



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**

May 2007 – June 2008

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List of Abbreviations

HOH	Head of Household
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ID	Iraqi Dinar
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRCS	Iraqi Red Crescent Society
IRD	International Relief and Development
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
MNF-I	Multi-National Forces in Iraq
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NFI	Non-food item
PAC	Protection and Assistance Centre
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Public Health Centre
PUK	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
US	United States
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

UNHCR's partner International Relief and Development (IRD) surveyed a total of 2,278 IDP families in the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah between May 2007 and June 2008. The majority surveyed had fled in the wake of escalating violence after the February 2006 Samarra bombing and reported having faced direct threats on religious grounds. The majority are Sunni Arabs, who had fled the Governorates of Baghdad and Diyala.

Key findings

Access to the Governorate: Generally possible, except for persons from "disputed areas" (Kirkuk, Khanaqeen).

Permission to remain in the Governorate: All persons not originating from the Governorate must have a sponsor and need to obtain a permit to stay. Persons from "disputed areas" are not allowed to remain in the Governorate.

Freedom of movement: No restrictions to move within the three Northern Governorates, provided entry and stay are permitted.

Documentation: 41% of the IDP families surveyed reported difficulties in obtaining/renewing their food ration cards.

Housing: 97% of all surveyed IDPs are living in rented housing in urban areas of the Governorate. Many are living in sub-standard accommodation and half of those surveyed reported problems with overcrowding.

Employment: The survey showed that 55% of the surveyed IDPs of working age have been unemployed since their displacement.

Source of income: 6% of the IDP families surveyed reported having no source of income.

Food: 76% of the IDP families surveyed did not have access to their food rations through the Public Distribution System (PDS) in displacement. Some of these families may benefit from the World Food Programme's (WFP) rations programme, which started in March 2008; though it has yet to meet the full target in Sulaymaniyah.

Health: All IDP families surveyed have access to primary healthcare (PHC) and drugs in their current location.

Education: 39% of the families surveyed with children have primary school-age children not attending school. The figures are particularly high in the Districts of Chamchamal, Ranya and Halabja, where 82-92 % of the families have children not attending school. The main reason for non-attendance is lack of schools teaching in Arabic.

Water and sanitation: All IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water. They also reported having sufficient water for cooking and hygienic purposes.

Electricity and fuel: Almost all IDP families surveyed reported having access to four or more hours of electricity per day and most were able to afford kerosene.

Humanitarian assistance: Only 5% of the IDP families surveyed received some form of assistance since their displacement.

Priority Needs

Shelter was overwhelmingly identified as a priority need across all sub-districts in Sulaymaniyah Governorate given that many are living in sub-standard, crowded and overpriced rental accommodation that exceeds their financial means. Also food and employment were identified as major needs.

1. Introduction¹

The purpose of this report is to reflect the situation of the newly displaced persons in the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah and, 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 2.8 million people remain displaced within Iraq as of June 2008, with more than 1.6 million displaced following the Samarra bombing in February 2006. These attacks resulted in the escalation of sectarian violence, alongside an insurgency directed against the Iraqi Government and the Multi-National Forces in Iraq (MNF-I), counter-insurgency, intra-Shi'ite fighting and high levels of criminality. Mixed communities, particularly in Baghdad, have borne the brunt of the conflict between members of Iraq's principal religious groups, Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims. Minority groups in Southern and Central Iraq, including Christians and Kurds, are without strong protection networks and, are therefore, particularly vulnerable to violence and intimidation.

A significant number of IDPs displaced since February 2006 have sought refuge in the three Northern Governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, which, in comparison to other areas of Iraq, remain relatively stable. According to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), 41,476 families² have been displaced from the south and centre to the three Northern Governorates since 2003, the majority of whom were displaced after February 2006. In June 2008, Sulaymaniyah Governorate hosted 14,585 IDP families (80,935 persons).³

The influx of IDPs since 2006 has had a significant impact on the host communities, including increasing housing and rental prices, additional pressure on already strained public services and concerns about security and demographic shifts. At the same time, the three Northern Governorates have also benefited from the migration of professionals bringing with them skills and disposable incomes that boost the local economy. Unskilled IDPs have also provided cheap labour for the construction industry. The local authorities do not systematically record/monitor returns of the IDP and so far, relatively few IDP returns have been reported from Sulaymaniyah Governorate.⁴

¹ This report was researched and drafted with UNHCR's partner, International Relief and Development (IRD).

² Figures for Erbil Governorate provided by the General Directorate of Displacement and Migration (DDM), April 2008; figures for Dahuk Governorate provided by the Governor's Office, April 2008; figures for Sulaymaniyah Governorate provided by the Directorate of Security, June 2008.

³ Sulaymaniyah Directorate of Security, District Branches, June 2008.

⁴ IRD conducted a survey of mayors in Sulaymaniyah Governorate in July 2008. They reported that 657 IDP families had departed from Sulaymaniyah from January to June 2008.

2. Summary of Governorate⁵

Figure 1: Summary of Governorate

Size	15,852 km ²	Administrative Capital	Sulaymaniyah City
Districts	Sulaymaniyah City, Ranya, Dokan, Penjwin, Sharbazher, Pshdar, Halabja, Kalar, Darbandikhan, Chamchamal, Sharazoor, ⁶ Qaradagh, ⁷ Said Sadiq ⁸ (<i>de facto</i> Khanaqeen) ⁹	Checkpoints¹⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulaymaniyah – Erbil (5) • Sulaymaniyah – Kirkuk (2) • Sulaymaniyah – Khanaqeen (5) • Sulaymaniyah – Penjwin (7)¹¹ • Sulaymaniyah – Choman (8)¹² • Sulaymaniyah – Kanarwey and Marana1 (6)¹³
Population (excluding IDPs)	1,715,585 ¹⁴	IDPs from the South and Centre (since 2003) ¹⁵	Individuals: 80,935
			Families: 14,585
Dominant Religion	Islam (Sunni Muslims)	Dominant Ethnicity	Kurd

⁵ 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>.

⁶ UNAMI, *Geographic Maps - Sulaymaniyah*, 22 July 2003,

http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iraq/maps/346_A1_Sulaymaniyah_Gov.pdf. Note that the Districts of Sharazoor, Qaradagh and Said Sadiq were only created post 2003 and to date no updated maps indicating all districts of Sulaymaniyah Governorate are available.

⁷ Qaradagh was announced as the 12th district on 7 August 2007. It consists of 86 villages with a total population of 450,000 persons.

⁸ Said Sadiq was officially declared as the 13th district of Sulaymaniyah Governorate on 29 August 2007. The district consists of 4 sub-districts and 12 villages with a total population of 65,000 persons.

⁹ Khanaqeen District with its four sub-districts Jalawla, Jabbara, Qaratapa and Sa'adiyah belongs *de jure* to the Governorate of Diyala; *de facto* it has been under control of the KRG since 2003; recently, tensions over the status of the District have heightened between the Central Government and the KRG; see for example, Al Jazeera, *Who controls Khanaqin?*, 5 September 2008,

<http://english.aljazeera.net/programmes/insideiraq/2008/09/20089516222138830.html>; Voices of Iraq, *Tensions between Iraqi and Peshmerga forces in Khanaqeen*, 12 August 2008, http://www.iraquupdates.com/p_articles.php/article/35031..

¹⁰ Includes permanent checkpoints only.

¹¹ East of Sulaymaniyah towards the Iranian border.

¹² North-West of Sulaymaniyah towards the Iranian border.

¹³ North-East of Sulaymaniyah towards the Iranian border.

¹⁴ MoPDC/UNDP, *Iraq Living Conditions Survey*, April 2005. An official census has not been carried out since 1987.

¹⁵ Sulaymaniyah Directorate of Security, District Branches, June 2008.

3. IDP Monitoring

a) *Methodology*

UNHCR's partner, IRD, monitors IDPs in the three Northern Governorates of Iraq through its local monitoring team,¹⁶ which collects information from household interviews,¹⁷ consultations with UNHCR field staff, the Sulaymaniyah Protection and Assistance Centre (PAC) and interviews with local community leaders. A survey plan was set up according to geographic concentrations of IDPs across the Governorate as per April 2007 figures and then revised in September 2007, using August 2007 figures.

Statistics used in this analysis are those of June 2008 and data is rounded off to zero decimal places. The IDP figures are collected from the branch offices of the Directorate of Security in each district. All new IDP arrivals to Sulaymaniyah Governorate are required to register their temporary residency at these branch offices of the Directorate of Security.

