



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



**SULAYMANIYAH
GOVERNORATE
November 2007**

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. GOVERNORATE SUMMARY.....	3
3. IDP MONITORING	4
3.1. METHODOLOGY	4
3.2. MONITORING SUMMARY	5
4. IDP PROFILE.....	7
4.1. IDP FLOW	7
4.2. MOVEMENT PROFILE	7
4.3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	10
5. IDP PROTECTION.....	12
5.1. ACCESS TO GOVERNORATE.....	12
5.2. PERMISSION TO REMAIN IN THE GOVERNORATE.....	12
5.3. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND SECURITY.....	12
5.4. DOCUMENTATION	13
6. IDP LIVING CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES.....	13
6.1. HOUSING	13
6.2. EMPLOYMENT	15
6.3. BASIC SERVICES	15
6.4. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	17
7. PRIORITY NEEDS AND SUGGESTED INTERVENTIONS	17
ANNEX I. IDP CASE STUDIES	19
ANNEX II: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SUMMARY	22

1. Introduction¹

The purpose of this report is to reflect the situation of the newly displaced in the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah, 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 2.4 million people remain displaced within Iraq as of September 2007, some 1.2 million of whom were displaced following the Samarra bombings in February 2006.² These attacks resulted in the escalation of sectarian violence with large-scale revenge killings on both sides, alongside anti-state insurgency, counter-insurgency and crime. Overall, this led to widespread violence, killings and insecurity throughout Iraq. Mixed communities, particularly in Baghdad, have borne the brunt of the conflict between members of Iraq's principal religious groups, Shi'a and Sunni Muslims. Minority groups in southern and central Iraq, including Christians and Kurds, are without strong protection networks and are particularly vulnerable to violence and intimidation.

A significant minority of IDPs displaced since February 2006, have sought refuge in the KRG administered areas of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah which in comparison to other regions of Iraq, remain relatively secure. According to official KRG sources, 28,886 (September 2007) IDP families have been displaced from the south and centre to the Kurdish area since 2003, the majority of whom were displaced after February 2006.

The influx of new IDPs has had a significant impact on the host community: increasing house and rental prices, additional pressure on already strained public services and by creating concerns about security and demographic shifts. At the same time, the Kurdish area has also benefited from the migration of professionals, bringing with them skills and disposable incomes that boost the local economy. While there have been IDP returns to Baghdad, no significant return movements have taken place from this area.

2. Summary of Governorate³

Size	15,852 km ²	Administrative Capital	Sulaymaniyah City
Districts	Sulaymaniyah City, Ranya, Dokan, Penjwin, Sharbazher, Pshdar, Kalar, Halabja, Darbandikhan, Chamchamal, Sharazoor, Qaradagh, Said Sadiq, (de facto Khanaqeen)	Administration	Qadha (districts) and Nahiya (sub-district) Councils, Governorate Council
Population excluding IDPS	1,715,585 (ILCS 2004)	Checkpoints⁴	Sulaymaniyah and: Erbil (5), Kirkuk (2), Khanaqeen (5), Penjwin (7), Choman (8), Kanarwey and Marana (6)
Dominant Religion	Sunni Muslim	IDPs from South / Centre (Since 2003)	Individuals: 73,534 Families: 13,165 (Sept. 2007)
		Dominant Ethnicity	Kurd

¹ This report was researched and drafted with UNHCR's partner, IRD.

² Cluster F, *Update on IDPs*, 21 November 2007.

³ For further details on the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah, please consult UNHCR's *Governorate Assessment Report*, September 2007, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/iraq?page=governorate>.

3. IDP Monitoring

3.1. Methodology

UNHCR's partner, International Relief and Development (IRD) monitors IDPs in the three Northern Governorates of Iraq, through its local monitoring team⁵ who collects information from household interviews,⁶ consultations with UNHCR field staff, the Sulaymaniyah Protection and Assistance Centre's (PACs), 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 figures.

Statistics used in this analysis are correct as of June 2007 and data is rounded off to zero decimal places. The source of figures for the number of IDP families is the Sulaymaniyah Governorate Security Department.

Figure 1: Survey sample and achievements⁷

District	Sub-district	IDP baseline figures Apr' 07	Target (5% of figures Apr' 07)	No. of forms collected	% of target achieved	Sep' 07 No. Of IDPs	% target v Sep' 07 figures
Sulaymaniyah Center	Bazyan	231	12	23	192%	369	6%
	Sarchnar	1,317	66	111	168%	2,011	6%
	Sarshqam	414	21	78	371%	948	8%
	Azadi	400	20	29	145%	548	5%
	Rizgary	602	30	36	120%	766	5%
	Azmar	543	27	32	119%	639	5%
	Bakhtiary	841	42	37	88%	1,235	3%
Chamchamal	Chamchamal	212	11	16	145%	254	6%
	Shorsh	87	4	8	200%	109	7%
Darbandikhan	Darbandikhan	570	29	34	117%	801	4%
Kalar	Kalar	2,955	148	160	108%	3,442	5%
	Smud	65	3	3	100%	149	2%
	Quratoo	85	4	4	100%	88	5%
Dokan	Dokan	93	5	15	300%	114	13%
	Peramagron	276	14	16	114%	487	3%

⁴ This includes permanent checkpoints only.

⁵ The IRD monitoring team in Sulaymaniyah consists of one male and one female monitor, working in partnership.

⁶ IRD's monitors use UNHCR's IDP/Returnee Household Monitoring Form, Version C, October 2006.

⁷ 20 May to 30 September 2007.

District	Sub-district	IDP baseline figures Apr' 07	Target (5% of figures Apr' 07)	No. of forms collected	% of target achieved	Sep' 07 No. Of IDPs	% target v Sep' 07 figures
Sharazor/ Halabja	Hlabjay Kon	89	4	6	150%	131	5%
	Hlabjay Taza	212	11	10	91%	318	3%
	Sirwan	52	3	3	100%	52	6%
	Said Sadiq	98	5	6	120%	103	6%
	Khormal	27	1	1	100%	34	3%
	Arbat	25	1	1	100%	26	4%
Ranya	Chwarqurna	28	1	8	800%	61	13%
	Ranya	316	16	15	94%	400	4%
Total		9,538	477	652	137%	14,033	5%

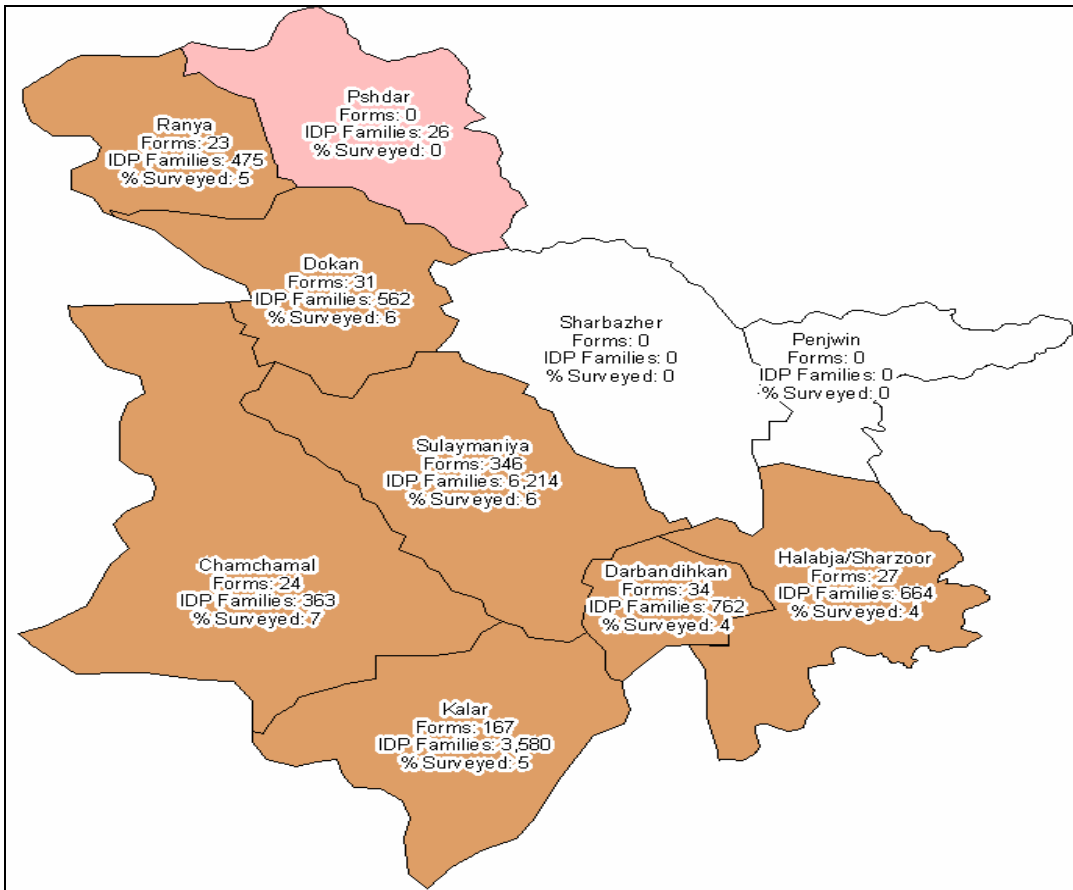
An effort was made by monitors to ensure a representative sample of ethnicities, based on the information provided by the Sulaymaniyah Governorate Security Departments Directorate.

