

Displacement Tracking Matrix – Overview

Data is of the 24 August



278,051 IDP Families



1,668,306 Individuals



1,577 Locations

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an IOM information management tool which gathers information about displaced populations and their conditions.

Since January 1st to August 26th 2014 IOM DTM has identified 1,668,306 internally displaced individuals scattered across 1,577 distinct locations in Iraq. Though 2014 three major waves of displacement occurred:

1. **Anbar Crisis** – triggered the displacement of 79,156 families
2. **Mosul Crisis** - triggered the displacement of 95,178 families
3. **Sinjar Crisis** – triggered the displacement of 103,717 families

Figure 1: Displacement through the year of 2014

	IDP Locations	IDP families	IDP Individuals (*6)
Total Displacement of 2014	1,577	278,051	1,668,306
Sum of JAN - MAY	774	79,156	474,936
Sum of JUNE - JULY	808	95,178	571,068
Sum of FROM August	350	103,717	622,301

IOM has worked in close coordination with the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) Ministry of Planning to come to a common understand of displaced people across the three governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

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

Aware of this coverage limitation in Dahuk and in coordination with the Kurdish Regional Office of Statistics (KRSO) of the Ministry of Planning, IOM DTM figures were reconciled with IDP figures gathered by a registration exercise undertaken by the KRSO.

As a result of the close work with KRSO an increase of 26,733 IDP families (11,731 in Zakho district and 15,002 in Dahuk district) were calculated into the overall displacement figure for Iraq. This increased figure was informed by the KRSO registration exercise and applied on top of IOM DTM verified figures. The specific locations and needs of this additional population are to be verified and collected by the continuous DTM process in the coming weeks.

In 2014 just fewer than 1.7 million individuals have displaced. Over two thirds of the displacement occurred in the last month with over 600,000 individuals being displaced in August alone.

From the people who displaced in August 89% fled from Sinjar District in Ninewa. Their displacement was triggered by targeted threats and violence of armed groups (AG) in Sinjar City and the surrounding area.

Displacement through August also occurred in the governorates of Salah Al din (6%), Diyala (2%), Baghdad (2%), Kirkuk (1%), and from Anbar and Babylon (1%).

In August the majority of people were mainly displaced to Sumel, Dahuk and Zarko district of Dahuk governorate (58%). The governorate of Ninewa currently hosts the next largest population of those displaced this month in the districts of Al Shikhan and Akre¹. The governorates of Erbil and Kerbala also witnessed a large increase of IDPs in August. Although most people fled to the North of Iraq there have been many small but significant displacements to governorates south of Baghdad.

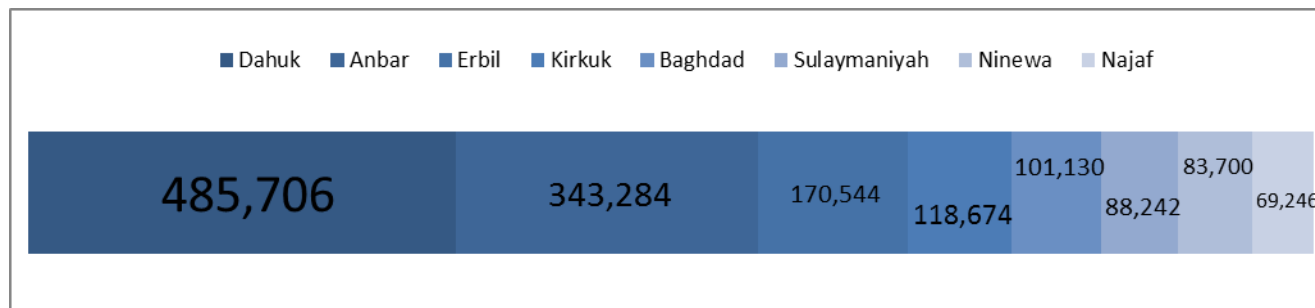
Figure 2: Displacement by governorate of origin through the year of 2014 (average size - x6)²

		Governorate of Origin							Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Diyala	Ninewa	Babylon	Salah al-Din	Kirkuk	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	54,947	541	22	422	15	1,267		57,214
	Babylon	249	152	3	1,733	401	17	1	2,556
	Baghdad	9,484	3,833	935	2,267	47	252	37	16,855
	Basrah	120	54	49	204	14	82	22	545
	Dahuk	590			80,361				80,951
	Diyala	120		8,907					9,027
	Erbil	5,204		25	9,530		13,665		28,424
	Kerbala	678	35	25	8,382	75	107	15	9,317
	Kirkuk	3,078		281	699		13,741	1,980	19,779
	Missan	19	12	29	466	2	73	87	688
	Najaf	140			11,399		2		11,541
	Ninewa	353			13,447		150		13,950
	Qadissiya	50	58	62	1,576	8	45	272	2,071
	Salah al-	1,280					4,630		5,910
	Sulayman	5,285		1,399	1,312		6,711		14,707
	Thi-Qar	103	60	10	638	1	51	131	994
	Wassit	77	9	147	2,882		38	370	3,523
Total	81,777	4,754	11,894	135,318	563	40,831	2,915	278,052	

