

IOM EMERGENCY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

POST FEBRUARY 2006 DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ

1 NOVEMBER 2008 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 almost **1,596,448 individuals**¹. In addition, there are an estimated **1,212,108 individuals**² who were internally displaced before February 2006.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT IRAQI DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN:

Returns

Government and security forces in Iraq continue to emphasize improved security and opportunity for returns, attempting to facilitate the process where possible. In Baghdad, returnees are requested to make themselves known to the security forces, so as to ensure that areas of return are routinely patrolled and kept secure. Overall, returns are continuing at a slow but significant rate, while displacement is still slowed nationwide, limited to isolated events such as the recent displacement of Christian families in Mosul. Returnee families are in need of humanitarian assistance in order to reconstruct their homes and their livelihoods.



IDP and host community children crowd together in a primary school in Wassit.

In Hurriya neighborhood of Baghdad, the one month grace period usually allowed to squatters before eviction under Prime Minister Order 101 has been reduced in practice to 24 hours. IOM Monitors report that approximately 70 squatter IDP families have been evicted in Hurriya through this process.

Despite increased protection efforts however, there were several episodes of violence targeting Baghdad returnees during the past month, including murders of entire returnee families. Some families were forced back into displacement out of fear.

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 (June 2008) for figures per governorate.

² As per IOM monitoring for the 15 central and southern governorates and UNOPS/UNHCR for the three northern governorates. See the IDP Working Group Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq Update (June 2008). IOM monitors are not currently revisiting pre-2003 sites of displacement, and thus this number is not being updated at this time.

In other cases, groups of displaced families are looking to return home but report a lack of financial means to do so. In Basrah, Najaf, and Qadissiya governorates, groups of families are seeking assistance to return to their places of origin.

Displacements

During the past month security in Mosul became a serious issue as tens of Christians were killed, spurring thousands of Christian families to flee. The majority left to safer parts of Ninewa, while some also fled to Dahuk, Erbil, and Kirkuk governorates. Iraqi Security Forces have been deployed to secure the area, after which the murders and displacement have significantly decreased. A small number of families have returned to Mosul, while most of the newly displaced report to monitors that they are not yet willing to return, but rather are waiting for more assurances about security.

As of 2 November, 1,497 of the newly displaced families had registered with MoDM, and there are another estimated 287 families, making a total of 1784 families according to IOM monitoring. The majority of the newly displaced left to safer parts of Ninewa, while some also fled to Dahuk, Erbil, and Kirkuk governorates. It is not as yet clear who instigated the violence.

There are also fears that disputed areas such as Khanaqin district in Diyala could still see confrontation between the Iraqi central government and the Kurdish Regional Government's Peshmerga forces regarding control of the area. Although this conflict is currently not resulting in widespread violence or displacement, many humanitarian organizations such as IOM are pre-positioning aid in the event that an eruption of violence in such disputed territories could cause new displacement.

Evictions from public and private lands are still a real concern for IDPs. Notably there are 118 families in Kerbala and 28 families in Kirkuk newly under threat of eviction. Evictions of squatters also continue in Baghdad in order to facilitate return.

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 **206,407** families (estimated **1,238,442** 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.)

IDP Places of Origin:

Baghdad	64.1%	Kirkuk	1.9%
Diyala	20.4%	Babylon	1.0%
Ninewa	6.3%	Basrah	0.5%
Salah al-Din	3.1%	Wassit	0.2%
Anbar	2.3%	Erbil	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	64.0%	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	1.1%
Arab Sunni Muslim	22.4%	Kurd Shia Muslim	0.7%
Kurd Sunni Muslim	4.2%	Arab Yazidi	0.1%
Assyrian Christian	3.3%	Armenian Christian	0.1%
Chaldean Christian	2.0%	Kurd Yazidi	0.1%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	1.3%		

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

Governorate	Yes	No
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All Iraq	63.3%	36.1%
Anbar	89.7%	8.0%
Babylon	74.7%	25.2%
Baghdad	51.0%	48.9%
Basrah	54.2%	45.8%
Dahuk	56.0%	43.9%
Diyala	80.5%	19.3%
Erbil	6.0%	92.9%
Kerbala	81.8%	17.5%
Missan	73.7%	26.1%
Muthanna	75.2%	24.1%
Najaf	89.6%	10.0%
Ninewa	73.8%	25.6%
Qadissiya	88.3%	11.2%
Salah al-Din	56.9%	39.7%
Sulaymaniyah	15.9%	84.1%
Kirkuk	41.1%	57.9%
Thi-Qar	72.1%	27.4%
Wassit	89.5%	10.5%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

Governorate	Health	Non-Food Items	Food	Sanitation	Other
All Iraq	13.4%	50.0%	59.9%	0.9%	9.5%
Anbar	15.4%	82.0%	91.3%	0.8%	1.1%
Babylon	47.8%	69.9%	74.2%	1.3%	5.2%
Baghdad	8.1%	39.6%	47.6%	0.1%	2.4%
Basrah	0.7%	41.6%	49.9%	0.2%	7.6%
Dahuk	0.1%	34.7%	30.1%	0.0%	35.1%
Diyala	16.6%	69.5%	80.0%	0.3%	18.5%
Erbil	0.0%	2.1%	2.2%	0.0%	3.6%
Kerbala	52.0%	72.1%	81.4%	10.3%	0.7%
Missan	1.8%	70.6%	50.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Muthanna	14.6%	60.7%	74.2%	0.0%	4.1%
Najaf	20.1%	35.7%	89.0%	1.0%	2.9%
Ninewa	6.3%	58.3%	67.0%	0.1%	14.9%
Qadissiya	26.4%	76.9%	86.5%	0.0%	11.9%
Salah al-Din	12.7%	28.6%	60.0%	0.3%	2.2%
Sulaymaniyah	1.5%	6.8%	10.7%	1.2%	2.3%
Kirkuk	10.7%	31.0%	34.7%	0.2%	5.2%
Thi-Qar	1.8%	66.0%	71.5%	0.4%	20.3%
Wassit	1.3%	74.5%	86.2%	0.1%	60.3%

Anbar:

Security in Anbar remained relatively stable throughout the month of October.

