

31 October 2015

**Review of *Iraq: humanitarian situation in Baghdad, the south (including Babil) and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq*, issued in June 2015 and republished in July 2015**

**Prepared for the Independent Advisory Group on Country Information (IAGCI) by  
Dr Alan George (King's College, University of London)**

**(A) Introduction**

1. This review assesses the Home Office Country Information and Guidance (GID) report entitled *Iraq: humanitarian situation in Baghdad, the south (including Babil) and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq*, on the basis of instructions from the Independent Advisory Group on Country Information (IAGCI).

2. The invitation to tender for the contract to review this report stipulates:

*Country Information and Guidance Reports aim to provide an accurate, balanced and up to date summary of the key available source documents regarding the human rights situation, with respect to the issues selected for coverage, in the country covered. The purpose and scope of the reports are clearly set out in an introductory section of the document. Reviews should evaluate the above-mentioned report in this context and seek to identify any areas where it can be improved. Specifically the review should entail:*

*(i) Assessing the extent to which information from source documents has been appropriately and accurately reflected in the CIG Report.*

*(ii) Identifying additional sources detailing the current human rights situation in the country with respect to main grounds for asylum claims (which are noted in each CIG Report).*

*(iii) Noting and correcting any specific errors or omissions of fact.*

*(iv) Making recommendations for general improvements regarding, for example, the structure of the report, its coverage or its overall approach.*

3. In undertaking this Review, I have been conscious that the Home Office's CIG reports are intended to function as reference works for Home Office officials deciding asylum and humanitarian protection claims; and that these reports are focussed on particular themes and are not intended as general country of origin information reports.

**(B) About the Author**

4. Alan George gained his first degree, in geography, from Oxford University in 1970. He obtained his Master's degree (on Middle East geography) at Durham University in 1972, and

his PhD, on Syria, also at Durham in 1978. Since 1984 he has worked as a freelance journalist, researcher and expert witness in political asylum cases involving the Middle East. As a journalist, he contributed to a wide range of UK and international publications including the *Observer*, the *Independent* and the *Guardian*, and he frequently commentates on Middle Eastern affairs for radio and television. He is a former Head of Research at the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce and a former Assistant Director of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU). His publications include *Syria: Neither Bread Nor Freedom* (Zed Books, London, 2003); *Jordan: Living in the Crossfire* (Zed Books, London, 2005); *Fortschritt oder Lahmung: Baschar al-Assads Syrien*, a chapter in Hartmut Fahndrich (Ed.) *Verebte Macht: Monarchien und Dynastien in der arabischen Welt*, Campus Verlag, Frankfurt/New York, 2005; and *Patronage and Clientelism in Bashar's Social Market Economy*, a chapter in *The Alawis of Syria: War, Faith and Politics in the Levant*, published by Hurst & Co this year. In 2003-2013 he was a Senior Associate Member of St Antony's College, Oxford University. In November 2013 he was appointed Senior Visiting Research Fellow in the Institute of Middle Eastern Studies at London University's King's College.

### (C) Summary

5. Since the 2003 invasion, humanitarian conditions in Iraq have deteriorated sharply as a result of the country's multi-faceted conflicts and the fragmentation of the state. *Iraq: humanitarian situation in Baghdad, the south (including Babil) and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq* is an impressive publication, offering accurate and well-chosen information from reputable sources.

6. The only significant corrective task that I identified was a requirement to update certain of the material, although the scope for such updating was relatively limited as this CIG was issued as recently as July 2015.

7. In addition, I identified a number of stylistic and typographical flaws.

### (D) Suggested corrections

## Section 1: Guidance

8. Page 4, 1.2.1 and 2.1: 'Is the person's account a credible one?'. This is stylistically clumsy. **Should be:** 'Is the person's account credible?'