¹ The districts of Al Shikhan and Akre constitute two of the disputed areas between the KRI governorates with Iraq

² 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)



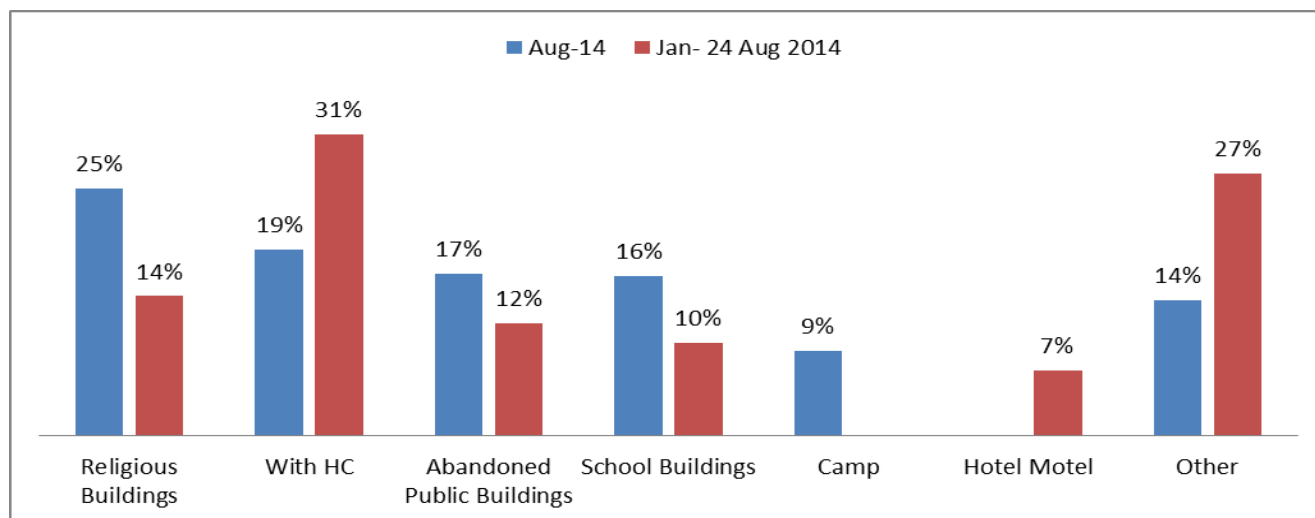
As a result of the massive displacement in August the governorate of Dahuk now hosts the largest IDP population of over 485,000 individuals. Anbar governorate hosts the second largest population of over 340,000 internally displaced people.

Shelter, Access to Services and Needs

For the 1.66 million identified IDPs, shelter and housing is a primary concern. The type of shelter occupied is directly linked to additional conditions that can impact the vulnerability of each IDP family. Depending on the specific shelter arrangement access to basic services such as water or sanitation can be poor.

The majority of the displaced through 2014 sought refuge with host families (31%). A clear distinction between the shelter arrangement of those displaced in August was observed as the majority were hosted in religious buildings, abandoned buildings and school buildings.

Figure 4: Accommodated shelter arrangement of IDPs in 2014 compared to IDPs from just August 2014



As the overwhelming caseload of the IDP population in the KRI reached an estimated 850,848 individuals (including neighboring districts from Ninewa: *Akre and Al-Shikhan*, and Diyala: *Kifri and Khanaqin* which are assisted by the KRG) there is a great need for shelter support with other additional assistance required.

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It is clear that as displacement numbers increased in the KRI more people were seeking increasingly scarce adequate living arrangements. Of those displaced in August 67% of IDP families are hosted in mosques (25%), abandoned buildings (17%), school buildings (16%) and camps (9%).

Dahuk hosts the largest IDP population of all governorates of Iraq. As adequate shelter became scarce 46,794 individuals have sought refuge in schools.

Kerbala, Dahuk and Erbil currently shelter 37,896, 26,136 and 20,820 individuals respectively in religious buildings.

Figure 5: Priority Needs Overview - Total IDP Population 2014

Need	IDP Families	%
NFI /CRI	194,965.00	78%
Food	193,470.00	77%
Shelter	73,340.00	29%
Finance and Access to Income	71,883.00	29%
Health care/Medicine	24,727.00	10%
Water	4,105.00	2%
Electricity and Power Generators	2,921.00	1%

The top priority needs remain non-food items, food, shelter and financial assistance.

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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, 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.