

1. INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an IOM information management tool that gathers specific information regarding the condition of displaced persons across the country. DTM data is presently being published and disseminated every two weeks. For the time period January to September 2014 the DTM identified 1,725,432 internally displaced individuals dispersed across 1,715 distinct locations in Iraq. The HCT planning figure remains at 1.8 million IDPs. This planning figure is largely based on the data collected through the DTM.

	IDP Location ²	IDP Families	IDP Individuals
January / May - 2014	777	78,801	472,806
June / July - 2014	846	85,509	513,054
Post August - 2014	501	123,262	739,572
TOTAL Displacement - 2014	1,715	287,572	1,725,432



287,572 IDP Families



1,725,432 Individuals



1,715 Locations

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

Three major displacement crises during 2014 are summarized below:

January 2014 – triggered the displacement of 78,801 families (27%)

Armed Groups (AGs) seized control of the cities of Ramdi and Falluja in the governorate of Anbar at the beginning of 2014, triggering a large internal displacement of nearly 500,000 individuals over a span of 6 months. Overall, the displacement was within the governorate with subsequent movement of displaced population to bordering governorates of Baghdad, Salah al Din as well as the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) in smaller groups.

June 2014 – triggered the displacement of 85,509 families (30%)

At the turn of June, AGs took control of Mosul in the governorate of Ninewa and advanced further south towards Baghdad through the governorates of Salah al Din, Diyala and Kirkuk; clashes between AGs and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) continue to date. The deterioration in security situation led to a second wave of displacement, similar in numbers to the Anbar Crises in a much shorter period of time. During June-July, IOM identified over

500,000 individuals displaced primarily from these governorates due to threat of violence.

August 2014– triggered the displacement of 123,262 families (43%)

In August, AGs advance cause yet another massive wave of displacement primarily from the Sinjar area north west of Mosul City. In just six weeks, the freshly displaced population surpasses all recorded figures for 2014, with nearly 740,000 individuals displaced, primarily fleeing north into the KRI.

Variances in the figures reported for ‘per wave of displacement’ may occur between successive reports as displaced populations are methodically identified through a process of assessment, verification and triangulation of data. Related factors include increased accuracy of displacement tracking, continued identification of previously displaced, small group of people and secondary displacements across and within governorates.

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 Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah and plans to expand similar arrangements in other parts of Iraq.

²A 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 a population breakdown per location equal or less than 1400 displaced families. Due to the large IDP caseload the process is continuous and will take several weeks to fully implement. IOM continues to monitor and track displacement to achieve this ambition.

2. POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND TRENDS

Displacement trend has decreased in comparison to previous weeks; however, the overall IDP caseload has increased by 2,709 families (16,254 individuals) since 01 September, 2014. Figure 2 provides an overview of the displaced population across Iraq as affected by the three major waves of displacement.

