



UNHCR

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

Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) of Recently Displaced Persons in the Kurdistan Region



DAHUK GOVERNORATE
May 2007 – March 2008

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List of Abbreviations

CAPNI	Coalition of Advanced Practice Nurses
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 1,283 IDP families in the Governorate of Dahuk between May 2007 and March 2008. The majority of those 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 three quarters 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 entry and stay are permitted.

Documentation: 81% of the IDP families surveyed reported difficulties in obtaining/renewing documentation, particularly food ration cards.

Housing: Most surveyed IDPs (42%) are living in rented housing, 29% are staying with relatives, 21% own their own house and 3% 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: 28% 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. Some of these families may benefit from the World Food Programme's (WFP) rations programme, which started in March 2008.

Health: Only 59% of the IDP families surveyed have access to primary healthcare (PHC) in their current location and only 20% reported access to basic pharmaceuticals.

Education: 80% of the school-age children surveyed are attending school, though the figure varied considerably across districts.

Water and sanitation: 94% of the IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water. 98% reported having sufficient water for cooking, but only 63% reported having enough water for hygienic purposes.

Electricity: The large majority (97%) of the IDP families surveyed reported having access to four or more hours of electricity per day.

Humanitarian assistance: Only 30% 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 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 recently 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 water, food, healthcare and education) as well as their future intentions.

It is estimated that over 2.77 million people remain displaced within Iraq as of March 2008, with more than 1.5 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), 39,185 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 18,733 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 Figures for Erbil Governorate provided by the Directorate of Displacement and Migration (DDM), November 2007; figures for Dahuk Governorate provided by DDM, January 2008; figures for Sulaymaniyah Governorate provided by the Directorate of Security, 31 December 2007.

⁴ DDM Dahuk, January 2008.

⁵ IRD conducted a survey of all mayors in Dahuk Governorate in December 2007 and March 2008. 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: 104,948
Dominant Religion	Islam (Sunni Muslims)	Dominant Ethnicity	Families: 18,733 Kurd

3. IDP Monitoring

a) *Methodology*

UNHCR's partner IRD monitors IDPs in Dahuk Governorate through its local monitoring team, which collects information from household interviews,¹⁰ 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 according to August 2007 figures.¹¹ An effort was made to get a representative sample of IDPs' religious/ethnic background proportionate to the figures received from DDM.

IDP figures used in this analysis are the most recent available (January 2008) 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/txis/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 District 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 January 2008.

¹⁰ IRD monitors use UNHCR's IDP/Returnee Household Monitoring Form, Version C, October 2006.

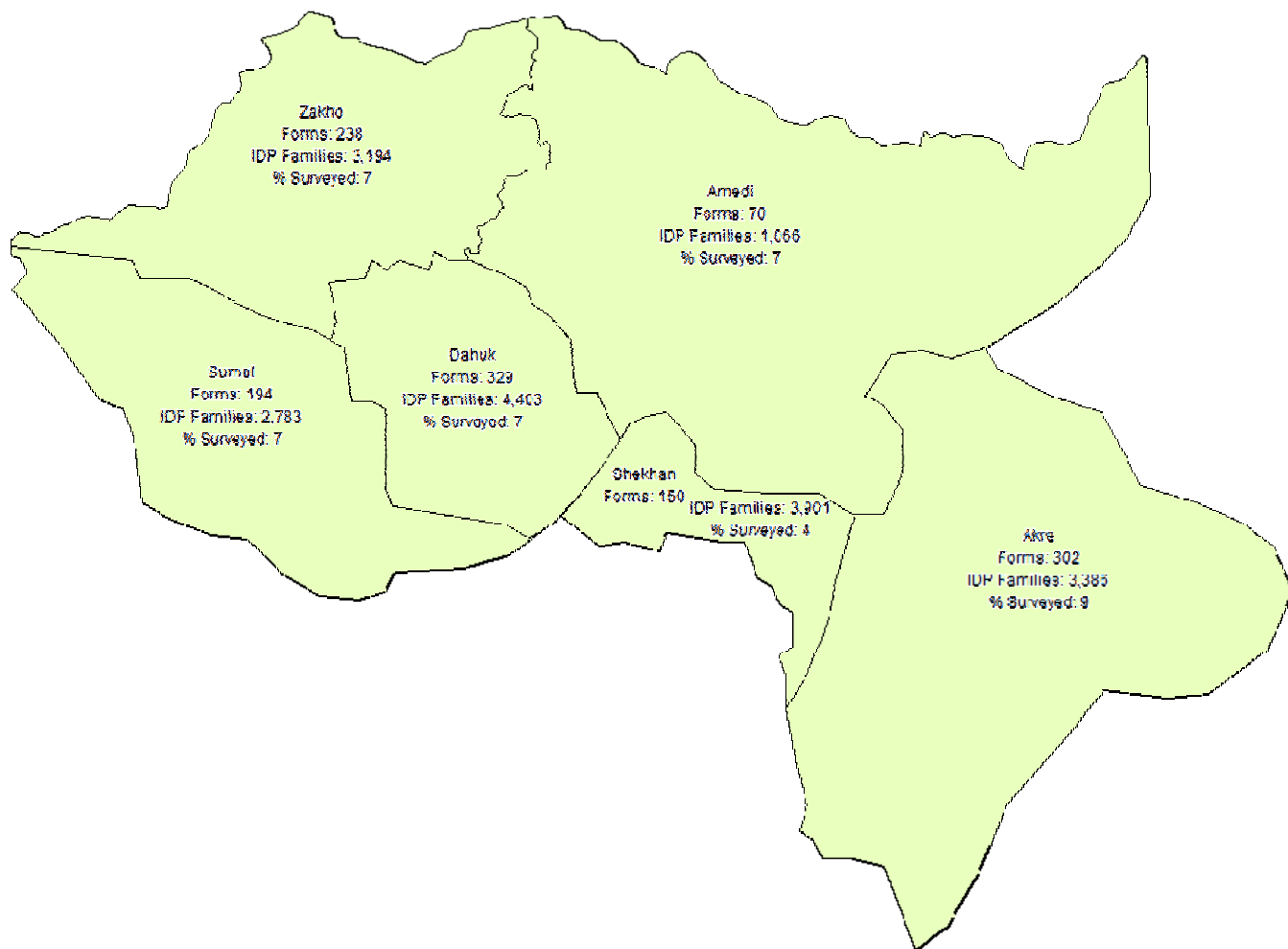
¹¹ See Annex II for survey performance against the plan.

b) IDP monitoring summary

Figure 2: Monitoring Summary

Districts surveyed	Dahuk Centre, Sumel, Amedi, Zakho, Akre and Shekhan
Number of surveys	1,283
Percentage of IDP population surveyed	7%
Districts with highest IDP concentration (families)	Dahuk Centre: 4,403, Akre: 3,386, Zakho: 3,194, Shekhan: 3,901, Sumel: 2,783 and Amedi: 1,066
Main cause of flight	Post-Samarra events (92%)
Main governorate of origin	Ninewa (74%)
Main ethnicity	Kurd (67%)
Main religion	Islam (71%)
Priority protection needs	Access to food through the PDS
Priority assistance needs	Shelter and public services
Received some form of assistance	30% of surveyed IDP population

Figure 3: Percentage of IDP families surveyed¹²



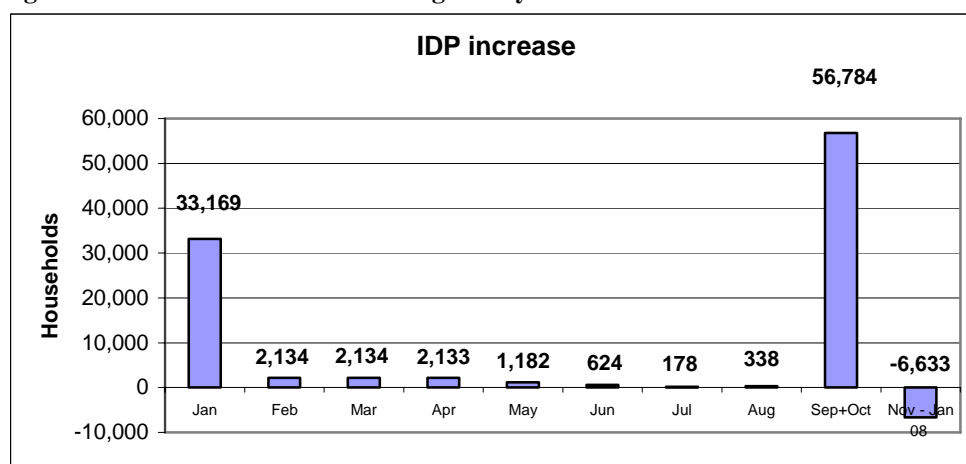
¹² Source of map: <http://www.esri.com>.

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 in registered IDPs during the months of September and October 2007 (see Figure 4).¹³ According to DDM Dahuk, this spike in September and October is likely not due to a major influx of new IDPs, but rather shows that IDPs, who 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. Following this peak, the IDP figures fell again between November and January 2008. According to DDM this drop is likely related to a re-evaluation of their statistics rather than significant IDP departures.

