

به خير بين

WELCOME

أهلاً وسهلاً



Displacement as challenge and opportunity

*Urban profile:
Refugees, internally displaced persons and host community*

Erbil Governorate, Kurdistan Region of Iraq

April 2016

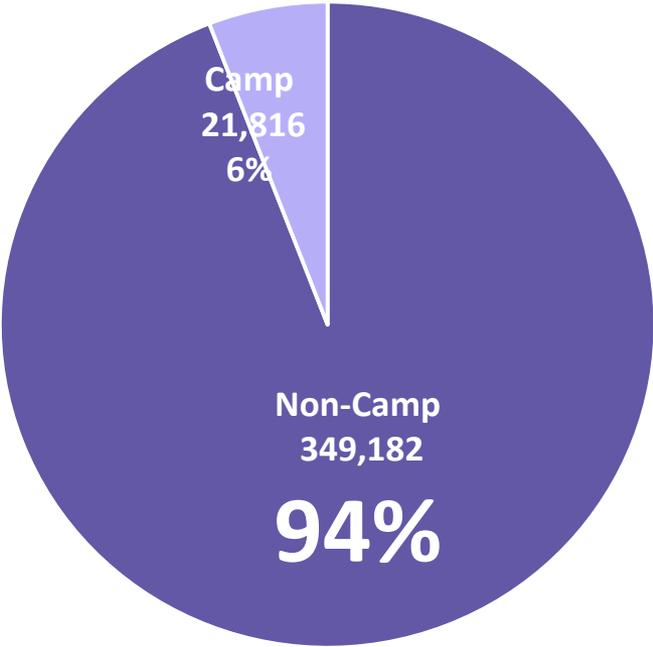




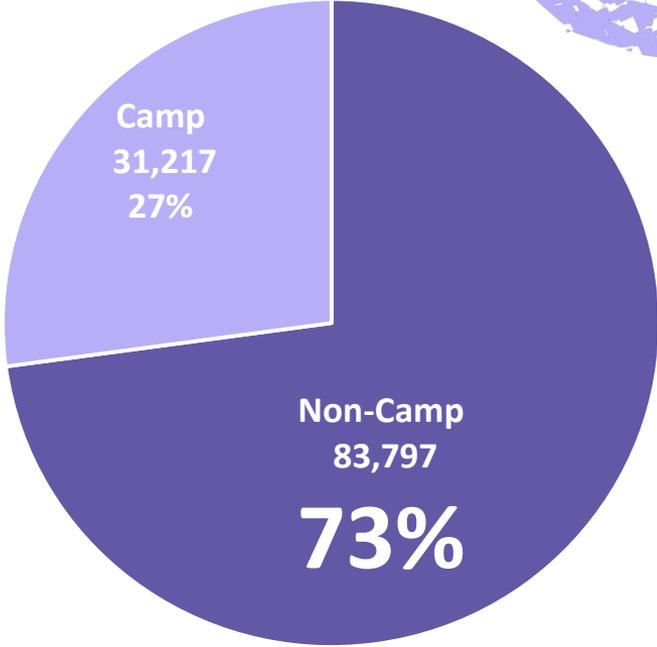
ERBIL CAMP AND NON-CAMP (URBAN AREAS)



IDPs



Refugees





- Shift from focus on camps to out of camps
- Integrated and area-based approach, including host communities
- Evidence-based programming for urban displaced

