

Profiling urban areas (Refugees, IDPs and Host Community) in Erbil Governorate

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

February 18, 2016

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Profiling Technical Working Group:

Erbil Statistics Directorate (ESD)

Erbil Refugee Council (ERC)

Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS)

UNHCR

BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

WHY A PROFILING?

While a lot of information is available on IDPs and refugees residing in camps, less is known about those residing out of camps. Additionally, most of the existing information and responses are focusing on addressing the needs of either IDP or refugee populations, while the host communities, living along side these populations, do not receive as much attention. In order to address the need for an in-depth analysis of the out of camp displacement situation in the Erbil Governorate, it was decided to conduct a profiling exercise.

To lead the exercise, a Profiling Steering Committee consisting of the Erbil Refugee Council (ERC) and UNHCR as initiators as well as the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre, Erbil Statistics Directorate (ESD), IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNHABITAT and UNOCHA was set up.

The profiling exercise aims to provide the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian and development actors with an evidence-base for comprehensive responses to the displacement situation in Erbil Governorate.

SUMMARY OF PROFILING OBJECTIVES

- To provide demographic profiles disaggregated by sex, age, displacement status (i.e. refugees, IDPs and host communities) and diversity in the targeted areas;
- To provide profiles of the different urban areas with high concentration of out of camp displaced populations;
- To analyse the capacities, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms of the populations residing in the targeted areas;
- To analyse the relationships between displaced and displacement-affected populations;
- To analyse the resilience of urban areas in relation to the availability and limitations of services;
- To provide a dataset available to the KRG and the humanitarian/ development community.

WHY AN ANALYSIS WORKSHOP?

- To present preliminary findings;
- To discuss the findings and collect feedback that will guide the direction of the further analysis (i.e. what are the findings/topics that are of particular importance to explore further)
- Identify potential objectives for the qualitative data collection, which aims to complement the survey findings.

The present document aims to communicate the preliminary findings from the household survey data analysis and will serve as the key reference for the workshop.

SHORT METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The profiling exercise takes an area-based approach in order to provide an analysis of the different urban areas hosting displaced populations. The aim is to analyse not only the differences between the target populations but also the diversity within each population group, as we assume that different types of areas attract sub-groups of each population with different socio-economic situations.

A mixed methods approach will be used, which means that quantitative and qualitative data collection methods will be combined; these include: desk review, sample based household survey, key information interviews, and focus group discussions.

Coverage:

The profiling targeted urban and peri-urban areas in the following sub-districts, based on high concentration levels of displaced populations: Ainkawa, Bahirka, Bnaslawaw (Dashty Hawler Central), Hawler central (Nawandy Hawler), Daratu, Kasnazan, Rizgary, Khabat central (Nawandy Khabat), Koya central (Nawandy Koya), Harir, Shaqlawa central, Diana, Soran central (Nawandy Soran).

Household survey - sampling strategy:

A sample of 1222 household was chosen for the survey, stratified by population group and urban typology. The final sample included 1163 successful interviews. The survey was conducted in December 2015 and January 2016 by the Erbil statistics Directorate (ESD).

The sample drawn from each of the targeted sub-districts, with a high concentration of IDPs and refugees, was proportionate to the size of each population group in that sub-district. Furthermore, the sample was stratified according to the following urban typologies: Erbil city; Erbil peri-urban locations; and towns – as shown in the Table:

Urban typologies	IDPs	Refugees	Host community	Total
Erbil city: Hawler center and Ainkawa	66	184	102	352
Peri-urban: Bahrka, Bnaslawaw, Daratu, Kasnazan, Khabat center and Rizgary	221	146	179	546
Towns: Diana, Harir, Koya central, Shaqlawa center, Soran center	126	73	125	324
Grand total	413	403	406	1222

Table 1: Distribution of sample by urban typology and population group

A second urban typology was created based on a distinction between neighbourhoods composed by mainly newly developed residential structures and neighbourhoods composed by mainly old residential structures. This typology is yet to be explored during the analysis in order to assess its significance.

The baseline estimation for each targeted population (the *frame*) relied on different sources. The frame used for IDPs was based on the first phase of the Comprehensive Registration of Displaced People (CRDP) conducted by KRSO in June 2015 - the *Primary Sampling Unit* (PSU) was the quarter. The frame used for refugees was based on UNHCR's registration database (ProGres), which provided phone number of refugees per area - a simple random sample was drawn per area. The frame used for the host community was based on the preparation process for the 2009 census, which did not take place, and a listing conducted in the sampled blocks – the PSU was the block.

Neighbourhood profiling - service mapping:

The purpose of the neighbourhood profiling is to understand the absorption capacity of the displacement-affected neighbourhoods. This includes analysis around the availability and capacity of services. The aim is to understand which types of neighbourhoods face more challenges in addressing service needs; which neighbourhoods face less challenges; and how the “overburdened” services cope with the situation.

This will be done through a consolidation of i. already collected information on the availability of services (education and health) and ii. secondary data on capacity of services at the neighbourhood level. (*The availability of secondary data on capacity of services is currently being explored*). Depending on which information is available and can be consolidated, the outcome will either be a geospatial analysis of how “overburdened” the neighbourhoods are or a simple visualisation of the service availability at the neighbourhoods level across the scope of the exercise.

Qualitative data collection:

The qualitative data collection aims to provide in-depth information on some of the topics addressed by the profiling exercise. It will complement the population profiles provided by the household survey and the neighbourhood profiles provided by the service mapping. The specific topics to be addressed will be shaped by the preliminary findings of the household survey.

CHAPTER 1: DEMOGRAPHICS & MIGRATION HISTORY

BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

Age and gender of the population.

51% of the population is composed by men and 49% by women. There is very little variation between across population groups (host community, refugees and IDPs). In terms of age, 44% of the total population is below 18 years-old. Importantly, IDPs are the youngest population group, with 50% of the individuals being below 18 years-old.

Household size.

There are significant differences in the household size of each population group. Size is a key driver for other livelihood variables such as total household expenditure, shelter needs or

working population. The average number of household members is as follows, ranked from smaller to higher:

- Refugee households: 3.9 members per household. However, there are significant differences between size of families in Hawler Central (3.6) and peri-urban and towns (4.6 and 5.2, respectively). The smaller size of households in central urban areas (most of the households also stated that not all the family members live in the same place) indicates a clear orientation towards employment and income-earning.
- Host community households: 4.9 members per household. No significant difference between geographical strata.
- IDP households: 6.1 members per household. No significant difference between geographical strata.