Source of IDP Statistics: All new IDP arrivals to Sulaymaniyah Governorate are required to register their temporary residency at the Sulaymaniyah Governorate Security Departments Directorate.

3.2. IDP Monitoring summary

Districts surveyed	Sulaymaniyah Center; Chamchamal; Dokan; Ranya; Halabja/Sharazur; Darbandikhan; Kalar
Number of surveys	652
Percentage of IDP population surveyed	5%
Districts with highest IDP concentration	Sulaymaniyah 6,214, Darbandihkan 762, Halabja/Sharzoor: 664, Dokan 562, Ranya 475
Main cause of flight	Post-Samara events (99%)
Main governorate of origin	Baghdad
Main ethnicity	Arab
Main Religion	Muslim
Priority protection needs	Access to food, including issuance of temporary food ration card; access to education for Arabic-speaking IDP children
Priority assistance needs	Shelter
Received assistance	6% of surveyed IDP population

Figure 2: Percentage of IDP families surveyed in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, by district.⁸



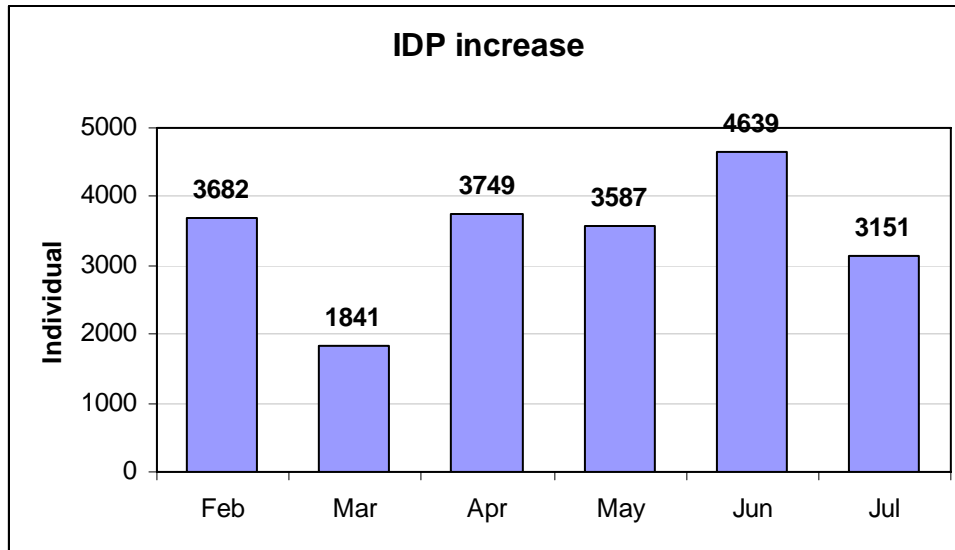
⁸ Source of map: <http://www.esri.com>.

4. IDP Profile

4.1. IDP flow

The number of IDP families arriving in Sulaymaniyah Governorate has increased steadily since February 2006, with the highest increase in June 2007 (Fig.3).

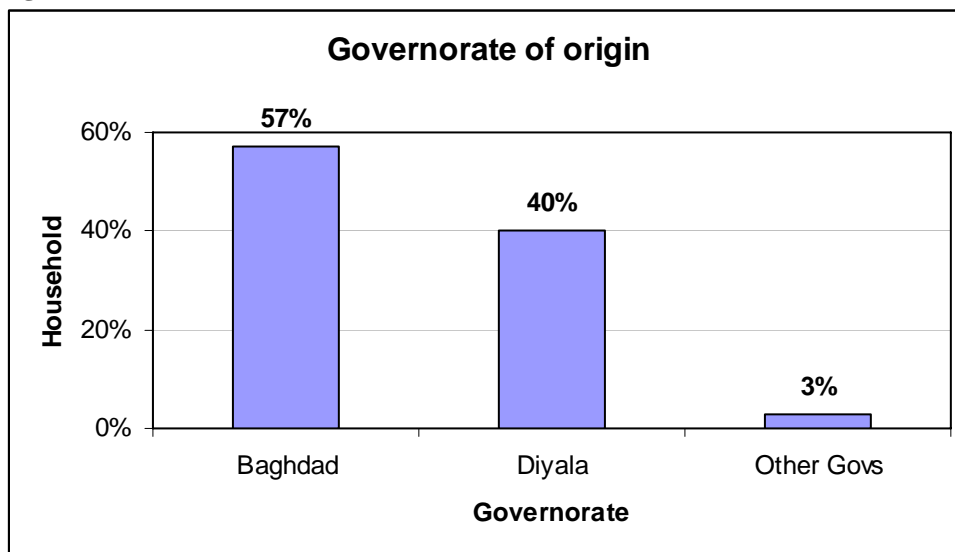
Figure 3:



4.2. Movement profile

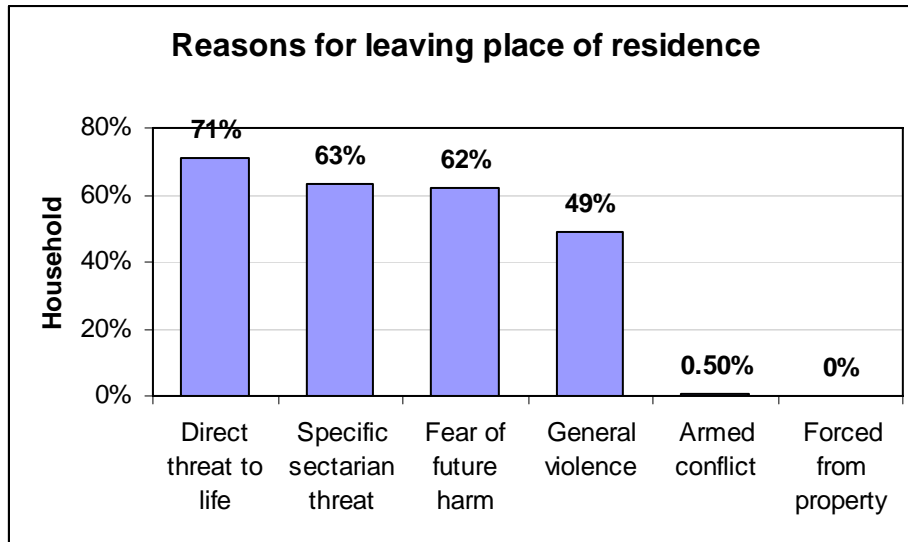
Place of origin: The majority of IDP families surveyed are from Baghdad (57%), but families have also fled from Diyala (40%) and the remaining 3% from Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, Anbar, Babylon, Missan and Basrah. Of those that fled from Baghdad, 42% came from Karkh and 39% from Rusafa. Of those that fled from Diyala, the majority came from Ba'quba (Fig.4).

Figure 4:



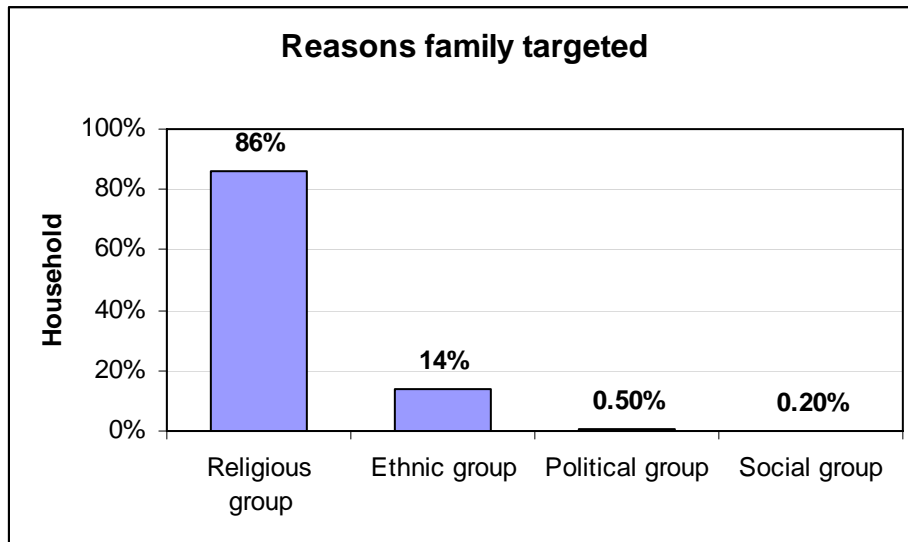
Flight: Almost all the IDP families surveyed fled to Sulaymaniyah as a consequence of post 22 February 2006 sectarian violence. 71% of IDP families surveyed stated their family was specifically targeted. (Fig.5).

