

A stylized world map composed of small white dots on a dark blue background. The map is centered and shows the outlines of the continents. Overlaid on the map are several thin, light blue curved lines that suggest latitude and longitude.

# Updates on the IOM Facilitated Voluntary Movements Programme

RWG Meeting May 2025

# Facilitated Voluntary Movements Updates

## FVM updates

**7** rounds of departures were facilitated from Duhok to Sinjar and Baaj.

**778** households have returned or relocated through FVM.

Additional rounds of departure are currently being organized from EMCs and Baharka camp in Erbil:

**68** households.

IOM facilitated movements in April and May 2025

Chamishko

410

Khanke

368

# FVM Challenges During the Last Departures

Some challenges faced during the last rounds of departure included:

- The primary factor hindering households from sustainably returning or relocating to their areas of origin is the **suspension of housing assistance** under the IOM DS programme, resulting from the freeze of USG funding.
- **Some households postponed their departure remaining in camps** because of their children's enrollment in schools in areas of displacement, serious health conditions and the lack of specialized hospitals in Sinjar, and involvement in agricultural work. However, households have reported a willingness to return to their areas of origin (AoO) within 1 to 6 months and none of them reported intentions to locally integrate in Dohuk.
- **IOM being the unique formal option for IDPs' departure from Dohuk** since registrations for departures were suspended after 12 July 2024 and not resumed yet.

# Reintegration Monitoring

Sinjar and Baaj

RWG Meeting May 2025



# Introduction

IOM gathers data from beneficiaries within one to four months and nine months after their return. Called Baseline and Endline follow ups.

- Between March 2<sup>nd</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>, 2025, **126 households departed camps and informal sites in Duhok, facilitated by IOM FVM program.**
- Between June 12<sup>th</sup> and July 16<sup>th</sup> IOM conducted **99 baseline in-person interviews** with these households.
- The majority of households arrived in Duguri, Markaz Sinjar, Sibaya
- Findings are statistically representative, as all households that gave consent were interviewed for the reintegration monitoring.