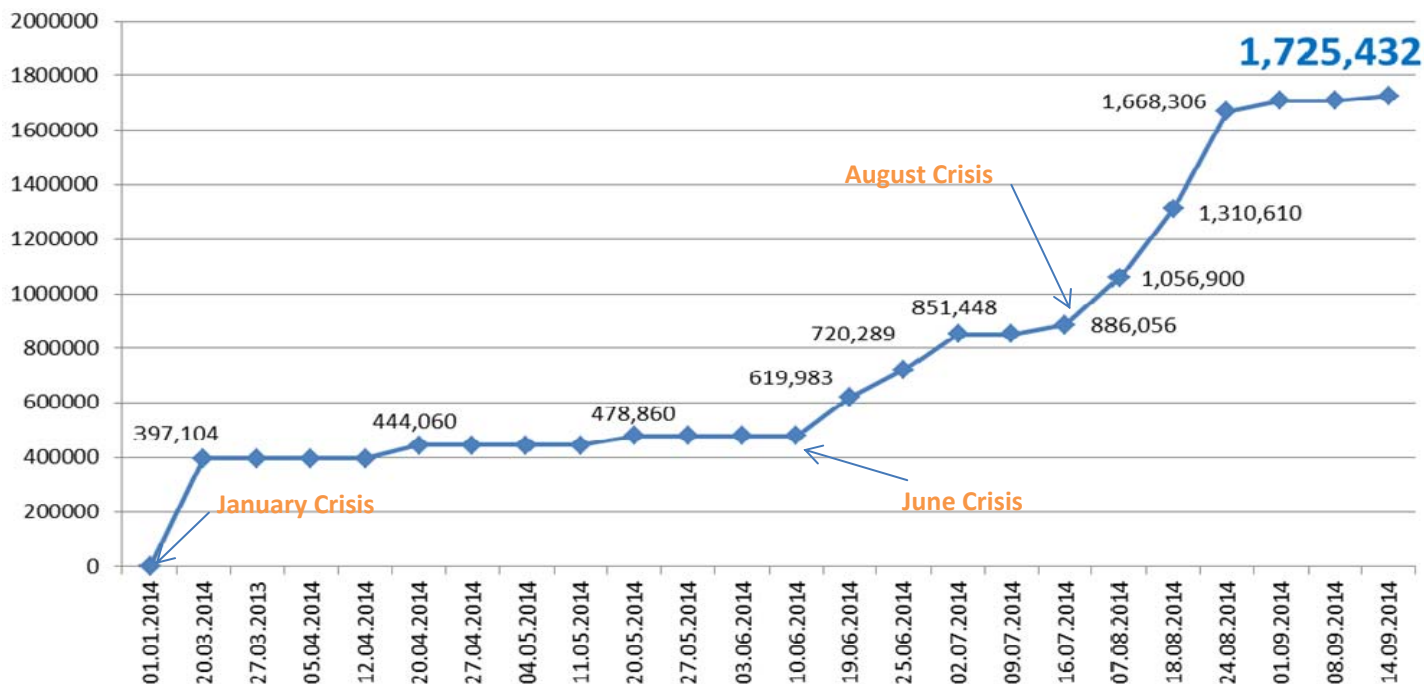


Figure 2: Observed increase in displacement through 2014 (IDP individuals)³

A review of displacement trend by governorates indicates Ninewa (49.4% or 141,954 families) and Anbar (28.7% or 86,621 families) as the main governorates of origin, followed by Salah al-Din at 14.4% (41,348 families) for the total displaced caseload since January 2014.

Moreover, Ninewa and Anbar have the highest rate of internal displacement, where 14% (20,435 families) and 67% (54,959 families) of the displaced populations are forced to settle within the same governorate respectively. However, 52% (73,651 families) of the population originating from Ninewa is displaced within Dohuk governorate, constituting the largest affected group across the country. Figure 3 below provides a breakdown by governorate of origin and displacement for the total displaced population.

		Governorate of Origin							Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Salah al-Din	Ninewa	Diyala	Babylon	Kirkuk	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	54,959	541	1,267	422	22	15	-	57,226
	Babylon	391	156	43	2,469	28	407	1	3,495
	Baghdad	9,543	3,896	283	2,487	1,013	165	54	17,441
	Basrah	194	56	171	418	58	22	59	978
	Dohuk	590	-	-	73,651	-	-	-	74,241
	Diyala	120	-	-	-	9,714	-	-	9,834
	Erbil	5,695	-	12,092	10,495	25	-	-	28,307
	Kerbala	680	35	107	8,678	27	78	20	9,625
	Kirkuk	3,078	-	15,211	699	281	-	1,980	21,249
	Missan	24	15	88	623	36	3	128	917
	Najaf	140	-	9	12,758	11	-	49	12,967
	Ninewa	353	-	150	20,435	-	-	-	20,938
	Qadissiya	84	58	60	1,972	62	8	288	2,532
	Salah al-Din	1,280	-	5,030	-	-	-	-	6,310
	Sulaymaniyah	5,285	-	6,728	2,271	1,578	-	-	15,862
	Thi-Qar	129	60	59	799	10	15	158	1,230
	Wassit	76	9	50	3,777	147	-	361	4,420
Total	82,621	4,826	41,348	141,954	13,012	713	3,098	287,572	

Figure 3: Displacement by governorate of origin through the year of 2014⁴

³Graph plateaus are attributed to the time period between DTM reporting.