An effort was made by monitors to get a representative sample of IDPs' religious/ethnic background proportionately to the overall IDP figures received from the Directorate of Security Branch Offices.

b) *IDP monitoring summary*

Figure 2: Monitoring Summary

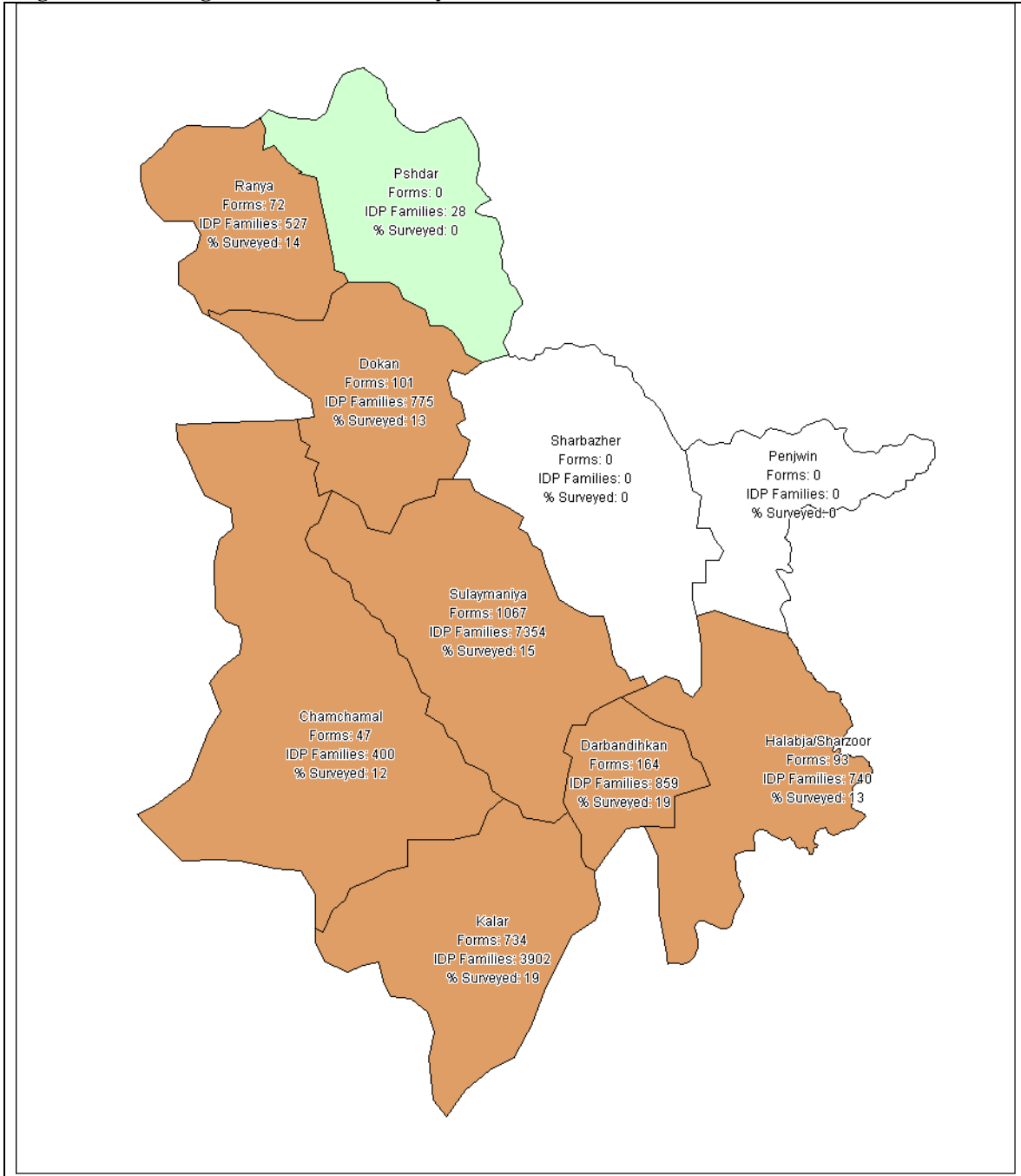
Districts surveyed	Sulaymaniyah Centre, Chamchamal, Dokan, Ranya, Halabja/Sharazoor, Darbandikhan, Kalar
Number of surveys	2,278
Percentage of total IDP population surveyed	16%
Districts with highest IDP concentration (families)	Sulaymaniyah Centre: 7,354, Kalar: 3,902, Darbandikhan: 859, Dokan: 755
Main cause of flight	Post-Samarra events (100%) ¹⁸
Main Governorates of origin	Baghdad (49 %) and Diyala (48 %)
Main ethnicity	Arab
Main religion	Islam
Priority protection needs	Access to temporary food ration card
Priority assistance needs	Shelter

¹⁶ The IRD monitoring team in Sulaymaniyah consists of two teams (since September 2007); each team consists of one male and one female monitor, working in partnership.

¹⁷ IRD monitors use UNHCR's IDP/Returnee Household Monitoring Form, Version C, October 2006.

¹⁸ 99.82% of the IDPs surveyed fled after 2006; only 0.18% families fled between 2003 and 2006.

Figure 3: Percentage of IDP families surveyed¹⁹



4. IDP Profile

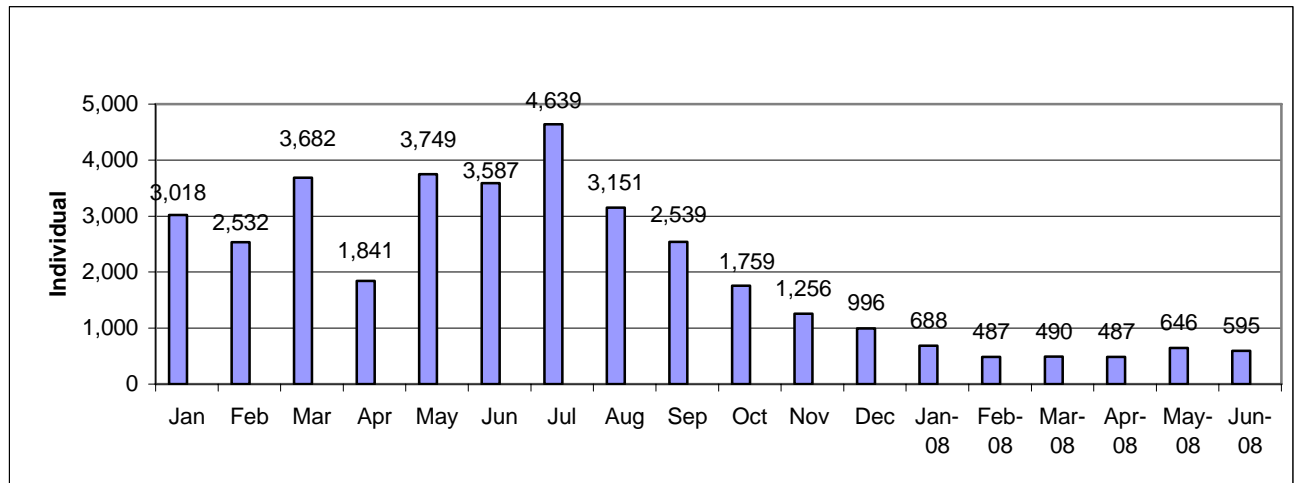
a) IDP flow

The number of IDPs arriving in Sulaymaniyah Governorate increased steadily since February 2006, with the highest increase in July 2007. Since then, the number of new

¹⁹ Source of map: <http://www.esri.com>.

arrivals began to steadily fall. It is important to note that the registered persons are not necessarily new arrivals.

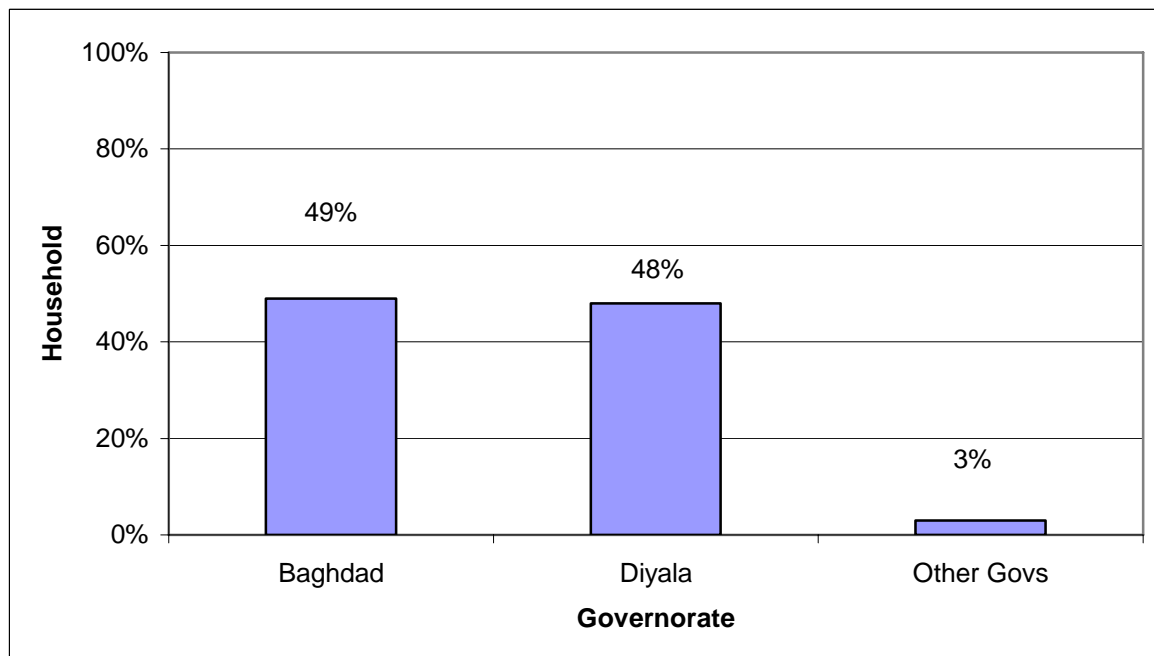
Figure 4: Increase/decrease in IDP figures by month



b) Movement profile

Place of origin: The majority of IDP families surveyed are from Baghdad (49%) and Diyala Governorates (48%). The remainder (3%) originates from Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, Al-Anbar, Babylon, Basrah and Missan Governorates. Of those that fled from Baghdad Governorate, 52% came from Al-Karkh and 41% from Al-Rusafa Districts. Of those that fled from Diyala Governorate, the majority came from Ba'quba (50%), Al-Khalis (21%) and Baladrooz Districts (16%; see Figure 5).

