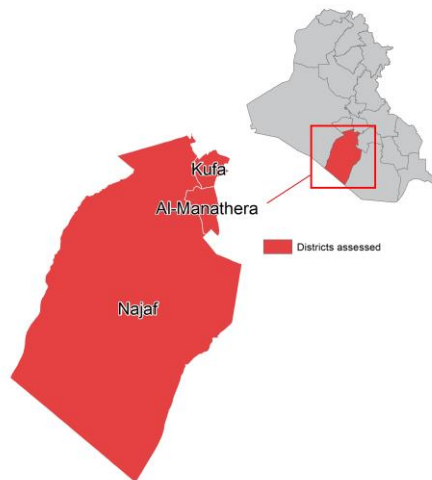


DATA COLLECTED: 28-30 October, 2014

63,528 internally displaced persons (IDPs)* are estimated to be living in Najaf Governorate which represents about 3% of the estimated 1.9 million nationwide caseload.

This dashboard presents the main findings from 22 key informant (KI) interviews, conducted by REACH Initiative using its Area of Origin (AoO) data collection methodology. By interviewing IDPs about their usual place of residence, REACH has been able to collect information about the situation in conflict-affected areas where there is no or limited humanitarian access. REACH applied the AoO approach, including interviews with KIs from host communities, to gain a better understanding of the humanitarian situation in Najaf governorate. Where possible, direct data collection was conducted.

* *Displacement figures* from International Organization for Migration, 26 October 2014.



IRAQ

NAJAF
GOVERNORATE



HEALTH

- 50-59% of healthcare facilities were reportedly functioning.
- The primary problems reported to affect healthcare facilities were a **lack of medicines** and a **lack of medical staff**.



NON-FOOD ITEMS

- **Kerosene** was the most common source of fuel for heating systems.
- **Monthly or weekly fuel shortages were common**, reportedly as a result of conflict surrounding the primary oil refineries. As a result, certain households could face difficulties heating their homes in winter.



DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

The majority of IDPs in Najaf arrived in July and were from Ninewa Governorate, primarily the districts of **Hamdaniyah** and **Telafar**.



TOP PRIORITY NEEDS

1. **Shelter:** need for shelter improvement for those living in open air spaces, makeshift or collective shelters.
2. **Education:** IDPs want to enroll their children into school.
3. **Health assistance:** need for funds to buy medicines and improved access to health care facilities.



FOOD

- **None** of the 22 KIs interviewed **reported food shortages**.
- The effect of price **inflation** (2-89%) on all key food commodities will have a negative impact on food consumption patterns. The highest price inflation was on tomatoes.



SHELTER TYPES

1. **Collective shelters** (including schools, churches and mosques)
2. **Rented accommodation** (apartment or house) or **hosted** by friends/family



WATER

- The **public network** is the most commonly used source of drinking water.
- Both host communities and IDPs reportedly faced shortages on a **monthly basis**.



LIVELIHOODS

- **90-100%** of the pre-crisis working population was reportedly still employed.
- The most reported form of current employment was **agricultural production**.
- **30-39%** of households have reportedly had their incomes reduced.