⁴Please be aware that population totals disputed districts in the neighboring governorates of Ninewa and Diyala.

Cumulatively, KRI now hosts 50% of all IDPs comprising of 143,498 families and an estimated 860,988 individuals (this includes the disputed districts assisted by the Kurdistan Regional Government, which are Akre and Al-Shikhan, in Ninewa governorate; and Kifri and Khanaqin, in Diyala governorate).

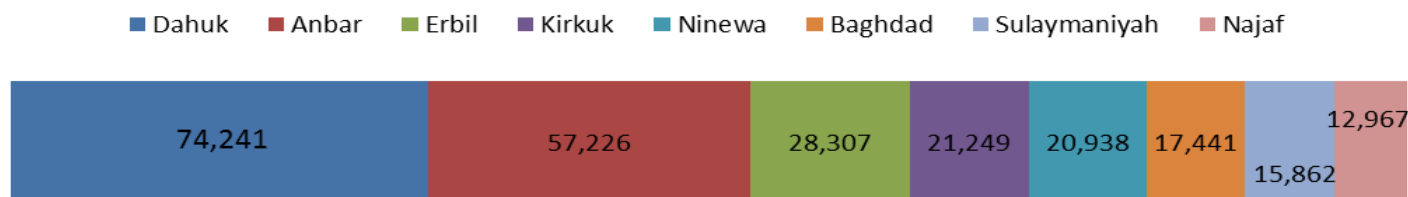


Figure 4: Top eight governorates hosting the most IDP families from displacement through 2014.⁵

In particular, following the August Crises the governorate of Dohuk remains burdened by the largest IDP population comprising of nearly 450,000 individuals in the four districts (Sumel, Zacho, Dohuk, and Amedi). Figure 5 details the population currently being assisted through Dohuk governorate (50% or 90,564 families of the total caseload).

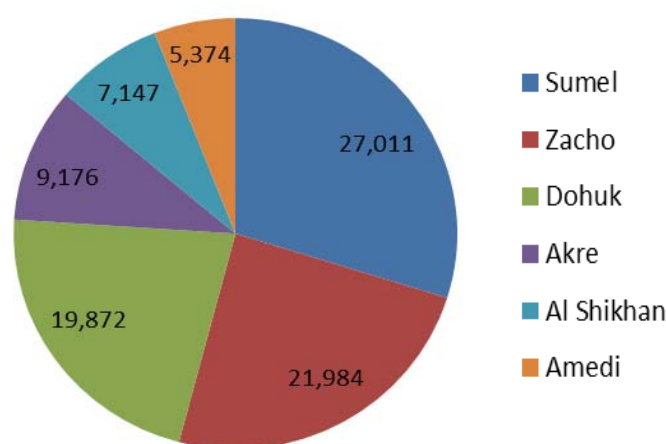


Figure 5 (left) : Displaced population per district of Dohuk governorate including the disputed districts of Ninewa governorate, 2014.

	Governorate of Origin								Total
	Anbar	Ninewa	Babylon	Diyala	Salah al-Din	Kirkuk	Baghdad		
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	Babylon	80	269	6	4	-	-	-	359
	Baghdad	66	1,530	165	1,693	300	107	38	3,899
	Basrah	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
	Dahuk	-	63,640	-	-	-	-	-	63,640
	Diyala	-	-	-	-	3,734	-	-	3,734
	Erbil	-	7,844	-	-	-	-	-	7,844
	Kerbala	53	6,559	-	-	2	-	-	6,614
	Kirkuk	-	45	-	-	130	5,375	725	6,275
	Missan	3	375	1	7	9	23	63	481
	Najaf	-	1,170	-	-	11	7	49	1,237
	Ninewa	-	17,908	-	-	-	150	-	18,058
	Qadissiya	45	1,651	-	-	40	50	20	1,806
	Salah al-Din	-	-	-	-	-	2,120	-	2,120
	Sulaymaniyah	-	2,012	-	-	251	17	-	2,280
	Thi-Qar	32	592	14	41	-	29	90	798
	Wassit	-	3,727	-	-	39	17	313	4,096
Total	291	107,322	186	1,745	4,516	7,901	1,301	123,262	

