

# KIRKUK, NINEWA & SALAH AL-DIN

GOVERNORATE PROFILES

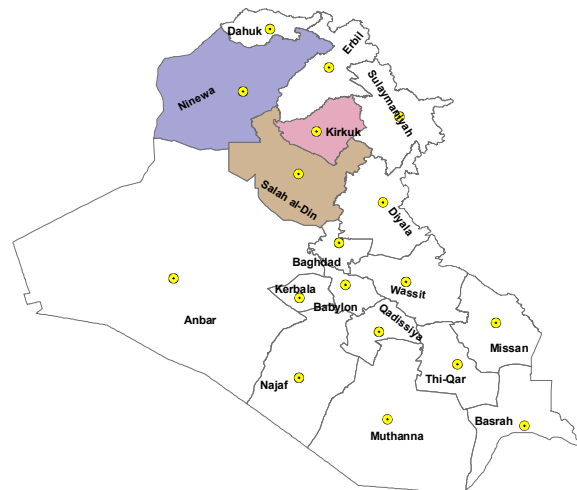
POST-FEBRUARY 2006 IDP NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

DECEMBER 2007



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## I. POST-FEBRUARY 2006 IDP ASSESSMENTS: BACKGROUND

Following the 22 February 2006 bombing of the Samarra Al-Askari Mosque, sectarian violence led to an alarming increase in population displacement within Iraq. In coordination with the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and other entities, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is conducting in-depth assessments on recently displaced persons throughout Iraq.

IOM monitors use IDP Rapid Assessment questionnaires to gather information from MoDM, IDP tribal and community leaders, local NGOs, local government bodies, and individual IDP families. Based on a database of this information, IOM disseminates bi-weekly, bi-annual, and annual reports containing updates, statistics, and analyses on displacement.<sup>1</sup> These assist IOM and other organizations in prioritizing areas of operation, planning emergency responses, and designing long-term, durable solutions programs.

As of the time of writing, there are an estimated 1.2 million<sup>2</sup> Iraqis internally displaced since February 2006. While the rate of displacement has decreased considerably towards the end of 2007 and some IDPs are beginning to return, the number of displaced is still significant and far exceeds the number who have returned.

This is one of six *Iraq Governorate Profile* reports released by IOM at the close of 2007. These reports profile the displacement situation in each Iraq governorate, using statistics and reporting from the field.

<sup>1</sup> IOM reports are available at <http://www.iom-iraq.net/idp.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Based on information provided by MoDM and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

## II. OVERVIEW

### 1. Area Background

	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah Al-Din
<b>Capital</b>	Kirkuk	Mosul	Tikrit
<b>Districts</b>	Al-Hawiga, Daquq, Kirkuk	Al-Ba`aj, Hatra, Shekhan, Sinjar, Telafar, Tilkaif, Al-Hamdaniya, Mosul, Al-Shikhan	Al-Daur, Al-Shirqat, Baiji, Balad, Tikrit, Tooz, Samarra
<b>Population<sup>3</sup></b>	871,412 individuals	2,453,116 individuals	942,314 individuals
<b>Total post-Feb 2006 IDPs<sup>4</sup></b>	6,604 families (est. 36,315 individuals)	12,118 families (est. 66,970 individuals)	5,326 families (est. 31,017 individuals)
<b>Total pre-Feb 2006 IDPs<sup>5</sup></b>	1,252 families (est. 7,512 individuals)	6,572 families (est. 39,432 individuals)	3,366 families (est. 20,196 individuals)
<b>Number of post-Feb 2006 IDPs assessed by IOM<sup>6</sup></b>	5,110 families (est. 30,660 individuals)	8,623 families (est. 51,738 individuals)	8,653 families (est. 51,918 individuals)

The oil-rich governorate of Kirkuk is located in the northeast of Iraq. Kirkuk lies outside the 'Kurdistan Autonomous Region' delineated in 1975 and is a potential flashpoint for ethnic disputes over territory and resources. In 1972, the former regime changed the historic name of the governorate from "Kirkuk" to "Al-Tameem." The name "Kirkuk" is now most frequently used in Iraq and by the international community.

Ninewa Governorate remains the centre of some of Iraq's most important oilfields. Mosul, the capital of the governorate, is Iraq's third largest city after Baghdad and Basrah. The city hosts a diverse mix of ethnicities and religions, including Arabs, Kurds, Shabaks, Assyrians, Turkmen and Armenians. It is also currently one of the most unstable areas in Ninewa, along with Telafar.

The capital of Salah al-Din is Tikrit, located 140 kilometers northwest of Baghdad on the Tigris River. This is Saddam Hussein's birthplace and the former regime's tribal base. Salah al-Din has seen major fighting between Multi-National Forces in Iraq/Iraqi Forces (MNF-I/IF) and the Iraqi insurgency, and the governorate forms the northern angle of the "Sunni Triangle." The majority of Salah al-Din's population is Arab, with Turkmen and Kurd minorities.

### 2. Restrictions on IDP Entry or Registration

IDP entry and registration are heavily restricted in Kirkuk. Entry and registration are open in Salah Al-Din and mostly open in Ninewa, except in Tilkaif and al Al-Hamdaniya districts, where entry is restricted to most IDPs except Kurds and Christians.

### 3. Ethnicity and Religion

The majority of post-February IDPs in Salah al-Din and Kirkuk are Sunni Arab, and in Ninewa they are Christian Assyrians:

Religion & Ethnicity	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Kirkuk	Area	All Iraq
Sunni Arab	31.57%	94.29%	54.17%	<b>60.97%</b>	<b>28.80%</b>
Christian Assyrian	50.13%		2.66%	<b>19.92%</b>	<b>3.75%</b>
Shia Turkmen	1.80%	1.43%	17.75%	<b>5.30%</b>	<b>0.96%</b>
Sunni Turkmen	10.47%	0.10%	3.39%	<b>4.85%</b>	<b>0.83%</b>
Sunni Kurd	0.50%	0.73%	15.17%	<b>3.94%</b>	<b>1.66%</b>

<sup>3</sup> As per 1997 census; number is individuals.

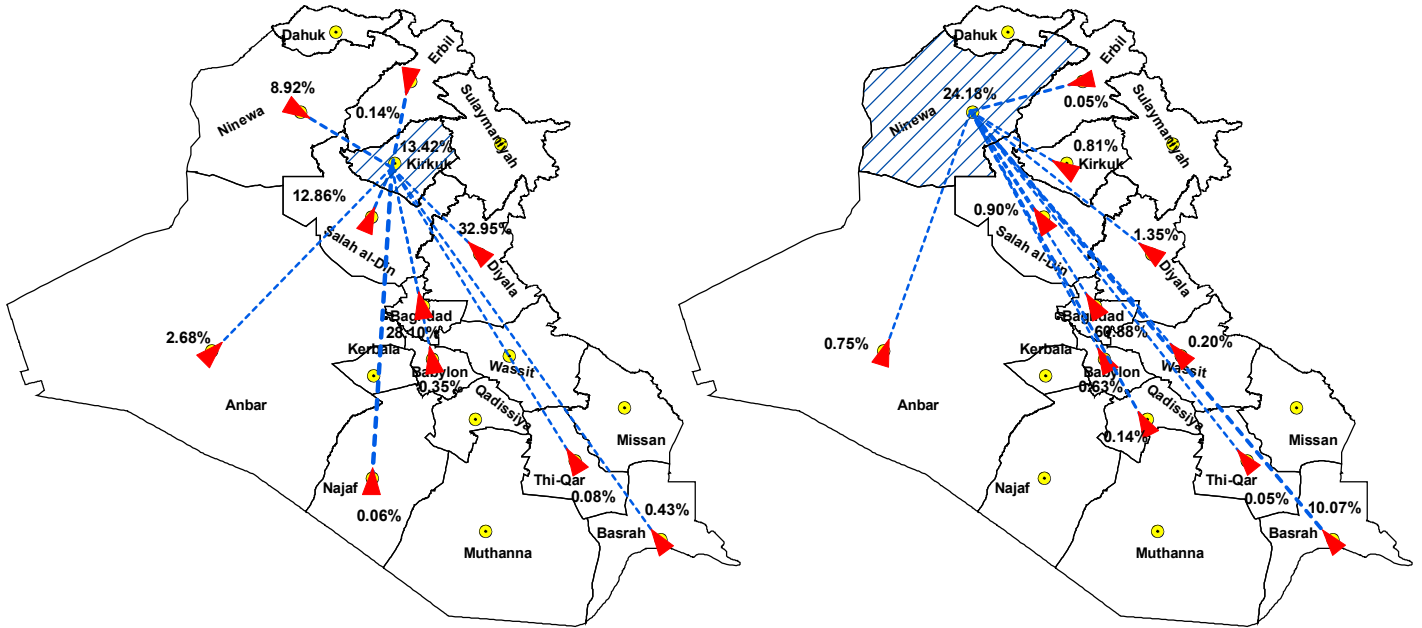
<sup>4</sup> As per Ministry of Displacement and Migration. See latest Cluster F Update on IDPs, 21 November 2007.