Gender of the head of household

The number of female-headed households is 7% across Hawler governorate, with specifically 7.6% for the host community, 8.2% for IDP households and 4.1% for refugees. In general, there is a higher presence of female-headed households in Hawler Central as compared to the other geographical strata.

Ethnic group belonging

The current total division (within the sample) of the population in the urban areas in Hawler governorate by ethnicity is shown in Table 1. A relatively wide diversity of ethnicity is observed in the IDP population: although mainly Arab, it is also formed by Kurds and Christian communities, essentially from the so-called 'disputed territories'. Regarding geographical strata, most of the IDP Kurds are located either peri-urban or town areas, not in Hawler Central. Peri-urban areas also hold the higher concentration of Christian communities.

	Kurd	Arab	Chaldean / Syriac	Other	Total
Refugee	96	2	1	1	100
IDP	19	70	8	3	100
Host	91	3	5	1	100
Total Hawler governorate	77	16	6	1	100

Table 2: Population 6 years and above by ethnicity. Percent.

MIGRATION HISTORY OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

Governorate of origin

Applicable only to the IDP population, the three main governorates of origin for the displaced households are Anbar (47% of the households), Ninewa (35%) and Salahaddin (12%). In Hawler Central as well as in towns, near 2 out of 3 households are originally from Anbar. For peri-urban areas, 44% of the IDP households have been displaced from Ninewa, mainly because this governorate is closer to the areas defined as peri-urban.

Displacement pattern

Information is available on whether households arrived into their current location directly from their area of origin and in which year they did arrive. There are different patterns depending on the population group, as follows:

- Syrian refugees started arriving in the Kurdistan Region around 2012, first into Duhok and later towards Erbil governorate. More than half of the refugee households have arrived to their current location indirectly, after remaining some time in other areas within Kurdistan; this indirect displacement is especially relevant in towns. Related to this, 50% of the households have arrived to their current location in 2015 (within the 12 months previous to the assessment), 25% in 2014 and the other 25% between 2011, 2012 and 2013.
- The recent trend of IDPs started in early 2014. Near half of the households came directly to their current location from their area of origin, while the rest have remained in other locations prior to their arrival. 45% of them arrived into their current location in 2014, while the other 55% did it in the within the last year.

In general, it shows that slightly more than half of the total displaced population is significantly new in their location, after having been residing there only in within the 12 months previous to the assessment.

Displacement of the full household roster

More refugee households have left members living elsewhere compared to the IDP households, indicating that additional members could be expected to locate there and reunite with the family. 33% of the refugee households have left at least a member of the core family in other locations, for just 3% of the IDPs.

CHAPTER 2: EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES

ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates:

Definition: Unemployment rate is the proportion of the economically active population that are not currently employed but are looking for a job (population between the age of 15-64).

- **Refugees:** 11% of the economically active men are unemployed. For women that is 16%. The unemployment rates for male youth are the same, but for female youth the rate increases to 28%.
- **IDP:** Unemployment rates for men are 23% while for women 15%. When looking at youth, we see higher unemployment rates for men (34%). [For women we cannot say, as the labor force participation is 1%].
- **Host:** Unemployment rates are overall lower for the host community: only 5% of men and 4% of women are unemployed. Unemployment is higher among the youth: 14% for men and 24% for women.

- **Observation by geographic strata:** slight increase of unemployment rates among men and women as we move away from the center towards the towns.

Summing up: unemployment rates are higher for IDP men than for refugee men; IDP and refugee women have almost identical rates; locals have in general very low rates. Youth have higher unemployment rates across all groups, in particular young women.

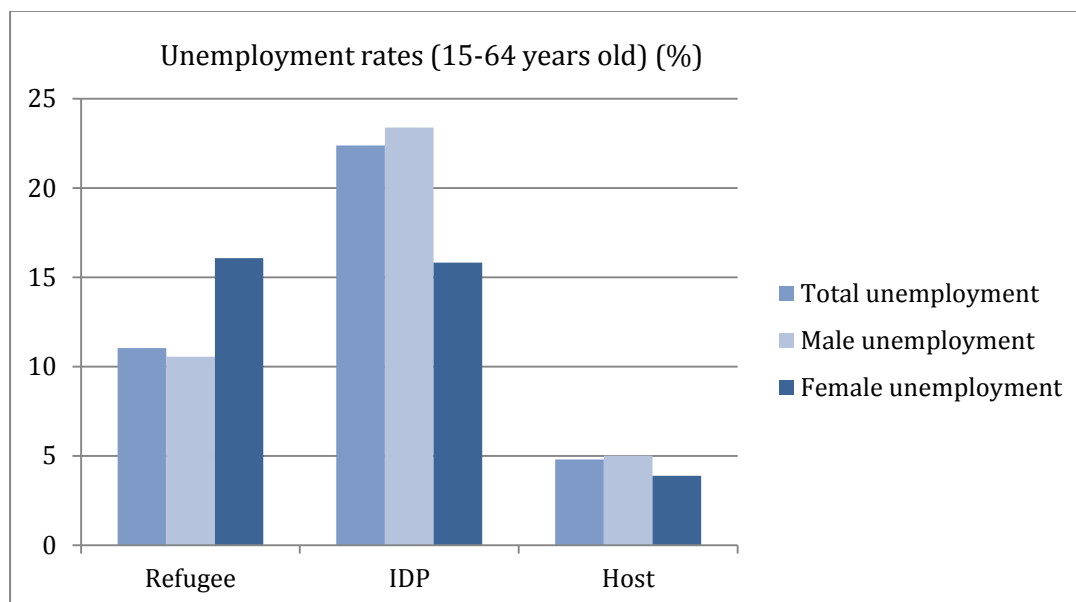


Figure 1: Unemployment rate, total and by sex for labour force (15-64 years old); i.e. only looking at the economically active part of the working age group. Percent.