There is a general improvement of access to water for IDPs across the governorate; however, access to potable water is generally reliant upon electrical supply for the IDPs who receive their water through the municipal system.. Districts such as Ana have access to water for 14-16 hours a day. Neighbourhoods such as Al Amiriya, in Falluja district, receive about 5-7 hours of water and electrical supply.

While the water supplies in Ramadi and Falluja districts are generally good, there are still some areas where the pipelines are substandard and prone to mixing household water with sewage, causing a higher incidence of water-related illnesses in IDPs and host community. Some IDPs in riverside villages are still drinking untreated water.

Assessment based on 8,908 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	77.5%	Diyala	0.6%
Anbar	15.2%	Salah al-Din	0.1%
Basrah	6.4%	Babylon	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	98.6%
Arab Shia Muslim	0.9%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Anbar	89.7%	8.0%
Al-Ka'im	96.3%	0.0%
Al-Rutba	12.0%	88.0%
Ana	83.2%	16.8%
Falluja	94.1%	4.5%
Haditha	94.6%	0.0%
Heet	97.2%	2.8%
Ramadi	93.4%	4.3%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Anbar	15.4%	91.3%	82.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Al-Ka'im	27.1%	100.0%	80.8%	0.0%	1.1%
Al-Rutba	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ana	35.0%	83.2%	67.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Falluja	10.4%	94.2%	83.7%	1.6%	0.7%
Haditha	89.9%	100.0%	92.6%	0.7%	0.0%
Heet	38.0%	97.2%	80.8%	0.0%	2.0%
Ramadi	8.1%	95.7%	91.7%	0.0%	2.2%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In 2007, IOM completed various distributions of food, water, and non-food items 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, IOM has finished distributions of food and non-food items to 3,000 IDPs and returnees. In August the warehouse in Anbar was closed.

Babylon:

Security is still troubled in the northern area of Babylon governorate, as MNF-I continues to bomb certain areas. In the middle and south, MNF-I is pursuing search-and-arrest campaigns.

One IDP family attempted to return to their place of origin in Al Muwateneen neighborhood from Albu Behany. However, after several weeks they received threats and became secondarily displaced, leaving home in fear of more violence, after having lost two sons before their original displacement.

Assessment based on 10,540 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	81.5%	Anbar	2.1%
Babylon	6.1%	Wassit	1.0%
Diyala	5.9%	Kirkuk	0.9%
Salah al-Din	2.3%	Ninewa	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	94.5%
Arab Sunni Muslim	5.3%
Arab Yazidi	0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	74.7%	25.2%
Al-Mahawil	68.7%	31.1%
Al-Musayab	75.1%	24.9%
Hashimiya	80.6%	19.4%
Hilla	76.5%	23.5%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	47.8%	74.2%	69.9%	1.3%	5.2%
Al-Mahawil	35.5%	68.6%	67.8%	1.1%	4.4%
Al-Musayab	31.9%	74.6%	65.6%	4.8%	0.0%
Hashimiya	51.6%	79.7%	70.0%	0.2%	6.1%
Hilla	60.4%	76.0%	72.7%	1.0%	7.1%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: 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 from the rain, benefiting 126 IDP families.

Baghdad:

Tensions escalated in Baghdad during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. Insurgents launched attacks in the streets crowded with Ramadan shoppers, in one case killing 34 and injuring 52 in the Al Karada neighbourhood of Baghdad. Some areas experienced a series of assassinations, such as Baghdad al-Jadida which saw twelve men killed by small-arms fire. MNF-I responded by increasing its presence in the area, with a spate of detentions and check-points.

In recent weeks the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs escaped an assassination attempt, and in general there has been an increase in kidnapping and explosions of improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

Government and security forces in Iraq continue to emphasize return, attempting to facilitate it where possible. Returnees are requested to make themselves known to the security forces, who then make sure to patrol the area of return. In Hurriya, security forces have also helped returnee families by distributing fuel for them. In this area, the month grace period given to squatters before they are forcibly evicted in accordance with PM Order 101 has been reduced in practice to 24 hours. IOM monitors report that approximately 70 IDP squatter families have been evicted according to this order.

However, despite increased patrolling efforts, there were several episodes of violence targeting Baghdad returnees in the past month. In Albo A'atha, three women were killed in their home on the second day after returning. In Mashtal, three families received threatening letters three days after returning. They immediately returned to displacement for security reasons. In Dora neighborhood six families were killed one month after returning. This area has seen a notable increase in violence against returnees. In Jihad, the head of one potential returnee household was murdered when he came back to check on his home. In some of these cases, the security forces had not been contacted by the returnees to inform them of their return.

In Al Twrath compound of Al Resala sub-district in Karkh district, there are 47 IDP families who have been living in substandard conditions since 2003. They live in mud houses without windows, doors or other proper protection from the elements. They have no toilet facilities, and sewage collects around the houses in the areas where children play. They are in need of non-food items

such as rain tents, kitchen items, and stoves for cooking and heating. Many are on the verge of malnutrition, especially the women and children.

There are currently 12 IDP families in the Beer Alewi complex/Al-Maalef neighborhood/Al-Ressala/Karkh living in homes with dirt floors and no windows. They are ill-protected against the elements, and this is exacerbated by a lack of proper sewage disposal or even firewood to light their ovens. IOM monitors report that they are resorting to burning plastic materials to bake bread. The community urgently needs food and non-food items, including housing materials, tents, blankets and clothing.

Another community, located in Al-Sadrain Complex of Al-Bassateen/Adamia section, consists of 455 IDP families displaced from Baghdad, Diyala and some southern governorates. They are living in poor conditions and have no employment and a large number of dependant people such as elderly and children. Due to the lack of drainage, sewage collects around the houses. This community has still not received any aid from the municipal authorities, including fuel. They require food and non-food assistance, as well as a proper drainage network for their sewage issues.