Figure 4: Increase / decrease in IDP figures by month



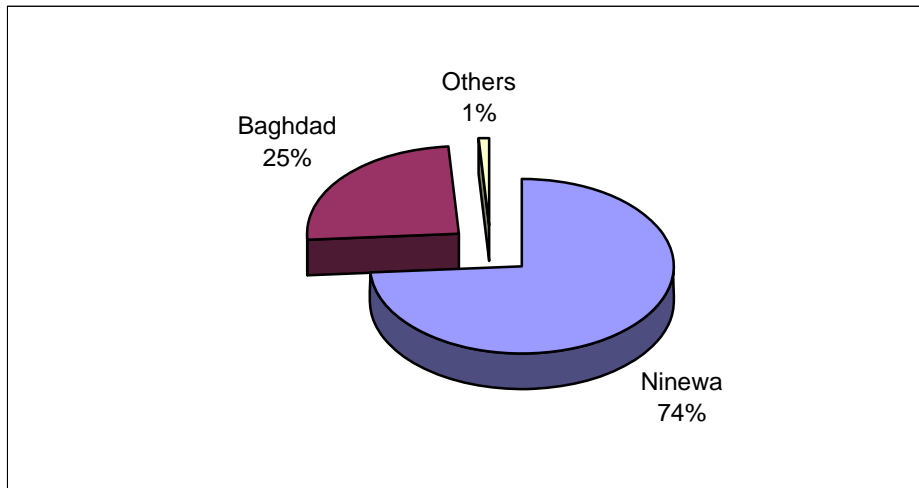
b) *Movement profile*

Place of origin: The majority of the IDP families surveyed are from neighbouring Ninewa Governorate (74%). Others fled from Baghdad Governorate (25%) and the remaining 1% from other areas (see Figure 5).¹⁴ Of those that fled from Ninewa Governorate, 89% came from Mosul. Of those that fled from Baghdad, 45% came from Al-Rusafa and 50% from Al-Karkh Districts.

¹³ Figures based on information received from DDM.

¹⁴ Including the Governorates of Kirkuk, Salah Al-Din, Al-Anbar, Najaf and Muthanna.

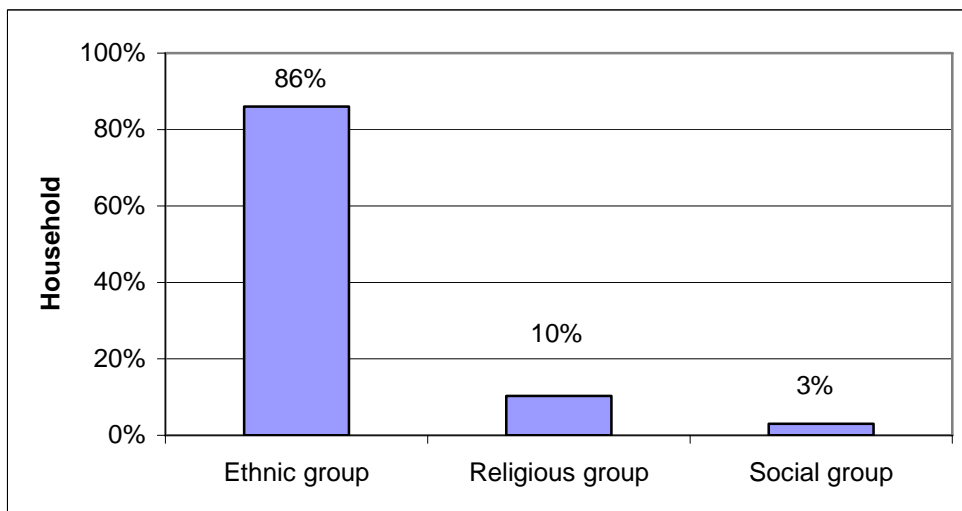
Figure 5: Place of origin¹⁵



Flight: Sectarian violence in the aftermath of the February 2006 Samarra bombing was the main cause of flight for 92% of the IDP families surveyed, whilst 8% fled because of other violent events occurring since 2003.

90% of the families surveyed said that they were specifically targeted, most of these (86%), for belonging to a specific ethnic group (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Reasons families were targeted¹⁶

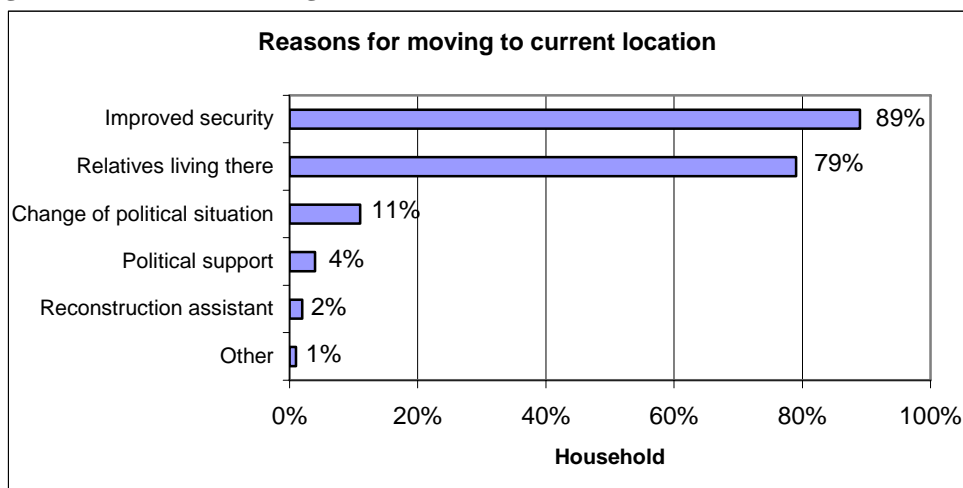


Better security in Dahuk Governorate was the key reason for IDPs relocating to Dahuk and 79% of the IDPs surveyed reported having relatives in Dahuk as their main reason for fleeing to Dahuk (Figure 7).

¹⁵ Sample size of 1,283 families.

¹⁶ Sample size of 1,152 out of 1,283 families.

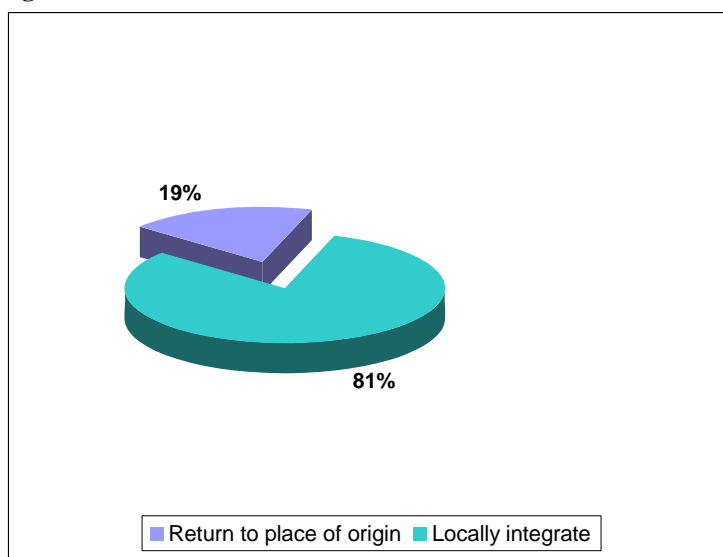
Figure 7: Reasons for moving to current location¹⁷



Note: Multiple answers were possible.

IDP Intentions: 81% of the surveyed IDP families intend to locally integrate, 19% hope to return to their place of origin (Figure 8).

Figure 8: IDP intentions¹⁸



c) Demographic profile

Gender and age breakdown of families: Of the IDP families surveyed, the male / female ratio was equal (50% / 50%). 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 9).

¹⁷ Sample size of 1,283 families.

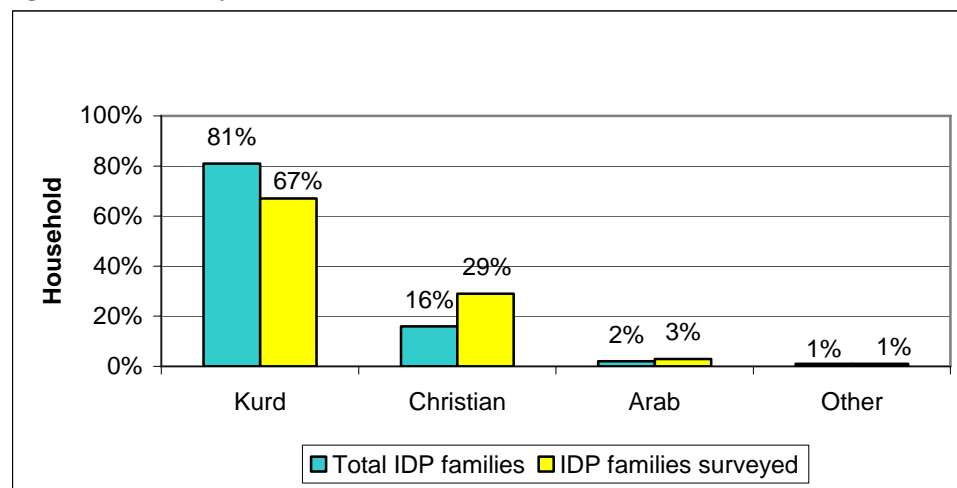
¹⁸ Sample size of 1,283 families.

Figure 9: Age breakdown¹⁹

	Akre		Amedi		Shekhan		Sumel		Zakho		Dahuk		Dahuk Governorate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pop 0-4	280	15	36	12%	166	18	126	11	123	11	224	14	955	14
Pop 5-17	743	40	48	17%	312	34	345	31	307	27	502	30	2,257	33
Pop 18-59	769	42	178	62%	404	45	595	54	599	53	871	52	3,416	49
Over 60	46	3	25	9%	23	3	43	4	95	9	69	4	301	4
Total	1,838	100	287	100%	905	100	1,109	100	1,124	100	1,666	100	6,929	100

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 2007,²⁰ the IDPs in the Governorate are ethnically mixed, including Kurds (81%), ethnic-based Christians (16%), Arabs (2%) and others 1% (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Ethnicity breakdown²¹



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%).²² 71% of the IDP families surveyed were Muslims (70% Sunnis and 1% Shi'ites). The remaining 29% surveyed were either Christians or belonged to another faith (Figure 11).²³

¹⁹ 6,929 individuals of 1,283 families surveyed.

