

IOM EMERGENCY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

POST FEBRUARY 2006 DISPLACEMENT IN IRAQ

1 APRIL 2009 MONTHLY REPORT



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

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

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

SUMMARY OF CURRENT IRAQI DISPLACEMENT AND RETURN:

Daily life for both IDP and returnee families in Iraq remains extremely difficult due to the lack of food, shelter, and basic services. Security is improving in many parts of Iraq, but is still uncertain. Drought is also a major concern, growing as the warm weather continues.

Return

As of the end of March, IOM displacement monitors had identified 49,603 returnee families in Iraq. While IDP families continue to return to their places of origin in many places throughout the country, upon arrival they face destroyed homes, lack of basic services, and few employment opportunities with which to support their families. While the Government of Iraq (GoI) and other national and international organizations are working to assist returnee families and ensure sustainability of returns, returnees are still in need of shelter and income generation assistance along

with reconstruction of basic infrastructure and services.



Despite improved security conditions, many IDPs are still living in substandard housing, such as in this photo, in Hay al Shuhadaa, Suwerah district, Wassit.

In some isolated cases, increased security measures are proving insufficient for returnee families to remain. Families returning to Al Katoon area of Ba'quba, quickly left again after being threatened by local insurgents.

In other cases, families need assistance to successfully integrate into their place of displacement. In Hay al-Zahraa' area of Diyala, 17 IDP families (96 individuals) have decided to remain in their place of displacement rather than return to their place of origin despite poor living conditions. They have decided

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

to stay because either their original homes have been destroyed, or they were renting and have no homes to which to return. After having transferred their PDS and school documents, they see no alternative but to stay.

Displacement

There has been an official GoI order to stop new registration of IDPs, which would affect which IDPs are eligible for certain types of governmental assistance. However, there are reports that some IDP registration is still occurring in various governorates.

Eviction still remains a chief concern of IDP families, creating an extra element of uncertainty within their already precarious situations. For example, in Al Asatetha compound in Baghdad, more than 70 IDP families are in danger of eviction. They are currently living in homes belonging to the faculty of nearby Al Mustansiriyah University, and the dean is claiming these homes on behalf of their original owners.

In some cases, authorities are willing to extend eviction orders due to mitigating circumstances. In Anbar 5 IDP families have received a court-order evicting them from a governmental building in Al-Thubat district, Fallujah, near the Al Hathra Al Mahmoudiya mosque. The 6 other families who co-habitated with these IDPs were allowed to remain due to their extreme poverty.

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 **221,878** families (estimated **1,331,268** individuals) displaced throughout Iraq since 22 February 2006. (Please note that this figure represents the total number that IOM monitors have assessed, not the total number of displaced in Iraq since 22 February 2006.)

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

IDP Places of Origin:

Baghdad	63.1%	Basrah	1.6%
Diyala	18.6%	Babylon	1.0%
Ninewa	6.1%	Wassit	0.2%
Salah al-Din	3.3%	Erbil	0.2%
Tameem	3.0%	Thi-Qar	0.1%
Anbar	2.7%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

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

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
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Total	49.6%	50.4%
Less Than One	52.1%	47.9%
1 - 4	49.4%	50.6%
5 - 17	49.4%	50.6%
18 - 60	49.6%	50.4%
Greater Than 60	48.3%	51.7%

IDP Employment:

Governorate	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	33.9%	66.1%
Anbar	22.3%	77.7%
Babylon	16.7%	83.3%
Baghdad	41.5%	58.5%
Basrah	10.1%	89.9%
Dahuk	35.4%	64.6%
Diyala	41.7%	58.3%
Erbil	67.4%	32.6%
Kerbala	37.3%	62.7%
Missan	28.5%	71.5%
Muthanna	30.1%	69.9%
Najaf	43.2%	56.8%
Ninewa	20.5%	79.5%
Qadissiya	1.0%	99.0%
Salah al-Din	22.8%	77.2%
Sulaymaniyah	69.9%	30.1%
Kirkuk	1.4%	98.6%
Thi-Qar	21.0%	79.0%
Wassit	10.3%	89.7%

Anbar:

Security in Anbar remains relatively stable, however periodic roadside bombs in Karma and Fallujah, both in Fallujah district, still occur. Overall, there is still a tangible insurgent presence in Fallujah. The highway to Syria and Jordan is now open at all times. Some cities experience curfew between the hours of 12 and 4.30am.

5 IDP families received a court order evicting them from a governmental building in Al-Thubat neighbourhood, Fallujah district, near the Al Hathra Al Mahmoudiya mosque. The 6 other families who co-habitated with these IDPs were allowed to remain due to their extreme poverty.

Health facilities in Anbar remain troubled from insufficient equipment and staff. The hospital in Heet for instance, hosts a CT scanner and sophisticated blood testing equipment, yet no staff qualified to operate such facilities. Fluctuations in power supply further compromise hospitals' capacities.

