



**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**



**ERBIL  
GOVERNORATE  
May 2007 – June 2008**

# Table of Contents

<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. SUMMARY OF GOVERNORATE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. IDP MONITORING .....</b>	<b>7</b>
a) Methodology .....	7
b) IDP Monitoring Summary.....	8
<b>4. IDP PROFILE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
a) IDP flow .....	9
b) Movement profile.....	10
c) Demographic profile .....	13
<b>5. IDP PROTECTION.....</b>	<b>15</b>
a) Access to governorate .....	15
b) Permission to remain in the governorate .....	15
c) Freedom of movement and security .....	16
d) Documentation .....	16
<b>6. IDP LIVING CONDITIONS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES .....</b>	<b>16</b>
a) Housing .....	16
b) Employment .....	19
d) Basic services .....	20
e) Humanitarian assistance.....	23
<b>7. PRIORITY NEEDS AND SUGGESTED INTERVENTIONS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>ANNEX I: DATA SHEET .....</b>	<b>26</b>

## Overview of Figures

Figure 1: Summary of Governorate .....	7
Figure 2: Monitoring Summary .....	8
Figure 3: Percentage of IDP families surveyed .....	9
Figure 4: IDP figures by month .....	10
Figure 5: Place of origin .....	11
Figure 6: Reasons for being targeted .....	11
Figure 7: Reasons for moving to current location .....	12
Figure 8: IDP intentions .....	12
Figure 9: IDP intentions (by district) .....	13
Figure 10: Age breakdown .....	13
Figure 11: Breakdown by ethnicity .....	14
Figure 12: Breakdown by religion .....	14
Figure 13: Special needs .....	15
Figure 14: Renewal of documentation .....	16
Figure 15: Shelter type .....	17
Figure 16: Examples of rented housing .....	18
Figure 17: Employment .....	19
Figure 18: IDPs unemployed .....	19
Figure 19: Work sectors .....	20
Figure 20: Access to PDS .....	21
Figure 21: Reasons for being unable to access PDS .....	21
Figure 22: Reasons for not attending school .....	22
Figure 23: Priority needs .....	24

## List of Abbreviations

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

## Executive Summary

UNHCR's partner International Relief and Development (IRD) surveyed a total of 1,724 IDP families in the Governorate of Erbil between May 2007 and June 2008. The majority of those surveyed had fled in the wake of escalating violence following the February 2006 Samarra bombing and reported having faced direct threats on religious or ethnic grounds. The IDPs mostly originate from the Governorates of Baghdad and Ninewa, and include both Arab and Kurdish Muslims as well as Christians,

### **Key findings**

**Access to the Governorate:** Persons not originating from one of the three Northern Governorates need to have a sponsor.

**Permission to remain in the governorate:** Persons not originating from one of the three Northern Governorates must have a sponsor and need to obtain a temporary permit to stay.

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

**Documentation:** 20% of the surveyed families reported difficulties in obtaining/renewing documentation, in particular their food ration cards.

**Housing:** Most surveyed IDPs are living in rented housing in urban areas of the Governorate and more than one quarter is living with relatives. Many are living in sub-standard accommodation and half of those surveyed reported problems with overcrowding.

**Employment:** The survey showed that 67% of the IDPs of working age surveyed have been unemployed since their displacement. In the District of Shaqlawa, 84% are unemployed.

**Source of income:** 31% of the surveyed families reported having no source of income.

**Food:** 44% of the surveyed families 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 commence in the Governorate of Erbil.

**Health:** All the surveyed families have access to primary healthcare (PHC) and 99% have access to basic drugs in their current location.

**Education:** 23% of the surveyed families with children have primary school-age children not attending school. The main reason for non-attendance is lack of schools teaching in Arabic.

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

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

**Humanitarian assistance:** Only 26% of the surveyed families received some form of assistance since their displacement.

### ***Priority Needs***

Shelter was overwhelmingly identified as a priority need across all sub-districts in Erbil Governorate given that many IDP families live in sub-standard, crowded and overpriced rental accommodation that exceeds their financial means. In addition, employment and food were identified as major needs.

## 1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report is to reflect the situation of the recently displaced persons in the Governorate of Erbil 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 secure. According to the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), 41,476 families have been displaced from the south and centre to the three Northern Governorates since 2003, the majority of whom were displaced after February 2006. Erbil Governorate hosts 10,304 IDP families (52,007 persons).<sup>3</sup>

The influx of the new IDPs has had a significant impact on the host communities: 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. Some returns have also taken place; according to a recent IRD survey, 871 IDP families have reportedly departed Erbil Governorate between January and June 2008.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The report was researched and drafted with UNHCR's partner IRD.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for Erbil Governorate provided by the General Directorate of Displacement and Migration (GDDM), 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.

<sup>4</sup> Source of data includes mayor and security offices across the governorate. 370 families reported as displaced by Turkish shelling in December 2007 returned home (UNHCR reports).

## 2. Summary of Governorate<sup>5</sup>

Figure 1: Summary of Governorate

<b>Size</b>	14,428 km <sup>2</sup>	<b>Administrative Capital</b>	Erbil City
<b>Districts</b>	Erbil City, Shaqlawa, Soran, Koysinjaq, Mergasor, Choman ( <i>de facto</i> Makhmur District) <sup>6</sup>	<b>Administration</b>	<i>Qadha</i> (district) and <i>Nahiya</i> (sub-district) Councils, Governorate Council
		<b>Checkpoints<sup>7</sup></b>	Choman District, Soran District, Shaqlawa District, Pirmam (Masif Salahuddin sub-District checkpoint), Erbil City checkpoint
<b>Internal Boundaries</b>	Dahuk, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah		
<b>Population</b> (excluding IDPs)	1,392,093 <sup>8</sup>	<b>IDPs from the Centre and South</b> (since 2003) <sup>9</sup>	<b>Individuals:</b> 52,007
			<b>Families:</b> 10,304
<b>Dominant Religion</b>	Islam (Sunni Muslims)	<b>Dominant Ethnicity</b>	Kurd

## 3. IDP Monitoring

### a) Methodology

UNHCR's partner IRD monitors IDPs in Erbil Governorate through its local monitoring team,<sup>10</sup> which collects information from household interviews,<sup>11</sup> consultations with UNHCR field staff, the Erbil Protection and Assistance Centre (PAC) and interviews with local community leaders. A survey plan was established according to geographic concentrations of IDPs in the Governorate. The target was to survey 15% of the post-2003 IDPs from the South and Centre in a given area. From a total of 10,304 IDP families in the target areas, 1,724 families (17%) were surveyed by IRD between 20 May 2007 and 30 June 2008.<sup>12</sup>

Figures used in this analysis are based on statistics received from the General Directorate of Displacement and Migration (GDDM), Erbil Branch, which quoted the Erbil Directorate of

<sup>5</sup> For further details on the Governorate of Erbil, please consult UNHCR's *Governorate Assessment Report*, September 2007, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/iraq?page=governorate>.

<sup>6</sup> Makhmur was detached from Erbil Governorate in 1996 and reassigned to the predominantly Arab Governorate of Ninewa as part of the former regime's *Arabization* campaign. The Kurdish authorities hope to incorporate the district into the Region of Kurdistan through a popular referendum on the basis of Article 140 of the Iraqi Constitution; see also Chicago Tribune, Liz Sly, *In vulnerable, remote north, Iraqis await a vote on future*, 2 September 2007, [http://www.iraqupdates.com/p\\_articles.php?refid=DH-S-03-09-2007&article=21300](http://www.iraqupdates.com/p_articles.php?refid=DH-S-03-09-2007&article=21300).

<sup>7</sup> List includes permanent checkpoints only.

<sup>8</sup> MoPDC/UNDP, *Iraq Living Conditions Survey*, April 2005.

<sup>9</sup> See above footnote 3.

<sup>10</sup> The IRD monitoring team in Erbil consists of one male and one female monitor, working in partnership.

<sup>11</sup> IRD monitors use UNHCR's IDP/Returnee Household Monitoring Form, Version C, October 2006.

<sup>12</sup> In Erbil Centre (Erbil Centre, Ainkawa and Khabat sub-Districts), 17% of the IDPs were surveyed, in Shaqlawa District (Shaqlawa sub-District) 11% and in Makhmur District (Qushtapa sub-District) 10%. Sub-districts with less than 50 IDP families and quarters or villages with less than 25 families were excluded from the survey (see *Figure 3 Percentage of IDP families surveyed*). The IDP figures of April 2008 are the baseline for above mentioned percentages.

Residency and Housing as its main source (all new IDP arrivals to Erbil Governorate are required to register their temporary stay at the Erbil Directorate of Residency and Housing). The figures used in this report for survey analysis are as of April 2008 and data is rounded off to zero decimal places. An effort was made by monitors to ensure a representative sample of IDPs' religious/ethnic background proportionate to the figures received from GDDM and the Directorate of Residency and Housing in Erbil.