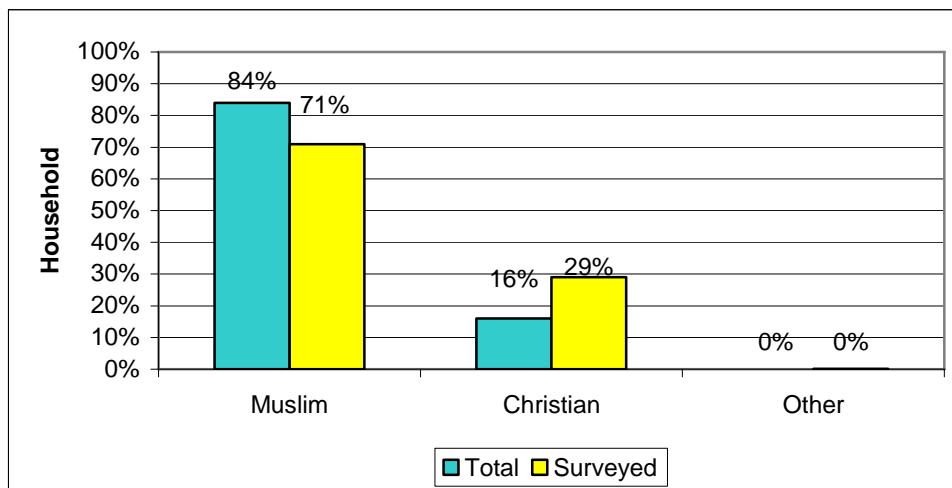
²⁰ August 2007 figures were used in this analysis because this was the last time the figures provided were broken down by ethnicity.

²¹ Sample size of 664 IDP families versus DIDPRD IDP figures for August 2007.

²² Again, August 2007 figures were used in this analysis. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (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 the Governorate and may therefore be less inclined to register with the authorities as IDPs.

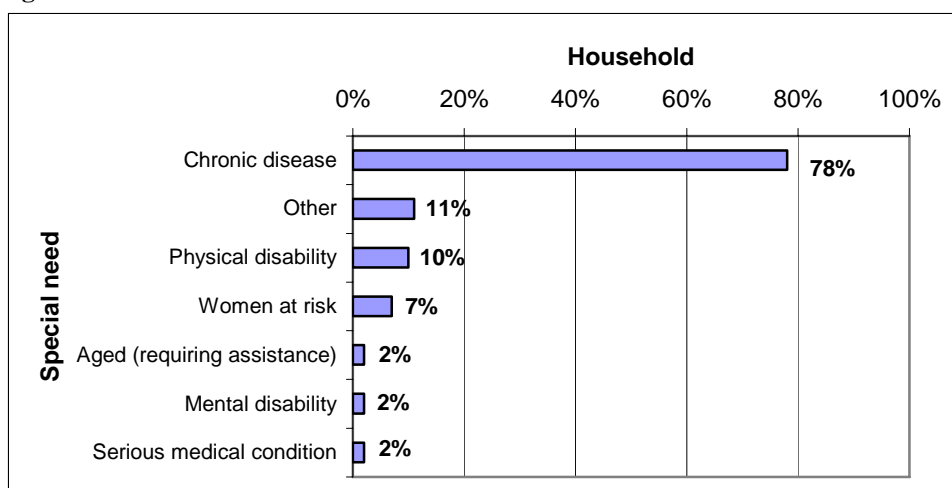
²³ Yazidis 0.16%.

Figure 11: Breakdown by religion²⁴



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 12).

Figure 12: Vulnerabilities²⁵



Note: Multiple answers were possible.

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 one of the three Northern Governorates are allowed to enter without restrictions, while single men not originating from one of the three Northern Governorates need to have a sponsor for security reasons.²⁶ The sponsor has to present him/herself at the entry checkpoint and

²⁴ Sample size of 1,283 families versus DIDPRD IDP figures for August 2007.

²⁵ Sample size of 344 out of 1,283 families.

²⁶ 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.

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.²⁷

b) Permission to remain in the governorate

All 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 in addition also need to have a sponsor in order to legalize their stay.²⁸ 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.

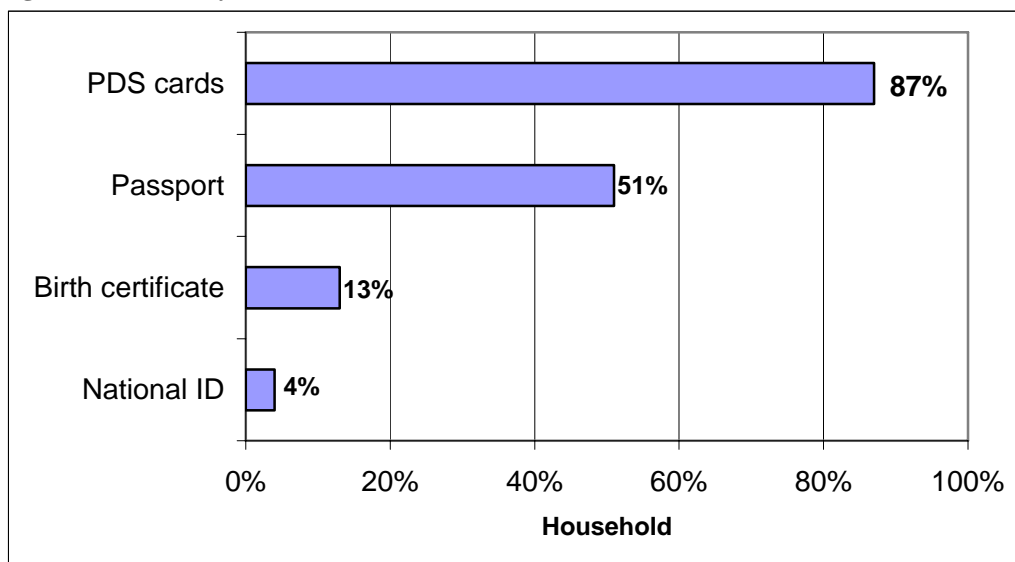
d) Documentation

81% 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 13).

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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 13: Difficulty to renew documentation²⁹



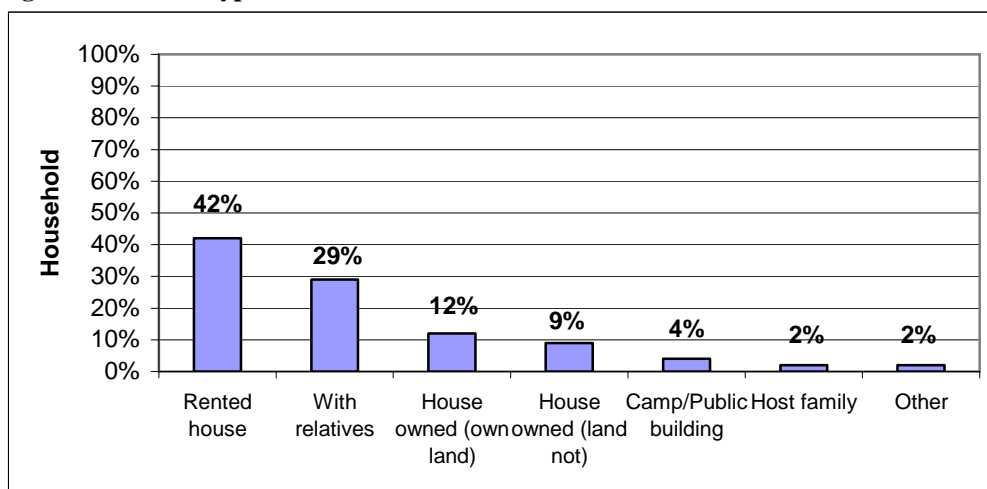
Note: multiple answers were possible.

6. IDP Living Conditions and Access to Services

a) Housing

More than half of the IDP families surveyed live in rural (56%) and semi-rural areas (26%). The most common living arrangement is rented housing (42%), followed by staying with relatives (29%), living in their own house (12%), living in a house on land they do not own (9%), living in tented camps or public buildings (4%) and living with a host family or other (4%; see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Shelter type³⁰

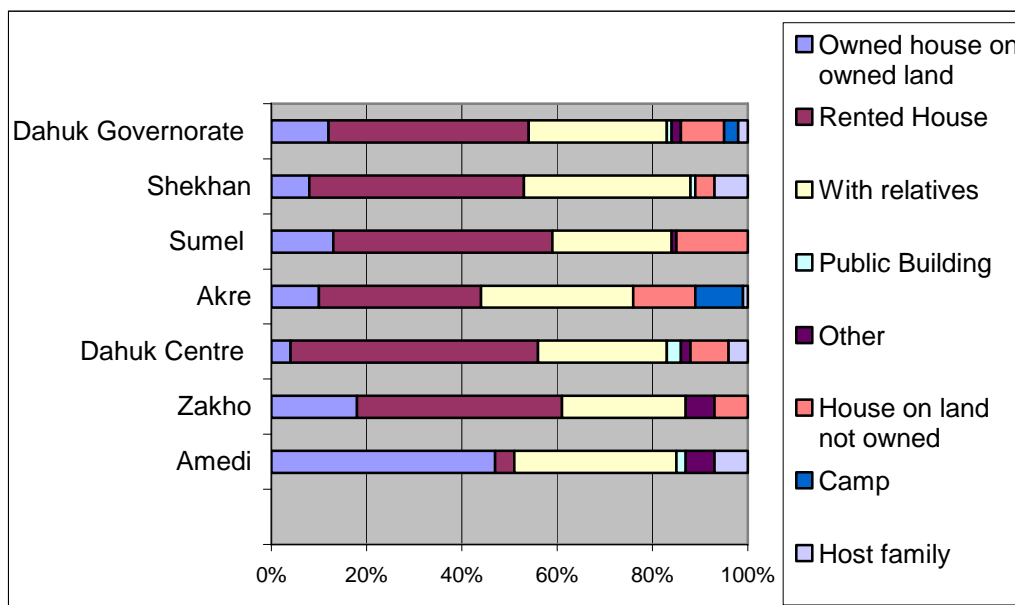


Types of shelter varied considerably across districts in Dahuk Governorate as illustrated in Figure 15.