Water is still an issue across the governorate, reliant upon a steady supply of electricity. In districts such as Qaim, residents only get 2-3 hours of water per day. In districts such as Ramadi and Fallujah, the municipal water is not potable unless boiled.

Assessment based on **9,228** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	77.3%	Diyala	0.8%
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Anbar	12.3%	Babylon	0.2%
Basrah	6.4%	Thi-Qar	0.1%
Ninewa	1.9%	Erbil	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.8%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	98.6%	Arab Shia Muslim	0.9%
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Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	51.0%	49.3%
Less Than One	48.0%	51.9%
1 - 4	49.0%	50.6%
5 - 17	51.0%	49.1%
18 - 60	52.0%	48.4%
Greater Than 60	49.0%	51.0%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	22.3%	77.7%
Al-Ka'im	19.0%	81.0%
Al-Rutba	23.5%	76.5%
Ana	29.9%	70.1%
Falluja	18.8%	81.2%
Haditha	25.1%	74.9%
Heet	21.9%	78.1%
Ramadi	23.0%	77.0%

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 has been closed. **IOM completed distribution for 1,025 IDP and host community families with handicapped members and will continue to target vulnerable groups in Anbar with further NFI distributions in the near future.**

Babylon:

Security in Babylon remains relatively stable.

For IDP communities in Babylon, health is an ongoing concern. Among children for instance, IDP children showed a high rate of anaemia (Shakha community in Al Hashimiya district and Teyas in Al Musayeb district) diarrhoea (Imam community in Al Hashimiya district, Shakha and Teyas communities) as well as malnutrition (17 Tamooz community in Hillah district.) Several cases of miscarriage were noted in each community.

The community of Shakha is more than 25km from the nearest public health care center (PHCC).

Shakha community has limited access to water. They are reliant upon untreated water from a nearby river. Their ability to access this water will diminish as local agriculture puts more demand on the river for irrigation in the oncoming summer. Teyas, 17 Tamooz and Imam neighborhoods all lack effective sewerage systems, posing an ongoing health risk to community members.

IDP children in each of these villages had low school attendance rates, with only nine children recorded as still attending primary school in Imam village, and two attending secondary school. None of the IDP children in Shakha, Teyas and 17 Tamooz communities were attending school. Unemployment is high across all four of these communities – only a few had found work in local farms or doing manual labour.

Assessment based on 10,832 families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	81.1%	Anbar	2.0%
Babylon	6.4%	Wassit	1.0%
Diyala	6.1%	Kirkuk	0.9%
Salah al-Din	2.3%	Ninewa	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	94.5%	Arab Yazidi	0.1%
Arab Sunni Muslim	5.2%	Kurdish Shia Muslim	0.1%

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	50.4%	49.6%
Less Than One	44.7%	55.3%
1 - 4	50.6%	49.4%
5 - 17	50.6%	49.4%
18 - 60	50.6%	49.4%
Greater Than 60	54.4%	45.6%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	16.7%	83.3%
Al-Mahawil	17.1%	82.9%
Al-Musayab	15.7%	84.3%
Hashimiya	11.8%	88.2%
Hilla	19.3%	80.7%

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

Baghdad:

While security in Baghdad has been relatively calm in recent months, the rate of violence, particularly car bombs, appears to be increasing. This affects movement all over Baghdad city, including IOM monitoring staff ability to visit sites.

In Al Asatetha compound, Al Bunook sub-district, Resafa district, more than 70 IDP families are in danger of eviction. They are currently living in homes belonging to the faculty of nearby Al

Mustansiriyah University, and the dean is claiming these homes for their original owners. However, these vulnerable IDP families have no shelter alternative. In addition, they are in need of food and non-food items.

In Al Taware' compound of Shoa'la sub-district in Karkh district, there are 400 IDP families displaced from other areas of Baghdad such as Abu Ghraib, Sadr City, and Al Ghazaliya. This compound is the target of periodic rocket attacks, and many families are without income, some being female-headed after the loss of the male breadwinners. The families in this compound are in need of food and basic household items.