<sup>5</sup> As per IOM Phase II Monitoring, December 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Please note that this is the number of post-February 2006 IDPs *assessed* by IOM, not the total number of IDPs in the governorate.

Shia Arab	0.83%	3.33%	3.87%	2.49%	61.39%
Christian Chaldean	3.85%		0.86%	1.68%	1.39%
Other	0.65%	0.01%	1.74%	0.65%	1.04%

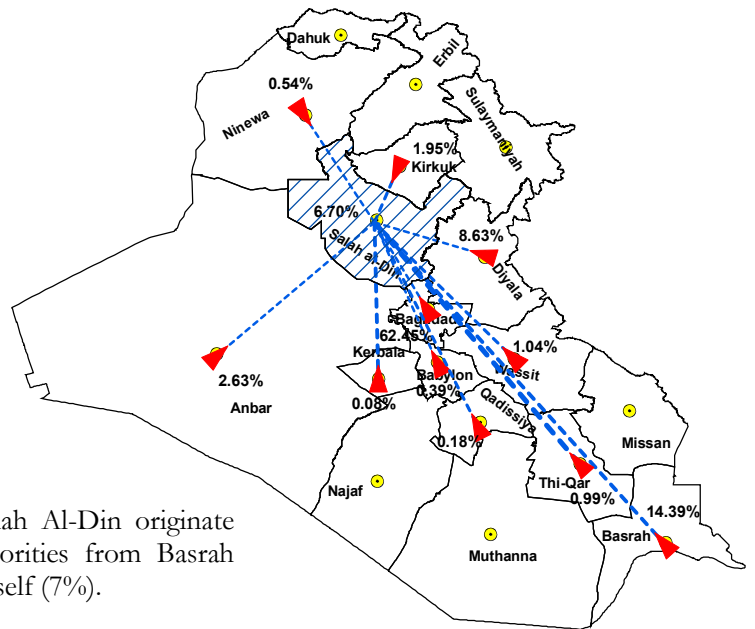
#### 4. Places of Origin



The IDP origin pattern in Kirkuk is unique in that more of those assessed are from Diyala (33%) than from Baghdad (28%). This differs from the nationwide trend, where 68% originate from Baghdad. In Kirkuk, there are also significant IDP numbers from Salah Al-Din (13%), internally within Kirkuk (13%), and from Ninewa (9%).

Most IDPs assessed in Ninewa either originate from Baghdad (61%) or were internally displaced within Ninewa (24%). A significant minority (10%) was displaced from Basrah.

The majority (62%) of IDPs assessed in Salah Al-Din originate from Baghdad. There are also sizeable minorities from Basrah (14%), Diyala (9%), and within Salah Al-Din itself (7%).



## 5. Reasons for Displacement

The majority (63%) of IDPs assessed in the reporting area fled their place of origin due to direct threats to life. Over half also cited generalized violence, and over one-third fled due to fear. Reasons for displacement are as follows:

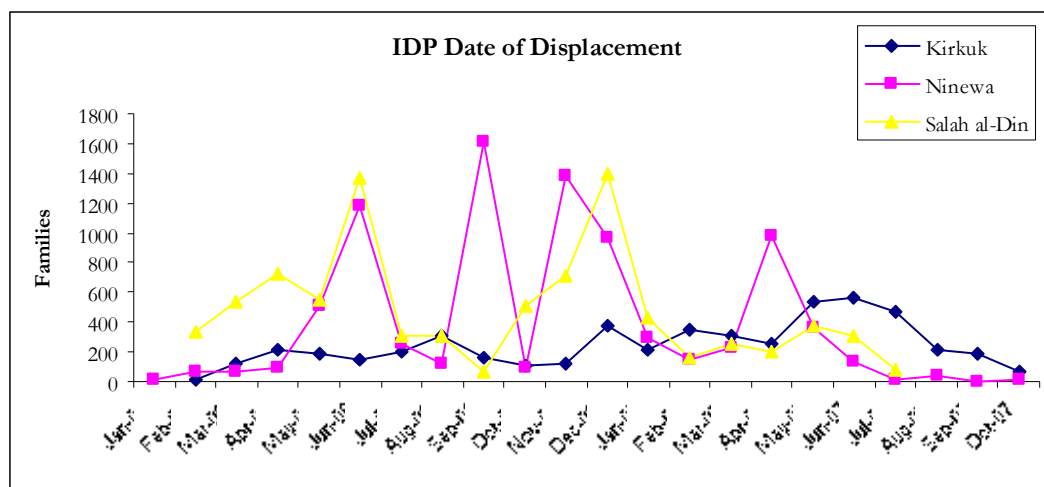
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Armed conflict	17.1%	1.6%	1.8%	5.2%	10.3%
Direct threats to life	72.2%	52.4%	67.9%	62.9%	62.4%
Forced displacement from property	24.8%	1.7%	18.7%	13.6%	25.3%
Generalized violence	29.6%	92.4%	28.6%	53.4%	47.0%
Left out of fear	8.7%	76.7%	14.3%	37.0%	39.2%
Other	0.2%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%

When asked whether they felt specifically targeted and if so, why, the majority (69%) of IDPs assessed in the reporting area said that they were targeted for religious/sectarian identity. Over a quarter (26%) said that they did not feel specifically targeted:

REASONS FOR BEING TARGETED	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Belonging to a certain ethnic group	9.4%	1.2%	0.4%	2.8%	3.1%
Belonging to a certain religion or sect	81.9%	47.4%	83.7%	69.3%	86.4%
Belonging to a certain social group	7.3%	0.4%	2.5%	2.8%	1.1%
Do not think the group was targeted	0.1%	51.6%	16.3%	26.2%	11.3%
Holding a certain political opinion	7.5%	1.5%	0.4%	2.4%	6.1%

Of IDPs assessed in the reporting area, 96% had been displaced once and 3.6% had been displaced twice.

IOM assessments capture IDP date of displacement, which is shown in the line graph below. The majority of IDPs assessed in the area were displaced during 2006, although significant numbers were also displaced during the first half of 2007, especially to Ninewa. Overall, the nationwide rate of displacement slowed considerably during the first half of 2007 when compared with 2006. Although IOM date of displacement data shows this trend continuing into the second half of 2007, caution should be used when reading displacement rates within the last six months because assessments are ongoing and IOM monitors do not reach all IDPs immediately after they are displaced.



