



ANALYTIC STUDY FOR IDPs

BASIC SERVICES & PLACE OF ORIGIN

2011



MOSUL PARC ACD

Analytic Study for IDPs

BASIC SERVICES AND PLACE OF ORIGIN

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Introduction

Mosul-PARC/ACD worked on collecting and analyzing the data collected by its teams in a software program to be the database of all Mosul PARC information. The program is designed by ACD programmer/IT. In this study, whose analysis are done by the program, the information are collected by Mosul PARC field monitors through surveys to number of the visited areas of the IDPs in the first half of 2011. We concentrated in this study on two factors; the basic services and the place of origin because we believe that these two factors are of great importance in the process of providing the IDPs with durable solutions.

The program contains five sections; Monitoring (which we deals with part of it in this study), legal assistance, CSA, reporting, and Maps.

Main page of the program



This Table illustrates the areas which are included in the Study

SN	Visit Date	Region name	Fam. No.
1	4/1/2011	Jdaida	148
2	9/1/2011	Al-Naby Younis	20
3	11/1/2011	Sheikh Ibraheem	70
4	16/1/2011	Al-Mazare Quarter	22
5	17/1/2011	Al-Qawsyat 2nd	230
6	18/1/2011	Al-Oraiby Quarter	35
7	19/1/2011	Tarbushka	60
8	23/1/2011	Bejwaniya	168
9	9/2/2011	Manara Al-Shabak	200
10	27/2/2011	Kanoona village	90
11	28/2/2011	Jelukhan	65
12	1/3/2011	Ain Sleby	75
13	6/3/2011	Al-Hadba complex	96
14	8/3/2011	Palace complex	235
15	9/3/2011	Al-Aathr	200
16	13/3/2011	Al-Shallalat	182
17	15/3/2011	Yarimja camp	23
18	22/3/2011	Al-Daraweesh village	187
19	27/4/2011	Wadi Hajar Quarter	46
20	2/5/2011	Al-Meethaq Quarter	125
21	2/5/2011	Al-Wahda Quarter	150
22	9/5/2011	Jurf Almeleh	41
23	23/5/2011	Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85
24	25/5/2011	Qreetagh Village	204
25	25/5/2011	A-Ghadeer Complex	360
26	29/5/2011	Baghdad street	82
27	29/5/2011	Khazna village	65
28	31/5/2011	Teeba complex	158
29	5/6/2011	Al-Zahraa complex	158
30	6/6/2011	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380
31	19/6/2011	Ali Rash village	250
32	27/6/2011	Al-Quds Quarter	300
33	30/6/2011	Al-Rasheediya Quarter	400
		Total fam. No.	4910

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Basic Services

By knowing the needs to basic services in the IDPs areas we can know what the IDPs in each area need exactly. For instance if any organization wants to carry out a certain project we can easily know from this program which is the best area that fit this project.

The table below is of the areas that are most in need and they are arranged according to their general needs to the basic services. The rate of services in the first region (which is here Rajm Al-Hadeed) is the worst and the worst service in this region is the first need (which is here shelter). From this table we can know easily what the most important service for every region is, whether it is water, shelter, etc.

Priorities of Basic Needs and the Rate of Basic services needs

Region name	Basic services needs %	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	sixth	seventh
Rajm Al-Hadeed	74	Shelter	Sanitation	Water	Others	Health	Education	Economic
Kanoona village	66	Water	Shelter	Sanitation	Health	Economic	Others	Education
Al-Aathr	66	Shelter	Water	Sanitation	Education	Economic	Others	Health
Bejwaniya	65	Water	Shelter	Sanitation	Others	Health	Education	Economic
Qreetagh Village	63	Sanitation	Water	Education	Health	Shelter	Economic	Others
Al-Zahraa complex	63	Sanitation	Others	Health	Water	Education	Shelter	Economic
Manara Al-Shabak	61	Sanitation	Others	Health	Water	Shelter	Economic	Education
Yarimja camp	60	Shelter	Sanitation	Others	Economic	Water	Health	Education
Ain Sleby	58	Water	Sanitation	Education	Shelter	Health	Economic	Others
Jelukhan	57	Water	Sanitation	Health	Education	Economic	Shelter	Others
A-Ghadeer Complex	57	Sanitation	Health	Education	Water	Shelter	Economic	Others
Ali Rash village	57	Water	Sanitation	Education	Health	Economic	Others	Shelter
Al-Shallalat	56	Shelter	Sanitation	Health	Education	Economic	Water	Others
Al-	56	Others	Water	Sanitation	Health	Education	Shelter	Economic

Daraweesh								
Al-Naby Younis	55	Shelter	Economic	Sanitation	Others	Water	Health	Education
Jdaida	54	Sanitation	Others	Water	Shelter	Health	Economic	Education
Al-Hadba complex	54	Economic	Shelter	Sanitation	Water	Health	Education	Others
Al-Qawsyat 2nd	52	Shelter	Sanitation	Economic	Health	Education	Water	Others
Palace complex	51	Shelter	Sanitation	Water	Education	Economic	Health	Others
Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	49	Sanitation	Others	Water	Education	Shelter	Economic	Health
Khazna village	49	Education	Sanitation	Health	Water	Economic	Shelter	Others
Tarbushka	48	Water	Sanitation	Education	Health	Economic	Shelter	Others
Sheikh Ibraheem	42	Water	Sanitation	Health	Shelter	Economic	Education	Others
Teeba complex	40	Education	Sanitation	Health	Water	Shelter	Economic	Others
Baghdad street	39	Economic	Water	Shelter	Education	Sanitation	Health	Others
Al-Rasheediya Quarter	38	Shelter	Economic	Water	Others	Sanitation	Health	Education
Jurf Almeleh	37	Others	Economic	Shelter	Sanitation	Health	Water	Education
Al-Mazare Quarter	35	Shelter	Sanitation	Water	Economic	Education	Health	Others
Al-Oraiby Quarter	35	Shelter	Education	Sanitation	Economic	Health	Water	Others
Al-Quds Quarter	27	Health	Economic	Shelter	Water	Education	Sanitation	Others
Wadi Hajar Quarter	13	Economic	Water	Shelter	Sanitation	Health	Education	Others
Al-Meethaq Quarter	13	Economic	Water	Shelter	Sanitation	Health	Education	Others
Al-Wahda Quarter	13	Economic	Water	Shelter	Sanitation	Health	Education	Others

This program uses a scale from 0 to 9 for each service. 0 means that the service is very good (needs no assistance in this service) and 9 means that the service is very bad (there is great need to the service). In addition to this scale which is very helpful we have detailed information about each service for every area if we want further information about any service.

