

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 September 28th, 2014 the DTM identified 1,753,302 internally displaced individuals dispersed across 1,799 distinct locations in Iraq¹. The figure used by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for planning purposes is 1.8 million IDPs and is largely based on the data collected through the DTM.

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.

	IDP Location	IDP Families	IDP Individuals
Total Displacement	1,799	292,217	1,753,302
Post August 2014	646	132,093	792,558
June/July 2014	867	80,870	485,220
Pre June 2014	786	79,254	475,524

Figure 1: Displacement through 2014 disaggregated by the dates of the 3 distinct waves (total individuals is based on a standard household size of 6).

2. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Three major displacement crises during 2014 are generally recognized in Iraq and are summarized below:

Between January and June—79,254 families were displaced accounting for 27% of 2014 displacement.

Clashes between armed groups (AGs) and government forces for control of Anbar governorate, especially in the main cities of Ramdi and Falluja, triggered a wave of displacement of nearly 500,000 individuals over a span of 6 months. Overall, the majority of displacement was within Anbar governorate with smaller displaced populations fleeing to bordering governorates including Baghdad and Salah al-Din. A significant population also fled to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

Since June—80,870 families have displaced, accounting for 28% of 2014 displacement.

In the beginning of June, AGs took control of Mosul in the

governorate of Ninewa and expanded into central Iraq through the governorates of Salah al Din, Diyala and Kirkuk. Clashes between AGs and Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) in these areas are ongoing. Subsequently, a second large wave of displacement in a much shorter period of time was observed.

Since August—132,093 families (45% of total displacement) fled their homes.

AGs expanded their operations into the Sinjar area north of Mosul City. This caused the largest observed wave of displacement in 2014; to date, 45% of the total displaced populations since January was triggered by this crisis.

IOM continues to closely coordinate with regional and local authorities to maintain a shared, accurate understanding of displacement figures across Iraq

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.