## ***b) IDP Monitoring Summary***

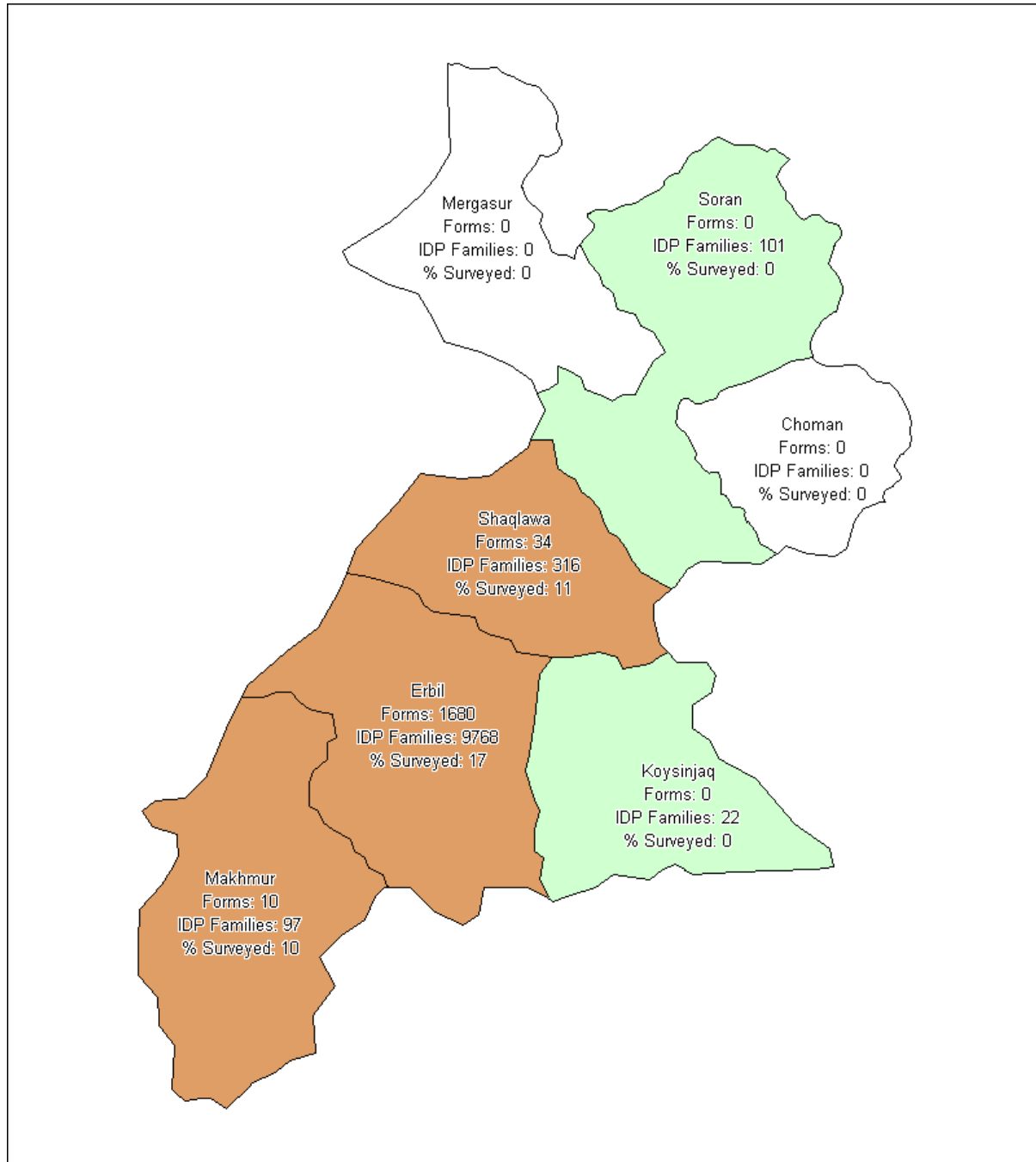
**Figure 2: Monitoring Summary**

<b>Districts surveyed</b>	Erbil Centre, Shaqlawa, Makhmur
<b>Number of surveys</b>	1,724
<b>Percentage of IDP population surveyed</b>	17% (families), 12% (individuals)
<b>Districts with highest IDP concentration (families)</b>	Erbil: 9,768, Shaqlawa: 316, Soran: 101, Makhmur: 97 <sup>13</sup>
<b>Main cause of flight</b>	Post-Samarra events (98%)
<b>Main governorate of origin</b>	Baghdad (66%)
<b>Main ethnicity</b>	Arab (39%)
<b>Main Religion</b>	Islam (65%)
<b>Priority protection needs</b>	Access to food, including temporary PDS cards; access to education for Arabic-speaking IDP children
<b>Priority assistance needs</b>	Shelter
<b>Received assistance</b>	26% of surveyed IDP population

<sup>13</sup> Initially, Soran was not included in the survey plan as at the time of planning the figures the District indicated only 27 families (see also footnote 12)



**Figure 3: Percentage of IDP families surveyed<sup>14</sup>**



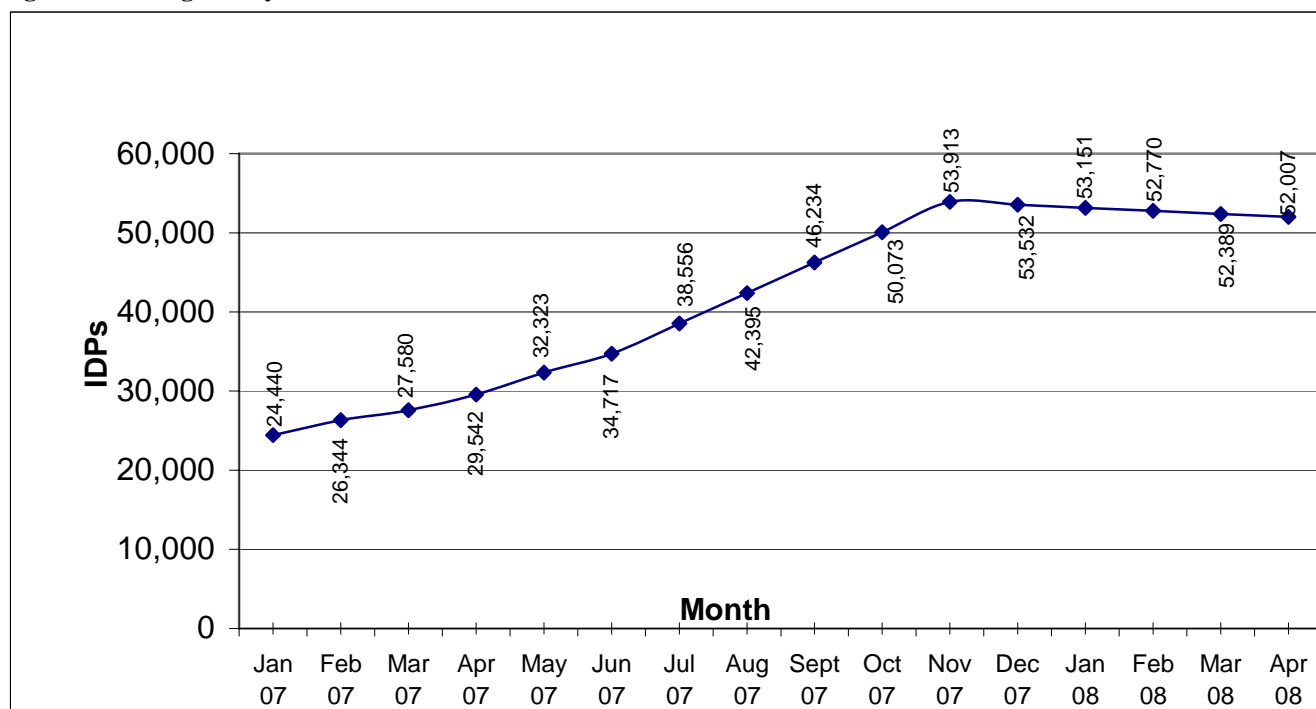
## 4. IDP Profile

### a) IDP flow

The number of IDPs arriving in Erbil Governorate has shown a steady increase from February 2006 onwards, peaking in November 2007. As of December 2007, figures issued by GDDM show a slight decrease in the total number of IDPs, reflecting the impact of IDP departures during the period (see Figure 4).

<sup>14</sup> Source of map: <http://www.esri.com>.

Figure 4: IDP figures by month<sup>15</sup>

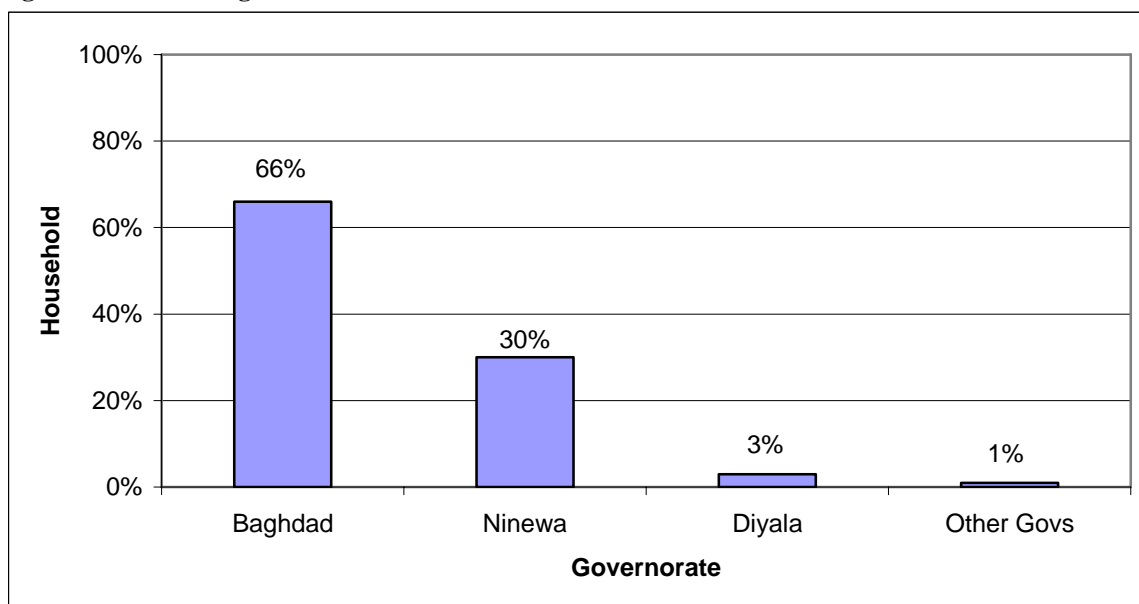


### b) Movement profile

**Place of origin:** The majority of the IDP families surveyed are from Baghdad Governorate (66%). Families also fled from Ninewa (30%), Diyala (3%) and other governorates (2%). Of those that came from Baghdad, 62% were from Al-Rusafa and 37% from Al-Karkh Districts. All families from Ninewa came from Mosul City (Figure 5).