Employment of working aged population (15-64 years)

Employment is highest among refugees in working age and lowest among IDPs. Specifically: 50% of refugees between 15-64 years are employed; 44% of the locals and only 33% of the IDPs. When looking at employment by sex we see that women have very low employment rates across all populations:

- **Refugees:** 81% of male and only 9% of women are employed
- **IDPs:** 53% of men and 9% of women are employed
- **Host:** 65% of men and 16% women are employed

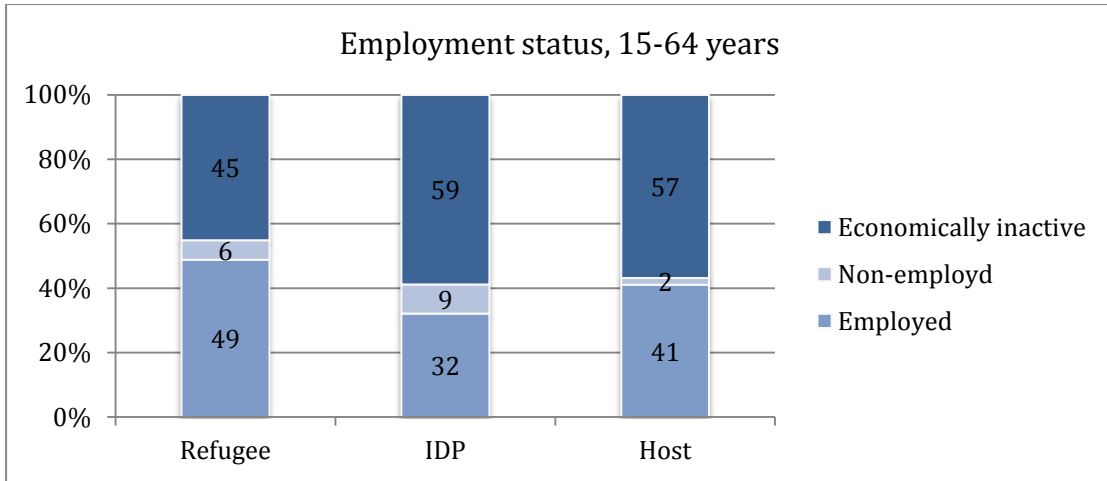


Table 3: Employment status of all persons between 15-64 years. Percent.

Labor force participation:

Definition: Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population (aged 15-64 or 15-24) who are economically active (i.e. working or looking for a job).

- **Refugees:** 91% of working aged men are economically active; while that is the case for only 11% of the women. The same percentages are found among the youth (15-24 years).
- **IDPs:** 69% of the working aged men are economically active; while that is only the case for 12% of the women (same as for the refugees). Here the situation changes when we look at the youth: only 41% of the young men are economically active, and practically none of the women (1%).
- **Host:** we see similar rates as for the IDPs; 73% of working aged men are economically active; and 17% of the women. When looking at the youth we see 36% men are active and only 5% women are active.
- **Observations by geographic strata:** Men’s participation in the labor force seems not to be different when looking at the different geographic locations. However, for women, we observe that more (refugee and IDP) in the center are economically active compared to the peri-urban areas and towns.

***Summing up:** when looking at men, we see that the labor force participation is highest among refugees, less among locals and least among IDPs. The labor force participation of youth is lower among IDPs and host, but not among refugees. Women’s labor force participation is much lower in all groups, but particularly among IDPs and locals, where we almost see no female participation in the labor force.*

Employment by education level:

We looked at the education level of the employed persons and found that the level of education does not affect the likelihood of refugees being employed. However, when we look at IDPs and locals, we see that those with no education are the least employed; those with basic and secondary education (incl. high-school) are less employed than those with higher education. (The difference of employment likelihood between those with basic and

secondary education on one side and those with higher education on the other side, is greater among IDPs than locals).

Occupation:

- **Refugees:** 27% work as technicians; 25% work as craft and related trade workers; 20% work in elementary occupations.
- **IDPs:** 29% work as professionals; 18% as technicians; rest distributed across different occupations.
- **Host:** 27% work as professionals; 16% as technicians; 14% in elementary occupation and another 14% in armed forces.

In sum: many IDPs and host work as professionals and are otherwise distributed across different occupations; refugees mainly work as technicians, craft workers and in elementary occupation.

Industry of work:

Refugees are mainly engaged in construction (32%) and “other service activities (26%). IDPs are more distributed across industries, with 22% in education and 13% in construction. Host are also distributed, we see 15% in education, 13% in public administration.

Written work contract:

We see the highest job security among locals, where 82% of the employed have a written work contract for their main job the last 30 days. Among IDPs 73% have a work contract and among refugees only 37%. *In terms of job security a great difference is observed particularly between IDPs and host on one side and refugees on the other side.*

Methods for searching/findings a job by the economically active (i.e. working or looking for a job): 48% of the economically active locals, and 53% of the IDPs have used employment offices to find a job; whereas only 10% of refugees have done so. Refugees (61%) on the other hand mainly use friends, relatives and personal connections to look for a job. Personal connections are also used by IDPs (34%) and locals (31%) but to a lesser extent.

Summing up: informal access to the market is used by all, but is the main methods only for refugees. IDPs and Local have to a greater extent a more formal relation/access to the market – by using employment offices.

Reasons for not searching/finding job:

The overwhelming reason stated for having difficulties to get a job (68% refugees, 79% IDPs and 67% host) is the fact that “too many people are looking for jobs”.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Primary and secondary income sources:

- Salaries (regular) and wages (irregular) are the main income source for all population groups. Salaries are the main source for 60% local HHs, 51% IDP HHs, and 30% refugees HHs. The opposite trend is observed for wages, which are the main source for 64%

refugees, 29% IDPs, and only 23% locals. *In sum this indicates that IDPs and mainly locals have access to more secure income sources compared to the refugees.*

- When looking at what was indicated as a secondary income source, we observe that a majority in each group say they had “no secondary income sources” (75% refugee HH, 42% IDP HH, 54% local HHs); while some (primarily IDPs and locals) indicate once again “wages” and “salaries”. Among refugee HHs (6%) and IDP HHs (5%) we observe that loans are also a source. 14% of IDP HHs also state “other” sources. *In sum we see a greater diversity of income sources among IDPs and locals as opposed to a more homogeneous situations among refugees.*

Obtained loans & reasons for the loan:

Similar percentages across all population groups have obtained loans (43% refugee, 35% IDP and 41% local HHs).

