

## Displacement Tracking Matrix – Overview

Data is of the 01 September 2014



284,863 IDP Families



Over 1.7 million  
Individuals



1,634 Locations

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an IOM information management tool, which gathers specific information about the condition of displaced persons. DTM data is published and disseminated twice monthly.

For the time period January to September 2014 the DTM identified 1,709,178 internally displaced individuals dispersed across 1,634 distinct locations in Iraq<sup>1</sup>. In 2014, Iraq has experienced three major waves of displacement:

1. **Anbar Crisis** – triggered the displacement of 79,166 families (28%)
2. **Mosul Crisis** – triggered the displacement of 84,247 families (30%)
3. **Sinjar Crisis** – triggered the displacement of 121,450 families (42%)

August 2014 witnessed record surges in displacement figures, accounting for 42% of the displacement caseload captured during the major waves of displacement.

*Figure 1: Displacement through the year of 2014 disaggregated by the dates of the 3 distinct waves*

	IDP Locations	IDP families	Estimated IDP Individuals (*6)
<b>Total Displacement of 2014</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>284,863</b>	<b>1,709,178</b>
<b>JAN - MAY</b>	774	79,166	474,996
<b>JUNE - JULY</b>	798	84,247	505,482
<b>FROM August</b>	443	121,450	728,700

The DTM identifies displaced populations through a process of verification. This process is methodical and after a large displacement as seen to the governorate of Dahuk a full DTM coverage cannot be immediately achieved.

<sup>1</sup> The HCT planning figure, that was endorsed last week, remains at 1.8 million IDPs. This planning figure is largely based on the data collected through the DTM.

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.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 2: Displacement by governorate of origin through the year of 2014<sup>3</sup>

		Governorate of Origin							Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Salah al-Din	Ninewa	Diyala	Babylon	Kirkuk	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	54,947	541	1,267	422	22	15	-	57,214
	Babylon	248	152	17	1,992	16	407	1	2,833
	Baghdad	9,484	3,833	252	2,276	941	47	37	16,870
	Basrah	142	55	131	218	49	22	22	639
	Dahuk	590	-	-	76,938	-	-	-	77,528
	Diyala	120	-	-	-	9,444	-	-	9,564
	Erbil	5,204	-	13,665	10,570	25	-	-	29,464
	Kerbala	678	35	107	8,435	25	78	20	9,378
	Kirkuk	3,078	-	15,561	699	281	-	1,980	21,599
	Missan	22	13	78	589	34	2	113	851
	Najaf	140	-	2	12,428	-	-	-	12,570
	Ninewa	353	-	150	17,001	-	-	-	17,504
	Qadissiya	64	58	45	1,671	62	8	288	2,196
	Salah al-	1,280	-	5,030	-	-	-	-	6,310
	Sulayman	5,285	-	6,728	1,479	1,578	-	-	15,070
	Thi-Qar	112	60	51	743	10	1	139	1,116
	Wassit	77	9	38	3,512	147	-	374	4,157
Total	81,824	4,756	43,122	138,973	12,634	580	2,974	284,863	

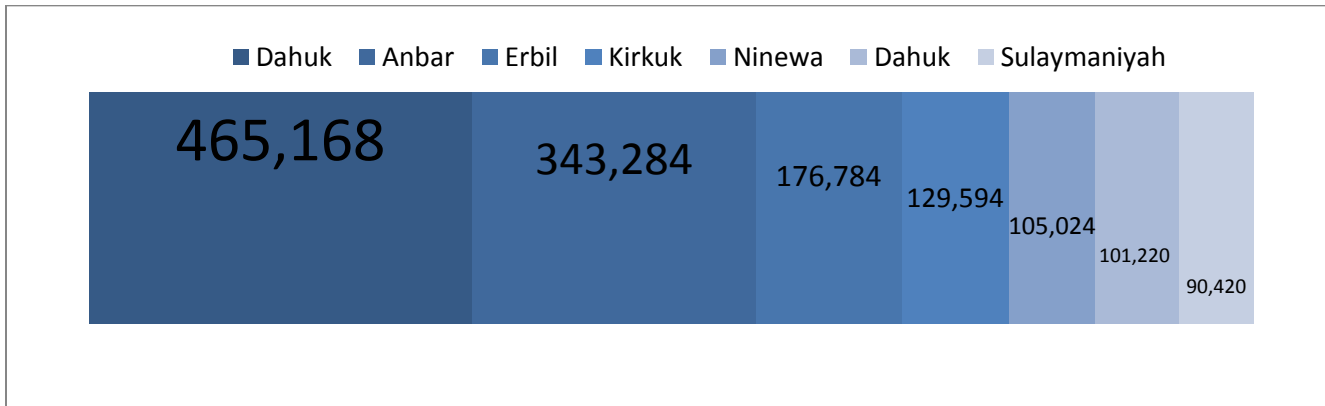
A result of massive displacement in August 2014, the governorate of Dahuk now hosts the largest IDP population comprising of over 465,000 individuals, followed by Anbar governorate hosting over 340,000 IDPs.