²⁹ Sample size of 1,040 families.

³⁰ Sample size of 1,283 families.

Figure 15: Housing³¹



In Dahuk Centre (52 %), Sumel (46 %) and Zakho (43 %) Districts, most families are renting their accommodation. In contrast, the majority of families surveyed in Amedi District own their houses (47%) and in Zakho District, IDPs owning their own houses make up the second largest group (18%). The families in Amedi and Zakho Districts are mainly Christian IDPs that have familial roots in the area and many of whom have benefited from housing schemes funded by the KRG, the Church and private donations.

Rental accommodation³² 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. 72% of the IDP families surveyed reported living in crowded houses (46% in somewhat crowded and 26% in extremely crowded houses).³³ Almost all families reported not facing any pressure to leave their current location. For examples of shelter rented by IDPs, see Figure 16.

³¹ Sample size of 1,283 families.

³² Any housing for which an IDP family is paying rent is recorded as rental housing.

³³ Somewhat crowded (5+ persons per room), extremely crowded (8+ persons per room).

Figure 16: Examples of rented IDP accommodation



Two-room IDP shelter in Akre District, home to a family of five. Rent: US \$220 per month.



Two-room IDP shelter in Amedi District, home to a family of six. Rent: US \$235 per month.



Two-room IDP shelter with makeshift roof in Sumel District, home to a family of four. Rent: US \$200 per month.



Two-room IDP shelter in Shekhan District, home to a family of six. Rent: US \$200 per month.



One-room IDP shelter in Shekhan District, with bathroom attached, home to a family of five. Rent: US \$200 per month.

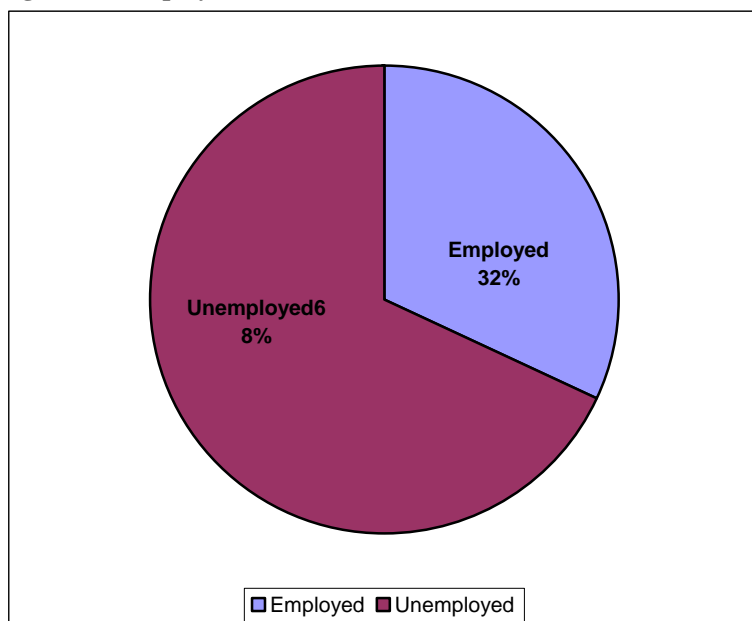


11% of the IDP families surveyed in Akre District reported living in a camp. They mostly live in tents provided by UNHCR in a formal camp in Gardasin, which hosts about 151 families. A few IDP families are also living in tents in Fayda District (formerly a disputed area, which belongs now administratively to the District of Sumel). Living conditions in these tented camps are poor (for more details, see Annex I).

b) Employment

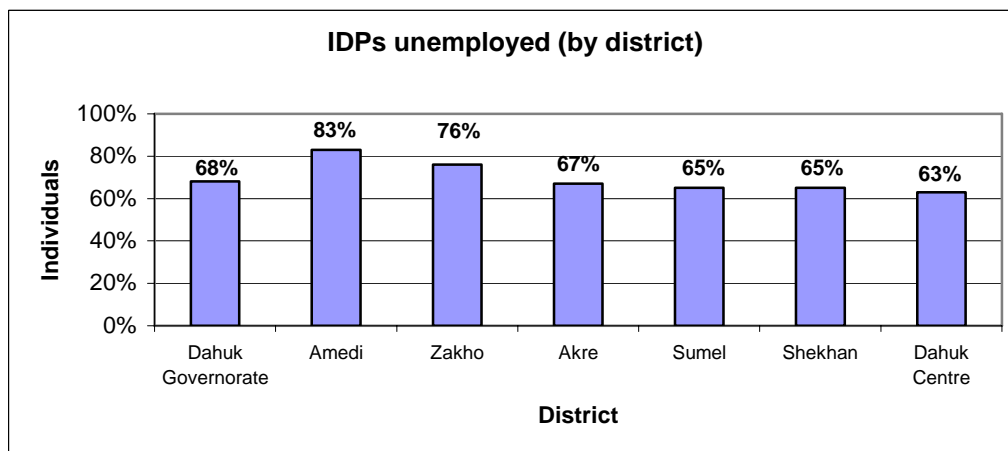
The survey showed that 68% of the IDPs of working age have been unemployed since their displacement (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Employment³⁴



The rate of unemployment was generally stable across four districts, ranging from 65% in Sumel District to 67% in Akre District. However, the two Christian IDP-dominated districts, Zakho and Amedi,³⁵ reported significantly higher levels of unemployment with 76% and 83%, respectively (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: IDPs unemployed³⁶



Of 1,101 individuals that reported having some kind of employment, the majority is working as casual labourers (Figure 19).³⁷

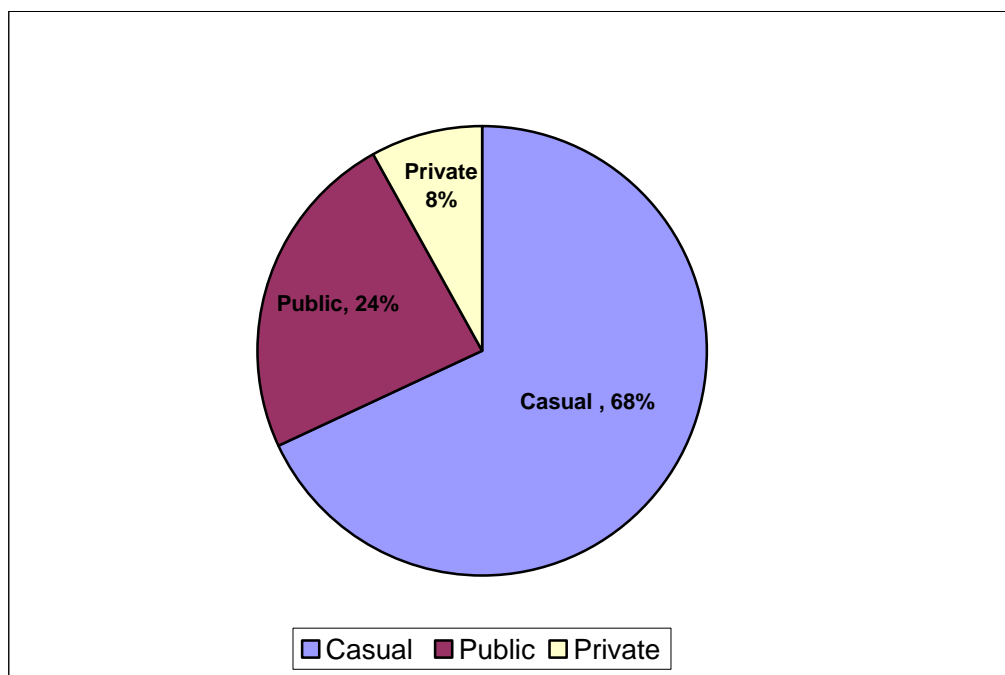
³⁴ Sample size of 3,416 family members of working age from 1,283 families.

³⁵ Zakho (72% Christians) and Amedi (96% Christians).

³⁶ Sample size of 3,416 persons of working age from 1,283 families.

³⁷ Sample size of 1,101 family members working out of 1,283 families.

Figure 19: Work sectors



Source of Income: 28% of the families surveyed reported having no source of income. Of the 72% 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.

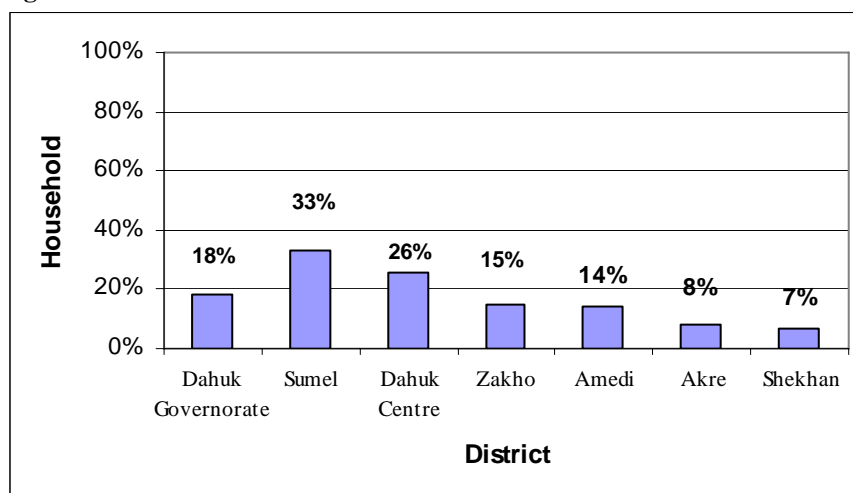
In late 2007, MoDM launched a stipend of 150,000 Iraqi Dinar (ID, approximately US \$120) for each IDP family which registers with MoDM. Despite the absence of MoDM in the Kurdistan Region, it is intended to be a national programme and also cover the three Northern Governorates. However, the programme 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.³⁸

c) Basic services

Food: 22% of the IDP families surveyed said that they solely relied on food rations through the PDS. However, only 18% of the IDP families surveyed are currently able to access the food rations in displacement. Access to the PDS varies significantly by district, ranging from just 7% in Shekhan to 33% in Sumel (Figure 20).