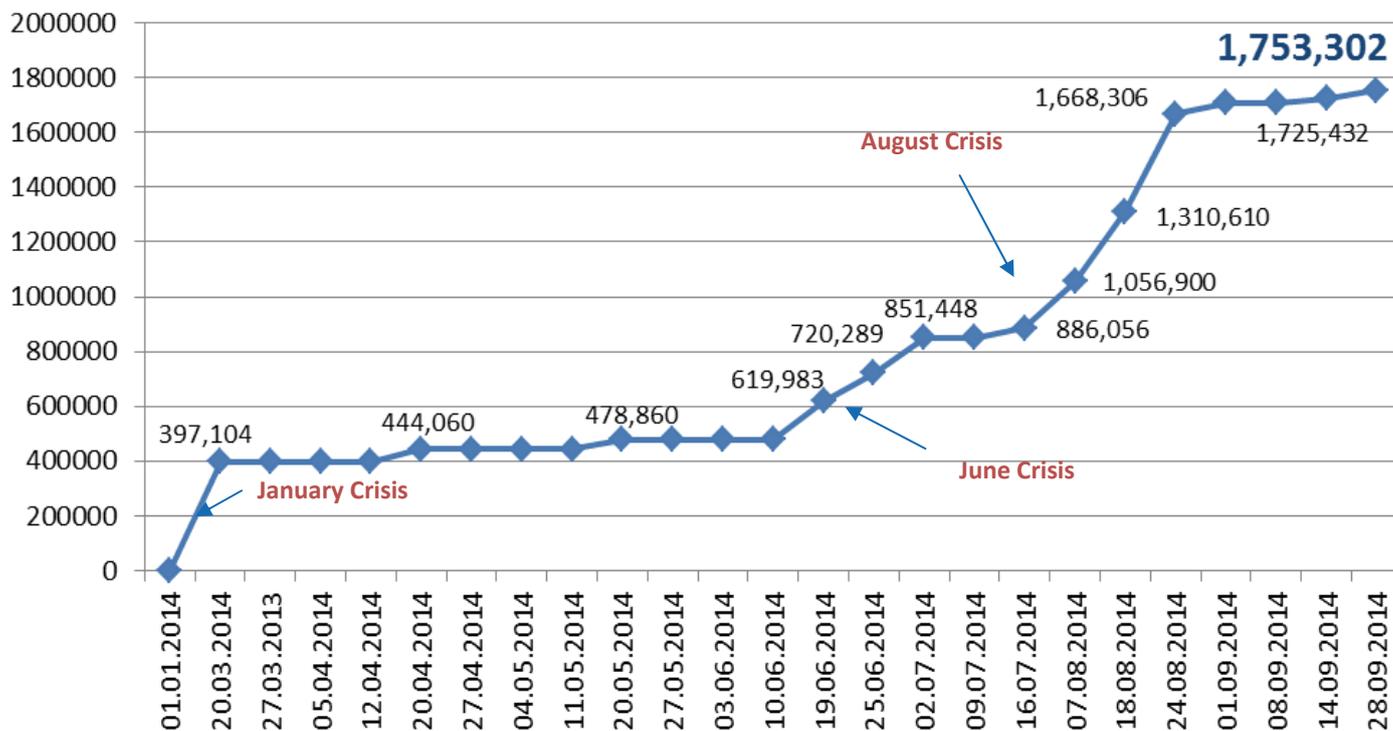


Figure 2: Observed increase in displacement through 2014 (IDP individuals)²

Hostilities have expanded geographically, but the most directly affected areas continue to be the primary governorates of origin of the displaced populations: Ninewa with 145,671 families (50%), and Anbar with 83,154 families (28%). As the conflict spread through the central and central north governorates, displacement was also triggered in Salah al-Din and Diyala governorates, the areas of origin for 13% (37,935 families) and 5% (14,981 families) of total families respectively. Displacement, although relatively small has also occurred in the governorate of Bablyon, south of Baghdad City.

Figure 3 shows Displacement by governorate of origin since January 2014.

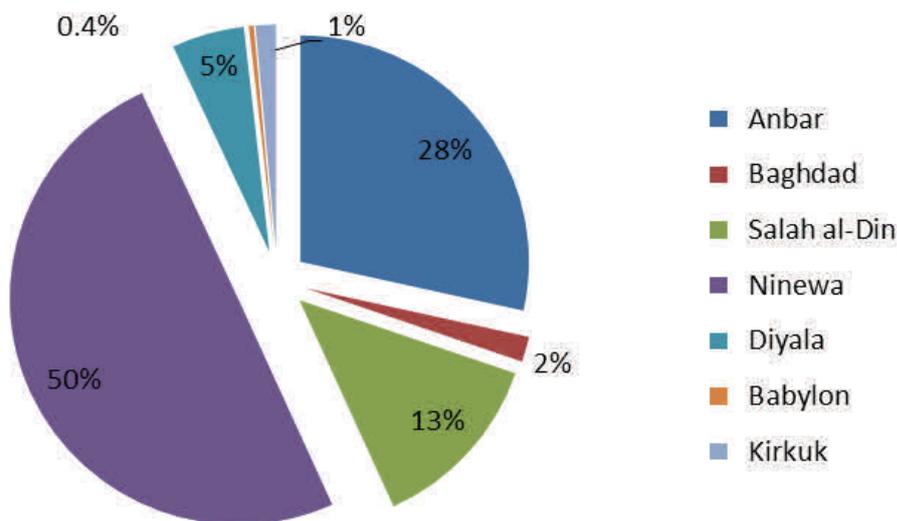


Figure 3: Displacement by governorate of origin through the year of 2014³

²Graph plateaus are attributed to the time period between DTM reporting.

³Please be aware that population totals disputed districts in the neighboring governorates of Ninewa and Diyala.

Figure 4 represents the total displaced population by governorate of origin and of current governorate of displacement.