Cumulatively, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) now hosts 50% of all IDPs in Iraq reaching an estimated 862,458 individuals (including neighboring districts of Ninewa: *Akre and Al-Shikhan* and Diyala: *Kifri and Khanaqin* assisted through the KRI).

<sup>2</sup> Aware of the coverage limitation in Dahuk and in coordination with the Kurdish Regional Office of Statistics (KRSO) of the Ministry of Planning, IOM DTM figures are reconciled with IDP figures gathered by a registration exercise undertaken by the KRSO. Some of the specific locations and needs of this additional population are to be verified and collected by the continuous DTM process.

<sup>3</sup> Population totals per governorate will vary depending on the disputed borders between the KRI and the governorates of Ninewa, Kirkuk and Diyala.

**Figure 3: Top eight governorates hosting the largest IDP population from displacement through 2014**



Due to close, continuous coordination with KRSO, figures informed by the registration exercise in Dahuk were further refined, disaggregated and verified against newly DTM identified locations of more than 5,000 IDP families. Of these, many have appeared to be hosted in the Districts of AL-Shikhan and Akre neighboring the borders of Dahuk district, therefore contributing to the significant increase of IDPs in Ninewa and a corresponding decrease in Dahuk compared with the previous DTM dataset as of 24 August.

Focusing on the recent displacement wave, 88% of the displaced population during August fled from the governorate of Ninewa. Triggers for displacement include targeted threats and violence of armed groups (AG) primarily in Sinjar City and other surrounding areas (please refer to Figure 3 below)

In particular, 64% (67,897 families) of the families displaced from Ninewa through August fled north to the governorate of Dahuk primarily in districts Sumel, Akre and Zakho whilst some families have also sought refuge in the neighboring disputed districts currently under the administration of the KRG. However, 14% (14,474 families) of the families are recoded as displaced within the governorate of Ninewa of which 90% are located in the districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan<sup>4</sup>.

Although the major wave of displacement has moved towards Northern Iraq, there have been numerous small, yet substantial displacements to governorates south of Baghdad, amounting to around 11% of the population displaced in August (13,090 families).

<sup>4</sup> The districts of Al Shikhan and Akre constitute two of the disputed areas between the KRI governorates with Iraq.

**Figure 3: Displacement by governorate of origin through the month of August 2014<sup>5</sup>**

		Governorate of Origin - August 2014							Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Salah al-Din	Ninewa	Diyala	Babylon	Kirkuk	
Governorate of Displacement	Babylon	46	-	-	241	-	6	-	293
	Baghdad	7	1,630	76	1,327	228	47	21	3,336
	Basrah	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	6
	Dahuk	-	-	-	67,897	-	-	-	67,897
	Diyala	-	-	-	-	3,464	-	-	3,464
	Erbil	-	-	-	8,196	-	-	-	8,196
	Kerbala	51	-	-	6,316	-	-	-	6,367
	Kirkuk	-	-	5,405	45	130	-	725	6,305
	Missan	3	5	18	352	7	-	53	438
	Najaf	-	-	-	930	-	-	-	930
	Ninewa	-	-	150	14,474	-	-	-	14,624
	Qadissiya	25	-	35	1,350	40	-	20	1,470
	Salah al-Din	-	-	2,120	-	-	-	-	2,120
	Sulaymaniyah	-	-	17	1,220	251	-	-	1,488
	Thi-Qar	15	41	21	536	-	-	71	684
	Wassit	-	-	5	3,462	39	-	326	3,832
	<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1676</b>	<b>7852</b>	<b>106346</b>	<b>4159</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>121,450</b>

## Shelter, Access to Services and Needs

For the 1.7 million identified IDPs, shelter and housing remain the primary need. Additional critical needs are directly linked with the type of shelter available to displaced families, impacting their vulnerability, and access to other services including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Health.