Shelter and other services

Let us suppose for example that we want to carry out a shelter project with a certain budget. Through this program we can know which is the area that most needs this project and that fits the budget of the project.

As we see in the table below Rajm Al-Hadeed area is most area needs shelter then it is followed by Al-Naby Younis. If we have two areas that have the same need to shelter then we can depend on the number of families to choose the area and that is according to the amount of the budget. The large budget is for the large number of families. There are also another factors we can depend on to choose the right area to carry out the project like the condition of other services, the future intention of the families whether they want to stay or to move to another place, the economic condition for the families, and whether there is any threat of eviction. And all these information are available in the detailed information for each area and they are very helpful in choosing the best area that deserves the project.

The same goes for water, sanitation, education, health, and others.

Areas that Need Shelter Projects

SN	Region name	Fam. no.	Description	Assessment	Basic services needs %
1	Al-Naby Younis	20	80% in mud houses. the situation of the houses in general is very bad. even the cement house are in bad condition	9	55
2	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	About 60% of the houses are built of mud. The condition of the houses especially the mud houses are very bad. But some houses need renovation.	9	74
3	Al-Aathr	200	Most of them 90% live in mud houses which need to be renovated , 5% cement, 5% tents	8	66
4	Al-Shallalat	182	Most of them, 80%, live in cottages (used to be touristic cottages) which are in a very bad condition	8	56
5	Yarimja camp	23	Most of them live in mud houses whose conditions are very bad. Although some of the IDPs live in cement houses but the situations of these houses are very bad too	8	60

6	Al-Qawsyiat 2nd	230	Most of the families live in mud houses (about 92 %). the condition of the houses is bad.	7	52
7	Bejwaniya	168	about 90 % of them live in mud houses some of the houses need renovations	7	65
8	Kanoona village	90	All of them live in mud houses. Many of these houses need to be renovated	7	66
9	Al-Hadba complex	96	most of them live in mud houses 70%, and 30% live in cement houses (a NGO roofed one room for about twinty houses) but other houses still need renovations	7	54
10	Palace complex	235	Most of IDPs live in cement houses whose situations are miserable	7	51
11	Jdaida	148	74% mud houses and 6% tents. some houses (about 20%) are in bad condition and need to be renovated.	6	54
12	Al-Mazare Quarter	22	Most of them live in mud houses about 60%	6	35
13	Al-Oraiby Quarter	35	All of them live in cement houses. but some house are in bad condition and need to be renovated.	6	35
14	Manara Al-Shabak	200	They live on agricultural lands which belong to the residents there. about 30% of the IDPs live in mud houses. but these houses are in good conditions in general.	6	61
15	Ain Sleby	75	most of them live in mud houses,about 80%, and the other 20% live in cement houses	6	58
16	Qreetagh Village	204	Most of the houses are cement houses. The IDPs own these houses. There are about 25 houses which need renovation.	6	63
17	A-Ghadeer Complex	360	The houses are cement one but some of them have plate roofs, about 25%. In some houses there is more than one family since the families no. is 360 whereas there are 275 houses only in the complex.	6	57
18	Baghdad street	82	About 90% of them live in rented apartments that are very small. They were affected by the acts of violence that took place in the last 8 years.	6	39
19	Al-Rasheediya Quarter	400	98% of the families live in cement houses whose condition is good in general but some of them need to be renovated. Most of them live in rented houses (about 60%)	6	38

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			but some of them are squatters on governmental lands. 2% of them live in mud houses.		
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Areas that Need Water Projects

SN	Region name	Fam. no.	Description	Assessment	Basic services needs %
1	Sheikh Ibraheem	70	They have no water. They get water by water tankers.	9	42
2	Jelukhan	65	they have to purchase water from far area and transport it to their region	8	57
3	Qreetagh Village	204	There is water project 4 km away from the village. This project pumps only for few of hours per day (because of the electrical power shortage). This pumping covers only about third water need of the village. The other families are obliged to transfer water from Al-Zab stream or purchase it. Also there are some artesian wells but their water is undrinkable for human because it's brackish and has unacceptable smell.	8	63
4	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	Water issue is the biggest problem in the area because there is water tank whose capacity is 6000 liters. But the water-pumped is small and it takes 3 days to fill the tank with water. Moreover the water doesn't cover but the houses that are near to the tank. But, some of the houses are connected with the main net.	8	74
5	Ali Rash village	250	There is no water project in the village so they depend on wells for irrigation, washing and for domestic use. They are bound to go to Al-Manarah village (2 km away) or Bartellah (10 km away). The nearest water project to draw water is in Al-Sallamiya (about 30 km away). It couldn't be connected with Al-Manarah village because it is a small one and it would decrease the quota of water of the village. It couldn't be	8	57

			connected with Bartellah sub-district because it lies in a lower level.		
6	Ain Sleby	75	they have to purchase water and transport it by tanker to their region	7	58
7	Tarbushka	60	they get water by tankers and wells but the water that they get is not potable	7	48
8	Bejwaniya	168	they use wells to get water for washing whereas they purchase water for drinking	7	65
9	Kanoona village	90	The village has 3 wells; whereas the IDPs families had a permission to line one pipe only (1 inch)	7	66
10	Al-Aathr	200	They get water unofficially through drawing small pipes from the main net. But the condition of the tubes are very bad	7	66
11	Al-Daraweesh village	187	Water is so weak and doesn't reach them but one time per 20 days.	7	56
12	A-Ghadeer Complex	360	Every summer and for about five months this region suffers from water shortage because the other regions are taking the water from the water project illegally by plastic pipes. In summer the water doesn't reach the high regions. It reaches only the low regions. The families in this area suggest distributing water by tanks as a solution to this problem.	7	57
13	Al-Zahraa complex	158	The complex has about 25 small wells (i.e.1 well for 4 families). The wells' water isn't potable so they use it for washing, irrigation and domestic purposes only. Drinking water is purchased by tankers which cost 30.000 IQD for one tanker.	7	63
14	Jdaida	148	they get water through irregular small tubes from neighboring quarters. They need official water-piped system from the main net.	6	54
15	Al-Naby Younis	20	The water does not reach the region because it is high so they need water pumps	6	55
16	Manara Al-Shabak	200	They have main net but water net does not reach about half of the families	6	61
17	Al-Hadba	96	they use unprotected pipes to draw	6	54