## **6. Pre-2006 IDP Population Overview**

Displacement and return dynamics in **Kirkuk** are among the most complex in Iraq. This is mainly due to the governorate's ethnic and religious diversity, which made it the focus of the Anfal and Arabization campaigns of the former regime. Kurdish and Turkmen populations were forcibly displaced and replaced by Arab settlers brought from the south and center. Following the fall of the former regime in 2003, the reversal of these policies led to massive return migration, especially to Kirkuk city. Arab families who had settled in Kirkuk were then displaced themselves.

**Ninewa** experienced large-scale displacement due to military operations following the 2003 conflict. In July 2005, MNF-I/IF operations displaced large Turkmen groups from Telafar city to Mosul. Despite efforts by Mosul authorities to force these IDPs home, the precarious security situation in Telafar has kept these IDPs from returning and produced additional waves of displacement to Mosul.

The majority of pre-2006 IDPs in **Salah Al-Din** are Arab families who were displaced from Kirkuk following the reversal of the Arabization policy in 2003. These families are concentrated in Tikrit, Al-Daur, Baiji, and AL-Shirqat. There is a sizeable Kurdish IDP group concentrated in Tooz district. The pre-2006 IDP population also includes intra-governorate IDPs from within Salah Al-Din itself, and a minority of Turkmen refugees who returned and are now internally displaced.

## **7. IDP Population's Relationship with the Host Community**

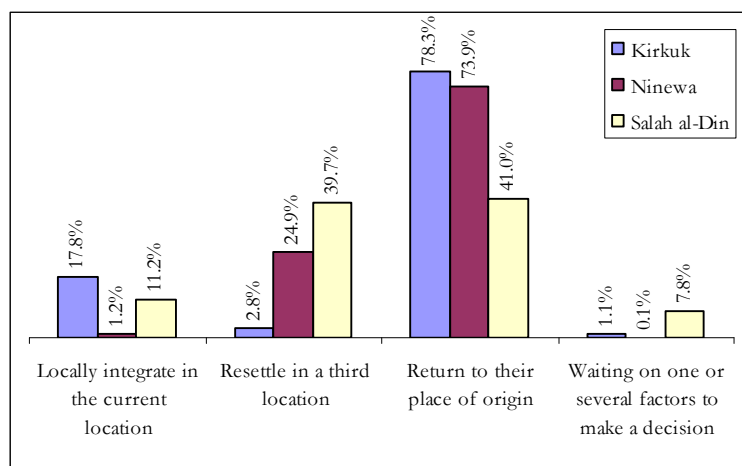
The ethnic and religious diversity of the reporting area means that IDPs here are more likely to live in tension with host communities than those IDPs who found refuge in homogenous communities further south. Some IDPs reported poor relationships with the host community due to language barriers. Tensions are especially high in Kirkuk city. However, as is the case throughout Iraq, host communities – private individuals, religious charities, families, relatives – have provided significant amounts of aid to IDPs. Some IDP groups depend entirely on host community generosity for their daily needs. Nearly all (99%) of IDPs assessed in this area reported being well received by the host community.

Many of the IDPs in these three governorates fled from one dangerous, unstable area to another. As outsiders, they are viewed with suspicion in their place of displacement and are often the first to suffer when authorities or military react to attacks. Many IDPs, especially those originating from areas considered highly insecure, are at risk of arrest or eviction because they are viewed as threats. IDPs in Al-Hussain, Kirkuk and Al-Juhaishat village (Taza, Daquq district) reported detentions and threat of eviction from local authorities. IDPs in Bakara village, Kirkuk, reported searches and detentions by MNF-I whenever their base nearby was attacked.

In August, local authorities in Mosul ordered all IDPs originating from Tala'far district to return home, with police raiding IDP locations to pressure them to comply. In September, the Salah al-Din Provincial Council issued a similar order to IDPs who had originated from Anbar or Diyala. In response to attacks in October, Iraqi Forces began detention campaigns in Hay Al-Asry and Al-Basha in Salah al-Din, and issued an eviction order to the 183 IDP families in the area. Some of these families have returned to their places of origin, while others have moved again within Salah Al-Din but have not registered their new locations. In Al-Tooz district, Salah al-Din, local authorities no longer permit IDPs originating from Diyala to settle in the area.

## **8. IDP Intentions**

Most IDPs in Kirkuk and Ninewa intend to return to their place of origin. A sizeable minority of IDPs in Salah Al-Din (40%) intend to resettle in a third location. IDP intentions are as follows:



### III. EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT AND NEEDS

#### 1. Security and Vulnerabilities

##### Security

Security is highly unstable throughout the reporting area. Fighting between insurgents and MNF-I/IF is common, as are attacks against civilian populations. The new security plans in Baghdad and Anbar and fighting in Diyala have pushed insurgents into Ninewa, making this governorate more dangerous in recent months. Many of the IDPs assessed in these three governorates fled fighting that killed family members and destroyed their homes. They often live in areas that are themselves highly dangerous. Attacks against MNF-I/IF, government buildings, political party headquarters, and infrastructure continue to be frequent. Local authorities and MNF-I/IF respond with curfews and detentions that severely restrict movement. Monitors are able to continually assess displaced populations, although planning must adjust for movement restrictions and monitors have narrowly escaped bomb attacks.

In July, attacks in Telafar, Ninewa killed many civilians and triggered mass, sudden displacement to the outskirts of Mosul. In August, bombings targeting Yazidi communities in Al-Kahtaniya and Al-Jazera, Sinjar district, Ninewa, killed hundreds and displaced thousands. This area is de facto under the administration of Dahuk authorities, and many of the displaced fled to locations in Dahuk and Erbil. The current situation in Kirkuk is particularly volatile due to tensions exacerbated by the potential for a Turkish incursion into northern Iraq. The military presence in Kirkuk city has increased significantly, but insurgents retain control in areas such as Al-Hawiga district.

The security situation in Salah al-Din, particularly Tikrit, is reportedly improving due to the establishment of the Salah al-Din Awakening Council and the implementation of new security plans. Severe fighting between armed groups in Samarra has forced public buildings to close and damaged water and electrical infrastructure. The city is under a continuous curfew, with water trucks unable to enter the city.

SECURITY STATISTICS	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Reported serious death or injury:	27.9%	15.9%	7.7%	15.5%	12.6%
Had group members unaccounted for:	6.8%	6.9%	3.7%	5.6%	3.8%
Must pass through a checkpoint to move near home:	12.9%	4.9%	10.9%	9.1%	10.9%
Need authorization to move from current location:	35.2%	6.8%	9.4%	14.3%	9.9%
Reported other restrictions on freedom or movement:	13.4%		0.3%	3.1%	4.1%

Of IDPs assessed in the reporting area, 97% said that they felt safe in their current location, relative to their place of origin.

### Vulnerabilities

Fewer vulnerabilities were reported in these three governorates, compared to the rest of Iraq:

VULNERABILITIES	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Elderly person	22.1%	13.3%	16.9%	16.7%	28.6%
Female head of household	10.9%	6.0%	6.2%	7.2%	14.4%
Other vulnerability	1.4%	0.2%	3.7%	1.8%	10.0%
Person with mental disability	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	8.8%
Person with serious illness	2.5%	4.7%	5.0%	4.3%	5.1%
Pregnant woman	15.3%	6.0%	10.5%	9.9%	15.3%

### Women and Children

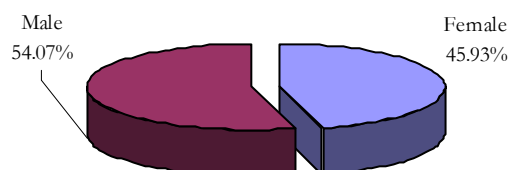
Women and children face unique challenges during displacement that can cause them to be especially vulnerable. The stress of displacement and the humiliating conditions in which families find themselves often lead to domestic quarrels. The experience can be especially difficult for married couples of different sects – monitors reported instances of families demanding that couples divorce for sectarian reasons, with women sometimes being beaten by both their own families and their husbands.

