

2016

# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

PEOPLE IN NEED

10M

NOV 2015

IRAQ



This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who needs assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material and maps in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



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[www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq)

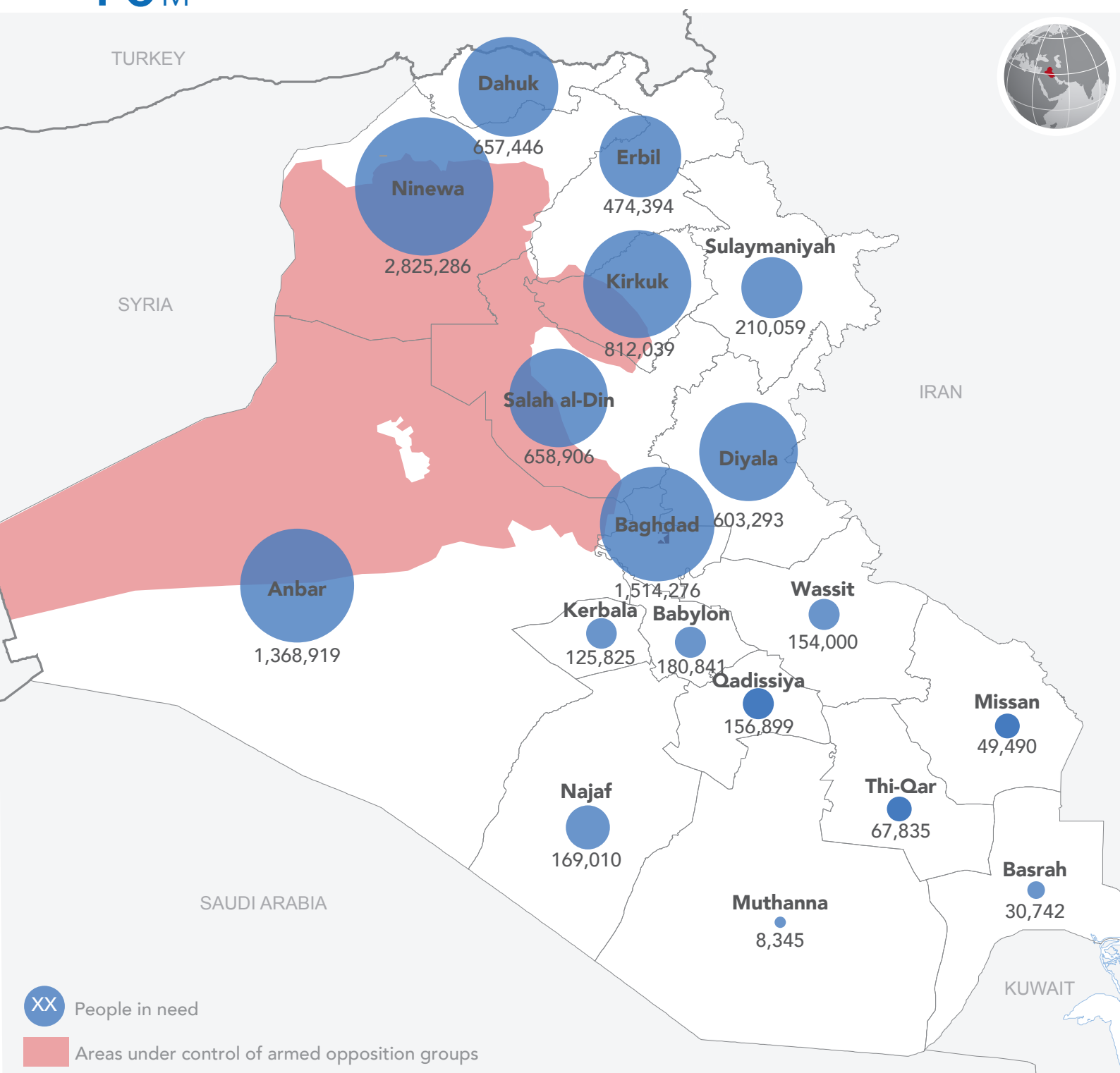


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# PART I: SUMMARY

- 
-  Humanitarian needs and key figures
  -  Impact of the crisis
  -  Breakdown of people in need
  -  Severity of need

## PEOPLE IN NEED

10<sub>M</sub>

**36 MILLION** TOTAL POPULATION OF IRAQ



**10 MILLION** PEOPLE IN NEED



## HUMANITARIAN

NEEDS AND  
KEY FIGURES

Iraq faces a complex and growing humanitarian crisis. Over 10 million people need some form of humanitarian assistance. Depending on the intensity of fighting and the scale of violence in the months ahead, 11 million Iraqis, perhaps even 12 million to 13 million, may need some form of humanitarian assistance by the end of 2016. Access to the most vulnerable people remains a key challenge, limiting the provision of life-saving assistance. As displacement protracts and people exhaust their income and assets, they are in growing need of assistance to access basic services. Meanwhile, the Government's social protection floor, including support for front-line health care, emergency shelter, education, and water and sanitation, is contracting. As a result, Iraqi families who are unable to find the support and security they need are running out of options to cope.

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## HUMANITARIAN CHARACTERISTICS



**1** The humanitarian crisis is unpredictable and can quickly become catastrophic, outpacing the ability of humanitarian partners to respond. Under-funded and under-capacitated, humanitarian actors will struggle to save lives in the face of any one of several factors including intensification of the conflict, widespread sectarian violence, political disintegration, or the collapse of the social protection floor.



**2** Faced with deteriorating conditions and a protracted crisis, Iraqi families are running out of options in Iraq. Increasing numbers of Iraqi families are migrating to Europe, as they are unable to educate their children, afford high housing and living costs, or find the safety and security they need in Iraq. With only 50 per cent of children in camps attending school and social benefits likely to contract due to continuing losses in oil revenues, urgent steps need to be taken to build the resilience of families through innovative, cost-efficient programmes in the housing, livelihoods, schooling and social sectors.



**3** Needs are far more critical than they were previously. Iraq faces a growing and increasingly complex crisis with protracting needs. In locations with large concentrations of displaced people, the demand for health services has increased by as much as 50 per cent; in Baghdad, 84 per cent of displaced people are unable to access health facilities. Disease outbreaks, including cholera and other deadly diseases, are already occurring and may spread in coming months.



**4** Constrained by lack of funding and capacities, partners are worried about discrepancies in the response. Partners are worried that the deteriorating conditions, critical needs and insufficient capacity and lack of access will result in discrepancies in the level of response and may contribute to increased social tensions.

## TOTAL POPULATION

36M 

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED

13M 

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED SOME FORM OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

10M 

## BY STATUS

INTERNALLY  
DISPLACED PEOPLE

3.2M

32%

HOST  
COMMUNITIES

3.2M

32%



## REFUGEES

250,000

2%

OTHER HARD-TO-  
REACH PEOPLE

3.0M

30%



## RETURNEES

440,000

4%



## BY AGE &amp; SEX

CHILDREN  
(<18 YEARS)

4.8M

48%



2.4M girls  
2.4M boys

ADULT  
(18-59 YEARS)

4.9M

49%



2.4M women  
2.5M men

ELDERLY  
(>59 YEARS)

300,000

3%



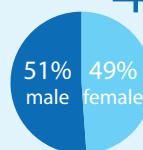
0.1M women  
0.2M men

## TOTAL MALE

5.1M

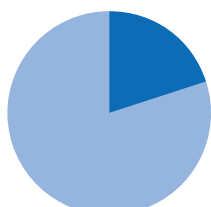
## TOTAL FEMALE

4.9M

SCHOOL-AGE  
CHILDREN

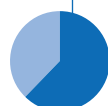
10M

OUT OF SCHOOL:  
2M

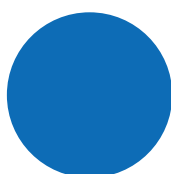
FOOD-INSECURE  
PEOPLE

2.4M

SEVERE: 1.5M

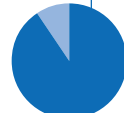
PEOPLE IN NEED OF  
WASH ASSISTANCE

6.6M

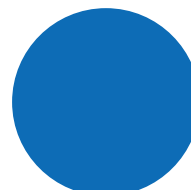
IDPS IN AND OUT  
OF CAMPS

3.2M

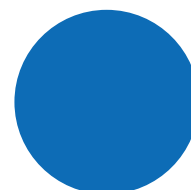
OUT OF CAMP:  
2.9M

PEOPLE IN NEED OF  
HEALTH CARE

8.5M

PEOPLE IN NEED OF  
PROTECTION ASSISTANCE

8.2M



## IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

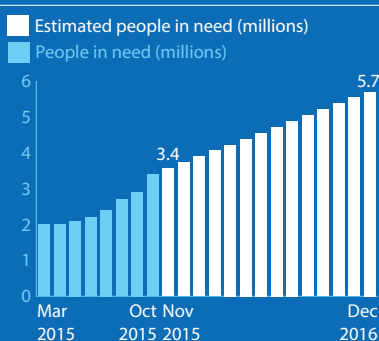
The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is pervasive. The humanitarian crisis in Iraq has been one of the most rapidly unfolding in the world and it sees no signs of easing. In less than one year, more than 1 million Iraqis have been displaced by violence, bringing the number of people who have been uprooted from their homes since January 2014 to about 3.2 million. Over 10 million people are now estimated to need some form of humanitarian assistance as a direct consequence of violence and conflict linked to the takeover of Iraqi territory by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the counter-insurgency operation launched by the Government and its allied forces. Depending on the intensity of fighting and social and economic conditions, 2 million to 3 million more Iraqis may need help in 2016. Although partners are committed to doing everything possible to reach as many highly vulnerable people as possible, the humanitarian operation is constrained by limited access, insufficient funding and capacity gaps.

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**The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is a protection crisis.** The ISIL insurgency is one of the most brutal in the world. People have been subjected to mass executions, systematic rape and acts of violence, including torture. Children have been used as suicide bombers and human shields, and sold at markets. Women and girls have been enslaved and subjected to sexual violence. The survivors of gender and sexual-based violence are suffering trauma and depression. Civilians who have remained in ISIL areas have been targeted, at risk of reprisal and retribution by combatants as they retake territory from ISIL. At the same time, people returning to areas that have come under Government control often face discrimination,

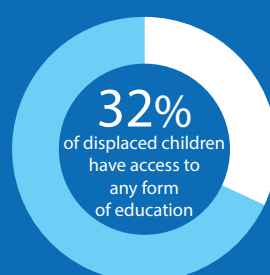
arbitrary detention, destruction of property, or are denied access to their homes. Access to documentation and proof of identity is extremely difficult for displaced who have lost their personal identification documents. In some areas, over 80 per cent of children lack access to documents and registration, including birth certificates, which places them at risk of statelessness and exacerbates their exposure to abuse and exploitation.

### IN NEED OF LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE



Source: Secondary data review of previous socioeconomic assessments

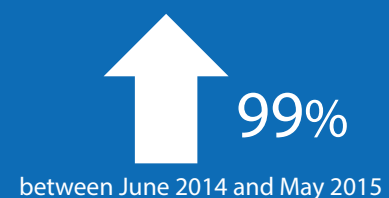
### ACCESS TO EDUCATION



Source: Enrolment information, Ministry of Education Federal Iraq and Education Cluster partners activities

### CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Verified grave violations of children's rights have increased by



Source: UNICEF MRM database of verified cases

Children have been used as suicide bombers and human shields, and sold at markets. Women and girls have been enslaved and subjected to sexual violence.

**Humanitarian needs across Iraq are enormous and continue to grow.** Over 8 million people need protection assistance. Access to essential health services is an immediate need for 8.5 million people. Across the country, 6.6 million people are in critical need of water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance. About 2.4 million people need food assistance and 2 million school-age children and adolescents (one in every five children) are out of school. Nearly half of the 3.2 million displaced people in Iraq are hosted in three governorates: Anbar, Baghdad and Dahuk.

**Two years into the crisis, about 650,000 people still live in critical shelter arrangements** such as informal settlements, unfinished and abandoned buildings, public and school buildings and religious sites. Eight per cent of all displaced Iraqis (about 260,000 people) live in one of 45 camps established over the past two years. Further compounding the fragile humanitarian situation are disease outbreaks, including cholera and other deadly diseases. Cholera is endemic in Iraq and the outbreak that was declared in late 2015 had affected over 2,800 people across most Iraqi governorates by end of November.

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**The impact on Iraqi families is widening and deepening as the crisis protracts.** The crisis is impacting virtually all aspects of Iraq's economy and society, and threatening efforts to build national reconciliation and protect the country's impressive development gains. Displaced people have spread to about 3,500 locations throughout the country; more than 90 per cent are living outside of camps, hosted by communities who have done their best to protect and provide for them. The cost of this generosity has been high and the ability to continue is at the breaking point. Destitution is widespread, affecting displaced families and host communities alike. Health providers are struggling to deliver basic support in areas with high concentrations of displaced. Water and sanitation systems are in disrepair, increasing the risk of major public health emergencies. The Government's public food distribution system provides the only safety net for the majority of the poor, and is currently stretched to its limits in much of the country. Production and supply shortages and localized increases in demand have forced up the cost of basic commodities, including food. Families across the country, particularly in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) where the population has increased by 30 per cent, have

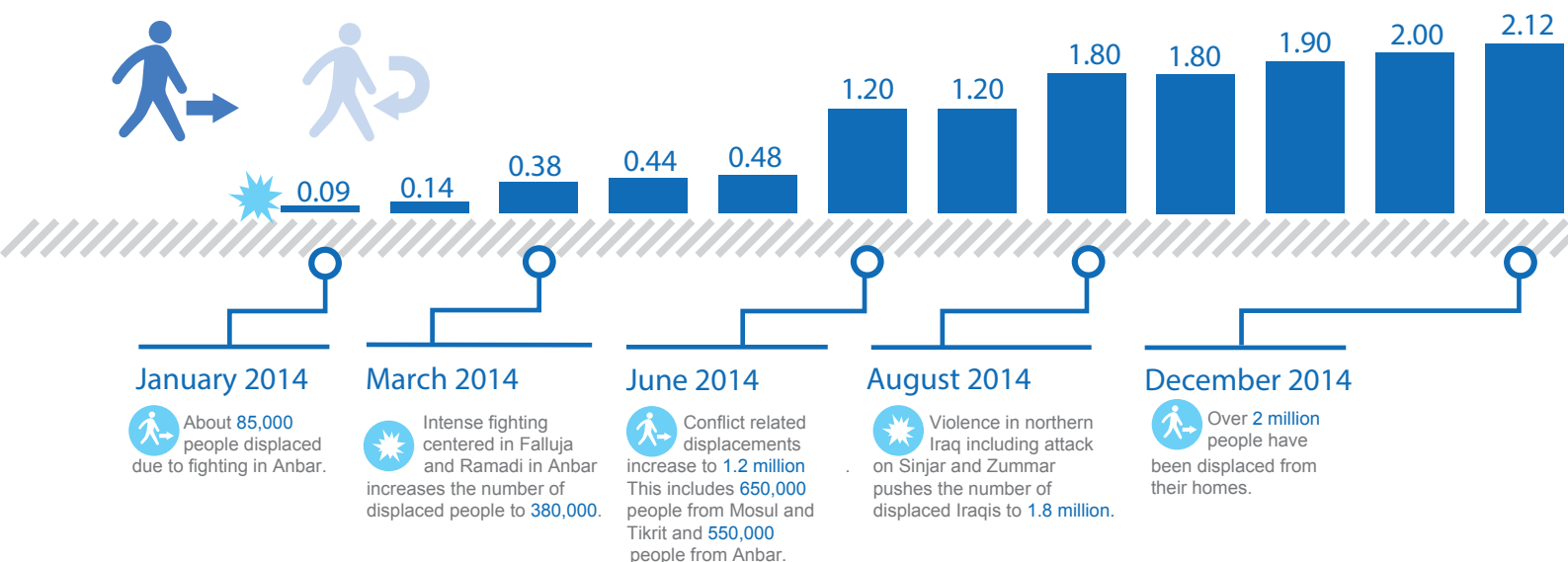
## DISPLACEMENT TREND (IN MILLIONS)

### TOTAL IDPS

### RETURNEES

3.2M

440K



been unable to cover basic needs and are relying on negative coping mechanisms. The debt burden has quadrupled in Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Ninewa, and Sulaymaniyah governorates since October 2014, resulting in child labour, early marriage, and/or families embarking on dangerous journeys to leave Iraq.<sup>1</sup> Key agricultural areas including large parts of Iraq's cereal belt in Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates remain under ISIL control raising the possibility of widespread shortages in the months ahead. Tensions between host communities and displaced families are rising, as resources dwindle and displaced are seen to be benefitting disproportionately.

