

## Phase 4: Survey Areas &amp; Localities

## 1. Areas: Main Characteristics

ERBIL	Conflict affected		Geographic		Contamination				
	Y	N	urban	rural	natural	industrial	war	other	none
Tajeel/x6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
Bakhtyari/x5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Dollorawa (Shorsh)/x3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Safeen 1/x4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	0
Badawa /x5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ankawa /x5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mamzawa /x5	0	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0
Shaqlawa /x10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Suran /x6	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0
Qoshtabah /x3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Koya /x2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Perzhin /x4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Kaznazan /x6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Syebardan /x2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Sharbout /x2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Daratou /x3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Balyson /x3	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
NAJAF	Conflict affected		Geographic		Contamination				
	Y	N	urban	rural	natural	industrial	war	other	none
Najaf City/x5	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Al Kofa/x9	6	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
Al Abassya/x7	7	0	4	3	0	1	0	1	5
Al Hurea/x3	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Al Manathera/x3	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Al Hera/x3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Al Qadsea/x3	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Al Ansar/x4	4	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0
Al Haydarea/x7	1	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
Al Mashakhb/x6	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
BAGHDAD	Conflict affected		Geographic		Contamination				
	Y	N	urban	rural	natural	industrial	war	other	none
Al Gadeer/x13	2	11	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
Al Dora/x10	10	0	9	1	0	3	0	0	7
Gayara/x10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0
Hor Rajab/x2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Al Mansour/x12	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Sha'ab/x11	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Shulah/x11	11	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	11
Adhamiya/x11	5	6	11	0	0	4	0	0	7
Palestine Street/x9	4	5	9	0	0	5	0	0	4
Baladiyat/x5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kadhumiya/x8	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
BASRA	Conflict affected		Geographic		Contamination				
	Y	N	urban	rural	natural	industrial	war	other	none
Al A'Ashar/x9	0	9	9	0	9	9	9	3	0
Al Asmaai/x6	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Al Hayaniya/x3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	3	0
5-Mile/x3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Al Hadi/x2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Al Mufkia/x2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0
Al Qabala/x4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0
Al Jama'a/x3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Al Zahara'a/x6	6	4	6	0	6	0	6	6	0
Al Zubeer/x9	0	9	9	0	4	6	0	9	0
Old Basra District/x9	9	0	9	0	9	0	6	9	0
Al Qarna/x2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Al Thater/x2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Eaz Al Din Slim/x3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	3	0
Um Qasar/x2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	0
Al Fao/x4	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	0
Abu Al Khaseeb/x4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	4	0
Al Medina/x3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

## 2. Overview

**The Phase 3 of the Study, 'Training of Survey Teams and Finalising of Survey Design'** including the training of the 7 Iraq Centre for Transparency and Accountability (ICTAC)<sup>1</sup> survey teams in April 2010 in Erbil followed by preliminary piloting of the household questionnaire and revision of the various survey instruments, completion and translation of the survey and data entry guidance manuals, design of the databases, acquisition of relevant maps, and final selection of the survey areas and localities. Published maps were supplemented by Google Earth and Wikimapia for more remote rural areas.

The four governorate survey (*Phase 4 of the Study*) implemented by ICTAC, began on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2010 with Baghdad Governorate, followed by Erbil (6<sup>th</sup> June 2010), Basra (22<sup>nd</sup> June 2010) and Najaf (1<sup>st</sup> August 2010). Completed survey questionnaires were transported weekly from the field to ICTAC's office in Baghdad where a 6-member SPSS data-entry team inputted the data into the databases. The surveys were completed in late August 2010 and data entry completed in September 2010.

A total number of 6,032 completed questionnaires were collected during the household survey.

- Baghdad: 2,022 (33%) questionnaires, identifying 38 households with disabled children.
- Basra: 1,504 (25%) questionnaires, identifying 50 households with disabled children.
- Erbil: 1,507 (25%) questionnaires, identifying 40 households with disabled children.
- Najaf: 999 (17%) questionnaires, identifying 60 households with disabled children.

The survey was complemented by qualitative one-to-one interviews with key respondents including a number of households with disabled children identified during the survey, institution personnel caring for 0-18 years with disability (Baghdad x8, Basra x9, Erbil x5; Najaf x7), school principals, people with disability and carers, health-workers, teachers including special-needs teachers, local community representatives and government leaders. Most interviews and focus group sessions were recorded, with the permission of respondents, in addition to notes being taken in the advent of a malfunction of recording equipment. Each recording has since been transcribed and translated. A total of 93 one-to-one interviews were undertaken, supplemented by 24 key respondent focus groups.

**1.i Security-related Issues** A number of strategies were adopted to help manage and mitigate security risks, fundamental to which were local intelligence, exclusion of some of the higher risk areas, team composition by sectarian origin and allocation of survey areas accordingly. Fieldworkers carried photo ID cards and official permit letters obtained and worked in pairs. It is a real testament to the individual commitment of survey team leaders and their fieldworkers that they were able to continue their work under such adversity<sup>2</sup> and deliver in full.

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<sup>1</sup> CARA's Iraqi partner organisation

<sup>2</sup> **Security issues encountered:** In Gayara in Sadr City, permission had to be sought from senior members of the Al-Mahdy Army (Muqtada Al-Sadr Militia) to ensure the safety of the survey fieldworkers. A number of interviewees were imposed for one-to-one interviews and focus group sessions. In Hor Rajab, two members of the survey team were reported to the army as terrorists and subsequently arrested. Dr Al Hashemy negotiated their release with the senior district officer in charge. In Suran on the Iraq/Iran border the survey was relocated to the town centre due to Iranian army artillery shelling of the suburbs and surrounding Kurdish villages at the time. In Baghdad, although unrelated to the survey, one of the team was kidnapped at gun-point and held for 9 days before his release by the Iraqi forces. In Basra, teams had to negotiate public riots due to poor public services and electricity shortages, with the ensuing clamp-down making movement around the city more difficult. Security concerns also impacted on the focus group participants, in Baghdad in particular, where roadblocks delayed the start of discussions by up to two hours in at least one case. Difficulties travelling to and from focus group venues also curtailed discussion on a couple of occasions, with participants anxious about their return journeys and reaching home before nightfall.

### 3. Survey Areas and Localities: Selection Process

Survey areas were selected on the basis of four broad characteristics, each with its own subsets:

- **Social Geography** ‘rural’, ‘urban’;
- **Demography** ‘very affluent’, ‘somewhat affluent’, ‘somewhat poor’, ‘very poor’;
- **Conflict Affected** ‘yes’, ‘no’;
- **Environmental Contamination** ‘natural’, ‘industrial’, ‘warfare’, ‘other’ or ‘none’.

**Selecting Areas** 10 to 15 ‘Areas’ were selected from within each governorate to collectively and proportionately reflect the characteristics of the governorate, with most containing a range of the above characteristics – eg. urban and rural localities. ‘Area’ sizes varied, with larger ones divided into sub-areas.

**Economic Status** Although the ‘affluence to poverty’ spectrum was used to establish the economic demography of survey areas and localities through local knowledge and observation, major population displacement since 2003, as a result of sectarian violence, targeted assassinations and criminal activities, including kidnappings for ransom, meant that external or historical indicators did not necessarily reflect the economic status of current inhabitants. The actual economic status of surveyed households was verified using a number of economic indicators included in the survey questionnaire.