Figure 5: ⁹ (Multiple answers)



Of those families targeted, 86% reported it was because of belonging to a specific religion and 14% for belonging to a specific ethnic group.

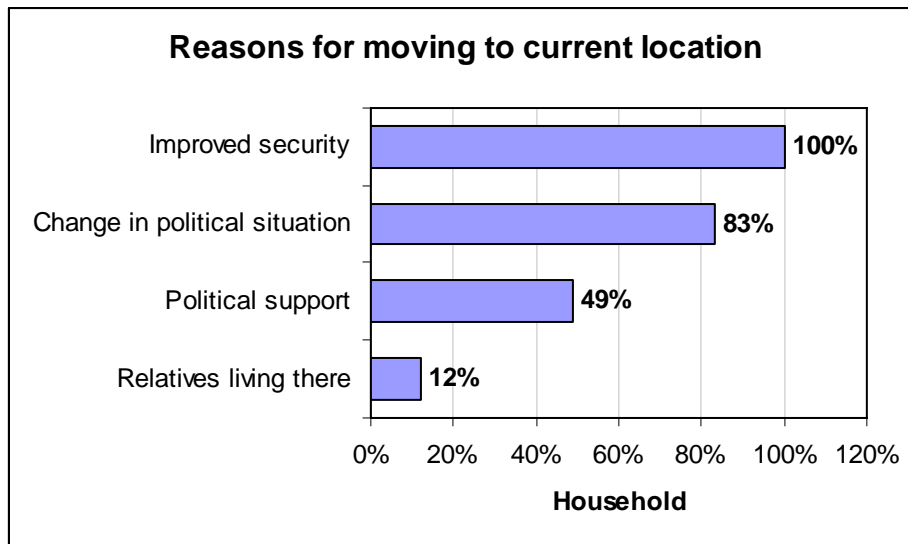
Figure 6:



⁹ Sample size: 652.

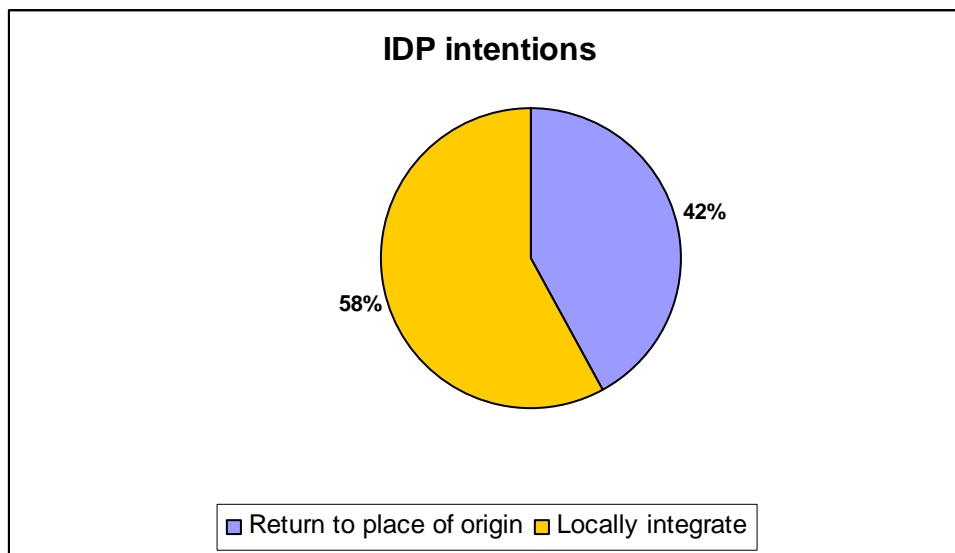
Improved security was a key motive for all of the families that moved to Sulaymaniyah, whilst financial incentives were not mentioned as a pull factor by any of the surveyed households. (Fig.7).

Figure 7: (Multiple answers)



IDP intentions: 58% of IDP families surveyed intend to locally integrate and 42% hope to return to their place of origin. Resettlement to a third location was not mentioned amongst the surveyed group.

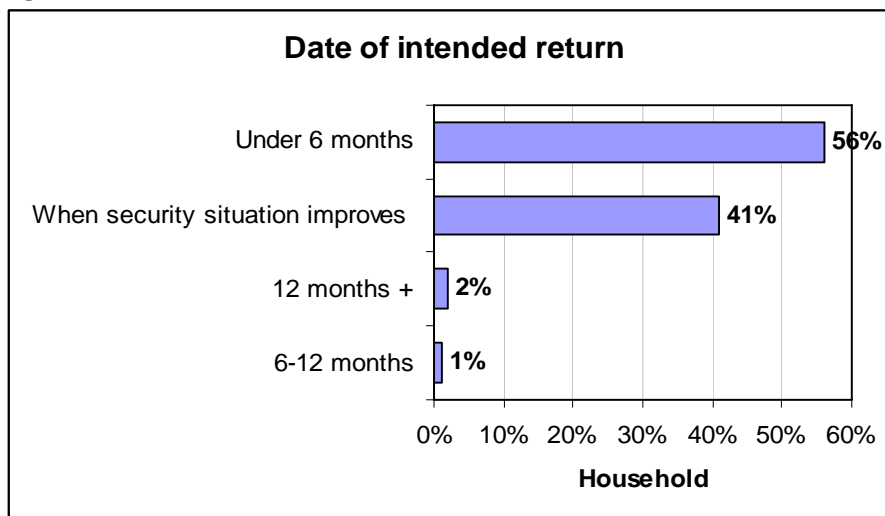
Figure 8:¹⁰



¹⁰ Sample size: 653.

Over half of all surveyed families intend to return to their previous place of residence within 6 months.¹¹ However over 40% of IDP families surveyed are waiting for the security situation to improve before they intend to return to their last place of residence (Fig.9).

Figure 9:



4.3. Demographic profile

Gender and age breakdown of families: From the group surveyed, the male / female ratio was almost equal.¹² Female heads of households represented 3% of the survey group, compared to 97% male. Children under the age of 18 years represented 55% of the survey group and persons over 60, only 1%. (Fig.10).

Figure 10:¹³

Age groups	Total (%)
0-4	18
5-17	36
18-59	45
60+	1
Total	100

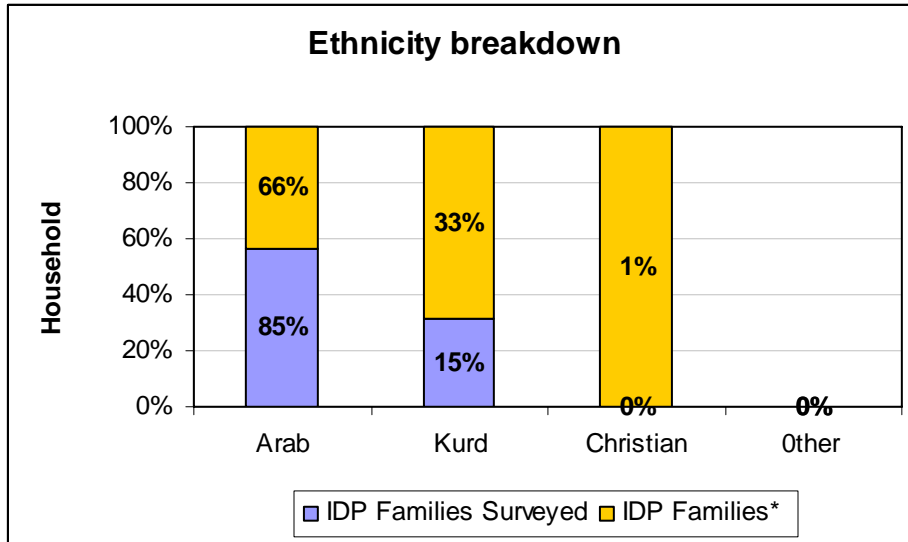
¹¹ Six months from the date of interview.

¹² Gender ratio: 49% female and 51% male.

