

SALAH AL-DIN

GOVERNORATE PROFILE FEBRUARY 2010
IOM IDP AND RETURNEE ASSESSMENT



SALAH AL-DIN: DISPLACEMENT AT A GLANCE

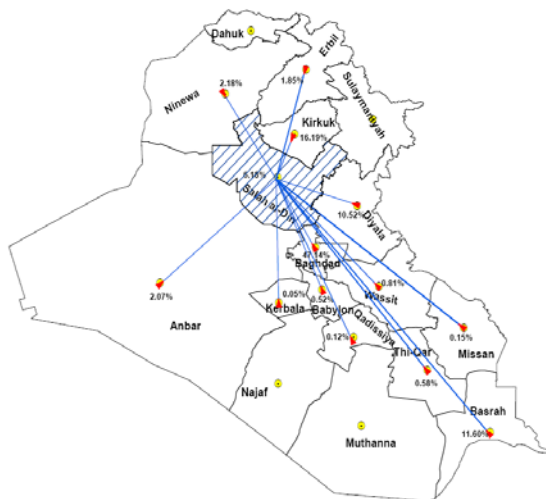
Total post-Feb 2006 IDPs ¹	9,836 families (est. 59,016 individuals)
Total pre-Feb 2006 IDPs ²	3,336 families (est. 20,196 individuals)
Number of post-Feb 2006 IDPs assessed by IOM ³	15,538 families (est. 93,228 individuals)
Returnees ⁴	258 families (est. 1,548 individuals)
Capital	Tikrit
Districts	Al-Daur, Al-Shirqat, Baiji, Balad, Al-Fares, Samarra, Al-Thethar, Tikrit, Tooz
Population ⁵	1,191,403 individuals

IDPs in Salah al-Din governorate live in difficult circumstances, particularly those in settlements outside of the main cities where access to basic services, medical care, and work opportunities are distant. Many throughout the governorate live in precarious housing situations and are not able to find suitable sources of income to support their families. Most IDP families in Salah al-Din fled sites of the worst sectarian violence and many do not yet feel safe to go home.

As violence continues, many IDP families are badly affected by continuing insecurity, and they are sometimes viewed with suspicion by the host community and local authorities, making life even more difficult.

Adding to the significant number of post-2006 displaced families in Salah al-Din, families there also continue to displace in search of locations with sufficient water.

Quick Facts on Salah al-Din IDPs & Returnees



- IOM-assessed IDP priority needs in Salah al-Din are access to work, food, and shelter.
- Almost 13% of IOM-assessed IDP families in Salah al-Din live in group settlements, public buildings, or former military camps.
- 30% of IOM-assessed IDPs wish to return to their places of origin.

¹ As per the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration.

² As per IOM Phase II Monitoring, December 2005.

³ Please note that this is the number of post-February 2006 IDPs assessed by IOM, not the total number of IDPs in the governorate.

⁴ As per IOM Returnee Monitoring.

⁵ As per the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology, 2007.

IOM Displacement Assessments

Iraq has a long history of displacement, the most recent significant event being the February 2006 bombing of the Samarra Al-Askari Mosque. Due primarily to sectarian violence, 1.6 million people were internally displaced, chiefly in 2006 and 2007, according to government figures.¹

IOM field monitoring teams assess the varying needs and challenges of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnee communities across the eighteen Iraqi governorates. These comprehensive assessments of IDPs and returnees are conducted through Rapid Assessment questionnaires in conjunction with the assessments of Iraqi authorities and other national and international actors.

IOM seeks to ascertain and disseminate detailed information about IDP and returnee needs and conditions in each governorate. Our objective is to promote a greater understanding of displacement and return in Iraq by facilitating policy making, prioritizing areas of operation, planning emergency responses, and designing long-term programs.

To date, IOM has assessed 224,365 IDP families and identified 61,319 returnee families. Of these returnee families, 4,668 have participated in IOM in-depth needs assessment interviews. Unless otherwise stated, all data in the profile is based on IOM-assessed populations.