**Selecting Survey Localities** Up to 15 survey ‘Localities’ were selected within each ‘Area’ or ‘Sub-Area’, drilling down to smaller relatively homogenous locations such as single streets, apartment blocks, villages or rural groupings of 50 to 100 households. Localities were either ‘rural’ or ‘urban’, either ‘contaminated’ or ‘not contaminated’, either ‘conflict-affected’ or ‘not conflict-affected’.

Achieving total homogeneity in respect of economic status was less easy in areas that had seen major displacement with some affluent dwellings reoccupied by poorer households.

**Countering Potential Bias** The final selection of survey localities rested with the UK research team who randomly eliminated up to 50% of the proposed localities to counter potential survey team bias. A target of 20 completed questionnaires from each survey locality was set to limit data bias.

### 4. Teams, Allocation and Approach

The two Kurdish speaking teams were dedicated to Erbil. The remaining 5 teams, were assembled on the basis of sectarian and ethnic origin to help minimise risk and facilitate the survey, included a team leader and up to 10 fieldworkers, of which at least one female to respond to cultural sensitivities associated with gender within the survey population. The teams were supported and overseen by the overall Iraq team leader, Dr Al Hashemy, ICTAC President, supported by Mr Al Munaam, ICTAC Director.

Survey localities were allocated across the survey teams to ensure appropriate sectarian ‘match’ and a ‘start point’ established for each locality. Fieldworkers progressed from the start point knocking systematically on each structure (single or multiple dwelling) to establish if inhabited and, if yes, whether the household(s) within contained children. Questionnaires were only completed for those households containing children up to 18 years of age. Children below the age of 18 who did not live within the household dwelling were excluded to avoid duplication.

**Permission** was sought from senior government figures within each of the governorates to undertake the survey: Mohammed Yousif Qasam Al Moberka, Secretary General, Baghdad Governorate Council; Mahdiaa Abd Hussein, Member of Baghdad Governorate Council; Hadi Nozad, President of Erbil Governorate Council; Kha’ad Al Shimmari, President of NAJAF Governorate Council, Nawal Abd Al Ridha, member of the NAJAF Governorate Council & Director, President of the Basra Governorate Council.

**Thanks.** We are most grateful to the many others who supported the study at the central, regional, and local level, without whose assistance Phase 4 of the study would not have been possible. A number of those who provided support are listed under each governorate below.<sup>3</sup>

## 5. Survey Governorate 1: BAGHDAD

### 4. i Baghdad Survey Overview

**Survey Map References** The Baghdad city survey references were drawn from a JICA originated GIS map, Baghdad Municipality, supplemented by Google Earth and Wikimapia for survey localities outside the city.

**Survey Areas and Localities** Eleven survey areas were selected to collectively represent the key characteristics of Baghdad Governorate, followed by selection survey localities: Al Gadeer/x13 localities; Al Dora/x10 localities; Gayara/x10 localities; Hor Rajab/x2 localities; Al Mansour/x12 localities; Sha'ab/x11 localities; Shulah/x11 localities; Adhamiya/x11 localities; Palestine Street/x9 localities; Baladiyat/x5 localities; Kadhumiya(inc Al Hariya)/x8 localities. A total of 102 localities were surveyed in Baghdad Governorate.

**Permission** was obtained from the City Council and Local Councils with the support of Dr. Falah Al Qaisi, Head of Baghdad City Council Education Committee and Member of Baghdad Governorate Council.

**Local Support** Considerable support was provided by local leaders and officials. Amongst those who assisted the Baghdad survey were: Ms Assima Majeed Hasany, Director of the Special Education Unit, Ministry of Education; Hussien Ali Nasr, Deputy Director of Education, Russafa 3; Haitham Hassan, Sahwa Leader Hatian (Al Jama'a); Dr Falah Al Qaisy, Member Baghdad Governorate Council; Kareem Nasr, Deputy Director of Education, Risafa 2; and Hussien Al Sadr, Religious Leader, Kadhumiya.

**Summary of Data Collected** Over 4,500 'structures' were approached from which 2,022 completed qualitative household survey questionnaire were obtained, complemented by 19 1-to-1 key respondent interviews; 8 household interviews; 8 institutional interviews; and 4 focus groups.

### 4.ii Description of Baghdad Survey Areas and Localities

➤ **AL-GADEER Survey Localities: Ref.704/St.55; Ref.706/St.14 & 18; Ref. 738/18; Ref.744/31; Ref. 746/12; Ref. 748/21; Ref. 752/22; Ref. 754/35; Ref. 756/40; Ref. 764/33; Ref. 764/34; Ref. 766/44** (16 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated). Al Gadeer is a primarily affluent residential and relatively modern urban area in East Baghdad with some commerce. Local services are deemed to be relatively good. The area has 3 public schools: a co-educational primary; a secondary boys-only; and a high school for girls, as well as a number of schools. Properties include large two-storey dwellings with open upper floors and gardens, some fronted by shops, and smaller dwellings on primarily residential streets. As with much of Baghdad city, the area is surrounded by concrete walls, with a single entry and exit military check point and concrete road blocks. The area has seen major displacement since 2003, including a steady exodus of its once dominant Christian inhabitants. The relative wealth of Al Gadeer's inhabitants made them the target of kidnappings as well as of religious violence.

➤ **AL-DORA Survey Localities: Ref.806/St.13, Ref.814/St.6, Ref 831/St.5, Ref 830/St.1, Ref.816/St.3, Ref.836/St.26, Ref.842/St.14, Ref.848/St.7, Ref.850/St.19 and Ref.860/St.20** (13 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated). Al Dora was selected due to its diversity, combining rural and urban, residential, industrial and agricultural localities. It covers a large part of South-West Baghdad and is bordered to the North and East by the Tigris. Agricultural areas include palm groves, crops and livestock. Rural properties range from large houses on square plots of land to poor agricultural worker breezeblock and mud dwellings. Urban and

<sup>3</sup> A full list of names will be added to the Phase 4 report once permissions have been obtained from all those who supported the study to include their names.

industrial sub-areas date from the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and include an oil refinery, electricity power station, a government abattoir and large grain silos. It also has the largest church in Iraq.

A less affluent predominantly working class area, Al Dora has seen major insecurity and ethnic cleansing post 2003. A once mixed population, with a dominant Christian community it is now predominantly Muslim with Sunni and Shia communities reformed into segregated communities. Urban properties range from single-storey terrace dwellings with open upper floors to small apartment blocks. At the time of the survey, a few displaced families had returned to their original homes.

The oil refinery and power station have led to environmental pollution, also affecting neighbouring areas. Services are mixed and rubbish strewn in the streets. Local schools are ill-equipped and overcrowded and deemed insufficient to meet local needs. Al Dora has several health centres, although no specialist staff.

