



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Rapid Needs Assessment of Newly Displaced Persons in the Kurdistan Region



DAHUK GOVERNORATE

May – December 2007

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List of Abbreviations

DDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration (previously Directorate of IDPs and Refugees Dahuk [DIDPRD])
HOH	Head of Household
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ID	Iraqi Dinar
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRCS	Iraqi Red Crescent Society
IRD	International Relief and Development
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
MNF-I	Multi-National Forces in Iraq
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NFI	Non-food item
PAC	Protection and Assistance Centre
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Public Health Centre
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
US	United States
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

UNHCR's partner International Relief and Development (IRD) surveyed a total of 1,008 IDP families in the Governorate of Dahuk between May and December 2007. The majority surveyed had fled in the wake of escalating violence after the February 2006 Samarra bombing and reported having faced direct threats on the basis of their ethnic belonging. More than two thirds of them are ethnic Kurds, who had fled the Governorates of Ninewa and Baghdad. In addition, the Governorate hosts a significant number of ethnic Christians.

Key findings

- **Access to the Governorate:** Generally possible, but restrictions for single men not originating from the Governorate.
- **Permission to remain in the governorate:** All persons not originating from the Governorate need to obtain a permit to stay. Single men in addition need a sponsor.
- **Freedom of movement:** No restrictions to move within the three Northern Governorates, provided stay is permitted.
- **Documentation:** 79% of the IDP families surveyed reported difficulties in obtaining/renewing documentation, particularly food ration cards.
- **Housing:** Most surveyed IDPs (46%) are living in rented housing, 28% are staying with relatives, 15% own their own house and 4% are living in tented camps or public buildings.
- **Employment:** The survey showed that 68% of the IDPs of working age have been unemployed since their displacement.
- **Source of Income:** 29% of the families surveyed reported having no source of income.
- **Food:** 82% of the IDP families surveyed did not have access to their food rations in displacement.
- **Health:** Only 63% of the IDP families surveyed have access to primary healthcare (PHC) in their current location and 22% reported access to basic pharmaceuticals.
- **Education:** 81% of the school-age children surveyed are attending school, though the figure varied considerably across districts.
- **Water and sanitation:** 92% of the IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water. 98% reported having sufficient water for cooking, but only 55% reported having enough water for hygienic purposes.
- **Electricity:** The large majority of the IDP families surveyed reported having access to four or more hours of electricity per day.

- **Humanitarian assistance:** Only 27% of the IDP families surveyed have received some form of assistance since in displacement.

Priority Needs

The survey revealed that access to food through the Public Distribution System (PDS) was a priority need given that more than three quarters have currently no access. Another priority is the access to shelter as most are living in sub-standard, crowded and overpriced rental accommodation that exceeds their financial means given that two-thirds are unemployed since in displacement. Also access to public services is a major need, in particular access to health as more than one third of those surveyed do not have access to primary healthcare and three quarters do not have access to basic pharmaceuticals.

1. Introduction¹

The purpose of this report is to reflect the situation of the newly displaced in the Governorate of Dahuk and, in particular, the movement and demographic profile of IDPs, their access to shelter, employment and basic services (including food, education, healthcare and water) as well as their future intentions.

It is estimated that over 2.48 million people remain displaced within Iraq as of 31 December 2007, with more than 1.2 million displaced following the Samarra bombing in February 2006.² These attacks resulted in the escalation of sectarian violence with large-scale revenge killings, alongside an insurgency directed against the Iraqi Government and the Multi-National Forces in Iraq (MNF-I), counter-insurgency, intra-Shi'ite fighting and high levels of criminality. Mixed communities, particularly in Baghdad, have borne the brunt of the conflict between members of Iraq's principal religious groups, Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims. Minority groups in Southern and Central Iraq, including Christians and Kurds, are without strong protection networks and therefore particularly vulnerable to violence and intimidation.

A significant number of IDPs displaced since February 2006, have sought refuge in the three Northern Governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, which, in comparison to other areas of Iraq, remain relatively stable. According to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), 39,091 families³ have been displaced from the south and centre to the three Northern Governorates since 2003, the majority of whom were displaced after February 2006. By November 2007, Dahuk Governorate hosted 19,033 IDP families (114,198 persons), roughly 50% of all IDPs displaced to the three Northern Governorates since 2006.⁴

The influx of new IDPs has had a significant impact on the host communities: increasing housing and rental prices, additional pressure on already strained public services and concerns about security and demographic shifts. At the same time, however, the three Northern Governorates have also benefited from the migration of professionals, bringing with them skills and disposable incomes that boost the local economy. Unskilled IDPs have also provided cheap labour for the construction industry. Whilst some of the IDPs that came to the Governorate of Dahuk may have since returned to their places of origin, the local authorities are yet unable to report any returnee/departure figures.⁵

¹ This report was researched and drafted with UNHCR's partner, International Relief and Development (IRD).

² IDP Working Group, *Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq Update*, 3 February 2008.

³ KRG, November 2007.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ IRD conducted a survey of all mayors in Dahuk Governorate in December 2007. They all said that they did not have any information on returns.

2. Summary of Governorate⁶

Figure 1: Summary of Governorate

Size	6,553 km ²	Administrative Capital	Dahuk City
Districts	Dahuk, Amedi, Sumel and Zakho (<i>de facto</i> Akre, Bardarash and part of Shekhan) ⁷	Administration	<i>Qadha</i> (district) and <i>Nahiya</i> (sub-district) Councils, Governorate Council
Internal Boundaries	Erbil, Ninewa	Checkpoints	Rizgari sub-District checkpoint, Dahuk City checkpoint
Population excluding IDPs	954,087 ⁸	IDPs from the Centre and South (since 2003) ⁹	Individuals: 114,198
Dominant Religion	Islam (Sunni Muslims)	Dominant Ethnicity	Families: 19,033 Kurd

3. IDP Monitoring¹⁰

a) Methodology

UNHCR's partner IRD monitors IDPs in the three Northern Governorates of Iraq through its local monitoring team, which collects information from household interviews,¹¹ consultations with UNHCR field staff, the Dahuk Protection and Assistance Centre (PAC) and interviews with local community leaders. A survey plan was set up according to geographic concentrations of IDPs across the governorate as per April 2007 and then revised accordingly to August 2007 figures.

IDP figures used in this analysis are the most recent available (October 2007) and data is rounded off to zero decimal places. The Directorate of Displacement and Migration (DDM) in Dahuk provided the figures for the number of IDP families in the Governorate.

⁶ For further details on the Governorate of Dahuk, please consult UNHCR's Governorate Assessment Report, September 2007, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/iraq?page=governorate>.

⁷ Akre and Shekhan Districts belong *de jure* to the Governorate of Ninewa; *de facto* they are under the control of the KRG. Until 1976, the Governorate of Dahuk was part of Ninewa Governorate, which was called Mosul Province at the time. Bardarash District was split from Akre on 16 April 2007.

⁸ As of 31 December 2007. Information received from Dahuk Food Department based on PDS registrations in the Governorate.

⁹ Directorate of Displacement and Migration (DDM, formerly known as Directorate of IDPs and Refugees Dahuk [DIDPRD]), Dahuk Branch, November 2007.

¹⁰ For further details on the Governorate of Dahuk, please consult UNHCR's Governorate Assessment Report, September 2007, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/iraq?page=governorate>.

¹¹ IRD monitors use UNHCR's IDP/Returnee Household Monitoring Form, Version C, October 2006.

Figure 2: Survey sample and achievements¹²

Location (District)	No. of IDP families baseline figures (Aug. 2007)	Target 10% of figures (Aug. 2007)	No. of forms collected from 20 May to 31 Dec. 2007	% of target achieved	No. of IDPs (figures Oct. 2007)	% against No. of IDPs (figures Oct. 2007)
Akre	2,269	227	252	111%	4,072	6%
Amedi	394	39	59	151%	1,101	5%
Dahuk Centre	2,146	215	214	100%	4,398	5%
Shekhan	1,512	151	150	99%	3,233	5%
Sumel	1,431	143	150	105%	2,783	5%
Zakho	1,817	182	183	101%	3,446	5%
Total	9,569	980	1,008	103%	19,033	5%

An effort was made to get a representative sample of IDPs' religious/ethnic background proportionate to the figures received from DDM.

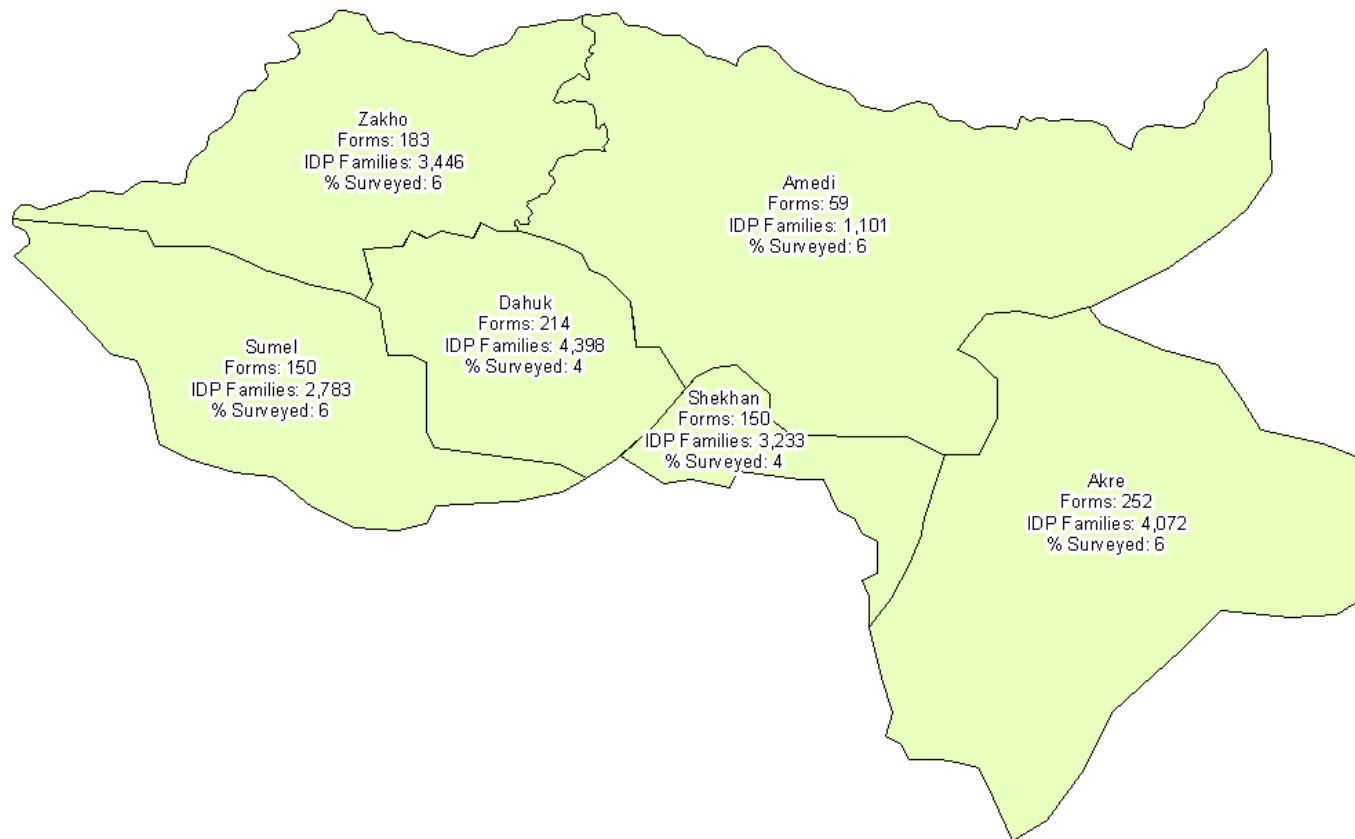
b) IDP Monitoring Summary

Figure 3: Monitoring Summary

Districts surveyed	Dahuk Centre, Sumel, Amedi, Zakho, Akre and Shekhan
Number of surveys	1,008
Percentage of IDP population surveyed	5%
Districts with highest IDP concentration (families)	Dahuk Centre: 4,398, Akre: 4,072, Zakho: 3,446, Shekhan: 3,233, Sumel: 2,783 and Amedi: 1,101
Main cause of flight	Post-Samarra events (93%)
Main governorate of origin	Ninewa (73%)
Main ethnicity	Kurd (69%)
Main religion	Islam (74%)
Priority protection needs	Access to food through the Public Distribution System (PDS)
Priority assistance needs	Shelter and public services
Received some form of assistance	27% of surveyed IDP population

¹² 20 May to 31 December 2007.