	complex		water from the main net		
18	Palace complex	235	They get water unofficially through drawing small pipes from the main net	6	51
19	Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85	The water which is potable reaches them from Al-Gazlany Camp but it is too weak. They want water-piped system from the main street that is far 600M	6	49
20	Baghdad street	82	There is a water piped system but the water is very weak and doesn't reach the high apartments. As well as the water often is ceased for long time.	6	39
21	Khazna village	65	The village suffers from water shortage in summer season because the water comes from far distance and doesn't reach all families.	6	49

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Areas that need Sanitation Assistance

SN	Region name	Fam. no.	Description	Assessment	Basic services needs %
1	Qreetagh Village	204	There is no sanitation system in the village. The sewage is accumulated in the middle of the village makes a huge pool. garbage also spreads around the pool which cause the danger of pollution that affects the environment and the health of the people specially the children.	9	63
2	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	There is no sanitation system it the area. There is a market for selling cows and sheep in the middle of the area so that causes accumulation of wastes which causes skin diseases and brings harmful insects.	9	74
3	Jdaida	148	they have no sanitaion system	8	54
4	Manara Al-Shabak	200	Because there is no sanitation system in the village the heavy water accumulates and pollutes air and water which make families suffer from different diseases	8	61
5	Al-Amal	85	There is no sanitaion system in the area	8	49

	village/ Al- Guzlani				
6	A-Ghadeer Complex	360	There is no sanitation system in this region so the families suffer from many serious diseases beside the bad insects.	8	57
7	Al-Zahraa complex	158	There is no sanitation system so that makes families suffer from skin diseases and accumulation of harmful insects	8	63
8	Al-Naby Younis	20	the sanitation system in some part of the quarter is ery bad	7	55
9	Al- Qawsyiat 2nd	230	the sanitation system in the village almost does not exist. and that causes problems in winter	7	52
10	Tarbushka	60	the sanitation system is weak but the nature of the land helps them	7	48
11	Bejwaniya	168	the sanitation system in the village is bad that causes problems especially in winter beause rain acumulates in the village	7	65
12	Kanoona village	90	Because there is no sanitation system in the village the heavy water accumulates and pollutes air and water.	7	66
13	Jelukhan	65	the sanitation system in the village is bad that causes problems especially in winter beause rain acumulates in the village	7	57
14	Ain Sleby	75	there is no sanitation system and the garbage spreads in the region and that causes pollution of the area.	7	58
15	Al-Hadba complex	96	there is no sanitation system and the garbage spreads in the region and that causes pollution of the area.	7	54
16	Palace complex	235	The sanitation system in some parts of the complex is very bad	7	51
17	Al-Aathr	200	there is no sanitation system in the area but the nature of the land helps them since the is a stream of sewage	7	66
18	Al- Shallalat	182	the sanitation system in some parts of the region is very bad	7	56
19	Yarimja camp	23	the sanitation system in not acceptable	7	60
20	Al- Daraweesh	187	the sanitation system in some parts of the region is very bad	7	56

	village				
21	Khazna village	65	There is no sanitation system so that makes families suffer from skin diseases and accumulation of harmful insects because of accumulating sewage water.	7	49
22	Teeba complex	158	There is no sanitation system so that makes families suffer from skin diseases and accumulation of harmful insects	7	40
23	Ali Rash village	250	the sanitation system in some parts of the region is bad	7	57
24	Sheikh Ibraheem	70	the sanitation system is not very good	6	42
25	Al-Mazare Quarter	22	the sanitation system in the village is not that good	6	35 Send

Areas that Need Education Assistance

SN	Region name	Fam. no.	Description	Assessment	Basic services needs %
1	Qreetagh Village	204	There is one building and it's used as primary and intermediate school. The number of the students is 630. There are about 75 students in every class despite that they are designed for 25 students only. The building consists of 12 classrooms only. It's works three shifts at one day (for male and females). Some of the children left the study to make living and help their parents.	8	63
2	A-Ghadeer Complex	360	"There is one school building 2 km away and it's used as morning and evening class (1200 students). The building consists of 6 classrooms only. The sum of the students in every class is about 100 even there are no desks so some students sit on the ground. This makes it too difficult for the students to understand and comprehend the lessons. The school needs building 6 additional classrooms and there is available land for that or even for another school. Concerning the female school; it is 2 km away too. It consists of 460 students. The school was	8	57

			built since 1964 and it suffer from cracks and it is about to fall.		
3	Khazna village	65	"• The two-shift school that exists in the village is overcrowded; since every classroom hold more than 50 students. In addition to that there is Secondary school for females shares one of the shifts of the same building of male. so that increases the problem. • We suggest extending this school since there is additional land inside the building to reduce the crowding • There is a secondary school for males in good condition but the problem is in the road because it considers as high way. The rate of the accidents occurred annually to the students is 5 accidents.	8	49
4	Teeba complex	158	The nearest school to the complex lies in Bartellah sub-districts which is about 4 km away. So the students have to go by cars and that costs them despite the fact that their financial situation is difficult. The number of primary-school students in the village (males & females) is 280. It's noted that the village itself has many teachers and there is land available to build a school but they say they just want to get permission from Education Directorate and local authority for that.	8	40
5	Tarbushka	60	They have no schools. the schools are about 2 km away	7	48
6	Jelukhan	65	there is just one primary school	7	57
7	Ain Sleby	75	there is no primary school in the region	7	58
8	Al-Aathr	200	There is no school in the area and the nearest one is about 4Km away	7	66
9	Al-Shallalat	182	The schools are 2 km away	7	56
10	Al-Zahraa complex	158	The nearest school to the complex lies in Tahrawa region which is about 3 km away. It is primary two-shift school. It consists of 580 male and female students. The number of the classrooms is 6 so the school suffers from overcrowding. Concerning the secondary school, it's too far away (about 7 km) in Bartella and its condition is good generally.	7	63
11	Ali Rash village	250	There is a primary school in the village which is overcrowded. There is no sanitation system in the school that caused water accumulation and this affects negatively on	7	57