Widows whose husbands died violently during displacement are often extremely vulnerable due to both psychological trauma and the cultural difficulties female-headed households encounter when trying to support themselves. Families headed by widows often live together in groups and depend heavily on host community generosity for their basic needs. Monitors identified large groups of widow-headed families in Hay Al-Multaqa, Hay Al-Hujaj, Abu Juhaimy (Al-Hawiga district) in Kirkuk and Al Awainat and Hay Al-Tajneed (Tikrit district) in Salah Al-Din. Many widows are reduced to begging in the street since they are unable to find employment. Monitors frequently observed both widows and married women neglecting their own health to take care of their children, compounding a situation that is often already serious due to the lack of specialized women’s health care (e.g. gynecology). In Al-Awainat village, Tikrit, Salah al-Din, there have been multiple cases of young IDP girls (15 years old) given to elderly married men who can provide for them financially.

Some IDPs in unstable areas reported that armed groups enforce conservative clothing on women in the area. Many IDPs originating from urban areas are now in more conservative rural locations and are unaccustomed to such traditions. IDP women in Abu Juhaimy village, Al-Hawiga district, Kirkuk and Bazawya, Mosul, Ninewa reported that they could not leave their houses due to these conservative pressures.

IOM assessments identified the gender and age profile of the assessed population through interviews with 376 individual families:

Age Group	Total	Female	Male
Total	100.00%	45.93%	54.07%
Less than 1	8.22%	3.54%	4.67%
1 to 4	17.44%	7.54%	9.89%
5 to 17	27.79%	13.48%	14.32%
18 to 60	39.92%	18.54%	21.38%
More than 60	6.63%	2.83%	3.81%



## 2. Shelter and Basic Services

### Shelter

TYPE OF HOUSING	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Rented housing	31.2%	73.7%	67.4%	61.6%	58.3%
House of host family or relatives	25.0%	18.4%	13.1%	17.9%	17.2%
Other	28.5%	1.8%	6.9%	9.8%	9.4%
Collective town settlement	4.1%	0.5%	3.3%	2.4%	6.7%
Public building	8.6%	0.9%	8.1%	5.5%	6.0%
Tent or former military camp	2.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.3%	1.5%

Although the majority of IDPs in the reporting area are renting or living with host families/relatives, this by no means guarantees them basic services or even stable living arrangements. Since the majority of IDPs struggle to find employment, continued displacement drains their finances while rent prices rise. Families are acutely aware of the burden they place on those hosting them, which leads to severe tensions when host families can no longer provide for both themselves and their guests. The deterioration of infrastructure throughout Iraq means that IDPs renting in urban areas may still suffer no or limited access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, etc.

Those IDPs not renting or with host families are often especially vulnerable, since they are more likely to live in substandard housing without basic services and may also be at risk of eviction if they are living illegally on another's property.

In Al-Bakara village, Al-Hawiga district, Kirkuk there are 52 IDPs living in houses made of mud and palm leaves. These houses have no water or bathrooms and IDPs must drink non-potable water from a public well in the village – a health hazard that has led to skin and intestinal diseases, especially among the children. In Kirkuk city there are 750 IDP families living inside a football stadium. Local authorities have issued an eviction order to these families so that the stadium can be rehabilitated. The families will reportedly receive cash compensation. In Hammam Al-Alil, Mosul district, Ninewa, IDPs are living in a former military training centre. Since the building has no doors or windows, the IDPs have built onto the structure with sheets made of old clothes and pieces of wood.

In Kirkuk, 2.2% of those assessed reported eviction pressure from neighbours. In Salah al-Din, 3.6% reported eviction pressure from militants.

### Food/Public Distribution System (PDS)

Of those assessed in the reporting area, 57% reported only intermittent access to PDS rations, and 19% reported no access at all. Non-access was especially high in Kirkuk, where 42% of IDPs assessed reported no access at all to PDS rations. The most commonly reported reasons for PDS non-access were insecurity along food transportation routes (63%), lack of transportation for food supplies (12%), and delay in the transfer of PDS registration (7%).

PDS ACCESS	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Yes, always	28.7%	16.0%	28.5%	23.7%	21.9%
Sometimes	28.5%	81.3%	48.6%	56.6%	55.9%
Not at all	42.4%	2.7%	21.8%	19.1%	22.0%

In addition, 25% of those assessed reported receiving rations that were missing items.

When asked if they received food assistance from other sources besides the PDS, 48% of IDPs assessed in the reporting area said that they had. Sources are as follows:



FOOD AID SOURCE	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Humanitarian organizations	6.0%	39.1%	18.0%	23.4%	23.5%
National authorities	2.8%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	5.1%
Others	10.3%	29.3%	19.5%	21.2%	9.3%
Regional authorities	7.3%	9.7%	0.6%	5.6%	5.2%
Religious charities	2.3%	29.0%	8.3%	14.9%	18.6%
Do not receive other assistance	74.7%	30.4%	59.5%	51.7%	60.1%

As is the case nationwide, many IDPs have not received rations because they have not transferred their PDS card registration to their new location. The transfer process can sometimes take several months, and if IDPs do not have the necessary documentation and cannot retrieve it from their place of origin, they may not be able to transfer their PDS ration cards at all. Insecurity along transportation routes or in the place of displacement also prevents rations from reaching recipients. For example, transportation of food to Makhmur district in Kirkuk is dangerous, so many IDP families assessed there rely on the market for food.

Political considerations may motivate authorities to restrict the transfer of PDS registration depending on IDP ethnic and religious identity, especially in Kirkuk, since PDS card registration is linked to electoral constituency.

PDS authorities in Kirkuk said that transfer usually took around a month and that the increased number of IDPs was straining the system. Authorities in Salah Al-Din reported that transfer was smooth and did not take more than a month, although some delays occurred due to difficulties in communication with PDS authorities in Baghdad. Although some IDPs refused to transfer their PDS registration for fear that the government would then classify them as non-IDPs, the Salah Al-Din PDS office has stated that the PDS transfer will be recorded in temporary files that will not affect IDPs' status.

IDPs who cannot access PDS rations usually rely on local markets and host community generosity for their food needs. Since most IDPs do not have a steady income, many are unable to afford enough food from markets. IDPs with non-access to PDS rations are often in urgent need of humanitarian food aid. In Sahat Al-Tayaran (Kirkuk), Al-Bakara village (Al-Hawiga district, Kirkuk), Al-Aqula village (Al-Hawiga district), Hay Al-Hujaj and Hay Al-Wassit (Kirkuk), Hay Al-Salam (Mosul, Ninewa), and Hay Al-Asry (Tikrit, Salah Al-Din), monitors identified vulnerable IDP groups that could not access PDS rations.

IDPs that do receive rations reported that items such as rice and flour are often missing, so the IDPs buy them from local markets.

### Water and Sanitation

In Kirkuk, 73% of IDPs reported regular access to water; in Ninewa, 70%; in Salah al-Din, 89%. Water sources are as follows:

WATER SOURCE	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Municipal water (underground pipes)	72.1%	95.3%	83.5%	85.4%	91.5%
Open or broken pipe	29.0%	11.2%	1.9%	11.7%	10.3%
Other Sources	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	3.6%
Public wells	32.0%	5.7%	30.0%	21.1%	11.6%
Rivers, streams or lakes	18.7%	4.2%	8.7%	9.3%	12.9%
Water tanks / trucks	44.0%	53.9%	23.1%	39.7%	27.5%

The water infrastructure in the reporting area has deteriorated due to a lack of maintenance and in some areas, such as Hammam Al-Alil (Mosul, Ninewa) has been damaged by fighting or deliberate attacks. Water network pressure is poor throughout the area and networks sometimes shut down

for days at a time. In November, water shortages were reported throughout Ninewa due to a drop in the water level of the Tigris River. Monitors identified especially vulnerable groups that have no access to potable water in Hay Al-Wihda (Kirkuk), Al-Hussain (Kirkuk), Al-Bakara, Al-Aqala, and Hay Al-Multaqa (Al-Hawiga district, Kirkuk), Daquq district (Kirkuk), Hammam Al-Alil (Mosul, Ninewa), Hatra district (Ninewa), Bahawy Awainat (Tikrit, Salah al-Din), Al-Ubaida village (Al-Alam, Tikrit, Salah Al-Din), and Al-Naib (Tikrit, Salah Al-Din). In most of these locations, IDPs are drinking from highly unsanitary water sources that have caused chronic skin and intestinal diseases. For example, in Hammam Al-Alil, IDPs drink from a nearby river that regularly receives waste from a slaughterhouse further upstream. In Bahawy Awainat and Al-Ubaidy, IDPs drink from drainage canals.