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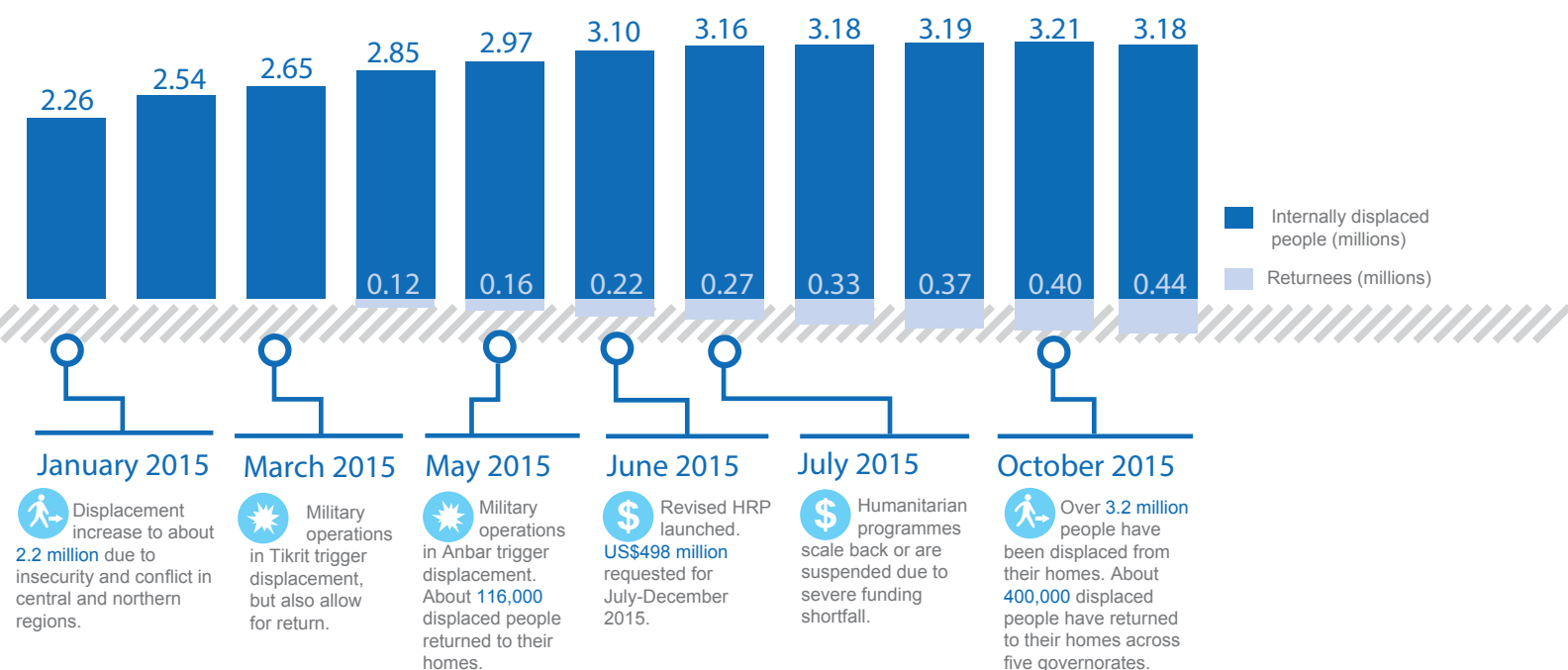
**Children are among the hardest hit by the extended conflict.** Grave violations of children's rights have doubled from June 2014 to May 2015, with over 2,000 children (1,055 boys, 897 girls, 90 gender unknown) affected in 666 violations, compared

to the same period in the previous year.<sup>2</sup> Children are the hardest hit by the conflict, exposed to abuse, suffering from inadequate health care and education, and at risk of poor nutrition. Once a country known for its public education system in the region, now 2 million school-age children are out of school. Within camps, only 50 per cent of displaced children are attending school, while outside of camps, only 30 per cent of displaced children attend school. Schools in host communities are struggling to deal with teacher shortages and the destruction, damage, and occupation of educational facilities. Unless education needs are addressed, Iraq risks a lost generation of children. This will have a profound impact of the future of the country, its intellectual capital, and potentially create an environment conducive to radicalism and extremism. The exposure to war, current living conditions, trauma, repeated displacement, and family separation has also resulted in an increasing number of children suffering psychosocial distress, a situation exacerbated by the limited availability of services to meet their immediate needs. It is estimated that in some areas, only 1 per cent of children have access to safe spaces.

Once a country known for its public education system in the region, now 2 million school-age children are out of school.

1. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) II, REACH, October 2015.

2. UNICEF Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) database of verified cases.





**People returning to home areas have found communities and homes destroyed and require humanitarian support.**

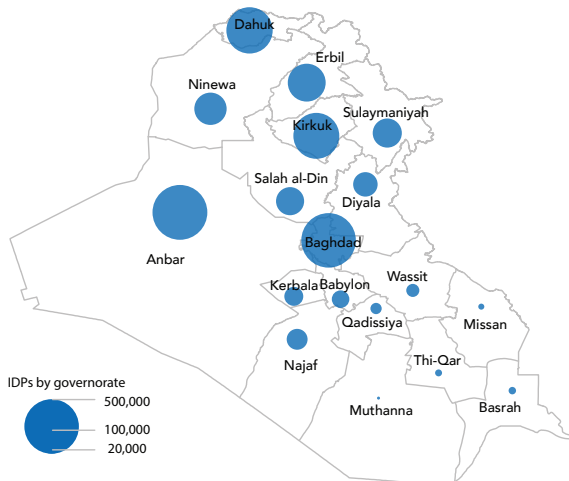
People who have decided to return often find their communities destroyed or heavily damaged by the conflict. Others have been coerced into returning to areas, which are neither perceived as safe nor where sustainable conditions for return exist. People returning to their neighbourhoods are at risk, vulnerable to deliberately booby-trapped buildings and roads contaminated by improvised explosive devices (IEDs). After nearly two years of conflict. Nearly all areas that have come under Government control require clearance of explosive devices, mines and explosive remnants of war to be safe for returns.

size and scope of the crisis. Challenged by a 40 per cent drop in oil revenue and forced to mount costly operations to repel the ISIL insurgency, the Government is facing a massive fiscal gap. The Government has been forced into pre-sales of Iraqi oil reserves. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) is equally hard hit, struggling to cope with denied and delayed oil transfers. Already, there are instances where schools have been unable to pay teachers and local administrations forced to delay or reduce basic services.

**Government leadership and financing have been essential in addressing the crisis.**

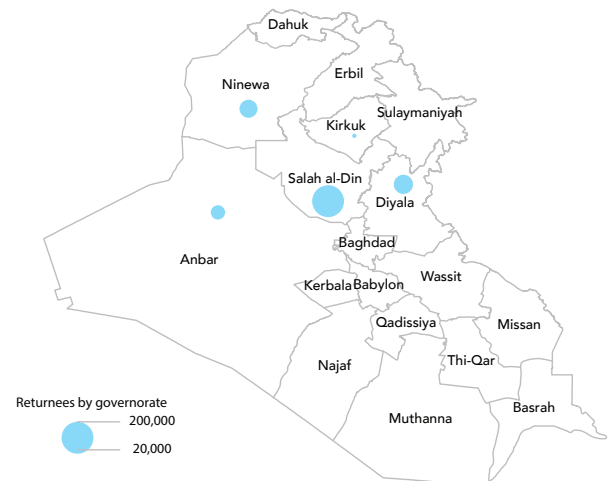
Across the country, authorities have coordinated operations and provided generous direct support for the displaced. Support programmes have been funded through national and governorate budgets. Families have been welcomed, services extended, camps built and kerosene and cash distributed. However, in communities with large influxes, the institutions responsible for law and order, service delivery and public goods have sometimes struggled to deal with the

## IDPs BY GOVERNORATE



Source: IOM DTM October 2015

## RETURNEES BY GOVERNORATE



## BREAKDOWN OF

## PEOPLE IN NEED









In less than one year, more than 1 million Iraqis have been displaced by violence, bringing the number of people who have been uprooted from their homes since January 2014 to about 3.2 million. Further new displacements are expected in 2016, with at least another half a million people forced to flee their homes. As the crisis protracts, many displaced people remain unable to return home, increasingly unable to address their needs, and reliant on diminishing public and personal resources, further exacerbating tensions with host communities. About 440,000 people have returned to home areas and another 400,000 returnees are expected in 2016. About 3 million people reside within territory controlled by ISIL. The most vulnerable people are least likely to reach the relative safety of neighbouring governorates or the KR-I.

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

Of the 10 million people in need, over 4.7 million are children (47.5 per cent). The household average in Iraq is six people with 51 per cent male and 49 per cent female.




10M

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY CLUSTER

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE*		TOTAL	
	IDPs	Host communities	People in AOG-controlled areas	Returnees	Refugees	% female	% children, adult, elderly*	People in need	Affected people
 Protection	3.8M	0.8M	3.0M	0.4M	0.2M	50%	44   52   4%	8.2M	9.1M
 Food Security	1.2M	0.4M	0.6M	0.1M	0.1M	52%	46   50   4%	2.4M	13M
 Health	3.2M	3.2M	1.5M	0.4M	0.2M	52%	44   53   3%	8.5M	12.1M
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1.8M	2.7M	1.5M	0.4M	0.2M	51%	47   50   3%	6.6M	10.1M
 Shelter / NFIs	1.8M	-	-	0.1M	0.1M	55%	45   50   5%	2M	3.2M
 Camp Coord. and Camp Mgmt.	1.1M	-	0.4M	-	0.2M	53%	47   47   6%	1.7M	3.1M
 Education	1.1M	0.9M	1.1M	0.1M	0.1M	51%	100%   -   -	3.3M	3.4M
 Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	2.1M	0.4M	0.6M	0.2M	0.1M	49%	47   47   6%	3.4M	8.5M

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

## PEOPLE IN NEED (NOVEMBER 2015)

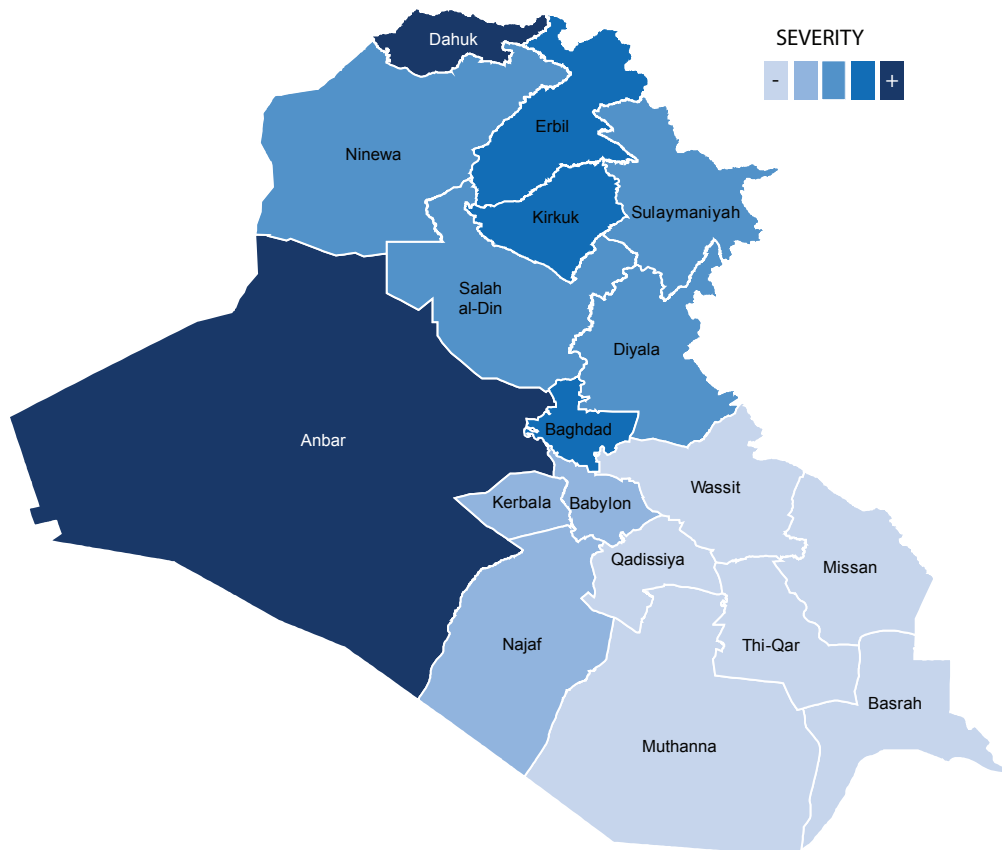
	IDPs (IN MILLIONS)	HOST COMMUNITY (IN MILLIONS)	PEOPLE IN AOG CONTROLLED AREAS (IN MILLIONS)	REFUGEES (IN MILLIONS) / RETURNEES (IN MILLIONS)	TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED (IN MILLIONS)	% FEMALE	% CHILDREN, ADULT, ELDERLY
 ANBAR	0.58	0.43	0.31	0.04 / 0.00	1.36	52%	42   53   5%
 BABYLON	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.18	51%	49   46   5%
 BAGHDAD	0.57	0.94	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	1.51	51%	45   49   6%
 BASRAH	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.03	50%	51   45   4%
 DAHUK	0.41	0.16	0.00	0.08 / 0.00	0.65	47%	50   46   4%
 DIYALA	0.11	0.41	0.00	0.00 / 0.07	0.59	50%	46   49   5%
 ERBIL	0.28	0.06	0.02	0.11 / 0.00	0.47	39%	46   50   4%
 KERBALA	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.13	53%	53   40   7%
 KIRKUK	0.41	0.21	0.19	0.00 / 0.00	0.81	51%	46   48   6%
 MISSAN	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.04	50%	52   43   5%
 MUTHANNA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.01	39%	49   45   6%
 NAJAF	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.16	50%	48   45   7%
 NINEWA	0.20	0.23	2.32	0.01 / 0.06	2.82	49%	53   43   4%
 QADISSIYA	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.15	50%	49   46   5%
 SALAH AL-DIN	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.00 / 0.24	0.69	50%	49   46   5%
 SULAYMANIYAH	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.03 / 0.00	0.21	46%	49   47   4%
 THI-QAR	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.07	51%	50   45   5%
 WASSIT	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.00 / 0.00	0.15	51%	50   45   5%
TOTAL	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.3 / 0.4	10.0	49%	48   47   5%

\*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

## SEVERITY OF

## NEED

Humanitarian needs are concentrated in the western and northern parts of Iraq. Nearly half of the 3.2 million displaced people in Iraq are hosted in three governorates: Anbar (18 per cent), Baghdad (17 per cent) and Dahuk (13 per cent). In Anbar Governorate, 1.4 million people are in need of some form of humanitarian support, and many people live in critical shelter arrangements. Humanitarian access is severely constrained in most areas due to active hostilities, which is preventing humanitarian actors to respond to needs and people to access humanitarian services. Needs are also severe in Baghdad Governorate, with 1.5 million people in need of some form of humanitarian assistance, largely due to the impact of displaced people on the host community. People in Diyala, Kerbala, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din governorates have significant humanitarian needs, influenced by social tensions, displacement, and varying levels of access and freedom of movement. With a high concentration of displaced people, and refugees, people in Kurdistan continue to depend on humanitarian support, particularly in Dahuk as the governorate hosts the third largest group of displaced people.