¹³ Sample size: 652.

Ethnicity: IDPs from the south and centre of Iraq in Sulaymaniyah are ethnically mixed, Arabs represented the majority of IDPs surveyed (85%) followed by Kurds (15%). According to the Sulaymaniyah Security Department, the percentage of Arab and Kurdish IDPs is overall larger (Fig.11).

Figure 11:¹⁴

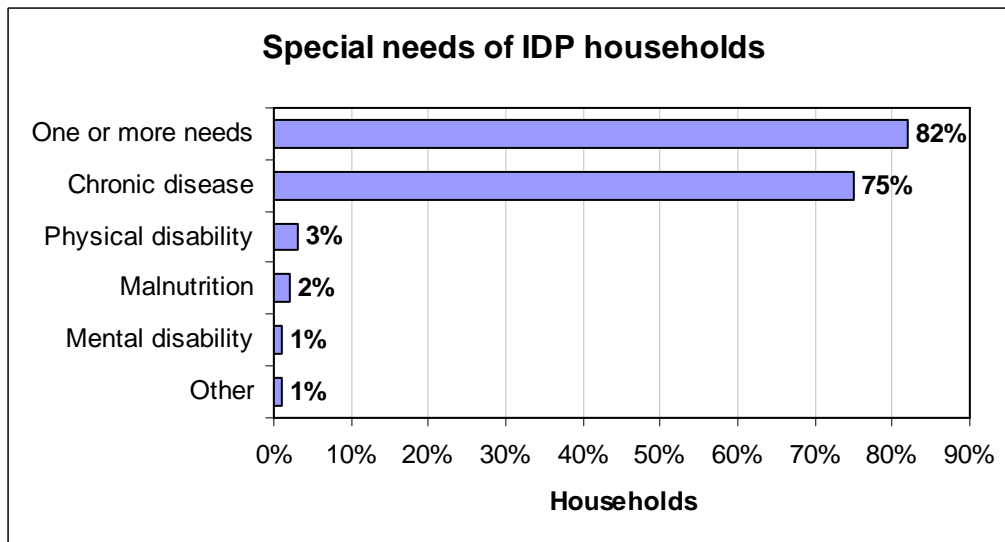


* Sulaymaniyah Security Department figures for Sulaymaniyah Governorate (August 2007).

Religion: All of the IDP families surveyed were Muslim, 86% Sunni Muslim and 14% Shi'a Muslim. The presence of few Christian IDPs in Sulaymaniyah may be due to the limited number of Christian communities in this governorate compared with Erbil and Dahuk.

Vulnerabilities: 13% of IDP families surveyed reported having a family member with one or more special needs. Chronic disease was the main cause of vulnerability (Fig.12).

Figure 12:¹⁵ (Multiple answers)



¹⁴ Sample size: 652 IDP households vs. IDP statistics August 2007.

¹⁵ Sample size: 652.

5. IDP Protection

5.1. Access to Governorate

In the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah, admission into the Governorate is generally not restricted and does not require a sponsor.¹⁶ However, persons from *arabized* areas claimed by the PUK, i.e. Kirkuk and Khanaqeen in the Governorate of Diyala, are generally denied entry to the Governorate for political and demographic reasons, unless they wish to come for a visit only.¹⁷ In that case, they are allowed entry but are not able to bring their belongings or a large amount of luggage with them.

Persons arriving in Sulaymaniyah by airplane do not face any entry restrictions (however, this requires that the person has the necessary financial means).

5.2. Permission to remain in the Governorate

Persons not originating from the three Northern Governorates wishing to legally remain in the Governorate generally must have a sponsor,¹⁸ who should accompany the person/family to the Directorate of Security (*Asayish*). He/she will have to undergo a security screening in which the reasons for relocation are investigated. Provided the person is not considered a security risk, he/she will be granted a permit to stay for six months, which is in principle subject to extension. Upon arrival IDPs should also contact the Quarter Representative (*Mukhtar*) to introduce them selves and should inform the security department whenever they change the place of residence. Persons who do not have a sponsor are not allowed to stay and are requested to leave the Governorate or are otherwise forcibly removed.¹⁹ Persons originating from Kirkuk or Khanaqeen, including Kurds, Arabs, Turkmen and members of other ethnic or religious groups, are not able to stay for demographic and political reasons.

¹⁶ There are special procedures applicable to persons wishing to relocate to the District of Kalar. An IDP first has to approach the security office in person and submit a petition requesting permission to relocate. The applicant needs a Kurdish sponsor who resides in Kalar. The sponsorship letter needs to be ratified by the Notary Public Office in Kalar. Only after these conditions have been met, the security officer will provide the permission to relocate and to bring family members and belongings. Any applicant without a sponsor from Kalar will be denied permission to relocate. Once the IDP has moved to Kalar and rented a house, a letter from the *Mukhtar* (neighbourhood representative) needs to be submitted to the security office to confirm the IDP's address in Kalar.

¹⁷ While Kurds are not permitted entry in order to maintain a Kurdish presence in these formerly *arabized* areas, Arabs, Turkmen, Yazidis and members of other religious or ethnic groups from disputed areas are also denied entry as the authorities do not want to be confronted with the accusation of changing the demographics by relocating non-Kurds from these areas.

¹⁸ The sponsor could be an individual person or a company. The responsibility of the sponsor is to inform authorities that he/she knows the IDP and, in case of security-related incidents, the sponsor will be questioned. The sponsor should have his/her food ration card issued in the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah and have a good reputation. Doctors, owners of companies/restaurants and university teachers are currently exempt from the sponsorship requirement.

¹⁹ Awene website / Sulaymaniyah, No. 46, 28 November 2006 (in Sorani Kurdish), reported that 42 Iraqi Arabs, who were working in Bazyan Cement Factory, were detained on 26 November 2006 by Chamchamal Security Forces in order to be returned to their places of origin outside the Region of Kurdistan given that they had entered the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah without sponsorship and without registering with the security forces. The head of the Chamchamal Security Directorate, Muqadam Ahmad Nadr, told Awene that the arrested people had come to Chamchamal sub-District without the knowledge of the security forces, adding that “*any Arab residing in Chamchamal need[s] to report their presence to the authorities.*”

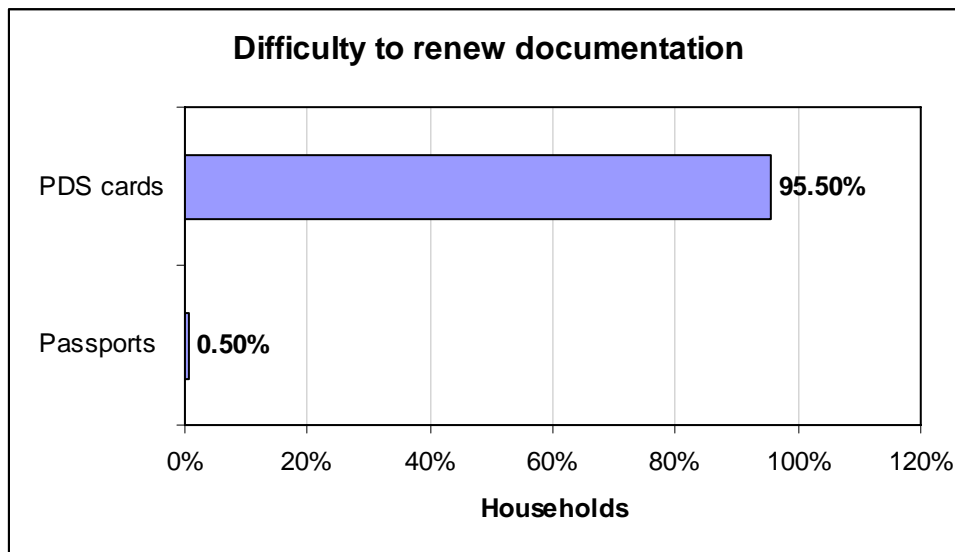
5.3. Freedom of Movement and Security

Almost all IDP families surveyed reported no official restrictions placed on their movement and all surveyed individuals (including all women) reported feeling safe.

5.4. Documentation

53% of all IDP families surveyed reported difficulty in obtaining / renewing documentation. Of those who reported a problem renewing documents, transferring PDS cards between governorates was a problem for nearly all households surveyed. (Fig.13).

