

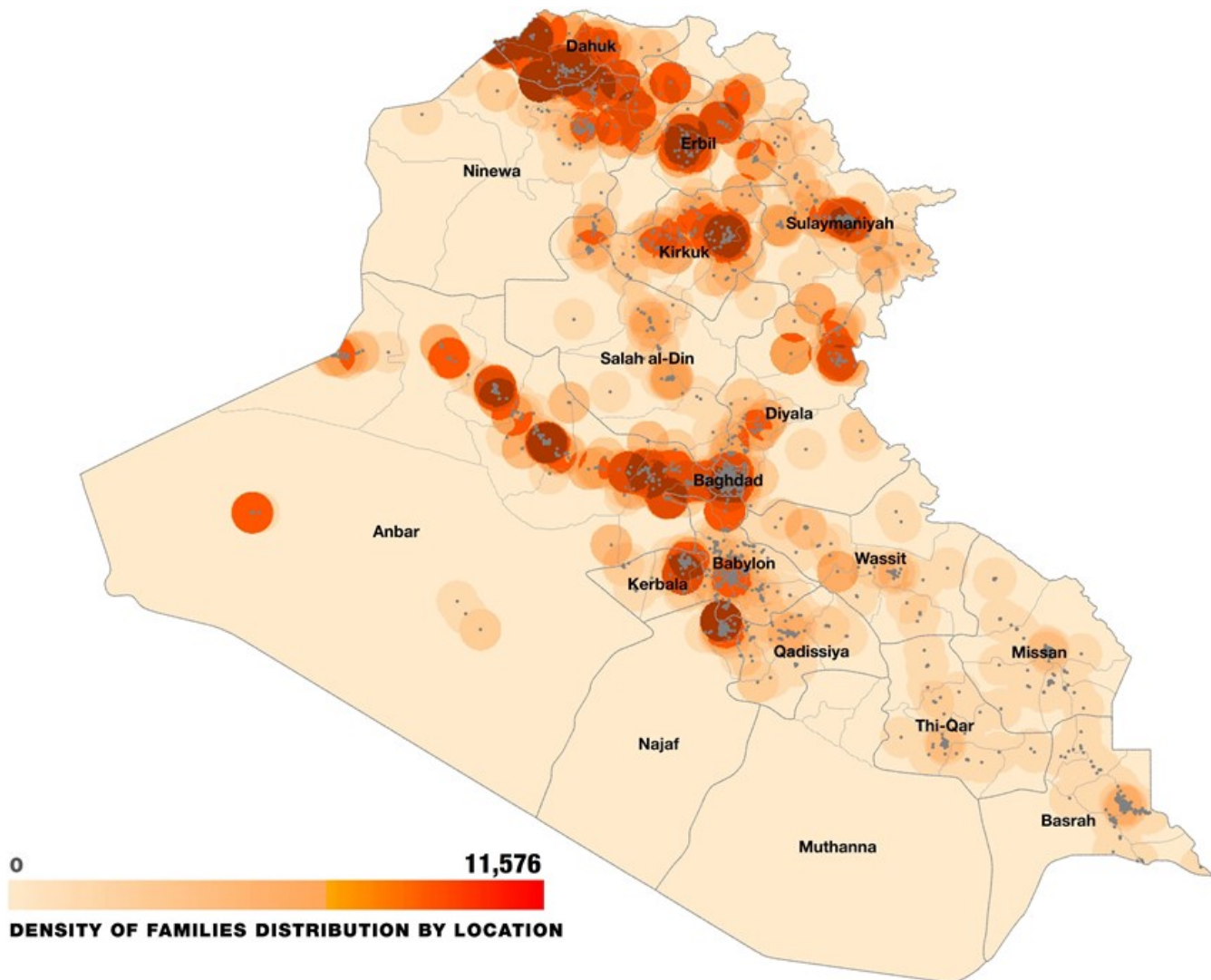
ONE YEAR AND OVER 2 MILLION PEOPLE DISPLACED ACROSS IRAQ

1 INTRODUCTION

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is an International Organization for Migration (IOM) information management tool that gathers specific information regarding the status and location of displaced persons across the country.

From the beginning of January through 25 December 2014 the DTM identified 2,123,340 internally displaced individuals¹ dispersed across 2,092 distinct locations in Iraq².

Considering available information and DTM methodology, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) maintains 2.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a planning figure for the response.



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¹Individual populations are based on an estimate that assumes each family unit consists of an average of six families.

²A location is defined as an area that corresponds to a sub-district (e.g. 4th official administrative division), or a village for rural areas or a neighborhood for urban areas (e.g. 5th official administrative division). IOM DTM aims to provide precise population data; however limited access and other operational constraints on the ground can limit information gathering activities.

- ➔ After reaching 2 million displaced individuals in November 2014, the IDP population has continued to rise as families flee their homes from continued violence in the Central and Central North region of Iraq. Of these populations, half a million individuals remain displaced from the first identified wave of displacement in 2014 following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar, thus nearing one year of displacement.
- ➔ Through the reporting period the DTM has tracked and identified 6,164 families (an estimated 36,984 individuals) as newly displaced. Overall, a decrease of nearly 30,000 individuals was observed across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), while an increase in displacement figures was observed across several governorates in the Central North Region of Iraq, amounting to almost 70,000 individuals.
- ➔ IOM continues to work in close co-ordination with the Shelter/NFI and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters to streamline shelter definitions across Iraq, and further identify the camp caseload across Iraq.