Figure 4: Percentage of IDP families surveyed¹³



4. IDP Profile

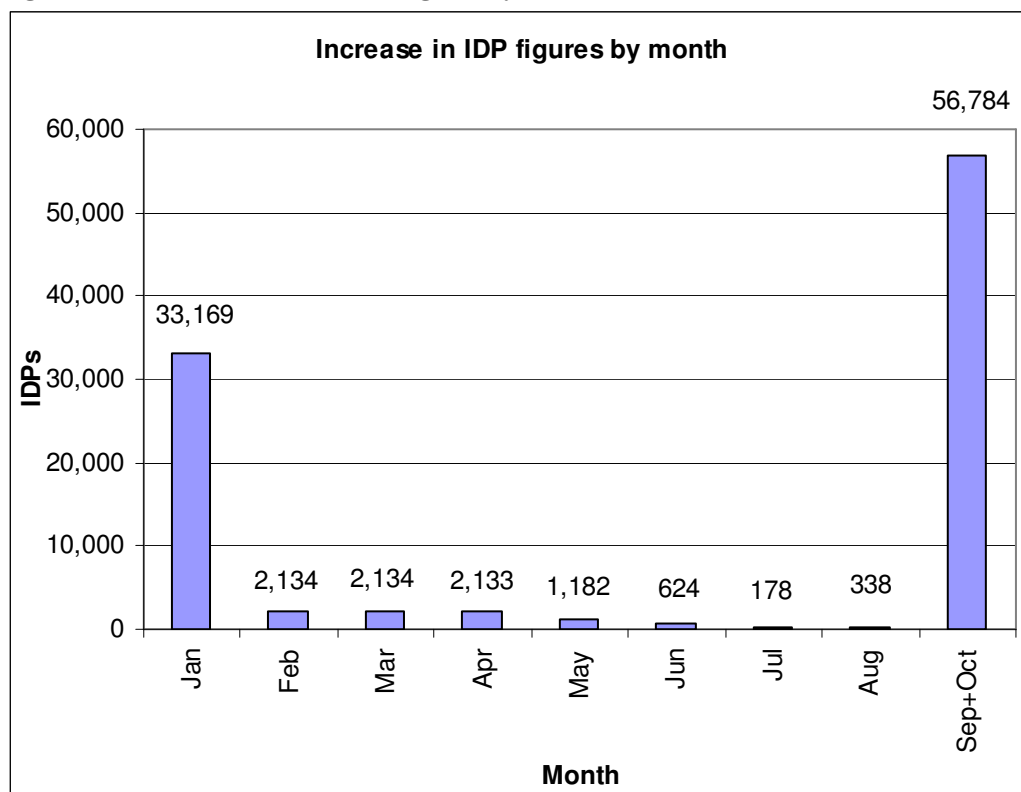
a) IDP flow

The number of IDP families arriving in Dahuk Governorate has increased steadily since February 2006, with the highest increase during 2007 in the months of September and October (Figure 5).¹⁴ According to DDM Dahuk, this spike in September and October is likely not due to a major influx of new IDPs, but rather it is assumed that IDPs, which may have been in Dahuk Governorate for some time, decided to register with the local authorities after hearing that the KRG will be issuing a stipend for IDPs.

¹³ Source of map: <http://www.esri.com>.

¹⁴ Figures based on information received from DDM.

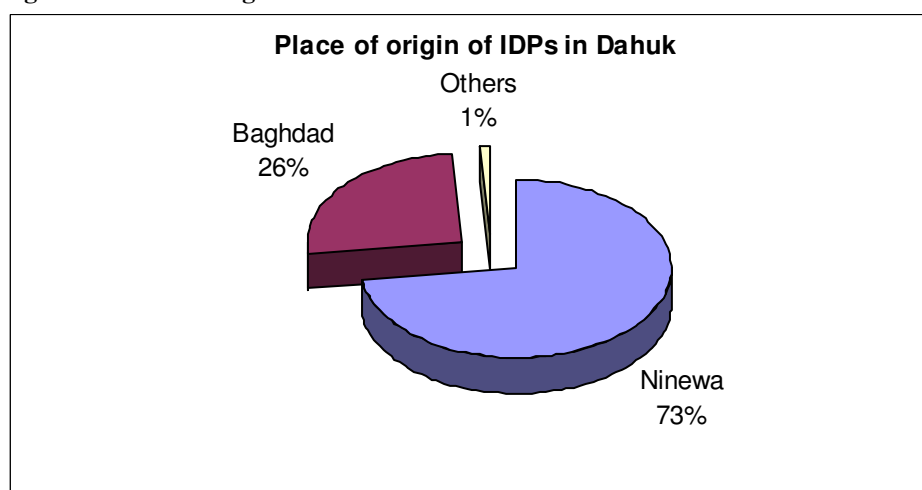
Figure 5: Increase/decrease in IDP figures by month



b) Movement profile

Place of origin: The majority of the IDP families surveyed are from neighbouring Ninewa Governorate (73%). Others fled from Baghdad (26%) and the remaining 1% from other areas.¹⁵ Of those that fled from Ninewa Governorate, 88% came from Mosul. Of those that fled from Baghdad, 51% came from Al-Rusafa and 43% from Al-Karkh Districts (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Place of origin¹⁶



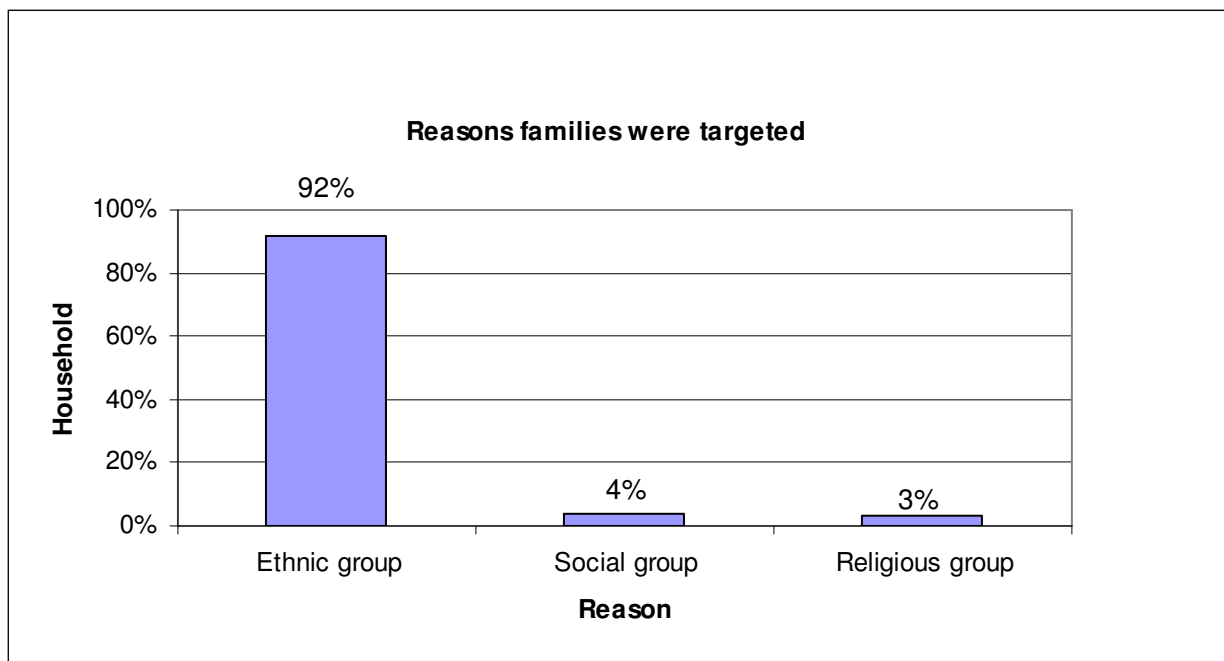
¹⁵ Including the Governorates of Kirkuk, Salah Al-Din, Al-Anbar, Najaf and Muthanna.

¹⁶ Sample size of 1,008 families.

Flight: Sectarian violence in the aftermath of the February 2006 Samarra bombing was the main cause of flight for 93% of the IDP families surveyed, whilst 7% fled because of other violent events occurring since 2003.

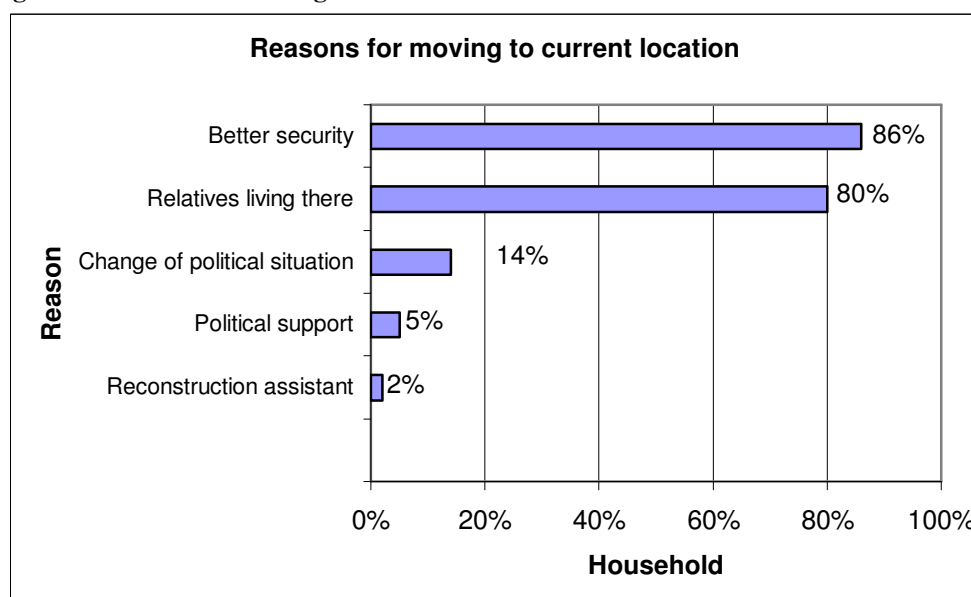
87% of the families surveyed said that they were specifically targeted, mostly (92%) for belonging to a specific ethnic group (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Reasons families were targeted¹⁷



Better security in Dahuk Governorate was the key reason for IDPs relocating to Dahuk and 80% of the IDPs surveyed have relatives there (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Reasons for moving to current location¹⁸



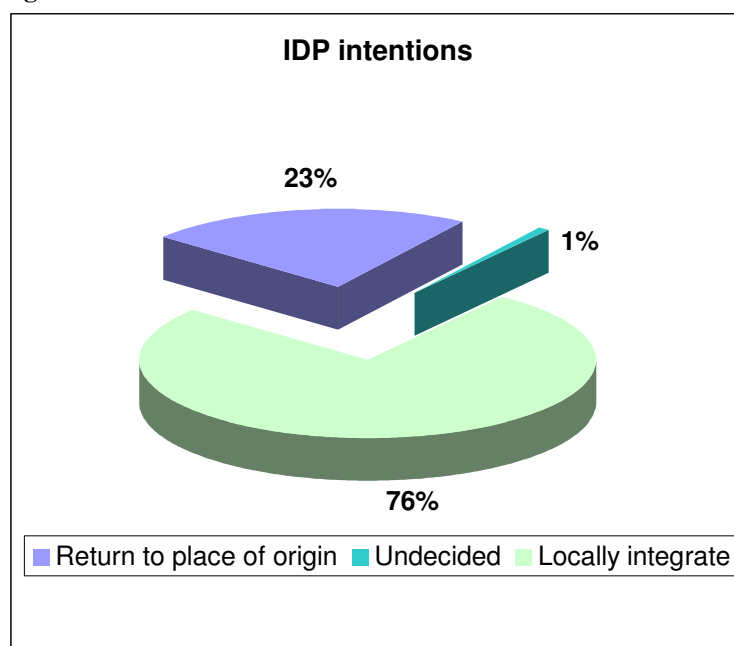
Note: Multiple answers were possible.