- **IDPs & refugees:** For refugee and IDP HHs the reasons for obtaining loans are very similar: ‘personal consumption’ is stated most frequently (45% of the indebted refugee HHs, 48% of the indebted IDP HHs) and ‘paying rent’ comes next (27% refugee HHs, 26% IDP HHs).
- **Among host HHs** the purposes for obtaining loans look very different: 29% indicate ‘purchase or improvement of dwelling’, 19% ‘personal consumption’, and 16% ‘consumer durables’

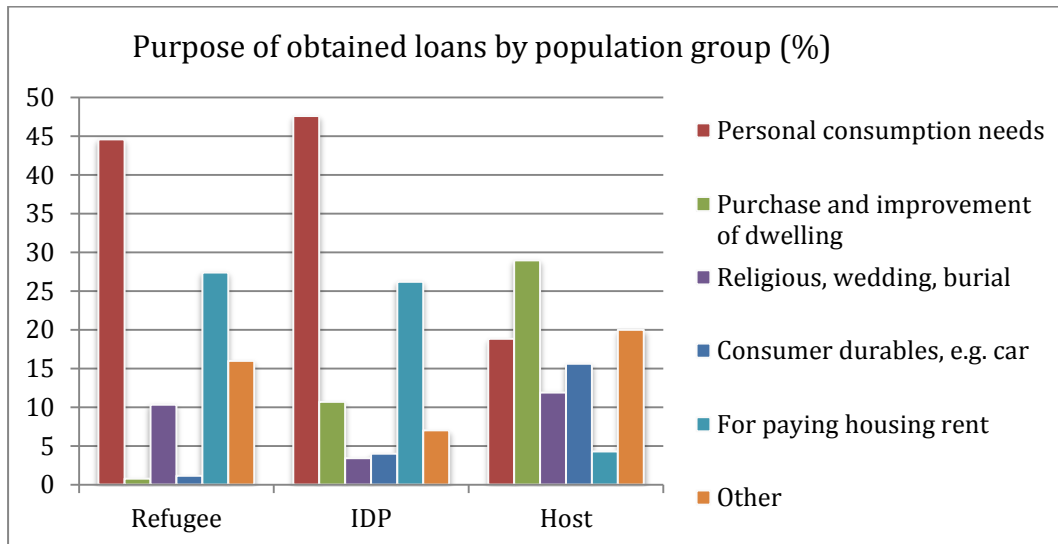


Figure 2: Purpose of loans. Percent.

In-cash assistance:

- In-cash assistance the past 12 months was mainly received by 71% IDP HHs and 38% refugee HHs (while only 6% of host HHs).
- When looking at the **geographic strata** same pattern appears for both IDPs and refugees: assistance is received by more HHs in the towns, by less in peri-urban areas, and by least in the center.

- When looking at the **sources of assistance**, different patterns are observed in each group: refugees received assistance mainly by UN and NGOs; IDPs received assistance by UN and government equally and thirdly by NGOs; while the few locals that received assistance have mainly indicated friends and relatives as the source.

Economic shocks and coping:

- **IDPs:** 58% reported having experienced an economic shock.
- **Refugees:** 43% reported having experienced an economic shock.
- **Host:** 31% of host families reported having experienced an economic shock.

When we look at the **response mechanisms** for those who indicated an economic shock, we see some clear patterns: in all three groups many indicate “no response”, but otherwise we see that ‘relying on own savings’ is stated by local HHs (23%), and by IDP HHs (26%). Obtaining loan is also a frequent response (38% refugee HHs, 21% IDP HHs, and 16% local HHs).

In sum, acknowledging that particularly among the host community not many have stated having experienced an economic shock and many of those who did report a shock, across all groups, indicate they did not do anything in particular to respond: the remaining shows that locals rely more on own savings and less on loans; refugees the opposite, and IDPs rely more equally on both.

Difficulties in paying rent:

Half of the host household who rent housing (only 20% of the total host population) indicated difficulties in paying rent the past 6 months; while 70% of the refugee and IDP HHs indicated this.

When looking at the **geographic strata**: we see a slight trend of more difficulties across all groups the further they are located from the center.

Salary/wage income amount, monthly, at household level:

- **IDPs:** 34% 100-500 IQD; 51% earn 500-1000 IQD; 13% earn 1000-5000 IQD
- **Refugees:** 31% earn 100-500 IQD; 64% earn 500-1000 IQD;
- **Host:** 22% earn 100-500; 49% earn 500-1000 IQD; 25% earn 1000-5000 IQD

In sum, across all groups around half or more earn between 500-999 IQD monthly. There is a greater diversity of income among IDPs and even more among locals, when compared to the refugees.

Total household expenditure and per capita levels:

Information was collected on the households’ expenditure on the following items: rent, food, health care, water, electricity, fuel, transport, communication, education, clothing, winter items, house repairs, as well as loans given to family or friends. It has to be noted that expenditure levels are sensitive to the context and time of the year they refer to (expenditure here refer to December 2015).

The total household expenditure levels for Erbil's urban areas stands at 1,445 IQD/month, with the following distribution by population groups: 1,489 IQD/month for the host community; 1,348 IQD/month for refugee households; and 1,314 IQD/month for IDP households. However, due to household size differences between the population groups (e.g. IDP households being 1.5 times higher than refugee households, on average), an appropriate comparison can be made through expenditure per capita. While the average household expenditure per capita is at 359 IQD/capita/month, the following trends can be seen:

- The spending *per capita* of near 2/3 of **host and IDP** households is concentrated in between 100 IQD and 300 IQD/capita/month, following very similar expenditure patterns. The average expenditure for families is 363 IQD/capita/month for the host community and 263 IQD/capita/month for IDPs. IDP households show the lowest amounts of per capita spending, as just less than 3% of households are able to spend more than 500 IQD/capita/month.
- On the contrary, **refugees** seem to have the highest expenditure levels per capita, at 477 IQD/capita/month. Only half of the households spend below 300 IQD/capita/month, a percentage much lower than the other groups, and up to 26% of the households exceed expenditure levels of 500 IQD/capita/month.
- Information across **geographical strata** shows that there small differences in spending amounts between areas, with the only fact that peri-urban areas around Hawler show the lowest spending, at 301 IQD/capita/month, near 60 IQD less than the average. Regarding specifically IDP and refugee households, it is only significant the fact that the households living in towns have much lower spending levels than those living in Hawler Central.

Expenditure distribution per item:

If we disaggregate the total expenditure in different items, we see that food expenses is the **largest expense item** across all population groups in relative terms. It is especially large (almost half of total expense) for the host community and refugee households; less predominant for IDP households. The **second most relevant item** for refugee and IDPs is rent expense, which absorbs 25% approximately of their total expenses (this is not significant for host community as only a minority is renting houses). Finally, fuel and transportation is the **third most relevant expense** item.

