); UB (Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings); SB (School Buildings); RB (Religious Buildings); IS (Other Informal Settlements); FS (Other Formal Settlements); and UN (Unknown).

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4 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period (13 to 26 February) DTM field staff across Iraq recorded an additional 64,290 displaced individuals.¹⁰

In order to facilitate identifying the characteristics of this newly reported population, Table 6 provides an overview of the variance between this DTM round (26 February) and the previous round (13 February), breakdown by governorate of origin in relation to their current governorate of displacement. Positive figures indicate an increase in population (by individuals) identified in the corresponding governorate of displacement by governorate of origin, while negative figures capture the corresponding reduction.

		Governorate of Origin								Total	% Gov. Displacement
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Basrah	Diyala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din		
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	4,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,116	6%
	Babylon	270	-36	6	-	12	-18	-12	96	318	0%
	Baghdad	16,692	6	-186	-	3,066	84	2,172	16,500	38,334	60%
	Basrah	-18	-18	24	-	-42	-18	-144	-66	-282	0%
	Dahuk	24	-	-	-	-	-	-3,234	-	-3,210	-5%
	Diyala	-	-	12	-	6,828	-	-	42	6,882	11%
	Erbil	2754	-	-	-	480	-	78	-120	3,192	5%
	Kerbala	-	12	24	-	96	24	-858	150	-552	-1%
	Kirkuk	2,430	-	-	-	1,440	-3,180	2,586	-3,024	252	0%
	Missan	-	-	-18	-	-6	-42	-30	-12	-108	0%
	Muthanna	-	-	6	-	-	-	24	6	36	0%
	Najaf	732	-	6	-	36	12	-720	156	222	0%
	Ninewa	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,666	-	3,666	6%
	Qadissiya	198	36	-	-	-108	882	-3048	54	-1,986	-3%
	Salah al-Din	24	6	366	60	138	18	42	12,834	13,488	21%
	Sulaymaniya	1884	492	306	-	-690	-	564	-2412	144	0%
	Thi-Qar	-12	60	-6	-	-	48	42	-6	126	0%
	Wassit	-	-	30	-	-24	-	-480	126	-348	-1%
	Total	29,094	558	570	60	11,226	-2,190	648	24,324	64,290	100%
	% Gov. Origin	45%	1%	1%	0%	17%	-3%	1%	38%	100%	

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

The newly reported populations were displaced during different periods of the crisis; 41% (26,172 individuals) from post 01 September to present, 25% (15,900 individuals) during the month of August, 22% (13,896 individuals) between June and July 2014, and 13% (8,322 individuals) from January to June, 2014.

These populations originate from the main conflict affected governorates, which are Anbar (45% or 29,094 individuals); Salah al-Din (38% or 24,324 individuals); and Diyala (17% or 11,226 individuals).

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

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¹⁰ Over the past several months the DTM has undergone an extensive exercise to bolster both the methodology and the field capacity of its mission. The increase in staff deployed at the governorate-level has allowed IOM to increase its field coverage through expanding the key informant network, all in parallel with rolling out the revised DTM methodology at the beginning of 2015 (please refer to Annex 2).

