

IRAQ

**POST-DISTRIBUTION
MONITORING (PDM) OF
UNHCR'S 2021-2022
WINTER CASH ASSISTANCE
TO REFUGEE AND IDP
BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS**

JULY 2022



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About IMPACT

IMPACT Initiatives is a Geneva based think-and-do-tank, created in 2010. IMPACT is a member of the ACTED Group.

IMPACT's teams implement assessment, monitoring & evaluation and organisational capacity-building programmes in direct partnership with aid actors or through its inter-agency initiatives, REACH and Agora. Headquartered in Geneva, IMPACT has an established field presence in over 15 countries. IMPACT's team is composed of over 300 staff, including 60 full-time international experts, as well as a roster of consultants, who are currently implementing over 50 programmes across Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Central and South-East Asia, and Eastern Europe

1. SUMMARY

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) developed a regional Winterization plan for 2021-2022 in recognition of the heightened difficulties faced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees during the winter period.¹ In Iraq, UNHCR aimed to assist 261,595 Iraqi IDPs and returnees, 227,765 Syrian refugees and 37,087 non-Syrian refugees, with an overall target of 526,447.²

In some mountainous areas of Iraq, especially in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) where the vast majority of Syrian refugees reside, temperatures often drop as low as two-degrees during the winter months.³ In October 2021, UNHCR published an article explaining how these winter conditions in Iraq posed a dire threat to the well-being of refugees, especially given that many were living in unfinished shelters.⁴ Therefore, Iraq was included in UNHCR's regional winterization strategy, distributing winter cash assistance to vulnerable refugee and IDP households to enable them to meet their heightened needs during the winter months.⁵

Between November 2021 and March 2022, UNHCR and its implementing partners provided winter cash assistance to a total of 126,968 households across Iraq.⁶ According to UNHCR, the demographic composition of beneficiary households was as follows: 61,116 Syrian refugee households, 46,994 Iraqi IDP and returnee households, and 7,746 asylum seeker/refugee households of non-Syrian origin.⁷ Winter cash assistance was provided through mobile wallets for IDPs and returnees and through a financial service provider which uses biometric iris scan authentication for refugees and asylum seekers.

The cash assistance was delivered to refugee beneficiary households through a single payment of 480,000 IQD (approximately 330 USD), whereas IDP beneficiary households received a single payment of 240,000 IQD (approximately 165 USD).⁸ According to UNHCR, this difference was derived from IDP households having received a kerosene allowance from the Government of Iraq and, therefore, the equivalent amount was deducted from the winter cash assistance to avoid duplication.⁹

This report presents key findings from IMPACT Initiatives' (IMPACT) Post-Distribution Monitoring assessment of UNHCR's 2021-2022 Winter Cash Assistance for refugee and IDP households living in Iraq. Data collection activities were carried out between 19 April and 1 June 2022, employing a quantitative methodology consisting of a structured household survey. Household interviews were conducted remotely through IMPACT's Baghdad-based call centre, with a representative sample of beneficiary households randomly selected from the IDP and refugee beneficiary lists provided by UNHCR. Sample sizes were calculated to reach a 95% level of confidence and +/- 5% margin of error at the national level for both population groups (IDP and refugee) and a minimum 95% level of confidence and +/- 10% margin of error at the governorate level and location type (in-camp and out-of-camp).

¹ As the UNHCR Winterization strategy does not necessarily differentiate between IDP and returnee households but rather looks at whether beneficiaries have been displaced at a certain point, this report will use the expression "IDP household" to refer to both IDP and returnee households.

² [UNHCR Regional Winterization Plan 2021-2022](#), August 2021.

³ [Winter Emergency Cold Weather Poses Dire Threat to Refugees - UNHCR](#) 2021.

⁴ [Winter Emergency Cold Weather Poses Dire Threat to Refugees - UNHCR](#) 2021.

⁵ [UNHCR Regional Winterization Plan 2021-2022](#), August 2021.

⁶ [UNHCR Regional Winterization Final Report 2021-2022](#), May 2022.

⁷ [UNHCR Regional Winterization Final Report 2021-2022](#), May 2022.

⁸ 1 USD =1,459 IQD according to [XE](#) as of 05 June 2022.

⁹ [UNHCR Regional Winterization Final Report 2021-2022](#), May 2022.

Therefore, all findings are statistically significant at the population group and location type stratifications.

A total of 2,293 refugee and IDP beneficiary households living in camps or out of camps were interviewed across all 18 governorates of Iraq regarding their use of winter cash assistance, the impact of the assistance on meeting winter-specific needs, satisfaction with the process of receiving cash assistance, as well as any non-compliance issues they faced during the process.

1.1 Key findings

Summarised below are key findings from the assessment on the difficulties faced by beneficiaries during the distribution process, as well as the use and impact of the assistance received by beneficiary households.

1.1.1 Difficulties faced during the process of obtaining winter cash assistance and proportion of households receiving other forms of assistance

- **Over three-quarters of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported having received the complete amount of winter cash assistance** (87% and 80% respectively). All instances of households receiving incomplete assistance were the result of paying an informal fee to the shopkeeper at the cash-out location.
- Amongst those households who reported having received incomplete winter cash assistance, refugee households reported having received on average 475,000 IQD (or approximately 325 USD)¹⁰ while IDP households reported having received an average of 236,000 IQD (or approximately 162 USD). These results point to an average deduction of 5,000 IQD amongst refugee beneficiary households and 4,000 IQD for IDP beneficiary households.
- The vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported they found it “easy” to collect their winter cash assistance (98% and 99% respectively).¹¹
- **None of the refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported having paid money to be selected for the winter cash assistance provided by UNHCR.**
- A higher proportion of refugee beneficiary households (91%) reported being aware of the purpose of the winter cash assistance than IDP beneficiary households (71%).
- **Over half of refugee** (66%) **and IDP** (61%) **beneficiary households reported not having received any other forms of assistance aside from winter cash assistance since October 2021.** Even though IDP beneficiary households received a lower amount of assistance from UNHCR under the assumption that they also obtained cash grants from the Government of Iraq for kerosene, only 29% of IDP beneficiary households declared having received any other forms of cash assistance since October 2021.
- **The proportion of beneficiary households reporting not having received any type of assistance other than UNHCR winter cash assistance was markedly higher for out-of-camp households** (81% of refugee and 76% of IDP beneficiary households) **than those who live in-camp** (41% of refugee and 31% of IDP beneficiary households).

1.1.2 Use of winter cash assistance

- Nearly all interviewed refugee and IDP beneficiary households (99%) reported having spent all of the winter cash assistance received by the time of data collection. **More than half of refugee beneficiary households** (63%) **reported having spent at least some of the winter cash**

¹⁰ 1 USD =1,459 IQD according to [XE](#) as of 05 June 2022.

¹¹ Households that reported finding the process of collecting their winter cash assistance “easy” corresponds to having no difficulties collecting the assistance.

assistance on winter-specific items.¹² However, **by contrast, just over one-third of IDP beneficiary households (37%) reportedly spent at least part of the assistance on winter items**, with food being the most frequently reported category of expenditure for both in-camp and out-of-camp IDP households.

- The vast majority of refugee (90%) and IDP beneficiary households (87%) reported perceiving an increase in the price of winter-specific items in the local markets after having received the assistance. Among those, 66% of refugee and 71% of IDP households reported that these increases in prices made some winter-specific items unaffordable for them to buy.

1.1.3 Impact of winter cash assistance

- Beneficiary households were asked during data collection to recall their priority needs both one month before receiving the assistance and one month after. **The proportion of refugee and IDP households that reported winter-specific items as one of their priority needs had a marked decline between one month before the assistance (66% and 42% respectively) and one month after receiving the assistance (15% and 7% respectively).**
- The livelihood coping mechanism reportedly most frequently employed by both refugee and IDP beneficiary households in the thirty days before receiving the assistance was buying food on credit (73% for both), followed by reduced expenditure on non-food items (42% and 30% respectively) and then spending savings (14% and 10% respectively).
- Only 12% (n=27) of in-camp and 12% (n=77) of out-of-camp IDP beneficiary households reported that they stopped using at least one negative coping mechanism as a result of winter cash assistance. **Only 13% (n=47) of in-camp refugee and 17% (n=109) of out-of-camp refugee beneficiary households reported that they had stopped using at least one coping mechanism as a result of the assistance.**
- The majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported being either satisfied or very satisfied with the cash received for winter assistance (87% and 79% respectively).
- **A higher proportion of refugee households (98%) reported having received their winter cash assistance in time to meet their winter needs than IDP households (88%).** This difference could be the result of the fact that the vast majority of in-camp IDPs (95%) reportedly received the assistance in March 2022, at the end of winter, and in-camp IDPs most frequently reported the assistance arrived too late to cover their winter needs.
- A small minority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported perceiving that the winter cash assistance provided for the 2021-2022 winter would have, to an extent, a prolonged impact on covering household needs for the following winter (2022-2023) (12% and 17% respectively.)