Recent IOM Activity in Salah al-Din

Providing school kits in Salah al-Din



IOM provided school kits to 2,946 students in 8 different primary schools in Salah al-Din. These kits provided copybooks, pencils, erasers, a backpack, and other school supplies to least each student the entire school year.

For more information on IOM's past activities in Salah al-Din, see *Activities in Salah al-Din* at:

www.iomiraq.net

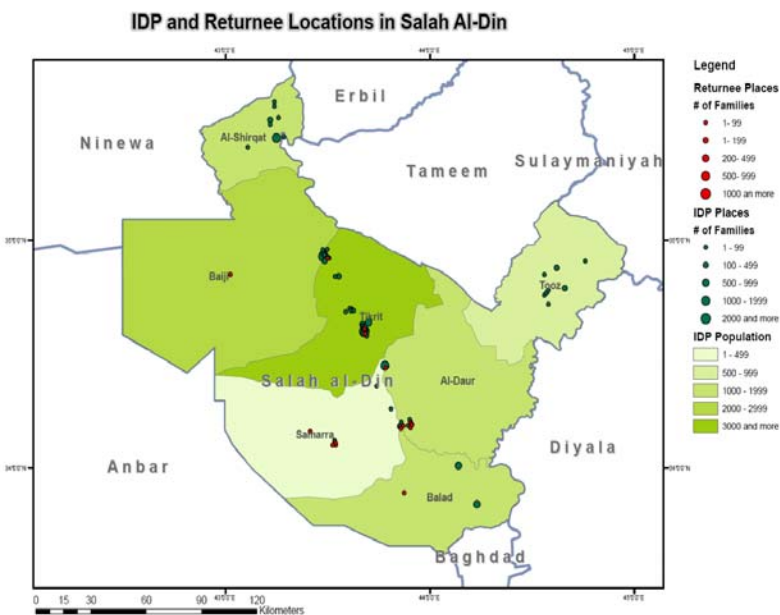
SALAH AL-DIN DISPLACEMENT BACKGROUND

Bordering Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Ninewa governorates, since 2006 Salah al-Din has received many families fleeing sectarian violence from these neighboring volatile locations. Most IDPs in Salah al-Din are Arab Sunni Muslims who arrived in 2006 and the beginning of 2007 during the height of post-2006 displacement movements in Iraq. IDPs in Salah al-Din come principally from Baghdad (47%) Kirkuk (16%), Basrah (12%), and Diyala (11%) governorates.

Only slightly more than 6% of displaced families in Salah al-Din fled from one portion of the governorate to another—most came there from other, more insecure locations. Most IDP families report to IOM monitors that they were targeted due to their ethnicity or religion, and one-third received direct threats to their lives before fleeing. However, sporadic violence and other incidents of insecurity do continue to occur in Salah al-Din itself.

Almost 60% of IDP families in Salah al-Din are located in the districts of Tikrit and Baiji, distributed in the cities and surrounding areas. While relations between IDP and host community families are relatively good, there is occasional tension when IDP presence is perceived as increasing insecurity in a certain area. This can sometimes lead to targeting of IDPs by local security forces, especially in the wake of attacks or security breaches.