		Governorate of Origin							Total
		Anbar	Baghdad	Salah al-Din	Ninewa	Diyala	Babylon	Kirkuk	
Governorate of Displacement	Anbar	54,959	541	1,267	422	22	15	-	57,226
	Babylon	386	159	69	3,092	34	477	3	4,220
	Baghdad	9,543	4,269	354	2,714	1,187	298	72	18,437
	Basrah	197	59	203	499	103	24	105	1,190
	Duhok	590	-	-	73,345	-	-	-	73,935
	Diyala	120	-	10	-	11,443	-	-	11,573
	Erbil	6,434	-	7,982	11,573	25	-	-	26,014
	Kerbala	682	50	108	8,861	27	133	20	9,881
	Kirkuk	3,028	-	15,061	699	281	-	2,995	22,064
	Missan	28	21	97	712	37	3	141	1,039
	Najaf	140	-	9	12,904	11	-	49	13,113
	Ninewa	353	-	150	21,428	-	-	-	21,931
	Qadissiya	84	58	60	2,002	62	8	326	2,600
	Salah al-Din	1,129	-	5,756	-	-	-	-	6,885
	Sulaymaniyah	5,269	-	6,696	2,592	1,592	50	-	16,199
	Thi-Qar	136	60	59	928	10	15	163	1,371
	Wassit	76	9	54	3,900	147	-	353	4,539
Total		83,154	5,226	37,935	145,671	14,981	1,023	4,227	292,217

Figure 4: Total displaced population by governorate of origin and of current governorate of displacement.

The majority of observed displacement was from one governorate to another, as opposed to displacement within the same governorate. As many as 190,890 families, 65% of the overall caseload, fled outside of their governorate of origin. Figure 5 shows the comparison of intra-governorate displacement and displacement to other governorates of the 2014 displaced populations.

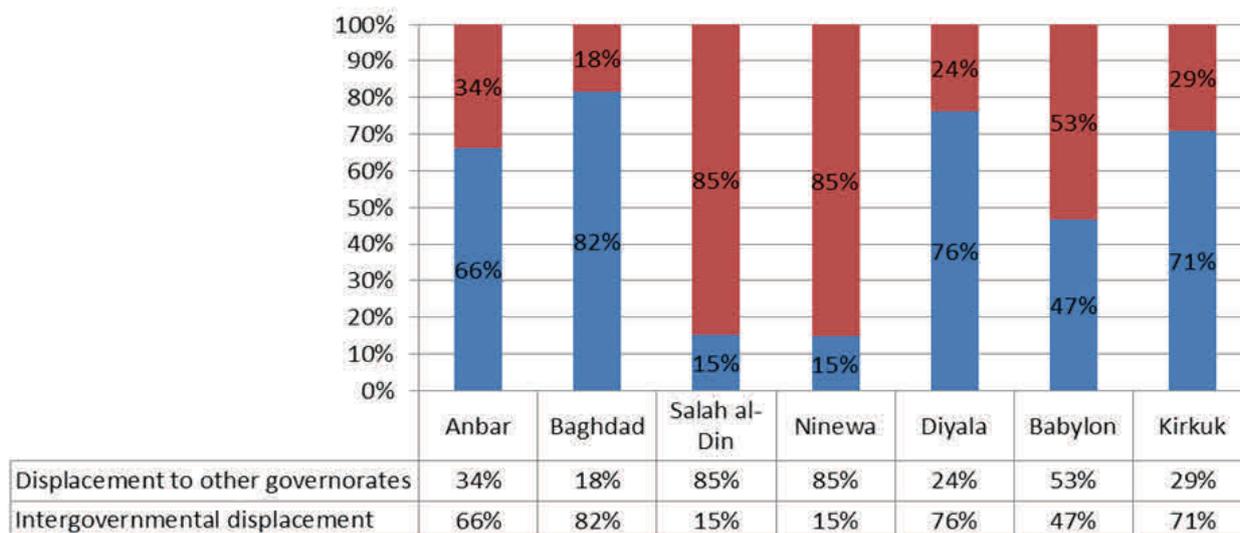


Figure 5: Comparison of intra-governorate displacement and displacement to other governorates.

Dahuk remains the governorate that hosts the largest IDP population; over 440,000 displaced individuals have been identified across Dahuk’s four districts of Sumel, Zarko Dahuk and Amedi. When accounting for the disputed districts of Al Skirhan and Akre that also receive assistance from the KRI, the IDP population reaches nearly 550,000 internally displaced individuals, representing 31% of the total current displaced population.

Cumulatively, the KRI now hosts 49% of all IDPs comprising of 141,795 families, an estimated 850,770 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.

Figure 6 shows the main governorates of displacements, which are Anbar hosting 20% (57,226 families) and Erbil with 9% (26,014 families) of the total IDP caseload.



