

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 5 October, 2014 the DTM identified 302,477 displaced families (estimated 1,814,862 individuals) dispersed across 1,850 distinct locations in Iraq¹. The figure used by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for planning purposes is 1.81 million IDPs and is largely based on the data collected through the DTM. To note that this report does not capture the displacement in Anbar that occurred starting 12 October, as the cut-off date for data collection for this report is 5 October. A report on this crisis will be released separately.

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 ²	IDP Families	IDP Individuals
TOTAL Displacement 2014	1,850	302,477	1,814,862
Post August 2014	706	146,242	877,452
June /July 2014	879	77,121	462,726
Pre June 2014	786	79,114	474,684

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

- ⇒ Ninewa and Anbar remain the main governorate of origin of the displaced population, reported as 147,875 families (49%), and 83,979 families (28%) of the total caseload.
- ⇒ The KRI now hosts 47% of all IDPs, comprising 142,380 families, an estimated 854,280 individuals. Dahuk together with the disputed districts of Al-Shikhan and Akre report the largest displaced population comprising of 90,564 families, which corresponds to 30% of the overall population.
- ⇒ Shelter arrangements vary significantly by region and across the three main displacement waves, as highlighted in section 4.

¹Location 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 the extent of the information gathering activities.

²The 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

There have been at least three major displacement crises in Iraq during 2014. These can be categorized by the time period of occurrence: January to June, June to August, and August to present, as depicted in Figure 1. Each successive crisis has grown in severity as displaced populations have either fled in shorter periods of time and/or increased in size.

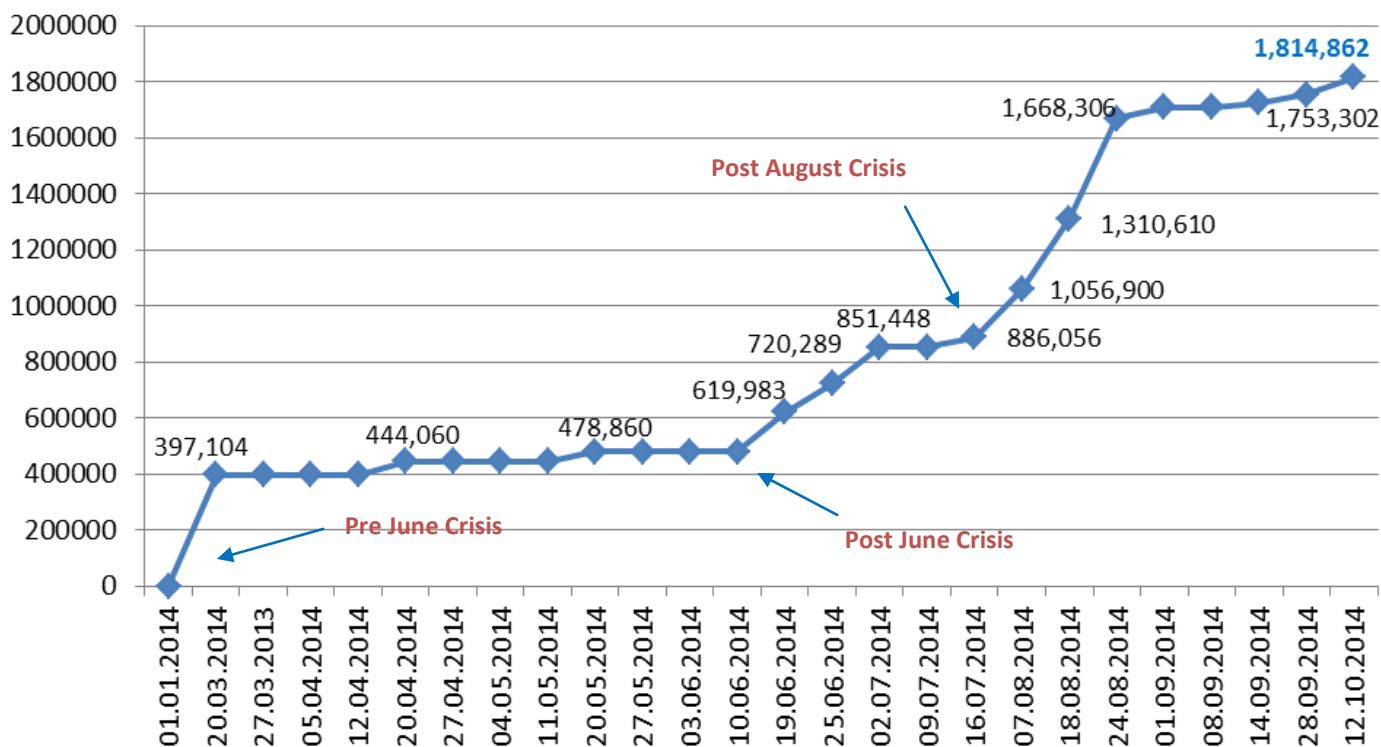


Figure 1: Displacement population trends trough 2014 (IDP individuals).

