

# IDP Working Group

## Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq – Update (3 February 2008)



*IDPs' families in central governorates – Extension of host families' houses. © NGOs /Dec. 2007.*

This IDP Update has been produced by IDP Working Group members (NGOs, IOM and UN Agencies). It is based on surveillance data gathered by IDP WG members, as well as information provided by the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), ICRC, and other NGOs.

### Main Issues

- It is estimated that over 2.48 million people are currently displaced inside Iraq as of 31 December 2007. Of these, 1.2 million were displaced before 2006 and more than 1.2 million were displaced in 2006 and 2007.
- New displacement is occurring at a much lower rate than in the past. This is in part probably due to the increasing ethnic homogenisation of governorates, districts or even neighbourhoods, as well as the decrease in security incidents in some areas of Baghdad and consequent media information campaign.
- Nearly half of the IDPs surveyed have been displaced by direct threats to their life or after being physically forced to leave their property. Less than a third of the surveyed IDPs cite generalised violence as the cause of their displacement.
- Unfortunately, the conditions of IDPs have not improved significantly as a result of the improved security situation in some areas of central Iraq. In many cases return becomes secondary displacement.
- More than 800,000 IDPs (70%) highlight their need for food and adequate shelter. About 250,000 individuals (20%) need improved access to water and legal aid.
- A high percentage of IDPs as well as members of the host community continue to have no regular access to the PDS distribution. Moreover, the Ministry of Trade has announced that the number of items in each basket will decrease commencing January 2008 due to budgetary limitations.
- 80% of the IDPs in the South (more than 300,000 individuals), as well as more than 50% of IDPs in the Centre and North (more than 400,000 individuals) identify better access to income as their top priority.
- The primary type of assistance provided to IDPs has mainly consisted of the provision of food, healthcare and Non-Food Items. 60% of surveyed IDP families (around 500,000 individuals) received food items, 48% (around 400,000 individuals) received NFIs and 11% (nearly 100,000 individuals) received assistance in the form of healthcare.
- The analysis of the data of this survey clearly indicates that a large part of the families received support from the Iraqi population, in the form of host families and relatives.

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# 1 IDP Families by Governorate

## 1.1 Internally Displaced Persons after February 2006<sup>1</sup>

Governorate of displacement	Displaced Families as of 31 December 2007	Displaced Individuals as of 31 December 2007	Percentage of IDPs in each governorate
Dahuk <sup>2</sup>	19,033	114,198	9%
Erbil <sup>3</sup>	6,703	34,003	3%
Sulaymaniyah <sup>4</sup>	14,095	78,766	6%
<b>Total North</b>	<b>39,831</b>	<b>226,967</b>	<b>18%</b>
Ninewa	12,118	66,970	5%
Kirkuk	6,614	36,329	3%
Anbar <sup>5</sup>	10,336	62,016	5%
Baghdad	59,346	365,618	<b>29%</b>
Diyala	12,796	76,601	6%
Salah al-Din	5,326	31,017	2%
<b>Total Centre</b>	<b>106,536</b>	<b>638,551</b>	<b>50%</b>
Babylon	10,701	65,694	5%
Basrah	5,098	31,851	3%
Diwaniya	3,484	21,732	2%
Kerbala	8,826	57,406	5%
Missan	5,732	39,070	3%
Muthanna	2,336	17,611	1%
Najaf	10,400	60,459	5%
Thi-Qar	6,140	40,107	3%
Wassit	11,257	69,425	5%
<b>Total South</b>	<b>63,974</b>	<b>403,355</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Grand Total families</b>	<b>210,341</b>		
<b>Grand Total individuals</b>		<b>1,268,873</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sources: Ministry of Displacement and Migration, Kurdistan Regional Government and IOM. Cut off date: 31 December 2007

**Note:** The IDP figures provided by MoDM to IDP WG differ from those provided in the November 2007 Update. The main reasons are: a) elimination of duplicate entries in the database; b) improved registration; c) continuing displacement of persons as confirmed through the monitoring of Implementing Partners (e.g., Baghdad, Basrah, Dahuk and Sulaymaniyah; and d) improved entry of previously registered IDPs in the Central MoDM database. According to other sources, the figure reported by MoDM for Anbar appears to be too low. Consequently, information provided by IOM 's IDP monitoring has been included. Also, it is important to note that the IDP figures provided by government authorities do not necessarily reflect the actual number of IDPs in a given governorate at least in part due to restrictive registration policies (see section 5 below).

<sup>1</sup> All figures for Centre and South are from the MoDM report *Summary Results IDP Registration – February 2006 to December 2007* (issued in January 2008), except the figure for Anbar.

<sup>2</sup> Source: KRG, November 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Source: KRG, November 2007. The figures include 370 families reported as displaced by Turkish shelling in Choman (170 families) and Soran (200 families) as of 31 December 2007 (UNHCR reports).

<sup>4</sup> Source: KRG, November 2007. The figures include 370 families reported as displaced by Turkish shelling in Sanagsar as of 31 December 2007 (UNHCR reports).

<sup>5</sup> Source: IOM, January 2008.

## 1.2 Transferred/Displaced Persons Before 2006

- Cut off date 31 December 2005<sup>6</sup>

The main reasons for displacement before the fall of the former regime included human rights abuses, internal conflict along political, religious and ethnic lines, the Iraq-Iran and Gulf Wars, drainage of the Marshlands, construction of dams in the Centre, suppression of the 1991 uprising in the South, competition over land and natural resources, and the "Arabisation" policies of the former regime. The fall of the former regime, the US-led invasion and occupation of Iraq, the counter-insurgency operations, and the secondary displacement of Arabs by returning Kurds, were amongst the causes of internal displacement until the end of December 2005. In addition, while many Iraqis returned both internally and from overseas, a considerable number remained internally displaced, primarily due to a lack/destruction of housing, inadequate employment opportunities and social services, the presence of mines/UXO, and property disputes in their areas of return.

Governorate of Displacement	Pre 2003 (families)	2003-2005 <sup>7</sup> (families)	Total families displaced	Total displaced individuals
Dahuk	22,452	22	22,474	134,844
Erbil	32,737	76	32,813	196,878
Sulaymaniyah	50,430	35	50,465	302,790
<b>Total North<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>105,619</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>105,752</b>	<b>634,512</b>
Ninewa	1,947	4,625	6,572	39,432
Kirkuk	184	1,068	1,252	7,512
Anbar	218	4,685	4,903	29,418
Baghdad	2,281	1,586	3,867	23,202
Diyala	2,409	6,691	9,100	54,600
Salah al-Din	360	3,006	3,366	20,196
<b>Total Centre<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>7,399</b>	<b>21,661</b>	<b>29,060</b>	<b>174,360</b>
Babylon	654	821	1,475	8,850
Basrah	15,494	284	15,778	94,668
Diwaniya	222	932	1,154	6,924
Kerbala	17,490	1,328	18,818	112,908
Missan	18,465	406	18,871	113,226
Muthanna	424	437	861	5,166
Najaf	3,833	160	3,993	23,958
Thi-Qar	657	3,569	4,226	25,356
Wassit	70	1,960	2,030	12,180
<b>Total South<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>57,309</b>	<b>9,897</b>	<b>67,206</b>	<b>403,236</b>
<b>Total families</b>	<b>170,327</b>	<b>31,691</b>	<b>202,018</b>	
<b>Total individuals</b>	<b>1,021,962</b>	<b>190,146</b>		<b>1,212,108</b>

Sources: UNOPS/UNHCR and IOM

<sup>6</sup> This figure is based on data gathered of IDPs in public buildings and collective centres in the three Northern governorates (UNOPS/UNHCR), as well as monitoring and needs assessments of IDPs in the 15 Central and Southern Governorates (IOM). Agencies are looking into supporting the Iraqi authorities to update this figure and clarify the number of persons still in displacement.