9. Page 5, 2.4.1: **Amend as follows:** 'Iraq continues to have a functioning economy despite having been in an ongoing state of civil instability since 2003. This instability has impacted on the standard of living generally. Unemployment is at least 11 per cent and almost certainly much higher; and recent economic growth has been significantly compromised by the latest violence in 2014-2015. The International Monetary Fund projects growth at 1.3 per cent for 2015, although indicative figures suggest this will be higher in future years. Gross Domestic Product in 2013 was US\$229.3bn, and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita was US\$6,720, leading the World Bank to categorise Iraq's income level as 'upper middle income'. The state is the single biggest employer, accounting for 45 per cent of employment in urban areas and 28 per cent in rural areas. The ISIL insurgency has not halted the expansion of the oil sector and exports are expected to rise from 2.5 million barrels per day (mbpd) in 2014 to 3.1 mbpd in 2015.'

10. Page 5, 2.4.2: **Amend as follows:** ‘While the economy continues to function, the recent conflict between the government of Iraq and ISIL has led to a deterioration in the humanitarian situation. The UN has categorised Iraq as a level 3 emergency, the highest alert level. Since January 2014 some 3.2 million civilians have been displaced, with a significant number displaced to Baghdad (over 578,000) and the KRI (over 870,000) and lower numbers to the southern governorates. In addition, some 900,000 Iraqis were internally displaced before 2014. The number of IDPs may be considerably higher as the volatility of the current security situation makes tracking displaced populations difficult, with under-reporting likely. 8.2 million people - almost one quarter of the population - were in need of immediate humanitarian assistance, as of August 2015. (See country information, Population displacement and persons in need.)’

11. Page 6, 2.4.3: **Should be:** ‘...only 13 per cent of funding in place...future cuts are in prospect.’

12. Page 8: ‘...to internally relocate...’ The split infinitive should be corrected. **Should be:** ‘...to relocate internally...’.

## Country Information

13. Page 9, 4.1.1: **Amend, thus:** Iraq’s Gross Domestic Product was US\$220.5bn in 2014 with the World Bank classifying the country’s income level as ‘Upper middle income’. The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, based on the Atlas method, was US\$6,320 in 2014.<sup>1</sup>

14. Page 9, 4.1.2: **Amend thus:** ‘Iraq’s population was 34.81 million in 2013 (World Bank).<sup>2</sup>’

15. Page 9, 4.15: **Amend thus:** ‘The above-mentioned Joint Analysis Unit’s report listed the reasons for Iraq’s bleak economic outlook in late 2014 as follows:’

16. Page 9, footnotes: footnotes 1 and 2 **should be:**

1 World Bank, World DataBank, Iraq.

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=IRQ&series=&period=>

Accessed 27 October 2015.

2 World Bank, World DataBank, Iraq.

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=IRQ&series=&period=>

Accessed 27 October 2015.

17. Page 10, 4.16: **Amend as follows:** ‘In early 2015 the IMF’s website was projecting 1.3 per cent growth for Iraq in 2015 rising to 7.6 per cent in 2016.<sup>7</sup> A press release from the IMF dated 18 March 2015, quoted Carlo Sdravovich, who led a mission on Iraq to Amman, as saying: ““The ISIS insurgency has not halted the expansion of the oil sector from all oil-producing regions. Exports are expected to rise from 2.5 million barrels per day (mbpd) in 2014 to 3.1 mbpd this year, benefiting from the agreement with the KRG. Nevertheless, due to the decline in economic activity in the areas occupied by ISIS and

stagnating government spending, GDP growth is estimated to have contracted by over 2 percent in 2014 and is projected to recover to just over 1 percent this year. Inflation outside ISIS-occupied areas is low, at less than 2 percent at end-2014, but may rise following the ongoing enforcement of higher custom duties.”<sup>8</sup> These projections proved over-optimistic. The IMF’s *World Economic Outlook* issued in October 2015 showed that inflation in 2014 was 2.2 per cent, and predicted that Iraq’s GDP, after declining 2.1 per cent in 2014, would not grow at all in 2015, although it projected 7.1 per cent growth in 2016.<sup>9</sup>

18. Page 10, 4.17: **new footnotes** 10 and 11 are needed for these two surveys.

## **Population displacement and persons in need**

19. Page 10, 5.1.1: Replace with: ‘The UN’s Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported in August 2015 that 8.2 million people - nearly one quarter of the population - were in need of ‘immediate humanitarian support as a direct consequence of violence and conflict linked to the take-over 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’.<sup>9</sup>

20. Page 10, footnotes: the following **new footnote** 9 is needed (and all subsequent footnotes should be renumbered):

<sup>9</sup> International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, October 2015.  
<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/02/pdf/text.pdf>  
Accessed 27 October 2015.