The governorates with the largest populations fleeing their homes continue to be Ninewa with 147,875 families (49%), and Anbar with 83,979 families (28%). These areas are the most directly affected and have experienced continuous variances of displacement between DTM rounds. Other areas in the central and central north governorates also reported large waves of displacement through 2014. Displacement, although relatively small has also occurred in the north of the governorate of Babylon, south of Baghdad City.

In total, seven of the 18 Iraq governorates have observed displacement from within and across governorate borders, as depicted in Figure 2 below.

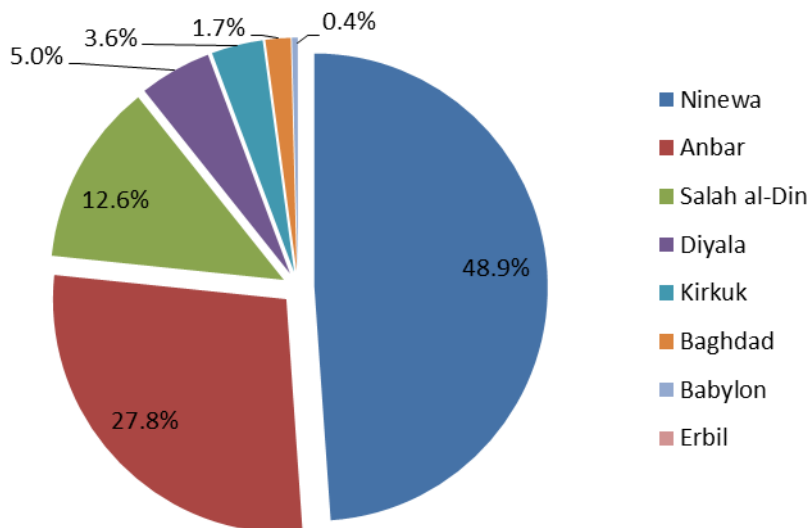


Figure 2: Displacement by governorate of origin of the total displaced population.

The main displacement trend is from one governorate to another as opposed to displacement within the governorate of origin's borders. As many as 191,712 families, 63% of the overall caseload, fled outside of their governorate of origin.

As observed in Figure 3 the governorates of Salah al-Din and Ninewa have experienced greater population losses, fleeing to other governorates with just 15% (5,756 families) and 16% (23,166 families) displaced within the governorates, respectively.