Assessment based on 62,077 displaced families. IOM monitors have conducted in-depth interviews with more than 1322 returnee families in Baghdad. In-depth returnee reports can be found at <http://www.iom-iraq.net/library.html#IDP>.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	82.8%	Kirkuk	0.3%
Diyala	14.1%	Ninewa	0.2%
Anbar	1.5%	Babylon	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.8%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	70.7%
Arab Sunni Muslim	29%
Chaldean Christian	0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	51.0%	48.9%
Abu Ghraib	100.0%	0.0%
Adhamiya - Istiqlal	38.8%	61.2%
Al Resafa	41.8%	58.1%
Karkh	50.9%	49.0%
Mada'in	43.5%	56.4%
Mahmoudiya	55.3%	44.7%
Taji	34.3%	65.7%
Tarmia	100.0%	0.0%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	8.1%	47.6%	39.6%	0.1%	2.4%
Abu Ghraib	78.9%	100.0%	100.0%	21.1%	0.0%
Adhamiya - Istiqlal	0.4%	38.8%	10.7%	0.0%	3.9%
Al Resafa	3.7%	40.5%	30.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Karkh	0.0%	45.2%	41.3%	0.0%	2.1%
Mada'in	0.0%	32.7%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Mahmoudiya	0.0%	55.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Taji	0.0%	15.5%	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Tarmia	78.2%	100.0%	96.9%	0.0%	0.0%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: 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. In May, IOM also distributed 2,000 food baskets to hospitals and IDP families in Sadr City and Shula district in response to the crisis there. IOM started distributions of food and non-food items to 1,550 IDP families in Husseinya, Mahmoudiya, Sha'ab and Shu'la.

Basrah:

Security is unstable in Basrah, as assassinations, kidnapping, and attacks continue. Checkpoints are spread heavily throughout the governorate, making travel slow and difficult.

Recently the education authorities in Basrah have announced that children who have failed or missed two years in one class are allowed to rejoin the public school system. This will help many IDP pupils who are behind at least two years, eliminating one of the obstacles preventing them from returning to school.

In the 5-Meel area of Basrah district there are six IDP families, of which four are widowed female-headed households, and there are a total of 13 orphaned children. Some IDP women in Basrah, such as those living in rural areas in Shat al-Arab, complain of having to wear the abaya and abide by other strict cultural norms that they are not used to following. They are obligated to do so in order to live comfortably in the host community and follow the customs enforced there.

Assessment based on 5,025 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	52.2%	Babylon	2.0%
Salah al-Din	26.0%	Basrah	0.7%
Anbar	8.1%	Wassit	0.3%
Diyala	6.5%	Ninewa	0.2%
Kirkuk	4.0%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.8%
Arab Sunni Muslim	0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	54.2%	45.8%
Abu Al-Khaseeb	66.7%	33.3%
Al-Midaina	14.7%	85.3%
Al-Qurna	73.3%	25.9%
Al-Zubair	62.3%	37.7%
Basrah	52.9%	47.1%
Fao	71.1%	28.9%
Shatt Al-Arab	58.9%	41.1%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	0.7%	49.9%	41.6%	0.2%	7.6%
Abu Al-Khaseeb	0.5%	66.1%	57.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Al-Midaina	0.0%	13.9%	11.5%	0.0%	2.1%
Al-Qurna	0.0%	69.2%	60.3%	0.0%	3.6%
Al-Zubair	0.0%	59.0%	52.8%	0.0%	15.0%
Basrah	1.1%	47.0%	38.6%	0.3%	7.5%
Fao	0.0%	71.1%	26.3%	0.0%	2.6%
Shatt Al-Arab	0.0%	56.6%	38.8%	0.0%	4.1%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In October 2007, IOM completed the distribution of food and non-food items to 2,863 IDP families. In 2008, during the crisis following military operation, IOM delivered 750 food baskets to hospitals in Basrah, completing the distribution the beginning of April. In August, IOM has completed the distribution of 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families. IOM is currently distributing “Back to School” NFI kits to 2,000 children from vulnerable IDP and host community families. IOM is also distributing fire extinguishers to 125 schools in the governorate.

Dahuk:

Security is stable in Dahuk.

During the displacement of Christian families from Mosul in recent weeks, more than 200 families fled to Dohuk, specifically in Sumel, Zakho, and Dahuk districts. Most of these families left their homes suddenly and taking nothing; they are in need of food and non-food items. In addition, mobile health teams are needed to support the new IDPs, specifically psychosocial support and care for pregnant women and children. Water provision is also a concern, and a significant number of diarrhea cases have been reported.

The cost of living in Dahuk is rising due to the lack of secure transportation routes and high costs of transportation. Many IDP families are struggling to afford basic items. The majority of IDP families with infants cannot currently afford baby formula.

The lack of Arabic-language primary schools in Dahuk, especially Zakho and Sumel districts makes it difficult for children of IDP families in these areas to continue their education. Most schools are over-burdened, with students attending in shifts each day.

Assessment based on 3,695 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	52.6%	Anbar	0.3%
Ninewa	45.8%	Salah al-Din	0.1%
Kirkuk	0.6%	Muthanna	0.1%
Basrah	0.5%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	40.9%	Chaldean Sunni Muslim	0.7%
Arab Sunni Muslim	27.7%	Kurd Christian	0.3%
Armenian Christian	19.0%	Kurd Shia Muslim	0.3%
Armenian Sunni Muslim	3.3%	Kurd Sunni Muslim	0.3%
Assyrian Christian	2.2%	Kurd Yazidi	0.2%
Chaldean Christian	2.2%		

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	56.0%	43.9%
Amedi	75.8%	24.2%
Dahuk	51.8%	48.1%
Sumel	53.4%	46.1%
Zakho	71.4%	28.6%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	0.1%	30.1%	34.7%	0.0%	35.1%
Amedi	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	72.1%
Dahuk	0.1%	38.3%	43.4%	0.0%	28.8%

Sumel	0.0%	13.3%	24.3%	0.0%	45.4%
Zakho	0.0%	26.0%	18.9%	0.0%	30.7%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: IOM is currently distributing fuel and fuel tanks to IDP and returnee families residing in the tent camps in Kolan and Sheladiza villages in Dohuk.