			the whole bulding. There is intermediate school in the village its building is not completed yet. The students are bound to go to Al-Manarah village (about 2 km away).		
12	Al-Qawsyiat 2nd	230	they have primary schools only built from cement within tin roofs	6	52
13	Al-Oraiby Quarter	35	they have primary schools only	6	35
14	Bejwaniya	168	they have primary schools only	6	65
15	Palace complex	235	The primary and secondary schools are in Al-Arabi Quater about 1.5 Km away. Many children don't attend schools because of the ignorance of their parents and they work instead	6	51
16	Al-Daraweesh village	187	There is one primary and one secondary schools; but they are overcrowded because of the additional families of IDP.	6	56
17	Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85	There is two-shift school. Every class contains about 50 students so it needs some extending. This school is 1KM away from them. The problem is that most of the students don't go to school due to the high way in which many accidents are occurring yearly. The Education department has specified a part of land in the region to build school to help the students. But till now they have not began the constrecting	6	49
18	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	The nearest primary and secondary schools to the area lie in Al-yarmook quarter which is about 6 km away. These schools suffer from overcrowding. The problem of education there can be summarized in the following points: 1. There is a new completed building which is school but until now it hasn't been opened yet. The reason behind that is there is no staff there as directorate of education said. 2. The second building is being established and hasn't been completed yet. 3. The government specified a plot of land to build another new school.	6	74

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Areas that Need Health Assistance

SN	Region name	Fam. no.	Description	Assessment	Basic services needs %
1	A-Ghadeer Complex	360	There is no PHC at the region but the nearest one is 5 km away, at Bartella. It doesn't meet the needs because it is overcrowded since there are many villages depend on it. More than 1700 persons are treated in it. This PHC hasn't birth hall so the people are obliged to go Al-Hamdaniya which doesn't receive all of them.	8	57
2	Al-Zahraa complex	158	There is no PHC in the complex so that bind the IDP to go Bartellah which is 7 km away. The concern PHC is too crowded because several villages depend on it. Moreover this PHC has no Birth Hall; that makes the families resort to Al-Hamdaniya District which is 15 km away. One of the Organizations presented a caravan to be used as a small PHC for the region but the problem is that there is no staff to work in it.	8	63
3	Bejwaniya	168	PHC is 5 km away	7	65
4	Manara Al-Shabak	200	The PHC is small and it needs to be extended and there is no female staff	7	61
5	Kanoona village	90	The IDPs families have health problems (especially concerning birth case); they have no PHC in the village and the nearest one is about 5 Km away (lies in Bashika).	7	66
6	Jelukhan	65	there is no PHC in the region . The nearest one is 5 Km away	7	57
7	Al-Shallalat	182	They do not have PHC the neares one is 2 km away	7	56
8	Qreetagh Village	204	"There is PHC at the region but it services seven villages; More over the PHC is small. It contains birth, surgery and X-ray halls. There are no specialized doctors there. They need dentist and a hall for him, and centrifuge device to make the PCV test, as well as furniture and additional rooms. This PHC addresses about 200 patients. There are seven cases of disables concerning IDPs. There are five cases of chronic diseases like cancer and hepatitis. Some children suffer from diarrhea	7	63

			because the children play near to the spread garbage which exists near to their houses. "		
9	Khazna village	65	There is no PHC in the village so that binds the IDP to go to Bartellah which is 3 km away. The PHC in Bartellah is too crowded because several villages depend on it. Moreover this PHC has no Birth Hall; that makes the families resort to Al-Hamdaniya District.	7	49
10	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	There is no PHC in the area so that binds the IDPs to go to the nearest neighbor region (Nablus Quarter) which is about 5 km away. The concern PHC is too crowded because several areas depend on it. The government has presented a plot of land to be used as a PHC for the region but until now the PHC wasn't be established.	7	74
11	Jdaida	148	They have no clinic centre and the nearest one is about 3 km away	6	54
12	Sheikh Ibraheem	70	there is a small PHC that was presented by Turkuman Party	6	42
13	Al-Qawsyat 2nd	230	The hospital is too far away of them (about 4 km)	6	52
14	Tarbushka	60	the nearest PHC is (2 km) away	6	48
15	Ain Sleby	75	They do not have PHC and the nearest one far 1.5 Km	6	58
16	Al-Daraweesh village	187	There is no PHC there. The nearest one is 3 Km away in Bashiqa.	6	56
17	Ali Rash village	250	There is no PHC in the area so that binds the IDPs to go to the nearest region (in Bartella) which is about 10 km away. The concern PHC is too crowded because several areas depend on it. An unknown NGO established a completed PHC which is 1000 m2 for the village and it is registered in Ministry of Health but until now the PHC has not been opened because it hasn't a staff nor medical equipments and furniture.	6	57
18	Al-Quds Quarter	300	An unknown NGO established a completed PHC which is 1000 m2 for the village and it is registered in Ministry of Health but until now the PHC has not been opened because it hasn't a staff nor medical equipments and furniture."There is no PHC in the area so that	6	27 Send

			binds the IDPs to go to the nearest region (in Bartella) which is about 10 km away. The concern PHC is too crowded because several areas depend on it.		
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Areas with Bad Economic Condition

