

Data Collection: August-October 2025

Mapping Locations at Risk of Climate-Induced Displacement

AL ANBAR



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Objective of the assessment

This assessment was conducted to provide evidence-based insights into the factors influencing mobility and their impacts on livelihoods in the context of environmental change in Iraq, particularly in the post-conflict period. The primary objective is to identify and understand areas at risk of climate-induced displacement across governorates, such as Anbar, which previously experienced conflict-related displacement due to the ISIL conflict (2014–2017).

Methodology

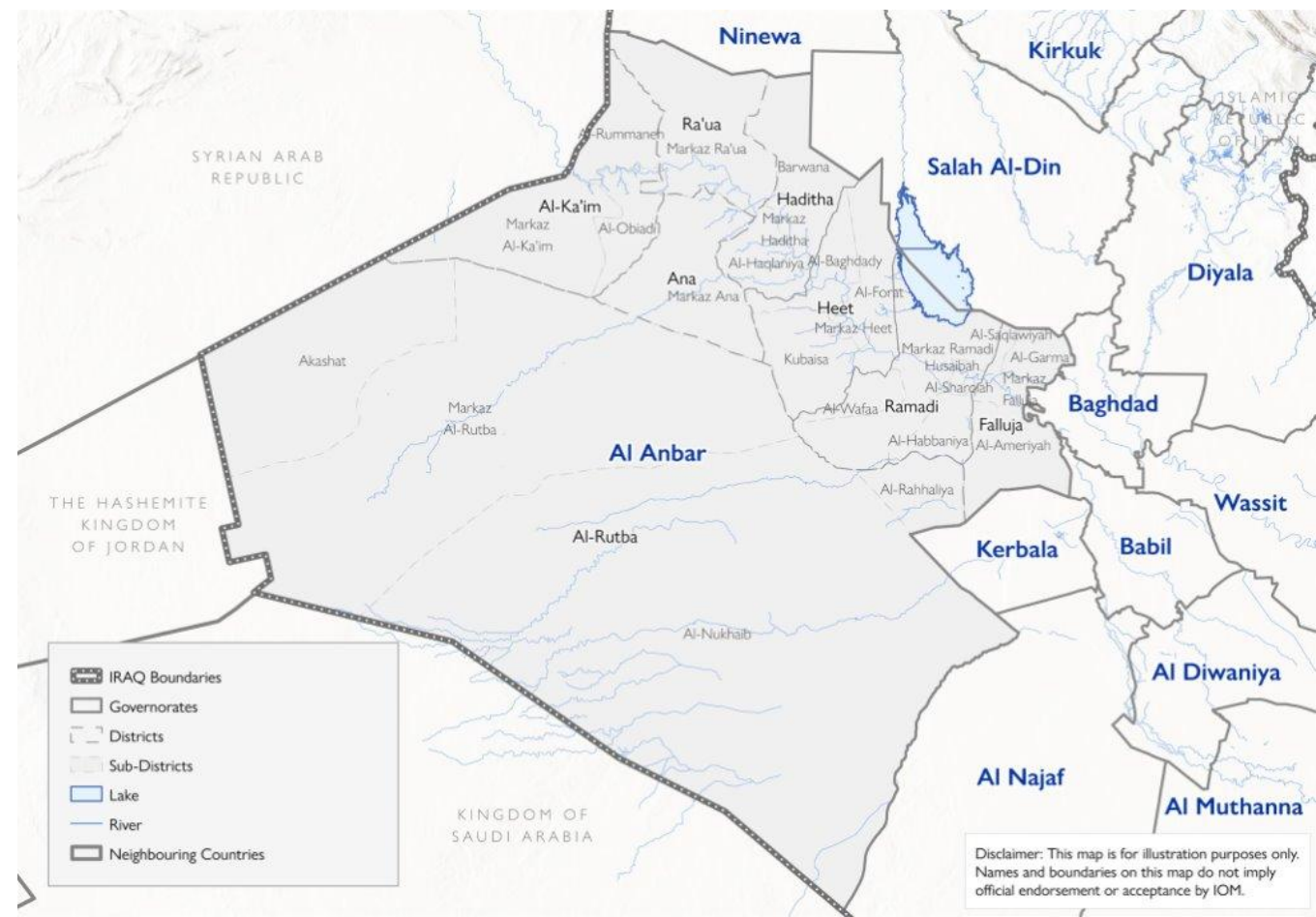
The findings are based on primary data collected through face-to-face interviews with key informants (KIs).