➤ **GAYARA Survey Localities: Ref.561/St.7, 11, 18 & 32; Ref.563/St.15; Ref.565/St.20; Ref.567/St.23&25; Ref.569/St.40, Al Safara St.Section10 (13 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated).** Gayara is located on the East side of Baghdad within Sadr City, a stronghold of the followers of the Shi'ite leader Moqtada Al-Sadr. It represents the poorest urban classes and one of the most densely populated districts of Baghdad City. The area has witnessed continued armed conflict since 2006, initially between the US forces and militia and more recently between the Iraqi forces and the militia. Many of its approximately 3 million inhabitants originate from Iraq's southern tribal areas. Houses are old, small, damp and in very poor condition. Gyara has 3 schools running three-shift days to cater for local children, many of whom drop out post primary school to become part of the household economy. It has a small health centre ill equipped to meet local needs, and without specialist medical staff. Public services are controlled very poor. This is an area deemed to have a high prevalence of disease.

➤ **HOR RAJAB Survey Localities: Zeraijiya and Zumberyaniya (3 propose, 1randomly eliminated).** Hor Rajab represents the poor rural agricultural areas of Baghdad Governorate, lying to the south of Baghdad City, with farms stretching along the West Bank of the Tigris. The local population is tribal. After the invasion, the area became notorious as the 'Death Triangle' following seizure by supposed Al Qaeda factions. It suffered terrible violence with the kidnap and murder of a large number of tribal leaders. Women and children were also targeted. Later the area became a battle ground between Al Qaeda and the US and Iraqi forces. It remains high risk area. Public services are deemed to be very bad – no electricity or drainage systems and tainted water. Zumberyaniya has no school and there is only one in Zeraijiya so that the majority of those living in the survey localities do not have easy access to school. A single health centre lacks specialist medical staff.

➤ **AL MANSOUR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA Survey Localities: Ref.617/St.34, Ref.611/St.24, Ref.611/St.49, Ref.618/St.23, Ref.620/St.32, Ref.622/St.24, Ref.629/St.20, Ref.629/St.33, Ref.626/St.19, Ref.626/St.25, Ref.626/St.36, Ref.645/St.12 (15 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated)** Al Mansour is made up of a number of West Baghdad sub-areas, including Mansour, Adel, AlJama'a, Hatian, Yarmouk and Al Khadra'a, of predominantly affluent communities and pockets of poorer communities. It is a mixed affluent residential and commercial area, with a number of diplomatic missions and embassies, private universities, private hospitals and some of the best reputed schools in Baghdad. A number of private and public institutes for the disabled are located in Yarmouk and the Al-Rahman Mosque, one of the largest in Iraq, is in Mansour. Houses in the most affluent sub-areas are large two-storey dwellings with open upper floors and gardens. In less affluent localities, dwellings are smaller on primarily residential streets, although also some fronted by small shops. The majority of the population is Muslim. The sub-areas of Adel, Al Jama'a and Al Khadra'a were particularly affected by conflict. Although the sub-area of Mansour escaped general conflict, the affluence of its inhabitants made them the target of kidnap gangs, resulting in considerable displacement

➤ **SHA'AB Survey Localities: Ref.315/St.30, Ref.317/St.1, Ref.317/ 25, Ref.323/St.21, Ref.325/St.22, Ref.327/St35, Ref327/St40, Ref.327/44, Ref.333/St.7, Ref.333/St.10, Ref.333/St.25 (14 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated).** Sha'ab is a highly densely populated urban area in Risafa that has suffered major

sectarian violence and population displacement. Local inhabitants span the mid 'affluent to poverty' range. Local services are deemed to be poor with rubbish in the streets and conflict damage to the sewer system. School provision is deemed to be poor and insufficient to meet the needs of local children.

➤ **SHU'LA Survey Localities: Ref.450/St.12, Ref.452/St.24, Ref.454/St.20, Ref.456/St.7&30, Ref.414/19, Ref. 420/23, Ref. 424/8, Ref. 426/36, Ref. 428/30, Ref. 430/22** (12 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated) Shu'la encompasses a densely populated urban area located in Karkh and a number of rural localities and farms. It has a predominantly poor population, comparable to Gayara and has also witnessed major armed conflict. Urban districts include livestock yards where animals are butchered and their remains discarded in the streets with resulting fly infestations and scavenging animals. There is also daily open-air burning of the city's domestic waste around Shula with resulting pollution. The area is deemed to suffer from a high prevalence of disease, particularly amongst children, who often form part of their household economy. Housing stock is poor as are public services. Local commercial activity is dominated by small street vendors. Shu'la has two health centres, but no specialist medical staff.

**ADHAMIYA & WAZIRIYA Survey Localities: Ref.301/St.8 & St10, Ref.302/St.4, Ref.303/St.14, Ref.305/St.21, Ref.304/St.13, Ref.306/St.14 & St20, Ref.312/St.11, Ref.316/St.3, Ref.320/St.9** (14 localities proposed, 3 randomly eliminated). Adhamiya is a mixed urban residential/industrial area selected for its diversity. The population spans the 'affluent to poor' spectrum with poorer inhabitants in Kasra and older parts, such as Safeena, a densely populated district with narrow streets and small old houses without gardens. A number of institutions and landmarks are located in Adhamiya: eg. Baghdad University College of Law, the Kasra Al-Kashafa Football Stadium, the Indian Embassy, Risafa#1 Directorate of Education, Deputy Minister of Education Office, Al Hariri secondary school, Al Azadahar MoLSA Institute for the Blind, and the important Sunni Abu-Hanifa Mosque/Shrine. The area is predominantly Sunni and has suffered considerable conflict, including attacks on the Mosque. Services in Adhamiya are deemed to be relatively good in the more affluent sub-areas.

Waziriya contains a number of affluent residential sub-areas renovated in the 1980s, with large modern houses and gardens, as well as the Waziriya Industrial Zone. Local 'landmarks' include Al Ma'moniya School, one of the oldest and best reputed in Baghdad; Turkish Embassy; University of Baghdad College of Fine Art and College of Sports for Women; Adhamiya Court; Adhamiya Sports Club, a number of private hospitals and universities; and a number of banks and NGOs. The Waziriya Industrial Zone houses large government battery, fabric, clothes and cooling-unit factories etc. as well as other smaller privately owned factories. The surrounding areas suffer from industrial pollution, most notably from the acid used in battery manufacture. Waziriya is deemed to have been less affected by conflict as a result of protection afforded institutions and factories in its proximity, eg. Ministry of Health and Medicine City, a government complex of 5 hospitals in the neighbouring district of Bab Al Matha'am.

➤ **PALESTINE STREET Survey Localities Ref.502/St.34, Ref.504/St.42, Ref.506/St.13 Ref.507/St.10, Ref.508/St.14&27, Ref.510/St.22, Ref.303/St.44&58** (12 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated) Palestine Street is a mixed residential/commercial area named after its main commercial street. The University Al-Mustansiriya is located there. Local properties, relatively large dwellings, were owned or rented by academic staff or rented by university students. Kidnappings and sectarian violence post-invasion has led to considerable displacement with owners selling or abandoning their dwellings. Inhabitants at the time of the survey spanned the 'affluence to poverty' spectrum and included displaced families from areas such as Gayara, Access to schools is deemed good with Al Risafa Education Directorate #2 located nearby.