IDP & Returnee Locations in Salah al-Din. See final page for detail

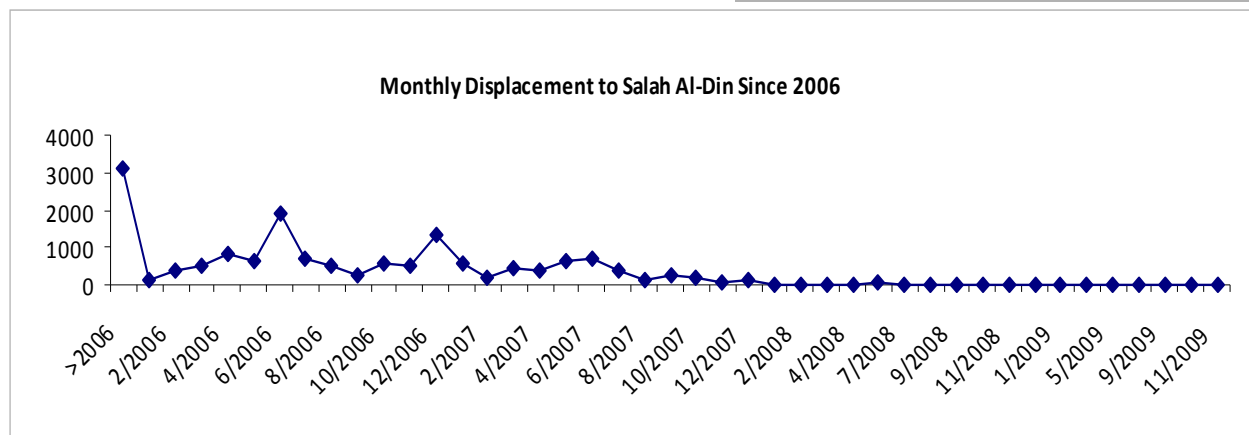


Number of IDPs in Salah al-Din by District		
District	Families	%
Total	15538	100%
Al-Daur	1259	8.1%
Al-Fares	503	3.2%
Al-Shirqat	1553	10.0%
Al-Thethar	25	0.2%
Baiji	2941	18.9%
Balad	1112	7.2%
Samarra	1302	8.4%
Tikrit	6291	40.5%
Tooz	552	3.6%

IDP Governorate of Origin	
Within Salah al-Din	6.2%
Anbar	2.1%
Babylon	0.5%
Baghdad	47.1%
Basrah	11.6%
Diyala	10.5%
Erbil	1.8%
Missan	0.2%
Ninewa	2.2%
Qadissiya	0.1%
Kirkuk	16.2%
Thi-Qar	0.6%
Wassit	0.8%

Reason for Being Targeted	Salah al-Din	All Iraq
Belonging to a certain ethnic group	17.0%	4.9%
Belonging to a certain religion or sect	66.1%	61%
Belonging to a certain social group	1.9%	1.0%
Holding a certain political opinion	1.2%	3.8%
Do not think the group was targeted	9.5%	10.3%

Reason for Displacement	Salah al-Din	All Iraq
No Answer	10.7%	0.03%
Direct threats to life	32.8%	23.5%
Generalized violence	25.8%	12.4%
Left out of fear	19.8%	11.1%
Forced displacement	7.2%	13.7%
Sectarian violence	1.2%	0.7%
Drought	1.1%	0.9%
Armed conflict	0.9%	4.9%
Other	0.5%	0.7%



SALAH AL-DIN: IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

There have been no new displacements to Salah al-Din since the beginning of 2008, which means that IDP families in the governorate have all been displaced for a minimum of 2 years. However, less than 20% of IDP families assessed by IOM in Salah al-Din wish to integrate into their current places of displacement, despite the years away from their homes. Instead they are waiting and trying to do the best they can in what they still view as temporary circumstances.

The Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) is responsible for Government of Iraq (GoI) registration of IDP and returnee families in the country. According to official registration figures, there are 9,836 IDP families registered in Salah al-Din. Since 2006, IOM monitors have assessed 15,538 families there. Some of this difference can be accounted for because IOM assessments include displacement due to drought, however this is not registered by MoDM registration centers.

Along with a significant number of post-2006 families displaced by sectarian violence, Salah al-Din is also the location of a significant number of families displaced in search of sufficient water for their daily and livelihood needs. IOM monitors have identified 319 families displaced in Salah al-Din for these reasons, mostly in Samarra, Tikrit and al-Thethar. Authorities have explained to IOM monitors that these flows of families continue, beyond their capacity to respond to the situation. These families, often moving from one rural area to another and losing their homes and livelihoods in the process, would be willing to return to their places of origin given enough water once again in these locations.