<sup>15</sup> Between January and June 2007, figures were received on a monthly basis from the Directorate of Residency and Housing. Thereafter, GDDM has been the source and data has been shared only on an irregular basis. Also, figures were provided cumulatively for more than one month. IRD has extrapolated monthly figures from these multi-month figures.

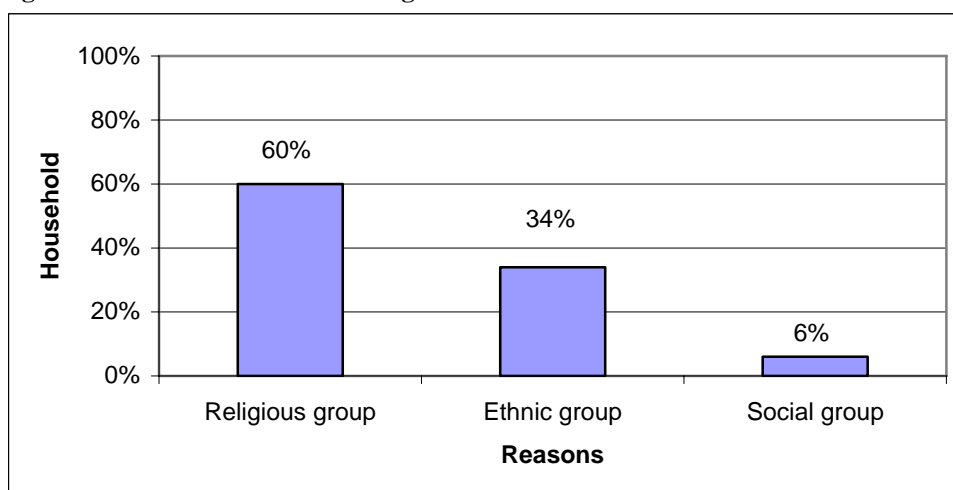
**Figure 5: Place of origin<sup>16</sup>**



**Flight:** Sectarian violence in the aftermath of the February 2006 Samarra bombing was the main cause of flight for 98% of the IDP families surveyed. 2% fled because of other violent events that occurred since 2003.

81% of the IDP families surveyed stated they were specifically targeted. 94% of the families surveyed stated that the reason they were specifically targeted was because of their association with a religious (60%) or ethnic group (34%, Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Reasons families were targeted<sup>17</sup>**

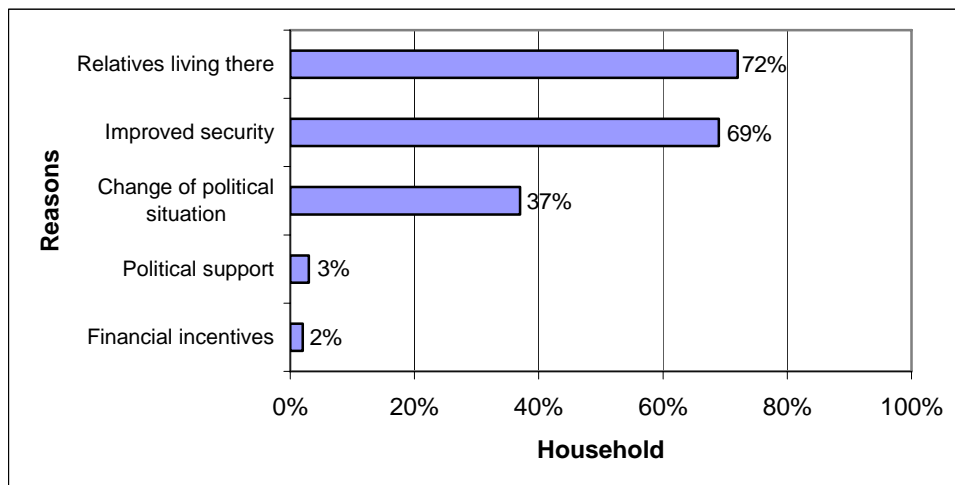


72% of the IDPs surveyed reported having relatives in Erbil Governorate as the reason for relocating to Erbil and 69% cited better security in the Governorate. Financial incentives were of least concern to the families surveyed (Figure 7).

<sup>16</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families.

<sup>17</sup> Sample size of 1,395 families targeted.

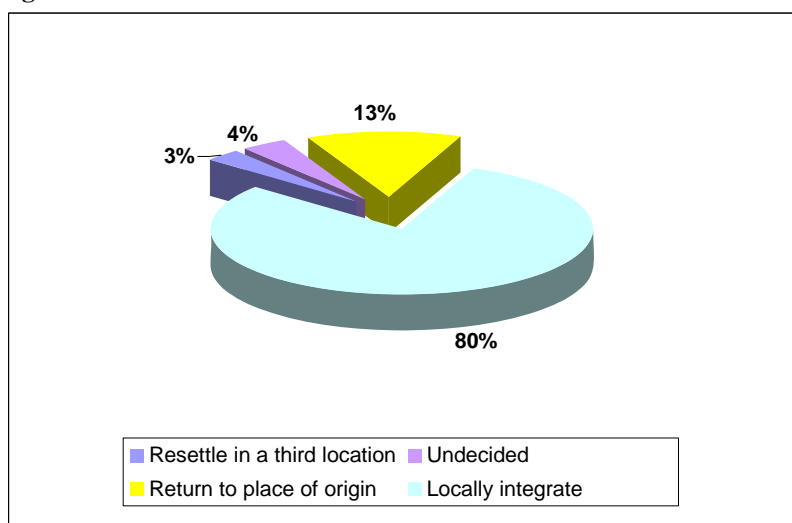
**Figure 7: Reasons for moving to current location<sup>18</sup>**



*Note: Multiple answers were possible.*

**IDP intentions:** A large majority of the families surveyed intend to locally integrate into their host community whilst very few families plan to return to their place of origin or to relocate to a third location. A number of families are waiting on one of several factors in order to make a decision (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: IDP intentions<sup>19</sup>**

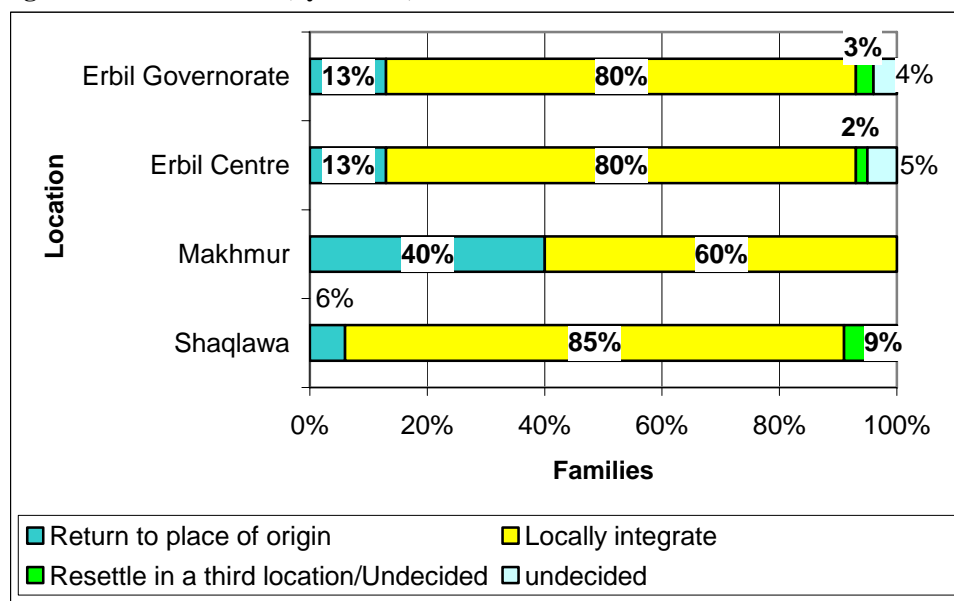


IDP intentions varied across the various districts surveyed. In particular, the intentions of IDPs surveyed in Makhmur District differed significantly from the other districts with more than 40% intending to return to their places of origin. In contrast, in Shaqlawa District, only three families indicated that they wish to return to their place of origin (Figure 9). This may be partly explained by the different living conditions in each location. Also, 80% of the families surveyed in Makhmur District are Arabs from Baghdad, who may have difficulties to locally integrate. In comparison, IDPs in Shaqlawa District come from a mixture of ethnic and geographical backgrounds.

<sup>18</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families. The values may not add up to 100% because households may list up to three reasons for moving.

<sup>19</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families.

**Figure 9: IDP intentions (by district)**



### ***c) Demographic profile***

**Gender and age breakdown of families:** Of the surveyed families, the male/female ratio was almost the same (49%/51%). Female heads of households represented 14% of the surveyed group, compared to 86% male. Children under the age of 18 represented over 38% of the surveyed group and persons over 60 accounted for 5% (Figure 10).

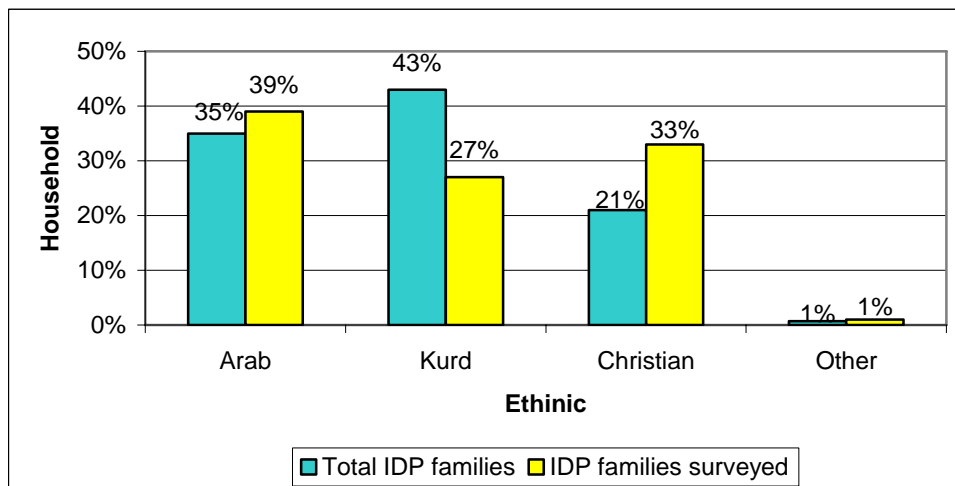
**Figure 10: Age breakdown<sup>20</sup>**

	Shaqlawa		Makhmur		Erbil Centre		Erbil Governorate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Pop 0-4</b>	14	11%	8	25%	879	14%	901	14%
<b>Pop 5-17</b>	38	30%	1	3%	1,518	24%	1,557	24%
<b>Pop 18-59</b>	68	53%	19	59%	3,551	56%	3,638	56%
<b>Over 60</b>	8	6%	4	13%	341	5%	353	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>20</sup> Sample size of 6,449 individuals.