¹² Winter-specific items such as: kerosene, blankets, stoves, gas jerry cans, etc.

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2.1 List of Acronyms

CRI	Core Relief Item
HH	Household
HoHH	Head of Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
LSM	Legal Services Monitoring
ODK	Open Data Kit
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
RDDU	Research Design and Data Unit
SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar

2.2 Geographic Classifications

Governorate	Highest form of governance below the national level
District	Also known as <i>kaza</i> , highest form of governance below the governorate level
Sub-district	Also known as <i>nahiyah</i> , highest form of governance below the district level

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3. INTRODUCTION

Iraq has experienced protracted displacement and instability for decades due to domestic and regional conflict, resulting in the displacement of approximately 1.2 million IDPs (as of March 2022) across Iraq, in addition to 246,000 Syrian refugees and 37,500 non-Syrian refugees (as of June 2021).^{13,14}

In November 2021, UNHCR published a report detailing how the needs of these vulnerable population groups are heightened as a result of the winter conditions.¹⁵ Hence, UNHCR provided support in the form of winter cash assistance distributed between November 2021 and March 2022 with the objective of supporting IDP and refugee populations in alleviating the heightened difficulties they faced in meeting their basic needs during the winter months.

The cash assistance was delivered to refugee beneficiary households through a single payment of 480,000 IQD (or approximately 330 USD)¹⁶ and distributed to IDP beneficiary households through a single payment of 240,000 IQD (or approximately 165 USD). According to UNHCR, winter cash assistance (2021-2022) was distributed to a total of 491,675 individuals across Iraq (126,968 households) comprised of: 203,516 Syrian refugees (61,116 households), 20,759 asylum seekers and refugees of neither Iraqi nor Syrian origin (7,746 households), and 234,970 Iraqi IDPs (46,994 households).¹⁷

As part of UNHCR's efforts to improve the quality of their service delivery and to ensure accountability to beneficiary households, IMPACT carried out a PDM assessment for the winter cash assistance provided across Iraq during the winter period in 2021-2022. This report presents the findings of total 2,816 interviewed IDP beneficiary households¹⁸ targeted by UNHCR between 21 April and 31 May 2022 and aims to help inform UNHCR's strategy for the next winter period (2022-2023).

This report provides a detailed description of the methodology and why it was chosen, before outlining the key assessment findings, organised into the following overarching sections:

- 1) Winter cash assistance process
- 2) Use of winter cash assistance
- 3) Impact of winter cash assistance

¹³ [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Iraq](#) Figures from 31.03.2022.

¹⁴ [Key Figures from UNOCHA, June 2021](#).

¹⁵ [Winter Emergency Cold Weather Poses Dire Threat to Refugees - UNHCR](#) 2021.

¹⁶ 1 USD =1,459 IQD according to [XE](#) as of 05 June 2022.

¹⁷ [UNHCR Regional Winterization Final Report 2021-2022](#), May 2022.

¹⁸ The total IDP beneficiary households interviewed consist of 1,082 in-camp and 1,734 out-of-camp IDP beneficiary households.

4. METHODOLOGY

In order to evaluate the impact of 2021-2022 winter cash assistance provided by UNHCR, IMPACT designed a quantitative, structured household-level survey. The survey employed a random sample stratified by governorate and location type of both refugee and IDP beneficiary households in Iraq that received winter cash assistance from UNHCR between November 2021 and March 2022.

The household survey was designed to assess the effectiveness and impact of UNHCR's 2021-2022 winter cash assistance, while also investigating any non-compliance issues faced by beneficiary households, with the overall objective of helping inform their programming for the subsequent winter (2022-2023). The specific objectives of the assessment included understanding beneficiary households' winterization needs, assessing the perceived impact of the assistance on covering these winterization needs, and the longevity of the assistance.

4.1 Geographical scope

This assessment covered four population groups: in-camp refugee beneficiary households, out-of-camp refugee beneficiary households, in-camp IDP beneficiary households, and out-of-camp IDP beneficiary households across Iraq.

4.2 Sampling strategy and data collection method

For the quantitative methodology of this assessment, a stratified random sampling strategy was employed. The total population from which the sample was taken was stratified by governorate, population group (refugee and IDP beneficiary households), and location (in-camp and out-of-camp). The households were randomly drawn from the full beneficiary lists provided by UNHCR, and sample sizes were calculated with the aim of achieving statistically representative findings at a 95% level of confidence and +/- 5% margin of error at the national level, and 95% level of confidence and +/- 10% margin of error at the governorate, location, and population group levels. Moreover, a 10% buffer was added to the minimum sample to account for non-responses and potential duplicate interviews of beneficiary households. Table 1 below summarises the distribution of sample sizes across governorates.

Table 1. Distribution of final sample size by population group, governorate and location type

Governorate	IDPs in-camp	IDPs out-of-camp	Refugees in-camp	Refugees out-of-camp	Total
Al-Anbar		2		55	57
Al-Basrah				47	47
Al-Muthanna		9			9
Al-Najaf		5		53	58
Al-Qadissiya		1		5	6
Al-Sulaymaniyah	69	91	101	104	365
Babil		69		6	75
Baghdad		106		98	204
Diyala	7	80		22	109
Duhok	103	91	109	98	401
Erbil	87	100	101	102	390
Kerbala		16		26	42
Kirkuk		102		72	174
Maysan				7	7
Ninewa	38	96		58	192

Salah Al-Din		97		12	109
Thi-Qar				17	17
Wassit		24		7	31
Total	304	889	311	789	2,293

Quantitative data was collected between 19 April and 1 June 2022 with both in-camp and out-of-camp refugee and IDP beneficiary households that appeared on beneficiary lists provided by UNHCR and reported having received winter cash assistance between November 2021 and March 2022. Data collection was conducted remotely by IMPACT's Baghdad call centre utilising Open Data Kit (ODK) collect. All data was cleaned daily during the data collection process, in accordance with IMPACT's checklist for data cleaning minimum standards.¹⁹

4.3 Analysis

IMPACT conducted a statistical analysis of the cleaned dataset using R-Studio and Excel, in-line with the data analysis framework agreed upon with UNHCR. The scope of the statistical analysis included a descriptive analysis of all the relevant indicators linked to the main research questions. All data cleaning, analysis, and output drafting processes were submitted to internal validation to IMPACT HQ to ensure compliance with minimum standards.

4.4 Challenges and Limitations

The challenges and limitations faced during sampling, data collection, and analysis are briefly addressed and summarised below:

- At the governorate level, the population size for many strata was lower than 100 beneficiary households. For these governorates, a census was attempted, but it was not possible to obtain a full census in any governorate. Therefore, at the governorate level, in some cases the data fell outside targeted statistical significance (95% confidence level and +/-10% margin of error), meaning that results for these strata should be considered indicative only (see Table 5 in Annex 1 for the final sample size and level of representativeness per strata by governorate.)
- All information provided in the quantitative household survey was self-reported and is therefore limited by inherent response biases (such as social desirability bias and/or recall bias) that could result in the under or over-reporting of certain indicators related to the assistance. Moreover, given that all responses were provided by an adult member of the beneficiary household who received winter cash assistance, a fear of being excluded from future assistance may have exacerbated this response bias by pressuring households to give positive answers. To mitigate this, enumerators were given training and instructed to explain the role of IMPACT PDMs and clarify that beneficiary households' responses are anonymous and that responses given would not affect their eligibility for future assistance.
- Data collection was conducted remotely from IMPACT's Baghdad call-centre, and therefore, beneficiary households without access to a working phone were excluded. Moreover, conducting an interview over the phone may have posed communications difficulties related to connection issues.
- Responses might have been influenced by data collection taking place in the spring (between April and June 2022). Hence, extended recall times may have impacted the accuracy of respondents' answers.

¹⁹ [IMPACT data cleaning minimum standard checklist.](#)

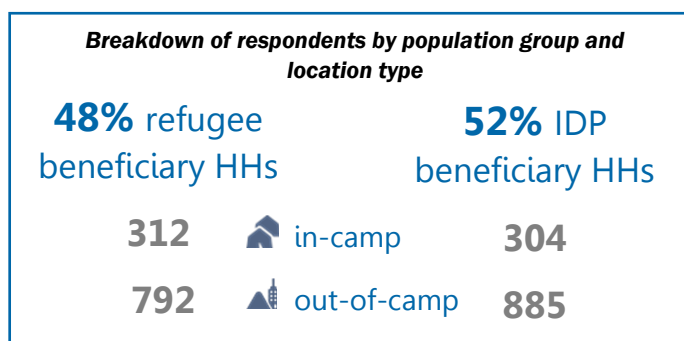
5. FINDINGS

This section provides key findings from the assessment conducted by highlighting, where relevant, issues of non-compliance and potential programmatic gaps.