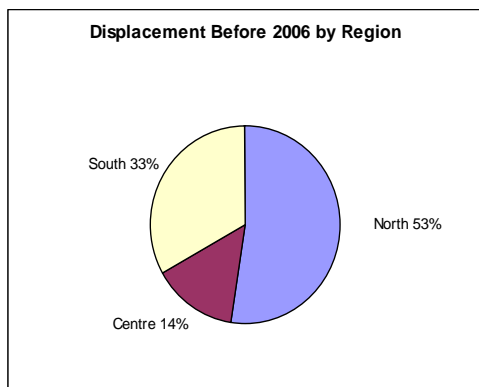
<sup>7</sup> This figure includes IDPs as well as Iraqi refugees from Iran who returned into internal displacement.

<sup>8</sup> These include persons expelled during the 'De-villagisation' campaign, the Anfal campaign, the 'Arabisation' campaign; persons expelled or who fled due to Kurdish in-fighting, as well as those fleeing fighting between the PKK and the Turkish military in Northern Iraq; Kurds expelled to Iran in the 1970s, and who have since returned to Northern Iraq but remain internally displaced; Iraqis of all ethnic and religious backgrounds who fled Government-controlled territory since opposing the Iraqi Government; populations fleeing the Centre of Iraq after the fall of the former regime due to religious/ethnic or political persecution and harassment (e.g. religious minorities, intellectuals, Kurds from Fallujah and Ramadi), as well as ongoing fighting between Coalition Forces/Multinational Forces (MNF-I) and insurgents.

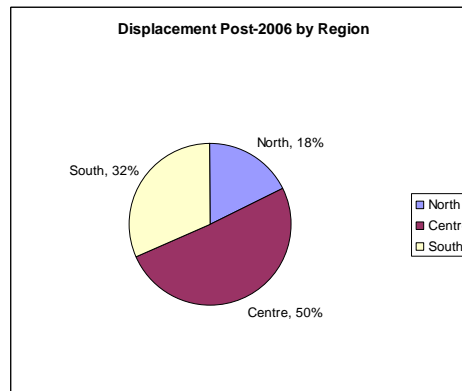
<sup>9</sup> These include Arabs, Kurds, Turkmen and Assyrians displaced to other areas in the Centre during the 1980s as a result of the Iran / Iraq war; Arabs displaced to the Centre since 1991 following the drainage of the Marshes; Arabs displaced from their places of residence in the Centre as part of the 'Arabisation' campaign from the 1960s through to the 1990s; Kurds/Turkmen IDPs returning to the Governorates below the 'Green Line' after the fall of the former government in April 2003; 'Secondary displaced' Arabs fleeing in fear of harassment following the return of Kurds and Turkmen from the North to their places of origin below the former 'Green Line'; Populations displaced due to periodic fighting between Coalition Forces/MNF-I and Iraqi Forces and insurgents (e.g. Fallujah, Ramadi, Samara, Tal Afar, Al Qaim).

<sup>10</sup> These include persons displaced as a result of previous wars, specifically the Iran/Iraq war during the 1980s; Shiites displaced due to political/religious persecution (e.g. the 1991 uprising); Marsh Arabs displaced since 1991 following the draining of the marshes; Smaller numbers of Arabs displaced from their places of residence in the Centre (mainly in April/May 2003); people displaced as a result of tribal and other conflicts in the South; people displaced as a result of natural disasters, specifically floods; populations displaced due to periodic fighting between Coalition Forces/MNF-I and Iraqi Forces, and insurgents or armed militias (e.g. Fallujah, Ramadi, Najaf).

## 1.3 Displacement by Region



The majority of transferred/displaced persons before 2006 can be found in the three Northern Governorates, followed by substantial numbers in the nine Southern Governorates, with the remaining IDPs in the Centre.



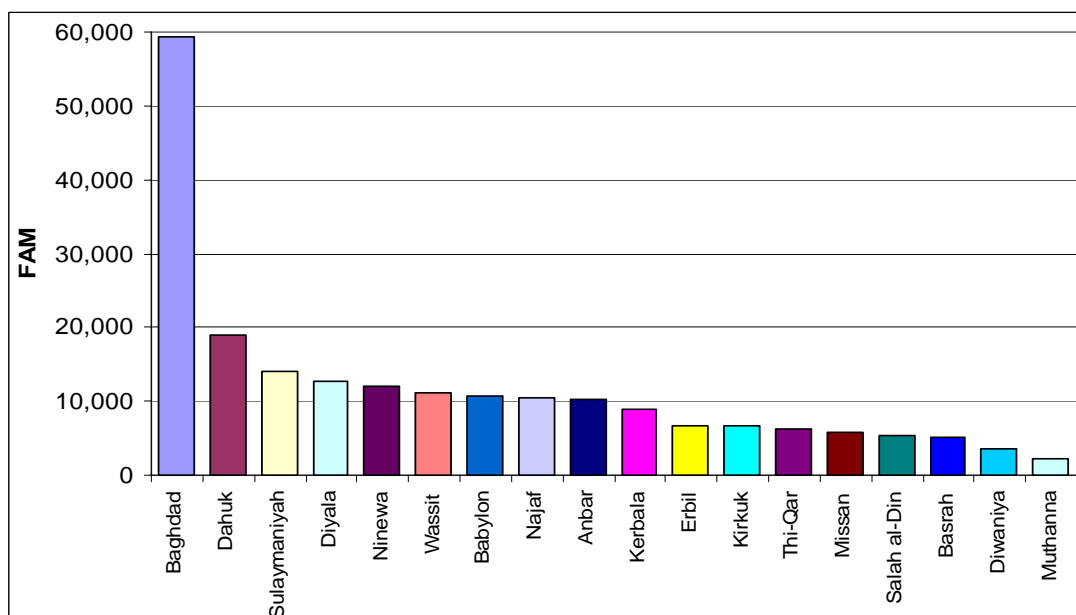
Half of Post 2006 IDPs in Iraq are displaced in the Central Governorates (mostly originating from other areas in the same governorates), 32% are in the South and 18% in the North. An increase of registered IDPs is also visible in the Northern Governorates.

As for overall displacement figures, it is estimated that over 2.48 million people are currently displaced inside Iraq as of 31 December 2007. Of these, 1.2 million were displaced before 2006 and more than 1.2 million were displaced in 2006 and 2007.

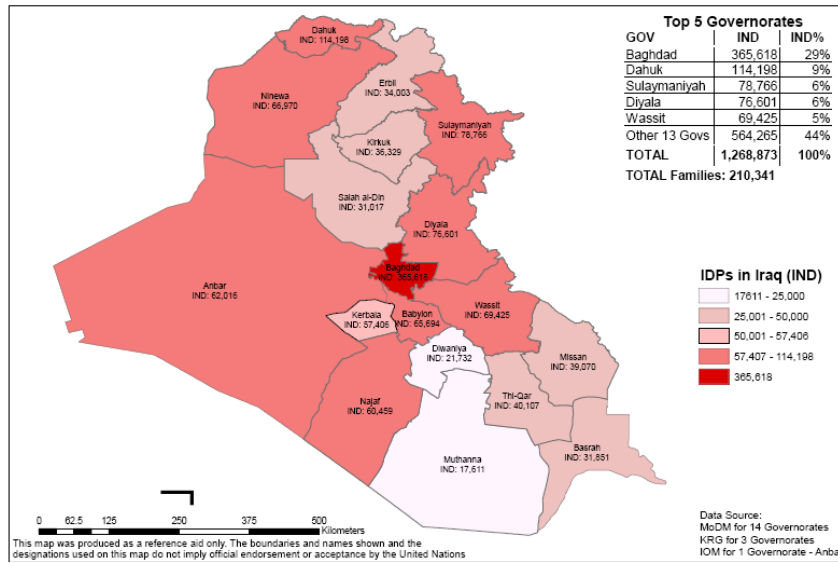
## 2 Post February 2006 Displaced Persons by Governorate

### 2.1 Total Individuals displaced after February 2006 by Governorate

Governorates hosting the highest number of registered IDPs are Baghdad (more than 365,000 individuals), Dahuk (more than 110,000 individuals), Sulaymaniyah and Diyala (more than 70,000 individuals), Wassit, Ninewa, Babylon, Anbar and Najaf (60,000 or more individuals each). Many IDPs remain unregistered, especially in the Southern Governorates.

