



MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEES OUTSIDE CAMPS

KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

ASSESSMENT REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2014

SUMMARY

According to the UNHCR's latest estimates, more than 212,000 Syrian refugees reside in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), which represents 97% of all refugees across Iraq. Around 112,000 of Syrian refugees in the KRI currently reside in host communities, while the remaining 100,000 have settled in formal camps, across the three governorates of KRI – Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.¹ REACH Initiative has been actively supporting information management efforts undertaken by other humanitarian actors in Iraq since November 2012 and was requested by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to collaborate with relevant partners and sectors leads in all three governorates, to obtain a clear picture of the profile and conditions of Syrian refugees in host communities through a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA).

The MSNA was implemented under the leadership of UNHCR, with technical expertise and oversight provided jointly by REACH, in addition to close involvement of other interested humanitarian actors. An Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (WG) was established to lead the MSNA in Erbil, while preparations for the assessment were undertaken through the Non-Camp Household-Level Protection WG and Assistance Sub-Working Group (SWG) in Duhok and the Core Relief Items (CRI) WG in Sulaymaniyah. The purpose of these inter-agency groups was to develop the process by sharing data, validating the methodology, and providing expertise at all stages of the assessment process: methodology development, secondary data review, data, analysis and reporting. Organizations not directly represented in the above groups were invited to participate in the MSNA process by providing input through the various sector WGs, by sharing their existing datasets for secondary data review, and/or by contributing personnel or resources to the MSNA process.

The MSNA was undertaken to gain an in-depth understanding of the situation facing Syrian refugees living in the KRI host communities, in order to inform future programming and humanitarian planning and action. Data collection (including training sessions and pilots) took place from March 16th to April 17th, 2014 and covered all three governorates of Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok. In total 1,231 households were assessed.

Reaching the widely scattered out-of-camp refugees has been a challenge for humanitarian actors in the KRI, including those taking part in the Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP) led by UNHCR. The MSNA questionnaire was closely aligned with RRP objectives and designed to inform RRP indicators for non-camp based refugees, who constitute one of the three RRP target groups (the other two being refugees in camps, and host communities). The eight sector working groups responding to the projected 250,000 Syrian refugees (of which 137,500 outside camps) expected in Iraq by the end of 2014, namely protection, livelihoods, education, health, shelter, core relief items, food and WASH interventions, were represented independently in the MSNA. The main objective of the MSNA was to identify priority needs within and among sectors, as well as gaps in assistance provided to meet these needs. Specifically, the MSNA aimed to assess sector-specific needs and vulnerabilities related to education, food security, health, livelihoods, protection, housing, water and sanitation. Further, the MSNA collected information on assistance received by and priority needs of non-camp based Syrian refugees. Key assessment findings are outlines below.

- **Education:** Only 39% of school-aged children of non-camp based refugee households attended school across the region. Amongst households with one or more children, Erbil had significantly higher rates of households reporting having no child attending school (76%) than Duhok (45%) and Sulaymaniyah (39%). The main reason

¹ Monthly Information Kit Syrian Refugee Response / Iraq May 2014, found on the UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

reported by households with at least one school-aged child not attending school was lack of funds, cited by 38% of households in Duhok, 52% in Erbil and 73% in Sulaymaniyah.

- Food:** 12% of households settled outside camps across the KRI reported lack of food in the seven days prior to the survey, with the highest proportion found in Erbil (16%) compared to 12% in Duhok and 9% in Sulaymaniyah. 2% of households were found to have a poor food consumption score (FCS) across the KRI, with significant variation between Sulaymaniyah and the other two governorates. A larger proportion of households were found to have a borderline FCS in Sulaymaniyah (13%) compared to Erbil (4%) and Duhok (1%).
- Health:** Almost half of all refugee households settled in host communities have had at least one member requiring medical assistance since entering KRI – 44% across all governorates. Of those, almost two-thirds reported receiving the full package of health care needed (64%), 29% considered they did not receive the complete care needed but only part, and 7% felt they had not received any of the health care they needed. Nearly half of households who required health care reported they had to pay all related costs (49%), 16% said they had to partially cover them and 37% reported that health care received was free. Of the households who sought health care, 18% reported facing difficulties, with significant governorate variations. Main access problems were fairly consistent across the KRI, with cost being the single most important factor.
- Livelihoods:** 30% out-of-camp refugee households reported not being able to afford basic needs in the 30 days preceding the assessment. 16% of households reported having no source of income in the 30 days preceding the assessment, with the highest proportion without an income found in Sulaymaniyah (23%). The most commonly reported source of income across all three governorates was wage labour (83%). Duhok had a higher proportion of respondents claiming to have spent all or some of their savings (48%) than Erbil (31%) and Sulaymaniyah (31%). More than half of households (52%) have contracted debts since their arrival in the KRI. The most commonly reported livelihood coping strategy to cover basic needs across the KRI in the month preceding the assessment was spending of savings (36%)
- Protection:** 8% of non-camp based refugee households reported they included a member with a disability and 2% reported caring for a separated minor. 50% of the female household heads reported they were widowed. 93% of households reported being registered with UNHCR and nearly half of households reported having a residency card (41%), with significant variation amongst the governorates: in Duhok, 89% of households reported having at least one member with a residency card, while this dropped to 34% in Erbil and 5% in Sulaymaniyah. 19% of households across the KRI did not know where to obtain either birth, marriage and death certificates or residency cards. In Erbil, 49% of households reported not knowing where to obtain residency cards, which was considerably higher than in Duhok (8%) and Sulaymaniyah (7%). Across the KRI, 30% of those who had attempted to obtain certificates reported difficulty in obtaining them.
- Housing:** 3% of households settled outside camps within the KRI reported living in precarious types of housing; accommodation types were otherwise similar across all three governorates with the majority of households living in independent houses or apartments (70%). 33% of households in Duhok perceived their accommodation to be inadequate, and so did 19% in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah respectively. Households reporting having a verbal agreement were almost twice as likely to report being dissatisfied with their accommodation than those with a written agreement.
- Water and Sanitation:** Throughout the KRI, 6% of households settled in host communities reported not having a sufficient amount of water to meet household needs during the 30 days preceding the survey; with the highest proportion found in Duhok (14%) compared to 4% in Erbil and 2% in Sulaymaniyah. 36% of households in the

KRI reported that their drinking water was unsafe. Of these, 59% stated that they did not treat it in any way. 99% of households reported having access to a latrine and that their solid waste was collected.

- **Assistance received and priority needs:** 60% of households staying outside camps throughout the KRI reported not receiving any type of assistance since their arrival; Erbil had higher proportions of households not receiving assistance (74%) than Duhok (13%) and Sulaymaniyah (33%). The main providers of assistance were NGOs and UN agencies. In terms of needs, rental support was the most frequently stated priority need across all three governorates (43%). 16% of households throughout the KRI reported fuel shortages.

Based on the assessment findings, the following **priority actions** have been identified by REACH in collaboration with sector leads, integrating some of the main objectives identified in the RRP6:

- Aid organisations and local authorities should seek to extend and improve assistance currently provided for the most vulnerable refugee households settled outside camps throughout the KRI;
- Urgently review education strategy to improve the school attendance rate, particularly in Erbil Governorate
- A strategy should be developed for the distribution modality of NFI, particularly with regard to seasonal variations (e.g. winterization items), with a focus on the vulnerable refugees in non-camp settings;
- A significant number of non-camp based refugee households raised financial costs as the most important barrier to access health care, even though treatment in public health facilities is provided against a nominal fee. Further research should be conducted to identify which additional costs incur (e.g. medication or treatment in private facilities). Similarly, accessibility of health services for people with disabilities should be further investigate;
- The health system should be strengthened, through the provision of medicines, supplies and equipment, capacity building for health practitioners and health education to the population;
- Aid actors in the sector of water, sanitation and hygiene should work together with local authorities to identify areas where water is not safe for drinking and target these areas to ensure adequate water access for the most vulnerable refugee households;
- Quick Impact Projects should be conducted to sustain livelihoods, improve the conditions of some shelters, health centres and school spaces;
- Local actors advocating for improved labour rights and greater inclusion of Syrians in the labour market should be supported in their efforts, in particular in the Sulaymaniyah governorate. This could include advocacy directed at government and private businesses for greater acceptance of Syrian credentials or offering paths to be re-credentialed under the Iraqi system.

Overall, as highlighted in the RRP6, although host communities and authorities have shown extensive generosity and openness to support the refugees, their presence will continue to greatly impact services and economies in local communities, notably through an increase in living costs such as rent, or through competition in the labour market. Should this impact result in social tensions, the **protection space for refugees may be at risk**, hence there is an **urgent need to alleviate the pressure on local communities**. Although programmes must be developed to address the growing needs of urban refugees specifically, projects to be implemented should also address the needs of the local communities hosting them. And it is more obvious than ever, as the Syrian crisis enters its fourth year, that the refugees' needs should be, in part, addressed comprehensively through a development lens.

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Cover picture: Syrian refugees' clothes drying in a school used as collective shelter in Qushtapa, KRI

About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations – ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives – and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CRI	Core Relief Items
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MSNA	Multi-sector needs assessment
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODK	Open Data Kit
PARC	Protection Assistance and Registration Centre
RRP	Syria Regional Response Plan
SWG	Sub-Working Groups
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working group

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATIONS

Governorate	Highest form of governance below the national level; comparable to a province with a governor
District	Sub-division of a governorate in which government institutions operate
Sub-district	Sub-division of a district composed of towns and villages

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INTRODUCTION

According to the UNHCR's latest estimates, more than 212,000 Syrian refugees reside in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), which represents 97% of all refugees across Iraq. Around 112,000 of Syrian refugees in the KRI currently reside in host communities, while the remaining 100,000 have settled in formal camps, across the three governorates of KRI – Erbil, Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.² REACH Initiative (REACH) has been actively supporting information management efforts carried out by aid actors in Iraq since November 2012. UNHCR commissioned REACH to conduct a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in collaboration with relevant operational partners and sectors leads in all three governorates in order to fill the information gap resulting from the very limited available data on refugees settled outside existing camps throughout the KRI. The objective of the MSNA was to gather information at the household-level to better understand the situation of Syrian refugees living in host communities in the KRI and to enable effective prioritization of aid on the governorate level. Specifically, the MSNA aimed to assess sector-specific needs and vulnerabilities related to education, food, health, livelihoods, protection, housing, water and sanitation.

Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, no comprehensive MSNA has been conducted with a representative sample of all Syrian refugees living in host communities in the KRI. REACH did conduct a baseline census of Syrian refugees in host communities in July 2013, but this assessment was limited in its scope and covered only immediate needs. Moreover, since this data was collected more than one year ago, the refugee situation in the KRI has significantly changed: out-of-camp refugees have resettled across the three governorates of the KRI; eight additional refugee camps have been established in addition to Domiz; and a peak influx of new refugees in August 2013 rendered any findings from this base-line study outdated. Aside from the 2013 REACH census, few reports on refugees staying outside camps have been published, including an assessment conducted by Mercy Corps in July 2013, which assessed 500 households, and several other assessments undertaken by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Harikar with selected communities in Duhok governorate.³

Since data collection for the MSNA was completed in April 2014, the internal displacement crisis in Iraq following the fall of Mosul in June has again changed the landscape in the KRI. It is likely that the influx of close to 750,000⁴ internally displaced persons to the three governorates of the KRI has had a significant impact on the circumstances for Syrian refugees. In this light, as well as in order to measure impact of humanitarian programming over the course of the year, UNHCR has commissioned REACH to conduct a follow-up survey in the fourth quarter of 2014.

The MSNA was implemented under the leadership of UNHCR, with technical expertise and oversight provided jointly by REACH and with close involvement of all the Sectors engaged in the refugee response. Design of the tool and analysis of preliminary findings was conducted in all three governorates through established Working Groups (WG). In Duhok, the Non-Camp Household-Level Protection and Assistance Sub-WG requested information to be gathered on the refugee population in host communities in Duhok Governorate, to enable sector specific targeting of refugees. In Erbil, UNHCR requested an MSNA to be conducted with refugee populations living in host communities in Erbil Governorate, resulting in the establishment of a MSNA-specific WG for the governorate. In Sulaymaniyah, REACH worked initially through the Core Relief Item WG but subsequently expanded the group to include all other interested parties.

² Monthly Information Kit Syrian Refugee Response / Iraq May 2014, found on the UNHCR Syria Regional Refugee Response Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=103>

³ Mercy Corps, Syria Refugees in the Kurdish Region: Assisting Non-Camp Communities, (14 November 2013). It should be noted that the Mercy Corps assessment used a different methodology; it is referenced for additional information but does not provide comparative data.

⁴ International Office of Migration (IOM), Iraq Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report IV (1 September 2014)

Overall, as highlighted in the RRP6, it is clear that although host communities and authorities have shown extensive generosity and openness to support the significant influx of refugees, it will continue to greatly impact services and economies in local communities, through e.g. price increases on basic needs such as rent or competition in the labour market. Should this impact result in social tensions, the protection space for refugees may be at risk, hence there is an urgent need to alleviate the pressure posted by the refugee influx on local communities. As UNHCR and partners are embarking on the development and implementation of a strategy to address the growing needs of the urban refugees, projects to be implemented will also need to target the host community population.

The report is structured in two main sections: the Methodology and the Findings. Within the Methodology section, the data collection tools, the sampling and the profile of the assessed population are presented. The Findings section outlines the main results from the analysis of data collected on education, food, health, livelihoods, protection, housing, water and sanitation, as well as on assistance received and priority needs as reported by assessed households.

METHODOLOGY

First, this section outlines the approach implemented by REACH to collect and analyse data for the inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, which was divided into three distinct phases: preparation with WGs (indicators and tool development); data collection at household-level (including training and pilot of enumerators); and report writing (including presentation of preliminary findings and analysis with WGs). Second, the sections presents a comprehensive profile of assessed populations, covering: household size and profile; characteristics related to head of household; persons with disabilities; UNHCR registration; households' areas of origin, displacement patterns and intentions.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

REACH undertook this MSNA of Syrian refugees living in the KRI host communities in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the situation and inform future programming and humanitarian planning and action. Data collection (including training and pilots) took place from March 16th to April 17th, 2014 and covered all three Governorates of Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Duhok. In total, 1,231 households were assessed.

The overall objective of this inter-sector MSNA was to gather information at household-level to better understand the situation of Syrian refugees living in host communities in the KRI and enable effective prioritization of humanitarian assistance on the governorate level. The assessment aimed to identify priority needs within and among sectors, as well as gaps in assistance provided to meet these. Specifically, the MSNA aimed to assess sector specific needs and vulnerabilities related to education, food, health, livelihoods, protection, housing, water and sanitation.⁵

⁵ Annexes I and II contain the list of indicators behind the assessment as well as the household-level questionnaire used to complete the assessment.

Preparation phase

The MSNA was implemented under the leadership of UNHCR, with technical expertise and oversight provided jointly by REACH and with close involvement of other interested humanitarian actors. An Inter-Agency Technical WG was established to lead the MSNA in Erbil and the preparation of the assessment was undertaken through the Non-Camp Household-Level Protection and Assistance SWG in Duhok and the CRI WG in Sulaymaniyah. These inter-agency groups participated in the process by sharing data, approving the methodology, and providing expertise for some or all stages of the assessment process: methodology development, secondary data review, data, analysis and reporting. Organizations not directly represented in the above groups were invited to participate in the MSNA process by providing input through the Sector WG, by sharing their existing datasets for secondary data review, and/or by contributing staff or resources to the MSNA process.

Household-Level Surveys and Sampling

Household-level surveys were conducted with a sample of the population in each governorate through a questionnaire administered by REACH enumerators using Open Data Kit (ODK) technology on Android-based smartphones. Enumerators were supervised by REACH field coordinators throughout the entire data collection process. A comprehensive training and piloting session with all enumerators preceded data collection to ensure full understanding and correct potential misinterpretations.

A random sample of a minimum of 385 households were interviewed in each governorate, to ensure findings can be generalised to the governorate level with a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error. To identify the geographic location of households, REACH used its database from the abovementioned 2013 census activity that identified all Syrian refugees in host communities all across the KRI.

Table 1: Sample sizes and locations

Location	Number of households	Proportion of households
Duhok	388	32%
Akre	18	1%
Amedi	20	2%
Bardarash	6	0%
Duhok	39	3%
Shekhan	6	0%
Sumel	228	19%
Zakho	71	6%
Erbil	390	32%
Erbil	330	27%
Koisnjq	27	2%
Shaqlaw	33	3%
Sulaymaniyah	453	37%
Chamchamal	89	7%
Halabja	13	1%
Sulaymaniyah	351	29%
TOTAL	1231	100%

For a better understanding of the geographical distribution, the map (next page) shows the location of each sample.

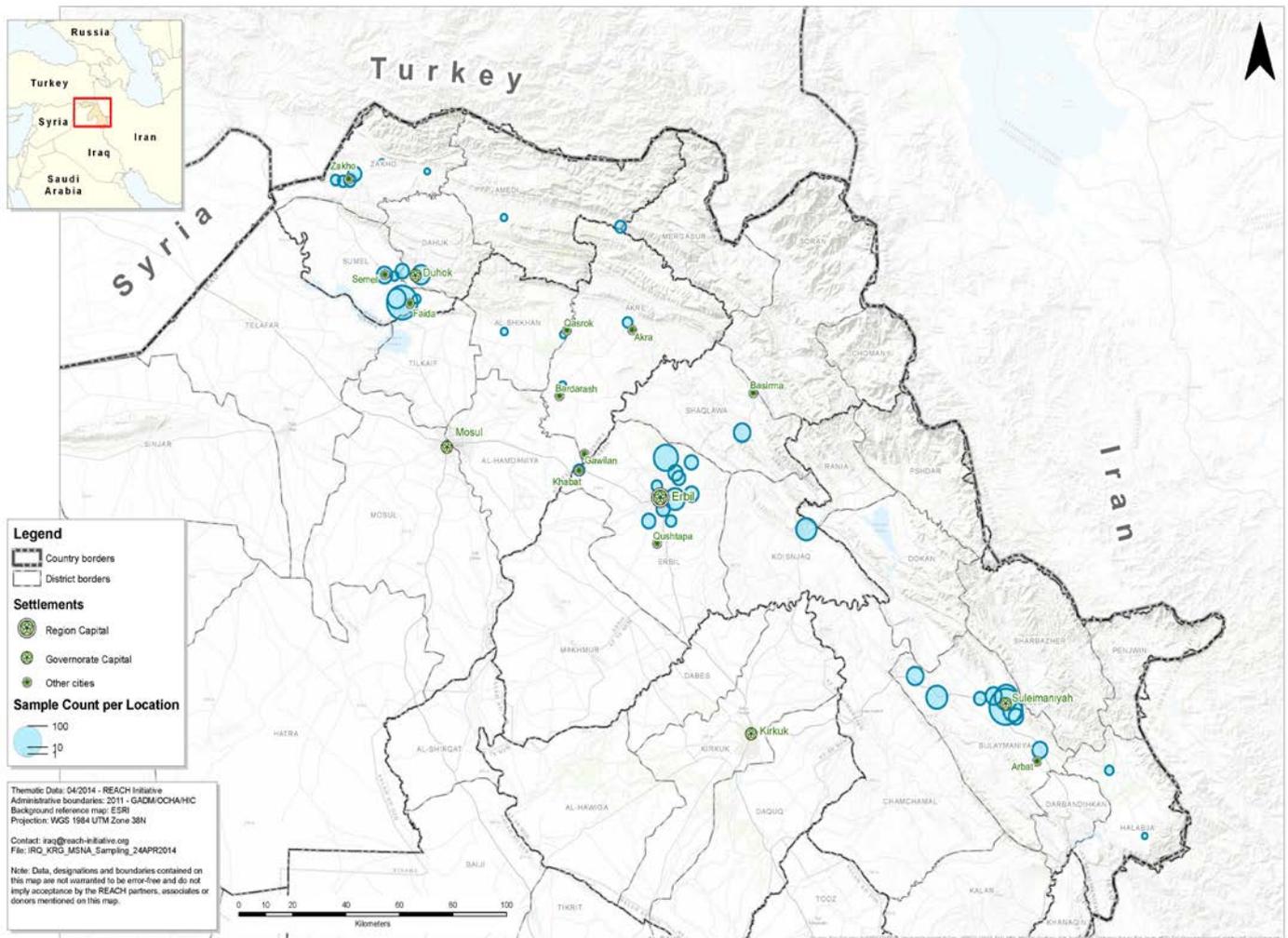
The following steps were then taken: 1) a point density layer was created based on 2013 findings; 2) then the highest concentrations of refugee households within a 1km radius were identified along with a household count per each concentration; 3) these concentrations were weighted proportionately to compose a total sample of 385 households in each governorate; 4) GPS coordinates of each concentration along with desired sample size were produced.

In the event that some locations which showed high concentrations of refugees in 2013 did not exhibit similar concentrations in 2014, the sample was further divided across areas where concentrations were identified. Furthermore, after triangulating information with UNHCR and local authorities, some areas that were not identified in 2013 but that reported important number of refugees in 2014 were added to the sample structure, with their proportions of households weighted accordingly to be congruent with 2013 data.

Data Entry and Analysis

Data was collected using Android-based smartphones with an ODK platform, enabling data entry directly during the interview. The final database was reviewed to identify and exclude outliers and any potential errors for specific variables. Where observations for specific variables were determined to be unreliable, these were excluded from the analysis of respective variables.⁶

Map 1: Sample sizes and locations



⁶ A detailed account of all excluded variables can be found in Annex 3.

Data analysis was both quantitative and qualitative, to provide analytical depth to statistically significant findings to help orient future actions and provide recommendations. It must be noted that the data presented at the KRI level has not been weighted according to the total refugee population outside camps in the three governorates, due to the absence of consistent and accurate population data at the time of the analysis. It is also important to note that such weighting would have modified the national-level proportions presented here to a certain degree. A census of non-camp refugees, to be conducted by REACH in August / September 2014, will enable the weighting of national-level findings.

Limitations of the Assessment

The geographic spread of the sample for this assessment was based on refugee location data from before July 2013. Given the fact that the refugee influx of August 2013 significantly altered the refugee landscape in the KRI, it is likely that our sample overlooked certain locations with a high concentration of Syrian refugees. To mitigate this bias, REACH conducted a thorough check of the known locations, verifying the number of refugees living in each, tracking certain concentrations which had disappeared (for instance, a group in Duhok governorate which had been living near a construction site due to job availability had moved on after the construction had finished), while also searching for new locations, for instance near (former) refugee camps which had been erected in the wake of the August 2013 influx. A census of non-camp refugees, to be conducted by REACH in August / September 2014, will significantly reduce this bias for future iterations of the MSNA.

Moreover, it should be noted that the overall confidence level of 95% applies only to those findings which pertain to the full sample. Any findings presented solely on subsets of the population – e.g. households with a female head of household, or households caring for a separated minor – inevitably have a lower confidence level. In particular those findings which relate to a very small subset of the population should therefore be treated as indicative only.

PROFILE OF ASSESSED POPULATIONS

This section presents the profile of the assessed population. Data is generally disaggregated per governorate, both in the graphics and the narrative; where no statistically significant variation amongst governorates was found, only national-level findings are presented. Although data presented at the KRI level could not be weighted according to governorate refugee caseloads, it should be considered representative of the situation.⁷

Household size and profile

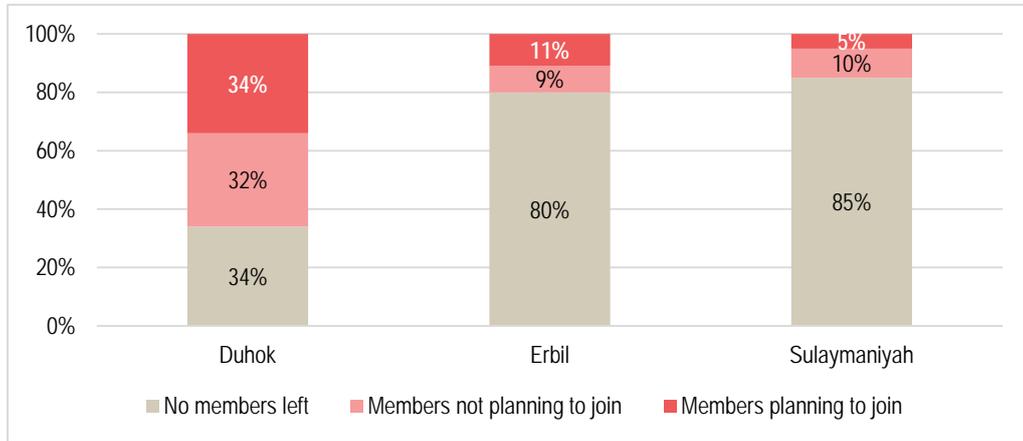
The majority of refugees in host communities were found to be less than 30 years old (74%). The average age of heads of households was 36,5 years old, less than 1% of household heads were younger than 18 years old (the youngest household head in the sample being 16 years old) and 3% were older than 60. Across KRI 48% of refugees in host communities were female. The male to female ratios across ages were roughly equal: 75% of women were under 30, as were 72% of men. There was no significant variation per governorate. The average household size throughout the KRI was found to be 4.1 members. 33% of households reported having school-aged children. When asked if they had household members remaining in Syria, responses varied significantly according to governorate (Figure 1).

While more than three quarters of households in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah reported not having family member(s) in Syria, the opposite trend was found in Duhok, where the majority of households reported having family left in Syria

⁷ See the methodology section for further explanation.

(66%). The proximity of Duhok governorate to the Syrian border could explain this difference, as refugees may be more easily able to move back and forth between KRI and Syria. Some refugees may have come to the KRI to provide for family in Syria, others may do exactly the reverse. This also helps explain why Duhok has a greater proportion of refugees from Al-Hasakeh governorate than the other two governorates in the KRI.

Figure 1: Households with remaining members in Syria

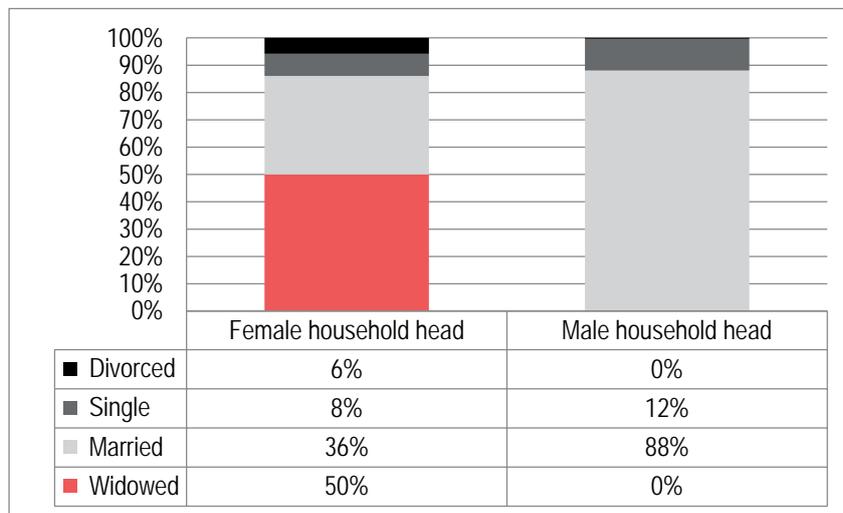


Head of Household Characteristics

93% of households were headed by a man, of which 88% were married. Among female household heads, the proportion that was married dropped to 36%. Half of female household heads (50%) reported being widowed, compared to none of the male household heads. Thus, when looking at the marital status of the heads of household, it is clear that female heads of households are generally in a much more vulnerable situation than their male counterparts.