- **Data collection period:** August to October 2025.
- **Geographic scope:** All subdistricts in Anbar Governorate that include locations identified as being at risk of climate-induced displacement.
- **Key informants:** These included, but were not limited to, mayors, subdistrict representatives, the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, water resources and agriculture departments, non-governmental organizations, and local community leaders.
- **Selection of subdistricts:** Subdistricts were selected based on the following criteria:
 - ✓ Their inclusion in the list of subdistricts at risk of climate hazards identified through the Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) conducted by IOM Iraq's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in 2023.
 - ✓ Subdistricts identified by the Rapid Assessment and Response Teams, in coordination with the local government.
- **Reporting and data collection level:** Findings are presented at the subdistrict level in Anbar Governorate.

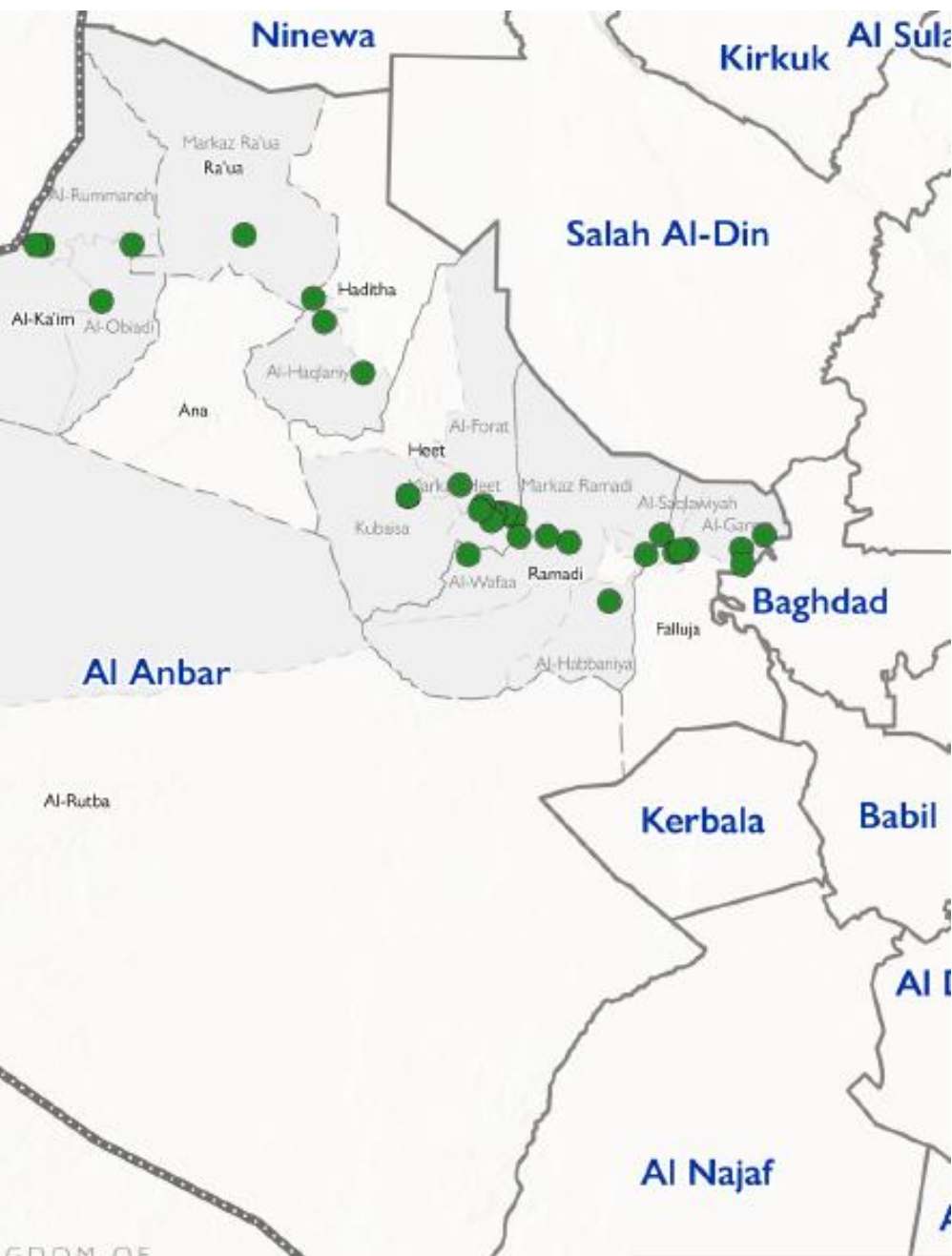


Subdistricts at risk of climate-induced displacement

Key informants reported that 53 locations across 20 subdistricts in Anbar Governorate are at risk of climate-induced displacement. Locations in Markaz Ana and Al-Rahaliyah were assessed as being highly exposed to such displacement, while locations in other subdistricts were found to be exposed to a lower level of risk.



District	Subdistrict	Number of locations at risk
Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi	2
	Al-Rummaneh	2
	Markaz Al-Ka'im	1
Al-Rutba	Al-Nukhaib	2
	Al-Rahaliya	1
	Markaz Al-Rutba	9
Ana	Markaz Ana	2
Falluja	Al-Amirya	2
	Al-Garma	4
Haditha	Al-Saqlawiyah	4
	Al-Haqaniya	3
Heet	Barwana	1
	Al-Baghdady	2
	Al-Forat	6
Ra'ua	Kubaisa	2
	Markaz Heet	3
	Markaz Ra'ua	1
Ramadi	Al-Wafaa	1
	Husaibah Al-Sharqiah	1
	Markaz Ramadi	4
TOTAL		53



Location Of Return At Risk Of Climate-Induced Displacement