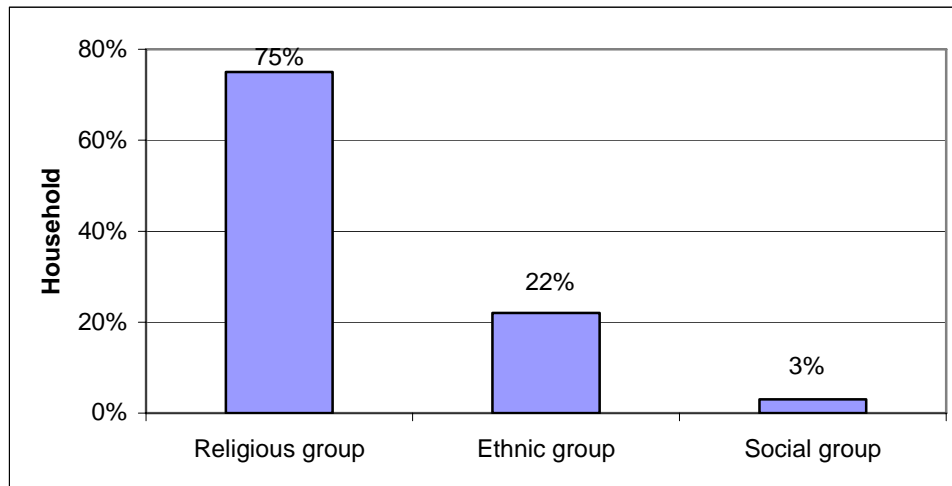
Figure 5: Place of origin²⁰



²⁰ Sample size of 2,278 families.

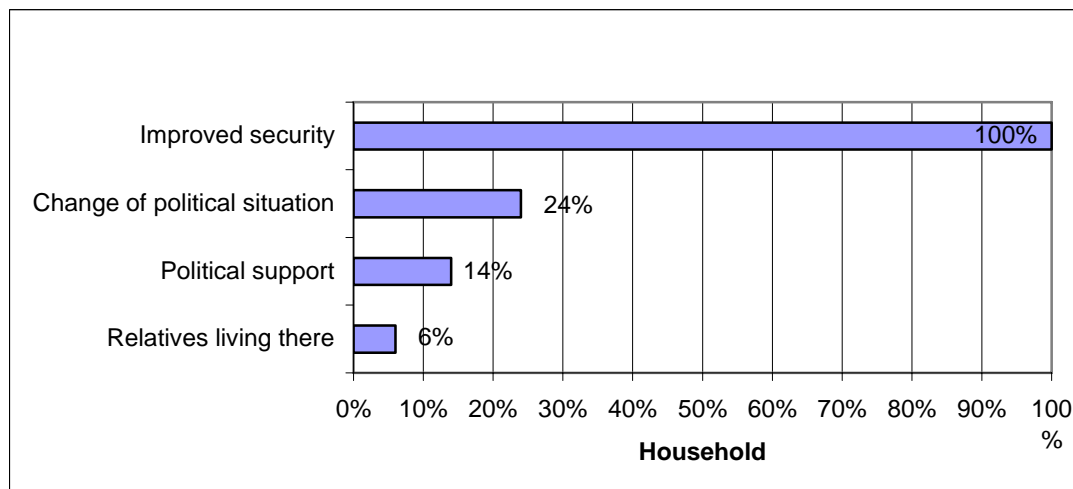
Flight: Virtually all IDP families surveyed fled to Sulaymaniyah Governorate as a consequence of post-February 2006 sectarian violence. 49% of the IDP families surveyed stated that they were specifically targeted, mostly for belonging to a specific religion or group (75%; see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Reasons families were targeted²¹



Better security in the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah was the key motive for all IDP families surveyed for relocating to the Governorate. Financial incentives were not mentioned as a reason by any of the surveyed households (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Reasons for moving to current location²²



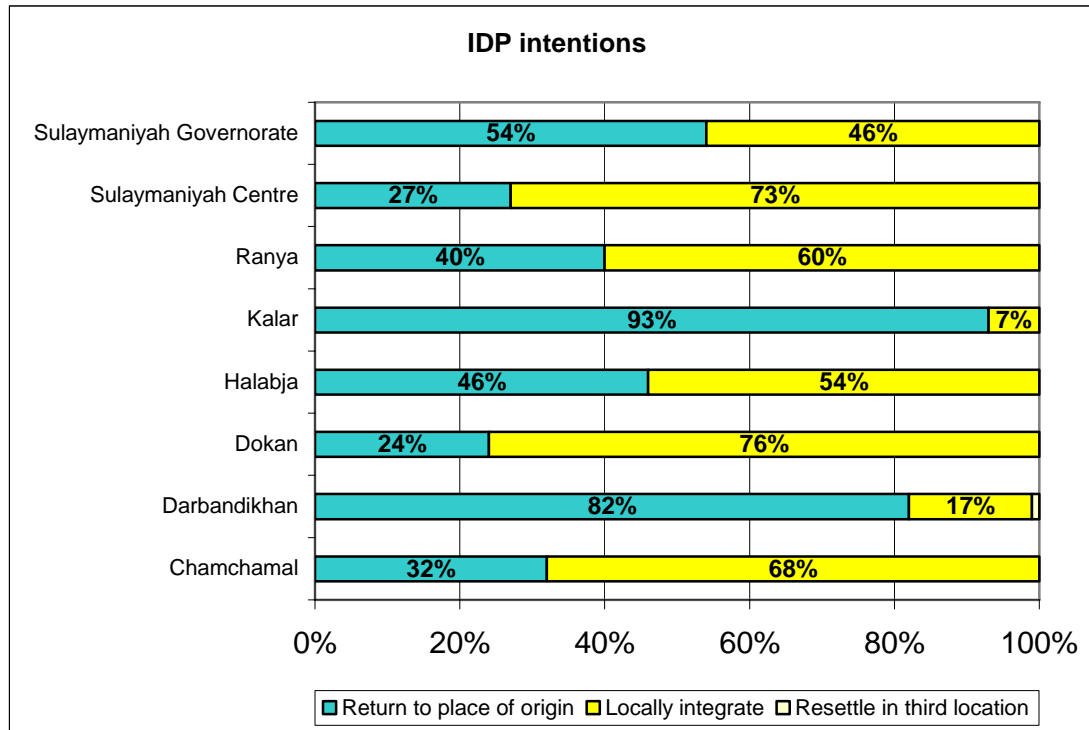
Note: Multiple answers were possible.

IDP intentions: 54% of the surveyed IDP families intend to return to their place of origin and 46% intend to locally integrate, though figures varied noticeably across the seven districts. Resettlement to a third location was mentioned by only one family (Figure 8).

²¹ Sample size of 1,109 out of 2,278 families.

²² Sample size of 2,278 families.

Figure 8: IDP intentions²³



Just over half of the surveyed families are waiting for the security situation to improve before they intend to return to their previous place of residence. 45% intend to return to their previous place of residence within the next six months.

c) Demographic profile

Gender and age breakdown of families: Among the group surveyed, the male/female ratio was almost equal with 53%/47%. 96% of the heads of households surveyed were male and 4% were female. Children under the age of 18 years represented 51% of the survey group and persons over 60 accounted for only 2% (Figure 9).

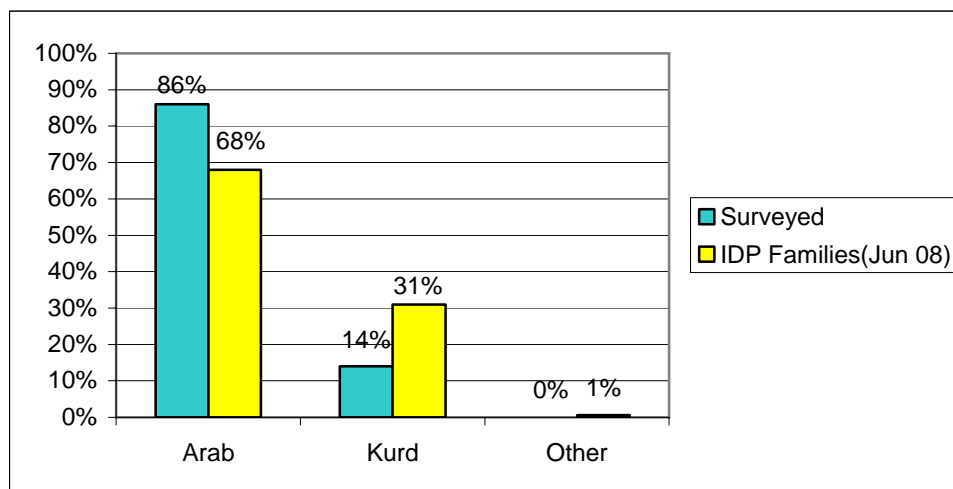
²³ Sample size of 2,278 families.