Central and Central North Region

Baghdad	<p>The largest increase observed during this reporting period occurred in Baghdad, where 38,334 displaced individuals were identified. This population largely originates from Anbar (44% or 16,692 individuals) and Salah Al-Din (43% or 16,500 individuals). The majority of these populations were displaced after 01 September (54%) of which some have arrived recently from Al Baghdadi of Anbar to Karkh district as a result of the ongoing conflict and hostilities in Anbar. Almost the entire population is hosted in private setting arrangements (97% or 37,278 individuals). This increase is mainly attributed to improved access to previously inaccessible neighborhoods and districts.</p>
Diyala	<p>Out of the additional 25,686 individuals reported, 98% originate from within the governorate. 52% reported being hosted within private settings and 48% in critical shelter arrangements. The vast majority of this population was displaced during the months of June and July, 2014.</p>
Kirkuk	<p>Conflict across Kirkuk governorate continues to limit access to Al Hawija and Dabes districts, where KI reports indicate that there is still a significant displaced population. This data is included within this DTM round, while IOM staff strives to further validate the information with other available sources. The western and southern borders are still closed, hindering the movement to and from the governorate, thus no significant changes in IDP numbers were observed.</p>
Salah al-Din	<p>Throughout the reporting period, DTM identified an additional 2,248 families (13,488 individuals) in Salah al-Din. The majority is hosted in Samarra district and had been displaced during various periods throughout the crisis including those recently displaced due to the ongoing military efforts to liberate large areas of the governorate. The majority of the newly identified IDP populations were displaced during June and July (76%). This population is largely displaced from within the governorate (95%) and is accommodated in rented housing (95%).</p>
Anbar	<p>The situation in Anbar remains critical, with fighting observed in Al Baghdadi sub-district as the Iraqi forces and the International Coalition continue the extensive efforts to liberate large parts of the sub-district which remain under control of the AGs. Through the reporting period, about 373 families (over 2,000 individuals) have fled from Al Baghdadi to relatively more secured areas within Anbar.</p> <p>Continued hostilities are reported in Al-Karma, Falluja, Amriat al-Falluja, Ramadi, Haditha, and on the outskirts of Heet. As a result of ongoing violence and continued military operations, movement is highly restricted throughout the whole governorate. Despite this, over 4,000 displaced individuals were identified across the governorate with the majority staying with host families.</p>
Ninewa	<p>An increase of 611 IDP families (3,666 IDP individual) is noticed in the reporting period of those originally displaced from Ninewa. The majority were identified in Akre and Shikhan districts, out of which 65% were displaced during August 2014. Another 28% of the increase in the number of IDPs in Ninewa is attributed to the displacement taking place during the past 6 months from the areas controlled by AGs towards the center and surrounding areas of Mosul.</p>

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Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Dahuk

An overall decrease of 535 families (3,210 individuals) was reported in Dahuk governorate of the population originated from Ninewa. Reportedly, there is observed inter-shelter IDP movement within Dahuk in the search of more durable and stable shelter types.

Erbil

Throughout the reporting period there was an increase of 532 families (3,192 individuals) identified within Erbil governorate. Inter-shelter movement has been observed from hotels/motels and religious buildings to more stable and affordable private settings, mostly towards the district of Shaqlawa. Additionally new IDPs were identified in Shaqlwa due to ongoing conflict in Anbar.

Southern Region

A decrease is reported in Qadissiya (1,986 individuals), Kerbala (552 individuals), Wassit (348 individuals) and Basrah (282 individuals). The overall trend in the southern areas is the inter-shelter movement of IDPs. As their displacement becomes prolonged, many of the IDPs in Basrah hosted with their relatives started to move to other more stable and affordable types of shelter either within the current displacement areas or to other more affordable areas. A similar type of movement is noticed by the IDPs who were hosted in religious buildings, unfinished buildings and informal settlements in Kerbala, Qadissiya, Thi-qar and Wassit due to the poor living conditions in the reported shelter types. Many of those have managed to rent houses either in the same areas or in the outskirts of the cities in their search for affordability, and some are reported to have returned to their areas of origin. RART will continue to assess the situation and map the final destinations of these IDP groups.

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

5 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – GROUP ASSESSMENT (GA) FORM

Launched at the beginning of January 2015, IOM continues to successfully implement the first phase of the revised DTM methodology to bolster information gathered as well as to verify the displacement information reported by the KI network. The first phase of the assessment will be complete by March, 2015. For further details on the DTM revised methodology, please refer to Annex 2.

As of the DTM Round XV, a total of 2,864 displaced groups have been assessed in 931 locations, representing 233,753 IDP families across 17 governorates.¹¹ Considering that the displaced population of 2,536,734 individuals is dispersed across 2,857 distinct locations in Iraq, 33% of these locations (hosting 55% of the total displaced population) have been assessed using the revised DTM methodology.

Table 9 provides an overview of the locations and corresponding displaced populations covered as of the DTM Round XV.

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¹¹The revised methodology has not been implemented yet in Muthanna governorate.

Governorate	Identified Locations	Assessed Locations	%	Identified IDPs Families	Assessed IDPs Families	%
Anbar	273	113	41%	65,452	38,222	58%
Babylon	252	79	31%	7,923	3,808	48%
Baghdad	533	88	17%	51,996	8,981	17%
Basrah	219	87	40%	1,636	1,078	66%
Dahuk	83	45	54%	73,498	66,925	91%
Diyala	188	57	30%	25,404	10,147	40%
Erbil	83	45	54%	33,181	26,522	80%
Kerbala	127	56	44%	11,685	9,895	85%
Kirkuk	95	30	32%	57,482	44,760	78%
Missan	113	70	62%	1,155	981	85%
Muthanna	4	-	0%	14	-	0%
Najaf	90	53	59%	13,713	2,899	21%
Ninewa	126	13	10%	30,412	2,084	7%
Qadissiya	109	42	39%	2,481	1,140	46%
Salah al-Din	89	6	7%	14,350	3,188	22%
Sulaymaniyah	218	49	22%	26,637	9,967	37%
Thi-Qar	71	42	59%	1,267	997	79%
Wassit	184	56	30%	4,503	2,159	48%
Total	2,857	931	33%	422,789	233,753	55%

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

The graphs and table below are based on initial data, which offers insight to some of the key indicators that the GA will track across the whole displaced population throughout the coming DTM rounds.