Assessment based on **64,372** displaced families. IOM monitors have conducted in-depth interviews with more than 2478 returnee families in Baghdad. In-depth returnee reports can be found at <http://www.iom-iraq.net/library.html#IDP>.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	83.7%	Kirkuk	0.3%
Diyala	13.2%	Ninewa	0.2%
Anbar	1.5%	Babylon	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.8%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	71.3%	Chaldean Christian	0.1%
Arab Sunni Muslim	28.4%		

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	50.6%	49.4%
Less Than One	59.8%	40.2%
1 - 4	50.6%	49.4%
5 - 17	53.9%	46.1%
18 - 60	48.1%	51.9%
Greater Than 60	44.7%	55.3%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	41.7%	58.3%
Adhamiya - Istiqlal	7.2%	92.8%
Al Resafa	31.5%	68.5%
Karkh	45.5%	54.5%
Mahmoudiya	53.5%	46.5%

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 IPD families in Sadr City and Shula district in response to the crisis there. In November, IOM completed distributions of food and non-food items to 1,550 IDP families in Husseinya, Mahmoudiya, Sha'ab and Shu'la. **IOM completed distribution of NFIs and food to 1,430 IDP, returnee and host community families in Baghdad and surrounding districts. IOM will target 1,200 IDP, returnee and host community families with food and non-food items in the near future.**

Basrah:

Security remains stable in Basrah, namely through the high frequency of checkpoints in the city and across the governorate.

There are 12 IDP families in Dur Al Mu'alemeen, Al Basrah district who are living in extremely vulnerable conditions, with no water or electricity. They are all unemployed and lack food and appropriate clothing. Many of them require medical attention, however the nearest PHCC is about 25km away from them.

Assessment based on **5,255** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	52.2%	Babylon	2.2%
Salah al-Din	25.7%	Basrah	0.7%
Anbar	8.2%	Wassit	0.3%
Diyala	6.4%	Ninewa	0.2%
Kirkuk	4.0%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

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

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	50.7%	49.3%
Less Than One	53.4%	46.6%
1 - 4	50.4%	49.6%
5 - 17	48.9%	51.1%
18 - 60	52.4%	47.6%
Greater Than 60	47.8%	52.2%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	10.1%	89.9%
Abu Al-Khaseeb	7.5%	92.5%
Al-Zubair	4.9%	95.1%
Basrah	11.0%	89.0%
Shatt Al-Arab	16.6%	83.4%

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 military operation in Basra in March, 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. In November, IOM finished distributions of NFI kits “Back to school” to 2000 children. In the same month, IOM completed the distribution of fire extinguishers to 125 schools in the governorate attended by IDP children. **In March 2009, IOM distributed food and NFIs to 500 vulnerable IDP families in the remote villages of the governorate, to 1,100 very vulnerable families living in 3 villages north of Basrah, most of them IDP, as well as basic supplies (linen and antiseptic materials) to seven hospitals in Basrah, covering more than 930 beds. IOM is currently distributing essential NFIs to 1500 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate.**

Dahuk:

The security situation in Dahuk remains stable.

Several instances of typhoid were observed in Derabun Collective, Zakho district. Furthermore, their drinking water contains a high amount of sulphur and many residents have reported health complications from drinking unfiltered water. The region continues to endure drought and the need for water-trucking or well-digging remains pertinent.

The communities of Derabun Collective, as well as Bajid Kandal Collective and Surya, in Sumel district, are all situated at least 20km from the nearest health clinic or hospital. IDPs in these locations have no choice but to pay for transport to health centers, putting the very poor at risk.

The quality of education for IDPs and host community in many areas of Dahuk remains poor. Most schools across the governorate are run-down and operating on a two-shift system. Many Christian IDPs who fled Mosul in October 2008 are still not enrolled, having fled without the necessary documentation to transfer schools.

The transfer of PDS ration registrations from non-KRG governorates remains slow. Vulnerable IDP families are consequently still in need of food distributions. Unemployment among IDPs in Dahuk is high, especially for those most recently displaced from Ninewa.

Assessment based on **4,244** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	51.5%	Basrah	0.4%
Ninewa	47.0%	Anbar	0.3%
Kirkuk	0.6%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Sunni Muslim Kurd	40.6%	Shia Muslim Arab	1.8%
Christian Chaldean	28.9%	Shia Muslim Turkmen	0.6%
Christian Assyrian	19.0%	Shia Muslim Kurd	0.3%
Christian Armenian	3.2%	Sunni Muslim Turkmen	0.3%
Yazidi Kurd	2.1%	Christian Kurd	0.2%
Sunni Muslim Arab	2.0%		

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	48.8%	51.2%
Less Than One	54.6%	45.4%
1 - 4	52.5%	47.5%
5 - 17	46.8%	53.2%
18 - 60	48.9%	51.1%
Greater Than 60	46.1%	53.9%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	35.4%	64.6%
Amedi	67.0%	33.0%
Dahuk	32.6%	67.4%
Sumel	38.4%	61.6%
Zakho	38.3%	61.7%

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

Diyala:

The security situation in Diyala remains tense and varies from district to district, with sporadic attacks occurring. Bombing increased in Ba'quba district, and returnee families in Al Katoon area of Ba'quba were threatened by local militia members. There were also improvised explosive device (IED) explosions, kidnappings, and suicide bombings.

