

## RESPOND

Sampling for interviews to be conducted for WPs, 2, 3, 4 and 5:  
Iraq

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### **1- Micro Level**

As outlined in the guidelines, (Guidelines for sampling criteria) the work will be based on personal interviews, so Hammurabi Organization For Human Rights will identify the samples to be interviewed at the (Micro) level according to Iraqi realities in terms of the size, proportions and numbers of refugees or displaced persons, Their nationalities, ethnic and religious origins, their places of concentration and their presence within the period of time set by the above-mentioned guidelines.

The motivations of our sampling choices will be based on groups of refugees and displaced people who are still unstable and seeking safety. They are more likely to migrate and to seek refuge. Therefore, we should review some data and information about the displaced and refugees, their origins, numerical proportions, distribution and multiple classifications.

### **First: Displaced and displaced persons**

As long as Iraq in recent years is living in a state of instability and violence and armed conflicts and political instability, besides that some of the neighboring countries also witness armed conflicts such as Syria, and in this context, Iraq still embraces approximately (3,030,000) displaced distributed in different regions of Iraq, but the largest share is the share of Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Northern Iraq). (894,984) displaced persons residing in the cities of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah), and their numbers in Baghdad (377,790) displaced

and in the city of Najaf (78,552) and Babylon (46,320) and Karbala (65,616) displaced.

Therefore, most of the interviews will be in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah provinces), because it is the most urbanized Iraqi city for the displaced, followed by the province of Baghdad, and the minorities will be covered by Yazidis and Christians (Assyrians , Syriac , Chaldeans and Armenians) , in specific percentages, because it is according to an unpublished field research obtained by Hammurabi organization issued by the Alliance of Iraqi Minorities in 2017, that minorities are the most vulnerable groups and most inclined to migration. It will be taken into account in the interviews gender, urban and rural areas, as well as those living in and outside the camps, depending on the proportions and statistics adopted by the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displaced as well as UNHCR data. Working with the displaced will be as follows:

Hammurabi will distribute the interviews evenly between the displaced and the refugees

50% of interviews will be with Syrian refugees with 30 interviews

50% of interviews will be with the displaced with 30 interviews.

The table details the interviews in 7 Iraqi governorates, based on gender, ethnicity religion and access period.

-2014 2017 Arrival Date	-2011 2014 Arrival Date	Ethnic Religious Minorities	Male No.	Female No.	No. of Interviews	province
3	3	2	3	3	6	Baghdad
4	3	2	3	4	7	Erbil
4	3	3	4	3	7	Dohuk
2	2	2	2	2	4	Sulaimaniya
1	1	1	1	1	2	Najaf
1	1	1	1	1	2	Babel
1	1	1	1	1	2	Karbala
<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>

Age groups: The age groups of the displaced will be taken into account according to the following percentages according to the most statistics published by the official Iraqi authorities.

( 19-59) Years are estimated at 55 %

(60 and over) years are estimated at 3%

## **Second: Syrian refugees**

Based on official data from the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displaced and the UN refugee agencies such as the UNHCR, which reports that Iraq hosts various groups of refugees of multiple nationalities, it hosts some 240,000 Syrian refugees and 96% of them are based in the Kurdistan Region Iraq (northern Iraq) such as Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah, and the number there is (231,000) refugee, while the remaining number in the other provinces of Iraq, such as Anbar, Baghdad and others, and according to the meetings and visits of Hammurabi human rights Organization to camps and refugee communities , The majority of Syrian Refugees are of Kurdish origin and there are Syriac Assyrian Christians coming from Hasakah, Raqqa and Aleppo.

Iraq also hosts other groups of refugees, such as Palestinians who entered Iraq in 1948 and number about 9,500, most of whom live in Baghdad. There are Turkish refugees of Kurdish origin estimated to number about 11,500 refugees, as well as Iranian refugees of Kurdish origin estimated at about 8,500 refugees and the last two groups of Kurdish origins living in Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

There are also 830 Sudanese refugees, and their presence is not recent. Finally, 153 refugees from the Iranian province of Ahwaz, called the Iraqis (Bahawazis), live in the province of Diwaniyah, the province of Basra and Baghdad.

In the light of this distribution in the numbers of displaced persons and refugees, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization will take

samples of interviews for Syrian refugees according to areas of concentration in cities, rural areas and their estates.

Depending on the following tables (1), (2), (3), (4) below :

Table (1) shows the number of Syrian refugees in Iraq by Governorate

Percentage	Family	Percentage	Person	Province
%30	23,567	%35	83,239	Dohuk
%52	41,074	%49	116,857	Erbil
%14	11,156	%13	31,297	Sulaymania
%1.4	1,135	%2	4,461	Anbar
%1	549	%1	1,606	Mosul
%0.4	341	%0.4	958	Kirkuk
%0.2	177	%0.1	355	Baghdad
%1	508	%0.3	866	Other Places
<b>%100</b>	<b>78,507</b>	<b>%100</b>	<b>239,639</b>	<b>Total</b>

Table (2) shows the percentage of Syrian refugees in Iraq by gender and governorate

Total	Male	Female	Person	Province
%100	%28.7	%71.3	83,239	Dohuk
%100	%33.7	%66.3	116,857	Erbil
%100	%33.4	%66.6	31,297	Sulaymania
%100	%19	%81	4,461	Anbar
NA	NA	NA	1,606	Mosul
NA	NA	NA	958	Kirkuk
NA	NA	NA	355	Baghdad
%100	%25.9	%74.1	866	Other
-	-	-	<b>239,639</b>	<b>Total</b>

Table 3 shows the percentage of Syrian refugees in Iraq by age group and sex

Total	Female	Male	Age Group
%16.28	%7.96	%8.32	Less year-4
%16.89	%8.28	%8.61	11 - 5
%9.86	%4.56	%5.30	17 - 12
%54.53	%23.99	%30.54	59 - 18
%2.44	%1.32	%1.12	More - 60
<b>%100</b>	<b>%46.11</b>	<b>%53.89</b>	<b>Total</b>

Table (4) shows the percentage of refugees inside and outside the camps throughout Iraq

Persons	Ratio in host communities	Persons	Percentage Inside Camps
147,304	%61.5	92,335	%38.5

In view of the large influx of Syrian refugees into Iraq after 2011, and the increase in the proportion of displaced in Iraq after an invasion in mid-2014 to the large areas of Iraqi cities and towns, as well as areas of Syria, especially Raqqa, Hasaka and Deir al-Zour, it is necessary to divide the time period into two stages:

(2011 - First half of 2014) for early access

(Second half of 2014-2017) for late access

In light of the above statistics and tables above, the distribution of interviews will be as follows:

The interviews for Syrian refugees will be distributed according to their numerical classification, on the basis of gender and age groups. Non-Kurdish ethnic and religious origins, such as Arab and Assyrian as far as possible, will be taken into consideration

Arrival Period 2014- 2017	Arrival Period 2011- 2014	Ethnic Other Minorities	Kurdish Origin	Female No.	male No.	No. Of Interviews	Province
7	7	4	10	7	7	14	Erbil
5	5	3	7	3	7	10	Duhok
2	2	1	3	1	3	4	Sulaimaniya
1	1	-	-	1	1	2	Anbar
<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Total</b>

Refugees by age group are divided into two categories according to the above table data

(18-59 years), 30% male, 24% female, and interviews will be (17) male interview, (11) female interview.

(60 - More) 1.12% male, 1.32% female, and interviews will be (1) male interview, (1) female interview.

## 2. Meso-level sampling

For meso level sampling we will conduct interviews and roundtables with the representative of several governmental (national/regional) and non-governmental actors. The list will be updated and include more local actors, practitioners, community organizations in the field. Please see below the list:

AUTHORITY	TIER OF GOVERNMENT	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION
<i>Governmental (National/Regional)</i>		
The Ministry of Migration and Displacement	National	Provide assistance and Services to refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced population, and returnees.
The Permanent Committee of Refugees' Affairs- The Ministry of Interior	National	Responsible for deciding on refugee application in Iraq
The Directorate of Residency at the Ministry of Interior	National	Responsible for issuing visas and residency permits for all foreigners in Iraq except in the Kurdistan region of Iraq
The Directorates of Residency in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq Government	Governorates, regional	They are responsible for issuing residency permits in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.
The Asayish	Regional	Security forces – KRG – Border Controls

The Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) at the Ministry of Interior of the Kurdistan	Regional	
The Joint Crisis for Monitoring and Coordination at General Directorate of the Council of Ministers	National	Organize and coordinate the action of National and international NGOs in Iraq, in term of Humanitarian issues.
Directorate of Migration in Kurdistan Region of Iraq(KRI)	Regional	Responsible for the Refugees and displacement issues in KRI
Local Administrative Authorities in Duhok Governorate	Regional	Local services , work permissions etc.
Local Administrative Authorities in Erbil Governorate	Regional	Local services , work permissions etc.
<i>Non-governmental Orgs.</i>		
UNHCR	NGO/Int	Protection, health, shelter, basic needs
WFP/FAO	NGO/Int	Food
UNICEF	NGO/Int	Education, children
IOM	NGO/ Int.	Migration, resettlement, Basic needs



WHO	NGO/Int	Health
CSI	NGO/ Int	Food, Water , Cloths , other basic supplies