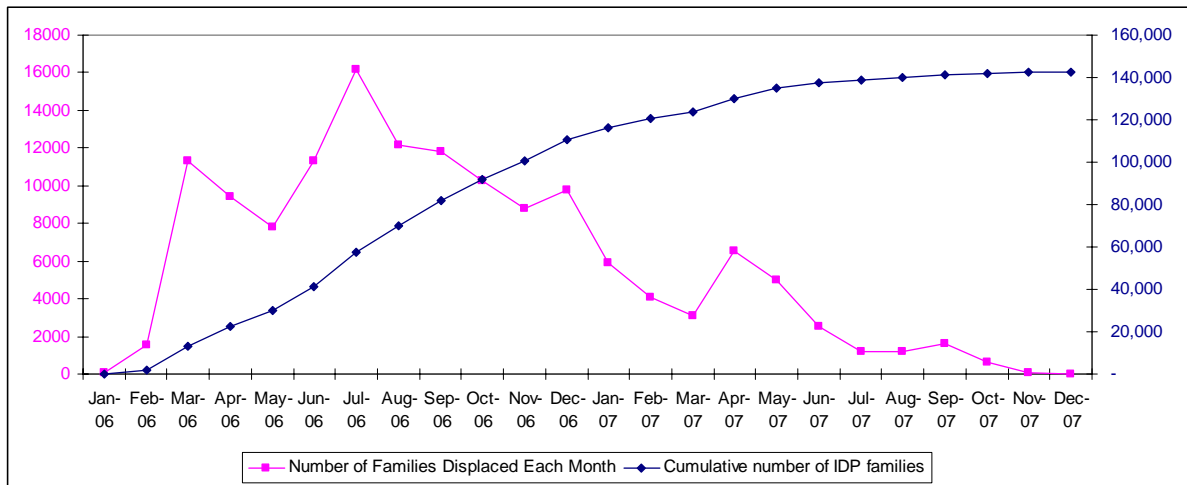


Source: MoDM for 14 governorates, KRG for Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah and IOM for Anbar



Data Source: IOM for Anbar, KRG for Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, MoDM for the other Governorates. Cut off date: 31 December 2007

- New displacement is occurring at a much lower rate than in the past. This is in part probably due to the increasing ethnic homogenisation of governorates, districts or even neighbourhoods, as well as the decrease in security incidents in some areas of Baghdad, consequent media information campaign, restrictions to freedom of movement in many Iraqi governorates and exhaustion of resources for many families.

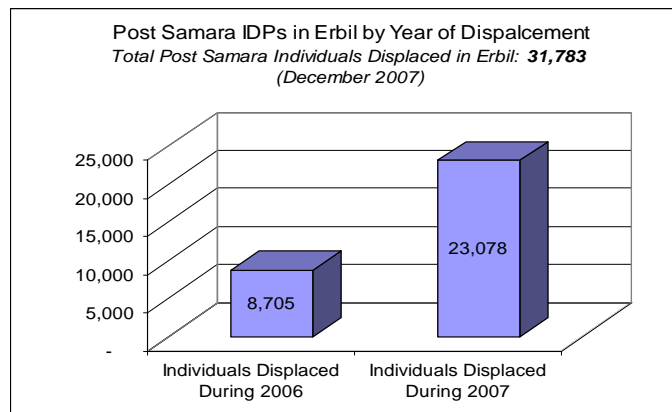


Only the Post Samara IDP families surveyed by IOM partners are represented in this chart by date of displacement (67% of total estimated post Samara IDPs). Data Source: IOM

- Secondary Displacement is continuing to occur in some governorates (e.g., Diwaniya, Kerbala, Najaf and Wassit).<sup>11</sup>
- The closure of neighbourhoods in Baghdad has limited the movement of people in these areas. This can sometimes impede access of IDPs, as well as the rest of the population, to health centres, markets and other services.
- The further ethnic homogenisation of Iraqi governorates, districts and neighbourhoods has increased the vulnerability of thousands of mixed-marriage families. Often, these families cannot find adequate protection in homogeneous areas since they are targeted by armed factions on both sides.

<sup>11</sup> IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007) and UNHCR Rapid Needs Assessments (November 2007).

- Turkish shelling on the border between Iraq and Turkey has resulted in the displacement of 370 families from Sanagsar in the Sulaymaniyah Governorate, as well as 370 additional families in the Erbil governorate between the areas of Soran (200 families) and Choman (170 families).<sup>12</sup>
- The Erbil authorities have been able to identify the number of IDPs who were displaced respectively during 2006 and 2007. These figures are illustrated in the chart below. The total figure of displaced (31,783 individuals) takes into account the registered return from Erbil to their place of origin of about 200 families in 2007.

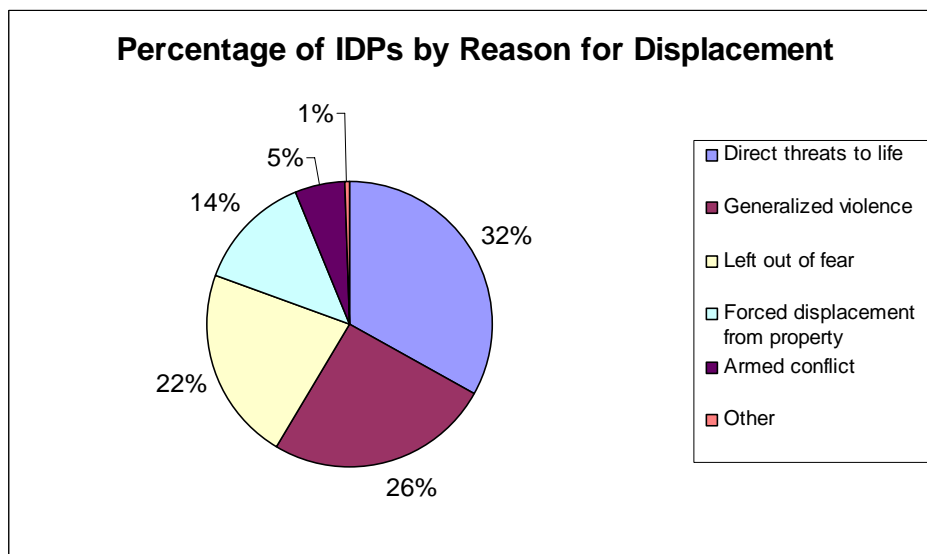


Data Source: Erbil authorities to UNHCR, January 2008

#### Place of Origin

- According to MoDM, 94% of Iraqi IDPs displaced to the 15 central and southern governorates since 2006 originate from the Centre (predominantly Baghdad and Diyala).<sup>13</sup> This percentage, calculated on the basis of 1.2 million post-Samara IDPs, would mean that more than one million IDPs originate from the Centre.<sup>14</sup>

## 2.2 Reasons for Displacement and Implication on Return



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)

- Nearly half of the IDPs surveyed by IOM seem to have been displaced by direct threats to their life or after being physically forced to leave their property. Less than a third of the surveyed

<sup>12</sup> UNHCR reports.

<sup>13</sup> MoDM report *Summary Results IDP Registration – February 2006 to December 2007* (issued in January 2008).

<sup>14</sup> Total figures here and later in the text are estimated on the total of registered IDP population (1,268,873 individuals) unless otherwise indicated. They are to be considered an estimate and are marked in the text as 'underscored'.