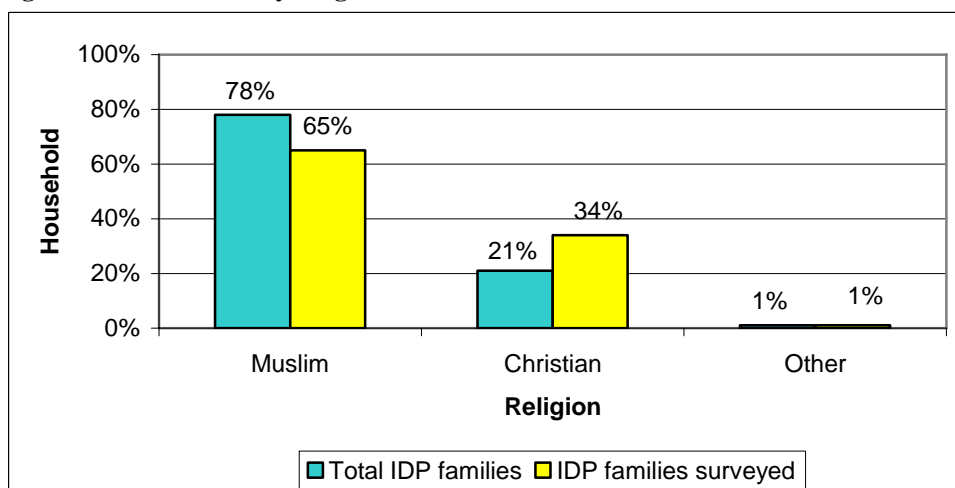
**Ethnicity:** The ethnic make-up of the IDP families surveyed is largely representative of the ethnic breakdown of IDPs across the Governorate of Erbil. Arabs, Christians and Kurds are the three dominant ethnic groups. The group “Other” includes Turkmen and Armenians (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Breakdown by ethnicity<sup>21</sup>**



**Religion:** The IDP group surveyed is largely representative of the religious breakdown of the IDPs across the Governorate with Muslims slightly under-surveyed and Christians slightly over-surveyed. The large majority of those displaced to Erbil Governorate in the surveyed group are Muslims.<sup>22</sup> Christians represent approximately one third of the surveyed group (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Breakdown by religion<sup>23</sup>**



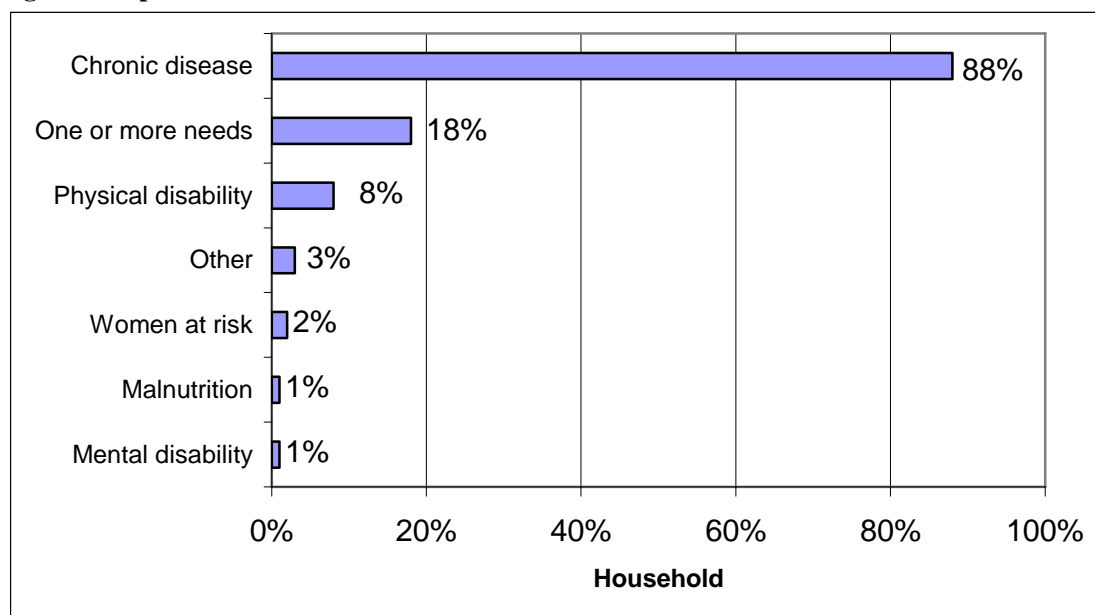
**Vulnerabilities:** 18% of the IDP families surveyed reported having one or more family members with special needs with chronic diseases being the main cause of vulnerability (88%, Figure 13).

<sup>21</sup> Sample size of 1,724 IDP households versus GDDM statistics on ethnicity from April 2007.

<sup>22</sup> Estimate based on the assumption that all Kurds and Arabs are Muslims.

<sup>23</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families.

**Figure 13: Special needs** <sup>24</sup>



Note: Multiple answers were possible.

## 5. IDP Protection

### a) Access to governorate

Persons not originating from one of the three Northern Governorates require a sponsor in order to be admitted to the Governorate of Erbil.<sup>25</sup> This may prove difficult for persons with no family or other links.<sup>26</sup> The sponsor must present him/herself at the entry checkpoint and provide personal details. IDPs must fill out a card at the entry checkpoint to enter the Governorate. IDPs without a sponsor are denied entry.

### b) Permission to remain in the governorate

Persons not originating from the three Northern Governorates must fulfil specific criteria and also require a sponsor in order to legalize their stay in the Governorate of Erbil.<sup>27</sup> Provided a person has a sponsor and has established a reason allowing him/her to remain, he/she will be issued a quasi-residency permit (*karta manaw*), valid for three months, after which an extension is required.<sup>28</sup> Persons without a sponsor will generally not be able to obtain a quasi-residency permit.<sup>29</sup> IDPs allowed to remain in Erbil Governorate must report to the Residency Section or the nearest security office if they wish to move, visit or return permanently to their place of origin.

<sup>24</sup> Sample size of 305 out of 1,724 families.

<sup>25</sup> The sponsor must be a government or private company employee. The sponsor must inform the KRG authorities that he/she knows the IDP and will be questioned in the event of a security-related incident,

<sup>26</sup> Christian and Kurdish IDPs often have previous links with the governorate (e.g. family or business relations). Some IDPs without previous links manage to find a sponsor based on their economic or professional profile.

<sup>27</sup> IDPs must report to the Residency Section in the Security Department together with their sponsor and establish either political links to the region or that s/he has fled violence or persecution. UNHCR is not aware of persons being removed from the governorate.

<sup>28</sup> In the case that no extension is granted, a person is required to leave the governorate.

<sup>29</sup> In rare cases, exceptions are made, but the person remains under security surveillance.

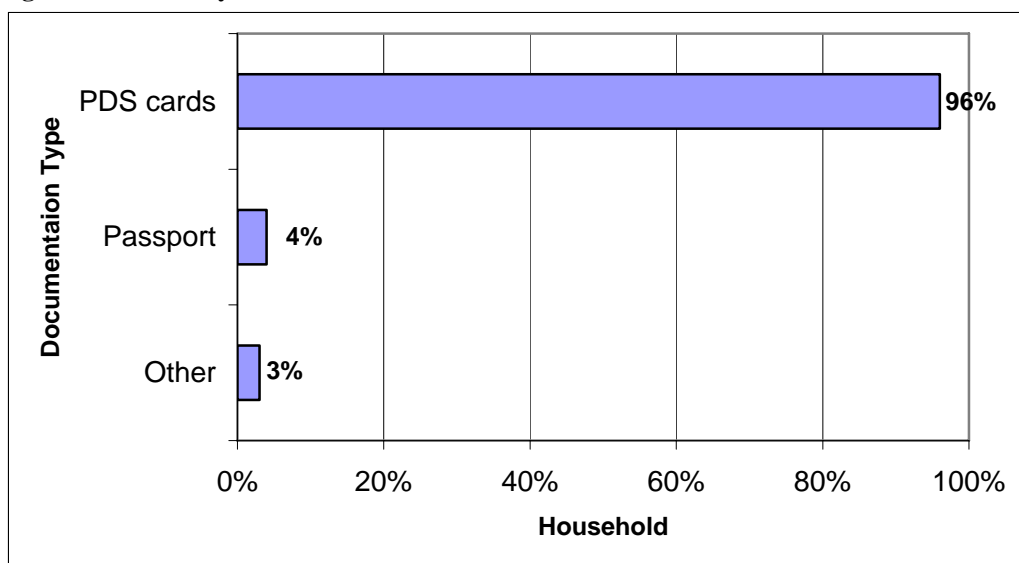
### **c) Freedom of movement and security**

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**

One fifth of the IDP families surveyed reported having difficulties in renewing their documentation. Problems with the transfer of PDS cards from the governorate of origin to the Governorate of Erbil was most widely reported (Figure 14).<sup>30</sup>