Diyala:

Although recently the security situation has briefly settled down in Diyala, numerous cases of violence have been reported during the past month, including spillover of continued tensions in Khanaqin district. Explosions, arrests, assassinations, militia attacks, and suicide bombings continued to occur in significant numbers. The situation is particularly tense in disputed areas along the border with Kurdistan.

Al-Sewa'ed village in Baladrooz district was the subject of targeted violence during 2006. Almost all men in the village were executed, while the widows fled to surrounding areas, such as Mandily sub-district, Qazania sub-district and Baladrooz district. Their houses and possessions were destroyed in the violence. Now, in light of an improved security situation, nineteen of these families have returned to Al-Sewa'ed to find their homes in ruin. The majority of them are female-headed households, and they have constructed shelters out of mud, subsisting by stealing electricity wire in turn for money to eat. These returnee majority female-headed households require food and non-food items to cover their living needs.

21 returnee families in Oyon Qshalat village of Jalawla' sub-district in Khanaqin district lack sufficient potable water. Local wells, which are the main source of water in the absence of a municipal water system, are in need of maintenance and repair of both pumps and network.

Assessment based on 14,627 families.

Places of Origin:

Diyala	83.1%	Anbar	0.2%
Baghdad	16.3%	Salah al-Din	0.1%
Kirkuk	0.2%	Babylon	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	57.3%	Kurd Sunni Muslim	2.0%
Arab Shia Muslim	33.4%	Turkmen Shia Muslim	0.6%
Kurd Shia Muslim	6.3%	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	0.5%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	80.5%	19.3%
Al-Khalis	69.4%	29.9%
Al-Muqdadia	87.9%	12.1%
Baladrooz	84.3%	15.7%
Ba'quba	88.6%	11.4%
Khanaqin	78.0%	22.0%
Kifri	51.9%	48.1%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	16.6%	80.0%	69.5%	0.3%	18.5%
Al-Khalis	11.5%	69.4%	63.3%	0.0%	7.3%
Al-Muqdadia	12.4%	87.6%	72.9%	0.0%	18.1%
Baladrooz	20.4%	83.4%	78.6%	0.0%	24.7%
Ba'quba	22.3%	87.3%	71.7%	1.3%	24.3%

Khanaqin	24.6%	77.3%	72.0%	0.0%	29.7%
Kifri	0.0%	51.9%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: 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 non-food items.

Erbil:

Security remains stable in Erbil governorate.

The past several weeks have seen the displacement of more than 2000 Christian families from Mosul to nearby locations. Although the majority of the displacement has been to Ninewa, approximately 150 families have arrived in Ainkawa sub-district of Erbil district. Families fled rapidly and were not able to take much with them, making their need of emergency food and non-food items all the more vital.

Assessment based on 5,670 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	48.6%	Erbil	0.4%
Ninewa	44.0%	Basrah	0.2%
Kirkuk	2.3%	Qadisiya	0.1%
Diyala	2.0%	Muthanna	0.1%
Anbar	0.9%	Kerbala	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.6%	Babylon	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Kurd Sunni Muslim	38.5%	Armenian Christian	0.8%
Arab Sunni Muslim	31.8%	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	0.5%
Chaldean Christian	17.7%	Kurd Christian	0.2%
Assyrian Christian	4.6%	Arab Christian	0.1%
Other Christian	1.9%	Arab Sabean Mandeian	0.1%
Arab Shia Muslim	1.3%		

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	6.0%	92.9%
Choman	0.0%	100.0%
Erbil	5.1%	94.1%
Koisnjaq	0.0%	97.9%
Makhmur	0.0%	92.2%
Mergasur	0.0%	89.9%
Shaqlawā	55.5%	44.5%
Soran	0.0%	100.0%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	0.0%	2.2%	2.1%	0.0%	3.6%
Choman	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Erbil	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	4.1%
Koisnjaq	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Makhmur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mergasur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Shaqlawā	0.0%	55.5%	55.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Soran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: 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. IOM is currently distributing non-food items to Christian families displaced from Mosul and to families who were victims of recent floods.

Kerbala:

In Kerbala district, there are 118 families in Al Fars neighbourhood and two IDP families in Al-Hady neighborhood. IDP families in these communities are currently occupying state-owned land, and have been asked to relocate or be forcibly removed. They cannot currently afford the costs of rent, and therefore plan to resist eviction.

Zibilia village, in Kerbala district, has no water network and villagers are using the nearby river as a main source of drinking water. Al-Hady and Al-Fars neighborhoods do not have household water networks in place or sewers. They are currently dependent on local authorities, who truck in water to the neighborhood. The water supply is insufficient, and many are illegally accessing water from the nearest water pipes to supplement their needs.

The majority of IDPs in Kerbala lack a sustainable source of income and are reliant upon PDS rations to supplement their diet. They are vulnerable to the delays in distribution which frequently occur.

Al-Hady and Al-Fars neighborhoods do not have schools, so children have to travel to neighboring areas to receive education. Many students are therefore not attending due to dangers associated with travelling to school every day. Furthermore, many children in these neighborhoods are having to provide for their families by begging.

Schools in Al-Aaskary Al-Aamal neighborhood of Kerbala district are crowded. Both primary and secondary schools are running two school shifts per day to accommodate students.

Assessment based on 12,569 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	58.4%	Babylon	2.5%
Diyala	26.3%	Kirkuk	1.4%
Anbar	7.2%	Salah al-Din	1.4%
Ninewa	2.7%	Kerbala	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

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

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	81.8%	17.5%
Ain Al-Tamur	68.1%	31.9%
Al-Hindiya	66.7%	33.2%
Kerbala	86.2%	13.3%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	52.0%	81.4%	72.1%	10.3%	0.7%
Ain Al-Tamur	23.4%	67.9%	65.1%	20.8%	0.0%
Al-Hindiya	18.8%	64.1%	64.2%	20.3%	0.1%
Kerbala	60.7%	85.8%	74.2%	7.5%	0.8%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In July 2007, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 3,108 families in Kerbala. In July 2008, IOM has finished the distribution of 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families.

