

IOM EMERGENCY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

POST FEBRUARY 2006 DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ

1 JUNE 2009 MONTHLY REPORT



Following the February 2006 bombing of the Samarra Al-Askari Mosque, escalating sectarian violence in Iraq caused massive displacement, both internal and to locations abroad. In coordination with the Iraqi government's Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), IOM continues to assess Iraqi displacement through a network of partners and monitors on the ground.

Most displacement over the past five years (since 2003) occurred in 2006 and has since slowed. However, displacement continues to occur in some locations and the humanitarian situation of those already displaced is worsening. Some Iraqis are returning, but their conditions in places of return are extremely difficult.

The estimated number of displaced since February 2006 is **more than 1.6 million individuals**¹.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT IRAQI DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN:

Iraq's substantial IDP population and gradually growing returnee population both continue to need humanitarian protection and assistance.

IDP families are living in uncertain circumstances, sometimes occupying land or property illegally and connecting to nearby water or electrical networks without permission. Returnee families are coming home to destroyed property and infrastructure; in some cases they need assistance simply to repossess their occupied properties. Both groups are in need of employment opportunities, and both have problems that are often compounded by the stress of conflict-driven displacement.

In some cases, improved security and increased humanitarian access reveal more needs. For example, in Daquq district of Kirkuk governorate, many IDP groups remained un-assessed by IOM monitors until recently due to security reasons. Now the assessment has revealed groups of IDPs with health problems exacerbated by lack of access to proper care, diet, and environment.

Return is being supported by a variety of actors in some areas of the country. For example, in Toaitha area of Mada'in district, 34 families have returned following coordination with MNF-I and the city council. In Al Iskan neighborhood of Karkh district, approximately 40 families have returned after an appeal from the tribal council in the area.



IDP access to water and sanitation is still limited. The primary school children, pictured here, in Hay Sayyid A'shoor, Missan, have to wash in substandard facilities such as the one above.

¹ As per figures from the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) for the three northern governorates and the Iraqi Ministry of Migration (MoM) for the 15 central and southern governorates. See the IDP Working Group Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq Update (September 2008) for figures per governorate.

Returnee reports, along with IOM's regular reporting on displacement, including governorate profiles, biweekly updates, tent camp updates, and yearly and mid-year reviews, are available at <http://www.iom-iraq.net/library.html#IDP>.

Country-wide Statistics:

Statistical information below is based on in-depth assessments of **226,069** families (estimated **1,356,414** individuals) displaced throughout Iraq since 22 February 2006. (Please note that this figure represents the total number that IOM monitors have assessed, not the total number of displaced in Iraq since 22 February 2006.)

Specific project recommendations to assist the needs described in this report as well as other critical areas throughout the country are stored in an IOM database as part of the IOM Joint Operations Cell information management system and are shared to encourage implementation by other humanitarian organizations. This database can be queried by geographic location, project cost, project sector, and other categories. For more information, please contact iomjoc@iom.int.

IDP Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------|
| Baghdad | 63.2% | Basrah | 1.6% |
| Diyala | 18.7% | Babylon | 1.0% |
| Ninewa | 6.0% | Erbil | 0.2% |
| Salah al-Din | 3.3% | Wassit | 0.2% |
| Kirkuk | 3.0% | Thi-Qar | 0.1% |
| Anbar | 2.6% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 56.8% | Turkmen Sunni Muslim | 0.9% |
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 30.8% | Kurd Shia Muslim | 0.6% |
| Kurd Sunni Muslim | 4.1% | Armenian Christian | 0.1% |
| Assyrian Christian | 2.9% | Arab Yazidi | 0.1% |
| Chaldean Christian | 1.8% | Kurd Yazidi | 0.1% |
| Turkmen Shia Muslim | 1.2% | | |

Date of Displacement

| Governorate | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Iraq | 4.5% | 67.8% | 25.6% | 2.0% |
| Anbar | 0.5% | 87.2% | 9.9% | 1.9% |
| Babylon | 7.4% | 85.0% | 7.3% | 0.3% |
| Baghdad | 1.4% | 75.4% | 22.5% | 0.7% |
| Basrah | 1.1% | 70.9% | 27.9% | 0.0% |
| Dahuk | 5.5% | 53.3% | 35.4% | 5.7% |
| Diyala | 1.9% | 54.1% | 42.7% | 1.1% |
| Erbil | 9.3% | 49.0% | 39.8% | 1.3% |
| Kerbala | 0% | 85.2% | 14.5% | 0.0% |
| Kirkuk | 8.6% | 22.9% | 49.3% | 19.2% |
| Missan | 1.0% | 94.8% | 4.0% | 0.1% |
| Muthanna | 19.5% | 46.3% | 33.8% | 0.1% |
| Najaf | 23.0% | 63.1% | 13.9% | 0% |
| Ninewa | 1.0% | 67.5% | 23.7% | 7.7% |
| Qadissiya | 1.6% | 92.9% | 5.6% | 0% |
| Salah al-Din | 18.2% | 56.0% | 25.6% | 0.1% |
| Sulaymaniyah | 4.5% | 41.7% | 50.1% | 3.2% |
| Thi-Qar | 2.1% | 90.6% | 6.7% | 0.1% |

| | | | | |
|--------|------|-------|-------|------|
| Wassit | 1.3% | 50.5% | 48.1% | 0.1% |
|--------|------|-------|-------|------|

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Iraq | 21.4% | 19.1% | 58.0% | 1.4% |
| Anbar | 2.3% | 13.8% | 81.3% | 2.0% |
| Babylon | 26.2% | 28.6% | 44.5% | 0.6% |
| Baghdad | 8.2% | 11.3% | 79.1% | 1.2% |
| Basrah | 82.9% | 11.1% | 5.5% | 0.3% |
| Dahuk | 57.0% | 23.1% | 19.7% | 0.2% |
| Diyala | 7.3% | 10.9% | 81.7% | 0.0% |
| Erbil | 18.3% | 13.5% | 67.4% | 0.1% |
| Kerbala | 26.3% | 26.6% | 46.4% | 0.6% |
| Missan | 28.1% | 28.0% | 40.7% | 3.1% |
| Muthanna | 34.8% | 18.1% | 45.1% | 1.9% |
| Najaf | 4.5% | 0.1% | 94.1% | 1.0% |
| Ninewa | 7.0% | 33.0% | 59.2% | 0.7% |
| Qadisiya | 40.9% | 35.3% | 23.7% | 0.1% |
| Salah al-Din | 12.5% | 39.0% | 43.5% | 4.7% |
| Sulaymaniyah | 27.1% | 8.3% | 64.4% | 0.2% |
| Kirkuk | 22.2% | 3.5% | 71.3% | 3.0% |
| Thi-Qar | 57.6% | 11.3% | 30.7% | 0.2% |
| Wassit | 54.4% | 37.8% | 5.8% | 2.0% |

Anbar:

Anbar has seen increased security problems in the last reporting period. Fallujah remains unstable, sometimes spilling into the surrounding districts of Amiriya and Karma. Attacks appear to be directed specifically towards police and military personnel, taking the form of magnetic and car bombs. A curfew is enforced across the governorate from midnight to 4.30am.

Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) are increasing presence in Anbar, in response to a number of security incidents and also in preparation for a planned handover of operations between the Multinational Forces in Iraq (MNF-I) and ISF, scheduled for the end of June.