**Figure 14: Difficulty to renew documentation<sup>31</sup>**



*Note: Multiple answers were possible.*

## **6. IDP Living Conditions and Access to Services**

### **a) Housing**

The majority of the IDP households surveyed are living in rented housing and 7% own their own house (Figure 15). The type of shelter does not vary greatly among districts.<sup>32</sup>

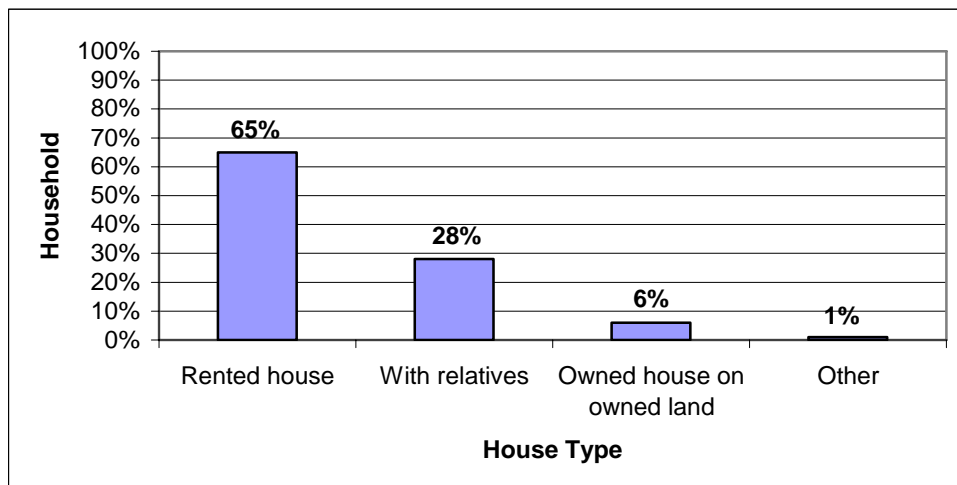
<sup>30</sup> Sample size of 344 of 1,724 families.

<sup>31</sup> Other documentation includes: national ID card (1.16%) and birth certificate (0.29%).

<sup>32</sup> Only five families reported living in a public building (less than 1 %).



**Figure 15: Shelter type**<sup>33</sup>



83% of the IDP families surveyed are living in urban areas of Erbil Governorate.<sup>34</sup> Overcrowding is an issue for 50% of the families surveyed, with many living in either somewhat crowded or extremely crowded conditions.<sup>35</sup> Two IDP households surveyed faced pressure to leave.

Rental accommodation<sup>36</sup> used by IDPs in Erbil Governorate is generally of a 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. IDPs are reportedly paying between US \$85-300 a month for poor quality small housing and US \$400+ for minimum standard small housing. Many IDP families are unable to afford these high rents and some are living in one room of a house, sharing communal facilities with several other families. Some families are living in former storage rooms of mosques or shops (Figure 16).

<sup>33</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families.

<sup>34</sup> 83% of the families surveyed live in urban areas, 1% in semi-urban and 16% in rural areas.

<sup>35</sup> 50% of the IDP families surveyed reported living in crowded housing, 39% in somewhat crowded (5+ person per room) and 11% in extremely crowded (8+ persons per room) housing.

<sup>36</sup> Any housing that an IDP family is paying rent for is recorded as rental housing.

**Figure 16: Examples of rented housing**



**One-room IDP shelter in Shawes Collective Town, Kasnazan sub-District, housing a family of ten. Rent: US \$85 per month.**



**One-room tent in Shawes Collective Town, Kasnazan sub-District, housing a family of four. The tent is pitched on relatives' land free of charge.**

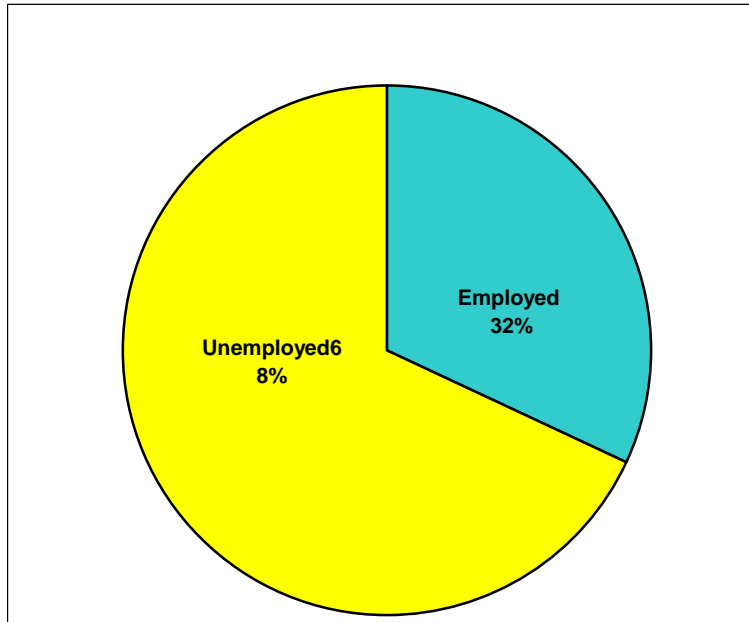


**One-room IDP shelter in Shaqlawa town, Shaqlawa District, housing a family of four: The building is owned by the IDPs' relatives and they do not charge rent.**

## b) Employment

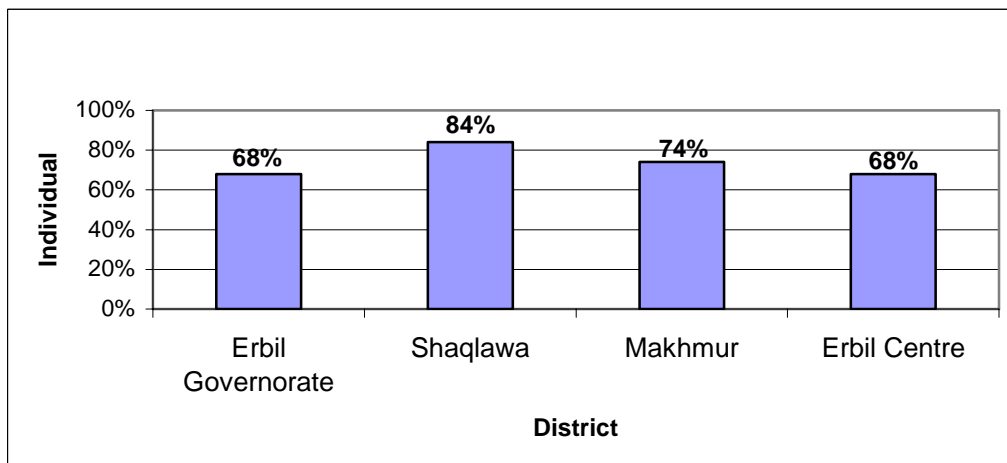
68% of the surveyed IDPs of working age have been unemployed since their displacement (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Employment<sup>37</sup>



This percentage varied marginally across districts with the highest unemployment rate surveyed in Shaqlawa District, where 84% of the IDPs surveyed reported being unemployed (Figure 18).<sup>38</sup>

Figure 18: IDPs unemployed<sup>39</sup>



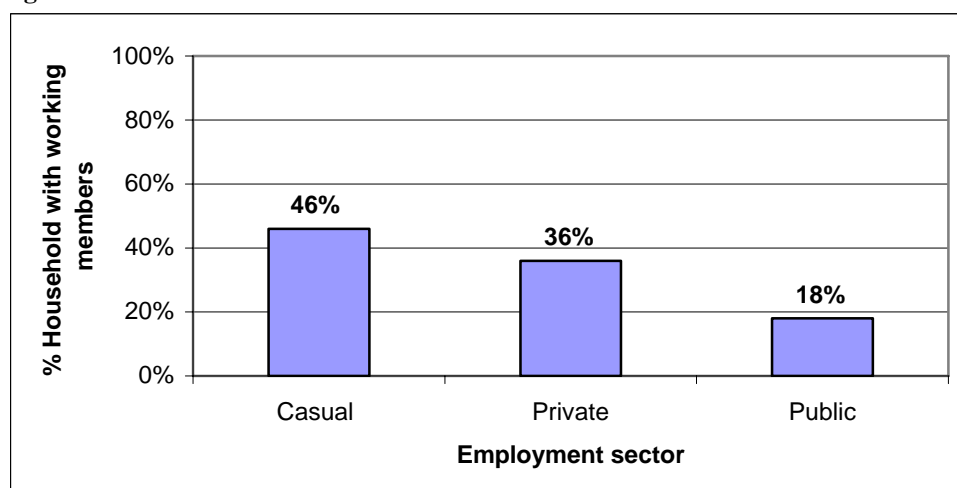
Of 1,159 individuals that reported having some kind of employment, the majority are working as casual labourers (Figure 19).

<sup>37</sup> Sample size of 3,638 individuals from 1,724 families.

<sup>38</sup> Shaqlawa is traditionally a tourist area with no major industry or other economic activity.

<sup>39</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families.

**Figure 19: Work sectors**<sup>40</sup>



**Source of income:** 31% of the IDP families surveyed reported having no source of income. Of the 69% that did report having some income, 93% listed some form of employment as their main source of income, 4% remittances and 3% savings.

Christian families, particularly those with roots in the governorate, are often assisted financially by the “Committee of Managing Christians' Issues”.<sup>41</sup>

In late 2007, the Central 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 covering the three Northern Governorates as well. However, the programme has not yet been launched in Erbil Governorate.<sup>42</sup>

#### **d) Basic services**

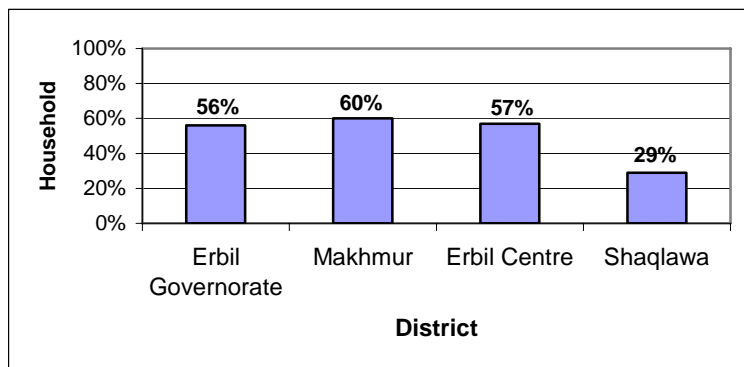
**Food:** 97% of the IDP families surveyed said that they relied solely on food rations through the PDS. Only 56% of the IDP families surveyed are currently able to access their food rations in displacement. Access to the PDS varies slightly across districts (Figure 20).