5.1 Household demographic information

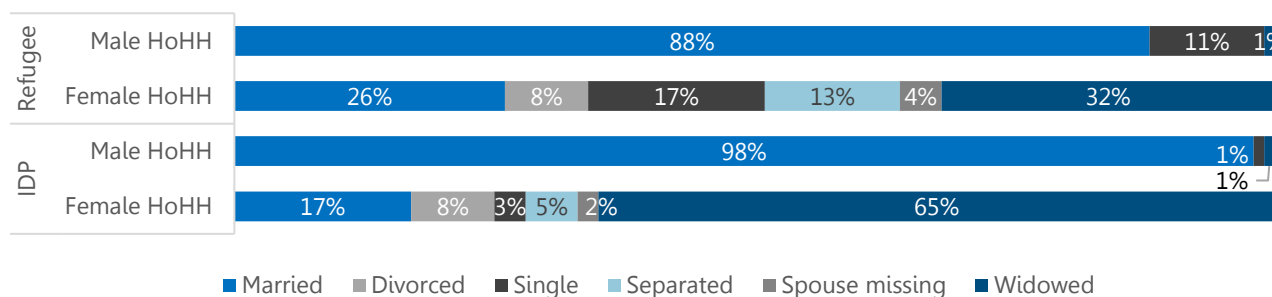
This sub-section of the report provides an overview of the demographic profile of the 2,293 beneficiary households that completed a full quantitative interview, broken down by population group (i.e. IDP and refugee) and location type (i.e. in-camp and out-of-camp).

Overall, 1,104 refugee beneficiary households and 1,189 IDP beneficiary households were interviewed at the national level, out of an estimated total population size of 68,664 refugee and 21,506 IDP beneficiary households respectively. This final sample has nationwide geographic coverage, with full interviews conducted in each of Iraq’s 18 governorates (for a detailed breakdown of the geographic coverage, see Table 1).



The vast majority of respondents reported being the head of the household (HoHH) (90% for the refugees’ group and 86% for IDPs). Amongst all households interviewed, the majority reported both that the HoHH was male (91% and 87% respectively), and that the HoHH was married (86% and 87% respectively; see Figure 1 for the detailed distribution of HoHH, by gender and marital status).

Figure 1. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households, by gender of HoHH and marital status



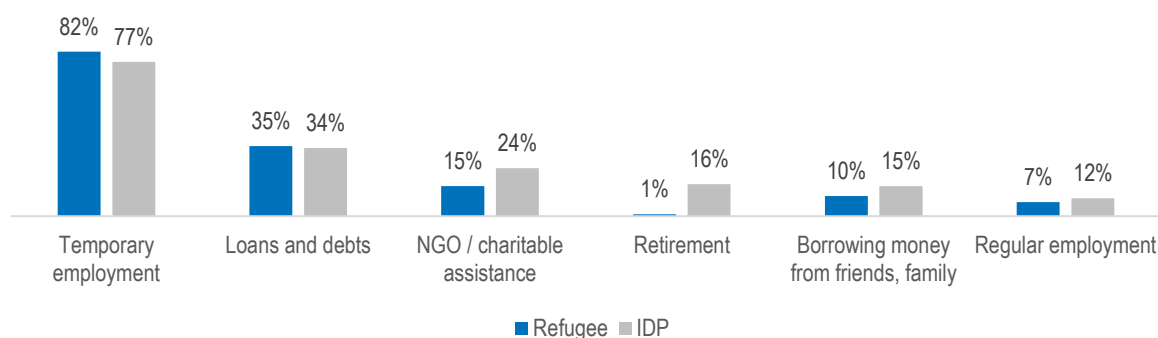
Temporary employment was the most commonly reported source of income by both refugee (82%) and IDP (77%) beneficiary households, followed by loans (35% and 34% respectively). Only a small minority of refugee (7%) and IDP (12%) households reported regular employment as a source of household income.²⁰

The average monthly income stated by beneficiary households was fairly consistent between population groups, with refugee and IDP households both reportedly earning an average of 390,000 IQD per month.²¹

²⁰ Regular employment is defined as consistently working more than 20 days per month.

²¹ Monthly income by population group was calculated by obtaining the mean average for each population group, then rounding the answer to the nearest multiple of 5000.

Figure 2. Top six reported sources of household income, by beneficiary group²²



5.2 Winter cash assistance process

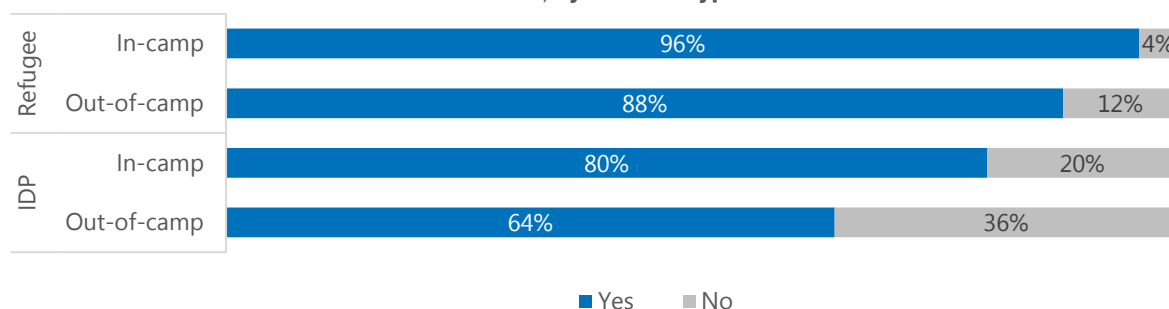
This section covers information provided by the 2,293 interviewed refugee and IDP beneficiary households regarding the process of receiving UNHCR winter cash assistance. This includes beneficiaries’ perceptions regarding the purpose of the assistance, difficulties during the process of obtaining the assistance, as well as any non-compliance issues faced by beneficiary households whilst collecting the assistance.

Whenever a subset with a low sample size (below 30) is displayed in tables, the subset number is shown in absolute numbers and the results should be considered to be indicative only.

5.2.1 Awareness of the purpose of winter cash assistance and accountability

The vast majority of refugee households (91%) reported being aware of the purpose of winter cash assistance: a proportion considerably higher than the one of IDP beneficiary households (70%). Moreover, a higher proportion of in-camp beneficiary households reported understanding the purpose of the assistance than those out-of-camp for both population groups. Over one-third of out-of-camp IDP beneficiary households (36%) reported not being aware that the assistance was intended to support their winterization needs, in juxtaposition to 4% of in-camp refugee beneficiary households (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reporting being aware that the purpose of the assistance was to cover their winter needs, by location type



The vast majority of refugee (90%) and IDP (97%) beneficiary households reported first hearing about the assistance through an SMS message announcing their eligibility to the assistance. Similarly, the majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported having received information about the winter cash assistance before receiving it (94% and 91% respectively). Of these households, nearly all IDP and refugee households (99%) reported having received the information by SMS.

²² Multiple responses were possible, so findings may exceed 100%.

Table 2. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households that reported receiving information about the assistance prior to receiving it, by location type

	Refugee		IDP	
	In-camp	Out-of-camp	In-camp	Out-of-camp
Yes	94%	90%	95%	94%
No	6%	10%	5%	6%

All households who reported receiving information about the assistance before receiving it were asked whether they faced any difficulties in understanding the information shared, and less than 1% (n=8) reported facing difficulties due to being unable to read (n=4), language barriers (n=3), and unclear instructions (n=1).²³

5.2.2 Winter cash assistance process and related difficulties

All beneficiary households reported having received winter cash assistance through either mobile wallet or iris scan. All of the IDP households reported receiving the assistance via mobile wallet, whereas 97% of refugee households reportedly received the assistance through an iris scan.

According to UNHCR’s Regional Winterization Plan 2021-2022, refugee beneficiary households should have received 480,000 IQD, whilst IDP beneficiary households were entitled to 240,000 IQD in assistance to cover their winterization needs. **Over three-quarters of both refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported having received the full amount of winter cash assistance**²⁴ (92% and 81% respectively; see Figure 3 below for disaggregation by population group and location type).