IOM monitor visits found that medical clinics in Habaniya, Khaldiya, in Ramadi district, and Rawa, in Ana district are all understaffed and undersupplied. This is a recurring issue throughout Anbar.

Water accessibility across the governorate is directly dependent upon electrical access. Rawa City enjoys approximately 16 hours of electrical access per day, however other districts have far less. Fallujah City for instance, only receives 8 hours per day. Nuaemiya municipality in Fallujah district only gets 4 hours of water access on average per day. This negatively affects IDP, returnee, and host community households.

Neighbourhoods in Karma sub-district, such as Al Sichir (9 IDP families, 11 returnee families) Al Rashad (11 IDP families, 28 returnee families) Abu Jasim (36 returnee families) and Abu Khaleefa (1 IDP family, 18 returnee families) are connected to an old water network which is unable to support the demand of these communities. Most of the families are instead taking water directly from a nearby river. The water network in Fallujah sub-district which services Al-Askari (2 IDP families) and Al-Mutasim (3 IDP families) neighbourhoods, is similarly overburdened. Poor electricity provision, decaying infrastructure, and the strain that illegal connections create this create a chronic water shortage for residents in the area.

Assessment based on **8,114** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------|
| Anbar | 13.2% | Erbil | 0.1% |
| Babylon | 0.2% | Ninewa | 2.2% |
| Baghdad | 74.9% | Salah al-Din | 0.9% |
| Basrah | 7.2% | Thi-Qar | 0.1% |
| Diyala | 0.9% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------------|------|
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 98.4% | Arab Shia Muslim | 0.9% |
|-------------------|-------|------------------|------|

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 0.7% | 84.4% | 11.8% | 2.5% |
| Al-Ka'im | 0.0% | 64.9% | 13.1% | 15.4% |
| Al-Rutba | 0.0% | 30.9% | 69.1% | 0.0% |
| Ana | 0.0% | 95.9% | 4.1% | 0.0% |
| Falluja | 1.1% | 96.3% | 1.1% | 1.5% |
| Haditha | 3.7% | 56.1% | 30.9% | 9.3% |
| Heet | 0.0% | 87.6% | 12.4% | 0.0% |
| Ramadi | 0.5% | 92.4% | 6.7% | 0.4% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 2.3% | 13.8% | 81.3% | 2.0% |
| Al-Ka'im | 0.9% | 25.4% | 68.1% | 0.0% |
| Al-Rutba | 0.0% | 11.9% | 88.1% | 0.0% |
| Ana | 0.0% | 23.2% | 76.8% | 0.0% |
| Falluja | 1.4% | 8.3% | 85.8% | 4.5% |
| Haditha | 13.2% | 30.2% | 51.0% | 0.0% |
| Heet | 4.2% | 31.5% | 64.4% | 0.0% |
| Ramadi | 2.3% | 7.8% | 89.2% | 0.7% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In 2007, IOM completed various distributions of food, water, and NFIs for 961 IDP families in February, 392 IDP families in May, 1,655 IDP families in August, and 1,344 IDP families in November. In January 2008, IOM completed daily water trucking benefiting nearly 36,985 vulnerable IDP and host community families in various locations throughout Anbar. In July 2008, IOM finished distributions of food and non-food items to 3,000 IDPs and returnees. In March 2009, IOM completed distribution for 1,025 IDP and host community families with handicapped members and will continue to target vulnerable groups in Anbar. **IOM is currently distributing food and NFIs to 1,500 families.**

Babylon:

The security situation in Babylon is stable. ISF are increasing the number of checkpoints in the governorate in response to an increase in violence in neighbouring Baghdad.

20 IDP families in Al Baqir village, Abu Gharag sub-district, as well as 62 IDP families in Anana and Abu Khistawi villages in Hilla district, do not have access to drinking water. Some are reliant upon water trucking, however the poorer families are simply taking untreated water from a local stream.

The public health care center (PHCC) in Anana village is underequipped and understaffed. IDPs in Al Baqir village live approximately 8km away from the nearest PHCC, 3km of which is unpaved road. This can be especially problematic during childbirth.

Unemployment is high among the 25 IDP families in Misafir community, Abu Gharag sub-district, which puts pressure on school-age children to provide for their families. There is consequently a low school-attendance rate among IDP children in the community.

IDP families in Misafir and Anana locations in Al Musayeb district are living in shelters made from mud or reed. There are 15 IDP families in Hilla district living in tents on the site of an old school.

Assessment based on **10,725** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------|
| Baghdad | 81.5% | Salah al-Din | 2.0% |
| Babylon | 6.2% | Wassit | 1.0% |
| Diyala | 6.1% | Kirkuk | 0.9% |
| Anbar | 2.1% | Ninewa | 0.1% |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 94.8% | Arab Yazidi | 0.1% |
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 4.8% | Kurdish Shia Muslim | 0.1% |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 7.4% | 85.0% | 7.3% | 0.3% |
| Al-Mahawil | 7.9% | 84.5% | 7.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Musayab | 15.0% | 83.2% | 1.7% | 0.0% |
| Hashimiya | 3.3% | 92.5% | 2.8% | 1.3% |
| Hilla | 6.6% | 82.2% | 10.9% | 0.2% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 26.2% | 28.6% | 44.5% | 0.6% |
| Al-Mahawil | 20.4% | 9.9% | 69.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Musayab | 15.7% | 18.6% | 64.4% | 0.5% |
| Hashimiya | 18.6% | 55.3% | 24.0% | 1.7% |
| Hilla | 37.6% | 33.1% | 28.6% | 0.5% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In July 2007, IOM completed a food and NFI distribution to 3,000 IDP and host community families in Babylon. In March 2008, IOM finished distributing plastic sheeting for families living in substandard housing to protect them from the rain, benefiting 126 IDP families. In November 2008, IOM distributed plastic sheeting to 50 IDP families living in precarious shelter conditions. **In March 2009, IOM completed distribution of essential NFIs to 500 IDP and vulnerable host community families.**

Baghdad:

ISF security measures have tightened over the course of the month due to an increase in violent acts such as car bombs, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), kidnapping and assassination. Some interviewed families displaced from Baghdad to other governorates have recently expressed hesitance to return in relation to the uncertain security situation in Baghdad.

In Nahrawan location of Mada'in district, more than 137 widows are living in difficult circumstances with no source of income. They are in need of a food distribution.

In some cases IDP and returnee children add an extra burden to already overloaded school facilities. For example, in Faziliya location of 9-Nissan sub-district in Al Resafa district, IOM monitors observed as many as 94 students in one classroom. In this school, which now serves 1500 students, there are only 4 toilets.

Return is being supported by various actors in Baghdad. In Toaita area of Mada'in district, 34 families have returned following to coordination with MNF-I and the city council. In Al Iskan neighborhood of Karkh district, approximately 40 families have returned after an appeal from the tribe council in the area.