➤ **BALADIYAT Survey Localities Ref.726/St.20, Ref.728/St.11&13, Ref.730/St.2&6** (6 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated). Baladiyat is a predominantly urban residential area with a few rural sub-areas, located in the North Eastern section of Baghdad City. Local inhabitants span the affluent to poor divide. It includes approx. 20 government-buildings provided to house a large community of Palestinians who immigrated to Iraq in 1948. Streets share much the same characteristics, with medium size dwellings

interspersed with small shops. The number of small shops has grown in Baghdad's residential areas following the erection of concrete walls across Baghdad. The Haifa Sports Club and Saddam's ex-Security Building, used as a US army base since 2003, are also located in Baladiyat. Access to schools and local services is deemed relatively good.

➤ **KADHUMIYA & AL HARIYA Survey Localities Ref.411/St.26, Ref.413/St.12, Ref.405/St.5, Ref.427/St.12, Ref.420/St.6&9, Ref.422/St 24, Ref430/St.19 (12 proposed with 4 randomly eliminated).** Kadhymiya is located in Karkh, bordered to the East by the Tigris, to the North by the farms of Taji and to the South by the farms of Uqaidat. It is linked to Adhamiya via Aémamah Bridge and to Shaltchiya via Sarafiya Bridge. It is an affluent and vibrant religious and commercial area, in which the Mosque containing the shrine of Imam Mosa Al Kadhim, is located. This important Shiite holy site draws a constant flow of visitors from both inside and outside Iraq. Small old properties located in the vicinity of the Mosque are relatively expensive. The area has been the target of major terrorist attacks. Local services are deemed to be good including access to schools and health services. The sub-area of Al Hariya lies to the south of Kadhumiya connected by Adan Square. It is poor and densely populated, with narrow streets and poor housing stock. Local inhabitants live in old small dwellings in relatively poor condition. The streets have suffered major conflict leading to the exodus of its Sunni inhabitants, some of whom have returned since the ousting of the militia in 2008. Schools are insufficient for local needs, some operating a 3-shift system. Public services are poor.

## 5. Survey Governorate 2: BASRA

### 5.i Basra Survey Overview

**Survey Map References** Basra city survey references were drawn from a number of maps, supplemented by Google Earth and Wikimapia.

**Survey Areas and Localities** 18 survey areas were selected to collectively represent the key characteristics of Basra Governorate followed by selection of sub-areas and survey localities within each as follows: Al A'ashar/x9 localities; Al Asmaai/x6 localities; Al Haiania/x3 localities; 5-Mile/x3 localities; Al Hadi/x2 localities; Al Mufkia/x2 localities; Al Qabala/x4 localities; Al Jama'a/x3 localities; Al Zahara'a/x6 localities; Al Zubeer/x9 localities; Old Basra District/x9 localities; Al Qarna/x2 localities; Al Thater/x2 localities; Al Medina/x3 localities; Eaz Al Din Slim/x3 localities; Um Qasar/x2 localities; Al Fao/x4 localities; Abi Al Khaseeb/x4 localities. A total of 76 localities were surveyed in Basra Governorate.

**Permissions** Meetings were held with tribal leaders to gain their support, as well as formal written permission obtained from the Basra City Council and Local Councils to allow the survey teams to work.

**Local Support** Amongst those consulted were: Jabar Ameen Jaber, Chair of Basra Governorate Council; Nattiqa Al-Attwan, Chair of the Basra Governorate Council's Committee for Women & Children; Muhammed Hasan Mahmoud, Director of the Institute of Teachers; Muslim Sadiq Majeed, Director of Abu Al-Khaseeb Municipality; and, Riyadh Abdul Ameer, Basra Director of Health.

**Summary of Data Collected** Over 3,255 properties were approached from which 1,504 completed household survey questionnaires were obtained, complemented by 14 1-to-1 interviews with key respondent; 4 household interviews; 5 focus groups; and 9 institutional interviews.

**Issues Arising** At the time of the survey, there was rioting in Basra City due to lack of public services and electricity in particular. The planned survey of localities in Tanouma to the East of Basra City was cancelled due to its proximity to the Iranian border and the risk of shootings and kidnappings.

### 5.ii Descriptions of Basra Survey Areas & Localities

➤ **AL ASHAAR Survey Localities: Ref. Al Bariha 304/St. 14, 15 & 30, Ref. Al Asataklal 302/St. 3, 6 & 7, Ref. Al Jaza'ar/Al Abasia/St 16, 25 & 32 (20 proposed with 11 randomly eliminated).** Al Ashaar is a mixed urban residential and commercial area established well over 50 years ago in the centre of Basra City, and

bordered to the East by the Shatt Al Ar River. It has a large government hospital and a famous commercial sub-district that attracts traders from the Indian continent selling pepper, spices and tea. Pre-2003, Al Ashaar was one of the more affluent and predominantly Christian areas in Basra City, although with poorer sub-areas, but many of its Christian and wealthier inhabitants fled the violence having been targeted by militia. There was evidence of some return at the time of the survey.

As with all of Basra, contaminated water is a major concern and the cause of health problems including typhoid and cholera during the summer months, with children particularly vulnerable. Piped water is salt-contaminated, so that drinking water is trucked in by tanker whose own cleanliness is also at question. This water has to be paid for. Public services are poor and the limited electricity supply exacerbates the impact of the hot climate. Although the area has a drainage system, concerns were voiced about waste water seeping into Basra's canal system. Access to schools is deemed better than in other parts of the Governorate and includes the well-respected Al Central Secondary School for Boys. Residential properties are predominantly older 2-storey mid-size attached properties with an open upper floor. There are few gardens. The area is quite densely populated and its affluence has declined with the departure of many original inhabitants and the immigration of poorer household. Al Jaza'ar is also said to suffer from 'conflict-related' contamination from the early 1990s (chemical) and post-2003 (depleted uranium) as a result of tank bombardments.

➤ **AL ASMAAI Survey Localities: Ref 120/Streets 53, 54 & 55, Ref 121/Streets 60, 62 & 64** (12 proposed, 6 randomly eliminated) Al Asmaai is a predominantly residential area of modest 2-storey attached and detached residential properties with open upper floors and a few with small gardens. A number of shops are interspersed among residential dwellings. Access to schools is deemed to be relatively good and public services are deemed to be average for Basra.

➤ **OLD BASRA Survey Localities: Al-Kaililia/Streets 32, 33 & 34, New Al Mashrak/Streets 4, 5 & 6, Hay Al Taharir 305 and 308/Streets 26, 28 & 29** (14 proposed with 5 randomly eliminated). Old Basra was selected because it lies at the heart of the old city. It is a mixed residential/commercial area and includes the Central Basra Hospital, Basra University and small health centres. The local population is economically mixed, living predominantly in small two-storey dwellings with open upper floors and small gardens on narrow streets. It has suffered considerable conflict and many local properties still show conflict damage. Local services are poor, including piped water and electricity. Residents reported conflict-related depleted uranium contamination. Discarded domestic waste is left to rot in the streets. Despite reasonable access to schools, children contribute to the economy of poorer households, so that illiteracy is deemed to be significant.