¹⁷ Sample size of 877 out of 1,008 families.

¹⁸ Sample size of 1,008 families.

IDP Intentions: 76% of the surveyed IDP families intend to locally integrate, 23% hope to return to their place of origin and 1% are undecided (Figure 9).

Figure 9: IDP intentions¹⁹



c) Demographic profile

Gender and age breakdown of families: The ratio between the number of males and females (49%/51%) in the IDP families surveyed was almost equal. 90% of the head of households surveyed were male and 10% were female. 49% of the IDP family members included in the survey were between the ages of 18 and 59, 47% were under the age of 18 and 4% were 60 or over. The average family size was 5 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Age breakdown²⁰

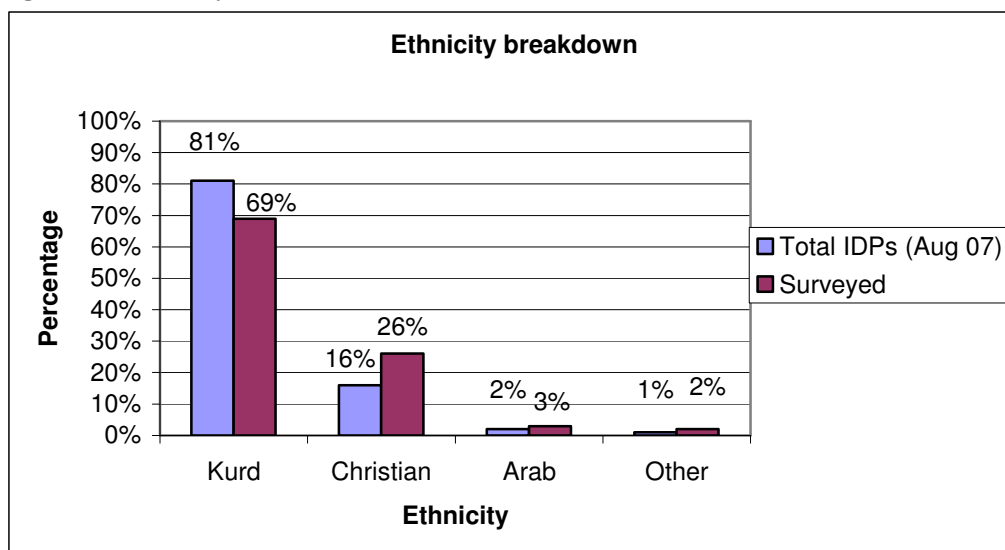
Age of members of IDP families surveyed by district														
	Akre		Amedi		Shekhan		Sumel		Zakho		Dahuk		Dahuk Gov.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pop 0-4	240	15	29	12	166	18	110	12	76	9	144	13	765	14
Pop 5-17	653	42	46	19	312	34	296	32	200	25	338	31	1,845	33
Pop 18-59	643	41	142	59	404	45	480	53	460	56	577	52	2,706	49
Over 60	37	2	22	10	23	3	28	3	82	10	44	4	236	4
Total	1,573	100	239	100	905	100	914	100	818	100	1,103	100	5,552	100

¹⁹ Sample size of 1,008 families.

²⁰ 5,552 individuals of 1,008 families.

Ethnicity: The IDP families surveyed are largely representative of the ethnic breakdown of IDPs across the Governorate, with Christian IDPs slightly overrepresented and Kurdish IDPs slightly underrepresented. According to the IDP figures provided by DDM Dahuk for the month of August 2007,²¹ the IDPs in the Governorate are ethnically mixed, including Kurds (81%), ethnic-based Christians (16%), Arabs (2%) and others (1%, Figure 11).

Figure 11: Ethnicity breakdown²²



Religion: According to the figures from DDM Dahuk, the majority of the IDPs from Southern and Central Iraq that fled to Dahuk Governorate are Muslims (84%) followed by Christians (16%)²³ and others (1%). 74% of the IDP families surveyed were Muslims (72% Sunnis and 1% Shi'ites). The remaining 26% surveyed were either Christians or belonged to another faith (Figure 12).²⁴

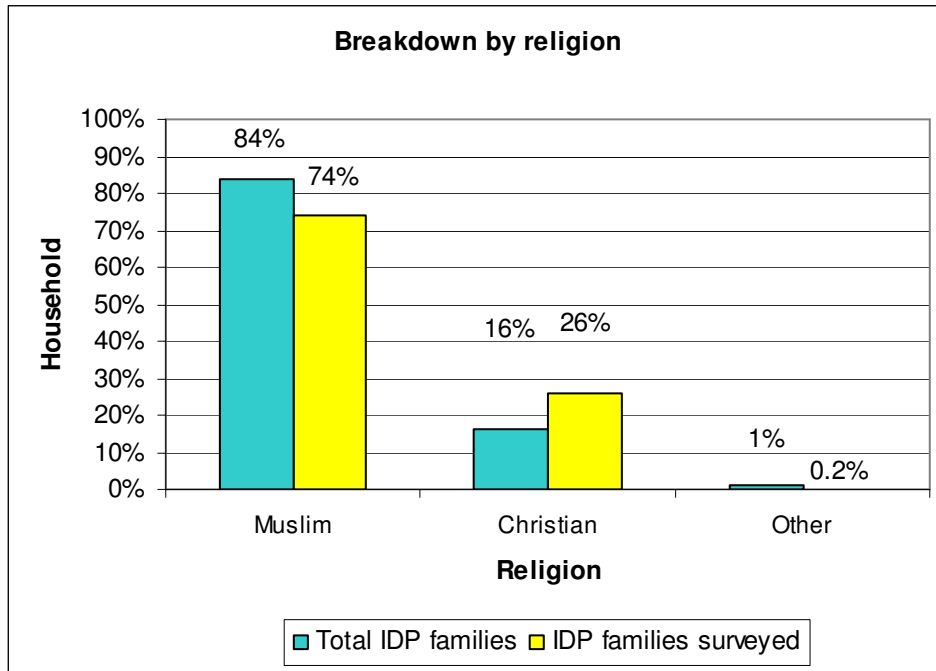
²¹ August 2007 figures were used in this analysis because the figures provided for October 2007 were not broken down by ethnicity.

²² Sample size of 664 IDP families versus DIDPRD IDP figures for August 2007.

²³ IRCS is of the opinion that the Christian population in Dahuk Governorate is higher. One possible explanation for the discrepancy is that many Christians from Southern and Central Iraq have roots in Zakho and may therefore be less inclined to register with the authorities as IDPs.

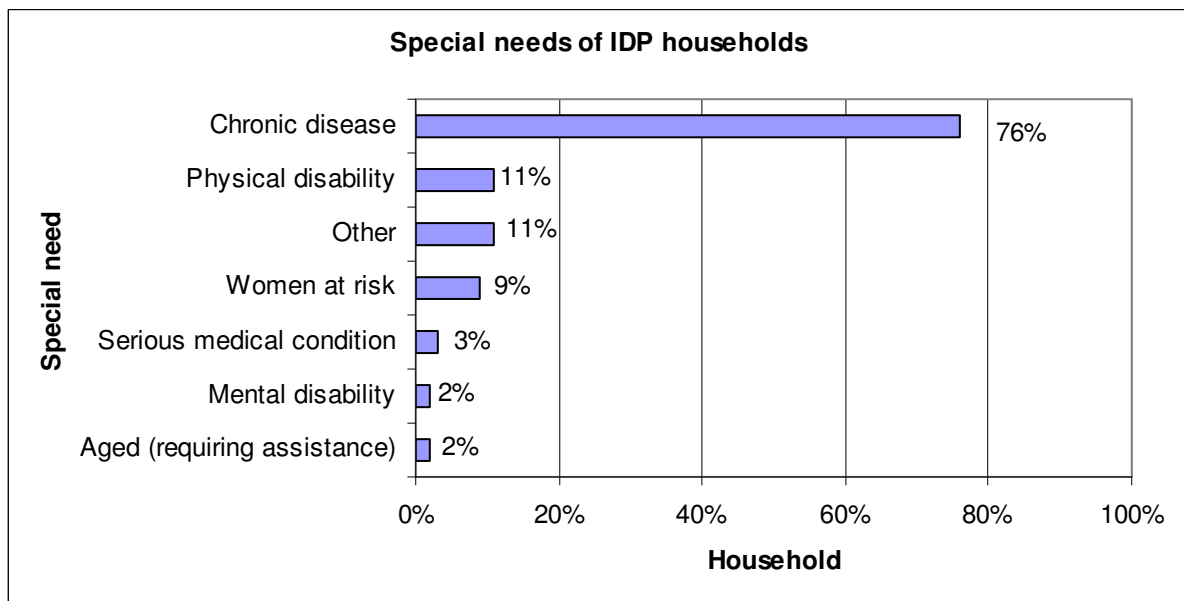
²⁴ Yazidis 0.20%.

Figure 12: Breakdown by religion²⁵



Vulnerabilities: 34% of the IDP families surveyed reported having one or more family members with special needs, of which chronic disease was the main cause of vulnerability (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Vulnerabilities²⁶



Note: Multiple answers were possible.

²⁵ Sample size of 1,008 families versus DIDPRD IDP figures for August 2007.

²⁶ Sample size of 344 out of 1,008 families.

5. IDP Protection

a) Access to governorate

Persons originating from the three Northern Governorates can enter the Governorate of Dahuk without any restrictions. Also, families not originating from the Governorate are allowed to enter without a sponsor, while single men not originating from the Kurdistan Region continue to need a sponsor for security reasons.²⁷ The sponsor has to present him/herself at the entry checkpoint and provide his or her Civil ID Card, phone number and address. The IDP has to fill out a card at the entry checkpoint and will then be allowed to enter the Governorate. Single males without a sponsor are generally denied entry into the Governorate.²⁸

b) Permission to remain in the governorate

IDPs not originating from the three Northern Governorates have to approach the Residency Section in the Security Department to obtain a permit to stay. Single men not originating from one of the three Northern Governorates generally need to have a sponsor in order to legalize their stay.²⁹ IDPs applying for a permit to stay have to undergo a security screening in which the reasons for relocation are investigated. Applicants need to either establish political links to the region or provide evidence that they have fled violence or persecution; otherwise they will not be allowed to stay. Provided the person is not considered a security risk, s/he will be granted a permit to stay for 3-6 months, which is subject to extension. Upon arrival IDPs should also contact the Quarter Representative (*mukhtar*) to introduce themselves and should inform the security department whenever they change the place of residence.