Figure 6: Displaced families per top 5 governorates in Iraq.

3. POPULATION MOVEMENT AND TRENDS BY REGION SINCE 14TH SEPTEMBER

Through the reporting period, DTM records instances of new displacement, secondary displacement and returns across Iraq. This section aims to provide a regional overview of the recent population movements observed.⁴

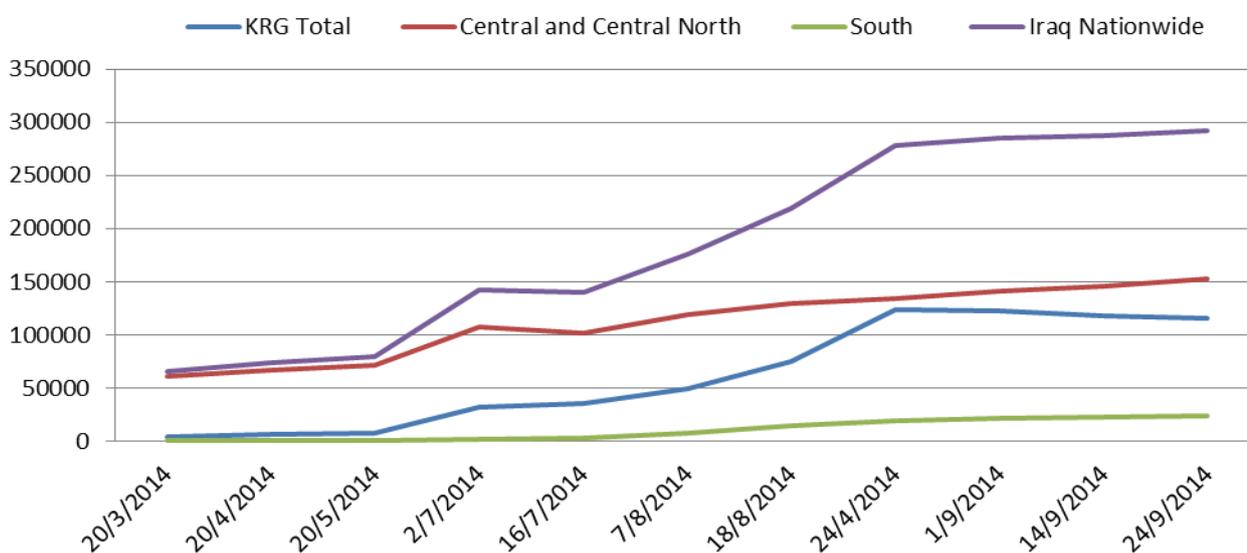


Figure 7: Change in displacement populations (families) by region between 01 to 14 September.

The Kurdistan Region

The KRI has received vast populations of displaced families from various areas of origin as the crisis across the central north of Iraq has escalated. In the last 2 weeks 4,100 families have been observed to be leaving **Erbil** City. The majority of these families was originally displaced from the governorate of Salah al-Din, specifically Samarra City and has suffered multiple displacements. It is reported that this secondary displacement was triggered by poor living conditions and high costs such as rent or hotel expenses.

Out of this group, DTM has identified that 200 families have returned to their place of residence in Salah al-Din, in the districts of Baiji and Sherqat where the security situation is permitting. Another 280 families were recorded in the district of Soran in Erbil governorate. Field monitors are currently tracking the whereabouts of the remaining population of this group, which is assumed to be in transit.

Central and Central North Region

There have been large displaced populations observed within the governorate of **Kirkuk** as clashes between AGs and ISFs. Of those who have been recently displaced in Kirkuk the majority are reported to have fled from the area of Haweeja due to recent clashes and air strikes. IOM DTM has identified 815 displaced families across several locations within the governorate.

⁴The 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.

Furthermore, early field reports have estimated an additional 4,000 displaced families from within the governorate. Many of these families are subject to difficult living conditions after seeking shelter in unfinished buildings within Kirkuk City. Also, restrictive policies at different check points in Kirkuk are affecting the freedom of movement of those who are not from the governorate. IOM field monitors will continue to track and monitor the situation to better identify this current displacement.