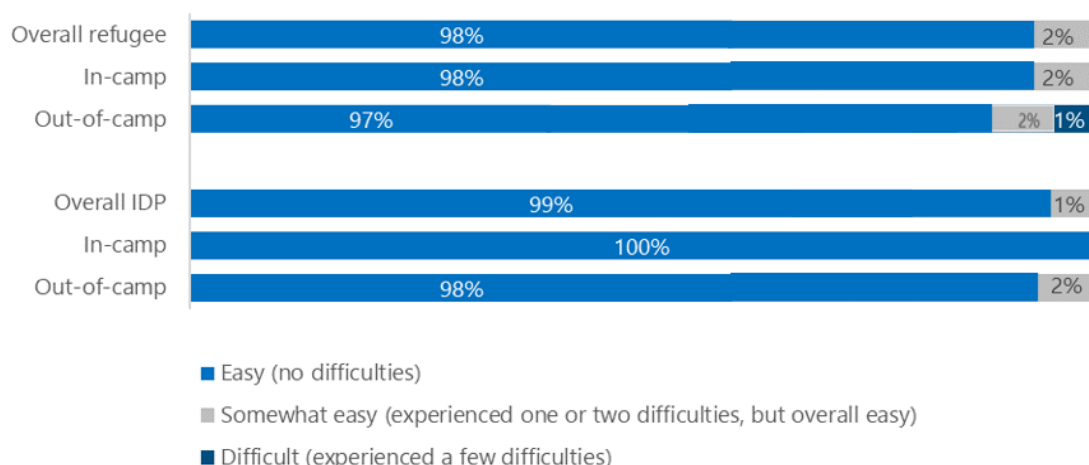
Overall, **the vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported that they found the process of collecting their winter cash assistance “easy”** (98% and 99% respectively).²⁵ This result broadly reflects households’ overall satisfaction with the cash-out process. For instance, 96% of refugee and 98% of IDP households reported being either “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the process of receiving winter cash assistance. Among the 2% (n=52) beneficiary households that reported being either “somewhat satisfied” or “not satisfied” with the cash-out process, 30 reported paying an informal fee whilst collecting the assistance, whilst two reported facing poor service at the cash-out office as the main reasons behind their level of dissatisfaction.

²³ Findings from this subset are reported in absolute values due to the small size of the subset they refer to.

²⁴ In order for the winter cash assistance received to be considered “complete,” it means that refugee beneficiary households reported receiving 480,000 IQD and IDP beneficiary households reported receiving 240,000 IQD. Any other reported amount for refugee and IDP beneficiary households was considered as “incomplete.”

²⁵ Households that reported finding the process of collecting their winter cash assistance “easy” corresponded to having no difficulties collecting the assistance.

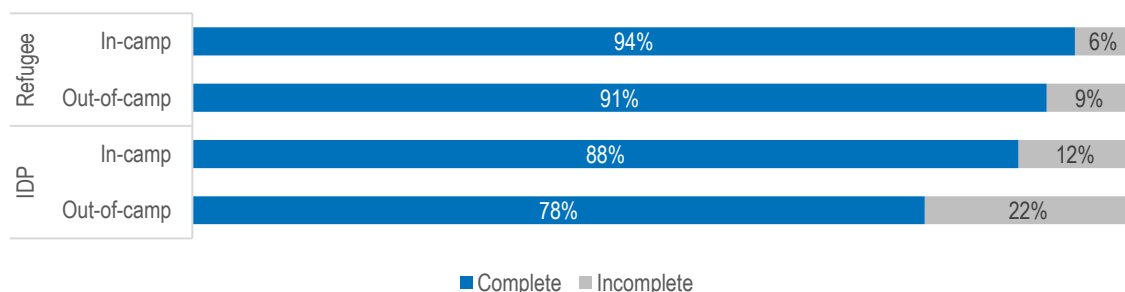
Figure 4. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households that reported that cashing out winter assistance was "easy," by population group and location type



5.2.3 Non-compliance cases

The vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported receiving complete assistance, both in-camp and out-of-camp. **All instances of beneficiary households having receive incomplete assistance were determined to be the result of having paid an informal fee to the shopkeeper during the cash-out process.**

Figure 5. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households by location type per winter cash assistance status



Amongst all interviewed households, no refugee or IDP households reported having paid a fee to be selected for winter cash assistance. However, when it came to cashing-out their assistance, **13% of refugee and 20% of IDP beneficiary households reported paying an informal fee to the shopkeeper in order to receive their assistance.** In all of these cases, the fees were reportedly deducted by the shopkeeper from the total amount of assistance that the household was entitled to. The informal fees reportedly paid by households when collecting the assistance ranged from 1,000 IQD to 80,000 IQD.

Amongst beneficiary households who reported receiving incomplete winter cash assistance, the average amount deducted from their allocated winter cash assistance was 6,000 IQD for refugee and 4,000 IQD for IDP beneficiary households (see Table 3 for a detailed breakdown of the amounts deducted from the winter cash assistance at the cash-out point, by population group and location type).

Table 3. Reported winter cash assistance amount (in IQD) received by those households reporting non-compliance cases, and amount deducted from beneficiary households by location type²⁶

Refugee	In-camp (n= 18)		Out-of-camp (n= 68)	
	Amount received	Amount deducted	Amount received	Amount deducted
Lowest amount (IQD)	470,000	10,000	400,000	80,000
Average amount (IQD)	476,000	4,000	474,000	6,000
Highest amount (IQD)	479,000	1,000	479,000	1,000

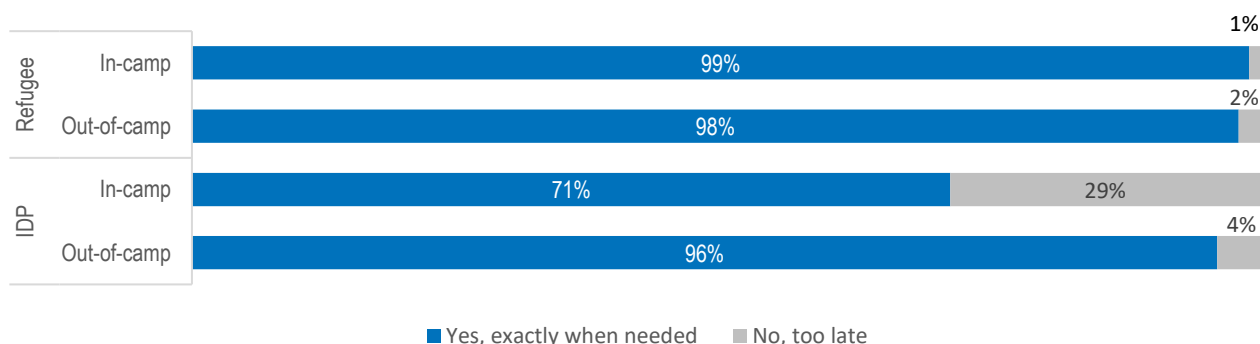
IDP	In-camp (n= 37)		Out-of-camp (n= 192)	
	Amount received	Amount deducted	Amount received	Amount deducted
Minimum amount (IQD)	230,000	10,000	225,000	15,000
Average amount (IQD)	237,000	3,000	236,000	4,000
Maximum amount (IQD)	239,000	1,000	239,000	1,000

5.2.4 Winter cash assistance timing and other types of assistance received

According to the beneficiary lists shared by UNHCR, winter cash assistance was distributed between November 2021 and March 2022, with Iraq’s winter season lasting between November and February.

Overall, **a higher proportion of refugee households (98%) reported having received their winter cash assistance in-time to meet their winterization needs than IDP households (88%)**. However, primarily, this difference between refugee and IDP beneficiary households is derived from in-camp IDPs who tended to give more negative answers compared to out-of-camp IDPs (see Figure 6 for disaggregation by population group and location type).

Figure 3. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reporting having received cash assistance in-time to meet their needs, by location type



Beneficiary households that received their assistance towards the end of winter were markedly more likely to report receiving their assistance too late to cover their winter needs. For instance, just over one-quarter (26%) of beneficiary households reported receiving the assistance between February – March 2022. Of these households, 26% (n=161) reported that the assistance had arrived too late to cover their winter needs for 2021-2022. By contrast, among the 74% of beneficiary households that received winter cash assistance between November 2021 – January 2022, only 1% (n=11) reported having received the assistance too late to cover their winter needs.

Moreover, the vast majority of in-camp IDPs (95%) reported having received the assistance in March 2022, higher than any other strata disaggregated by population group and location type, and data from Figure 6 that shows in-camp IDPs had, by a large margin, the largest proportion of households that

²⁶ Beneficiary households that reported receiving the complete amount of assistance are excluded from the results displayed in Table 2.

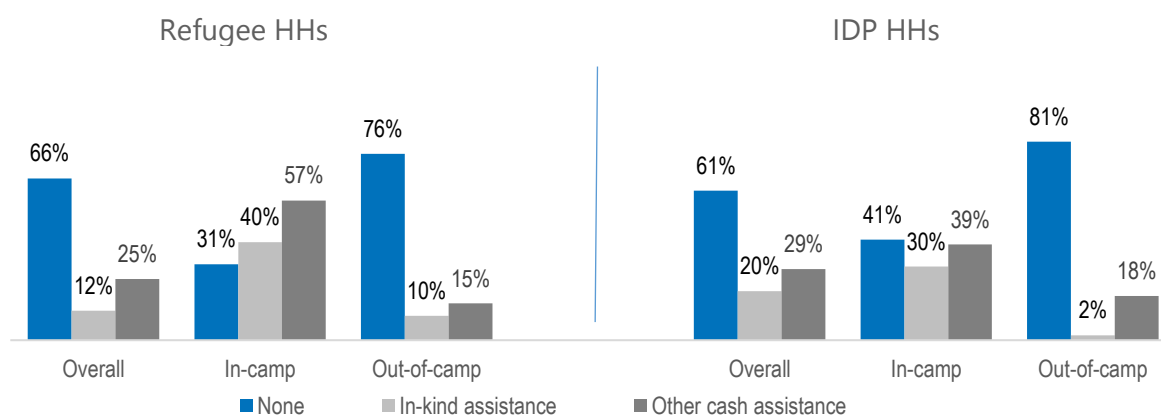
reported the assistance arrived too late to cover their needs. The culmination of these results suggests that the households that received winter cash assistance at the tail-end of winter did not receive it when most required. Therefore, receiving the winter cash assistance either just before the onset of winter or at the start of winter is important in ensuring that households receive the cash in-time to meet their winter needs. Hence, **future UNHCR programming could benefit from ensuring that the winter cash assistance is distributed in a timely manner before the tail-end of winter to ensure that beneficiary households are able to use the assistance to cover their winter needs.**

The vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households interviewed (98% and 97% respectively) reported preferring receiving assistance in cash, as opposed to in-kind assistance or a combination of cash and in-kind assistance.