Assessment based on **65,668** displaced families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------|
| Baghdad | 83.2% | Kirkuk | 0.3% |
| Diyala | 13.9% | Ninewa | 0.2% |
| Anbar | 1.4% | Babylon | 0.1% |
| Salah al-Din | 0.8% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 72.4% | Chaldean Christian | 0.1% |
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 27.2% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|------|
| Total | 1.4% | 75.6% | 22.3% | 0.7% |
| Abu Ghraib | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Adhamiya - Istiqlal | 0.0% | 90.3% | 9.7% | 0.0% |
| Al Resafa | 0.4% | 87.1% | 10.5% | 1.9% |
| Karkh | 2.5% | 61.2% | 36.1% | 0.0% |
| Mada'in | 0.0% | 98.4% | 1.6% | 0.0% |
| Mahmoudiya | 0.0% | 74.5% | 25.5% | 0.0% |
| Taji | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Tarmia | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 9.2% | 12.0% | 77.4% | 1.2% |
| Abu Ghraib | 14.2% | 16.0% | 69.9% | 0.0% |
| Adhamiya / Istiqlal | 18.8% | 29.7% | 36.4% | 15.1% |
| Al Resafa | 6.8% | 18.3% | 74.2% | 0.4% |
| Karkh | 10.8% | 5.7% | 82.4% | 0.8% |
| Mada'in | 18.1% | 36.7% | 44.9% | 0.2% |
| Mahmoudiya | 2.0% | 58.3% | 39.7% | 0.0% |
| Taji | 37.5% | 0.0% | 62.5% | 0.0% |
| Tarmia | 0.0% | 2.2% | 97.8% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In 2007, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 346 families in February, 2,895 families in April, and 198 families in August. In February 2008, IOM finished distributing food and non-food items to 3,000 vulnerable IDP and host community families. IOM distributed food and non-food items to 2,000 needy IDP and returnee families in Baghdad in April and May 2008. In May 2008, IOM also distributed 2,000 food baskets to hospitals and IPD families in Sadr City and Shula district in response to the crisis there. In November 2008, IOM completed distributions of food and non-food items to 1,550 IDP families in Husseinya, Mahmoudiya, Sha'ab and Shu'la. **IOM completed**

distribution of NFIs and food to 1,430 IDP, returnee and host community families in Baghdad and surrounding districts in May 2009. IOM is currently distributing FIs and NFIs to 1,200 IDP, returnee and host community families

Basrah:

Security in Basrah is generally stable.

There is no water network in Al Gazayza and Hay al-Hurriah. Residents, including the 24 IDP families in these areas, are using untreated river water as their main source.

Assessment based on **5,088** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------|
| Baghdad | 52.4% | Babylon | 2.2% |
| Salah al-Din | 26.0% | Basrah | 0.7% |
| Anbar | 7.8% | Wassit | 0.3% |
| Diyala | 6.2% | Ninewa | 0.2% |
| Kirkuk | 4.1% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 99.7% | Arab Sabean Mandeian | 0.1% |
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 0.1% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 0.1% | 2.9% | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| Abu Al-Khaseeb | 1.1% | 6.5% | 1.8% | 0.0% |
| Al-Midaina | 0.0% | 91.4% | 8.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Qurna | 0.0% | 85.4% | 14.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Zubair | 1.1% | 77.8% | 21.1% | 0.0% |
| Basrah | 0.1% | 4.2% | 0.9% | 0.0% |
| Fao | 0.0% | 75.7% | 24.3% | 0.0% |
| Shatt Al-Arab | 1.3% | 49.8% | 47.2% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 1.1% | 71.9% | 26.8% | 0.1% |
| Abu Al-Khaseeb | 1.3% | 75.0% | 23.7% | 0.0% |
| Al-Midaina | 0.0% | 91.4% | 8.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Qurna | 0.0% | 85.4% | 14.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Zubair | 1.2% | 77.4% | 21.4% | 0.0% |
| Basrah | 1.2% | 67.0% | 31.6% | 0.1% |
| Fao | 0.0% | 75.7% | 24.3% | 0.0% |
| Shatt Al-Arab | 5.8% | 45.5% | 48.8% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In October 2007, IOM completed the distribution of food and non-food items to 2,863 IDP families. In 2008, during the military operation in Basrah in March, IOM delivered 750 food baskets to hospitals in the governorate, completing distribution in the beginning of April. In August 2008, IOM completed the distribution of 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families. In November 2008, IOM finished distributions of NFI kits “Back to school” to 2000 children. In the same month, IOM completed the distribution of fire extinguishers to 125 schools in the governorate attended by IDP children. **In March 2009, IOM distributed food and NFIs to 500 vulnerable IDP families in the remote villages of the governorate, to 1,100 very vulnerable families living in 3 villages**

north of Basrah, most of them IDP, as well as basic supplies (linen and antiseptic materials) to seven hospitals in Basrah, covering more than 930 beds. IOM is currently distributing essential NFIs to 1500 vulnerable IDP, host community, and returnee families across the governorate.

Dahuk:

Security in Dahuk is stable, and freedom of movement throughout the province is relatively uninhibited.

Assessment based on 4,254 families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|------|
| Baghdad | 52.5% | Basrah | 0.4% |
| Ninewa | 46.0% | Anbar | 0.3% |
| Kirkuk | 0.6% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Sunni Muslim Kurd | 39.3% | Shia Muslim Arab | 1.9% |
| Christian Chaldean | 30.6% | Shia Muslim Turkmen | 0.6% |
| Christian Assyrian | 3.1% | Shia Muslim Kurd | 0.3% |
| Christian Armenian | 2.1% | Sunni Muslim Turkmen | 0.3% |
| Yazidi Kurd | 18.8% | Christian Kurd | 0.2% |
| Sunni Muslim Arab | 1.9% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | 0.2% | 53.3% | 35.4% | 5.7% |
| Amedi | 0.2% | 55.1% | 40.9% | 0.5% |
| Dahuk | 0.2% | 57.8% | 32.9% | 6.6% |
| Sumel | 0.7% | 38.9% | 41.9% | 4.5% |
| Zakho | 3.7% | 49.1% | 35.0% | 6.9% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 5.5% | 53.3% | 35.4% | 5.7% |
| Amedi | 3.5% | 55.1% | 40.9% | 0.5% |
| Dahuk | 2.7% | 57.8% | 32.9% | 6.6% |
| Sumel | 14.6% | 38.9% | 41.9% | 4.5% |
| Zakho | 9.0% | 49.1% | 35.0% | 6.9% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In December 2008, IOM completed distribution of fuel to returnee families living in tent camps in Sheladize and Kolan. In February 2009, IOM completed trucking water in several communities affected by drought, distributing over a half million liters of water to 11,000 individuals daily. IOM is distributing FIs and NFIs to 400 families.

Diyala:

The security situation in Diyala had been improving, and return continues to certain areas of the governorate. However, at the end of April, a series of bombings displaced approximately 50 IDP families, some to Khanaqin district, in Diyala's northeast, while others crossed the border into Kalar district, Sulaymaniyah governorate. Some locations remain inaccessible due to insurgent activities and bombings.

There is no PHCC in Al Aswad village of Al Muqdadiya district. There are more than 75 returnee families in the area. Salama village, also in Muqdadiya district, is home to 64 IDP and 84 returnee families. They do not have access to potable water; they are using water which is also given to their livestock.

Both IDP and returnee families in Hay Al Baloor, Al Muqdadiya district, do not have any school buildings. Rather, the families have rented a house and are using it as a school.