Since November 2006, Arabs and Kurds from disputed areas have reportedly faced difficulties in registering in the Governorate.

c) Freedom of movement and security

IDP families with temporary residency in one of the KRG-administered Governorates are free to move within the three Northern Governorates and are also free to leave. All women surveyed reported feeling safe.

d) Documentation

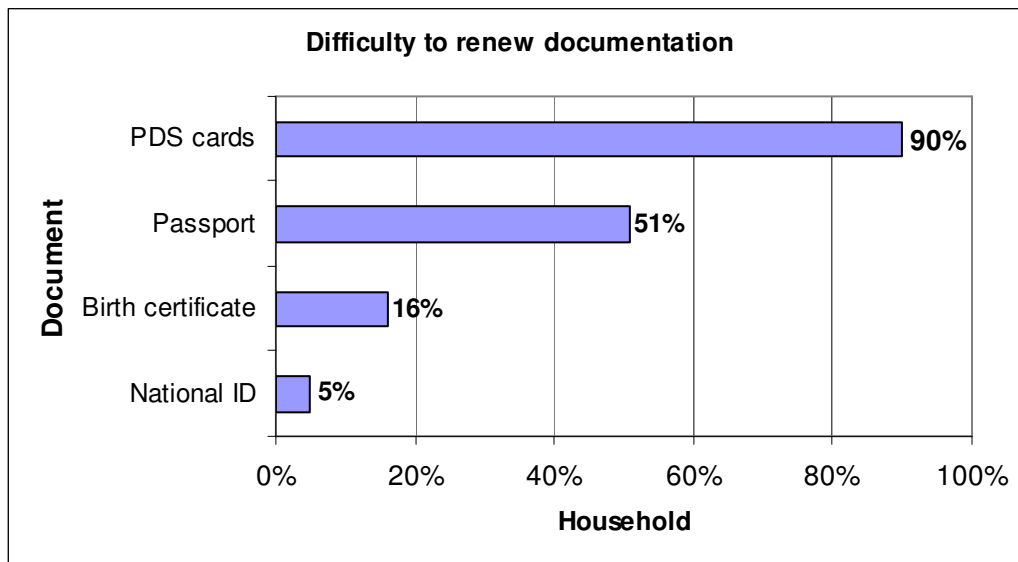
79% of the IDP families surveyed reported difficulty in obtaining/renewing documentation. In particular, transferring PDS cards from the governorate of origin to the Governorate of Dahuk was reported as a difficulty for nearly all households surveyed (Figure 14).

²⁷ The sponsor could either be an individual person or a company. The responsibility of the sponsor is to inform authorities that s/he knows the IDP and, in case of security-related incidents, the sponsor will be questioned. The sponsor should have her/his food ration card issued in the Governorate of Dahuk and have a good reputation.

²⁸ It appears that the authorities exceptionally grant entry to IDPs without a sponsor, provided that 1) the person's background can be thoroughly checked by the KDP, if the party has an office in the person's place of origin (e.g. in Kirkuk, Ninewa) and it is determined that he does not pose a security risk and 2) the person can establish that he fled violence or persecution. Otherwise, the person will not be admitted to the Governorate of Dahuk.

²⁹ On an exceptional basis and provided that 1) the person's background can be thoroughly checked and it is determined that s/he does not pose a security risk; and, 2) the person can establish that he fled violence or persecution, a permit to stay might be given.

Figure 14: Difficulty to renew documentation³⁰



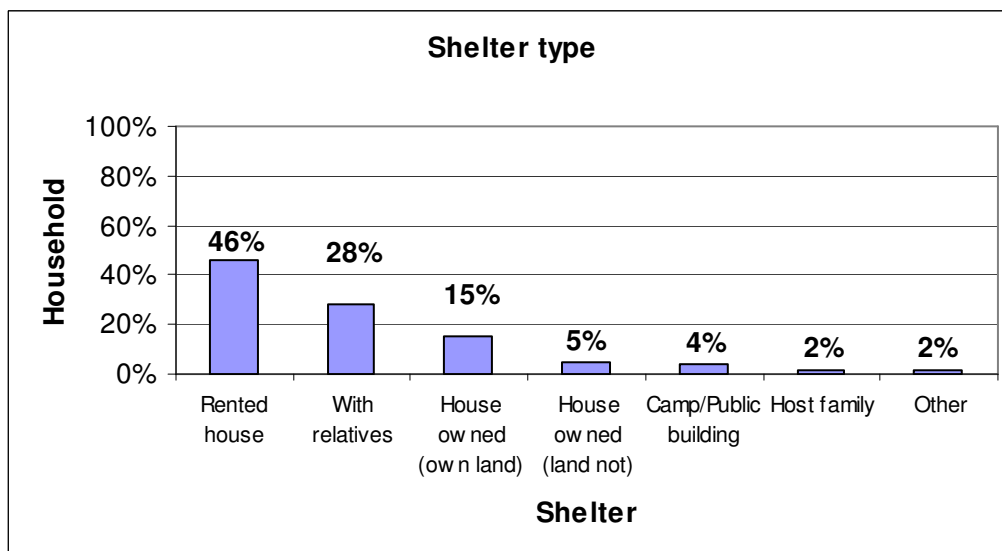
Note: multiple answers were possible.

6. IDP Living Conditions and Access to Services

a) Housing

The IDP families surveyed are mainly living in rural areas (88%) and semi-rural areas (12%). Types of shelter ranged from private housing to tented camps. Most surveyed IDPs (46%) are living in rented housing, 28% are staying with relatives, 15% own their own house and 4% are living in mainly tented camps or public buildings (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Shelter type³¹

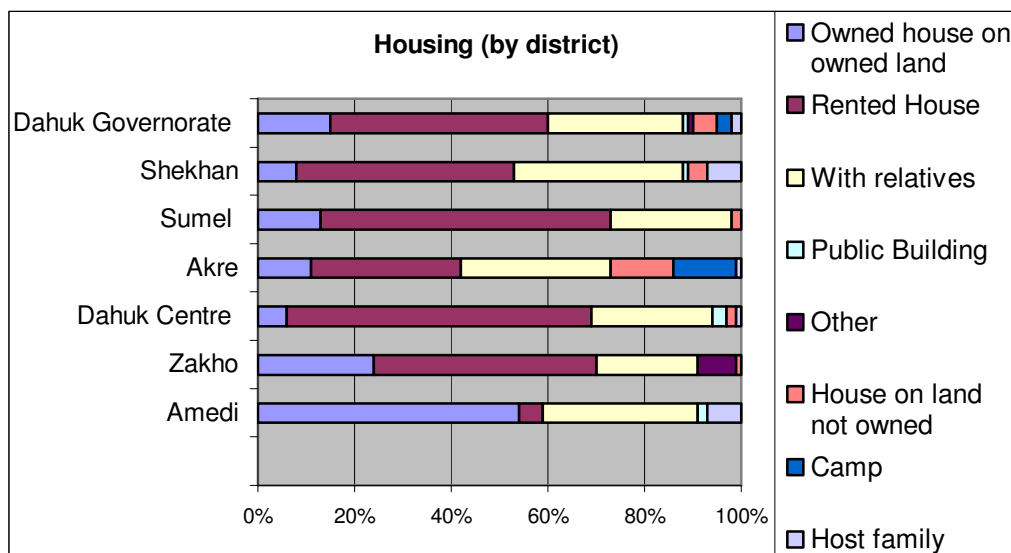


Types of shelter varied considerably across districts in Dahuk Governorate as illustrated in Figure 16.

³⁰ Sample size of 797 families.

³¹ Sample size of 1,008 families.

Figure 16: Housing³²



In Dahuk Centre (63%) and Sumel (60%) Districts, most families are renting their accommodation. In contrast, the majority of families surveyed in Amedi District own their houses (54%) and in Zakho District, IDPs owning their own houses make up the second largest group (23%). The families in Amedi and Zakho Districts are mainly Christian IDPs that have familial roots in the Governorate and many of whom have benefited from housing schemes funded by the KRG, the Church and private donations.

Rental accommodation³³ used by IDPs in Dahuk Governorate is generally of a low standard and dilapidated with poor or no ventilation, leaking roofs, missing window panes, no internal doors separating communal areas from bathrooms or kitchens and limited kitchen and bathroom facilities. 74% of the IDP families surveyed reported living in crowded houses (44% in somewhat crowded and 30% in extremely crowded houses).³⁴ All families reported no pressure to leave their current location. For examples of shelter rented by IDPs, see Figure 17.

³² Sample size of 1,008 families.

³³ Any housing for which an IDP family is paying rent is recorded as rental housing.

³⁴ Somewhat crowded (5+ persons per room), extremely crowded (8+ persons per room).

Figure 17: Examples of rented IDP accommodation



A two-room shelter for a family of five in Zakho. Rent: US \$230 per month.



A two-room shelter for an IDP family of 11 in Dahuk Centre. Rent: US \$250 per month.



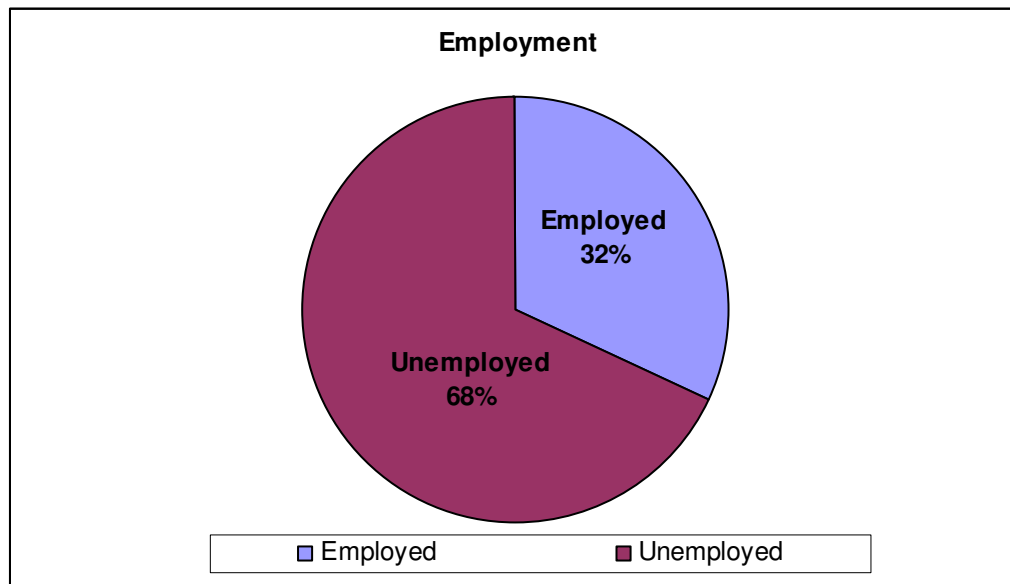
Family of three living in a one-room house in Shekhan District. Rent: US \$250 per month.

13% of the IDP families surveyed in Akre District reported living in a camp. They mostly live in tents provided by UNHCR in a formal camp in Gardasin, which hosts about 150 families. A few IDP families are also living in tents in Fayda District (formerly a disputed area, which belongs now administratively to the District of Sumel). Living conditions in these tented camps are poor (for more details, see Annex D).

b) Employment

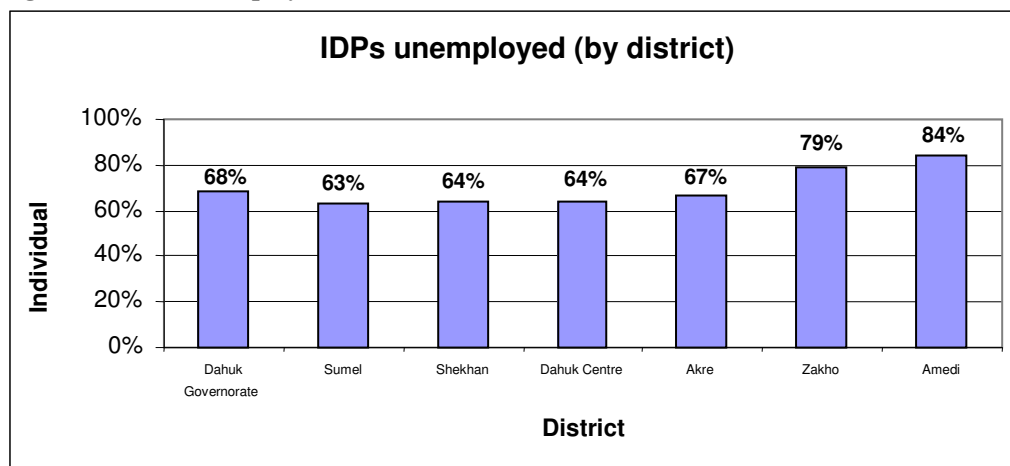
The survey showed that 68% of the IDPs of working age have been unemployed since their displacement (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Employment³⁵



The rate of unemployment was generally stable across four districts, ranging from 63% in Sumel District to 67% in Akre District. The two Christian-dominated districts, Zakho and Amedi,³⁶ reported significantly higher levels of unemployment with 79% and 84%, respectively (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: IDPs unemployed³⁷