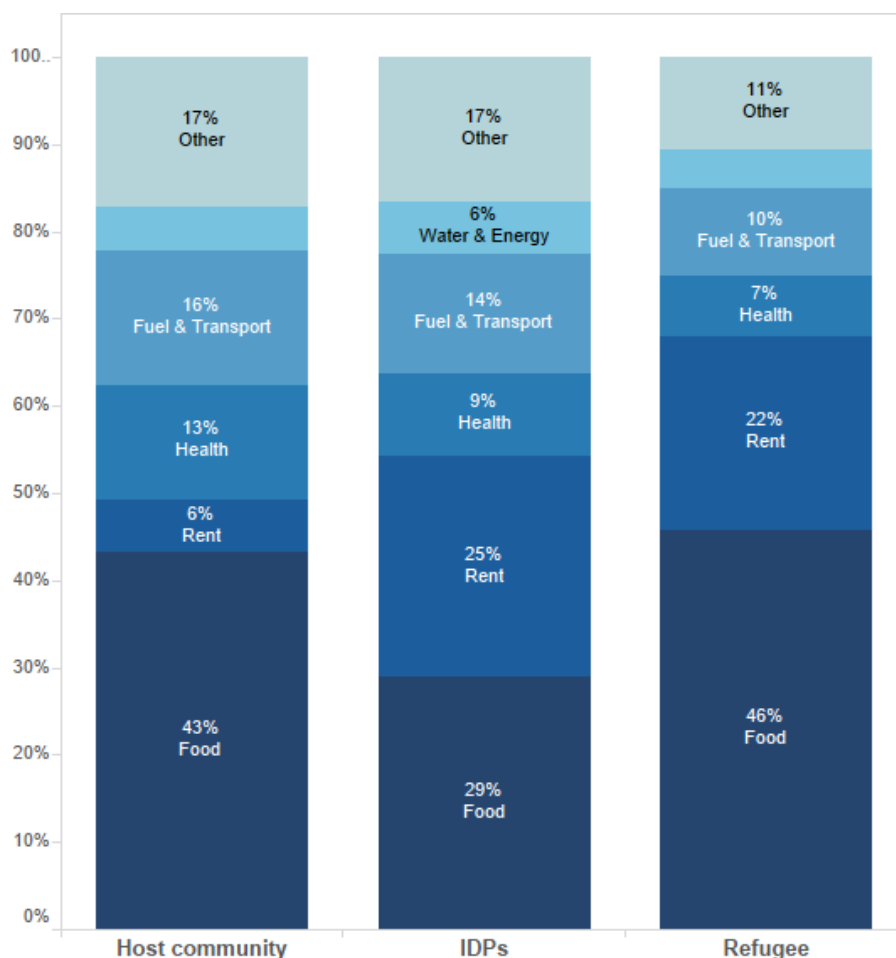


Figure 3: Distribution of total household expenses per item

Ratio food expenses over total expenses

The percentage of expenses that families allocate to food purchase is frequently used as an indicator to identify vulnerable households. Such households are at risk of becoming food insecure in the event of an economic shock on household income or on the food prices or availability. In this sense, a ratio of food expenses over total expenses that is higher than 60% is considered as a good indicator for households at risk.

This indicator shows that, for the total households in Erbil's urban areas, a 20% of them have a food expenses ratio between 60% and 80%, while only 1% of the households have a ratio above 80%. It is frequently host community households that are found at risk, more likely than IDP or refugee households. Households at risk are also mostly found in Hawler Central; in the other geographical strata, the amount of households at risk is significantly lower than the average.

CHAPTER 3: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES & HOUSING

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Net enrolment rates (6-14 & 15-17 years)

Net enrolment rates in basic education for girls and boys are almost the same within each population group. Differences in enrolment are observed between the population groups, where refugees have lower enrolment rates than IDPs and locals. Differences are also observed between enrolment in basic and secondary education, where enrolment in secondary education of especially refugee girls is less than in basic education.

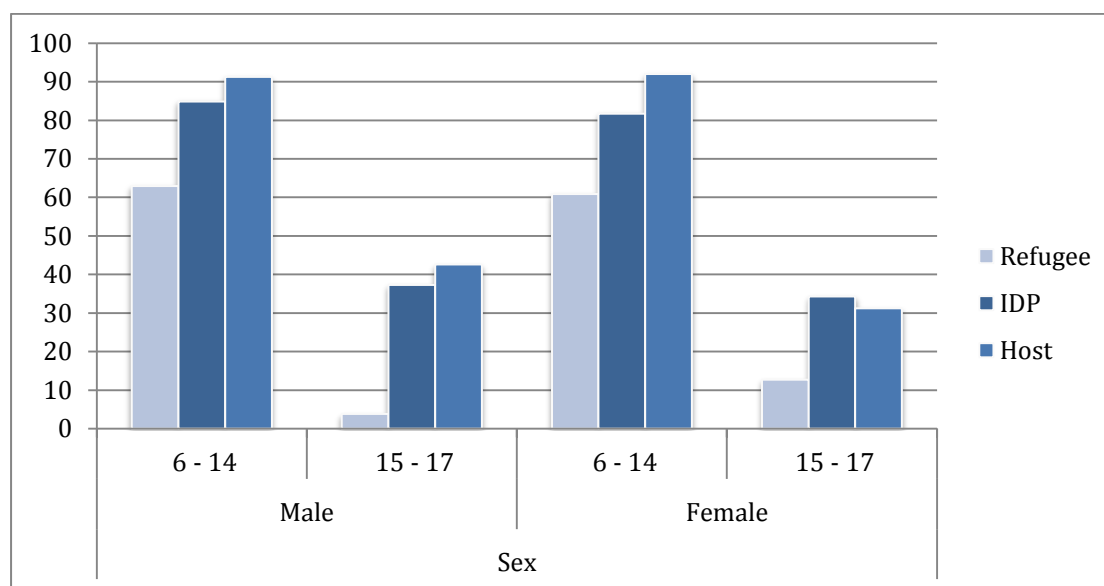


Table 4: Net enrolment by sex and age groups. Percent.

When looking at the **geographic strata**, we see different enrolment rates concerning refugee girls: Refugee girls in Erbil city have higher enrolment rates in primary education than boys. However, in the peri-urban areas and in the towns the refugee girl enrolment is between 10 and 15 points less.

School attendance of children (6-14 years)

The frequency of children attending school significantly differs per population group, with a larger proportion of the children from displaced households not attending regularly school, i.e. less than 4 days per week. A very low attendance is observed among refugee children, where 42% are not attending school at all. This low school attendance of refugee children must be linked with previous information on employment rates, which showed that refugee households had an extraordinarily high percentage of individuals working, including youth. When looking at IDPs, we see that 18% of the children do not attend school, and in the host community we only see 7% of the children not attending school.