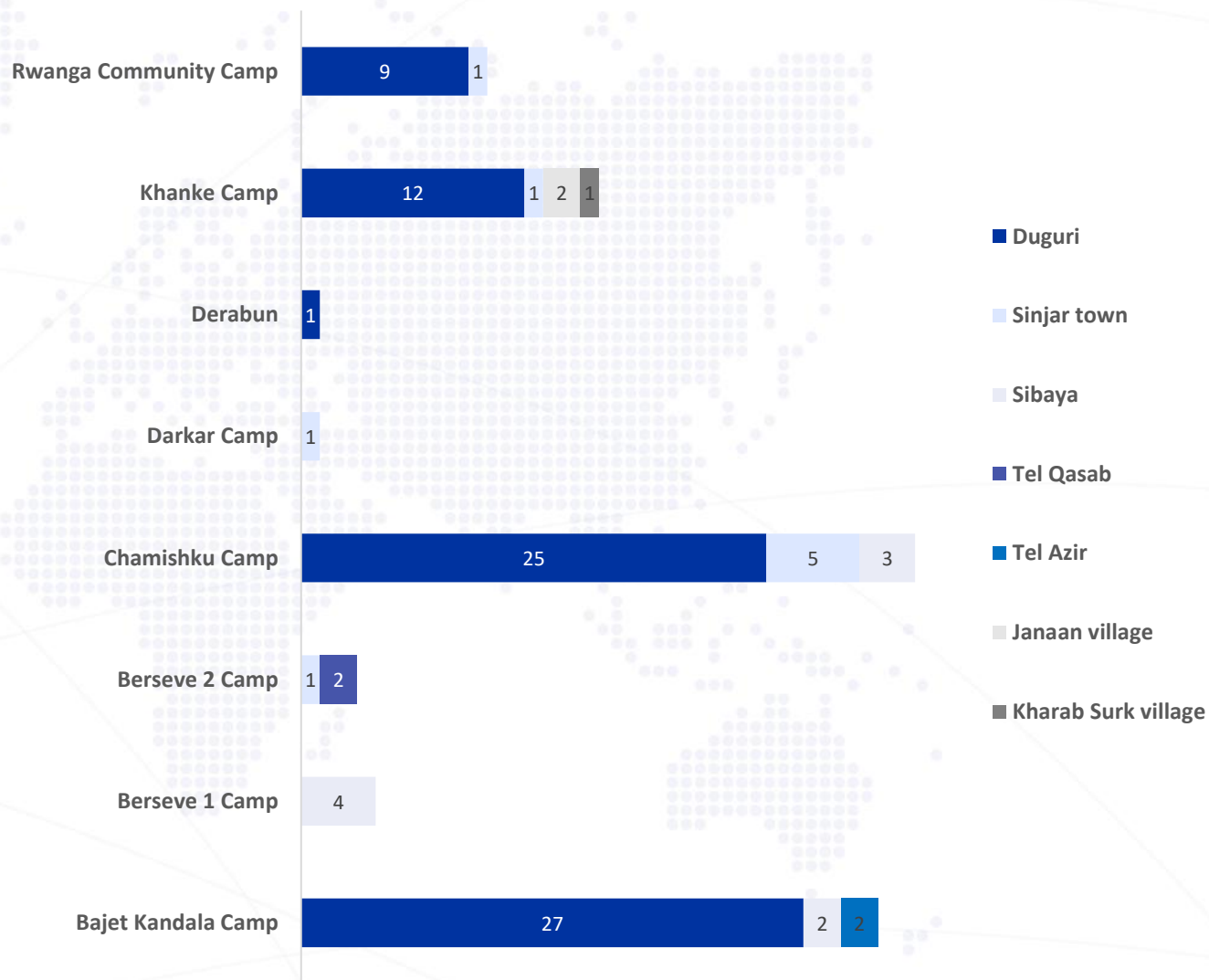
## Interviewed households by departure location

Departure location	# of HH interviewed
Chamishku Camp	33
Bajet Kandala Camp	31
Khanke Camp	16
Rwanga Community Camp	10
Berseve 1 Camp	4
Berseve 2 Camp	3
Derabun	1
Darkar Camp	1

## Interviewed households by arrival location

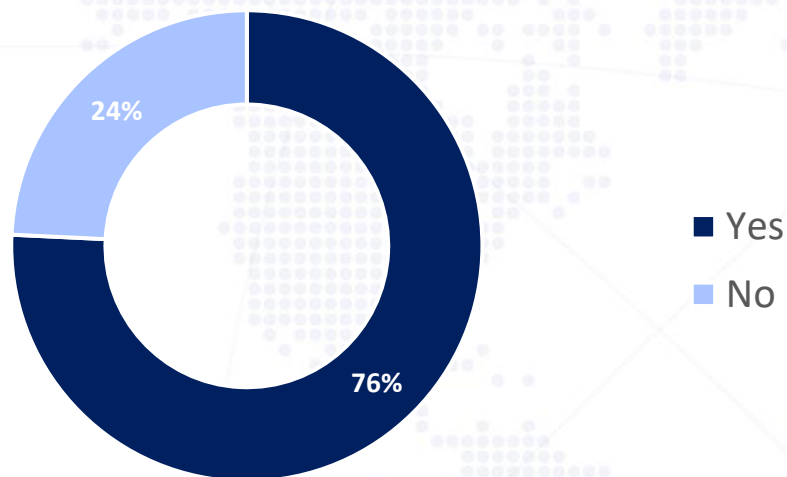
Arrival community	# of HH interviewed
Duguri	74
Sinjar town	9
Sibaya	9
Tel Qasab	2
Tel Azir	2
Janaan village	2
Kharab Surk village	1