2 DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

The current DTM data identify three major waves of displacement in Iraq in 2014, corresponding to the main conflict offensives that have occurred in the country. These are conventionally categorized by date: January to May, June to July, and August to present. The third wave may also be presented by two periods; August, and from 1 September to date as indicated in Table 1. This interpretative approach was endorsed as a consequence of the distinct displacement patterns monitored during recent months, as well as to enhance data analysis³.

Observation Period	# Locations ⁴	IDP Families	IDP Individuals	%
Pre-June 2014	803	83,509	501,054	24%
June-July 2014	1,002	82,665	495,990	23%
Aug-2014	698	142,624	855,744	40%
Post 1 September	542	45,092	270,552	13%
Total	2,092	353,890	2,123,340	100%

Table 1: Displacement through the year of 2014 disaggregated by the dates of the three distinct waves (Total individuals are based on a standard household size of six)⁵;

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³ Please refer to the DTM IX Round Report (25 November, 2014), and X Round Report (18 December, 2014) for further reference (<http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>).

⁴The 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.

Each successive crisis has unique and identifiable displacement dynamics characterized by the size of the displaced populations, geographical coverage, and frequency of the displacement events. This variation is visualized in Figure 1 below.

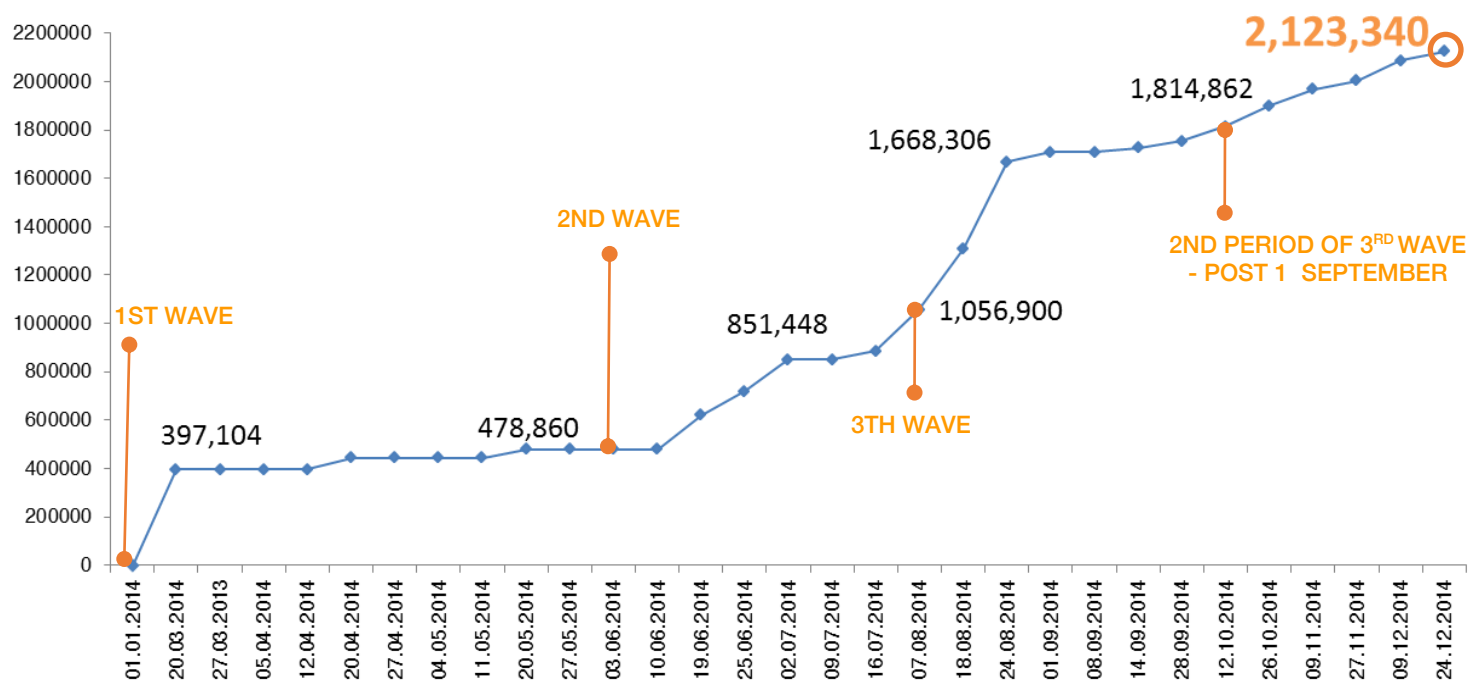


Figure 1 (above): Displacement population trends through 2014 (IDP individuals);

Table 2 represents the displaced population by displacement period disaggregated by the governorate of origin.

Displacement period	Governorate of Origin								Grand Total	Population by period
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din		
Pre-June	81,766	82	118	699	-	7	151	686	83,509	24%
June to July	5,265	819	3,131	7,494	-	1,929	36,078	27,949	82,665	23%
August	443	109	1,815	5,388	4,451	1,077	120,609	8,732	142,624	40%
1st Sep to date	8,655	379	866	10,663	15	8,370	9,300	6,844	45,092	13%
Grand Total	96,129	1,389	5,930	24,244	4,466	11,383	166,138	44,211	353,890	100%
Population by Governorate of Origin	27%	0%	2%	7%	1%	3%	47%	12%	100%	

Table 2: Displacement through the year of 2014 disaggregated by the period of displacement and governorate of origin (total individuals are based on a standard household size of six);

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⁵Variance in the displacement figures through the observed periods of displacement 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.