Figure 6: Displacement by governorate of origin through the month of August 2014.

⁵The percentages in Figure 3 represent the caseload per governorate against the overall IDP caseload of 287,572 families, 2014.

A comparison of DTM reports released during September indicates that the overall caseload has slightly increased. As opposed to August the degree of displacement has been low; however, the northern and central governorates of Iraq continue to witness some displacement due to clashes between AGs and ISF.

During the last two weeks, an additional 792 families fled from Ninewa to Sulaymaniyah District. Further displacement has been recorded south of Baghdad with 916 families seeking refuge in the governorates of Najaf, Basrah, Thi Qar, Misan and Muthana.

Secondary displacements have also contributed to the fluctuations observed in recorded figures. The total population of IDPs has decreased in Erbil governorate by 1,157 families. Furthermore, changes in number of displaced families at district level has been observed with DTM monitors citing high rental costs within Erbil as the primary causal factor for secondary displacements.⁶

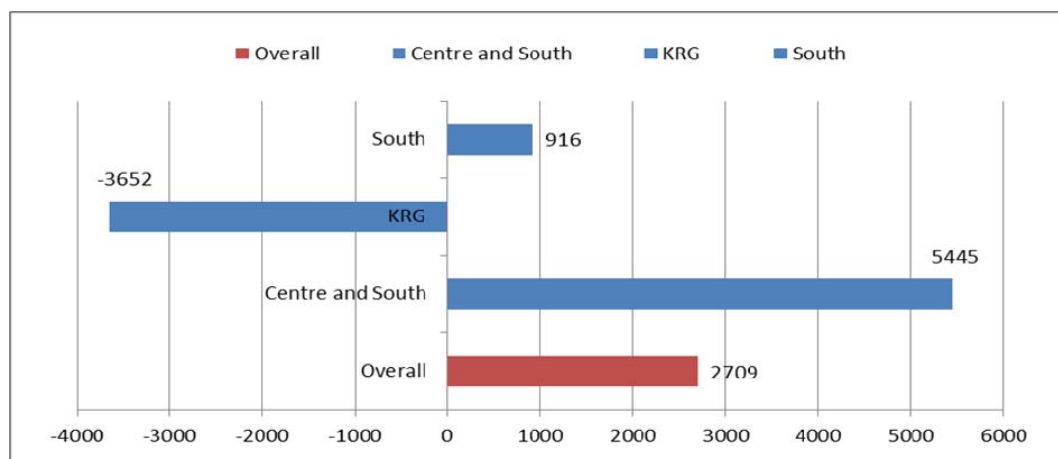


Figure 7: Change in displacement populations (families) by region between 01 to 14 September.

3. ETHNIC & RELIGIOUS MAKEUP OF THE DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

Amongst the displaced groups, majority are Arab Sunni Muslim followed by Kurd Yazidis and Shia Turkmen, with smaller groups of Christians from Assyrian and Chaldean minorities.

Ethnicity	Religion						Grand Total
	Christian	Other	Shia Muslim	Sunni Muslim	Unknown	Yazidi	
Arab	-	-	2.2%	50.1%	-	-	52.3%
Assyrian	1.1%	-	-	-	-	-	1.1%
Chaldean	2.9%	-	-	-	-	-	2.9%
Kurd	-	0.2%	-	0.7%	-	25.8%	26.7%
Sahabak	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	0.2%
Turkmen	-	-	12.0%	0.2%	-	-	12.2%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	4.6%	-	4.6%
Grand Total	4.0%	0.2%	14.4%	51.0%	4.6%	25.8%	100.0%

Figure 8: The ethnic and religious breakdown of all 287,572 families displaced in 2014.

4. SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

A large number of families have sought refuge in less desirable forms of shelter as the crisis mounted and the displaced population significantly increased. Early in the year, as the conflict was primarily in Anbar, primary shelter arrangement for the displaced population were with host family members. However after the August displacement and subsequent waves of displacement, a distinct pattern of alternate shelter arrangements has emerged as seen in Figure 9. Of those displaced since August, a larger proportion is housed in religious buildings (19%), unfinished buildings (17%), informal settlements (8%), and camps (6%). At the same time, the recourse to self-supported accommodations, such as hosted and rent/hotel, has recorded a considerable decrease. This may indicate that the coping mechanisms of both the displaced and host communities are strained.

⁶ The Kurdish region includes: Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil. The South includes: Basrah, Misan, Najaf, Thi Qar, Muthana. Central North includes the remaining governorates.

Shelter arrangements reveal considerable variances across Iraq. Whilst the Central North region has 38% of the displaced population living with relatives/host communities, the Southern region has 67% of the displaced families residing in religious buildings.

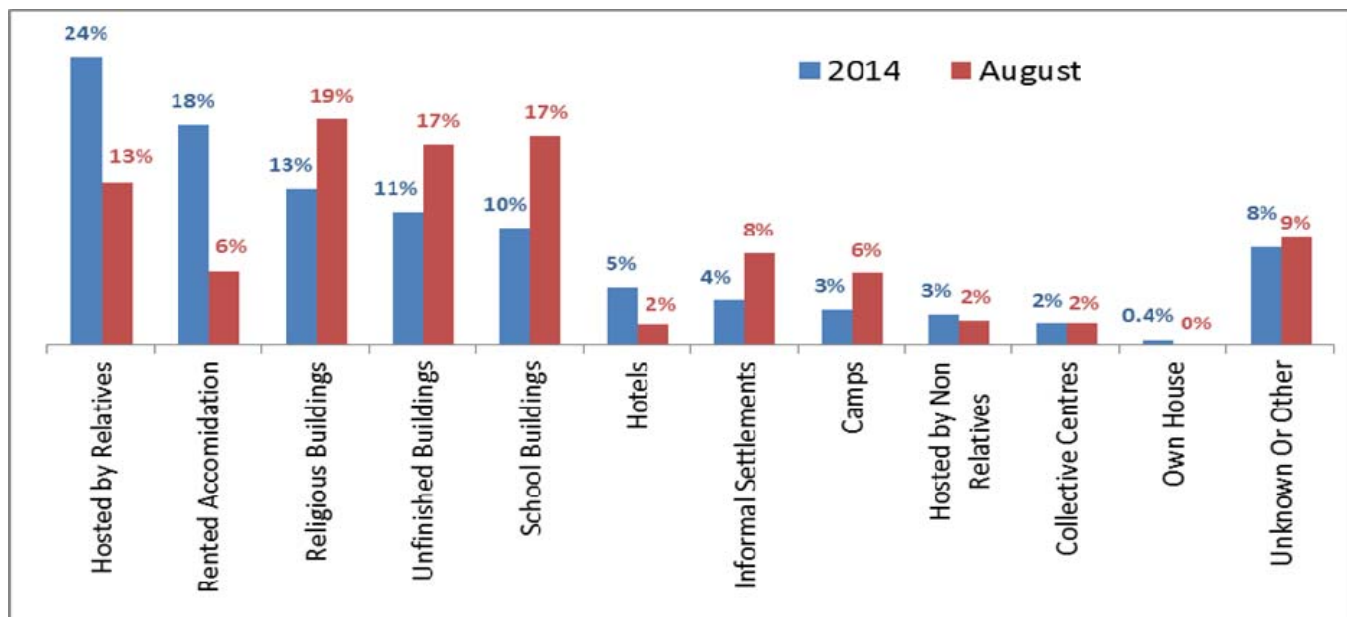


Figure 9: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 compared to IDPs from displaced since 01 August 2014.