The severity of needs has been calculated based on the following set of proxy indicators.

- Proportion of displaced people compared to the population of Iraq
- Proportion of displaced people to host governorate population
- Percentage of displaced people living in critical shelter arrangements

# PART II:

## NEEDS OVERVIEWS

### BY SECTOR

#### INFORMATION BY SECTOR

-  Protection
-  Food Security
-  Health
-  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
-  Shelter and Non-Food Items
-  Camp Coordination and Camp Management
-  Education
-  Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion
-  Emergency Telecommunications
-  Logistics

#### INFORMATION GAPS AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING



## PROTECTION

### OVERVIEW



Across Iraq, people lack effective protection and are subject to grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. The protection crisis in Iraq is defined by targeted attacks on civilians, rising civilian casualties, restricted access to safety and freedom of movement, and challenges to housing, land and property rights. There are alarming levels of gender-based violence (GBV), grave violations of child rights and an increasing number of civilian accidents caused by explosive remnants of war (ERW), improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and landmines. All humanitarian efforts in this conflict must be underpinned by improving and advocating for the protection of civilians.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

**Over 8 million people need protection assistance across Iraq.** This includes host communities at risk and people living in areas under control of armed opposition groups (AOG). Women, children, the elderly and the disabled are the most vulnerable to violence and exploitation. Children make up nearly half, 47.5 per cent, of the people who need humanitarian assistance. Children also face recruitment and use by armed groups, killing and maiming, sexual violence and other grave violations.

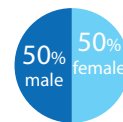
### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**People are at extreme risk due to the fluid situation and continuing displacement.** Military operations since January 2014, insecurity, and pervasive rights violations have led to entire communities fleeing their homes in search of safety. In less than a year, more than 1 million people have been displaced, bringing the estimated number of displaced to 3.2 million. Half of them are children. Family separation, either by force or as a coping strategy, contributes to the number of female-headed households increasing. These households are particularly vulnerable.

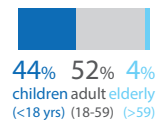
### NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

8.2M

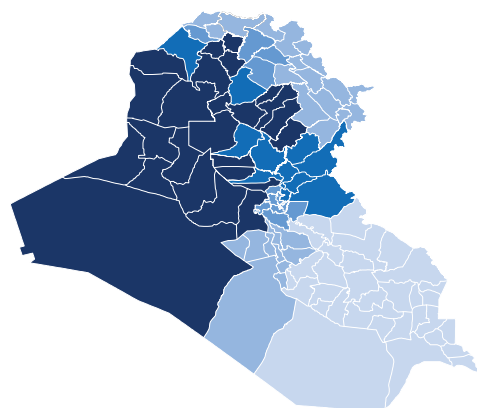
### BY SEX



### BY AGE



### SEVERITY MAP



**A growing percentage of displaced people have been displaced multiple times.** Protection needs are most severe in governorates with a high number of displaced people and areas where return movements are observed. As a last resort, some people embark on dangerous journeys, facilitated by smugglers and traffickers, in pursuit of safety and a better life in Europe. In 2015, at least 52,000 Iraqis sought refuge in Europe.<sup>1</sup>

**Access to safety is a primary concern for displaced people and returnees** as some governorates have imposed strict regulations and discriminatory policies and practices on movement. Some governorates have resisted accepting newly displaced, justifying this policy with security concerns or the inability to cope with the large numbers. There have been numerous cases of people stranded at checkpoints, with some having to return to areas

1. Figure from 29 November, 2015. <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

### BASIC NEEDS

1 out of 4

displaced are women and adolescent girls of reproductive age



Source: UNFPA Global Planning Formula

### INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



Source: GBVIMS July to October 2015

### CHILDREN

1 out of 2

displaced is a child



Source: Sex and age disaggregated data of Humanitarian Profile, October 2015

where conflict is ongoing. The restrictions on movement, such as forced returns, blocked access to safety, and prohibitions on returns, often have a disproportionate impact on specific ethnic or religious groups and will affect the future demographic composition of different regions of the country in ways that may create conditions for future tensions.

**People affected by the crisis lack access to the services they need.** The Ministry of Displacement and Migration has suspended registration of displaced people in certain areas, severely affecting access to entitlements, further exposing them to exploitation and abuse. In addition, lack of documentation prevents free movement, access to public services or registration for the Public Distribution System (PDS) – 16 per cent of displaced families report they have lost key identity documents and face obstacles to obtain replacements. For children, this means no access to education, medical and other social services.

**Violence risks widening the sectarian divide.** Civilians of all backgrounds are suffering from the violence perpetrated based on ethnic and sectarian lines by multiple armed groups including militia and state security forces. ISIL has employed brutal tactics against minorities and sects, including Yazidis, Shabak, Christians and Turkmen, as well as Shiites and Sunnis. Civilians who have remained in locations under ISIL control are often targeted for retribution when the area is retaken. Men belonging to specific ethnic or sectarian groups continue to face restrictions to their ability to access safety, services and livelihoods. They are at risk of being arbitrarily arrested and detained, being denied fair legal processes, or being abducted and killed. This ethnic and sectarian targeting endangers specific groups of Iraqis and widens the sectarian divide in the country.

**Gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence, is a prevalent aspect of both the conflict and displacement across Iraq.** ISIL has used sexual violence systematically, targeting women and girls of specific ethnic and religious communities, committing killings, torture, rape, sexual slavery and trafficking that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Women living under ISIL control have been targeted and killed for their political participation; men have been targeted and killed for their sexual orientation.

**Grave violations of children's rights have doubled** in the period from June 2014 to May 2015, compared to the same period in the previous year (June 2013 to May 2014), with 2,042 children affected by 666 verified grave child rights violations.<sup>2</sup> Children are often the deliberate targets of conflict-related violence, particularly against adolescents, including killing, maiming, abduction, forced recruitment, trafficking, and sexual and physical violence. Adolescent girls face multiple forms of violence, experience growing levels of sexual harassment, early and forced marriages, sexual exploitation and abuse, and have restrictions placed on their movement by their families. Adolescent boys are particularly vulnerable to abduction, recruitment, trafficking, and child labour.

**Children fleeing the conflict cannot always reach safety.** When they do, limited presence of specialized child protection

actors reduces their ability to receive immediate care and assistance. In certain areas like Basrah, Muthanna and Najaf governorates, only 1 per cent of displaced children have access to the psychosocial support they need. Even in more stable areas, strained resources result in an increasing rate of children who are out of school, of boys involved in child labour, and of girls married at a young age. In some areas like Thi-Qar, Basrah and Najaf governorates, over 80 per cent of displaced people do not have entry permits, which puts families and children at risk by creating an additional barrier to service and documentation, including birth registration. Children with disabilities face additional risks and barriers linked to discrimination.

**Returnees face serious protection risks,** such as widespread presence of militias, absence of rule of law, the targeting of persons from specific ethnicities or sects, loss of housing and related documentation, absence of effective mechanisms for property restitution or compensation, and threats from ERW, IEDs, and landmines. In Kirkuk Governorate, tactics employed by officials to induce return, or otherwise limit the presence of displaced people, include evictions and home demolitions, mass arrests, confiscation of identity documents, and, in some cases, immediate forced relocation. People are also pushed to return by limited and/or discriminatory access to services or restrictions on their freedom of movement. As forced returns are occurring, other people wishing to return are not allowed to do so. In some areas of Diyala, Kirkuk, and Ninewa governorates, the property of people who fled in fear of attacks has been destroyed to prevent their return.

**Explosive devices, remnants of war and landmines continue to impose a devastating human toll in Iraq.** In contaminated areas, local communities, displaced people, and returnees are all at risk of death and injury. A recent assessment of 142 villages in Ninewa Governorate indicated that 47 per cent of the assessed villages are contaminated. It is estimated that an average of 324 IED incidents occur per month. However, the scope of contamination is unclear due to lack of data.

**Serious protection issues persist for Syrian refugees in KR-I.** Access to the territory and to asylum, access to civil status and residency documents, and limited prospects for adequate protection solutions in response to violence against women and children remain a concern despite a generally favourable protection environment for the majority of refugees. Increasing concerns about security have also led to some instances of refolement of refugees without them being able to access courts or benefit from legal assistance.

2. UNICEF Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism database of verified cases.

## FOOD SECURITY

### OVERVIEW



Millions of food insecure people are falling deeper into food insecurity as the crisis continues. The food insecure people typically manage to meet a minimum level of food consumption, while adopting intense and severe, often irreversible, coping strategies. Food remains the priority need across Iraq, according to 72 per cent of households.<sup>1</sup> Access to food is reduced for conflict-affected people, while access to markets and food production is most restricted in conflict-affected areas. While the Government's PDS provides much-needed assistance, with disruptions and limited capacity, it is not sufficient to fully meet the needs.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

An estimated 2.4 million people across Iraq are currently food insecure. This is a reduction of 2 million compared to earlier estimates based on new analysis from assessments conducted during 2015. The food insecure people include internally displaced people, refugees, host communities, returnees, and other conflict-affected people. About 1.5 million people require immediate food assistance.<sup>2</sup> The most vulnerable include displaced people in camps or unfinished buildings; female-headed displaced families in camps; households with no regular income sources; and households with limited or no access to PDS. Priority should also be given to those facing a protracted duration of displacement in camps; newly displaced people with limited/no access to assistance/PDS; central and southern governorates; and besieged localities where food markets are not fully functional. The people have a significant food consumption gap and/or manage to achieve a minimum level of consumption with the help of food assistance, while they resort to severe, intense and irreversible coping strategies.

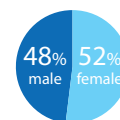
1. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) I, REACH

2. WFP, mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, 2015.

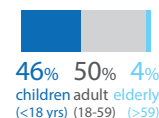
### NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.4M

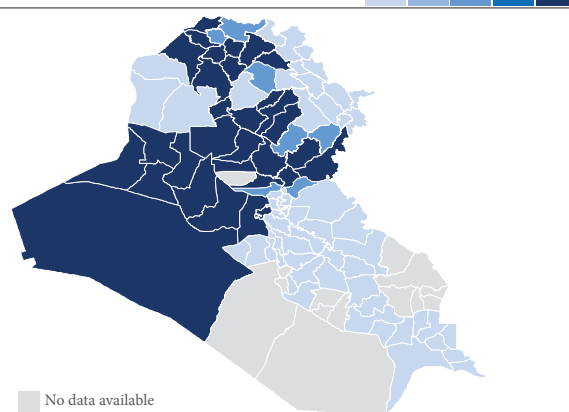
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### SEVERITY MAP

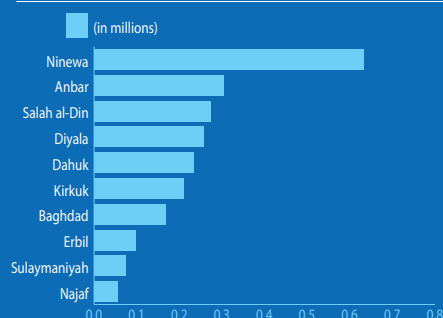


### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Among the most vulnerable, minimum levels of food consumption are achieved only with assistance. Food consumption gaps as well as severe and intense employment of negative coping strategies are observed among the most vulnerable. Minimum levels of food consumption are often achieved only with transfers from the PDS and humanitarian food assistance. Pervasive use of negative coping strategies, high reliance on cash purchases (83 per cent of families) and high rates of unemployment and debt indicate that the current level of food consumption is not sustainable. As reliance on food assistance increases, livelihood support to host communities is becoming increasingly necessary.

**Irreversible coping mechanisms are being employed.** Rapid food security assessment data indicates that 42 per cent of

### IN NEED OF FOOD ASSISTANCE - TOP 10



Source: Secondary data review from assessments conducted in 2015

### IDPs IN CAMPS

33% had already spent all of their savings

24% had sold their last productive livestock

Source: WFP, mVAM, 2015

### BASIC NEEDS

1 out of 4

households reported not being able to meet all of their basic needs



Source: REACH Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment Round 2

camp-based displaced people and 30 per cent of non-camp displaced people adopted emergency or crisis livelihood coping strategies.<sup>3</sup> These include selling productive assets, withdrawing children from school, reducing expenses on health and education, and selling houses or land. These irreversible negative coping mechanisms severely undermine future productivity and capacity to cope. Almost half of the host communities reportedly adopted crisis or stress livelihood coping mechanisms, indicating a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debt.

**Agricultural activity and food production continues to be impacted by the lack of affordable agricultural inputs, market barriers and price fluctuations, and poor access to water.** Protracted insecurity has caused difficulty in farming and livestock breeding, and many farmers have subsequently abandoned their agricultural lands or sold livestock in favour of urban migration. Insufficient water supply and the deterioration of irrigation infrastructure and equipment cause impediments to agricultural and livestock activity<sup>4</sup>. Combined with displacement and insecurity, these burdens place added pressure on food production and livelihood activities, particularly when considered alongside the damage to agriculture infrastructure and equipment in hard-to-reach governorates like Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.

**People continue to be exposed to extreme vulnerability when they return home.** Livelihood activities in return areas are often not available. Infrastructure has been destroyed or looted. Markets have been abandoned. ERWs and land mines put thousands of people at risk and further hinder renewed opportunities for livelihoods or related income-generating activities.

**Over 70 per cent of displaced people living outside camps report food as the top priority.** Food consumption scores (FCS) were generally lower in the central and southern governorates than in the KR-I and neighbouring governorates. It is increasingly difficult to meet needs, with 22 per cent of households reporting that they cannot afford to meet all of their basic needs. Among this subset of households, food was the need most commonly reported as unaffordable (74 per cent), followed by shelter (61 per cent), medical care (59 per cent) and water (26 per cent).<sup>5</sup>

**Displaced people living inside camps are less able than out-of-camp displaced people to meet their food needs independently.** A larger proportion of households residing in camps than outside camps have already exhausted livelihood-based options: 33 per cent of camp residents had already spent all of their savings and 24 per cent had sold their last productive livestock.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, a higher proportion of female-headed

displaced families in camps (13 per cent) had poor or borderline FCS than male-headed families.<sup>7</sup>

**Employment was the second priority need among displaced people across Iraq, reported by 42 per cent of households.** A majority of displaced people do not have access to regular, stable forms of income. This figure has doubled among households in the KR-I since October 2014.<sup>8</sup> Employment rates are lower for displaced people in central and southern governorates compared to governorates in the north. Access to jobs is particularly difficult for displaced people as a direct result of their displacement. Employment rates and access to livelihoods are lower for people residing inside camps compared to those outside. The average monthly income for people living in camps (US\$382) was also lower than those outside camps (\$599).