When asked about other forms of assistance received in the months before data collection in addition to UNHCR’s winter cash assistance, **more than half of both refugee and IDP households (66% and 61%, respectively) reported not having received any other form of assistance since 1 October 2021.** Therefore, this result does not reflect the fact that IDP households were entitled to receive a cash grant from the Government of Iraq to purchase kerosene, which was the reason why this population group received a lower amount of winter cash assistance from UNHCR, according to the Regional Winterization Final Report.²⁷ This difference in the amount of winter cash assistance received between groups may partially explain the lower proportion of IDP households than refugee households that reported being satisfied with the assistance.

However, while the proportion of households that reported having received other forms of assistance is relatively consistent between population groups, there is a large contrast when disaggregating this indicator by location type. **Over half of in-camp households (66%) reported having received another form of assistance than winter cash assistance, in juxtaposition to just 22% of out-of-camp households.** (See Figure 4).

Figure 4. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reporting receiving assistance other than winter cash assistance, by location type²⁷



5.3 Use of winter cash assistance

This sub-section covers information provided by the 2,293 refugee and IDP beneficiary households who were interviewed about the use of their winter cash assistance. This includes the total amount of the assistance spent, the categories of expenditure (including winter-specific items), and the availability of transportation to use the assistance.

²⁷ Multiple responses were possible, so findings may exceed 100%.

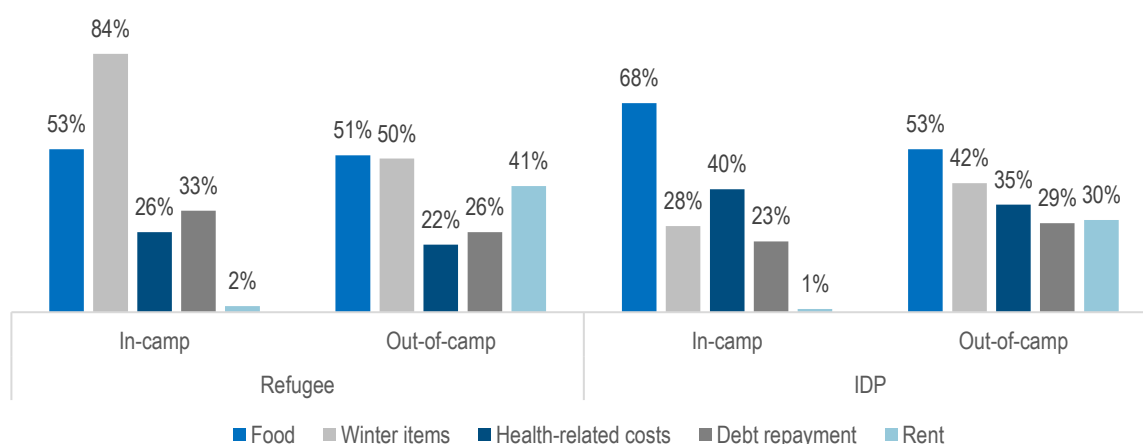
5.3.1 Winter cash assistance expenditure

Nearly all refugee and IDP beneficiary households (99%) reported having spent all of their winter cash assistance by the time of data collection²⁸, even though answers on what the assistance was spent on varied.

There was a disparity between population groups in terms of the proportion of households that reported using the assistance to purchase winter-specific items. For instance, **more than half of refugee beneficiary households (63%) reported spending at least part of the assistance on winter-specific needs**, a higher proportion than for any other category of expenditure. By contrast, **just over one-third (37%) of IDP beneficiary households spent at least part of the assistance on winter-specific needs**. IDP households reported primarily spending the assistance on food (see Figure 5 for a detailed breakdown of the reported categories of winter cash assistance expenditure, disaggregated by population group and location type).

In-camp refugee households were far more likely than in-camp IDPs to spend at least part of their assistance on winter-specific items (84% versus 28%). This juxtaposition could be the result of the large proportion of in-camp IDPs (95%) that received their assistance at the tail-end of winter (February and March 2022), when winter-specific items were no longer an immediate priority. **This data highlights the importance of households receiving winter cash assistance in a timely manner to ensure that winter cash assistance is used in alignment with its purpose.**

Figure 5. Most commonly reported categories of winter cash assistance expenditure for refugee and IDP beneficiary households, by location type



Of the refugee and IDP beneficiary households that reported spending at least part of their assistance on winter specific items (63%), **the average amount spent amounted to just-under half (46%) of the total assistance received** for both groups (210,000 IQD out of 480,000 IQD and 110,000 IQD out of 240,000 respectively).

5.3.1.1 Transportation of winter-specific and other items from nearby markets

Amongst refugee (n=524) and IDP (n=364) beneficiary households that reported spending money on winter-specific items, **the vast majority (97% and 98% respectively) said that there was an affordable and “easy to use” method of transport available to take winter-specific items back to their shelter**. Of the 19 households that reported otherwise, 17 reported that the transportation was too expensive, whilst two reported that no public transportation was available.

In terms of time spent purchasing items with the winter cash assistance²⁹, **nearly all refugee and IDP households reported that it took less than an hour (97% and 99% respectively) to purchase items**

²⁸ Data collection took place between 19th April 2022 and 31st May 2022.

²⁹ Time was counted from leaving the shelter to arriving at the market and from coming back from the market to the shelter.

and transport them to their shelter. This data suggests that refugee and IDP households that reported spending at-least part of their assistance on winter-specific items rarely faced major logistical constraints in doing so.

5.3.2 Price of winter-specific items at local markets

The vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported perceiving an increase in the price of winter-specific items in the local markets after having received the assistance (92% and 87% respectively). Notably, of these households, a majority of refugee (66%) and IDP (71%) beneficiary households reported that this increase in prices resulted in at least some winter-specific items being unaffordable to obtain.

Among refugee (n=645) and IDP (n=722) beneficiary households that reported an increase in prices, the items most frequently cited by households as being unaffordable as a result of inflated prices were kerosene (71% and 75% respectively), followed by winter specific items (65% and 77% respectively) and winter clothing (53% and 59%).

The above findings suggest that winter cash assistance had an inflationary effect, which, in turn, frequently made items unaffordable to beneficiary households and limited the positive impact of the assistance.

5.4 Impact of winter cash assistance on beneficiary households

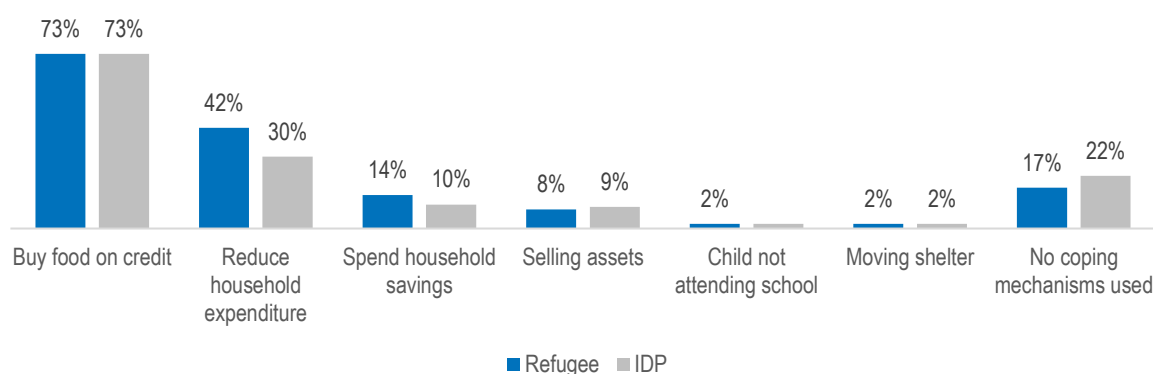
This sub-section discusses the reported needs of refugee and IDP beneficiary households (2,293 interviews) before and after receiving winter cash assistance, the use of negative coping mechanisms both before and after receiving the assistance, as well as beneficiary households' perceptions regarding the utility of winter cash assistance. Moreover, this section will examine the longevity of the 2021-2022 winter cash assistance by analysing perceptions regarding the extent to which the winter cash assistance provided may have a prolonged effect on covering beneficiary households' winter-specific needs for the coming winter (2022-2023).