Different reasons for this low attendance across the displaced children can be identified around the geographical strata:

- In the **central areas of Hawler**, a majority of the IDP households stated that the schools were full and not accepting the children. For the refugee households, education related costs were highlighted as the main reason, followed by child work to support the family.
- For the **peri-urban areas of Hawler**, the main reason indicated by IDP households was again that schools were full (note that none of the refugee or local households referred to this option). Refugee households, on the contrary, were indicating a range of different reasons (no easy access, no need to receive education, excessive cost, and schools not accepting the kids) with none of the reported reasons significantly arising among the others.
- For the **towns**, IDP households mainly indicated a lack of capacity of the schools followed closely by 'no easy access to the school facilities'. In the case of refugees, lack of required documentation was the main obstacle for 1/4 of the households.

ACCESS TO HEALTH

Satisfaction with accessing health services

Respondents were asked to rate access to health care on a scale from very good, good, satisfactory, insufficient and not accessible (note: question was not referring to quality of services). It has to be noted that access to public health is free for all population groups and, partly, is one of the drivers for the larger presence of displaced households within urban areas as opposed to camps. Satisfaction ratings show these results:

- In all cases, more than half of the different population groups rate the access to health services as either **good or very good**. This ranges from a maximum of 73% of the households in Hawler Central to 62% of the households living in the towns.
- A relative minority of the households rated access as **insufficient or not existing**. This ranges from 21% of the households in the peri-urban areas to a minimum of 10% in the towns. IDP households consistently show the highest ratio of disapproval in all geographical strata (especially in peri-urban areas). The most frequent reason for disapproving is the lack of affordability, except for IDPs, who mention distance as the main obstacle (most of them living in peri-urban areas or towns).

ACCESS TO HOUSING

Housing situation

A very high percentage of the households in each area live either in houses, villas or apartments. The lowest percentage of households in such conditions is in Hawler Central for IDPs, with 84%; the other 16% mostly lives in hotels. In addition, sharing the house with other families is found to be frequent among the refugee and IDP populations (around 50% of the households in both groups compared to only 23% of the host community).

Tenure status of the housing

IDPs and refugees face restrictions regarding the ownership of physical properties such as houses, therefore only 5% of IDPs own their house and none of refugees did. Regarding the

host community, 73% of the households own the dwelling in which they live, while 20% are renting. The vast majority (between 83-85%) of those households that are paying rent actually have a written rental contract, which provides some level of security for the households against eviction or other discrimination. However, pockets of vulnerability exist in towns, where 76% of the refugees are renting the house without a contract and just with a verbal agreement.

Cases of eviction

The percentage of households that experienced eviction in the last 12 months is relatively low. The highest ratio is among IDPs, where 12% of the households were evicted, while this was the case for 8% of the refugee households and 3% of the host community. The situation has been harder for the displaced households living in towns, where near 1/4 of the refugee families have experienced an eviction in the last year. The most frequent reason for eviction, in general, is inability to pay the rent.

CHAPTER 4: MOBILITY & FUTURE INTENTIONS

PULL FACTORS

Refugee and IDP households were asked about the reasons to choose the current location. In general, the frequent reason for almost half of the households is that their current location offers a cheaper cost of living. The second main reason for refugees is to find better employment opportunities, especially for those in Hawler Central, while for IDPs the second main reason is to reunite with relatives and friends.

EXPECTED HOUSEHOLD MOBILITY

Only a very small proportion of households have a member with firm plans to change residence: 9% of both refugees and IDPs and 5% of the host community. Households in towns and peri-urban areas of Hawler are more likely to express willingness to change residence than households living in Hawler Central. However, the vast majority of households with plans to move indicate that they are planning to change residence to another place within Hawler governorate (75% of those households that plan to move) or within the Kurdistan Region (13% of the households). The main reason cited is either seeking a lower rent or a better house. Only for the case of refugees, 39% of them are planning to move to Europe (note: none for the case of IDPs and locals).

Potential limitations: while the original purpose of this question was to identify potential trends of migration, the low rates of individuals stating willingness to migrate to other countries (if compared to the available evidence from UNHCR focus group discussions) suggest that the question may have not been fully understood or respondents may have had concerns on responding to it openly. However, it does present intentions to further displace within the region.

RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Willingness/consideration to return to area of origin

The vast majority of displaced households are willing to move back at some point to their area of origin previous to the displacement. Only 25% of the refugees and 11% of the IDPs (these essentially original from Ninewa) do not want to go back. These households are mostly residing in the central and peri-urban areas of Hawler.

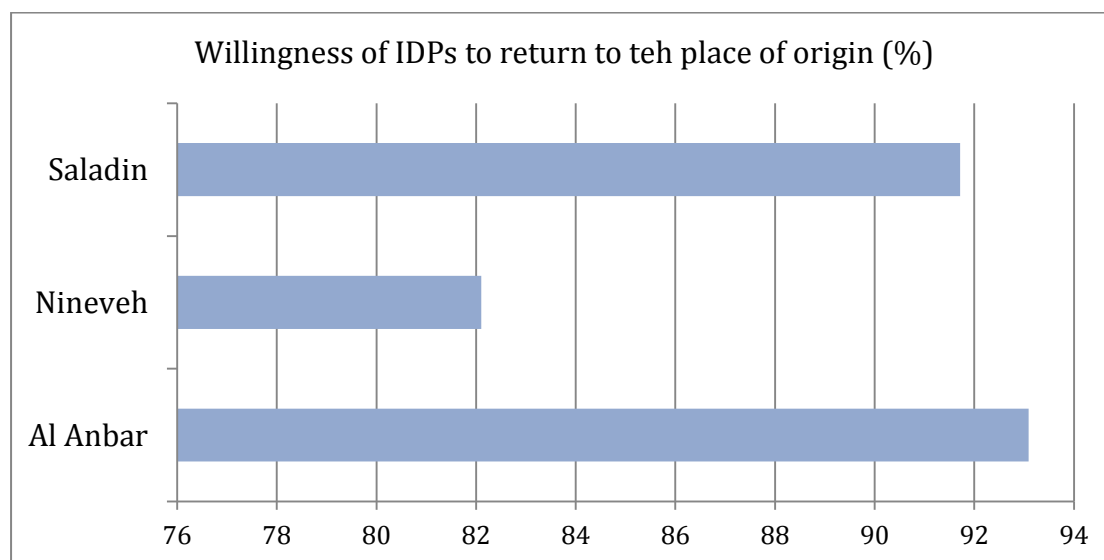


Table 5: Willingness of IDP households to return by Governorate of origin. Percent.