## Interviewed households by departure and arrival location (99 HHs)

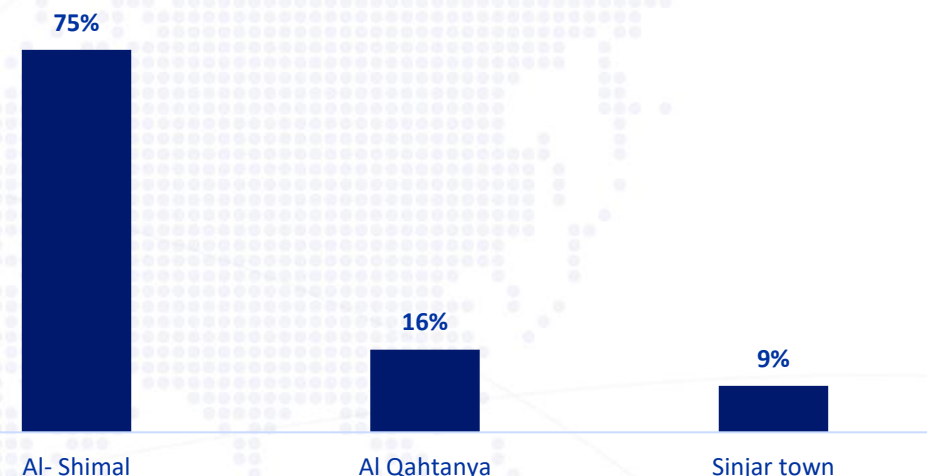


# Movement

Households reported whether their current living area is where they used to live before the conflict



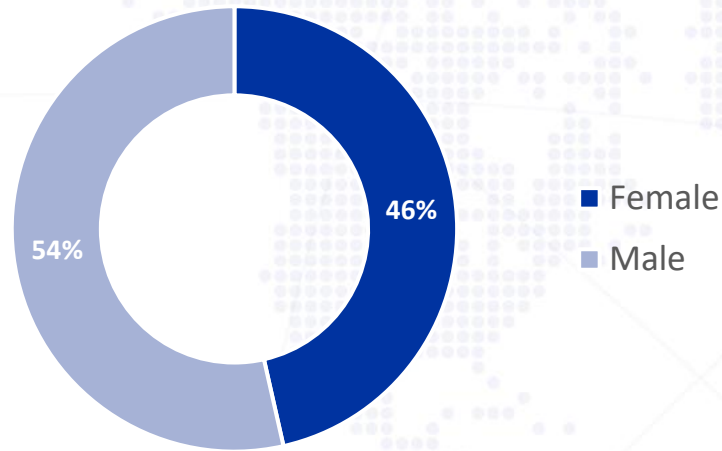
Households by subdistrict of arrival



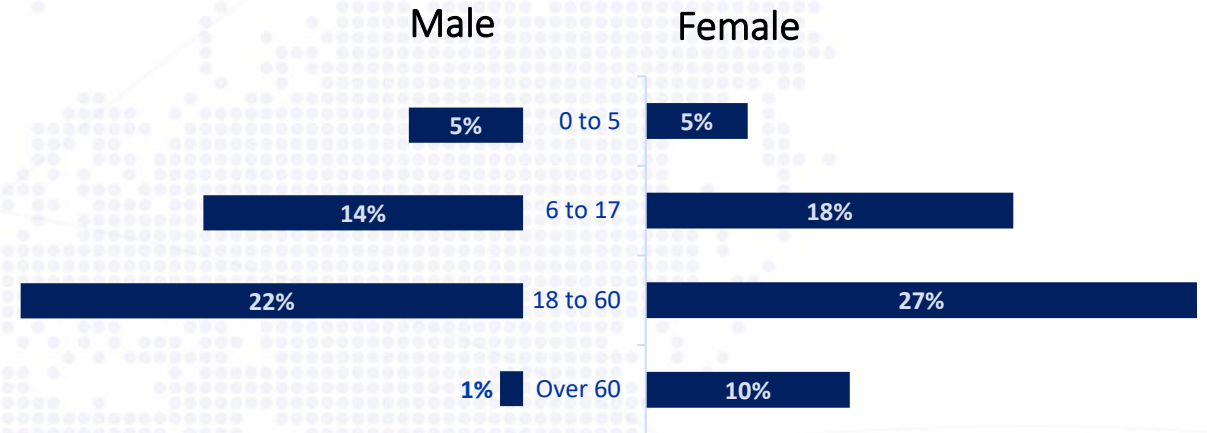
- The most reported reasons for not returning to areas where they used to live before the conflict were lack of housing (100%) and lack of government services (water, electricity, schools, hospitals/clinics) (42%).
- All (100%) reported that they reside in an area where they wanted to live when they AoD
- All (100%) reported that they have received IOM DS reintegration grant.