<sup>40</sup> Sample size of 1,159 out of 1,724 families

<sup>41</sup> This Committee is funded by the Office of Sarkes Agha Jan (KRG Minister of Finance), run by the Church. According to research done by the PAC, a family of 1-2 persons receives 50,000 Iraqi Dinar (ID), a family of 3-4 persons 75,000 ID and a family of 5+ 100,000 ID per month. Families that own their own house are not eligible for this assistance.

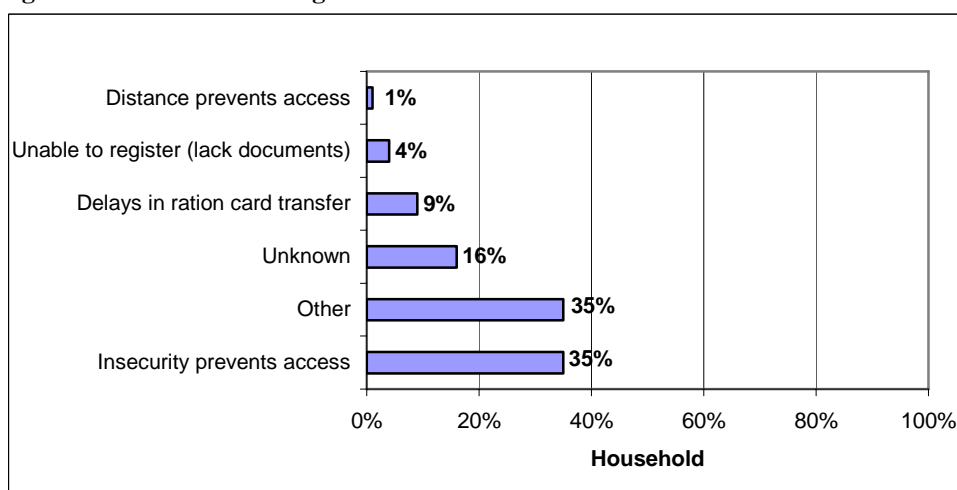
<sup>42</sup> The PAC confirmed that no payments have been made as of June 2008.

**Figure 20: Access to PDS<sup>43</sup>**



43% of the households surveyed did not have access to their food rations. The majority listed inability to transfer their PDS registration to their current location (“Other”) and insecurity in their place of origin as the main barriers to access (Figure 21).

**Figure 21: Reasons for being unable to access PDS<sup>44</sup>**



IDPs, except those from “disputed areas”, are generally allowed to apply for a temporary transfer of their PDS cards to Erbil Governorate.<sup>45</sup> According to the Governor of Erbil, 2,383 IDP families successfully managed to temporarily transfer their food ration cards to Erbil and received their food rations from 1 May 2007 until 30 June 2008.<sup>46</sup> During the same period, the PAC in Erbil recorded 428 cases related to the PDS, mostly requests for assistance to temporarily transfer IDPs’ food ration cards.

The World Food Programme (WFP) rolled out a food subsidy programme for IDPs across Iraq in March 2008. The programme will provide 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:

<sup>43</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families.

<sup>44</sup> Sample size of 758 families.

<sup>45</sup> Local authorities are unwilling to allow for the permanent transfer of PDS registrations given its potential political and demographic implications. To apply for a temporary transfer, the IDP must present the following: valid PDS card for previous location; civil ID cards of all the family members listed on the PDS card; temporary quasi-residency card; and support letters from the local mayor (*mukhtar*), Residency Office and Security Directorate.

<sup>46</sup> Directorate of Food Rations in Erbil, August 2008.

- 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.

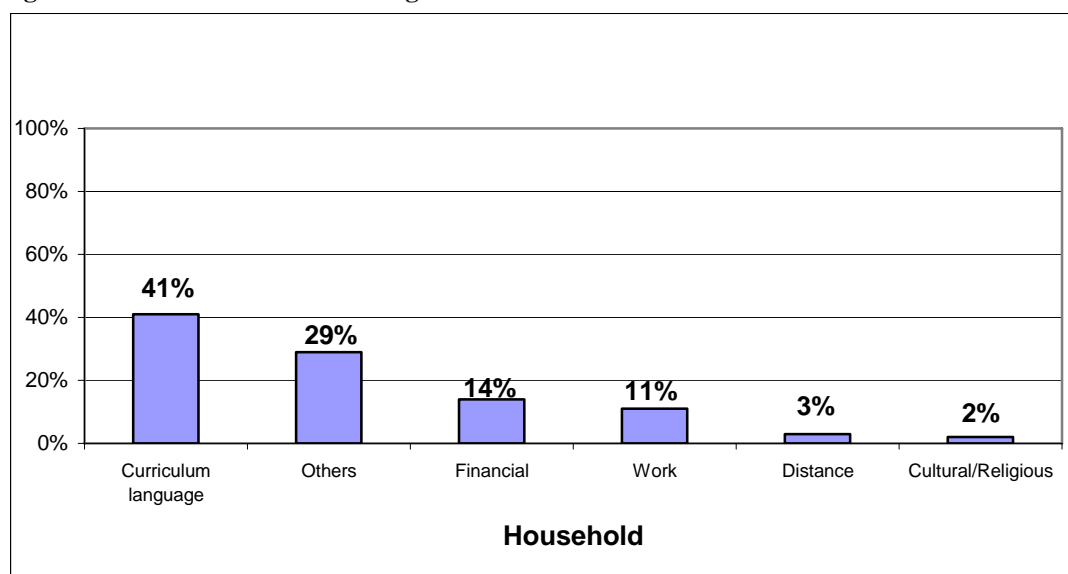
The full target of beneficiaries has not yet been met.

**Health:** All IDP families surveyed reported access to primary healthcare services and 99% have access to basic pharmaceuticals. Virtually all (99%) children have up to date vaccination records. 29% of the families received visits from a health worker, mostly pertaining to vaccinations.

**Education:** Literacy rates were high amongst the surveyed group. Only 1% of the IDP families surveyed with children under the age of 15 had an illiterate child.

23% of the IDP families surveyed have school-age children not attending school.<sup>47</sup> The majority of families (41%) listed curriculum language as the main reason for non-attendance (Figure 22). There are eight Arabic language schools in Erbil Governorate<sup>48</sup> with 6,801 IDP children currently enrolled. However, there are no Arabic schools outside Erbil District.<sup>49</sup>

**Figure 22: Reasons for not attending school<sup>50</sup>**



**Water and sanitation:** All IDP families surveyed reported having access to potable water, which they receive from municipal underground pipes in sufficient quantities for cooking, cleaning and washing. All IDP families surveyed reported having access to toilets. However, 53% share toilets with other families.

<sup>47</sup> Of 626 households surveyed with children aged 5-17.

<sup>48</sup> Six Arabic language schools in Erbil City (two primary, two intermediate and two secondary) and two primary schools in Ankawa, a sub-District close to Erbil City.

<sup>49</sup> Information provided by the Ministry of Education in September 2007. The figure will be updated at the beginning of the next school year in September 2008.

<sup>50</sup> Sample size of 142 families with children not attending school out of 626 families with school-age children.

**Electricity and fuel:** Over 99% of the IDP families surveyed have access to four or more hours of electricity per day. 96% reported being able to afford kerosene and 28% are able to afford benzene.

### **e) Humanitarian assistance**

Only 26% of the surveyed IDP families received some assistance, including food (26%) and other assistance (77%). According to the survey, the Church<sup>51</sup> delivered 64% of the assistance (food and other assistance), while the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS), the KRG, relatives and other religious groups made up the remaining 36% of assistance.<sup>52</sup> Only 22% of the female heads of households received assistance.

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

**Protection and Legal Advice:** The UNHCR-funded PAC in Erbil assisted 817 IDPs between 1 May 2007 and 30 June 2008.<sup>53</sup> The top three cases included: access to PDS (428), employment (306), housing (318) and “Other” (mainly NFIs, 145).

**Distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) and shelter materials:** Around 6,743 IDP families in Erbil Governorate received NFIs between January 2007 and June 2008, including 1,900 families in Khabat, 1,000 families in Ankawa and 59 families in Sidakan. In addition, in December 2006/January 2007, UNHCR provided 1,800 NFIs to the local authorities to allow them to directly assist IDPs.

**Community-based and IDP camp projects:** Two water projects in Khabat sub-District, benefiting 650 IDP and host families in 2007.

## **7. Priority Needs and Suggested Interventions**

Shelter was overwhelmingly identified as a priority need across all sub-districts (Figure 23).