**Elderly and the disabled are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.** Elderly people and the disabled whose livelihoods depend on labour-intensive activities such as agricultural cultivation are especially impacted. In a rapid food security and livelihoods assessment in March 2015, 26 per cent and 24 per cent of the households surveyed in Diyala and Kirkuk governorates had at least one disabled family member.

**Access to food is reduced for the most conflict-affected people.** High rates of unemployment, rapidly dwindling savings, and increasing debts are reported, especially among people who live in camps. Market functionality has been disrupted in central and northern governorates where the PDS has been disrupted. Access to the PDS is unstable, as only 40 per cent of displaced families report that they are able to access their PDS ration since displacement. The rate is particularly low in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates, at 7 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. These disruptions result in unstable food supplies and prices in conflict-affected areas of Iraq. The World Food Programme's mobile Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping (mVAM) monitoring shows that in Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk and Ninewa governorates, wheat prices have consistently stood at 30-50 per cent above those in Baghdad, and at much higher levels in besieged localities such as in Haditha in Anbar.<sup>9</sup>

**Production levels and access to markets is severely restricted for the most conflict-affected areas.** A large part of the cereal production belt is now directly under control of ISIL, impacting access to agricultural inputs, cereal harvest and post-harvesting activities. Road closures are severely disrupting supply lines, raising food prices (particularly in Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates)<sup>10</sup>, and creating shortages of fresh produce (particularly fresh fruit, meat, eggs and dairy) on local markets. Among displaced people, about 70 per cent report poor and borderline level food consumption scores in these areas.

3. WFP and FAO, Rapid Food Security Assessment, conducted by REACH in April 2015.

4. FAO, Focus Group Discussions with Diyala farmers, March 2015.

5. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment II, REACH, October 2015. Respondents were able to select multiple options considered unaffordable.

6. Rapid Food Security Assessment, REACH, April 2015.

7. Ibid.

8. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment I and II, REACH, October 2014 and 2015.

9. mVAM, WFP, 2015.

10. Ibid.



## HEALTH

## OVERVIEW



**The health system is faltering under the burden of ongoing conflict, displacement and disease outbreaks.** National health systems have been disrupted and infrastructure has been destroyed and looted. In four of the most severely affected areas of Anbar, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates, 14 hospitals and over 160 health facilities have been damaged or destroyed and are either partially or completely non-functional. The demand for health services have increased due to the ongoing displacement and an increased risk of morbidity and mortality, as evidenced by the ongoing cholera outbreak and continued outbreaks of measles.<sup>1</sup> Hospitals and primary health-care clinics in highly affected areas indicate a 50 per cent increase in the people seeking services, due to the influx of displaced people. Funding shortages in mid-2015 caused a significant disruption of health services, which continues to impact the provision of health services. Some Ministry of Health facilities have reduced services to a minimum in the absence of funding support from international organizations.

## AFFECTED POPULATION

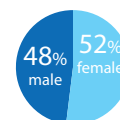
**Over 8 million people are estimated to be in critical need of essential health-care services in 2016.** Women are particularly affected, due to a culture of delayed care for women in Iraq. They are further impacted by the limitation in services available and physical access in conflict-affected areas. Children, and pregnant and lactating women, are heavily affected, as they rely on the health-care system for immunizations, reproductive health services, and other critical health services.

1. About 1,200 confirmed cases reported in 2015 from 15 governorates according to WHO.

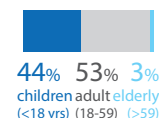
## NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

8.5M

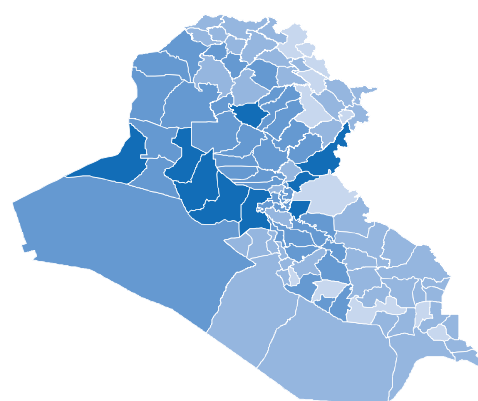
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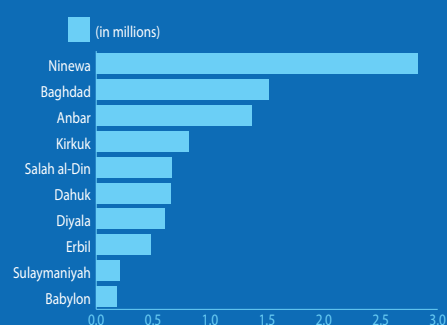
## SEVERITY MAP



## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

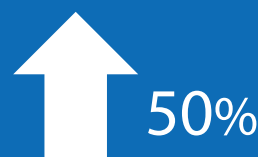
**Ongoing conflict has disrupted the delivery of health-care services,** while protracted displacement, diminishing national capacity and increased health needs of people living in sub-standard conditions have increased the overall need for emergency medical services. This includes reproductive health and referral services, along with emergency casualty management and delivery of mental health and psychosocial support. The largest concentration of people in need is in Anbar, Baghdad, and Ninewa governorates, totalling over 4 million people. Insufficient funding in 2015 reduced the capacity of humanitarian partners and the Ministry of Health to deliver life-saving health-care services to affected people even as needs were growing.

## PEOPLE IN NEED OF HEALTH ASSISTANCE



Source: Health Cluster partners

## NEED FOR HEALTH ASSISTANCE IN HIGHLY AFFECTED AREAS



in the number of people seeking health services in highly affected areas



### Health service capacity in areas hosting internally displaced people is heavily overburdened by rapidly rising demands.

There are nearly 3 million displaced people who live outside camps who place tremendous stress on existing health-care services in host communities. In addition to the overall inadequacy of health services, vulnerable people face various barriers, including financial, security and ethnic affiliation to accessing basic health-care services. This is compounded by the livelihood situation of displaced people and host communities, in which lack of income as a social determinant of health already exposes many to higher risks of disease. Funding uncertainty faced by the Government as well as humanitarian organizations continues to impact the level and quality of health-care services in Iraq.

**Areas under control of armed opposition groups and areas affected directly by the conflict have seen health services severely disrupted, with facilities damaged and staff displaced.** In these areas, access to specialized and life-saving services, including neonatal care, is limited. Many health-care providers are displaced from conflict areas, including in Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates. Health facilities have been damaged and there is a widespread lack of essential medicines, medical supplies, and nutritional supplements. Immunization services have also been disrupted due to a breakdown of cold chain systems in most conflict areas.

**Compromised water and sanitation services combined with interrupted immunization programmes have created a high risk of disease.** The early warning and disease control system and vaccination services have deteriorated due to diminished public funds. The national immunization coverage for measles is 57 per cent,<sup>2</sup> well below the required threshold of 90 per cent to ensure protection against measles in the community. The situation in some areas is even worse, with minimal measles coverage of 13 per cent, 21 per cent, and 22 per cent respectively in locations in Anbar, Erbil, and Salah al-Din governorates. Since late 2015, Iraq has been experiencing a cholera outbreak, which by the end of November had resulted in over 2,800 laboratory-confirmed cases across 17 of the 18 governorates. Iraq was removed from the list of polio infected countries in May 2015, but it remains vulnerable to re-importation. There is also an increased risk of typhoid, acute jaundice syndrome, and measles, in addition to the consequences of the annual influenza season.

**Women and children are disproportionately affected by a severe reduction in health services.** Pregnant and lactating women continue to face compromised access to reproductive health and referral services, to antenatal care and post-natal care and safe birthing practices. This exposes pregnant women to a high risk of pregnancy related morbidity and mortality. The risk of pregnancy-related complications among Iraqi women is high, particularly among displaced and host communities. According to pre-crisis data, which is the most recent figures available, only 13 per cent of family planning needs in Iraq were met and there was less than 50 per cent coverage for regular

antenatal care.<sup>3</sup> With an estimated 128,000 displaced women now pregnant, health experts are concerned about their risk for complications.<sup>4</sup> Experts are also worried about the impact of the crisis on child and maternal mortality rates and immunization coverage. These were poor, even before the current crisis, with under-five mortality at 34/1,000 live births (with the highest of 47/1,000 in Anbar), maternal mortality at 67/100,000 live births,<sup>5</sup> and low immunization coverage.

**Services are insufficient for women and girls affected by gender-based violence.** Clinical management of rape (CMR) services are not accessible for GBV survivors, due to lack of services and to policy constraints. Implementation of the national protocol on CMR remains incomplete, requiring trainings, post-rape care supplies, and support provided to health facilities.

**For refugees, access to health-care services has improved during 2015** through the combined efforts of the KRG and humanitarian partners. During the first nine months of 2015, an average consultation rate of 3.5 consultations per person per year was noted for the camp population. The multi-sector needs assessment of Syrian refugees residing in host communities revealed that of all people experiencing health issues in the 14 days prior to the survey, over half (52 per cent) reported accessing medical care.

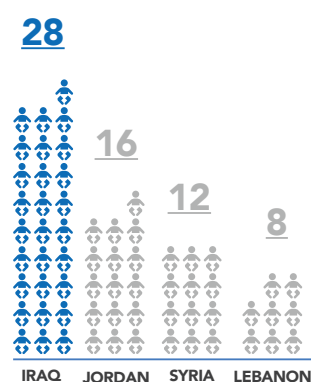
3. MICS 2011 survey.

4. Calculated at 4 per cent of total displaced people given the standard humanitarian formula to estimate number of pregnant women by Global Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health.

5. Figures as of 2013: <http://www.who.int/gho/countries/irq.pdf?ua=1>

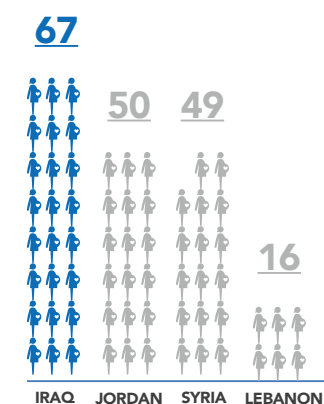
#### INFANT MORTALITY RATE

PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



#### MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS



2. [http://gamapserver.who.int/gho/interactive\\_charts/immunization/mcv/atlas.html](http://gamapserver.who.int/gho/interactive_charts/immunization/mcv/atlas.html)

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

### OVERVIEW



**Lack of sustained, equitable access to safe water and sanitation facilities and critical hygiene items negatively impact public health and dignity of people across Iraq.** Emergency water and sanitation facilities have fallen into disrepair during the protracted crisis. Continuing waves of displacement require new, emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services that can be rapidly deployed, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. Cholera is endemic to Iraq, with an outbreak affecting 17 of 18 governorates in 2015. The risk of further outbreaks is heightened due to lack of adequate WASH facilities.

Emergency water and sanitation facilities have fallen into disrepair during the protracted crisis. Continuing waves of displacement require new, emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services that can be rapidly deployed, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. Cholera is endemic to Iraq, with an outbreak affecting 17 of 18 governorates in 2015. The risk of further outbreaks is heightened due to lack of adequate WASH facilities.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

**About 6.6 million people need sustained, equitable access to safe and appropriate WASH services.<sup>1</sup>** About 51 per cent are women and 47 per cent are children under 18, while 3 per cent are elderly.<sup>2</sup> This includes about 2.7 million people in host communities, 1.6 million displaced people living outside camps in critical WASH conditions<sup>3</sup>, 1.5 million conflict-affected people in areas controlled by armed opposition groups, 375,000 returnees and other people in newly accessible areas, 270,000 people in camps, and 250,000 refugees<sup>4</sup>.

1. People in critical need of WASH include those living in camps, outside camps and within host communities in critical shelter conditions (collective shelters, public buildings, unfinished buildings, and informal settlements), affected people who are newly accessible and returnees. Criticality of need has been further defined using the following criteria: people highlighting water, sanitation and hygiene as primary need; percentage of displaced within the community and risk of conflict.

2. Information management working group, Iraq Humanitarian Profile October 2015.

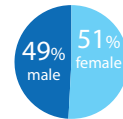
3. 54 per cent of the displaced people outside camps highlight water or sanitation/hygiene as a primary need (IOM DTM September 2015).

4. Information management working group, Iraq Humanitarian Profile October 2015.

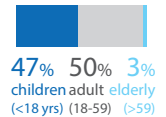
### NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

6.6M

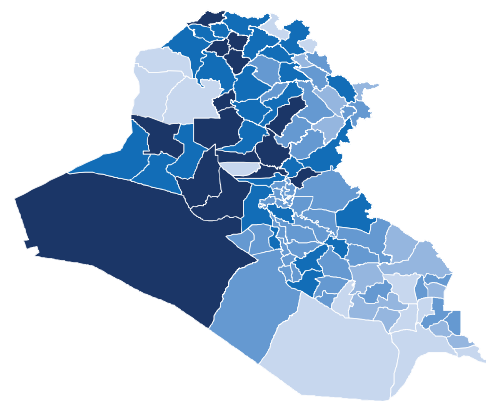
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### SEVERITY MAP



### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

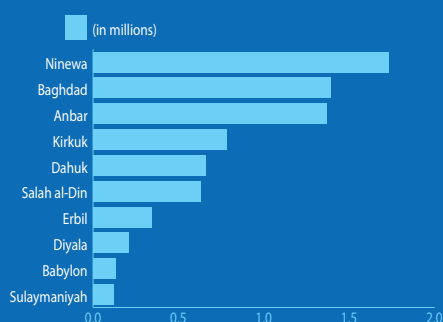
**About 6.6 million people across Iraq, 18.3 per cent of the population, are estimated to require WASH assistance.<sup>5</sup>** There is a notable increase in geographical spread from April 2015<sup>6</sup>, which is mainly driven by increased intensity, scope and continuity of hostilities. This has generated significant new displacements in or from Anbar, Baghdad, and Kirkuk governorates.<sup>7</sup> In addition, continuing returns in Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates have further increased the need for WASH services.<sup>7</sup>

5. IOM DTM (August 2015), Iraq Humanitarian Profile (September 2015).

6. Iraq 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

7. DTM Round XXVIII, September 2015.

### PEOPLE IN NEED OF WASH ASSISTANCE



Source: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster

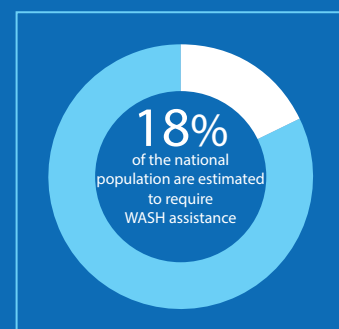
### INADEQUATE WASH FOR WOMEN

4 out of 5

households reported that women do not have safe and female friendly space outside of their homes



Source: GBV Safety Audit, August 2015



Source: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster

**The dignity and health of crisis-affected people are highly compromised** without sustained, equitable access to safe water; safe, improved sanitation facilities; and basic hygiene items. These are required at household level in and out of camps, and within institutional facilities such as schools, child friendly spaces, and health facilities.

**People fleeing conflict, those in armed opposition group areas, and those in areas that have recently come under Government control lack access to life-saving water services, basic sanitation facilities, and hygiene items.** These highly vulnerable people are mobile, displaced into informal settlements, scattered across dispersed host communities or displaced in insecure, inaccessible areas. Rapid delivery of critical, life-saving water and sanitation services is challenging and costly. Once abandoned, sites must be decommissioned, including safe waste disposal. Needs of these people are likely to increase with ongoing conflict. Basic WASH services which can be delivered in an agile, rapid manner are needed.