Figure 9: Age breakdown ²⁴

Districts		Pop 0-4	Pop 5-17	Pop 18-59	Over 60	Total
Chamchamal	No.	49	88	98	1	236
	%	21	37	42	0	100
Darbandikhan	No.	162	204	383	26	775
	%	21	26	49	3	99
Dokan	No.	85	164	209	3	461
	%	18	36	45	1	100
Halabja	No.	95	137	202	6	440
	%	21	32	46	1	100
Kalar	No.	689	1,029	1,759	123	3,600
	%	18	29	49	4	100
Ranya	No.	72	128	148	4	352
	%	21	36	42	1	100
Sulaymaniyah Centre	No.	914	1,789	2,270	61	5,034
	%	18	36	45	1	100
Total Governorate	No.	2,066	3,539	5,069	224	10,898
	%	18	34	46	2	100

Ethnicity: The IDP group surveyed is largely representative of the religious breakdown of the IDPs across the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah. The majority of IDPs surveyed are Arabs (86%), followed by Kurds (14%). Other ethnicities represented less than 1% (Figure 10).²⁵

Figure 10: Ethnicity breakdown ²⁶



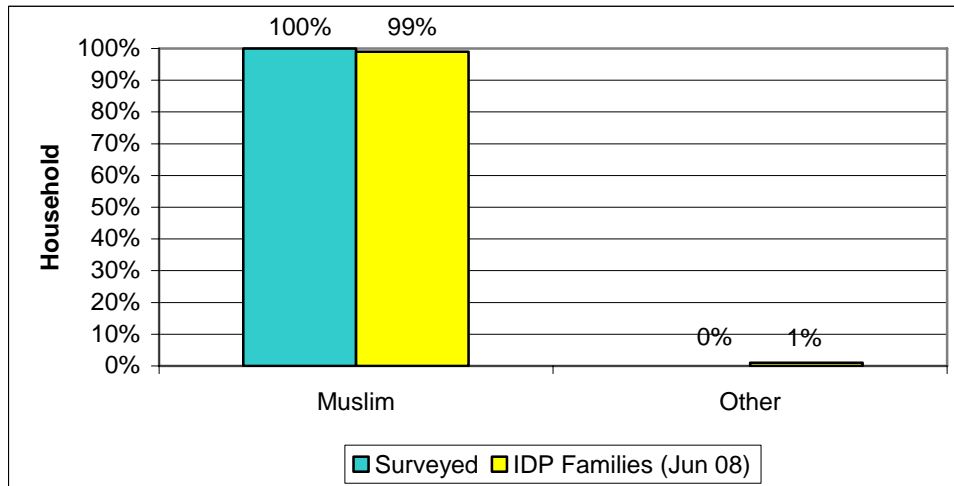
Religion: Almost all surveyed IDP families are Muslims, of which 83% Sunnis and 16% Shi'ites. Compared to the Governorates of Erbil and Dahuk, there are very few Christian IDPs in Sulaymaniyah Governorate (Figure 11). This may be due to the limited number of Christian communities in the Governorate.

²⁴ Sample size of 2,278 families.

²⁵ Faili Kurds (0.18%) and Chaldeans (0.04%).

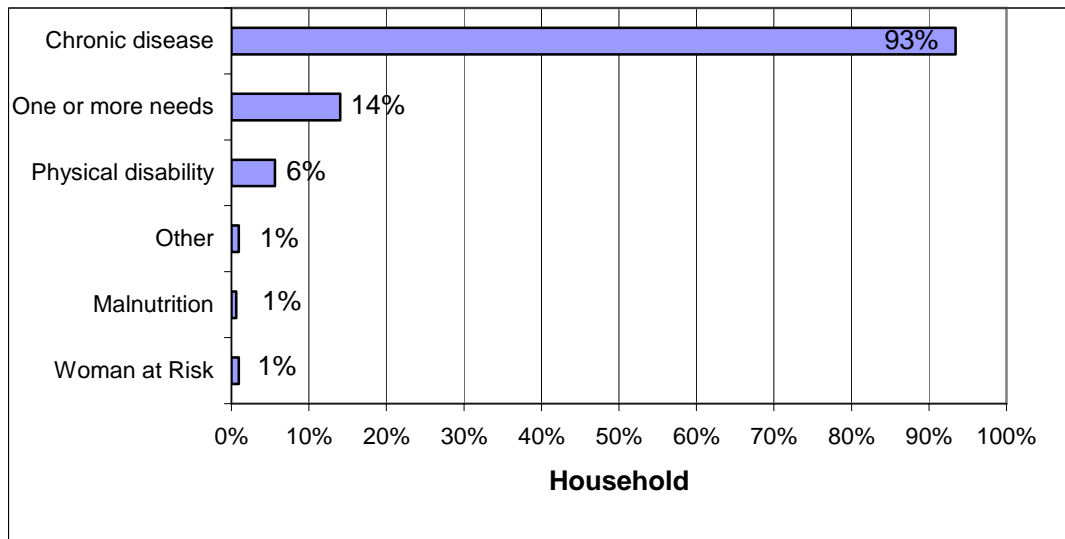
²⁶ Sample size of 2,278 families versus IDP statistics June 2008.

Figure 11: Breakdown by religion²⁷



Vulnerabilities: 14% of the IDP families surveyed reported having a family member with one or several special needs, chronic diseases being the main cause of vulnerability (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Vulnerabilities²⁸



Note: Multiple answers were possible.

5. IDP Protection

a) Access to Governorate

Admission into the Governorate is generally not restricted and does not require a sponsor.²⁹ 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.³⁰ In that case, they are

²⁷ Sample size of 2,278 families.

²⁸ Sample size of 320 families.

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).

b) Permission to remain in the Governorate

Persons not originating from one of the three Northern Governorates of Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah generally must have a sponsor,³¹ who accompanies them to the Directorate of Security (*Asayish*), in order to legally remain in the Governorate. He/she will have to undergo a security screening during 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 representative of the quarter (*mukhtar*) to introduce themselves and inform the security department whenever they change their 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.³² 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.

c) Freedom of movement and security

IDP families with temporary residency in one KRG-administered Governorate are free to move within the three Northern Governorates and are also free to leave. All women surveyed reported feeling safe.

d) Documentation

41% of the IDP families surveyed reported difficulty in obtaining/renewing documentation. In particular, transferring PDS cards from the Governorate of origin to the Governorate of Sulaymaniyah was a problem for all households.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ Both Kurds as well as the Arabs, Turkmen, Yazidis and members of other religious or ethnic groups from disputed areas are denied entry.

³¹ The sponsor could be an individual person or a company. The responsibility of the sponsor is to inform the 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.

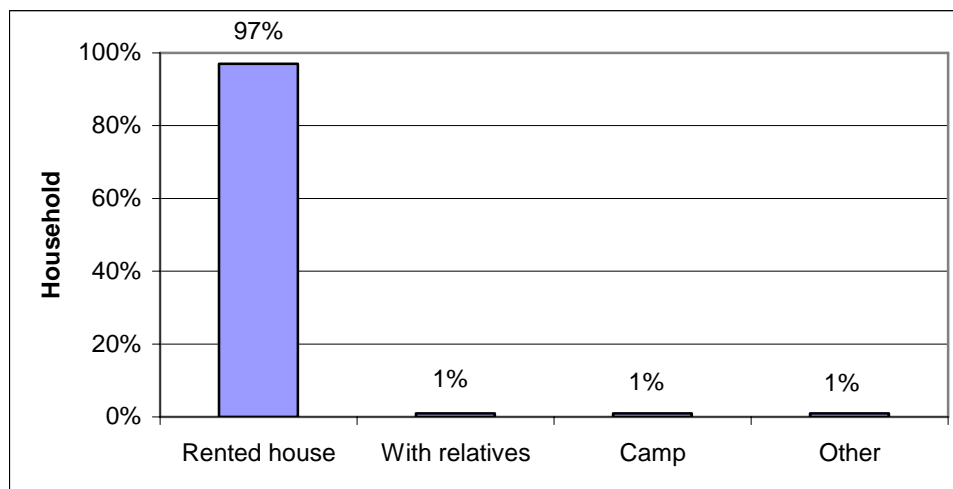
³² In March 2008, UNHCR received information of persons being deported from Chamchamal due to the lack of a sponsor/registration with the Security Department.

6. IDP Living Conditions and Access to Services

a) Housing

The vast majority (97%) of the IDP families surveyed live in rented housing; just 1% of the IDP families live with their relatives, in camps and in other kinds of housing (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Shelter type³³



99% of the families surveyed live in urban areas in Sulaymaniyah Governorate. 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 by 49% of the families, with many living in either somewhat crowded (44%) or extremely crowded conditions (5%).³⁴

Rental accommodation³⁵ used by IDPs in Sulaymaniyah Governorate is generally of low standard and often dilapidated with poor or no ventilation, leaking roofs, missing window panes, no internal doors separating communal areas from bathrooms or kitchens and no or very poor kitchen and bathroom facilities (Figure 14). Three IDP families surveyed reported facing pressure to leave their accommodation.

³³ Sample size of 2,278 families.

³⁴ Somewhat crowded (5+ person per room) and extremely crowded (8+ persons per room).

³⁵ Any housing for which an IDP family is paying rent is recorded as rental housing.

Figure 14: Examples of rented accommodation



A two-room shelter in Kalar District, home to a family of three. Rent: US \$100/month.



A one-room shelter in Kani Kurda, home to a family of three. Rent: US \$65/month.

A two-room shelter in Bazyan, home to a family of five. Rent: US \$100/month.