For those willing to return, the main condition for virtually every household is the liberation of their area. After liberation, the most important condition varies depending on the area of origin:

- For households originally from Anbar and Ninewa, the main condition is the reclamation of their house or land.
- For households originally from Salahaddin, the main condition is the reconstruction of the house.
- For Syrian refugee households, the main condition is also the reconstruction of their house.

Assets left behind and prove of ownership

The vast majority of IDP households (near 95%) have left assets behind, in their place of origin, such as land or house. However, most importantly especially in terms of restorative justice, **only 42% of the IDP households can prove that they legally own this asset**. While households originally from Salahaddin are able to prove asset ownership, those from Ninewa and Anbar are frequently not able to prove it (60% and 74%, respectively). This indicates severe issues in terms of return, as many households put as a pre-condition the restoration of an asset that they frequently cannot prove that they own.

CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL COHESION OF COMMUNITIES

CONCEPT DEFINITION & LIMITATIONS

Social cohesion is examined by looking at the following components¹: i. coexistence between different population groups; ii. equitable access to livelihood and services; iii. sense of safety and security. Additionally, length of stay in the current neighbourhood is also explored. The topics of coexistence between population groups is difficult to assess only based on the household survey findings, due to the difficulty of exploring such perceptions through a survey. Therefore, limitations to the representativeness of the responses on these topics should be kept in mind.

COEXISTENCE: RELATIONS BETWEEN GROUPS AND EXPERIENCES OF INCLUSION/EXCLUSION:

Interaction between children of different populations groups:

41% of the refugee HHs and 44% of the IDP HHs report that their children play with children from 'other' communities than theirs. Only 22% of the local HHs indicate this.

Experiences of discrimination (across different situations):

- **Discrimination reported as reason for not attending regularly school:** 8% of the refugees who did not attend school (regularly or at all) reported language as a factor and 6% that the school did not accept the child. These reasons were reported for none or insignificantly few of the IDP and local children. The main reasons reported were not linked to experiences of exclusion/discrimination (see Chapter 3 on access to education).
- **Discrimination reported as reason for not being able to find a job:** reasons indicating exclusion or discrimination (such as language barrier, legal issues, etc.) were not reported. The reason reported by a majority of all groups was that 'too many people are looking for jobs' (see Chapter 2 on employment).
- **Discrimination reported as reason for eviction:** IDP HHs having experienced eviction the past 12 months indicated as main reason the inability to pay the rent. 7% in total also indicated the reasons of "owner not wanting to rent out any more" or "neighbourhood pressure to move out". These last two reasons are not reported at all by refugees. A high percentage across all three groups report "other" reasons for the eviction.
- **Discrimination reported as reason for limited access to health care:** 5% of refugees indicate 'discrimination' as reason for limited access to health care. No other group reported this.

EQUAL ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates are higher for IDPs than for refugees and locals have very low rates; youth have higher unemployment rates, and especially young women. **Geographic strata:**

¹ This understanding of 'social cohesion' is based on the definition used by the Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Cluster in Iraq: "Social Cohesion in the current context of Iraq, is defined as a general condition of stable co- existence within communities, when IDPs, refugees, and host community members accept socio-ethnic differences, have equitable access to livelihoods and other community resources, and feel safe and secure in their homes".

slight increase of rates among men and women as we move away from the center towards the towns (see chapter 2). *In sum, we do see an unequal access to the labor market, particularly when it comes to IDPs and youth in general.*

School enrollment rates

The net enrolment rates of the population aged 6-15 are highest for the local community, less for the IDP population and least for the refugee population (see Chapter 3). *In sum, we do see an unequal access to education with IDPs having better access to schools than refugees, but both much less than locals; reasons for not accessing are related to costs and distance (for refugees); and schools being full (for IDPs).*

SENSE OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

Experience of harassment

No one has indicated experience of harassment.

Sense of safety in the neighborhood

Almost everyone across all three groups has answered that they feel “very safe” or “safe” in their neighbourhood.

STABILITY OF STAY & LOCAL INTEGRATION

Length of stay in current neighbourhood by employment and access to education

As expected refugees and IDPs have been residing in their current neighbourhood location for less than 2 years. Only a but more than half of the local population has been residing in their neighbourhood for more than 5 years, whereas the rest have been there less years.

We looked at whether the length of stay for IDPs and refugees is related to increased local integration in the form of school attendance and employment rates:

- For **refugees**, we found that the school attendance of children (6-15 years) increases the longer they have been residing in their neighbourhood. We do not see any particular increase or decrease in the employment rates over time.

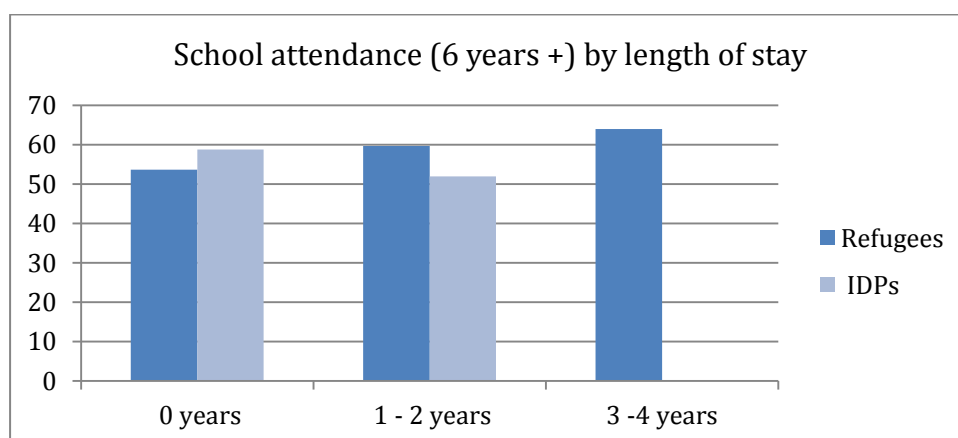


Figure 4: School attendance of refugee children by length of stay in current neighbourhood. Percent.

- When looking at the school attendance of **IDP** children (6-15 years) we see an opposite tendency than with refugees: the IDPs who have been in the neighbourhood for less than a year have higher attendance levels than those who have been there for longer (1-2 years). When we look at the employment of IDPs over time, we see that 36% IDPs who have been in the neighbourhood more than one year are employed compared to 26% IDPs being employed among those who have been in their neighbourhood less than a year.