The highest proportion of widowed female heads of households was found in Sulaymaniyah (67%), in comparison with 39% in Duhok and 36% in Erbil. Another interesting variation concerned the proportion of divorced female heads of households: whilst 0% of female household heads were reported to be divorced in Sulaymaniyah, the corresponding proportion rose to 7% in Duhok and 14% in Erbil.

Figure 2: Marital status of head of household across KRI



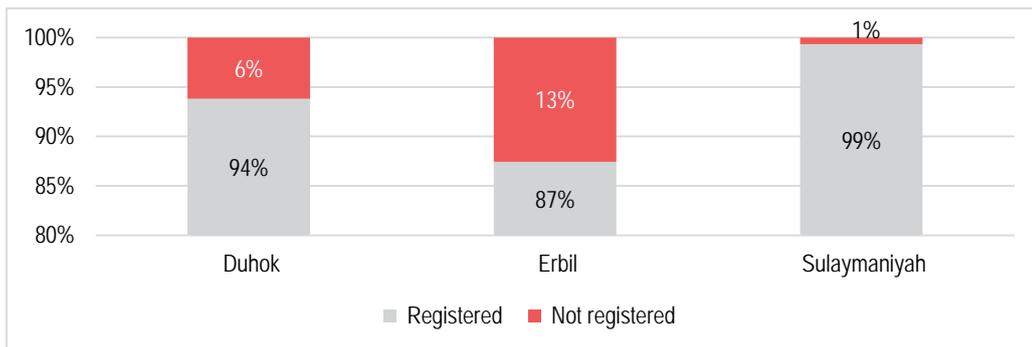
Households including Persons with Disabilities

Across the KRI, **8% of households reported including a member living with a disability**. There was a slight variation per governorate, as a slightly higher proportion of households in Duhok (12%) reported a member with a disability than Erbil (5%) and Sulaymaniyah (8%). 69% of people with a disability were male, with the highest proportion of refugees with a disability that were female found in Sulaymaniyah (38%). The most common type of disability was physical, which accounted for 64% of reported disability across the KRI. The other disability types were relatively evenly distributed between mental (11%), visual (11%), auditory (6%) and speech (8%). This distribution differed between the sexes, with physical disabilities being less common among females (54%) than among males with a disability (69%), whilst the proportion of females with visual disability (22%) was higher than among men (5%).

Household Registration with UNHCR

The overwhelming majority of households across KRI (94%) reported being registered with UNHCR, ranging from 99% in Sulaymaniyah to 94% in Duhok and 87% in Erbil. This variation could be explained by a better communication system established between the UNHCR and the communities; easier access to registration facilities; or different levels of understanding of what the aims of registration. It was noted during data collection that many refugees living in a non-camp setting do not understand the purposes of registration and how this process can benefit them. Another reason for non-registration reported in a Mercy Corps assessment conducted in July 2013, which found 12% of respondents not registered with UNHCR, was distrust in the system.⁸

Figure 3: UNHCR registration of households



Displacement Patterns

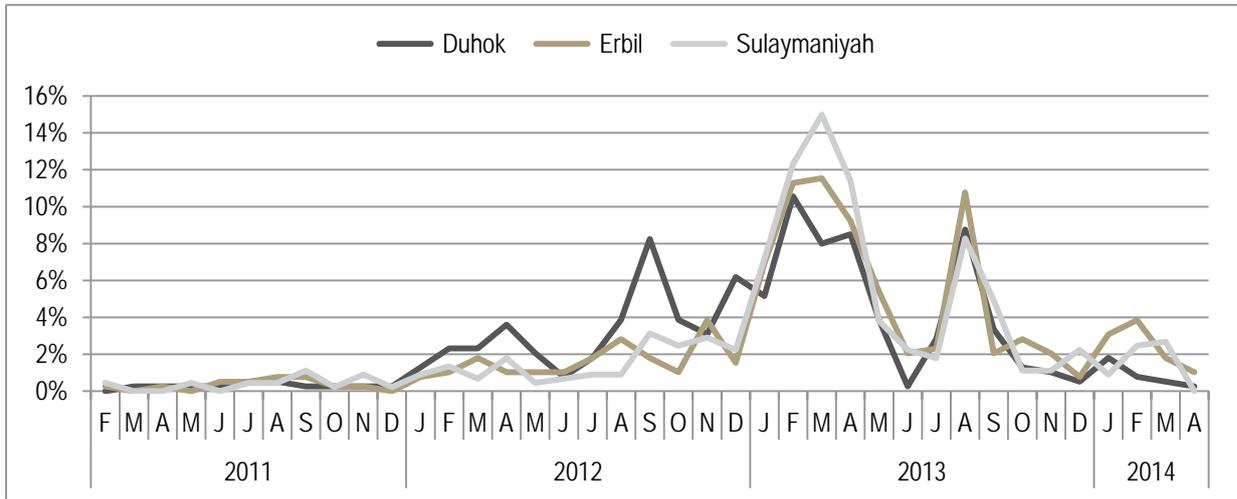
When looking at the time of arrival of households in the KRI, three peaks clearly stand out: January-April 2013, August 2013 as well as January-February 2014. Another earlier peak can be noted in Duhok in August 2012, as shown in Figure 5. When comparing data between governorate of origin and time of arrival, it appears that the peak of August 2013 was predominantly comprised of refugees from Al-Hasakeh than, for instance, the earlier large peak of January–April 2013 where the majority came equally from Al-Hasakeh and Aleppo.

The fact that these peaks mainly comprised of refugees from Al-Hasakeh is twofold. On the one hand, the proximity of the border to this governorate appears as a key explanation, but when looking at the timeline, events in Syria complete the picture as in February 2013, fighting between Kurdish forces and opposition groups for control over Al-Hasakeh's oilfields was reported for the first time. Despite the signing of the Erbil Peace Treaty in February 2013, violence in the governorate increased significantly in the first quarter of 2013 and increasing insecurity and

⁸ Mercy Corps, Syria Refugees in the Kurdish Region: Assisting Non-Camp Communities (14 November 2013), p.6

diminishing aid delivery to the governorate forced many residents to seek safety in other governorates and outside of Syria. As a result, there was a substantial increase in the number of new arrivals to neighbouring countries (Iraq) from Al-Hasakeh in early 2013. Furthermore, with the majority of border crossings into Turkey and Iraq closed to IDPs, many Syrians were trapped within the Al-Hasakeh Governorate or forced to illegally cross the border due to the strong presence of Islamist groups in Ar-Raqqa and Deir Ez Zor.

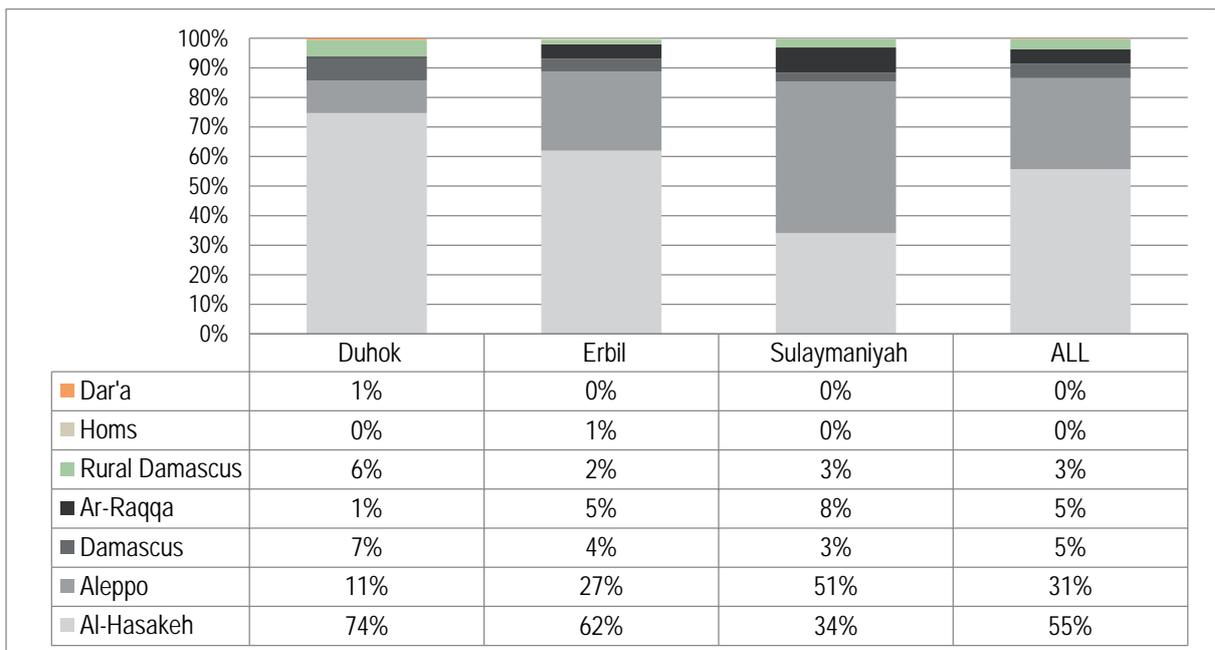
Figure 4: Households time of arrival in the KRI



Areas of Origin

More than half of the refugees (55%) living throughout the KRI originated from Al-Hasakeh Governorate, the most predominantly Kurdish governorate in Syria. Significant variation was found in the area of origin of households living in Sulaymaniyah and the other two governorates. Whilst 74% of households in Duhok and 62% of households in Erbil were from Al-Hasakeh, the majority of those living in Sulaymaniyah were from Aleppo (51%).

Figure 5: Households' governorate of origin



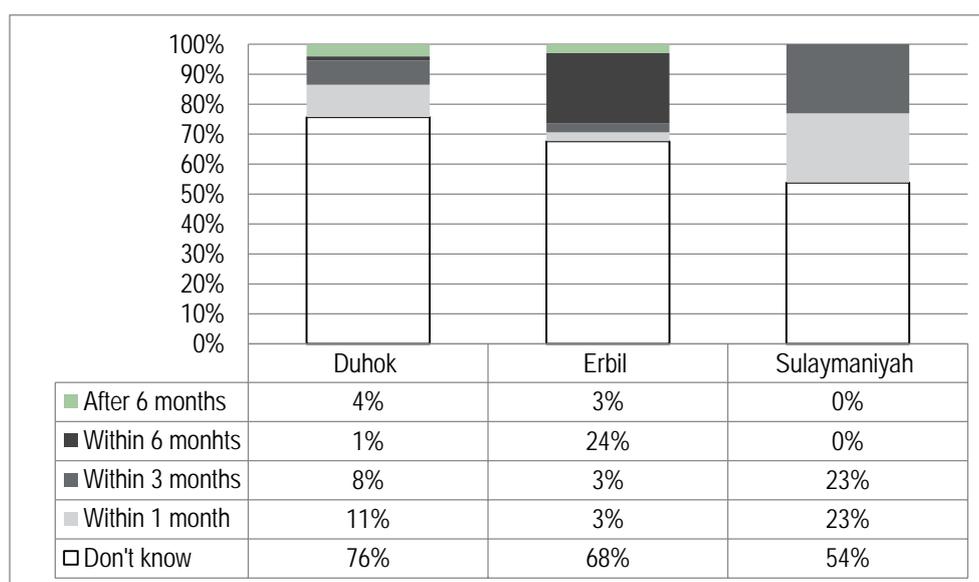
More than three quarters of households (81%) have not changed location within the KRI since their arrival, with the households in Sulaymaniyah being the most sedentary, with 87% of households having never moved (versus 74% in Erbil and 79% in Duhok). If 18% of households reported having moved only once across KRI, very few (1%) have moved more than once. Also, amongst the households that moved, most moved to a district within the same governorate. After further analysis, it was found that there was no significant correlation between time of arrival and whether people have resided elsewhere or not.

Households' Intentions

When looking at the households' intentions on leaving the KRI or moving from their current location, it appeared clearly that the overwhelming majority of households did not intend to move from their current location (88%), though this proportion was significantly lower in Duhok (76%). Of the 12% of households across KRI who did intend to move, three quarters (9%) intended to leave KRI altogether, while one in four (3%) intended to move within KRI. This ratio was the same across all three governorates.

Duhok had the highest proportion of households who reported planning to either move from the KRI (19%) or to move district or governorate within the KRI (7%). What is also interesting to note is that although Sulaymaniyah households reported the lowest levels of intention to leave, it was the governorate where households intended on moving the soonest. As a matter of fact, of the 4% who planned on leaving, 23% reported wanting to leave within the next month and 23% within the next 3 months (for a total of 46%, compared to 6% in Erbil and 19% in Duhok).

Figure 6: Timing of intended movement per household



Most common reasons reported by households for wanting to move within the KRI were linked to lack of employment opportunities (52%), costs of living (33%) and access to services (24%). The same reasons, in the same order, were cited by households intending to leave the country. In both cases, the majority of households did not know when they would be able to move: 71% in the cases of households intending to leave the country and 54% for those moving within the KRI.

FINDINGS

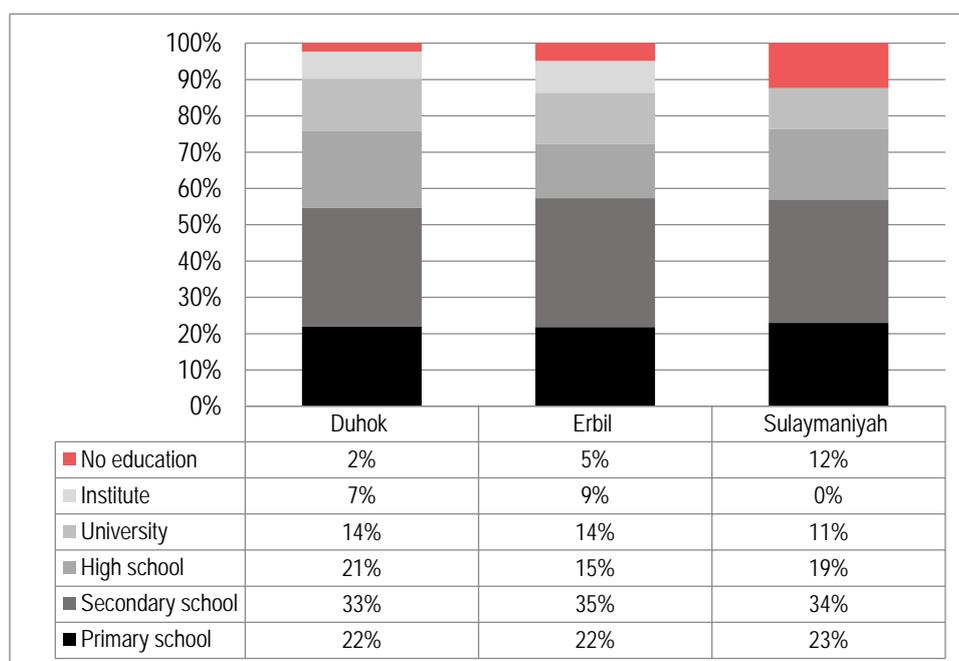
This section outlines the main findings from the MSNA organised by the following sectors: education, food, health, livelihoods, protection, housing, water and sanitation.⁹ Data is generally disaggregated per governorate where significant variation exists between the three governorates. Where no significant variation exists, findings are presented at the KRI level only, and are representative for all Syrian refugees staying outside camps across the KRI.

EDUCATION

Highest level of education in household

Throughout the KRI, 7% of households reported no member having received education and 13% having a member who had completed university. 22% had a member who completed primary school, 34% secondary school, 19% high school and 5% received a degree from an institute. Sulaymaniyah was the governorate where the highest proportion of households with no education was found (12%), as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Highest education level completed in household



Households with no income reported a lower educational level than other income groups. However, the differences were relatively minor. 11% of those with no income received no education, compared to 6% of other income groups; only 14% of those households with no income had a member with an institute or university qualification, compared to 20% of other income groups. In total, 63% of households in the no income group had a primary or secondary certificate as their highest qualification, compared to 55% of other income groups.

⁹ This report followed the rationale behind the RRP6 by maintaining protection as its core objective. Every sector was analysed through a protection lenses, and specific emphasis was placed on identifying vulnerabilities within each one of them. As protection remains a cross-cutting issue, the sector analysis was dispersed throughout every section it covered, but to ensure that these analyses can be found quickly, a separate protection section is included in Annex IV.

School attendance

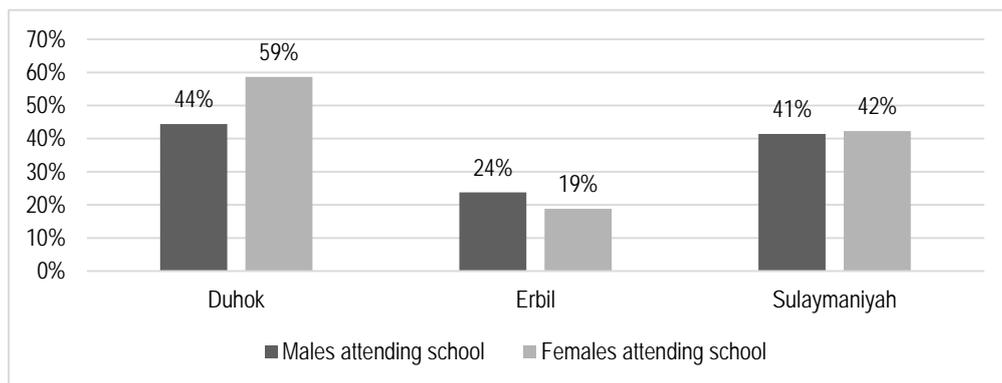
For breakdown of school attendance, this report considers only primary level and above, i.e. for ages 6-17, excluding pre-school¹⁰. The reason behind this is that as many respondents did not consider pre-school as formal and essential schooling, it was found that its inclusion impacted non-attendance numbers in an unrepresentative manner. The first half of this sub-section focuses on the attendance rates of all school-aged children whilst the second covers the topic at the household level. High variation in school attendance was found across the governorates, with Erbil households reporting the lowest attendance rate of 21%, males and females combined, in comparison with Duhok (51%) and Sulaymaniyah (42%).¹¹

Figure 8: School attendance rates



An even ratio of male to female students was found at all school levels, with 49% of students across the KRI being male and 51% female. In Duhok, a slight majority were female (56%), whilst the opposite distribution was found in Erbil (58% were male). Across the KRI, 37% of all school-aged males attended school (primary and above), and 41% of all school aged-females attend, with governorate level proportions shown in the graph below.

Figure 9: School attendance rates - per gender

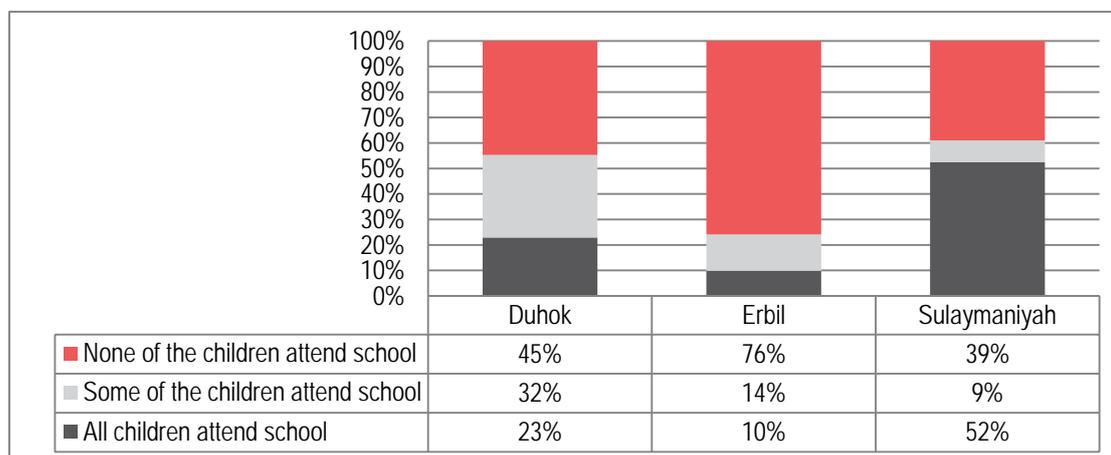


¹⁰ Due to a mismatch between the demographic breakdown and the breakdown of the education system, it is impossible at this time to have proportion of students attending primary school and secondary one. This will be addressed for the next round of MSNA and proportions will be provided.

¹¹ A small survey conducted in neighborhoods of Sulaymaniyah (Qularaisi, Khabat, Shahidani Sarchnar, and Hadji Awa) by Kurdistan Save The Children (KSC) in March- April, 2014 and assessing 50 households came up with different results. Of the 136 children covered, 76 of them were of school age and only 6 children attended school. The main reason stated were language barrier and overcrowding of classes. Although this was not a representative sample, this points to the conclusion that different neighborhoods/areas within each governorate might exhibit variation in access to education.

Over half of all households (53%) with children of school age reported no child attending across the KRI whilst 18% reported that some (but not all) of their children attended school. **When looking at all school-aged children across the region, only 39% of them attended school.**¹² Erbil had significantly higher rates of households reporting having no child attending school (76%) than Duhok (45%) and Sulaymaniyah (39%), as shown in Figure 10. Sulaymaniyah is the only governorate in which over half of all households (52%) reported that all their school-aged children attended school.

Figure 10: School attendance - per household



No correlation was found between household income and school attendance. Similarly, no significant correlation was found between the sex of head of household and school attendance as 51% of female-headed households reported sending some or all their children to school versus 47% for male-headed households.

The most cited reasons for not sending children to school were found to be fairly consistently ranked throughout the KRI Governorates as shown below in Figure 11. The most common reason was lack of funds, followed by curriculum difference in second position.¹³ As a matter of fact, many parents found that their children could not integrate school at the same level they were at when they left Syria. For example, a child having completed level 10 in some parts of Syria would have to join level 8 in the KRI, and therefore would lose two years of completed studies.¹⁴

At the governorate level, there were significant variations when looking at reasons given by households not sending some or all their children to school. No language barrier was reported in Duhok and Erbil, but 39% of households in Sulaymaniyah with one or more children of school age not attending cited the language barrier as a reason for child non-attendance.¹⁵ Child labour was very rarely given as a reason for non-attendance in Erbil (5%) compared to Duhok and Sulaymaniyah (both 23%). The stigma and reluctance to admit having children working could have influenced the respondents' willingness to cite child labour as a reason for not sending their children to school.

¹² This numbers drops significantly to 28% when including pre-school (3 to 5 years old) in the calculations.

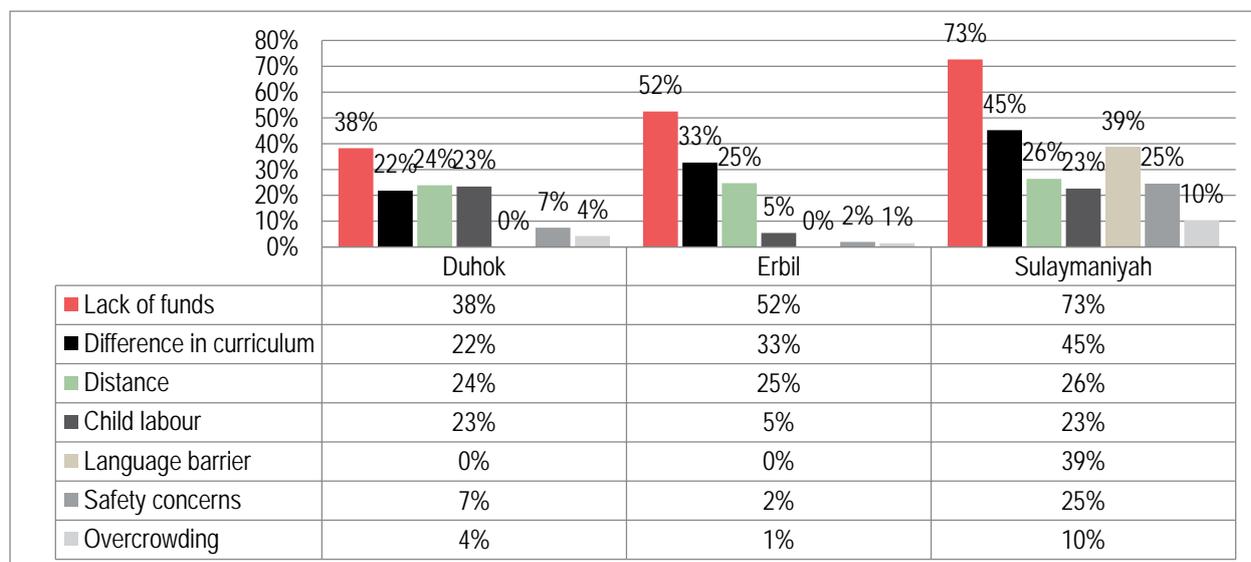
¹³ As pointed out by the Education Sector Lead, it would be good to break down the schooling expenditures that households are unable to cover, as schooling is free but there are hidden costs. The hidden cost of education which includes transport costs, cost of learning materials, uniforms, daily pocket money, school-time snacks etc. are obstacles discouraging a large number of Syrian families to send their children to school against which they rather have their children work outside as child labourers to earn more money to sustain the family.

¹⁴ This variation in curriculum also affects education at higher levels, especially at university level, as students having completed three years in Syria are generally required to complete one more year in the KRI (due to difference in curriculum structure).

¹⁵ Education Sector Leads pointed out that, as a sector, they feel that this is misrepresentative and could be the way the questions was phrased. The language of instruction is different in Kurdistan and Syria and this is having a huge impact on access and retention in the urban areas. There is a possibility that question was confused by respondents with the question on curriculum and this will be addressed in the next round of MSNA.

It is important to note that while households in Sulaymaniyah had higher incidence frequencies for reasons not to attend school, the overall attendance rate in Sulaymaniyah was highest among the three governorates.

Figure 11: Reasons for school non-attendance



There was no significant correlation between governorate of origin and school attendance, but when looking at the reasons for non-attendance, one potential explanation for the disproportionately high proportion of households in Sulaymaniyah was language cited as a barrier to school attendance. Sulaymaniyah has the lowest proportion of refugees from Al-Hasakeh of all the KRI (34%), as most households are from Aleppo (51%) which could explain why a significantly higher proportion of respondents cited language barrier as a reason for not sending their children to school (39%, versus 0% in other two governorates). Throughout the KRI, households with the highest proportion of non-attendance originated from Rural Damascus (54%, in comparison with percentages anywhere between 38% and 44% for other governorates of origin).

A slight correlation was found between the use of the coping strategy “reduce non-essential spending” and school non-attendance. 8% of people sending all their children to school reported using this coping strategy, 10% sending some of their children did, and 12% of respondents not sending their children reported having reduced non-essential spending as a coping strategy. Another slight correlation was found between the sex of head of household and “lack of funds” as a reason for children not attending school. Across the KRI, 22% of female-headed households with school-aged children cited lack of funds as a reason for some or all children not attending school, compared to 19% of male headed households. This figure was higher in Erbil, partly reflecting the finding that a lower proportion of school-aged children attended school in this governorate.