21. Page 10: footnotes: the following **new footnotes** 10 and 11 are needed, affecting the numbering of all subsequent footnotes:

<sup>10</sup> : World Bank, ‘Iraq: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011’.  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1989>  
Accessed 27 October 2015.

<sup>11</sup> World Bank, ‘Iraq: Household Socio-Economic Survey 2006-2007’.  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/69>  
Accessed 27 October 2015.

22. Page 11, 5.1.2: **Amend thus:** ‘Between January 2014 and September 2015 the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified 3,035, 592 internally displaced individuals (505,932 families).<sup>10</sup> The following table shows IDPs in Baghdad, Babil, southern Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq:’

23. Page 11, 5.1.2: **Update the table** using end-September 2015 data.

24. Page 11, footnotes: existing footnote 9 **should be replaced** with:

<sup>9</sup> Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), *Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015*, 12 August 2015.  
[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2015\\_iraq\\_humanitarian\\_needs\\_overview\\_0.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2015_iraq_humanitarian_needs_overview_0.pdf)

Accessed 27 October 2015.

25. Page 11, footnotes: existing footnote 10 **should be:**

10 International Organisation for Migration, *Displacement Tracking Matrix, DTM Round XXX October 2015*.

<http://iomiraq.net/file/2146/download>

Accessed 28 October 2015.

26. Page 11, footnotes: access date for all footnotes **should be** 28 October 2015.

27. Page 12, 5.1.4: **Perhaps add the following:** ‘In March 2015 the UNHCR stated that there were still 900,000 IDPs displaced pre-2014.<sup>13</sup>’.

## **Funding for humanitarian assistance**

28. Page 12, 6.1.1: **Amend as follows:**

‘Despite the scale of Iraq’s humanitarian crisis, the UN’s humanitarian assistance programme faces persistent funding shortfalls. In a July 2015 report, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated:

“The humanitarian consequences of the current conflict in Iraq are enormous and beyond the power of the Government, which urgently requires the continuous assistance of the international community. Nearly 25 per cent of the country’s population is estimated to require humanitarian assistance, including close to 3 million internally displaced persons, making the Iraq crisis one of the most complex humanitarian emergencies in the world. Humanitarian agencies and partners continue to work around the clock in support of the Government of Iraq to provide life-saving assistance to the displaced. However, stocks are running low and funds are almost depleted. In the coming weeks, unless funding is received, 60 per cent of programmes supported by humanitarian partners will be curtailed or shut down. Food rations have been reduced and the food pipeline is breaking, with frontline health-care facilities beginning to shut down in May and emergency supplies being exhausted on a monthly basis. The impact of this on the victims of the violence will be catastrophic. I therefore appeal to Iraq’s partners to urgently contribute to the United Nations humanitarian response plan for Iraq.<sup>14</sup>”

In a September 2015 *Situation Report*, OCHA stated:

“The Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan, launched in June 2015, requests US\$498 million to provide life-saving assistance and protection to 5.6 million people from July to December. To date, 40 per cent has been received against this highly prioritised plan according to the online Financial Tracking Service. Funding is coming in slowly, but humanitarian needs are outpacing available resources, which is taking a toll on response capacity.”<sup>15</sup>

Earlier, in February 2015, OCHA had detailed the UN’s Strategic Response Plan for Iraq covering 2014-2015, noting that it had requested US\$2.23 billion but had received only US\$833 million - 37 per cent.<sup>16</sup>

29. Page 12, footnotes: **insert new footnotes** 13, 14 and 15; and existing 13 is deleted, and existing 14 becomes 16. And re-number all subsequent footnotes accordingly.