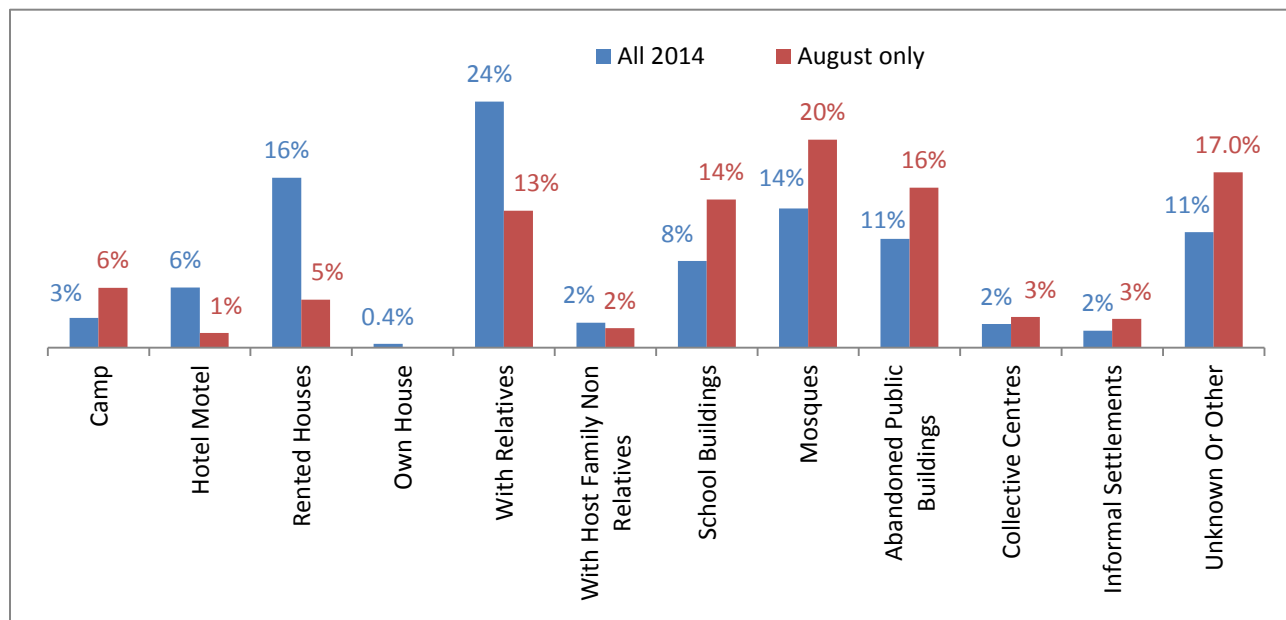
Early in the crisis, the primary shelter arrangement for displaced population was with host communities (26%, including with and without relatives). However after the Sinjar crises and subsequent waves of displacement a distinct pattern of alternate shelter arrangements emerged; the majority of these IDPs are now hosted in religious buildings (20%), abandoned buildings (16%), school buildings (14%) and collective centers (2%) with just 15% sheltered by host families.

Clearly, with the rising displaced numbers in the KRI, an increasing percentage of displaced populations are resorting to less desirable forms of shelter with inadequate living arrangements.

The overwhelming caseload of the 862, 458 IDPs in KRI (including neighboring districts from Ninewa: *Akre and Al-Shikhan*, and Diyala: *Kifri and Khanaqin* which are assisted by the KRG) indicates an immense need for shelter support including alternative solutions for the 101,430 individuals that have sought refuge in schools across the Kurdish region.

<sup>5</sup> Population totals per governorate will vary depending on the disputed borders between the KRI and the governorates of Ninewa, Kirkuk and Diyala

**Figure 4: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 compared to IDPs from displaced since 01 August 2014<sup>6</sup>**



**Figure 5: Priority Needs Overview - IDP Population of 284,863 families, 2014**

Need	IDP Families	%
Food	204,100	72%
NFI /CRI	202,275	71%
Shelter	75,890	27%
Finance and Access to Income	73,627	26%
Health care/Medicine	31,109	11%
Water	4,627	2%
Electricity and Power Generators	2,921	1%

Top priority needs for 2014 displaced population are Food, Shelter and non-food items and financial assistance.

**Figure 6: Priority Needs Overview - IDP Population of 121,450 families since August 01 2014**

Need	IDP Families	%
Food	96,942	80%
NFI /CRI	86,058	71%
Health care/Medicine	17,242	14%
Shelter	7,932	7%
Finance and Access to Income	5,276	4%
Water	1,787	1%

Priority needs of families displaced by the Sinjar crisis remain food and non-food items. Among this displaced population health care/medicine is cited as the third most pressing need following shelter and financial assistance.

<sup>6</sup> The increase in Unknown values is attributed to the reconciliation of DTM figures with those of the KRG as the data from the KRISO exercise did not capture shelter breakdowns.

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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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> August.
7. August Displacement Tabulation: A subset of the Post June IDPs summary tabulations on the data for IDPs displaced from 1<sup>st</sup> Aug to 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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, muktas, 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.