Assessment based on **15,573** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------|
| Diyala | 82.9% | Kirkuk | 0.1% |
| Baghdad | 16.1% | Basrah | 0.1% |
| Anbar | 0.5% | Babylon | 0.1% |
| Salah al-Din | 0.2% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 57.9% | Kurd Sunni Muslim | 2.5% |
| Arab Shia Muslim | 31.7% | Turkmen Shia Muslim | 0.6% |
| Kurd Shia Muslim | 6.8% | Turkmen Sunni Muslim | 0.5% |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 1.9% | 54.1% | 42.7% | 1.1% |
| Al-Khalis | 1.1% | 31.7% | 66.6% | 0.6% |
| Al-Muqdadiya | 3.5% | 51.5% | 44.8% | 0.2% |
| Baladrooz | 0.0% | 63.9% | 31.0% | 5.0% |
| Ba'quba | 0.0% | 74.0% | 26.0% | 0.0% |
| Khanaqin | 2.4% | 66.7% | 29.1% | 0.4% |
| Kifri | 14.1% | 34.8% | 44.9% | 6.2% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 7.3% | 10.9% | 81.7% | 0.0% |
| Al-Khalis | 4.3% | 21.4% | 74.3% | 0.0% |
| Al-Muqdadiya | 4.5% | 8.2% | 87.2% | 0.1% |
| Baladrooz | 11.1% | 7.1% | 81.8% | 0.0% |
| Ba'quba | 2.3% | 7.8% | 89.7% | 0.0% |
| Khanaqin | 18.3% | 6.6% | 75.1% | 0.0% |
| Kifri | 21.8% | 0.0% | 77.8% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In September 2007, IOM provided 3,350 IDP families in Diyala with food and non-food items. Also in September, IOM assisted 1,400 families with food and NFIs. IOM is distributing FIs and NFIs to 1,500 families in Diyala. IOM is targeting 443 returnee families with food and NFIs in Khanaqin and 1,500 families in another distribution in Diyala.

Erbil:

Security in Erbil is stable.

There are still some neighbourhoods in Erbil City which have significant IDP populations and lack water and sanitation networks altogether, such as Sadoonawa and Ta'ajil neighbourhoods. Sanitation in these neighbourhoods is poor, and sewage is present in the streets. This will aggravate health risks for vulnerable populations in the oncoming summer.

IOM monitors noted in their interviews with IDPs that the cost of rent has been rising in Erbil City, making it more difficult for IDP families to find suitable housing.

Assessment based on **6,846** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Baghdad | 50.3% | Erbil | 0.3% |
| Ninewa | 43.1% | Basrah | 0.2% |
| Kirkuk | 2.0% | Babylon | 0.2% |
| Diyala | 1.7% | Qadissiya | 0.1% |
| Anbar | 0.8% | Muthanna | 0.1% |
| Salah al-Din | 0.5% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Kurd Sunni Muslim | 39.4% | Turkmen Sunni Muslim | 0.4% |
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 34.4% | Arab Christian | 0.2% |
| Chaldean Christian | 15.3% | Kurd Shia Muslim | 0.2% |
| Assyrian Christian | 4.1% | Arab Sabeen Mandeian | 0.1% |
| Arab Shia Muslim | 1.3% | Kurd Christian | 0.1% |
| Armenian Christian | 0.7% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 9.3% | 49.0% | 39.8% | 1.3% |
| Choman | 0.0% | 15.4% | 84.6% | 0.0% |
| Erbil | 10.1% | 50.4% | 37.7% | 1.5% |
| Koisnjaq | 0.0% | 23.9% | 75.4% | 0.7% |
| Makhmur | 2.9% | 43.7% | 46.6% | 0.0% |
| Mergasur | 0.0% | 33.1% | 57.6% | 0.0% |
| Shaqlawaw | 4.8% | 57.0% | 38.2% | 0.0% |
| Soran | 0.0% | 23.9% | 76.1% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 18.3% | 13.5% | 67.4% | 0.1% |
| Choman | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Erbil | 19.1% | 14.4% | 66.1% | 0.1% |
| Koisnjaq | 6.3% | 13.4% | 78.9% | 0.0% |
| Makhmur | 13.6% | 6.8% | 73.8% | 0.0% |
| Mergasur | 14.4% | 7.2% | 68.3% | 0.0% |
| Shaqlawaw | 16.4% | 3.6% | 80.0% | 0.0% |
| Soran | 10.1% | 0.0% | 89.9% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In February 2008, IOM finished distributing food and non-food items to 2,210 IDP and vulnerable host community families, including IDP groups who were displaced by cross-border Turkish shelling. The flight of Christian families from Mosul in late 2008, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 375 Christian families who fled to Erbil. In March 2009, **IOM completed trucking water in drought-affected communities, assisting over 21,000 individuals with over a million liters of potable water daily and distribution of NFIs to 511 families.**

Kerbala:

The security situation in Kerbala governorate is stable.

Access to water in Kerbala varies from location to location. Al Kerama neighbourhood in Kerbala City has a water network, but not all houses are connected. Furthermore, the water pressure varies depending upon demand – a particular concern during the summer. There is no water network at all in Al Muhandeseen al Zeraein neighbourhood, in Kerbala district, and while the Kerbala Hotel area has a water network, the system is old and damaged, compromising the water quality. There have been reported cholera cases in both communities.

Said Esmael village hosts 25 IDP families but has no health care facilities. IDPs cannot afford the travel costs to the nearest health care clinic.

42 IDP families in Al Muntather village, Al Hurr district, do not have adequate access to water. The water network connected to the village is overburdened and they suffer from chronic low pressure.

Assessment based on **13,465** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------|
| Baghdad | 57.0% | Babylon | 2.8% |
| Diyala | 27.6% | Kirkuk | 1.6% |
| Anbar | 6.7% | Salah al-Din | 1.5% |
| Ninewa | 2.8% | Kerbala | 0.1% |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 98.5% | Arab Yazidi | 0.3% |
| Turkmen Shia Muslim | 1.1% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 0.0% | 85.2% | 14.5% | 0.0% |
| Ain Al-Tamur | 0.0% | 61.1% | 38.9% | 0.0% |
| Al-Hindiya | 0.0% | 94.0% | 5.3% | 0.1% |
| Kerbala | 0.0% | 85.3% | 14.5% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 26.3% | 26.6% | 46.4% | 0.6% |
| Ain Al-Tamur | 26.9% | 17.0% | 56.1% | 0.0% |
| Al-Hindiya | 41.7% | 26.7% | 31.5% | 0.0% |
| Kerbala | 23.2% | 27.3% | 48.6% | 0.8% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In July 2007, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 3,108 families in Kerbala. In July 2008, IOM finished the distribution of 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families. In February 2009, IOM targeted 30 highly vulnerable IDP families with essential non-food items. **In May 2009, IOM completed distributing essential NFIs to 1200 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate.**

Kirkuk:

Over 120 families have been forced to leave their homes in Rashad district, 60km west of Kirkuk, after ISF raids on households in the area. 27 families in Arif al-Naif district have similarly been displaced after threats from local insurgents. Security in the western parts of Kirkuk has deteriorated, especially areas bordering Salah al-Din governorate. A number of explosions have been reported in Kirkuk City. There have been reports of isolated, targeted attacks against 4 Christian families in Wadi Huzerein and Domez neighbourhoods of Kirkuk City. However, these remain isolated incidents and have not provoked community-wide displacement as similar attacks did in Mosul in late 2008.

In other areas of the governorate, improved security has allowed increased assessment access for IOM monitors. 75 IDP families in Albo Sarraga village, in Daquq district, have no access to health care, living approximately 35km away from the nearest PHCC. IDP families in Albo Sarraga village, Daquq district, are living in improvised shelters. There are approximately 105 shelters in the community, created out of mud and discarded materials. None of the households have any access to electricity, potable water or sanitation.

Approximately 135 IDP families, as well as a further 65 host community families in Abu al-Jais village, Hawiga district, have no access to municipal water supply – they are instead fetching untreated water from nearby farms.