Whether displaced or as members of vulnerable host communities, women, children, and the elderly are some of the most harshly affected. Female-headed households and widows are more common in the wake of recent sectarian violence. These women have little opportunity to support themselves and their families, nor can they easily advocate for themselves when it comes to social or legal matters in their communities. According to IOM assessments, an average of almost 9% of IDP families in Salah al-Din are female-headed households.

Many IDP women and children are forced to take on more responsibilities than they would otherwise be given, as displacement continues to substantially affect the social fabric of families in Iraq.

IDPs Originally from Salah al-Din are located in:		
Governorate	# Families	Percentage
Anbar	156	1.9%
Babylon	182	2.2%
Baghdad	565	6.8%
Basrah	877	10.6%
Dahuk	1	0.0%
Diyala	43	0.5%
Erbil	31	0.4%
Kerbala	247	3.0%
Missan	525	6.3%
Muthanna	103	1.2%
Najaf	105	1.3%
Ninewa	64	0.8%
Qadissiya	154	1.9%
Salah al-Din	961	11.6%
Sulaymaniyah	89	1.1%
Kirkuk	2238	27.1%
Thi-Qar	1734	21.0%
Wassit	193	2.3%
Total Assessed	8268	100%

Female-Headed Households (by district)	
District	Percentage
Total	8.6%
Al-Daur	8.8%
Al-Fares	9.9%
Al-Shirqat	10.1%
Baiji	12.9%
Balad	2.8%
Samarra	8.7%
Tikrit	7.4%
Tooz	4.3%

IDPs by Age and Gender			
Age	Female	Male	Total
Under 1 year old	557	540	1097
1 to 4 years old	1269	1332	2601
5-17 years old	3069	3027	6096
18-60 years old	3261	3305	6566
Over 60 years old	389	465	854

Ethno-Religious Identity in Salah al-Din (by District)					
District	Arab-Shia Muslim	Arab-Sunni Muslim	Kurd-Sunni Muslim	Turkmen-Shia Muslim	Other
Total	2.2%	96.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%
Al-Daur	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Fares	13.9%	86.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Shirqat	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Al-Thethar	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Baiji	0.0%	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Balad	21.3%	78.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Samarra	0.0%	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Tikrit	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tooz	0.0%	59.6%	10.7%	25.7%	4.0%

SALAH AL-DIN'S DISPLACED: LIVING CONDITIONS AND PRIORITY NEEDS

IOM-assessed IDP families in Salah al-Din state that their priority needs across the governorate are access to work and food, followed by shelter.

Whether in cities or rural areas, IDP families find it difficult to work in locations where job opportunities are already scarce. In Al Juboriya Al Thaltha area of Samarra, IDP families can find occasional work through day-to-day activities such as taxi driving. Most of these families are not able to afford rent, and so some are able to live with relatives, while others build houses out of clay and broken bricks. They are not able to find reliable sources of income.

69 IDP families in Al Jillam area of Samarra have built their houses themselves from mud and wood. These shelters do not provide sufficient protection from the elements, and they are not built to last. These families, like many IDP families in Salah al-Din and throughout the country, are looking for a more sustainable shelter solution.

These families in Al Jillam are not able to send their children to school because the school is far away, and the children are needed to work and bring in extra income rather than spend more money on school materials. The electricity grid does not extend to this rural area, and families there are not able to afford the seeds, fertilizers, and other equipment that they have used to farm for many years. Combined with lack of rainfall or proper irrigation, these troubles forced these families to move to their current location, but they remain unable to farm enough to support themselves.