➤ **AL HAYANIYA Survey Localities: Street 60, Al Sayed Street, Al Shula'a Street** (4 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated). Al Hayaniya is an entirely residential urban area that has been the scene of major conflict in which depleted uranium tipped ammunition was used with suspected resultant 'conflict-related' contamination. The local population is poor and the area densely populated. The majority of permanent properties are attached single-storey dwellings in poor condition, some with corrugated iron roofs. The area also has temporary dwellings erected by displaced homeless households. Public services are very poor, with no electricity, piped water or drainage. Disease is deemed prevalent, with children the most vulnerable. Human detritus and rubbish is strewn in the streets, with pooling stagnant water. Although access to schools is deemed good, local children again form part of the poorer household economy.

➤ **AL HADI Survey Localities: 2<sup>nd</sup> Al Hadi and Al Bedha'ani** (3 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated) Comparable to Al Hayaniya.

➤ **5 MILE Survey Localities: Streets 3, 7 & 11** (6 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated) 5-Mile is an urban residential and moderately affluent area, with a mix of attached and detached medium sized two-storey houses with open top floors many damaged during the conflict, some of which have gardens. Small local shops are interspersed. The area has poor public services, contaminated water supplies and a damaged drainage system. Access to schools is deemed relatively good.



➤ **AL MUFKIA Survey Localities: Street 50/flats 50, Street 52/flats 50** (2 proposed, 0 randomly eliminated) Al Mufkia is a modest urban residential area in Basra City, interspersed with small local shops that has suffered some conflict. Public services are generally poor and the area was observed to be strewn with human detritus rotting in the streets. Access to schools is deemed insufficient for local need.

➤ **AL QABALA Survey Localities: Municipal Council Houses, Streets 70, 71 & 74** (7 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated). Al Qabala, is a densely populated poor urban residential area that saw much conflict and resulting damage. It has a small health centre and reasonable access to schools, but children again form part of the household economy. Al Qabala was particularly affected during the 2010 riots.

➤ **AL JAMA'A Survey Localities: Streets 20, 21 & 24.** (6 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated) Al Jama'a is a relatively poor urban residential area. It too lacks electricity and clean drinking water. Local properties sustained fairly superficial conflict damage, eg. shattered windows and doors, which has for the main been repaired. There is access to schools, but for poorer households the children form part of the household economy. The area has a small health centre.

➤ **AL ZAHARA'A Survey Localities: Ref 118/Streets 56, 57& 59, Ref 124/Streets 6, 7 & 8** (12 proposed, 6 randomly eliminated) Al Zahara'a is a predominantly poor urban residential area interspersed with local shops. The area has been a battleground, fought over by the militia and then by government forces seeking to oust the militia in 2008, with resulting damage to properties – basic 2-storey attached and detached houses some with small gardens built around the late 1970s – has not been repaired. Services are relatively poor and although there is reasonable access to school, children again form part of the household economy for poorer households. Al Zahara'a also has a small health centre.

➤ **AL ZUBAYR CITY Survey Localities: Al Arab First/Streets 3, 5 & 9, Al Arab Second/Streets 21, 23, 25 & 29, North/Streets 31 & 35** (13 proposed, 4 randomly eliminated) Al Zubayr City is the second largest city in Basra Governorate, lying approximately 30km South/South West of Basra city, with a population of over 750,000. The old city of Zubayr, established in the 1930s, now lies at the heart of Zubayr City. It is poor and densely populated with narrow streets and old single-storey attached houses without gardens. It has a large black population originating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Saudi slave trade. The old city also has a shallow open sewer system. Septic tanks are emptied by tankers and used to fertilise surrounding fields, in what is a major tomato growing area that supplies the whole of Iraq. Access to clean water is difficult for poor populations that cannot afford to purchase clean water.

The expansion of the city in the 1970s and 1990s saw the construction of more modern and affluent suburbs with wider streets and a mix of attached and detached 2-storey houses with open top floors. The famous Sunni Mosque of Al Zabir, a disciple of the Prophet Mohammed, was built by Saddam in the 1990s. Since 2003, Zubayr has seen illegal residential and commercial development on its perimeters. The sewer system in these more modern areas of Zubayr is underground and deemed to be good.

Zubayr City's population spans the affluence/poverty spectrum, but is predominantly poor. Residential properties amongst poorer populations are modest with few gardens, and interspersed with small local shops. Access to schools in Al Zubayr is deemed to have improved since 2003.

Public services across the whole of Al Zubayr City are deemed relatively poor, including rubbish collection, electricity and clean water supply. The Khor river runs through Al Zubayr, which also has a small commercial port. The industrial area to the South West of Zubayr includes a large number of steel and brick factories. The Ramila oil field lies to the West of the city.

➤ **AL QARNA CITY Survey Localities: Al Sharsh and Hay Al-Jama'a** (4 proposed, 2 randomly eliminated) Al Qarna City sits in the administrative area of Qarna, a predominantly rural and tribal area located to the North of Basra Governorate, with a population of approximately 250,000. Well over 50% of the administrative area is re-occupied by marshland, re-established since its draining by the Saddam Regime, which resulted in a major outmigration of the local Marsh Arabs to the cities. Fed by the Tigris and the

Shatt al-Arab waterways, upstream damming by Turkey has also reduced the water flows to the marshlands. The population is predominantly poor. Electricity supplies are poor and, although there is piped potable water in the city, there is none in surrounding rural areas. Access to healthcare and schools in the city does not extend to rural areas so that illiteracy is deemed to be significant. Diseases such as typhoid and cholera are in evidence during the summer months, with children particularly vulnerable. Local properties are small and streets narrow and unpaved. The area has seen little post-2003 conflict.

➤ **AL THATER Survey Localities Naher Al A'az and Hor Al Saad** (2 proposed, 0 randomly eliminated) Al Thater is a small town (population approx 1,500 to 2,000), located within a predominantly rural tribal area to the North of Basra Governorate. It is representative of a 'somewhat poor' population. There are few public services with drinking water tanked in. Electricity supply is poor as is access to schools and healthcare. Dwellings are small and mostly single storey. Dwellings have individual septic tanks and only the main streets are paved.

➤ **AL MEDAINA & EAZ AL Din SLIM Al Rahmánya, Al A'alawan, Bany Al Mansour, Al Haweer, Al Khas, Slha'a A'akab** (9 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated) Al Medaina is an administrative area to the North of Basra governorate, South of a tributary of the Tigris. It is a predominantly rural and tribal marshland area in which the small city of Medaina is located with a population of approx. 150,000 and 170,000 inhabitants surrounded by agricultural communities of varying sizes. The city has two government hospitals. The survey focused on the surrounding agricultural communities with date palm groves the main agricultural activity in the area. It has a system of waterways used to irrigate the date palm fields, drawing water from the Tigris. As with most marshland areas, water buffalo herds are common. As with the rest of Basra, diseases such as cholera are prevalent during the summer months.

➤ **UM QASAR Localities Surveyed Houses: Ready/50 and Al Mania'a Street 1-4** (3 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated). Located in the South-West of Al Fao Administrative Area, Um Qasar is a particularly strategic area for Iraq. It was in the front line during the Iran-Iraq war, the first Gulf War and the most recent war. The various conflicts have also resulted in chemical and depleted uranium contamination. As with most of southern Basra, water supplies are contaminated. Public services were disrupted in 2003 and are now relatively poor, but due to the areas strategic nature, electricity remains relatively good. Local housing was provided to naval personnel and dock workers by the government and is a mix of modest one- and two-storey detached properties. The local population is relatively affluent.