There are 99 IDP and returnee families in Rashadia Marbat and Jadida Saada villages, Daquq district who live more than 30km away from the nearest health center. This health center is underequipped and lacks specialized staff. There is a high incidence of asthma, malnutrition and infant mortality among families from these two villages. The nearest form of midwifery care is in a hospital 80km away. There is no support for elderly. Furthermore, they would benefit from a targeted vaccination campaign.

IDP families in Rashadiya Marbat and Jadida Saada have no access to municipal water supplies; they have to walk long distances to fetch water from wells. There is no access to electricity due to damage to electrical infrastructure and they are reliant upon wood for heating and cooking. This group includes 28 female-headed households who struggle to support themselves.

Assessment based on **11,363** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------|
| Diyala | 24.4% | Anbar | 4.3% |
| Kirkuk | 23.7% | Erbil | 1.2% |
| Salah al-Din | 15.8% | Basrah | 0.3% |
| Ninewa | 15.4% | Babylon | 0.1% |
| Baghdad | 14.8% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 53.5% | Assyrian Christian | 1.9% |
| Kurd Sunni Muslim | 19.5% | Kurd Shia Muslim | 1.2% |
| Turkmen Shia Muslim | 16.0% | Chaldean Christian | 0.8% |
| Arab Shia Muslim | 3.2% | Armenian Christian | 0.2% |
| Turkmen Sunni Muslim | 2.6% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 8.6% | 22.9% | 49.3% | 19.2% |
| Al-Hawiga | 13.3% | 23.3% | 48.2% | 15.1% |
| Daquq | 9.0% | 22.3% | 46.6% | 22.1% |
| Kirkuk | 7.3% | 23.1% | 51.3% | 18.3% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 22.2% | 3.5% | 71.3% | 3.0% |
| Al-Hawiga | 12.9% | 0.2% | 84.2% | 2.7% |
| Daquq | 20.3% | 1.0% | 78.6% | 0.1% |
| Kirkuk | 25.5% | 5.8% | 63.9% | 4.8% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In February 2007, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 743 IDP families in Kirkuk. In February 2008, IOM finished distributing food and non-food items to 1,500 IDP and vulnerable host community families. In January 2009, **IOM completed distributing non-food items, fuel and clothes to 532 women-headed households in Kirkuk. IOM is extending its current distribution of essential NFIs to 1200 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate, to include a further 1000 families.**

Missan:

Security remains stable in Missan.

In some cases, interviewed returnee families expressed hesitation or reluctance to register their return with local authorities. Reasons for this centered around being unsure of the security situation in their place of return or unsure of employment prospects.

There are approximately 450 families, including 133 IDP families, living in Hay al Rabi'e, in Al Mejar al-Kabi district, who have constructed housing on government-owned land and are now under threat of eviction.

Assessment based on **7,835** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------|------|
| Baghdad | 83.4% | Wassit | 0.6% |
| Diyala | 8.0% | Babylon | 0.3% |
| Salah al-Din | 5.1% | Ninewa | 0.2% |
| Kirkuk | 1.3% | Basrah | 0.2% |
| Anbar | 0.9% | Missan | 0.1% |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 99.9% | Arab Sabean Mandeian | 0.1% |
|------------------|-------|----------------------|------|

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|-------------|-------|------|------|
| Total | 1.0% | 94.8% | 4.0% | 0.1% |
| Ali Al-Gharbi | 0.3% | 96.9% | 2.1% | 0.7% |
| Al-Kahla | 0.0% | 97.8% | 2.2% | 0.0% |
| Al-Maimouna | 0.1% | 97.7% | 1.8% | 0.0% |
| Al-Mejar Al-Kabi | 5.8% | 92.4% | 1.7% | 0.0% |
| Amara | 0.1% | 94.3% | 5.6% | 0.0% |
| Qal'at Saleh | 3.1% | 93.2% | 3.6% | 0.1% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 1.0% | 94.8% | 4.0% | 0.1% |
| Ali Al-Gharbi | 0.3% | 96.9% | 2.1% | 0.7% |
| Al-Kahla | 0.0% | 97.8% | 2.2% | 0.0% |
| Al-Maimouna | 0.1% | 97.7% | 1.8% | 0.0% |
| Al-Mejar Al-Kabi | 5.8% | 92.4% | 1.7% | 0.0% |
| Amara | 0.1% | 94.3% | 5.6% | 0.0% |
| Qal'at Saleh | 3.1% | 93.2% | 3.6% | 0.1% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In June 2008, IOM finished the distribution of NFIs to 1,000 IDP and host community families in Missan. In November 2008, IOM completed distribution of fire extinguishers to 125 schools, attended by IDP and host community children. **In March 2009, IOM completed distributing clothes to 2,000 children from approximately 670 vulnerable families.**

Muthanna:

Security in Muthanna is stable.

Al Aardait village in Rumeitha district hosts 84 IDP families yet does not have any health care facilities. There are 7 IDPs there who are suffering from gastrointestinal complications resulting from poor health and sanitation. In addition, 8 IDPs in the village are suffering from malnutrition, and 9 IDPs are suffering from skin conditions as a result of washing in unclean water.

Ardait and Kaza'al villages, both in Rumeitha district, have no safe source of drinking water and are using water directly from a nearby river. Communities such as Al Sana'a, Shouhada'a, Al Askary, Moulameen, and Badu, all in Rumeitha district have no sanitation facilities, and sewage is visible in the streets.

Assessment based on **3,218** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Baghdad | 69.6% | Wassit | 1.8% |
| Diyala | 13.6% | Ninewa | 1.4% |
| Anbar | 7.0% | Qadissiya | 0.5% |
| Salah al-Din | 3.2% | Erbil | 0.3% |
| Babylon | 2.5% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 99.5% | Arab Sunni Muslim | 0.5% |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 19.5% | 46.3% | 33.8% | 0.1% |
| Al Khidhir | 0.0% | 82.9% | 17.1% | 0.0% |
| Al-Rumaitha | 22.3% | 42.5% | 34.7% | 0.2% |
| Al-Salman | 0.0% | 53.8% | 46.2% | 0.0% |
| Al-Samawa | 17.2% | 48.9% | 33.8% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 34.8% | 18.1% | 45.1% | 1.9% |
| Al Khidhir | 55.2% | 6.7% | 38.1% | 0.0% |
| Al-Rumaitha | 40.2% | 14.1% | 42.8% | 2.9% |
| Al-Salman | 0.0% | 53.8% | 46.2% | 0.0% |
| Al-Samawa | 25.3% | 24.9% | 49.2% | 0.7% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): None to date.

Najaf:

Security in Najaf is stable.

Locations such as Al Faw, Al Nassir, Al Ansar, Al Thawra, and Makrama sub-districts, in Najaf district, and Milad al Radhawiya sub-district in Al Manathera district all lack sanitation systems, and sewage can be observed on the streets in each of these communities. This was especially serious in Missan neighbourhood of Kufa district, where the presence of sewage affected the movement of IOM monitors through the streets.

Most IDP families in Najaf have access to fuel and gas, however there are still some impoverished families in Al Faw neighbourhood and Missan neighbourhood reliant upon wood for cooking and heating.

IDPs in Missan community, Kufa district, are living in shelters constructed from mud and palm trees. Those in Radhawiya sub-district have built their own shelters from other materials. None of the IDPs in these communities have sufficient protection from the elements.