Of 856 individuals who reported having some kind of employment, the majority of whom are working as casual labourers (Figure 20).³⁸

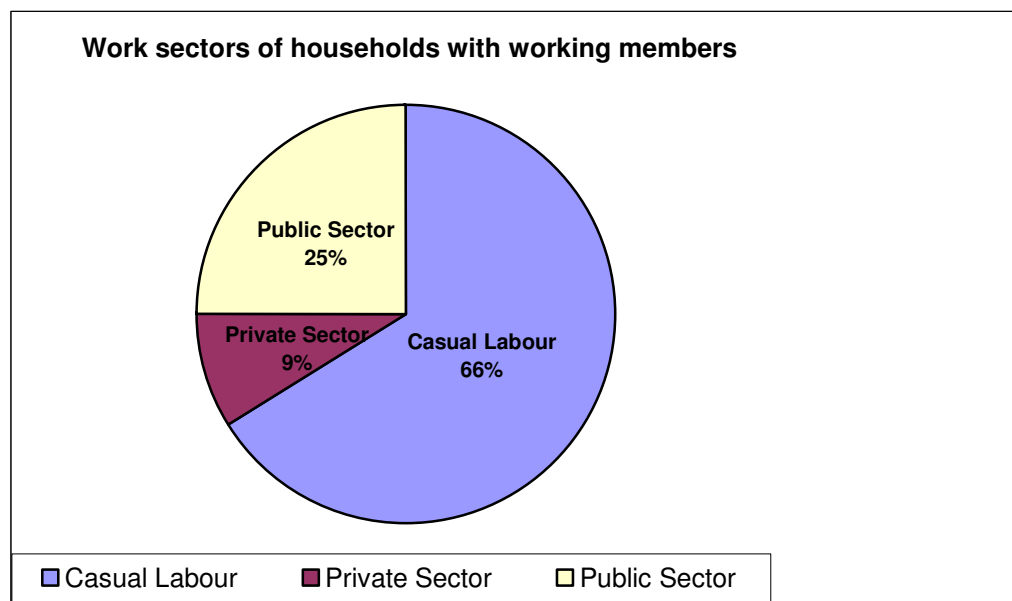
³⁵ Sample size of 2,706 family members of working age from 1,008 families.

³⁶ Zakho (92% Christians) and Amedi (95% Christians).

³⁷ Sample size of 2,706 persons of working age from 1,008 families.

³⁸ Sample size of 856 family members working out of 1,008 families.

Figure 20: Work sectors



Source of Income: 29% of the families surveyed reported having no source of income. Of the 71% that did report having some income, 98% listed some form of employment as their main source of income and 2% listed remittances and savings. Christian families, particularly those with roots in the governorate, are often assisted financially by the KRG, the Church and private donations.

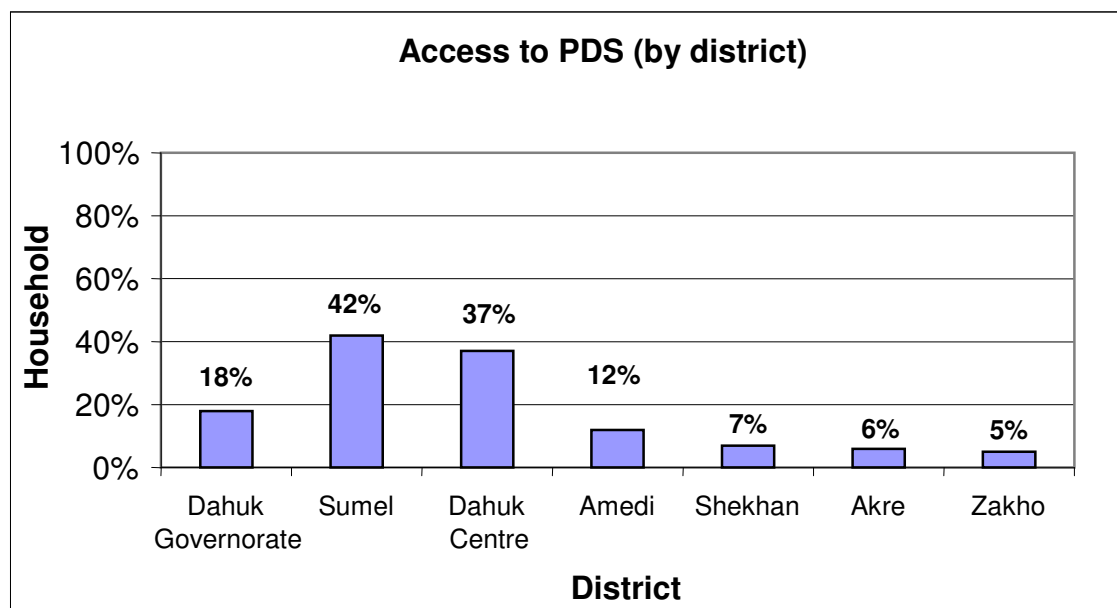
In late 2007, MoDM launched a stipend of 150,000 Iraqi Dinar (ID, approximately US \$120) for each IDP family which registers with MoDM. Despite the absence of MoDM in the Kurdistan Region, it is intended to be a national programme and also cover the three Northern Governorates. However, the programme has not yet been launched in Dahuk Governorate. According to the KRG, the Central Government has not yet provided the funding; the Central Government, however, says that the KRG has not provided the data required to transfer the funds.³⁹

c) Basic services

Food: 24% of the IDP families surveyed said that they relied solely on food rations through the PDS prior to displacement. However, only 18% of the IDP families surveyed are currently able to access the food rations in displacement. Therefore, 6% of the IDPs that relied on the PDS no longer have access to their food rations and are likely to be vulnerable and in need of food assistance. Access to the PDS varies significantly by district ranging from just 5% in Zakho to 42% in Sumel (Figure 21).

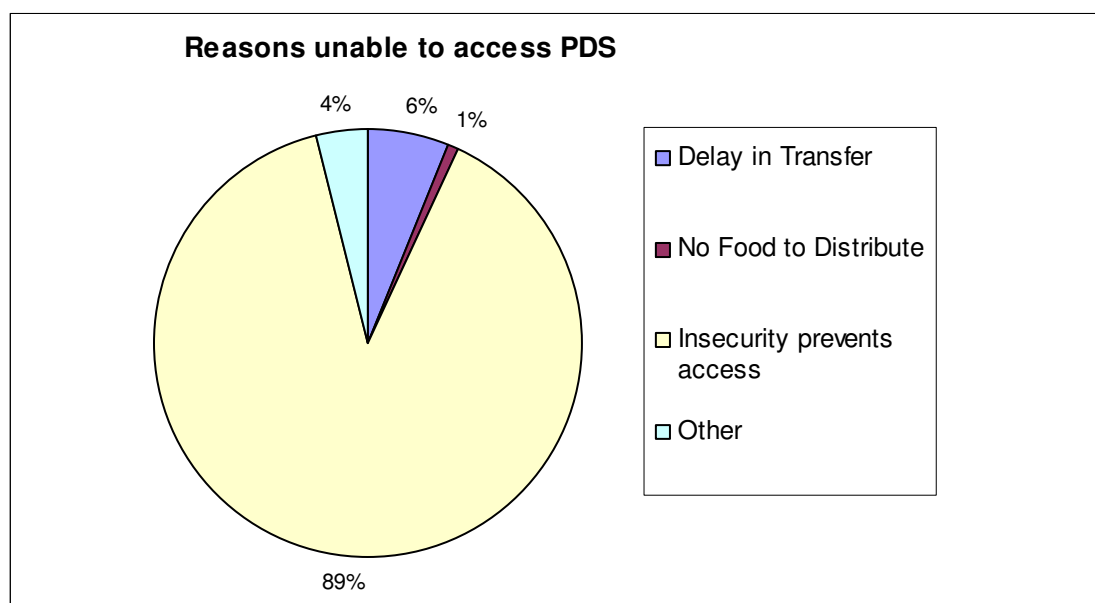
³⁹ Public discussions between MoDM and KRG officials at the 2007 UNHCR Participatory Planning Meeting for 2008.

Figure 21: Access to PDS⁴⁰



82% of the IDP families surveyed did not have access to their food rations. The majority listed insecurity in their place of origin as the main barrier to access (Figure 22).⁴¹

Figure 22: Reasons for being unable to access PDS⁴²



Unlike in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates, Dahuk Governorate does not allow the temporary transfer of PDS rations. However, according to the General Directorate of Food Rations, 624 PDS cards for families (4,278 individuals), were permanently transferred to Dahuk. These families are likely to be Kurds or Christians displaced from non-disputed areas that also have familial roots in Dahuk Governorate.⁴³

⁴⁰ Sample size of 824 families.

⁴¹ IDPs wishing to transfer their food rations are usually required to return to their place of origin in order to de-register with the PDS before being able to register in their place of displacement.

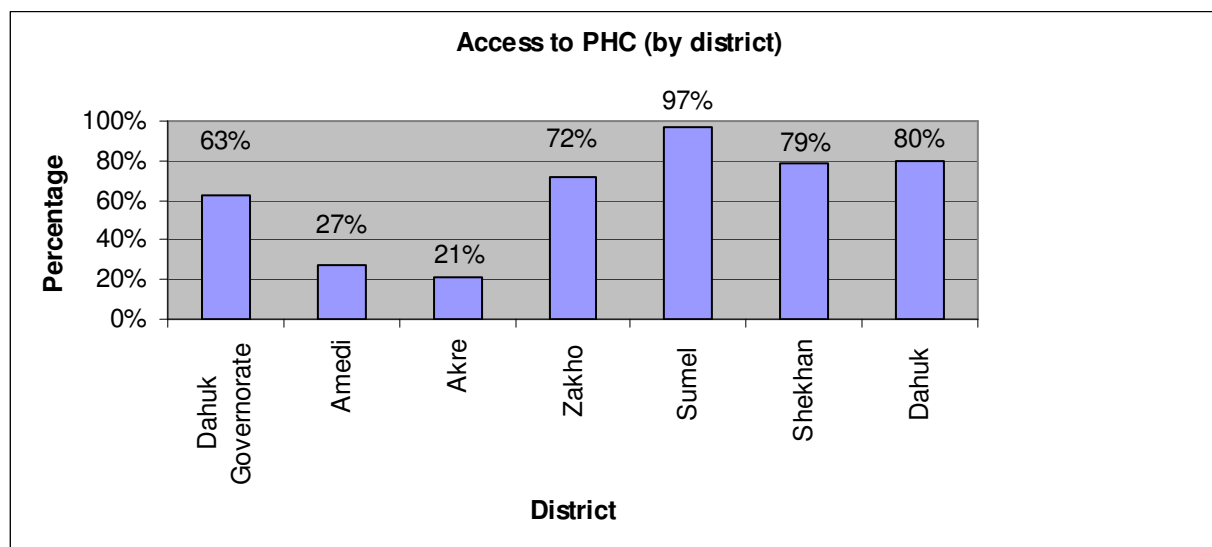
⁴² 824 families that do not receive PDS rations.

⁴³ Out of 108 requests for assistance in transferring the PDS registration submitted to the PAC, only two were successful.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is planning to roll out a food subsidy programme for IDPs across Iraq in 2008. The plan is to provide a food package (equal to 50% of the daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal) to up to 750,000 IDPs throughout Iraq, including 55,000 IDPs who have no access to the PDS in Dahuk Governorate.

Health: Only 63% of the IDP families surveyed had access to primary healthcare (PHC) in their current location and 22% reported access to basic pharmaceuticals. Access to primary healthcare varied greatly among districts. For example, 97% of the families surveyed have access in Sumel District compared with only 21% in Akre District (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Access to Primary Health Care⁴⁴



With the exception of Sumel District, the major reason for not having access to PHCs was non-availability (92-98%). In Sumel District, all of the 3% of families that reported not being able to access primary healthcare in their current location cited financial reasons as the main barrier to access PHCs.⁴⁵

99% of the children under five have vaccination records and 51% of the families received visits from a health worker, 96% of which pertained to vaccinations. 33% of the families reported health problems of which 80% related to chronic diseases, 6% maternal health, 5% child health and 1% dysentery.