**In return areas, some water and sanitation systems have sustained massive damage.** With destruction in return areas, people returning are likely to continue to require WASH support until local authorities' capacity is recovered and municipal water and sanitation services are reinitiated. Continued military operations and expressed willingness to return<sup>8</sup> suggest that the number of returnees will increase in the coming months.

**Needs remain overwhelming in out of camp settings, where the vast majority of affected people (over 91 per cent) live.**<sup>9</sup> Many people living out of camp settings rely on unsafe and/or costly water (bottled water, unregulated water trucking, illegal connections, open wells and rivers). They face frequent shortages due to intermittent provision of already stretched public services or an inability to afford services in a consistent manner. This is exacerbated by increased level of debt, poverty and financial insolvency due to the protracted crisis, with female headed households particularly affected. Families cope by reducing water consumption, which increases risks to their health.<sup>10</sup> Large concentrations of displaced people within vulnerable host communities<sup>11</sup> increase pressure on already inadequate public services, further constrained by reduced Government allocations, and may initiate conflict over resources.

**In formally established camps, there is a need to reinforce operation and maintenance schemes, and to develop community management structures.** New displacements continue to strain existing services. Existing systems do not suitably address gender-specific needs. Disposal of solid and liquid waste is not handled in a safe and consistent manner. There is a need to transition existing emergency systems to longer-term, sustainable systems. Older infrastructure is falling into permanent disrepair, accelerated by poor construction quality and absence of ownership of facilities.

**Risk of disease is high due to poor sanitation infrastructure and untreated water. Waste water is mainly disposed into open bodies of water.**<sup>12</sup> Cholera is endemic in Iraq with documented outbreaks in 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013 and 2015. While hygiene knowledge<sup>13</sup> and access to soap<sup>10</sup> remain acceptable, reinforcing good hygiene is essential to reduce risk of water related diseases like cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea, scabies and skin diseases, mainly among children, which are increasingly reported.<sup>14</sup> In areas controlled by armed opposition groups, absence of reliable water access, water quality control, and sanitation services greatly increase potential for outbreaks.

**Inadequate water and sanitation services put women and children at particular risk** of disease, GBV, and loss of dignity. Women and girls are exposed to danger due to lack of installation of internal locks, privacy screens and gender segregation of facilities in camps and critical shelters. Such measures ensure safety, privacy and dignity for women and girls, yet are too often lacking. Water points are noted for an increased female exposure to males and harassment.<sup>15</sup> Females also face limited access to menstrual hygiene items.<sup>16</sup> With increased debt levels, prioritization of hygiene items is expected to suffer further, particularly for women and girls. Concerns of women and girls' access to safe and dignified facilities are exacerbated by the reduced availability of safe spaces for women outside the home. Over 80 per cent of households report that women above 18 do not have a safe, female-friendly space outside of their homes.<sup>17</sup>

**Increased pressure on water resources has drastically reduced availability,** impacting cost, quantity, and quality<sup>17</sup> in an already water-scarce environment. With significant risks of further and secondary displacement (through evictions, financial exhaustion, tensions with host communities), WASH services are in constant demand, and under constant strain. High temperatures cause increased demand for water, straining already overstretched WASH services, while harsh winter conditions also require costly WASH interventions, like water heaters, to ensure consistent hygiene practice over the winter season.

**Challenges remain to ensure safe, equitable, sustainable WASH services for refugees in camps.** While water quantity exceeds 50 litres per day, 20 per cent of families still report facing water insufficiency. At community level, engagement and information on efficient use of water sources and conservation remains a key challenge. Findings also show diarrhoea as the most reported ailment amongst children under five, highlighting the inadequate WASH services for refugees.

8. DTM Report, August 2015.

9. OCHA, Iraq Humanitarian Profile, September 2015.

10. Multi Cluster Needs Assessment II, October 2015.

11. WASH Rapid Assessment, Qara Tapa Sub-District, OXFAM, Jan. 2015.

12. Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2011.

13. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey, Save the Children, 2015.

14. EWARN bulletin, Week 37, 2015.

15. GBV Safety Audit, August 2015.

16. Multi Cluster Needs Assessment II, October 2015.

17. United Nations-Iraq UNDAF Fund Joint Programme, 2012, and World Bank ESIA of the Syrian and ISIS crisis on KR-I, 2014.

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

### OVERVIEW



**Displaced people continue to experience unmet shelter needs.** Two years into the current crisis, nearly 650,000 people live in critical shelters. About 70 per cent of displaced people live in rented accommodation or with host families, and will face critical shelter decisions as financial and economic pressures mount. Dignified, sustainable shelter solutions are necessary to provide options for these families in Iraq. Inadequate existing shelter conditions contribute to significant protection needs, endangering women and girls.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

**About 2 million people need non-food items**, while about 1.3 million people need both shelter support and non-food items. Shelter and non-food item needs impact displaced people, returnees, and refugees. Recent displacements show a higher percentage of women and children in need of shelter assistance. However, demographics vary across Iraq.<sup>1</sup>

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**Shelter needs are concentrated in settings in central and southern Iraq**, where over 73 per cent of internally displaced people are located.<sup>2</sup> Sheltering patterns have shifted since 2014, with an increased number of people seeking safety in Baghdad and Erbil and newly accessible areas in Anbar, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk governorates. The increased displacement has impacted the market availability, rental costs and host community saturation capacity.

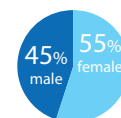
**Among displaced people, 20 per cent or about 650,000 people live in shelters considered critical.**<sup>3</sup> About 56 per cent (365,000

1. Demographic data has been extrapolated from available population data: 2014\_dataset from [http://www.indexmundi.com/iraq/age\\_structure.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/iraq/age_structure.html)
2. IOM DTM, 9 September 2015.
3. "critical" shelters defined as: informal settlements, unfinished and abandoned buildings, public / school buildings and religious sites.

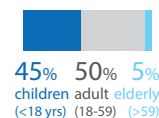
### NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2M

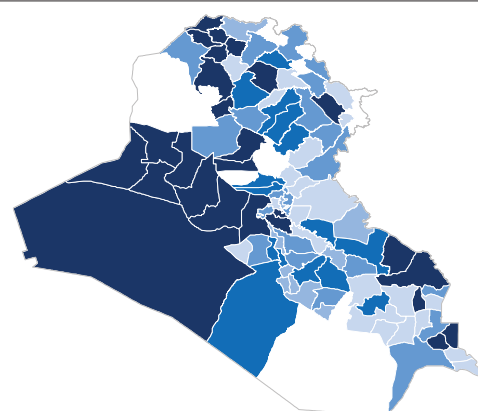
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### SEVERITY MAP



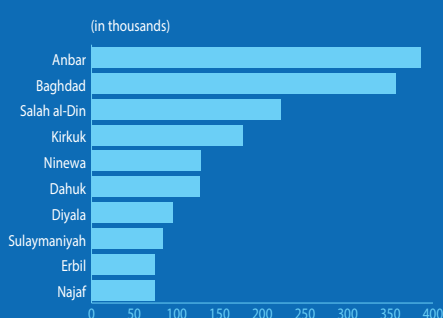
people) need improved shelter.<sup>4</sup> These people live in informal settlements, unfinished and abandoned buildings, public and school buildings and religious sites, characterized by low shelter quality threatening safety and dignity, or continuous threats of eviction.

**Nearly 30 per cent of the displaced (907,554 people) live with host families**, with 50 per cent or 454,000 people in need of improved shelter. As the crisis extends, host families continue to show generosity and resilience in sharing resources with displaced people. However, the drain on host community resources is increasing, along with social tensions. Host families also need support, in particular with non-food items.

**Over 40 per cent of the displaced (1,286,046 people) are renting accommodation**, with 30 per cent (388,000 people) in need of improved shelter. Among people renting, 87 per cent are

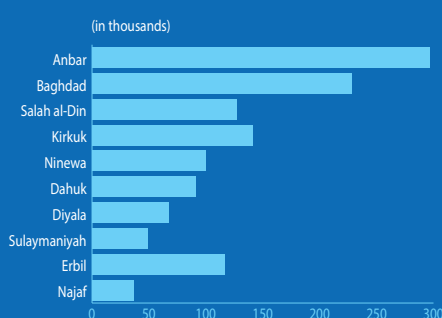
4. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment II, REACH, October 2015.

### IN NEED OF NFIs IN 2016 - TOP 10



Source: Shelter/NFIs Cluster partners

### IN NEED OF SHELTER IN 2016 - TOP 10



### RETURN

4 out of 5

people have returned to their habitual residence



Source: IOM DTM October 2015



depleting their savings; one-third of those in debt risk having to find alternative shelter. More than half of those at risk of eviction are given one month or less to relocate, which increases the likelihood of being forced into lower quality shelters, or further away from their family and livelihoods. This is especially true for Dahuk, Kerbala and Najaf governorates, where the risk of eviction is the highest.

**Shelter maintenance and non-food item support is also needed in camps.** Only 8 per cent of displaced people (257,688 people) reside in camps. Shelter maintenance and replenishment of non-food items for 52,000 people (calculated at a rate of 20 per cent<sup>5</sup>) is needed.

**Safe, dignified shelters are needed for improved health, protection and overall well-being of displaced people.** Issues with shelter include leaking roofs or broken windows, leading to damp and cold, exacerbating poor health and overstretching an already strained health system. Many displaced people still require urgent support to prevent a deterioration of their shelter situation. Shelter needs include not only improving critical shelter structures, but also maintaining families in non-critical rental or host arrangements to provide a safer living environment for all.

**Women, men, girls, and boys face increased vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence in insecure shelter conditions.** Based on UNHCR protection monitoring at household level, 37 per cent of displaced people living in critical shelter types and camps, are forced to live alongside unrelated families in overcrowded conditions. About 46 per cent of these dwellings do not have doors and of those with doors, 51 per cent do not have locks. Exposure to risk and vulnerability are pervasive, especially for the 25 per cent of displaced that are women and adolescent girls of reproductive age. These women and girls also have specific needs related to menstruation and cultural norms of modesty, which often are not met in existing shelter conditions. Sexual harassment and verbal abuse of displaced people is so severe and commonplace that many women and girls have receded from public space, increasing their social isolation.

**About 1.8 million people in out of camp settings indicate that seasonal support is a key priority.**<sup>6</sup> As the climate in Iraq ranges from low winter temperatures, near or below freezing, and high heat during the summer often reaching 50 degrees Celsius, these temperatures require seasonally appropriate support. Warm clothes, energy for heating, and reinforced shelters are needed during the winter. In summer, basic materials are needed to create shade and protection from disease carrying vectors, especially for children and the elderly.

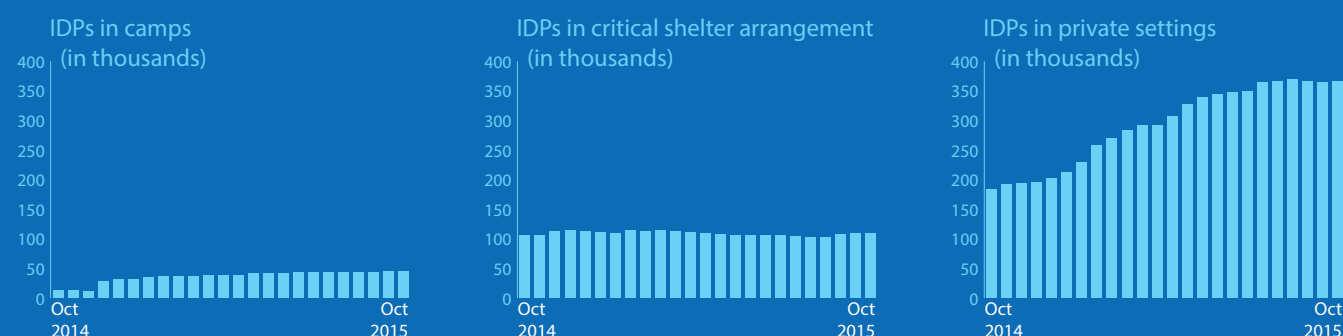
**About 2 million people need non-food item support.** This includes support for 15 per cent of returnees living in informal settlements, unfinished and abandoned buildings, and 20 per cent of displaced people living in camps. Returnees to conflict areas, where infrastructure, homes and property have been extensively damaged, require non-food items to re-establish their homes. This may be in the form of replenishment of worn out or lost items, seasonal support (the majority with 780,000 people according to the cluster winterisation plan) or full kits.

**Refugees continue to face shelter needs as the crisis continues.** Within camps, there is a need to upgrade tents to a more sustainable, durable shelter. According to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 96 per cent of non-camp refugee families live in rented accommodation and the remaining four per cent are hosted by relatives and friends. Due to the presence of displaced people and the demand for housing, rent has increased as much as 20 per cent in Dahuk Governorate and 15 per cent in Erbil Governorate, where most of the Syrian refugees live. It is estimated that 10 per cent of out of camp refugee families need support to pay rent, as livelihoods opportunities are limited and rent is increasing.

6. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment II, REACH, October 2015.

5. Per refugee camp standard in Iraq

## DISPLACEMENT TREND BY SHELTER TYPE (OCTOBER 2014 - OCTOBER 2015)





## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### OVERVIEW



**Camp coordination and camp management systems are needed in formal and informal settlements.** Settlements without coordination and management systems are not designed according to standard or maintained properly, resulting in inadequate aid provision to vulnerable people. Lack of such services contributes to preventable deaths, serious public health risks, and increased risks of gender-based violence to women and girls.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

**Over 1 million displaced people in formal and informal settlements need camp coordination and camp management services.<sup>1</sup>** Women and girls, comprising about half of displaced people, are most vulnerable, as their privacy and safety are most impacted by inadequate camp management systems, service provision, and community messaging.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**There is an urgent need for camp management structures in southern and central Iraq,** where more than 70 per cent of displaced people are located. To ensure a dignified and safe living environment for vulnerable people, both formal and informal settlements require camp management, addressing issues of site preparation, site maintenance and site risk reduction to maximise standards of living and minimise the risk of harm. The areas with highest priority are Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din governorates, with a greater focus on informal settlements.

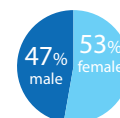
**Preventable deaths continue to occur among displaced people in formal and informal settlements.** In 2015, numerous preventable deaths were reported in sites across Iraq, due to electrocution, falling from heights, and fire. There is a need

1. Figure calculated using information available from IOM DTM, <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>, Nov 2015 data.

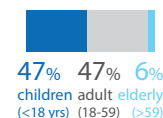
### NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

1.7M

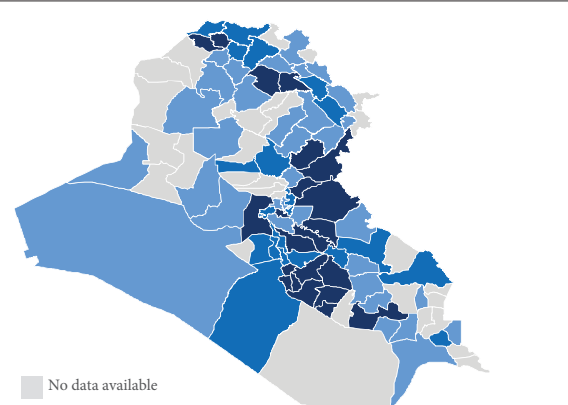
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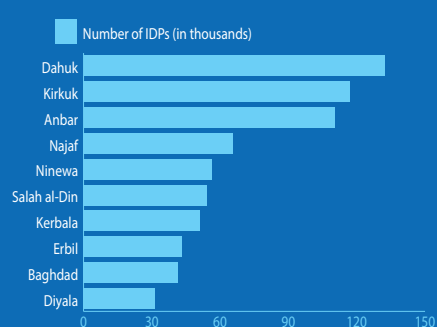
### SEVERITY MAP



to routinely identify and correct threats to health and safety including man-made hazards such as faulty wiring, loose materials, waste management, adequacy of lighting, chemical or fuel storage, trip hazards, depths, confined spaces, and damaged structures or fixtures. Natural hazards include the likelihood of flooding, standing water or blocked drainage, drought, wind storms, landslide or rock fall. Installation or repair of drainage channels is a common need. Solid waste removal must occur on a regular basis. Internal roads require basic maintenance to ensure that surface water does not pool, creating breeding ground for vectors. Management is required to ensure ongoing maintenance occurs, reducing the physical and public health risks in and around sites.