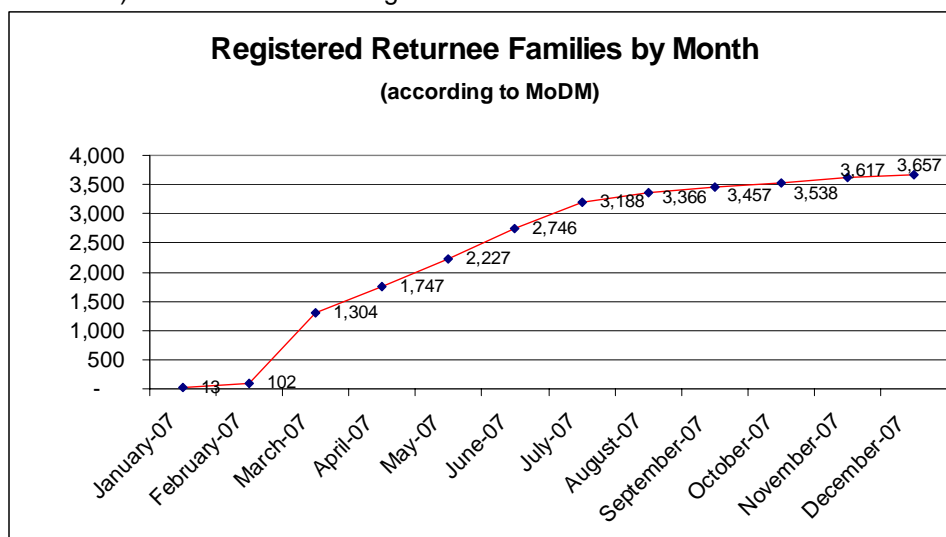
IDPs cite generalised violence as the cause of their displacement. However, in an overall climate of generalised violence, 22% of IDPs have left their homes out of fear.

- Understanding the reasons for displacement is important, since it might have direct implications on the possible return of the IDP population:
  - An improved security situation in Baghdad, from which 65% of IDPs originate<sup>15</sup>, could potentially facilitate the return of those who fled due to generalised violence (between 210,000 and 330,000 individuals);
  - Nearly 600,000 IDPs might choose not to return and remain in displacement if the direct threats to their life are still present in their place of origin and/or their property is still inaccessible (i.e. under the control of the groups who forced them out).

## 3 Return

### 3.1 Returns to Baghdad Governorate

- Out of a total of 110,937 families (around 660,000 individuals) displaced to the 15 central and southern governorates from/within Baghdad after the Samara bombings, MoDM registered 3,657 families (around 22,000 individuals) as having returned to Baghdad during 2007.<sup>16</sup>
- 87% of those (3,188 families) returned to Baghdad between January and July 2007, while 13% (496 families) returned between August and December.<sup>17</sup>



Data Source: MoDM, Summary Results IDP Registration – February 2006 to December 2007. (The chart has been recreated for graphical reasons)

- Anecdotal reports suggest that some returnees were unable to return to their homes, but subsequently settled in a different area of Baghdad. In addition, there are also initial reports of returnees being targeted or otherwise killed upon return.
- At present, large-scale return movements have not been noted. The displaced are watching to see whether the recent improvements in the security situation stabilises. In December 2007, the UN and its humanitarian partners assisted the Government of Iraq in providing initial support to those who chose to spontaneously return. At the same time, partners agree that a wider UN facilitated return is possible only once conditions (as set out in the draft national IDP Policy) exist for a safe, voluntary and dignified return. This includes physical, material and legal safety for those choosing to come back.

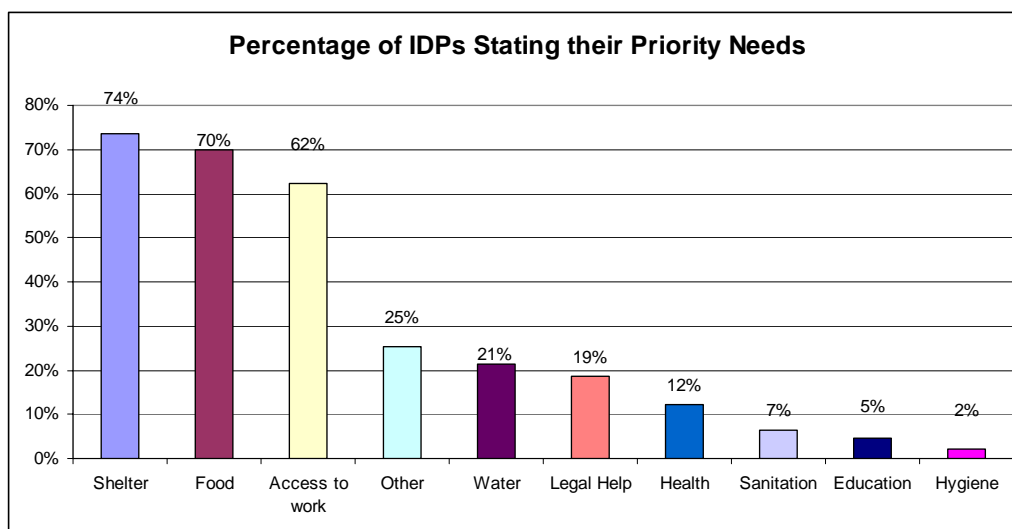
<sup>15</sup> IOM, *Iraq Displacement 2007 Year in Review*, January 2008, p. 2.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 13.

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 13.

## 4 Stated Needs of Displaced Population by Governorate

### 4.1 An Overview of Priority Needs stated by surveyed IDP population



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles and UNHCR Needs Assessments (November–December 2007)

- Unfortunately, the conditions of IDPs have not improved significantly as a result of the improved security situation in some areas of the Centre. More than 800,000 IDPs (70%) are still in need of food and adequate shelter. An estimated 750,000 IDPs (60% of the total) is unable to find employment or provide for their family.<sup>18</sup>
- 20% of the IDPs also identified greater access to water and legal aid as a pressing need (about 250,000 individuals).<sup>19</sup> A lack of access to legal tools often hinders access to food and education, as well as safe and dignified living conditions.

### Stated Needs of Displaced Population by Governorate

Governorate	Water	Food	Shelter	Health	Education	Access to work	Hygiene	Legal Help	Sanitation	Other
<b>North</b>										
Dahuk	2.71%	2.71%	70.78%	0.60%	39.46%	61.30%	-	0.15%	-	0.75%
Erbil	-	10.65%	<b>92.96%</b>	0.34%	2.58%	26.63%	-	0.69%	-	83.88%
Sulaymaniyah	-	35.43%	<b>97.70%</b>	6.60%	-	67.79%	-	-	-	74.54%
<b>Centre</b>										
Anbar	74.40%	<b>88.20%</b>	55.70%	11.80%	28.50%	25.30%	7.10%	0.00%	0.00%	8.50%
Baghdad	7.00%	68.40%	79.00%	10.80%	2.30%	49.70%	0.70%	8.20%	21.70%	51.90%
Diyala	13.80%	<b>97.80%</b>	76.20%	2.50%	0.60%	30.20%	0.70%	56.60%	0.00%	21.10%
Kirkuk	5.36%	<b>92.72%</b>	<b>94.42%</b>	8.79%	6.13%	51.47%	0.35%	33.78%	1.84%	3.01%
Ninewa	0.71%	14.28%	<b>80.30%</b>	7.33%	1.67%	<b>85.17%</b>	3.91%	<b>95.43%</b>	1.10%	9.52%
Salah Al-Din	11.58%	<b>86.32%</b>	<b>84.39%</b>	13.57%	2.28%	64.83%	8.90%	3.02%	0.22%	24.85%
<b>Upper South</b>										
Babylon	31.20%	68.90%	55.30%	25.20%	7.60%	67.20%	0.20%	25.60%	3.20%	15.30%
Kerbala	13.60%	74.50%	73.10%	3.50%	5.20%	<b>85.70%</b>	0.40%	5.20%	7.50%	25.00%
Najaf	8.20%	<b>91.70%</b>	<b>95.40%</b>	3.10%	0.00%	<b>91.10%</b>	0.10%	3.40%	0.00%	6.60%
<b>Lower South</b>										
Basrah	2.80%	67.30%	<b>99.10%</b>	0.90%	0.50%	<b>97.80%</b>	0.00%	26.20%	0.30%	5.10%
Diwaniya	17.70%	63.50%	<b>90.00%</b>	4.00%	0.70%	<b>92.20%</b>	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	22.20%
Missan	43.00%	38.00%	67.00%	12.00%	0.10%	65.00%	1.50%	1.00%	6.50%	60.00%
Muthanna	34.90%	60.70%	78.60%	24.10%	12.90%	53.30%	5.50%	5.80%	4.60%	19.30%
Thi-Qar	4.10%	77.30%	<b>93.10%</b>	7.70%	0.80%	<b>95.10%</b>	1.60%	7.10%	0.00%	12.40%
Wassit	60.00%	67.00%	30.00%	37.00%	0.10%	75.00%	1.50%	9.60%	0.70%	4.00%