➤ **AL FAO CITY Localities Surveyed: sub-area Centro Fao/St.1 (1/1/88) & St.3 (1/1/90); sub-area Southern Fao: St.1 (1/2/82); sub-area Al Bahar: St.1 (1/1/88)** (8 proposed, 4 randomly eliminated). Al Fao, a predominantly poor area, is also located in the Al Fao Administrative Area. It is a seaport with a population of approx. 15,000 that lies on the West Bank of the Shatt al-Arab river that flows into the Gulf, with Iran on the East bank. Local residential properties are relatively modest single and two-story dwellings. Fao was occupied by Iran in 1987 and, although won back in 1988, the fighting resulted in the displacement of over three quarters of the city's original population. It remains insecure due to proximity to Iran. There is a major oil refinery to the West, with resulting 'industrial' pollution. The local agricultural (henna and dates) and fishing industries (fresh and saltwater) have been severely affected by saltwater contamination, and the local Gulf fishing industry remains under threat from Iranian warships. It is an area of high unemployment. Electricity supply is poor and potable water brought in by road. It has a number of healthcare centres and a small hospital in Fao City. Access to school is deemed good.

➤ **ABU AL KHASEEB Localities Surveyed: Al-Awdga, Naher Khoz Yusafa, Al Market & Hamadan Bridge** (6 proposed, 2 randomly eliminated). This administrative area lies to the East of Basra City running along the southern bank of the Shatt Al Arab River. It is a famous date farming area with a number of residential clusters and a small industrial zone linked to the local date industry. Factories include fertiliser manufacture and date processing and packaging factories, most with their own retail outlets. The important oil port of Abu Flus, to which oil is piped from across Iraq to be shipped out by tanker to the wider world, is also

located on the southern bank. The entire area is divided by minor tributaries from the Shatt Al-Arab River that irrigate the date palm groves. It also has a significant fresh-water fishing community. Public services are reasonable and healthcare includes a small government hospital. There are a good number of schools, although some inhabitants closer than others. The majority of residential properties are small to modest single and two-storey dwellings, and inhabitants relatively poor agricultural workers rather than landowners. Roads other than main roads are not paved.

## 6. Survey Governorate 3: ERBIL

### 6.i ERBIL Survey Overview.

**Survey Map References** Maps were obtained with the assistance of the Edress Laua, Director MoE Special Needs Unit, and Maysoon Jalal, MoE Adviser, supplemented by Google Earth and Wikimapia.

**Survey Areas and Localities** 18 survey areas were selected to collectively represent the key characteristics of Erbil Governorate followed by selection of sub-areas and survey localities within each of the areas listed below. Tajeel/x6 localities; Bakhtyari/x5 localities; Dollorawa (Shorsh)/x3 localities; Safeen 1/x4 localities; Badawa /x5 localities; Ankawa /x5 localities; Mamzawa /x5 localities; Shaqlawa /x10 localities; Suran /x6 localities; Qoshtabah /x3 localities; Koya /x2 localities; Perzhin /x4 localities; Kaznazan /x6 localities; Syebardan /x2 localities; Sharbout /x2 localities; Daratou /x3 localities; Balyson /x3 localities; Sydagan/was cancelled due to security issues. A total of 74 localities were surveyed.

**Permissions** Written permission was obtained from the Erbil City Council.

**Local Support** Amongst those who assisted the Erbil survey were Edriss Laua, Director MoE Special Needs Department; Maysoon Jalal, MoE Adviser; and Karen Chesterton, Independent Consultant on Inclusive Education at the MoE.

**Responses** Households were very positive when approached in almost all of the survey localities. Ankawa was the only real exception, with some refusals from recent émigrés from other parts of Iraq.

**Summary of Data Collected** 1,507 completed household survey questionnaires; 17 1-to-1 interviews with key respondents; 6 household interviews; 9 focus groups; and 5 institutional interviews. The two Erbil teams were divided between localities within the city and localities outside the city.

### 6.ii Descriptions of Erbil Survey Areas and Localities

➤ **TAJEEL Survey Localities: SEC. 40/St.1,2,3; SEC. 45/St.1,2,3 (7 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated)** Tajeel sits at the heart of Erbil City and was selected to represent poorer urban areas. The majority population is poor and working class Turkmen with some Arabs who settled in the area a long time ago. Streets are narrow and crowded and houses old and in poor condition. Services, such as electricity and drinking water are reasonable, but sewers are open and above ground and poor. There is no hospital and the schools are insufficient to meet local needs. Properties are built of mud and block construction. Parts of the area are due to be turned into an archaeological site and inhabitants relocated.

➤ **BAKHTYARI Survey Localities: SEC. 250/St.1,2,3,4,5 (7 proposed, 2 randomly eliminated)** Bakhtyari was selected as a relatively affluent area of Erbil City built in 2003. Local services are good, including water and electricity supplies. It also has good schools sufficient to meet the needs of local children. Almost all of the local inhabitants are Kurdish and include ministers and judges and other senior employees. Property here is very expensive. The survey teams were well received

➤ **DOLLARAWA Survey Localities: Erbil Square, Secondary School for Girls, Gas Station (7 proposed, 4 randomly eliminated)** Dollorawa represents the affluent classes in Erbil City with expensive properties inhabited by wealthy businessmen, high ranking officials and merchants etc. Built in the 1990s, the area is

relatively new with good services, including water and electricity and an underground sewer system. Education access includes kindergartens and is deemed sufficient to meet local needs.

➤ **SAFEEN 1 Survey Localities: SEC215/St.2,3,4&6** (8 were selected from which 4 were randomly eliminated) Safeen is another newly built area of Erbil City whose inhabitants are middle class and predominantly 'somewhat affluent'. Public services including water and electricity are good, as is the educational infrastructure, which is deemed to be sufficient to meet local needs.

➤ **BADAWA Survey Localities: SEC157/St4&5; SEC165/St.5; SEC166/St.4; SEC167/St.3** (7 proposed, 2 randomly eliminated) Badaw is a small densely populated town set in a sparsely populated rural area bound by Kurdish tribal traditions. Local properties were illegally built on government land and not officially recognised until 2000. The local working class population is predominantly poor with small number more affluent inhabitants. There is no school in the village so that access is poor and illiteracy rates are deemed to be significant. Public services eg. clean water and electricity are also poor. The area has an open ground-level drainage system and many streets still unpaved.

➤ **ANKAWA Survey Localities: SEC108/St1&3; SEC245/St3,5&7;** (10 proposed, 5 randomly eliminated) Ankawa is a mixed residential and commercial area developed over the last 8 years, located on what was a sparsely populated rural area on the northern outskirts of Erbil City. It is now a predominantly affluent educated Christian area with a smaller number of Kurd and Arab inhabitants and home to Consulates, INGOs and UN agencies, with 4 star hotels and restaurants. It leads out to Erbil's International Airport. Services are deemed to be good, including access to schools, which is sufficient to meet local needs. Service budgets for the area are under the direct control of the KRG Council of Ministers to avoid prejudice in allocation between Christian and Muslim areas. It has a covered drainage system other than in the older part, where it is open at ground-level, but relatively clean. The survey teams encountered a few refusals amongst recent 'émigrés' from Central and South Iraq.