Characteristics of the four displacement periods:

- * **During the pre-June period**, 83,509 families (an estimated 501,045 individuals or 24% of the total 2014 displacement) were displaced. This population was mainly displaced within Anbar (63% or 313,686 individuals), to Baghdad (11% or 56,058 individuals), and Kirkuk (10% or 50,808 individuals).
- * **Between June and July**, a population of 82,665 families (an estimated 495,990 individuals or 23% of the total 2014 displacement) fled their homes. During this period the conflict expanded to several governorates, forcing the population to flee to Erbil (16% or 80,112 individuals), and Najaf (14% or 70,746 individuals). Displacement within Kirkuk was also monitored reporting 80,802 individuals (16%).
- * **During August**, the largest populations were observed to flee as an estimated 855,744 individuals were displaced (142,624 families or 40% of the total 2014 displacement). The majority of the population fled to Dahuk (51% or 435,348 individuals), and Erbil (9% or 79,950 individuals). Intra-governorate displacement sharply increased in Ninewa, reporting 131,892 individuals newly displaced (15%).
- * **From September 1 to date**, a series of distinct, concurrent crises have been recorded in several central northern governorates triggering the displacement of an additional 270,552 individuals (45,092 families or 13% of the total 2014 displacement). During this period, 67% of the population has been affected by intra-governorate displacement compared with 33% displaced to other governorates. Populations mainly originate from Anbar, Diyala and Kirkuk, out of which 87%, 72% and 94% respectively were displaced within the same governorate.

Throughout 2014, the highest number of IDPs originate from Ninewa with 996,828 individuals (47%), followed by Anbar with 576,774 individuals (27%), and Salah al-Din with 265,266 individuals (12%) as indicated in Figure 2.

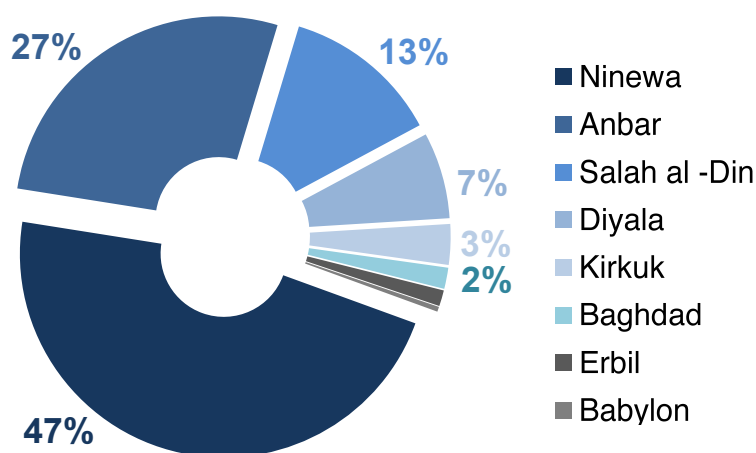


Figure 2 (above): Displacement by Governorate of Origin;

The largest displaced populations continue to be in Dahuk governorate with 478,890 displaced individuals seeking refuge in the four districts of Amedi, Zarko, Sumel and Dahuk. In total the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) provides assistance to an estimated 972,774 individuals.

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The eight governorates receiving the largest displaced populations through 2014 are represented in Figure 3

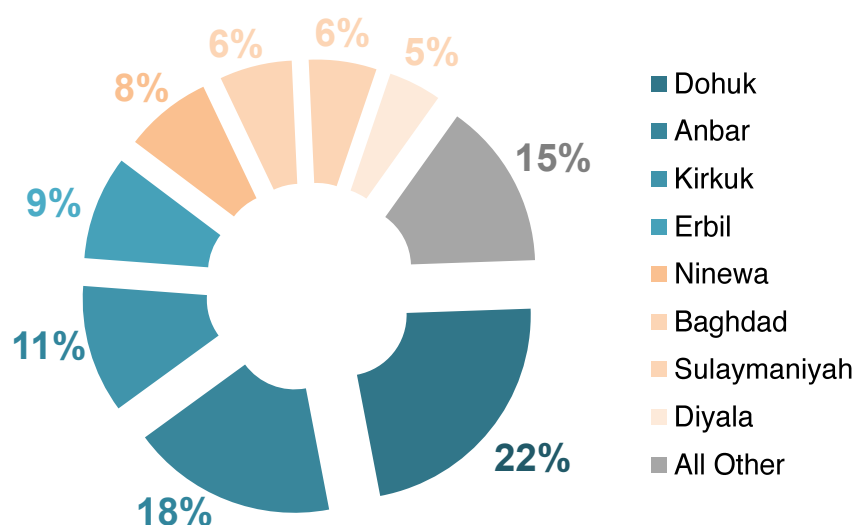


Figure 3 (above): Governorate hosting the largest displaced populations;

Table 3 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement through 2014. Populations displaced within their governorate of origin are indicated in yellow.