The overwhelming caseload of 860,988 IDPs in KRI (including neighboring districts from Ninewa: Akre and Al-Shikhan; and Diyala: Kifri and Khanaqin assisted by the KRG) has an immediate need for shelter support. In Dohuk, 178,000 individuals are living in rented accommodation, highlighting that the need for cash assistance to support the associated costs. Additionally, in KRI 127,110 individuals that have sought refuge in schools and 116,388 individuals are currently housed in unfinished buildings. Figure 10 highlights the different shelter arrangements by region.

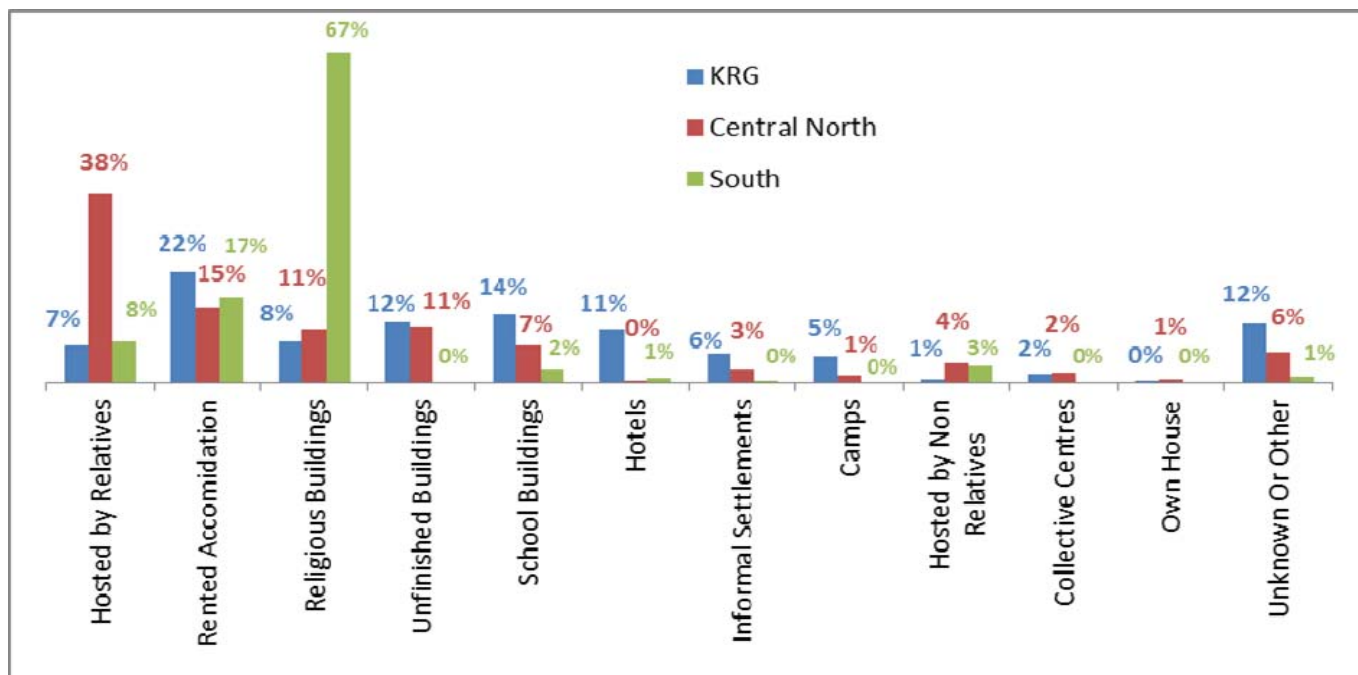


Figure 10: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 compared by region.⁷

5. PRIORITY NEEDS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

⁷The Kurdish region includes: Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil. The South includes: Basrah, Missan, Najaf, Thi Qar, Muthana. Central North includes the remaining governorates.