The data collected represents the age and gender breakdown of 233,753 families or 55% of the displaced population: 49% male, 51% female. Figure 7 shows the respective age breakdown by sex.

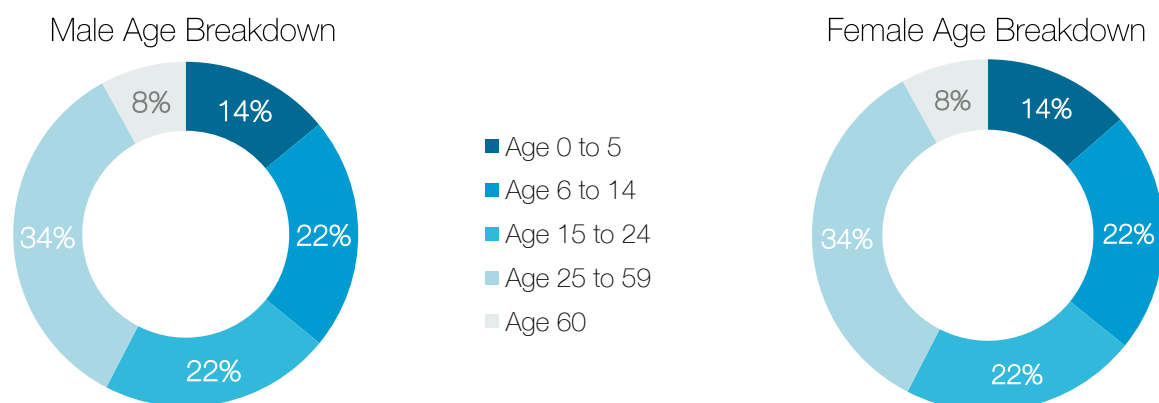


Figure 5: Sex and age breakdown of the current GA sample.

Gender and age breakdown disaggregated by governorate can be viewed in Annex 4.

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Another section of the GA examines the intention of displaced populations.¹² The majority of the respondents in all regions reported a desire to return to their place of origin (87%), followed by those that are waiting on one or several factors until they decide (11%). Only 2% of the respondents state that they are willing to locally integrate in the areas of displacement.

Interestingly, decisions on future intentions vary across the regions. In the southern region, 10% of the respondents report the intention to locally integrate in the current location, with 34% still waiting on several factors before deciding whether to return to their place of origin. However, in the most conflict affected areas of the Central and Central North of Iraq up to 93% of the respondents indicate their preference to return to their place of origin, while 4% prefer to wait on several factors before taking a decision. In the KRI, the percentage of indecisive IDPs grows to 18% although the remaining 81% state their intention to return, as outlined in Figure 8.

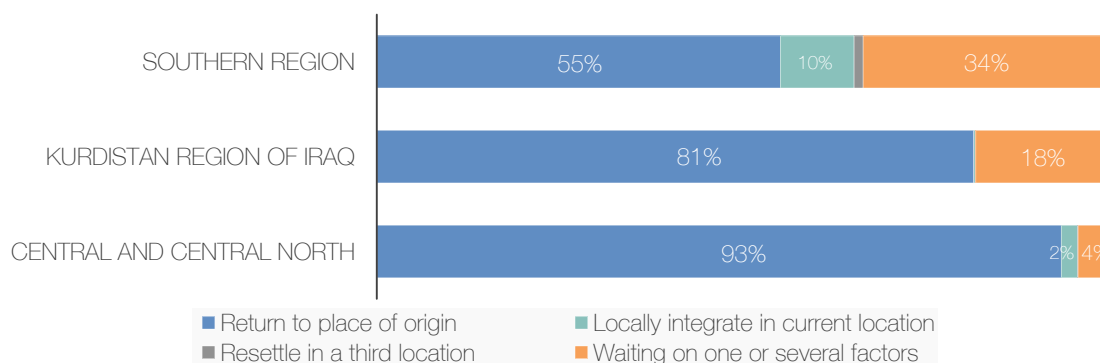


Figure 6: Intentions of the current sample of the GA.