SN	Region name	Fam. no.	Description	Assessment	Basic services needs %
1	Al-Naby Younis	20	some of them are workers in daily-paid wages, other are jobless	8	55
2	Al-Hadba complex	96	most of the IDPs work in daily-paid jobs. some of them are jobless	8	54
3	Baghdad street	82	Most of them work as daily paid labors but they are under the stress of the rent every month. Some of them live a very miserable life.	8	39
4	Al-Qawsyiat 2nd	230	they suffer from unemployment	7	52
5	Kanoona village	90	There is no enough jobs in the area. Most of the HoH are workers. the economic situation is very bad.	7	66
6	Al-Aathr	200	Most of them work as labors in daily paid jobs	7	66
7	Jurf Almeleh	41	It is bad because unemployment. Most of them work as labors and earners.	7	37
8	Jelukhan	65	There is no enough jobs in the area. Most of the HoH are workers. There are some children (aged 10 and more) work to help their families or to meet the missing of their HOHs who were killed due to violence	6	57
9	Ain Sleby	75	most of the IDPs work in daily-paid jobs	6	58
10	Palace complex	235	their economic situation is difficult because they don't have regular jobs and they are earners	6	51
11	Al-Shallalat	182	Most of them work as labors in irregular works	6	56
12	Yarimja camp	23	They work in daily-paid jobs	6	60
13	Qreetagh	204	Most of the IDPs are farmers whereas some	6	63

	Village		of them have another profession. Note that the unemployment rate is 65% (the majority are youth) as a result of the bad agricultural situations as raining is rare besides that there is no support for the farmers from the government.		
14	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	Most of them –with a lot of their children– work in the Market of vegetable and fruit in Mosul as porters and workers with daily-paid work.	6	74
15	Ali Rash village	250	Most of them work as earners and some of them are jobless because they left their shops and careers in Mosul centre.	6	57
16	Al-Quds Quarter	300	Their economic condition generally is difficult since most of the HoHs left their previous careers in their original places.	6	27
17	Al-Rasheediya Quarter	400	Their economic condition generally is difficult since most of the HoHs left their previous careers in their original places.	6	38

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Areas that Need Other Kinds of Services

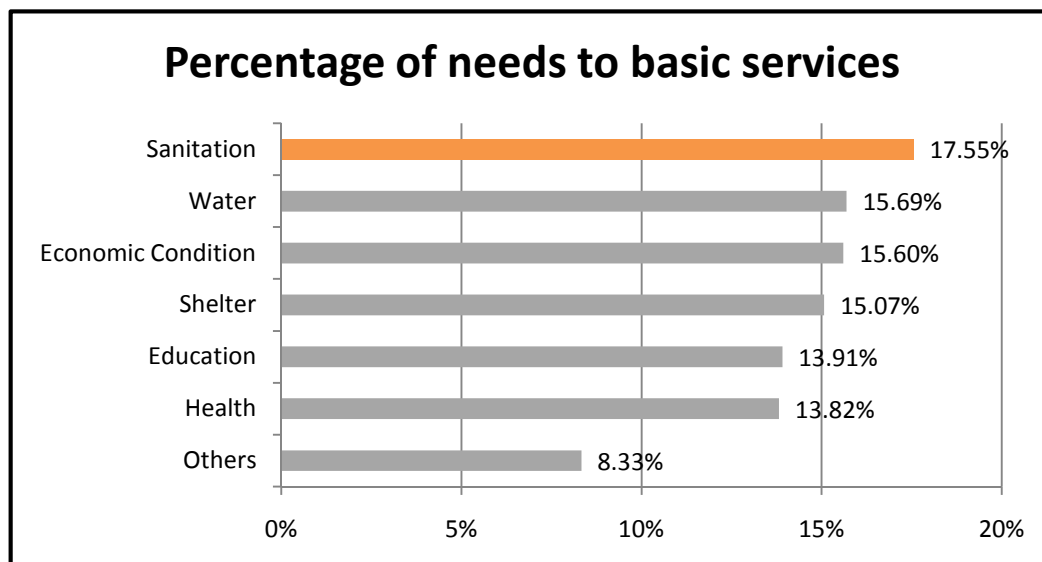
SN	Region name	Fam. no.	Description	Assessment	Basic services needs %
1	Al-Daraweesh village	187	The streets aren't paved and very bad	8	56
2	Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85	the streets are unpaved and become very muddy in winter	8	49
3	Al-Zahraa complex	158	The roads are muddy and unpaved. Especially in winter, the streets are difficult to walk in. This bad situation prevents some of the student from going to school.	8	63
4	Jdaida	148	the streets are muddy and need to be paved.	7	54
5	Al-Naby Younis	20	the streets are muddy and need to be paved	7	55
6	Bejwaniya	168	the streets are completely muddy	7	65
7	Manara Al-Shabak	200	they have no paved streets	7	61
8	Yarimja camp	23	The way to Yaremja Camp is unpaid and need to be paved. They suffer from air pollution due to spreading garbage around the houses of IDPs	7	60
9	Jurf Almeleh	41	When it rains heavily; They are afraid and concern about the danger of flood; the problem is increasing because the level of river is raised	7	37
10	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	Most of the roads are muddy and unpaved. Especially in winter, the streets are difficult to walk in. This bad situation sometimes prevents people from going to their works.	7	74
11	Kanoona village	90	the streets in the village are unpaved and muddy	6	66
12	Al-Aathr	200	they have no paved streets	6	66

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General percentage of the needs to the basic services in all visited areas

The table below shows the general percentage needs of the whole visited areas to the basic services. This table shows that Sanitation is the worse service in general in these areas.

No.	Basic services needs	Percentage %
1	Sanitation	17.55
2	Water	15.69
3	Economic Condition	15.60
4	Shelter	15.07
5	Education	13.91
6	Health	13.82
7	Others	8.33