		Governorate of Origin								Total
		Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	367,452	90	3,246	132	0	0	2,532	7,602	381,054
	Babylon	3,060	3,984	678	222	0	18	25,746	936	34,644
	Baghdad	62,424	2,094	26,064	9,714	0	1,764	26,592	5,694	134,346
	Basrah	1,368	174	252	966	0	1,080	4,146	2,214	10,200
	Dahuk	2,124	0	0	0	0	0	475,668	1,098	478,890
	Diyala	720	0	0	96,918	0	0	12	546	98,196
	Erbil	43,146	0	0	150	26,706	0	75,858	48,084	193,944
	Kerbala	4,218	918	360	174	0	90	60,324	666	66,750
	Kirkuk	49,476	480	906	8,436	0	58,788	14,874	105,816	238,776
	Missan	246	30	198	162	0	990	4,686	708	7,020
	Najaf	954	0	0	66	0	438	79,950	126	81,534
	Ninewa	2,286	0	0	0	0	0	158,754	1,092	162,132
	Qadissiya	1,038	138	390	708	0	2,250	13,422	360	18,306
	Salah al-Din	3,264	0	72	0	90	0	0	50,184	53,610
	Sulaymaniyah	33,426	288	2,994	27,132	0	0	22,422	39,396	125,658
	Thi-Qar	900	138	378	96	0	1,308	6,156	462	9,438
	Wassit	672	0	42	588	0	1,572	25,686	282	28,842
Total	576,774	8,334	35,580	145,464	26,796	68,298	996,828	265,266	2,123,340	

Table 3 (above): Total displaced individuals (average size of six family members) by governorate of origin and current governorate of displacement January 2014 to present.

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4 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS – GROUP ASSESSMENT (GA) FORM

The first round incorporating the revised DTM methodology was launched during this reporting period (Annex 2 on *DTM Methodology IV*). A total of 43 locations were assessed across five governorates, wherein 163 IDP groups corresponding to 229,452 individuals were profiled through the General Assessment (GA) Form and Gender Based Violence Risk (GBVR) Annex. Out of the overall displacement captured as of the DTM Round XI, 2.1% of the locations were assessed, which corresponds to 2.5% of the total IDPs groups representing 10.8% of the 2014 displaced populations, as highlighted in Table 4.

Governorates	Assessed - Round XI			
	Locations	Groups	Families	Individuals
Sulaymaniyah	12	25	1,606	8,828
Dahuk	10	35	13,730	83,588
Erbil	11	32	8,523	51,150
Ninewa	2	5	780	3,777
Kirkuk	8	66	13,603	82,233
Total	43	163	38,242	229,576
Iraq total	2,029	6,567	353,890	2,123,340
% Round XI	2.1%	2.5%	10.8%	10.8%

Table 4: Coverage of the first round of the revised DTM methodology by governorate, and in comparison with overall 2014 displacement.

The graphs detailed below are based on initial data, which offers the key indicators that the GA will track across the whole displaced population.

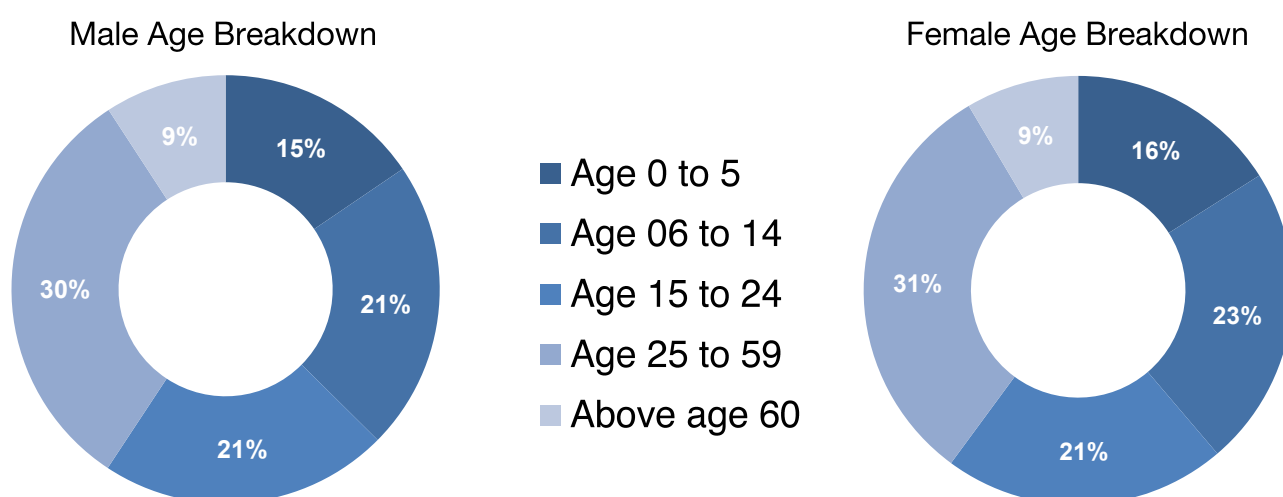


Figure 4: Sex and age breakdown of the current GA sample.

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⁶Nine options are provided in order to identify the main reason of displacement of each group, namely 1) Family member killed in generalized violence; 2) Direct threats to family; 3) Generalized violence and armed conflict; 4) Evacuated/displaced by the government; 5) Evicted from property; 6) House damaged/destroyed; 7) Lack of access to basic services; 8) Lack of access to sustainable income; 9) Other (specify).

DTM staff conducted 163 interviews with male and female representatives of the displaced populations. The data collected represents 229,542 individuals with the following sex and age breakdown: 48% male, 52% female. Within this sample, 48% male, 52% female: 16% from 0 to 5 years; 22% from 6 to 14 years; 22% from 15 to 24 years; 31% from 25 to 59 years; and 9% from 60 years and above. Figure 4 shows the respective age breakdown by sex.