➤ **MAMZAWA Survey Localities: Auto Repair Shop; Ferdous Mosque; Othman Mosque. AlRayan Mosque; High Street** (8 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated). Manzawa is a poor working class industrial area located approximately 15km South of Erbil City. It is home to a relatively poor Kurdish community, bound by strict Kurdish tribal traditions. The area suffers from industrial pollution emanating from a local cement factory that employs many of the local inhabitants. It has poor public services, including a lack of water and sanitation systems. Schools are insufficient to meet local needs. Locals are said to marry young and have large families. Local dwellings are relatively uniform and not all streets are paved.

➤ **SHAQLAWA Survey Localities: SEC820/St3,4,5,6&8; SEC825/St4&9; Sperawa, Zewa, Sarqad** (15 proposed, 5 randomly eliminated) Shaqlawa is located 40km North-East of Erbil City centre. The original area was substantially redeveloped post-2003. Local inhabitants are rural and predominantly Kurdish Christians with a smaller number of Arabs. They span the mid 'affluent to poverty' spectrum. Lobbying from local inhabitants has resulted in Shaqlawa's public service budget coming under the direct control of the Kurdish Council of Ministers to avoid prejudice between Christian and Muslim areas. Schools and services are deemed to be good. Shaqlawa is a growing tourist area.

➤ **SURAN Survey Localities: Karaki Ayol, Sarcham, Tabawa. Old Diyana, Babishtian and Shhedan** (17 proposed, 11 randomly eliminated) Suran combines a mix of rural and urban localities and is located about 80 km to the North/North-East of Erbil City, close to the Iranian border. A cross-border skirmish at the time of the survey, limited the survey to safer central localities. Although Suran is a predominantly rural area, a number governmental institutions are located in the town, including a Court and the University of Suran, including the College of Law and College of Education. The majority of inhabitants are Kurdish returnees from Iran. Rural inhabitants are predominantly farmers and herders. The area contains smaller districts such as Diyana, Babishtian and Shhedan, several of which have strong Christian communities. The area lacks services and schools are located in the centre of Suran so that children in the suburbs or beyond have to travel a considerable distance. Illiteracy rates are significant.

- **QOSHTABA Survey Localities: Anwar Mosque, Al-Bayan School, SEC103/St65** (12 proposed, 9 randomly eliminated) Qoshtaba is a rural farming area and community located 30km South of the centre of Erbil City and bound by strong Kurdish tribal traditions. Local inhabitants range across the 'affluent to poverty' spectrum with the majority Kurdish returnees from Iran. Although an old area, it has seen some redevelopment, but public services remain limited and the area still operates an open sewer systems. Access to schools is limited, with children having to travel considerable distances to reach the available schools. Illiteracy rates in the area are deemed to be significant.
- **KOYA Survey Localities: Azadi & Qandeel** (8 proposed, 6 randomly eliminated) Koya is an old urban area located 60km South-East of the centre of Erbil City. The population is predominantly middle class with inhabitants ranging across the 'affluent to poor' spectrum with the middle grouping dominant. Although the area has seen some renewal, some streets are unpaved and the sewer system is deemed poor. Access to schools is also deemed poor.
- **PERZHIN Survey Localities: Main Road, St.2,3&6** (6 proposed, 2 randomly eliminated). Perzhin is a small predominantly rural agricultural community 10km north of Erbil City, bound by Kurdish tribal traditions. The local population is on the poor end of the spectrum and live in small mud dwellings. This is one of the first areas to which Kurds from across the Iran border migrated. Public services are poor.
- **KAZNAZAN Survey Localities: SEC450/St.2,4&7; SEC452/St.1&13; SEC453/St1** (12 proposed, 6 randomly eliminated) Kaznazan, once a small village community, became a resettlement area for refugees and the internally displaced during the recent Kurdish civil war. It has seen a rapid expansion and urbanisation and now includes a Court and other government institutions. It is located approximately 10km East of Erbil City. Inhabitants are predominantly somewhat to very poor, with a small local contingent of affluent households. It remains an agricultural community bound by strict Kurdish tribal traditions, but also counts a large number of military personnel amongst its inhabitants. Public services are limited, with potable water delivered in tankers and an open sewer system. There are too few schools to meet local need and illiteracy rates are deemed significant.
- **SYEBARDAN Survey Localities: SEC451/St4&5** (3 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated). Syebardan is located approximately 5km from Erbil City. It is a government-supported resettlement area for the Erbil City poor, and has grown from a handful of dwellings to over a 1,000 over the past few years. The majority of its current inhabitants are relatively poor agricultural workers. It has seen a lot of building without planning permission on government land. Services are poor and illiteracy rates deemed significant. This area is also bound by strict Kurdish tribal traditions.
- **SHARBOUT Survey Localities: High School; Small Mosque** (7 proposed, 5 randomly eliminated) Sharbout is a rural farming area, encompassing a number of small village communities, located approximately 20km North-East of Erbil City. Inhabitants adhere to strict Kurdish tribal traditions and sit on the poverty end of the spectrum. Properties are a mix of old and new. Public services and infrastructure are poor. There is no piped drinking water, no electricity supply and the roads are not paved. Access to schools is poor and illiteracy rates are deemed to be significant. It is a tribal area bound by Kurdish tribal traditions.
- **DARATOU Survey Localities: SEC331/St11; First Entrance; High School for Girls** (7 proposed, 4 randomly eliminated) Daratou is another rural farming area located approximately 10km South/South-East of Erbil City. It is populated by internally displaced Kurds from Kirkuk whose own villages were destroyed during the Saddam regime. Although housing stock is new, there are few public services and it has no piped water, or electricity supplies and no shared sewer system. Access to schools is poor and insufficient to meet the needs of the local children. The population is predominantly poor. It is again an area bound by strict Kurdish tribal tradition.
- **BALYSON Survey Localities: Balyson Mosque; Khoran village; Sarkaqa village** (6 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated) Balyson is a rural farming community made up of a cluster of villages located approximately 45km North/North-East of Erbil City, on the border with Sulaymania Governorate. It was the target of

chemical weapon attacks during the 1987 Iraq-Iran war, although deemed now to be almost clear of residual contamination. The local population is predominantly poor and adheres to Kurdish tribal traditions. Services are poor with no piped drinking water. Access to schooling is poor.

## 7. Survey Governorate 4: NAJAF

### 7.i Najaf Survey Overview

**Survey Map References** Municipal maps provided by Nawal Adb Al Ridha, a member of the Najaf Governorate Council and Director of a local Human Rights NGO, supplemented by Google Earth and Wikimapia.

**Permissions** Written permission was obtained from the Najaf City Council and the Local Councils to allow the survey teams to work in the selected areas and localities, and consultation meetings held with tribal leaders, the Director of Education, and the Chairman of the Union of Teachers in Najaf.