IDP families living in Al Jama'a, Wafaa, Qadissiya, Melad and Jidada 2 sub-districts all report that they have been under pressure from landlords to pay higher rent, in some cases paying about IQD100,000 more per month (US\$87).

Assessment based on **6,712** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------|
| Baghdad | 84.1% | Kirkuk | 1.4% |
| Diyala | 7.3% | Salah al-Din | 1.4% |
| Ninewa | 2.6% | Babylon | 0.9% |
| Anbar | 2.3% | Dahuk | 0.1% |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 97.8% | Arab Christian | 0.7% |
| Turkmen Shia Muslim | 1.4% | Kurd Shia Muslim | 0.1% |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | 23.0% | 63.0% | 13.9% | 0.0% |
| Al-Manathera | 0.0% | 90.6% | 9.4% | 0.0% |
| Kufa | 10.7% | 74.3% | 15.0% | 0.0% |
| Najaf | 29.2% | 57.0% | 13.8% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 4.5% | 0.1% | 94.1% | 1.0% |
| Al-Manathera | 9.8% | 0.0% | 90.2% | 0.0% |
| Kufa | 3.2% | 0.0% | 96.8% | 0.1% |
| Najaf | 4.7% | 0.2% | 93.3% | 1.4% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In April 2007, IOM completed a distribution of food and NFIs to 2,099 IDP families. In August 2008, IOM finished the distribution of NFIs to 2,000 IDP and host community families in Najaf. In September 2008, IOM finished the distribution of fire extinguishers to 232 IDPs in Al-Manathera camp. In October 2008, IOM completed distribution of plastic sheeting to 150 IDP families living in dilapidated shelter. **In February 2009, IOM distributed NFIs to 316 mostly IDP, highly vulnerable families. In March 2009, IOM completed distribution of NFIs to 525 IDP and host community families. IOM is currently distributing NFIs to 150 families.**

Ninewa:

Security in Ninewa continues to decline, with attacks against both ISF and MNF-I being frequently reported. Car bombings occur almost daily. Mobility in Mosul City is limited due to the high presence of checkpoints and cordoned-off areas. There have been no reported cases of targeted violence against specific groups such as IDPs or returnees.

IDP families in Hay al-Intisar and Al Rashidiya village, in Tilkaif district, have not received flour in their PDS rations for 4 months, forcing them to buy flour on the market at high prices.

Baaj City, Baaj district, is host to approximately 1,200 displaced families from the surrounding rural areas, most of whom have become IDPs not through conflict, but rather the ongoing drought in northern Iraq. They are settled in tents on the outskirts of Baaj City. Their only source of income is selling the sheep that they own. These families have access to PDS rations, however they must pay for water distribution.

Assessment based on **12,878** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Baghdad | 47.5% | Anbar | 0.5% |
| Ninewa | 42.4% | Babylon | 0.4% |
| Basrah | 6.1% | Wassit | 0.2% |
| Diyala | 1.1% | Thi-Qar | 0.1% |
| Kirkuk | 0.9% | Qadissiya | 0.1% |
| Salah al-Din | 0.6% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| Assyrian Christian | 40.4% | Arab Shia Muslim | 0.9% |
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 24.4% | Arab Yazidi | 0.3% |
| Turkmen Sunni Muslim | 12.3% | Armenian Christian | 0.2% |
| Chaldean Christian | 11.2% | Turkmen Christian | 0.2% |
| Kurd Sunni Muslim | 4.3% | Kurd Yazidi | 0.2% |
| Turkmen Shia Muslim | 2.2% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1.0% | 67.5% | 23.7% | 7.7% |
| Akre | 15.2% | 42.5% | 35.6% | 6.7% |
| Al-Ba'aj | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Al-Hamdaniya | 0.4% | 73.8% | 12.9% | 12.6% |
| Al-Shikhan | 23.1% | 43.1% | 23.1% | 10.8% |
| Hatra | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Mosul | 0.0% | 57.4% | 35.7% | 6.8% |
| Shekhan | 6.5% | 46.9% | 40.3% | 6.3% |
| Sinjar | 0.0% | 60.4% | 39.6% | 0.0% |
| Telafar | 0.0% | 53.1% | 46.9% | 0.0% |
| Tilkaif | 0.4% | 82.3% | 10.6% | 6.7% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 7.0% | 33.0% | 59.2% | 0.7% |
| Akre | 76.7% | 22.1% | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Al-Ba'aj | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Al-Hamdaniya | 0.7% | 27.3% | 71.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Shikhan | 84.6% | 15.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Hatra | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Mosul | 1.6% | 43.0% | 55.0% | 0.3% |
| Shekhan | 46.6% | 27.5% | 25.4% | 0.0% |
| Sinjar | 0.0% | 28.3% | 71.7% | 0.0% |
| Telafar | 0.4% | 58.1% | 41.5% | 0.0% |
| Tilkaif | 6.1% | 23.4% | 68.6% | 1.9% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): IOM provided food and NFIs to 4,587 families in Ninewa in July and August 2007. In September and October 2007, IOM provided water and clothes to 500 IDP families in Sinjar following the attack on the Yazidi community there and food and NFIs to 160 families in the Girdassen tent camp in Akre district. In December 2007, IOM distributed fuel and heaters to 20 schools in Ninewa, benefiting 9,271 students. In November 2007 and again in January 2008, IOM distributed fuel tanks and kerosene to IDPs living in Girdassen camp and elsewhere in Ninewa. In January and February 2008, IOM distributed food and NFIs to 700 vulnerable families throughout Ninewa. In May, IOM finished a distribution of 2,000 food and NFIs to IDP and host community families in Mosul and its surrounding districts and distributed a further 2,000 food baskets in Mosul due to the military operation which took place there. IOM has finished the installation of the generator and finished providing summer NFIs to 97 IDP families in the tent camp in Girdassen. **In February 2009, IOM distributed fuel, heaters and fire extinguishers to 10 schools in Ninewa governorate, benefiting 4,338 students. The same month, IOM distributed winter clothes to 739 students in 2 villages in Ninewa, and NFIs to 1,623 families in Ninewa. IOM completed distribution of food and NFIs to 1,200 IDP and host community families in and around Mosul in May 2009.**

Qadissiya:

Security in Qadissiya is stable, however there has been some IDP movement within the governorate, partially because some IDPs felt uncomfortable in their places of displacement, and partially in order to find better living conditions.

51 IDP families in Hay al Askary and Hay al Jumhory, in Diwaniya district, are living without permission in government-owned premises. As a result of this, they are illegally tapping water

networks and causing some damage to local infrastructure. IDPs in Al Mawqiya al Qadima, Hay al Salam, and Al Sadir neighborhoods 1-4, all in Diwaniya district, are accessing their water directly from a nearby river.

IDPs in Diwaniya district have access to about 14 hours of electricity per day. Those who are living in illegal areas are connecting makeshift lines to the electrical grid.

157 IDP families in Al Faw village, Diwaniya district, have no access to health care. The nearest PHCC is approximately 57km away, and the village is accessible only by unpaved road.

IOM monitors note that the majority of IDPs in Al Furat 1 (42 IDP families), Al Furat 2 (95 IDP families), Al Nahda 2 (17 IDP families) and Al Nahda 3 (57 IDP families), Hay al Ansar (33 IDP families) and Shaheed al Mirhab (30 IDP families), all in Diwaniya district, are taking their water illegally from municipal networks.