5.4.1 Use of livelihood coping strategies

The vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported having used at least one coping mechanism prior to receiving winter cash assistance (83% and 78% respectively). Of these refugee (n=922) and IDP households (n=964), **the most commonly cited coping mechanism by both refugee and IDP beneficiary households was "buying food on credit"** (85% and 92% respectively), **followed by "reduced expenditure on non-food items"** (48% and 42% respectively), **and "spending savings"** (16% and 14% respectively).

While only a minority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported an absence of the use of coping mechanisms prior to receiving the assistance (17% and 22%), the proportion was markedly higher than in the 2020-2021 winter cash assistance assessment (7% and 2% respectively), particularly amongst IDP beneficiary households.

Figure 6. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reporting having used any coping strategies before receiving winter cash assistance, by type of coping strategy

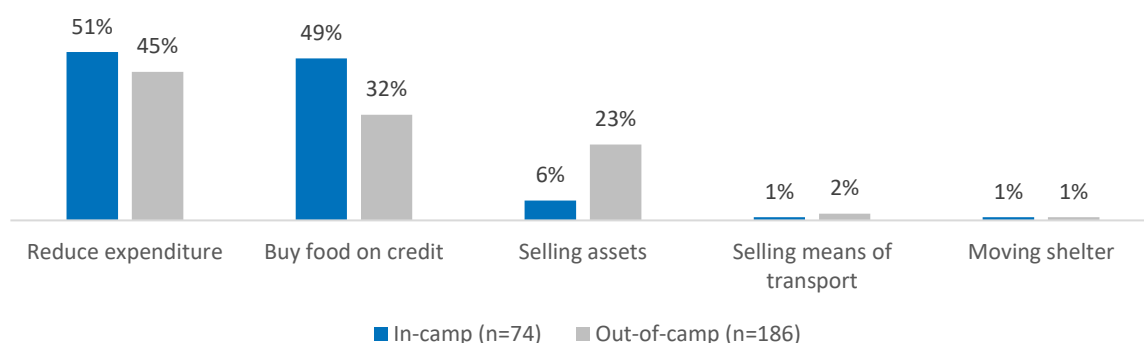


Refugee and IDP beneficiary households who reported using coping strategies before receiving winter cash assistance (83% and 78% respectively) were asked whether they were able to stop using any of their reported coping mechanisms as a result of receiving winter cash assistance as of the time of data collection.³⁰ Of these households, **the vast majority of both refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported that they were unable to stop utilising any of the coping mechanisms they reported using prior to receiving winter cash assistance as a result of the winter cash assistance** (85% and 88% respectively).

Only 12% (n=27) of in-camp IDP and 12% (n=77) of out-of-camp IDP beneficiary households reported that they had stopped using at least one coping strategy due to the assistance. Of these households, in-camp and out-of-camp IDP beneficiary households reported they were able to stop reducing their expenditure on non-food items (51% and 49% respectively) and/or stop buying food on credit (45% and 33% respectively).

Only 13% (n=47) of in-camp refugee and 17% (n=109) out-of-camp refugee beneficiary households reported that they had stopped using at least one coping strategy due to the assistance. Of these households, in-camp and out-of-camp refugee beneficiary households reported they were able to stop reducing their expenditure on non-food items (51% and 44% respectively) and/or stop buying food on credit (51% and 31% respectively, see Figure 7 for a breakdown of responses for in-camp and out-of-camp refugee beneficiary households).

Figure 7. Proportion of refugee beneficiary households by location reporting having stopped using any coping strategies due to winter cash assistance per type of coping strategy



³⁰ Findings from this indicator should be interpreted cautiously, given that respondents were asked to recall the coping mechanisms used by their household in the past, often more than 6 months prior to data collection in cases where winter cash assistance was received in November 2021.

5.4.2 Households’ priority needs

All beneficiary households were asked to list their top three priority needs in the 30 days prior to receiving winter cash assistance, as well as recall their priority needs one month after the date of distribution (see Tables 6-9 for a detailed breakdown of priority needs before/after by population group and location type.)³¹

The most frequently reported priority need by both refugee and IDP beneficiary households prior to receiving winter cash assistance was food (68% and 69% respectively). For refugee beneficiary households, the subsequent most commonly reported priority needs before receiving the assistance were winter-specific needs (66%) and rent (44%), whereas, among IDP beneficiary households, it was health-related costs (52%) and winter-specific needs (42%).³²

When asked to recall their households’ priority needs one month after receiving the assistance, **the proportion of beneficiary households that reported winter-specific items as one of their priority needs had a marked decline in comparison to priority needs reported before receiving the assistance** (see Table 4.) This decline was particularly evident amongst in-camp refugee beneficiary households, of which 86% reported winter-specific items as a priority need before the assistance, in contrast to just 10% one month after. These findings suggest that winter cash assistance had a marked effect on tackling beneficiary households’ needs in terms of winter-specific items.

Table 4. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households that reported winter specific items as one of their priority needs, before and after receiving the assistance

	Before	After
Refugee	66%	15%
IDP	42%	7%

However, the extent of this positive impact may be mitigated by the fact that a considerable proportion of beneficiary households reported receiving their assistance at the tail-end of winter (26% received between February-March 2022). Therefore, in these cases, the timeframe for reporting household priority needs one month after receiving winter cash assistance corresponded with the end of winter/start of spring. Thereby, it is not surprising that these households did not consider winter-specific items as a priority need, irrespective of the impact of winter cash assistance.

Aside from winter-specific items, **there is little evidence that winter cash assistance had any prolonged impact on the other most frequently reported priority needs before receiving the assistance.**³³ The proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households that reported food as a priority need remained fairly consistent both before receiving the assistance (68% and 69%) and one month after (63% each). Likewise, the proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households that reported rent as a priority need remained relatively stable both before and after the assistance. Furthermore, the proportion of beneficiary households that reported debt repayments and healthcare as priority needs was higher after receiving the assistance than before (see Figure 8 and Figure 9 for a detailed breakdown of the priority needs reported by households both prior to and one month after receiving winter cash assistance, by population group).

³¹ Findings from this indicator should be interpreted cautiously, given that respondents were asked to recall their past household needs, often more than 6 months prior to data collection in cases where winter cash assistance was received in November 2021.

³² Multiple responses were possible, so findings may exceed 100%.

³³ The “most frequently reported priority needs” refer to the five most prevalent types of priority needs reported before receiving the assistance – food, winter specific items, debt repayments, healthcare costs and rent.

Figure 8. Proportion of refugee beneficiary households reporting their priority needs, before and after receiving the assistance

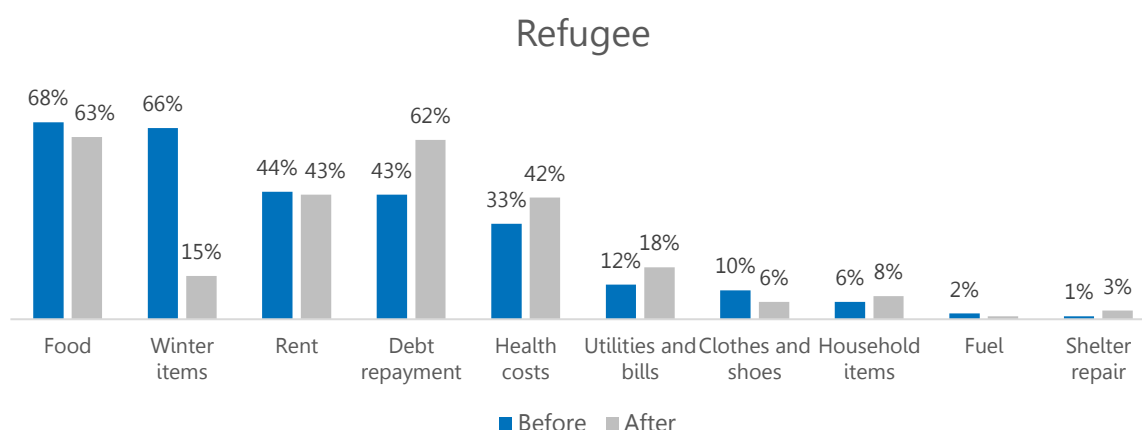
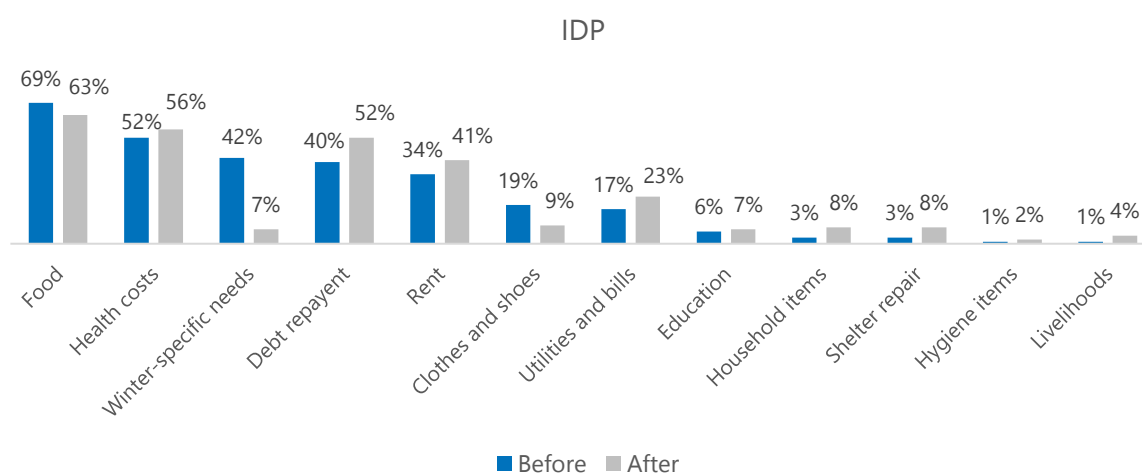