In sum, length of stay for refugees seems to increase the likelihood that their children attend school. This does not seem to be the case for IDPs.

Mobility and reasons

Not many report concrete plans to move within the next 6 months, indicating a general intention to stay. The majority of IDPs and refugees who do report plans to move, intend to move within the Governorate mainly for reasons of seeking lower rent. No group chose reasons like 'safety' and 'feeling are uncomfortable in the neighbourhood' (see chapter 4).

CHAPTER 6: HUMAN RESILIENCE

CONCEPT DEFINITION

A resilient household is traditionally defined as one with the capacity to withstand shocks and stresses, recover from such stresses and participate with the institutions to advance towards livelihoods' sustainability.

In practice, the resilience of the population is evaluated through the household's capital base, such as shelter and physical assets (physical capital), education levels (human capital), income sources (financial capital), network of people and legal rights (social capital), etc. Having a wide base of these assets, or having the right to access them, are means to a better income or well-being, enhanced food security, or reduced vulnerability.

While previous chapters have been looking to a more institutional resilience type, such as access to public services, or to other dynamics interrelated with resilience, such as social cohesion, the analysis below focuses on other elements of a household's asset base relevant for evaluating resilience. In particular, human capital, physical capital and legal aspects of social capital.

HUMAN CAPITAL: EDUCATION LEVELS AND DEPENDENCY LEVELS

Literacy rates

The majority within all population groups (between 74-79%) can both read and write. For host community population, levels of low literacy are mostly located in towns. Most of the refugees and IDPs unable to read or write are located in the peri-urban areas.

Gender plays a role in literacy role: women are frequently less literate among all population groups than men (68% and 85% respectively). In addition, illiteracy rates significantly decrease for younger cohorts of the population.

Highest education level obtained for individuals above 15 years old

Education levels are relatively similar among population groups, with only a significant difference regarding the IDP population, who has a lower proportion of individuals without having finished basic education. Two general trends persist, as can be expected. First, education levels tend to be higher in central urban areas than the urban periphery, for all population groups. Second, education levels also tend to be significantly much higher for younger generations than for older (more than half of the individuals that never finished basic school are 40 years-old or more). For the aggregate of the population, the data shows:

- 36% of the **host community** never completed the 9 years of basic school, followed by 36% that completed basic school, 12% secondary school and 16% institute² / university or above.
- 27% of the **IDPs** never completed basic school, followed by 39% that completed basic school, 12% secondary school and 23% institute / university of above.
- 32% of the **refugees** never completed basic school, followed by 36% that completed basic school, 15% secondary education and 17% technical school / university of above.

Dependency ratio

This ratio shows the percentage of the households members that are dependent, that is, either below 15 years-old or above 65 years-old; the other members are considered as non-dependent as they are at working age. The data shows that IDP households have the highest dependency ratio across all population groups, with 77% of their members being considered as dependent. Host community households follows, with 64% dependency ratio, and finally refugee households, with a 58%. This ratio tends to increase significantly as we move from Hawler Central towards the towns. For instance, 95% of the refugee household members living in towns are dependent.

LIVING CONDITIONS AND OTHER PHYSICAL ASSETS

Housing conditions

In addition to the information on access to adequate housing analysed in Chapter 2, additional information is available on the conditions of the house. For instance, regarding the distribution of households according to the number of rooms in the house only a small minority of families live in houses with 1 or 2 rooms. Only this number is significant for refugees, as 23% live in a house of this condition. On the other side, the proportion of families living in a house of at least 5 rooms is 43% for the host community and IDPs alike, and 24% for refugees.

² Institute refers to technical school.

However, it has to be taken into account that IDP and refugee families are more likely to share the house with other families. In particular, approximately 1/2 of the displaced families are sharing the house, for only 23% of the host community. Sharing tends to be slightly more frequent in peri-urban areas.

Domestic daily life conditions

No difference is seen between population groups with regards to the use of gas as the widely used energy source for cooking. However, for heating, there are some differences: for 75% of the IDPs and refugees, kerosene is the main source and approximately 20% is public grid electricity, while 98% of the host community households uses kerosene as the primary source. 3% of the refugees and 1% of the IDPs do not have any heating source (mostly concentrated in Hawler Central). In addition, although the majority of households still can rely on a second source of heating, such as electric grid, at least a third of the displaced communities do not have a second source, compared to 18% of the host community.

Assets owned in current location

Respondents informed on whether they owned assets such as houses, land, business or other physical assets. At least 91% of the host community households owned at least one of these assets, for 52% of the IDP households and only 20% of the refugees. Host community have large proportion of house ownership, practically non-existent in the case of IDPs and refugees. Usually less than 5% of the host community households own either land (agricultural or non-agricultural) or a business, while again non-existent for the displaced communities. Jewellery or cash are not generally owned by households. Finally, cars are owned by around half of the host community households, a third of the IDP households and only 7% of the refugees.

LEGAL DOCUMENTATION AND RIGHTS

The type of documentation that the head of the household possesses is of significant importance as it usually defines the type of social rights the family has access to, especially in terms of protection, education, public services access and work. For the displaced communities, in particular, residency permit is the main legal documentation required, in addition to a UNHCR registration for the particular case of refugees. For Iraqi citizens, the PDS card is also important as it grants access to the food allowances provided by the government. It has to be noted that, depending on the job type, displaced individuals may require to obtain a specific work permit for the Kurdistan Region; the possession of such permit, however, is not included in this survey and cannot be evaluated.

The rates of legal documentation possessed by the head of the household across different population groups is discussed below:

- For the **host community**, all head of households have a civil ID. For PDS card, only 2% do not have PDS card. 35% of the head of households do not have address information card; most of the households that do not have information card are living in Hawler Central (42% do not have), compared to peri-urban (18%) and towns (35%).

- For the **IDPs**, all head of households have a civil ID. 90% have PDS (peri-urban and towns have the highest percentage at 95% and 98%, while Central have 74%); most of the IDP households without PDS card are living in Hawler Central. Regarding residency permit, 87% of households possess it; most of the IDP households without residency are living in Peri-urban (22%).
- For **refugees**, 34% of head of households have a Syrian civil ID (divided as 42% in Central, 20% in peri-urban and 3% in towns). 60% have residency permit, more in towns (94%) than other areas (61% in Central and 50% in peri-urban). For UNHCR registration, 5% do not have it.