Sanitation is also a major concern and health hazard for IDP groups throughout the reporting area. IDPs in Hay Al-Hujaj (Kirkuk), Hatra district (Ninewa), Hay Al-Nahrwan and Hay Summer (Mosul, Ninewa) requested sanitation and garbage collection projects to rectify this problem. In these and the areas mentioned above, lack of sanitation often means that sewage sits in the open beside IDP dwellings, posing serious health hazards especially to young children. Due to insecurity in Hay Al-Nahrwan, collection trucks dump garbage beside IDP dwellings instead of carrying it to the dumping grounds outside the city.

In Kirkuk, 5% of those assessed said that they did not have access to toilets; in Ninewa, 0.1%; in Salah Al-Din, 2.7%.

The outbreak of cholera in Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah, and Erbil heightened concerns with water supply and sanitation throughout Iraq. However, as of mid-November, efforts by government and UN agencies appeared to have halted the progress of the epidemic.<sup>7</sup>

### Fuel and Electricity

Fuel shortages throughout Iraq affect IDPs and host communities alike. Those IDPs who receive limited rations must purchase fuel from the black market, which is usually extremely expensive. The supply of electricity is inconsistent and often lasts for only a few hours out of the day. Access to electricity is better in these three governorates; however, in November, there were intermittent power cuts throughout Mosul district, Ninewa due to problems with Mosul city's main power station. In Baisher, Taza, Al-Hawiga district, Kirkuk, most of the transformers on the electrical network have been damaged or looted. Those IDPs who cannot afford fuel for generators must live without electricity. In some areas (Al-Rujaibat, Kirkuk; Bahawy Awainat, Tikrit, Salah al-Din) IDPs gather animal dung and tree branches for cooking.

<b>Electricity</b>	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	<b>Area</b>	<b>All Iraq</b>
No electricity	12.6%	3.2%	2.0%	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
1-3 hours per day	15.0%	44.4%	33.0%	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
Four or more hours per day	72.1%	50.4%	64.7%	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>57.3%</b>

Of IDPs assessed in the reporting area, 66% said that they could not access fuel. Fuel access by type is as follows:

<b>FUEL ACCESS</b>	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	<b>Area</b>	<b>All Iraq</b>
Benzene	22.6%	29.8%	22.5%	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>44.1%</b>
Diesel	9.1%	13.8%	1.6%	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Kerosene	10.9%	14.9%	6.1%	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Propane	21.4%	15.5%	40.1%	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>55.6%</b>

<sup>7</sup> World Health Organization Sitrep No. 35, Week 46, 15 November 2007

No access to fuel 75.3% 68.5% 57.4% 65.8% 35.7%

## Health Care

The absence of health care in many areas is worsened by the insecurity throughout the reporting area that leads to heavy restrictions on movement. Many IDPs cannot access health care services near them and cannot reach hospitals or clinics in urban centres because there are too many checkpoints along the roads or there are curfews. Diarrhea and skin infections are common among children in IDP groups with poor sanitation and no potable water – see the Water and Sanitation section above for these locations.

The general hospital in Al-Hawiga district (Kirkuk) has a severe shortage of medications and medical supplies and is the only hospital for the entire district. In Hatra district, Ninewa, monitors interviewed IDPs who lost a family member due to delays at checkpoints on the way to Mosul Hospital. In Al-Hawiga district (Kirkuk), Bazwaya (Mosul, Ninewa), Qarrage (Makhmur, Ninewa), Hamam Al-Alil (Ninewa), and Tooz district (Salah Al-Din), IDP women reported that they could not access health care due to lack of female staff.

Of IDPs assessed in the reporting area, 79% said that they had access to health care services. Of those assessed in Kirkuk, a high percentage of 54% reported no access; in Ninewa, 7%; and in Salah Al-Din, 16%. Reasons for non-access are as follows:

REASONS FOR NON-ACCESS	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Financial constraints	51.4%	1.6%	6.0%	14.7%	5.5%
No female staff	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Health facilities unavailable	25.7%	1.5%	6.9%	9.1%	5.2%
Too dangerous to access	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Too distant to access	4.5%	4.2%	5.3%	4.7%	3.5%

Access to medicine is a grave problem in these three governorates. In Kirkuk, 49% of those assessed said that they cannot access medications they need; in Ninewa, 66%; in Salah Al-Din, 26%.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE PAST 45 DAYS <sup>8</sup>	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Yes	16.8%	0.5%	6.0%	6.3%	7.5%
No	83.1%	99.5%	94.0%	93.7%	92.4%

In Kirkuk, 9% of those assessed reported that they had been visited by a health worker in the past 30 days<sup>9</sup>; in Ninewa, 29%; in Salah Al-Din, 20.5%. This visits almost usually only provided vaccinations, although some (2%) of those assessed reported medical consultations.

One-third (33%) of IDPs assessed in the reporting area said that they had participated in a vaccination campaign:

VACCINATION CAMPAIGN <sup>9</sup>	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
No	87.4%	69.8%	52.6%	67.2%	45.6%
Yes, last week	0.9%	7.4%	5.5%	5.2%	7.8%
Yes, last month	1.7%	16.0%	8.0%	9.6%	14.6%
Yes, 1-3 months ago	3.9%	6.4%	11.2%	7.7%	16.9%
Yes, 4-6 months ago	2.2%	0.4%	19.9%	8.3%	11.3%
Yes, 7 or more months ago	1.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	3.1%

<sup>8</sup> From date of interview.

<sup>9</sup> From date of interview.

## Education

IDP access to education is primarily limited by insecurity, financial constraints (parents require their children to work to support the family), shortage of qualified teachers and school supplies, and severe overcrowding and lack of basic services in schools. The ethnic diversity of the area and the IDP population means that a minority of IDP children are unable to attend schools because of language barriers.

In Al-Amal, Al-Sha'by, Kirkuk, IDP children can register in schools but their parents prevent them due to custom. In Hay Al-Hujaj, Kirkuk, IDPs from Ninewa were unable to bring their official documents for school registration because of insecurity in their place of origin. In Al-Rujaibat, Kirkuk, IDPs required their children to work to support the family. In villages in Daquq district, Kirkuk, IDP girls do not attend school due to the conservative nature of local customs. The situation is similar in Bazawya, Ninewa, where IDPs feel that they cannot send their daughters to higher education because it runs counter to the host community's conservative traditions.

In Hay AL-Thawra and Al-Rashidiya, Mosul, Ninewa, IDPs keep their children home from school due to distance and a lack of basic services in the school. In Tooz district, Salah Al-Din, IDPs keep their daughters home from school due to financial constraints and insecurity – they fear that their children might be abducted or unable to return home in the event of sudden curfews or road closures.

Generally monitors reported that IDP children can register in schools throughout Salah Al-Din, but education is limited by a lack of basic services in school buildings, severe overcrowding, shortage of school supplies, and school closures due to insecurity. It is reported that Shiites were not able to enroll in Tikrit University.

