**GOVERNORATE PROFILE: DAHUK**

### KEY ISSUES FACING ANBAR CRISIS IDPS

- 72% of IDPs in sites assessed were **living in hotels/motels**
- 100% of sites assessed had IDP children **not attending primary school**
- 28% of sites had IDPs living in **rented housing**
- 100% of sites assessed had IDP families **without sufficient cash**

### POPULATION FIGURES

- **2,341** IDPs due to the Anbar crisis
- **104,416** Syrian refugees
- **120** Iraqi returnees from Syria
- **968,901** total population

### IDP FAMILIES AND LOCATIONS IDENTIFIED DUE TO THE ANBAR CRISIS

- Families displaced due to Anbar Crisis:
  - 0-168
  - 169-803
  - 804-2091
  - 2092-7727
  - 7728-16652

- Sites identified as hosting Anbar IDPs

### OVERVIEW

Dahuk is Iraq’s northernmost governorate and is part of the semiautonomous Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Dahuk currently hosts more than 100,000 Syrian refugees, many of whom live in Domiz Camp. In Dahuk, 489 families (2,341 individuals) displaced due to the crisis in Anbar have been identified and assessed by IOM in 22 locations. Dahuk is described as an attractive option for IDPs in search of a place to relocate because of its stable security conditions and welcoming environment. The majority of IDPs in Dahuk are staying in hotels or motels or renting accommodations. The security situation in Dahuk remains stable, in comparison to many other areas of Iraq.

This profile is an update to the 2013 governorate profile, available here: [http://iomiraq.net/reports/dahuk-governorate-profile](http://iomiraq.net/reports/dahuk-governorate-profile)

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1. 22 locations were identified in Dahuk as hosting IDPs; all 22 locations were assessed in detail in April 2014. Statistics from IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), April 2014. More information available here: [www.iomiraq.net/dtm-page](http://www.iomiraq.net/dtm-page)
2. Figures based on April 2014 DTM
4. Figures based on IOM Iraq field reporting from February 2014
6. Anbar Crisis IDP figures based on DTM April 2014; Returnees from Syria figures based on IOM Iraq field reporting from February 2014

7. All qualitative information in the profile comes from IOM field reporting, December 2013-April 2014
Over the last 2 years, over 16,000 families have fled the ongoing fighting in Syria and taken refuge in Dahuk. In the first few months of 2014, nearly 500 families have displaced to Dahuk from Anbar governorate. 433 of these families originated from Fallujah district and the remaining 56 were from Ramadi district. Official registration with the government as IDPs is ongoing, and in the 22 sites assessed, all families had been registered. Upon registration, some IDPs are being given a grant of 300,000 Iraqi dinars (about 257 USD). In 20 of 22 sites, the majority of IDP families intended to return to their place of origin. Of the 2 sites where IDPs were waiting to decide their migration intentions, many of the families there were secondary IDPs; that is, they had been displaced once before to Anbar from their original location in Iraq.

## Displacement Trends

Regarding shelter, 72% of IDPs were in hotels/motels, while 28% were in rented housing. 17 sites had IDPs who were living in hotels. In all but one site, shelters were in good condition. Services were also generally strong. 20 of 22 sites noted that the main shelter-related need for IDPs was financial assistance and/or work in order to afford rent payments. IDP children were not attending either primary or secondary school in nearly all sites in the Kurdistan Region, including the 22 assessed in Dahuk. While the language barrier for Arabic-speaking IDPs in a region with Kurdish-language schooling is one factor causing this lack of attendance, all sites stated that the primary reason for non-attendance was a lack of sufficient documentation for enrollment.

### Vulnerabilities of Anbar Crisis IDP Population

- **Sites with IDPs without 2 full sets of clothing appropriate to the climate**: Dahuk - 0%, Iraq-wide - 54%
- **Sites with IDPs unable to afford commodities**: Dahuk - 18%, Iraq-wide - 68%
- **Sites without functioning health services for IDPs**: Dahuk - 0%, Iraq-wide - 26%
- **Sites with IDPs not attending primary school**: Dahuk - 0%, Iraq-wide - 100%
- **Sites without sufficient hygiene items for IDP women**: Dahuk - 0%, Iraq-wide - 55%
- **IDPs living in rented housing**: Dahuk - 28%, Iraq-wide - 27%

### Needs of Vulnerable Groups

Overall, sites assessed noted that employment, education, and shelter support in the form of financial assistance were the highest priority needs for IDPs, in this respective order. Commonly needed core relief items in sites assessed were household tools, financial assistance, air conditioning/fans, and other non-food items. 17 of 22 sites noted that there had been an increase in the cost of commodities, and all sites had IDPs without sufficient cash. 35 female-headed households were identified among IDP families, as well as 25 people with physical disabilities and 8 minor-headed households.

### Situation for IDPs from Anbar

91% of sites assessed wished to return in Anbar Crisis IDPs wish to return in 91% of sites assessed.