Curriculum

Curriculum language varied between governorates, but overall it is important to note that language and curriculum are greatly interlinked. As pointed by Education Sector Lead, the curriculum in the KRI is the Kurdish curriculum in Arabic.¹⁶ Syrian Kurds did not study their mother tongue in Syria; they studied in Arabic medium schools. The number of Arabic medium schools is limited in the KRI, which may limit their physical access to schools. Language and curriculum are greatly interlinked and around 1% of schools in the KRI hold Arabic instruction of the KRG

¹⁶ This close integration of language and curriculum could have cause confusion over the phrasing of the question and for this reason, language barrier and difference in curriculum have been grouped together.

curriculum translated into Arabic. The consequence is that many children are unable or unwilling to attend schools where Kurdish is the language of instruction, as it is not used in Syria. Additionally, there are varying dialects of Kurdish which hinder students' ability to enter or perform well in schools.

KRI-wide, Arabic was reported by 43% of households as part of the curricula at pre-school level, 70% at primary/middle school level and 48% at secondary level. In Duhok, over 90% of households reported Arabic curriculum at all levels. In Sulaymaniyah, it was reported by just 31% of households as a curricula language in pre-school, 70% at primary/middle school and 41% at secondary.¹⁷

FOOD SECURITY

The analysis in this report utilizes two standard food security indicators: the Food Consumption Score (FCS), as well as the Coping Strategy Index (CSI).

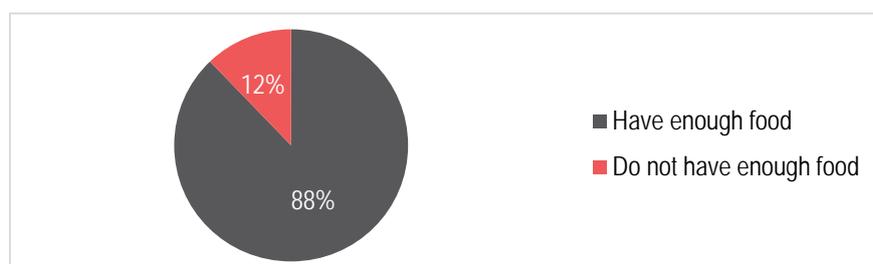
The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The FCS serves as a key indicator for WFP's food security analysis. It is also worth noting that the FCS proxy is only based on current consumption and does not account for seasonality or vulnerability to future exogenous shocks which could threaten future consumption patterns, nutritional intake and/or food security status. As such, it is important to remain aware that the onset of a sudden shock, such as the exhaustion of an income source or substantial financial outlays on health, for example, could push a household below the acceptable threshold.

The CSI is a rapid measurement tool of behaviour, specifically the behaviour of households when they are not able to access sufficient food. The CSI assesses the basic question: "What do you do when you don't have adequate food, and don't have the money to buy food?" Households were asked how many days in the seven days (for short-term coping strategies) or 30 days (for long-term coping strategies) prior to the assessment they employed different specific types of coping strategies in order to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food. Each strategy has a standard weight related to its severity, and a high CSI score indicates a high level of food insecurity.

Food Sufficiency

12% of households across the KRI reported lacking food in the seven days prior to the survey, with the highest proportion found in Erbil (16%) compared to 12% in Duhok and 9% in Sulaymaniyah. Overall, 85% of households reported consuming three meals during the day prior to the assessment and 15% reported consuming two meals.

Figure 12: Households with sufficient food in the 30 days preceding the assessment



¹⁷ The phrasing of the question in the assessment prevents detailed analysis of curriculums in relation to the student population. Respondents were asked how many children in the household attended each school level, and then were asked which curriculum was used in those schools, to which they could give multiple responses. This prevents the pairing of each child attending with his corresponding curriculum as well as calculating the attendance rates by the curriculum studied (as the dataset does not gather the language of the potential curriculum of those who do not attend school). This was due to time constraints, but future assessments will be structured to allow further analysis of these points.

Food Consumption Score¹⁸

The analysis has assessed a seven-day recall consumption of WFP food groups. Each food group was given a score ranging from 0 (not eaten) to 7 (eaten every day) based on the number of days this food type was consumed in the week preceding the assessment. The score of each group was then multiplied by a weight parameter assigned by WFP (see Table 2), and the FCS was calculated as the cumulative total of each of these weighted scores.

Table 2: WFP Food types and corresponding weights for FCS calculation

Food type	Examples	Weight
Cereals	Bread, pasta, wheat flour, rice, bulgur	2
Tubers & Roots	Potato, sweet potato	
Pulses & Nuts	Beans, chickpeas, lentils	3
Vegetables	Tomatoes, carrots, pumpkins, lettuce, cabbage	1
Fruits	Apples, oranges, bananas	1
Meat	Red meat, chicken – incl. internal organs such as liver, kidney	4
Eggs	Eggs	
Fish	Tuna, sardines	
Milk & Dairy Products	Milk, cheese	4
Oils & Fats	Olive oil	0.5
Sweets & Sugar	Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy	0.5
Spices & Condiments	Salt, pepper, spices, sauces	0

Whether a score is considered poor, borderline or acceptable depends on the cultural dietary habits of the country or region concerned. For the MENA region, including Iraq and Syria, WFP interprets a score of 28 or under to indicate a poor food consumption profile; a score from 28.1 through 42 to be borderline; and a score above 42 to indicate an acceptable food consumption profile of food security.¹⁹

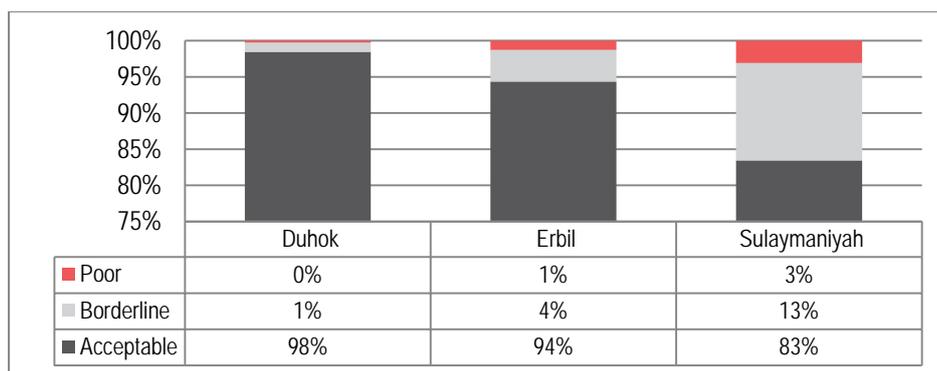
A very small proportion of households were found to have a poor FCS (2%) across the KRI, with little variation between governorates. More variation between the governorates was found when it came to the borderline profile, with Sulaymaniyah having 13% of households with a borderline FCS compared to 4% in Erbil and 1% in Duhok.

A correlation was found between the marital status of the head of household and the household FCS rating. A higher proportion of households with a divorced head of household had a poor FCS score (11%) than households with a married (2%), single (1%) or widowed (4%) head of household. Households headed by a widow(er) had the lowest proportion of households with an average FCS (81%), compared to heads of households that were single, married or divorced.

¹⁸ To determine the FCS of a household, calculation is quite simple. Foods are first organized by groups -food groups with more fat/calories/proteins weight more- and then are multiplied by the number of days they were consumed that week (no matter the quantity or the amount of elements consumed within the same food group, they are only counted once). The more variety of food groups reported, the highest the score.

¹⁹ The MENA threshold of 28 is lifted from the global threshold of 21, due to traditionally high intake of oils and sugar in the region.

Figure 13: FCS rating of households

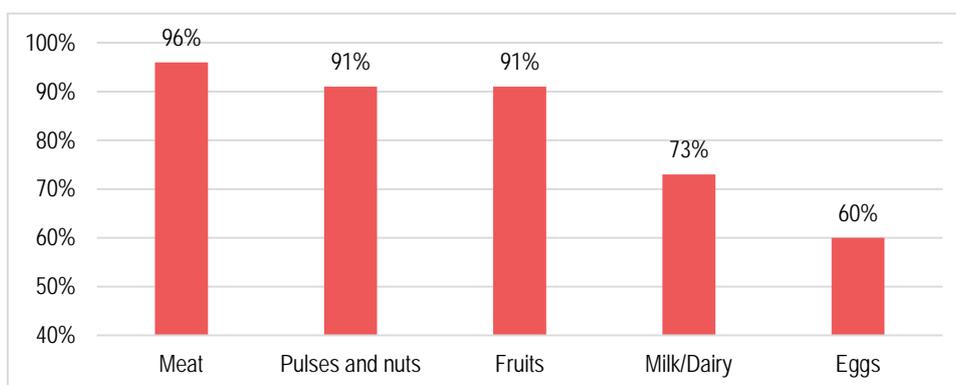


Surprisingly, there was no significant correlation between income and FCS rating, with a +.23 Pearson Correlation Coefficient.²⁰ However, there was a slight variation between households with no income and other income groups, with a higher proportion of no-income households with a poor FCS (5%) than other income groups (1%).

A higher proportion of recipients having reported food vouchers as a source of food were in the acceptable FCS class (93%) than recipients of food in kind (87%), although the variations are marginal. This slight variation could be due to the ability of recipients of food vouchers to vary their diet more readily than recipients of food in kind.

Consumption patterns have a significant impact on nutritional intake. Households who were found to have a poor or borderline FCS typically had low (never or once in the week preceding the assessment) consumption of pulses and nuts (91%), meat (96%), fruits (91%), milk and dairy products (73%), and eggs (60%). Fish was consumed very rarely across the board (85% of all households consumed never or once a week).

Figure 14: Households with poor and borderline FCS consuming key foods never or once per week



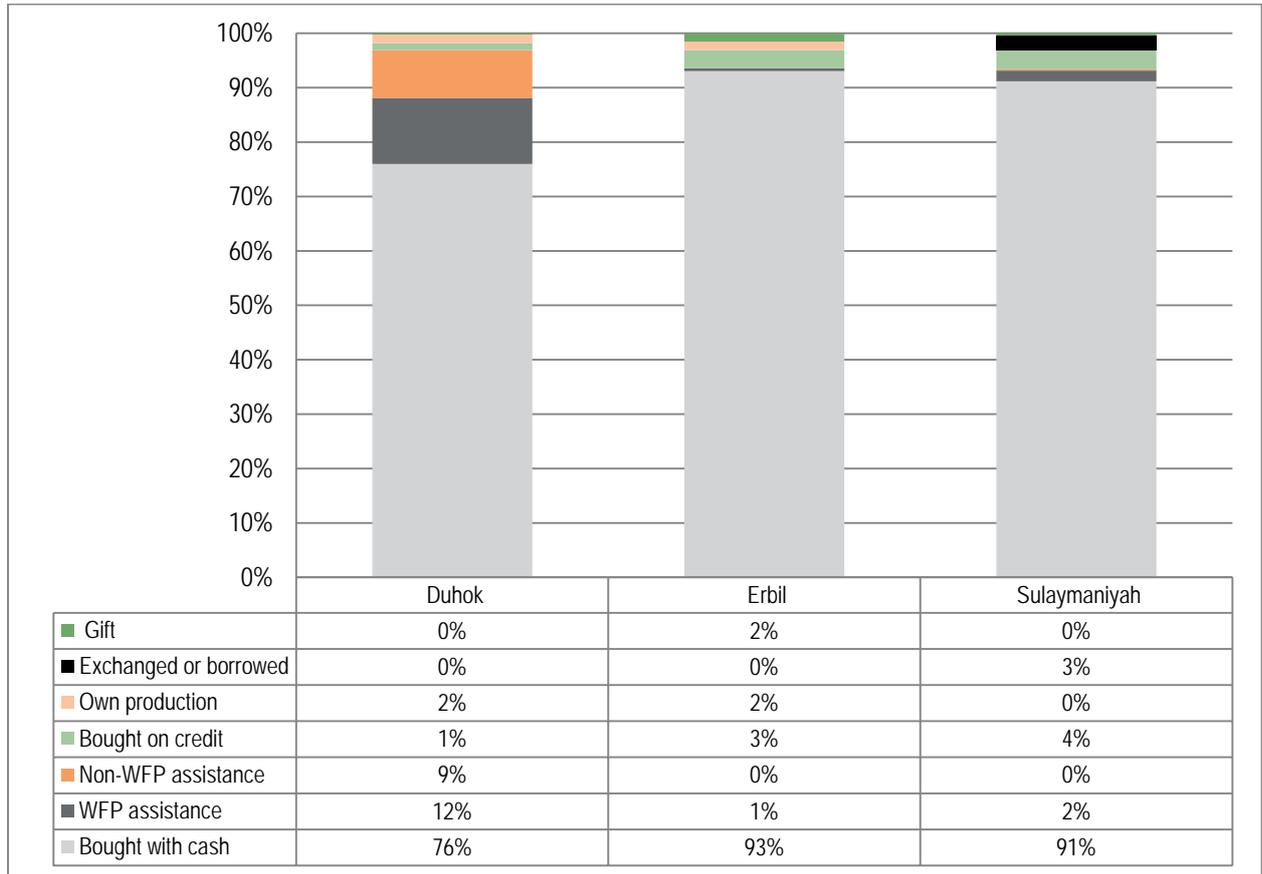
Significant variation in the consumption of several critical food groups was found between governorates. A higher proportion of households in Sulaymaniyah did not consume meat in the week preceding the assessment (54%) than in Erbil (13%) and Duhok (3%), and a higher proportion of households in Duhok have consumed fish at least once (63%) than in Erbil (10%) or Sulaymaniyah (7%). Vegetable consumption was generally high, with 58% of households across the KRI having consumed them on at least four days in the week preceding the assessment. This

²⁰ The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is a measure of correlation between two variables. The measure returns a score between -1 (perfect negative correlation) and +1 (perfect positive correlation). A score between -0.5 and -1, or between +0.5 and +1 is a high correlation, scores between +/-0.3 and +/-0.5 are a medium correlation. Scores below +/-0.3 are weak or no correlation. A simple description of the Pearson Coefficient can be found at <http://www.statstutor.ac.uk/resources/uploaded/pearsons.pdf>

varied between the governorates, with 49% of households in Duhok having consumed vegetables on all of the previous seven days, compared to 32% in Erbil and 21% in Sulaymaniyah.

Aside from identifying food diversity and frequency, this assessment also sought to identify the main sources of food items. The vast majority of households reported buying food with cash, and this was consistent across all food types. The Figure 15 shows, as an example, how people procured the most central element of their diet, namely cereals.

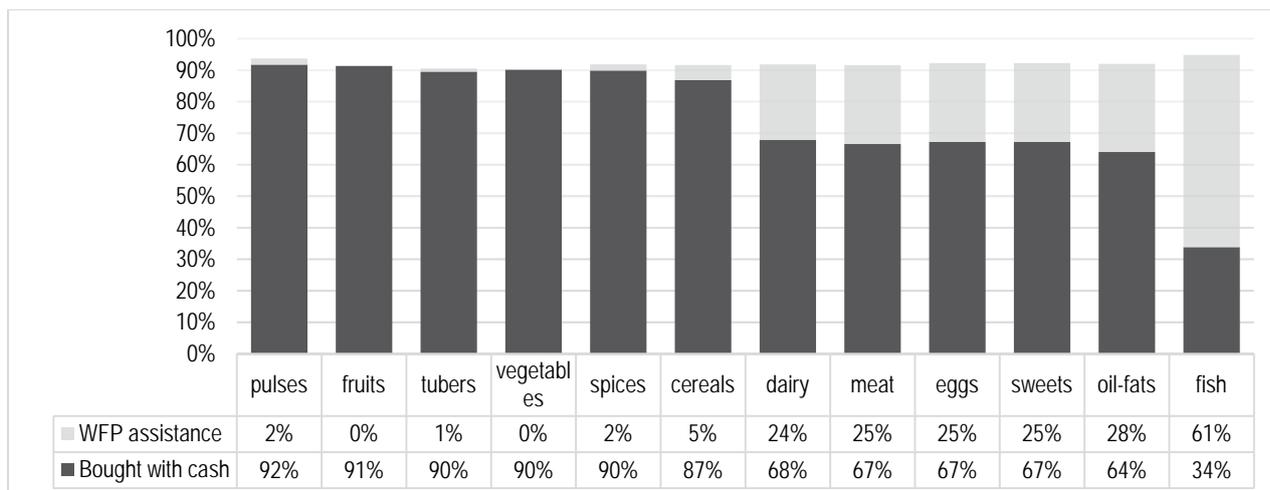
Figure 15: Sources of cereals



The second most important reported source of food was WFP²¹. All cases reporting WFP as the main source of food for items not usually found in WFP food packages were found in Duhok, which is consistent with the fact that it is the only Governorate where households receive vouchers.

²¹ As noted earlier, the Food Security WG Lead wished to emphasize the following when it comes to food assistance of refugees: outside camps "WFP notes that it is interesting for a non-camp survey, that a large portion of the respondents to this survey stated they were receiving WFP food assistance (vouchers and in-kind). It should be noted that WFP, at the behest of the KRG, only provides food assistance to those registered with UNHCR and in camps."

Figure 16: Main two sources of food - per food groups

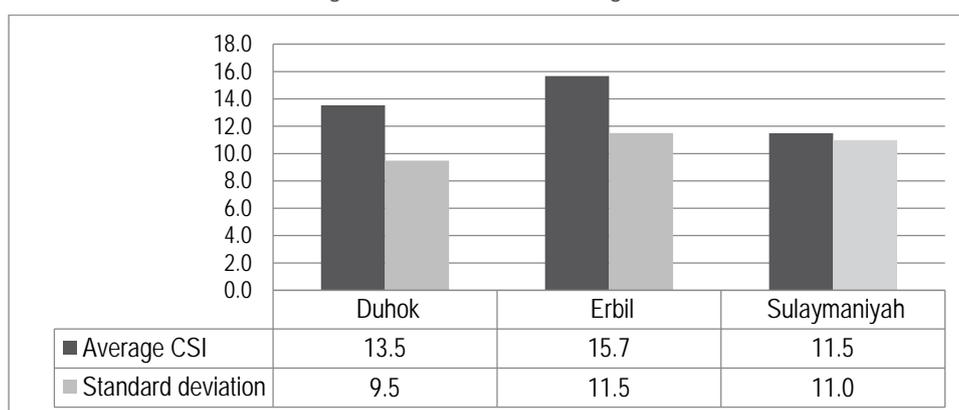


Coping Strategy Index

There are two commonly used categories of coping strategies used to determine the severity of behaviour adopted when households lack food or money to buy food. One includes the immediate and short-term alteration of consumption patterns; in this assessment, it covers action taken in the seven days before the assessment. The other includes the longer-term alteration of income earning or food production patterns, and responses such as asset sales; in this assessment, it includes action taken in the 30 days preceding the assessment.

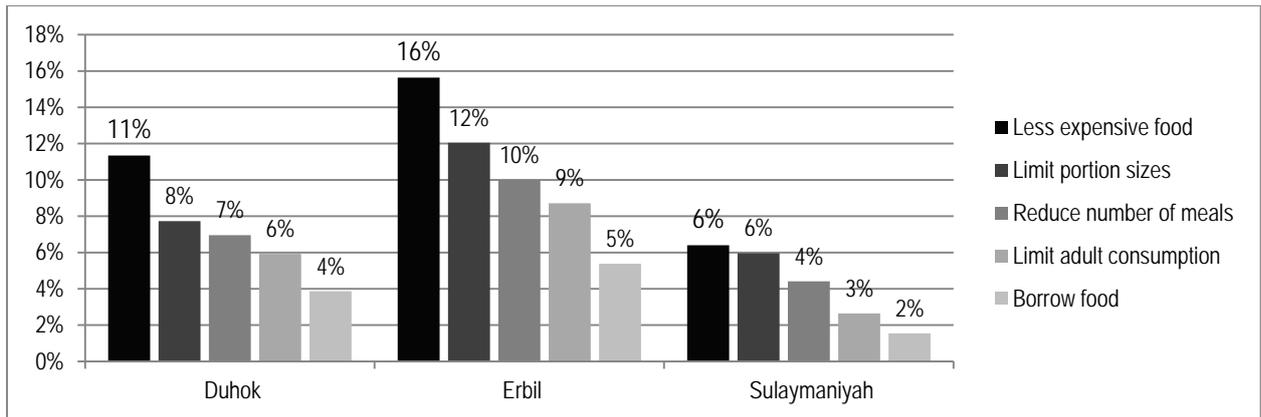
The average CSI across the KRI was 13.9, with a few variations between governorates, but significant variation in the coping strategies used within governorates, as highlighted by the high standard deviation (in relation to the CSI scores).

Figure 17: Households average CSI



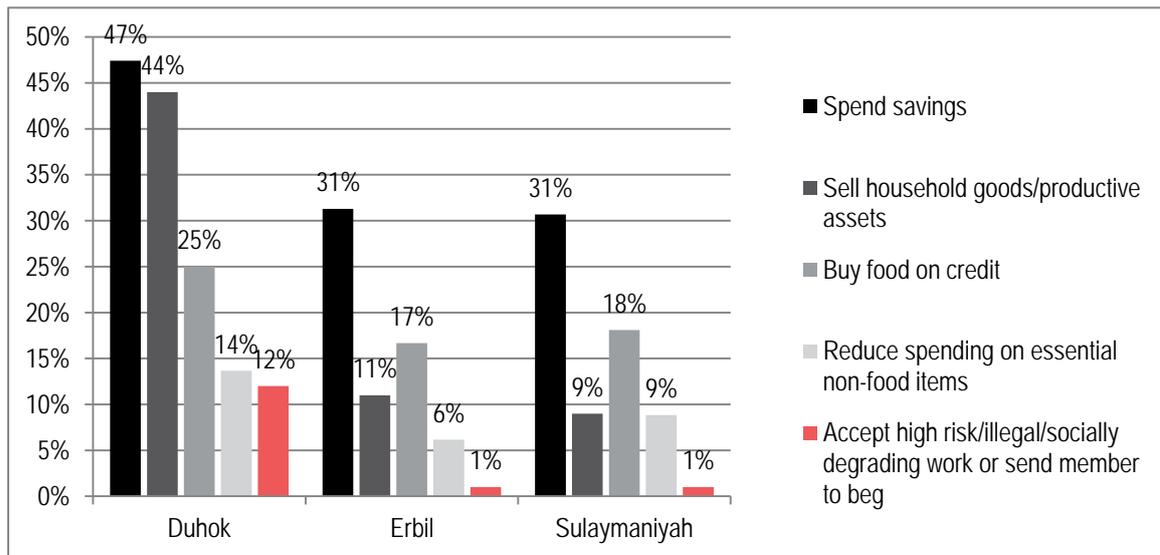
When looking at short term coping strategies, mostly oriented towards dietary modifications, the most commonly reported coping strategies across the KRI was buying less expensive food (11%) and limiting the portion sizes (9%). Households across all governorates followed similar coping patterns but did so to a varying extent, with Sulaymaniyah reporting lower usage of short-term coping strategies than Duhok and Erbil. This reflects the lower proportion of households in Sulaymaniyah that reported a lack of food (9%) compared to 12% in Duhok and 16% in Erbil.

Figure 18: Households' short term coping strategies



The main reported livelihood coping strategy to cover basic needs across the KRI was the spending of savings (36%). Employment of long term coping strategies was reported more frequently in Duhok in general, with 47% of households reporting they spent savings and 44% reporting they sold either household goods (25%) or productive assets (19%). The second most common long term coping strategy in the other two governorates, after spending savings, was buying food on credit, reported by 18% in Sulaymaniyah and 17% in Erbil.

Figure 19: Long term coping strategies applied by households²²



HEALTH

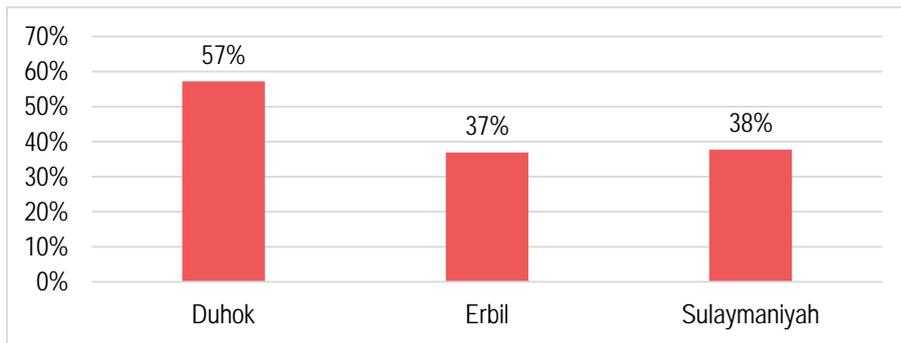
Assistance and access to health care

Just under half of all refugee households in host communities have had at least one member requiring medical assistance since entering KRI – 44% across all governorates. Required assistance was found to be lower among refugee households in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah than in Duhok, as shown in Figure 20. Higher rates in

²² Households could report multiple coping strategies, which explains the percentages.

Duhok could be attributed to the fact that refugees in this governorate had entered KRI earlier than in other governorates, as shown in the demographics section.

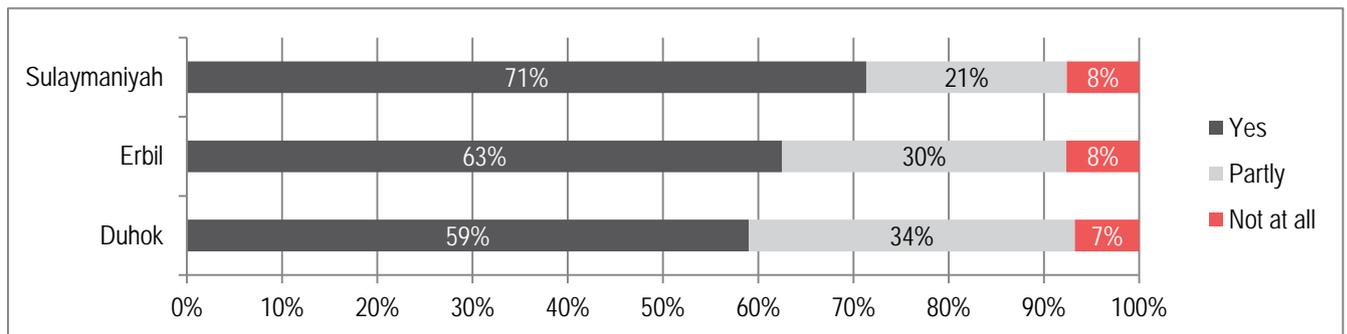
Figure 20: Households that required medical assistance since arrival



Of those households who sought health care, almost two-thirds received the full package of health care needed (64%), 29% received partial assistance and 7% reported not having received the health care needed.²³ Health care assistance was distributed fairly equally between governorates, as shown in Figure 21.

It must be noted that although Duhok reported the lowest proportion of households receiving the full health care needed, this is the governorate where the largest proportion of households requested health care and this fact must be weighted in to have a full picture of each governorate’s ability to provide health care to refugees.