# Demographics

Gender of head of household



Individual pyramid



- Out of the 99 households interviewed, over half (54%) were male headed households.
- Out of the 387 household members (158 male and 229 female), 42% were under the age of 18.
- 19% of households reported at least one female member of their household is widowed/divorced/separated

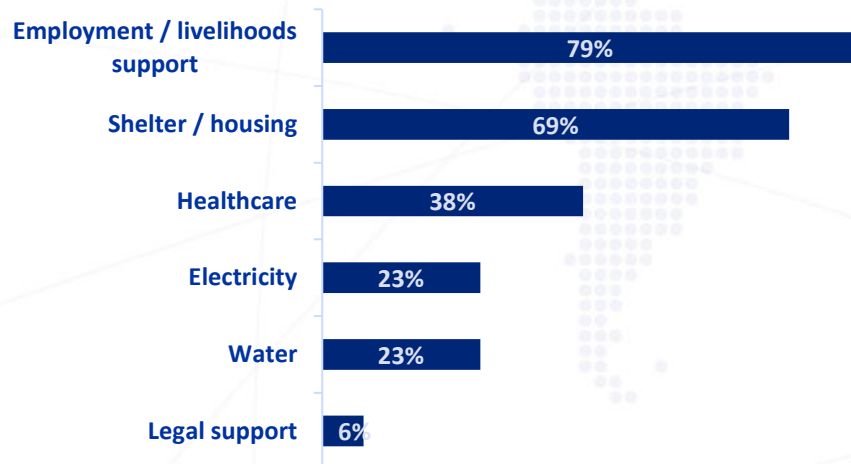


# PERCEPTIONS ON SAFETY AND SECURITY

- All (100%) of households reported they and their household members feel safe moving alone during the day in their community.
- All (100%) of households reportedly agree or strongly agree that their household members feel safe in the neighbourhood where they currently reside.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

### Households' Outstanding Needs - Multiple Options



- The most reported outstanding needs by households were livelihoods, housing and healthcare.
- 63% of those reported housing needs are living in Dokri, 13% in Sinjar town and 13% in Sibaya.

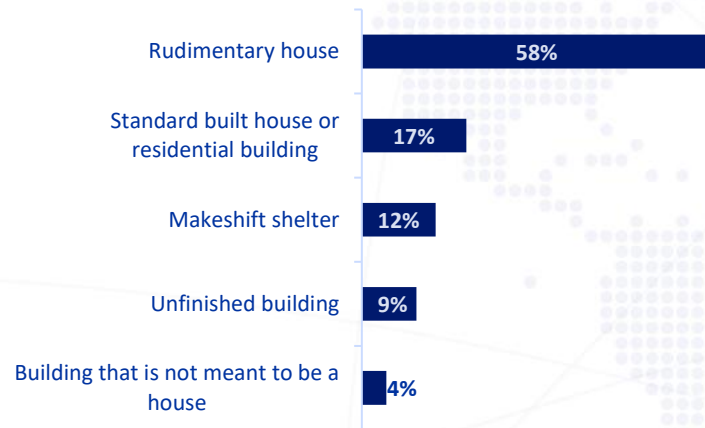
# ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