### **3. Legal Concerns**

#### Property Issues

IOM monitors asked 376 individual families in the reporting area what types of property they had left behind. Responses were as follows:

<b>TYPES OF PROPERTY LEFT BEHIND</b>	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	<b>Area</b>	<b>All Iraq</b>
Apartment or room	2%	0%	1%	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>
House	96%	100%	97%	<b>96%</b>	<b>92%</b>
Land for agriculture	14%	0%	3%	<b>9%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Land for housing	4%	0%	0%	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Other	2%	0%	0%	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Shop / small business	23%	0%	1%	<b>14%</b>	<b>6%</b>

When asked what had become of the property they had left behind, the majority of IDPs in the reporting area said that they did not know. Few reported that it was occupied by private citizens, compared to the rest of Iraq:

<b>STATUS OF PROPERTY LEFT BEHIND</b>	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	<b>Area</b>	<b>All Iraq</b>
Do not know	77.30%	84.67%	81.57%	<b>81.79%</b>	<b>58.44%</b>
Property accessible	2.90%	6.81%	0.17%	<b>3.35%</b>	<b>8.01%</b>
Property currently in military use	0.88%	1.30%	1.34%	<b>1.22%</b>	<b>1.94%</b>
Property destroyed	11.04%	7.32%	4.30%	<b>7.00%</b>	<b>16.58%</b>
Property occupied, controlled or claimed by government	0.39%	0.66%	0.00%	<b>0.34%</b>	<b>0.84%</b>
Property occupied, controlled or claimed by private citizens	8.79%	10.09%	12.89%	<b>10.87%</b>	<b>30.88%</b>

IDPs were able to take the following with them when they were displaced:

ASSETS BROUGHT BY IDPS	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Livestock	6.60%	0.50%	3.56%	3.08%	3.05%
Food	8.29%	22.02%	37.67%	24.94%	28.05%
Winter clothing	44.98%	22.55%	36.05%	32.89%	35.32%
Car transportation	34.86%	39.62%	33.58%	36.20%	35.15%
Tools	9.91%	27.46%	33.15%	25.65%	26.72%
Other	8.40%	0.04%	1.92%	2.67%	3.83%

### Documentation

IDPs assessed in the reporting area carry multiple forms of documentation, but only 8% carry passports:

DOCUMENTATION	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
ID Cards	98.4%	98.0%	90.8%	95.3%	96.0%
Nationality Certificates	94.9%	96.4%	93.0%	94.7%	96.6%
Marriage Documents	88.1%	91.9%	57.9%	77.9%	72.7%
Birth Certificates	89.5%	75.3%	59.0%	72.3%	61.5%
Death Certificates	22.9%	16.1%	9.0%	14.9%	18.2%
Passports	2.6%	11.7%	10.1%	9.0%	17.4%
Other Documents	10.0%	10.0%	5.4%	8.2%	19.2%

## IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

Fifty-five percent (55%) of IDPs assessed in the reporting area said that they had received humanitarian assistance since their displacement. This was provided by the following sources:

SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Host community	1.4%	42.5%	21.9%	25.1%	31.1%
Relatives	16.5%	34.8%	11.4%	21.6%	25.7%
Iraqi Red Crescent	3.4%	30.8%	21.2%	20.8%	27.9%
Religious group	7.9%	33.8%	12.1%	19.5%	24.9%
MoDM	17.1%	34.7%	5.4%	19.4%	29.8%
Other	7.2%	8.0%	0.4%	4.9%	1.3%
Humanitarian organization	3.9%	7.5%	0.5%	4.0%	18.2%
Other Iraqi Government body	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	5.4%
Has not received assistance	60.1%	25.3%	54.7%	44.6%	36.8%

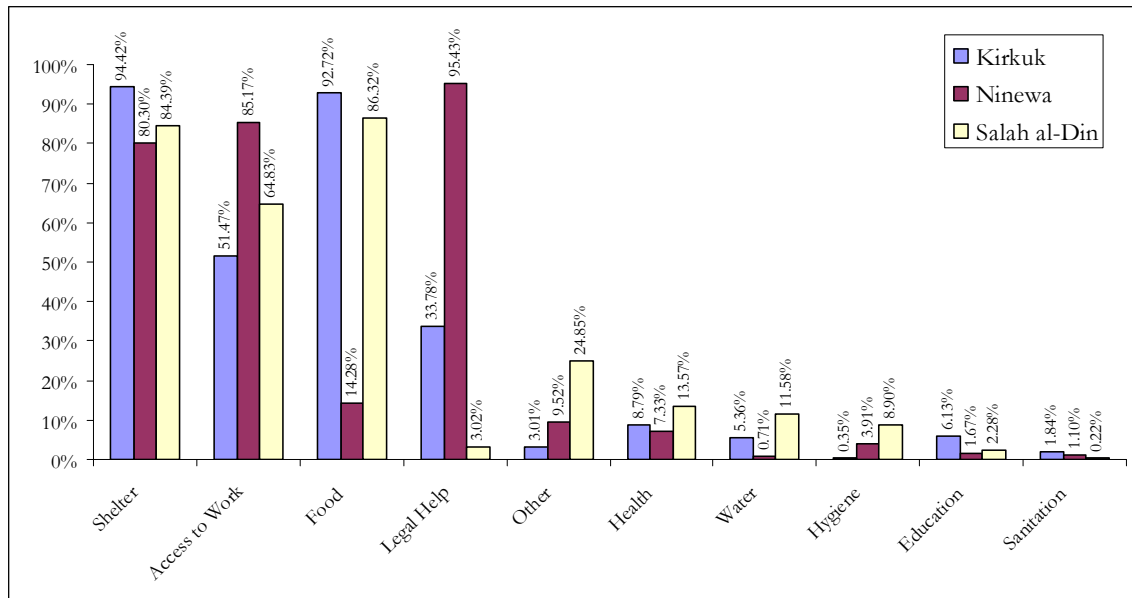
These sources provided the following types of assistance:

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din	Area	All Iraq
Food	33.7%	65.9%	44.4%	50.2%	59.5%
Health	3.4%	5.5%	12.3%	7.7%	11.3%
Non-food Items	25.9%	58.4%	25.1%	38.1%	47.6%
Other	5.5%	9.8%	0.9%	5.4%	11.3%

## V. PRIORITY NEEDS

### Top Priority Needs:

As with the rest of Iraq, the majority of IDPs reported their top priority needs to be shelter and employment, and IDPs in Kirkuk and Salah al-Din also reported food. A very high percentage of IDPs in Ninewa reported the need for legal assistance.



### **IOM Joint Operations Cell Project Recommendations:**

The following recommendations are projects recommended by sources on the ground, including IOM monitors, staff, implementing partners, and other stakeholders. These and other projects are stored in an IOM database as part of the IOM Joint Operations Cell information management system. This database can be queried by geographic location, project cost, project sector, etc. IOM encourages humanitarian organizations to implement these recommendations. For more information, please contact Vlatko Avramovski at [vavramovski@iom-iraq.net](mailto:vavramovski@iom-iraq.net).