PROFILING PROCESS & CAPACITY SHARING



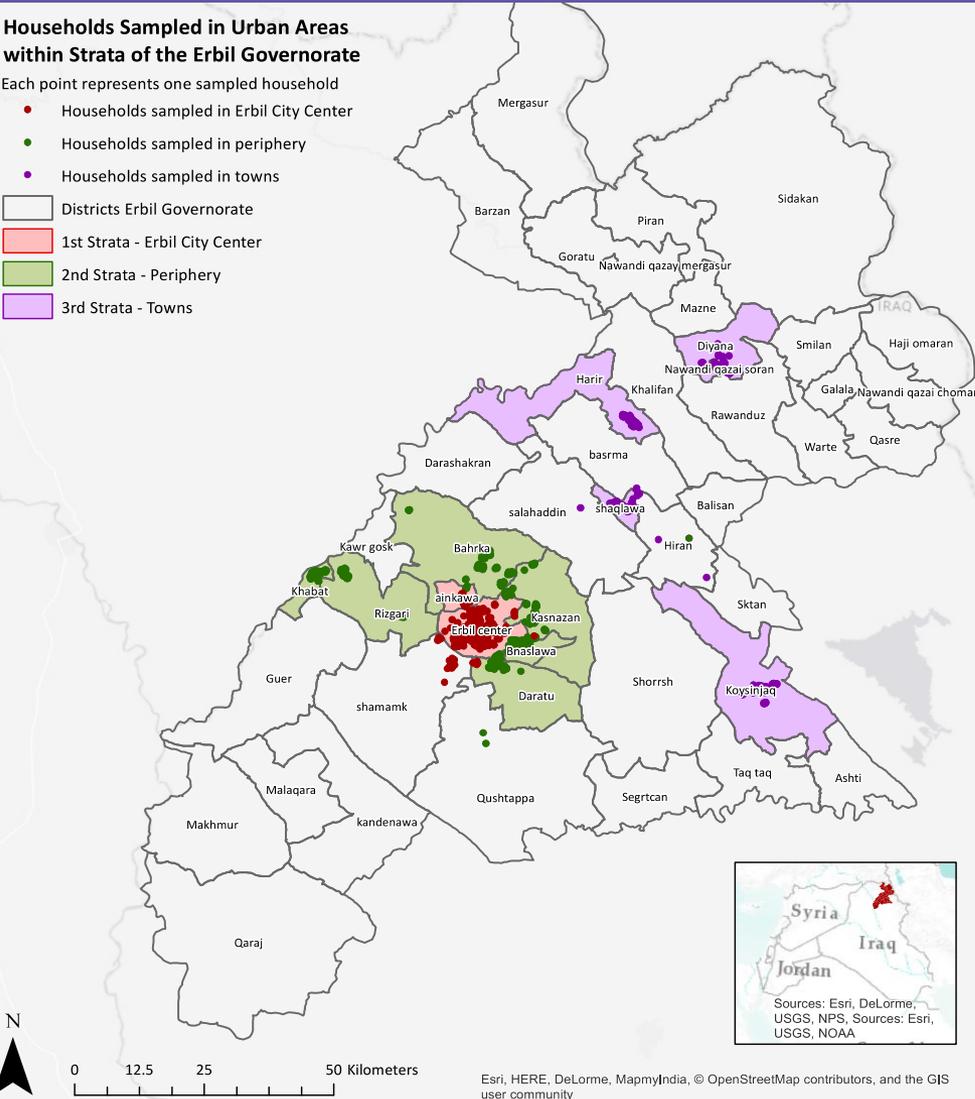
- Representative sample of areas with high concentration of displaced populations in Erbil (KRSO), 1200 HH Surveys (Erbil Statistics Directorate), FGDs (ERC/UNHCR)
- Broad ownership (Government institutions and UN), Steering Committee
- Capacity sharing/building, involvement JIPS for technical advice
- Study takes place in context of economic downturn and ongoing war against DAESH
- UKaid/DfID funded the profiling study

STRATIFICATION OF THE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS

Households Sampled in Urban Areas within Strata of the Erbil Governorate

Each point represents one sampled household

- Households sampled in Erbil City Center
- Households sampled in periphery
- Households sampled in towns
- Districts Erbil Governorate
- 1st Strata - Erbil City Center
- 2nd Strata - Periphery
- 3rd Strata - Towns



Area-based Approach

Sampling Approach for Profiling in Erbil Governorate, Iraq: November 2015 - March 2016