Further assessments are required to capture the exact scope and magnitude of the needs reported by the displaced populations. However the comparative analysis of the primary needs vis-à-vis the access to basic humanitarian services underscore that NFIs (63%) and food (52%) constitute the main reported need of IDP population; moreover, displaced populations are also reporting highly limited access to NFIs (86%) and food (46%). Modalities to gather this key response data are currently being further streamlined.

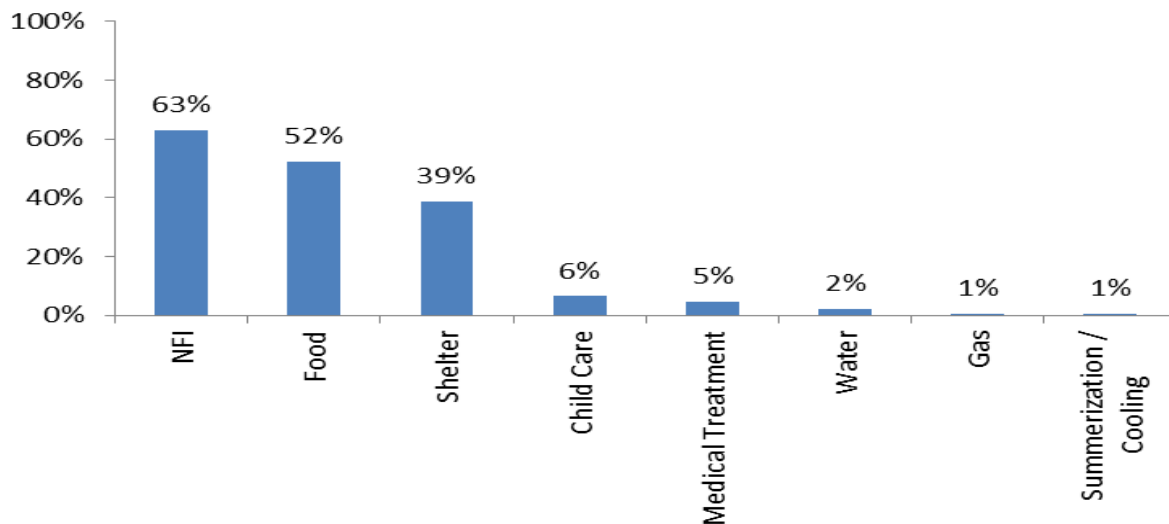


Figure 11: Most reported need across Iraq.

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DTM Master *Plus* Dataset:

1. DTM master list 20140818: the excel document provides the raw data from the field; each row represent a population of IDPs grouped by their place of origin at their current location (Note: multiple records of each IDP location will exists as the locations 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 represent a distinct IDP location.
3. 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.
4. IDPs by Origin - post 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 June 2014 until the 18th August. Each record represents a distinct IDP location.
5. Pre June Tabulation: a summary provided in several tabulations of data for IDPs displaced from beginning of 2014 until the end of May 2014.
6. Post June tabulation: a summary provided in several tabulations of data for IDPs displaced from the beginning of June 2014 until the 18th August.
7. August Displacement Tabulation: A subset of the Post June IDPs summary tabulations on the data for IDPs displaced from 1st Aug to 18th Aug 2014.

Maps and KMZ files:

- New Displacement: January 1 to August 18, 2014 – the mapping represents the current locations of IDPs and their populations; this includes displacement since the beginning of 2014 until the 18th August.
- New Displacement: June 1 to August 18, 2014 - the mapping represents the current locations of IDPs and their populations; this includes displacement since the beginning June 2014 until the 18th August.
- New Displacement: August 1 to August 18, 2014- the mapping represents the current locations of IDPs and their populations; this includes displacement since the beginning of August until the 18th August.

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

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 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;

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

2. **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, mukhtas, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is also gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

The two stage process is cyclical, and designed to effectively track the continued movements and 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 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.