Figure 13:

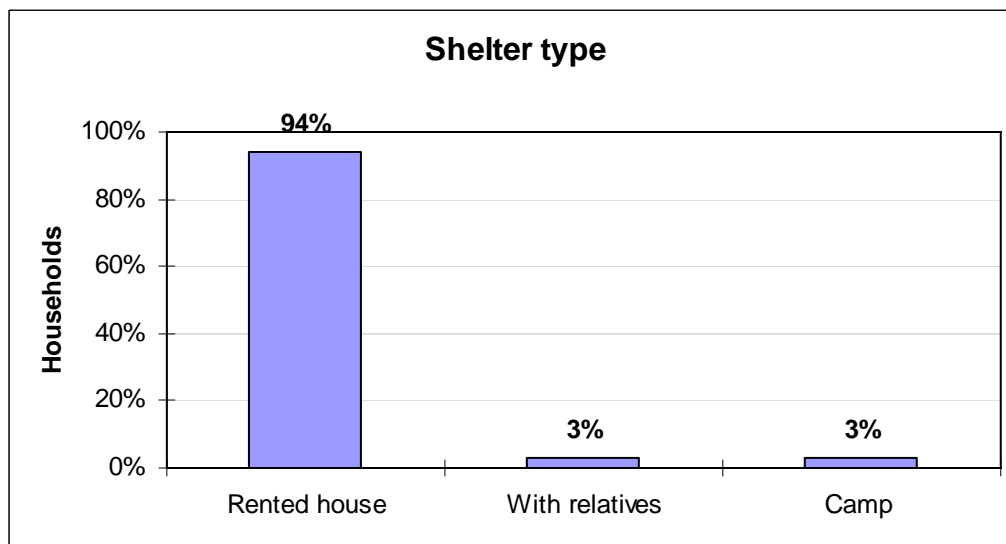


6. IDP Living Conditions and Access to Services

6.1. Housing

94% of IDP families surveyed live in rented housing and 3% camps. (Fig.14).

Figure 14:²⁰



²⁰ Sample size: 652.

96% of families surveyed live in urban areas in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.²¹ Many IDP families are unable to afford the high rents and some families are living in one room of a house, sharing communal facilities with several other families. Overcrowding was reported as an issue for 59% of families surveyed, with many living in either somewhat crowded or extremely crowded conditions.²²

Rental accommodation used by IDPs in Sulaymaniyah is generally of a low standard²³ and often dilapidated with poor or no ventilation, leaking roofs, missing window panes, no internal doors separating communal areas from bathrooms or kitchens, no or very poor kitchen and bathroom facilities. (Fig.15). None of the IDP families surveyed reported having faced pressure to leave their accommodation.

Figure 15 Examples of accommodation rented by IDPs in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.



One former storeroom let free to a family of seven (five children) with no bathroom, WC or kitchen



IDP family of seven (five children) renting two room house with no kitchen. Rent: \$200

²¹ 96% of IDP families surveyed live in urban areas, 3% in camps and 1% in rural areas.

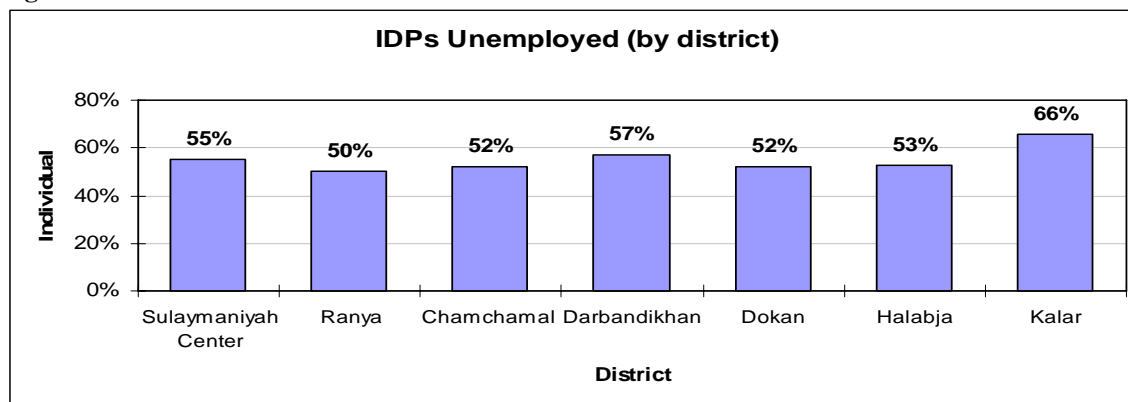
²² 59% of IDP families surveyed reported living in crowded housing, 50% somewhat crowded (5+ person per room) and 9% extremely crowded (8+ persons per room).

²³ Any housing that an IDP family is paying rent for is recorded as rental housing.

6.2. Employment

58% persons of working age in the IDP families surveyed have been unemployed since their displacement. This percentage was relatively consistent across the seven districts ranging from 50% in Ranya to 66% in Kalar. (Fig. 16).

Figure 16:²⁴



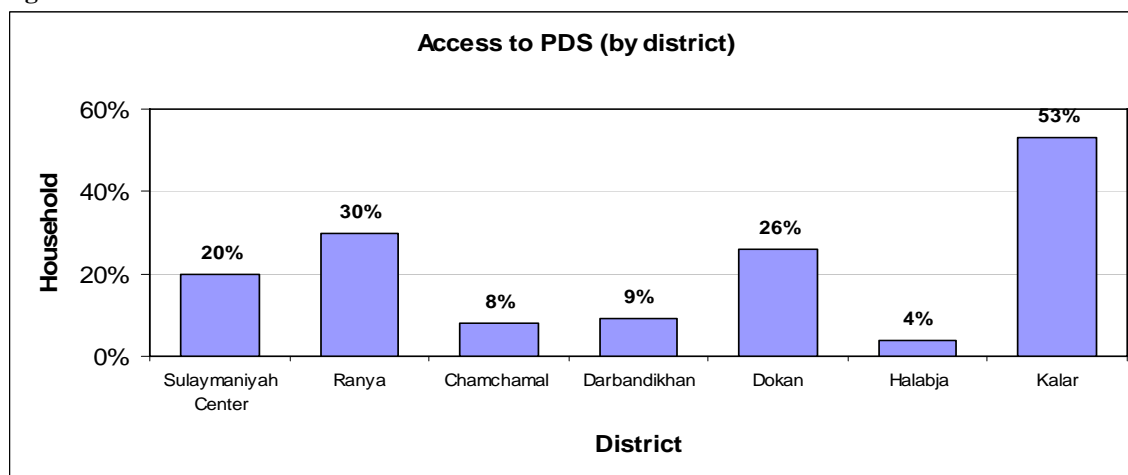
Of the total 1,473 family members of working age, 42% are working, predominantly in casual paid labor (93%). Few IDPs in Sulaymaniyah Governorate are employed in the public (6%) and private sectors (1%).

Source of income: Out of the working age IDP population, 92% of IDP families surveyed listed some form of employment as their main source of income: 10% reported full-time employment; 54% casual or irregular employment and 36% self employment. 4% list savings as their main source of income.

6.3. Basic Services

Food: Only 27% of IDP families surveyed reported having access to Public Distribution System (PDS) rations and 13% reported usually relying solely on PDS rations. 96% of families who do not have access to the PDS stated their inability to transfer ration cards to their current location was due to insecurity in the place of origin. (Fig.17).

Figure 17:²⁵



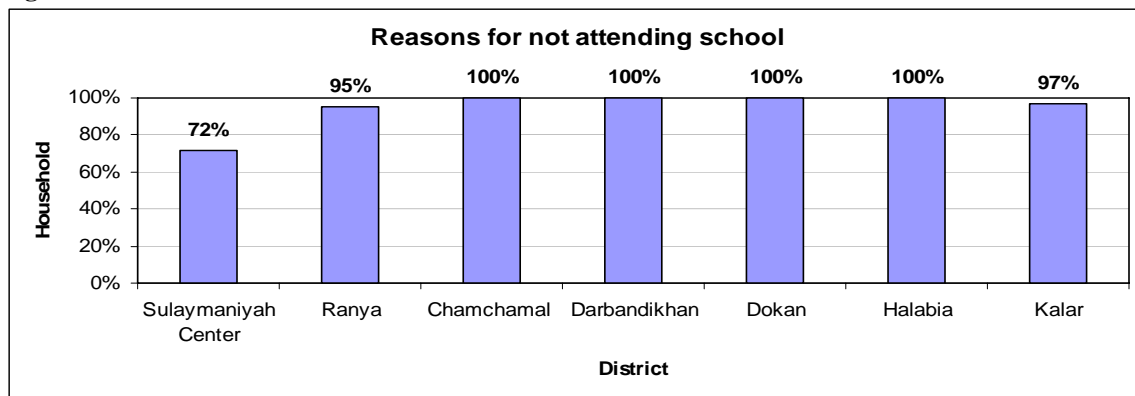
²⁴ Sample size: 853 persons out of 1,473 of working age.