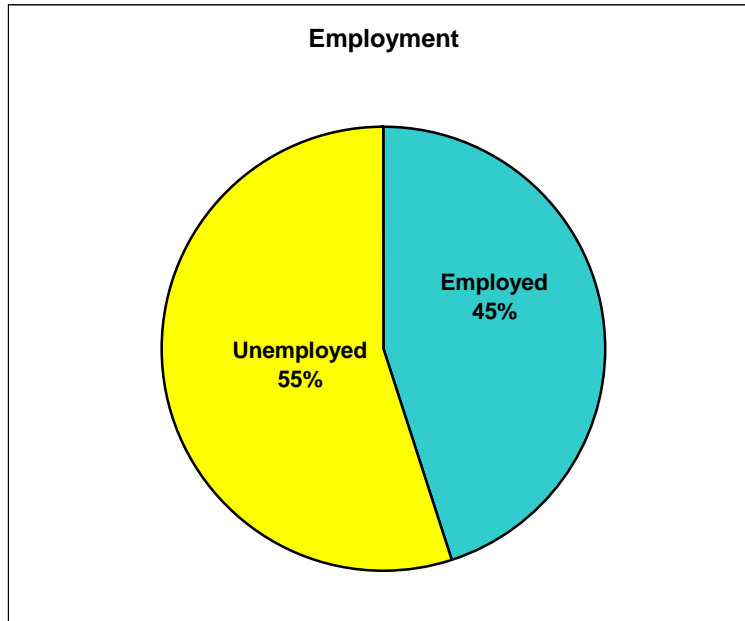


A two-room shelter in Hand Korto village, home to a family of 11. Rent: US \$110/month.

b) Employment

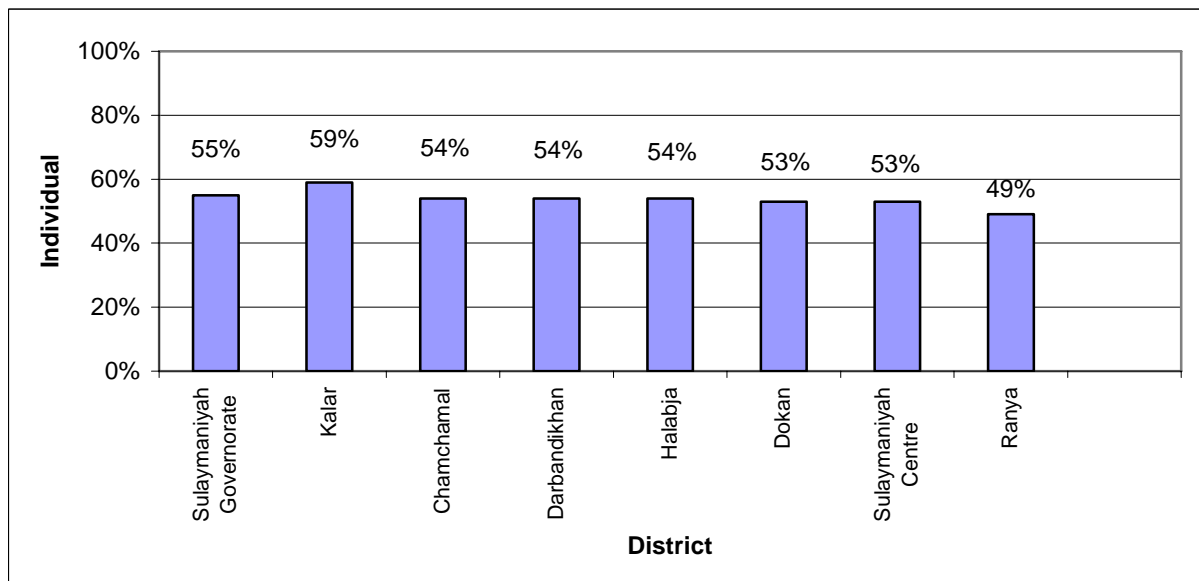
The survey showed that 55% of the IDPs of working age have been unemployed since their displacement (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Employment³⁶



The rate of unemployment was relatively consistent across the seven districts, ranging from 49% in the District of Ranya to 59% in the District of Kalar (Figure 16).

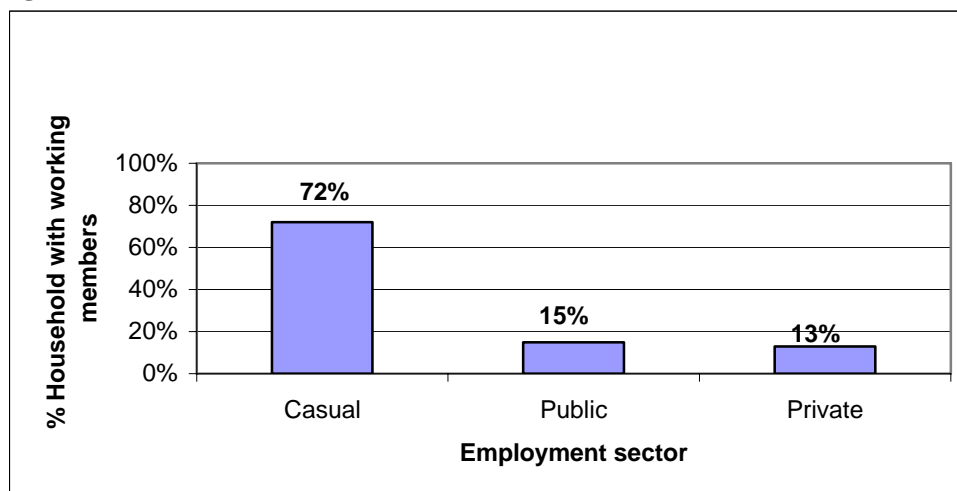
Figure 16: IDPs unemployed



Of the 2,280 individuals that reported having some kind of employment, the vast majority are working as casual labourers (72%; Figure 17).

³⁶ Sample size of 2,278 families with 5,069 family members of working age.

Figure 17: Work sectors³⁷



Source of income: 6% of the families surveyed reported having no source of income. Of those that reported having some income, the majority (98%) listed some form of employment as their main source of income, 2% listed having some savings.

In late 2007, the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) launched a monthly stipend of 150,000 Iraqi Dinar (approximately US \$120) for each IDP family registering with MoDM. Despite the absence of MoDM in the Kurdistan Region, it is intended to be a national programme also covering the three Northern Governorates. However, the programme has not yet been launched in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.³⁸

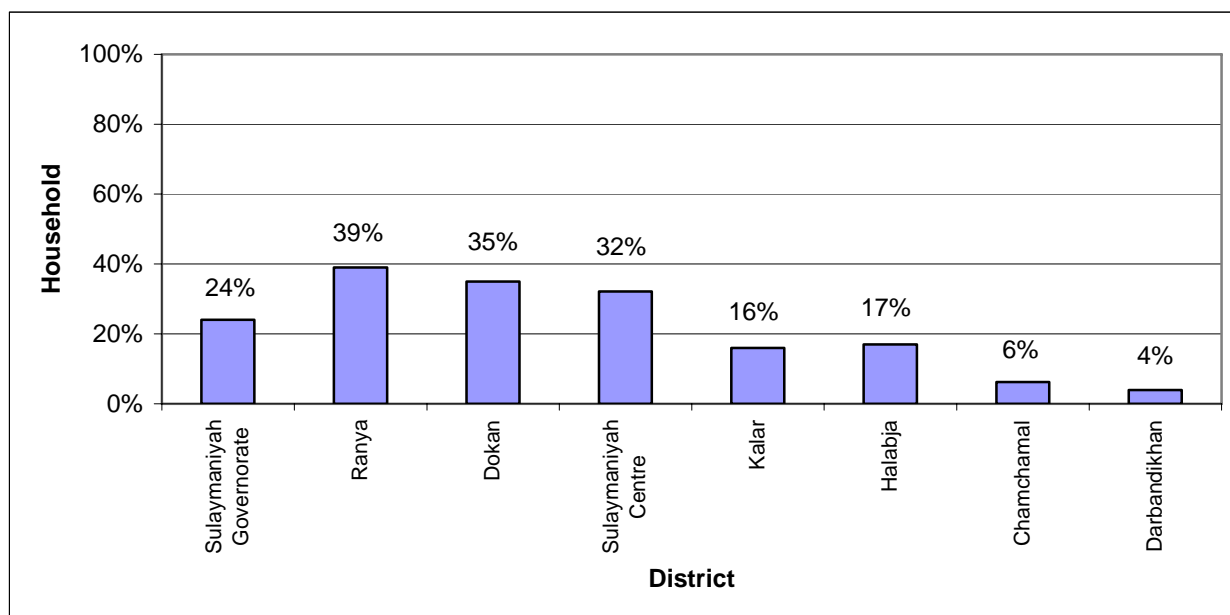
c) Basic services

Food: Only 24% of the IDP families surveyed reported having access to their food rations through the Public Distribution System (PDS). 15% of the families reported that they solely relied on food rations prior to displacement. The majority (98%) listed insecurity in their place of origin as the main barrier to access. However, access to PDS varied greatly across districts, ranging from 4-39% (Figure 18).

³⁷ Sample size of 2,280 employed family members of working age.

³⁸ The PAC confirmed that no payments have been made as of June 2008.

Figure 18: Access to PDS³⁹



IDPs in Sulaymaniyah Governorate are generally allowed to apply for a temporary PDS card transfer from their place of origin to Sulaymaniyah. According to the General Directorate of Food Rations in Sulaymaniyah, 1,647 IDP families (8,864 persons) successfully transferred their food ration cards temporarily between 1 May 2007 and 30 June 2008. In addition, 119 IDP families and 468 individuals, who originate from one of the three Northern Governorates, were able to permanently transfer their PDS cards. Persons from “disputed areas” are not allowed to transfer their PDS registration. Between 2007 until June 2008, the UNHCR/IRD PAC received 421 applications for the temporary transfer of PDS cards.⁴⁰

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

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

The full target of beneficiaries has not yet been met in the Governorate.

Health: All IDP families surveyed reported having access to primary healthcare services in their current locations. All families have access to basic pharmaceuticals and 90% of the children have up-to-date vaccination records. All the families received visits from a health worker, primarily for the purpose of vaccinations.