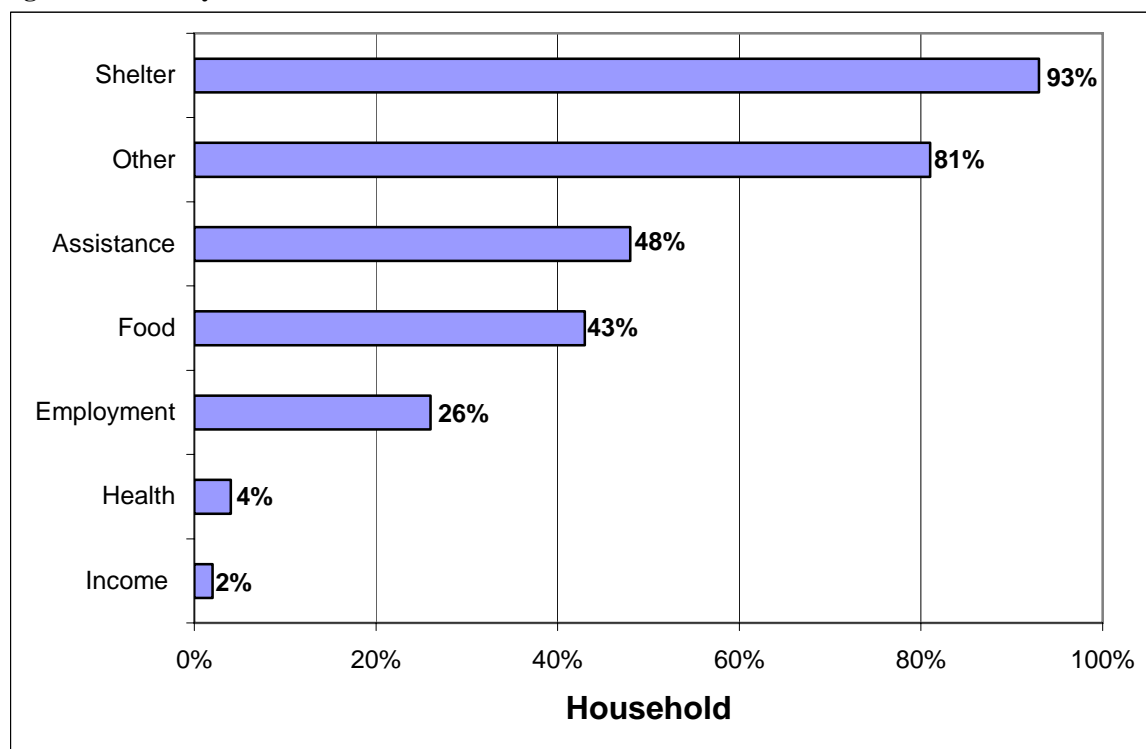
---

<sup>51</sup> See footnote 41 above.

<sup>52</sup> Out of 451 families that received assistance once or more than once.

<sup>53</sup> The total number of clients assisted from 2007 until June 2008 is 1,706.

**Figure 23: Priority needs**<sup>54</sup>



*Note: Multiple answers were possible.*

**Interventions are urgently needed in the areas of shelter, food, education and access to employment for vulnerable IDP families in Erbil 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 very 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, namely WFP and IRCS, 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.

WFP’s food subsidy programme for IDPs that started in March 2008 across Iraq should help alleviate the situation of some vulnerable IDPs. However, given that it is a slow process, the authorities should be encouraged to process registrations in a non-bureaucratic manner.

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

**Education:** The local authorities in Erbil should be supported to provide access for children

<sup>54</sup> Sample size of 1,724 families.



to primary and secondary schooling in Arabic language. Additional support to vulnerable IDP families covering transportation, school uniform and book costs should also be considered.

## ANNEX I: Data Sheet

### Household Survey Summary

Governorate: Erbil

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

Sample size: 1,724 households

*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
<b>Basic Profile</b>				
<b>Head of household and age and gender breakdown</b>				
17	<b>Head of Household</b>			
	HOH is Male	1,484	86.08%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
	HOH is Female	240	13.92%	
18	<b>Household Profile</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
	Average family size	4.0		
a	Males	3,165	49.08%	
b	Females	3,284	50.92%	
c	Age under 1	259	4.02%	
d	Age 1-4	642	9.96%	
e	Age 5-17	1,557	24.14%	
f	Age 18-59	3,638	56.41%	
g	Age 60 and above	353	5.47%	
<b>Ethnicity and Religion</b>				
19-	<b>To which ethnic group does the family belong to</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Arab	676	39.21%	
b	Kurd	416	24.13%	
c	Feili Kurd/Iranian Kurd	43	2.49%	
d	Turkmen	5	0.29%	
e	Other (specify)	6	0.35%	
f	Assyrian	159	9.22%	
g	Chaldean	393	22.80%	
h	Armenian	26	1.51%	
21-	<b>What is the Family Religion</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Islam – Shi'ite	119	6.90%	
b	Islam – Sunni	1,008	58.47%	
c	Other Islam (not Shi'ite or Sunni)	1	0.06%	
d	Other (specify)	12	0.70%	
e	Christian	574	33.29%	
g	Sabeen/Mandean	10	0.58%	
<b>Most Recently Displaced From Governorate/District</b>				
28	<b>Most Recently Displaced From Gov</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
	Baghdad	1,142	66.24%	
	Ninewa	510	29.58%	
	Diyala	46	2.67%	
	Kirkuk	18	1.04%	
	Salah Al-Din	7	0.41%	

	Basrah	1	0.06%	
	<b>Most Recently Displaced From District</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
	Baghdad – Abu Ghraib	5	0.29%	
	Baghdad – Al-Resafa	711	41.24%	
	Baghdad – Karkh	425	24.65%	
	Baghdad – Mada'in	1	0.06%	
	Basrah – Al-Zubair	1	0.06%	
	Diyala – Al-Khalis	4	0.23%	
	Diyala – Baladrooz	7	0.41%	
	Diyala – Ba'quba	33	1.91%	
	Diyala – Khanaqin	2	0.12%	
	Kirkuk – Al-Hawiga	1	0.06%	
	Kirkuk – Daquq	1	0.06%	
	Kirkuk – Kirkuk	16	0.93%	
	Ninewa – Mosul	510	29.58%	
	Salah Al-Din – Baiji	1	0.06%	
	Salah Al-Din – Tikrit	6	0.35%	
<b>Number of Displacements and Reasons for Leaving Village/Town</b>				
<b>29-</b>	<b>How many times has the household been displaced inside Iraq</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
	1	1,642	95.24%	
	2	78	4.52%	
	3	4	0.23%	
<b>30-</b>	<b>Reasons for leaving village/town</b>			Out of 1,724 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	41	2.38%	
r	Post-Samarra events	1,683	97.62%	
<b>Cause of Flight and Reasons for Moving to Other Locations</b>				
<b>31</b>	<b>Why did the family flee</b>			Out of 1,724 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	587	34.05%	
b	Specific sectarian threats	26	1.51%	
c	Left out of fear	1,187	68.85%	
d	Generalized violence	1,160	67.29%	
e	Armed conflict	153	8.87%	
f	Forced displacement from property	19	1.10%	
g	Discrimination	386	22.39%	
h	Other	87	5.05%	
<b>32</b>	<b>Was the family targeted</b>			Out of 1,395 IDP households surveyed targeted
a	Belonging to a certain ethnic group	468	33.55%	
b	Belonging to a certain religion or sect	831	59.57%	
c	Holding a certain political opinion	5	0.36%	
d	Belonging to a certain social group	91	6.52%	
e	Do not think the family was targeted	329	19.08%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>33</b>	<b>Reasons for moving to current location</b>			Out of 1,724 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	1,195	69.32%	
b	Change of political situation	631	36.60%	
d	Property claim	1	0.06%	
e	Harassed in displacement	13	0.75%	
f	Relatives living there	1,236	71.69%	
i	Political support	48	2.78%	
j	Reconstruction assistance	2	0.12%	

k	Other	3	0.17%	
m	Tribal links	7	0.41%	
n	Financial incentives	31	1.80%	
<b>Intentions</b>				
<b>34</b>	<b>What are the main intentions</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Return to their place of origin	220	12.76%	
b	Locally integrate in the current location	1,378	79.93%	
c	Resettle in a third location	46	2.67%	
d	Waiting on one or several factors	80	4.64%	
<b>35</b>	<b>When does the family plan to return</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	In less than 6 months	46	2.67%	
b	In 6 to 12 months	84	4.87%	
c	In more than 12 months	1,384	80.28%	
d	Whenever the security situation improves	210	12.18%	
<b>Shelter</b>				
<b>36</b>	<b>Type of Shelter</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Owned house on owned land	111	6.44%	
b	Rented house	1,122	65.08%	
c	With relatives	484	28.07%	
d	Public building	5	0.29%	
f	House on land not owned	1	0.06%	
h	In the house of host family	1	0.06%	
<b>37</b>	<b>House Crowding</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Not overcrowded	863	50.06%	
b	Somewhat overcrowded	673	39.04%	
c	Extremely overcrowded	188	10.90%	
<b>38</b>	<b>House Location</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Rural	283	16.42%	
b	Urban	1,430	82.95%	
d	Semi-rural	11	0.64%	
<b>Pressure to Leave</b>				
<b>39</b>	<b>Pressure to Leave</b>			Out of 2 IDP households surveyed faced pressure to leave
b	Pressure from relatives	1	50.00%	
f	Other threat or pressure	1	50.00%	
a	No pressure to leave or threat of eviction	1,722	99.88%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>Property Owned Before Being Displaced</b>				
<b>40</b>	<b>Property owned before being displaced</b>			
a	House	641	97.27%	Out of 659 IDP households surveyed owned property before displacement
b	Apartment or room	12	1.82%	
c	Land for housing	3	0.46%	
d	Land for agriculture	3	0.46%	
e	Shop/small business	26	3.95%	
f	Other	4	0.61%	
<b>Now able to access property</b>				
<b>41</b>	<b>Now able to access property?</b>			Out of 659 IDP households surveyed property owned before displacement
a	Yes, property accessible	207	31.41%	