Kirkuk:

Security remains volatile in Kirkuk as ethnic tensions escalate. Recent weeks have seen murders, kidnapping, detention campaigns, and increased checkpoints along all major roads. Many incidents are attributed to motives along ethnic lines. The border crossing to Sulaymaniyah governorate has become even more difficult, and all Arabs must have a sponsor in order to enter.

There are 28 IDP families currently living in Al-Sayada village, Kirkuk district. These families have all suffered repercussions from having family members involved in the Awakening movements. Three of these families have sons who have been kidnapped by Al Qaeda and held at ransoms which the families cannot afford. Other households in the group are headed by widows. They are currently living in improvised mud shelters on private land, and they under threat of eviction if they cannot pay the landowner two million Iraqi Dinar (approximately \$1700). The mayor of the village has intervened and given the families one month’s grace period to raise the money, but thus far only one of the families has been able to pay. If they cannot raise the money for rent within the specified period, then the head of each household will be detained by police. These families require NFIs such as tents, household items and furniture.

Fifteen families have been displaced from Al-Se’edi village in Al-Rashad sub-district of Kirkuk district, after four members of the same family were killed by Al Qaeda militants. The executions were allegedly a response to the men joining the local awakening forces. The displaced families have since fled elsewhere within the sub-district. In their flight, they have lost their cattle, their main source of livelihood.

41 Kurdish IDP families are currently residing in Al-Felaq Al-Qadeem neighbourhood, Kirkuk district. The group was previously living in Erbil, but after a spate of attacks which saw 20 deaths in the community, they relocated to Al-Felaq Al-Qadeem neighbourhood. The group has been allocated land to live on, but otherwise is receiving little attention or support. They are living in houses made from mud and reed, using blankets as doorways, and have substandard sanitation facilities. There are a number of vulnerable members in the community, including elderly and handicapped individuals. They require NFIs such as housing materials and household items, as well as food assistance to supplement their already poor incomes.

170 IDP families are currently living in Al Tamar village of Dakook district, displaced after being threatened by insurgents in their place of origin. These families are dependent on raising cattle and farming, but after leaving their farms and being unable to support all of the cattle due to drought and security reasons, they are left with little livelihood. The original 70 families of the village live in mud huts, while the IDPs live in tents made from animal hide.

Assessment based on 10,038 families.

Places of Origin:

Anbar	3.9%	Ninewa	15.2%
Diyala	26.7%	Erbil	1.3%
Kirkuk	19.4%	Basrah	0.3%
Baghdad	16.8%	Sulaymaniyah	0.2%
Salah al-Din	15.8%	Babylon	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	50.1%	Assyrian Christian	1.9%
Turkmen Sunni Muslim	3.1%	Kurd Shia Muslim	1.3%
Arab Shia Muslim	3.0%	Chaldean Christian	0.9%
Kurd Sunni Muslim	21.0%	Armenian Christian	0.2%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	17.4%	Arab Yazidi	0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Kirkuk	41.1%	57.9%
Al-Hawiga	12.3%	87.7%
Daquq	44.9%	53.3%
Kirkuk	44.8%	54.7%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Kirkuk	10.7%	34.7%	31.0%	0.2%	5.2%
Al-Hawiga	3.1%	8.4%	9.0%	0.8%	0.2%
Daquq	7.3%	42.0%	23.9%	0.3%	3.1%
Kirkuk	14.5%	35.5%	40.1%	0.1%	7.5%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: 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.

Missan:

Security in Missan remains stable, despite occasional detention campaigns targeting suspected insurgents.

22 families, or approximately 245 individuals, were displaced from Baghdad and Diyala to Al-Debisat village of Bani Hashim sub-district in Al-Kahla district due to sectarian violence. They are currently living in improvised mud shelters and have no water for drinking or sanitation purposes, nor any source of income.

There are 71 families in Al-Iskan neighbourhood, Amara district who have been displaced from areas of Diyala, Baghdad and Anbar due to sectarian violence. They have not as yet been able to transfer their PDS ration cards to their area of displacement, and are largely unemployed and living in conditions of poverty. One family has lost its home to fire. Ten of the families are female-headed households, having lost male family members in the violence. The physical and mental health of the community provokes concern.

106 IDP families, or 650 individuals, are currently living in Hay al-Shohadaa area of Amara district, where they face rental costs which are extremely high in comparison to their financial resources and thus must crowd many family members into small living spaces. They live far from the main road and markets, making it particularly hard to obtain food and other necessary items. The group contains a disproportionate number of widows, orphans, and mentally handicapped persons.

Assessment based on 6,564 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	82.7%	Wassit	0.5%
Diyala	7.8%	Babylon	0.3%
Salah al-Din	5.7%	Ninewa	0.2%
Kirkuk	1.5%	Basrah	0.2%
Anbar	1.1%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.9%
Arab Sabean Mandeian	0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	73.7%	26.1%
Ali Al-Gharbi	88.9%	8.9%
Al-Kahla	100.0%	0.0%

Al-Maimouna	95.0%	5.0%
Al-Mejar Al-Kabi	94.9%	5.0%
Amara	57.2%	42.8%
Qal'at Saleh	99.8%	0.0%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	1.8%	50.1%	70.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Ali Al-Gharbi	3.7%	62.8%	83.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Kahla	2.6%	99.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Maimouna	0.0%	40.9%	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Mejar Al-Kabi	7.4%	43.0%	92.9%	0.4%	0.0%
Amara	0.7%	42.2%	53.2%	0.0%	1.9%
Qal'at Saleh	0.2%	65.0%	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In June 2008, IOM finished the distribution of non-food items to 1,000 IDP and host community families in Missan. IOM is currently distributing fire extinguishers to 125 schools in the governorate.

Muthanna:

Security in Muthanna remains stable.

Nine IDP families have fled from Baghdad and Babylon after being threatened by insurgents; settling in Al Shuhadaa neighborhood, Muthanna district. In their flight, they were unable to bring household items such as furniture and clothing. They are renting the cheapest possible housing, which lacks basic water and sanitation amenities, and chronic unemployment and poverty are having a psychological impact upon the families. They urgently need food and non-food items.