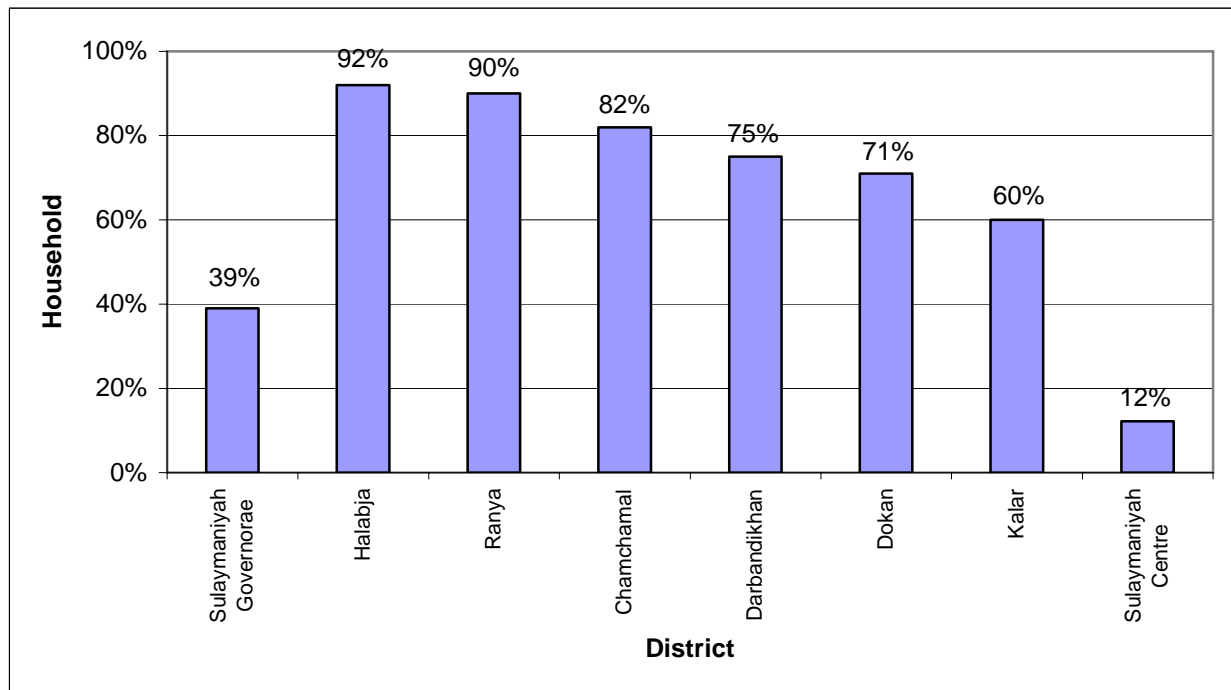
Education: 75% of the surveyed IDP families with children reported living within a school catchment area. Still, only 61% of the school-age children are attending school. Most children registered in schools reported that they were registered in the correct grade (84%).

³⁹ Sample size of 548 families.

⁴⁰ 420 of which were successful.

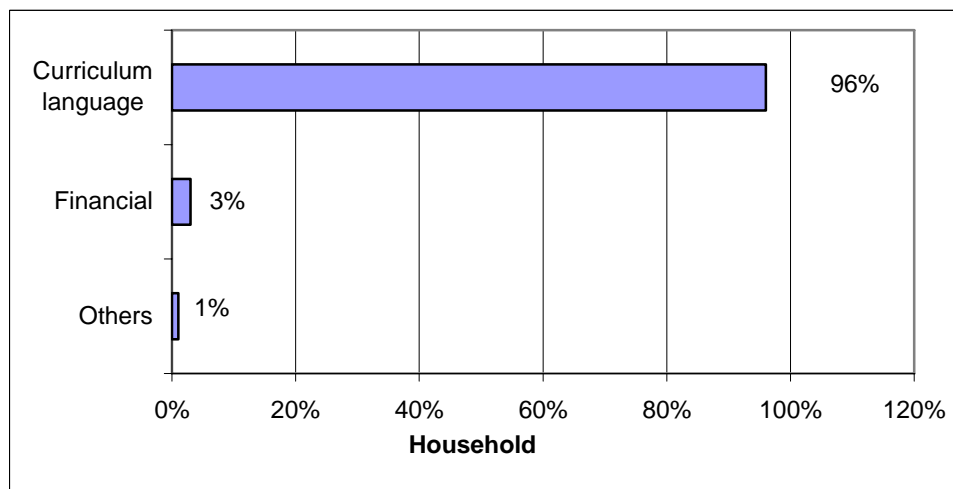
Of the 39% not attending school, 741 were boys and 640 were girls. Attendance at school varied considerably across districts, with comparatively more children attending schools in Sulaymaniyah Centre, where classes are offered in Arabic language (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Families with children over six years not attending school⁴¹



The main reason for not attending school was the curriculum language, mentioned by 96% of the families surveyed with children (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Reasons for not attending school⁴²



Water and sanitation: All IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water. 95% of the water was supplied by municipal networks. Other sources of water include

⁴¹ Sample size of 1,381 families with children over six years of age not attending school.

⁴² Sample size of 644 families with children over six years of age not attending school out of 1,381 families with school-age children.

public wells and tankers. Virtually all IDP families surveyed reported having sufficient water for cooking and hygienic purposes. All IDP families surveyed have access to toilets and 19% share toilets. However, in Qalawa Camp, which is located on a garbage disposal site, there are no toilets, representing a serious health and safety concern for camp residents. For more details on Qalawa Camp, see Annex I.

Electricity and fuel: 99% of the IDP families surveyed have access to four or more hours of electricity per day and only 1% reported no access to electricity. While IDPs usually have equal access to electricity as local residents, they are less likely to have the means to increase their supply through commercial, communal or private generators. 81% of the IDP families surveyed reported access to kerosene; however, this percentage is likely to fall in the winter months when demand for fuel and prices increase.

d) Humanitarian assistance

Only 5% of the surveyed families received some kind of assistance. Of the families that received assistance, 65% received food, 2% health services and 34% received “other” assistance (mostly NFIs). The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) was cited as providing the majority of assistance (52%) through the provision of food items. Other providers of assistance include Qandil, the Church, ICRC and the KRG.⁴³ Only 16% of the female heads of household surveyed received assistance.

UNHCR, directly and through its implementing partners, provided the following assistance to post-February 2006 IDPs and host communities during this period:

Protection and Legal Advice: The UNHCR-funded PAC in Sulaymaniyah assisted 916 post-February 2006 IDPs between May 2007 and June 2008. The top three cases included: access to PDS (421), education (147) and employment (122).

Distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) and shelter materials:

- UNHCR distributed NFIs to 143 IDP families in Qalawa Camp;
- UNHCR distributed 653 NFIs across Sulaymaniyah Governorate;
- Qandil distributed non-UNHCR NFIs to 514 IDP families in Kalar and Kifri;
- UNHCR funded the transportation, loading and off-loading of 820 relief/school kits, which were distributed by REACH:
- UNHCR distributed 56 NFIs in Chamchamal town;
- UNHCR distributed 42 NFIs in Shorsh;
- UNHCR distributed 110 NFIs, including tents, to those displaced by shelling at the border areas in Pishdar/Zharawa sub-District.
- UNHCR provided 36 NFIs to Asuda Women Foundation in Sulaymaniyah.

Water and Sanitation:

- Improvement of water supply project in Quratoo, Kalar District, benefiting 124 families (75 IDP families and 49 host community families);
- Improvement of water supply project in Kalar, benefiting 500 families (150 IDP families and 350 host community families);

⁴³ Of 111 families that received assistance more than once.

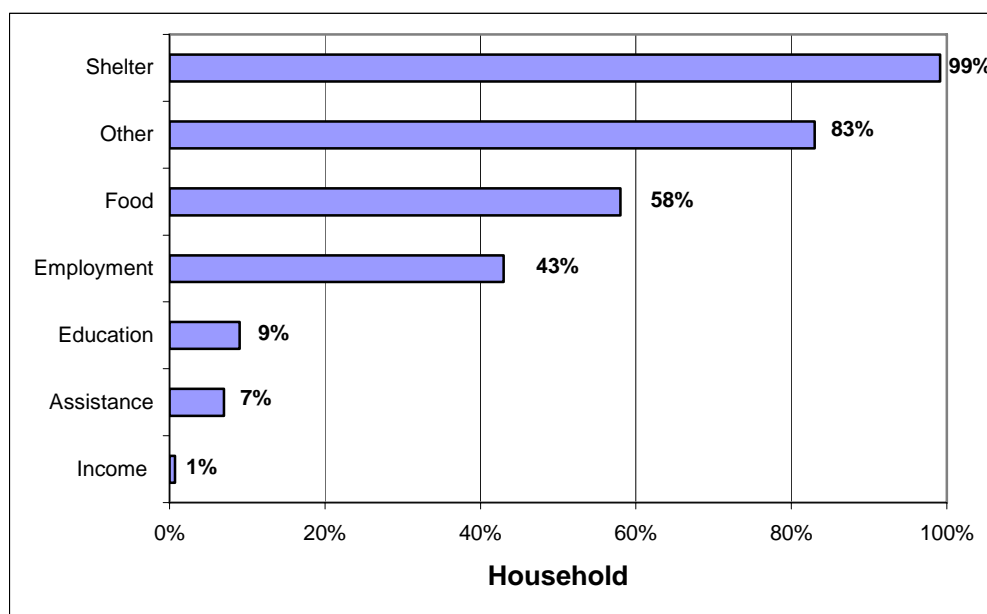
- Construction of a sewage system project in Bainjan, Sulaymaniyah Centre, benefiting 500 families (50 IDP families and 450 host community families).

Education: Supported 180 IDP students with the cost of their transportation to school in different locations in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

7. Priority Needs and Suggested Interventions

Shelter was overwhelmingly identified (99%) as a priority need across all sub-districts in Sulaymaniyah Governorate. 58% of the families surveyed indicated food as a priority need and 43% indicated employment (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Priority needs⁴⁴



Note: Multiple answers were possible.

Interventions are urgently needed in the areas of shelter, food, employment and education for IDP families in Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

Shelter: While most IDPs appear to be renting houses, resources are limited. Assistance programmes should also target the upgrading of sub-standard shelters, taking into account ownership rights. Since poor quality accommodation is often rented out for rather high prices, one option may be to regulate rent prices by introducing standard rent ceilings for some categories of accommodation.

