

DTM OVERVIEW

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an information management tool developed by the International Organization for Migration to gather baseline information on displaced populations and their conditions in the locations in which they have temporarily settled.

First implemented in Iraq in 2006 during the displacement surge caused by sectarian warfare, an updated DTM system was launched at the beginning of 2014 following the onset of violent conflict in the Anbar governorate. This factsheet aims to highlight the main DTM findings, including governorate of origin and current location of the displaced populations, their prevalent shelter arrangements, and the Iraq crisis displacement timeline.

To date, the DTM relies on a network of more than eighty IOM staff and hundreds of key informants in locations across Iraq, including representatives of civil society and members of the displaced communities. IOM Iraq is currently in the process of revising the methodology of the DTM and expanding the field data collection activities in order to improve analysis of population displacement trends.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE



1,968,516

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP)¹



328,086

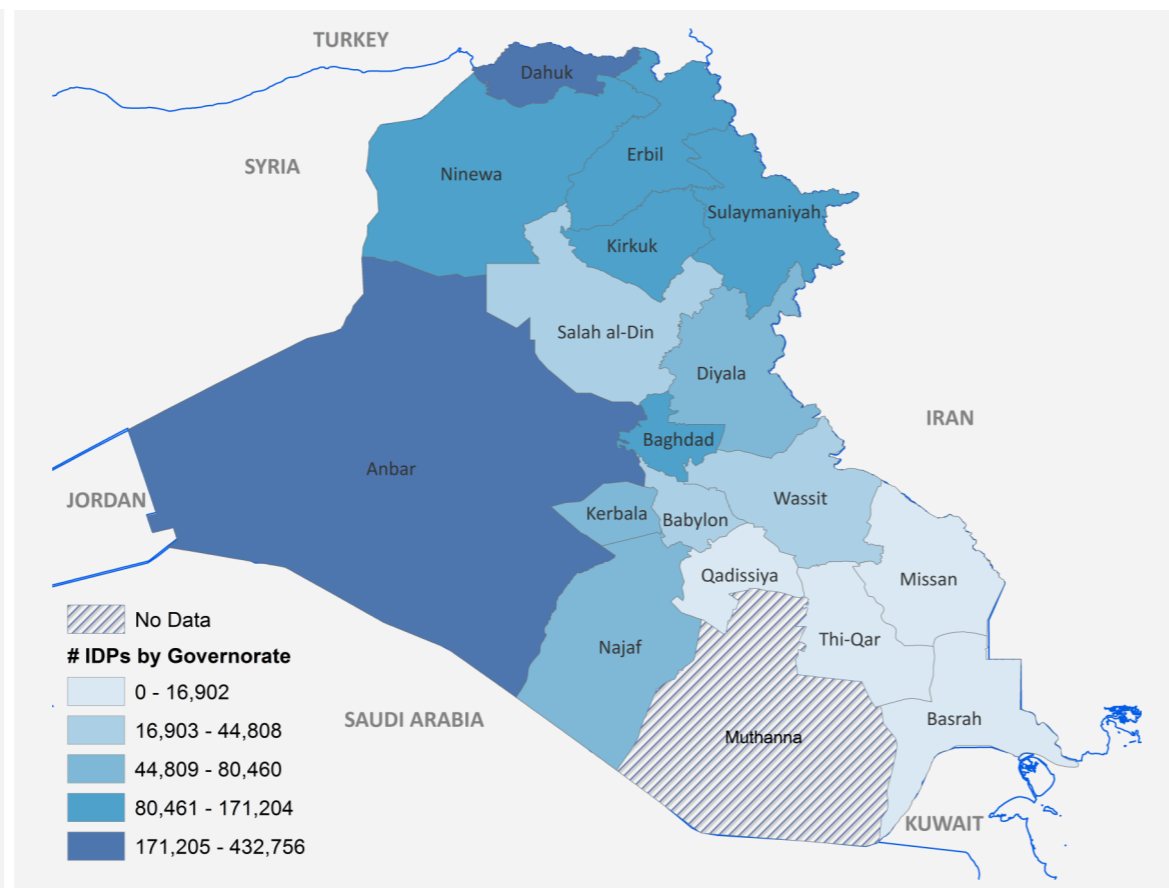
DISPLACED FAMILIES



2,003

DISTINCT LOCATIONS²

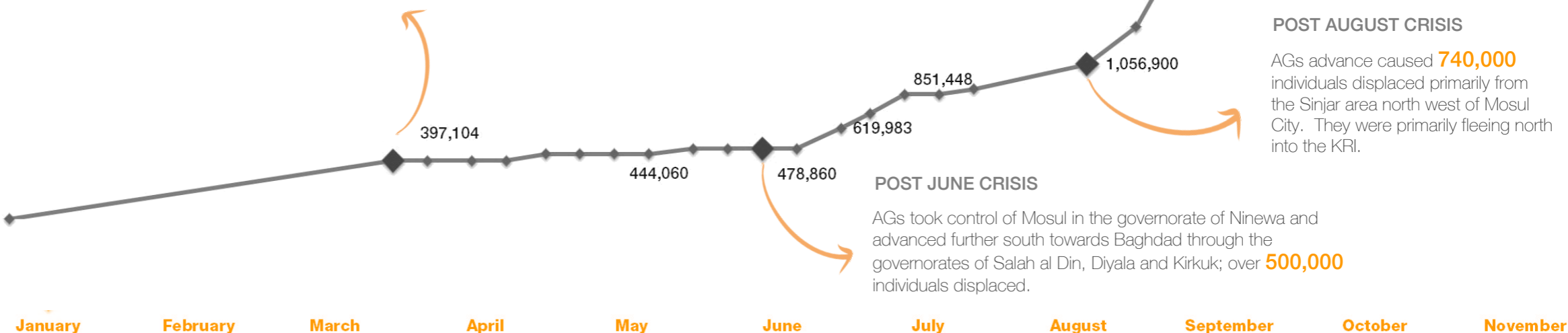
NUMBER OF IDPs BY GOVERNORATE



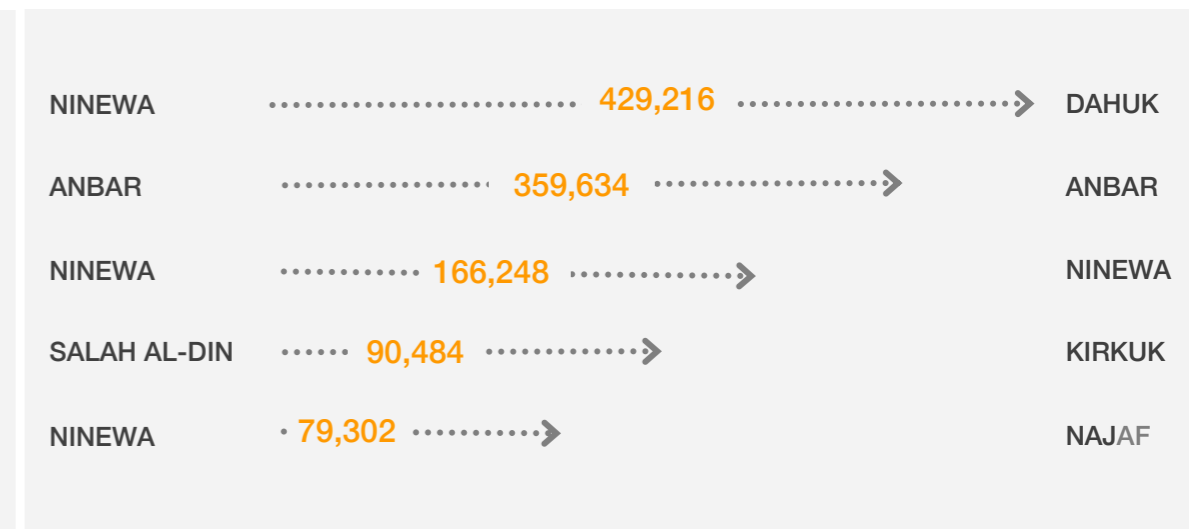
DISPLACEMENT POPULATION TRENDS THROUGH 2014 (IDP INDIVIDUALS)