In Hay al-Zahraa' area of Al Khalis sub-district in Al Khalis district, 17 IDP families (96 individuals) have decided to remain in their place of displacement rather than return to their place of origin. Despite the fact that they live in poor conditions which were a push-factor in the return of the rest of the original 135-family group, they have decided to stay because either their original homes have been destroyed, or they were renting and have no homes to which they can return. After having transferred their PDS and school documents, they have no alternative but to stay.

In Um al-Hawaly area of Uzaim sub-district in Al Khalis, 23 IDP families are living in a remote area with no basic services, no employment opportunities, and no schools. These families are in need of food and non-food items, specifically a mechanism for filtering water.

Assessment based on **15,298** families.

Places of Origin:

Diyala	82.8%	Salah al-Din	0.2%
Baghdad	16.2%	Basrah	0.1%
Anbar	0.5%	Babylon	0.1%
Kirkuk	0.2%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	58.3%	Kurd Sunni Muslim	2.5%
Arab Shia Muslim	31.2%	Turkmen Shia Muslim	0.6%
Kurd Shia Muslim	6.9%	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	0.5%

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	52.5%	47.5%
Less Than One	60.2%	39.8%
1 - 4	51.4%	48.6%
5 - 17	52.1%	47.9%
18 - 60	52.4%	47.6%
Greater Than 60	50.0%	50.0%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	41.7%	58.3%
Al-Khalis	17.5%	82.5%
Al-Muqdadiya	31.8%	68.2%
Baladrooz	42.4%	57.6%
Ba'quba	44.7%	55.3%
Khanaqin	79.1%	20.9%
Kifri	89.7%	10.3%

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. IOM is planning to distribute food and NFIs to 1,500 IDP and host community families in Diyala.

Erbil:

Security remains stable in Erbil governorate.

Approximately 24 IDP families have returned from Minara neighborhood, Erbil district, back to their places of origin in Baghdad and Diyala.

There are 69 families in Kuran and Berkot neighborhoods of Erbil city who are considered extremely vulnerable. They would benefit from a targeted food and non-food distribution.

Assessment based on **6,732** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	49.9%	Erbil	0.3%
Ninewa	43.4%	Basrah	0.2%
Kirkuk	2.0%	Babylon	0.2%
Diyala	1.7%	Qadissiya	0.1%
Anbar	0.9%	Muthanna	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.5%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Kurd Sunni Muslim	39.7%	Turkmen Sunni Muslim	0.4%
Arab Sunni Muslim	34.2%	Arab Christian	0.1%
Chaldean Christian	15.4%	Arab Sabean Mandeian	0.1%
Assyrian Christian	4.1%	Kurd Christian	0.1%
Arab Shia Muslim	1.1%	Kurd Shia Muslim	0.1%
Armenian Christian	0.7%		

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	50.3%	49.7%
Less Than One	55.9%	44.1%
1 - 4	50.0%	50.0%
5 - 17	50.6%	49.4%
18 - 60	49.8%	50.2%
Greater Than 60	51.1%	48.9%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	67.4%	32.6%
Choman	79.6%	20.4%
Erbil	66.9%	33.1%
Koisnjaq	68.4%	31.6%
Makhmur	67.4%	32.6%
Mergasur	69.4%	30.6%
Shaqława	75.4%	24.6%
Soran	67.9%	32.1%

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. After recent evictions

of Christian families from Mosul, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 375 Christian families who fled to Erbil. In March 2009, **IOM completed trucking water in drought-affected communities, assisting over 21,000 individuals with over a million liters of potable water daily.**

Kerbala:

Security remains stable in Kerbala.

There is a large number of female-headed households in Al Walaa neighborhood, in Kerbala district. These women support their families by providing dressmaking and tailoring services, however they are underequipped. They would benefit from income generation projects or distribution of items targeted to their profession.

Assessment based on **13,404** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	56.8%	Babylon	2.4%
Diyala	28.0%	Kirkuk	1.6%
Anbar	6.8%	Salah al-Din	1.5%
Ninewa	2.8%	Kerbala	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	98.6%	Arab Yazidi	0.3%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	1.0%		

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	49.9%	50.1%
Less Than One	50.9%	49.1%
1 – 4	50.0%	50.0%
5 - 17	48.4%	51.6%
18 - 60	50.2%	49.8%
Greater Than 60	51.8%	48.2%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	37.3%	62.7%
Ain Al-Tamur	25.0%	75.0%
Al-Hindiya	47.1%	52.9%
Kerbala	36.9%	63.1%

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 finished the distribution of 500 NFI baskets to IDP and host community families. In February 2009, IOM targeted 30 highly vulnerable IDP families with essential non-food items. **IOM is currently distributing essential NFIs to 1200 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate.**

Kirkuk:

Security incidents continue to occur in the ethnically-tense governorate of Kirkuk. Attacks persist, including car bombings and kidnappings. Outside of Kirkuk City, the security situation in Haweeja district is also severely compromised.