Respondents were asked to indicate the reasons for their displacement from their place of origin⁶. 89% indicate general violence and armed conflict, 5% report being evicted from their properties, 3% received

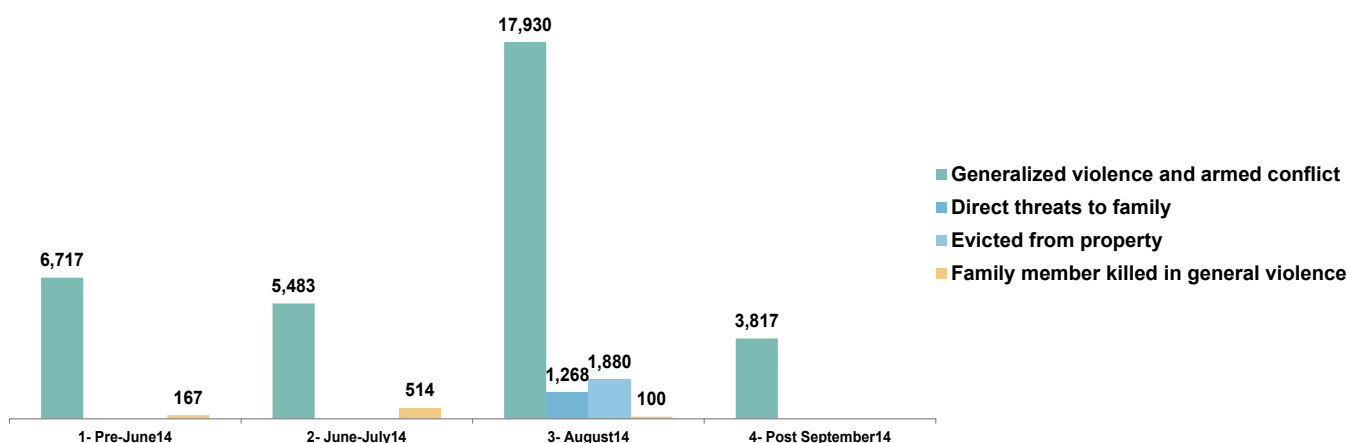


Figure 5: Reasons for leaving the area of origin by period of displacement of the current GA sample

Another section of the GA assessment examines whether IDPs intend to remain in the current location, or rather return to their place of origin, or resettle in a third location or are still uncertain about their future intentions⁷. In this regard, 74% report a willingness to return to their place of origin, 23% are uncertain and will wait before deciding, and 3% did not reply. Less than 1% said that they would locally integrate in the current location or resettle in a third location. These preferences are represented in Figure 6 through the identified shelter arrangements.

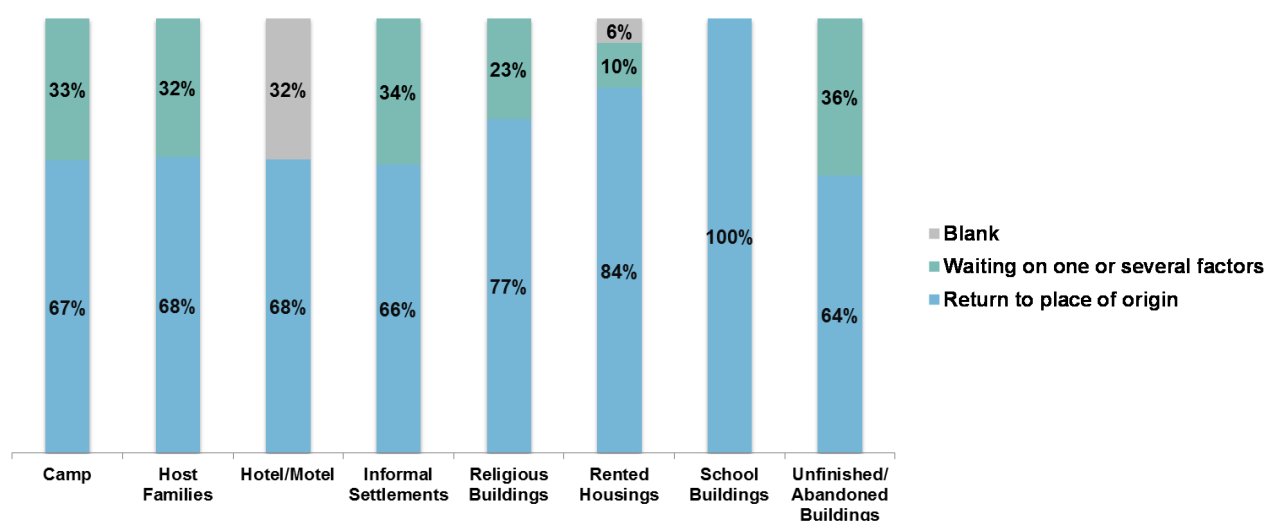


Figure 6: Intentions of the current sample of the GA by shelter arrangement.

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⁷Four movement intentions are included, these are: 1) Waiting on one or several factors to decide; 2) Return to their place of origin; 3) Locally integrate in the current location; 4) Resettle in a third location.

5 DISPLACEMENT THROUGH THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the reporting period (10 December to 25 December) DTM field staff throughout Iraq recorded an overall increase of 6,163 displaced families (an estimated 36,984 individuals).