Similarly, seven IDP families have settled in 7-Nesan neighborhood in a multistory apartment building after fleeing sectarian violence. Unemployment is high and water supply and sewage are substandard, resulting in significant health issues including skin disease and miscarriage, as well as psychological stress. They require food and non-food items.

Assessment based on 2,920 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	70.8%	Wassit	1.7%
Diyala	12.9%	Ninewa	1.1%
Anbar	7.9%	Qadissiya	0.6%
Salah al-Din	2.7%	Erbil	0.2%
Babylon	2.2%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.5%
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Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	75.2%	24.1%
Al Khidhir	41.0%	59.0%
Al-Rumaitha	74.1%	24.8%
Al-Salman	100.0%	0.0%
Al-Samawa	79.7%	20.3%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	14.6%	74.2%	60.7%	0.0%	4.1%
Al Khidhir	11.4%	41.0%	39.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Al-Rumaitha	11.5%	74.1%	62.7%	0.0%	5.3%
Al-Salman	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Samawa	19.6%	77.1%	59.2%	0.0%	2.9%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: None to date.

Najaf:

Security in Najaf remains stable.

59 families, or 306 individuals, were displaced due to violent threats from Baghdad and Diyala to Al Zahraa neighborhood of Haydareya sub-district in Najaf district. The area is far away from the main road and lacks basic services such as sanitation and paved streets. They do not have access to potable water, and children do not have paper, bags, books, or uniforms for school. They are in need of food and non-food items.

34 families, or 204 persons, have been displaced due to sectarian violence from Baghdad, Diyala, and Mosul and are currently living in Wafaa village of Najaf district. There are four female-headed households among the group, whose male children have all left school in order to support their families. There are many cases of hypertension, asthma, chest infections, and diabetes in the group, and psychosocial issues are a major concern for them. They are in need of food and non-food items.

Assessment based on 6,249 families.

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In April 2007, IOM completed a distribution of food and non-food items to 2,099 IDP families. In August 2008, IOM has finished the distribution of non-food items to 2,000 IDP and host community families in Najaf. In September, IOM finished the distribution of fire extinguishers to 232 IDPs in Al-Manathera camp + 15 fire extinguishers to the camp. Management. In Oct. IOM will distribute plastic sheeting to IDP families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	85.1%	Kirkuk	1.4%
Diyala	7.0%	Salah al-Din	1.2%
Ninewa	2.5%	Babylon	0.8%
Anbar	2.0%	Dahuk	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	97.9%	Arab Christian	0.8%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	1.2%	Kurd Shia Muslim	0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	89.6%	10.0%
Al-Manathera	89.5%	10.5%
Kufa	93.5%	6.1%
Najaf	88.0%	11.6%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	20.1%	89.0%	35.7%	1.0%	2.9%
Al-Manathera	0.0%	80.4%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Kufa	13.0%	92.9%	29.7%	1.9%	7.5%
Najaf	24.4%	87.9%	39.3%	0.7%	1.2%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In April 2007, IOM completed a distribution of food and non-food items to 2,099 IDP families. In August 2008, IOM has finished the distribution of non-food items to 2,000 IDP and host community families in Najaf. In September, IOM finished the distribution of fire extinguishers to 232 IDPs in Al-Manathera camp

and 15 fire extinguishers to the camp management. In October, IOM distributing plastic sheeting to 150 families living in dilapidated shelter.

Ninewa:

During the past month security in Mosul became a serious issue as tens of Christians were killed, spurring thousands of Christian families to flee. Currently the wave of flight has almost completely ended, and more ISF have arrived to areas of Mosul with mostly Christian residents. Checkpoints have also been increased.

As of 2 November, 1497 of the newly displaced families had registered with MoDM, and there are another estimated 287 families, making a total of 1784 families according to IOM monitoring. The majority of the newly displaced left to safer parts of Ninewa, while some also fled to Dahuk, Erbil, and Kirkuk governorates. It is not as yet clear who instigated the violence.

MoDM is offering 800,000 – 900,000 Iraqi Dinars for each displaced family, to be given out in three installments. Most of the newly displaced families from Mosul report having received the first installment. In addition, MoDM is offering the one million Iraqi Dinar returnee stipend to each family who returns to Mosul. Currently, monitors report that 100 families have returned to the Al Arabi, Al Sukar, Al Farouq, Al Sideq, and Hadba areas of Mosul. Most families who fled report to monitors that they are not yet willing to return, but rather are waiting for more assurances about security.

There are 34 families in Al-Malia, Al-Nassir, Al-Nabi Younis and Musil Al-Jadida neighbourhood, all located in Mosul district, who have been forced from Telafar as a result of recent sectarian violence in which 75 persons were killed. After 45 days in an Iraqi Red Crescent Camp in Bab Al Shams neighbourhood, the families have settled in the area. Few of these families are supported by employment, and often their poverty is compounded by being headed by members such as the very young, the elderly and vulnerable females; currently none of the children are attending school as they are needed to help support the families. Not one family has had access PDS rations as of yet, and they require help from the local authorities as well as humanitarian organisations.

There are four IDP families in Al-Twajna village, Hamdania district who belong to the small Shabak religious minority. They have been displaced after being targeted by militant groups in Mosul, one of the families specifically having seen its house destroyed by explosives. They are currently living in mud-shelters which were originally intended for storing animal fodder. They have no income at present and as farmers, have lost their source of revenue.