Two IDP families from Diyala returned to their place of origin, only to be attacked by a militia group and lose two family members. They have since returned to displacement in Charadglow village, Daquq district, Kirkuk. Another 45 IDP families returned to Diyala from Kirkuk and have thus far remained in Diyala.

Relations between IDPs and host community in Saida village, Kirkuk district, are tense. IDP youths are frequently blamed for robberies and other petty crimes. Similarly, quarrels between IDPs and host community in Bazian suburb, Kirkuk district, are breaking out over water distribution. IDPs have little or no access to water, forcing some to resort to breaking into water pipes at night time. Several IDPs have been arrested as a result.

Neither of the above-mentioned communities have high employment or school attendance rates. They are receiving PDS rations, albeit rarely enough to accommodate their needs.

The IDP community in Saida village is experiencing a high frequency of congenital birth deformities, with over 25 reported in a community of 78 families. Saida's IDP community includes 25 female heads of household who are under enormous psychological stress - three of these women have committed suicide in the last month.

The elderly of Saida and Bazian IDP communities report limited access to medication, despite being registered at nearby hospitals. Food hygiene is a concern in Bazian community, as two young children have died as a result of food poisoning, and a number of other cases have been reported in the community.

Assessment based on **11,300** families.

Places of Origin:

Diyala	25.6%	Anbar	4.1%
Kirkuk	22.6%	Erbil	1.2%
Salah al-Din	15.7%	Basrah	0.3%
Ninewa	15.2%	Sulaymaniyah	0.1%
Baghdad	15.1%	Babylon	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	52.2%	Assyrian Christian	1.8%
Kurd Sunni Muslim	20.0%	Kurd Shia Muslim	1.2%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	16.5%	Chaldean Christian	0.9%
Arab Shia Muslim	3.3%	Armenian Christian	0.2%
Turkmen Sunni Muslim	3.0%	Arab Yazidi	0.1%

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	47.0%	53.0%
Less Than One	43.1%	56.9%
1 - 4	49.2%	50.8%
5 - 17	48.0%	52.0%
18 - 60	47.5%	52.5%
Greater Than 60	35.2%	64.8%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	1.4%	98.6%
Al-Hawiga	0.0%	100.0%
Daquq	2.1%	97.9%

Kirkuk

1.4%

98.6%

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. In January 2009, **IOM completed distributing non-food items, fuel and clothes to 532 women-headed households in Kirkuk. IOM is currently distributing essential NFIs to 1200 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate. IOM will be distributing food and NFIs to 1,300 IDP and host community families in the near future.**

Missan:

Security remains relatively stable in Missan.

There are 120 IDP families, who have settled in an area known as 'Tajawiz', near Al Rabea neighborhood. These families are occupying land illegally and at risk of sudden eviction orders. Unemployment is high among these families and they have few food resources. However, their main need is water and sanitation - they are living in improvised shelters and lack any water or sewerage infrastructure, instead drawing their water from a nearby river. There is also a high prevalence of stagnant water in the area – putting them at risk of mosquito-borne disease as well as contaminated water supplies.

There are 10 families in Abu Sabee, and 11 in Kaseba. Both of these communities are about 20 kilometres from any health services.

Assessment based on **7,872** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	83.4%	Wassit	0.6%
Diyala	8.0%	Babylon	0.3%
Salah al-Din	5.0%	Ninewa	0.2%
Kirkuk	1.3%	Basrah	0.2%
Anbar	0.9%	Missan	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.9%	Arab Sabean Mandeian	0.1%
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Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	48.7%	51.3%
Less Than One	51.8%	48.2%
1 - 4	46.0%	54.0%
5 - 17	47.0%	53.0%
18 - 60	51.0%	49.0%
Greater Than 60	54.6%	45.4%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	28.5%	71.5%
Ali Al-Gharbi	24.5%	75.5%
Al-Kahla	35.6%	64.4%
Al-Maimouna	35.5%	64.5%
Al-Mejar Al-Kabi	29.3%	70.7%

Amara	25.2%	74.8%
Qal'at Saleh	27.1%	72.9%

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. In November, IOM completed distribution of fire extinguishers to 125 schools, attended by IDP and host community children. In March 2009, **IOM completed distributing clothes to 2,000 children from approximately 670 vulnerable families.**

Muthanna:

Security remains stable in Muthanna.

There are approximately 326 IDP families distributed across Rumeitha district who are in need of water trucking or sustainable water projects. Families in these communities rely primarily on water from local rivers, which will come under strain in the oncoming summer.

Ten IDP families are located in Hesna village, in Al Hilal sub-district. They are subsisting in crudely-made shelters which cannot protect them against the weather in the region. As with other IDPs in Muthanna, water is a large concern. They are entirely reliant upon water trucking as there is no nearby water network. When they cannot access water trucking, they use untreated water from a nearby river, located in an area interspersed with swampy water.