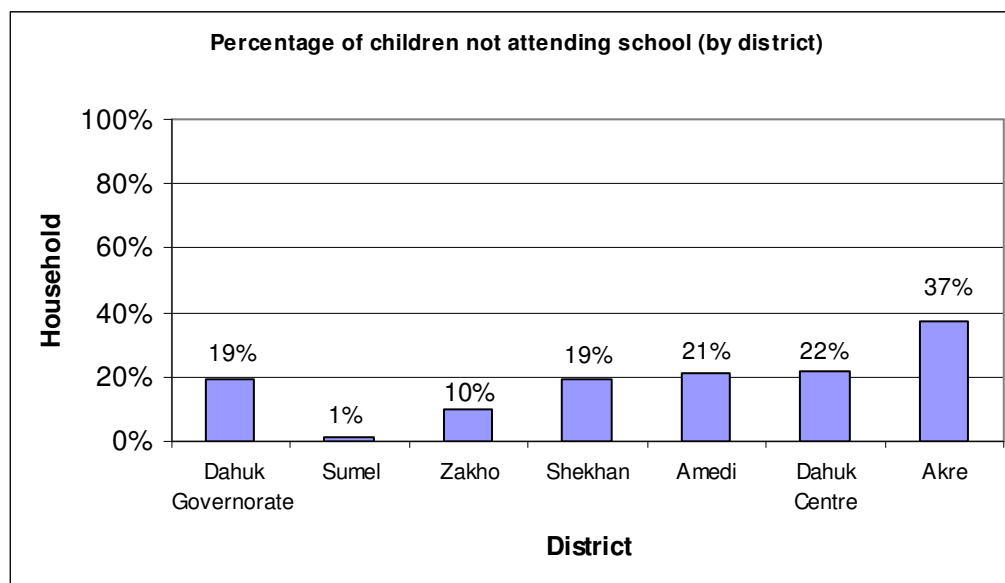
Education: 96% of the IDP families surveyed with school-age children reported living within a school catchment area. 81% of the school-age children surveyed are attending school and 99% of those registered in schools reported being registered in the correct grade. The number of school-age children not attending school varied considerably across districts. For example, in Sumel District only 1% (one family) reported having a child not attending school while in Akre District, 37% (53 families) reported having a child not attending school (Figure 24).⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Sample size 1,008 families.

⁴⁵ PHC charge a nominal fee of 750 ID; however, for persons with no source of income, even such charges may be a financial burden. In addition, patients have to pay for x-rays, blood or urine tests and medication.

⁴⁶ 107 boys and 134 girls.

Figure 24: Percentage of children not attending school



Approximately 8,587 post-2006 IDP children are registered in schools in Dahuk Governorate.⁴⁷ The Governorate has the largest number of Arabic schools in the Kurdistan Region.⁴⁸ They are located in the five districts of Dahuk Centre, Zakho, Amedi, Sumel⁴⁹ and Akre.⁵⁰ Most of these schools operate double or triple shifts to accommodate more students. Still, 38% of the 536 families with children not attending school listed curriculum language as the main reason for non-attendance. On a district level, Sumel and Amedi, where there is only one Arabic primary school and no secondary school, curriculum language has been cited by all families surveyed as the reason for non-attendance at school (Figure 25).

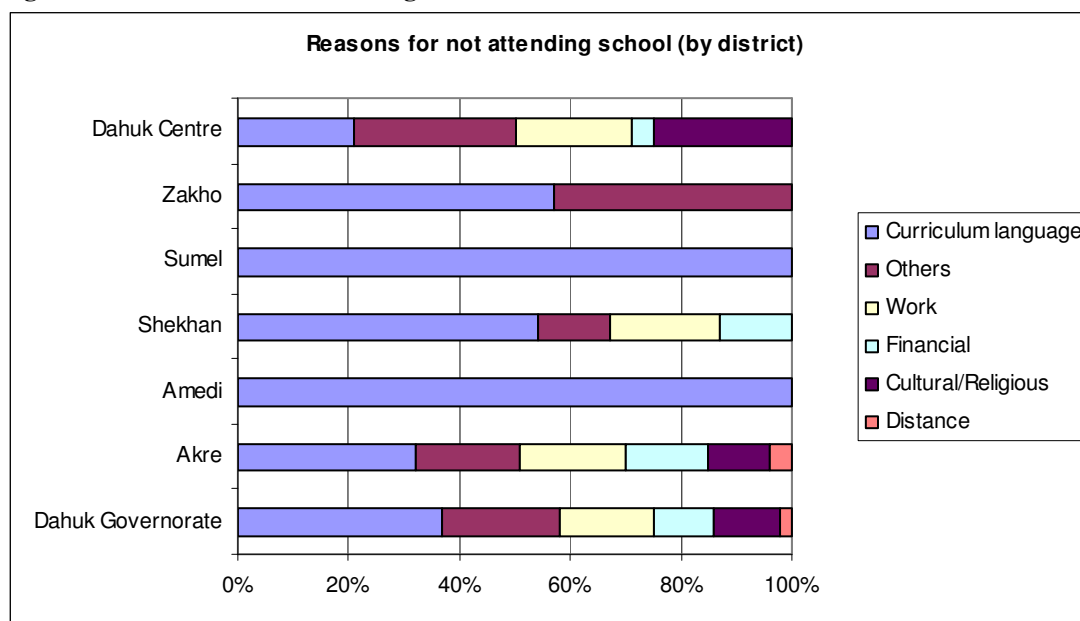
⁴⁷ According to UNICEF, there are 5,858 primary and 2,729 secondary school children.

⁴⁸ 19 primary and secondary schools.

⁴⁹ The three Arabic primary schools and two secondary schools in Fayda are not included in Sumel District.

⁵⁰ Information provided by UNICEF.

Figure 25: Reasons for not attending school⁵¹



Water and sanitation: 92% of the IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water, though this figure varied slightly across districts. 70% received the water from public wells/taps and 28% by municipal pipe networks. 98% of the IDP families surveyed reported having sufficient water for cooking, but only 55% of families reported having enough water for hygienic purposes. However, the lack of water is a problem IDPs share with the local community, particularly in the semi-rural and rural areas where under-development and poor basic services are common place.

All IDP families surveyed reported having access to toilets, but 54% of these reported sharing toilets with other families.

Electricity and fuel: 4% of the IDP families reported having no access to electricity. Of those families that do have access to electricity, 98% reported having access to four or more hours of electricity per day. Thanks to a supply deal with Turkey, the average amount of government supplied electricity per day in urban areas of Dahuk Governorate was 16-24 hours and 0-6 hours in rural areas until early November 2007. However, due to rising tensions between the KRG and the Turkish Government over the reported presence of PKK fighters in the Kurdistan Region, supply from Turkey was stopped from November 2007 until the end of February 2008, reducing electricity supply to 3-4 hours per day. 62% of the IDP families surveyed reported being able to afford fuel costs; however, many others cannot afford the high costs (during winter approximately US \$160 for a barrel of 200 litres).

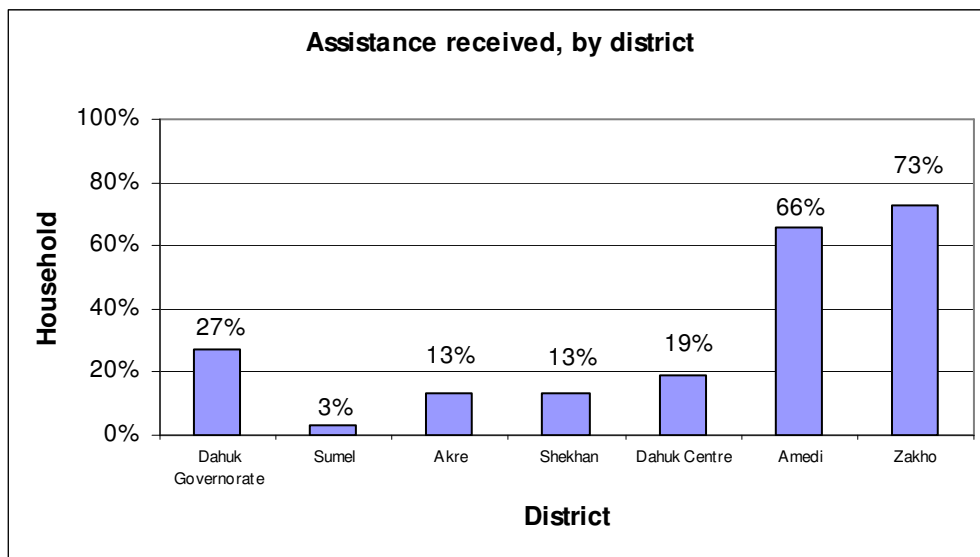
d) Humanitarian assistance

27% of the IDP families surveyed have received some form of assistance. The types of assistance received by IDP families in Dahuk Governorate include shelter (60%), food (17%) and “other” (45%). The number of families that received assistance varied greatly across districts (Figure 26). IDP families in Zakho and Amedi received most assistance, mostly related to shelter.⁵²

⁵¹ 536 families with children not attending school.

⁵² Most probably referring to the shelter schemes for Christians supported by the KRG, the Church and private donations.

Figure 26: Assistance received⁵³



The main provider of assistance was reported to be the KRG (38%), followed by the Church and IRCS (20%) and Qandil (10%). Other providers of assistance included IRD, relatives and the host community. Only 9% of the female headed households received assistance, mostly related to shelter.

Annex III illustrates some of the assistance provided by UNHCR and international NGOs to post-February 2006 IDPs and host communities in Dahuk Governorate.

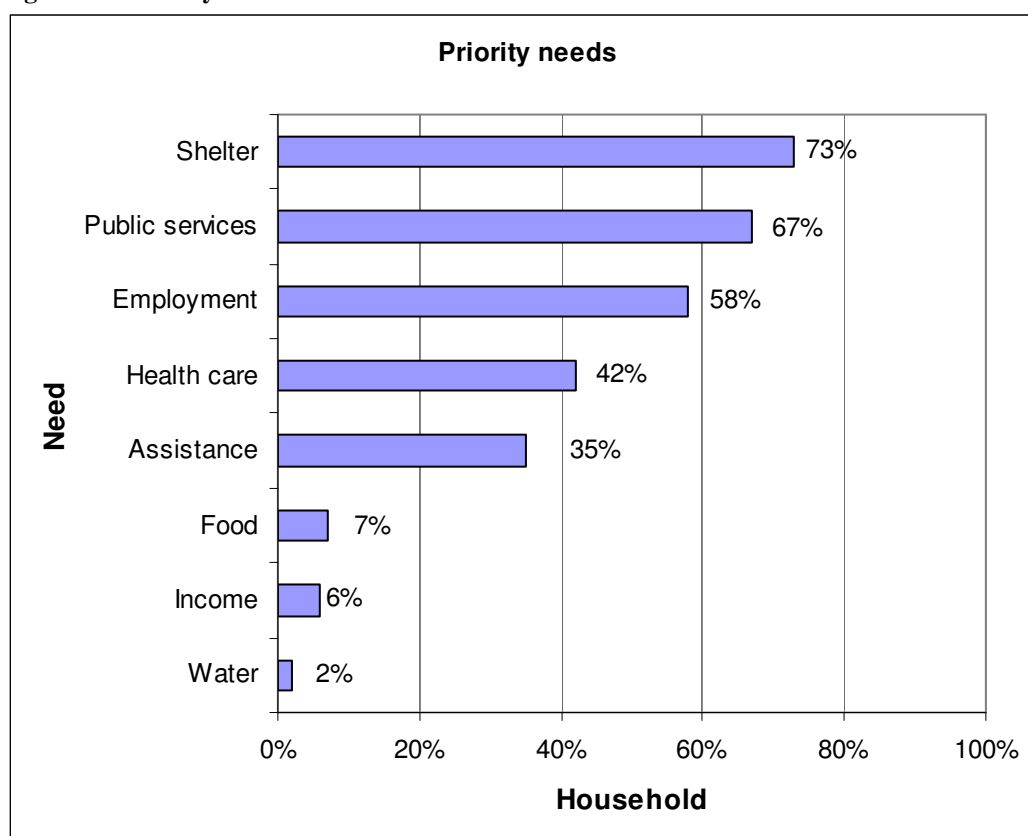
7. Priority Needs and Suggested Interventions

IDP families listed the following three priority needs: shelter (73%), public services (67%) and employment (58%). For more details, see Figure 27.⁵⁴

⁵³ Sample size of 271 families.