2

Place of Origin

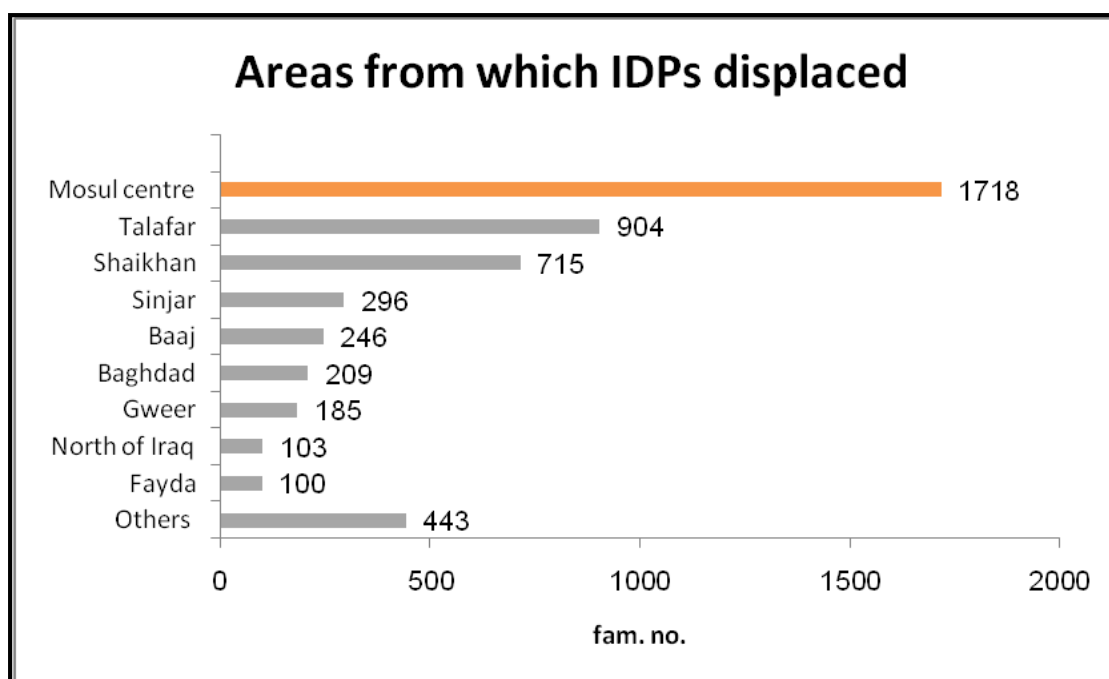
The reason behind giving special attention to the place of origin in this program is that we believe that it is of great importance in providing the IDPs with durable solutions. It also helps us in knowing where the IDPs who have displaced from certain place are, in case we wanted to provide them with some kind of assistance or contact them to know their needs.

In the table below we can see most of the IDPs displaced from Mosul center and their percentage is 34% to the total percentage of the IDPs. It is worthy to mention that these figures are only for the visited areas by Mosul PARC field monitoring team for the first half of 2011.

From this table we can know how many families displaced from Mosul centre to other areas in Ninawa. We can know their percentage to the total percentage of IDPs in Ninawa. And we can also know their situation and the level of basic services in their areas. We can know that the IDPs from Baghdad are in good condition whereas the IDPs from Fayda are in bad condition and that gives us an indication to where we should concentrate in our assistance.

Places from which IDPs displaced

No.	Place of origin	Families no.	Percentage to total IDP no.	Basic services needs %
1	Mosul centre	1718	34.9	53
2	Talafar	904	18.4	36
3	Shaikhan	715	14.5	56
4	Sinjar	296	6.00	45
5	Baaj	246	5.00	62
6	Baghdad	209	4.20	23
7	Gweer	185	3.70	52
8	North of Iraq	103	2.09	32
9	Fayda	100	2.00	66
10	Others	443	9.21	43



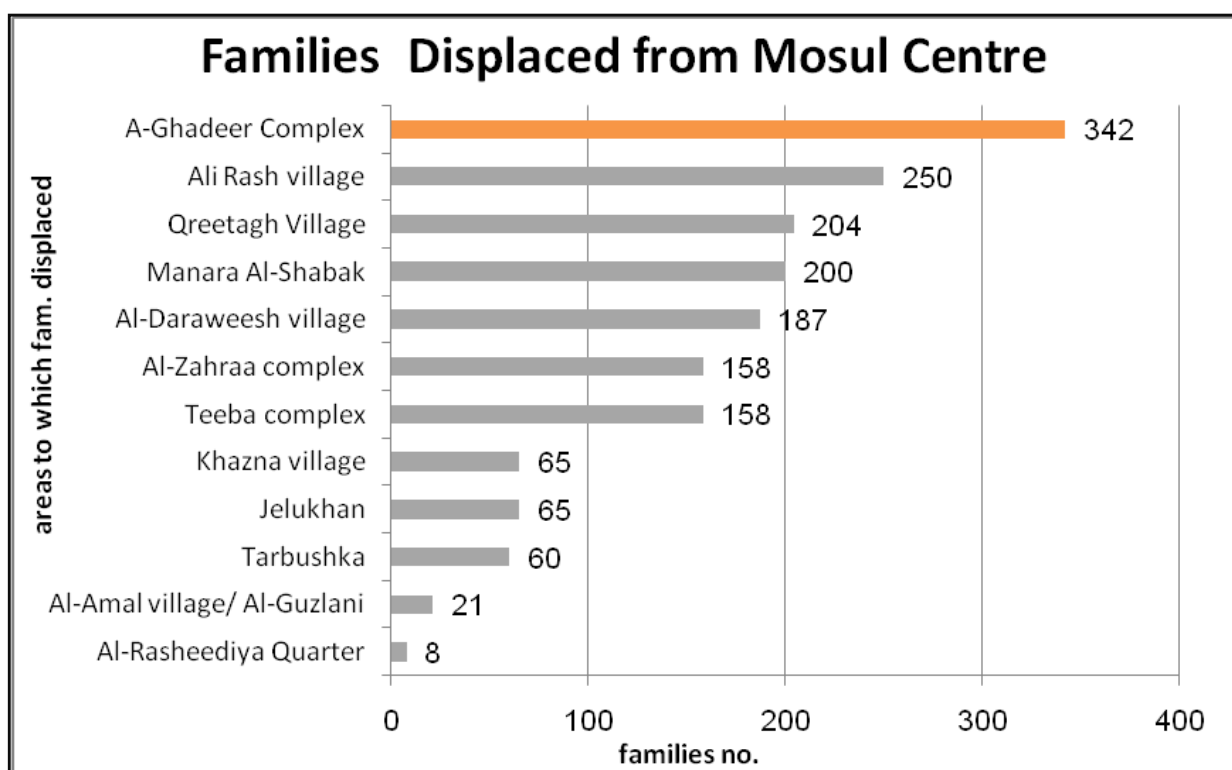
In case we want to assist certain category of IDPs for example the IDPs from Talafar. The table below shows us where these IDPs are and their numbers and the level of services in their current regions and even their percentage to other IDPs in that areas.