²⁵ Sample size: 177.

Health: 100% of IDP families surveyed reported having access to primary healthcare services and basic pharmaceuticals and 97% of children have up to date vaccination records. 65% of families received visits from a health worker: All of the visits were related to vaccinations and 5% also included distribution of medication.

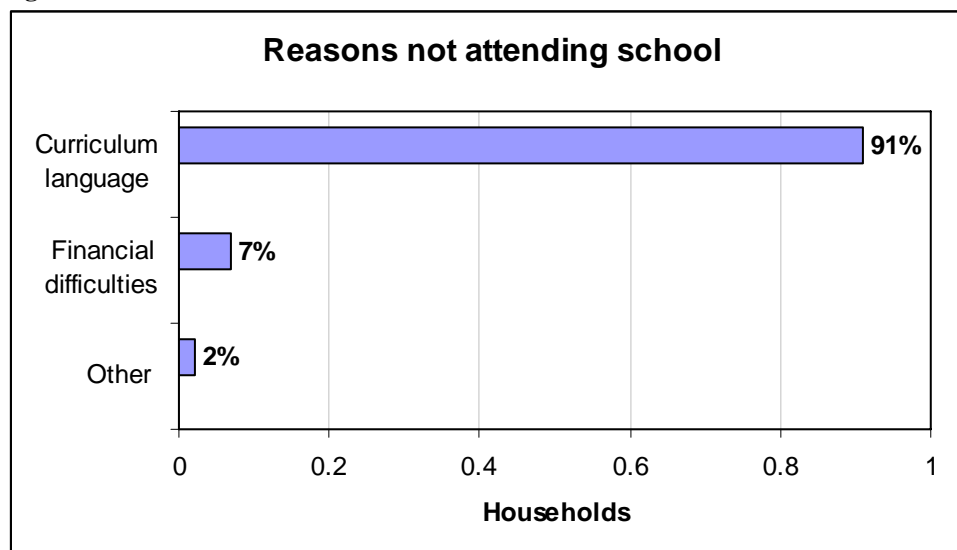
Education: 100% of IDP families surveyed with children or adolescents reported living within the general catchment area of a school. However, only 60% of school age children are attending schools. All children registered in schools reported that they were registered in the correct grade. 40% of the IDP families surveyed reported having school age children who are not attending school. In total, 217 boys and 216 girls are not attending school.²⁶ This varied considerably across districts, with more children attending schools in Sulaymaniyah Center where classes are offered in Arabic. (Fig.18).

Figure 18:



91% IDP families reported curriculum language as the main reason for not attending school. (Fig.19).

Figure 19:²⁷



Water and sanitation: 100% of IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water. 96% of water was supplied by municipal networks and 19% by tankers (some families are receiving both piped and tank water). All IDP families surveyed reported

²⁶ Sample size: 222.

²⁷ Sample size: 552 out of 652.

having sufficient water for cooking and hygienic purposes. Almost all of the IDP families have access to toilets and only 17% share toilets. Qalawa Camp has no access to toilets and poses a serious health and safety issue for camp residents, located on a garbage disposal site.

Electricity and fuel: 97% of families have access to four or more hours of electricity per day. IDPs tend to have similar access to that of local residents but local residents are often more able to top up their supply through commercial, communal and private generators. 64% of IDP families surveyed reported being able to afford the kerosene fuel they need however this percentage is likely to fall in the coming winter months when demand for fuel and its price increases.

6.4. Humanitarian assistance

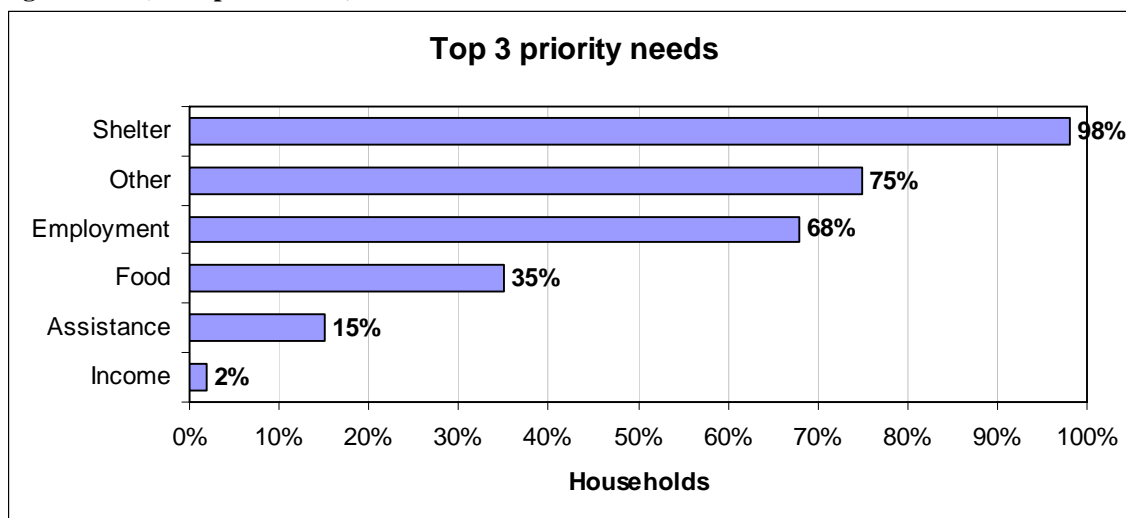
Only 6% of the surveyed families reported having received some form of assistance in Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Of the families who received assistance, all (38 families in total), reported receiving food items through the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

Female headed households represented 3% of the total survey group, from which 8% received some form of assistance.

7. Priority Needs and Suggested Interventions

Shelter was overwhelmingly identified (98%) as a priority need across all sub-districts in Sulaymaniyah; 69% indicated employment and 75% listed other needs. (Fig.14).

Figure 14:²⁸ (Multiple answers)



Interventions are urgently needed in the areas of shelter, food, education and access to employment for vulnerable IDP families in Sulaymaniyah Governorate:

While most IDPs appear to be renting houses, resources are limited. Interventions should target vulnerable families through income generation projects and where possible, government stipends. Programmes should also target the upgrading of sub-standard shelters, taking into account ownership rights. Since accommodation is rented out for very high prices, the local authorities are encouraged to regulate rent prices by introducing standard rent ceilings for some categories of accommodation. Since the

²⁸ Sample size: 652.

Qalawa camp is located in a garbage disposal area, it is recommended that this camp be urgently relocated to another area with hard shelter and better access to services.

Recognizing that some agencies operating in the North 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: Continue to lobby with authorities to issue temporary food ration cards for all IDPs. At the same time, vulnerable IDP families should be specifically targeted for food assistance.

The local authorities in Sulaymaniyah should be supported to offer primary and secondary schooling in Arabic, to assist the large number of school children in the governorate not attending school because of language barriers. Additional support to vulnerable IDP families covering transportation, school uniform and book costs should also be provided.

To support vulnerable IDP families, an assessment of the viability of vocational training for IDPs should be undertaken and adult education language lessons should be provided for IDPs who see lack of Kurdish language as the main barrier to employment.

ANNEX I. IDP Case Studies

Qalawa Camp²⁹

Location	Qalawa Quarter, Sulaymaniyah City.
IDP Families	Approximately 145 families (over 500 individuals)
Shelter	Mainly tents and some makeshift shelters
Ethnicity and Religion	Muslim Arabs from Baghdad, Anbar and Diyala.
Status	Previously, informal camp formed by IDPs; as of August 2007, under the protection of the Sulaymaniyah Security Office.
Management	Government camp supervision and local leaders.
Water Supply	Water is tankered to the camp; availability of PVC tanks of 3x5,000 ltr and 1x3,000 ltr which provides for 18,000 ltr; this is sufficient, provided daily regular replenishment are ensured.
Sanitation	The camp as such is located on a garbage disposal area with serious implications for the health of the camp residents, particularly their children.
Primary Healthcare	Five km from the camp. A mobile PHC, run by the Directorate of Health, visits the camp weekly.
PDS	According to local community leaders, no families have been able to transfer PDS cards.
Education	No school age children are attending school (there is no Arabic school in close vicinity).
WC and Sanitation	Previously, no latrines were available since the local authorities did not permit any activities in this area. Meanwhile, NGOs provided latrines.
Assistance received	The camp did not receive assistance for several months due to unwillingness by the authorities to authorize relief distributions. As of August 2007, the camp has been under the protection of Sulaymaniyah's security office and agencies have been able to provide assistance.

Tents in Qalawa informal camp, occupied by IDPs from Anbar



²⁹ Information collected by IRD/UNHCR Protection and Assistance Center (PAC) in Sulaymaniyah and IRD field staff, in consultation with the local authorities and IDPs.