There was a significant increase of 3,717 displaced families originating from the governorate of **Ninewa** to the district of Tilkaif, north of Mosul, Zahko, Dahuk districts of Duhok governorate as well as Erbil City. Moreover, displacement from the governorate of Ninewa towards the south of Iraq has been observed with the IDP figures in Babylon increasing by 623, Baghdad by 227, Najaf by 146, Missan by 89 and Thi Qar by 129 families.

In **Anbar**, displacement within the Town of Fallujah has been observed. Notwithstanding that military operations are restricting movement, localized displacement of 950 families from Falluja to al Amiriyah district of Anbar has been observed over the last couple of days.

South Region

Wassit hosts 4,539 families, the majority of whom originate from Ninewa governorate. In the past two weeks, it was observed that many families were in transit through the area heading to the governorates of Kerbala and Najaf.

Overall displacement figures have increased within the governorates of **Babylon** and **Baghdad**; in addition, displacement from these governorates has also increased. Displacement in the capital remains within the city as families flee one neighborhood to settle in another. Further displacement from Babylon towards the capital has been observed as military operations between ISF and AG continue in the north of the governorate.

Displacement to the southern governorates of Iraq continues but in small populations with an additional 475 families seeking refuge in the governorates of Basra, Thi Qar, and Missan. **Najaf** governorate has also received an additional 146 families from Ninewa governorate.

4. SHELTER ARRANGEMENTS

Staying with host families remains the most common arrangement for IDPs across Iraq, however, a significant proportion of the overall IDP caseload, 35% have sought refuge in alternative shelter arrangements of school buildings, religious buildings and unfinished buildings.

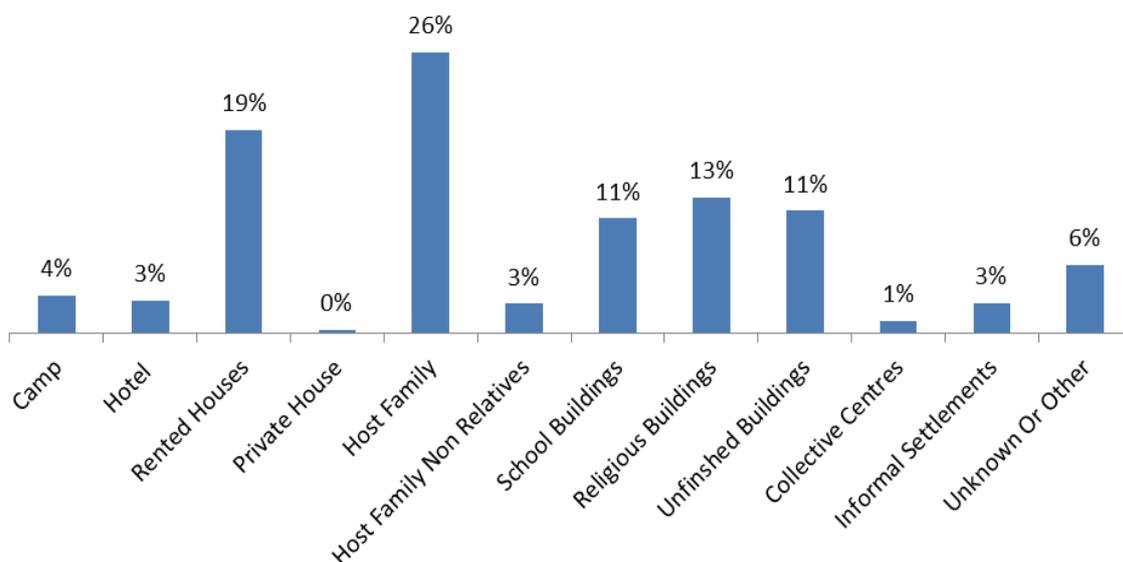


Figure 10: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014.

With the steady increase in displacement housing options are becoming more limited. Moreover, as the winter draws near families in vulnerable shelter arrangements will be particularly exposed to harsh weather conditions.

As the crisis developed, along the major waves of displacement at the start of January, June and August, the shelter arrangements of the displaced changed as the total population in need of shelter increased. The recourse to self-supported shelter arrangement, such as staying with host families or rent/hotels, has considerably decreased. At the same time, of those displaced after August, there was a significant increase in the proportion of people seeking shelter in unfinished buildings and religious buildings.