IDPs displaced from Mosul centre

SN	Region name	Total Fam. No.	Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Al-Rasheediya Quarter	400	Mosul centre	8	2	38
2	A-Ghadeer Complex	360	Mosul centre	342	95	57
3	Ali Rash village	250	Mosul centre	250	100	57
4	Qreetagh Village	204	Mosul centre	204	100	63
5	Manara Al-Shabak	200	Mosul centre	200	100	61
6	Al-Daraweesh village	187	Mosul centre	187	100	56
7	Teeba	158	Mosul centre	158	100	40

	complex					
8	Al-Zahraa complex	158	Mosul centre	158	100	63
9	Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85	Mosul centre	21	25	49
10	Jelukhan	65	Mosul centre	65	100	57
11	Khazna village	65	Mosul centre	65	100	49
12	Tarbushka	60	Mosul centre	60	100	48

Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Mosul centre	1718	34.989816700611	53

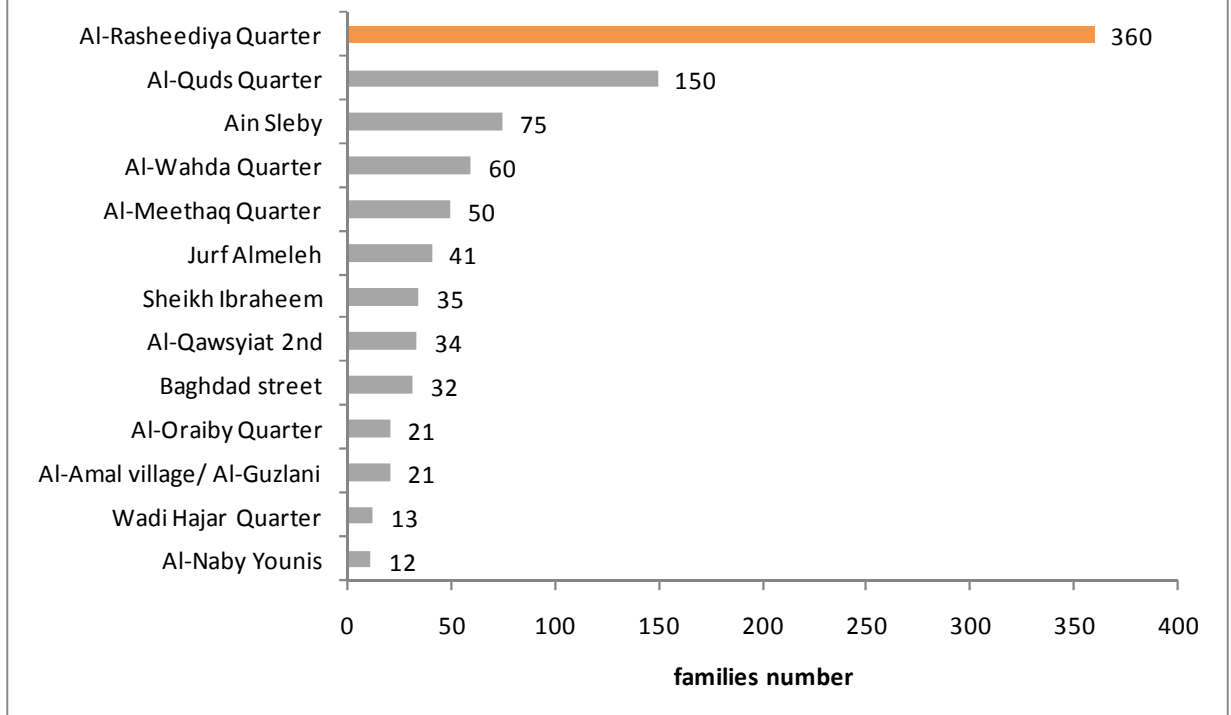


IDPs displaced from Talafar

SN	Region name	Total Families No.	Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Al-Rasheediya Quarter	400	Talafar	360	90	38
2	Al-Quds Quarter	300	Talafar	150	50	27
3	Al-Qawsyiat 2nd	230	Talafar	34	15	52
4	Al-Wahda Quarter	150	Talafar	60	40	13
5	Al-Meethaq Quarter	125	Talafar	50	40	13
6	Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85	Talafar	21	25	49
7	Baghdad street	82	Talafar	32	40	39
8	Ain Sleby	75	Talafar	75	100	58
9	Sheikh Ibraheem	70	Talafar	35	50	42
10	Wadi Hajar Quarter	46	Talafar	13	30	13
11	Jurf Almeleh	41	Talafar	41	100	37
12	Al-Oraiby Quarter	35	Talafar	21	60	35
13	Al-Naby Younis	20	Talafar	12	60	55

Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Talafar	904	18.411405295316	36