PRE JUNE CRISIS

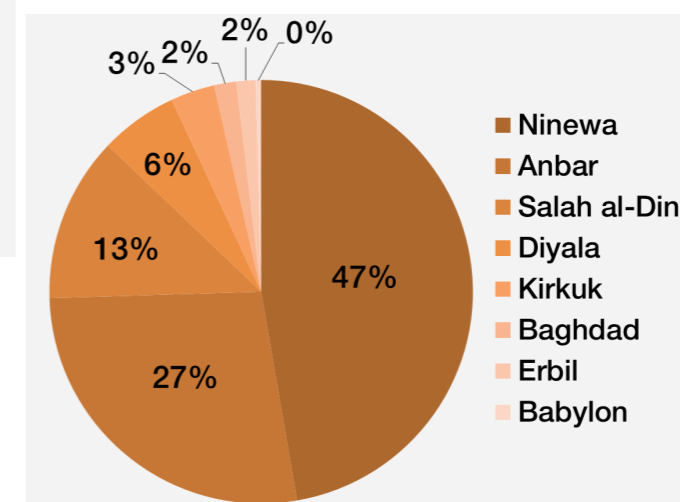
Armed Groups (AGs) seized control of the cities of Ramadi and Falluja in the governorate of Anbar, triggering a large internal displacement of nearly **500,000** individuals fled their homes in Anbar governorate. Overall, the displacement was within the governorate with subsequent movement of displaced population to bordering governorates of Baghdad, Salah al Din as well as the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) in smaller groups.



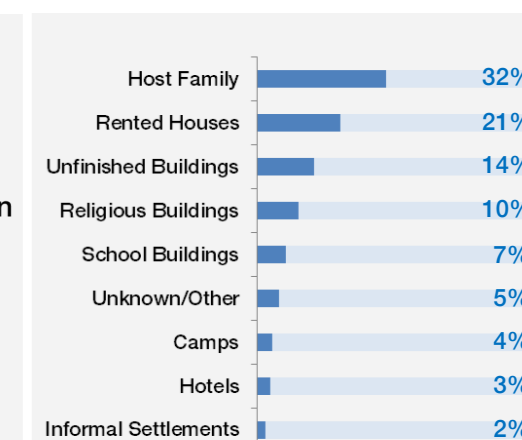
TOP FIVE DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENT TRENDS



OVERALL DISPLACEMENT BY GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN



SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS



POST JUNE CRISIS

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; over **500,000** individuals displaced.

POST AUGUST CRISIS

AGs advance caused **740,000** individuals displaced primarily from the Sinjar area north west of Mosul City. They were primarily fleeing north into the KRI.

Source: IOM DTM Data/ as of November 09, 2014.
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

¹Total individuals are estimated by multiplying total families by 6, the average size of an Iraqi family.; ²Location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (4th official administrative division), a village for rural areas, or a neighborhood for urban areas (5th official administrative division). In Iraq, there are five administrative unit levels.