13 UNHCR, *Supplementary Appeal 2015: Iraq Situation Emergency Response Revised (17 March 2015)*.

<http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Iraq%20Situation%20Emergency%20Response%20SB%20Appeal%20revised%20-%2017MAR15.pdf>

Accessed 28 October 2015.

14 UN Secretary-General, *Fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2169 (2014)*, 13 July 2015.

[http://www.uniraq.org/images/SGReports/N1521149%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.uniraq.org/images/SGReports/N1521149%20(2).pdf)

Accessed 28 October 2015.

15 OCHA, *Iraq: Humanitarian Crisis Situation Report No. 62 (16 – 29 September 2015)*

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha\\_iraq\\_humanitarian\\_situation\\_report\\_62\\_16\\_-\\_29\\_september\\_2015.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha_iraq_humanitarian_situation_report_62_16_-_29_september_2015.pdf)

Accessed 28 October 2015.

30. Page 12, footnotes: link access dates for all footnotes **should be** 28 October 2015.

31. Page 13, 6.1.5: I suggest **deleting this section**, as it doesn't add much.

32. Page 13, 6.1.6: **Replace the existing text** with:

‘An article dated 12 August 2015 by Kurt Nagl posted on the Iraqi Kurdish *Rudaw* news website stated:

“A paralyzing budget deficit for humanitarian aid in Iraq is worsening an already desperate situation for millions of refugees.

“The United Nations in Iraq said it needs \$500 million just to provide basic necessities to millions of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) for the remainder of the year. The budget woes are threatening the country's health system when its people need help the most.

“More than 80 percent of health projects and services have been cut, according to data from the World Health Organization (WHO). Nearly 200 front-line health facilities have been suspended.

““We made major investments in the country's health infrastructure, which are all in jeopardy because of lack of funding,’ said Dr. Altaf Musani, the deputy WHO representative of Iraq. xx”

## Humanitarian conditions

33. Page 13, footnotes: **new footnote xx is needed**, to come after the existing footnote 16:

xx Kurt Nagl, 'Aid organization budget woes deepen Iraq's humanitarian crisis', *Rudaw*, 12 August 2015.

<http://rudaw.net/english/kurdistan/120820152>

Accessed 28 October 2015.

34. Page 15, 7.1.8: **Replace with:** 'In its *Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015*, issued on 12 August 2015, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) stated:

**“Over 8.2 million people in Iraq require immediate humanitarian support as a direct consequence of violence and conflict linked to the take-over 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.** The humanitarian crisis in Iraq has been one of the most rapidly unfolding in the world. Since January 2014, 2.9 million people have fled their homes in three mass waves of displacement, and multiple smaller ones. During the first major wave in early 2014, more than 350,000 civilians fled; the majority from 4 Falluja and Ramadi. Just a few months later, 500,000 people escaped from ISIL-impacted areas, including Iraq's second largest city, Mosul. Within weeks, another 800,000 were displaced from areas under attack by ISIL, including Sinjar. Tens of thousands of refugees fled the intense fighting and destruction in Kobane in Syria, seeking safety in Iraq. New displacement has continued during 2015; in April, 130,000 people fled Ramadi when ISIL attempted to take-over the city. In May, tens of thousands more were displaced within hours after the city fell. Displaced families have found safety in villages, towns and cities throughout the country, welcomed generously by communities and supported by the Iraqi Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government.

**“The humanitarian crisis in Iraq is a protection crisis.** The ISIL insurgency is one of the most brutal in the world. Populations have been subjected to mass executions, systematic rape and horrendous acts of violence, including executions and torture. Children have been used as suicide bombers and human shields, sold at markets, killed by crucifixion and buried alive. Women and girls have been enslaved and subjected to grotesque sexual violence. The survivors of gender and sexual-based violence are suffering trauma and depression, and suicides have risen sharply, particularly among women and girls. Civilians who have remained in ISIL areas have been targeted, at risk of reprisal and retribution by combatants as they retake territory from ISIL.

**“The crisis is pervasive, impacting virtually all aspects of Iraq's economy and society, and threatening the major efforts underway to build national reconciliation and protect the country's impressive development gains.** Displaced persons are currently living in more than 3000 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. 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, particularly in the summer period when temperatures soar to unbearable levels. Overcrowding is a major problem in countless communities. Already, Iraq has one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the region and measles have been reported in all 18 Governorates.