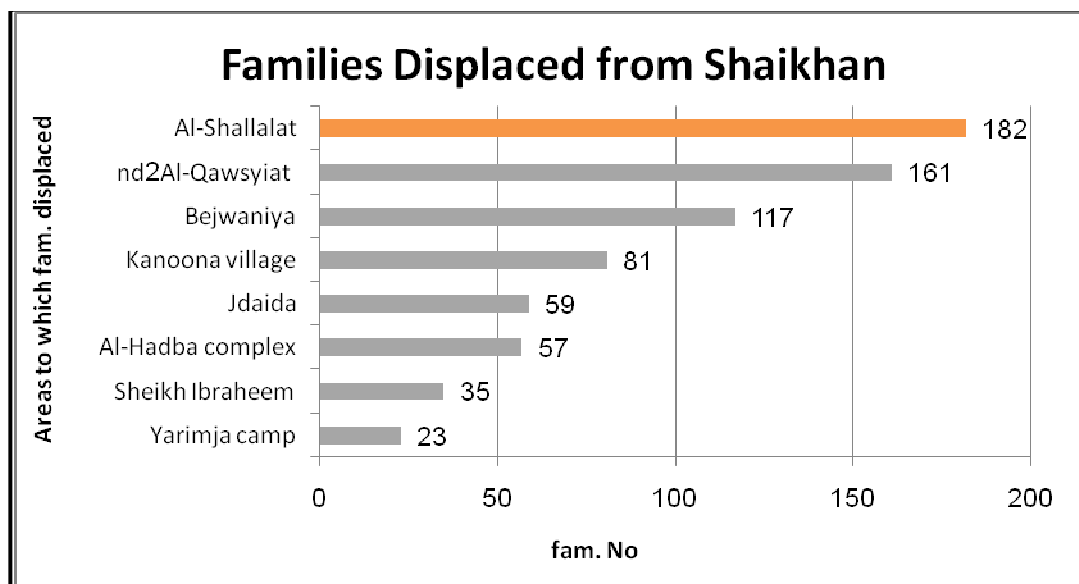
IDPs that displaced from Talafar



IDPs displaced from Shaikhan

SN	Region name	Total Fam. No.	Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Al-Qawsyiat 2nd	230	Shaikhan	161	70	52
2	Al-Shallalat	182	Shaikhan	182	100	56
3	Bejwaniya	168	Shaikhan	117	70	65
4	Jdaida	148	Shaikhan	59	40	54
5	Al-Hadba complex	96	Shaikhan	57	60	54
6	Kanoona village	90	Shaikhan	81	90	66
7	Sheikh Ibraheem	70	Shaikhan	35	50	42
8	Yarimja camp	23	Shaikhan	23	100	60

Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Shaikhan	715	14.562118126273	56



IDPs displaced from Sinjar

SN	Region name	Total Fam. No.	Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	Sinjar	266	70	74
2	Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85	Sinjar	21	25	49
3	Wadi Hajar Quarter	46	Sinjar	9	20	13

Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Sinjar	296	6.0285132382892	45

IDPs displaced from Baaj

SN	Region name	Total Fam. No.	Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Rajm Al-Hadeed	380	Baaj	114	30	74
2	Al-Aathr	200	Baaj	50	25	66
3	Jdaida	148	Baaj	44	30	54
4	Al-Hadba complex	96	Baaj	38	40	54

Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Baaj	246	5.010183299389	62

IDPs displaced from Baghdad

SN	Region name	Total Fam. No.	Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Al-Rasheediya Quarter	400	Baghdad	32	8	38
2	Al-Quds Quarter	300	Baghdad	60	20	27
3	Al-Wahda Quarter	150	Baghdad	45	30	13
4	Al-Meethaq Quarter	125	Baghdad	31	25	13
5	Baghdad street	82	Baghdad	28	35	39
6	Wadi Hajar Quarter	46	Baghdad	13	30	13

Place of origin	Families no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Baghdad	209	4.2566191446029	23

IDPs displaced from Gweer

SN	Region name	Total Families No.	Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Palace complex	235	Gweer	141	60	51
2	Jdaida	148	Gweer	44	30	54

Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Gweer	185	3.7678207739308	52

IDPs displaced from Basrah

SN	Region name	Total Families No.	Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Al-Quds Quarter	300	Basrah	60	20	27
2	Al-Wahda Quarter	150	Basrah	45	30	13
3	Al-Meethaq Quarter	125	Basrah	31	25	13
4	Baghdad street	82	Basrah	20	25	39
5	Al-Oraiby Quarter	35	Basrah	3	10	35

Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Basrah	159	3.2382892057026	25

IDPs displaced from KRG

SN	Region name	Total Families No.	Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
1	Palace complex	235	KRG	94	40	51
2	Wadi Hajar Quarter	46	KRG	9	20	13
3	Al-Naby Younis	20	KRG	4	20	55

Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
KRG	107	2.179226069246416	40

IDPs displaced from other areas

Region name	Total Families No.	Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs %	Needs to basic services %
Al-Quds Quarter	300	Anbar	30	10	27
Al-Oraiby Quarter	35	Anbar	5	15	35
Al-Aathr	200	Fayda	100	50	66
Al-Meethaq Quarter	125	Dayalah	12	10	13
Al-Aathr	200	Hatra	50	25	66
Al-Oraiby Quarter	35	Kirkuk	5	15	35
Bejwaniya	168	Makhmor	50	30	65
A-Ghadeer Complex	360	Mosul outskirts	18	5	57
Al-Mazare Quarter	22	Talabta	19	90	35
Al-Amal village/ Al-Guzlani	85	Telkaif	21	25	49

Al-Naby Younis	20	Telkaif	4	20	55
Al- Qawsyiat 2nd	230	Zummar	34	15	52
Al-Mazare Quarter	22	Zummar	2	10	35

Place of origin	Fam. no. according to place of origin	Percentage to other IDPs in all areas %	Need to basic services%
Anbar	35	0.71283095723014	31
Fayda	100	2.0366598778004	66
Dayalah	12	0.24439918533605	13
Hatra	50	1.0183299389002	66
Kirkuk	5	0.10183299389002	35
Makhmor	50	1.0183299389002	65
Mosul outskirts	18	0.36659877800407	57
Talabta	19	0.38696537678208	35
Telkaif	25	0.5091649694501	52
Zummar	36	0.73319755600815	43

RECOMMENDATIONS

For Ninawa, we suggest dividing the IDPs into three types A, B and C

A: Those who have displaced from disputed areas i.e. those who moved to areas during the previous regime and then displaced after 2003, such as those who have displaced from Shaikhan, Gweer, etc.

B: Those who have displaced from their own places for security reasons and they want to return to their houses if the security situation is improved in their original places

C: Those whose situation is stable and do not want to return to their original places.

Depending on the divisions above, we recommend the following:

1- For (A) category we suggest building residential complexes since they cannot return to the areas from which they displaced.

These complexes will have great effect on the IDPs since they will collect those IDPs in one place and that we make it easy to help them and carrying out projects for them because they are in one place so carrying out any project there would have effect on large number of IDPs not only few families. In addition to that these complexes would be known to any organization wants to help them.

2- For category (B) we suggest building a strong network among all PACs, PARCs and RICCs in different governorates and that is to know if the security situation of the place of origin for the IDPs who have displaced between governorates has improved or not to help the IDPs to take decision to return to their place of origin. And that is done by taking the precise address of the place of origin from the IDPs who are willing to return and sending this address to the other PARCs in the other governorate that would go to the address and evaluate the situation there and then send a report about the situation and whether they advice the IDPs to return or not.

Framework of classifying and dealing with IDPs