Figure 9. Proportion of IDP beneficiary households reporting their priority needs, before and after receiving assistance



5.4.3 Satisfaction with winter cash assistance

Overall, **the majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported being either “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the winter cash assistance received** (87% and 79% respectively). A higher proportion of IDP beneficiary households (17% of in-camp and 23% of out-of-camp households) reported being dissatisfied to some extent with the assistance than refugee beneficiary households (10% of in-camp and 14% of out-of-camp households) across both location types. Potentially, this difference could be the result of IDP households receiving a lower amount of winter cash assistance than refugee households.

Moreover, **the vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported an improvement in their living conditions and a reduction in their financial burden “to some extent” as a result of winter cash assistance.** For instance, at the national level, 98% of beneficiary households reported that the assistance had reduced their financial burden. Likewise, 96% of beneficiary households reported that the assistance had resulted in an improvement in their living conditions. However, **only a small minority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported that the assistance had helped them “significantly” in improving their living conditions** (6% and 3% respectively) **or reducing their financial burden** (7% and 4% respectively, see Figure 10 and Figure 11 for a detailed breakdown by population group and location type).

Figure 10. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households that reported the assistance helped in improving their living conditions, by location type

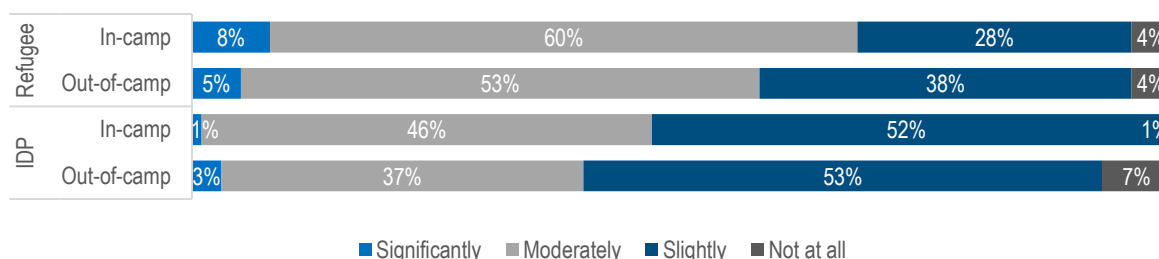
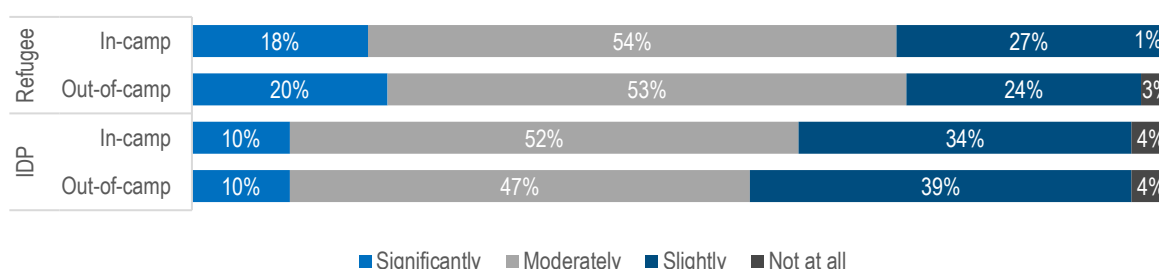


Figure 11. Proportion of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reporting that assistance helped reduce their financial burden, by location type



5.4.4 Impact of winter cash assistance on the next winter (2022-2023)

Beneficiary households were asked for their perceptions on whether the winter cash assistance (provided in 2021-2022) would have a prolonged impact and support, to an extent, with their winter-specific needs for 2022-2023. **A small minority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported perceiving that the winter cash assistance would have, to an extent, a prolonged impact on the following winter** (12% and 17% respectively).³⁴

When refugee and IDP beneficiary households were asked to report what items they required for the coming winter, the most commonly reported items were kerosene (89% and 94% respectively), followed by winter clothing (66% each) and winter-specific household items (67% and 76% respectively).³⁵ The proportion of households that reported perceiving that winter cash assistance would have a prolonged impact on covering beneficiary household needs for the following winter (2022-2023) could be a proxy indicator for the proportion of households that spent winter cash assistance on winter-specific items that are reusable.

³⁴ These figures were calculated by combining the “to a great extent” and “somewhat” answer options.

³⁵ Winterization household items refer to items including heaters, mattresses, bedding, or blankets.

6. CONCLUSION

This report presented the findings from the 2021-2022 PDM assessment of winter cash assistance provided to in-camp and out-of-camp refugee and IDP households by UNHCR and its implementing partners between November 2021 and March 2022. The main objectives of this assessment were to improve understanding of beneficiary households' winterization needs and evaluate the impact of the assistance provided on covering those needs. The following conclusion is comprised of the key inferences drawn from the data presented throughout the report that could help inform UNHCR's Winterization planning for Iraq for 2022-2023.

Overall, the key findings from this assessment suggest that **the winter cash assistance provided during the 2021-2022 winter season in Iraq had a positive impact on the ability of households to cover their winter-specific needs during that period.** For instance, **the majority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported being either "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the winter cash assistance** (87% and 79% respectively).

This is also evident in the **marked drop in the proportion of beneficiary households that reported winter-specific needs as a priority one month after receiving the assistance, in comparison to before receiving it** (from 66% to 15% for refugee and 42% to 7% for IDP households). However, the magnitude of these findings may be mitigated to an extent by considering that, for many beneficiary households, evaluating priority needs one month after the assistance coincided with the end of winter / beginning of spring, when winter needs were unlikely to be a priority, irrespective of the impact of winter cash assistance.

Furthermore, **the vast majority of refugee and IDP beneficiaries reported that winter cash assistance had, to an extent, improved their households' living conditions** (96% and 95% respectively) **and/or reduced their financial burden** (97% and 98% respectively). However, only a small minority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported that winter cash assistance had resulted in a "significant" impact in improving their living conditions (6% and 3% respectively) or in reducing their financial burden (7% and 4% respectively).

Despite these positive perceptions of the assistance reported by beneficiary households, **a number of findings pointed to some shortcomings in the impact of winter cash assistance**, either generally or for specific population groups. For instance, the marked reduction in the proportion of households that reported winter-specific items as a priority need did not, in most cases, correspond with a substantial reduction in beneficiary households' use of coping mechanisms, with 12% of refugee and 16% of IDP households having reported stopping the use of at-least one coping mechanism as a result of receiving the assistance.

Furthermore, **there was a disparity between population groups in terms of the proportion of households that reported using the assistance to purchase winter-specific items.** For instance, more-than half of refugee beneficiary households (63%) reported spending at least part of the assistance on winter-specific needs, a higher proportion than for any other category of expenditure. By contrast, just over one-third (37%) of IDP beneficiary households spent at least part of the assistance on winter-specific needs. This disparity between refugee and IDP households could be partially explained by IDP households being less likely than refugee households to report having understood the purpose of winter cash assistance (91% of refugees versus 71% of IDPs).

Notably, this data also shows that **a markedly higher proportion of both refugee and IDP households reported being aware that the purpose of winter cash assistance was to cover winter-specific needs than the proportion that cited spending at-least part of their assistance on winter specific needs.** However, this could be the result of different priority needs than winter items, which may have emerged as a result of a gap in other types of programming.

Perhaps, to an extent, the high proportion of beneficiary households that reported not using any of their assistance on winter-specific needs could be connected to the fact that **92% of refugee and 87% of IDP households reported a perceived increase in the price of winter-specific items at local**

markets after receiving the assistance, with some winter-specific items becoming unaffordable to obtain. This, in turn, could indicate that winter cash assistance had an inflationary effect.

Only a small minority of refugee and IDP beneficiary households reported perceiving that the winter cash assistance would have, to an extent, a prolonged impact on the following winter (12% and 17% respectively.) This could be an indicator of the proportion of households that spent winter cash assistance on winter-specific items that are reusable such as winter clothing, bedding, mattresses, and shelter insulation/improvements.