**“Destitution is widespread, impacting displaced families and host communities alike.** Production and supply shortages and localized increases in demand have forced up the cost of basic commodities, including food. At least 4.4 million people are now food insecure. Families across the country, most particularly in the KR-I where the population has increased by 30 per cent, have been unable to cover basic needs and are relying on negative strategies to cope. Child marriages are increasing, used as a strategy by families to protect young girls from sexual violence and deprivation. Key agricultural areas including large parts of Iraq’s cereal belt 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. Half of all displaced need urgent shelter support; 700,000 are surviving in unfinished and abandoned buildings, makeshift collective centres and spontaneous settlements. Ensuring families are equipped to survive the winter becomes critical from November onwards; failure to do so will almost certainly result in further loss of life.

**“Children have been traumatised by violence and destitution.** Almost 3 million school-aged children and adolescents affected by the conflict do not have access to basic standard education. Within camps, only 45 percent of children are attending school; only 30 percent are outside of camps. Schools in host communities are struggling to deal with teacher-shortages and the destruction, damage, and occupation of schools. Children are the hardest-hit victims of the conflict, exposed to abuse, suffering from inadequate health care and education and at-risk of poor nutrition. Already community leaders are 5 worried that disaffected youth, with few positive options, will fuel tensions and violence for decades to come.

**“Families are eager to return to their homes and communities but cannot do so without support.** Families which have decided to return find their communities destroyed. Infrastructure and property are wrecked and markets abandoned. Families returning to their neighbourhoods are at extreme risk, vulnerable to deliberately booby-trapped buildings and IED contaminated roads. Almost all newly accessible areas require extensive and specialised assistance, including mine and IED-clearance, before they will be safe for returns. Although beyond the remit of humanitarian operations in Iraq, the difficulties of reconciliation and reconstruction cannot be under-estimated. In most communities, these will be fraught, decades-long processes.

**“The Government has provided mass relief in the form of cash grants, health support, education support, shelter and food,** but is faced, for the first time in decades, with a massive fiscal gap resulting from the slump in oil prices and the high costs of the ISIL counterinsurgency. The situation is so grave and unexpected, the Government is being forced into pre-sales of Iraqi oil reserves. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KR-G) is equally hard-hit, struggling to cope with denied and delayed oil transfers. Hosting close to one million displaced persons and refugees, the KR-G has been forced to cut-back on public services, delay salaries and halt development and investment projects.



35. Page 17, footnotes: **replace existing footnote 25** with:

25 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), *Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015*, 12 August 2015.

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2015\\_iraq\\_humanitarian\\_needs\\_overview\\_0.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/2015_iraq_humanitarian_needs_overview_0.pdf)

Accessed 28 October 2015.

36. Page 18, 7.1.10: **update as follows:** ‘According to OCHA, reporting on 1 June 2015, only 52 per cent of displaced children in camps and 30 per cent of those outside camps were attending formal education.<sup>28</sup>’

37. Page 18, 8.1.1: **update as follows:** ‘IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix reported in October 2015 that IDPs displaced since the start of 2014 were dispersed across 3,476 distinct locations across Iraq.<sup>29</sup> The same IOM source provided a wide range of information about the displaced population, including breakdown by governorate of origin and dispersal and shelter types. Refer direct to the source for further details.’

38. Page 18, footnotes: **replace existing footnote 28** with:

28 OCHA, *Iraq: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 01 June 2015)*.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/irq\\_humanitarian\\_dashboard\\_150601.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/irq_humanitarian_dashboard_150601.pdf)

Accessed 28 October 2015.

39. Page 18, **replace existing footnote 29** as follows:

29 International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, DTM Round XXX October 2015.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013\\_IOM\\_DTM\\_RoundXXX\\_Report\\_October2015.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013_IOM_DTM_RoundXXX_Report_October2015.pdf)

Accessed 28 October 2015.

