

ENTRY POINT MONITORING

KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

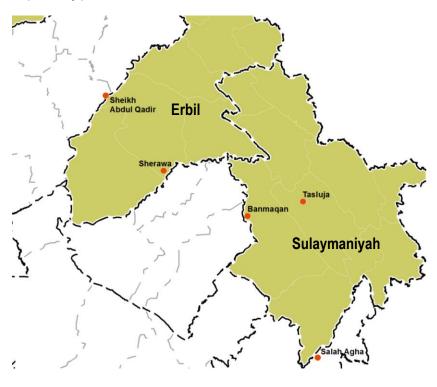
DATA COLLECTED: 27 - 30 OCT. 2014

The worsening security situation in parts of northern and central Iraq has caused mass internal displacement across much of the country. In order to inform the humanitarian response, REACH Initiative has monitored displacement trends and intentions of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) crossing through some of the major entry points into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

Due to the close proximity of Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs), some entry points have been closed, and there is limited movement through crossings that are open, resulting in a limited sample size for Duhok governorate. Therefore this assessment focuses only on Sulaymaniyah and Erbil governorates. The analysis makes comparisons with the previous assessment (19 - 23 October) and the September averages. Data was not collected on 26 October due to Al Hijra. The number assessed at each entry point is indicated in the table below.

Governorate	Entry point	Number assessed
Erbil	Sheikh Abdul Qadir Sherawa Erbil total	26 12 38
Sulaymaniyah	Banmaqan Salah Agha	26 2
	Tasluja	54
	Sulaymaniyah total	82
	Total	120

Map 1: Entry points covered in this factsheet.



About REACH Initiative

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to: iraq@reach-initiative.org or: geneva@reach-initiative.org. Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.

IDP OVERVIEW

93% of assessed displaced households MOVED AS 1

FAMILY

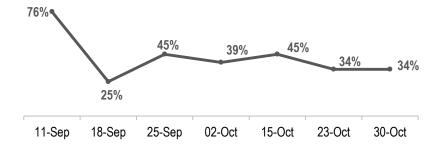
- This is a 4% increase from the previous assessment (19 23 October) and was reported by 96% in Sulaymaniyah (1% increase from last week) and 84% in Erbil (7% increase from last week).
- This is a 10% increase from the September average, when 83% of households moved as 1 family.
- The average household size was 5.3 members, the same as the previous assessment and on par with the September average of 5.4.
- A third wave of displacement that started in August is still ongoing, with the KRI hosting 47% of the nationwide caseload.¹ Panicked displacement from Sinjar district in Ninewa has been followed by displacements from Anbar, Kirkuk, Salah Al Din and Diyala.

TRAVELLING WITH CHILDREN

34% REPORTED TRAVELLING WITH 3 OR MORE CHILDREN

- This is the same as the last assessment.
- On average households were travelling with 2 children, on par with 2.1 in the last assessment and the September average of 2.1.
- The large number of children continuing to arrive in the KRI places pressure on schools as many schools across the KRI, especially in Dohuk governorate, have been occupied by IDPs since August. There is a need to provide schooling and psychosocial support for these children.g in

Figure 1: Trend analysis: % of Households travelling with 3 or more children.



DISPLACEMENT

AREA OF ORIGIN

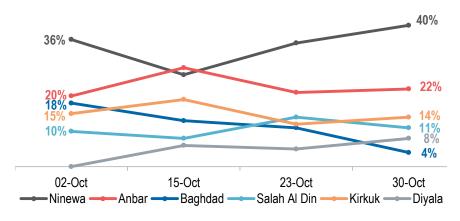
40% of those assessed were from NINEWA governorate

- IDPs originating from Ninewa governorate came mostly from Mosul district (79%), and smaller proportions from Hamdaniyah (17%) and Tilkaif (4%) districts.
- Other Areas of Origin (AoO) included the governorates of Anbar (22%), Kirkuk (14%), Salah Al Din (11%), Diyala (8%) and Baghdad (4%).
- The majority of IDPs, both nationwide and in the KRI, originate from Ninewa and Anbar.²

¹ International Organization for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, <u>Report I of Round VII, October 2014.</u>

² IOM, DTM, Report I of Round VII, October, 2014.

Figure 2: Trends analysis: Area of Origin.