⁵⁴ Sample size of 1,008 families.

Figure 27: Priority needs



Note: Multiple answers possible.

As demonstrated in 6.4 *Humanitarian Assistance*, a concerted effort by multiple organizations has been made to address some of the core needs of IDPs in Dahuk Governorate. However, as Dahuk Governorate hosts roughly 50% of the total number of IDPs in the three Northern Governorates and accounts for the second largest IDP population in the country after Baghdad,⁵⁵ efforts to address the needs of vulnerable IDPs need to be maintained and ideally increased.

Shelter: While most IDPs appear to be renting houses, resources are limited. Assistance programmes should also target the upgrading of sub-standard shelters, taking into account ownership rights. Since poor quality accommodation is often rented out for very high prices, the local authorities should be encouraged to regulate rent prices by introducing standard rent ceilings for some categories of accommodation.

Health: Mobile medical support in remote areas and support to PHCs should be continued and extended according to needs.

Food: Recognizing that some agencies operating in the three Northern Governorates are providing limited food provisions for some families, a two-pronged approach is recommended for the large number of families who do not have access to the PDS. Firstly, continue to lobby the authorities to issue temporary food ration cards for all IDPs and secondly, prioritize vulnerable IDPs.

WFP's food subsidy programme for IDPs across Iraq, due to start in early 2008, should help alleviating the situation of vulnerable IDPs.

⁵⁵ See above Footnote 4.

Income: Whilst Dahuk Governorate has witnessed income-generation activities targeted at IDPs, many have been mainly cash for work projects which provide temporary alleviation but fail to address long-term unemployment. To support vulnerable IDPs, an assessment of the viability of more vocational training for IDPs should be undertaken. Also, language lessons should be offered to adult IDPs, for whom the lack of Kurdish language skills is the main barrier to employment. In addition, the national programme offering a stipend of 150,000 ID for each IDP family registering with MoDM should be implemented in the Kurdistan Region.

Education: The local authorities should be supported to provide access for children to the existing Arabic primary and secondary schools. Additional support to vulnerable IDP families covering transportation, school uniform and book costs should also be provided.

ANNEX I: Gardasin IDP Camp⁵⁶

Location	An area of approx. 14 villages in Gardasin, Akre District.
IDP Families	Approx. 151 (as of 31 December 2007).
Shelter	Approx. 151 IDP families in 193 tents.
Ethnicity and Religion	Kurds from Mosul.
Status	The camp is located on communal grounds. IDPs are accepted by the authorities, which also facilitate co-existence with the local community. However, the IDPs are not always welcomed by the local community due to their affiliation with the former regime.
Management	The authorities do not provide formal camp management as they do not officially recognize Gardasin as a camp. IRCS has unofficially taken over supervision of the camp. Different actors are engaged in the delivery of services to the population together with the KRG, including UNHCR, PWJ, Qandil, ICRC, IOM, UNICEF and IRD.
Water Supply	A deep well with a pump exists within the camp, which also supplies the local community. The distribution system is limited to supply individual family PVC-tanks; water quantity and quality is not yet verified.
Sanitation	Garbage is disposed of independently by each family.
Fuel:	Fuel has been provided by IOM and PWJ.
Primary Healthcare	The primary healthcare centre is 2 km from the camp. In September 2007, mobile medical units were established with IRD support.
PDS	Approximately 40 families have successfully transferred PDS rations.
Education	All school-age children are attending school in Gardasin town near to the camp. Some students are enrolled in the Akre secondary school teaching in Arabic. As the school is 25 km away from the camp, these students are living with relatives.
WC	1 toilet per approx. 20 persons in the camp.
Assistance provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp: access roads, water supply (drilling of a well), improvement of sanitation. • Individual assistance: food and NFIs, income generation projects and winterization including concrete bases and kitchen sections. • UNHCR: NFI distribution to 151 families and winterization of camp.

Gardasin tented camp, Dahuk Governorate



⁵⁶ This information was collected by the IRD/UNHCR PAC.

ANNEX II: DATA SHEET

Household Survey Summary

Governorate: Dahuk

Duration of data: 20/05/07 - 17/12/07

Sample size: 1,008 households

No	Question	Result	%	Comments
1-16	Distinguish between IDP and returnees and record interviewer details	n/a	n/a	n/a
Basic Profile				
Head of household and age and gender breakdown				
17	Head of Household			
	HOH is Male	908	90.08%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
	HOH is Female	100	9.92%	
18	Household Profile			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
	Average family size	6.0		
a	Males	2,739	49.33%	
b	Females	2,813	50.67%	
c	Age under 1	159	2.86%	
d	Age 1-4	606	10.91%	
e	Age 5-17	1,845	33.23%	
f	Age 18-59	2,706	48.74%	
g	Age 60 and above	236	4.25%	
Ethnicity and Religion				
19-	To which Ethnic group does the family belong to			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Arab	30	2.98%	
b	Kurd	699	69.35%	
d	Turkmen	10	0.99%	
e	Other (specify)	4	0.40%	
f	Assyrian	23	2.28%	
g	Chaldean	235	23.31%	
h	Armenian	7	0.69%	
21-	What is the Family Religion			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Islam – Shi'ite	14	1.39%	
b	Islam – Sunni	726	72.02%	
c	Other Islam not Shi'a or Sunni	1	0.10%	
e	Christian	265	26.29%	
f	Yazidi	2	0.20%	
Most Recently Displaced From Governorate/District				
28	Most Recently Displaced From Gov			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
	Ninewa	739	73.31%	
	Baghdad	258	25.60%	
	Kirkuk	5	0.50%	
	Salah Al-Din	3	0.30%	
	Najaf	1	0.10%	
	Muthanna	1	0.10%	
	Al-Anbar	1	0.10%	
	Most Recently Displaced From District			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
	Al-Anbar – Al-Rutba	1	0.10%	

	Baghdad – Abu Ghraib	16	1.59%	
	Baghdad – Al-Resafa	131	13.00%	
	Baghdad – Karkh	110	10.91%	
	Baghdad – Mada'in	1	0.10%	
	Kirkuk - Kirkuk	5	0.50%	
	Muthanna – Al-Rumaitha	1	0.10%	
	Najaf – Kufa	1	0.10%	
	Ninewa – Al-Ba'aj	2	0.20%	
	Ninewa – Al-Shikhan	2	0.20%	
	Ninewa – Hatra	4	0.40%	
	Ninewa – Mosul	650	64.48%	
	Ninewa – Shekhan	14	1.39%	
	Ninewa – Sinjar	18	1.79%	
	Ninewa – Telafar	46	4.56%	
	Ninewa – Tilkaif	3	0.30%	
	Salah Al-Din – Samarra	1	0.10%	
	Salah Al-Din – Tikrit	1	0.10%	
	Salah Al-Din – Tooz	1	0.10%	
Number of Displacements and Reasons for Leaving Village/Town				
29-	How many times has the household been displaced inside Iraq			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
	1	908	90.08%	
	2	93	9.23%	
	3	5	0.50%	
	4	1	0.10%	
30-	Reasons for leaving village/town			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for leaving.
a	March 2003 events	72	7.14%	
d	Other armed conflict	1	0.10%	
r	Post-Samarra events	935	92.76%	
Cause of Flight and Reasons for Moving to Other Locations				
31	Why did the family flee			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for moving to other locations.
a	Direct threats to life	279	27.68%	
b	Specific sectarian threats	3	0.30%	
c	Left out of fear	836	82.94%	
d	Generalized violence	140	13.89%	
e	Armed conflict	6	0.60%	
f	Forced displacement from property	8	0.79%	
g	Discrimination	22	2.18%	
h	Other	2	0.20%	
32	Why was the family targeted			Out of 877 IDP households surveyed targeted
a	Belonging to a certain ethnic group	806	91.90%	
b	Belonging to a certain religion or sect	30	3.42%	
c	Holding a certain political opinion	3	0.34%	
d	Belonging to a certain social group	38	4.33%	
e	Do not think the family was targeted	131	13.00%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
33	Reasons for moving to current location			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for moving to current location.
a	Improved security	871	86.41%	
b	Change of political situation	139	13.79%	
d	Property claim	1	0.10%	
f	Relatives living there	803	79.66%	
h	Beginning of school year	1	0.10%	
i	Political support	46	4.56%	
j	Reconstruction assistance	21	2.08%	
k	Other	3	0.30%	

m	Tribal links	7	0.69%	
Intentions				
34	What are the main intentions			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Return to their place of origin	236	23.41%	
b	Locally integrate in the current location	765	75.89%	
c	Resettle in a third location	1	0.10%	
d	Waiting on one or several factors	6	0.60%	
35	When does the family plan to return			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	In less than 6 months	590	58.53%	
b	In 6 to 12 months	196	19.44%	
c	In more than 12 months	18	1.79%	
d	Whenever security improves	204	20.24%	
Shelter				
36	Type of Shelter			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed.
a	Owned house on owned land	147	14.58%	
b	Rented house	459	45.54%	
c	With relatives	280	27.78%	
d	Public building	9	0.89%	
e	Other	15	1.49%	
f	House on land not owned	46	4.56%	
g	Camp	32	3.17%	
h	In the house of host family	19	1.88%	
k	Collective town / settlement	1	0.10%	
37	House Crowding			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Not overcrowded	267	26.49%	
b	Somewhat overcrowded	445	44.15%	
c	Extremely overcrowded	296	29.37%	
38	House Location			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed.
a	Rural	494	49.01%	
b	Urban	153	15.18%	
c	Camp	32	3.17%	
d	Semi-rural	329	32.64%	
Pressure to Leave				
39	Pressure to Leave			Out of 2 IDP households surveyed faced pressure to leave
b	Pressure from relatives	1	50.00%	
d	Pressure from militants	1	50.00%	
a	No pressure to leave or threat of eviction	1006	99.80%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
Property Owned Before Being Displaced				
40	Property owned before being displaced			Out of 314 IDP households surveyed owned property before displacement
a	House	287	91.40%	
b	Apartment or room	6	1.91%	
c	Land for housing	11	3.50%	
d	Land for agriculture	6	1.91%	
e	Shop/small business	31	9.87%	
f	Other	5	1.59%	
Now able to access property				
41	Now able to access property?			Out of 314 IDP households surveyed property owned before displacement
a	Yes, property accessible	96	30.57%	
f	Do not know	182	57.96%	