40. Page 18, footnotes: **delete** existing footnote 30.

41. Page 18, footnotes: all link access dates **should be** 28 October 2015.

42. Page 19, 8.1.2: **update map** with equivalent map from OCHA’s October 2015 report detailed in the new footnote 30 on page 18.

43. Page 19, 8.1.3: **Replace with:** ‘The same source observed:

“The majority of identified IDPs (69% or 2,197,542 individuals) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of the total IDP population, 40% (1,276,584 individuals) are hosted in rented houses, 28% (898,038 individuals) are with host families, and 1% (22,920 individuals) are in hotels/motels. Fewer (20% or 622,002 individuals) are in critical shelters. Overall, 9% (301,356 individuals) are in unfinished buildings, 4% (137,022 individuals) are in religious buildings, 5% (175,854 individuals) are in informal settlements, and 1% (37,254 individuals) are in school buildings. The IDPs living in camps represent 8% of the total IDP population (271,116 individuals). Those whose

shelter arrangements are still unknown represent 2% of the total IDP population (78,822 individuals). The IDP population accommodated in private settings remained stable during the reporting period. The IDP population in camps has increased by 5% (13,428 individuals), especially in Baghdad governorate, and those in critical shelters by 1% (5,496 individuals), particularly in Kirkuk governorate”.<sup>32</sup>

44. Page 19, footnotes: footnote 31 **should be replaced** with:

31 International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, DTM Round XXX October 2015.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013\\_IOM\\_DTM\\_RoundXXX\\_Report\\_October2015.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013_IOM_DTM_RoundXXX_Report_October2015.pdf)

Accessed 29 October 2015.

## Baghdad

45. Page 20: footnotes: footnote 32 **should be replaced** with:

32 International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, DTM Round XXX October 2015.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013\\_IOM\\_DTM\\_RoundXXX\\_Report\\_October2015.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013_IOM_DTM_RoundXXX_Report_October2015.pdf)

Accessed 29 October 2015.

46. Page 21, 8.2.2: **Replace with:** ‘According to IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix, as of October 2015, the majority of IDPs in Baghdad governorate were living in rented houses (239,892) or with host families (290,868).<sup>36</sup>

47. Page 21, 8.2.3: **Replace with:** ‘OCHA, reporting in the period 19-29 September 2015, noted that two new camps for internally displaced people had opened in Baghdad providing shelter to nearly 3,500 Iraqis who had fled Anbar in recent months.<sup>37</sup> The same source stated: “The cholera outbreak in Iraq continues to see an increase in cases. By 29 September, the number of laboratory confirmed cholera cases had risen to 414 in eight southern and central governorates (Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Kerbala, Muthanna, Najaf, Qadissiya and Wassit), according to the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO). Over 1,700 people with suspected cholera had reported for treatment in hospitals from different locations in affected governorates”.<sup>38</sup> Noting that the cholera outbreak had underlined the critical need for water, sanitation and hygiene in affected and at-risk areas, OCHA reported that “over 4,000 displaced students living in the College of Agriculture and College of Veterinary Medicine in Abu Ghraib district in Baghdad are in urgent need of WASH support, including repairs of the water network, garbage collection, desludging of sanitation facilities, and supply of water and hygiene items”; and that “about 300 displaced people in Sadr Al-Yusufiya camp in Mahmoudiya district in Baghdad need safe water, while 7,200 people in the Al Takia Kasnazaniya collection centre in Karkh district need support with waste management services.”<sup>39</sup>

## Southern Iraq

48. Page 21, footnotes: **Replace footnote 36** with:

36 International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, DTM Round XXX October 2015.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013\\_IOM\\_DTM\\_RoundXXX\\_Report\\_October2015.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013_IOM_DTM_RoundXXX_Report_October2015.pdf)

Accessed 29 October 2015.

49. Page 21, footnotes: **Replace footnotes 37, 38 and 39** with:

37, 38, 39 OCHA, *Iraq: Humanitarian Crisis Situation Report No. 62 (16 – 29 September 2015)*

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha\\_iraq\\_humanitarian\\_situation\\_report\\_62\\_16\\_-\\_29\\_september\\_2015.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha_iraq_humanitarian_situation_report_62_16_-_29_september_2015.pdf)

Accessed 29 October 2015.