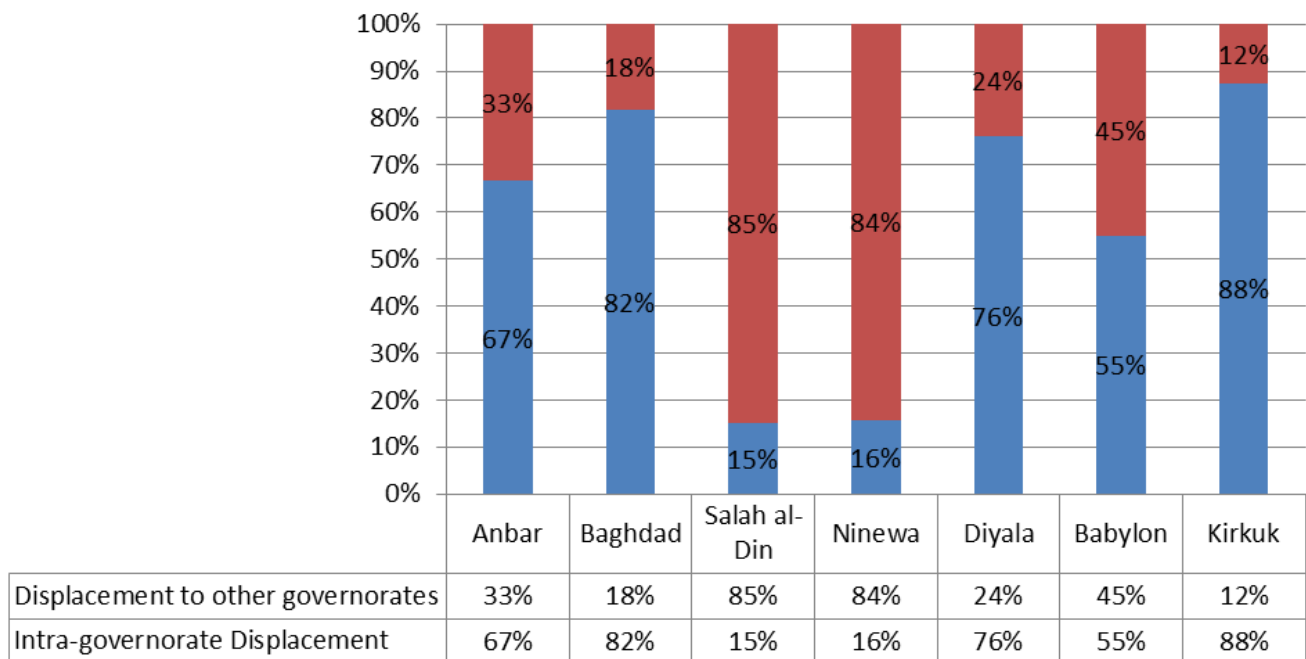


Figure 3: Comparison of intra-governorate displacement and displacement to other governorates.

		Governorate of Origin								Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Salah al-Din	Ninewa	Diyala	Babylon	Kirkuk	Erbil	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	335,454	3,246	7,602	2,532	132	90	-	-	349,056
	Babylon	2,316	954	444	19,986	204	4,062	18	-	27,984
	Baghdad	57,258	25,842	3,180	17,994	7,602	1,788	870	-	114,534
	Basrah	1,236	354	1,302	3,024	630	156	756	-	7,458
	Dahuk	3,540	-	-	435,474	-	-	-	-	439,014
	Diyala	720	-	168	-	69,030	-	-	-	69,918
	Erbil	38,604	-	47,832	71,898	150	-	-	-	158,484
	Kerbala	4,110	300	648	52,902	162	798	120	-	59,040
	Kirkuk	18,168	-	90,366	4,194	1,686	-	56,670	-	171,084
	Missan	168	138	600	4,458	222	24	888	-	6,498
	Najaf	840	-	96	77,622	66	-	318	-	78,942
	Ninewa	2,118	-	840	138,996	-	-	-	-	141,954
	Qadissiya	582	348	360	12,012	504	84	1,956	-	15,846
	Salah al-Din	5,904	-	34,536	-	-	-	-	90	40,530
	Sulaymaniyah	31,560	-	40,440	16,530	9,474	300	-	-	98,304
	Thi-Qar	840	360	354	5,646	60	90	1,008	-	8,358
Wassit	456	54	324	23,982	882	-	2,160	-	27,858	
Total	503,874	31,596	229,092	887,250	90,804	7,392	64,764	90	1,814,862	

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

Table 2 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin in relation to the current governorate of displacement. Yellow highlights represent population displacements within their governorate of origin.

Dahuk remains the governorate hosting the largest IDP population with almost 440,000 displaced individuals seeking refuge across its four districts of Sumel, Zarko, Duhok, and Amedi. When accounting for the disputed districts of Ninewa, Al Shikan and Akre that receive assistance from the KRI, the IDP population reaches nearly 550,000 individuals, representing 30% of the total displaced population.

Cumulatively, the KRI now hosts 47% of the 2014 IDP caseload. This comprises 142,380 families, an estimated 854,280 individuals. This figure is inclusive of the bordering districts assisted through the KRI, which are Akre and Al-Shikan, in Ninewa governorate; and Kifri and Khanaqin, in Diyala governorate.

4. SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

Staying with host families remain the most common arrangement for IDPs across Iraq, however, a significantly large proportion of the IDP caseload, 35%, have sought refuge in alternative shelter arrangements such as schools, religious and unfinished buildings.