A significant proportion of locations **(41 out of 53)** reported by key informants as being at risk of climate-induced displacement are **located across 13 subdistricts** that were assessed during the most recent round of the Return Index. These subdistricts include Al Obaidi and Al-Rummaneh (Al-Ka'im District), Markaz Al-Rutba (Al-Rutba District), Al-Garma and Al-Saqlawiyah (Falluja District), Al-Haqaniya (Haditha District), Al-Forat, Kubaisa and Markaz Heet (Heet District), Markaz Ra'ua (Ra'ua District) and Al-Wafaa, Husaibah Al-Sharqiah, and Markaz Ramadi Subdistricts (Ramadi District).

Overall, these subdistricts exhibit a **medium level of severity of living conditions in terms of livelihoods, access to basic services, social cohesion and safety perceptions**. This is mainly driven by limited access to employment, the presence of armed groups other than the Iraqi Army, Federal Police, and Local Police at checkpoints, and the continued blocked return of certain families. As areas already affected by conflict-related displacement and return after ISIL, their exposure to climate and environmental risks may further increase existing vulnerabilities and pressure on services and livelihoods.



Environmental events and water resources

- **Overall exposure:** All subdistricts included in the analysis experienced the negative impacts of at least one slow-onset environmental event over the past five years.
- **Widespread environmental events:** Key informants reported that all subdistricts experienced drought and heatwaves during the past year.
- **Water stress:** Key informants reported that all subdistricts faced a decrease in the quantity of water available for agricultural activities.
- **Main unmet needs:** Water for irrigation was identified as one of the main unmet needs for households in 17 out of 20 subdistricts. Overall, insufficient public water supply was reported as the most severe issue across all subdistricts.