50. Page 22, 8.3.3 and 8.3.4: I would **suggest adding a new section** to be inserted between the existing 8.3.3 and 8.3.4, offering key information from the latest REACH report of IDPs living outside camps, dated October 2015. The new section could read:

‘REACH’s October 2015 *Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment for Internally Displaced Persons Outside Camps in Iraq*, based on interviews conducted with 5,225 households across all accessible governorates of Iraq in May and June 2015 (but not covering Baghdad), reported the following data on priority needs, accommodation type, economic activity and school attendance:

Governorate	Food assistance % **	Employment %	Shelter support %	Medical care %	Water %	Education %	Clothing %	Registration*
Babylon	69	9	1	14	7	6	40	2
Basrah	66	32	84	16	1	3	2	1
Kerbala	69	45	1	36	23	25	6	0
Missan	58	86	24	10	4	24	7	1
Muthanna	51	20	5	19	16	3	2	26
Najaf	11	22	16	14	7	7	23	0
Qadissiya	80	11	0	6	0	2	54	0
Thi-Qar	47	36	91	40	0	0	6	0
Wassit	36	54	29	16	14	12	16	0

\* Registration with ministries dealing with IDP affairs.

\*\* Percentage of households stating as a priority need

Governorate	House/apartment %	Unfinished building %	Abandoned building %	School %	Hotel %	Container %	Tent %	
66	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	Babylon
Basrah	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Kerbala	49	3	11	0	12	5	0	
Missan	62	0	0	21	0	15	2	
Muthanna	61	18	13	0	2	0	0	

Najaf	29	3	0	0	0	0	5
Qadissiya	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thi-Qar	93	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wassit	27	8	6	6	0	0	0

**Governorate**                      **economically  
inactive households**  
%

Babylon	23
Basrah	8
Kerbala	21
Missan	33
Muthanna	81
Najaf	21
Qadissiya	41
Thi-Qar	27
Wassit	13

**Governorate**                      **School attendance**  
% of eligible children

Babylon	8
Basrah	16
Kerbala	1
Missan	2
Muthanna	5
Najaf	26
Qadissiya	4
Thi-Qar	33
Wassit	31

xx

51. Page 22, 8.3.3: **Replace with:** ‘OCHA, reporting in the period 19-29 September 2015, noted that Babil, Basrah, Kerbala, Muthanna, Najaf, Qadissiya and Wassit were amongst the governorates suffering a cholera outbreak.<sup>45</sup>’.

## **Kurdistan Region of Iraq**

52. Page 22, 8.4.1: **Replace with:** ‘According to IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix, as of October 2015, IDPs in KRI governorate were living in the following main shelter types:

	Rented housing	Host families	Unfinished buildings	Camp
Erbil	216,282	16,500	6,498	13,344
Dahuk	116,580	32,862	108,576	146,436
Sulaimaniya	141,840	0	2,370	13,278

<sup>47</sup>’

53. Page 22, footnotes: the new footnote xx **should be:**

xx REACH, *Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment for Internally Displaced Persons Outside Camps in Iraq*, October 2015.

[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_irq\\_multiclusterneedsassessment\\_idps\\_outside\\_camps\\_oct2014.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_multiclusterneedsassessment_idps_outside_camps_oct2014.pdf)

Accessed 29 October 2015.

54. Page 22, footnotes: footnote 45 **should now be:**

45 OCHA, *Iraq: Humanitarian Crisis Situation Report No. 62 (16 – 29 September 2015)*

[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha\\_iraq\\_humanitarian\\_situation\\_report\\_62\\_16\\_-\\_29\\_september\\_2015.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha_iraq_humanitarian_situation_report_62_16_-_29_september_2015.pdf)

Accessed 29 October 2015.

55. Page 22, footnotes: I note that the footnote numbering sequence in the original text **goes from 44 to 46**. This is possibly because references 45 and 46 in the original text are both the same (i.e. OCHA).