Assessment based on **3,160** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	69.7%	Wassit	1.9%
Diyala	13.3%	Ninewa	1.5%
Anbar	7.3%	Qadisiya	0.5%
Salah al-Din	3.2%	Erbil	0.2%
Babylon	2.5%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.1%	Arab Sunni Muslim	0.5%
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Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	49.8%	50.2%
Less Than One	45.7%	54.3%
1 - 4	46.8%	53.2%
5 - 17	50.6%	49.4%
18 - 60	51.6%	48.4%
Greater Than 60	51.0%	49.0%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	30.1%	69.9%
Al Khidhir	10.0%	90.0%
Al-Rumaitha	29.3%	70.7%
Al-Samawa	31.8%	68.2%

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

Najaf:

Security remains stable in Najaf.

46 families in Najaf are under risk of eviction. They are living in Mutanabi, Melad, Abu Talib, Salam, and Hureya neighborhoods. Most of them are at risk due to the fact that they cannot afford rent.

Haydareya neighborhood, hosting 54 IDP families in Najaf district, has a pre-existing water network, but it is old and in disrepair. The quality of water is unpotable. Furthermore, there is no sewerage system in the neighborhood, and waste water collects in deposits in the surrounding area.

Haydareya is serviced by only two hours of electricity per day. Residents compensate by purchasing electricity from local generators, however the cost of fuel is prohibitively high. This makes them reliant upon firewood for cooking and heating.

Assessment based on **6,673** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	84.7%	Kirkuk	1.3%
Diyala	7.2%	Salah al-Din	1.3%
Ninewa	2.7%	Babylon	0.8%
Anbar	2.1%	Dahuk	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	97.7%	Arab Christian	0.7%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	1.4%	Kurd Shia Muslim	0.1%

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	47.1%	52.9%
Less Than One	48.8%	51.2%
1 - 4	47.6%	52.4%
5 - 17	47.1%	52.9%
18 - 60	47.1%	52.9%
Greater Than 60	44.2%	55.8%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	43.2%	56.8%
Kufa	79.5%	20.5%
Najaf	25.8%	74.2%

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. In October, IOM completed distribution of plastic sheeting to 150 IDP families living in dilapidated shelter. In February 2009, IOM distributed NFIs to 316 mostly IDP, highly vulnerable families. In March, IOM completed distribution of NFIs to 525 IDP and host community families.

Ninewa:

The security situation in Ninewa continues to deteriorate as various armed militias attack civilian and military sites throughout Ninewa and specifically Mosul city. Gun and rocket attacks upon

MNF-I and ISF occur almost daily. Civilian casualties are frequent, although there have been no reports of targeted attacks against IDP or returnee families in the reporting period.

Despite the security situation, 75 Christian families who were displaced during the October attacks have returned from Al Hamdaniya district, Ninewa, back to their homes in Mosul.

Displaced families living in Hay al-Intisar, Mosul City, are living in sub-standard health conditions. The nearest health care center is more than 10 km away, further complicated by the need to travel through checkpoints. Members of this group suffer from a high rate of infection, and many require treatment for diabetes. They lack a sufficient water supply or food and are largely unemployed. Children in this group are often faced with no option but to support their families by begging or selling cigarettes and other items on the street.

13 families in Hay al Methak neighborhood in Makhmour district, lack appropriate shelter. They are living in improvised mud shelters.

Assessment based on **13,180** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	47.5%	Anbar	0.5%
Ninewa	42.6%	Babylon	0.4%
Basrah	6.0%	Wassit	0.2%
Diyala	1.1%	Thi-Qar	0.1%
Kirkuk	0.9%	Qadissiya	0.1%
Salah al-Din	0.6%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Assyrian Christian	40.0%	Arab Shia Muslim	0.9%
Arab Sunni Muslim	24.7%	Arab Yazidi	0.3%
Chaldean Christian	12.2%	Armenian Christian	0.2%
Turkmen Sunni Muslim	11.8%	Turkmen Christian	0.2%
Kurd Sunni Muslim	4.2%	Kurd Yazidi	0.2%
Turkmen Shia Muslim	2.1%		

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	46.7%	53.3%
Less Than One	47.2%	52.8%
1 - 4	45.8%	54.2%
5 - 17	47.4%	52.6%
18 - 60	46.7%	53.3%
Greater Than 60	46.2%	53.8%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	20.5%	79.5%
Akre	26.8%	73.2%
Al-Ba'aj	10.0%	90.0%
Al-Hamdaniya	12.7%	87.3%
Al-Shikhan	32.6%	67.4%
Mosul	13.9%	86.1%
Shekhan	26.3%	73.7%