	Al-Obidi	Al-Rummaneh	Markaz Al-Kaim	Al-Nukhaib	Al-Rahhaliya	Markaz Al-Rutba	Markaz Ana	Al-Amirya	Al-Garma	Al-Saqlawiyah	Al-Haqaniya	Barwana	Al-Baghdady	Al-Forat	Kubaisa	Markaz Heet	Markaz Ra'ia	Al-Wafaa	Husabeh Al-Sharqiah	Markaz Ramadi
Biodiversity loss	•	•	•		•			•	•	•			•		•	•		•	•	•
Changing rainfall patterns	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Changing river levels	•	•	•				•	•	•	•		•	•			•	•		•	•
Changing temperatures	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Changing water salinity	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Desertification	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Land degradation	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•			•	•	•	•		•		

Main sources of water for irrigation and other livelihood activities by subdistrict

All subdistricts rely primarily on natural or man-made water resources for these activities. Markaz Al-Rutba and Markaz Ana also use water trucking for their livestock.

	Al-Obidi	Al-Rummaneh	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Al-Nukhaib	Al-Rahhaliya	Markaz Al-Rutba	Markaz Ana	Al-Amirya	Al-Garma	Al-Saqlawiyah	Al-Haqariya	Barwana	Al-Baghdady	Al-Forat	Kubaisa	Markaz Heet	Markaz Ralia	Al-Wafaa	Husabah Al-Sharqiah	Markaz Ramad
Borehole/well	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•
Irrigation canal (man-made)								•	•							•			•	•
Natural spring				•											•					
Rainfall	•	•	•	•		•							•					•		
River/stream	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•
Water truck/tanker (public)					•															
Water truck/tanker (private)					•	•														

Livelihoods and coping strategies

Sector at risk: Livelihoods linked to the agricultural sector, including livestock, small-scale farming, commercial farming, fish farms and fishing, were reported as the most exposed to climate and environmental factors.

Loss and abandonment: All subdistricts experienced crop losses, livestock deaths or reduced fish catch over the past year. As a result, some households that previously relied on agricultural activities for their livelihoods have stopped practicing these activities across all subdistricts. This was reported for more than half of households in Markaz Al-Rutba, Markaz Ana and Kubaisa.

Main coping strategy: The most commonly reported coping mechanism, identified in 18 out of 20 subdistricts, was sending working-age household members aged 15 and above to another district to secure income. Other strategies included livelihood diversification in 16 subdistricts and selling assets, land or livestock in 15 subdistricts.

Proportion of households abandoning farming, livestock, or fishing by subdistrict

Al-Ka'im	Al-Obiadi	Around half of families
	Al-Rummaneh	Some families
	Markaz Al-Kaim	Around half of families
Al-Rutba	Al-Nukhaib	Some families
	Al-Rahhaliya	Around half of families
	Markaz Al-Rutba	More than half of families
Ana	Markaz Ana	More than half of families
Falluja	Al-Amiriya	Around half of families
	Al-Garma	Around half of families
	Al-Saqlqiyah	Around half of families
Haditha	Al-Haqlaniya	Some families
	Barwana	Some families
Heet	Al-Baghdady	Around half of families
	Al-Forat	Around half of families
	Kubaisa	More than half of families
	Markaz Heet	Some families
Ra'ua	Markaz Ra-ua	Around half of families
Ramadi	Al-Wafaa	Around half of families
	Husaibah Al-Sharqiah	Around half of families
	Markaz Ramadi	Around half of families

Public service provision

In most of the subdistricts included in this analysis, key informants report a relatively satisfactory level of access to basic services and basic needs. Specifically, in 12 out of 20 subdistricts, access to functioning basic services—such as health facilities, schools, and public water supply—ranged from some locations to all locations. Around half of households to few or no households experience food insecurity or difficulties in purchasing nonfood items as reported by the Key informants. Notably, in Al-Saqlawiyah (Falluja District), all locations have access to all essential services and few to no families have affordability issues.

