

DISPLACED FAMILIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN GOVERNORATES

Extent of Displacement

5,767 Families
34,602 Individuals

10 Governorates of displacement

205 Locations of displacement

74% Locations of displacement are urban



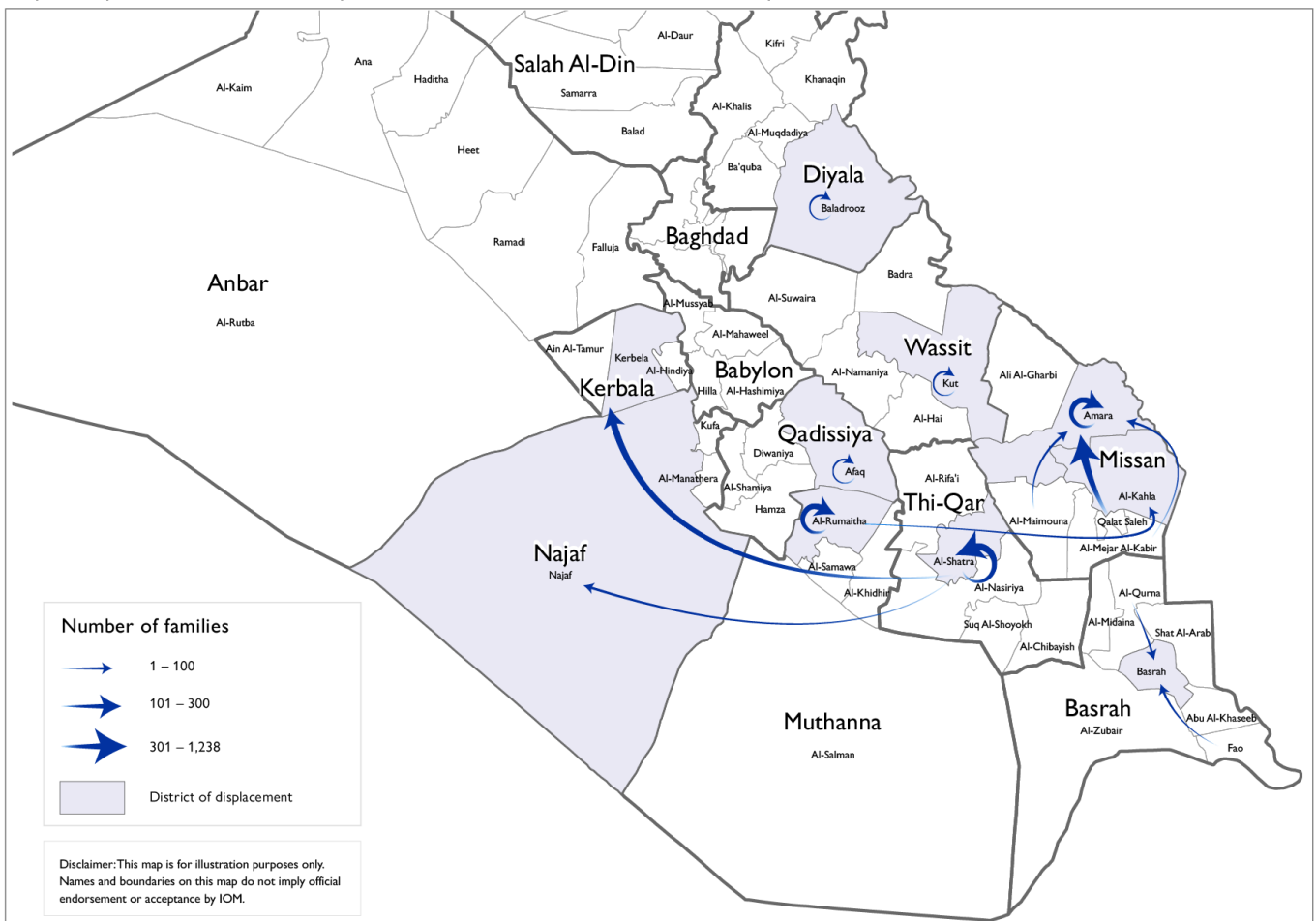
DTM has been tracking climate-induced displacement across the central and southern regions of Iraq since June 2018. Drought, land degradation and increased salinity in important rivers and tributaries continues to place a strain on the agricultural sector, with many families unable to guarantee sufficient 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 displace due to climatic and environmental factors.