Employment	Salah al-Din	All Iraq
At least one member of the family has a job	22.4%	33.5%
No family member has a job	77.6%	66.5%

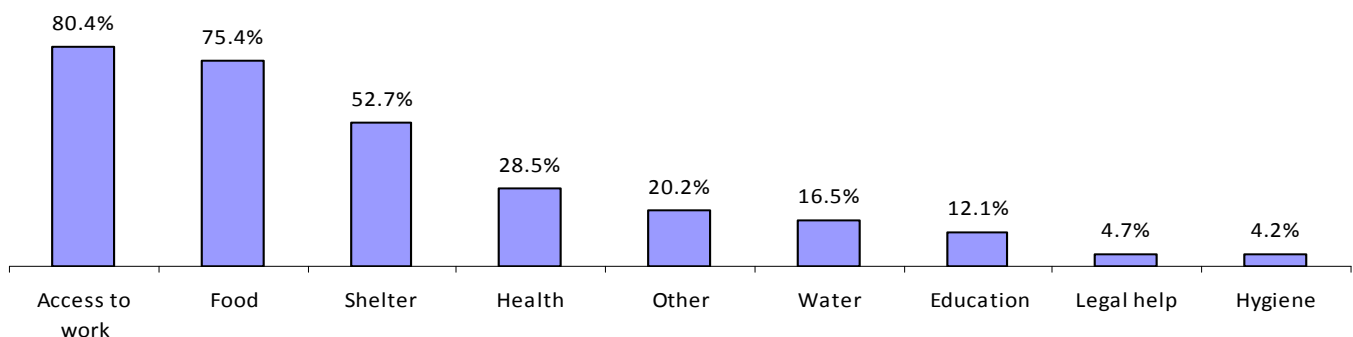
PDS Access	Salah al-Din	All Iraq
No Answer	6.7%	19.7%
Not at all	18.7%	15.3%
Sometimes	28.2%	32.2%
Yes, always	46.4%	32.8%

Electricity	Salah al-Din	All Iraq
No Electricity	7.5%	3.6%
1-3 hours per day	44.0%	25.3%
Four or more hours per day	42.3%	51.1%
No Answer	6.1%	19.9%

Water Source	Salah al-Din	All Iraq
Municipal water (underground pipes)	82.4%	87.7%
Water tanks / trucks	28.6%	25.8%
Public Wells	16.2%	9.6%
Rivers, streams or lakes	8.3%	12.6%
Other Sources	2.7%	5.3%
Open / broken pipe	1.2%	12.4%

District	Living Structure (by district)							
	Tent In Camp	Collective Town Settlement	Tent Near House of Host	Former Military Camp	Public Building	Host House	Rented House	Other
Total	0.1%	5.1%	0.4%	2.5%	5.9%	9.1%	58.6%	18.1%
Al-Daur	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	10.3%	85.0%	1.3%
Al-Fares	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	49.1%	7.4%	43.5%	0.0%
Al-Shirqat	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	21.4%	57.7%	11.2%
Al-Thethar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	76.0%	0.0%
Baiji	0.0%	12.7%	0.5%	2.2%	7.0%	6.4%	57.3%	13.7%
Balad	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.7%	13.5%	12.9%	58.1%	10.4%
Samarra	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	4.1%	7.9%	81.5%	6.5%
Tikrit	0.3%	6.1%	0.4%	4.7%	1.4%	4.8%	50.8%	31.2%
Tooz	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.1%	30.1%	56.2%	10.1%

Priority Needs for Salah Al-Din IDPs



SALAH AL-DIN'S RETURNEES

IOM field monitors work with local authorities and other key stakeholders to identify returnee families as they come home from displacement elsewhere in Iraq or displacement abroad. In Salah al-Din governorate, IOM monitors have identified 258 returnee families, or approximately 1,548 individuals. Most of these families have returned home to Samarra and Balad districts.

IOM monitors have assessed a total of 8,268 families who fled Salah al-Din and could potentially return, so this group still represents a small percentage of that overall number. See following page for more detail.