Food: Recognizing that some agencies operating in the three Northern Governorates are providing limited food provisions for some families, a two-pronged approach is recommended for the large number of families who do not have access to the PDS. Firstly, continue to encourage the authorities to issue temporary food ration cards for all IDPs and, secondly, prioritize vulnerable IDP families.

⁴⁴ Sample size of 2,278 families.

WFP's food subsidy programme for IDPs across Iraq should help alleviate the situation of vulnerable IDPs. However, given that it is a slow process, the authorities should be encouraged to process registration in a non-bureaucratic manner.

Education: The local authorities should be supported to offer primary and secondary schooling in Arabic language given the high number of children not attending school due to the curriculum language.⁴⁵ Additional support to vulnerable IDP families should also be provided, including for transportation, school uniform and book costs.

Income: Interventions should target vulnerable families through income-generation projects. To support vulnerable IDP families, an assessment of the viability of vocational training for IDPs should be undertaken. Also, language lessons should be offered to adult IDPs, for whom lack of Kurdish language skills is the main barrier to employment.

⁴⁵ See above Figure 20.

ANNEX I: Qalawa Camp⁴⁶



Tents in Qalawa Camp occupied by IDPs from Anbar Governorate

Location	Qalawa Quarter, Sulaymaniyah City.
IDP families	Original population 189 families (682 persons), recently reduced to approximately 95 families (310 persons).
Shelter	Mainly tents and some makeshift shelters.
Ethnicity and religion	Muslim Arabs from Baghdad, Anbar and Diyala Governorates.
Status	Originally an informal camp set up by the IDPs; since August 2007, under the responsibility of the Sulaymaniyah Security Office and the Governor's Office.
Management	Government camp supervision and local leaders.
Water supply	Water is tankered to the camp; availability of PVC tanks of 3x5,000 litres and 1x3,000 litres, providing for a total of 18,000 litres, covering the daily needs; daily replenishment by ICRC.
Sanitation	The camp is located on a garbage disposal area having serious implications for the camp residents' health, particularly the children.
Primary healthcare	Available 5 km from the camp. A mobile PHC, run by the Directorate of Health, visits the camp weekly. However, the IDPs recently reported to the PAC that the mobile PHC has stopped coming.
PDS	According to local community leaders, no families have been able to transfer their PDS ration cards. Most of the IDP families are registered with the new WFP ration programme. To date, they have received one allotment of food, including vegetable oil, flower, rice and beans.
Education	Most school-age children are not attending school as there is no Arabic school in close vicinity. However, 35 primary students are attending school in Al-Jawahri primary school in Sulaymaniyah City. Transportation is provided by the authorities.
WC and sanitation	Until late 2007, UNHCR did not obtain the authorities'

⁴⁶ Information collected by PAC in Sulaymaniyah and IRD field staff in consultation with the local authorities and IDPs. Note that in this overview information up to August 2008.

	<p>authorization to install mobile latrines. However, by June 2008, the toilets have not been installed given the authorities' plans to relocate the IDPs (see below "Relocation").</p>
Assistance received	<p>Only as of August 2007, when the camp came under the authority of Sulaymaniyah's Security Office, agencies have been able to provide assistance. UNHCR distributed 143 NFI packages including tents by the end of 2007 (the first time: distributed 104 packages including tents and the second time, 39 packages to the new arrivals including tents).</p>
Relocation	<p>In the beginning of May 2008, the Governor of Sulaymaniyah officially decided to relocate the IDP families from Qalawa Camp to Bainjan in Bazyan sub-District. The Deputy Governor called for a meeting with UNHCR, ICRC, IRCO, KEDO, YAO, RRT, Qandil, REACH and DDM to seek advice on and assistance with the relocation. To achieve this, an assessment committee was formed including UNHCR, ICRC, IRCO, Qandil, YAO and DDM.</p> <p>On 8 May, the committee and a UNHCR mission visited the site and by 15 May 2008, Qandil completed a master plan to prepare the new site. On 26 May 2008, UNHCR received an official letter from the Governor's Office confirming official allocation of land in Bainjan.</p> <p>On 2 June 2008, UNHCR agreed with the IDP representative in Qalawa that they would conduct a tent-to-tent survey in order to assess the IDPs' willingness to relocate.</p> <p>At the beginning of July 2008, the IDP families indicated to UNHCR that they did not wish to be relocated to Bainjan due to its distance from Sulaymaniyah City, the lack of employment opportunities there and rumours that the host community would not welcome them. Following news of the relocation plan, 75 families spontaneously returned to their places of origin in early July.</p> <p>In mid-July, UNHCR was informed by both the Head of Bazian sub-District and the Head of Municipality in Bainjan that the host community would not accept the relocation of the IDP families to the area.</p> <p>Most recently, in the wake of improvements of the security situation in the Centre and South of Iraq, a number of IDP families expressed their readiness to return if UNHCR assisted them. On 28 July 2008, UNHCR facilitated the return of the first group, which consisted of 19 families (72 individuals), through the provision of transportation grants.</p>

Annex II Data Sheet

Household Survey Summary

Governorate: Sulaymaniyah

Duration of data: 20/05/07 - 30/06/08

Sample size: 2,278 households

Note: 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	2,181	95.74%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
	HOH is Female	97	4.26%	
18	Household Profile			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
	Average family size	5.0		
a	Males	5,740	52.67%	
b	Females	5,158	47.33%	
c	Age under 1	508	4.66%	
d	Age 1-4	1,558	14.30%	
e	Age 5-17	3,539	32.47%	
f	Age 18-59	5,069	46.51%	
g	Age 60 and above	224	2.06%	
Ethnicity and Religion				
19-	To which ethnic group does the family belong to			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Arab	1,952	85.69%	
b	Kurd	321	14.09%	
c	Feili Kurd/Iranian Kurd	4	0.18%	
g	Chaldean	1	0.04%	
21-	What is the Family Religion			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Islam – Shi'ite	374	16.42%	
b	Islam – Sunni	1,901	83.45%	
c	Other Islam (not Shi'ite or Sunni)	1	0.04%	
e	Christian	2	0.09%	
Most Recently Displaced From Governorate/District				
28	Most Recently Displaced From Gov			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
	Baghdad	1,117	49.03%	
	Diyala	1,102	48.38%	
	Anbar	17	0.75%	
	Ninewa	13	0.57%	
	Salah A-Din	12	0.53%	
	Babylon	10	0.44%	
	Basrah	6	0.26%	
	Missan	1	0.04%	
	Most Recently Displaced From District			
	Anbar -- Al-Ka'im	1	0.04%	

	Anbar – Al-Rutba	2	0.09%	
	Anbar – Ana	1	0.04%	
	Anbar – Falluja	6	0.26%	
	Anbar – Ramadi	7	0.31%	
	Babylon – Al-Mahawil	1	0.04%	
	Babylon – Al-Musayab	2	0.09%	
	Babylon – Hashimiya	1	0.04%	
	Babylon – Hilla	6	0.26%	
	Baghdad – Abu Ghraib	52	2.28%	
	Baghdad – Adhamiya	4	0.18%	
	Baghdad – Al-Resafa	454	19.93%	
	Baghdad – Karkh	585	25.68%	
	Baghdad – Mada'in	19	0.83%	
	Baghdad – Mahmoudiya	3	0.13%	
	Basrah – Abu Al-Khaseeb	2	0.09%	
	Basrah – Basrah	4	0.18%	
	Diyala – Al-Khalis	231	10.14%	
	Diyala – Al-Muqdadiya	74	3.25%	
	Diyala – Baladrooz	171	7.51%	
	Diyala – Ba'quba	547	24.01%	
	Diyala – Khanaqin	78	3.42%	
	Diyala – Kifri	1	0.04%	
	Missan – Amara	1	0.04%	
	Ninewa – Mosul	13	0.57%	
	Salah Al-Din – Baiji	1	0.04%	
	Salah Al-Din – Samarra	8	0.35%	
	Salah Al-Din – Tikrit	3	0.13%	
Number of Displacements and Reasons for Leaving Village/Town				
29-	How many times has the household been displaced inside Iraq			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
	1	2,274	99.82%	
	2	4	0.18%	
30-	Reasons for leaving village/town			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for leaving
a	March 2003 events	4	0.18%	
r	Post-Samarra events	2,274	99.82%	
Cause of Flight and Reasons for Moving to Other Locations				
31	Why did the family flee			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for moving to other locations
a	Direct threats to life	1,077	47.28%	
b	Specific sectarian threats	819	35.95%	
c	Left out of fear	1,085	47.63%	
d	Generalized violence	879	38.59%	
e	Armed conflict	3	0.13%	
32	Was the family targeted			Out of 1,109 IDP households surveyed targeted
a	Belonging to a certain ethnic group	240	21.64%	
b	Belonging to a certain religion or sect	828	74.66%	
c	Holding a certain political opinion	5	0.45%	
d	Belonging to a certain social group	36	3.25%	
e	Do not think the family was targeted	1,169	51.32%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
33	Reasons for Moving to Current Location			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for moving to current location
a	Improved security	2,275	99.87%	
b	Change of political situation	545	23.92%	