In terms of non-compliance cases, among refugee and IDP households that reported having received incomplete assistance (13% and 20% respectively), **the most cited reason behind the discrepancy in the amount received was that households had to pay an informal fee at the cash-out location to receive winter cash assistance**, which was deducted from the total amount of assistance. In these cases, the average amount deducted was 5,000 IQD for refugee households and 4,000 IQD for IDP beneficiary households.

In UNHCR's Regional Winterization Final Report, it is stated that IDP households received a lower amount of winter cash assistance as a result of receiving cash grants from the Government of Iraq to purchase kerosene.³⁶ However, **only 29% of IDP beneficiary households reported receiving any other forms of cash assistance aside from the winter cash assistance after October 2021.** This, in combination with the data points that suggest IDP beneficiary households were less likely than refugee households to be satisfied overall with the assistance and also less likely to spend it on winter-specific needs, suggests that future UNHCR programming could reevaluate the amount of winter cash assistance provided to IDP households.

Finally, **beneficiary households that received assistance towards the end of winter were markedly more likely to report having received their assistance too late to cover their winter needs.** Of the beneficiary households that reported receiving winter cash assistance between February-March 2022 (n=605), 26% (n=161) reported that the assistance had arrived too late to cover the winter needs. By contrast, of those that reported receiving the assistance between November 2021-January 2022 (n=1688), only 1% (n=11) reported that the assistance was too late. Moreover, in-camp refugee households were far more likely than in-camp IDPs to spend at least part of their assistance on winter-specific items (84% versus 28%). This juxtaposition could be the result of the large proportion of in-camp IDPs that received their assistance at the tail-end of winter (February and March 2022), when winter-specific items were no longer an immediate priority. This suggests that **future UNHCR programming could benefit from ensuring that the winter cash assistance is distributed in a timely manner before the tail-end of winter to ensure that beneficiary households are able to use the assistance to cover their winter needs.**

³⁶ [UNHCR Regional Winterization Final Report 2021-2022](#), May 2022.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Population of Interest, estimated population size, and confidence level**Table 5. Population of interest, estimated population size, and confidence level**

Governorate	Population group	In-camp/ Out-of-camp	Estimated population size ³⁷	Final sample size	Team achievement	Census used	Level of representativeness ³⁸
Al-Anbar	IDP	Out-of-camp	2	2	2	Yes	Indicative
Al-Anbar	Refugee	Out-of-camp	69	69	55	Yes	Indicative
Al-Basrah	Refugee	Out-of-camp	77	77	47	Yes	Indicative
Al-Muthanna	IDP	Out-of-camp	20	20	9	Yes	Indicative
Al-Najaf	IDP	Out-of-camp	8	8	5	Yes	Indicative
Al-Najaf	Refugee	Out-of-camp	73	73	53	Yes	Indicative
Al-Qadissiya	IDP	Out-of-camp	1	1	1	Yes	Indicative
Al-Qadissiya	Refugee	Out-of-camp	7	7	5	Yes	Indicative
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IDP	In-camp	96	96	69	Yes	Indicative
Al-Sulaymaniyah	Refugee	In-camp	2253	93	101	No	Representative
Al-Sulaymaniyah	IDP	Out-of-camp	1008	88	91	No	Representative
Al-Sulaymaniyah	Refugee	Out-of-camp	6937	95	104	No	Representative
Babil	IDP	Out-of-camp	114	52	69	No	Representative
Babil	Refugee	Out-of-camp	7	7	6	Yes	Indicative
Baghdad	IDP	Out-of-camp	143	58	106	No	Representative
Baghdad	Refugee	Out-of-camp	3132	94	98	No	Representative
Diyala	IDP	In-camp	9	9	7	Yes	Indicative
Diyala	IDP	Out-of-camp	181	88	80	No	Representative
Diyala	Refugee	Out-of-camp	32	32	22	Yes	Indicative
Duhok	IDP	In-camp	9857	95	103	No	Representative
Duhok	Refugee	In-camp	12,195	96	109	No	Representative
Duhok	IDP	Out-of-camp	955	87	91	No	Representative
Duhok	Refugee	Out-of-camp	8749	96	98	No	Representative
Erbil	IDP	In-camp	335	75	87	No	Representative
Erbil	Refugee	In-camp	6674	95	101	No	Representative
Erbil	IDP	Out-of-camp	1310	90	100	No	Representative
Erbil	Refugee	Out-of-camp	27,843	96	102	No	Representative
Kerbala	IDP	Out-of-camp	21	21	16	Yes	Indicative
Kerbala	Refugee	Out-of-camp	36	36	26	Yes	Indicative
Kirkuk	IDP	Out-of-camp	1102	88	102	No	Representative
Kirkuk	Refugee	Out-of-camp	166	62	72	No	Representative
Missan	IDP	Out-of-camp	8	8	7	Yes	Indicative
Ninewa	IDP	In-camp	94	94	38	Yes	Indicative
Ninewa	IDP	Out-of-camp	4639	94	96	No	Representative
Ninewa	Refugee	Out-of-camp	350	58	58	No	Representative
Salah Al-Din	IDP	Out-of-camp	1130	89	94	No	Representative
Salah Al-Din	Refugee	Out-of-camp	24	24	15	Yes	Indicative
Thi-Qar	Refugee	Out-of-camp	24	24	17	Yes	Indicative
Wassit	IDP	Out-of-camp	32	32	24	Yes	Indicative
Wassit	Refugee	Out-of-camp	8	8	7	Yes	Indicative

³⁷ The estimated population size is based on the data shared by UNHCR of beneficiaries that reported receiving winter cash assistance services between November 2021 and March 2022.

³⁸ Representative findings in this report are defined as findings that are statistically representative at a 95% level of confidence and +/-5% margin of error at the national level, and 95% level of confidence and +/-10% margin of error at the governorate and in-camp and out-of-camp level.

Total	90,548	2,337	2,293
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Annex 2. Most commonly reported priority needs among beneficiary households 30 days before and after receiving winter cash assistance, by type of need and location

Table 6. Most commonly reported needs among in-camp refugee beneficiary households, by type of need

Rank	Needs before	In-camp	Rank	Needs after	In-camp
1	Winter specific items	86%	1	Debt repayment	78%
2	Food	70%	2	Food	64%
3	Debt repayment	56%	3	Health costs	52%
4	Health costs	35%	4	Utilities and bills	17%
5	Clothes and shoes	16%	5	Household items	11%
6	Utilities and bills	10%	6	Winter specific items	10%
7	Household items	8%	7	Livelihood assets	9%
8	Education	4%	8	Clothes and shoes	9%
9	Rent	3%	9	Shelter repair	5%
10	Livelihood assets	2%	10	Education	5%

Table 7. Most commonly reported priority needs among out-of-camp refugee beneficiary households, by type of need

Rank	Needs before	Out-of-camp	Rank	Needs after	Out-of-camp
1	Rent	68%	1	Rent	66%
2	Food	66%	2	Food	62%
3	Winter specific items	54%	3	Debt repayment	53%
4	Debt repayment	36%	4	Health costs	36%
5	Healthcare costs	31%	5	Utilities and bills	19%
6	Utilities and bills	13%	6	Winter specific items	18%
7	Clothes and shoes	7%	7	Household items	7%
8	Household items	5%	8	Livelihood assets	5%
9	Education	3%	9	Clothes / shoes	4%
10	Fuel for cooking/heating	2%	10	Education	3%

Table 8. Most commonly reported priority needs among in-camp IDP beneficiary households, by type of need

Rank	Needs before	In-camp
1	Food	84%
2	Health costs	55%
3	Debt repayment	33%
4	Winter specific items	31%
5	Clothes and shoes	31%
6	Utilities and bills	19%
7	Education	9%
8	Shelter repair	6%
9	Livelihood assets	5%
10	Hygiene items	5%

Rank	Needs after	In-camp
1	Food	77%
2	Health costs	57%
3	Debt repayment	48%
4	Utilities and bills	22%
5	Shelter repair	13%
6	Household items	12%
7	Clothes and shoes	12%
8	Education	9%
9	Livelihood assets	7%
10	Winter specific items	6%

Table 9. Most commonly reported priority needs among out-of-camp IDP beneficiary households, by type of need

Rank	Needs before	Out-of-camp
1	Food	61%
2	Health costs	51%
3	Rent	49%
4	Winter specific items	48%
5	Debt repayment	44%
6	Utilities and bills	16%
7	Clothes and shoes	13%
8	Education	5%
9	Household items	3%
10	Transport	2%

Rank	Needs after	Out-of-camp
1	Rent	59%
2	Food	56%
3	Health costs	55%
4	Debt repayment	55%
5	Utilities and bills	24%
6	Clothes / shoes	7%
7	Winter specific items	7%
8	Household items	6%
9	Education	6%
10	Shelter repair	5%