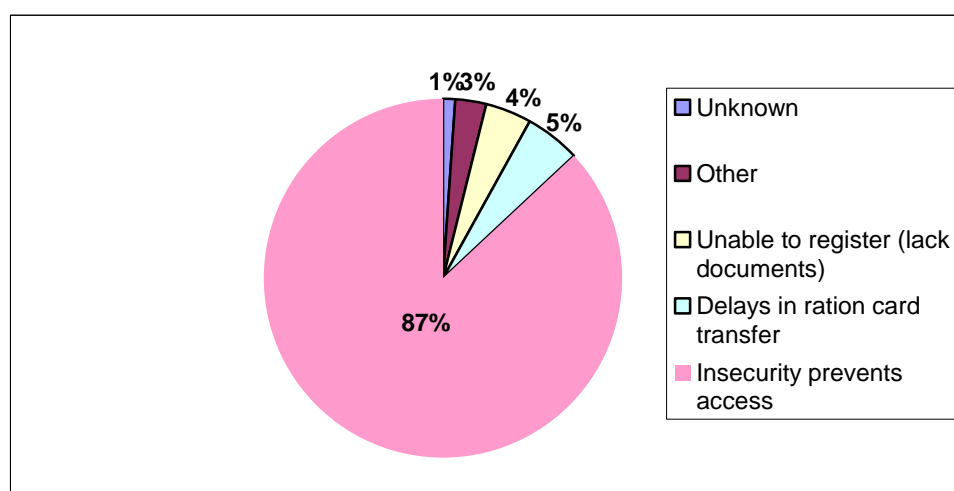
³⁸ Public discussions between MoDM and KRG officials at the 2007 UNHCR Participatory Planning Meeting for 2008. The PAC confirmed in March 2008 that the government has not yet transferred the funds.

Figure 20: Access to PDS³⁹



Of the 82% of IDP families surveyed that do not have access to their food rations, the majority listed insecurity in their place of origin as the main barrier to access (Figure 21).⁴⁰

Figure 21: Reasons for being unable to access PDS⁴¹



Unlike in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah Governorates, Dahuk Governorate does not allow the temporary transfer of the food rations. However, some IDPs are able to permanently transfer their PDS registration. According to the General Directorate of Food Rations, the PDS cards for 643 families (4,299 individuals) have been permanently transferred to Dahuk Governorate.⁴² These families are likely to be Kurds or Christians displaced from non-disputed areas that also have familial roots in Dahuk Governorate.⁴³

The World Food Programme (WFP) rolled out a food subsidy programme for IDPs across Iraq, including Dahuk Governorate, in March 2008. The programme will provide a food package (equal to 50% of the daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal) to up to 750,000 IDPs throughout Iraq, provided they meet the following criteria: they

³⁹ Sample size of 229 families.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ 1,054 families that do not receive food rations.

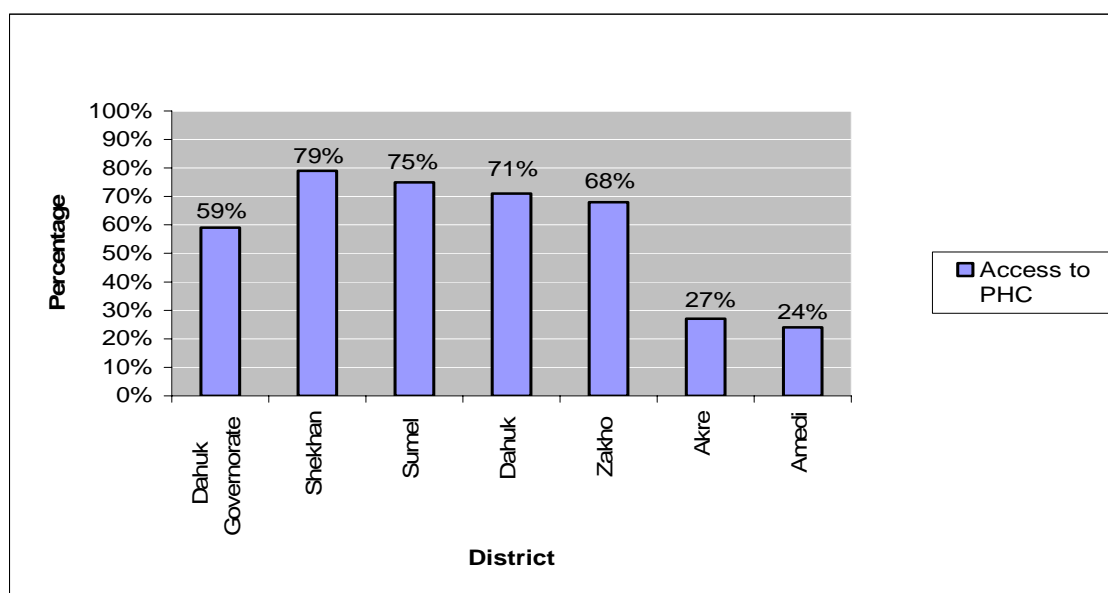
⁴² By March 2008.

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

are displaced outside their governorate of origin; they have not transferred their food ration card; and they hold a food ration card from their place of origin.

Health: Only 59% of the IDP families surveyed had access to a primary healthcare centre (PHC) in their current location and only 20% reported access to basic pharmaceuticals. Access to primary healthcare varied greatly among districts. For example, in Shekhan District, 79% of the families surveyed have access compared with only 24% in Amedi District (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Access to primary health care⁴⁴



The major reason for not having access to PHCs was non-availability (88-100%). Others (1-12%) reported that they are not able to access primary healthcare in their current location due to financial reasons.⁴⁵

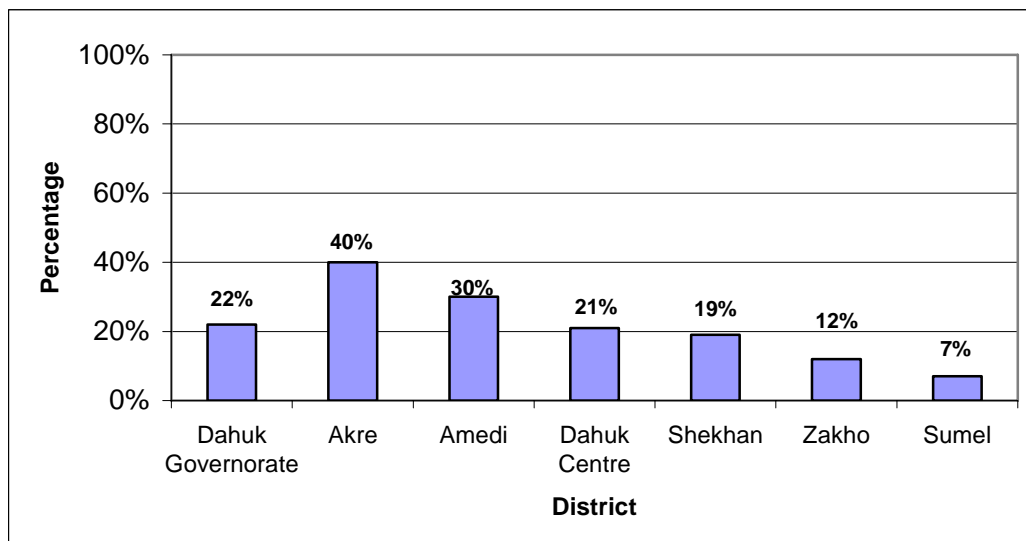
99% of the children under the age of five have vaccination records and 49% of the families received visits from a health worker, mostly pertaining to vaccinations (94%). 34% of the families reported health problems, including chronic diseases (80%), child health (5%), maternal health (4%) and dysentery (1%).

Education: 95% of the IDP families surveyed with school-age children reported living within a school catchment area. 80% of the school-age children are attending school and 88% 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 7% (eight families) reported having children not attending school while in Akre District, 40% (68 families) reported having children not attending school (Figure 23).⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Sample size 1,283 families.

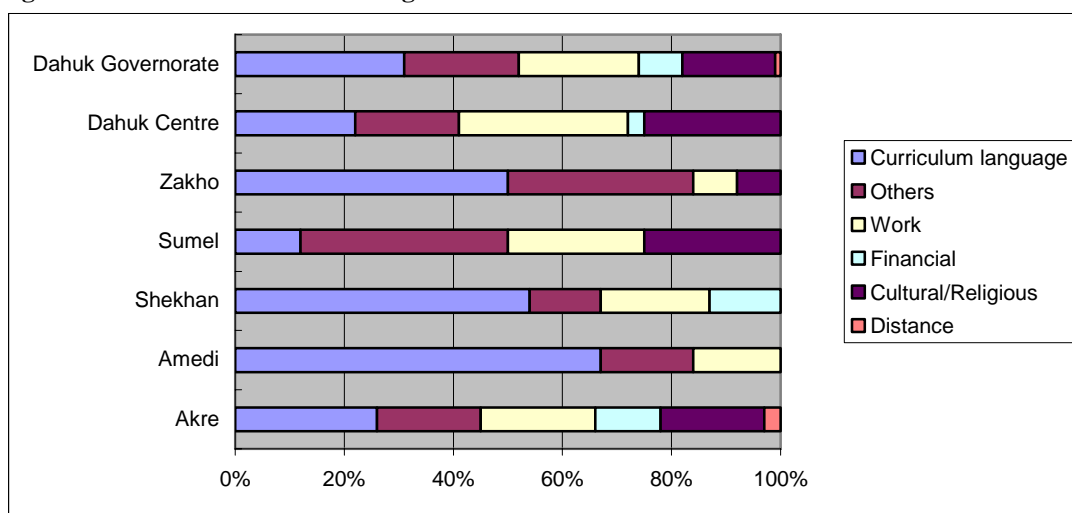
⁴⁵ PHCs charge a nominal fee of 750 ID; however, for persons with no source of income, even such charges may be a financial burden. In addition, patients have to pay for x-rays, blood or urine tests and medication.