e	Harassed in displacement	3	0.13%	
f	Relatives living there	141	6.19%	
i	Political support	317	13.92%	
Intentions				
34	What are the main intentions			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Return to their place of origin	1,221	53.60%	
b	Locally integrate in the current location	1,056	46.36%	
c	Resettle in a third location	1	0.04%	
35	When does the family plan to return			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	In less than 6 months	1,031	45.26%	
b	In 6 to 12 months	8	0.35%	
c	In more than 12 months	17	0.75%	
d	Whenever the security situation improves	1,222	53.64%	
Shelter				
36	Type of Shelter			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed.
a	Owned house on owned land	4	0.18%	
b	Rented house	2,220	97.45%	
c	With relatives	27	1.19%	
d	Public building	4	0.18%	
g	Camp	20	0.88%	
h	In the house of host family	1	0.04%	
k	Collective town / settlement	2	0.09%	
37	House Crowding			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Not overcrowded	1,153	50.61%	
b	Somewhat overcrowded	1,011	44.38%	
c	Extremely overcrowded	114	5.00%	
38	House Location			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed.
a	Rural	14	0.61%	
b	Urban	2,244	98.51%	
c	Camp	20	0.88%	
Pressure to Leave				
39	Pressure to Leave			Out of 3 IDP households surveyed that faced pressure to leave
c	Pressure from neighbours	2	66.67%	
f	Other threat or pressure	1	33.33%	
a	No pressure to leave or threat of eviction	2,275	99.87%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
Property Owned Before Being Displaced				
40	Property owned before being displaced			Out of 1,478 IDP households surveyed that owned property before displacement
a	House	1,475	99.80%	
b	Apartment or room	3	0.20%	
c	Land for housing	0	0.00%	
d	Land for agriculture	49	3.32%	
e	Shop/small business	24	1.62%	
f	Other	2	0.14%	
Now able to access property				
41	Now able to access property?			Out of 1,478 IDP households surveyed that owned

a	Yes, property accessible	866	58.59%	property before displacement
f	Do not know	484	32.75%	
	If no why:			
b	Property destroyed or damaged so as to be unusable	50	39.06%	Out of 128 IDP households surveyed having property not able to access
c	Property occupied, controlled or claimed by private citizens	10	7.81%	
d	Property occupied, controlled or claimed by the government	1	0.78%	
e	Property currently in military use	1	0.78%	
g	Property occupied by militia groups	6	4.69%	
h	Property sold or exchanged	60	46.88%	
42-A	Did your family lose property between 17 July 1968 and 9 April 2003, if so, how?			
42-B	Property lost between 9 April 2003 and 22 February 2006			
42-C	Property lost after 22 February 2006			Out of 52 IDP households surveyed who lost property after 22 February 2006
	Threats by others	52	100.00%	
Water				
49	Family normally drinks clean water	2,278	100.00%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
50	If no access, why not?			
51	Main water sources (multiple choice)			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Municipal water (underground pipes)	2,165	95.04%	
b	Public well/tap	162	7.11%	
c	Unprotected dug well	31	1.36%	
d	Tanker/truck vendor	132	5.79%	
h	Other	1	0.04%	
52	Other water questions			
a	Enough water for drinking & cooking	2,276	99.91%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
b	Enough water for hygiene	2,277	99.96%	
53	Access to sewerage system	2,228	97.81%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
54	What type is it?			Out of 2,228 IDP households surveyed having access to sewerage system
a	Modern (underground pipes)	1,805	81.01%	
b	Traditional (runs through the streets)	423	18.99%	
55	Access to toilets	2,277	99.96%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
56	Toilets shared with other families	428	18.79%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
Food				
57	Receives PDS rations	548	24.06%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
58	If not receiving PDS rations, why			Out of 1,730 IDP households surveyed not receiving PDS rations
b	Unable to register for PDS because of lacking documentation or PDS card	2	0.12%	

c	No food to distribute	25	1.45%	
d	Inability to access food distribution point due to insecurity	1,702	98.38%	
g	Do not know why	1	0.06%	
59	Do you receive food from other sources on a regular basis?	11	0.48%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
60	Do you rely solely on the PDS?	344	15.10%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
Health Care				
61	Access to PHC in village	2,276	99.91%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
62	Access to drugs mostly needed	2,274	99.82%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
63	Reason for no access to health			Out of 2 IDP households surveyed who indicated their reason for no access
a	Not available	2	100.00%	
64	Children have vaccination records	1,218	89.56%	Out of 1,360 IDP households surveyed with children under 5
66	Purpose of visit by health worker			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Has not been visited	1,029	45.17%	
c	Drug distribution	22	1.76%	Out of 1,249 IDP households surveyed visited by health workers
d	Vaccinations	1,247	99.84%	
e	Consulting or education	1	0.08%	
f	Other services	1	0.08%	
67	Family's main health problems			
a	Dysentery	4	1.40%	Out of 285 IDP households surveyed who indicated having a health problem
b	Child health	22	7.72%	
c	Maternal health	3	1.05%	
d	Malnutrition	2	0.70%	
e	Chronic diseases	279	97.89%	
f	No health problems	1,993	87.49%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
Education				
68	Access to education in village	1,251	74.60%	Out of 1,677 IDP households surveyed having children/adolescent of school or university age.
70	Students attending school	2,137	60.74%	Out of 3,539 children of school age
70a-1	Primary students – Male	576	52.84%	Out of 1,090 primary students
70a-2	Primary students – Female	514	47.16%	
70b-1	Intermediate – Male	431	57.54%	Out of 749 intermediate students
70b-2	Intermediate – Female	318	42.46%	
70c-1	Secondary – Male	110	58.20%	Out of 189 secondary students
70c-1	Secondary – Female	79	41.80%	
70d-1	Higher – Male	61	55.96%	Out of 109 higher students
70d-2	Higher – Female	48	44.04%	
70e-	Total Male	1,178	55.12%	Out of 2,137 students

1				
70e-1	Total Female	959	44.88%	
	Percent of children in primary and secondary school	2,028	57.30%	
71	Families with children >6 not attending	644	38.70%	Out of 1,664 households surveyed with children aged 5-17
a-1	Primary – Male	741	53.66%	Out of 1,381 6-18 years old students
a-2	Primary – Female	640	46.34%	
72	Reasons for not attending			Out of 644 households surveyed having children not attending school
a	Work	1	0.16%	
b	Curriculum language	617	95.81%	
c	Distance	1	0.16%	
d	Financial	20	3.11%	
g	Other	5	0.78%	
74	Children enrolled at correct grade level	1,053	84.17%	Out of 1,251 IDP households surveyed having children attending school
75	Illiterate children under 15	25	0.71%	Out of 1,664 households surveyed with children 5-17
76	Children not speaking school language	1,324	37.61%	Out of 1,664 households surveyed with children 5-17
Access to services				
80	Access to electricity			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	No electricity	17	0.75%	
b	1-3 hours per day	33	1.46%	Out of 2,261 IDP households surveyed having access to electricity
c	4 or more hours per day	2,228	98.54%	
81	Access to Fuel			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	No access to fuel	29	1.27%	
b	Benzene	296	13.16%	
c	Diesel	37	1.65%	
d	Propane	1,780	79.15%	
e	Kerosene	1,822	81.01%	
f	Other	4	0.18%	
Documentation				
82	Problems getting documents	938	41.18%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
				Out of 938 IDP households surveyed having problem in getting documents
b	Passport	2	0.21%	
d	PDS Card	935	99.68%	
Security Situation				
85	Family members feel safe	2,277	99.96%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
87	After 2003, how many people in family have been			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Detained	1		
b	Kidnapped	39		
c	Killed by militants	34		
d	Killed by another citizen	23		
88	Number still not accounted for	4		Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed

Gender				
90	Women/girls feel safe outside the house	2,273	99.87%	Out of 2,276 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
91	Women approach whom for help			Out of 2,276 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
a	Family	2,268	99.65%	
b	Tribal leaders	6	0.26%	
e	Women's organizations	2	0.09%	
92	Women's ability to move outside of home since 2003			Out of 2,276 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
c	No change	4	0.18%	
a	More able	14	0.62%	
b	Less able	2,258	99.21%	
Special Needs				
98	Families with Special Needs			Out of 320 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	0.31%	
2	Physically Disabled	18	5.63%	
3	Malnutrition	2	0.63%	
9	Woman at Risk	3	0.94%	
17	Chronic Diseases	299	93.44%	
18	Other	2	0.63%	
19	One or more need	320	14.05%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
Income and commodities				
99	Main source of income			Out of 2,131 IDP households surveyed having a source of income
a	Full time employment	332	15.58%	
b	Casual/irregular employment	836	39.23%	
c	Self-employment	906	42.52%	
e	Remittances	6	0.28%	
f	Savings/benefits	51	2.39%	
d	No employment (no income)	147	6.45%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
100	Family members of working age who are:			
a	Of working age	5,069		
b	Working	2,280	45.00%	Out of 5,069 individuals of working age
c	Working and paid (casual labour)	1,631	71.54%	Out of 2,280 IDP households surveyed having a family member working
d	Working in private sector	295	12.94%	
e	Working in public sector	349	15.31%	
102	Items brought with family			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
a	Livestock	1	0.04%	
b	Agricultural tools	0	0.00%	
c	Shelter material	0	0.00%	
d	Car/transportation	242	10.62%	
e	Winter clothing	2,271	99.69%	
f	Other	128	5.62%	
Assistance				
103	Received assistance	110	4.83%	Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed
104	Type of assistance received			Out of 110 IDP households surveyed
a	Health	2	1.82%	
f	Other	37	33.64%	
g	Food	72	65.45%	

	Number of FHH received assistance	16	16.49%	Out of 97 IDP households surveyed
Priority needs				
105	Top Priorities			Out of 2,278 IDP households surveyed. The values do not add up to 100% because households listed up to three priorities for assistance
c	Job	981	43.06%	
d	More money	12	0.53%	
e	Public services	5	0.22%	
f	Security	4	0.18%	
g	Shelter	2,263	99.34%	
m	Education	209	9.17%	
q	Assistance	156	6.85%	
u	Food	1,317	57.81%	
z	Other	1,875	82.31%	

Organization and type of assistance

Organization	Assistance	No. of families received assistance
Church	Other	1
QANDIL	Other	2
IRCS	Food	58
IRD	Food	1
KRG	Food	1
M.C	Health	2
M.C	Other	1
Qandil	Food	12
Qandil	Other	33
TOTAL		111