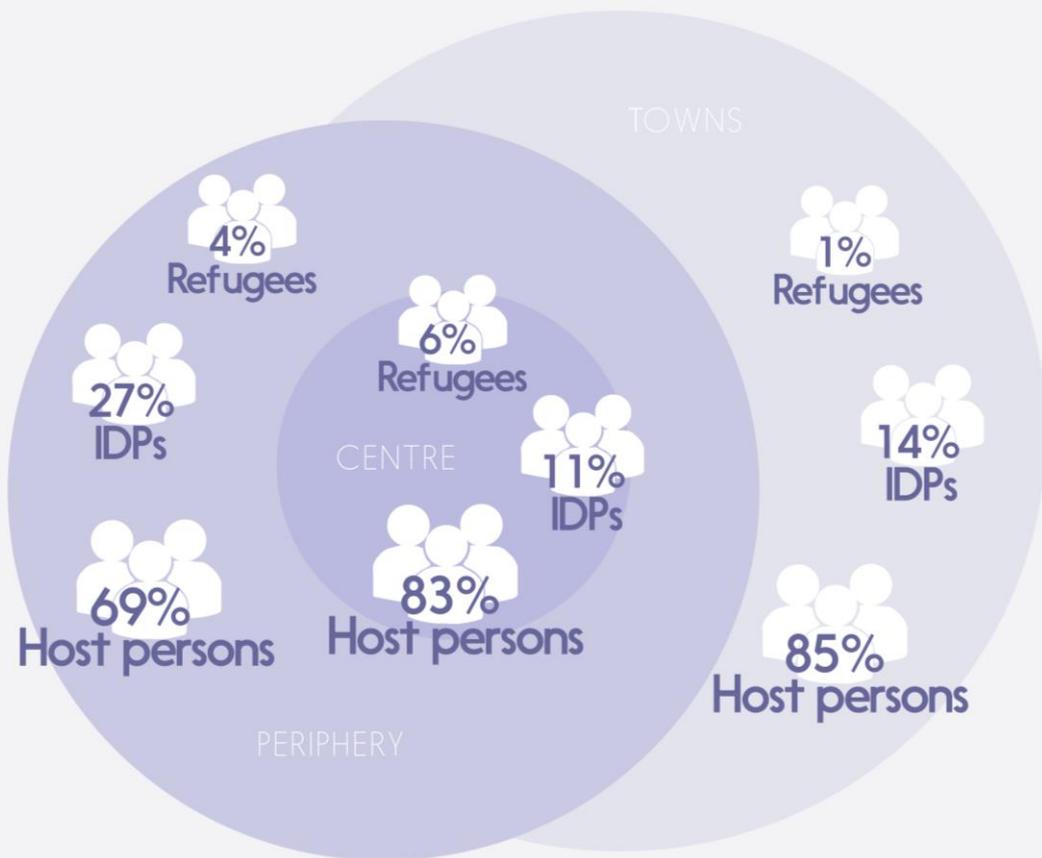
Administrative boundaries provided by the Erbil Statistical Office (ESO)
 Stratification method and household survey locations provided by the Profiling Working Group
 Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N
 Cartography: Melissa Weihmayer, Joint IDP Profiling Service, 24 March 2016

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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE COVERAGE AREA



Refugees,
IDPs and
Host Community
seen as one picture



CENTRE	PERIPHERY	TOWNS	TOTAL
809,680 host persons	293,261 host persons	242,899 host persons	1,345,840 host persons
102,867 IDPs	113,322 IDPs	41,235 IDPs	257,424 IDPs
57,283 refugees	17,042 refugees	3,312 refugees	77,637 refugees

KEY FINDINGS



- Displacement in city, periphery and towns takes place in a context of urbanization
- Education: drop-out rate after primary education is high, particularly for Syrian refugees
- Employment rate: high among Syrian men/low for women. No job opportunities due to economic crisis
- Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. Generosity towards Syrians and Arab IDPs. Challenges for positive/constructive dialogues.