Sinjar	8.5%	91.5%
Telafar	14.1%	85.9%
Tilkaif	31.8%	68.2%

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 and distributed further 2,000 food baskets in Mosul due to the military operation took place there. IOM has finished the installation of the generator and finished providing summer NFIs to 97 IDP families in the tent camp in Girdassen. In February 2009, **IOM distributed distributing fuel, heaters and fire extinguishers to 10 schools in Ninewa governorate, benefiting 4,338 students. The same month, IOM distributed winter clothes to 739 students in 2 villages in Ninewa. IOM will be distributing food and NFIs to 1,200 IDP and host community families in and around Mosul.**

Qadissiya:

There is an ongoing need for water distribution in Qadissiya governorate. IDP communities in Al Karerah, Al Mudheya and Abu Palam villages, Gamas sub-district, and Al Abdulah village in Siniyah sub-district have limited water supplies, drinking untreated water from rivers and wells.

IDPs in Wabeil village, Al Shanafeyah sub-district have no source of water at all, while the river in Abu Marjan, Nafeir sub-district, is running low. These communities would benefit from water trucking and sanitation projects.

Assessment based on **5,338** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	76.9%	Kirkuk	2.6%
Diyala	11.3%	Babylon	1.5%
Anbar	4.3%	Wassit	0.3%
Salah al-Din	3.0%	Ninewa	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.7%	Arab Sunni Muslim	0.2%
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Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	49.1%	50.9%
Less Than One	54.1%	45.9%
1 – 4	51.8%	48.2%
5 - 17	47.8%	52.2%
18 - 60	49.3%	50.7%
Greater Than 60	43.7%	56.3%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
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Total	1.0%	99.0%
Afaq	0.0%	100.0%
Al-Shamiya	5.0%	95.0%
Diwaniya	0.7%	99.3%
Hamza	0.7%	99.3%

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 completed distribution of non-food items to 1,500 IDP and host community families in the governorate.

Salah al-Din

The security situation in Salah al-Din appears to be stable, despite a number of isolated security incidents involving roadside bombs. MNF-I have handed over military control of three districts to Iraqi forces – Baiji, Tikrit and Dour.

A small number (17) of IDP families are reported to have left Al Khathraniya village, however not all of them have returned to their places of origin. Rather, some have moved to Shirgat to search for work.

Water quality remains a serious concern in Salah al-Din. Water from the Tigris is being pumped directly into many parts of the governorate's water system, causing a number of health issues. An intermittent electrical supply also restricts water pumping in the governorate.

Tikrit for instance, only receives about 6 hours of water a day. The ongoing drought has also encouraged migration from regional areas to urban, further straining the water system. Al 'Alam neighbourhood, in Tikrit district, receives between 2-5 hours of water a day, with the outer areas being entirely dependent on water trucking. Water access in Baiji is comparatively better, but no more than 9 hours per day. Salah al-Din still has an extensive sewerage network, however large tracts of it are not operational.

Assessment based on **16,667** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	50.0%	Ninewa	2.0%
Kirkuk	14.7%	Erbil	1.7%
Basrah	12.0%	Wassit	0.7%
Diyala	10.6%	Thi-Qar	0.6%
Salah al-Din	4.9%	Babylon	0.6%
Anbar	2.1%	Qadissiya	0.1%

Ethnicity/Religion:

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

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	49.5%	50.5%
Less Than One	51.8%	48.2%

1 - 4	47.5%	52.5%
5 - 17	50.4%	49.6%
18 - 60	49.3%	50.7%
Greater Than 60	47.5%	52.5%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	22.8%	77.2%
Al-Daur	30.5%	69.5%
Al-Shirqat	17.6%	82.4%
Baiji	25.8%	74.2%
Samarra	40.7%	59.3%
Tikrit	18.9%	81.1%
Tooz	17.1%	82.9%

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. **IOM is currently distributing essential NFIs to 1200 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate.**

Sulaymaniyah:

Security in Sulaymaniyah remains stable.

According to the mayors of Shorsh neighborhood, Sulaymaniyah district, as well as the communities of Bingird, Sherwana, Goran, Azadi and Hamren in Kalar district, approximately 83 families have returned to their places of origin in Baghdad and Diyala in the past month.

Residents in Sulaymaniyah City are receiving approximately 14 hours of electricity per day.

There is a low frequency of health care clinics and centers in the Hamren area. IDPs surveyed reported little or no access to health care services.