Case Studies³⁰

Mr. Farhan, 33, fled with his wife Halla Khashan, 25, and their two sons Mustafa, 2, and Othman, 4, to Sulaymaniyah from Babylon in February 2007.

Mr Farhan explains the circumstances that led to their flight: *"The militia groups killed my brother in front of my eyes and captured and put me in jail for 3 months in Mhaweel prison where they tortured me just because I'm Sunni. Upon my release we fled to Kurdistan because we knew it to be a safe place".*

Mr Farhan owns his own house and shop in Babylon but now he works as a labourer and rents a small dilapidated house for \$120 per month. The family has not been able to receive their PDS rations since their arrival, but their neighbours have been very helpful, allowing them to collect water daily and giving them kerosene and food occasionally. Since they fled at short notice, they did not bring any household items with them but have since gathered most items. Their priority needs include better housing, fuel and access to PDS rations. They have been referred to the Protection and Assistance Center to help with issuing a temporary PDS card.

Mr. Ahmed Jum'a Majeed, 45, and his wife Sdeqa Jawad Ibrahim, 35, fled from Samara to Sulaymaniyah in January 2007 with their seven children.

They are an Arab Muslim family of mixed Sunni / Shia ethnicity. The family was forced to abandon their home and lives:

"After the bombing of the mosque in February 2006, sectarian threats towards Sunni people began and as a mixed denomination family we were a major target. We resisted leaving for a long time, even though we have been told to leave our house immediately several



times but we didn't. However, when one of our relatives was captured and killed, we decided to flee to Kurdistan. Our house was immediately occupied by militia groups who refused to allow us to take any of our belongings. We are currently paying \$150 a month for a small dirty two-room house. We have to collect water from a local well and the children cannot attend school because there is no Arabic school in the area."

The youngest daughter, Zena, suffers from Asthma which is agitated by the dusty environment but they cannot afford her medicine. Their priority need is help with a regular supply of their daughter's medicine followed by better shelter, access to water and access to education in Arabic.

³⁰ This section provides comments from individual IDP families currently located in Erbil Governorate. All names have been changed.

Hamdya Hussein, 42, a mother of six has been a widow for two years. In February 2007, she fled from Abu Ghraib district in Baghdad to Sulaymaniyah.

Hamdya explains what caused them to flee:

"Our quarter was always being shelled by militia and they threatened that if we did not leave we would be killed."

Although her family is treated well by the local Kurdish community, she faces many problems. Her three school age children are unable to attend school because there are no Arabic schools in the area and she cannot afford to send them to the city. In Baghdad, they had owned their own house, but are currently renting a dilapidated two-room house with a leaking roof for \$100 per month. They survive on the income of her only working son, Hameed who has casual work as a labourer. They collect water from a public well and have not received their PDS rations since arrival. They have been referred to the PAC to see if they can assist with issuing a temporary PDS card. Hamdya says their first priority need is better shelter, followed by better access to water, access to the PDS and help with cooking fuel and non-food items.

Ms.Ubed, 53, fled from Jubayla district, Babylon Governorate, in January 2007. She lives with her son Salah, 21, her daughter Eman, 20, and her five orphaned grandchildren:

"They killed my son, father of 5 children, in the street only because he was Sunni. They told us that if we didn't leave, they would kill my other son, so we left all we have ever known and fled to Kurdistan. The militia occupied my house and our land and they didn't let us take anything with us except a handful of clothes".

They pay \$100 a month for a two bedroom basic house and their neighbours have donated some furniture and clothes to them. Sometimes they find it hard to make ends meet and their neighbours have even rallied together to collect money for them. Her eldest son Salah is supporting the family:

Ahmed, his wife Nadia and their seven children aged 2-17 years old, fled to Darbandikhan, Sulaymaniyah from Diyala in June 2006 after their family received a threatening letter with a bullet in the envelope.

Prior to this, Ahmed was seriously injured in a car bomb incident whilst trying to make a living driving his truck and nearly lost his leg. With Ahmed now seriously disabled and his wife busy looking after the children, they are in an extremely vulnerable position. Ahmed needs a series of surgical operations which he is unable to afford, without which he will be permanently disabled. They are very poor and their neighbours often collect money for them to help them pay their rent. The family is currently renting a dilapidated two room house for \$200 per month. They eat, sleep and sit in these two rooms and have a very basic kitchen area and outside bathroom with no door. The house is not connected to a water supply so their children collect water from their neighbours. The children have not completed school as they are unable to study in Kurdish and cannot afford to travel to Sulaymaniyah City to attend an Arabic school. The family does not have access to any PDS rations and are in serious need of assistance.

ANNEX II: Household Survey Summary

Governorate: Sulaymaniyah

Duration of data 20/05/07 - 30/09/07

Sample size 652 households

Governorate: Sulaymaniyah

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	635	97.39%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
	HOH is Female	17	2.61%	
18	Household Profile			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
	Average family size	5.0		
a	Males	1701	51.45%	
b	Females	1605	48.55%	
c	Age under 1	103	3.12%	
d	Age 1-4	490	14.82%	
e	Age 5-17	1214	36.72%	
f	Age 18-59	1473	44.56%	
g	Age 60 and above	26	0.79%	
Ethnicity and Religion				
19-	To which Ethnic group does the family belong to			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	Arab	551	84.51%	
b	Kurd	97	14.88%	
c	Feili Kurd / Iranian Kurd	4	0.61%	
21-	What is the Family Religion			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	Islam - Shi'ite	91	13.96%	
b	Islam - Sunni	561	86.04%	
Most Recently Displaced From Governorate/District				
28	Most Recently Displaced From Gov			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
	Baghdad	373	57.21%	
	Diyala	263	40.34%	
	Ninewa	9	1.38%	
	Anbar	3	0.46%	
	Salah al-Din	1	0.15%	
	Missan	1	0.15%	
	Basrah	1	0.15%	
	Babylon	1	0.15%	
	Most Recently Displaced From District			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
	Anbar - Al-Ka'im	1	0.15%	

	Anbar - Ana	1	0.15%	
	Anbar - Ramadi	1	0.15%	
	Babylon - Hashimiya	1	0.15%	
	Baghdad - Abu Ghraib	48	7.36%	
	Baghdad - Adhamiya	4	0.61%	
	Baghdad - Al Resafa	145	22.24%	
	Baghdad - Karkh	155	23.77%	
	Baghdad - Mada'in	18	2.76%	
	Baghdad - Mahmoudiya	3	0.46%	
	Basrah - Abu Al-Khaseeb	1	0.15%	
	Diyala - Al-Khalis	53	8.13%	
	Diyala - Al-Muqdadiya	20	3.07%	
	Diyala - Baladrooz	49	7.52%	
	Diyala - Ba'quba	107	16.41%	
	Diyala - Khanaqin	33	5.06%	
	Diyala - Kifri	1	0.15%	
	Missan - Amara	1	0.15%	
	Ninewa - Mosul	9	1.38%	
	Salah al-Din - Tikrit	1	0.15%	
Number of Displacements and Reasons for Leaving Village/Town				
29-	How many times has the household been displaced inside Iraq			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
	1	652	100.00%	
30-	Reasons for leaving village/town			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households listed up to three reasons for leaving. Some reasons were added or removed in newer form versions.
a	March 2003 events	3	0.46%	
r	Post-Samarra events	649	99.54%	
Cause of Flight and Reasons for Moving to Other Locations				
31	Why did the family flee			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for leaving.
a	Direct threats to life	465	71.32%	
b	Specific sectarian threats	412	63.19%	
c	Left out of fear	405	62.12%	
d	Generalized violence	319	48.93%	
e	Armed conflict	3	0.46%	
32	Was the family targeted			Out of 475 IDP households surveyed targeted
a	Belonging to a certain ethnic group	65	13.68%	
b	Belonging to a certain religion or sect	407	85.68%	
c	Holding a certain political opinion	2	0.42%	
d	Belonging to a certain social group	1	0.21%	
e	Do not think the family was targeted	177	27.15%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
33	Reasons for Moving to Current Location			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for returning.
a	Improved security	651	99.85%	
b	Change of political situation	542	83.13%	
f	Relatives living there	79	12.12%	
i	Political support	317	48.62%	
IDP: Intentions				
34	What are the main intentions			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	Return to their place of origin	271	41.56%	
b	Locally integrate in the current location	381	58.44%	