KEY FINDINGS 2



- Housing: refugees and IDPs rent, but have increasingly problems to pay rent > evictions and overcrowding
- Financial situation of many displaced families is getting critical: indebtedness. (High level of expenditures/Low level of income)
- High interest in return, but increasingly displaced lose hope that return will take place in short term

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Social Cohesion/Peaceful Co-Existence:



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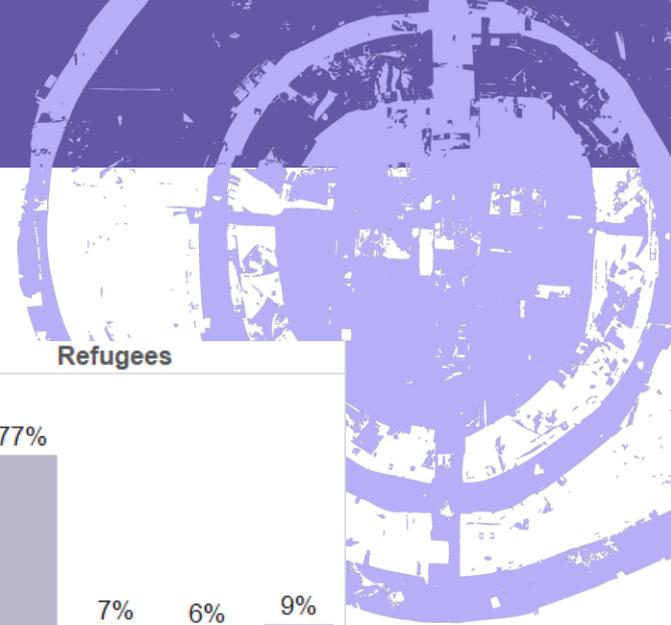
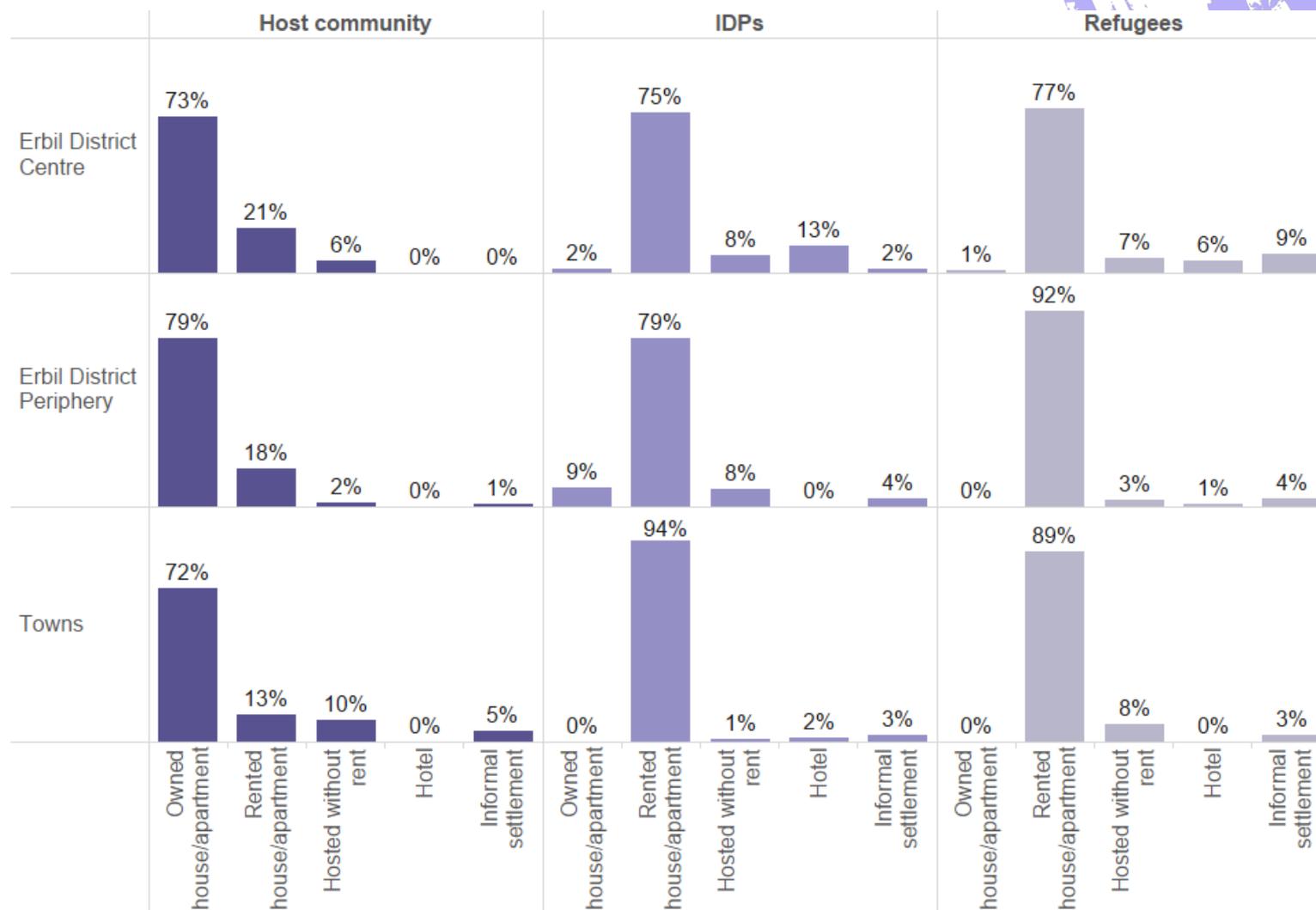
- Interaction between host and displaced communities strengthened (joint events, sports activities and community spaces), to allow for constructive dialogue
- Shortages in medical and education services addressed
- More Quick Impact Projects benefiting the whole community (underserved neighbourhoods) needed
- Kurdish language classes provided
- Focus group discussions, including host communities, implemented (also with Mukhtars and local authorities)



RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. Housing and living conditions:

Housing situation in urban areas per strata and population group



RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. Housing and living conditions:

- Affordable housing made available to displaced, to combat overcrowding/evictions
- Rental support provided for most vulnerable families
- Discuss options for housing with landlords, so both landlord and tenant benefit
- Protection against evictions and risk for eviction (written rental agreements needed)



RECOMMENDATIONS:

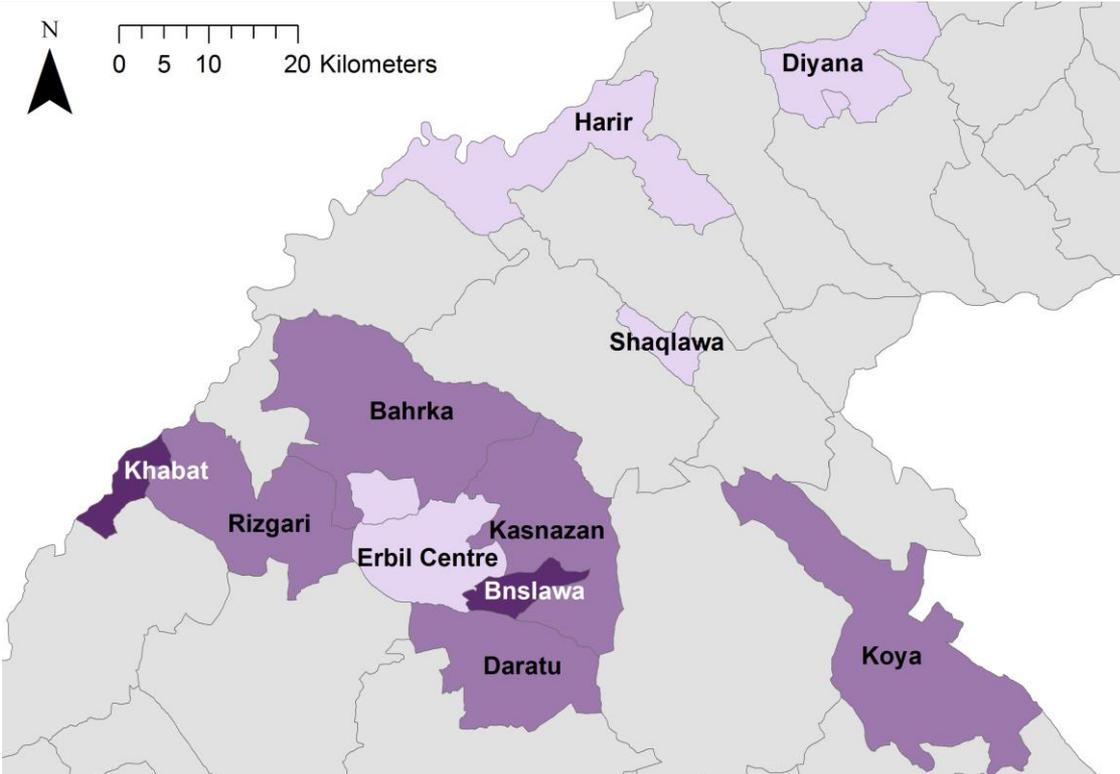
3. Employment/Livelihood:

- Access to meaningful vocational training facilitated
- Job-placing programs supported in coordination with private sector
- Joint businesses (hosts/displaced) promoted/facilitated (refugees have legal problems to set up their own business)
- Better working conditions promoted (combat informality/introduce more formal contracts)
- Small/Medium Enterprises (SME's) promoted/supported (Chambers of Commerce/Micro Financing)



RECOMMENDATIONS:

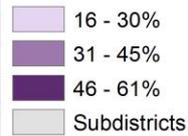
4. Financial support to vulnerable families



Percentage of **households** with either no income earner, or one **income** earner whose main income source is not salary

Subdistrict	Percent of Households
Harir	16%
Diyana (incl. Soran)	22%
Erbil Centre (incl. Ainkawa)	30%
Shaqlawā	31%
Koya	32%
Daratu	36%
Bahrka	40%
Rizgari	42%
Kasnazan	44%
Bnslawa	47%
Khabat	61%

Percent of households either with no income earner, or with one income earner but income source is not salary (high employment insecurity)



Data source: administrative boundaries provided by the Erbil Statistical Directorate (ESD)
 Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N

RECOMMENDATIONS:

4. Financial support to vulnerable families

- Unconditional cash to vulnerable families provided (based on agreed criteria)
- Cash assistance and Government safety net programs coordinated
- Cash linked to: paying rent/evictions, unstable employment, financial insecurity (indebtedness), high medical expenditures, transport costs for education....