Assessment based on 12,738 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	50.2%	Anbar	0.5%
Ninewa	39.3%	Babylon	0.4%
Basrah	6.2%	Wassit	0.2%
Diyala	1.2%	Thi-Qar	0.1%
Kirkuk	1.0%	Qadissiya	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.6%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Assyrian Christian	37.9%	Chaldean Christian	11.6%
Kurd Sunni Muslim	3.1%	Kurd Yazidi	0.9%
Arab Sunni Muslim	27.4%	Arab Shia Muslim	0.8%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	2.2%	Arab Yazidi	0.3%
Turkmen Sunni Muslim	12.1%	Armenian Christian	0.2%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	73.8%	25.6%

Akre	7.1%	92.9%
Al-Ba'aj	62.5%	37.5%
Al-Hamdaniya	64.4%	35.1%
Al-Shikhan	0.0%	100.0%
Hatra	100.0%	0.0%
Mosul	79.9%	19.5%
Shekhan	46.2%	53.8%
Sinjar	72.3%	27.7%
Telafar	61.0%	39.0%
Tilkaif	81.2%	17.8%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	6.3%	67.0%	58.3%	0.1%	14.9%
Akre	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Ba'aj	62.5%	62.5%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Hamdaniya	0.2%	63.1%	52.3%	0.0%	14.6%
Al-Shikhan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hatra	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mosul	13.0%	78.0%	74.7%	0.3%	7.1%
Shekhan	0.3%	34.0%	36.6%	0.0%	13.5%
Sinjar	10.7%	72.3%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Telafar	6.9%	61.0%	51.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Tilkaif	3.2%	62.9%	48.2%	0.0%	28.2%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: IOM provided food and NFIs to 4,587 families in Ninewa in July and August. In September and October, IOM provided water and clothes to 500 IDP families in Sinjar following the attack on the Yazidi community there and food and non-food items to 160 families in the Girdassen tent camp in Akre district. In December, 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. IOM finished the distribution of 2,000 food baskets in Mosul in the aftermath of the military operation there. IOM has finished the installation of the generator and provided summer NFIs to 97 IDP families in the tent camp in Girdassen.

Qadisiya:

Security remains stable in Qadisiya governorate.

In Al Taheniya village of Al Mhanaweya sub-district in Al-Shamiya district none of the IDP or host community children are in school due to the distance of the nearest school from the village and lack of transportation.

In Al Saraci area of Al Shnafeya sub-district in Hamza district, 137 IDP families drink heavily-salinated water from the Euphrates river. They are in need of a reverse osmosis (RO) station to purify their water. There are two reported cases of cholera in this village.

Assessment based on 4,637 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	76.8%	Kirkuk	2.6%
Diyala	11.4%	Babylon	1.6%
Anbar	4.4%	Wassit	0.3%
Salah al-Din	2.8%	Ninewa	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim 100%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	88.3%	11.2%
Afaq	91.0%	7.3%
Al-Shamiya	89.0%	11.0%
Diwaniya	87.1%	12.4%
Hamza	92.1%	7.9%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	26.4%	86.5%	76.9%	0.0%	11.9%
Afaq	0.3%	77.0%	66.3%	0.0%	16.0%
Al-Shamiya	7.6%	85.2%	39.8%	0.0%	32.2%
Diwaniya	34.3%	86.6%	82.5%	0.0%	8.2%
Hamza	15.8%	92.0%	83.9%	0.0%	11.8%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In January 2008, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 2,000 vulnerable IDP and host community families. During the recent crisis, IOM delivered 250 food baskets to the main hospital in Diwaniya, completing the distribution the beginning of April. In October, IOM will distributed plastic sheeting and non-food items to 1,500 IDP and returnee families. IOM emergency stock warehouse in Qadissiya was closed at the end of October.

Salah al-Din:

Security continues to stabilize in Salah al-Din, with increasing responsibility turned over to the Iraqi Security Forces. Limited attacks, suicide bombings, and murders still occur. In Samarra each quarter has been separated with concrete walls restricting movement between quarters, as well as into and out of the town.

Health institutions throughout the governorate are reporting a shortage of health-care personnel, medical equipment and certain medications, specifically in 'Alam and Adour neighbourhoods in Tikrit district, and also Shirqat district.

Water supply in Salah al-Din is reliant upon electrical supply, with most IDPs reporting access to electricity and water for a quarter of a day, on average.

200 IDP families in Hay al-Nafit village of Baiji district have no access to sanitation because the current system does not work properly. Families have begun to lay pipes directly from bedrooms to outside. This has a serious impact on the health of the community, particularly children who play outside.

Assessment based on 15,443 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	49.7%	Ninewa	1.8%
Kirkuk	15.3%	Erbil	1.7%
Basrah	12.4%	Wassit	0.8%
Diyala	9.5%	Thi-Qar	0.7%
Salah al-Din	5.3%	Babylon	0.6%
Anbar	1.9%	Qadissiya	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim 96.5% Kurd Sunni Muslim 0.4%

Arab Shia Muslim	2.1%	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	0.1%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	0.8%		

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	56.9%	39.7%
Al-Daur	48.0%	52.0%
Al-Shirqat	75.5%	19.5%
Baiji	70.7%	27.0%
Balad	40.1%	59.2%
Samarra	50.2%	43.1%
Tikrit	56.8%	38.7%
Tooz	12.9%	87.1%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	12.7%	60.0%	28.6%	0.3%	2.2%
Al-Daur	10.2%	48.0%	25.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Shirqat	1.8%	80.5%	44.2%	1.1%	14.1%
Baiji	19.6%	72.8%	56.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Balad	19.5%	39.4%	12.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Samarra	31.8%	56.8%	40.4%	2.9%	1.8%
Tikrit	8.1%	61.2%	17.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Tooz	4.8%	12.9%	4.6%	0.2%	0.0%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In February, IOM completed the distribution of food and non-food items to 1,500 vulnerable IDP and host community families in Salah al-Din.

Sulaymaniyah:

Security in Sulaymaniyah governorate remains stable. However, Turkish shelling of border areas continues, although it has not resulted in new displacement at this time. Families in the targeted areas generally flee briefly and return when the attack is finished.

In Rizgari area of Sulaymaniyah district, 12 former IDP families had returned to their places of origin in Baghdad due to an increase in security in Baghdad and the high cost of living in their place of displacement.

Drought continues to affect both host communities and IDP populations. Currently local authorities are providing water twice per week, but this is not sufficient. Most families are buying additional water in the local market, an unnecessary and often high expense.