In sample interviews with returnee families, IOM monitors found that families returned because of improved security (47%) or a combination of improved security and difficult conditions in displacement (40%).

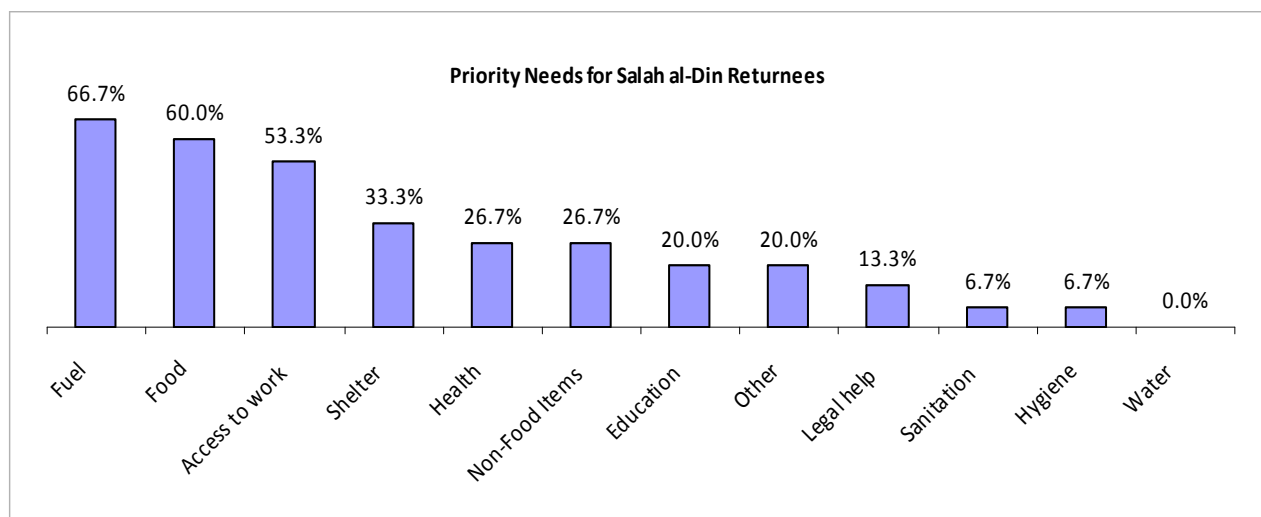
Returnee families in Salah al-Din want to stay in their places of origin and rebuild their lives and their communities. However, they are in need of assistance to do so. They report to IOM monitors that their priority needs are fuel, food, and access to work. Upon coming home, returnee families may not be able to continue with their former livelihoods; some may have lost shops or other work-related property. In other cases, opportunities for work remain scarce. Basic services also rate as important concerns for these families.

Returnee Numbers in Salah al-Din by District		
District	Number of Families	Percentage
Total	258	100%
Al-Daur	8	3.1%
Baiji	22	8.5%
Balad	63	24.4%
Samarra	160	62.0%
Tikrit	5	1.9%

Returnee Reason for Return			
District	Improved security in origin area	Improved security in origin area & Very difficult conditions in displacement	Very difficult conditions in displacement
Total	46.7%	40.0%	13.3%
Al-Daur	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Baiji	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Samarra	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%
Tikrit	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%



IDP homes surrounded by trash in Baiji district of Salah al-Din.



RETURN POTENTIAL

IDPs From Salah al-Din

IOM monitors have assessed a total of 8,268 families who were displaced from Salah al-Din, mostly to Kirkuk, Thi Qar and Baghdad. Of these, 30% or 2,489 families have told IOM monitors that they wish to return to their places of origin, meaning that a small return flow to Salah al-Din could continue if security permits.

However, while the majority of those living in Kirkuk wish to return home (55%), only 21% of those living in Thi Qar wish to return. The vast majority in Thi Qar instead wish to integrate into their current places of displacement (74%). Many of these families fled to Thi Qar governorate because they already had family and tribal ties there, making the adjustment easier and the need to return to Salah al-Din less pressing. Many also did not lose houses in Salah al-Din, since they were renting.