**Displaced people need access and exposure to coordinated aid and life-saving messages.** Displaced people face numerous life-threatening health and safety issues. Communication

### TOP 10 GOVERNORATES WITH IDPs IN INFORMAL SITES



Source: IOM DTM October 2015

### PROPORTION OF WOMEN

1 out of 2  
people currently living in formal and informal settlements are women



Source: Sex and age disaggregated data of IOM DTM, October 2015

with communities, including early warning messages and preparedness advice, is critical. Furthermore, training and equipping volunteers to respond to emergencies is needed, as well as skilled people from both displaced and host communities to address community issues.

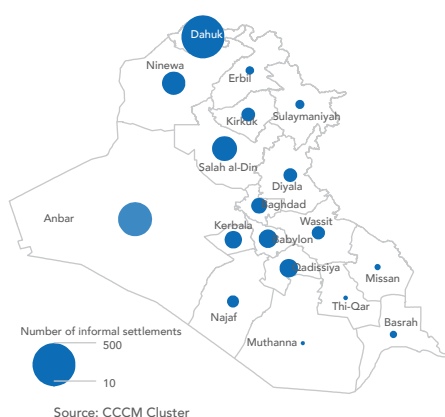
**Informal sites are particularly at risk of low standards and increased hazards**, due to their spontaneous nature. There is a lack of service mapping among informal sites, resulting in duplication or gaps in service provision, and inadequate humanitarian response to people in need. Vulnerable people in informal sites lack access to information about their rights and available services, and the ability to organise and mobilise themselves and to participate in programme decision-making. Structured coordination and management is needed in the informal sites.

**Improved planning and construction of formal sites is required to reduce crime and gender-based violence.** Without such, sites later require costly reconstruction or relocation due to poor site preparation. Qualified, experienced camp construction engineers and emergency camp site planners are needed to work alongside the Government as new sites are planned and established. Increased consultation with and inclusion of women in the planning process is needed.

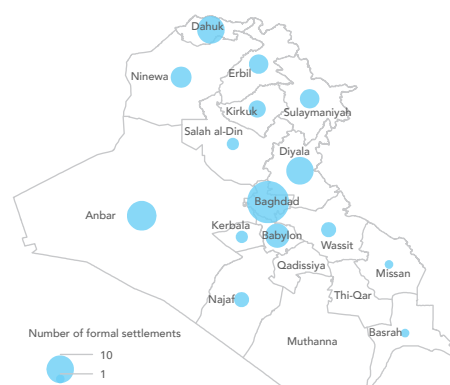
**Stronger site governance is needed to ensure an effective response, which is accountable to the affected people.** An expected increase in the displaced people in 2016, and the establishment of new formal settlements, will increase camp management needs. In existing formal settlements, key gaps remain in service delivery due to limited camp management capacity or the capacity of local authorities. Stronger levels of coordination and implementation of impartial service provision are needed at district and site level. This is exacerbated by weak strategies in communication with communities, including community feedback mechanisms.

**Aid does not efficiently and effectively reach people in need, as a result of inadequate site mapping.** There is poor or no exchange of critical information due to different information management systems and a lack of equipment such as computers and internet at site level. Standardised and coordinated data collection, information management, analysis and sharing are essential to maximise efficiency of response in formal and informal settlements. Critical gaps exist in beneficiary registration, tracking of service provision, and recording of actual needs.

## INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY GOVERNORATE



## FORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY GOVERNORATE



## EDUCATION

### OVERVIEW



**Children, and the Iraqi society at large, are negatively impacted by the ongoing crisis.** Access to education is critical for families to live in Iraq with dignity. Millions of children are directly affected, losing months or years of education. Since August 2014, the conflict has resulted in destruction or damage and occupation of schools. In late 2014, after Mosul was taken by ISIL, over 650 schools were hosting displaced families. Remaining facilities are overcrowded, and under-staffed, significantly reducing the quality of education available to children. Displaced children face additional barriers of language and curriculum, as well as insufficient finances and transport.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

**The current crisis in Iraq has affected over 3 million school-age children in Iraq, denying their right to a quality education.** This includes over 1 million children displaced and 1.1 million children in host communities<sup>1</sup> affected by the influx of displaced people and conflict. It also includes over 136,000 children who have recently returned to their homes after displacement or in areas that have newly come under Government control and a further 897,000 children in areas not under Government control. All children have witnessed violence and suffered disruption to their lives and their learning, which requires support and specialized care.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**At the end of the academic year in July 2015, only 32 per cent of displaced children had access to any form of education.**<sup>2</sup> This left over 600,000 displaced children missing an entire year of schooling. In camps, only 50 per cent of children have access

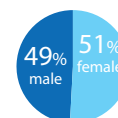
1. OCHA Iraq Humanitarian Profile, October 2015; OCHA Humanitarian SADD Data, October 2015.

2. Ministry of Education, Iraq; Education Cluster Partner activities.

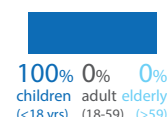
### NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

3.3M

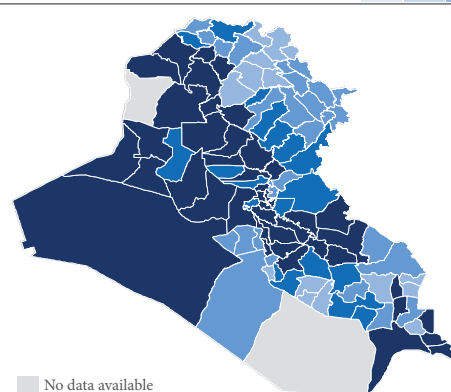
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### BY AGE



### SEVERITY MAP

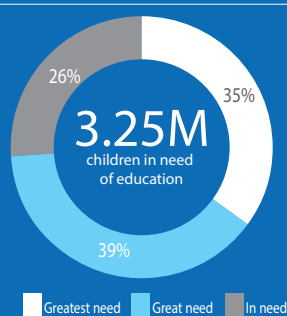


to education. Out of camps, only 30 per cent (852,434 school-age children) have access to education. A recent assessment of children in camps in Dahuk Governorate indicated that 63 per cent had missed between six to 12 months of schooling and 11 per cent had lost over a year of learning.<sup>3</sup>

**The number of children requiring access to education across Iraq has increased significantly** in the past year especially in out of camp settings in Anbar, Baghdad, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din governorates. Since September 2014, the displacement of over 1.1 million people has left 340,000 school-age children requiring additional learning support. This and future displacements will further stretch the education system and push children at-risk of leaving school.

3. In-camp assessment, Education Cluster, June 2015.

### SEVERITY OF NEEDS



Source: Education Cluster partners

### ACCESS TO EDUCATION - IN CAMPS

1 out of 2

children in camps have access to education



Source: Education Cluster Iraq 2015, In-camp Assessment, June 2015

### ACCESS TO EDUCATION - OUT OF CAMPS

1 out of 3

children out of camps have access to education



Source: Enrolment information, Ministry of Education Federal Iraq and Education Cluster partners activities

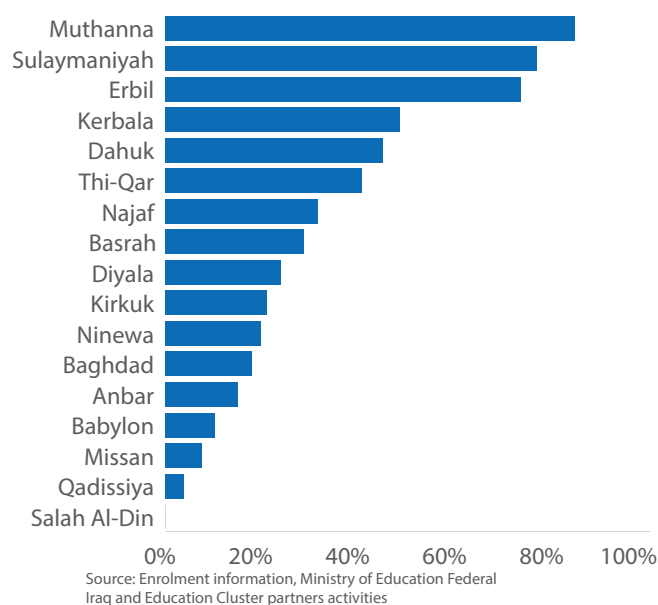
**The barriers to education for displaced children are numerous.** Many schools face a shortage of teachers and physical space. Families lack the ability to cover transport costs or learning materials. In the KR-I, displaced children are required to enrol in schools specifically established by the federal Government's Ministry of Education, as existing schools in the KR-I operate with a different language and curriculum. Across Iraq, among displaced children out of school, 36 per cent are not attending school because they cannot afford learning materials; 32 per cent cannot attend due to the long distance to the education facility. Additionally, 7.1 per cent of the displaced people noted that their children are supporting their households and are therefore denied access to education, while 26 per cent stated multiple displacements as a reason for not attending school.<sup>4</sup>

**Access to education is further restricted by physical barriers.** Schools remain occupied by displaced people and many more are damaged and no longer safe as learning spaces. In the KR-I, currently hosting about 30 per cent of displaced people, over 800 schools were occupied at the end of 2014, delaying the start of the 2015 school year in Dahuk Governorate. In the 2015-2016 academic year, the federal Ministry of Education reports that 5,351 school buildings from a total of 23,139 will not be available for teaching or learning activities due to the ongoing conflict in southern and central Iraq. In addition, according to the IOM/DTM, there are currently 37,294 displaced people<sup>5</sup> sheltering in schools in over 250 sites across Iraq, with the highest proportion in Anbar and Salah al-Din governorates. Schools once occupied by displaced families, or destroyed by conflict, require repair and rehabilitation, and clearing of unexploded ordinance to make them safe places for learning.

4. Multi Cluster Needs Assessment II, REACH, October 2015.

5. IOM DTM, Round XXX, October 2015.

#### ENROLMENT RATE OF DISPLACED CHILDREN BY GOVERNORATE



**Where children do receive education, the quality varies widely.** Many schools are overcrowded with displaced students. Inadequate numbers of qualified teachers, including those trained on psychosocial care and support or special needs, are available. There are currently 13,466 registered Ministry of Education teachers and administrative staff displaced to the KR-I. Yet many are located too far from the schools they are assigned and unable to secure transport to work, or they have found other employment. Consequently, high pupil-to-teacher ratios exist in schools, which are often operating in two or three shifts per day. In camps in Dahuk Governorate, class sizes range from 35 to 60 or more students. This significantly reduces the amount of time children have to learn. Furthermore, schools lack the necessary desks, books, and additional scholastic material to ensure the basic quality of education.

**As displaced people return home, immediate access to safe learning environments is needed.** Since June 2014, 62,374 families (374,244 people)<sup>6</sup> have returned to their places of origin in Anbar, Diyala, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din governorates, including over 135,000 children aged 4 to 17 who require immediate access to safe learning environments. Schools are in need of rehabilitation, as well as mine and ERW clearance, to enable children to return to safe learning environments. Where learning areas have been damaged or abandoned such as in newly accessible villages in Kirkuk Governorate, basic services such as electricity and water are needed in schools.

**Lack of access to education negatively impacts Iraqi society at large.** As the crisis continues, access to education is critical for people to live in Iraq with dignity. Out of school, idle and disengaged adolescent boys and girls are more likely to marry early, to engage in child labour, support or join armed groups, and turn to negative coping behaviours. However, early marriage rates among girls decline remarkably as a mother's educational level rises. Lack of access to education is a key trigger of social tensions between host and displaced communities and is reported as one of the drivers for the families emigrating to Europe.

**Lack of access to education increases the risk of political and social manipulation and aggravates social inequalities.** Children and youth need physical, psychosocial and cognitive protection, which access to education provides. Children and adolescents therefore need to go back to learning in their respective locations of shelter if they are to be protected against exploitation and harm and be provided with the knowledge and skills required to survive the crisis.

**Refugees face similar education needs, particularly for high school-age children.** Only 5 per cent of children between 15-17 years of age are attending formal education. Due to continuing financial constraints, the KRG Ministry of Finance is no longer able to provide salaries of teachers. There is a shortage of refugee teachers in camp and non-camp settings due to lack of funding. Additionally, teachers and students remain without educational supplies, and students do not have uniforms.

6. IOM/DTM, 09 Sept 2015 <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>

## EMERGENCY LIVELIHOODS AND SOCIAL COHESION

### OVERVIEW



**As the crisis in Iraq carries on into its third year, social tensions continue to rise, particularly in areas in which displaced and host communities face economic or social hardship.** Displacement

and its subsequent economic repercussions on host communities directly contribute to conflict between displaced and host communities, according to a recent impact assessment conducted by the cluster.<sup>1</sup> Debt is growing among displaced communities, as well as Iraqi society as a whole, creating greater reliance on a diminishing social protection floor. The ability of the protracted displaced people to find sustainable job opportunities continues to be severely limited, with income generation remaining amongst one of the top needs of displaced people.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

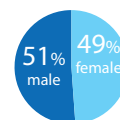
**People displaced for protracted periods, and the communities which host them are most affected by livelihoods and social cohesion needs.** Host communities, specifically those that are less educated or working within the informal sector,<sup>2</sup> are vulnerable to livelihoods losses due to the crisis. People who are economically vulnerable remain the most prone to engaging in forms of conflict. Social tensions and conflict are much more likely in those districts that have relatively balanced demographics (such as a 50-50 split between Sunni and Shi'a populations) and which have witnessed high levels of ethnic intermixing due to incoming displaced people.<sup>3</sup>

1. Host Community Impact Assessment (HCIA) conducted by UNDP, July 2015.
2. "Informal sector" of employment is defined as those being employed without contract or without state-regulated social protections.
3. Districts such as Karkh (Baghdad), Kirkuk, Al-Muqadadiya, and Khanaqin (Diyala), and Tilkaif (Ninewa) are especially prone to violence given their demographic composition.

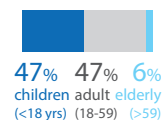
### NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED

3.4M

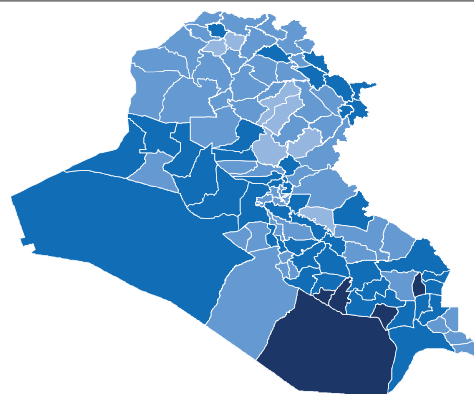
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### SEVERITY MAP



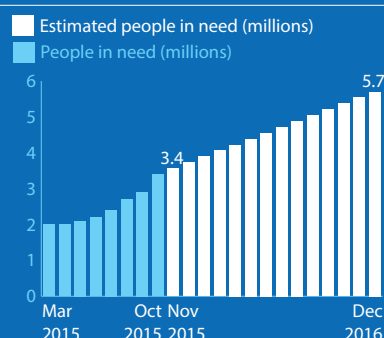
### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**An estimated 3.4 million displaced people and host communities need some form of livelihoods and social cohesion assistance.** Of these, 1.71 million people need only livelihoods assistance, and 657,000 people need only social cohesion-building measures such as community dialogue and mediation activities. The remaining 1.12 million people need both livelihoods and social cohesion support, and are mostly located in areas along the disputed internal boundaries.