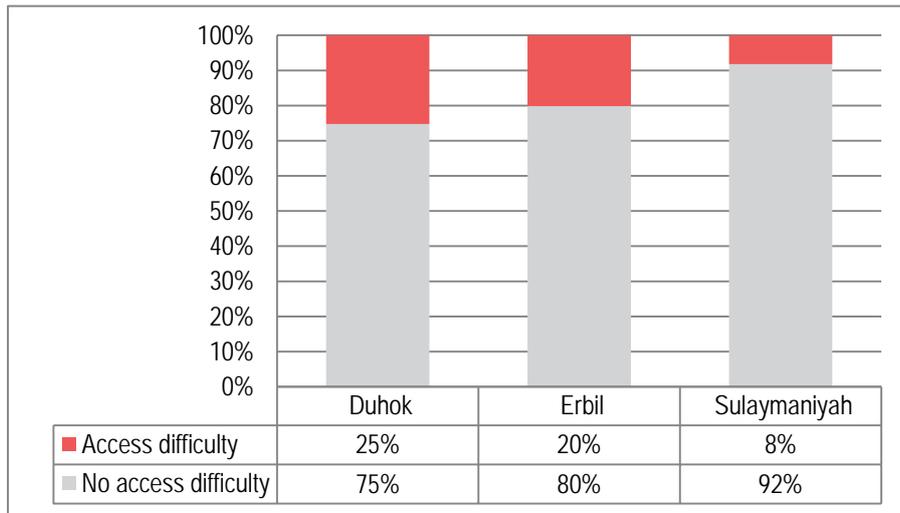
Figure 21: Coverage of health care received by households seeking it



Throughout the KRI, most households having needed health care reported having no access difficulty. Of those households who sought health care, 18% reported facing difficulties, with significant governorate variations. Unsurprisingly, the proportion of households reporting access issues was correlated with the proportion of households not having received full health care.

²³ It is important to note that when asking a respondent to answer whether services have been fully provided, there is room for their interpretation over whether full coverage would include an effective referral system for specialist care, which it should. Same applies to information about payment, as partial payment may include paying for the cost of medicine at pharmacy, which may or may not be part of medical care in the respondent’s mind.

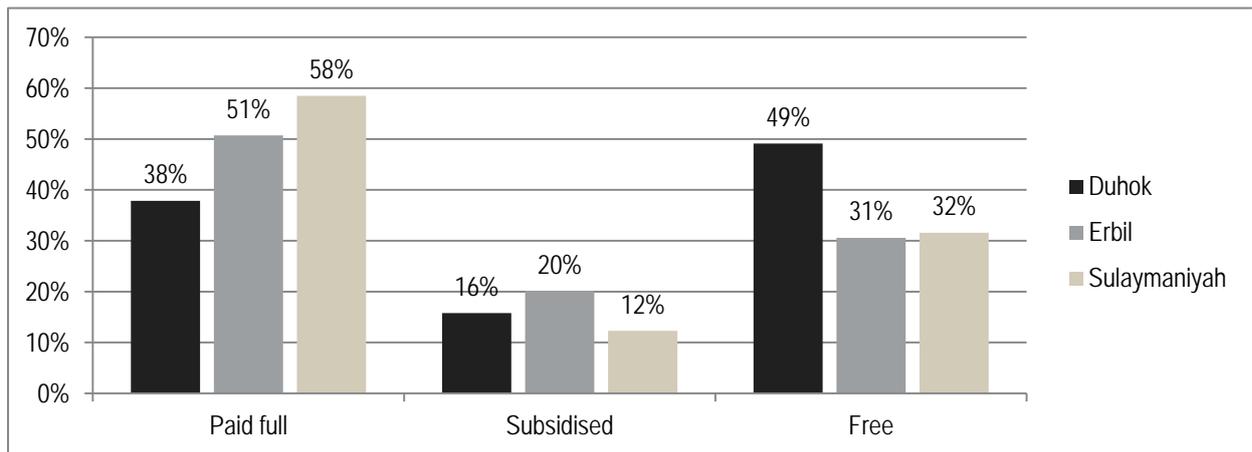
Figure 22: Households reporting healthcare access difficulty



Main access problems were fairly consistent across the KRI, with cost being the single most important factor. Over three quarters of those who faced access issues named cost as a problem in accessing health care, and half mentioned it as the sole issue they faced. No correlation was found between household income and financial difficulty accessing healthcare. No correlation was found between those using listing “reduced non-essential spending” as a coping strategy for food shortage and having financial difficulty accessing healthcare.

Nearly half of households who required health care reported they had to pay all related costs (49%), 16% said they had to partially cover them and 37% reported that health care received was free.²⁴ As pointed out by the Health Sector Lead, an important aspect to note is that there was no differentiation between private facilities and public facilities. Fees in public facilities are nominal (between 500 and 3.000 IQD) but might still be considered as full payment if no exemptions are made. The assessment did not cover costs of health care paid.

Figure 23: Healthcare costs



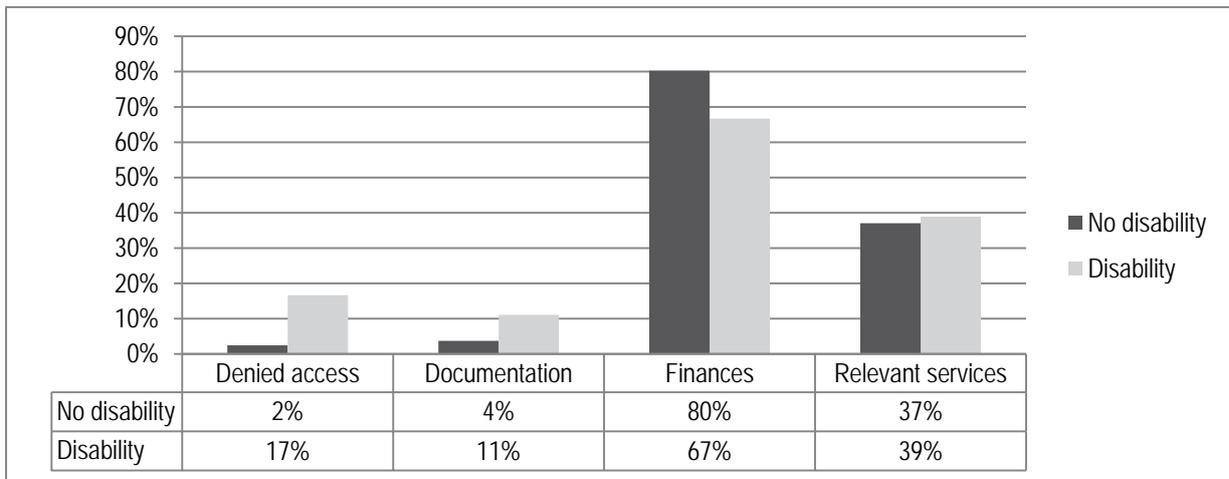
The only other cited difficulty was related to the absence of relevant health-related services. When cross-referencing these cases with the type of illness, no correlation was found between lack of services and the need for specialized

²⁴ As some households reported more than one instance where they required health care, the total does not add up to 100%.

treatments of some sort – in almost three quarters of cases where lack of relevant services was given as a problem, the household was seeking care for infant diarrhoea or fever.

26% of households with a member with a disability who required health care experienced access difficulties. This compares to 17% of households with no family member with a disability who required healthcare experienced access difficulties (although it must be kept in mind that only 8% of households reported a member with a disability). **Those households with a member with a disability who experienced access difficulties were more likely to cite “denied access” as the reason than households without**, as shown in Figure 24. All of those households with members with a disability reporting denied access were based in peripheral urban areas, and most of them reported a physical disability. Further research in to the accessibility of health care for people with disabilities is suggested.

Figure 24: Health access problems for households with members with a disability

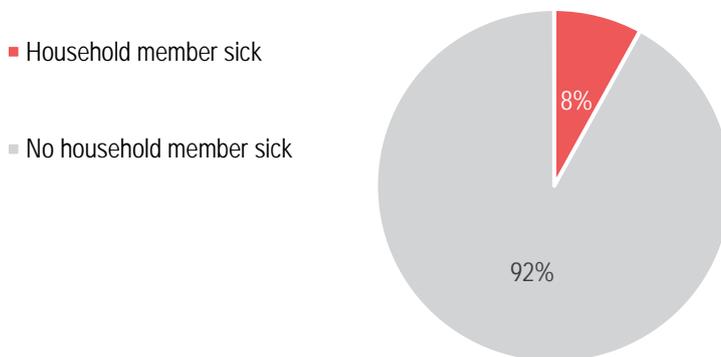


Over three quarters of respondents reported that a hospital or a clinic was located within 1 km (61%) or 2 km (27%) of their habitation. In all governorates, over 90% of respondents were living within 3 km of a hospital or clinic.

Diseases and illnesses in the two weeks preceding the assessment

Of the 8% of households who reported having one or many sick member in the two weeks prior to the assessment, 27% reported more than one member in the household being sick.

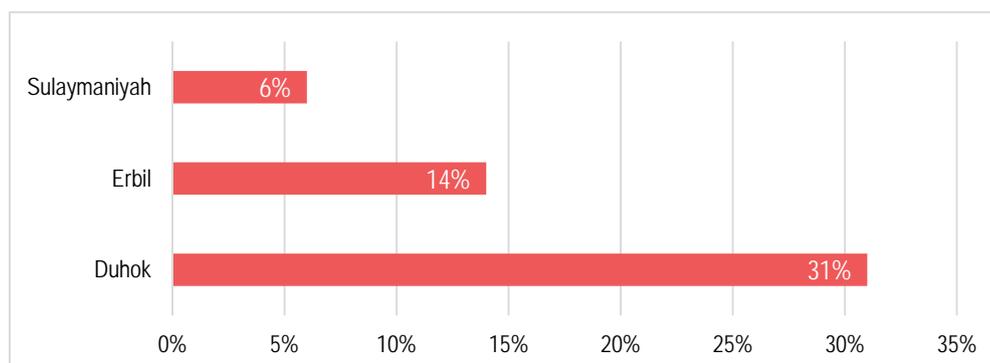
Figure 25: Households reporting a sick member in the two weeks prior to assessment



When looking at a breakdown per governorate, especially with regards to sick children under six years old, there are great differences, between Duhok (31%), Erbil (14%) and Sulaymaniyah (6%). Reported cases of illness among

adults and children six years and older were too low in some areas to draw comparative conclusions on a governorate-level.

Figure 26: Proportion of children under 6 years old reported ill in two weeks preceding assessment



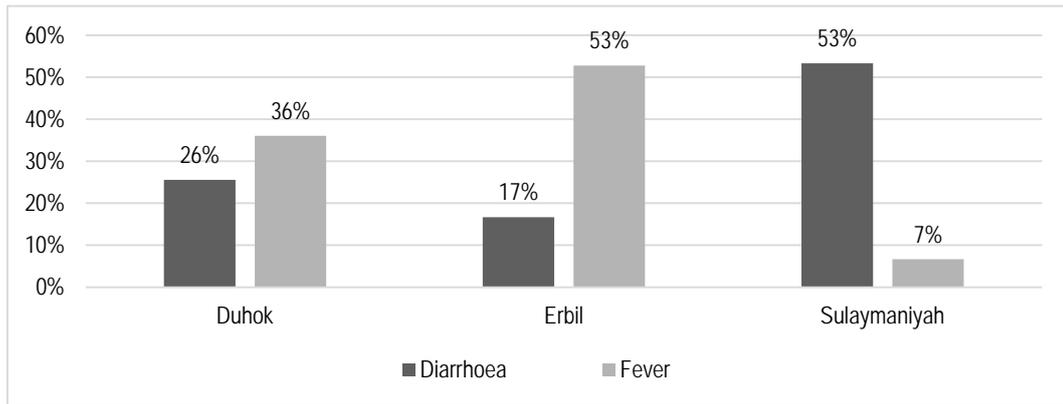
In total, 16% of all refugee households in KRI reported at least one sick child under six years old in the two weeks prior to the assessment. As with the proportion of households reporting one or more sick children, Duhok had considerably higher rates of all children reported sick in the two weeks preceding the assessment. Although it is possible that this higher disease incidence rate is related to the (perceived) lesser quality of the drinking water in, no correlation was found between reported cases of diarrhoea and respondents' perception of drinking water quality. Cases of reported incidence of diarrhoea among children under six years were almost evenly distributed between safe and unsafe drinking water.

Similarly, no correlation was found between infant illnesses and FCS; however, the total number of cases of malnutrition was low: less than 1% of households reported a case of malnutrition, either infantile or not. No correlation was found between illness and type of accommodation. One possible explanation for the higher disease incidence rate in Duhok could be a local flu epidemic, or a similar local flare-up of a particular disease, however no evidence was found to support this hypothesis. To ensure an adequate response, this may require further investigation by sector experts.

The most commonly reported disease or symptom throughout the KRI was fever, which affected nearly one quarter of households (24%) for member(s) older than 5 years old and over one third for children aged five or younger (32%). An equally important disease for children was diarrhoea, as reported by 32% of households throughout the KRI, but again with important governorate-level variations as shown in Figure 27. If fewer cases of disease were reported in Sulaymaniyah, it is still the governorate where the highest rate of infantile diarrhoea was found (53%), while Erbil had similar proportions for fever (53%).

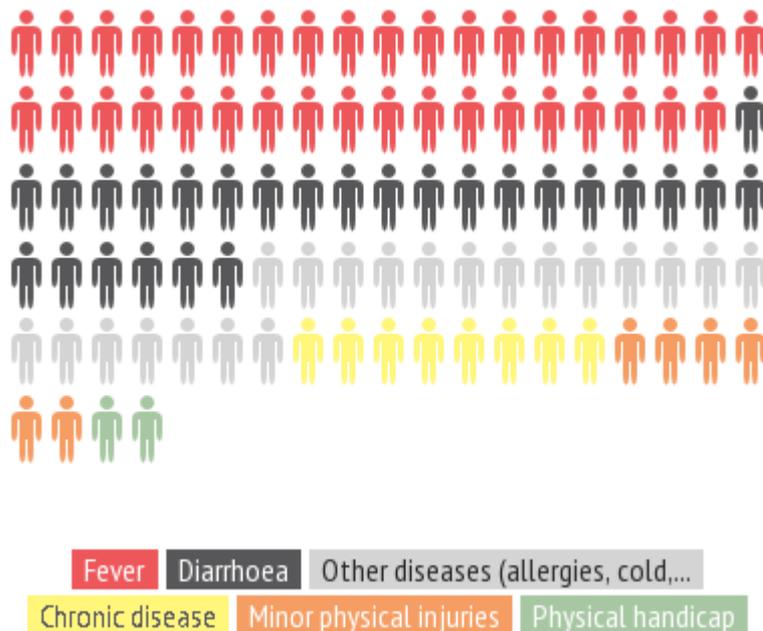
Overall, fever and diarrhoea accounted for 64% of infant ailments. Physical injuries (7%), physical handicap (3%), malnutrition (1%) and chronic disease (8%) accounted for less than one-fifth of reported cases. Other health issues (including malnutrition, allergies, influenza and non-chronic diseases) made up 18% of reported cases. No cases of psychological trauma were reported.

Figure 27: Percentage of sick children under 6 with diarrhoea or fever



Among adults and children over five years old, the distribution of reported ailments differed from the distribution in younger children. Diarrhoea (6%) and fever (24%) accounted for a far lower proportion of cases. Chronic disease (15%) and physical injury (14%) were the second and third most common reasons for referral. “Other health issues” accounted for the largest single reason for illness – 33%. Reports of psychological trauma were very low, with just 3% of reported case across the KRI. The reasons for this may go beyond a low incidence rate, as social stigma can lead individuals not to access treatment for psychological illness, or for those surveyed to not report such treatments.

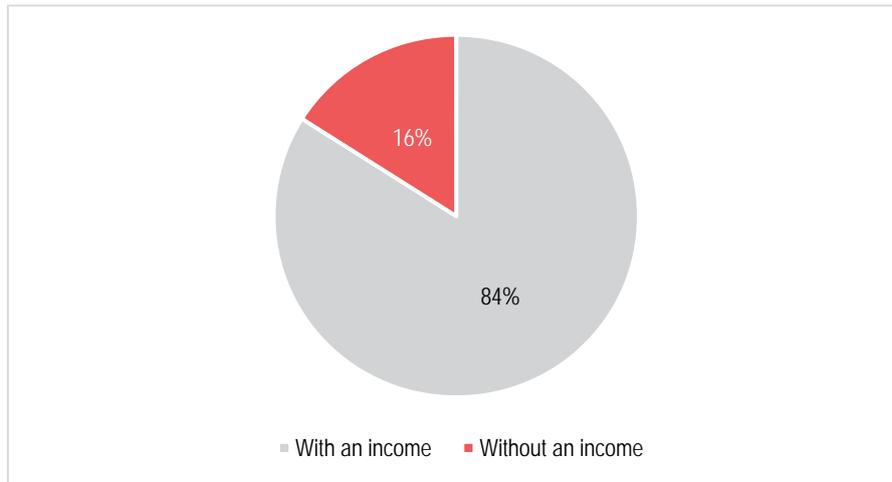
Figure 28: Most common health issues for children over 5 years old and adults



LIVELIHOODS

More than three quarters of households (84%) reported having earned an income in the month preceding the assessment across the KRI, which means that **16% of households reported no source of income to support themselves in the 30 days preceding the assessment** (23% in Sulaymaniyah, 12% in Erbil and 13% in Duhok).

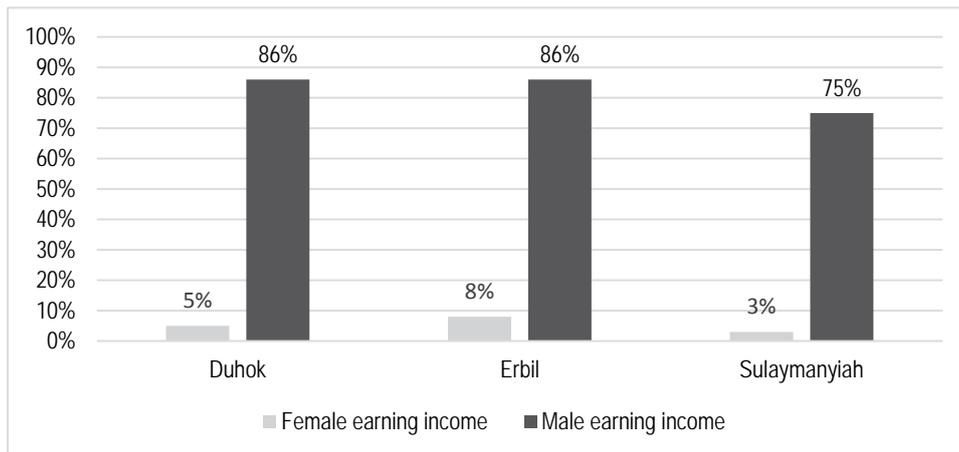
Figure 29: Households reporting an income in the 30 days preceding assessment



The governorate reporting the lowest proportion of households earning an income in the 30 days preceding the assessment was Sulaymaniyah, with 77% earning an income. One explanation may be that refugees in Sulaymaniyah city are able to receive direct assistance, as opposed to in Erbil where this has been limited by government policy. This does not, however, explain the difference between Sulaymaniyah and Duhok. One other explanation is that despite the fact that Sulaymaniyah has the lowest proportion of non-camp refugees within the three governorates, Sulaymaniyah also has the smallest labour market of the three governorates and has more difficulty integrating refugees.

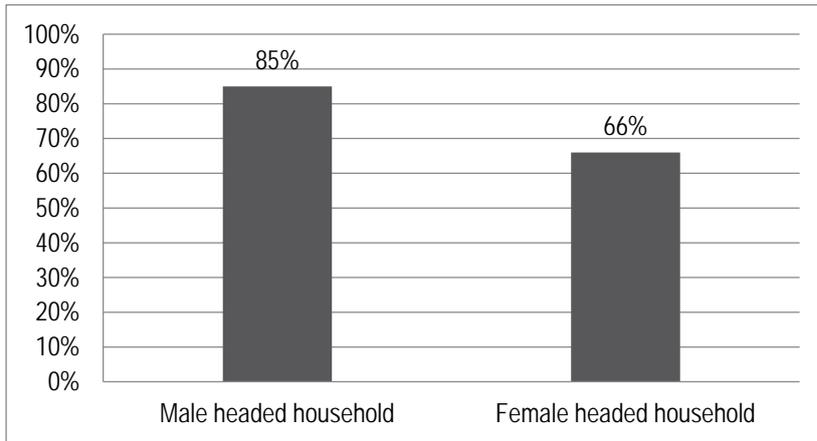
When looking at income from a gender perspective, Sulaymaniyah has the lowest proportion of females earning an income among all households (3%), as shown in Figure 30. Sulaymaniyah also has the lowest proportion of females earning an income among only those households earning an income (4%), compared to 5% in Duhok and 9% in Erbil.

Figure 30: Male and female income earners per household



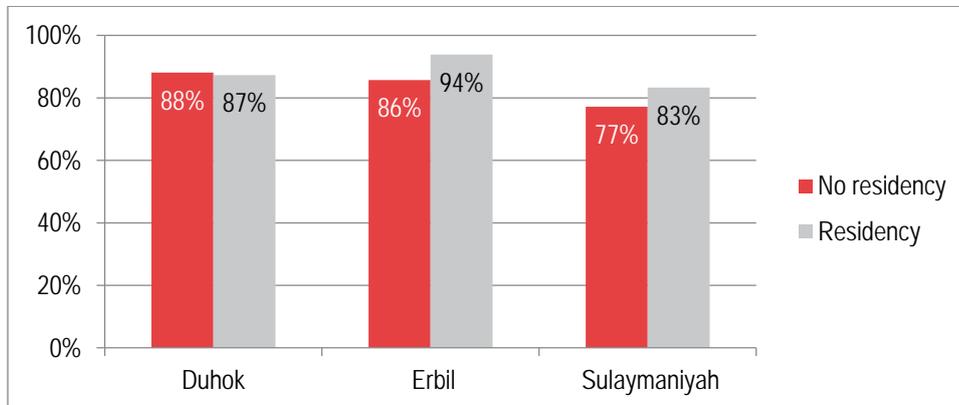
66% of female-headed households reported an income in the 30 days preceding the assessment, in comparison with male-headed households who reported an income in 85% of cases. The proportion of women earning an income was significantly higher in female-headed households (15%) than in male-headed ones (1%) whilst the number of working males was lower in female-headed households, 42%, compared to 82% in male-headed households.

Figure 31: Households reporting an income per sex of head of household



The findings of this assessment show that not having a residency card does limit access to the labour market, at least in Erbil where 8% fewer households without residency earned an income than those with residency, and in Sulaymaniyah where the difference was 6%. However, in Duhok there was only a gap of 1%, and in favour of those households without a residency card, which shows that not having a residency card does not have to be an insurmountable barrier to the labour market. This last finding is corroborated by the finding that 86% of households without a residency card in Erbil, and 77% in Sulaymaniyah, did earn an income.

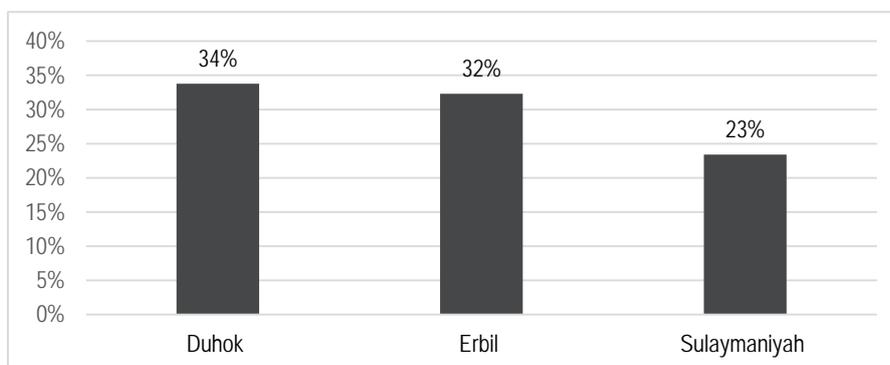
Figure 32: Households earning an income – per type of residency status



The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), acting as the Livelihoods WG Co-Lead, reported a shift in employers' attitude towards residency since late 2013. Whilst initially more liberal when it came to employing Syrian refugees without residency, employers have now tightened their hiring procedures and ensure that the applicant has a residency card. This means that we can most likely expect a stronger correlation between employment and residency status in the near future. It could be expected there would still be some variation depending on the category of trade and residency would be less crucial for occupations requiring fewer skills or education, such as a housecleaning or handyman. Employing individuals without proper documentation obviously puts the employee in a more vulnerable position, especially in terms of salary negotiations, but can also be problematic for the employer who often has no guarantee that the employee will fulfil his end of the contract. That being said, DRC reported that, providing the applicant can provide references from a guarantor, employers who are looking for skills and competency that are lacking in the service sector will hire Syrian refugees if they can fill in this gap.

29% of households throughout the KRI reported looking for employment. More than three quarters (77%) of those households already reported an income, against 23% who did not. 37% of households looking for employment (11% of households overall) reported that they were looking specifically for female members to be hired. Boosting income earning opportunities for women might therefore have a positive impact on female labour market participation among Syrian refugees, and on the livelihoods situation of refugees overall.

Figure 33: Households with member looking for employment



Another barrier to employment can be linked to the fact that Syrian credentials, both professional and academic, are often not recognised as equivalent in the KRI. In Sulaymaniyah, for example, it appeared that some sectors of the labour market run by the government, such as education and health care, faced difficulties in the recognition of credentials when trying to employ Syrian refugees. In the health sector, for example, it was reported that it is not allowed for Syrian refugees to open a clinic on their own, without an Iraqi partner, preventing professionals from owning a business. Furthermore, it was also reported that although some job opportunities could be found in these sectors, the government could not manage to cover the salaries. Cooperation between government and various actors in the local and international communities, including the private sector, may be an avenue to consider in order to ensure sustainable livelihoods activities for refugees.

Average income

Average income was calculated only amongst households that actually earned an income, excluding all households reporting no income (23% in Sulaymaniyah, 12% cases in Erbil and 13% in Duhok). The average reported daily wage for males earning an income across KRI was 24,000 IQD, compared with 19,000 IQD for women.²⁵

The average income for both sexes was found to be the highest in Erbil, and lowest in Sulaymaniyah and the gender disparity the greatest in Sulaymaniyah and smallest in Duhok.