Central and Central North Region

Ongoing conflict between Iraqi forces and AGs continues to trigger displacements across the region. In **Kirkuk**, an increase of 48,534 individual IDPs (8,089 families) were identified, the majority originated from Anbar (55% or 26,598 individuals), Salah al-Din (21% or 10,236 individuals), and Ninewa (19% or 9,390 individuals). Concurrently, conflicts in Al Hawiga and Dabes districts continue to cause small localized displacement. Table 5 shows the fluidity of the movements observed in Kirkuk throughout the reporting period.

Displacement Wave	Governorate of Origin							Grand Total
	Anbar	Babylon	Baghdad	Diyala	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din	
Pre-June 2014	4,393	80	107	0	0	0	0	4,580
June to July 2014	40	0	0	125	-260	1,365	-682	588
Aug-14	0	0	0	450	-160	0	1,030	1,320
Post 1 September 2014	0	0	0	200	-157	200	1,358	1,601
Grand Total (Family)	4,433	80	107	775	-577	1,565	1,706	8,089
Grand Total (Individuals)	26,598	480	642	4,650	-3,462	9,390	10,236	48,534
	55%	1%	1%	10%	-7%	19%	21%	

Table 5: Fluctuations in population figures in Kirkuk during the reporting period, breakdown by displacement period and governorate of origin.

This increase has been attributed to several factors including continued military operations and increased DTM information gathering coverage though the area as access continues to vary.

As conflict continues in Salah al-Din, an increase of 3,108 individuals (518 families) displaced from within the governorate was recorded.

In Anbar, there has been an observed increase of 3,066 individuals (511 families). These populations fled from conflicts in the districts of Heet and Ramadi (28% and 72% of families respectively).

Intra-governorate displacement rises in Diyala, reporting an additional 14,688 individuals (2,448 families) mainly in Ba'quba district as clashes continue and people move within the governorate in search of safer areas.

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Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI)

Throughout the Kurdistan Region of Iraq there was a decrease in the displaced populations observed throughout the region. The decrease of 29,250 individuals (4,875 families) is primarily attributed to the ongoing reconciliation of IDP camp populations with the CCCM cluster data, the reorganization of the shelter categories, expanded coverage to newly identified locations, and the revised DTM methodology.

In Dahuk, displacement remains fluid, resulting in a decrease of around 21,500 individuals (3,590 families). However, an observed trend of 100 – 200 families returning to the district of Zummar in Ninewa to check on their property before returning to Dahuk was reported.

A further decrease in the observed displaced population was monitored in Erbil of 875 families (estimated 3,108 individuals). Field reports indicate that some returns to the district of Mahkmour, west of Erbil city, were observed. Also, it was reported that some displaced families have moved out of the KRG in search of more affordable living arrangements.

6 SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

As large populations have fled across Iraq though 2014, they have sought refuge within a range of shelter types. Many areas have become burdened with large displaced populations hence increasing the demand for shelter. As a result, a large number of families are housed in inadequate or short-term shelter arrangements that are unsuitable for winter conditions highlighting the critical need for assistance.

Populations of concern are those who have found refuge in more vulnerable shelter arrangements and are not with host families or living in hotels or rented accommodation. Figure 7 shows the total population by governorate currently housed in critical shelter arrangements (such as informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, and unfinished buildings) in comparison to the population staying in camps and in private settings (rented houses, hotel and with host community).

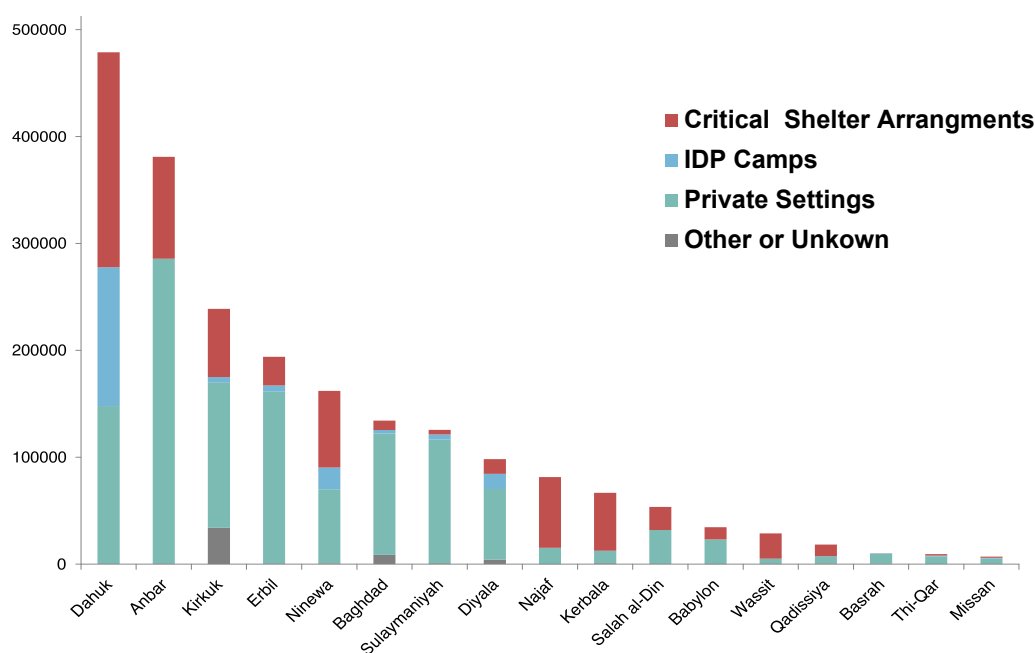


Figure 7: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014⁸;

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⁸Critical shelter arrangements include unfinished and abandoned buildings, religious buildings, school buildings, and informal settlements. Private settings include host families, rented housing and hotels/motels and other, unknown and IDP camps are self-descriptive. Please refer to Annex 3 on DTM Shelter definitions for further information.