Figure 23: 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, 31% of the 145 families with children not attending school listed curriculum language as the main reason for non-attendance (see Figure 24).

Figure 24: Reasons for not attending school⁵¹



Water and sanitation: 94% of the IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water. 73% received the water from public wells/taps and 23% by municipal pipe networks. 98% of the IDP families surveyed reported having sufficient water for cooking, but only 63% of the families reported having enough water for hygienic

⁴⁷ According to UNICEF, there are 5,858 primary and 2,729 secondary school IDP children. The next update is due at the beginning of the new school year in September 2008.

⁴⁸ In total, 19 primary and secondary schools.

⁴⁹ In addition, there are three Arabic primary schools and two secondary schools in Fayda (not included in the figure for Sumel District).

⁵⁰ Information provided by UNICEF.

⁵¹ 145 families with children not attending school.

purposes. However, lack of water is a problem IDPs share with the local community, particularly in semi-rural and rural areas where under-development and poor basic services are common place.

Virtually all IDP families surveyed reported having access to toilets (99.84%), but 54% reported sharing toilets with other families.

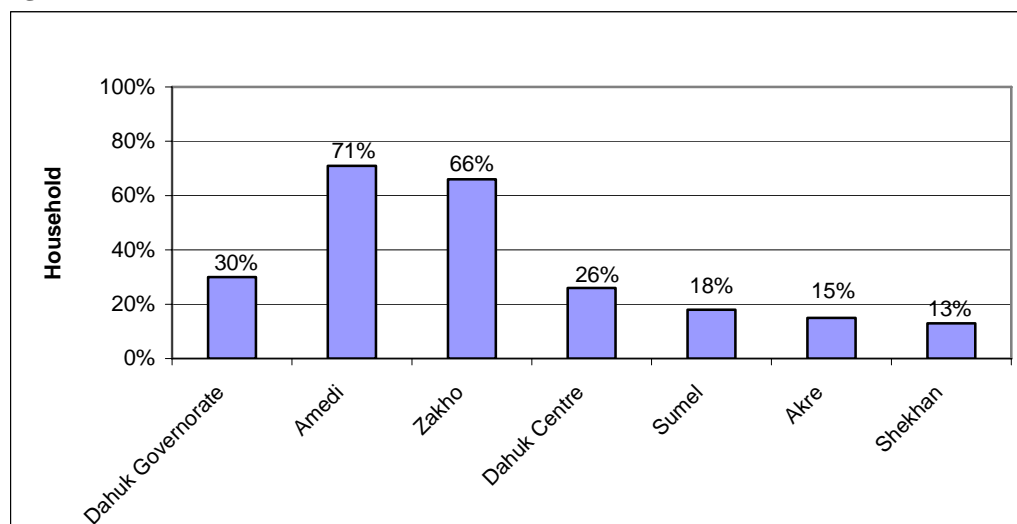
Electricity and fuel: 3% of the IDP families reported having no access to electricity. Of those families that do have access to electricity, the large majority (97%) reported having access to four or more hours of electricity per day. Thanks to a supply deal with Turkey, the average amount of government 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 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 March 2008, reducing electricity supply to 3-4 hours per day.

70% 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

Only 30% of the IDP families surveyed in Dahuk Governorate received some form of assistance. The types of assistance included shelter (56%), food (21%) and “other” (40%)⁵². The number of families that received assistance varied greatly across districts (Figure 25). IDP families in Zakho and Amedi received most assistance, mostly related to shelter.⁵³

Figure 25: Assistance received⁵⁴



Note: multiple answers were possible.

⁵² “Other” included in particular cash assistance from the Office of the KRG Minister of Finance.

⁵³ Probably referring to shelter schemes for Christians supported by the KRG, the Church and private donations.

⁵⁴ Sample size of 391 families.

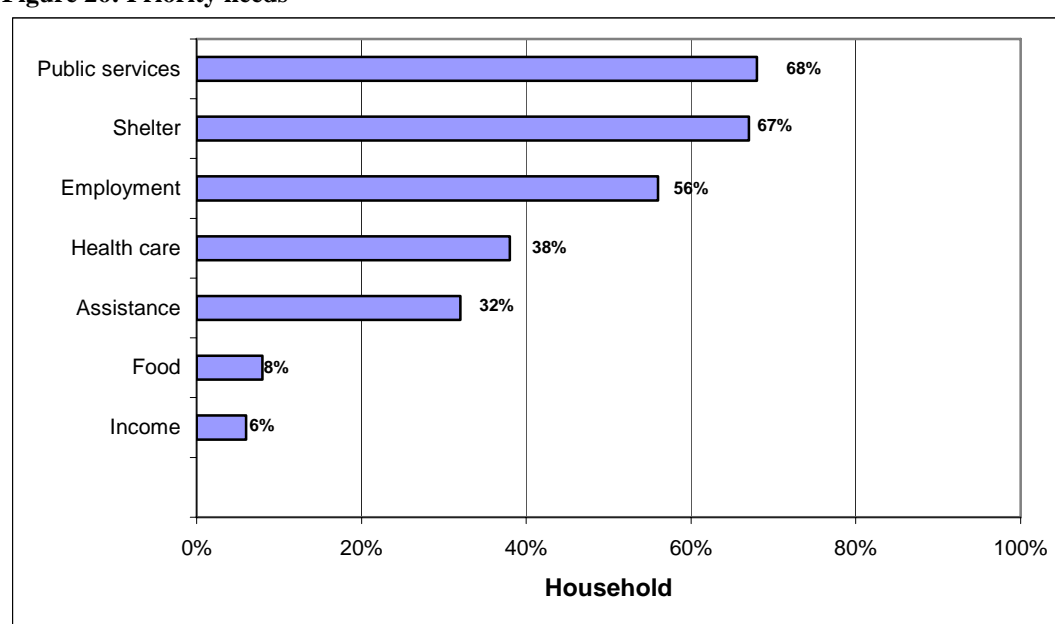
The main provider of assistance was reported to be the KRG (26%), followed by the IRC (21%), Church (17%), Qandil (11%) and IRD (9%). Other providers of assistance included religious groups, relatives and the host community. Only 31% of the female headed households received assistance, mostly related to shelter.

Annex II 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: public services (68%), shelter (67%), and employment (56%). For more details, see Figure 26.⁵⁵

Figure 26: Priority needs



Note: Multiple answers possible.

As demonstrated above in *6.d 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 third largest IDP population in the country after Baghdad and Ninewa Governorates,⁵⁶ 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 and many live in dilapidated structures. 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

⁵⁵ Sample size of 1,283 families.

⁵⁶ IDP Working Group, *Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq*, Update 24 March 2008, p. 5.

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 that started in March 2008 across Iraq should help alleviate the situation of some vulnerable IDPs.

Income: A number of income-generation activities targeting IDPs have been launched in Dahuk Governorate; however, these are mostly cash for work projects, which provide only 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 required steps should be taken for the KRG to issue the national government stipends in the three Northern Governorates.

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 Camp⁵⁷

Location	An area of approx. 14 villages in Gardasin, Akré District	
IDP families	Approx. 151 (as of 31 March 2008)	
Shelter	193 tents	
Ethnicity /origin	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 perceived 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 the 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 has not yet been 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	No family has been able to transfer their food rations to Gardasin.	
Education	All school-age children are attending school in Gardasin town near the camp. Some students are enrolled in the Akré 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	
Assistance provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp: Access roads, water supply (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 • IRCO: Clothes for children/women and students bags • UNHCR through PWJ: Distribution of medicines twice for Gardasin PHC • PWJ: Plastic sheeting, kerosene containers, 200 litres of kerosene and kerosene heaters for each family. Clothes and shoes for children under 17 years of age and sweaters for males and females over 60 years old. • UNHCR through Qandil: Provision of transportation costs for 12 IDP students to attend school. 	

⁵⁷ This information was collected by the IRD/UNHCR PAC.