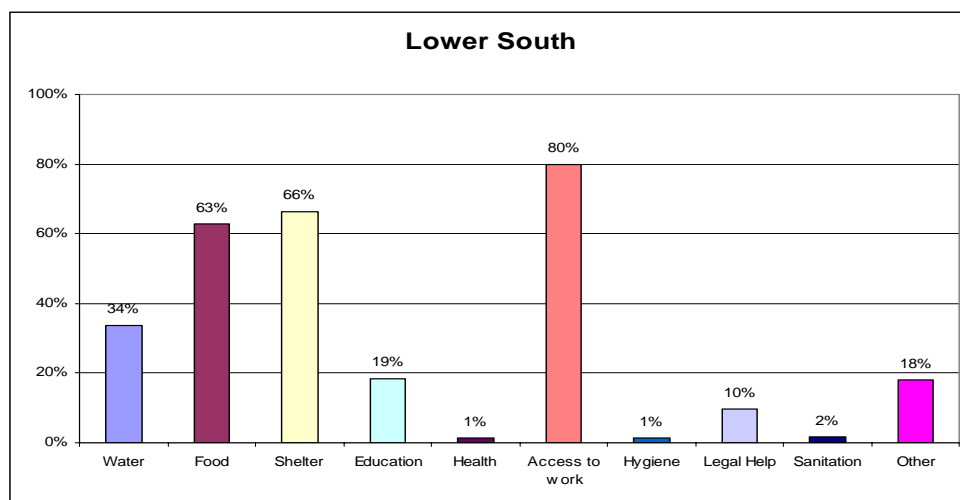
Source: IOM Governorate Profiles and UNHCR Needs Assessments (November–December 2007)

<sup>18</sup> IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007) and UNHCR Rapid Needs Assessments (November 2007).

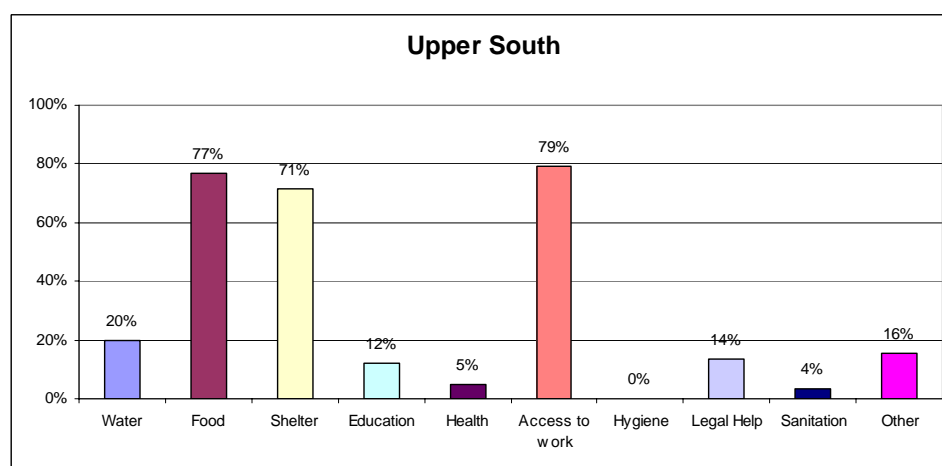
<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

## 4.2 Priority Needs Identified by IDPs by Region

- According to UNHCR and IOM surveys, food, shelter and access to work are clearly identified as the primary needs of Iraqi IDPs. There are nonetheless important regional differences:
  - Around 80% of the IDPs in the South (around 320,000 individuals) identify access to work as their main need, while more than 60% (around 240,000 individuals) highlight their need for food and shelter. In the Lower South (Basrah, Diwaniya, Muthanna, Missan, Thi Qar and Wassit), the need for water is identified by more than 35% of the IDPs as their priority (around 75,000 individuals), compared to 20% (around 36,000 individuals) in the Upper South (Babylon, Kerbala and Najaf).

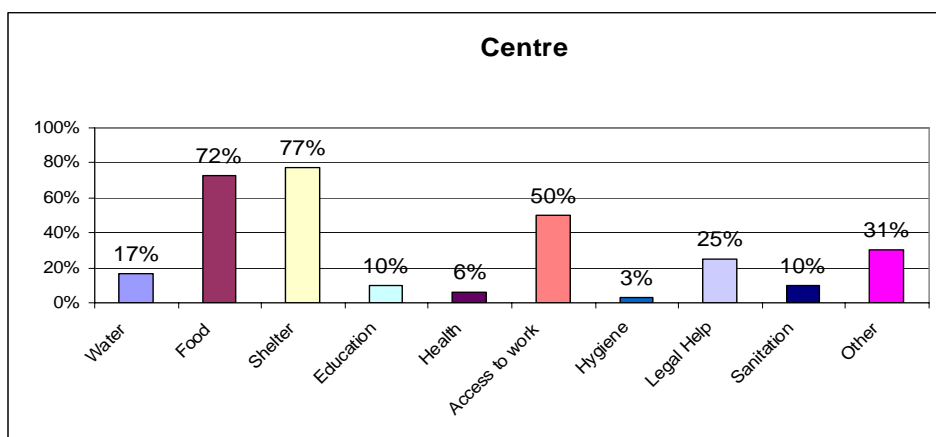


*Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)*

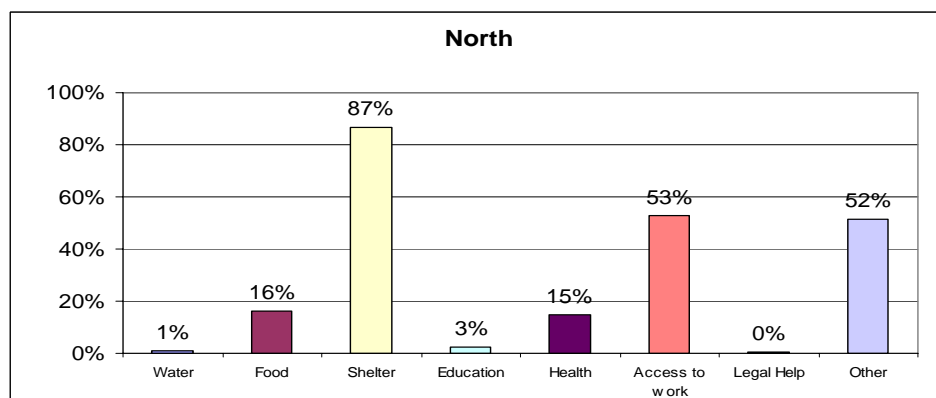


*Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)*

- 50% of IDPs in the Centre and North (around 430,000 individuals) identify access to work as a high priority need. Shelter is a priority for around 80% of the IDP population in these two areas (close to 700,000 individuals). Nearly 80% of IDPs surveyed in the Centre (around 500,000 individuals) face significant challenges in accessing food, whereas in the North only 20% (45,000 individuals) identify food as among their top three priorities.



