

DISPLACED FAMILIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN GOVERNORATES

Extent of Displacement

3,031 Families
18,186 Individuals

5 Governorates of displacement

122 Locations of displacement

73% Locations of displacement are urban



DTM has been tracking climate-induced displacement across the central and southern regions of Iraq since June 2018. Environmental degradation, including reduced water flow and increased salinity in important rivers and tributaries has placed a strain on the agricultural sector, with many families unable to guarantee sufficient and sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. The IOM-DTM tracking of climate-induced displacement aims to provide data on the number and location of vulnerable families forced to migrate by environmental degradation and other factors.

Data collection for this update took place between 1 and 14 November 2021. Data is collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs), who are deployed across Iraq (20% of enumerators are female). IOM's RARTs collect data through interviews with key informants utilising a large, well-established network of over 9,500 key informants that includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces.

As of 14 November 2021, 3,031 families (18,186 individuals) remain displaced because of drought conditions across five governorates. Of these, 1,955 families are intra-district displaced (65%). The displaced families are dispersed across 122 locations, with the majority (73%) being urban locations.

The primary governorate of origin for these displaced families is Thi-Qar (1,510), followed by Missan (728), Qadisiya (245) and Basrah (230). Al-Shatra district, in Thi-Qar governorate, has 1,374 families displaced by drought. Other districts with significant climate-induced displacement include Al-Maimouna, in Missan Governorate (357 families) and Afaq, in Qadisiya Governorate (237 families).