Annex II: Assistance provided in Dahuk Governorate

Sector	Implementer	Location	Description	Beneficiaries	
Protection	UNHCR / IRD	Dahuk Centre	PAC	1,100 IDPs	
NFI / FI	UNHCR	Sheladize and Hawriska villages	NFIs	12 IDP families	
		Gardasin camp	NFIs	151 IDP families	
		Gardasin camp	NFIs	97 families (557 persons)	
		Gardasin camp	NFIs	31 families (253 persons)	
		Fayda	NFIs	20 families (129 persons)	
		Sheladiz, Deralok	NFIs	2 families (5 persons)	
		Sumel	NFIs	10 families (39 persons)	
		Gardasin	NFIs	139 families	
		Chamanki village, Amedi District	NFIs	25 families (174 persons)	
		Gardasin	NFIs	35 families (261 persons)	
		Dashtmir	NFIs	1 family	
		Dahuk City Centre	NFIs	6 families (16 persons)	
		Dahuk	NFIs	1 family	
		Dahuk and Atrosh Sub-Districts	NFIs	32 families (162 persons)	
		Bagerat collective town	NFIs	57 families (315 persons)	
	UNHCR / Qandil	Atrosh and Bardarash	Children clothes, water pumps and water containers	113 IDP families	
		Villages between Dahuk and Ba'adra, Atrosh and Bagera	NFIs	113 IDP families	
		Sarsink sub-District, Mangish sub-District and Bakhetma village	NFIs	281 families	
	VOP	Atrosh/Bildisha camp	Shekhan	NFIs	30 IDP families
			Shekhan/Qasrok/Kalkchi village		100 IDP families
			Qasrok		30 IDP families
			Shekhan/Qasrok/Mahat village		40 IDP families
			Shekhan/Qasrok/Mahat village		30 IDP families
			Shekhan/Qasrok/Mahat village		15 IDP families
			Shekhan/Qasrok/Mahat village		80 IDP families
			Hawreske		107 families
			Gardasin		157 families
IRD	Fayda /Alqush and Gardasin	NFIs/FI	1,600 IDP families		

Sector	Implementer	Location	Description	Beneficiaries
	ICRC	Dahuk Centre	NFI stockpile	Vulnerable households, incl. IDPs
	IRCO	Gardasin camp	Food, NFIs, children and women clothes, students bags for school children	157 IDP families
		Dahuk	Distribution of relief items	200 families affected by border shelling
	Qandil	Gardasin camp	Kerosene	160 IDP families
		Shekhan		298 IDP families
	MSF	Gardasin camp	NFIs	500 families
	PWJ	Gardasin camp / Deralok and Shiladaze	200 litres kerosene / kerosene containers	199 IDP families
		Gardasin camp	Kerosene heaters	151 IDP families
			Children clothes and shoes	545 IDP children
		Alqush and Fayda	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	Provision of basic equipment and supplies for PHCs	1,614 persons
			Mobile medical units (MMUs)	4,972 persons
	Qandil	Fayda	PHC construction	1,720 IDP families
	ICRC	Dahuk	Extension of maternity hospital in Shekhan	3,000 IDP and host community members
		Ninewa	Construction of paediatric unit in Hamdaniya hospital	5,000 IDPs and members of the host community
		Dahuk and Ninewa	Distribution of war wounded kits (WWK) to emergency hospitals	800 wounded persons
	PWJ	Dahuk Centre	Five PHCs constructed	IDPs and host community
	UNHCR / PWJ	Fayda, Domeez, Gardasin camp	Provision of medicines	3,200 IDP families
	VOP	Muqible	Mobility aids	10 families
			Hearing aids	8 families
WFP	Dahuk	Food security survey through statistic and health departments	1,500 families	
MAF	Dahuk	Support individual IDPs for medical referral	300 persons	
Education	UNHCR / PWJ	Fayda / Domeez area	School renovation and extension	849 IDPs
	PWJ	Akre		123 IDP and host community

Sector	Implementer	Location	Description	Beneficiaries	
				families	
	Qandil	Mangish sub-District and Gardasin	Support to IDP students to attend Arabic schools	50 IDP students	
Income generation	IRD	Gardasin sub-District	Cleaning campaign	60 IDPs labourers	
		Fayda /Azadi and Rezgari collective towns		33 IDPs labourers	
		Gardasin camp		20 IDPs labourers	
		Bartilla		25,722 IDPs and members of the host community	
		Alqush	Public garden rehabilitation	8,914 IDPs and members of the host community	
	UNHCR / PWJ	Fayda	Income generation	10 IDP families	
	PWJ	Fayda military camp	Hair dressing vocational training	6 IDP women	
Construction skills vocational training			20 IDPs		
Water	IRD	Gardasin sub-District	Water project	4,238 persons	
		Seji village, Sumel District		120 persons	
		Gardasin sub-District	Hygiene promotion campaign	417 persons	
		Fayda		652 persons	
		Qwekan	Water project	630 IDPs and host community members	
		Gardasin		4,238 IDPs and host community members	
		Topzawa		3,120 IDPs and host community members	
	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	350 IDP and host community families
	UNHCR / Qandil	Mangesh / Kuren 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	

Sector	Implementer	Location	Description	Beneficiaries
		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
		Akre	Water supply project in Alayee	3,000 IDPs and host community members

Annex III: Survey team performance against targets

Location (District)	No. of IDP families baseline figures (Aug. 2007)	Target 10% of figures (Aug. 2007)	No. of forms collected from 20 May to 04 April. 2007	% of target achieved	No. of IDPs (figures Oct. 2007)	% against No. of IDPs (figures Oct. 2007)
Akre	3,385	227	302	133%	3,386	9%
Amedi	1,066	39	70	179%	1,066	7%
Dahuk Centre	4,403	215	329	153%	4,403	7%
Shekhan	3,901	151	150	99%	3,901	4%
Sumel	2,783	143	194	135%	2,783	7%
Zakho	3,194	182	238	130%	3,194	7%
Total	18,732	952	1,283	131%	18,733	7%

Annex IV: Data Sheet

Governorate: Dahuk

Duration of data: 20/05/07 - 04/04/08

Sample size: 1,283 households

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

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	1,149	89.56%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
	HoH is Female	134	10.44%	
18	Household Profile			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
	Average family size	5.0		
a	Males	3,444	49.70%	
b	Females	3,485	50.30%	
c	Age under 1	200	2.89%	
d	Age 1-4	755	10.90%	
e	Age 5-17	2,257	32.57%	
f	Age 18-59	3,416	49.30%	
g	Age 60 and above	301	4.34%	
Ethnicity and religion				
19-	To which ethnic group does the family belong to			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
a	Arab	32	2.49%	
b	Kurd	861	67.11%	
c	Feili Kurd / Iranian Kurd	1	0.08%	
d	Turkmen	10	0.78%	
e	Other (specify)	4	0.31%	
f	Assyrian	76	5.92%	
g	Chaldean	290	22.60%	
h	Armenian	9	0.70%	
21-	What is the Family Religion			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
a	Islam – Shi'ite	14	1.09%	
b	Islam – Sunni	891	69.45%	
c	Other Islam (not Shi'ite or Sunni)	1	0.08%	
e	Christian	375	29.23%	
f	Yazidi	2	0.16%	
Most recently displaced from Governorate/District				
28	Most recently displaced from Gov			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
	Ninewa	954	74.36%	
	Baghdad	318	24.79%	
	Kirkuk	5	0.39%	
	Salah Al-Din	3	0.23%	
	Najaf	1	0.08%	
	Muthanna	1	0.08%	

	Al-Anbar	1	0.08%	
	Most Recently Displaced From District			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
	Al-Anbar – Al-Rutba	1	0.08%	
	Baghdad – Abu Ghraib	16	1.25%	
	Baghdad – Al-Resafa	143	11.15%	
	Baghdad – Karkh	158	12.31%	
	Baghdad – Mada'in	1	0.08%	
	Kirkuk – Kirkuk	5	0.39%	
	Muthanna – Al-Rumaitha	1	0.08%	
	Najaf – Kufa	1	0.08%	
	Ninewa – Al-Ba'aj	2	0.16%	
	Ninewa – Al-Shikhan	3	0.23%	
	Ninewa – Hatra	4	0.31%	
	Ninewa – Mosul	852	66.41%	
	Ninewa – Shekhan	15	1.17%	
	Ninewa – Sinjar	24	1.87%	
	Ninewa – Telafar	51	3.98%	
	Ninewa – Tilkaif	3	0.23%	
	Salah Al-Din – Samarra	1	0.08%	
	Salah Al-Din – Tikrit	1	0.08%	
	Salah Al-Din – Tooz	1	0.08%	
Number of displacements and reasons for leaving village/town				
29-	How many times has the household been displaced inside Iraq			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
	1	1,122	87.45%	
	2	155	12.08%	
	3	5	0.39%	
	4	1	0.08%	
30-	Reasons for leaving village/town			Out of 1,283 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	96	7.48%	
d	Other armed conflict	1	0.08%	
r	Post-Samarra events	1,186	92.44%	
Cause of flight and reasons for moving to other locations				
31	Why did the family flee			Out of 1283 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	365	28.45%	
b	Specific sectarian threats	3	0.23%	
c	Left out of fear	1,105	86.13%	
d	Generalized violence	140	10.91%	
e	Armed conflict	6	0.47%	
f	Forced displacement from property	9	0.70%	
g	Discrimination	22	1.71%	
h	Other	2	0.16%	
32	Was the family targeted			Out of 1,152 IDP households surveyed targeted
a	Belonging to a certain ethnic group	992	86.11%	
b	Belonging to a certain religion or sect	119	10.33%	
c	Holding a certain political opinion	3	0.26%	
d	Belonging to a certain social group	38	3.30%	
e	Do not think the family was targeted	131	10.21%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed

33	Reasons for moving to current location			Out of 1,283 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	1,141	88.93%	
b	Change of political situation	139	10.83%	
d	Property claim	1	0.08%	
f	Relatives living there	1,016	79.19%	
h	Beginning of school year	1	0.08%	
i	Political support	46	3.59%	
j	Reconstruction assistance	21	1.64%	
k	Other	3	0.23%	
m	Tribal links	7	0.55%	
Intentions				
34	What are the main intentions			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
a	Return to their place of origin	238	18.55%	
b	Locally integrate in the current location	1,038	80.90%	
c	Resettle in a third location	1	0.08%	
d	Waiting on one or several factors	6	0.47%	
35	When does the family plan to return			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
a	In less than 6 months	798	62.20%	
b	In 6 to 12 months	256	19.95%	
c	In more than 12 months	21	1.64%	
d	Whenever the security situation improves	208	16.21%	
Shelter				
36	Type of shelter			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed.
a	Owned house on owned land	159	12.39%	
b	Rented house	535	41.70%	
c	With relatives	371	28.92%	
d	Public building	13	1.01%	
e	Other	25	1.95%	
f	House on land not owned	116	9.04%	
g	Camp	32	2.49%	
h	In the house of host family	31	2.42%	
k	Collective town / settlement	1	0.08%	
37	House crowding			
a	Not overcrowded	358	27.90%	
b	Somewhat overcrowded	592	46.14%	
c	Extremely overcrowded	333	25.95%	
38	House location			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed.
a	Rural	722	56.27%	
b	Urban	199	15.51%	
c	Camp	32	2.49%	
d	Semi-rural	330	25.72%	
Pressure to leave				
39	Pressure to leave			Out of 4 IDP households surveyed faced pressure to leave
b	Pressure from relatives	3	75.00%	
d	Pressure from militants	1	25.00%	
a	No pressure to leave or threat of eviction	1,279	99.69%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed

Property owned before being displaced				
40	Property owned before being displaced			
a	House	332	92.48%	Out of 359 IDP households surveyed owned property before displacement
b	Apartment or room	6	1.67%	
c	Land for housing	11	3.06%	
d	Land for agriculture	6	1.67%	
e	Shop / small business	31	8.64%	
f	Other	5	1.39%	
Now able to access property				
41	Now able to access property?			Out of 359 IDP households surveyed property owned before displacement
a	Yes, property accessible	107	29.81%	
f	Do not know	216	60.17%	
	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	6	16.67%	
h	Property sold or exchanged	13	36.11%	
42-A	Did your family loose property between 17 July 1968 and 9 April 2003, if so, how?			
42-B	Property lost between 9 April 2003 and 22 February 2006			Out of 4 IDP households surveyed who lost property between 9 April 2003 and 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	1,200	93.53%	Out of 1,283 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 1,283 IDP households surveyed
a	Municipal water (underground pipes)	289	22.53%	
b	Public well / tap	932	72.64%	
c	Unprotected dug well	5	0.39%	
d	Tanker / truck vendor	173	13.48%	
g	Spring	9	0.70%	
h	Other	71	5.53%	
j	Open, broken pipes	1	0.08%	
52	Other water questions			
a	Enough water for drinking & cooking	1,263	98.44%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
b	Enough water for hygiene	807	62.95%	
53	Access to sewerage system	1,096	85.42%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed

54	What type is it?			Out of 1,096 IDP households surveyed having access to sewerage system
a	Modern (underground pipes)	332	30.29%	
b	Traditional (runs through the streets)	764	69.71%	
55	Access to toilets	1,281	99.84%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
56	Toilets shared with other families	697	54.33%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
Food				
57	Receives PDS rations	229	17.85%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
58	If not receiving PDS rations, why?			Out of 1,054 IDP households surveyed not receiving PDS rations
a	Delay transferring PDS registration to new location	53	5.03%	
b	Unable to register with PDS because of lacking documentation or PDS card	40	3.80%	
c	No food to distribute	6	0.57%	
d	Inability to access food distribution point due to insecurity	914	86.72%	
e	Inability to access food distribution point due to distance	1	0.09%	
g	Do not know why	7	0.66%	
h	Other	33	3.13%	
59	Do you receive food from other sources on a regular basis?	64	4.99%	Out of 1283 IDP households surveyed
60	Do you rely solely on the PDS?	287	22.37%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
Health Care				
61	Access to PHC in village	759	59.16%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
62	Access to drugs mostly needed	261	20.34%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
63	Reason for no access to health			Out of 524 IDP households surveyed who indicated their reason for no access.
a	Not available	494	94.27%	
d	Distance	4	0.76%	
e	Financial	26	4.96%	
64	Children have vaccination records	575	99.31%	Out of 579 IDP households surveyed with children under 5
66	Purpose of visit by health worker			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
a	Has not been visited	656	51.13%	
b	Medical examination	2	0.32%	Out of 627 IDP households surveyed visited by health workers
d	Vaccinations	587	93.62%	
e	Consulting or education	10	1.59%	
f	Other services	29	4.63%	
67	Family's main health problems			
a	Dysentery	5	1.14%	Out of 440 IDP households surveyed who indicated having a health problem
b	Child health	23	5.23%	
c	Maternal health	19	4.32%	
d	Malnutrition	1	0.23%	
e	Chronic diseases	354	80.45%	
f	No health problems	843	65.71%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed

Education				
68	Access to education in village	678	94.83%	Out of 715 IDP households surveyed having children/adolescent of school or university age.
70	Students attending school	1,750	80.02%	Out of 2,257 of school age
70a-1	Primary students – Male	609	54.62%	Out of 1,115 primary students
70a-2	Primary students – Female	506	45.38%	
70b-1	Intermediate – Male	228	58.16%	Out of 392 intermediate students
70b-2	Intermediate – Female	164	41.84%	
70c-1	Secondary – Male	74	45.40%	Out of 163 secondary students
70c-1	Secondary – Female	89	54.60%	
70d-1	Higher – Male	47	58.75%	Out of 80 higher students
70d-2	Higher – Female	33	41.25%	
70e-1	Total Male	958	54.74%	Out of 1,750 students
70e-1	Total Female	792	45.26%	
	Percent of children in primary and secondary school	1,670	73.99%	
71	Families with children >6 not attending	145	22.21%	Out of 653 IDP households surveyed with children age 5-17
a-1	Primary - Male	190	43.48%	Out of 437 6-18 years old students
a-2	Primary - Female	247	56.52%	
72	Reasons for not attending			Out of 145 IDP households surveyed having children not attending school
a	Work	32	22.07%	
b	Curriculum language	45	31.03%	
c	Distance	2	1.38%	
d	Financial	11	7.59%	
e	Refused access	1	0.69%	
f	Cultural / religious	25	17.24%	
g	Other	29	20.00%	
74	Children enrolled at correct grade level	597	88.05%	Out of 678 IDP households surveyed having children attending school
75	Illiterate children under 15	73	3.41%	Out of 653 households surveyed with children aged 5-17
76	Children not speaking school language	119	5.56%	Out of 653 households surveyed with children aged 5-17
Access to services				
80	Access to electricity			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
a	No electricity	39	3.04%	Out of 1,244 IDP households surveyed having access to electricity
b	1-3 hours per day	43	3.46%	
c	4 or more hours per day	1,201	96.54%	

81	Access to fuel				
a	No access to fuel	388	30.24%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed Out of 895 IDP households surveyed having access to fuel	
b	Benzene	124	13.85%		
c	Diesel	3	0.34%		
d	Propane	421	47.04%		
e	Kerosene	875	97.77%		
f	Other	22	2.46%		
Documentation					
82	Problems getting documents	1,040	81.06%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed	
				Out of 1,040 IDP households surveyed having problem in getting documents	
a	National ID new	37	3.56%		
b	Passport	533	51.25%		
c	Birth certificate	136	13.08%		
d	PDS card	908	87.31%		
e	Other	1	0.10%		
Security Situation					
85	Family members feel safe	1,283	100.00%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed	
87	After 2003, how many people in family have been				
a	Detained	3		Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed	
b	Kidnapped	30			
c	Killed by militants	12			
d	Killed by another citizen	19			
88	Number still not accounted for	34		Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed	
Gender					
90	Women/girls feel safe outside the house	1,275	100.00%	Out of 1,275 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family	
91	Women approach whom for help			Out of 1,275 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family	
a	Family	1,261	98.90%		
b	Tribal leaders	14	1.10%		
92	Women's ability to move outside of home since 2003			Out of 1,275 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family	
c	No change	2	0.16%		
a	More able	22	1.73%		
b	Less able	1,251	98.12%		
Special needs					
98	Families with special needs			Out of 430 IDP households surveyed having one need or more. The total may not adding 100% as some households may list more than one need	
1	Mentally disabled	9	2.09%		
2	Physically disabled	44	10.23%		
3	Malnutrition	1	0.23%		
4	Serious medical condition	10	2.33%		
6	Unaccompanied or separated child	1	0.23%		
9	Woman at Risk	30	6.98%		
13	Old Age in need of support	7	1.63%		
15	Victims of torture	1	0.23%		
17	Chronic diseases	337	78.37%		
18	Other	44	10.23%		
19	One or more need	430	33.52%		Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
Income and commodities					
99	Main source of income			Out of 919 IDP households surveyed having a source of income	
a	Full time employment	243	26.44%		
b	Casual / irregular employment	609	66.27%		
c	Self-employment	51	5.55%		

f	Savings / benefits	16	1.74%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
d	No employment (no income)	364	28.37%	
100	Family members of working age who are			
a	Of working age	3,416		
b	Working	1,101	32.14%	Out of 3,416 individuals of working age
c	Working and paid (casual labour)	744	67.57%	Out of 1,101 IDP households surveyed having a family member working
d	Working in private sector	91	8.27%	
e	Working in public sector	266	24.16%	
102	Items brought with family			
a	Livestock	0	0.00%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
b	Agricultural tools	0	0.00%	
c	Shelter material	15	1.17%	
d	Car / transportation	54	4.21%	
e	Winter clothing	1,193	92.99%	
f	Other	443	34.53%	
Assistance				
103	Received assistance	391	30.48%	Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed
104	Type of assistance received			Out of 391 IDP households surveyed
a	Health	12	3.07%	
c	Shelter	219	56.01%	
d	Wat / San	29	7.42%	
f	Other	157	40.15%	
g	Food	82	20.97%	
	Number of FHH received assistance	41	30.60%	Out of 134 IDP households surveyed
Priority needs				
105	Top priorities			Out of 1,283 IDP households surveyed. The values do not add up to 100% because households listed up to three priorities for assistance
a	Electricity	74	5.77%	
b	Health	490	38.19%	
c	Job	723	56.35%	
d	More money	82	6.39%	
e	Public services	868	67.65%	
f	Security	2	0.16%	
g	Shelter	864	67.34%	
h	Social insurance	1	0.08%	
I	Documentation	1	0.08%	
j	Water	49	3.82%	
m	Education	16	1.25%	
o	Roads	48	3.74%	
p	Banking services	2	0.16%	
q	Assistance	415	32.35%	
u	Food	102	7.95%	
z	Other	110	8.57%	