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)



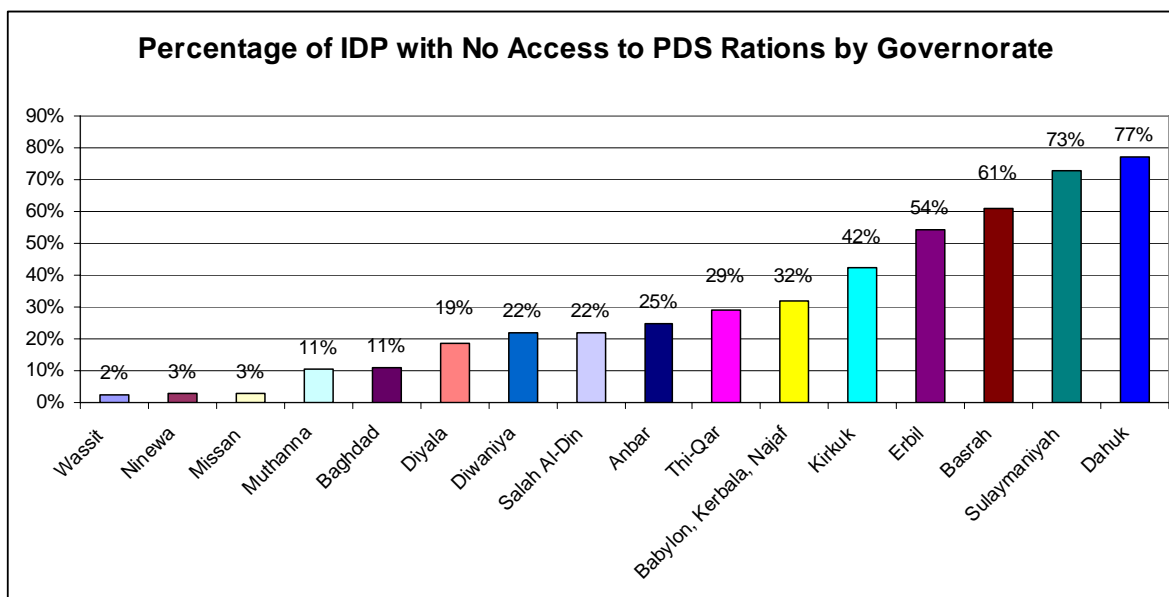
Source: UNHCR Need Assessments (November 2007)

### 4.3 Access to Food

- There is an extremely urgent need for emergency food distributions to vulnerable IDPs and host communities unable to access PDS rations.
- Access to food is also hindered by a lack of familial income and a lack of security. This lack of security impedes access to markets in some areas of the country and makes these markets extremely dangerous for both suppliers and customers. Road and neighbourhood closures, checkpoints, curfews, and military attacks also hinder access to markets.

### 4.4 Public Distribution System

- PDS distributions do not reach all IDPs and host communities in any Governorates, and access to rations is especially bad in Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah al Din.
- PDS rations are available in areas where: a) PDS distribution is functioning (e.g., many Southern Governorates), and b) only for IDPs who are registered with MoDM and have managed to transfer ration cards to their place of displacement.
- A number of IDP families are not allowed to register. As a result, these families do not generally have access to PDS rations.
- Some registered IDPs do not receive their rations due to delays in the transfer of PDS cards.
- The distribution of PDS rations to the whole population has been incomplete for the last 3 years. Moreover, the Ministry of Trade has announced that the number of items in each basket will decrease commencing January 2008 due to budgetary considerations.

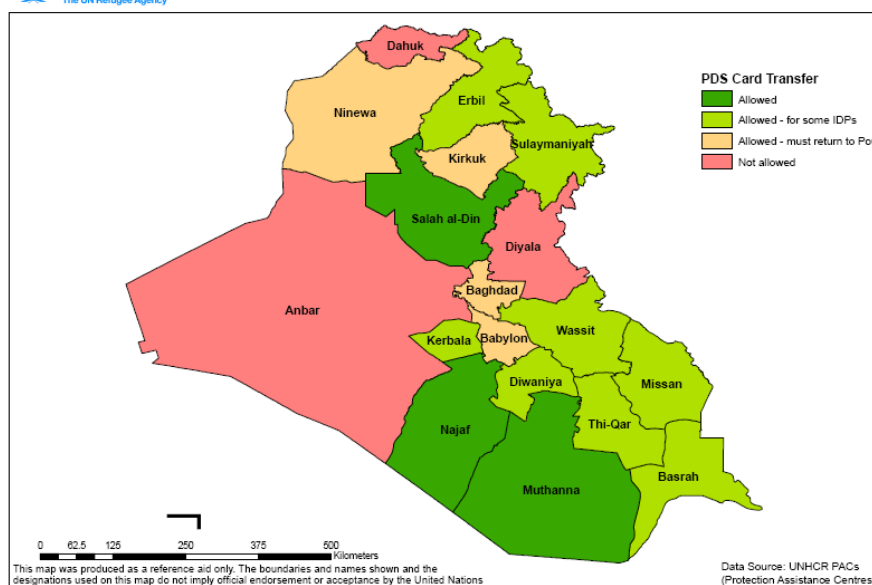


Source: IOM Governorate Profiles and UNHCR Needs Assessments (November – December 2007)

- In Anbar and Diyala no IDP is allowed to transfer their food ration card, while in Dahuk exception is made for Christian IDPs originating from the Governorate.<sup>20</sup>
- The only governorates where all IDPs are allowed to transfer their ration card are Salah al Din, Najaf and Muthanna.
- Transfer of PDS cards is allowed in Basrah, Diwaniya, Erbil, Kerbala, Missan, Sulaymaniyah, Thi-Qar and Wassit for all registered IDPs. However, restrictive procedures limiting registration to certain categories of IDPs, de facto impedes transfer of cards for many IDP families in these governorates.
- Transfer is allowed in Baghdad, Babylon, Ninewa and Kirkuk, but the families should return to their places of origin to retrieve missing documents (Baghdad, Babyl, Missan and Wassit) or de-register (Kirkuk and Ninewa). Most of the time, this is quite dangerous, given that IDPs often flee their place of origin due to targeted violence and/or the fear or threat of such violence.



IDP - PDS Card Transfer - 31 December 2007



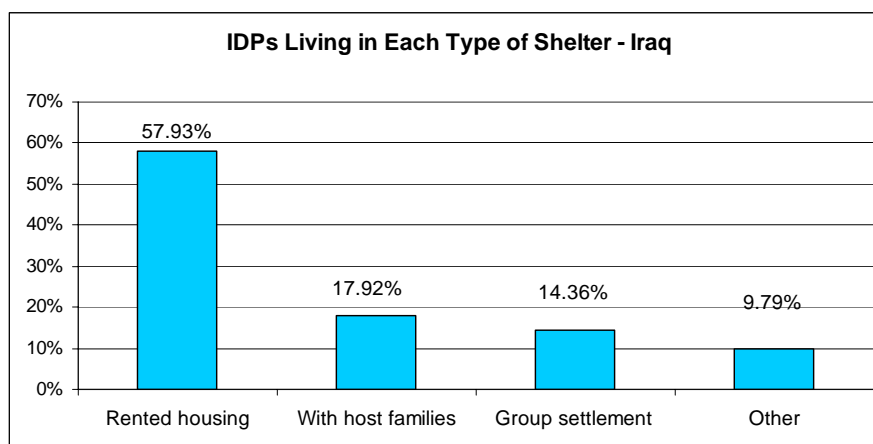
Source: UNHCR Protection and Assistance Centres (December 2007)

<sup>20</sup> Information reported on transfer of ration cards come from UNHCR Protection and Assistance Centres (PACs) reports.