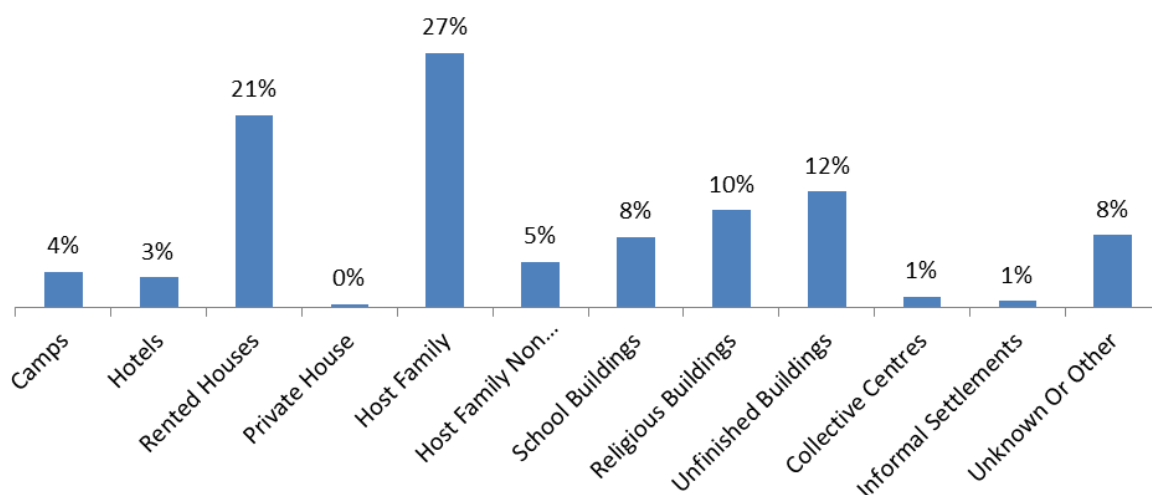


Figure 4: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

Availability of adequate shelter solutions drastically decreased as the crisis unfolded. As a result, a much greater number of families were housed in temporary and improvised shelter arrangements such as unfinished buildings, school buildings, religious buildings or camps as observed as in Figure 5 below.

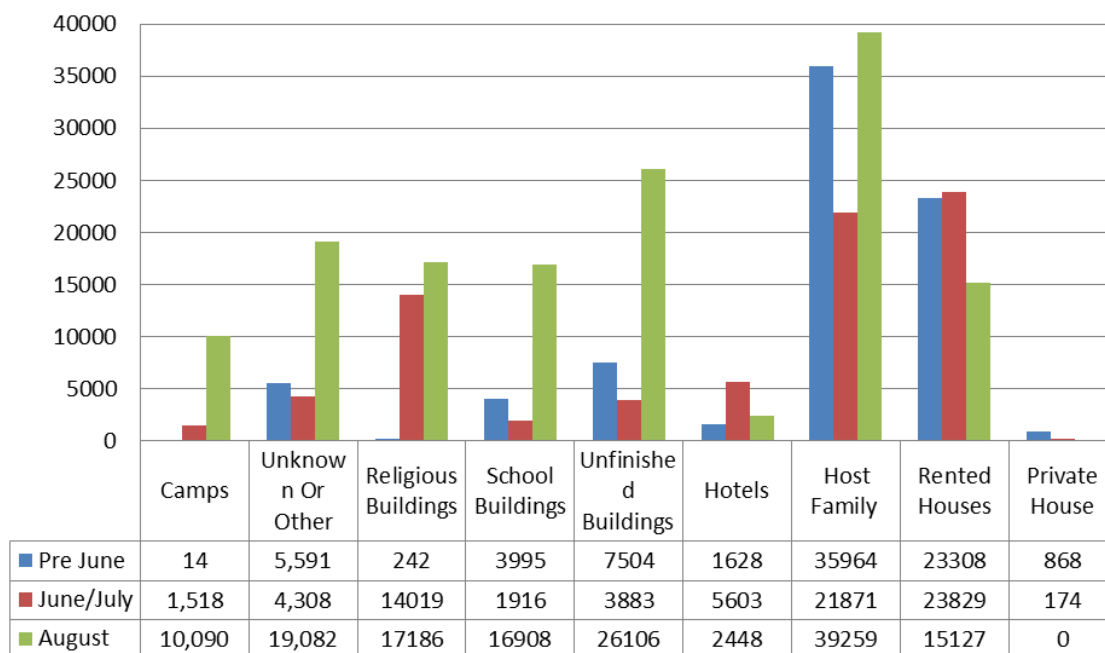


Figure 5 (above): Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 breakdown by wave of displacement.

Further distinctions in shelter arrangements can be gathered at the regional level. Of the displaced populations in the south, 62% (10,863 families) are accommodated in religious buildings. Instead, in the KRI most IDPs are in rented accommodation (29% or 33,895 families), 15% (16,861 families) in unfinished buildings and 12% (13,228 families) are in schools. This regional breakdown does not account for disputed border areas.