35	When does the family plan to return			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	In less than 6 months	366	56.13%	
b	In 6 to 12 months	7	1.07%	
c	In more than 12 months	12	1.84%	
d	Whenever the security situation improves	267	40.95%	
Shelter				
36	Type of Shelter			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed.
a	Owned house on owned land	2	0.31%	
b	Rented house	611	93.71%	
c	With relatives	16	2.45%	
g	Camp	20	3.07%	
h	In the house of host family	1	0.15%	
k	Collective town / settlement	2	0.31%	
37	House Crowding			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	Not overcrowded	270	41.41%	
b	Somewhat overcrowded	322	49.39%	
c	Extremely overcrowded	60	9.20%	
38	House Location			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed.
a	Rural	4	0.61%	
b	Urban	628	96.32%	
c	Camp	20	3.07%	
Pressure to Leave				
39	Pressure to Leave			Out of 3 IDP households surveyed faced pressure to leave
c	Pressure from neighbors	2	66.67%	
f	Other threat or pressure	1	33.33%	
a	No pressure to leave or threat of eviction	649	99.54%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
Property Owned Before Being Displaced				
40	Property owned before being displaced			
a	House	451	99.56%	Out of 453 IDP households surveyed having property owned before being displaced
b	Apartment or room	3	0.66%	
c	Land for housing	0	0.00%	
d	Land for agriculture	0	0.00%	
e	Shop/small business	8	1.77%	
f	Other	0	0.00%	
Now able to access property				
41	Now able to access property?			Out of 453 IDP households surveyed having property owned before being displaced.
a	Yes, property accessible	273	60.26%	
f	Do not know	140	30.91%	
b	Property destroyed or damaged so as to be unusable	9	22.50%	Out of 40 IDP households surveyed having property not able to access
c	Property occupied, controlled or claimed by private citizens	4	10.00%	
g	Property occupied by militia groups	3	7.50%	
h	Property sold or exchanged	24	60.00%	
42-A	Did your family lose property From 17 July 1968 to 9 April 2003, if so, how?			

42-B	Property lost from 9-Apr-03 to 22-Feb-06			
42-C	Property lost after 22-Feb-06			Out of 16 IDP households surveyed who lost property after 22-Feb-06
	Threats by others	16	100.00%	
Water				
49	Family normally drinks clean water	652	100.00%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
50	If no access, why not?			
51	Main water sources (multiple choice)			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	Municipal water (underground pipes)	627	96.17%	
b	Public well/tap	107	16.41%	
c	Unprotected dug well	2	0.31%	
d	Tanker/truck vendor	127	19.48%	
h	Other	1	0.15%	
52	Other Water Questions			
a	Enough water for drinking & cooking	651	99.85%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
b	Enough water for hygiene	652	100.00%	
53	Access to Sewerage system	632	96.93%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
54	What type is it?			Out of 632 IDP households surveyed having access to sewerage system
a	Modern (underground pipes)	581	91.93%	
b	Traditional (runs through the streets)	51	8.07%	
55	Access to toilets	652	100.00%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
56	Toilets shared with other families	113	17.33%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
Food				
57	Receives PDS rations	177	27.15%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
58	If not receiving PDS rations, why			Out of 475 IDP households surveyed not receiving PDS rations
c	No food to distribute	17	3.58%	
d	Inability to access food distribution point due to insecurity	458	96.42%	
59	Do you receive food from other sources on a regular basis?	7	1.07%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
60	Do you rely solely on the PDS?	87	13.34%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
Health Care				
61	Access to PHC in village	652	100.00%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
62	Access to drugs mostly needed	652	100.00%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
63	Reason for no access to health/drugs			
64	Children have vaccination records	410	97.16%	Out of 422 IDP households surveyed with children under 5
66	Purpose of visit by health worker			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	Has not been visited	231	35.43%	
c	Drug distribution	22	5.23%	Out of 421 IDP households surveyed visited by health workers
d	Vaccinations	420	99.76%	
e	Consulting or education	1	0.24%	
67	Family's main health problems			
a	Dysentery	0	0.00%	Out of 72 IDP households surveyed who indicated that they have a health problem
b	Child health	4	5.56%	
c	Maternal health	1	1.39%	

d	Malnutrition	2	2.78%	
e	Chronic diseases	65	90.28%	
f	No health problems	580	88.96%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
Education				
68	Access to education in village	557	100.00%	Out of 557 IDP households surveyed having children/adolescent of school or university age.
70	Students attending school			
70a-1	Primary students - Male	214	51.69%	Percent of primary students
70a-2	Primary students - Female	200	48.31%	
70b-1	Intermediate - Male	134	57.26%	Percent of intermediate students
70b-2	Intermediate - Female	100	42.74%	
70c-1	Secondary - Male	48	58.54%	Percent of secondary students
70c-1	Secondary - Female	34	41.46%	
70d-1	Higher - Male	43	58.90%	Percent of higher students
70d-2	Higher - Female	30	41.10%	
70e-1	Total Male	439	54.67%	Percent of all students
70e-1	Total Female	364	45.33%	
	Percent of children in school	730	60.13%	
71	Families with children >6 not attending	222	40.22%	Out of 552 IDP households surveyed with children age 5-17
a-1	Primary - Male	217	50.12%	Percent of non-attending students
a-2	Primary - Female	216	49.88%	
72	Reasons for not attending			Out of 222 IDP households surveyed having children not attending school.
b	Curriculum language	202	90.99%	
d	Financial	16	7.21%	
g	Other	4	1.80%	
74	Children enrolled at correct grade level	336	99.70%	Out of 337 IDP households surveyed having children attending school
75	Illiterate children under 15	13	1.07%	Out of 552 households surveyed with children 5-17
76	Children not speaking school language	422	34.79%	Out of 552 households surveyed with children 5-17
Access to services				
80	Access to electricity			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
a	No electricity	17	2.61%	
				Out of 635 IDP households surveyed having access to electricity
c	4 or more hours per day	635	100.00%	
81	Access to Fuel			
a	No access to fuel	0	0.00%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
b	Benzene	168	25.77%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed having access to fuel.
c	Diesel	6	0.92%	
d	Propane	640	98.16%	

e	Kerosene	416	63.80%	
f	Other	3	0.46%	
Documentation				
82	Problems getting documents	343	52.61%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
				Out of 343 IDP households surveyed having problem in getting documents
b	Passport	2	0.58%	
d	PDS Card	344	100.29%	
Security Situation				
85	Family members feel safe	652	100.00%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
87	After 2003, how many people in family have been			
a	Detained	0		Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
b	Kidnapped	12		
c	Killed by Militants	7		
d	Killed by Another citizen	1		
88	Number still not accounted for	2		Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
Gender				
90	Women/girls feel safe outside the house	652	100.00%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed having woman in the family
91	Women approach whom for help			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed having woman in the family
a	Family	648	99.39%	
e	Women's organizations	2	0.31%	
b	Tribal leaders	2	0.31%	
92	Women's ability to move outside of home since 2003			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed having woman in the family
c	No change	3	0.46%	
a	More able	9	1.38%	
b	Less able	640	98.16%	
Special Needs				
98	Families with Special Needs			Out of 82 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	1	1.22%	
2	Physically Disabled	3	3.66%	
3	Malnutrition	2	2.44%	
17	Chronic Diseases	75	91.46%	
18	Other	1	1.22%	
19	One or more need	82	12.58%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
Income and commodities				
99	Main source of income			Out of 603 IDP households surveyed having a source of income
a	Full time employment	58	9.62%	
b	Casual/irregular employment	325	53.90%	
c	Self-employment	220	36.48%	
				Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
d	No employment	18	2.76%	
e	Remittances	3	0.46%	
f	Savings/benefits	28	4.29%	
100	Family members of working age who are:			
a	Of working age	1473		Out of 652 ODP households surveyed.
b	Working	620	41.98%	

c	Working and paid	578	93.23%	Out of 620 ODP households surveyed.
d	Working in private sector	6	0.97%	
e	Working in public sector	36	5.81%	
102	Items brought with family			
a	Livestock	1	0.15%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
b	Agricultural tools	0	0.00%	
c	Shelter material	0	0.00%	
d	Car/transportation	53	8.13%	
e	Winter clothing	648	99.39%	
f	Other	127	19.48%	
Assistance				
103	Received assistance	38	5.83%	Out of 652 IDP households surveyed
104	Type of assistance received			Out of 38 IDP households surveyed
g	Food	38	100.00%	
Priority needs				
105	Top Priorities			Out of 652 IDP households surveyed. The values do not add up to 100% because households listed up to three priorities for assistance.
c	Job	442	67.79%	
d	More money	12	1.84%	
e	Public services	1	0.15%	
f	Security	4	0.61%	
g	Shelter	637	97.70%	
m	Education	43	6.60%	
q	Assistance	98	15.03%	
u	Food	231	35.43%	
z	Other	486	74.54%	