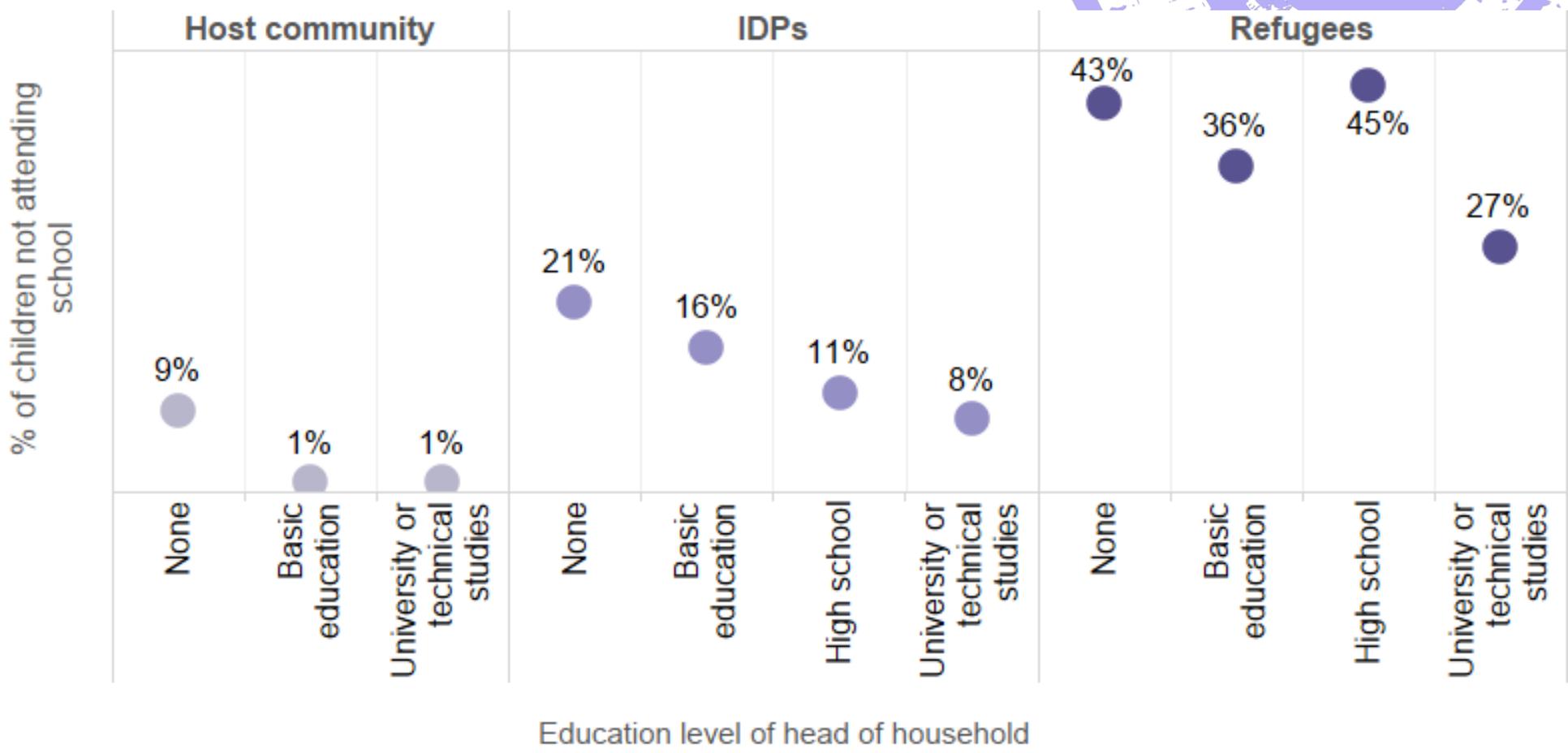


RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. Education and school attendance



Proportion of children between the ages of 6 to 14 **not attending** school per education level of head of household*



*For high school education levels, data for the host community is not displayed due to a low number of observations available.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. Education and school attendance

- Low school attendance addressed
 - Boys (particularly Syrians) work at young age
 - Girls are kept at home for domestic work
- Bottlenecks to access education (lack of facilities, child labour, transport) addressed
- Transport to school supported
- QIPs (Education) to improve school buildings and add classrooms implemented
- Bridge programs implemented (intensive/remedial courses)



RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. Return



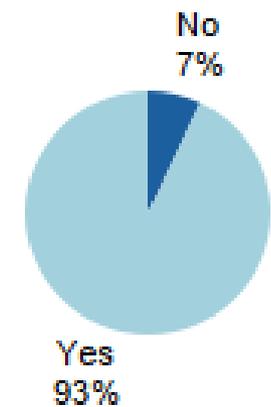
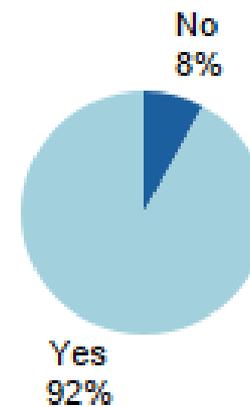
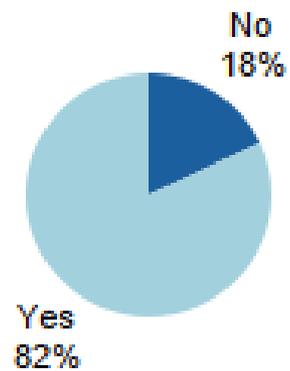
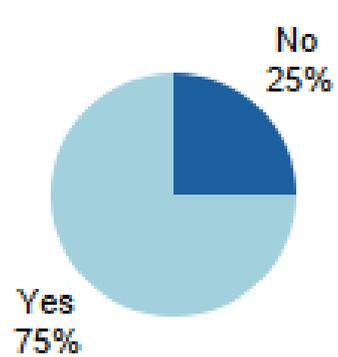
Willingness to return to area of origin

Syria

Niniveh

Salahaddin

Anbar



RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. Return

- Once return is feasible (voluntary/safe/dignity) financial assistance provided
- Unconditional cash for returnees provided (to support transportation)
- Process to reclaim properties facilitated (HLP) through legal aid
- Go-and-see visits facilitated
- Legal situation of those who cannot return (or have no intention) improved