**Livelihoods needs often lead to social tension erupting in conflict.**<sup>4</sup> Assessments have shown that both displaced and host communities who are unable to address their needs or struggle economically are significantly more likely to have poor relationships with other communities. Displaced people

4. Population in need calculation, ELSC Cluster, October 2015.

### IN NEED OF LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE



Source: Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion Cluster partners, secondary data review of previous socioeconomic assessments

### ECONOMICALLY VULNERABLE



### BASIC NEEDS

**1 out of 3** host community members who cannot afford basic needs have poor relationship with IDPs





continue to face ethnic and socioeconomic discrimination, and host communities often view recent economic hardship as caused by incoming displaced people. Where economic grievances may lead to social tensions, specific livelihoods interventions are needed to support vulnerable households. In Kirkuk Governorate, social cohesion between people improved after livelihoods activities provided much-needed income to households. Other activities have integrated both livelihoods and social cohesion activities, such as the integration of different people under a single value chain.

**An estimated 657,000 people are critically vulnerable to environments of social instability, as they are located in areas with high incidents of inter-ethnic conflict or violence.**<sup>5</sup> This is due to a range of socioeconomic and demographic factors that in the past decade have shown to be strongly correlated with incidences of social conflict. Such factors include the demographic balance between different socio-ethnic groups: a recent conflict analysis done by UNDP found that communities that are ethnically mixed (i.e. the proportions of opposite social groups are relatively equal) are much more likely to witness violence or tension. In addition, poor or disenfranchised youth have been found in Iraq to be the majority of the perpetrators of inter-community violence. For these people, mitigation of social tensions and promotion of nonviolent engagement and dialogue is needed.

**Debt is increasing among displaced families, impacting social tensions and the ability of families to live in dignity in Iraq.** Only 36 per cent of the country's displaced households earn a consistent income and are able to afford basic needs,<sup>6</sup> leaving around 2 million people unsupported by a steady source of income. In addition, an alarming 85 per cent of all displaced households in Iraq are in debt. The average debt of displaced households is around \$3,040.<sup>7</sup>

**Employment and income in Iraq is decreasing amongst crisis-affected people.** Around 42 per cent – just under 1.5 million people – of all displaced people have identified employment and income as their top priority need, a statistic that has grown over the course of the conflict. In host communities with significant numbers of displaced people, elementary or unskilled host community workers experienced an average drop of \$50 in their monthly wages.<sup>8</sup> In urban areas, host community

unemployment has jumped from an average 8.4 per cent to 9.6 per cent, as a result of labour competition with displaced people.

**Host communities who experience problems with their employment are five times more likely to view displaced people negatively.** Displaced people and host communities who view poor service provision as a result of increased competition (due to population movements) are 33 per cent more likely to experience social tensions and, in the worst cases, engage in forms of violence.<sup>9</sup>

**Social conflict can be pinned to very specific socio-economic and demographic traits.** A recent conflict risk assessment found that social tensions and violence were strongly correlated to a single demographic: the perpetrators of ethnic violence in tense communities are often the unemployed and disenfranchised youth.<sup>10</sup> Over 30 per cent of the people in need (1.12 million) face a toxic mix where existing livelihoods vulnerability is a risk to social tensions. For these people, relationships between communities have deteriorated due to both underlying social tension risk (due to pre-existing demographic or socio-economic preconditions) and increased economic vulnerability due to the crisis. Within this group, 56.7 per cent of these extremely vulnerable people (635,040 people) are located in Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Salah al-Din governorates.<sup>11</sup>

**Needs for livelihoods and social cohesion are accelerating, due to the increasingly protracted nature of the crisis,** and are expected to continue to do so. Between March and April 2015, over 200,000 additional people became vulnerable, according to statistical estimates and multi-cluster data released by REACH and IOM. By late 2015, between September and October, 500,000 additional people became vulnerable within a one-month period due to the growing strains placed on host community individuals and the continued erosion of displaced individuals' economic well-being. If this trend is set to continue, the people in need of livelihoods assistance is expected to rise sharply to 5.7 million people by the end of 2016.

9. Host Community Needs Assessment conducted by UNDP and REACH, July 2015.

10. Conflict Risk Analysis, UNDP, August 2015.

11. Population in need calculation, ELSC Cluster, October 2015.

5. Population in need calculation, ELSC Cluster, October 2015.

6. IOM Group Assessment, Round 2, October 2015.

7. Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment II, REACH, October 2015.

8. Host Community Impact Assessment, UNDP, July 2015.



## OPERATIONAL NEEDS



### EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

NO. OF ORGANIZATIONS  
SERVED

188

#### OVERVIEW

**Humanitarian partners in Iraq continue to face challenges with telecommunications** as the humanitarian operation expands to reach more people in need. Specifically, there is a need for ETC services in central Iraq and other governorates outside of KR-I, where the humanitarian community is working in hard-to-reach areas.

#### AFFECTED POPULATION

**In all, 188 humanitarian organizations are responding to the needs of over 7 million people across all 18 Iraqi governorates.** The primary focus for the ETC is to support humanitarian organizations who are operational in Iraq.

#### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**Common service delivery is needed in operational areas at hubs and camps.** Services such as emergency communications systems (radio networks), radio room upgrades, radio training, radio device programming, data services (internet), an ICT helpdesk, and coordination are needed to effectively respond. As humanitarian assessments identify additional needs, ad hoc telecommunications support is also needed.

**Stakeholders require a forum to discuss technical needs and challenges** encountered by the humanitarian community. Without such collaboration, duplication of services can occur. Information related to telecommunications needs to be shared and disseminated widely among humanitarian partners, to support a cohesive, efficient response.

**Capacity building is needed among many organizations.** Radio training for basic users and more detailed technical training of ICT personnel is critical. Many local staff supporting the response within their own organizations need such training. Training is also required so that handover of service provision to lead organizations is possible in the future.



## LOGISTICS

NO. OF ORGANIZATIONS  
SERVED

188

### OVERVIEW

**Logistical challenges continue to arise, particularly as the humanitarian operation expands** to reach more people in need. New areas of humanitarian needs continue to emerge across Iraq, generated predominantly by newly displaced people fleeing the conflict, and returnees coming back to areas retaken by Government forces. Many of the areas where humanitarian needs are most acute are also quite volatile, for example, Anbar and other central governorates. In addition, security-driven access constraints, compounded by a low level of situational awareness and general logistics information, compound the logistical challenges faced by humanitarian organizations in Iraq.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

**In 2016, 188 organizations across all 18 governorates are providing critical aid to the most vulnerable people in Iraq.** The primary focus for the Logistics Cluster is to support humanitarian organizations which are operational in Iraq.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

**There is a need for logistical information sharing** to facilitate and secure the establishment of an efficient and coordinated supply chain and ensure the best use of increasingly scarce funding with reliable suppliers. Humanitarian partners in Iraq have indicated a need for information-sharing mechanisms across a range of easily-accessible communications platforms, on specific areas of acute relevance, such as commercial suppliers, available logistics capacity, and access constraints. While Iraq's districts and governorates typically have a sufficient quantity of suppliers available, there is an identified and enduring need for credible and qualified logistics information to be collected, compiled and shared through partners. This will enable informed decisions via a comprehensive picture of shared situational awareness.

**Humanitarian partners express a continuing need for coordination,<sup>1</sup>** to maximise the use of available resources in-country and reinforce the network among all actors. Partners recognise that their needs, gaps and requests for services can be met in a more efficient manner when facilitated through coordination channels and fora.

**Common warehousing and logistics services are much needed in the volatile context.** As recurrent emergency operations engage throughout Iraq, partners do not have the capacity of maintaining the necessary emergency storage capacity

for scaling-up, pre-positioning and contingency measures throughout the country.

**Existing logistics personnel capacity is not sufficient.** With significant turnover of staff, expansion of operations, and the complex nature of the Iraq humanitarian context and response, skilled logistics personnel are critical to the operation's success. Humanitarian organizations cite the continued need for capacity building of international and national staff in all domains of logistics, including warehouse and commodities management techniques.

**Large-scale, one-off, multi-agency operations require centralized logistic support.** In the second half of 2015, there was a need to coordinate the delivery of in-kind NFIs, with a value over \$70 million to three large humanitarian organizations in Iraq. The scale of consignments like this risk overwhelming the logistical capacity of individual organizations. Centralised coordination and planning, as well as the in-country information flows, cargo handling, storage, management and tracking of such assets is critical to operational success.

**Supply delivery via commercial transporters is limited by access constraints.** While Iraq's logistics and transport market are well developed, it is increasingly evident that humanitarian actors face significant challenges in terms of access along insecure routes. The transport and delivery of humanitarian relief items throughout the country is hindered by violence and insecurity. Iraq's relatively good transport infrastructure and commercial transport sectors are sufficient for all but the most hard-to-reach and insecure areas. Operational security is a significant constraint, limiting access to vulnerable people.

1. These needs originated through a series of bilateral meetings in early 2015 and, subsequently, regular partner meetings led by the Logistics Cluster in Baghdad, Dahuk, and Erbil governorates.

## INFORMATION GAPS AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING

In 2015, over 120 assessments were conducted by 76 humanitarian organizations across all 18 governorates of Iraq. Information is also gathered remotely from hard-to-reach areas through key informant networks established by select organizations. Assessments are needed in governorates outside the KR-I, in particular those affected by conflict and displaced people, such as Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din. As returnees increase, and the crisis continues, assessments of livelihoods, social tension, and education will be critical, as will general assessments amongst people enduring protracted displacement. Inter-agency assessments are being systematized through monthly mission calendars. This is primarily occurring in southern and central governorates of Iraq.

NUMBER OF  
ASSESSMENTS

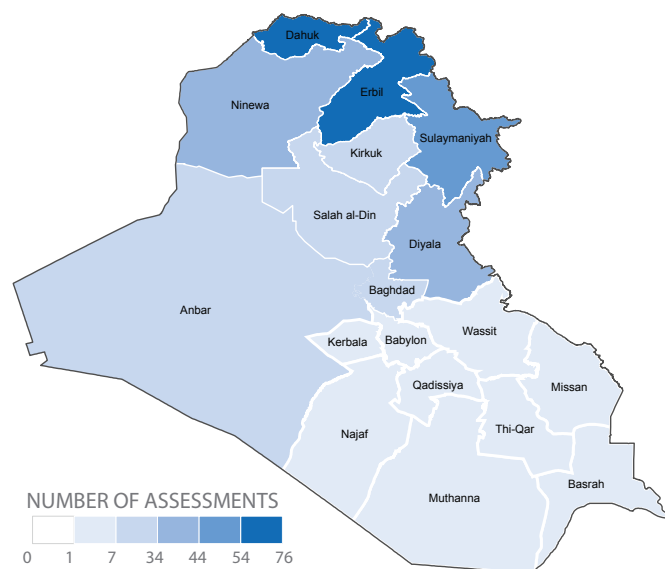
123

NUMBER OF  
PARTNERS

76

PLANNED NEEDS  
ASSESSMENTS

20



PROTECTION



FOOD SECURITY



HEALTH



WASH



SHELTER / NFI



CAMP COORD. AND CAMP M.



EDUCATION



EMERGENCY LIVELI. AND SC



EMERGENCY TELECOM.



LOGISTICS



MULTI-SECTOR



NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS

0 1-3 4-6 7-10 >10

## NUMBER OF COMPLETED ASSESSMENTS BY GOVERNORATE AND BY CLUSTER

	CCCM	Livelihood	Education	Shelter NFI	Emergency Telecom.	Food Security	Health	Logistics	Multi-Sector	Protection	WASH	TOTAL BY GOVERNORATE*
ANBAR		1	1	2	1	4	9	6	6	4	1	31
BABYLON			1	2	1	2	6	6	4	4		25
BAGHDAD		1	1	3	1	4	6	6	5	4	1	28
BASRAH		1	1	2	1	2	6	6	4	3		25
DAHUK	4	6	3	6	1	9	11	7	19	15	5	76
DIYALA	1	4	1	2	1	4	9	6	5	5	2	38
ERBIL	5	4	1	6	1	10	11	7	16	21	3	73
KERBALA			1	2	1	2	6	6	5	4		26
KIRKUK	1	2	1	2	1	5	9	6	5	5		34
MISSAN			1	2	1	2	6	6	4	3		24
MUTHANNA			1	2	1	2	6	6	4	3		24
NAJAF		1	1	2	1	2	6	6	5	4		27
NINEWA	4	1	2	4	1	7	10	6	9	7		44
QADISSIYA			1	2	1	2	6	6	4	4	2	25
SALAH AL-DIN			1	2	1	3	9	6	5	4		29
SULAYMANIYAH	4	3	1	4	1	8	8	7	13	12	1	54
THI-QAR			1	2	1	2	6	6	4	3		24
WASSIT				2	1	2	6	6	5	4		26
<b>TOTAL BY CLUSTER*</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	

\* Many assessments are multi-cluster or across multiple governorates, therefore figures do not sum to 123.

## PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

CLUSTER/SECTOR	LOCATION	TARGETED PEOPLE	LEAD AGENCY	PLANNED DATE	SUBJECT
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Whole of Iraq	IDPs in camp or camp-like	UNHCR/REACH	Throughout 2016	Identify IDP locations, their needs, and local services available
Education	Dahuk	All caseloads	UNICEF	November 2015	Education cash transfer needs assessment
Education	Whole of Iraq	IDP	UNICEF	December 2015	Education needs assessment
Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Ninewa and Sulaymaniyah governorates	Returnees, IDPs	UNDP	Spring 2016	Impact assessment of social cohesion projects
Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Ninewa, Diyala, Anbar and Salah al-Din governorates	Returnees, returnee communities	IOM	Spring 2016	Critical returnee needs
Emergency Livelihoods and Social Cohesion	Whole of Iraq	Returnees, IDPs, Host communities, Refugees	UNDP	2016	Resilience assessment
Food Security	Whole of Iraq	IDPs and host communities	WFP	First quarter of 2016	Food security assessment—including food security indicators and broader socio economic measures
Food Security	Whole of Iraq	IDPs and host communities	FAO	Second quarter of 2016	In-depth food security, agriculture and livelihood assessment
Health	Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyala governorates	Returnees	WHO, Heevie, UIMS	Spring 2015	Health needs of returnees
Protection	Sulaymaniyah and Dahuk governorates	IDPs, refugees and host communities	UNHCR	January - June 2016	Profiling of population in IDP/ refugee hosting areas
Protection	Various governorates	IDPs, refugees and host communities	Multiple-NGO focal points in each governorate	January - December 2016	Rapid protection assessment in emergencies
Protection	Erbil, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Baghdad, Diyala, Najaf and Kerbala	IDPs, host communities	UNFPA	Decemembr2015 - March 2016	Gender-based violence assessment in seven conflict-affected governorates
Protection	Various governorates	IDPs, refugees	Multiple-UNFPA and NGO focal points in different locations	Ongoing; quarterly	Safety audits of IDP and refugee sites
Protection	Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates	Returnees, host communities	UNMAS	TBD - pending funding	IED threat assessment and IEDD capacity assessment in areas of return
Protection	Baghdad, Basra, Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates	IDPs, refugees, host communities	UNICEF	November 2015 - March 2016	Psychosocial support with a specific focus on children and adolescents
Shelter/NFI	Various governorates	IDPs (camps and out of camps)	Cluster partners	2016	NFI and shelter conditions/needs
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	North, central and southern zones in Iraq	IDPs in Camps	UNICEF	First quarter of 2016	Assessment of bottlenecks in promotion of good hygiene practices and community participation in IDP camps
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	North of Ninewa governorates	Returnees	World Vision	First quarter of 2016	Assessment of WASH needs and gaps in the context of returnees in northern Ninewa Governorate
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Ninewa Plains, Kirkuk governorate and north of Diyala governorate	Markets supporting IDPs	TBD (OXFAM and likely multi-agency)	First quarter of 2016	Multi-sectoral assessment of markets to inform programming - to include hygiene items.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Whole of Iraq	IDPs off camp, Returnees	WASH Cluster (resources pending)	Second quarter of 2016	WASH needs and gaps for IDPs off camp, and returnees

## ANNEX

## ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED

TITLE	CLUSTER/SECTOR	LOCATION	LEADING ORGANIZATION	POPULATION TYPE
Education cluster Iraq IDP camps education needs Assessment	Education	Dahuk	NRC; SV	Displaced population
Iraq IDP inter-sectoral rapid assessment community assessment	Food Security, Shelter, Multi Sector, Protection	Tilkaef	IRC; UNHCR	Returnees
Iraq IDP household protection monitoring tool	Protection	Iraq	UNHCR	All affected population
Disabled people and patients with chronic diseases	Health	Dahuk; Erbil	Handicap International	All affected population
Site assessments-camps	CCCM	Dahuk; Erbil	UNHCR; UNHSP	All affected population
Camp profiles - assessment and mapping of IDP camps on a monthly basis	CCCM	Iraq	REACH Initiative	All affected population
Health facilities assessment	Health	Dahuk	Department of Health - Government of Iraq; WHO	All affected population
Displaced tracking matrix	Multi-Sector	Iraq	IOM	All affected population
Rapid assessment-IDP profile and food security, NFI and shelter needs	Multi-Sector	Dahuk	Action against Hunger; Mission East	All affected population
Education assessment	Education	Dahuk	IRC; NRC	All affected population
Rapid assessment of markets	Food Security	Sulaymaniyah; Kirkuk; Anbar	Mercy Corps	All affected population
Assessment of cold chain system, capacity and needs	Health	Ninewa; Salah al-Din; Kirkuk; Diyala; Anbar	Department of Health - Government of Iraq; UNICEF	All affected population
Impact and evaluation assessment of wheat seed and fertilizer in northern Iraq	Food Security	Dahuk; Erbil; Ninewa	FAO	All affected population
Rapid food security assessment for Kirkuk	Food Security	Kirkuk	FAO; WFP	All affected population
Gender in brief	Protection	Iraq	CARE; OXFAM	All affected population
Comprehensive food security assessment	Food Security	Al Sulaymaniyah; Dahuk; Erbil	FAO; WFP	All affected population
Logistics assessment-storage capacity	Logistics	Al Sulaymaniyah	WFP	All affected population
Assessment of humanitarian ICT requirements	ECT	Iraq	WFP	All affected population
Reproductive health assessment	Health	Dahuk; Erbil	United Nations Population Fund	All affected population
Access mapping for under 5	Health	Anbar; Diyala; Kirkuk; Ninewa; Salah al-Din	Department of Health - Government of Iraq; UNICEF; WHO	Children
Rapid livelihoods and agricultural labour markets assessment from implementation of cash for work programmes	ELSC	Dahuk; Ninewa; Diyala	FAO	All affected population
Rapid food security assessment for Diyala	Food Security	Diyala	FAO	All affected population
Criteria of vulnerability	Food Security	Iraq	Aamin Voluntary Relief Organization	All affected population
Rapid health assessment	Health	Iraq	WHO	All affected population



TITLE	CLUSTER/SECTOR	LOCATION	LEADING ORGANIZATION	POPULATION TYPE
Assessment of current immunization coverage	Health	Iraq	WHO	All affected population
Rapid food security for Anbar	Food Security	Iraq	IRW	All affected population
Key findings of PU-AMI assessment of WASH facilities in Bardarash camp, Akre District fact sheet	WASH	Akre	PU-AMI	IDPs
Rapid assessment of IDP profile, food security, NFI and shelter needs	Multi-Sector	Dahuk		All affected population
Logistics assessment-storage capacity	Logistics	Dahuk	WFP	All affected population
Logistics capacity assessment	Logistics	Iraq	WFP	All affected population
Logistics assessment-storage and transport	Logistics	Erbil	WFP	All affected population
Rapid assessment for markets	Multi-Sector	Dahuk; Erbil		All affected population
Rapid livelihoods and agricultural labour market assessment for implementation of cash for work programme	ELSC	Dahuk; Ninewa; Diyala		All affected population
Diyala WASH assessment report	WASH	Diyala	Save the Children	All affected population
Diyala- WASH assessment report	WASH	Diyala	Save the Children	Displaced population; Host communities
Rapid gender analysis internally displaced population of Bersive 1 Dahuk Governorate, KR-I	Multi-Sector	Dahuk		All affected population
Emergency market mapping and analysis	ELSC	Erbil		Camp population
Multi-sector needs assessment	ELSC	Kirkuk	CARE	IDPs; Host communities
Knowledge, attitudes, practices and coverage (KAPC) survey report for selected IDP camps in Dahuk	WASH	Dahuk		All affected population
Kurdistan Region of Iraq economic and social impact assessment of the syrian conflict and isis crisis	Multi-Sector	Dahuk; Erbil; Al Sulaymaniyah		All affected population
Housing, land and property issues among IDPs settled in Basrah, Dahuk, Erbil and Baghdad.	ELSC	Basrah; Dahuk		All affected population
WVI Syria crisis response – Kurdish Region, Iraq basic rapid assessment report	Multi-Sector	Dahuk	WVI	Refugees; IDPs
Nutrition anthropometric and mortality survey among internally displaced populations	Health	Erbil; Al Sulaymaniyah	UNICEF	Children under 5; IDPs
Youth labor market & entrepreneurship opportunities in the KR-I assessment	ELSC	Dahuk		Refugees
Collective sites assessment in KR-I and disputed territories of Ninewa and Diyala	CCCM	Dahuk; Al Sulaymaniyah; Erbil Diyala; Ninewa	UNHCR	Displaced population
Baseline assessment of unfinished buildings, abandoned buildings and informal sites in KR-I	CCCM	Erbil		All affected population
Multi - Sector Needs Assessment of Syrian refugees outside camps in KR-I	Multi-Sector	Iraq		All affected population
Rapid assessment of agricultural livelihoods	Food Security	Tilkaef	AAH	Conflict-affected population
Winterization assessment	Shelter/NFI	Erbil		Conflict-affected population
Rapid market assessment-Kirkuk, Daquq, Heet	ELSC	Iraq		All affected population
Rapid resilience assessment of farmers in northern Iraq	Food Security	Dahuk	IRW	All affected population
Assessment of cold chain system, capacity and needs	Health	Iraq		All affected population
Access mapping for U5	Health	Iraq		Children
Assessment of current immunization coverage	Health	Iraq		Children

TITLE	CLUSTER/SECTOR	LOCATION	LEADING ORGANIZATION	POPULATION TYPE
New-born care services	Health	Iraq		All affected population
Rapid nutrition assessment of U5 age children	Health	Iraq		Children
Market assessment	Food Security	Iraq		All affected population
Inter-agency community KR-I assessment	Multi-Sector	Iraq		All affected population
Winterization needs assessment	Shelter/NFI	Iraq		All affected population
Syrian refugees living with disabilities in northern Iraq	Protection	Iraq		Conflict-affected population
Rapid needs assessment in Batel sub-district of Sumel District, Dahuk Governorate	WASH, Shelter/NFI	Sumel		All affected population
Tearfund UK Iraq response – RAM market assessment report: Semel and Dahuk	WASH, Shelter/NFI	Dahuk	TEARFUND UK	Other
CDAC network interagency mission	Multi-Sector	Al Sulaymaniyah Dahuk; Erbil	CDAC	All affected population
Nutritional anthropometric and mortality survey among internally displaced populations in Dahuk Governorate	Health	Dahuk	UNICEF	Children
Rapid assessment of markets	Multi-Sector	Dahuk		All affected population
Vulnerability, needs and intentions of IDPs in northern Iraq - August 2014	Multi-Sector	Iraq		All affected population
Shelter and CCCM cluster rapid assessment, Iraq internal displacement crisis: assessment report	CCCM	Erbil	UNHCR	Conflict-affected population
Rapid needs assessment report – Ainkawah District, Erbil Governorate, Iraq	WASH	Erbil		IDPs
Iraq IDP interagency rapid community assessment - Al Mahd school	Food Security, Shelter	Al Karkh		IDPs
Child protection assessment of IDPs in Ainkawa, Erbil	Protection	Erbil		IDPs
Rapid needs assessment report-Iraqi IDPs	Multi-Sector	Erbil		All affected population
Sinjar mountains IDP red flag report - 5 August 2014	Multi-Sector	Iraq		All affected population
IDP crisis overview-looking at August displacement patterns	Multi-Sector	Iraq		All affected population
Multi - Sector Needs Assessment of Syrian refugees outside camps in KR-I	Multi-Sector	Iraq		All affected population
Rapid assessment of agricultural livelihoods	Food Security	Tilkaef	AAH	Conflict affected population
Winterization assessment	Shelter/NFI	Erbil		Conflict affected population
Rapid market assessment-Kirkuk, Daquq, Heet	ELSC	Iraq		All affected population
Rapid resilience assessment of farmers in northern Iraq	Food Security	Dahuk	IRW	All affected population
Access mapping for u6	Health	Iraq	WHO	Children
Assessment of current Immunization coverage	Health	Iraq	WHO	Children
Newborn care services	Health	Iraq	WHO	All affected population
Rapid nutrition assessment of U5 age children	Health	Iraq	WHO	Children
Multi-cluster/sector initial assessment report	Protection, WASH, Food Security, Shelter/NFI, Health	Erbil; Ninewa	WHO	All affected population
Food security and livelihoods needs assessment in non-camp settings	Food Security, ELSC, Food Security	Iraq	WHO	All affected population
Joint WASH assessment - Syrian refugees	WASH	Al Sulaymaniyah; Erbil; Dahuk	WASH CLUSTER	Refugees

TITLE	CLUSTER/SECTOR	LOCATION	LEADING ORGANIZATION	POPULATION TYPE
Rapid assessment of informal IDP settlements - Kirkuk and Mosul	CCCM	Kirkuk; Al Mosul	CCCM	All affected population
Food security assessment report	Food Security	Iraq		Conflict-affected population
Rapid needs assessment: situation of children, youth and adults with disabilities, within and around Domiz, Northern Iraq	Protection	Sumel	WHO	Children
Evaluation of child-friendly spaces - Iraq field study report	Protection	Dahuk		Refugees
Rapid needs assessment- situation of children, youth and adults with disabilities within and around Domiz, Northern Iraq	Protection	Dahuk		All affected population
CLARA: Designing safer livelihoods programs in Iraq	ELSC	Iraq	OXFAM	Displaced population
Multi-sector needs assessment of Syrian refugees - residing in host communities	Multi-Sector	Iraq	UNHCR	All affected population
Multi-sector needs assessment of Syrian refugees	Multi-Sector	Erbil ;Al Sulaymaniyah Dahuk	UNHCR	Refugees
Multi-sector needs assessment of hosting communities across the KR-I	Multi-Sector	Erbil; Al Sulaymaniyah; Dahuk	REACH	IDPs; Host communities
Intentions assessment of Syrian refugees in camps	Protection	Erbil; Al Sulaymaniyah Dahuk	REACH	Refugees
Rapid food security assessment for Kirkuk Governorate	Food Security	Kirkuk	Relief International	
Rapid food security assessment in Baghdad Governorate	Food Security	Baghdad	Relief International	
Rapid food security assessment for Diyala Governorate	Food Security	Diyala	Relief International	
Education	Education	Whole of Iraq		Displaced children
Education assessment in Zumar	Education	Zumar District, Ninewa		Host communities children affected by crisis
WFP UNHCR joint assessment mission KRI	Food Security, Shelter, Multi-Sector, Food Security	KR-I	REACH	
CARE Iraq assessment	Shelter/NFI	Whole of Iraq	CARE	
Rapid needs assessments	Protection	Erbil	DRC	
Humanitarian implications of violence in northern and central Iraq	Protection	north and central Iraq		IDPs
The situation of children in Iraq and returning unaccompanied minors	Protection	Iraq		All affected population
Fear and uncertainty facing Iraqi children	Protection	Ninewa		Host communities
Multi-sector needs assessment	Protection, Multi-Sector	Kirkuk		IDPs
Rapid assessment child protection analysis	Protection	Erbil	PAO	IDPs;refugees
Child protection assessment in Soran District, Erbil Governorate,	Protection	Erbil	TDH Italy	IDPs
Children's protection in Iraq, a situation analysis	Protection	Iraq	UNICEF & the American University of Beirut	IDPs; Host communities
Summary report of the visit of SRSB Bangura to Iraq	Protection	Iraq	UNAMI	IDPs; Host communities
Inter-agency child protection assessment	Protection	Kurdistan	Child Protection Sub-Cluster	IDPs

TITLE	CLUSTER/SECTOR	LOCATION	LEADING ORGANIZATION	POPULATION TYPE
Final data about child labour rapid assessment in Dahuk, Semel, Zakho Districts	Protection	Dahuk		IDPs, Refugees and Host communities
MHPSS situation analysis, IDP and refugee crisis, KR-I	Health, Protection	Kurdistan	UNHCR & WHO	IDPs and Refugess
Mission report: WASH needs assessment visit: Ameriyat al-Falluja, Bzebiz bridge, Mahmoudiya	WASH, Protection, Multi-Sector	Anbar and Baghdad	WASH Cluster	IDPs
Summary report on birth registration survey	Protection	Erbil	UNHCR	Refugees
Situation overview, displacement in southern governorates	Protection	Central governorates	REACH	IDPs
Multi-Cluster Need Assessment of internally displaced persons outside of camps	Protection	Kurdistan	REACH	IDPs
Child protection assessment in Basirma refugee camp, Erbil	Protection	Erbil	TDH Italy	
Community rapid needs assessments	Multi-Sector	All Iraq	UNHCR	
Logistics capacity assessments	Logistics	All Iraq	WFP	
Iraq port assessment	Logistics	All Iraq	WFP	
Iraq storage assessment	Logistics	All Iraq	WFP	
Iraq milling assessment	Logistics	All Iraq	WFP	
Iraq railway assessment	Logistics	All Iraq	WFP	

## COMMON ACRONYMS

AOG	Armed opposition group
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CMR	Clinical management of rape
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ERW	Explosive remnants of war
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
FCS	Food consumption scores
GBV	Gender-based violence
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IED	Improvised explosive device
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
KAP	Knowledge, attitude and practice
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
KR-I	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MCNA	Multi-Cluster needs assessment
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MRM	Monitoring and reporting mechanism
mVAM	Mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping
NFI	Non-food items
NNGO	National non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHCCs	Primary health care clinics
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization