Rapid Resilience Assessment of Farmers in Northern Iraq

September 2014
# OUTLINE

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Acknowledgment

This report was written by IRW with support from FAO, under the generous donation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the FAO Project “Increase food availability among conflict-affected vulnerable rural households and support continuous assessment and monitoring of the food security situation” (OSRO/IRQ/401/CHA) IRW is thankful to the farmers surveyed for participating in this assessment, to the brave field monitors who conducted this survey in difficult and insecure areas, and FAO for its technical support. Special thanks goes to Fadel El Zubi, FAO Country Representative, Alfredo Impiglia, Senior Emergency Coordinator, Nakd Khamis, Senior Agronomist, Hadi Fathallah, Food Security Officer, Simone Pissi, Operations Officer and the rest of FAO Iraq team.
Introduction

With an arable area of about 3 300 000 ha, Iraq has a great agricultural potential, with 5 million people involved in the agriculture sector. The total population is about 32 million, of which one-third reside in rural areas and are dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Cereals are grown in both rain-fed and irrigated conditions. Crop production is the major source of income for the majority (75 percent) of farmers in Iraq, while the rest depend on livestock or mixed crop and livestock enterprises. Wheat and barley are the main crops in the north and central rain-fed and irrigated areas, where wheat crops occupy 95 percent of the area.

Annual production is highly variable depending on the moisture availability. In the last decade, total combined wheat production ranged from 1.3 million MT in 2008 to 3.5 million MT in 2014, while total barley production varied from 404 000 MT in 2008 to 1.1 million MT in 2010.

The area, yield and production for wheat crop in the four crisis-affected governorates (Erbil, Duhok, Ninewa and Salahedin) is summarized in Table 1 below. The total grain received by the Ministry of Trade’s silos was about 2 543 231 MT for the cropping season 2013-14, which was less than the expectation of an above-average wheat harvest of 3 million MT for this year due to the current crisis which has affected the cereal harvesting, marketing of the product and post-harvest activities in key production areas such as Ninewa and Salah Al-Din Governorates.

Table I: Area, yield and production for wheat crop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Harvested area Donum‡</th>
<th>Yield Kg/Donum‡</th>
<th>Production (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erbil*</td>
<td>973,666</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>314,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohok*</td>
<td>886,932</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>263,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa†</td>
<td>2,127,753</td>
<td>101.50</td>
<td>215,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salahedin†</td>
<td>567,046</td>
<td>755.60</td>
<td>428,459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for cropping season 2013-2014  
† Data for cropping season 2011-2012  
‡1 donum = 2 500 m2 in Iraq  
Source: Ministry of Agriculture (Baghdad) and Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (Kurdistan)

Iraq is facing serious food security concerns following the recent escalation of conflict in the major agricultural area of the country. With the current escalation of conflict, over 1.8 million people fled Mosul, Anbar, Tikrit and Samara, leaving behind jobs and possessions just at the time when the main harvesting season for wheat and barley crops was getting under way. In total, nearly 2 million Iraqis are now displaced within the country, including those affected by
the Syrian conflict and previous events in Iraq. Additional increases in the numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are expected with continued violence in Anbar and Salah Al-Din.

The overall food security conditions are deteriorating with the large numbers of IDPs putting strain on the hosting communities, in particular as large numbers of IDPs have fled towards cities in the northern Kurdish region of Iraq, particularly Duhok and Erbil Governorates. The difficult food security situation is further compounded by the continuous influx of Syrian refugees into the northern Kurdish region of Iraq.

A rapid reduction in food supply levels and consequent increase in import requirements, combined with other risk factors, is causing staple food prices to rise beyond the reach of the poor and market dependent households. With the Public Distribution System overstrained, the supply of essential resources is severely limited in highly affected areas, IDPs and poor households. As the availability of staple food commodities like wheat is jeopardized, food access for many market-dependent households, poor families and the displaced is deteriorating further.

Resilience of farmer and host communities and food security is being impacted by the decline in agriculture production due to lack of inputs as well as disruptions to central procurement and distribution systems, particularly regarding fuel supplies, harvest subsidies, payments and food supply chains – both within Iraq and across its borders.
Methodology

The overall objective of the assessment was to assess the agricultural and livestock production at the rural areas in Erbil, Duhok and Ninewa and Salahedin. This objective was achieved through two main outputs:

(a) Enhanced knowledge about the available resources, and challenges facing farmers at the targeted rural areas in the three governorates.
(b) Improved database related to vulnerable farmers and affected families at the targeted areas.

IRW has conducted a detailed questionnaire for the most vulnerable farmers at the targeted areas to establish a comprehensive database, which was used as a tool for needs assessment and addressing the main challenges that hinder agricultural and livestock production for these people.

At the start, the following rural areas were targeted as agreed between FAO and IRW partners:

- Jazhnikan, Bardhushter, and Daraband in Erbil
- Sumel, Selivany, and Fayda in Duhok.
- Sheikhan, Alqosh, and Telkif in Ninewa
- District 42 (Alakoz) District Tekret- Sub district Alalam
- Khuzameya / Albareya Village District Tekret.
- Jdeda Village Tekriet District
- Laqlaq Village Tekriet District
- District 37 - Syaah Aljabal Tekriet District
- District 30 - Arbeeza Tekriet District
- District 31 – Bzekha Tekriet District
- District 85 – Khrba Sultanya

These areas have been chosen for five major reasons: 1) the majority of residents are farmers; 2) the diversity of population at these areas (religion, race, beliefs); 3) human and natural resources capabilities in agriculture; 4) stability, security and accessibility; 5) Crisis affected areas and IDPs and Refugee presence in area.

The assessment was conducted over three weeks, from 10th of September till 30th of September. There were delays in some areas due to security and rapid changes, especially in Salahedin and Ninewa. Around 1500 farmers were chosen in the areas/villages covered by the questionnaire. The questionnaire was conducted at the household level, through household level, as well as with community leaders through interview for reference purposes. The collected information from the questionnaire was logged from the hard copies and then transferred into a database and analyzed.

IRW kept a daily monitoring mechanism in place, where the staff at each area reported to the project coordinator on daily basis showing their progress against the set work plan. The project coordinator arranged regular visits to the areas of assessment, including Salahedin. Monitoring focused on the interview and questionnaire approaches, achievement of project objectives and
outputs, timely progress according to plans, proper use of available and project resources and the participation and contribution of beneficiaries.

The IRW team consisted of 30 members, of which there were 20 field monitors, four coordinators and one project manager, covering the four governorates. Team members were selected based on expertise in conducting assessment, familiarity with agricultural and farming needs, language familiarity (Arabic and Kurdish depending on governorate) and presence and security access in the governorates. The field monitors underwent a training on the questionnaire, on cooperation with local authorities including the offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, and managing relations with local communities, village elders, and farmers.
Target Areas

IRW conducted the rapid resilience assessment for farmers in Northern Iraq in four main governorates of Salahedin, Ninewa, Duhok and Erbil (see figure I for reference) in the districts and sub-districts already specified by FAO (see methodology for reference). Already the 2013/14 crops were negatively affected by the conflict in parts of Iraq despite a generally satisfactory cropping conditions. Prior to the current escalation of conflict, an above-average wheat harvest of 3 million tonnes, some 16 percent above the five-year average, was forecast by FAO, with one third coming from Ninewa and Salahedin. The barley crop, at 900 000 tonnes, was similar to the previous year but 15 percent above the five-year average.

There are now an estimated 2.8 million people displaced within Iraq, nearly 1.8 million of whom have been displaced since January 2014, including an estimated 500 000 people displaced from Mosul City and surrounding areas. The Kurdish Region of Iraq (KRI) has received the biggest load of IDPs and refugees. (see Annex II, Governorate Backgrounds)

Figure I: Iraq reference map for assessments conducted by IRW by governorate
The assessment samples taken coincide with the planned areas of distribution of agricultural inputs envisioned under the FAO Project “Increase food availability among conflict-affected vulnerable rural households and support continuous assessment and monitoring of the food security situation” (OSRO/IRQ/401/CHA). (See Figure II) In Duhok, the primary sampling was done in Semel, which received the majority of Iraqi IDPs fleeing Sinjar mountain area. In Erbil, sampling was taken in various agricultural areas in the vicinity of the Erbil city, where various refugee camps haven been established, and which continues to receive IDPs fleeing conflicts south of KRI. In Ninewa, the sampling focus has been on the agriculture areas of Telkef and Shekhan, both of which lie on the cross-line between KRI and ISIL controlled areas. In Salahedin, which is largely under the control of ISIL, sampling was made in the Tikrit area, which has been extremely in accessible to partner humanitarian agencies. (See Table II for number of farmers surveyed by district)

Figure II: Areas where sampling was conducted vis-à-vis areas where distribution of agricultural inputs is envisioned
Table II: Number of farmers surveyed by governorate and district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of Farmer Surveyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duhok</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Mansorya</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al Naurya</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alqush</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batel</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanki</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krmava</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mseriki</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeje</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semel</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakho</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khndek</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krikor</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quti</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duhok Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>396</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Erbil** |                          |
| Bahrka | 117                       |
| Bard Hushter | 67                      |
| Daraban | 53                       |
| Darband Ali | 35                      |
| Grd Chal | 42                       |
| Jazhnikan | 89                      |
| **Erbil Total** | **403**                 |

| **Ninewa** |                          |
| Alqush | 95                        |
| Jarahiya | 33                       |
| Rural Areas | 25                      |
| Telkef | 316                       |
| Shekhan | 260                      |
| **Ninewa Total** | **729**                 |
In Iraq, October heralds the beginning of the winter cropping season with land preparations. Although dry and warm weather so far has been conducive to early winter grain planting, the 2014/15 winter cropping is expected to be affected by the on-going conflict. Large number of farmers has fled their fields particularly in Ninewa and Salahedin governorates which normally produce approximately one-third of total annual national wheat and barley production, respectively. Access to the land as well as humanitarian access is extremely difficult in Ninewa and Salahedin. As seen from the figure III, the wheat belt of Iraq, which lies in the zones that receive an average of 300-700mm of precipitation per year, overlap with crisis prone areas in Salehedin and Ninewa.

Displacements of people including Iraqi IDPs and Syrian refugees, is severely affecting the livelihoods and food security of host communities. In areas where displacement is originating from (Ninewa, Salahedin), it is resulting in labour shortages at the critical periods hampering production, while in receiving areas (Erbil and Duhok), it is resulting in increased demand for food and competition for labour. (See figure IV) Iraqi farmers usually plant owned seeds kept back from previous harvest as well as subsidized seeds from companies but availability of fertilizers and other inputs is uncertain. Problems of logistics, storage facilities and larger post-harvest losses are also expected to add to the decline in domestic production and supply in targeted areas. Notable is the high percentage of people in need of assistance in Ninewa and Salahedin who are in non-hosting communities in areas under control of armed groups and ISIL.
Figure IV: Governorates assessed vis-à-vis distribution of IDPs, Refugees and host communities in-need of assistance
Main findings

1. Household Profile

A total of 1551 households have been surveyed in three governorates of Duhok, Erbil and Ninewa. The average household in the assessed governorates was around 7 individuals. The majority of farmers where males, although Duhok registered some relatively higher share of female farmers due to migration of males to urban centers in KRI to work in government positions. On the other hand, female representation in Erbil and Ninewa was due leading households due to loss of husbands or disability.

Figure V: Farmer by Gender in governorates assessed

The majority of the households reported minor number of individuals with disabilities or chronic diseases in the family. With limited access to medical services, it is possible due to unawareness that most farmers do not report chronic diseases. Iraq has witnessed deterioration of its medical sector in past years. (See Figure VI on Number of Households with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases) Many farming households have registered presence of IDPs living with them, the majority of which are extended families fleeing crisis areas. Many of households have opted not to disclose information.

1 Salahedin was surveyed, with about 400 farmer households assessed. Due to the security situation, there was a delay in the delivery of the physical surveys (on paper). The results and analysis of the Salahedin Assessment will be later published as an annex to this report.
Most of the farmers in Duhok and Erbil did not receive any form of education, with about 70 and 60 percent of all surveyed farmers respectively. This is different in Ninewa, where the majority of farmers received the compulsory primary education during the Baath regime. Remarkable is low percentage of farmers receiving vocational training, which highlights the need for extension services for agricultural capacity building. This could be done through farmer field schools or through government extension services program. (See figure VII for Farmers Education Levels)
The majority of households included high representation of abled males and females between the ages of 18 and 59 years old. With this high share of working-age individuals in farmer households, there a critical need to deliver work opportunities to satisfy the supply of labour. This also has implications on land tenure, as these families expand, there is a risk of losing arable land due to division of land through inheritance, making farming even more unfeasible and unprofitable, prompting more migration to urban areas.
2. **Crop Production**

The average median size of cultivated land varies slightly between the three governorates, with lower median in Ninewa due to government distributed land (10 donums) as part of the Agrarian Reform Law number 30 of 1958 (continuous program). The majority the sampled farmland in Duhok is shared, with about 20,000 dunoms under cultivation, followed by rented land with around 12,000 dunoms. In Erbil, the surveyed lands indicated that around 15,000 dunoms where owned land followed by shared land (12,000) in making up the majority of cultivated land. The samples from Ninewa on the other hand had the highest area of owned land with around 50,000 dunoms under cultivation.

*Figure IX: Median size of cultivated land in governorates assessed*
The majority of cultivated land is rain-fed with up to 99% in Duhok and Ninewa, and around 80% in Erbil. Most farmed lands irrigated depend on groundwater drawn from wells. (See Figure XI on Water Sources by governorate) The major crop cultivated is cereals followed by negligible shares from other vegetables and fruits. This is due to the government program in buying certified seeds of wheat at subsided price of US$ 950 per MT by two companies (owned jointly by the Government and private sector) the Iraqi Seed Company and Mesopotamia Seed Company. The lower farmgate prices on vegetables in neighbouring Turkey and Iran, makes cultivating vegetables and fruits unfeasible for farmers, further pushing them away from agriculture.
Figure XII: Number of surveyed land cultivated by crop
In the sampled farms, agriculture employed, on average, 10 daily labourers for each farmer. Comparing Erbil and Duhok, where the number of farms surveyed was similar, the number of labourers working on farms was higher in Duhok by more than a double. On the other hand, the number of labourers employed in Ninewa was higher than the average at almost 14 labourers per farm.

3. Farmer Needs

The assessment found and confirmed that a cross-cutting need among farmers is need for seed and fertilizers. Priority need came for seeds, which came at an average of 95% among surveyed farmers, followed by need of fertilizers at 91%. This is mainly due to cut off of central governments supply chains and fear of uncertainty by farmers. Duhok and Erbil registered a high need for machinery for agriculture, with almost 90% of the farmers in need. The need for Gas and Diesel was high in Duhok, possibly due to inaccessibility of farmers in rural areas as well as high fuel prices in KRI. In Ninewa, almost 30% farmers were in urgent need for pesticides, due to wheat monoculture and the uncontrolled spread of pests in neighboring Syria.
Conclusions and Recommendations

The resilience of farmers and host communities is being severely impacted by the ongoing conflict in Northern Iraq. Urgent assistance is required to mitigate the damage to food availability, income and employment sources and to enable farming and host communities to resume their crop production cycle and sustain their livelihoods. This looming food insecurity could be mitigated by:

1. Provision of cereal seed and fertilizer targeting vulnerable crisis-affected farmers
2. Distribution of fuel for use for electrical pumps and tractors
3. Supply of simple machineries and tools for use at harvesting time
4. Dissemination of farm gate prices for selling on markets as well as information on available and secure supply routes for delivering production

At the same time, considering the magnitude and complexity of the crisis, strengthening food security assessment, coordination mechanisms and monitoring capacity is critical to developing needs-based, well-targeted and timely response strategies aimed at limiting gaps and overlaps in the humanitarian response. There is therefore a need to improve the way that available food security data and information is collected and collated, and the methodologies to guide situation analysis, response planning and decision-making in a standardized, consistent, timely and effective manner.
Annex I: Questionnaire

Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>____________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GPS Coordinates

| Coordinates         | ____________________________ |

Household Profile

1. Governorate
   1a. District
   1b. Rural/urban

2. What is the gender of person being interviewed?
   2a. What is the gender of the head of household?
   2b. What is the marital status of the head of this household?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
<th>Separated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2c. What is the highest level of education obtained by the head of this household?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Primary Education</th>
<th>Secondary Education</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>Vocational Training</th>
<th>Informal Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2d. Does the head of household have a disability (Any disabilities or chronic illness)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


3.a. What is the total number of Families permanently living in this household, excluding guests, IDPs and refugees?

3.c. What is the total number of people permanently living in this household, excluding guests, IDPs and refugees?

3.e. Please provide the age and sex of each of the permanent household members? (should not include any IDPs and refugees living in the household, must equal the total number of household members)

4a. How many of members of your household have the following disabilities? (cannot be greater than the value entered for 3a)
- Visual Disability
- Mental Disability
- Physical Disability
- Hearing Impairment
- Other (specify):

4b. Which members of your household have this disability? (skip logic based on positive values entered for each disability, ie. if “Visual Disability” => 1, answer demographic breakdown; number cannot be greater than value entered for each “Disability” field).

4c. How many pregnant or lactating women are there in your household? (cannot be greater than the value entered for 3a)

5.a. Do any IDPs or refugees live in your household or on your property? Yes □ No □ (If no skip to section 6)
5.a. هل يسكن أي من المهجرين أو اللاجئين في منزلك أو في أي من ممتلكاتك؟ □ نعم □ لا (لا، انتقل إلى السؤال 6)

5.a.1. If yes, how many individual IDPs or refugees live in your household or on your property? □ (number)

5.b. Do you receive any rent or services from any IDPs or refugees, either living on or off your property? Yes □ No □ (If no skip to section 6)

5.b.1. If yes, what do you receive rent □ services □

5.b.2. If you receive rent, how much rent you receive in total per month? (JOD) 0 - 50 □ 51 - 100 □ 101 - 150 □ 151 - 200 □ 201 - 250 □ 251 - 300 □ 301 - 350 □ 351 - 400 □ More than 400 JD per month

5.b.3. If you receive services, what do you receive? (tick all which apply): agricultural labour □, domestic help □, construction labour □, other □ (specify)

Agriculture and Livestock

6. How much land do you cultivate? _________ (Dunums)

7. What is the type of tenure/ownership of the land that you cultivate, in % of total? (Notes for data collector: =Percentage must add up to 100%)

   a) Owner
   b) Sharecropper
   c) Communal/shared land
   d) Governmental land
28. What is the percentage of owned land/tenancy that you cultivate? (A) Whole land (B) Rent land (C) Shared land (D) Government land (E) Other

8. ASK ONLY TENANTS: Do you pay the landowner a portion of your crop/profits from the crop?
   - Yes ☐ No ☐

9.a. If yes, what do you pay (in %)
   _______% of the crop / _______% of the profits

9.b. If you pay, what is the percentage of the crop or profits?
   _______% of the crop / _______% of the profits

10. Which share in % of total land is?
   - Rainfed ☐ Irrigated ☐

11. If irrigated, then which type of irrigation system do you use?
   - Private vendor (trucked in water) ☐ Canal ☐ Well (underground pit for water harvesting) ☐ river, lake, pond ☐ Bore hole ☐ Municipal supply piped to property

12. What main food and cash crops do you normally grow, and have you noticed any change in yield between now and 12 months ago? (Tick all applicable options)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop type</th>
<th>Has there been any change in yield between</th>
<th>If the yield has slightly decreased or significantly decreased, why do you think this is?</th>
<th>Extra sub questions: If ‘loss of natural resources is selected’ for any crop, the sub question is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29. If land is cultivated, is there any change in the share of land cultivated?
   - Yes ☐ No ☐

30. What is the percentage of irrigated land?
   - Yes ☐ No ☐

31. If the yield has decreased, why do you think this is so?
   - Loss of natural resources ☐ Other reasons ☐

32. What other factors have contributed to the decrease in yield?
   - Natural calamities ☐ Other reasons ☐
now and 12 months ago?
- Increased a lot,
- Increased a little bit
- Stayed the same,
- Decreased a little bit,
- Decreased a lot

- Reduction in natural resources
- Increased cost of agricultural inputs
- Increased cost of machinery
- Increased cost of casual labour
- I chose to decrease my crop yield because of less market demand
I chose to decrease my crop yield because I am relying on other income sources
- Other (specify)

What natural resources have been reduced? (tick all which apply)
- Water
- Soil erosion
- Loss of access to land
- Tree coverage
- Other (specify)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barley / wheat</th>
<th>Potatoes</th>
<th>Vegetables (tomatoes, etc)</th>
<th>Citrus</th>
<th>Olives</th>
<th>Nuts, almonds, pistachios</th>
<th>Pulses (lentils, chickpeas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- If you have reduced your crop yield, why?
- Decrease in natural resources
- Increased cost of agricultural inputs
- Increased cost of machinery
- Increased cost of casual labour
- I chose to decrease my crop yield because of less market demand
I chose to decrease my crop yield because I am relying on other income sources
- Other (specify)

- Water
- Soil erosion
- Loss of access to land
- Tree coverage
- Other (specify)

If you have reduced your crop yield, what natural resources have been reduced?
- Water
- Soil erosion
- Loss of access to land
- Tree coverage
- Other (specify)

What else has changed in your farm?
- Decreased market demand
- Increased costs of inputs
- Decreased market demand
- Increased costs of machinery
- Increased costs of casual labour
- Other (specify)

Has your land use changed?
- Decreased
- Increased
- Other (specify)

Has the price of your crops changed?
- Increased
- Decreased
- Other (specify)

What else has changed in your farm?
- Decreased market demand
- Increased costs of inputs
- Decreased market demand
- Increased costs of machinery
- Increased costs of casual labour
- Other (specify)
13. How many people work your land? __________ (number)

13.a. If one or more people work the land, who are they? (tick all which apply)
   a) Family/friends □
   b) Hired □

14.a. Do you keep livestock? (if No, skip to question 13)
   □ Yes □ No

14.b. If yes, then how many of each of the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of animal</th>
<th>Total number of each animal</th>
<th>How many animals are over one year old?</th>
<th>What is the main use for each type of animal? (tick all that apply)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses/donkeys/mules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(household consumption, selling of live animal, sale of meat or other product, ploughing or field preparation, other _____specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep/goats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15.a. Have you sold any livestock/animals over the last 6 months?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

35-32. هل قمت ببيع أي من المواشي/الحيوانات خلال الـ 6 أشهر الماضية؟

☐ نعم  ☐ لا

15.b. If yes, then why did you sell them?

a) Need for money
b) Lack of fodder/pasture/animal feed
c) Could not afford fodder/pasture/animal feed
d) Infertility
e) Lack of shelter to house animals
f) Normal source of livelihood
g) Other (specify): ____________________

35-ب. إذا نعم، ما هو سبب بيعك لهذه الماشية؟

أ) الحاجة للآلة
ب) فلата الاعلاف أو المراعي
ج) عدم إستطاعة توفير الاعلاف أو المراعي
د) عدم توفر المأوى لحيوانات الماشية
ه) مصدر معيشة
و) مصادر معيشة
ز) أخرى (حدد): ____________________

16. What inputs do you currently need the most in order to support your livelihood?

36. ما هي المستلزمات التي نت بأس الحاجة إليها من أجل دعم السبل المعيشية الخاصة بك؟

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main item</th>
<th>Breakdown</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural inputs for crop yield</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>(ask the number of items of machinery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seeds</td>
<td>(specify the number of crops seeds are needed for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fertilizer</td>
<td>(specify the number of crops fertilizer is needed for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment for irrigation</td>
<td>(do not ask the number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tools</td>
<td>(ask the number of tools needed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Materials for barn/shelter</td>
<td>(do not ask the number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other (specify the item)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Horses/donkeys/mules</td>
<td>(ask for the number of each type of livestock needed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep/goats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment for watering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment for milking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials for fencing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials for animal shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Follow up

Please can we contact the head of household for more information in the near future?  □ Yes □ No

هل بإمكان التواصل مع رب الأسرة لمعرفة المزيد من المعلومات في القريب العاجل؟  □ نعم □ لا

Name____________________________

Telephone number____________________

GPS Coordinates

Key – sources of income questions:
Annex II: Governorate Background

Salahedine Governorate (Arabic: صلاح الدين Salāh ad Dīn, or Salah ad Din Province, Kurdish Parezgay Salahedin) is a governorate in Iraq, north of Baghdad. The governorate has an area of 24,363 square kilometres (9,407 sq mi). The estimated population was 1,042,200 people. The capital is Tikrit and also contains the significantly larger city of Samarra. The Governorate has 8 districts: Al-Daur, Al-Shirqat, Baiji, Balad, Samarra, Tikrit, Tooz, Dujail.

Salahedine has seen ongoing instability since the beginning of 2014, especially in recent months. Displacement has been ongoing since the beginning of the year, with at least 600 families fleeing violence in Salahedine and settling largely in Erbil in the first five months. A much more substantial wave of displacement began in June when its capital, Tikrit, was overtaken by armed groups and ISIL. Salahedine has become the second most common governorate of origin for IDPs who displaced since June after Ninewa. As of September 1 2014, more than 40,000 families had been displaced from Salahedine, the vast majority of which had sought refuge in Kirkuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI).

### Displacement in Salahedine
(IOM 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLACEMENT IN 2014</th>
<th>PRE JUNE 2014</th>
<th>JUNE-JULY 2014</th>
<th>AUGUST 2014</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDP families</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>2,910</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>6,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP individuals</td>
<td>7,680</td>
<td>17,460</td>
<td>12,720</td>
<td>37,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locations</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ninewa Governorate (Arabic: نينوى Nimawā, Kurdish: Neynewa), is a governorate in northern Iraq. It has an area of 37,323 square kilometres and an estimated population of 2,453,000 people. Its chief city and provincial capital is Mosul, which lies across the Tigris river. Tal Afar is also a major city within the region. The governorate has 9 districts including: Al-Ba'aj, Al-Hamdaniya, Al-Hadar, Mosul, Sinjar, Tall Afar, Tel Kaif, Al-Shekhan, and Akra.

Ninewa, located in northern Iraq along its border with Syria, has experienced a massive increase in violence and displacement since armed groups and ISIL seized its capital city of Mosul in early June. While the security situation in Ninewa had been volatile for months preceding this seizure and subsequent conflict between the armed groups and government forces, since June large portions of the governorate have been taken over and are currently being controlled by ISIL. Nearly 200,000 people were displaced from locations in Ninewa in June and July 2014 with another 600,000 individuals were displaced in the month of August.
**Erbil Governorate** (Kurdish: Parêzgeh, Arabic: محافظة أربيل) is one of the governorates of Iraq, located in the autonomous Kurdistan Region. Erbil Governorate hosts the Erbil city, the capital of the governorate, and covers an area of 15,074 square kilometres (5,820 sq mi) in the north of Iraq, with an estimated population of 1,314,000 people. It is largely populated by Kurds but has minority populations of Assyrians, Arabs, and Turkmens. The governorate has 9 districts: Erbil, Koya, Shaqlawa, Soran, Choman, Rawanduz, Mergasur, Khabat and Makhmour.

As the economy and security of Erbil are generally better than many other areas of Iraq, the governorate continues to be a common destination for displaced populations. As the cost of living in Erbil is comparatively high, it has been noted that many families displace first to Erbil and then to other surrounding governorates in search of job opportunities and less expensive places to live. The number of IDPs in Erbil has skyrocketed since the start of June due to clashes between government forces and armed groups (AGs) primarily in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salahedin. The vast majority (86%) of IDPs in Erbil were displaced after June as a result of this fighting. The population of IDPs has continued to increase and more than 8,000 families have displaced to Erbil since the beginning of August.

**Displacement in Ninewa**
(IOM 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLACEMENT IN 2014</th>
<th>PRE-JUNE 2014</th>
<th>JUNE-JULY 2014</th>
<th>AUGUST 2014</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDP families</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>2,542</td>
<td>14,624</td>
<td>17,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>15,252</td>
<td>87,744</td>
<td>105,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locations</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Displacement in Erbil**
(IOM 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLACEMENT IN 2014</th>
<th>PRE-JUNE 2014</th>
<th>JUNE-JULY 2014</th>
<th>AUGUST 2014</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDP families</td>
<td>4,045</td>
<td>17,223</td>
<td>8,196</td>
<td>29,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>24,270</td>
<td>103,338</td>
<td>49,176</td>
<td>176,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locations</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Duhok Governorate** (Kurdish: Parêzgeha, Arabic: محافظة دهوك) or Duhok Province is one of the governorates of Iraq. It is located in the north of the country in the autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan. Its capital is the city of Duhok. It also includes the city of Zakho, which has at various times served as a checkpoint for the border with Turkey. The governorate has 7 districts: Amedi, Zakho, Duhok, Semel, Akre, Bardarash and Al-Shekhan.

Over 90,000 Syrian refugees, many of whom live in Domiz Camp, have taken shelter in Dahuk since the beginning of the Syria Crisis in 2012. In the first months of 2014, Dahuk saw the arrival of more than 500 families forcibly displaced from Anbar, primarily from the Fallujah and Ramadi districts. Since armed groups and ISIL seized control of Mosul in early June, the second largest city in Iraq and a mere 60 km from Dahuk city, Dahuk has experienced ever growing waves of displaced families seeking refuge in the governorate from the ongoing conflict in Ninewa. In the months of June and July, more than 50,000 people displaced from Ninewa to Dahuk, while in August over 400,000 sought refuge in Dahuk, making the governorate host to the single largest population of IDPs displaced this year. The security situation has remained stable in Dahuk, which has been the main pull factor for displaced population fleeing areas of violence and fighting. Many of the IDPs in Dahuk belong to vulnerable minority groups, such as the Yazidi religion or are Christian.

**Displacement in Duhok**

(IOM 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLACEMENT IN 2014</th>
<th>JUNE-JULY 2014</th>
<th>AUGUST 2014</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDP families</td>
<td>564 IDP families</td>
<td>9,067 IDP families</td>
<td>67,897 IDP families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP individuals</td>
<td>3,384 IDP individuals</td>
<td>54,402 IDP individuals</td>
<td>407,382 IDP individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locations</td>
<td>23 locations</td>
<td>14 locations</td>
<td>50 locations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>