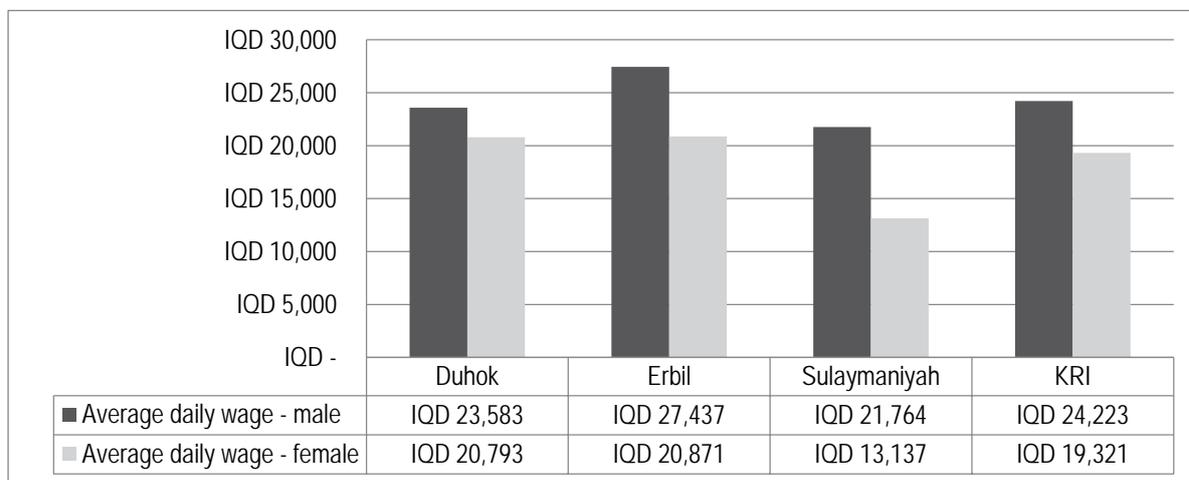
No correlation was found between the average income and the sex of head of household, nor the household size, but other vulnerabilities were found to impact this variable.²⁶ For example, the average reported income in the month

²⁵ 1 US\$ = 1,164 IQD, <http://www.xe.com/currencyconverter/convert/?Amount=1&From=USD&To=IQD>, last accessed 21/05/14. All IQD data has been rounded at the nearest thousand to ensure a better understanding. It must be pointed out that of all data, the data about IQD amounts is probably subject to the greatest room for user error (missing a zero, or noting the amount without the thousand at the end, are easy mistakes to make). REACH, as well as anyone using this data for planning purposes, should be careful with conclusions in this respect.

²⁶ In this assessment, the terms sex and gender are not used interchangeably. Whenever the term gender is used, it follows the IASC Gender Handbook definition (which is also used by UNHCR in his Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls): "Gender refers to the social differences between females and

preceding the assessment of households caring for a separated minor (495,000 IQD) or a member with a disability (536,000 IQD) was lower than households without (605,000 IQD and 610,000 IQD respectively). On average, households with one or more working males reported an average of 24 working days for men. This average was higher for households with working women, with 30 days across KRI.

Figure 34: Average daily wage – per gender



Sources of income

The main reported source of income was wage labour (83%) across all three governorates. Informal loans, informal trade, and savings were generally cited as the second most important source of revenue.²⁷

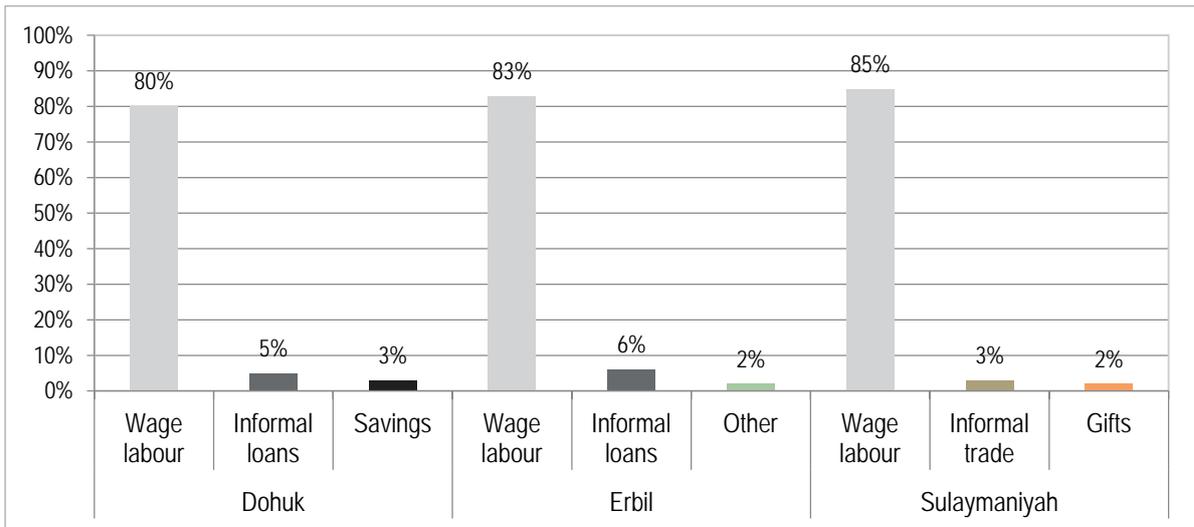
One of the main problems encountered in the data collection process was a translation error in the categories of labour, which resulted in having all types of wage labour (skilled, unskilled and agricultural) in one category. Whilst this error has been corrected for the Duhok Governorate (where the breakdown was: 69% unskilled labour, 30% skilled labour and 1% agricultural labour), it will be crucial to collect this information during the next data collection process.

When looking at the correlation between the highest level of education completed in the household and the types of wage labour, which was possible in Duhok only, it was found that households with a University or Institute degree reported higher proportions of skilled wage labour as source of income than other levels of education (40% and 56%, respectively, compared with an average of 26% for other levels and 14% for no education). Interestingly, it appeared harder for someone with a University degree to find skilled wage labour than someone with an Institute degree – which may be due to problems with having degrees recognized in Iraq. This could be further explored in a future assessment.

males throughout the life cycle that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time, and have wide variations both within and between cultures." See http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/documents/subsidi/tf_gender/IASC%20Gender%20Handbook%20%28Feb%202007%29.pdf, p.12

²⁷ Although loans and savings are coping mechanisms, they nonetheless represent a source of revenue. Coping mechanisms will be covered further down in the report, in the protection section.

Figure 35: Main sources of income

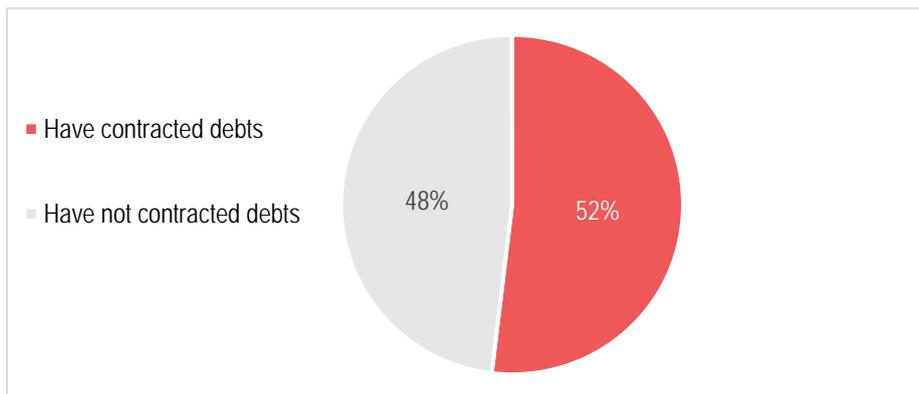


The majority of households earning an income reported payment on a daily basis. 61% of households in Duhok and 64% of them in Erbil with working males reported wages earned on a daily basis. In Sulaymaniyah, the proportion was lower, with 43% of households reporting a daily wage and 51%, a monthly wage. A low proportion of males earning income through entrepreneurial activity was found across all governorates – 3% in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah, and 5% in Erbil. With regards to working females, a higher proportion reported earning monthly wages, with 63% of households with a female earning an income reporting monthly wages in Duhok, and higher proportions in Erbil (77%) and Sulaymaniyah (86%). Only 14% and 13% of households with a female wage earner in Sulaymaniyah and Erbil respectively report daily salaries, compared to 32% in Duhok.

Debts and Savings

More than half of households (52%) have contracted debts since their arrival in the KRI, with this proportion being fairly consistent across governorates.

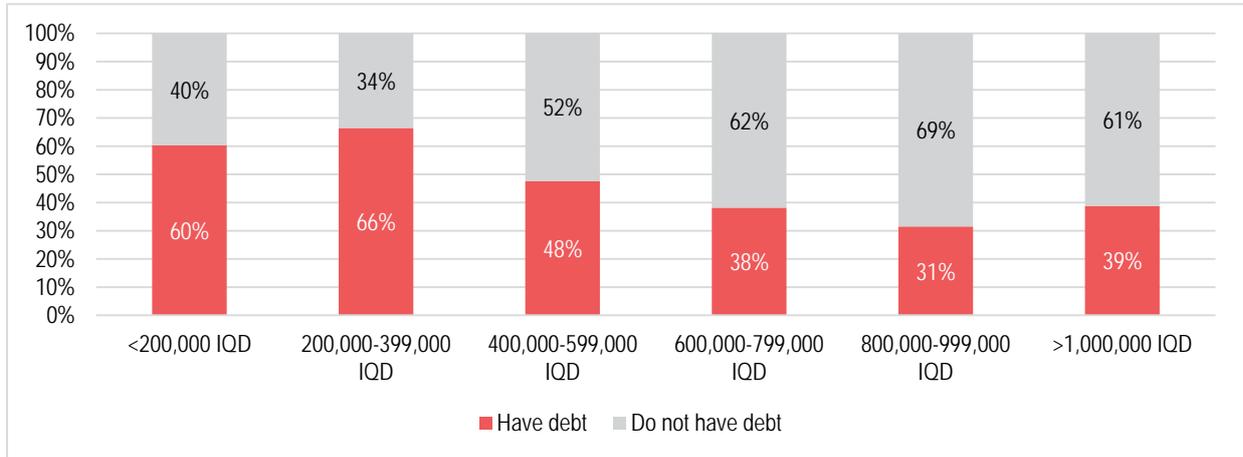
Figure 36: Households having contracted debt since arrival to KRI



Singles were less likely to have contracted debt and had a lower average borrowing amount than families consisting of two or more members, though no correlation was found between debt amount and household size above that. This lower access to credit of single person households can be partly explained by the fact that they are usually in a lower age bracket and will have fewer assets to borrow against.

A positive correlation was identified between the monthly income and the average borrowed amount of those who have contracted debt, with the amount of debts generally increasing along with the monthly income. That being said, it was found that households with lower income were more prone to contract debts than more affluent ones. Further analysis to better understand the reasons for borrowing money would enable us to identify the underlining causes of households' indebtedness.

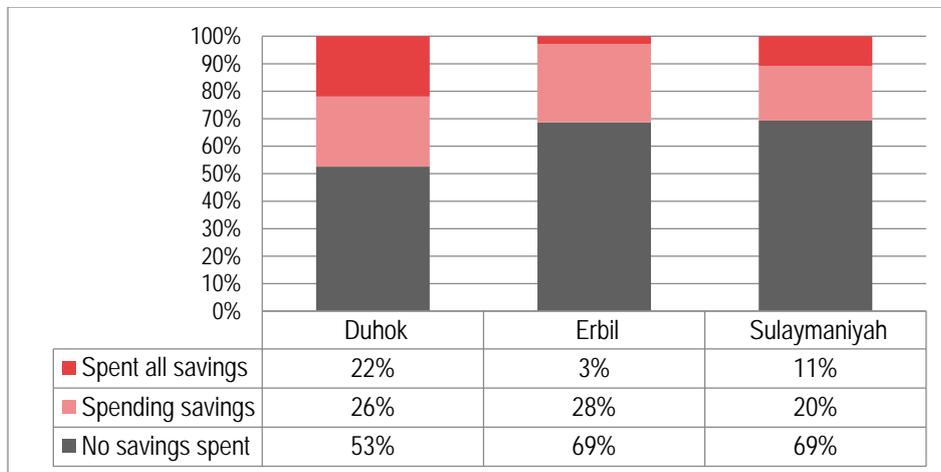
Figure 37: Households with debt – per income group



On average, female-headed households that contracted debt borrowed more than male headed households: 1,119,588 IQD compared to 1,037,178 IQD. However, slightly fewer (40%) female-headed households reported having contracted debt than male head-households (49%).

No strong correlation was found between the average income and the use of savings, nor between average income and the selling of assets. Households with the lowest salaries (200,000 IQD per month and less) were those who reported spending savings the most (36%), but there was no general trend with other income brackets. The percentage of households selling assets varied between Duhok and the other governorates, with 17% of households reporting having sold all assets, compared to none in Erbil, and 1% in Sulaymaniyah. Similarly, Duhok had a far higher proportion of respondents claiming to have spent all or some of their savings (48%) than Erbil (31%) and Sulaymaniyah (31%). There was little variation between income group and the spending of savings, although a high proportion of those earning less than 200,000 IQD reported currently spending savings (36%), which suggests that the exhaustion of savings could become an issue for this group in the future.

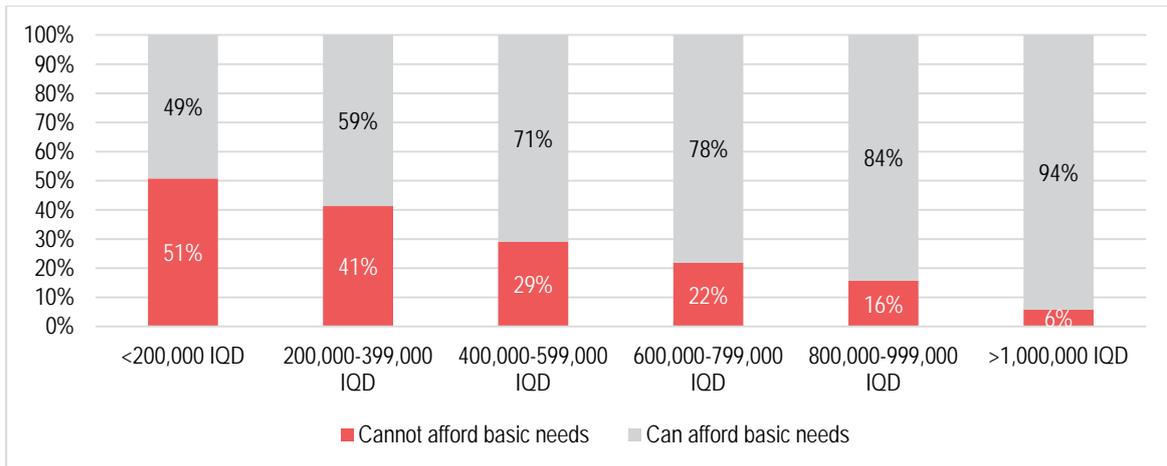
Figure 38: Households spending savings



Income and basic needs

30% of households reported not being able to afford basic needs in the 30 days preceding the assessment. The proportion of households not able to afford basic needs was higher in Sulaymaniyah (41%) than in Duhok (21%) and Erbil (27%). When looking at these households, a significant correlation was found with the income bracket, as shown in Figure 36.²⁸ 51% of households in the lowest income bracket of 200,000 IQD or less per month reported being unable to fulfil their basic needs and this proportion decreased steadily as salary increased (only 5% of households with an average income of more than 1,000,000 IQD reported not being able to fulfil their basic needs).

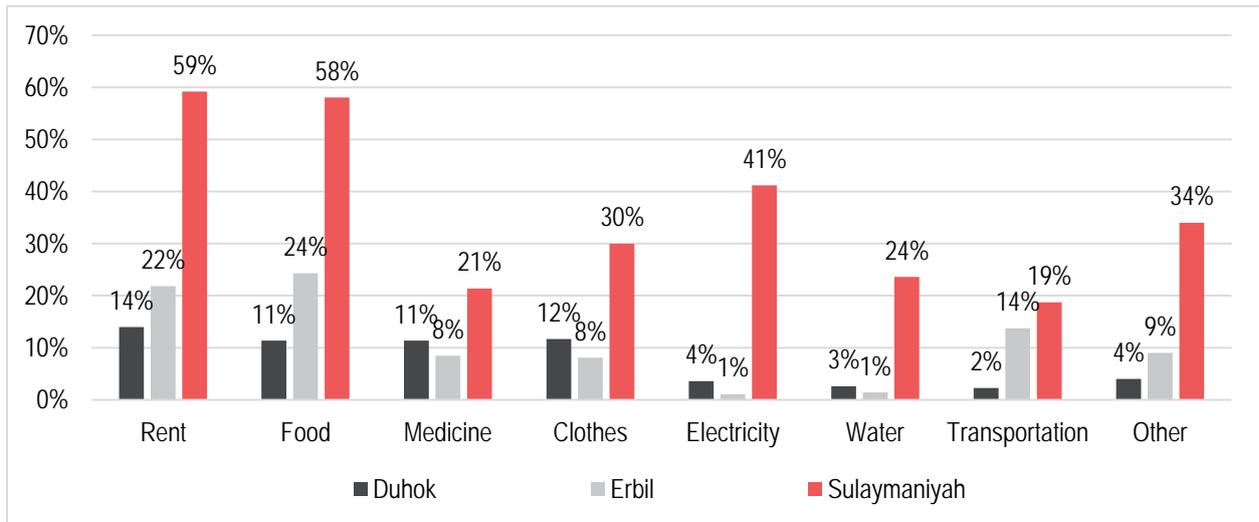
Figure 39: Proportion of households unable to afford basic needs - per monthly income bracket



In regards to types of needs not afforded, the greater needs gap in Sulaymaniyah is further emphasised. In every basic needs category, a higher proportion of households not able to afford basic needs was found in Sulaymaniyah. Over half of those unable to afford basic needs in Sulaymaniyah indicated being unable to afford food (58%) and rent (59%) compared to a KRI average of 30% and 31% respectively. The proportion of those not able to afford water (24%) and gas (22%) in Sulaymaniyah was also considerably higher than in other areas. The disaggregation of unaffordable basic needs per governorate is shown in Figure 40 (Note: “other” category includes hygiene items, gas and school costs).

²⁸ Basic needs were defined as: food, health assistance, hygiene products, water, school costs, gas, transportation, clothes/shoes. That being said, households are generally given a few of these elements to base their answer on, which leaves room for interpretation.

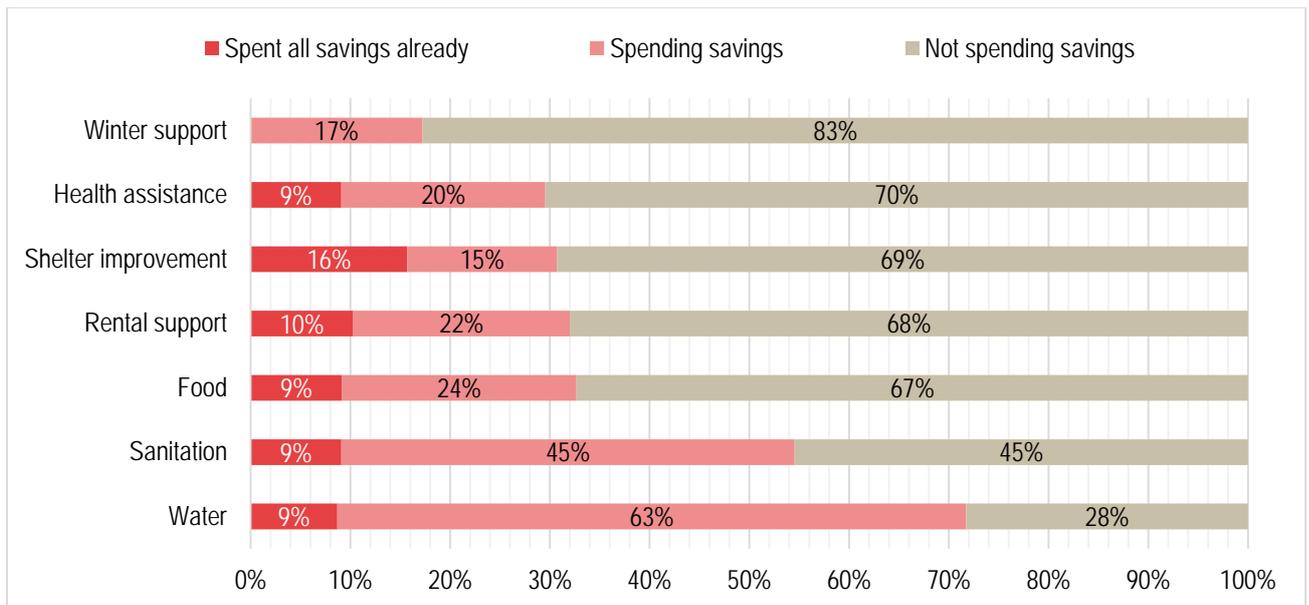
Figure 40: Basic needs households are unable to afford, per governorate



One important fact to highlight is that no objective quantification of households “basic need basket” was made, and the ability of a household to satisfy its basic needs was ultimately based on the spending pattern of each individual household. Beyond asking households how much money was spent to cover their basic needs as a whole, it would be a useful exercise to either quantify the expenditures of households in further details, and to integrate the findings on households’ revenues within a larger market analysis to provide some reference points about the cost of living and basic needs.

When looking at the priority needs identified by households and the spending of savings, it was found that a majority of households who reported water as their primary need reported spending savings (63%), whereas of the households who reported winter support or shelter improvement, less than 20% reported this coping strategy. Of the households reporting winter support as their primary need, none had already spent all their savings whereas of the households who named shelter improvement as their main priority, 16% had no savings left to spend. This suggests that of the priority needs listed in Figure 41, winter support is the least urgent.

Figure 41: Priority needs and savings spending patterns



PROTECTION

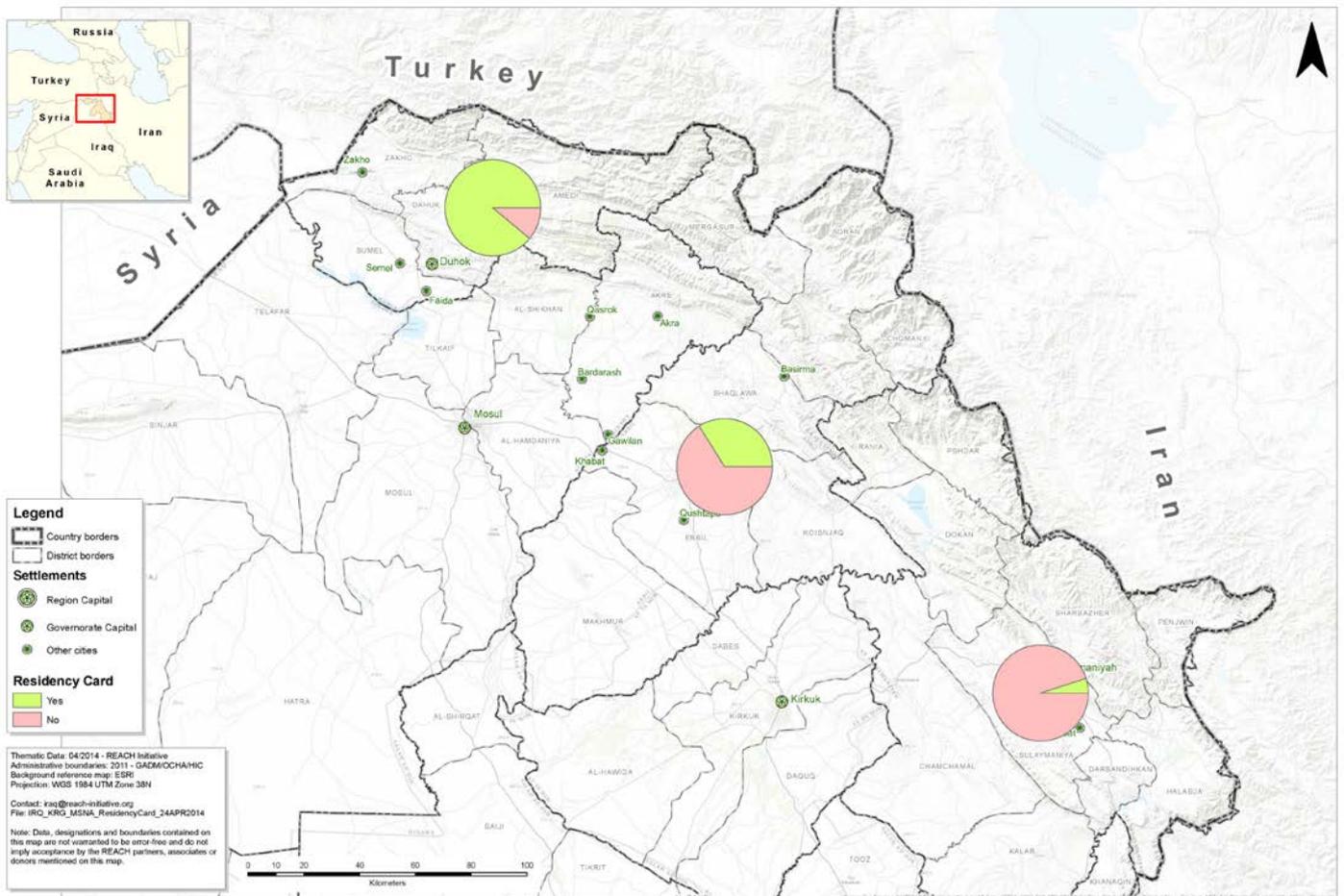
As for the other sectors, the MSNA did not cover exhaustively Protection, which a distinct sector of humanitarian aid comprising specific areas of responsibilities and specialist interventions on: Child Protection; Gender Based Violence; Mine Action; Human Rights and Rule of Law; as well as Housing, Land and Property. Nonetheless some critical Protection issues emerged from the MSNA and are outlined below. Moreover, the centrality of Protection within any humanitarian response in general and in the Syria RRP in particular, requires that all sectors of assistance mainstream protection principles in order to ensure meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid for all affected populations. Issues related to protection mainstreaming in the different sector covered by the MSNA, notably in terms of access for persons with specific needs among out-of-camp Syrian refugees, are highlighted throughout the report.

Personal documents and legal support

KRI Identity Cards and Residency Permits

99% of households reported not having a KRI identity card, indicating that very few households were returnees that had previously fled Iraq for Syria. However, more than one third of households across KRI reported having a residency card (41%). One of the most significant variations found in this assessment between governorates, related to ownership of a residency card: whereas in Duhok 89% of households reported having at least one member with a residency card, this number dropped to 34% in Erbil and 5% in Sulaymaniyah. This is a direct result of different government approaches to the question of refugees in host communities between the governorates.

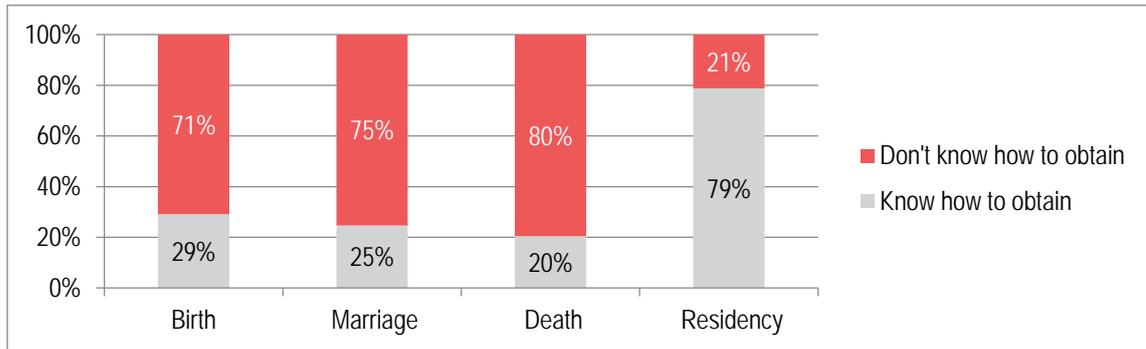
Map 2: Households with KRI residency cards



Information about Civil Services

When asked whether they knew where to obtain birth, marriage and death certificates, as well as residency cards, 19% of households across the KRI did not know where to obtain any of those documents. 67% of households did not know where to obtain birth, death or marriage certificates, and 21% did not know where to obtain residency cards. Across the governorates, Erbil had the lowest proportion of households knowing where to obtain birth (20%), marriage (16%) and death (13%) certificates. In Erbil, 49% of households mentioned they did not know where to obtain residency cards, which was considerably higher than Duhok (8%) and Sulaymaniyah (7%).

Figure 42: Knowledge about where to obtain certificates and residency card - per type of service

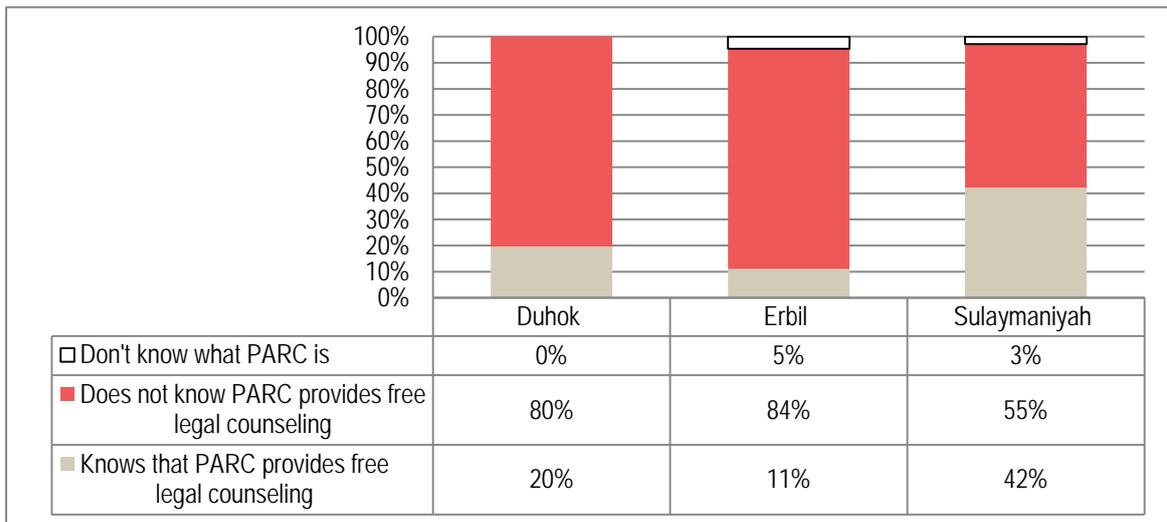


Across the KRI, 30% of those who had attempted to obtain certificates reported difficulty in obtaining them. This varied between governorates, with Duhok (39%) and Erbil (36%) reporting more difficulty than Sulaymaniyah (19%). There was also a variation between location types. Of those attempting to access services, a higher proportion of peri-urban households experienced access difficulties (41%) than rural (34%) and urban (22%) households.

Legal Assistance

Only a tiny proportion of households reported not knowing about the existence of Protection Assistance and Registration Centres (PARCs), but the knowledge about its free legal counselling was much lower and varied significantly between the governorates. In Duhok and Erbil, only 20% and 11% of households knew that they could access legal services free of charge, compared to 42% in Sulaymaniyah. Across the KRI, 3% of households did not know about UNHCR/PARC. 29% of urban and 30% of rural households knew about PARC legal services, but a far lower proportion (16%) of peripheral-urban households knew about legal services.

Figure 43: Knowledge about UNHCR/PARC legal services



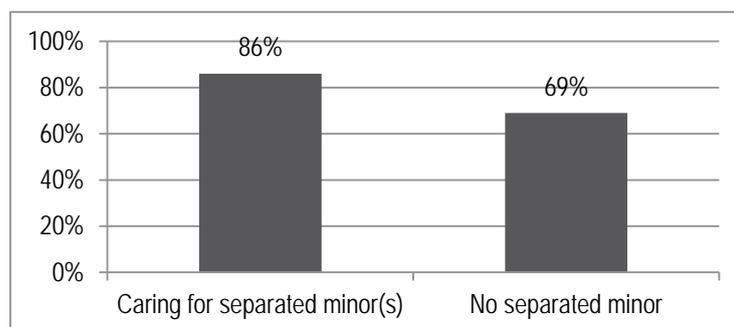
Other than access to legal services, 71% of households across the KRI did not know that they could receive free advice from UNHCR/ PARC when facing a very difficult situation (economic, legal, health, etc.). Once again, Duhok was the governorate where people were the most knowledgeable about the services offered. There was a minor variation between location types in knowledge of UNHCR/ PARC advisory services. In rural areas, 63% did not know about advisory services, compared to 72% in urban areas and 77% in peripheral-urban areas.

Separated Minors

Less than 2% of households reported caring for a separated minor,²⁹ with the percentage slightly higher in Duhok (3%) than Erbil and Sulaymaniyah (1% each). In most cases, households that reported caring for a separated minor reported this concerned one child, though in approximately 20% of the cases there were two minors being cared for. Households caring for a separated minor had an average of two children, which corresponds to the overall average for all households. 14% of households caring for a separated minor were headed by a female, which is significantly more than households with no separated minors (7%).

Interestingly, households caring for a separated minor on average had a higher than average FCS of 80, compared to 72. Only 14% of households caring for a separated minor reported being unable to meet their basic needs, compared to 31% of households without a separated minor, despite having a significantly lower average household income in the month preceding the assessment: approximately 450,000 compared to 510,000. This suggests that families caring for separated minors are receiving better assistance than the average refugee household, which is confirmed by the finding that 73% of households with a separated minor have received assistance, compared to 60% of households without. One in four had received shelter assistance, compared to 10% overall, and 81% had received WFP food vouchers compared to 67% overall.

Figure 44: Ability to afford basic needs of households with and without separated minors



Right to Adequate Housing

Housing, Land and Property rights are a globally recognised area of responsibility within the Protection sector. To ensure clarity in the presentation of assessment findings, issues related to the right to housing have been integrated in the following section on housing. It is important to underline that the right to housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living “should not be interpreted in a narrow or restrictive sense which equates it with, for example, the shelter provided by merely having a roof over one’s head or views shelter exclusively as a commodity. Rather it should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity”. One key protection issue in

²⁹ Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary care-giver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members. For further information, see Guiding Principles on Unaccompanied and Separated Children, http://www.unicef.org/protection/IAG_UASCs.pdf.

regards to housing is the security of tenure for Syrian refugees depending on the type of accommodation and rental agreements they have been able to access since they settled in host communities throughout the KRI.

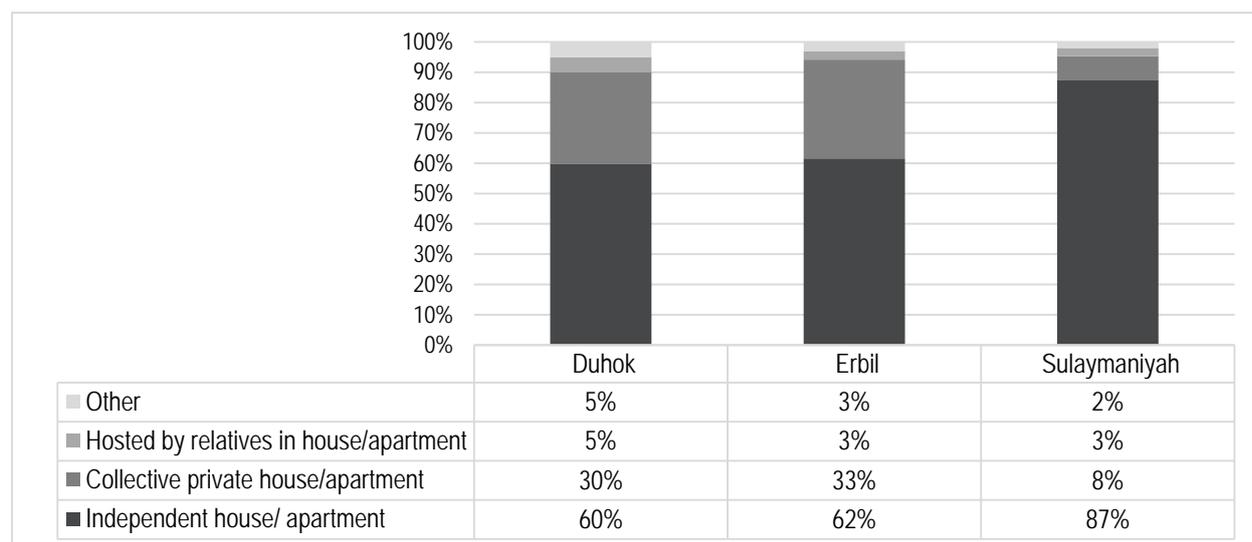
HOUSING

Type of accommodation and rental agreement

About 3% of households in the KRI reported living in precarious types of accommodations. These included unfinished shelters, tents, and shops. 1% of households reported living in the open air; these respondents were solely located in Sulaymaniyah (1%).

Accommodation types were consistent across all three governorates: the overwhelming majority of households reported living in independent houses or apartments (70%), and the second most common accommodation type was shared houses/apartments (23%). Based on field observation, it was found that quite often, refugees living in a shared accommodation were cohabitating with other Syrian families. Housing provided by relatives was also mentioned by a small proportion of respondents, as shown in Figure 44.

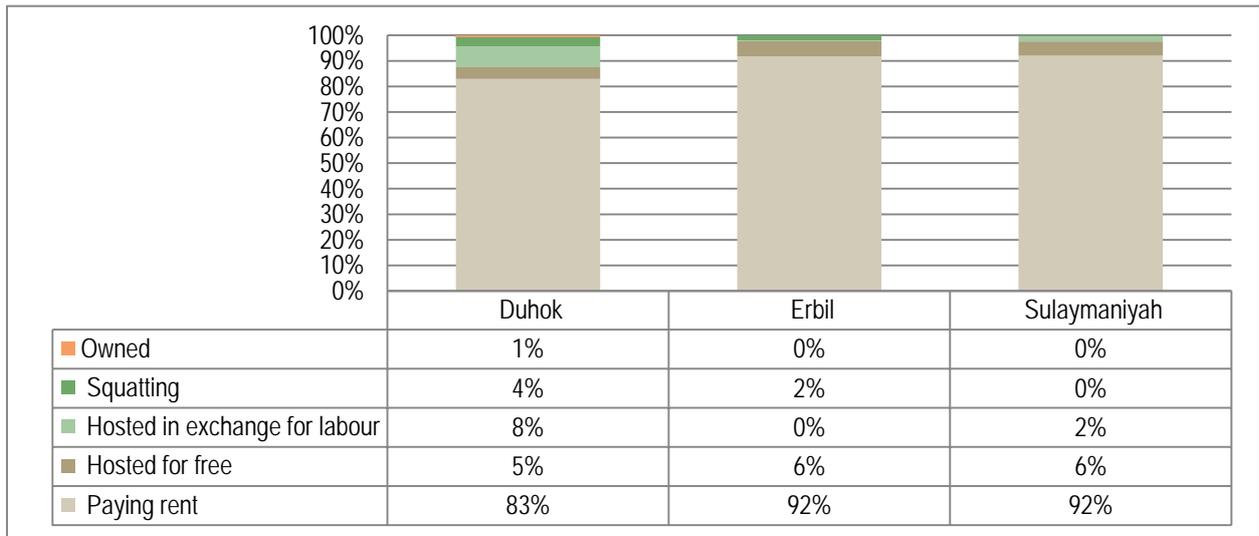
Figure 45: Type of accommodation



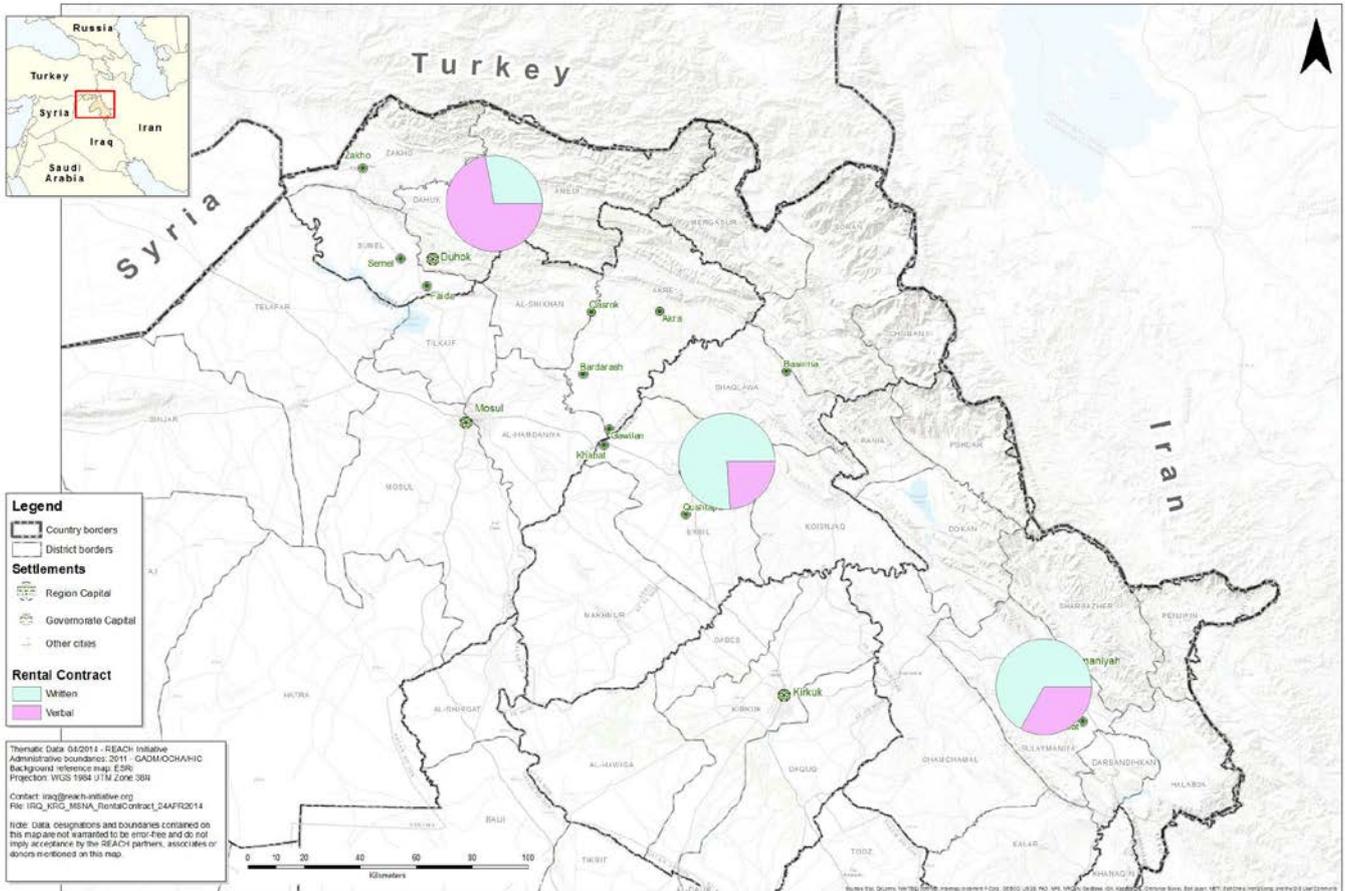
Concerning the type of rental agreement, nearly all households reported paying rent (92% in both Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, 83% in Duhok). Some variations in other types of agreement were found between governorates, such as Duhok reporting higher proportions of households being hosted in exchange for labour (8%), squatting (4%) or owning accommodations (1%) than the other two governorates.

Most refugee households in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah reported having a written contractual agreement (76% and 67% respectively) whilst the opposite trend was found in Duhok, with 72% of households having a verbal contract. This variation could be explained by the absence of enforcement regulations for written leases in Duhok, which exist in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Written leases need to be provided to local authorities, but as they cost money for both leaseholder and landlord, verbal agreement appeared to be a preferred option if the regulation is not enforced. As of May 2014 enforcement has begun in Duhok, meaning that the proportion of verbal agreements should begin to decrease.

Figure 46: Type of rental agreement

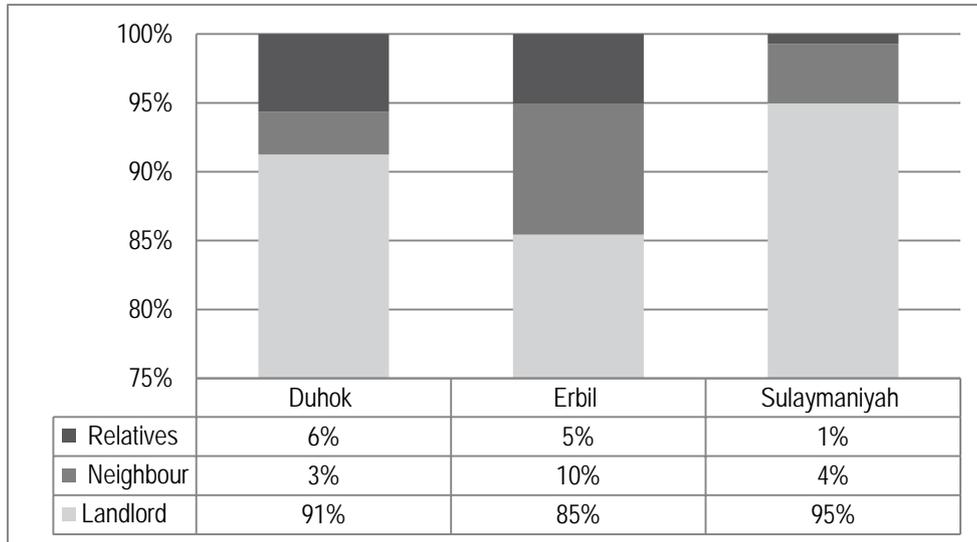


Map 3: Type of rental agreement



91% of households reported renting from a landlord, while the remaining 9% rented either from a neighbour or relatives. The majority of households renting from a neighbour or a relative reported having a verbal agreement, whilst the proportions were fairly equal between the two types of contract when renting from a landlord. It was also found that whilst most households living in urban or peri-urban locations had a written agreement (66% and 68%), this proportion was inverted for households living in rural settings (64% had a verbal agreement). There was no correlation between contract type and type of landlord.

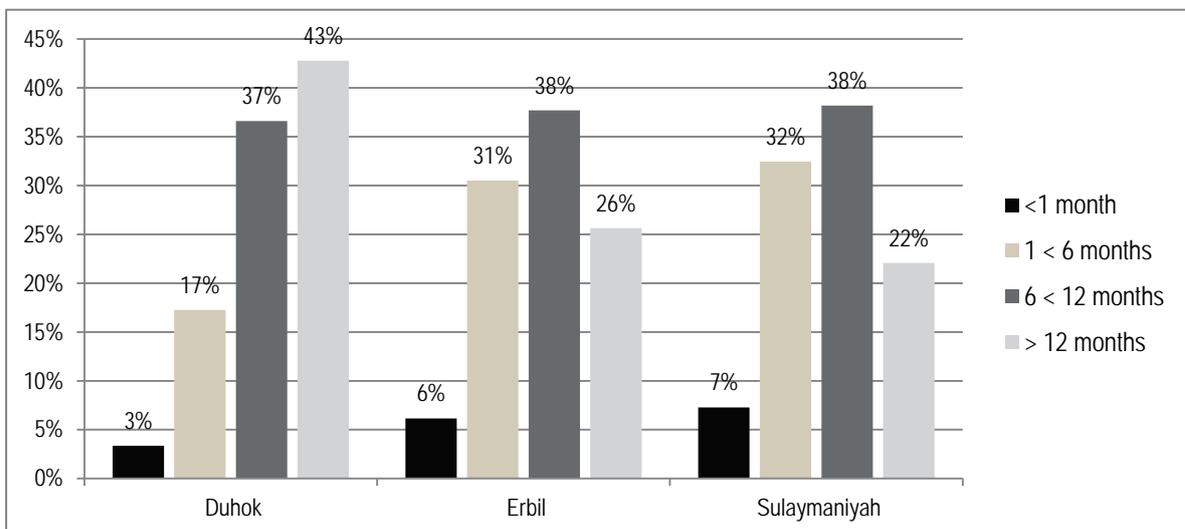
Figure 47: Type of landlord



There was no significant variation in the average rent paid between governorates (amongst households paying rent), but some variations were found within governorates, with the highest rent prices found in Sulaymaniyah.

When looking at the time spent by the households in their current habitation, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah were found to follow similar patterns, with 38% of households having spent between 6 and 12 months in their habitation, while Duhok had most households residing in their shelter for over a year (43%). This is consistent with the fact that a majority of Syrian refugees were initially located in Duhok, mostly in Domiz camp where freedom of movement is fairly high, so they have been living in the KRI for the longest period of time compared to the other two governorates.

Figure 48: Period of time spent in current accommodation



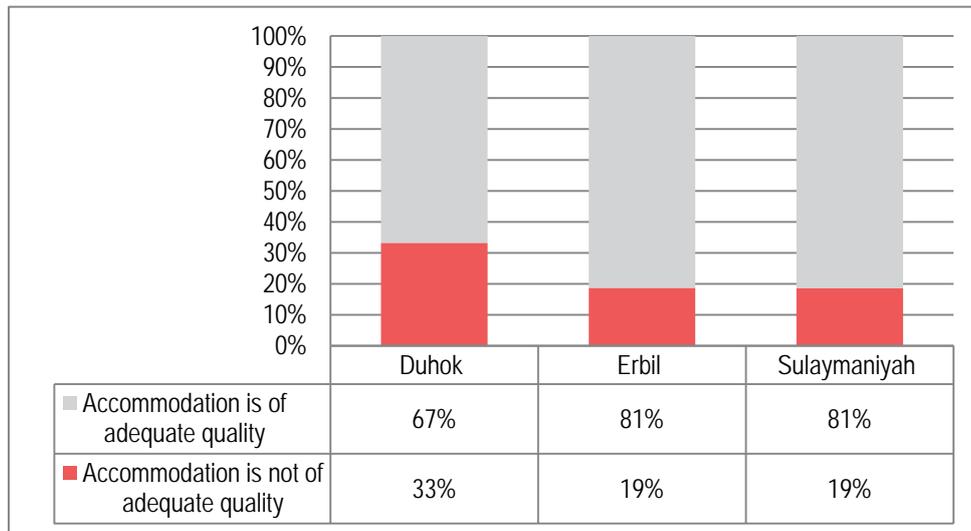
Housing standards

It was found that households generally perceived their accommodation to be of adequate quality, with 81% of households in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah reporting so and 67% in Duhok. Bearing this mind, 33% of households in Duhok perceived their accommodation to be inadequate, and so did 19% in the other two governorates.

An important point to highlight is that the answers provided were based on personal opinion/perception of tenants. From a more objective perspective, adequacy of accommodation should be gauged based on a set of seven criteria which are described by UN-Habitat as follow: 1. Security of tenure; 2. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure. 3. Affordability; 4. Habitability: physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind; 5. Accessibility; 6. Location; and 7. Cultural adequacy.³⁰

For these households not satisfied with the quality of their housing, a variety of reasons were provided. These reasons could often be directly tied to the type of structure which was being occupied. A substantial number of those reporting inadequate conditions resided in incomplete, dilapidated and/or poorly constructed building/structures. Dampness, leaking roofs and vectors were each cited by over half of those households who reported housing as inadequate. Unhygienic washing facilities were cited by 47% which is often tied to the fact that many of those reporting such conditions reside in incomplete buildings/structures where sanitary connections are unavailable; and around a quarter listed broken windows, lack of heating and lack of privacy. Smaller but significant proportions mentioned that properties were not secure (15%) and poorly lit (12%). Other issues, mostly related to fact that the property was too small or too crowded, were cited by 4% of households reporting inadequate accommodation.

Figure 49: Perceived quality of accommodation

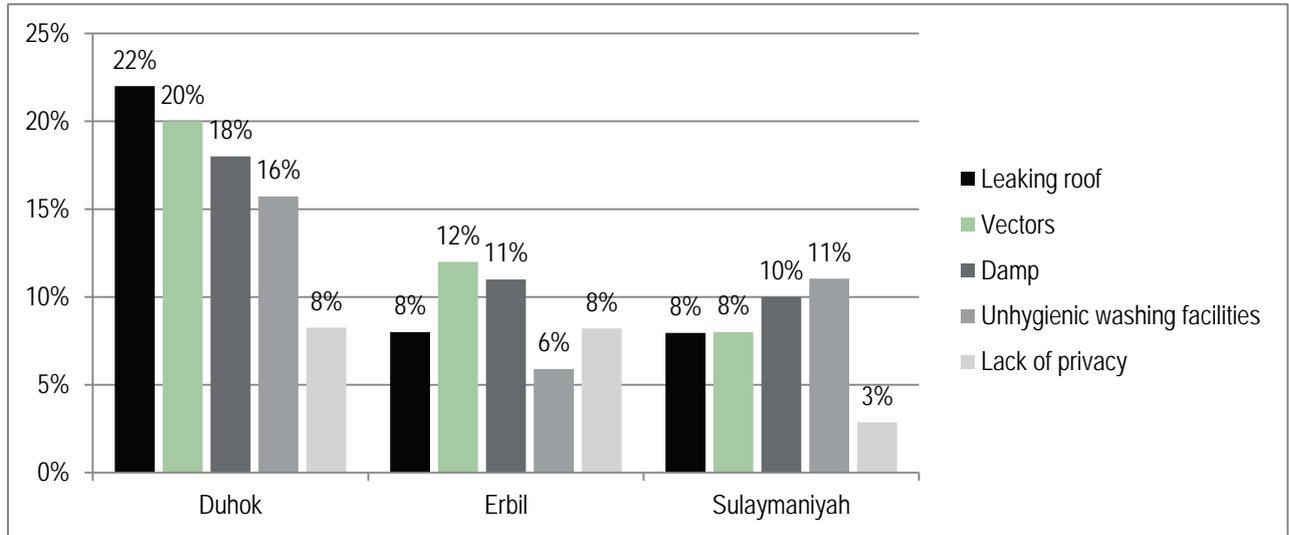


Out of all types of accommodation, whether households reported being satisfied with it or not, problems identified by households varied according to the Governorate. The most common problem in Duhok was leaking roof, and 22% of Duhok respondents named that as an issue. In Erbil, 12% reported the presence of vectors, making it the main problem, and in Sulaymaniyah, unhygienic washing facilities was the main issue (11%). Finally, of all households, 20% reported more than one problem with their accommodation, and when looking only at households who reported being unsatisfied with their accommodation, this number goes up drastically to 87%. We can therefore conclude that

³⁰ For further information, visit <http://unhabitat.org/iraq/>

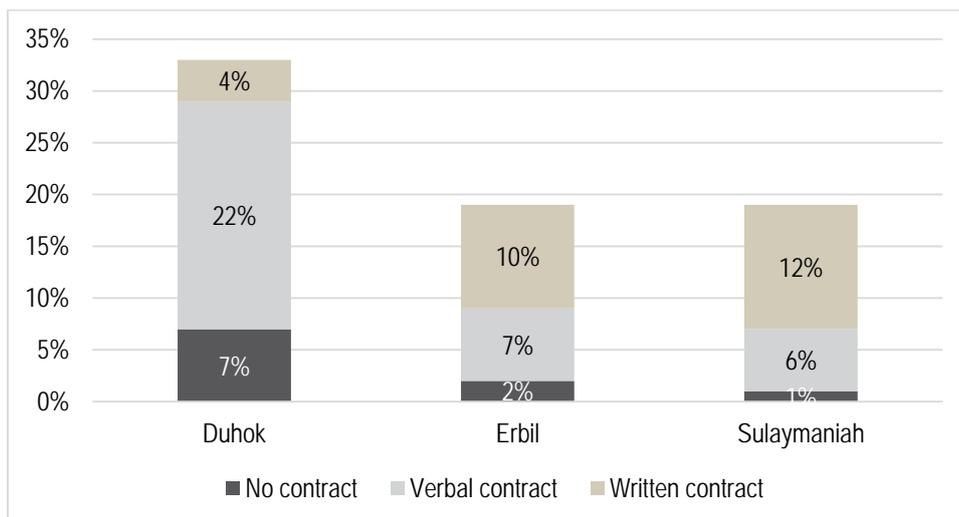
the majority of households reporting being unsatisfied with their accommodation faced multiple shelter-related problems.