f	Do not know	317	48.10%	
	If no why:			
b	Property destroyed or damaged so as to be unusable	22	16.30%	Out of 135 IDP households surveyed having property not able to access
c	Property occupied, controlled or claimed by private citizens	85	62.96%	
d	Property occupied, controlled or claimed by the government	3	2.22%	
e	Property currently in military use	1	0.74%	
g	Property occupied by militia groups	4	2.96%	
h	Property sold or exchanged	20	14.81%	
<b>42-A</b>	<b>Did your family lose property from 17 July 1968 to 9 April 2003, if so, how?</b>			Out of 3 IDP households surveyed who lost property from 17 July 1968 to 9 April 2003
	Other	2	66.67%	
	Threats by others	1	33.33%	
<b>42-B</b>	<b>Property lost from 9 April 2003 to 22 February 2006</b>			Out of 7 IDP households surveyed who lost property from 9 April 2003 to 22 February 2006
	Threats by others	6	85.71%	
	Other	1	14.29%	
<b>42-C</b>	<b>Property lost after 22 February 2006</b>			Out of 119 IDP households surveyed who lost property after 22 February 2006
	Threats by others	96	80.67%	
	Other	23	19.33%	
<b>Water</b>				
49	Family normally drinks clean water	1,724	100.00%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>50</b>	<b>If no access, why not?</b>			
<b>51</b>	<b>Main water sources (multiple choice)</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Municipal water (underground pipes)	1,720	99.77%	
b	Public well/tap	2	0.12%	
c	Unprotected dug well	2	0.12%	
d	Tanker/truck vendor	323	18.74%	
h	Other	221	12.82%	
<b>52</b>	<b>Other Water Questions</b>			
a	Enough water for drinking & cooking	1,719	99.71%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
b	Enough water for hygiene	1,720	99.77%	
<b>53</b>	<b>Access to sewerage system</b>	1,719	99.71%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>54</b>	<b>What type is it?</b>			Out of 1,719 IDP households surveyed having access to sewerage system
a	Modern (underground pipes)	691	40.20%	
b	Traditional (runs through the streets)	1,028	59.80%	
<b>55</b>	<b>Access to toilets</b>	1,722	99.88%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>56</b>	<b>Toilets shared with other families</b>	920	53.36%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>Food</b>				
<b>57</b>	<b>Receives PDS rations</b>	966	56.03%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed

<b>58</b>	<b>If not receiving PDS rations, why</b>			Out of 758 IDP households surveyed not receiving PDS rations
a	Delay transferring PDS registration to new location	65	8.58%	
b	Unable to register for PDS because of lacking documentation or PDS card	29	3.83%	
d	Inability to access food distribution point due to insecurity	269	35.49%	
e	Inability to access food distribution point due to distance	5	0.66%	
g	Do not know why	124	16.36%	
h	Other	266	35.09%	
<b>59</b>	<b>Do you receive food from other sources on a regular basis?</b>	21	1.22%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>60</b>	<b>Do you rely solely on the PDS?</b>	1,664	96.52%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>Health Care</b>				
<b>61</b>	<b>Access to PHC in village</b>	1,723	99.94%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>62</b>	<b>Access to drugs mostly needed</b>	1,699	98.55%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>63</b>	<b>Reason for no access to health</b>			Out of 1 IDP household surveyed who indicated their reason for no access.
a	Not available	1	100.00%	
<b>64</b>	<b>Children have vaccination records</b>	627	99.37%	Out of 631 IDP households surveyed with children under 5
<b>66</b>	<b>Purpose of visit by health worker</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Has not been visited	1,220	70.77%	
b	Medical examination	4	0.79%	Out of 504 IDP households surveyed visited by health workers
d	Vaccinations	477	94.64%	
f	Other services	23	4.56%	
<b>67</b>	<b>Family's main health problems</b>			Out of 257 IDP households surveyed who indicated having a health problem
a	Dysentery	0	0.00%	
b	Child health	26	10.12%	
c	Maternal health	4	1.56%	
d	Malnutrition	2	0.78%	
e	Chronic diseases	267	103.89%	
f	No health problems	1,467	85.09%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>Education</b>				
<b>68</b>	<b>Access to education in village</b>	627	93.58%	Out of 670 IDP households surveyed having children/adolescent of school or university age.
<b>70</b>	<b>Students attending school</b>	1,222	80.93%	Out of 1,557 of school age
<b>70a-1</b>	<b>Primary students – Male</b>	321	50.47%	Out of 636 primary students
<b>70a-2</b>	<b>Primary students – Female</b>	315	49.53%	
<b>70b-1</b>	<b>Intermediate – Male</b>	136	51.13%	Out of 266 intermediate students
<b>70b-2</b>	<b>Intermediate – Female</b>	130	48.87%	
<b>70c-1</b>	<b>Secondary – Male</b>	96	47.52%	Out of 202 secondary students
<b>70c-1</b>	<b>Secondary – Female</b>	106	52.48%	

<b>70d-1</b>	<b>Higher – Male</b>	49	41.53%	Out of 118 higher students
<b>70d-2</b>	<b>Higher – Female</b>	69	58.47%	
<b>70e-1</b>	<b>Total Male</b>	602	49.26%	Out of 1,222 students
<b>70e-1</b>	<b>Total Female</b>	620	50.74%	
	<b>Percent of children in primary and secondary school</b>	1,104	70.91%	
71	Families with children >6 not attending	142	22.68%	Out of 626 IDP households surveyed with children age 5-17
a-1	Primary – Male	169	58.68%	Out of 288 6-18 years old students
a-2	Primary – Female	119	41.32%	
<b>72</b>	<b>Reasons for not attending</b>			Out of 142 IDP households surveyed having children not attending school
a	Work	16	11.27%	
b	Curriculum language	58	40.85%	
c	Distance	4	2.82%	
d	Financial	20	14.08%	
f	Cultural/religious	3	2.11%	
g	Other	41	28.87%	
<b>74</b>	<b>Children enrolled at correct grade level</b>	516	82.30%	Out of 627 IDP households surveyed having children attending school
<b>75</b>	<b>Illiterate children under 15</b>	8	0.55%	Out of 626 households surveyed with children 5-17
<b>76</b>	<b>Children not speaking school language</b>	134	9.15%	Out of 626 households surveyed with children 5-17
<b>Access to services</b>				
<b>80</b>	<b>Access to electricity</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	No electricity	7	0.41%	
				Out of 1,717 IDP households surveyed having access to electricity
c	4 or more hours per day	1,717	100.00%	
<b>81</b>	<b>Access to fuel</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed Out of 1,723 IDP households surveyed having access to fuel
a	No access to fuel	1	0.06%	
b	Benzene	479	27.80%	
c	Diesel	5	0.29%	
d	Propane	921	53.45%	
e	Kerosene	1,648	95.65%	
f	Other	178	10.33%	
<b>Documentation</b>				
<b>82</b>	<b>Problems getting documents</b>	344	19.95%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
				Out of 344 IDP households surveyed having problem in getting documents
a	National ID card new	4	1.16%	
b	Passport	15	4.36%	
c	Birth certificate	1	0.29%	
d	PDS card	331	96.22%	
e	Other	7	2.03%	
<b>Security Situation</b>				
<b>85</b>	<b>Family members feel safe</b>	1,724	100.00%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>87</b>	<b>After 2003, how many people in family have been</b>			

a	Detained	4		Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
b	Kidnapped	40		
c	Killed by militants	11		
d	Killed by another citizen	9		
<b>88</b>	<b>Number still not accounted for</b>	86		Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>Gender</b>				
<b>90</b>	<b>Women/girls feel safe outside the house</b>	1,678	100.00%	Out of 1,678 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
<b>91</b>	<b>Women approach whom for help</b>			Out of 1,678 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
a	Family	1,675	99.82%	
b	Tribal leaders	2	0.12%	
e	Women's organizations	1	0.06%	
<b>92</b>	<b>Women's ability to move outside of home since 2003</b>			Out of 1,678 IDP households surveyed having a woman in the family
c	No change	5	0.30%	
b	Less able	134	7.99%	
a	More able	1,539	91.72%	
<b>Special Needs</b>				
<b>98</b>	<b>Families with Special Needs</b>			Out of 305 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	4	1.31%	
2	Physically Disabled	24	7.87%	
3	Malnutrition	2	0.66%	
4	Serious Medical Condition	2	0.66%	
9	Woman at Risk	6	1.97%	
13	Old Age in Need of Support	1	0.33%	
17	Chronic Diseases	269	88.20%	
18	Other	6	1.97%	
19	One or more need	305	17.69%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>Income and commodities</b>				
<b>99</b>	<b>Main source of income</b>			Out of 1,187 IDP households surveyed having a source of income
a	Full time employment	343	28.90%	
b	Casual/irregular employment	328	27.63%	
c	Self-employment	438	36.90%	
e	Remittances	49	4.13%	
f	Savings/benefits	29	2.44%	
d	No employment (no income)	537	31.15%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>100</b>	<b>Family members of working age who are:</b>			
a	Of working age	3,638		
b	Working	1,159	31.86%	Out of 3,638 individuals of working age
c	Working and paid (casual labor)	532	45.90%	Out of 1,159 IDP households surveyed having a family member working
d	Working in private sector	422	36.41%	
e	Working in public sector	205	17.69%	
<b>102</b>	<b>Items brought with family</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
a	Livestock	3	0.17%	
b	Agricultural tools	0	0.00%	
c	Shelter material	0	0.00%	
d	Car/transportation	107	6.21%	
e	Winter clothing	1,713	99.36%	



f	Other	246	14.27%	
<b>Assistance</b>				
<b>103</b>	<b>Received assistance</b>	451	26.16%	Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed
<b>104</b>	<b>Type of assistance received</b>			Out of 451 IDP households surveyed
f	Other	349	77.38%	
g	Food	118	26.16%	
	Number of FHH received assistance	53	22.08%	Out of 240 IDP households surveyed
<b>Priority needs</b>				
<b>105</b>	<b>Top Priorities</b>			Out of 1,724 IDP households surveyed. The values do not add up to 100% because households listed up to three priorities for assistance
a	Electricity	4	0.23%	
b	Health	73	4.23%	
c	Job	440	25.52%	
d	More money	24	1.39%	
e	Public services	11	0.64%	
g	Shelter	1,608	93.27%	
I	Documentation	4	0.23%	
m	Education	3	0.17%	
n	Agriculture	1	0.06%	
q	Assistance	835	48.43%	
u	Food	747	43.33%	
z	Other	1,373	79.64%	