Markaz Ana (Ana District) differs from the rest of the sample, with no functional, accessible services across the subdistrict and more than half of the households are both food insecure and unable to meet other basic needs. No assistance from humanitarian actors nor government sources was reported in this subdistrict either, highlighting it as a priority hotspot for both humanitarian response and climate-adaptation interventions.



Most important unmet needs by subdistrict

- **Water shortages:** This was the most prominent challenge in the sample. Water for irrigation was identified as the main unmet need in 17 out of 20 subdistricts, followed by drinking and household water in 12 subdistricts, reflecting clear pressure on water resources and related services.
- **Weak infrastructure and municipal services:** Needs related to roads, sewage networks, waste collection and electricity were reported in 11 subdistricts.
- **Gaps in social services and livelihoods:** These included limited access to health services in 9 subdistricts, education in 8 subdistricts and employment opportunities in 8 subdistricts.
- **Food insecurity and inability to meet basic needs:** These challenges were most evident in Markaz Ana, where more than half of households were reported to face food insecurity and inability to meet other basic needs.

	Al-Obidi	Al-Rummaneh	Markaz Al-Kalim	Al-Nukhalb	Al-Rahaliya	Markaz Al-Rutba	Markaz Ana	Al-Amriya	Al-Garna	Al-Sadlawiyah	Al-Haqaniya	Barwana	Al-Baghdady	Al-Forat	Kubaisa	Markaz Heet	Markaz Ra'ia	Al-Walaa	Husabih	Al-Sharqiah	Markaz Ramadi
Water for irrigation	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
Water for drinking and household use	•	•			•	•	•	•		•		•		•			•	•			
Infrastructure and services (roads, sewage system, electricity, garbage, etc.)	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•					•				
Health (including building health centres)	•		•	•		•	•			•	•	•					•				
Access to employment/livelihoods	•	•								•		•	•	•	•		•				•
Education (including building schools)		•	•	•		•	•			•	•	•									
Request approval from local government/security authorities to move to another location	•		•	•		•				•							•				
Freedom of movement (eg. ability to move through checkpoints)			•	•		•				•											
Improved shelter/housing conditions	•	•				•											•				
Access to legal land and housing ownership	•					•															
Food									•		•										
NFIs		•																			
Access to and replacement of documentation (ID, housing cards, Public Distribution System (PDS) cards etc.)		•																			
Protection from exploitative labour conditions																•					

Together, these categories show that challenges are not limited to weak public services, but also extend to essential livelihood and household needs, requiring humanitarian response and targeted interventions to support adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

Existing adaptation measures and needed support to reduce displacement risk

- Among the 13 subdistricts where mitigation and adaptation measures were reported, tree planting and sustainable agricultural practices were the most common measures, reported in 9 subdistricts. However, seven subdistricts reported no adaptation or mitigation measures.
- Key informants identified modernizing agricultural practices, developing infrastructure, creating improved employment opportunities and providing cash assistance as critical actions to reduce climate-related displacement risks.

Government, civil society, or community mitigation and adaptation measures implemented by subdistrict.

	Al-Obidi	Al-Rummaneh	Markaz Al-Ka'im	Al-Nukhaib	Al-Rahaliya	Markaz Al-Rutba	Markaz Ana	Al-Amirya	Al-Garma	Al-Saqlawiyah	Al-Haqaniya	Barwana	Al-Baghdady	Al-Forat	Kubaisa	Markaz Heet	Markaz Ra'ua	Al-Wafia	Husaibah Al-Sharqiah	Markaz Ramadi
Plant trees, sustainable agriculture	•	•	•	•		•	•			•	•	•								
Dig new boreholes or deepened existing ones		•		•	•	•					•									
Public awareness campaigns	•	•							•							•	•			
Build dams/harvest rainwater		•			•	•				•										
Implement risk management plan	•	•				•							•							
Improve resilient infrastructure		•				•					•									
Support households to withstand and recover	•					•										•				
Form volunteer groups to assist in disaster response						•														
Implement policy and regulations to promote water conservation																•				
Provide water through water trucks					•															
None							•	•					•	•			•	•	•	

THANK YOU

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