Governorate	District	Place	Latitude	Longitude	Project Title	Sector
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Al-Akola	35.426	43.897	Well Construction	WATER / SANITATION
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Al-Akola	35.426	43.897	Emergency Distribution of food and non-food items	EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Al-Akola	35.426	43.897	Emergency distribution of food and non-food items	EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Kirkuk	35.468	44.392	Emergency Distribution of food and non-food items	EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
Ninewa	Mosul	Mosul	36.335	43.119	Formation of small shops for management and selling the seeds in Hay Al Thawra	LIVELIHOOD
Ninewa	Mosul	Mosul	36.335	43.119	Establishment of bakery	LIVELIHOOD
Ninewa	Tilkaif	Rashidia	36.404	43.088	Renting small farm in Al-Rashidiya village	LIVELIHOOD
Ninewa	Tilkaif	Rashidia	36.404	43.088	Distribution of food and non-food items	EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
Salah al-Din	Al-Daur	Samarra	34.200	43.867	Distribution of food and non-food items	EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION

Salah al-Din	Balad	Dujayl	33.847	44.234	Emergency Distribution - NFI	EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION
Salah al-Din	Balad	Dujayl	33.847	44.234	Water Compact Units	WATER / SANITATION
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	Tikrit	34.600	43.680	Distribution of food and non-food items	EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION

## CONCLUSION

Ethnic and religious diversity underlies much of the displacement that has occurred within this area, both pre- and post-2006. In the context of unstable security, this leads to an IDP protection situation that is more problematic than that of IDPs in homogenous areas. IDPs in this area often report eviction orders and pressure from local authorities. The political tensions associated with ethnic diversity also complicate IDP access to resources. The link between PDS registration and voter constituency makes IDP access to food a political as well as a humanitarian issue. Kirkuk in particular is a potential flashpoint for ethnic conflict that could generate new waves of displacement, triggered either by political developments within Kirkuk itself or by a Turkish military incursion into northern Iraq.

The majority of IDPs assessed in the area intend to return to their place of origin and very few intend to integrate in their place of displacement. If security in places of origin continues to improve in 2008, return movements may increase due to deteriorating conditions in IDPs' places of displacement.

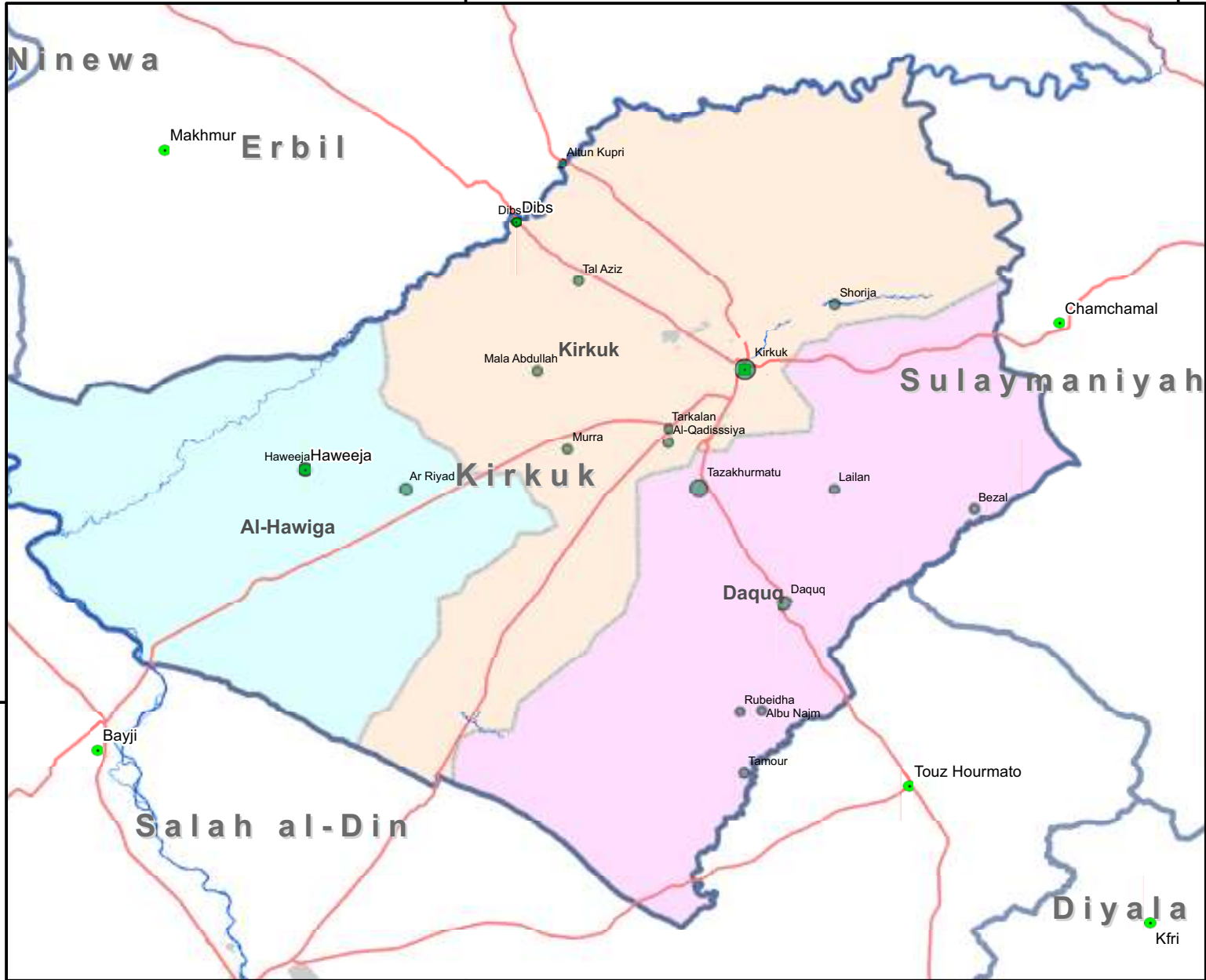
The bulk of this area's post-2006 IDP population is in Ninewa, although the humanitarian situation of IDPs in Kirkuk is more serious. Many IDPs in the area cannot access PDS rations, but the rate of non-access in Kirkuk (42%) is particularly high. The percentage of IDPs who reported irregular access to water in Ninewa (30%) and Kirkuk (27%) are among the highest in Iraq. An especially high percentage (19%) of IDPs in Kirkuk is drinking from rivers, streams, or lakes. Most of the IDPs who reported non-access to health care are in Kirkuk (54%).

Over half of IDPs assessed in the area reported receiving humanitarian assistance, but much of this came from the host community, except in Kirkuk where only 1.4% reported receiving aid from the host community. MoDM and the Iraqi Red Crescent had reached 21% of the assessed, most of them in Ninewa and Salah Al-Din. Very few IDPs in this area reported receiving aid from international humanitarian organizations. Although some parts of this area are highly unstable, there is still humanitarian space within which more aid can be delivered.

*For further information on IDP displacement in Iraq, please contact Dana Graber Ladek, Iraq Displacement Specialist, at [dgrabler@iom-iraq.net](mailto:dgrabler@iom-iraq.net) (+962 79 611 1759).*

