

## ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK: ANALYSIS QUESTIONS AND CONCEPTS

### I. OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

**Overall objective for the profiling of urban out of camp IDPs and refugees vis a vis the local population in Erbil Governorate:** “The profiling exercise aims to provide the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and humanitarian and development actors with an evidence-base for comprehensive responses to the displacement situation in Erbil Governorate.”

Specific objectives	Research questions	Method
To provide comprehensive profiles of different types of urban and peri-urban areas with high concentration of out of camp displaced populations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which areas have high concentrations of out of camp, displaced populations?</li> <li>2. What features characterize urban and peri-urban areas with high concentrations of displaced populations?</li> </ol>	<p>Mapping</p> <p>Neighborhood profiling</p>
To consolidate information from various sources to provide a demographic profile disaggregated by sex, age and population groups in targeted areas	<p><b>Disaggregated demographic profiles:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the main attributes of the IDP, refugee and host populations</li> <li>2. What are the specific attributes of different genders and ages within each population group?</li> </ol>	<p>Desk review</p> <p>HH survey</p>
To analyze the capacities, vulnerabilities, and coping mechanisms of the populations residing in the areas targeted for profiling, taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the different displacement affected population groups	<p><b>Resiliency of households:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What capacities do households residing in different types of urban areas have? What are their vulnerabilities? How do they cope with their needs?</li> <li>2. Do these three elements differ between IDP, refugee, and host populations?</li> </ol>	<p>HH survey</p> <p>Qualitative data collection</p>
To analyze the relationships between displaced and displacement-affected populations and the social cohesion of communities	<p><b>Social cohesion of communities hosting displaced populations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do the displaced and non-displaced interact?</li> <li>2. What characteristics of urban areas (referring to the neighborhood and the population distributions within neighborhoods) contribute to or impede greater social cohesion?</li> <li>3. How do levels of social cohesion compare in different types of urban areas?</li> </ol>	<p>HH survey</p> <p>Qualitative data collection</p>
To analyze the resilience of different types of urban areas in relation to the availability and limitations of	<p><b>Resiliency of neighborhoods:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the <i>availability</i> of public services and infrastructure in different types of urban areas?</li> </ol>	<p>Neighborhood profiling</p> <p>HH survey</p>

services, livelihood opportunities, housing and infrastructure vis a vis the demands they are facing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. What are the <i>capacities</i> of public services and infrastructure in different types of urban areas to meet the needs of the populations living there?</li> <li>3. To what extent are individuals able to <i>access</i> the public services and infrastructure? Is this different for individuals from IDP, refugee and host communities?</li> <li>4. How do individuals perceive the gap in the provision of public services and infrastructure? How do individuals cope with this gap? What vulnerabilities are most prevalent because of this gap?</li> <li>5. (What is the relationship between the provision of public services and infrastructure to the existence of livelihood opportunities?)</li> </ol>	
To provide a dataset available to the humanitarian and development community	What is the most effective format for sharing the data with partners?	

## II. MATRIX OF TOPICS ADDRESSED:

<b>Urban typologies</b>	<i>Shared characteristics of larger sections of the governorate</i>	Proximity to city center (metropolitan city center, urban periphery, towns/smaller urban centers); land-use (modern residential areas, older residential areas, commercial/industrial/service-oriented areas, low-density areas/empty spaces); and average rental prices (low, medium, high)
<b>Neighborhood profile</b>	<i>Availability and capacity of services in specific neighborhoods</i>	Availability/limitations/capacities/quality of services (education, healthcare, drinking water, electricity), employment opportunities, housing and infrastructure
<b>Population &amp; community profile</b>	<i>Access to services &amp; opportunities by populations</i>	Access by target populations to the different services, employment, quality of housing and infrastructure
	<i>Social cohesion of communities</i>	Relations btw population groups; sense of belonging; perceptions of safety and prevalence of security incidents; stability of stay (risk of eviction); possibility to access livelihood opportunities; future plans; experiences of social inclusion/exclusion; experience of discrimination, etc.

	<i>Resilience of populations &amp; neighborhoods</i>	Capacities, coping mechanisms and vulnerabilities of the displaced as well as non-displaced populations vis a vis the availability and limitations of services, employment opportunities, housing and infrastructure
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### III. CONCEPTS:

#### **Social cohesion:**

- Degree to which community members experience belonging to the neighborhood community;
- Coexistence between the different population groups (interactions with each other and perceptions of each other, including experiences of discrimination);
- Degree of participation in the labor market and differences in livelihood standards.

#### **Resilience of populations:**

Capacities, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms of households to cope with current challenges

#### **Resilience of neighborhoods:**

Availability and capacities of the services and infrastructure to cope with the needs of the populations in a given neighborhood

### IV. INTERESTING QUESTIONS:

- When **assessing vulnerability** of households, can we identify some criteria, which are not so individual (thus avoiding over assessment and people reporting what is expected) - and which are location/community based?
- What are the key **criteria impeding and enabling social cohesion** in the neighborhoods, where displaced populations reside? Can we identify any criteria for predicting declining social cohesion and any interventions, which would hinder this trend?
- What are the links between **economic vulnerability and social cohesion**?
- What are the links between **service provision and social cohesion**?
- Are there any links between **length of displacement on the one hand and degree of integration, poverty, and household resilience on the other**?
- What are the links between **neighborhood resilience and the plans for migration**?
- Etc...

