

Shelter and CCCM Cluster Rapid Assessment: Iraq Internal Displacement Crisis

Duhok Governorate, Iraq

November 2014

IDP Population:

74,241 families / 445,446 individuals*



Top 3 Priority Needs

Shelter Improvement: 61%

Household Items: 60%

Food: 57%

Top 3 Long-term Priorities

Winter clothing: 83%

Winterised shelter: 78%

Employment opportunities: 56%

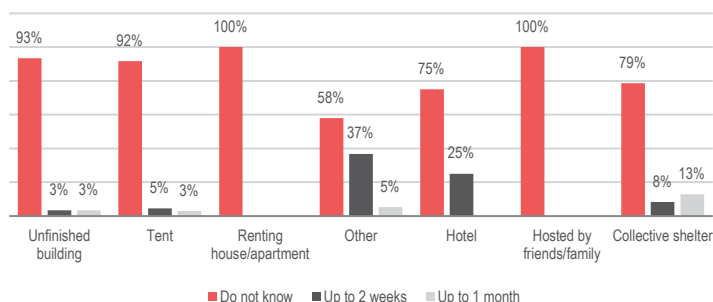


It should be noted that findings were not intended to be at governorate level, and therefore figures presented in this profile are indicative of trends but should not be generalised over the entire Duhok IDP population.

*Source: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix 14 September 2014.

Displacement

86% of IDP households did not know how long they planned to stay in their current location.



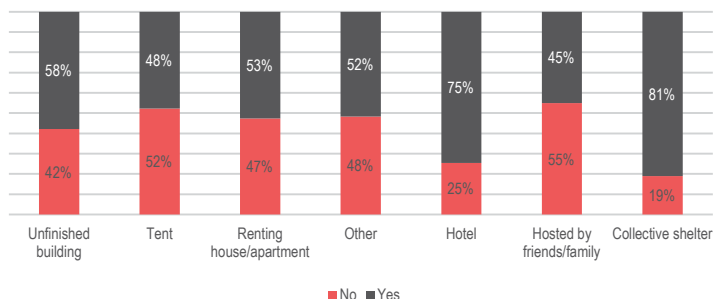
Shelter

Reported accommodation type by district:

Accommodation Type	District			
	Amedi	Dohuk	Semel	Zakho
Tent		45%		83%
Collective Shelter	65%	23%	40%	16%
Unfinished Building	11%	6%	46%	
Renting	2%	3%		
Hosted (by Friends or Family)	2%	10%		
Hotel	9%			
None / Open Air	11%	10%		
Other		3%	14%	1%

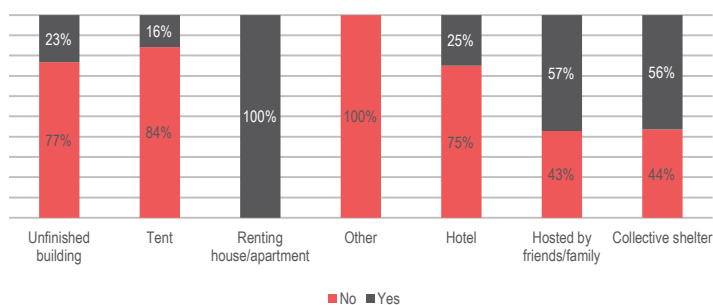
Livelihoods

% of households who reported being unable to meet their basic needs:



Winterisation

% of households with a heating system:



92% of IDP households relied on an electric heating system.

4.9 was the average number of blankets per family (the average household size was 7).

Summary of Analysis and Conclusions

This assessment was conducted by REACH Initiative between 24 August and 1 September, as part of the Shelter Cluster and CCCM Rapid Assessment.

Shelter improvement was identified by a majority of households as the primary, immediate concern. The prevalent use of collective shelters and unfinished buildings by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Duhok Governorate suggests that many households are living in sub-adequate shelter conditions and often with irregular access to basic services. Shelter and CCCM responses should prioritise vulnerable households, particularly those living in schools which has disrupted the academic year, through relocation or rehabilitation of housing.

In the medium-term, Shelter & CCCM programming should be focused on the winterisation. The majority of IDP households already identified winter clothing and winterisation of shelter as their greatest long-term priorities. Households living in collective shelters, unfinished buildings, open air spaces but also camps will be the most at risk of cold winter temperatures between 1-10 °C. Long-term humanitarian planning will need to consider sustainable shelter solutions as the continuous presence of conflict in many parts of the country means it is unlikely that IDPs will return to their area of origin until at least the end of the winter season. In addition, those IDPs already living in rented accommodation may soon have to seek cheaper shelter as their limited resources become exhausted.

The dynamic nature of the IDP population means that households will continue to move between shelter solutions according to the sustainability of their economic resources. To better track this movement and understand the evolution of IDP needs, the Shelter and CCCM clusters, and other actors should continue to monitor the situation to ensure that identified needs and priorities are adequately responded to.