As highlighted in the previous report, this may indicate that the coping mechanisms of both the displaced and host communities are strained. The trends in shelter arrangements by wave of displacement can be observed in figure 10.

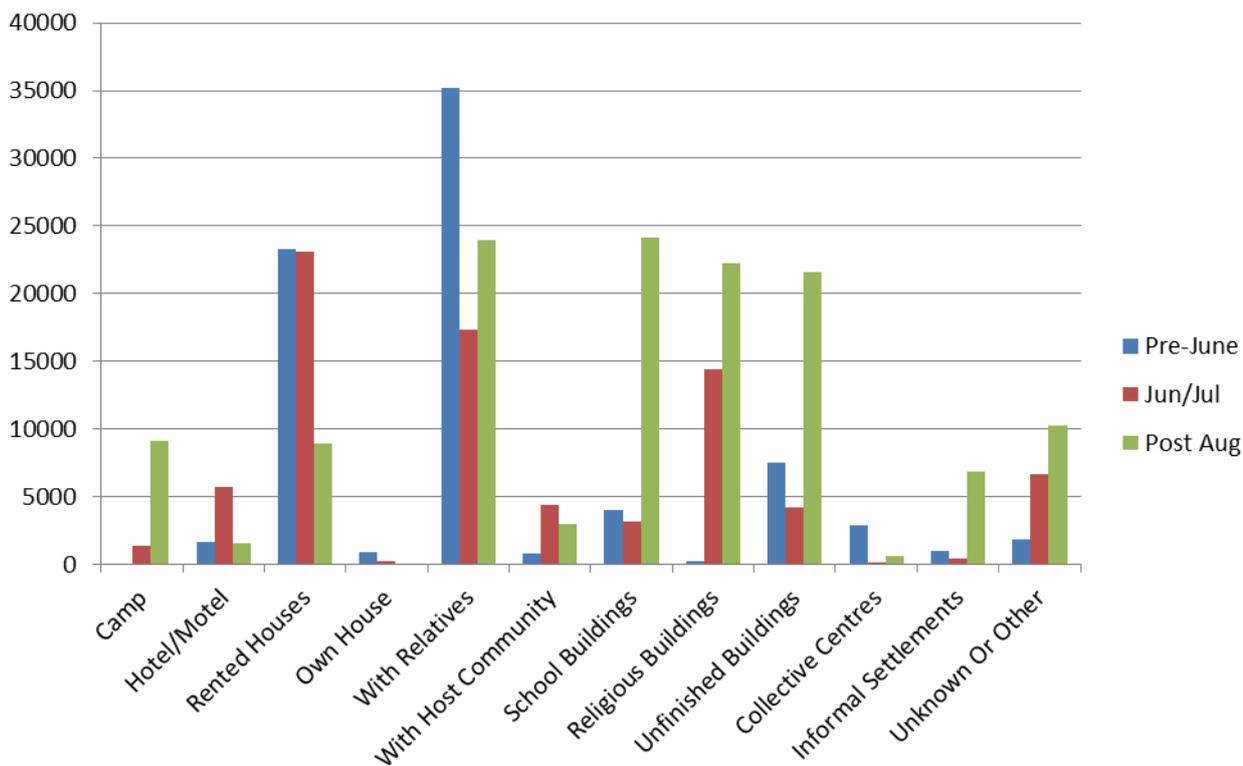


Figure 11: Shelter arrangement of all IDPs in 2014 by wave of displacement.

Annex 1: Displacement Tracking Matrix | Products

DTM Master *Plus* Dataset:

1. DTM master list 28092014: 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 September 28. 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 September 28, 2014.
7. August Displacement Tabulation: A subset of the post June IDPs summary tabulations on the data for IDPs displaced from August 1 to September 28, 2014.

Maps and KMZ files:

- New Displacement: January 1 to September 28, 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 September 28, 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 September 28, 2014 - the mapping represents the current locations of IDP populations; this includes displacement since the beginning of August until the September 28.
- DTM Governorate Dashboards: January 1 to September 28, 2014 - this report includes the governorates of Anbar, Kerbala, Babylon and Baghdad.

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.