A large number of IDPs in Diwaniya district are living on other people's land illegally, constructing improvised shelters. This includes 30 IDP families in Al Furat, 25 IDP families in Al Furat 2, 10 IDP families in Al Nahda 3, 29 IDP families in Hay Al Ansar, 11 IDP families in Hay Al Thaqlain, 6 IDP families in Dor Al Amarat Al-Sakaneya, 20 IDP families in Shaheed Al-Mihrab and 112 IDP families in Al Faw village. Living in such settlements not only puts them at risk of eviction, but also poses a number of health and sanitation problems, as these settlements have poor drainage and plumbing infrastructure.

Assessment based on **5,729** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|---------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Baghdad | 77.70% | Salah al-Din | 3.20% |
| Diyala | 10.50% | Babylon | 1.40% |
| Anbar | 3.50% | Wassit | 0.20% |
| Kirkuk | 3.30% | Ninewa | 0.10% |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 99.6% | Arab Sunni Muslim | 0.2% |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|------|------|
| Total | 1.6% | 92.9% | 5.6% | 0.0% |
| Afaq | 0.0% | 98.8% | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Al-Shamiya | 0.0% | 90.4% | 9.6% | 0.0% |
| Diwaniya | 2.8% | 90.2% | 7.0% | 0.0% |
| Hamza | 0.0% | 99.0% | 1.0% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 40.9% | 35.3% | 23.7% | 0.1% |
| Afaq | 19.1% | 64.8% | 16.1% | 0.0% |
| Al-Shamiya | 32.4% | 42.9% | 24.2% | 0.4% |
| Diwaniya | 46.8% | 25.2% | 27.9% | 0.0% |
| Hamza | 40.8% | 44.3% | 14.9% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In January 2008, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 2,000 vulnerable IDP and host community families. Responding to a crisis, IOM delivered 250 food baskets to the main hospital in Diwaniya, completing the distribution in the beginning of April 2008. In October 2008, IOM completed distribution of NFIs to 1,500 IDP and host community families in the governorate. **IOM is currently distributing NFIs to 1,000 families in Diwaniya and other districts in Qadisiya.**

Salah al-Din

Security is generally stable in Salah al-Din. MNF-I have concluded a handover of security to ISF in three districts – Tikrit, Baiji and Al Daur. There have nonetheless been targeted attacks on ISF members and police, in Tikrit and Samarra districts respectively.

Families in the villages of Al Sidir, Esweeden, Al Dara’at, Al Hunka, Al Rashideen, Tag Tag, and Al Hjeel al Kabir, all located in Shirgat district, have to travel to the same health care center, which does not have the capacity to meet the resulting need. Furthermore, families in Al Etha, Al Teen and Al Khanouga villages, also in Shirgat district, need to cross a bridge to access the center. The bridge is frequently blocked for security reasons, and therefore pregnant women in these three villages frequently are forced to give birth from home.

There are several communities in Shirgat which have no functioning schools or even no schools at all. The schools in Al Hanka and Al Sidir villages, but are understaffed and lack facilities. Children in these villages must walk 4 and 6 kilometers respectively. There is no school in Al Teen village, and students must walk three kilometers to school. Al Etha has no school at all, however families are too poor to send children to school and they are instead forced to work in order to support their families.

Several villages in Shirgat district have virtually no employment prospects for IDPs. Eswedan, Al Dara’at, Al Hanka, Tag-Tag and Al Etha communities, and many IDPs in these areas have to travel to urban centers to find employment. IDPs in Al Teen are finding employment in agriculture, while in Eseedra al Wistahe, IDPs are also finding work in construction.

The communities of Al Houriya, Al Askari and Al Jameya, all in Shirgat district, lack municipal water and sanitation services. There are approximately 169 IDP families across these three locations.

Assessment based on **16,624** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------|
| Baghdad | 50.1% | Ninewa | 2.0% |
| Kirkuk | 14.6% | Erbil | 1.7% |
| Basrah | 11.9% | Wassit | 0.7% |
| Diyala | 10.6% | Thi-Qar | 0.7% |
| Salah al-Din | 4.9% | Babylon | 0.6% |
| Anbar | 2.0% | Qadissiya | 0.1% |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 96.7% | Kurd Sunni Muslim | 0.4% |
| Arab Shia Muslim | 2.0% | Turkmen Sunni Muslim | 0.1% |
| Turkmen Shia Muslim | 0.7% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 18.2% | 56.0% | 25.6% | 0.1% |
| Al-Daur | 0.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% |
| Al-Shirqat | 27.9% | 49.8% | 22.3% | 0.0% |
| Baiji | 13.6% | 61.5% | 24.6% | 0.0% |
| Balad | 0.0% | 90.0% | 10.0% | 0.0% |
| Samarra | 1.1% | 72.0% | 26.9% | 0.0% |
| Tikrit | 29.8% | 44.2% | 25.7% | 0.3% |
| Tooz | 0.0% | 74.3% | 25.7% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 12.5% | 39.0% | 43.5% | 4.7% |
| Al-Daur | 7.5% | 5.6% | 76.0% | 10.8% |
| Al-Shirqat | 19.9% | 31.5% | 38.2% | 10.4% |
| Baiji | 22.5% | 28.1% | 41.0% | 7.3% |
| Balad | 0.5% | 65.8% | 33.5% | 0.3% |
| Samarra | 16.0% | 25.3% | 56.7% | 1.9% |
| Tikrit | 9.6% | 49.5% | 37.8% | 3.0% |
| Tooz | 4.9% | 18.7% | 76.4% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In February, IOM completed the distribution of food and NFIs to 1,500 vulnerable IDP and host community families in Salah al-Din. **In May, IOM completed distributing essential NFIs to 1200 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate.**

Sulaymaniyah:

Sulaymaniyah is generally a stable governorate, albeit some regions close to the border suffer occasional cross-border shelling from Iran and temporary displacement for those who live along the border. These attacks against Kurdish militant groups have escalated recently, with an air-attack from Iran reported on the 3rd of May.

Arab IDP families are affected by the lack of Arabic-language schools in the three northern governorates. In Sulaymaniyah, there are approximately 568 Arab IDP families displaced to Kalar district who are sending their children to school in Khanaqin district, Diyala governorate, where they can find Arabic-language schooling. IOM monitors identified a further 840 children from 172 Arab IDP families who could not afford this, and are therefore not attending school.