Data collection for this update took place between 1 and 15 June 2022. 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 15 June 2022, 5,767 families (34,602 individuals) remain displaced because of drought conditions across ten governorates. Of these, 2,693 families are intra-district displaced (47%). The displaced families are dispersed across 205 locations, with the majority (74%) being urban locations.

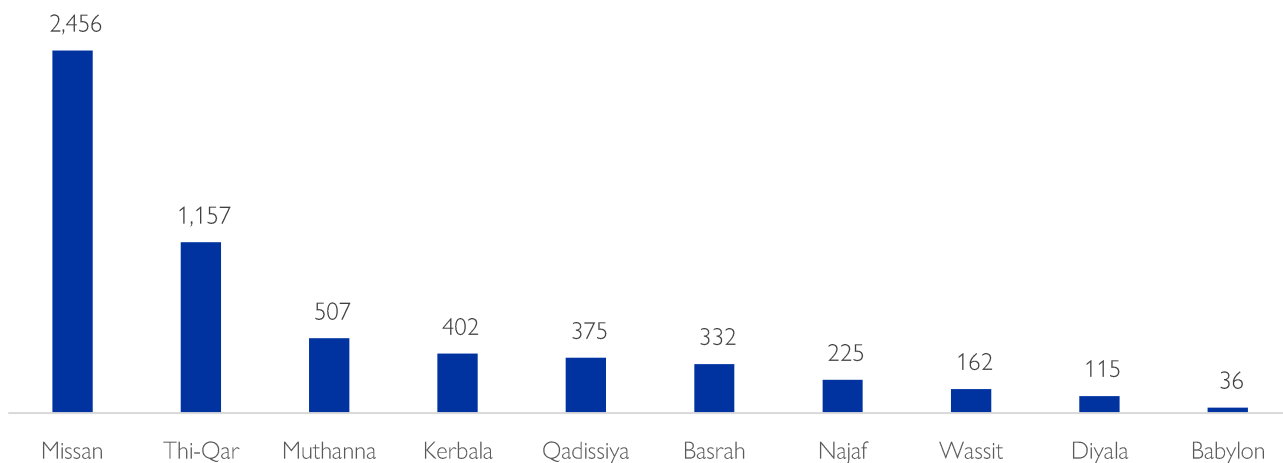
The primary governorate of origin for these displaced families is Missan (2,456), followed by Thi-Qar (1,655), Muthanna (476) and Basrah (420). Qal'at Saleh district in Missan governorate has 1,514 families displaced by drought. Other districts with significant climate-induced displacement include Al-Shatra district, in Thi-Qar governorate (1,412), Amara, in Missan Governorate (459 families) and Afaq, in Qadisiya Governorate (326 families).

Map 1: Top 14 climate-induced displacement flows in central and southern Iraq¹



1 The map depicts flows of more than 80 families, from their district of origin to their district of displacement. Intra-district displacement is shown as a circular arrow.

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



The number of families in climate-induced displacement expanded in this round of data collection as key informants referred RART teams to previously unassessed locations of displacement. This was most notable in Missan and Muthanna governorates where 33 and 28 new locations were assessed, respectively. The number of locations and climate-displaced families is expected to increase each round as the network of key informants expands.

Missan governorate hosts the largest number of families experiencing climate-induced displacement (2,456), followed by Thi-Qar (1,157) and Muthanna governorates (507). In Missan Governorate, districts hosting high numbers of displaced families include Amara, which hosts 2,096 families. In Thi-Qar Governorate, most families are in Al-Shatra district (990). In Muthanna Governorate, Al-Rumaitha district hosts 362 families.

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