56. Page 22, footnotes: footnote 47 **should now be:**

47 International Organisation for Migration, *Displacement Tracking Matrix, DTM Round XXX* October 2015.

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013\\_IOM\\_DTM\\_RoundXXX\\_Report\\_October2015.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151013_IOM_DTM_RoundXXX_Report_October2015.pdf)

Accessed 29 October 2015.

57. Page 24, 8.4.8 and 8.4.9: I would **suggest adding a new section** to be inserted between the existing 8.4.8 and 8.4.9, offering key information from the latest REACH report of IDPs living outside camps, dated October 2015. The new section could read:

‘The October 2015 REACH report *Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment for Internally Displaced Persons Outside Camps in Iraq*, based on interviews conducted with 5,225 households across all accessible governorates of Iraq in May and June 2015, found that 22 per cent of households in Dahuk, 12 per cent in Erbil and 7 per cent in Sulaimaniya had no regular, stable form of income. In Sulaimaniya, Erbil and Dahuk, respectively, 97 per cent, 90 per cent and 62 per cent of IDP households were living in houses or apartments - generally higher proportions than the equivalent figures for the southern governorates. In Dahuk, however, 23 per cent were living in unfinished buildings. Of the households that sought medical care since displacement, 44 per cent of those in Sulaimaniya reported difficulties accessing care, while the figures for Dahuk and Erbil were 42 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively. In Sulaimaniya only 36 per cent of eligible IDP children were attending school, while the respective figures for Dahuk and Erbil were 27 per cent and 26 per cent.

The same source provided the following data on IDP’s stated priority needs: xx’.

Governorate	Food assistance % **	Employment %	Shelter support %	Medical care %	Water %	Education %	Clothing %	Registration*
Dahuk	80	32	5	30	4	6	5	0
Erbil	65	52	13	33	12	19	12	3
Sulaimaniya	89	64	10	12	4	7	6	2

\* Registration with ministries dealing with IDP affairs.

\*\* Percentage of households stating as a priority need

xx’.

58. Page 24, 8.4.9: **Update as follows:** ‘OCHA, reporting in the period 19-29 September 2015, noted that 300 food parcels had been distributed to recently arrived people in Shanader Park in Erbil, and that food assessments were under way amongst 3,850 displaced people residing in host communities in Erbil Governorate. The report said that an electronic registration method, has been completed in camps in Dahuk covering 198,000 people. Shekhan and Khanke camps in Dahuk had been requested to replace about 50 tents before the start of the winter as they have been used for more than one year and been subjected to harsh conditions over summer. The OCHA report noted that formal schools following the Kurdish curriculum had started in IDP camps across Dahuk. In Sulaymaniya, 27 awareness sessions on gender-based violence, women's rights under Iraqi law and reproductive health had been conducted by Iraqi NGOs in seven locations; and that vegetable seeds had been distributed to 1,500 households in Khanaqin and Salar districts in Sulaymaniya. The same source observed that ‘in Kurdish governorates, children need more Kurdish curriculum text books for the 2015-2016 academic year’<sup>55</sup>’.

59. Page 24, footnotes: footnote xx **should be:**

REACH, *Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment for Internally Displaced Persons Outside Camps in Iraq*, October 2015.  
[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_irq\\_multiclusterneedsassessment\\_idps\\_outside\\_camps\\_oct2014.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_multiclusterneedsassessment_idps_outside_camps_oct2014.pdf)  
 Accessed 29 October 2015.

60. Pages 24 and 25, footnotes: footnotes 55, 56, 57 and 58 **should now be:**

56 OCHA, *Iraq: Humanitarian Crisis Situation Report No. 62 (16 – 29 September 2015)*  
[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha\\_iraq\\_humanitarian\\_situation\\_report\\_62\\_16\\_-\\_29\\_september\\_2015.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/system/files/documents/files/ocha_iraq_humanitarian_situation_report_62_16_-_29_september_2015.pdf)  
 Accessed 29 October 2015.

61. Page 25, 8.4.10: **Perhaps delete this section** as it is specific to the onset of winter in late September 2014??