## V. AREA STUDIES APPROACH:

The objectives for this profiling exercise seek a detailed understanding not only of the displaced populations living within the Erbil Governorate but also how those populations interact with existing services and infrastructure. In other words, the profiling requires an assessment of both the characteristics of different target populations as well as the context in which they live to design interventions that are tailored and feasible. We address these twin goals by creating broad urban typologies, in-depth neighborhood profiles, and even more detailed community and population profiles.

This approach is based on methodology developed by UN-HABITAT for their city profiles of Aleppo and Homs in Syria (UN-HABITAT, 2014). Each of these city profiles created area typologies according to criteria adapted to the context. Homs, for instance, is divided into six different areas depending on land-use and type of housing (residential and commercial or industrial land-use; informal, “traditional”, modern, modern residential expansion, and modern-mixed housing). The analysis led to recommendations per sector tailored to the specific capacities and limitations of each area type. Similar to the Homs multi-sector assessment, this profiling exercise will differentiate sections of the governorate by land-use, housing type, and one additional criteria of average rental prices to create a manageable number of distinct areas within the Erbil Governorate, henceforth referred to as **“urban typologies”**.

For the household survey, a multi-tiered sampling strategy will be used to analyze the characteristics of the target populations and the urban context in which they reside. The sampling approach builds in two levels of analysis: first, the sample is stratified by urban typology. Random samples are then drawn from clusters of neighborhoods with high concentrations of each target population within each urban typology. The target populations are IDPs, refugees and the host. These two levels of analysis are expected to produce data that is representative at the urban typology level as well as by the target populations within each typology. This allows for a comparative analysis of the populations living in different urban typologies as well as comparisons of the characteristics and experiences of the households from each population group living within the same typology.

A benefit to creating such typologies is that the households in these areas share certain broad characteristics; for instance, households in an area with predominantly modern housing are expected to have newer infrastructure than households with older or informal housing. By comparing households of different target populations within these area types, we can identify nuanced differences between them. In other words, we take as a starting point that all people living in an urban typology characterized by informal housing have generally poor housing quality relative to other sections of the governorate. One population group within this area may reside in even less secure housing as compared to other population groups. Identifying this specific vulnerability signals a particular need and potentially

flags a gap in service provision. The underlying reason for this gap (for instance targeted discrimination, lack of economic resources, etc.) could be explored separately through qualitative data collection.

In conjunction to the quantitative and qualitative data collection, field teams will collect additional information on specific neighborhoods with high concentrations of target populations to create **neighborhood profiles**. Enumerators will consult with key informants as well as administrative records to obtain this information. The data will be gathered according to sector-specific indicators to measure the availability and capacity of the neighborhood's services and infrastructure. This process complements the secondary data collection to provide two important elements: first, a deeper context to enhance the analysis of the household survey data, and second, as a basis for evaluating neighborhood resiliency, defined as the availability and capacities of the services and infrastructure to cope with the needs of the populations in a given neighborhood.

The third step in the areas studies approach is the **community and population profiles**, which includes an analysis of the needs and characteristics of the target populations and their communities. These are divided into three main issues: access, social cohesion, and resiliency. By access, we mean the opportunities to access services and infrastructure, differentiated by population group and urban typology. This includes the prevalence of secure and sufficient livelihood opportunities, and differential access to services and infrastructure of a particular quality, such as housing and healthcare. The extent to which communities demonstrate elements of social cohesion amongst themselves and with other communities would be most effectively explored through focus group discussions and interviews with community leaders. The final issue, the resiliency of population groups, is defined as the capacities, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms of households to cope with current challenges despite service and infrastructure gaps. The household survey will provide insight into this question. Ultimately these results can be analyzed together with the urban profiles to identify ways that services and infrastructure can be improved to better address population needs.

## **VI. ASSUMPTIONS:**

This area studies approach relies on several key assumptions:

1. We assume that it is possible to collect sufficient data to divide the governorate into distinct urban typologies by land-use, housing type, and average rental prices.
2. We assume that urban typologies represent sections of the city that share the characteristics on which they are based.
3. We assume that target populations are sufficiently dispersed throughout the governorate such that all three reside in each urban typology.
4. We assume that target populations interact more frequently with or depend more on those services and infrastructure that are

located within the same urban typology or neighborhood in which they live.

5. We assume that our mapping process accurately identified clusters of high concentrations of the three target populations, and did not exclude large groups of households of any population group.
6. We assume that the primary service provider in the Erbil Governorate is the public sector. Our understanding of the services and infrastructure available does not include an exhaustive analysis complementary public sector services.