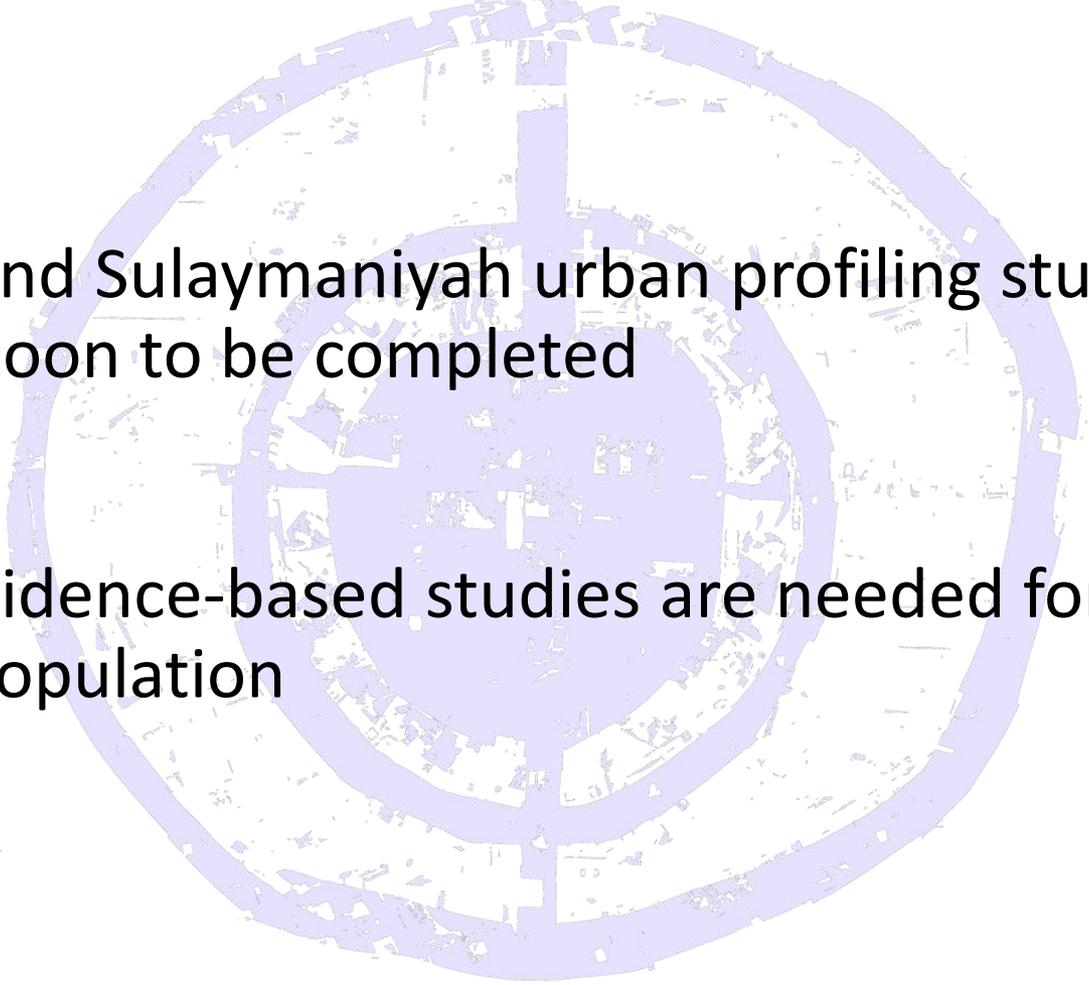


RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. Financial crisis and budget restrictions

- Adjust international aid programs to better address needs of displaced in urban settings
- Inform international community of humanitarian needs (fundraising)
- Economic reform programs implemented
- Private sector more involved in economic recovery



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- An aerial photograph of a city, likely Duhok or Sulaymaniyah, is shown in a light blue, semi-transparent circular frame. The city's layout, including roads and buildings, is visible through the frame. The background of the slide is a solid dark blue.
- Duhok and Sulaymaniyah urban profiling studies ongoing, soon to be completed
 - More evidence-based studies are needed for out of camp population

زۆر سوپاس

Thank you

شكراً جزيلاً