Of the displaced population 32% (676,050 individuals) are housed in critical shelter arrangements; out of which 30% (201,084 individuals) are sheltered in Dahuk, followed by Anbar (14% or 95,334 individuals), and Ninewa (11% or 71,766 individuals). Najaf and Kerbala house an estimated 66,162 (10%) and 54,216 (8%) individuals respectively within critical shelter arrangements, almost entirely within Religious Buildings. Overall, the most populated critical shelter arrangement remains as Unfinished and Abandoned Buildings, with 368,748 individuals (55%).

Notwithstanding the wide variation in the shelter arrangements across governorates, private arrangements, including host families, hotels and motels, and rented housing, constitute the most common arrangement for IDPs across Iraq, reporting 1,211,184 individuals (56%).

An estimated 184,824 individuals are accommodated in camps, thus accounting for 9% of the overall IDP caseload. Figure 8 shows the percentage breakdown by shelter arrangement nationwide as color coded by the categories above.

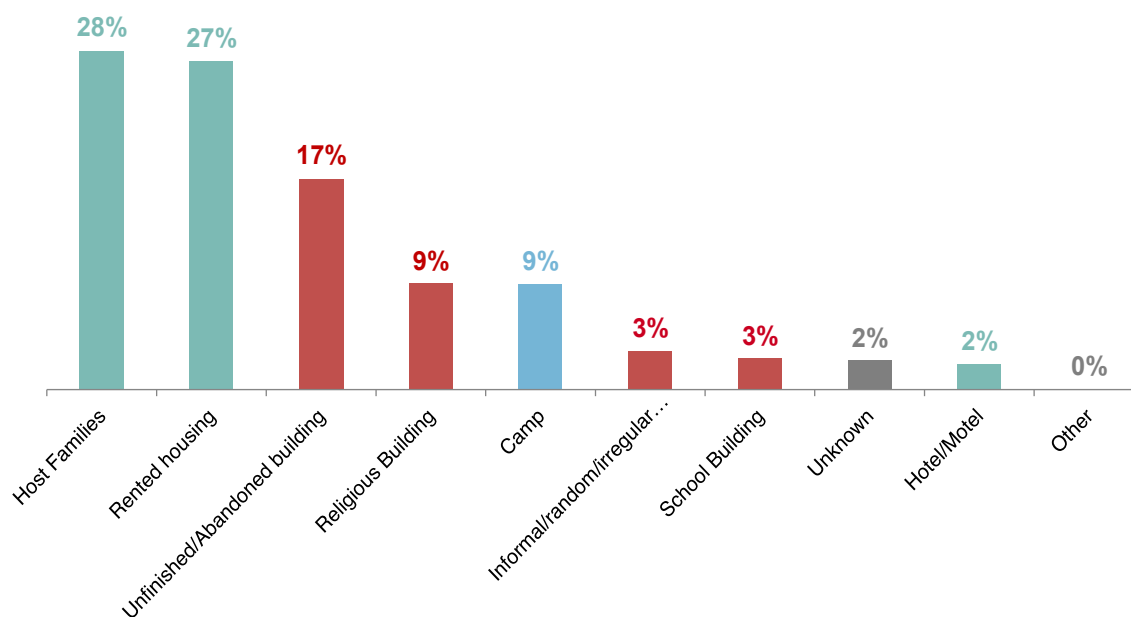


Figure 8 (above): Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014;

Furthermore, shelter arrangements vary significantly across displacement periods. Figure 9 provides an overview of each shelter category corresponding to a period observation displacement.

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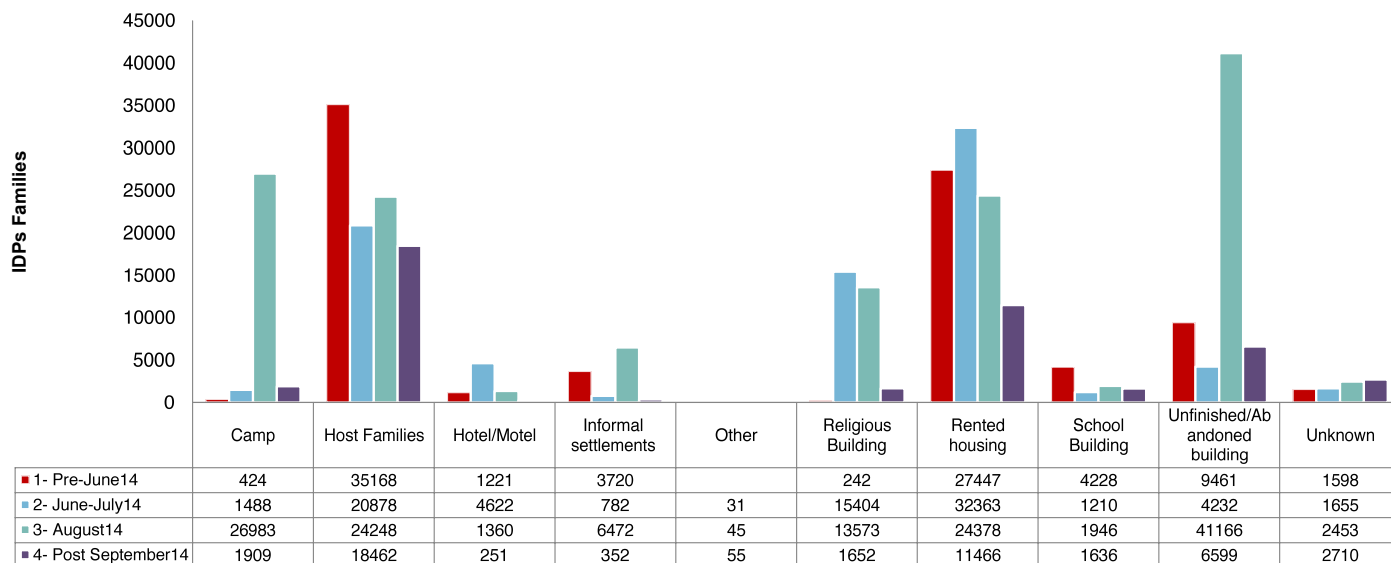