## HOUSING AND RENTING

**77%** reported they owned a house before displacement in AoO.

**78%** reported that their housing, land or property was completely or heavily damaged during the conflict

### Type of Current Housing

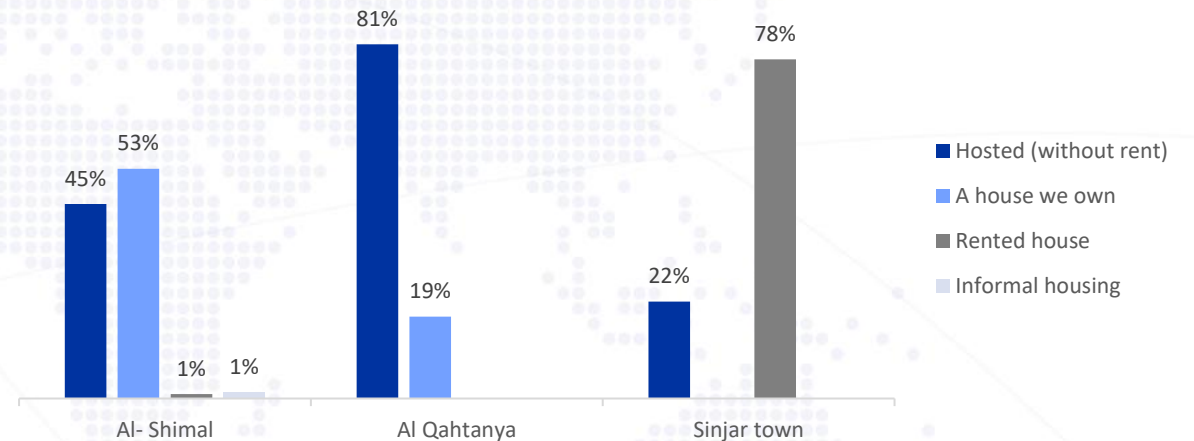


**55%** reported that the houses where they reside are in good condition.

**39%** reported that their shelter is damaged, but they can live there, and **6%** reported that their shelter is damaged or destroyed and living in it is difficult or impossible.

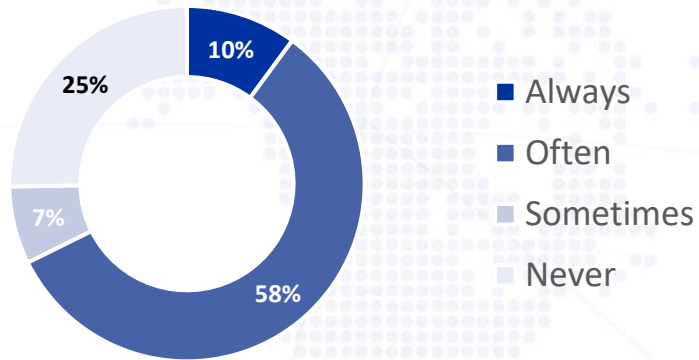
**44%** reported fearing eviction or being at risk of eviction at the time of data collection.

### Ownership status of the current house



## WATER

### Access to enough water



- Among those without access to enough water, 83% of households reported they needed the water for drinking.
- Of those reported never having access to enough water, the majority reported living in Duguri

## HEALTHCARE

**44%** of households reportedly had at least one household member with health issues in the three months preceding data collection.

## ELECTRICITY

**99%** reported their houses are officially connected to the public electrical network.

**28%** of households reported electricity is obtained through other means (e.g. generators)

## EDUCATION

**69%** of households reportedly had children of school age.

**52%** reported that all their children (of school age) attended school 3 days or more per week and did not face any challenges at school.