Assessment based on **6,170** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|------|
| Baghdad | 46.9% | Babylon | 0.4% |
| Diyala | 44.9% | Wassit | 0.2% |
| Anbar | 3.1% | Thi-Qar | 0.1% |
| Ninewa | 1.7% | Sulaymaniyah | 0.1% |
| Salah al-Din | 1.1% | Muthanna | 0.1% |
| Kirkuk | 0.6% | Kerbala | 0.1% |
| Basrah | 0.6% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| Arab Sunni Muslim | 60.1% | Kurd Yazidi | 0.3% |
| Kurd Sunni Muslim | 24.7% | Chaldean Christian | 0.3% |
| Arab Shia Muslim | 10.4% | Arab Sabeen Mandeian | 0.3% |
| Kurd Shia Muslim | 2.8% | Arab Christian | 0.1% |
| Turkmen Sunni Muslim | 0.3% | Assyrian Christian | 0.1% |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------|-------------|--------|-------|------|
| Total | 4.5% | 41.7% | 50.1% | 3.2% |
| Chamchamal | 0.0% | 48.3% | 51.7% | 0.0% |
| Darbandihkan | 0.0% | 37.7% | 62.1% | 0.0% |
| Dokan | 0.0% | 35.6% | 64.4% | 0.0% |
| Halabja | 0.0% | 38.8% | 58.0% | 2.8% |
| Kalar | 6.8% | 36.6% | 50.6% | 4.9% |
| Pshdar | 0.0% | 18.2% | 72.7% | 0.0% |
| Rania | 0.0% | 53.8% | 46.2% | 0.0% |
| Sharbazher | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sulaymaniya | 5.2% | 48.2% | 43.3% | 3.2% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 27.1% | 8.3% | 64.4% | 0.2% |
| Chamchamal | 36.8% | 12.3% | 50.9% | 0.0% |
| Darbandihkan | 16.2% | 5.2% | 78.6% | 0.0% |
| Dokan | 17.3% | 3.9% | 78.8% | 0.0% |
| Halabja | 22.4% | 6.8% | 69.6% | 1.2% |
| Kalar | 33.0% | 7.0% | 59.7% | 0.3% |
| Pshdar | 31.8% | 0.0% | 68.2% | 0.0% |
| Rania | 18.3% | 4.1% | 77.5% | 0.0% |
| Sharbazher | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sulaymaniya | 24.7% | 11.4% | 63.8% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In response to the cholera health emergency in Sulaymaniyah, IOM provided Compound Sodium Lactate and sodium chloride 0.9% intravenous infusions. In February 2008, IOM finished distributions of food and NFIs to 2,740 vulnerable IDP and host community families, including IDPs who were displaced by cross-border Turkish shelling. In March, IOM completed daily water trucking to cholera-affected areas, assisting 7,919 families. In December, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 119 IDP families living in the Qalawa tent camp. **In March 2009, IOM completed trucking water to drought-affected communities, distributing 2.5 million liters of potable water to 29,000 individuals, and a distribution of NFIs to 1,200 vulnerable IDP, returnee and host community families.**

Thi Qar:

Security throughout Thi Qar is stable.

7 IDP families in Hay al Mansouriyeh, Nasseriya district have no access to municipal water facilities, and are instead tapping water from a broken pipe connected to the main network. This presents a health threat to the IDPs as well as the host community.

There are 15 IDP families in Hay Aredo, Nasseriya district, who have no access to medical or pharmaceutical services. This community suffers from high unemployment, and therefore families cannot afford travel to medical facilities. The community would benefit from visits from a mobile medical clinic.

Assessment based on **9,334** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------|------|
| Baghdad | 65.5% | Kirkuk | 2.9% |
| Salah al-Din | 14.0% | Wassit | 1.2% |
| Diyala | 8.3% | Ninewa | 0.4% |
| Babylon | 3.7% | Muthanna | 0.1% |
| Anbar | 3.5% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 99.5% | Arab Sunni Muslim | 0.1% |
| Arab Yazidi | 0.2% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 2.1% | 90.6% | 6.7% | 0.1% |
| Al-Chibayish | 5.0% | 92.1% | 1.8% | 0.0% |
| Al-Rifa'i | 0.0% | 95.4% | 3.9% | 0.2% |
| Al-Shatra | 3.8% | 87.5% | 8.2% | 0.0% |
| Nassriya | 0.5% | 87.9% | 11.0% | 0.3% |
| Suq Al-Shoyokh | 3.6% | 91.9% | 4.4% | 0.0% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 57.6% | 11.3% | 30.7% | 0.2% |
| Al-Chibayish | 86.4% | 1.3% | 11.6% | 0.0% |
| Al-Rifa'i | 59.0% | 3.8% | 37.2% | 0.0% |
| Al-Shatra | 46.8% | 12.2% | 40.8% | 0.0% |
| Nassriya | 51.2% | 20.4% | 27.5% | 0.9% |
| Suq Al-Shoyokh | 58.3% | 13.3% | 28.4% | 0.0% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In May, IOM finished distributions of food and non-food items to 1,000 IDP and host community families. During the Basrah crisis in 2008, IOM delivered 250 food baskets to the main hospital in Nassiriyah. In July 2008, IOM distributed 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families. In October IOM completed distribution of an NFI "Back to school" kit to 2,000 children. In May 2009, IOM completed distribution of food and NFIs to 661 highly vulnerable, mostly IDP families.

Wassit:

Security in Wassit is stable. Moreover, some IDP families are now beginning to leave Wassit thanks to increased security in their places of origin. The governorate of Wassit, in coordination with MoDM Wassit, is now offering rental subsidies to IDPs returning to Wassit. So far, more than 37 families have taken up this offer.

IDP families in Door al Oumal, Damuk, and Al Shuhada communities, in Daquq district, all have access to water networks, however access to water through these networks is intermittent, especially during daylight hours. There are no sewerage networks installed.

Assessment based on **16,473** families.

Places of Origin:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------|
| Baghdad | 66.8% | Salah al-Din | 0.9% |
| Diyala | 30% | Kirkuk | 0.4% |
| Babylon | 0.9% | Basrah | 0.1% |
| Anbar | 0.9% | | |

Ethnicity/Religion:

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| Arab Shia Muslim | 98.3% | Arab Sunni Muslim | 0.1% |
| Kurd Shia Muslim | 0.1% | | |

Date of Displacement

| District | Before 2006 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| Total | 1.3% | 50.5% | 48.1% | 0.1% |
| Al-Hai | 5.4% | 36.0% | 58.5% | 0.0% |
| Al-Na'maniya | 0.0% | 26.7% | 73.3% | 0.0% |
| Al-Suwaira | 1.1% | 53.0% | 46.0% | 0.0% |
| Badra | 0.0% | 42.4% | 57.6% | 0.0% |
| Kut | 0.8% | 57.0% | 42.1% | 0.1% |

IDP Intentions:

| District | Integrate in Location of Displacement | Resettle in Alternative Location | Return to Place of Origin | Waiting on One or More Factors to Make Decision |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Total | 54.4% | 37.8% | 5.8% | 2.0% |
| Al-Hai | 74.4% | 20.3% | 4.4% | 0.9% |
| Al-Na'maniya | 76.1% | 18.1% | 1.0% | 4.9% |
| Al-Suwaira | 56.7% | 38.2% | 5.1% | 0.0% |
| Badra | 71.3% | 28.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kut | 45.2% | 45.0% | 7.4% | 2.4% |

Recent emergency distribution assistance conducted by IOM (2007-2009): In July 2007, IOM assisted 3,270 IDP and host community families with food and NFIs in Wassit. In 2008, during the Basrah crisis which affected wider south, IOM delivered 250 food baskets to the main hospital in Kut, completing the distribution in the beginning of April. In July 2008, IOM distributed 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families. **IOM completed distribution of essential NFIs to 1200 vulnerable IDP, host community and returnee families across the governorate in May.**

Please note that displacement and return are occurring on a continuous basis, and IOM strives to update this information as frequently as possible. Through its monitoring and needs assessments, IOM has also developed Governorate Needs Assessment Profiles, Yearly and Mid-year reviews, returnee needs assessments, and other reports. For these and information on the IOM's needs assessment methodology, see <http://www.iom-iraq.net/idp.html>.

For further information on IDPs and returnees in Iraq, please contact Martin Ocaga, IOM Iraq IDP Program Manager at mocaga@iom.int or Liana Paris, IDP Monitoring Program, at lparis@iom.int (+962 6 565 9660 extensions 1061 and 1033).