Figure 50: Main problems with accommodation



Of the households who believed that their accommodation was inadequate, 57% had a verbal rent agreement. Across KRI, 31% of those households with a verbal rental agreement were dissatisfied with the quality of their accommodation, compared to 17% of those with a written rental agreement. As noted above, Duhok had the highest ratio of verbal to written rental agreements (roughly 7:3). In that governorate, 83% of those reporting inadequate housing had a verbal rental agreement and 36% of those with a verbal agreement reported inadequate housing. This suggests that enforcing written rental agreements will most likely have a significant impact on shelter quality.

Figure 51: Households reporting inadequate housing - by type of rental agreement



There was also a slight correlation between perceptions of housing quality and rent amounts. Only 12% in the highest rental bracket (over 400,000 IQD per month) reported inadequate housing, compared to 27% of those in lower rental brackets. No significant correlation was found between type of accommodation and reception of food assistance. For households around the average size, the most common form of accommodation was independent

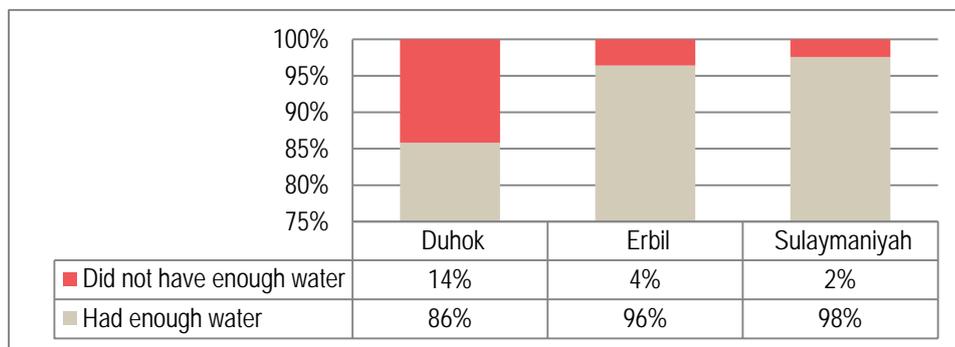
houses, followed by shared accommodation; 62% of those hosted by relatives were single or two-person households. Finally, no correlation was found between accommodation arrangement, average rent and household income, or between time in current accommodation and time of arrival in the KRI.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water consumption and source

In Duhok governorate, 14% Throughout the KRI, only 6% of households reported not having a sufficient amount of water to meet their household needs in the 30 days preceding the assessment, whereas 4% and 2% reported the same in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah respectively, as shown in Figure 51. 84% of those households lacking water listed the network as their main water source, whilst the other 6% named water trucking or water provided by neighbours as their main source.

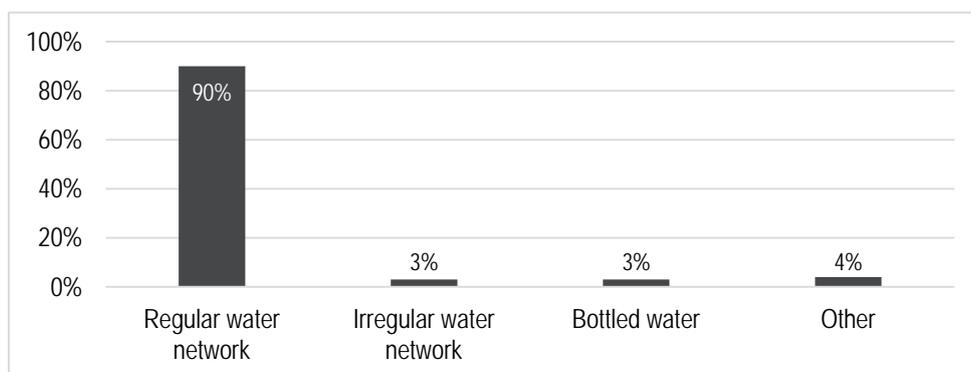
Figure 52: Water supply in 30 days preceding assessment



The data shows a minor correlation between household income and sufficient access to water, with 86% of those with no income having enough water, compared to 95% for those reporting an income.

Throughout the KRI, households consistently reported that their main source of water was the main water network: 82% in Duhok, 92% in Erbil and 96% in Sulaymaniyah stated they had regular access to the water network. Although the proportions remained quite low, more households in Duhok than elsewhere reported having an irregular access to the network (5% vs. 2% in Erbil and 1% in Sulaymaniyah) and/or having to buy water (6% for Duhok vs. 4% in Erbil and none in Sulaymaniyah). Very few households reported accessing water through other sources such as wells, water trucking or public standpipes.

Figure 53: Households' primary water source

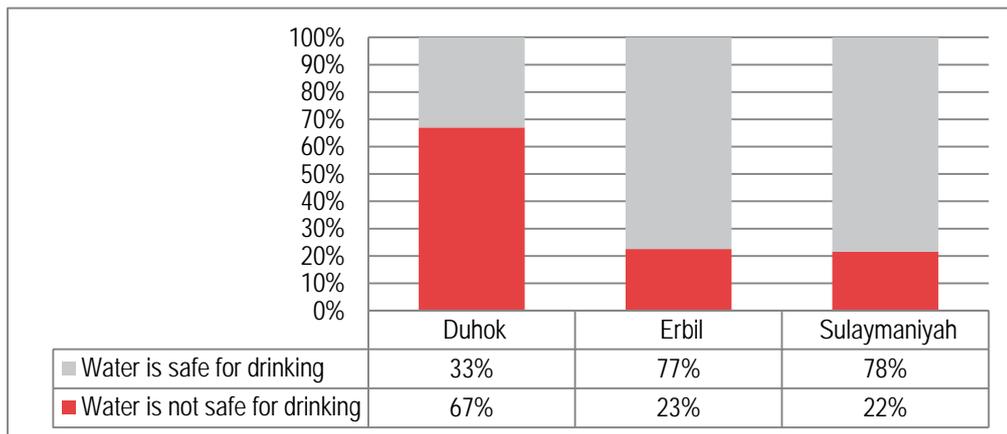


When looking at the coping mechanisms used to compensate for lack of water, over half of households reduced use (41%) or bought water on credit (11%). Other households used combined strategies, most common being the

combination of reducing consumption and buying on credit (16%). In total, 81% of refugees reduced water use as part of their coping strategies, while 34% bought water on credit. As highlighted by the WASH sector lead, these findings either imply that people cannot afford to buy drinking water, which could potentially be an area where cash transfers or a voucher system might be considered, or that people have established functional coping mechanisms that work efficiently to compensate for lack of water.

37% of households surveyed reported that their drinking water was unsafe, as shown in Figure 53. Nearly all households accessing drinking water from public stand pipes reported that the water was not safe for drinking (89%); 38% of people drinking from the network reported unsafe water, and 33% drinking from wells. In Duhok, where the highest proportion of households reported unsafe water, 72% of households reporting network water as their main source stated it was unsafe for drinking, compared with 24% in Erbil and 21% in Sulaymaniyah. As pointed out by WASH Sector lead, it will be useful to gather further information on water quality standards and practices for municipal water supplies as the data refers to people's perceptions of whether it is safe or not and does not indicate if it is actually safe from a health perspective. Similarly, it would be important to look further into the regional differences and confirm if Duhok actually has more unsafe water than in the other two governorates. Working closely with local authorities on these questions would not only provide further insight, but also be highly relevant for tailoring interventions for non-camp refugees, as municipal water supply issue affects the entire population.

Figure 54: Perceived quality of drinking water

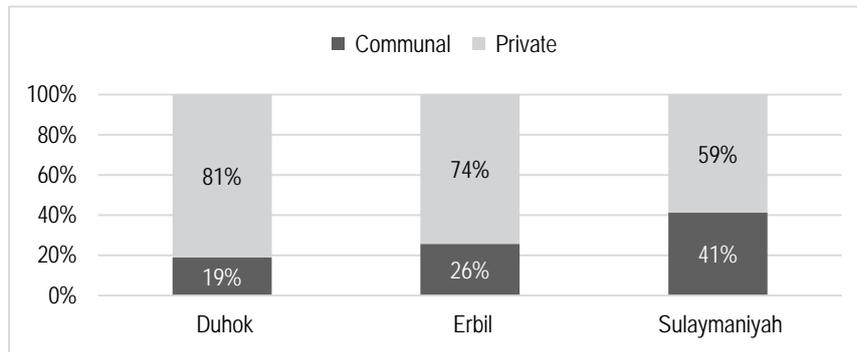


59% of households reporting unsafe water stated that they did not treat it in any way; 26% reported boiling it, 11% filtering it and 5% reported a combination of these methods of water purification. The fact that the majority of households reported not treating it could indicate that although they did not consider the water to be safe, they still did not perceive it to be damageable enough to their health that they absolutely have to treat it.

Waste disposal and latrines

99% of households reported that their solid waste was collected, and all households reporting other types of waste management (burning garbage or simply throwing it in the street) were located in either rural or peri-urban locations. The same proportion of households (99%) reported having access to a latrine, and across KRI 71% said their primary type of latrine was private. However, the proportion of refugee households without access to a private latrine (41%) was much greater in Sulaymaniyah than in Erbil (26%) or Duhok (19%). There was no significant relation between the type of latrine and the location of the households, but the highest proportion of households sharing a communal latrine were found in urban settings (35%, versus 25% for peri-urban or rural settings).

Figure 55: Type of latrine



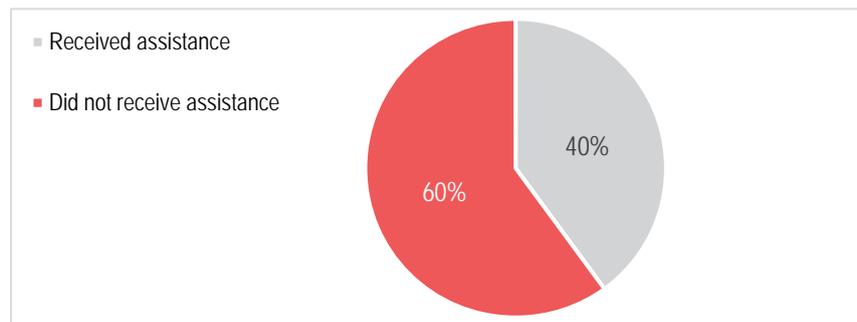
As for the type of latrine, 93% of households reported having a ventilated pit latrine (also referred to as VIP latrine), 5% a pit and 2% a flush latrine. As pointed out by the WASH Sector Lead, the proportion of flush latrine seemed inexplicably low, especially considering habitations in urban areas usually have this type of latrine. It might have been a misunderstanding on the part of the enumerators, and this question will need to be closely supervised during the next round of data collection.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND PRIORITY NEEDS

Assistance provision

Throughout the KRI, 60% of refugee households reported not having received any type of assistance since their arrival. Given that most programs were dedicated to camp refugee population, the proportion of refugees having received assistance can be considered relatively high, although the assistance received also includes items they might have received in camps³¹.

Figure 56: Assistance delivery across the KRI



The data shows significant variation in the provision of assistance per governorate. Erbil had a significantly higher proportion of households not receiving any assistance (74%) than Duhok (13%) and Sulaymaniyah (33%).

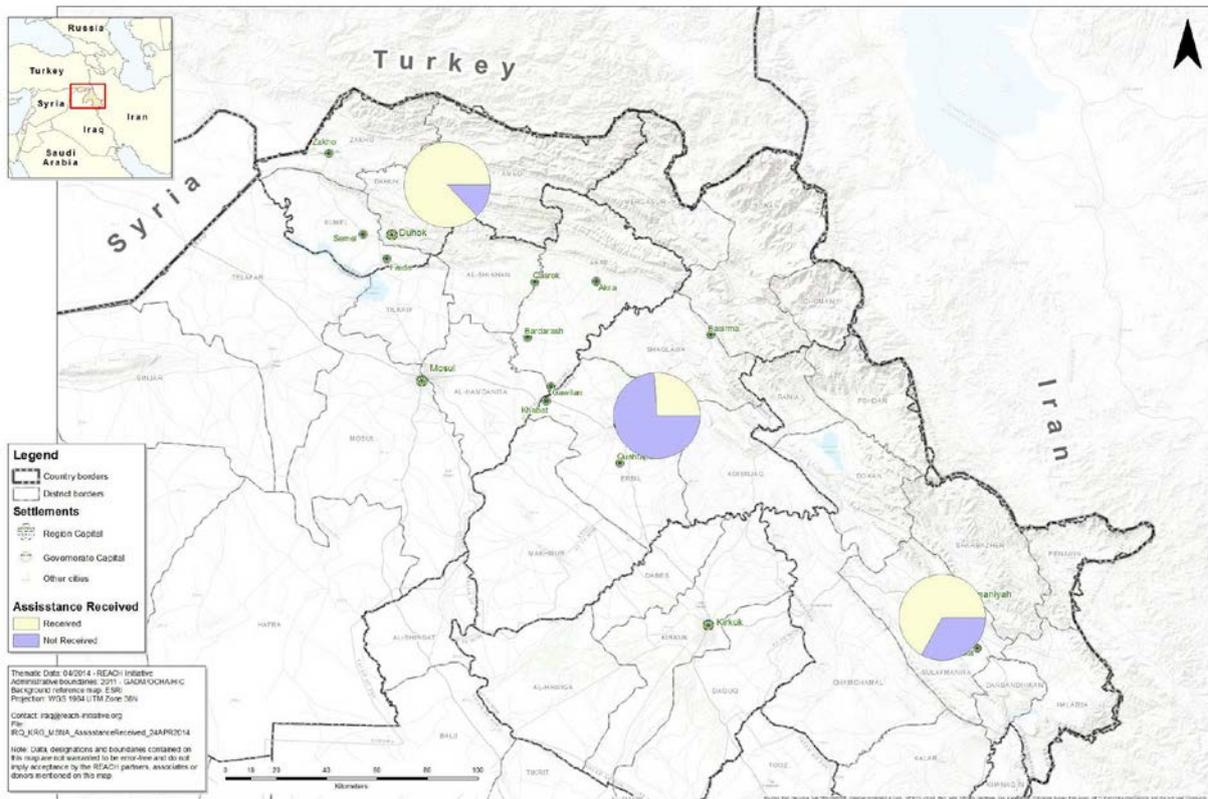
Households where the head of household was single were less likely to receive any form of assistance than other marital statuses: 33% had received assistance compared to 56% (divorced), 64% (married) and 60% (widowed). A higher proportion of those households who reported a family member with a disability received assistance (79%) than those with no family member with a disability (58%).

³¹ Households having lived or being registered in camps might still have the possibility of receiving assistance with their registration card, even if they do not reside in the camp anymore.

A significantly higher proportion of households with a member with a disability received cash grants (23%), other cash (30%), and food vouchers (58%) than households without (13%, 14%, and 38% respectively).

No significant correlation was found between the earning of income and the reception of cash assistance. Similarly, no correlation was found between reporting accommodation issues and receiving shelter assistance, as 5% of those who have received shelter assistance had accommodation issues, compared to 7% of those not receiving shelter assistance. When it came to vocational training, the percentage of households reporting having received vocational training was so limited (2%) that it was impossible to draw any valid correlation (for example between income, level of education and vocational training).

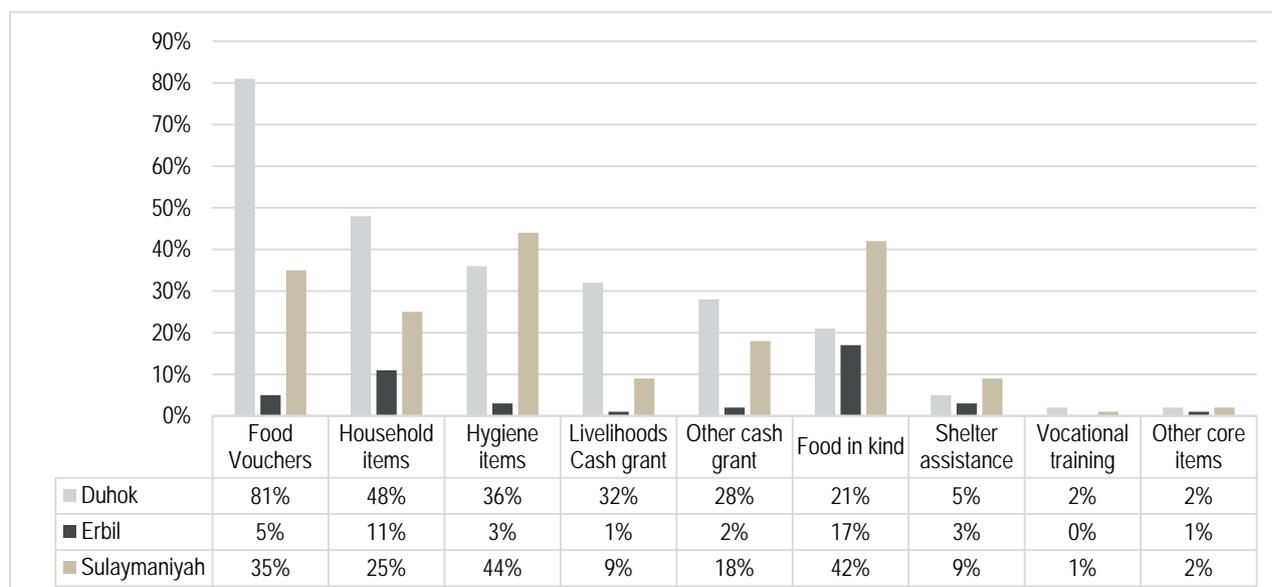
Map 4: Proportion of households having received assistance



The most commonly received assistance in Duhok was food vouchers (84%), and overall Duhok households received 64% of all vouchers received by non-camp refugees across the KRI (Sulaymaniyah having received 32% and Erbil 4%). This is easily explained by the fact that camps in Duhok are the only camps across the region where the World Food Program (WFP) distributes vouchers instead of food-in-kind and that refugees have freedom of movement between camp and non-camp settings. When discussing these findings with Food Security Sector Lead, from WFP, they stated the following: "WFP notes that it is interesting for a non-camp survey, that a large portion of the respondents to this survey stated they were receiving WFP food assistance (vouchers and in-kind). It should be noted that WFP, at the behest of the KRG, only provides food assistance to those registered with UNHCR and in camps."

It is important to again highlight here that the households reported all assistance received since arrival, including time they might have spent in camps, during which they might have received WFP food assistance. In Erbil, the most commonly received assistance was food-in-kind (17%), whilst in Sulaymaniyah it was hygiene items (44%). The high proportion of households reporting food vouchers in Sulaymaniyah (35%) remains quite surprising, but as this covers all help received since arrival it has accounted for households who initially resided in one of the Duhok camp before moving to Sulaymaniyah.

Figure 57: Type of assistance received by households since arrival in KRI, per governorate



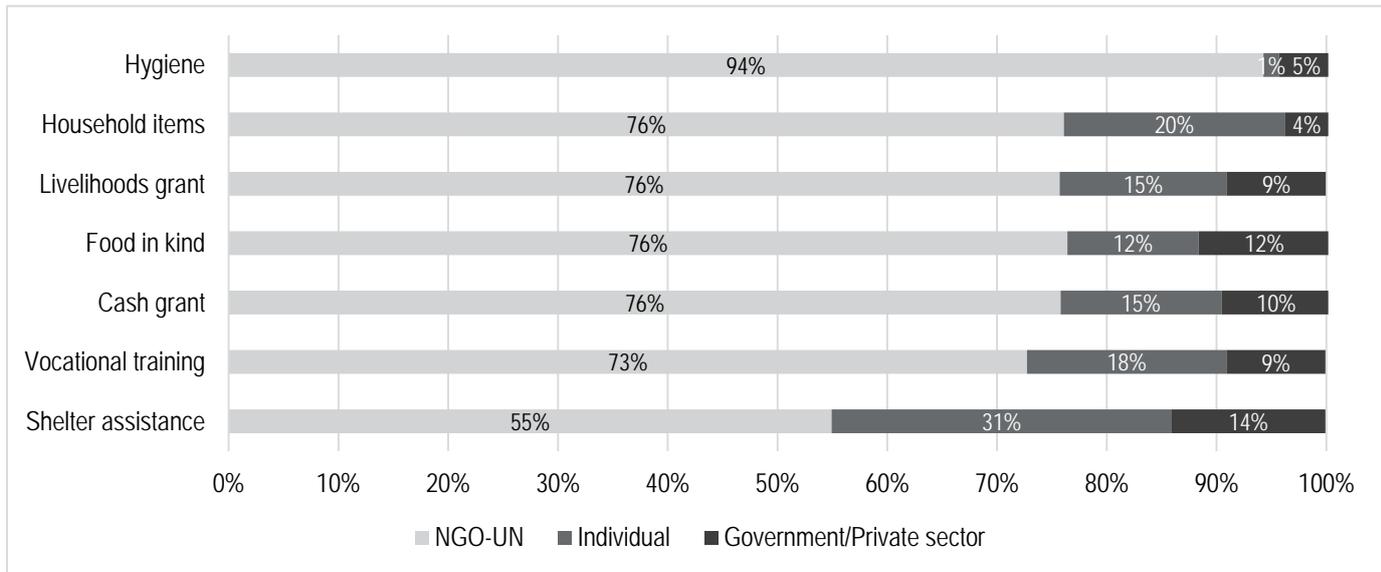
A higher proportion of households with separated minors reported receiving cash, shelter, food vouchers, hygiene items and household items compared to the proportion of households without separated minors. For example, 36% of households with separated minors reported receiving cash assistance but only 14% of households without separated minors reported receiving cash assistance. In total, 73% of households with a separated minor received assistance, compared to 60% of households with no separated minor.

One interesting finding was that a lower proportion of those households having gained no income in the month before the assessment reported having received assistance (50%) than those who did (62%). In particular, a higher percentage of households reporting income than those with no income received WFP food vouchers, food in kind, hygiene items and household items.

In terms of desired assistance, health assistance was specifically requested by some groups more than others, as expected. It was found that 42% of widowed household heads mentioned health as one of their main needs, possibly due to their older age – the average age of widowed household heads was 48, compared to 36 overall. In contrast, 27% of single heads of households, 24% of married and 0% of divorced household heads reported health as one of their main needs. 15% of households with at least one member with a disability also reported health assistance as their primary need compared to 3% of households without a member with a disability. 47% of households with a member with a disability listed health assistance as one of their three main needs compared to 22% of households without. There were no significant variations between the non-health-related needs of households with a member with a disability and those without. 14% of households caring for a separated minor reported health assistance as their primary need, compared to 4% of other households.

Households without an income in the 30 days preceding the survey identified more unfulfilled basic needs than those with income, which confirms the hypothesis that these households are generally more vulnerable. 25% of households without an income reported water as a primary need, whereas only 4% of households receiving an income reported water as a primary need. In parallel to this, only 26% of no income households listed rental support as a top priority need, although 74% listed it in their top three needs, compared to 67% of those households earning an income. Health assistance (47%) also featured prominently on the top three needs of no income households in comparison with those households receiving an income (20%).

Figure 58: Type of assistance received across the KRI-per provider



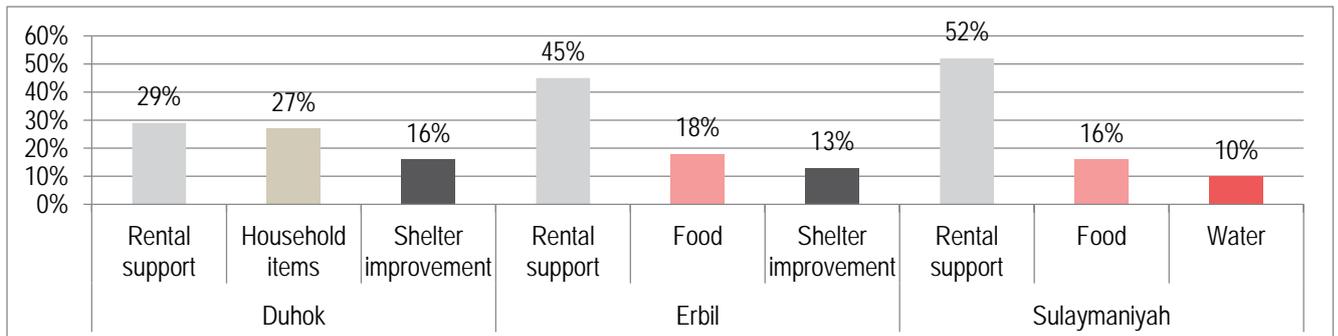
NGOs and UN agencies were the primary providers of assistance in host communities, accounting for 80% of assistance reported. Individuals (13%), governmental agencies (3%) and the private sector (4%) accounted collectively for one fifth of assistance received. The assistance type with the lowest proportion of NGO-UN provision was shelter assistance (55%).

When looking at the assistance received and the type of locality (urban, peripheral urban and rural), over half of all households in urban (65%), peripheral urban (53%) and rural (60%) areas have reported having received some form of assistance since their arrival. On the one hand, this suggests that greater outreach in all location types is required, but on the other, it also shows that none of the three location types are comparatively omitted from service provision. Food vouchers were the most commonly received form of assistance in all location types, reaching 39% of urban, 43% of peripheral urban and 39% of rural households.

Refugee perceptions of needs

Respondents were asked to rank their top three non-cash needs. Rental support was the most stated first need in all governorates – 43% of respondents named rental support as their primary need. Rental support was also found to be one of the top three needs of 68% of the population of KRI. This correlates highly with the assistance having actually been provided, with only 6% having received shelter support and 16% non-livelihoods cash assistance across the KRI. Household items were cited in the three most required forms of assistance of 58% of non-camp refugees in the KRI, and were the primary need of 27% of those in Duhok.