Of those households reporting that all or some of their **children did not attend school (48%)** perceived that **There is no school close enough to our house (13 HHs)**, the children are no longer of school age (8 HHs) and **School is too expensive (4 HHs)**

## DOCUMENTATION

**37%** of households reportedly had at least one member of their household lack some of the civil documentation.

The most reported missed civil documents were **National unified ID (35 HHs)**, **Housing card (2 HHs)** and **PDS card (1 HHs)**



## ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

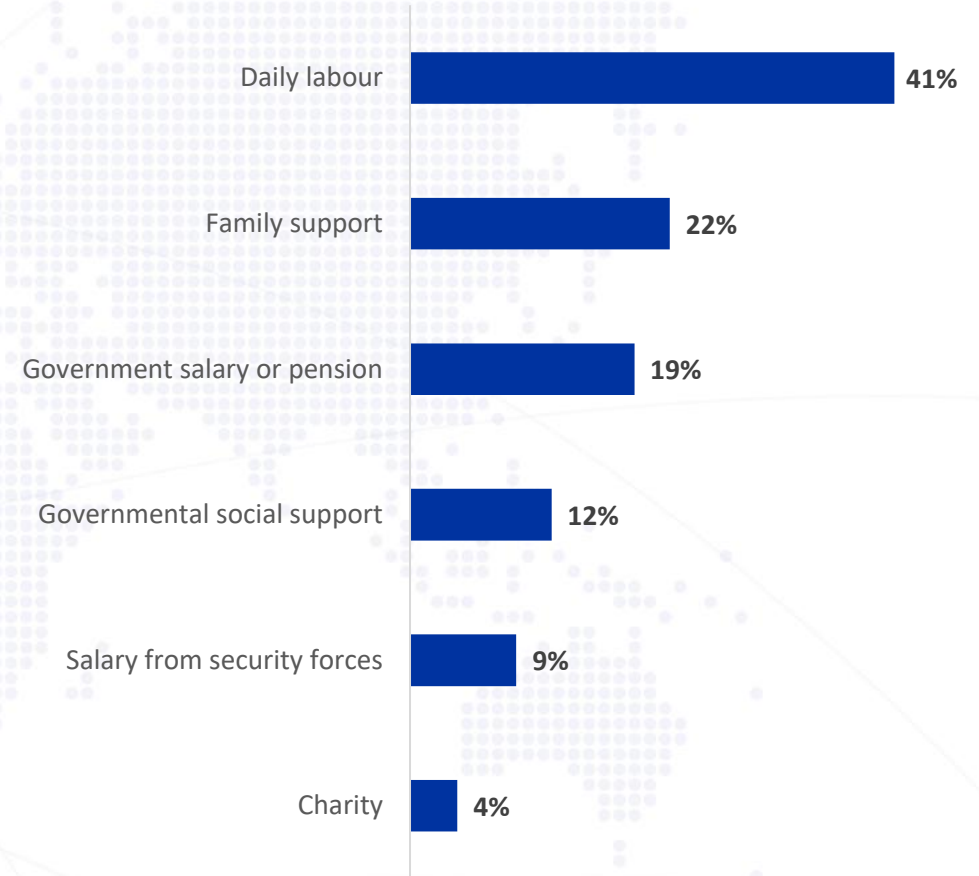
**41%** did not have a regular monthly income in the last three months.

**74%** did not have household members who are currently working.

**7%** did not have enough financial means to buy food. The average household income for those is 200,000 IQD.

**32%** have debts (average debt: 2,800,000 IQD).

### Sources of income - Multiple Options



# COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE AND SOCIAL COHESION

**100%** reported feeling completely or very accepted by the community.

**100%** reported complete or a lot of trust in the community members and tribes in AoR.

**71%** reported the presence of someone who can help the household when having financial or non-financial issues.

**100%** reported they feel they are at home.



Thank you

Questions