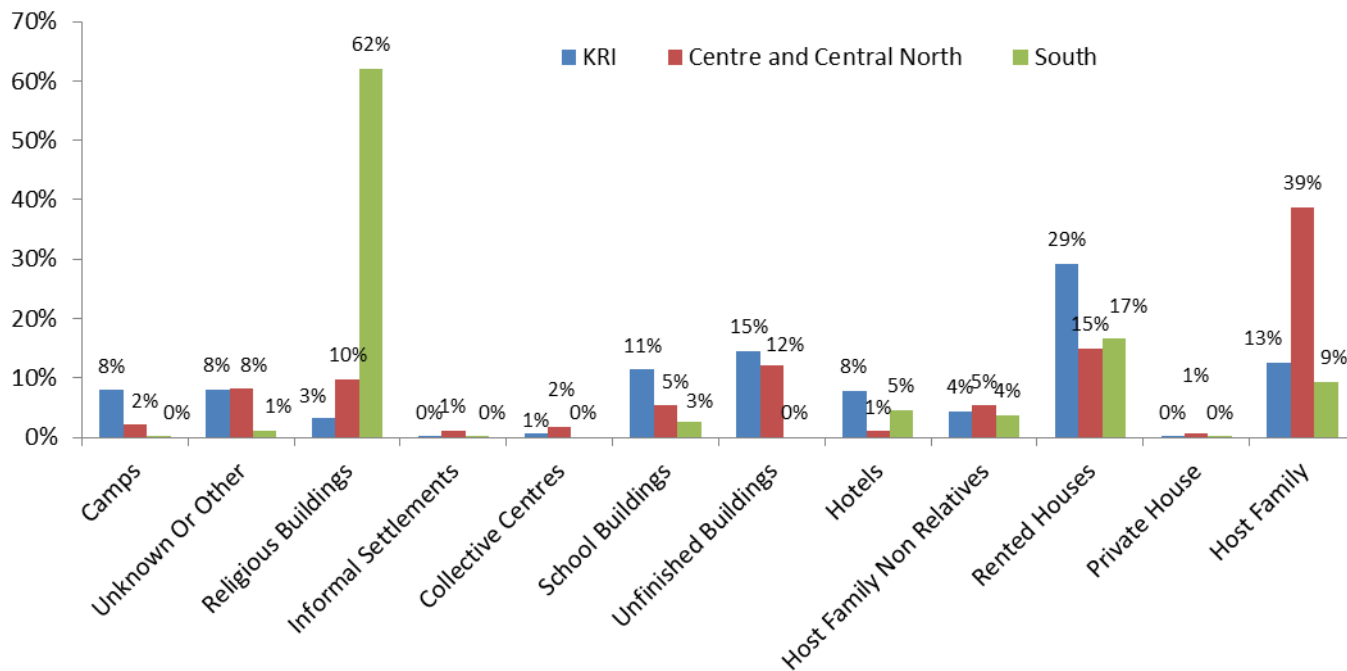


Figure 6 (above): Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 breakdown by region.

⁴ The Kurdish Region includes the governorates of: Dahuk; Sulaymaniyah; and Erbil. The South Region includes: Basrah; Qadissiya; Missan; Najaf; Thi-Qar; and Wassit. Central and Central North includes the remaining governorates.

Annex 1: Displacement Tracking Matrix | Products

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset:

1. DTM master list 05102014: 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 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 October 5. 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 October 5, 2014.
7. August Displacement Tabulation: A subset of the post June IDPs summary tabulations on the data for IDPs displaced from August 1 to October 5, 2014.

Maps and KMZ files:

- New Displacement: January 1 to October 5, 2014 – the mapping represents the current locations of IDP populations; this includes displacement since the beginning of 2014 until the September 28.
- New Displacement: June 1 to October 5, 2014 - the mapping represents the current locations of IDP populations; this includes displacement since the beginning June 2014 until the September 28.
- New Displacement: August 1 to October 5, 2014 - the mapping represents the current locations of IDP populations; this includes displacement since the beginning of August until the September 28.

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 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 displacement snap shot;

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, muktas (local leaders), 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 early 2014, and later in the central governorates of Iraq as the security situation deteriorated in June. Stage 1 Plus was implemented again in the Kurdish Region of Iraq because the displacement caseload was so large.

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

Limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations can include:

- Movement restrictions;
- Limited access to locations;
- A sudden massive wave of displacement;
- Intermittent internet and telephone service;
- Difficulties in communication with key informants due to prevailing insecurity.