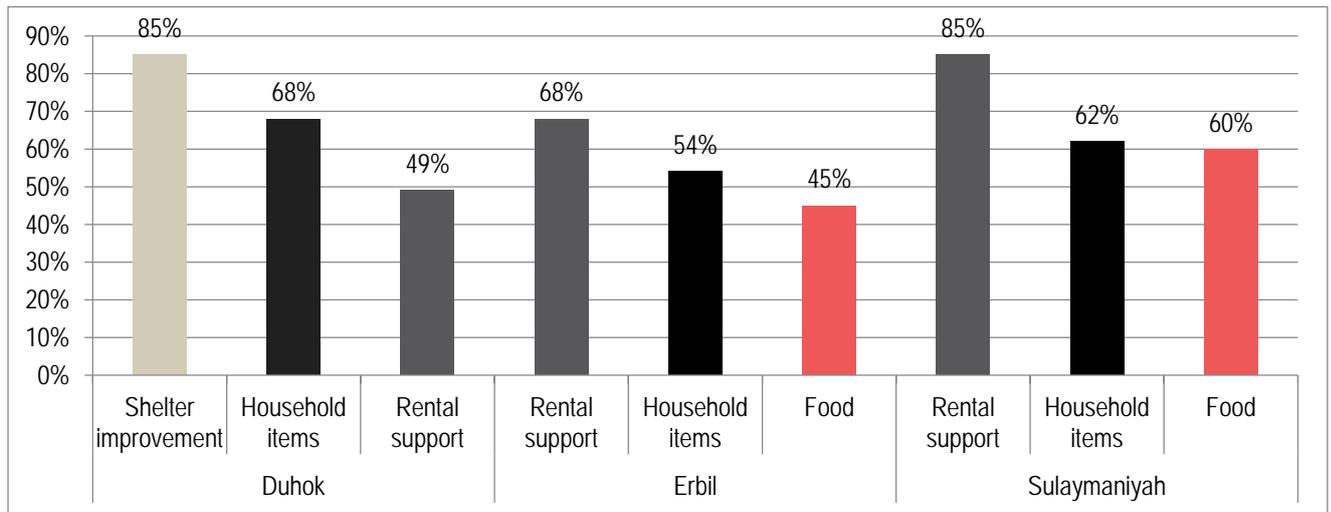
Figure 59: Three main reported primary needs (ranked)



Food was a primary concern in Erbil, and was named in the top three needs of 41% of refugees across the KRI. This fact is further corroborated by the relatively low receipt of food vouchers and food-in-kind in Erbil (5% and 17% respectively) compared to Duhok (81% and 17%) and Sulaymaniyah (35% and 42%).

Water was the primary concern of 10% of those surveyed in Sulaymaniyah, but it was only given as a top three concern by 12% across the KRI. Duhok had the highest proportion of households listing water as a top three concern (20%) although over three quarters of households have reported having enough drinking water in Duhok (82%) and Sulaymaniyah (98%). Water needs were likely related to water quality, with 67% of households in Duhok reporting water being unsafe for drinking, or to water access for needs other than drinking. Households in Duhok also have reported a lower rate of access to the regular water network (82%) than Erbil (92%) and Sulaymaniyah (96%).

Figure 60: Main reported needs (no ranking)



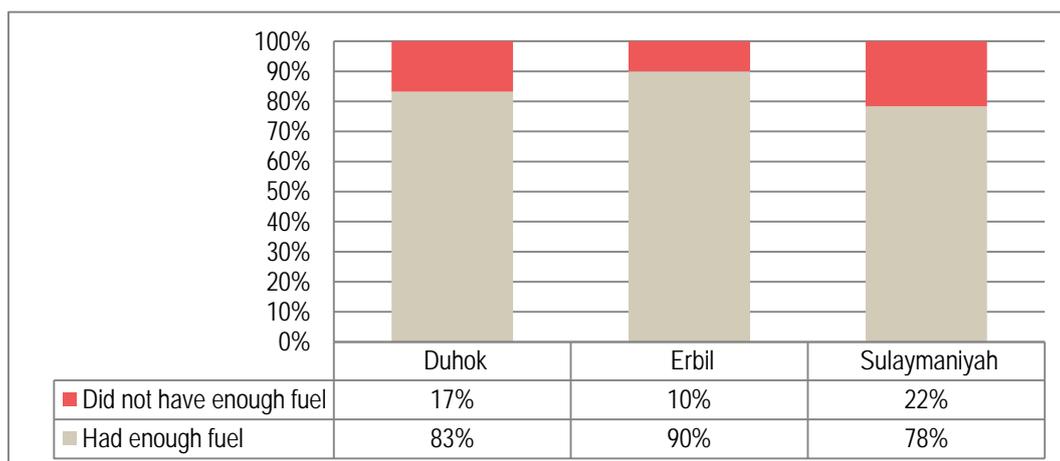
Stated needs by location type (urban, peripheral urban and rural) generally returned similar results to the above breakdown per governorate. Rental support was the most common primary need in all locations – 56% in urban, 31% in peripheral urban and 33% in rural areas, and was listed by 82% of urban-based refugees in their top three concerns.

Variations were found in term of water access, which was more often reported in the top three needs in peri-urban (18%) and rural areas (13%) than urban areas (7%). Also, 20% of rural-based respondents placed shelter improvement as a primary need, compared with 8% and 9% in urban and peripheral urban areas respectively.

Fuel

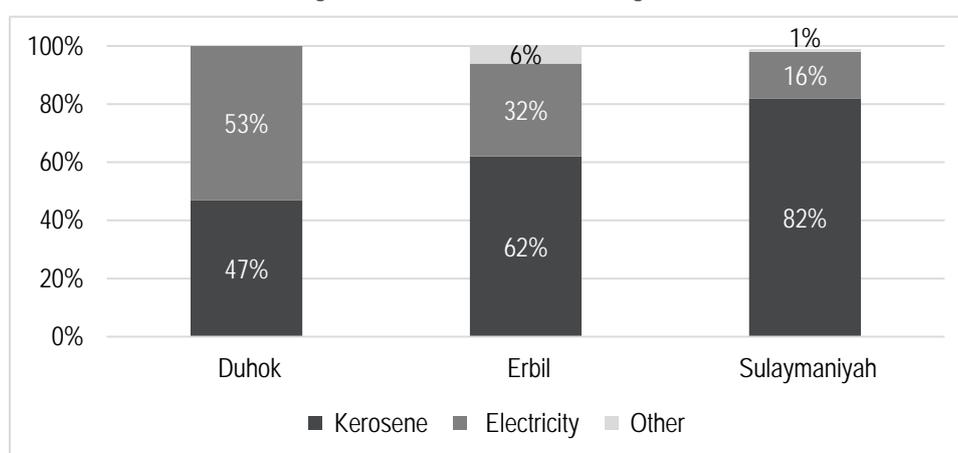
The majority of households reported having sufficient fuel to cover their needs of the 30 days preceding the assessment, and only 16% of households throughout the KRI reported shortages, with slight variation per governorate as shown in Figure 60.

Figure 61: Fuel needs in the 30 days before assessment



Income was found to be correlated to fuel needs, with 33% of households with no income reporting fuel shortages and only 10% of the highest earners reporting lack of fuel. Furthermore, **2% of households reported not having any fuel source for heating, using only blankets, and 4% not having any source for cooking, and therefore not cooking.** Of the households reporting a source, the overwhelming majority used gas tanks for cooking (96%), while heating was provided by both kerosene (66%) and electricity (33%).

Figure 62: Main source of heating fuel



Strategies for coping with lack of fuel varied per governorate. In Sulaymaniyah, the most common coping strategy was to refrain from heating water (71% of those lacking fuel), significantly higher than Duhok (34%) and Erbil (23%) whilst in Duhok and Erbil, it was to refrain from heating households (55% and 51%, respectively). Almost half of those with fuel shortages in Sulaymaniyah also used this coping strategy.

A far lower proportion of those reporting fuel shortage in Sulaymaniyah used alternative fuels as a coping strategy – 3% compared with 29% in Duhok and 15% in Erbil. Buying fuel on credit was found to be considerably more common in Duhok (43%) and Sulaymaniyah (37%) than Erbil (10%).

In all governorates, the ranking of the main two explanations for fuel shortage was the same: price increase and prioritisation of other needs.

CONCLUSION

The main purpose of this assessment was to identify priority needs within and among sectors, as well as gaps in assistance with respect to these priority needs. Specifically, the MSNA aimed to assess sector-specific needs and vulnerabilities related to education, food security, health, livelihoods, protection, housing, water and sanitation. As presented above, interesting findings were found across all covered sectors.

In relation to **education**, it was found that a fairly low proportion of all school-aged children attended school across the region (39%). Erbil had significantly higher rates of households reporting having no child attending school (76%) than Duhok (45%) and Sulaymaniyah (39%).

With regards to **food**, 12% of households across the KRI reported lacking food in the seven days prior to the survey, with the highest proportion found in Erbil (16%) compared to 12% in Duhok and 9% in Sulaymaniyah. 2% of households were found to have a poor food consumption score (FCS) across the KRI, with little variation between governorates.

Concerning the **health** sector, just under half of all refugee households in host communities have had at least one member requiring medical assistance since entering KRI – 44% across all governorates. Of those, 7% reported not having received the health care needed; nearly half reported they had to pay all related costs (49%); and 18% reported facing access difficulties.

In terms of **livelihoods**, it was found that 16% of households reported no source of income to support themselves in the 30 days preceding the assessment, with Sulaymaniyah reporting the lowest rates (77% with an income).

For the **protection** sector, one of the most important aspects concerned households ownership of residency cards, as 59% of them reported not owning a residency card, preventing them from developing sustainable livelihoods strategies and restricting their freedom of movement throughout the KRI. 19% of households across the KRI did not know where to obtain either birth, marriage and death certificates or residency cards. In Erbil, 49% of households mentioned they did not know where to obtain residency cards, which was considerably higher than Duhok (8%) and Sulaymaniyah (7%). Across the KRI, 30% of those who had attempted to obtain certificates reported difficulty in obtaining them.

In regards to shelter and more generally **housing**, about 3% of households in the KRI reported living in precarious types of accommodations; otherwise, accommodation types were consistent across all three governorates with the majority of households living in independent houses or apartments (70%). 33% of households in Duhok perceived their accommodation to be inadequate, and so did 19% in the other two governorates.

With regards to **water and sanitation**, 6% of households reported not having a sufficient amount of water in the 30 days preceding the assessment to meet their household needs; Duhok reported the highest proportion (14%) compared to 4% in Erbil and 2% in Sulaymaniyah. Overall, 36% of households in the KRI reported that their drinking water was unsafe.

As for the **assistance** received to date, 60% of households throughout the KRI reported not receiving any type of assistance since their arrival, with Erbil reporting the lowest assistance figures of 26% having received assistance compared to Duhok with 87% and Sulaymaniyah (66%).

More than ever, as the Syrian crisis enters its fourth year and shows no sign of abating, discussions with authorities and humanitarian agencies on the transition from assistance to development will be vital to adequately support Syrian refugees in the long term. As pointed out in the RRP6, the increasing fatigue among the local population may lead to more restrictive policies towards refugees living in urban areas. As an important proportion of refugees do not have access to work due to the fact that they do not have a residency card, which is essential for ensuring freedom of movement and promoting self-reliance for refugees, it will be important to collaborate closely with the government to ensure long-term solutions can be provided to support livelihoods strategies for the refugee population. Self-reliance and development objectives will need to be promoted if a durable solution is to be found for a harmonious integration of the refugee and the host communities.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Indicators List

TYPE	INDICATORS - Syrian Non-Camp refugees in KRI	CROSS-CUTTING THEMES		
		Protection	Gender	Age
General	% of individuals by current residence in governorate/district/sub-district/town			
General	% of HH by time of arrival of first HH member in KRI			
General	% of HH by time of arrival of last HH member in KRI			
General	% of HH by time of arrival of first HH member in district			
General	% of HH by original governorate/district of origin in Syria			
General	% of HH residing in other governorates/districts since arriving in KRI - by most recent other district			
General	% of HH that are registered/unregistered			
General	% of HH where at least one member holds a KRI identity card			
General	% of HH where at least one member holds a residency card			
General	% of individuals by age group and gender			
General	% of individuals with a permanent disability by type (physical, mental, visual, auditory, speech) and gender	x	x	x
General	% of HH by head of household specifics (female-headed HH, child-headed HH, elder-headed HH)	x	x	x
General	% of HH caring for unaccompanied minors (aged 0-17)	x		x
General	Average number of unaccompanied minors (aged 0-17) per HH	x		x
General	% of HH that have immediate family members remaining in Syria			
Intentions	% of HH intending to move within district/to other district/other governorate			
Intentions	% of HH intending to move within KRI - by reason(s) why			
Intentions	% of HH intending to move within KRI - by time of planned move			
Intentions	% of HH intending to leave KRI for Syrian district of origin/not of origin/other country			
Intentions	% of HH intending to leave KRI - by reason(s) why			
Intentions	% of HH intending to leave KRI - by time of planned move			
Intentions	% of HH that have immediate family members remaining in Syria - by intention of members to join in KRI w/in next 3 months			
Assistance	% of HH that have not received any type of assistance in KRI	x		
Assistance	% of HH that have received livelihoods cash grant in KRI - by type of provider (NGO/UN, government, private sector, private individuals)			
Assistance	% of HH that have received cash assistance in KRI - by type of provider			
Assistance	% of HH that have received shelter assistance in KRI - by type of provider			
Assistance	% of HH that have received vocational training in KRI - by type of provider			
Assistance	% of HH that have received WFP food vouchers in KRI			
Assistance	% of HH that have received food in kind in KRI - by type of provider			
Assistance	% of HH that have received hygiene kits in KRI - by type of provider			
Assistance	% of HH that have received other core relief items - by type of provider			
Assistance	% of HH that have received any other assistance - by type of assistance and provider			
WASH	% of HH by primary source of drinking water source			
WASH	% of HH that had enough drinking water to meet needs in the past 30 days	x		
WASH	% of HH that did not have enough water in the past 30 days - by type of coping strategy used	x		
WASH	% of HH that feel the water they drink is safe/unsafe	x		
WASH	% of HH that do not feel the water they drink is safe - by type of water treatment used			
WASH	% of HH who have access to a latrine	x		
WASH	% of HH that use latrine - by access (private or communal) and type of primary latrine (flush latrine, VIP with slab, open pit w/o slab)			
WASH	% of HH by mode of solid waste disposal			
Food Security	% of HH that consumed types of food in the past 7 days	x		
Food Security	% of HH that consumed types of food - by type of food (WFP food groups)	x		
Food Security	% of HH that consumed types of food - by source of food	x		
Food Security	% of HH experiencing food shortage in the past 7 days	x		
Food Security	% of HH that experienced food shortage - by type of coping strategy used	x		
Food Security	% of HH that could not meet basic needs in the past 30 days-by type of strategy	x		
Shelter	% of HH by type of living accommodation	x		
Shelter	% of HH by type of occupancy (rental, squatting, free)	x		
Shelter	Average rent paid by HH that rent			
Shelter	% of HH that rent by type of rental agreement	x		
Shelter	% of HH that rent by type of landlord			
Shelter	% of HH by length of time lived in current accommodation			
Shelter	% of HH that feel the current accommodation is of adequate quality	x		
Shelter	% of HH that do not feel accommodation is of adequate quality - by type of inadequacy (broken windows, vectors, insecurity, etc)	x		
NFI	% of HH by main source of heating fuel			
NFI	% of HH by main source of cooking fuel			
NFI	% of HH that experienced fuel shortage in the past 30 days - by type of coping strategy used	x		
NFI	% of HH that experience fuel shortage - by reason why	x		
Education	% of female/male children aged 3 - 17 receiving education - by level (preschool/primary school/secondary school/higher education)		x	x
Education	% of female/male children attending school-by type of curriculum offered at school and level		x	x
Education	% of HH with children not attending school - by reasons why	x		
Education	% of HH by highest level of education in the HH	x		
Health	% of HH with a member who suffered from health issues since arrival in KRI	x		
Health	% of HH where members suffering from health issues have received required care fully/partly/not at all	x		
Health	% of HH who had access problems to clinics/hospitals-by nature of problems	x		
Health	Average distance in km to nearest medical facility	x		
Health	% of HH that have accessed medical care- by type of payment (paid in full/paid subsidised/paid nothing)			
Health	% of children aged less than 5 that have suffered from health issues in the past 2 weeks - by type of issue	x		x
Health	% of HH members aged 5 or more that have suffered from health issues in the past 2 weeks - by type of issue	x		x
Livelihoods	% of HH in which a member earned an income in the past 30 days - by number and gender of members	x	x	
Livelihoods	% of HH earning an income by mode of salary arrangement (Daily/monthly/own business)	x	x	
Livelihoods	Average number of days worked in the past 30 days by working HH	x	x	
Livelihoods	Average income received in IQD in the past 30 days by working HH	x	x	
Livelihoods	% of HH earning an income in the past 30 days - by type of primary, secondary and tertiary source of income			
Livelihoods	% of HH with members currently looking for employment outside the house		x	
Livelihoods	Average expenditure on basic needs in the past 30 days			
Livelihoods	% of HH that have borrowed money since arriving in KRI	x		
Livelihoods	Average current debt of HH	x		
Livelihoods	% of HH that have sold HH assets since arriving in KRI to cover basic needs	x		
Livelihoods	% of HH that have not been able to fully afford basic needs in the past 30 days - by type of needs not afforded	x		
Livelihoods	% of HH by top three priority non-cash needs-ranked			
Service access	% of HH that know where to obtain documents - birth, marriage, divorce, death certificate/residency cards	x		
Service access	% of HH that experienced difficulties obtaining certificates	x		
Service access	% of HH that are aware of UNHCR/PARC free legal services	x		
Service access	% of HH that are aware of UNHCR free advice	x		

C8	How do you dispose of your solid household waste? (select all that applies)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubbish pit	<input type="checkbox"/> Burning	<input type="checkbox"/> Collected by municipality	<input type="checkbox"/> Throw in street / open space
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (explain) _____			
D FOOD SECURITY				
D1	Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by your household? (meals comparable to breakfast lunch, dinner) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> meals			
D2	Over the last 7 days, how many days did you consume the following foods? (0 = Not eaten, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday)		C2: What was the main source of the food in the past 7 days? (0= Not consumed, 1 = Own production, 2 = Bought with cash, 3 = Bought on credit, 4 = Exchanged/borrowed, 5 = Received as gift, 6 = WFP food assistance, 7 = Non WFP official food assistance)	
	CEREALS (bread, pasta, wheat flour, rice, bulghur)	1	<input type="text"/>	1
	WHITE TUBERS AND ROOTS (potato, sweet potato)	2	<input type="text"/>	2
	VEGETABLES, YELLOW TUBERS, LEAVES	3	<input type="text"/>	3
	FRUITS	4	<input type="text"/>	4
	MEAT (organ and flesh meat)	5	<input type="text"/>	5
	EGGS	6	<input type="text"/>	6
	FISH AND OTHER SEAFOOD	7	<input type="text"/>	7
	PULSES, NUTS AND SEEDS (beans, chickpeas, etc)	8	<input type="text"/>	8
	MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS	9	<input type="text"/>	9
	OIL AND FATS	10	<input type="text"/>	10
	SWEETS (Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, etc)	11	<input type="text"/>	11
	SPICES AND CONDIMENTS	12	<input type="text"/>	12
D3	During the last 7 days, did your HH lack food in any way?		<input type="checkbox"/> yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
D.3.1	If yes, during the last 7 days, how many days did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? 0 = Not applied, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (ie cheaper lower quality food)	<input type="checkbox"/> Limit portion size at mealtime (different from above: ie less food per person)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce number of meals eaten in a day	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
D.4	In the past 30 days, has your household applied any of the below strategies to meet basic food needs? 0 = No, 1 = Yes, 2 = No, because I have exhausted this strategy already and cannot do it anymore			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spent savings	<input type="checkbox"/> Sold household goods (jewelry, phone, furniture, electrodomestics etc)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food	<input type="checkbox"/> Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheel barrow, etc)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced essential non food expenditures such as education/health	<input type="checkbox"/> Sent adult household members to beg		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Accepted high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Sent children household members to beg (under 18)		
E SHELTER				
E1	In what type of accommodation is your household currently living?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent house / Apartment	<input type="checkbox"/> Hosted by relatives in house/apartment	<input type="checkbox"/> Hosted by non-relatives in house/apartment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Collective house/apartment	<input type="checkbox"/> Garage or basement	<input type="checkbox"/> Collective centre (public building)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfinished shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent (only 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tent (more than 1)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> In the open air	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
E2	How are you currently providing for your accommodation?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Rental	<input type="checkbox"/> Squatting	<input type="checkbox"/> Provided for free by host family	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Provided in exchange for labour	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Owned			
E2.1	If rental, how much do you pay per month? IQD <input type="text"/>			
E2.2	If rental, what is the type of contract agreement? <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal <input type="checkbox"/> Written			
E.2.3	If rental, who do you rent from? <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbour <input type="checkbox"/> Muktar <input type="checkbox"/> Other landlord			
E3	How long have you been living in this accommodation?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than one month	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 < 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 < 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 months or more
E4	Do you feel this accommodation is of adequate quality?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> If no, what are the primary issues?	<input type="checkbox"/> Broken windows	<input type="checkbox"/> Leaking roof	<input type="checkbox"/> Damp <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of heating
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unhygienic washing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of lighting	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of privacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Not secure <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Vectors (rats/cockroaches)			
F NFIs				
F1	What is your main source of fuel for heating?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas mains	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil			
F2	What is your main source of fuel for cooking?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas mains	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/> Kerosene
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil			
F3	In the last 30 days have you had enough of your main source of fuel to meet daily heating/cooking needs? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
F3.1	If no, how did your household cope? (select all applicable)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Used alternative conventional fuel	<input type="checkbox"/> Received fuel on credit		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Didn't heat water	<input type="checkbox"/> Didn't heat household		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Burnt household assets	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
F.3.2	If no, why did you not have access to enough fuel? (select all applicable)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of availability in market	<input type="checkbox"/> Price increase		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Distance to market	<input type="checkbox"/> Prioritising other immediate needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
G EDUCATION				
G1	How many children in your household are between the age of 3 - 17? <input type="text"/>			
G.1.1	How many children in your household attend school?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre school? (ages 3-5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle school? (ages 13-15)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary school? (ages 6-12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school? (ages 16-17)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
G.1.2	If attending school, which curriculum are/is the school(s) following? (select all applicable)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre school? (ages 3-5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Kurdish	<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary school? (ages 6-12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Kurdish	<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle school? (ages 13-15)	<input type="checkbox"/> Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Kurdish	<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school? (ages 16-17)	<input type="checkbox"/> Arabic <input type="checkbox"/> Kurdish	<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know

G.2	If any children aged 3-17 are not attending school, why is that? (multiple)									
	Lack of funds for school equipment		Distance		Overcrowding		Difference in curriculum		Language barrier	
	Lack of funds for Tuition		Safety issues		Child has to work		Other		(specify)	
G HEALTH										
G4	Has a member of your HH required medical care since you arrived in KRI?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
G.4.1	If yes, have they received the health care they need?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partly <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>									
G.4.2	If yes, has the HH paid for the health care treatment? (select all that apply for all treatments sought)									
	Yes (pay full cost)		Yes (pay some, subsidised)		No - free					
	If yes, did the member(s) experience any problems in accessing the health care needed? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
G1	If experienced problems, did the HH member(s) experience any problems in accessing the health care needed?									
	1. Finances (cost of transport, fee, etc.)		3. Relevant medical services were not available (specialization not available, medication not available, etc.)							
	2. Documentation (problems related to Service Card or UNHCR Certificate)		4. Hospital/Clinic personnel denied access without any connection to any of the above		5. Other (please specify):					
G2	What is the distance to the closest medical facility? (km)									
	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>									
G5	In the most recent 2 weeks, have any children aged 5 years old or less suffered from any health issues?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
G.5.1	If yes, how many aged less than 5 suffered from these issues?									
	Psychological Trauma		Minor physical injuries		Serious physical injuries / Trauma		Diarrhoea			
	Malnutrition / Poor diet		Fever		Chronic disease (specify)					
	Other health issue (specify)									
G6	In the most recent 2 weeks, have HH members aged 6 years or older suffered from any health issues?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
G.6.1	If yes, how many aged 5 or more suffered from these issues?									
	Psychological Trauma		Minor physical injuries		Serious physical injuries / Trauma		Diarrhoea			
	Malnutrition / Poor diet		Fever		Chronic disease (specify)					
	Other health issue (specify)									
H LIVELIHOODS										
H1	Did any male household member earn an income in the past 30 days?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
	Did any female household member earn an income in the past 30 days?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
H.1.1	If yes, how many household members earned an income in the past 30 days?									
	Males <input type="checkbox"/> Females <input type="checkbox"/>									
	If yes, what is/are the method(s) of payment for males/females?									
	Daily salaried		Monthly salaried		Own business					
H.1.2	If yes, how many days in total did they work?									
	Male		Females							
H2	What was the total income received by the household in the past 30 days (IQD)?									
	Male		Females							
H3	What were the Primary (1), secondary (2), tertiary (3) sources of income to cover HH expenditures in the past 30 days? (Enter 1,2,3)									
	Own agricultural production (crop/livestock)		Agricultural wage labour		Formal trade					
	Unskilled non-agricultural wage labour		Skilled wage labour		Remittances					
	Informal trade		Sale of household assets		Informal loans (shops, friends)					
	Savings		Formal loans		Sale of non-food assistance					
	Gifts from family/relatives		Sale of food aid		Cash from humanitarian orgs					
	Begging		Other							
H4	Are there members of your household currently looking for employment outside the house?									
H.4.1	If yes, how many members?									
	Females		Males							
H5	During the last 30 days, approximately how much money was spent to cover basic needs of your household?									
	IQD									
H6	During the last 30 days, has your household been able to afford basic needs?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
H.6.1	If not, which essential needs could you not fully afford? (select all applicable)									
	Food		Rent		Medical / Medicine		Electricity		Hygiene products	
	Water		School costs		Gas		Transportation		Clothes	
									Other(specify)	
H7	Since you arrived in KRI, did you sell any of your household asset to afford basic needs?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
H8	Since the arrival of your household in KRI, did you borrow money?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
H.8.1	If yes, what is the current amount of the debt contracted since your arrival?									
	IQD									
H9	What is your households top three non-cash priority needs? (Enter 1, 2, 3)									
	Water		Sanitation		Shelter improvement		Rental support			
	Household Items		Health Assistance		Winter Support		Food			
	Other:									
I ACCESS TO SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY										
I1	DO YOU KNOW WHERE TO OBTAIN: Birth certificate? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage/Divorce Certificate? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>									
	Death certificates? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Residency cards? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>							
I2	Did you face any difficulties with obtaining any of the above certificates?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>		N/A <input type="checkbox"/>					
I3	Did you know that the UNHCR PARC provides you with free legal counseling?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>		Do not know UNHCR PARK <input type="checkbox"/>					
I4	Did you know that you can approach the UNHCR PARC when you face a very difficult (economic, legal, health, etc) situation for advice?									
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>							

Annex III: Excluded Variables

Interviews with suspected data entry mistakes	Duhok	Erbil	Sulaymaniyah
Females 6 –11			2
Rent cost	2	1	6
Rent cost; Basic needs amount	1		
First and last arrival			6
Females 31 to 59			1
Females 60 +			1
Hospital distance			1
Basic needs amount	7	1	10
Borrowed amount			2
KRI vs. District arrival			9
Male income amount	1	1	1
Male income amount; Basic needs amount			1
TOTAL	10	3	40
No suspected mistakes	278	387	413