Assessment based on **6,059** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	47.1%	Babylon	0.4%
Diyala	44.7%	Wassit	0.2%
Anbar	3.1%	Thi-Qar	0.1%
Ninewa	1.8%	Sulaymaniyah	0.1%
Salah al-Din	1.1%	Muthanna	0.1%
Kirkuk	0.6%	Kerbala	0.1%
Basrah	0.5%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Sunni Muslim	60.2%	Kurd Yazidi	0.3%
Kurd Sunni Muslim	24.8%	Chaldean Christian	0.3%
Arab Shia Muslim	10.2%	Arab Sabean Mandeian	0.3%
Kurd Shia Muslim	2.8%	Arab Christian	0.1%

Turkmen Sunni Muslim 0.3% Assyrian Christian 0.1%

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	48.8%	51.2%
Less Than One	48.7%	51.3%
1 - 4	49.4%	50.6%
5 - 17	47.8%	52.2%
18 - 60	49.1%	50.9%
Greater Than 60	51.1%	48.9%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	69.9%	30.1%
Halabja	58.3%	41.7%
Kalar	74.2%	25.8%
Sharbazher	100.0%	0.0%
Sulaymaniya	70.7%	29.3%

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. In December, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 119 IDP families living in the Qalawa tent camp. **IOM is currently trucking water to drought-affected communities, distributing 2.5 million liters of potable water to 29,000 individuals.** 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. In December, IOM distributed food and non-food items to 119 IDP families living in the Qalawa tent camp. In March 2009, **IOM completed trucking water to drought-affected communities, distributing 2.5 million liters of potable water to 29,000 individuals.**

Thi Qar:

Security remains stable in Thi Qar.

IDP families in Al Mansouriya neighborhood, Nasseriya district, do not have access to water or sanitation facilities. The municipal water pipes are cracked and inefficient, and pose a health risk if sewerage leaks into the water supply.

Hay Aredo, again in Nasseriya district, has no health care facilities. IDPs must travel to seek medical treatment or procure pharmaceutical items. They would benefit from a mobile medical clinic.

Assessment based on **8,935** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	66.3%	Kirkuk	2.6%
Salah al-Din	14.3%	Wassit	1.3%
Diyala	7.7%	Ninewa	0.1%

Babylon	3.6%	Muthanna	0.1%
Anbar	3.6%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.4%	Arab Sunni Muslim	0.1%
Arab Yazidi	0.2%		

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	49.6%	50.4%
Less Than One	51.6%	48.4%
1 - 4	48.8%	51.2%
5 - 17	49.1%	50.9%
18 - 60	50.5%	49.5%
Greater Than 60	42.3%	57.7%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	21.0%	79.0%
Al-Chibayish	4.7%	95.3%
Al-Rifa'i	23.0%	77.0%
Al-Shatra	28.2%	71.8%
Nassriya	25.1%	74.9%
Suq Al-Shoyokh	27.7%	72.3%

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. Also in July a new warehouse was established. In October IOM completed distribution of an NFI “Back to school” kit to 2,000 children. IOM is currently distributing food and NFIs to 661 highly vulnerable, mostly IDP families.

Wassit:

Security remains stable in Wassit.

IDPs in Hay al Hussein, Sheikh Sa’ad sub-district have been given eviction notice to leave the land that they inhabit due to the planned construction of a stadium on the site. The local authorities and host community have intervened however, buying the group at least enough time to find somewhere to relocate. The group consists of about 21 families (321 individuals) from Baghdad and Diyala.

Two IDP communities in Al Sheheimya sub-district, have had ongoing problems with measles. These communities have no access to PHCCs, nor access to pharmaceutical products. They would benefit from a targeted vaccination campaign. Neighborhoods such as Hay al-Alban and Hay al-Shudadaa, in Al Numaniyah district, as well as Kaab and Dleim neighborhoods, in Kut district, all are located a long distance from PHCCs.

Two villages in Al Sheheimya sub-district do not have access to potable water and are instead collecting it from the river.

Assessment based on **13,359** families.

Places of Origin:

Baghdad	63.8%	Kirkuk	0.6%
Diyala	33.4%	Salah al-Din	0.4%
Babylon	0.9%	Basrah	0.1%
Anbar	0.8%		

Ethnicity/Religion:

Arab Shia Muslim	99.5%	Arab Sunni Muslim	0.1%
Kurd Shia Muslim	0.2%		

Gender Distribution Among IDP Families:

Category	Female	Male
Total	56.3%	43.7%
Less Than One	57.5%	42.5%
1 - 4	56.5%	43.5%
5 - 17	57.2%	42.8%
18 - 60	57.1%	42.9%
Greater Than 60	53.1%	46.9%

IDP Employment:

District	Families With At Least One Employed Member	Families Where All Working-Age Members are Unemployed
Total	10.3%	89.7%
Al-Hai	11.6%	88.4%
Al-Na'maniya	6.6%	93.4%
Al-Suwaira	10.0%	90.0%
Badra	10.0%	90.0%
Kut	10.0%	90.0%

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. **IOM is currently distributing essential NFIs to 1200 IDP, host community, returnee and vulnerable families across the governorate.**

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, Yearly and Mid-year reviews, returnee needs assessments, and other reports. For these and information on the IOM's needs assessment methodology, see <http://www.iom-iraq.net/idp.html>.

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