Figure 9: Shelter categories disaggregated by period observation period.

ANNEX 1: DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX | PRODUCTS

DTM Master Plus Dataset

DTM Dataset 25122014: The excel document provides IDP data on place level; which is the smallest administrative level (Neighborhood, Hai, Village). Each record represents IDP Families data broken down by Governorate of Origin, Shelter type and the wave of displacement.

The Excel document also includes a data sheet with summarizing tables for easier reference.

DTM Dynamic Displacement Map

This interactive map reads directly from the DTM, and will be updated every data collection round (i.e. every 2 weeks). In particular:

- Number of IDP families is presented at the national, governorates, districts and location levels wherein different colors represent the density of the IDP population;

- Charts on the right side of the map show further analysis on displacement by governorate of origin and the percentage of IDP families hosted by the different identified shelter types for each of the mentioned geographic level;

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

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ANNEX 2: Methodology IV

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) monitors displacement across Iraq. The tool provides a continual and up to date snapshot of displacement populations and their location; however, access and security limitations must be considered alongside the massive, complex and fluid nature of displacement observed in Iraq.

From the onset of 2014, as the frontiers of conflict have continued to alter, the DTM remained adaptable in its approach and revised the methodology accordingly to ensure that both frequent and detailed displacement updates were maintained.

In January, 2015, IOM DTM implemented Methodology IV with an objective to strengthen data collection and meet the information needs of partners while still providing biweekly updates. Methodology IV incorporates a Group Assessment (GA) with a Gender Based Violence Risk (GBVR) annex.

The GA and GBVR components will add further detail and clarity to the data provided; gender and age disaggregation, secondary and last area of displacement, movement intentions, vulnerabilities, push factors, sectorial needs, and sense of security at the location of displacement as well as some key GBVR indicators.

The DTM methodology IV remains two-fold and contained within two parallel cycles that ensure both a frequent but also in-depth snap shot of displacement from data collected through an established network of community-level key informants:

1. **Stage I:** a frequently updated assessment (*Master-list plus*) to identify the place of origin, location and shelter arrangement of the displaced populations. This component will continue to provide updates on the displacement observed through Iraq every 2 weeks;
2. **Stage II:** a comprehensive assessment (GA and GBVR annex) disaggregating displaced populations by unique groups to capture a stronger understanding of the situation. Each group is categorised by their area of displacement, place of origin, period of displacement and shelter arrangement. This component will include the GA with the GBVR annex and be implemented simultaneously to stage 1 but through a 3-month cycle with the aim to cover the whole displaced population where access permits.

An expanded description of the methodology will be available in the following release.

IOM key informants include: community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities, and security forces. Additional information is gathered from government registration data and partner agencies.

When Access is limited

In the event that IOM Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RART) are unable to access a community or displaced population, only stage I (*Master-list plus*) shall be implemented.

- * Limitations and barriers affecting DTM operations include, but are not limited to:
- * Restrictions of movement
- * Poor access to certain locations
- * A sudden massive wave of displacement
- * Intermittent internet and telephone services
- * Difficulties collecting data from key informants due to a feeling of insecurity.

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ANNEX 3: DTM Shelter Definitions

NO.	DTM SHELTER TYPES	ACRONYMS	EXAMPLE
1	Camps	CM	Sites that the government recognizes as official camps
2	Religious Building	RB	Mosques, Churches, Holy shrines
3	Unfinished / Abandoned Buildings	UB	Skeleton buildings, unfinished housing projects, unfinished commercial buildings; Abandoned public and private buildings (completed)
4	School Building	SB	Schools, Education facilities
5	Other Informal Settlements	IS	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Settlements are not formally recognized or managed by authorities; 3) Services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly; E.g. Unplanned settlements; Group of tents; Hand-made shelter;
6	Other Formal Settlements	OT	1) Facilities/sites that don't correspond to any of the categories from 1 to 4; 2) Authorities responsible for management and administration; 3) Basic services are provided as appropriate to the context; E.g. Malls; Market Place; Other formal/controlled settings;
7	Host Community	HC	Inside a room, or on the ground of a host family's house with access to their basic services;
8	Rented Houses	RH	Including those paid by religious affiliations or other donors;
9	Hotels/ Motels	HM	Rental accommodations paid by IDPs or donation/religious affiliations, etc.
10	Unknown	UN	This applies to locations not accessible where shelter type cannot be identified.