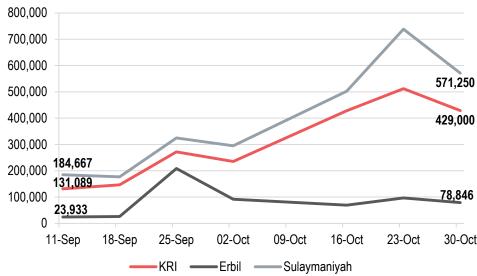


MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

38% WERE TRAVELLING BY TAXI AND 36% BY CAR

- September averages were 39% travelling by taxi and 44% by car.
- Other modes of transport included minibus (16%) and bus (4%).
- After a large price increase in recent weeks, the cost of travelling to the KRI by taxi is reported to have decreased (See figure 3).
- Across the last 8 weeks of assessment, the average cost of travelling by taxi to Erbil increased by 304% and to Sulaymaniyah by 309%.
- The cost of travelling from Anbar to the KRI by taxi increased by 312% in the last 4 weeks. This week, the average price decreased by 8% (891,667 IQD, down from 968,759 IQD last week).
- All IDPs from Salah Al Din were from Tikrit and 92% were assessed at Sulaymaniyah entry points. 31% travelled by taxi for which the average price was 837,500 IQD, a 77% increase from 370, 833 IQD last week.

Figure 3: Trend analysis: Reported cost of travelling to KRI by Taxi (IQD).



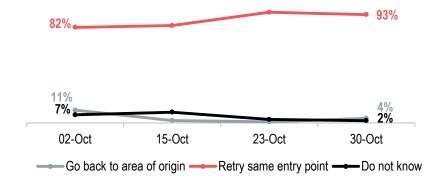
INTENTIONS

PLANNED ALTERNATIVE IF UNABLE TO ENTER THE KRI OF THOSE WHO HAD NOT YET ENTERED THE KRI (74%),

93% SAID THEY WOULD TRY THE SAME ENTRY POINT ANOTHER TIME IF REJECTED

- This was true for 96% at Sulaymaniyah entry points (13% increase on the last assessment) and 77% in Erbil (23% decrease on data collected 19 to 23 Oct).
- 4% said they would go back to their area of origin if they were not allowed to enter, which is on par with data collected in September after a spike from the 28 September to the 2nd October (11%).

Figure 4: Trends analysis: Alternative plans if unable to enter the KRI.



PLANNED ACCOMMODATION IN THE KRI

43% INTENDED TO RENT AN APARTMENT/HOUSE AND 21% INTENDED TO STAY IN A COLLECTIVE SHELTER

- This is a 13% decrease in the proportion of IDPs intending to rent from the previous assessment (19 – 23 October) and is 3% smaller than the September proportion of 46%.
- IDPs assessed at Sulaymaniyah entry points are consistently more likely to rent (See figure 6). IDPs arriving in Sulaymaniyah come from more varied, distant and predominantly Arab areas of origin, and are less likely to have family ties in the KRI so are more likely to rent; in Erbil 58% of IDPs planned to stay with family compared with 11% in Sulaymaniyah.
- Having a sponsor within the KRI has been a prerequisite for renting accommodation. 96% of respondents interviewed after being allowed into the KRI at Erbil entry points said they had a sponsor, a 4% decrease from last week. Out of all respondents, 99% said they had a sponsor within the KRI (97% in Erbil, 100% in Sulaymaniyah).
- 21% intended to stay in a collective shelter, a 17% increase from last week. All of these IDPs were assessed at Sulaymaniyah entry points and had travelled primarily from Anbar (44%) and Ninewa (23%). They had all been issued a residency document and each household had on average 2.6 children. All of these households said they had no form of support. None of these households had an intended destination.

Figure 5: Governorate comparison: Planned accommodation in the KRI.

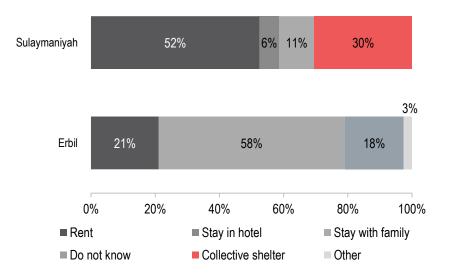


Figure 6: Trends analysis: % of IDPs planning to rent accomodation in the KRI.

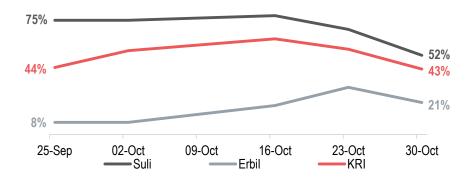
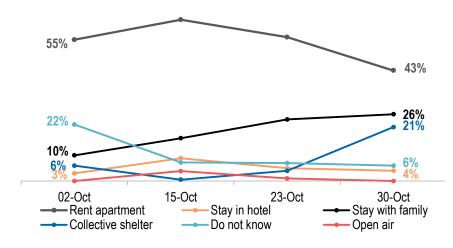


Figure 7: Trends analysis: Planned accommodation in the KRI.



PLANNED DESTINATION

Of those who had a planned destination (33%), 30% said they

PLANNED TO TRAVEL TO KIRKUK

- This is the second week since August that respondents stated Kirkuk was
 their planned destination. Like last week these IDPs were all assessed at
 Sheikh Abdul Qadir entry point in Erbil and had come from Mosul. The
 majority (92%) of these households were issued a tourist pass (of either
 24 hours or 7 days) to travel through the KRI.
- Other planned destinations were Erbil city (60%), Dohuk city (5%), Sulaymaniyah city (2.5%) and Penjwin district in Sulaymaniyah (2.5%).
- 98% of IDPs assessed at Sulaymaniyah entry points had no intended destination; by contrast all IDPs assessed in Erbil did have a planned destination.

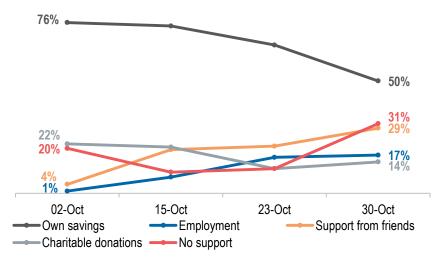
RESOURCES

FORMS OF SUPPORT

66% were using their OWN~SAVINGS as a means of support

- This is an 8% decrease from the previous assessment, and represents a 2% decrease from the September average (68%). All respondents in Erbil and 49% in Sulaymaniyah were using their own savings.
- 21% reported friends as a form of support, a 2% increase from the
 previous assessment and a 6% increase on the September average of
 15%. This was reported by 18% in Sulaymaniyah (3% increase from
 September) and 27% in Erbil (10% increase from September).
- 11% of IDPs have no form of support, continuing a downward trend from 21% in September and 42% in August. All of those reporting no form of support were at entry points in Sulaymaniyah.
- The proportion of displaced households solely relying on their own savings (44%) has increased from 41% in September and 26% in August.

Figure 8: Trends analysis: Forms of support.



SUSTAINABILITY OF RESOURCES

- The proportion of IDPs who do not know how long their resources will last rose to 44% (7% increase on previous assessment) which is an 18% increase on September (26%) and a 36% increase on the August average (8%).
- 6% said it would last less than one week, 38% more than one month and 7% between 1 2 weeks.
- 58% in Sulaymaniyah replied their support means would last more than one month (17% increase from the previous assessment), compared to only 2% in Erbil. This might be due to IDPs having more time to plan before becoming displaced. Being from areas of origin which are further from the KRI they may also not be expecting to be able to return home in the meantime.

Figure 9: Governorate comparison: Sustainability of resources.

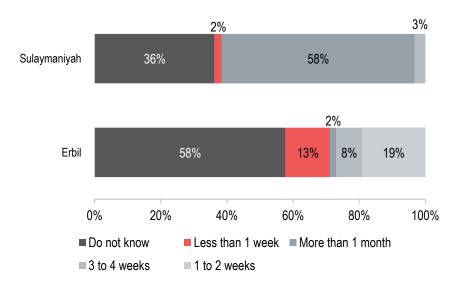
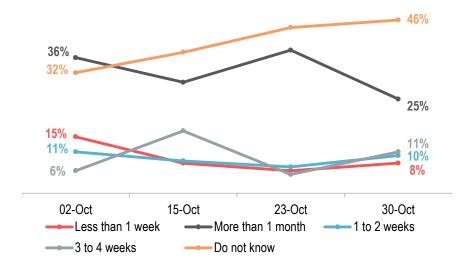
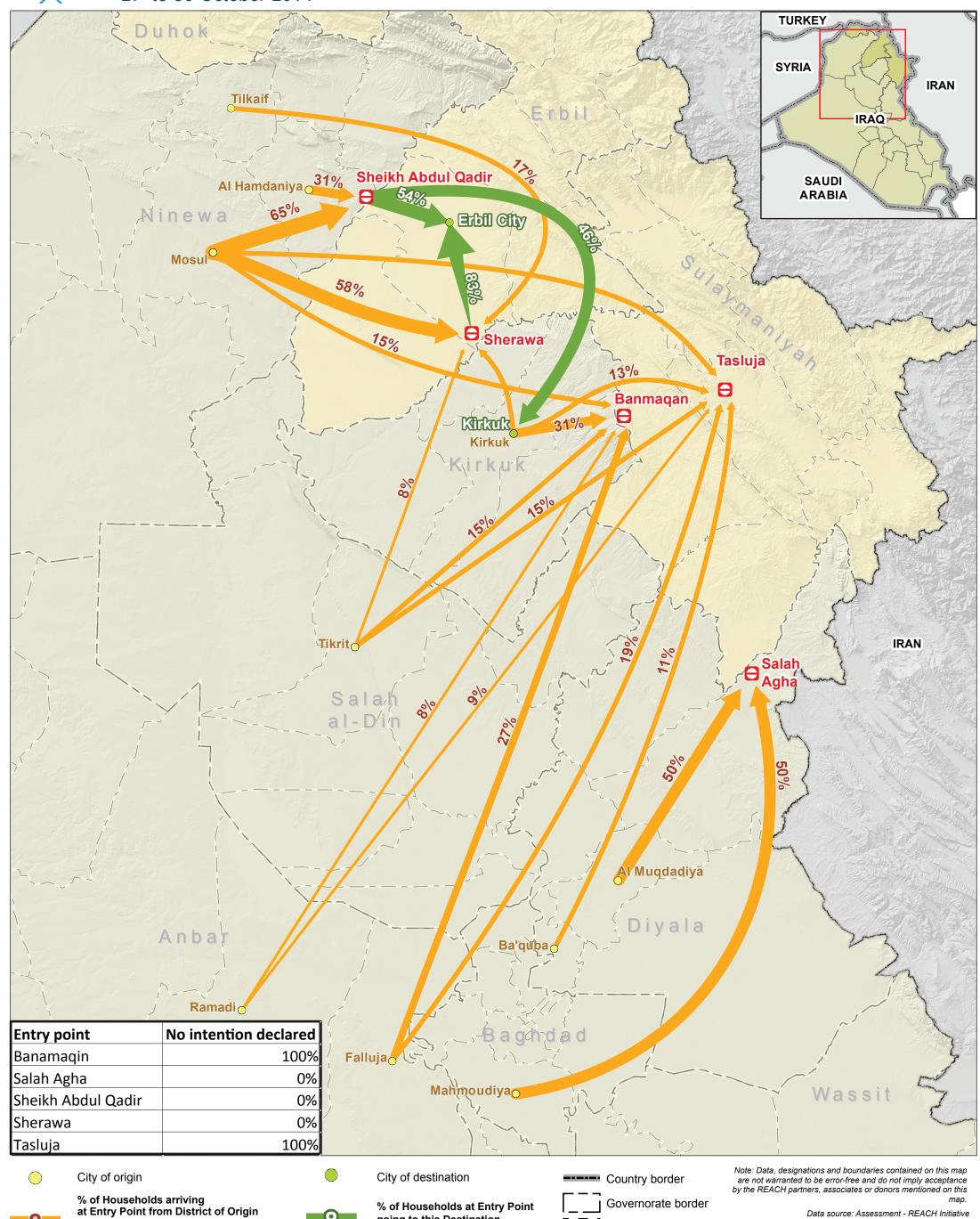


Figure 10: Trends analysis: Sustainability of resources.



IRAQ - Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Area of origin and intentions of IDPs interviewed at entry points to KRI 27 to 30 October 2014



going to this Destination

Entry point

if Known (% by Entry Point)

District border

KRI

(% by Entry Point)

NOTE: Only % more than 5

has been represented on this map.

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N

Data source: Assessment - REACH Initiative

Administrative boundaries: GADM/OCHA/HIC 2011

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File: IRQ_MOV_DisplEntryPoint_Sept27To30_A3_19Oct2014