Map 1: Climate-induced displacement flows in central and southern Iraq

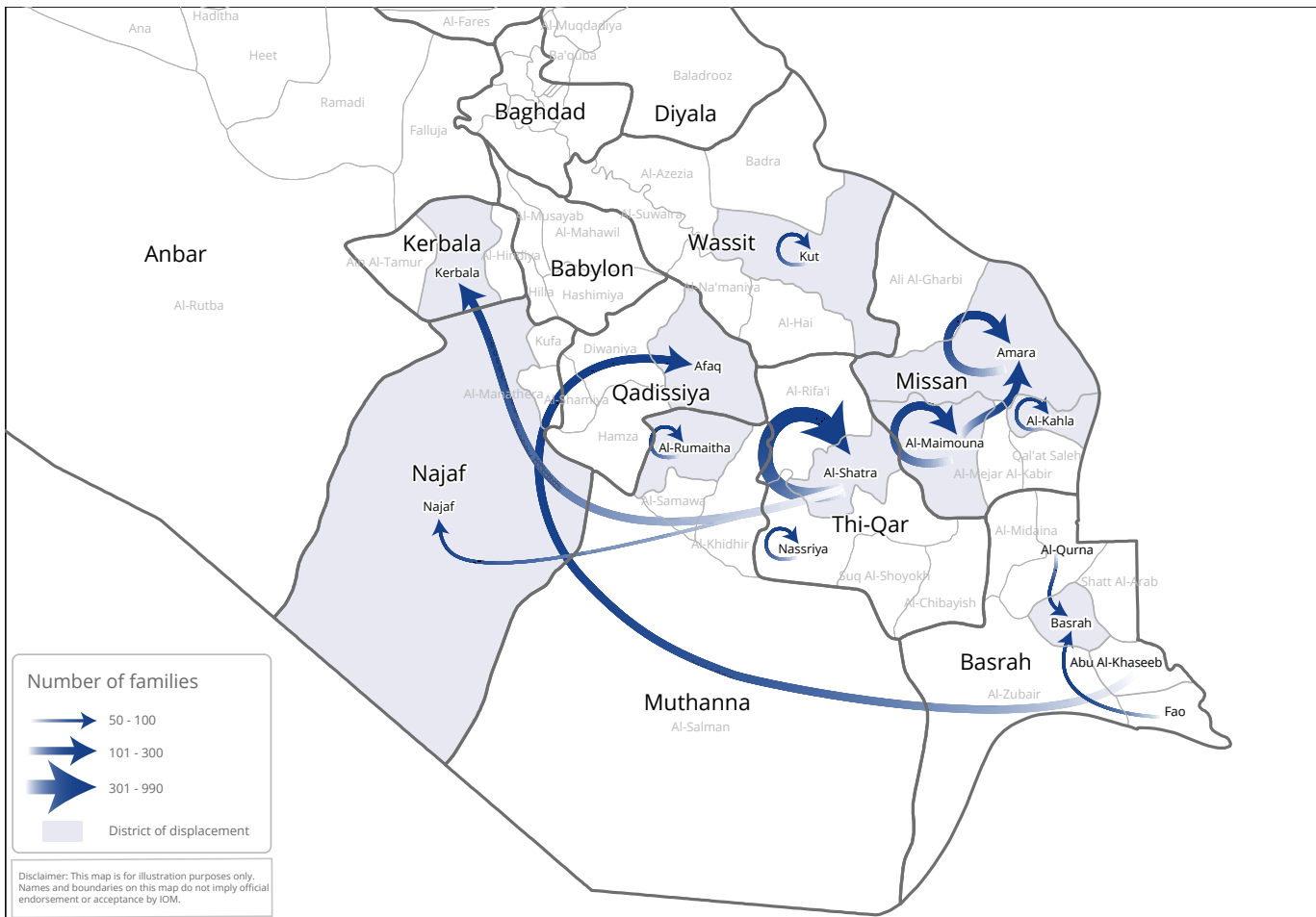
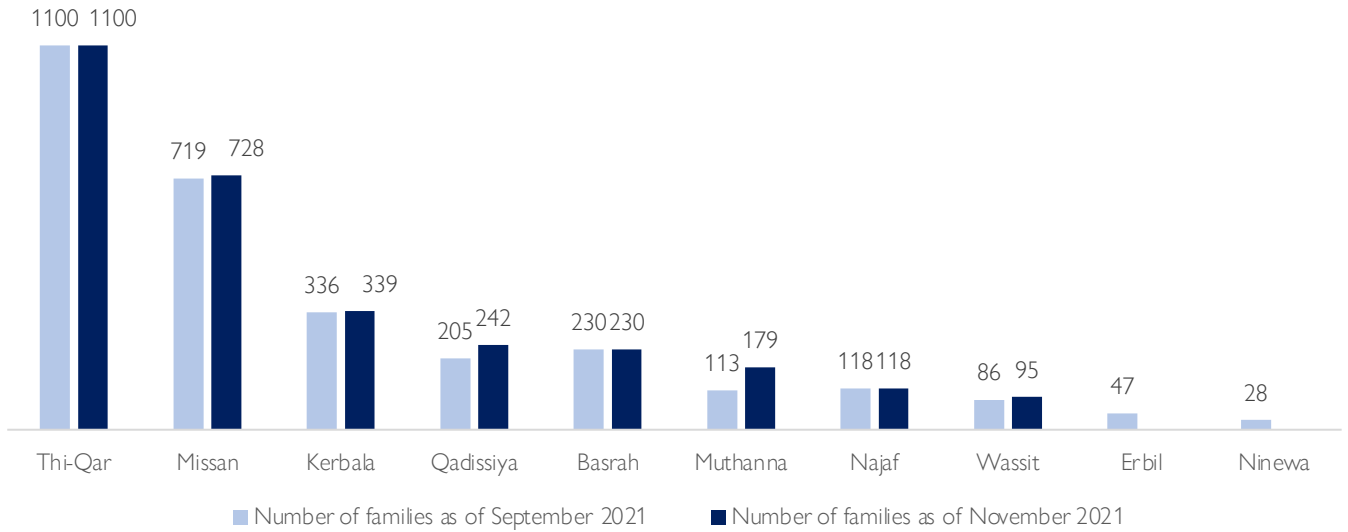


Figure 1. Number of families displaced due to drought by governorate of displacement



A small increase of 49 families was recorded since the previous round of data collection in September 2021, when 2,982 families were recorded as displaced. Muthanna and Qadissiya governorates recorded the largest increases between September and November (66 and 37 families, respectively). As of November 2021, no families displaced by drought were recorded in Erbil and Ninewa governorates.

Thi-Qar governorate hosts the largest number of families experiencing climate-induced displacement (1,110), followed by Missan (728) and Kerbala governorates (339). In Thi-Qar Governorate, districts hosting high numbers of displaced families include Al-Shatra, which hosts 990 families, all of whom are displaced from within the district. In Missan Governorate, most families (446) are in Amara district, with over a quarter of these displaced from within the district (117, 27%). In Kerbala Governorate, almost all families (323) are in Kerbala district with 91 per cent originating from Al-Shatra district in Thi-Qar governorate (294).

Map 2: Districts hosting families affected by climate-induced displacement