Assessment based on 5,843 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	46.1%	Basrah	0.5%
Diyala	45.9%	Babylon	0.4%
Anbar	2.9%	Wassit	0.2%
Ninewa	1.9%	Thi-Qar	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.9%	Sulaymaniyah	0.1%
Kirkuk	0.7%	Kerbala	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	62.5%	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	0.3%
Kurd Sunni Muslim	22.6%	Arab Sabeen Mandeian	0.3%
Kurd Shia Muslim	2.7%	Chaldean Christian	0.2%
Arab Shia Muslim	10.5%	Arab Christian	0.1%

Kurd Yazidi 0.4% Assyrian Christian 0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	15.9%	84.1%
Chamchamal	61.9%	38.1%
Darbandihkan	1.0%	99.0%
Dokan	7.9%	92.1%
Halabja	28.4%	71.6%
Kalar	10.6%	89.3%
Pshdar	13.6%	86.4%
Rania	17.8%	82.2%
Sharbazher	0.0%	100.0%
Sulaymaniyah	18.7%	81.3%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	1.5%	10.7%	6.8%	1.2%	2.3%
Chamchamal	30.0%	46.7%	34.1%	24.4%	34.1%
Darbandihkan	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Dokan	0.0%	5.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Halabja	0.0%	28.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.6%
Kalar	0.0%	0.8%	9.1%	0.1%	1.2%
Pshdar	0.0%	9.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Rania	0.0%	10.7%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Sharbazher	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sulaymaniya	0.0%	17.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.3%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: 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 non-food items 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.

Thi Qar:

Security remains stable in Thi Qar governorate.

The communities of Al-Fatahiya, Al-Shomaly, and Al-Saidiya of Al- Shatra district currently have to walk up to three kilometers with no public transportation and in harsh conditions in order to access the nearest primary healthcare clinic and hospital. In addition, pregnant women in Al Batha sub-district of Nassiriya district must travel 40 kilometers to Nassiriya Hospital in order to reach the nearest trained birthing assistance.

Assessment based on 6,555 families.

Places of Origin:

Diyala	8.4%	Salah al-Din	13.4%
Baghdad	67.6%	Wassit	1.3%
Anbar	3.4%	Muthanna	0.2%
Kirkuk	2.9%	Ninewa	0.1%
Babylon	2.7%	Basrah	0.0%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.5%
Arab Yazidi	0.3%

Arab Sunni Muslim 0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	72.1%	27.4%
Al-Chibayish	61.0%	39.0%
Al-Rifa'i	68.1%	31.4%
Al-Shatra	53.1%	46.7%
Nassriya	81.5%	17.9%
Suq Al-Shoyokh	86.7%	12.8%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	1.8%	71.5%	66.0%	0.4%	20.3%
Al-Chibayish	0.0%	59.2%	56.3%	0.0%	19.8%
Al-Rifa'i	0.0%	68.2%	56.0%	0.0%	22.0%
Al-Shatra	0.6%	52.3%	47.5%	0.0%	19.4%
Nassriya	2.2%	80.2%	77.5%	0.8%	14.0%
Suq Al-Shoyokh	6.4%	87.2%	84.5%	1.0%	32.3%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In May, IOM finished distributions of food and non-food items to 1,000 IDP and host community families. During the Basra crisis, IOM delivered 250 food baskets to the main hospital in Nassiriyah. In July, IOM distributed 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families. In July, IOM opened emergency stock warehouse in Nassirya to stock food and non-food items as preparedness for onset emergencies.. IOM is currently distributing NFIs kits “Back to school” to 2000 children from vulnerable families in Thi Qar.

Wassit:

Security in Wassit continues to be stable.

Schools in Al Wadya and Al Iroba villages of Al Basha'er sub-district in Al-Hai district suffer from great neglect. In Al Wadya village the three-classroom school is made of clay and must close for days or weeks at a time during the rainy season because children cannot travel to school due to the mud. In Al Iroba village, there is a mixed school whose building is aged and badly in need of rehabilitation. The fence surrounding the school is nearly destroyed, and there are no toilets, causing great embarrassment for the boys. Many boys between the ages of eleven and seventeen have left school to work.

Maryosh village of Jassan sub-district in Badra district currently contains 45 IDP families and 120 host community families. Access to drinking water in the village is limited because the water level in the main river upon which they depend is decreasing, which has completely stopped the water station from operating. The primary school does not currently have access to water and students have taken to drinking water directly from the river, which poses health risks such as cholera and skin diseases.

Mirzabad village, which includes 33 IDP families and 250 host community families, and Al-Makharba village of Al-Na'maniya district, which hosts over 130 IDP families, also face similar issues.

Assessment based on 12,669 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	64.5%	Kirkuk	0.5%
Diyala	32.9%	Salah al-Din	0.3%
Babylon	1.0%	Basrah	0.1%
Anbar	0.7%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim 99.7%

Kurd Shia Muslim	0.2%
Arab Sunni Muslim	0.1%

Has the group received any humanitarian assistance?

District	Yes	No
Total	89.5%	10.5%
Al-Hai	90.5%	9.5%
Al-Na'maniya	90.7%	9.2%
Al-Suwaira	95.4%	4.6%
Badra	82.0%	18.0%
Kut	87.1%	12.9%

What type of assistance was provided to the group?

District	Health	Food	Non-Food	Sanitation	Other
Total	1.3%	86.2%	74.5%	0.1%	60.3%
Al-Hai	1.5%	83.4%	79.8%	0.0%	67.0%
Al-Na'maniya	0.0%	87.8%	66.4%	0.0%	69.0%
Al-Suwaira	0.3%	89.7%	82.7%	0.0%	50.5%
Badra	0.0%	82.0%	49.2%	0.0%	66.8%
Kut	1.9%	85.5%	73.1%	0.2%	59.9%

IOM emergency distribution assistance in 2007 & 2008: In July 2007, IOM assisted 3,270 IDP and host community families with food and non-food items in Wassit. In 2008, during the Basra crisis which affected wider South, IOM delivered 250 food baskets to the main hospital in Kut, completing the distribution the beginning of April. In July, IOM distributed 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families.

Please note that displacements and returns 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, the 2007 Iraq Displacement Year in Review, and IDP camp updates. For these and information on the IOM's needs assessment methodology, see <http://www.iom-iraq.net/idp.html>.

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