# KIRKUK – IDP LOCATIONS, DECEMBER 2007

44°0'0"E 45°0'0"E



## Legend

### Settlements

- Town/Village

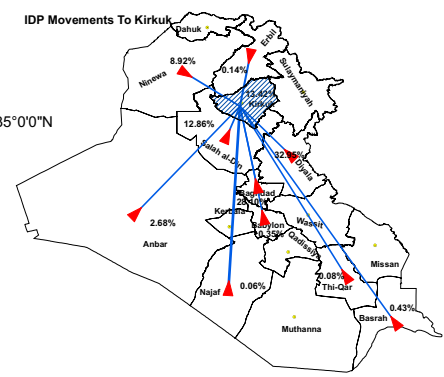
### Main Cities

- District Center
- Governorate Center

- Primary Routes
- ▭ Governorate Boundary

### IDP locations by number of families

- 1- 99
- 100 - 499
- 500 - 999
- 1000 - 1999
- 2000 and more



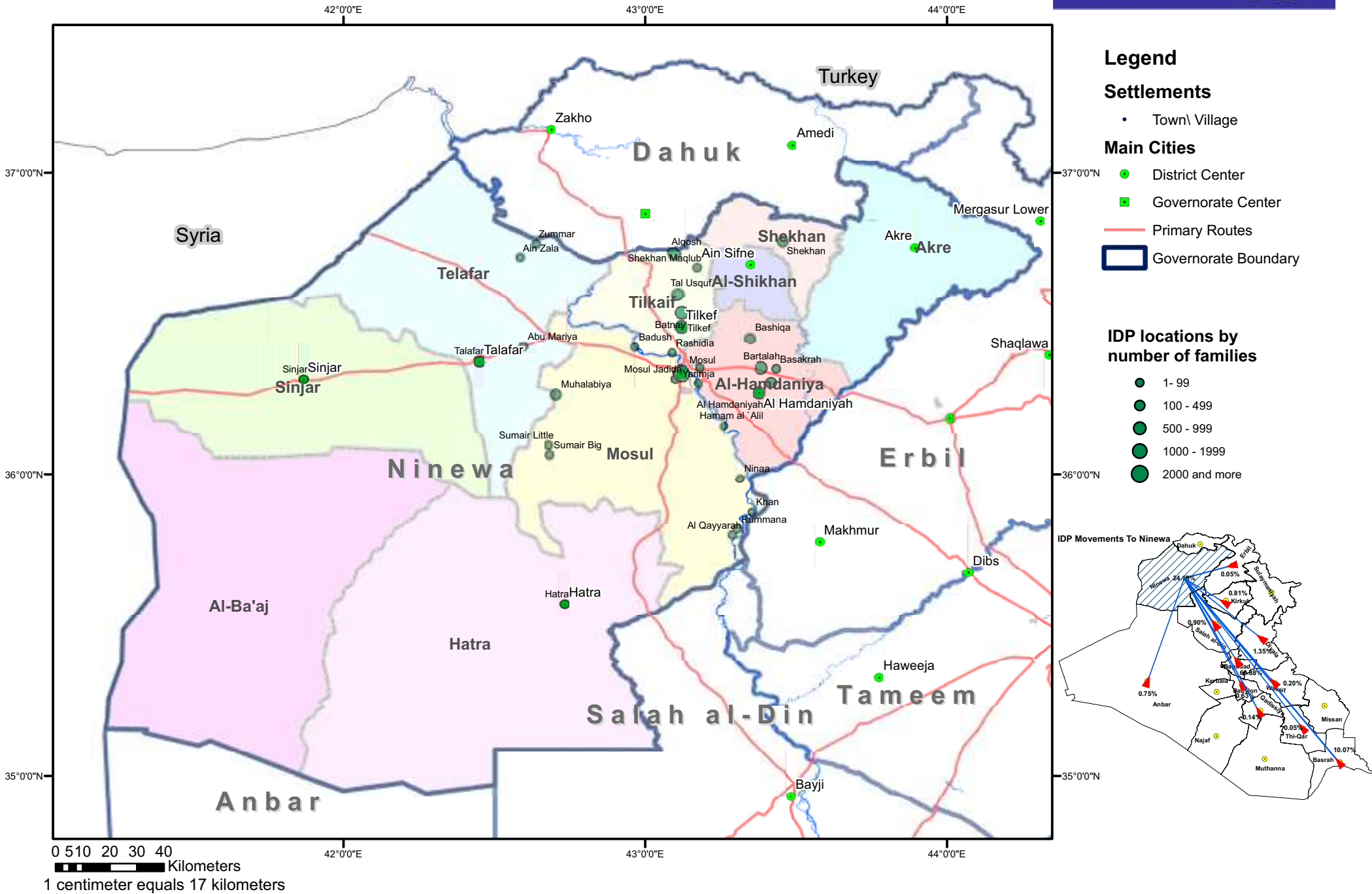
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Kilometers  
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44°0'0"E 45°0'0"E

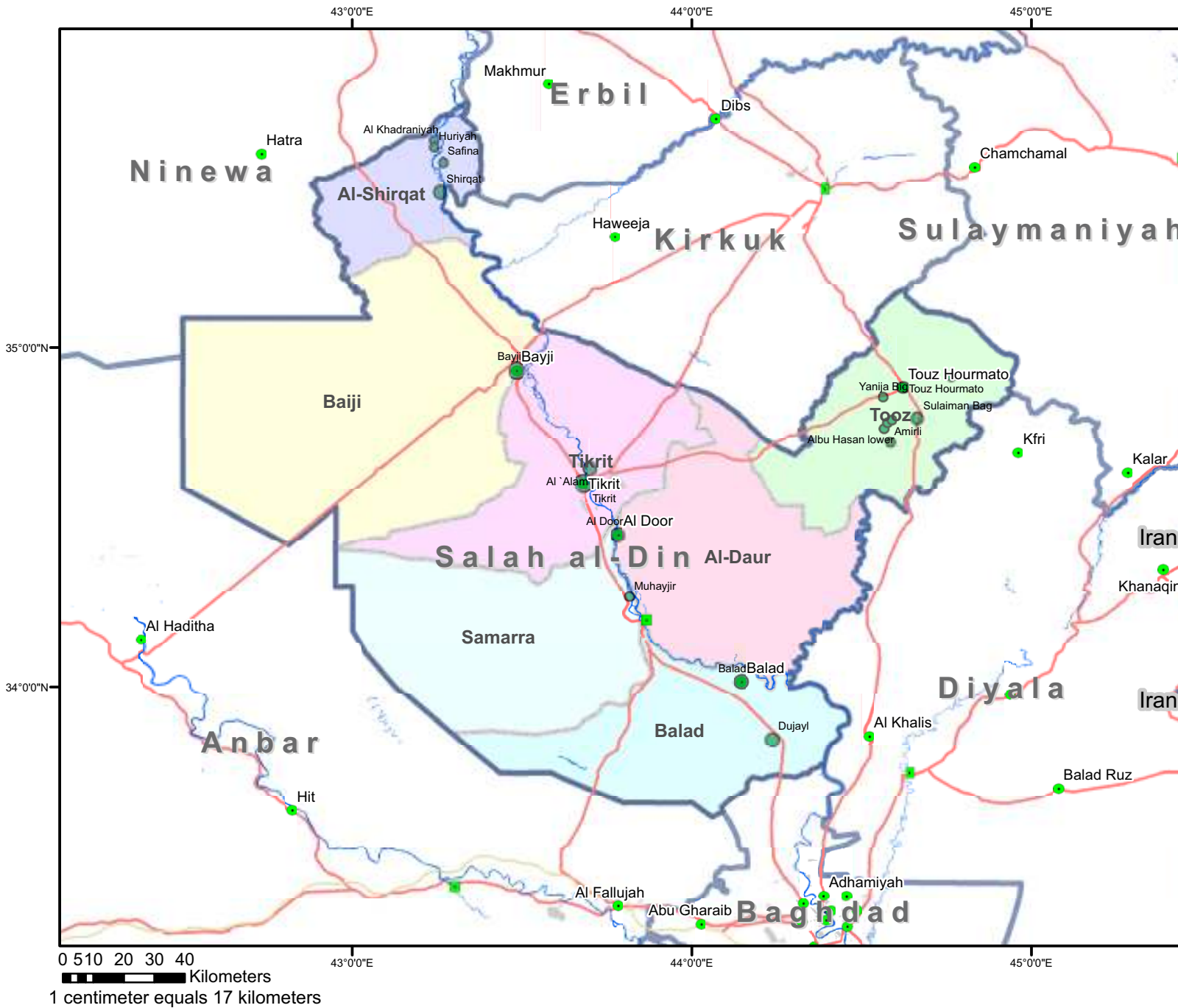
35°0'0"N



# NINEWA – IDP LOCATIONS, DECEMBER 2007



# SALAH AL-DIN – IDP LOCATIONS, DECEMBER 2007



## Legend

### Settlements

- Town/Village

### Main Cities

- District Center
- Governorate Center
- Primary Routes
- ▭ Governorate Boundary

### IDP locations by number of families

- 1-99
- 100-499
- 500-999
- 1000-1999
- 2000 and more