A preliminary analysis of the priority needs indicates financial aid/access to income (23%) as the most urgent need followed by shelter and housing (22%), food (18%) and NFIs (18%).

In review of the reported priority needs by region, variance in the needs of the displaced can be observed. Although the order of the top 4 priority needs remains the same, the proportion of the assessed populations citing different needs changes. The below table shows the percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency by region.¹³

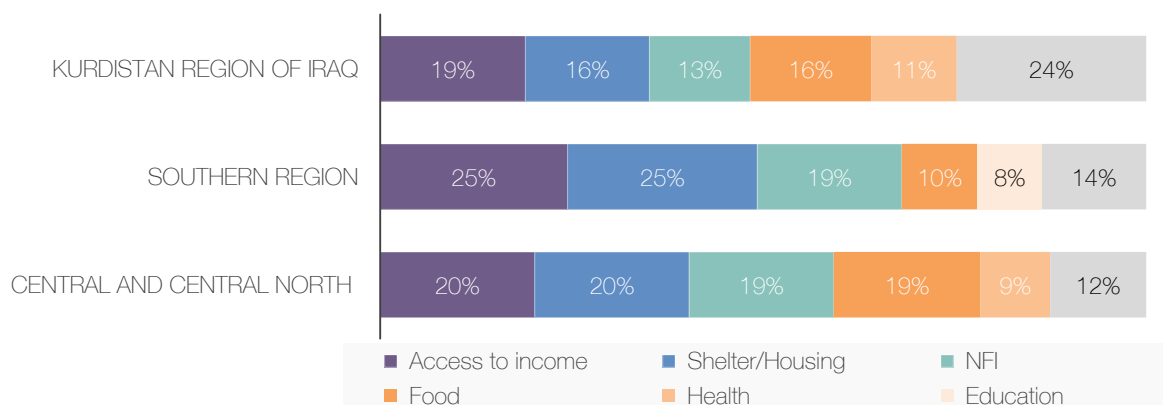


Figure 7: Percentage breakdown of the reported priority needs of IDPs by matter of urgency disaggregated by Region.¹⁴

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¹² Four movement intentions are included, these are: 1) Waiting on one or several factors to decide; 2) Return to their place of origin; 3) Locally integrate in the current location; 4) Resettle in a third location.

¹³ Other encompasses the following priority needs: water; sanitation; legal help; and other needs.

ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset

DTM Dataset 26022015: The excel document provides IDP data on place level; which is the smallest administrative level (Neighborhood, Hai, Village). Each record represents IDP Families data broken down by Governorate of Origin, Shelter type and the wave of displacement.

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

DTM Dynamic Displacement Map

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

- Number of IDP families is presented at the national, governorates, districts and location levels wherein different colors represent the density of the IDP population;

- Charts on the right side of the map show further analysis on displacement by governorate of origin and the percentage of IDP families hosted by the different identified shelter types for each of the mentioned geographic level.

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

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ANNEX 2: Methodology IV

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

From the onset of 2014, as the frontiers of conflict have continued to alter, the DTM remained adaptable in its approach and revised the methodology accordingly to ensure that both frequent and detailed displacement updates were maintained.

In January, 2015, IOM DTM implemented Methodology IV with an objective to strengthen data collection and meet the information needs of partners while still providing biweekly updates. Methodology IV incorporates a Group Assessment (GA) with a Gender Based Violence Risk (GBVR) annex.

The GA and GBVR components will add further detail and clarity to the data provided; gender and age disaggregation, secondary and last area of displacement, movement intentions, vulnerabilities, push factors, sectorial needs, and sense of security at the location of displacement as well as some key GBVR indicators.

The DTM methodology IV remains two-fold and contained within two parallel cycles that ensure both a frequent but also in-depth snap shot of displacement from data collected through an established network of community-level key informants:

1. **Stage I:** a frequently updated assessment (Master-list *plus*) to identify the place of origin, location and shelter arrangement of the displaced populations. This component will continue to provide updates on the displacement observed through Iraq every 2 weeks;
2. **Stage II:** a comprehensive assessment (GA and GBVR annex) disaggregating displaced populations by unique groups to capture a stronger understanding of the situation. Each group is categorised by their area of displacement, place of origin, period of displacement and shelter arrangement. This component will include the GA with the GBVR annex and be implemented simultaneously to stage 1 but through a 3-month cycle with the aim to cover the whole displaced population where access permits.