IDPs In Salah al-Din

Of the 15,538 IOM-assessed IDP families in Salah al-Din, most originate from Baghdad, Kirkuk, Basrah, and Ninewa governorates. 41% would like to return to their places of origin, while 34% wish to resettle in a third location, and only slightly less than 20% would like to integrate into their current places of displacement.

Intentions of those displaced FROM Salah al-Din				
Displaced in	Integrate into the current location	Resettle in a third location	Return to their place of origin	Waiting to Decide
All IDPs from Salah al-Din	48.3%	16.7%	30.1%	4.8%
Anbar	96.8%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Babylon	44.5%	51.1%	4.4%	0.0%
Baghdad	41.9%	19.6%	29.2%	9.2%
Basrah	77.5%	20.4%	1.6%	0.5%
Dahuk	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Diyala	90.7%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%
Erbil	12.9%	16.1%	71.0%	0.0%
Kerbala	23.1%	43.3%	33.6%	0.0%
Missan	41.9%	36.0%	5.7%	16.4%
Muthanna	67.6%	17.1%	15.2%	0.0%
Najaf	44.8%	0.0%	55.2%	0.0%
Ninewa	6.3%	29.7%	62.5%	1.6%
Qadissiya	62.0%	29.3%	8.7%	0.0%
Salah al-Din	37.7%	22.1%	37.6%	2.7%
Sulaymaniyah	54.4%	7.8%	36.7%	1.1%
Kirkuk	24.8%	9.8%	55.3%	10.1%
Thi-Qar	74.1%	4.4%	21.4%	0.2%
Wassit	30.1%	51.3%	18.7%	0.0%

These returnees leaving Salah al-Din would mostly resettle in Baghdad, Basrah, and Diyala governorates. IDP families in Salah al-Din from Kirkuk and Ninewa are less likely to intend to return home, perhaps because of political and ethnic insecurity that continues there.

Many IDP families are also waiting to watch how the post-election environment develops in both Salah al-Din and their governorates of origin before they make a decision.

Salah al-Din IDP Settlement Intentions				
District	Integrate into the current location	Resettle in a third location	Return to their place of origin	Waiting to Decide
Total	19.2%	34.3%	41.1%	5.2%
Al-Daur	7.5%	5.6%	76%	10.8%
Al-Fares	0%	72%	28%	0%
Al-Shirqat	18.9%	33.4%	37.7%	10%
Al-Thethar	0%	76%	12%	12%
Baiji	23.4%	18.7%	47.6%	10.1%
Balad	0.7%	61.8%	37.1%	0.4%
Samarra	33.3%	21.9%	41.9%	2.8%
Tikrit	23%	43.6%	30.4%	2.9%
Tooz	4.3%	18.1%	77.5%	0%

Of those who intend to return, to which governorate would they return?	
Anbar	1.5%
Babylon	0.8%
Baghdad	57.8%
Basrah	9.3%
Diyala	11.4%
Erbil	2.5%
Kerbala	0.1%
Ninewa	0.6%
Qadissiya	0.2%
Salah al-Din	5.7%
Kirkuk	8.7%
Thi-Qar	0.6%
Wassit	0.8%

Please note that displacement and return are occurring on a continuous basis, and IOM strives to update this information as frequently as possible. Through its monitoring and needs assessments, IOM has also developed periodic displacement updates, 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.iomiraq.net/idp.html>

For further information on IDPs and returnees in Iraq, please contact Rex Alamban, Head of IOM Iraq Joint Operations Cell at ralamban@iom.int or Liana Paris, IOM Monitoring Officer, at lparis@iom.int (+962 6 565 9660 extensions 1067 and 1022).

IDP and Returnee Locations in Salah Al-Din

