

Iraq

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	67,000	This figure refers mostly to IDPs who were displaced a second or third time during 2020. More than 58,000 IDPs included in this figure had already been displaced at least once before by armed conflict and violence and around 9,000 were individuals displaced for the first time. Most displacements took place in Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Anbar, Diyala and Baghdad governorates.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM IDP and Returnee Master List Report 119 for Iraq. The report includes data collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs). It is based on data collected through a network of key informants which includes community leaders, local authorities, security forces and humanitarian partners. This data then goes through a thorough process of triangulation and verification. The number of individuals was calculated by multiplying the number of displaced households by an average household size of six.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, IOM DTM is the only source of information on internally displaced people in the country and therefore triangulation of this data is limited.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	1,224,000	This figure refers to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence between 2014 and 2020, the majority from the governorates of Ninewa, Salah al Din and Anbar.	This figure was obtained from IOM DTM IDP and Returnee Master List Report 119 for Iraq. The report includes data collected through IOM's Rapid Assessment and Response Teams (RARTs). It is based on data collected through a network of key informants which includes community leaders, local authorities, security forces and humanitarian partners. This data then goes through a thorough process of triangulation and verification. The number of displaced individuals was calculated by multiplying the number of households by an average household size of six.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, IOM DTM is the only source of information on internally displaced people in the country and therefore triangulation of this data is limited.

Iraq

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	1,200	This figure refers to displacement triggered by a severe storm in the Ninewa governorate which led to evacuations in March. Additional people were displaced by floods in Najaf governorate in January.	This figure was obtained from the IFRC and the Iraqi Red Crescent. It is based on the number of evacuated households and sheltered people. The number of households was multiplied by the average household size of six to calculate the number of individuals. Additional triangulation data was obtained from IOM DTM.	We have medium confidence in this figure because there is no systematic, countrywide coverage of disaster displacement in Iraq, and some smaller scale displacements may have gone unreported.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	-	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.