An expanded description of the methodology will be available in the following release.

IOM key informants include: community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

When Access is limited

In the event that IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) are unable to access a community or displaced population, only stage I (Master-list *plus*) shall be implemented.

Limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations include, but are not limited to:

- * Restrictions of movement
- * Poor access to certain locations
- * A sudden massive wave of displacement
- * Intermittent internet and telephone services
- * Difficulties collecting data from key informants due to a feeling of insecurity.

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ANNEX 3: DTM Shelter Definitions

NO.	DTM SHELTER TYPES	ACRONYMS	EXAMPLE
1	Camps	CM	Sites that the government recognizes as official camps
2	Religious Building	RB	Mosques, Churches, Holy shrines
3	Unfinished / Abandoned Buildings	UB	Skeleton buildings, unfinished housing projects, unfinished commercial buildings; Abandoned public and private buildings (completed)
4	School Building	SB	Schools, Education facilities
5	Other Informal Settlements	IS	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Settlements are not formally recognized or managed by authorities; 3) Services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly; E.g. Unplanned settlements; Group of tents; Hand-made shelter;
6	Other Formal Settlements	OT	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Authorities responsible for management and administration; 3) Basic services are provided as appropriate to the context; E.g. Malls; Market Place; Other formal/controlled settings;
7	Host Community	HC	Inside a room, or on the ground of a host family's house with access to their basic services;
8	Rented Houses	RH	Including those paid by religious affiliations or other donors;
9	Hotels/ Motels	HM	Rental accommodations paid by IDPs or donation/religious affiliations, etc.
10	Unknown	UN	This applies to locations not accessible where shelter type cannot be identified.

ANNEX 4: GROUP ASSESSMENT - Age and Sex breakdown

The age and gender breakdown across Iraq as assessed through the revised methodology of the DTM. The revised approach was launched at the start of January, 2015.

Governorate	Male Age Breakdown						Female Age Breakdown						Total Individuals
	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Male	Age 0 to 5	Age 6 to 14	Age 15 to 24	Age 25 to 59	Age 60	Female	
Anbar	4%	8%	10%	20%	2%	44%	5%	10%	13%	24%	4%	56%	228,695
Babylon	9%	11%	10%	17%	2%	48%	10%	12%	10%	17%	3%	52%	22,900
Baghdad	8%	9%	10%	15%	5%	47%	9%	11%	12%	17%	5%	53%	53,652
Basrah	9%	13%	10%	17%	1%	50%	9%	12%	10%	18%	1%	50%	5,120
Dahuk	8%	12%	12%	17%	3%	52%	7%	10%	12%	16%	3%	48%	400,103
Diyala	6%	11%	9%	19%	4%	50%	6%	11%	11%	20%	4%	50%	61,066
Erbil	8%	9%	11%	13%	8%	50%	8%	11%	9%	14%	8%	50%	157,034
Kerbala	12%	12%	9%	8%	4%	46%	13%	14%	11%	11%	5%	54%	58,932
Kirkuk	5%	11%	9%	17%	4%	47%	6%	14%	10%	19%	5%	53%	270,161
Missan	12%	11%	9%	17%	1%	50%	11%	11%	8%	18%	2%	50%	4,919
Najaf	8%	13%	10%	18%	2%	51%	8%	13%	10%	17%	2%	49%	16,884
Ninewa	4%	6%	7%	10%	2%	29%	4%	6%	8%	10%	2%	29%	11,730
Qadisiya	22%	27%	20%	43%	8%	120%	19%	33%	27%	47%	12%	137%	6,850
Salah al-Din	26%	38%	38%	55%	8%	164%	23%	38%	31%	56%	5%	154%	17,605
Sulaymaniyah	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	6%	56,026
Thi-Qar	19%	24%	22%	29%	11%	104%	26%	36%	30%	34%	5%	132%	5,593
Wassit	718%	1117%	1112%	1757%	411%	5116%	736%	1204%	1179%	1865%	436%	5420%	13,197
Grand Total	7%	11%	11%	17%	4%	49%	7%	11%	11%	18%	4%	51%	
Total Individuals	94,763	147,456	146,798	231,840	54,298	675,155	97,121	158,928	155,625	246,086	57,552	715,312	1,390,467

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