**Local Support** Amongst those who assisted the Najaf survey were: Khdaire Ne'mah Al Jobury, Chair, Najaf Governorate Council; Nawal Abdulridha, Member Governorate Council; Nahi Nusir, Member Governorate Council; Hasooni Muhammed, Member of Governorate Council; Jawad Kadhim Saloom, Member of Governorate Council; Murdan Abd Zaid, Director of Administration, Najaf Education Directorate; Adeeba Fadhil, Director MoLSA Care Centre for the Disabled and Elderly. We are beholden to Nawal Abd Al Ridha and Adeeba Fadhil Abdulridha who provided focus group refreshments.

**Survey Areas and Localities** 10 survey areas were selected to collectively represent the key characteristics of Najaf Governorate followed by selection survey localities: Najaf City/x5 localities; Al Kofa/x9 localities; Al Abassya/x7 localities; Al Hurea/x3 localities; Al Manathera/x3 localities; Al Hera/x3 localities; Al Qadsea/x3 localities; Al Ansar/x4 localities; Al Haydarea/x7 localities; Al Mashakhb/x6 localities. A total of 50 localities were surveyed in Najaf Governorate.

**Summary of Data Collected** 999 completed household survey questionnaires; 15 1-to-1 interviews with key respondent; 5 household interviews; 6 focus groups; and 7 institutional interviews.

### 7.ii Descriptions of Najaf Survey Areas and Localities

➤ **NAJAF CITY CENTRE Survey Localities: Ref. New 2/Streets 5, Ref. New 3/St.12; Ref. Al Buraq/St.6; Ref. Al Mashraq/St.19; Ref. Al Haweesh/St.4 (13 proposed, 8 randomly eliminated).** Najaf City Centre is a relatively affluent urban residential area lying at the heart of Najaf City. Inhabitants span the affluence to poverty spectrum. It was badly affected during the US counter-insurgency and a fair number of local inhabitants killed. Public services are deemed reasonable relative to other areas of Najaf, as is access to health services, partly due to the affluence of local residents, but also due to the area's importance to the religious 'tourist' trade. The Imam Ali Mosque draws large numbers from both inside and outside Iraq. Access to schools is deemed sufficient for local needs, although literacy rates amongst older children are said to reflect poor pre-2003 access to schools. Local inhabitants use small generators to compensate for the poor electricity supply.

➤ **AL-KOFA Survey Localities: Ref. Al Rashadia 1/Streets 1&5, Ref. Al Rashadia2/Streets 2,4 & 6, Ref. Al Jama'a, Ref. Suhaila, Ref. Al Esaa, Ref. Al Jumoraya St.6 (13 proposed, 4 randomly eliminated).** Al Kofa is a densely populated area with a mixed although predominantly poor population. The old sewer system is unreliable. Public services are generally poor, although access to healthcare and schools is deemed sufficient for local needs. Between 2004 and 2007 the area fell under the control of the militia and has witnessed periods of considerable armed conflicts.

- **AL ABASSIYA Survey Localities: Ref. Al Askary/St.3, Al Baladea/St.6 and Al Resala/St.15, Al Bofares, St.39, Ref. Tubar Sayed Jawad, Al Mowayhy and Al Wahaby (9 proposed, 2 randomly eliminated)** Al Abassiya is a mixed rural/urban area, with the majority of inhabitants residing in urban areas. It was selected because of its general stability. Local agriculture includes rice and herding – goats, sheep and cattle. It suffers from some industrial contamination as a result of the local brick industry, for which it is famous. Public services are deemed to be average, but access to schools and healthcare is deemed reasonable. Al Abassiya town includes a small hospital. Local dwellings rely on individual septic tanks and small generators due to poor electricity supplies. Education in the area suffered between 2003 and 2007, during the fighting when children were kept at home for their safety.
- **AL-HUREA Survey Localities: Centre, Al Hamam and Al Hassan (4 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated)** Al Hurea is another mixed rural and urban area relatively unaffected by conflict and without contamination. This is a rice growing area with few schools. It has a small health-centre.
- **AL-MANTHERA Survey Localities: Ref. Al Askary/St.5, Center/St.7, Ref. Hospital St.3 (5 were selected from which 2 was randomly eliminated)** Al Manthera is a relatively poor urban area in Najaf City. It has a hospital and a number of health-centres so that access to healthcare is good. There are also a good number of schools to service the needs of the local population, although unemployment is high, particularly amongst the local youth. Public services in the area are also deemed to be reasonable.
- **AL-HIRAH Survey Localities: Ref. Centre; Ref. Modern Market Street; Ref. Al Saneen (5 proposed, 2 randomly eliminated)** are all located within the historic town of Al Hirah. Centre has a predominantly relatively affluent local population living in a mix of detached and attached single and two-storey medium-sized dwelling. The inhabitants of the other 3 localities, located on the outskirts of Al Hirah town, range from poor and live in smaller more basic dwelling, with limited public services in respect of water, electricity and rubbish collection.
- **QADISIYA Survey Localities: Municipal Council Street, Om Al Bat, Al Shibl (5 were selected from which 2 were randomly eliminated)** Qadisiya is another mixed rural/urban area in which the small town of Al Qadisiya is located. The town has a mixed predominantly somewhat poor population with its own cottage hospital, relatively good public service and access to schools, not replicated in the rural areas.
- **AL-ANSAR Survey Localities: Ref. School Street/St.15, Ref. Southern Garage Street/St.8, Ref. Inside Garage Street/St.74, Ref. Gas Station Street/ St.2 (7 proposed, 3 randomly eliminated)** Al Ansar was selected as a poor, densely-populated area that has suffered from major armed conflict and terrorist attacks with resulting conflict-related contamination. It was also the location of a depleted uranium store that is blamed as another source of conflict-related contamination. Public services are virtually non-existent, it has no sewer system and streets are unpaved impairing movement in the wet season. Prevalence of disease is deemed high and access to schools is very poor. The area also suffers from industrial contamination as a result of local brick factories.
- **AL-HAYDARIYA Survey Localities: Ref. Kerbala Highway/St.1, Ref. Centre/St.12, Ref. Al Tahady Street, Ref. Al Mazoca and Bory Village, Ref. Al Salam Street, Ref. Om Al Raqy, (8 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated)** Al Haydariya is a mixed rural/urban administrative area sited in Kerbala Governorate across the northern border of Najaf Governorate. It was annexed to Najaf Governorate in the mid 1970s since when it has come under the control of the Najaf Governorate Council. It was selected to represent poorer urban areas. The area includes the provincial town of Al Haydariya that has good access to schools and public health services, including a small hospital. Water and electricity supplies are unreliable. There is a local brick industry located approximately 40km to the West of the town.
- **AL-MASHKHAH Survey Localities: Centre, Bridge Street, Al Mashakhb Market Street, Shahlan Street, Om Rada, Al Delka (7 proposed, 1 randomly eliminated)** Al Mashkhab is predominantly rural with a few urban areas. It is famous as the 'Anber' rice growing area. The population is predominantly somewhat

affluent to somewhat poor. Schools are located in the centre of the area so difficult to access by those beyond and insufficient to meet local needs. Illiteracy rates are deemed to be significant, with some concern voiced as to access to school by girls.