## 4.5 Access to Shelter

### 4.5.1 IDP Distribution by Shelter Type

- The majority of the IDP population in the country is living in rental accommodation (more than 730,000 persons).<sup>21</sup>
- Since rental housing is normally considered a satisfactory solution, it is important to note that this housing is often of an extremely low standard. Many IDP families pay rent to live in one room of a house, whilst sharing facilities with several other families. Other families live in the former store rooms of mosques and shops. Moreover, as IDP families cannot afford to pay high rents, rental properties are often extremely dilapidated. Common problems including: bad or no ventilation, leaking roofs, missing window panes, no internal doors separating communal areas from bathrooms or kitchens, and very poor or no kitchen and bathroom facilities.<sup>22</sup>



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles and UNHCR Needs Assessments (November – December 2007)

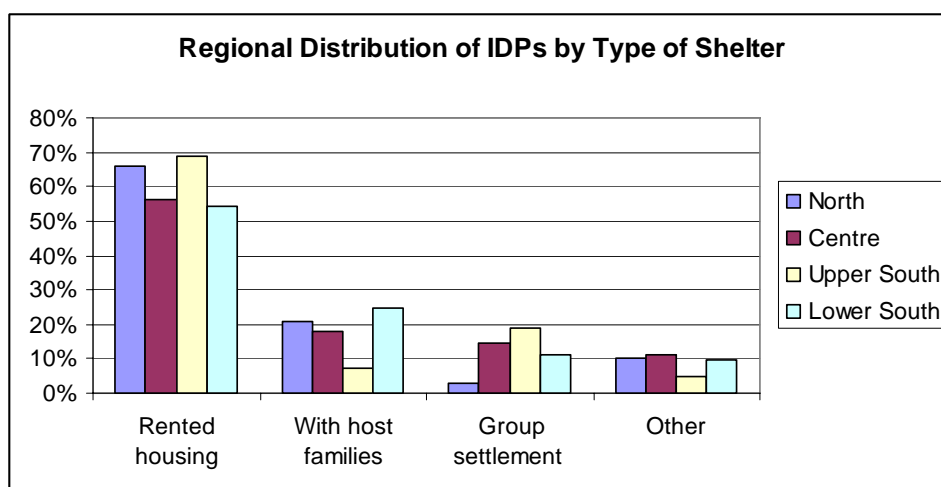
- More than 220,000 persons live with host families.
- Around 180,000 persons live in group settlements (e.g., tented camps, public and private buildings, mud and reed houses camps, former military camps).

### 4.5.2 Regional IDP Distribution by Shelter Type

- Post-2006 IDPs living in group settlements consist of a low number in the North (3% of the IDPs in the North, less than 7,000 individuals) when compared to the Lower South (11% of the IDPs in the Lower South, around 24,000 individuals) or to the Upper South (19% of the IDPs in the Upper South, around 34,000 individuals) or even more evidently in the Centre. 15% of the post-2006 IDP population residing in the six Central Governorates (nearly 100,000 individuals) live in tents, public buildings, former military camps and other kinds of group settlements.
- Other families host 7% of the post-2006 IDP population in the Upper South (more than 10,000 individuals), 21% in the North (less than 50,000 individuals), 24% in the Lower South (more than 50,000 individuals), and 18% in the Centre (more than 100,000 individuals).
- Nearly 120,000 individuals in the Lower South (55%), more than 120,000 individuals in the Upper South (69%), nearly 150,000 individuals in the North (66%), and more than 350,000 individuals in the Centre (56%), are renting accommodation.

<sup>21</sup> IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007) and UNHCR UNHCR and IOM Needs Assessments (November - December 2007)

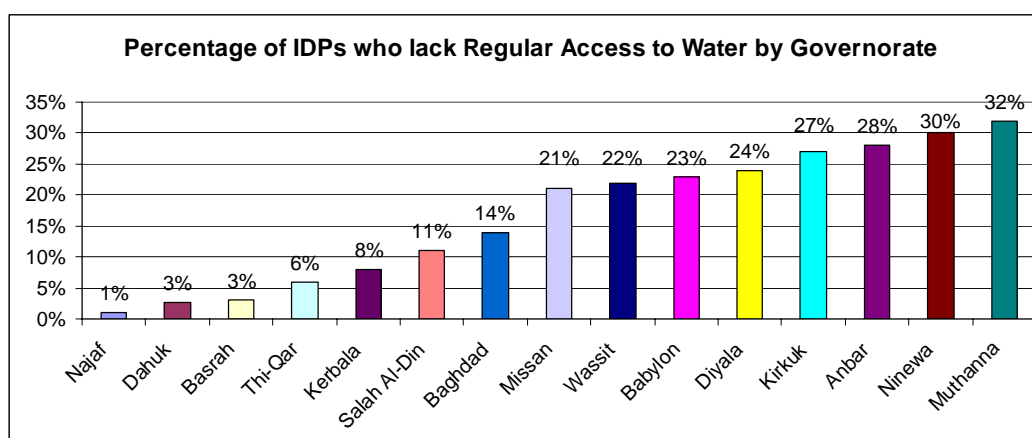
<sup>22</sup> UNHCR reports, November 2007.



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles and UNHCR Needs Assessments (November – December 2007)

### 4.5.3 Water and Sanitation

- Access to water and sanitation is a high priority in the South and some areas of the Centre. The chart below indicates the percentage of surveyed IDPs lacking regular access to water in each governorate. Around 170,000 individuals lack regular access to water.
- Even where IDPs have access to water, it is often sourced from streams, rivers and lakes<sup>23</sup> which might be not clean.



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)

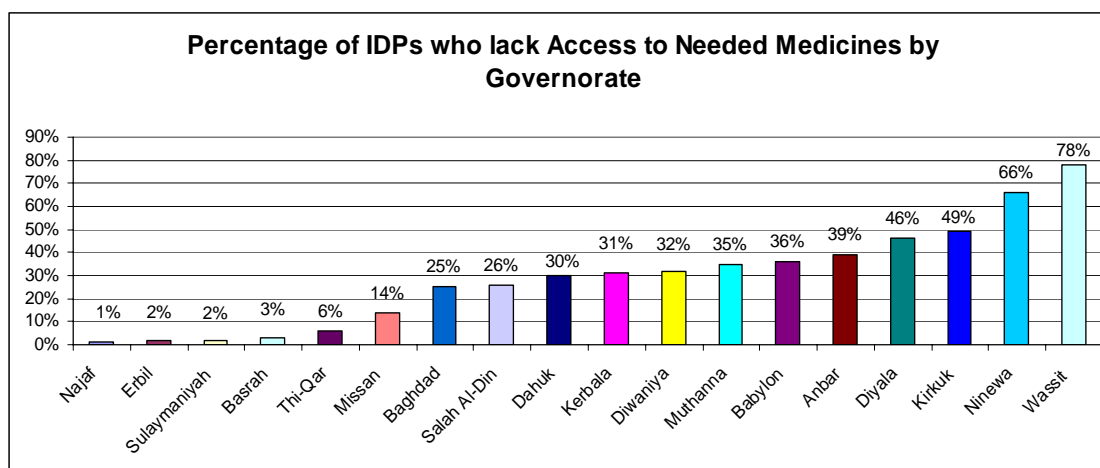
### 4.5.4 Health

- Around 14% of IDPs surveyed by IOM state a lack of access to healthcare.<sup>24</sup> This would mean that more than 170,000 IDPs have no access to healthcare, due to, among other reasons, lack of facilities, financial constrains and insecurity.
- Around 35% of surveyed IDPs (an estimated number of 400,000 individuals) claim not to have access to needed medicines.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>23</sup> According to IOM survey results, for example, one third of Anbar, Baghdad and Diyala IDPs use water trucking and one third of the IDPs in these three governorates as well as Muthanna, relies on rivers, streams and lakes. In Diyala, drinking from contaminated wells might have been the cause of typhoid cases. IOM Governorate Profiles – Anbar, Baghdad and Diyala, Muthanna, December 2007.