	If no why:			
b	Property destroyed or damaged so as to be unusable	11	30.56%	Out of 36 IDP households surveyed having property not able to access
c	Property occupied, controlled or claimed by private citizens	6	16.67%	
g	Property occupied by militia groups	6	16.67%	
h	Property sold or exchanged	13	36.11%	
42-A	Did your family lose property from 17 July 1968 to 9 April 2003, if so, how?			
42-B	Property lost from 9 April 2003 to 22 February 2006			Out of 4 IDP households surveyed who lost property from 9 April 2003 to 22 February 2006
	Threats by others	4	100.00%	
42-C	Property lost after 22 February 2006			Out of 25 IDP households surveyed who lost property after 22 February 2006
	Threats by others	20	80.00%	
	Other	5	20.00%	
Water				
49	Family normally drinks clean water	925	91.77%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
50	If no access, why not?			Out of 83 IDP households surveyed not having access to water
	Other	76	91.57%	
	Insufficient quantity	7	8.43%	
51	Main water sources (multiple choice)			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Municipal water (underground pipes)	285	28.27%	
b	Public well/tap	702	69.64%	
c	Unprotected dug well	5	0.50%	
d	Tanker/truck vendor	141	13.99%	
h	Other	71	7.04%	
j	Open, broken pipes	1	0.10%	
52	Other water questions			
a	Enough water for drinking & cooking	988	98.02%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
b	Enough water for hygiene	549	54.52%	
53	Access to sewerage system	952	94.44%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
54	What type is it?			Out of 952 IDP households surveyed having access to sewerage system
a	Modern (underground pipes)	331	34.77%	
b	Traditional (runs through the streets)	621	65.23%	
55	Access to toilets	1,007	99.90%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
56	Toilets shared with other families	547	54.27%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
Food				
57	Receives PDS rations	184	18.25%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
58	If not receiving PDS rations, why			Out of 824 IDP households surveyed not receiving PDS rations
a	Delay transferring PDS registration to new location	46	5.58%	
c	No food to distribute	6	0.73%	
d	Inability to access food distribution point due to insecurity	733	88.96%	
e	Inability to access food distribution	1	0.12%	

	point due to distance			
g	Do not know why	6	0.73%	
h	Other	32	3.88%	
59	Do you receive food from other sources on a regular basis?	43	4.27%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
60	Do you rely solely on the PDS?	237	23.51%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
Health Care				
61	Access to PHC in village	637	63.19%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
62	Access to drugs mostly needed	220	21.83%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
63	Reason for no access to health			Out of 371 IDP households surveyed who indicated their reason for no access
a	Not available	341	91.91%	
d	Distance	4	1.08%	
e	Financial	26	7.01%	
64	Children have vaccination records	462	99.14%	Out of 466 IDP households surveyed with children under 5
66	Purpose of visit by health worker			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Has not been visited	513	50.89%	
b	Medical examination	2	0.40%	Out of 495 IDP households surveyed visited by health workers
d	Vaccinations	474	95.76%	
e	Consulting or education	10	2.02%	
f	Other services	9	1.82%	
67	Family's main health problems			
a	Dysentery	5	1.48%	Out of 337 IDP households surveyed who indicated having a health problem
b	Child health	16	4.75%	
c	Maternal health	19	5.64%	
d	Malnutrition	1	0.30%	
e	Chronic diseases	271	80.42%	
f	No health problems	671	66.57%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
Education				
68	Access to education in village	536	96.58%	Out of 555 IDP households surveyed having children/adolescents of school or university age
70	Students attending school	1,373	80.81%	out of 1,699 students
70a-1	Primary students – Male	464	53.39%	out of 869 primary students
70a-2	Primary students – Female	405	46.61%	
70b-1	Intermediate – Male	168	54.72%	out of 307 intermediate students
70b-2	Intermediate – Female	139	45.28%	
70c-1	Secondary – Male	61	45.19%	out of 135 secondary students
70c-1	Secondary – Female	74	54.81%	
70d-1	Higher – Male	33	53.23%	out of 62 higher students
70d-2	Higher – Female	29	46.77%	
70e-1	Total Male	726	52.88%	out of 1,373 students
70e-1	Total Female	647	47.12%	

	No. of families with children attending school	536	96.58%	Out of 555 IDP households surveyed
71	Families with children >6 not attending	104	20.12%	Out of 517 IDP households surveyed with children age 5-17
a-1	Primary – Male	139	42.64%	out of 326 6-18 years old students
a-2	Primary – Female	187	57.36%	
72	Reasons for not attending			Out of 104 IDP households surveyed having children not attending school
a	Work	18	17.31%	
b	Curriculum language	39	37.50%	
c	Distance	2	1.92%	
d	Financial	11	10.58%	
f	Cultural / religious	12	11.54%	
g	Other	22	21.15%	
74	Children enrolled at correct grade level	464	98.93%	Out of 469 IDP households surveyed having children attending school
75	Illiterate children under 15	56	3.20%	Out of 517 households surveyed with children 5-17
76	Children not speaking school language	103	5.89%	Out of 517 households surveyed with children 5-17
Access to services				
80	Access to electricity			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	No electricity	38	3.77%	
b	1-3 hours per day	18	1.86%	
c	4 or more hours per day	952	98.14%	Out of 970 IDP households surveyed having access to electricity
81	Access to Fuel			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	No access to fuel	381	37.80%	
b	Benzene	116	18.50%	
c	Diesel	2	0.32%	
d	Propane	354	56.46%	
e	Kerosene	609	97.13%	
f	Other	20	3.19%	
Documentation				
82	Problems getting documents	797	79.07%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
				Out of 797 IDP households surveyed having problem in getting documents
a	National ID new	36	4.52%	
b	Passport	408	51.19%	
c	Birth certificate	126	15.81%	
d	PDS Card	718	90.09%	
e	Other	1	0.13%	
Security Situation				
85	Family members feel safe	1,007	99.90%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
87	After 2003, how many people in family have been			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Detained	3		
b	Kidnapped	28		
c	Killed by militants	9		
d	Killed by another citizen	14		
88	Number still not accounted for	34		Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
Gender				
90	Women/girls feel safe outside the	1,000	100.00%	Out of 1,000 IDP households surveyed having a

	house			woman in the family
91	Women approach whom for help			Out of 1,000 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
a	Family	988	98.80%	
b	Tribal leaders	12	1.20%	
92	Women's ability to move outside of home since 2003			Out of 1,000 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
c	No change	1	0.10%	
a	More able	20	2.00%	
b	Less able	979	97.90%	
Special Needs				
98	Families with Special Needs			Out of 344 IDP households surveyed having one need or more. The values may not add up to 100% as some households may list more than one need
1	Mentally Disabled	8	2.33%	
2	Physically Disabled	37	10.76%	
3	Malnutrition	1	0.29%	
4	Serious Medical Condition	10	2.91%	
6	Unaccompanied or Separated Child	1	0.29%	
9	Woman at Risk	30	8.72%	
13	Old Age in Need of Support	7	2.03%	
15	Victim of Torture	1	0.29%	
17	Chronic Diseases	262	76.16%	
18	Other	37	10.76%	
19	One or more need	344	34.13%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
Income and commodities				
99	Main source of income			Out of 714 IDP households surveyed having a source of income
a	Full time employment	204	28.57%	
b	Casual/irregular employment	453	63.45%	
c	Self-employment	41	5.74%	
f	Savings/benefits	16	2.24%	
d	No employment (no income)	294	29.17%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
100	Family members of working age who are:			
a	Of working age	2706		Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed having a family member working
b	Working	856	31.44%	
c	Working and paid (casual labor)	566	66.12%	Out of 856 IDP households surveyed having a family member working
d	Working in private sector	74	8.64%	
e	Working in public sector	216	25.23%	
102	Items brought with family			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
a	Livestock	0	0.00%	
b	Agricultural tools	0	0.00%	
c	Shelter material	15	1.49%	
d	Car/transportation	53	5.26%	
e	Winter clothing	920	91.27%	
f	Other	376	37.30%	
Assistance				
103	Received assistance	271	26.88%	Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed
104	Type of assistance received			Out of 271 IDP households surveyed
c	Shelter	165	60.89%	
f	Other	123	45.39%	
g	Food	47	17.34%	
Priority needs				
105	Top Priorities			Out of 1,008 IDP households surveyed. The values

a	Electricity	19	1.88%	do not add up to 100% because households listed up to three priorities for assistance
b	Health	420	41.67%	
c	Job	582	57.74%	
d	More money	56	5.56%	
e	Public services	677	67.16%	
f	Security	1	0.10%	
g	Shelter	735	72.92%	
h	Social insurance	1	0.10%	
I	Documentation	1	0.10%	
j	Water	23	2.28%	
m	Education	5	0.50%	
o	Roads	17	1.69%	
q	Assistance	352	34.92%	
u	Food	72	7.14%	
z	Other	62	6.15%	

Note: Some questions were omitted because they pertain to returnees only or do not draw data.

Annex III: Assistance provided in Dahuk Governorate

Sector	Implementer	Location	Description	Beneficiaries
Protection	UNHCR/IRD	Dahuk Centre	PAC	157 IDP families
NFI/FI	UNHCR	Sheladize and Hawriska villages	NFIs	12 IDP families
		Gardasin camp	NFIs	151 IDP families
	UNHCR/Qandil	Atrosh and Bardarash	Children clothes, water pumps and water containers	113 IDP families
	VOP	Atrosh/Bildisha camp	Kerosene	30 IDP families
		Shekhan		100 IDP families
		Shekhan/Qasrok/Kalkchi village		30 IDP families
		Qasrok		40 IDP families
		Shekhan/Qasrok/Mahat village		30 IDP families
		Shekhan/Qasrok/Mahat village		15 IDP families
		Shekhan/Qasrok/Mahat village		80 IDP families
	IRD	Fayda/Alqush and Gardasin	NFIs/FI	1,600 IDP families
	ICRC	Dahuk Centre	NFI stockpile	Vulnerable household incl. IDPs
	Qandil	Gardasin camp	Kerosene	152 IDP families
		Shekhan		298 IDP families
	PWJ	Gardasin camp/Deralok and Shiladaze	200 litres Kerosene/kerosene containers	199 IDP families
Gardasin camp			Kerosene heaters	151 IDP families
Alqush and Fayda		Children clothes and shoes	545 IDP children	
		Kerosene/kerosene containers and kerosene heaters	28 schools with IDP students	
IDP camp projects	UNHCR/PWJ	Gardasin camp	Winterization programme	151 IDP families
	Qandil		Internal road construction	152 IDP families
Health	IRD	Gardasin sub-District	Mobile Medical Unit	11,284 IDPs
		Bardarash		84,688 IDPs
		Fayda and Gardasin sub-District	Hygiene promotion	7,380 IDPs
		Gardasin sub-District	Supplied equipment to PHCs	369 IDP families
		Telkef		1,123 IDP families
		Al-Hamdanieya		1,123 IDP families
	Qandil	Fayda	PHC construction	1,720 IDP families
	PWJ	Dahuk Centre	Five PHCs constructed	IDPs and host community
Education	UNHCR/PWJ	Fayda/ Domiz area	One school renovation and extension	849 IDPs
	PWJ	Akre		123 IDP and host community families

Income generation	IRD	Bashiqa	Cleaning campaign	30,400 IDPs and host community
		Gardasin sub-District		4,238 IDPs and host community
		Fayda/Azadi and Rezgari collective towns		18,900 IDPs and host community
		Bartilla		25,722 IDPs and host community
		Alqush	Public garden rehabilitation	8,914 IDPs and host community
	UNHCR/PWJ	Fayda	Income generation	10 IDP families
	PWJ	Fayda/military camp	Hair dressing vocational training	6 IDP females
Construction skills vocational training			20 IDPs	
Water	IRD	Bashiqa	Water project	33,700 IDP and host community families
			Cleaning of sewerage box culvert	30,400 IDPs and host community
		Qwekan	Water project	630 IDPs and host community
		Gardasin		4,238 IDPs and host community
		Topzawa		3,120 IDPs and host community
	Qandil	Fayda	Water improvement project	1,720 IDP families
			Three wells improvement	400 IDP and host community families
			Sewerage system	72 IDP families
		Saro Kani	Water project	80 IDP and host community families
		Sumel	Water improvement project	150 IDP and host community families
				Ba'adra
	UNHCR	Mangesh/Kuret Gavana collective town	Water improvement project	537 IDP and host community families
		Shekhan	Water project	840 IDP and host community families
	PWJ	Gardasin camp	Additional 32 water tanks	32 IDP and host community families
		Alqosh/Bandawa village	Water project	57 IDP and host community families
	ICRC	Gardasin camp	Sanitation and water supply construction	160 IDP families
		Fayda and Telkef	Potable water distribution	500 IDP families
		Zakho/Dashtmir		40 IDP families
		Fayda/ Telkef	Three deep wells repaired	500 IDP families
	Akre/Ally collective town	Water supply project	Ally CT IDP Social Institute	