<sup>24</sup> IOM, Iraq Displacement 2007 Year in Review, January 2008.

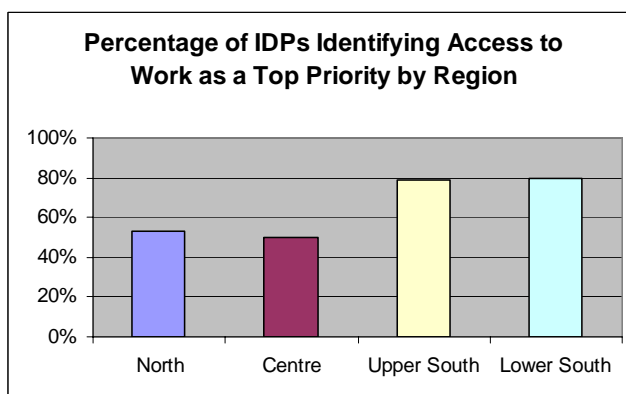
<sup>25</sup> IOM Governorate profiles, December 2007.



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)

## 4.6 Income and Employment

- 80% of the IDPs in the South (more than 300,000 individuals), as well as more than 50% of IDPs in the Centre and North (more than 400,000 individuals) identify access to income as their top priority.<sup>26</sup> This means that lack of income is a high priority for over 700,000 IDPs.
- A lack of income has a direct effect on access to shelter, food and other basic needs. Not all IDPs have been able to transfer their job to their place of displacement. In addition, many IDPs are unable to collect their salary or pension.



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles and UNHCR Needs Assessments (November - December 2007)

## 5 Access of IDPs to Governorates and Registration

- Freedom of movement is facing serious limitations in Iraq: Nine governorates are restricting physical access while eight are imposing measures which constrain registration.
  - Anbar, Babylon, Dahuk and Erbil will not allow IDPs physical access unless a sponsor from the host governorate is provided. In the case of Anbar and Babylon, proof that the IDP comes from a dangerous area is also requested.
  - In Diyala, Khanaquin district is only accessible for families that can prove they come from a dangerous area. In Salah al Din, access to Al-Shirqat district requires the agreement of the local Police Office.
  - Sulaymaniyah and Thi-Qar require a sponsor as a condition to register the IDPs.
  - In addition, Thi-Qar, Basrah and Missan, require proof that the IDPs come from a dangerous area before registration is allowed. In Kirkuk, only families who are able to prove that they received a direct threat can register.

<sup>26</sup> Source: IOM Governorate Profiles and UNHCR Needs Assessments (November - December 2007).

- In Diwaniya and Kerbala registration is restricted only to those families originating from the governorate. In addition, IDPs in Kerbala are also able to register if they own property in the governorate, are considered to possess skills needed by the Governorate, or in case of a *humanitarian situation* as defined by local authorities. (An exact definition of what a *'humanitarian situation'* is, however, has yet to be provided).
- Registration in Wassit is limited to IDPs from other governorates only. IDPs from other dangerous areas of Wassit (e.g., Al Suweirah) are not considered to be IDPs and therefore unable to register.
- IDPs are not allowed to move furniture in Diwaniya, Kerbala and Thi-Qar, unless specific permission is given by local authorities.

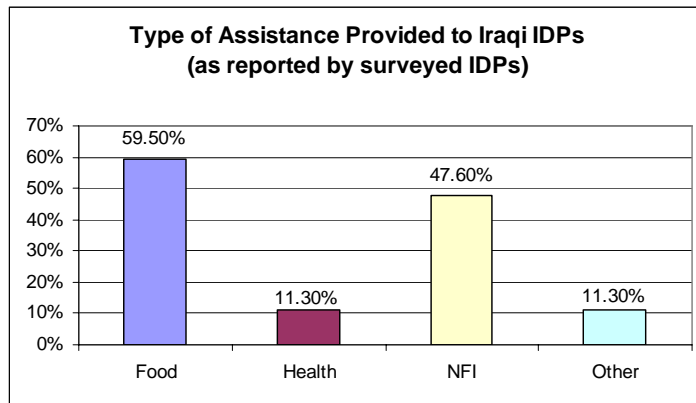


- Denying access to registration restricts access to different services depending on the governorate including: PDS rations (no transfer of PDS cards is allowed), schools, ability to rent or buy property, fuel, emergency distributions based on MoDM registration lists (e.g., the recent WFP emergency food distribution), social welfare grants, legal documentation and, in some cases, the right to be employed.

## 6 Assistance provided to IDPs (as reported by surveyed IDPs)

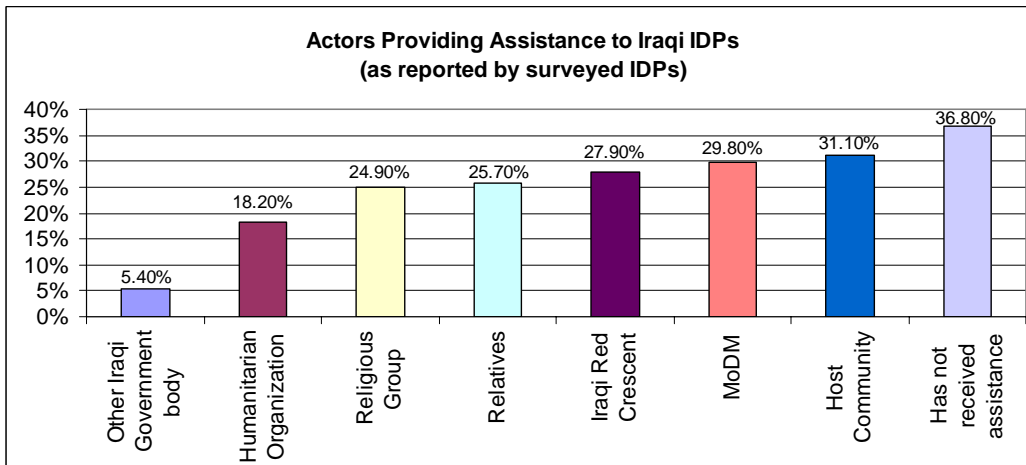
- The primary type of assistance provided to IDPs has mainly consisted of the provision of food, healthcare and non-food items (e.g., hygiene kits, stoves, heaters, blankets, mattresses, tents, chlorine tablets). 60% of surveyed families (around 500,000 individuals) received food items, 48% (around 400,000 individuals) received NFIs and 11% (nearly 100,000 individuals) received assistance in the form of healthcare.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> IOM, *Iraq Displacement 2007 Year in Review*, January 2008. While other figures are calculated on the basis of the total number of IDPs post-2006 (see note 14 of this report), the figures of IDPs who received assistance presented in this section are estimated on the total number of IDPs surveyed by IOM partners at the end of 2007 (around 852,000 individuals, 67% of the total figure). This follows the assumption that many of the IDPs who IOM partners could not reach during the survey might not have been reached for provision of assistance either. Therefore, extending to these remaining 33% of IDPs the same percentages would be an error.



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)

- While more than a third of the surveyed population (estimated 300,000 individuals) claims to have received no assistance at all, the remaining two thirds identify the primary sources of assistance as host communities and relatives, MoDM, the Iraqi Red Crescent, and religious groups.
- Only 18% (around 150,000 individuals) assert to have received assistance from humanitarian organisations.
- It is important to note that many humanitarian organisations working in Iraq must adopt a low profile due to security considerations and work through local groups and authorities. As such, these organisations are much less visible and Iraqi IDPs do not consider their assistance as deriving from the humanitarian aid community (with the exception of the Iraqi Red Crescent).
- The analysis of the data of this survey clearly indicates that a large part of the families (estimated nearly 500,000 individuals) received support from the Iraqi population, in the form of host families and relatives.



Source: IOM Governorate Profiles (December 2007)

**IDP WG,**  
Amman, 3 February 2008