Area-Based Assessment (ABA) Telafar

Gap Analysis

February 9, 2021

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humanitarian action

ABA
background

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Research objectives

Overall objective: Inform evidence-based planning and prioritization of needs by actors implementing humanitarian and recovery interventions at the urban area level in Iraq:

- Providing granular, location-specific information.

- Targeting locations where Community Resource Centres (CRCs) were present.

Specific objectives:

1. Define and profile the selected area.

2. Identify and map the availability and accessibility of services within the defined area, highlighting key gaps and barriers to service provision.

3. Assess the perceptions and expectations of residents regarding service delivery.

4. Identify priority multi-sectoral needs of the population at the household level.

5. Identify response by humanitarian and development actors operating in the area and conduct gap analysis with identified needs.

Institutional framework

Iraq

- ABA findings provide evidence for **partners** to use in planning, programming, and advocacy.

- Previously supported the CRC Initiative, led by the Government of Iraq (GoI) and international community, before closure in 2020.

- Assessment indicators originally developed in alignment with **Returns Working Group** Multi-Sector Response Framework (MSRF); shared with the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Center (**JCMC)** for input and sign-off.

Telafar

- ABA findings to inform planning and programming of the **actors in Telafar**.

- Data collection conducted by REACH Initiative.

Global

- ABA in Telafar builds on recent experiences in Iraq (Mosul al-Salam, Fallujah, Hawija, Jalawla, and Telafar, Qaraqosh) together with assessments conducted globally (e.g. Syria, Ukraine, Libya).

- Complements the **Global Shelter Cluster's Urban Settlements Working Group, Global Alliance for Urban Crises,** and other coordination bodies promoting area-based approaches and policies.

Assessment methodology

The ABA consists of various qualitative and quantitative components:

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	Participatory Mapping	Community Group Discussions (CGDs)	Household Needs Assessment
Qualitative data collection • 24 Aug to 10 Sept 2020. • **23 community leader interviews** conducted; covering all community leaders in the municipality. • **32 subject-matter expert (SME) interviews** conducted (electricity, water, waste, health, education, livelihoods, legal).	* Mapping was not possible to conduct owing to access restrictions	* CGDs were not possible to conduct owing to access and public health restrictions	**Quantitative data collection** • Sept 22 to Oct 5. • **707 households, consisting of 3,633 individuals.** • Sampling was done through purposive means, owing to access restrictions, meaning the data should not be considered statistically representative

• All findings through qualitative and quantiative data collection methodologies are **indicative**.

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Assessment methodology

Gap analysis was completed through two parts: (1) ABA and (2) 4W

ABA

- Identified the needs and vulnerabilities of households across the city of Telafar

- Multi-sectoral

- Assessed households' perceptions of services and corresponding needs

- Informed by community leaders, SMEs, and households

4W

- Identified response of actors (humanitarian, development) within the city of Telafar

- Informed through Service Mapping tool, conducted by CRC Lead Agency (e.g. ACTED)

- Multi-sectoral

- Includes ongoing response and planned response
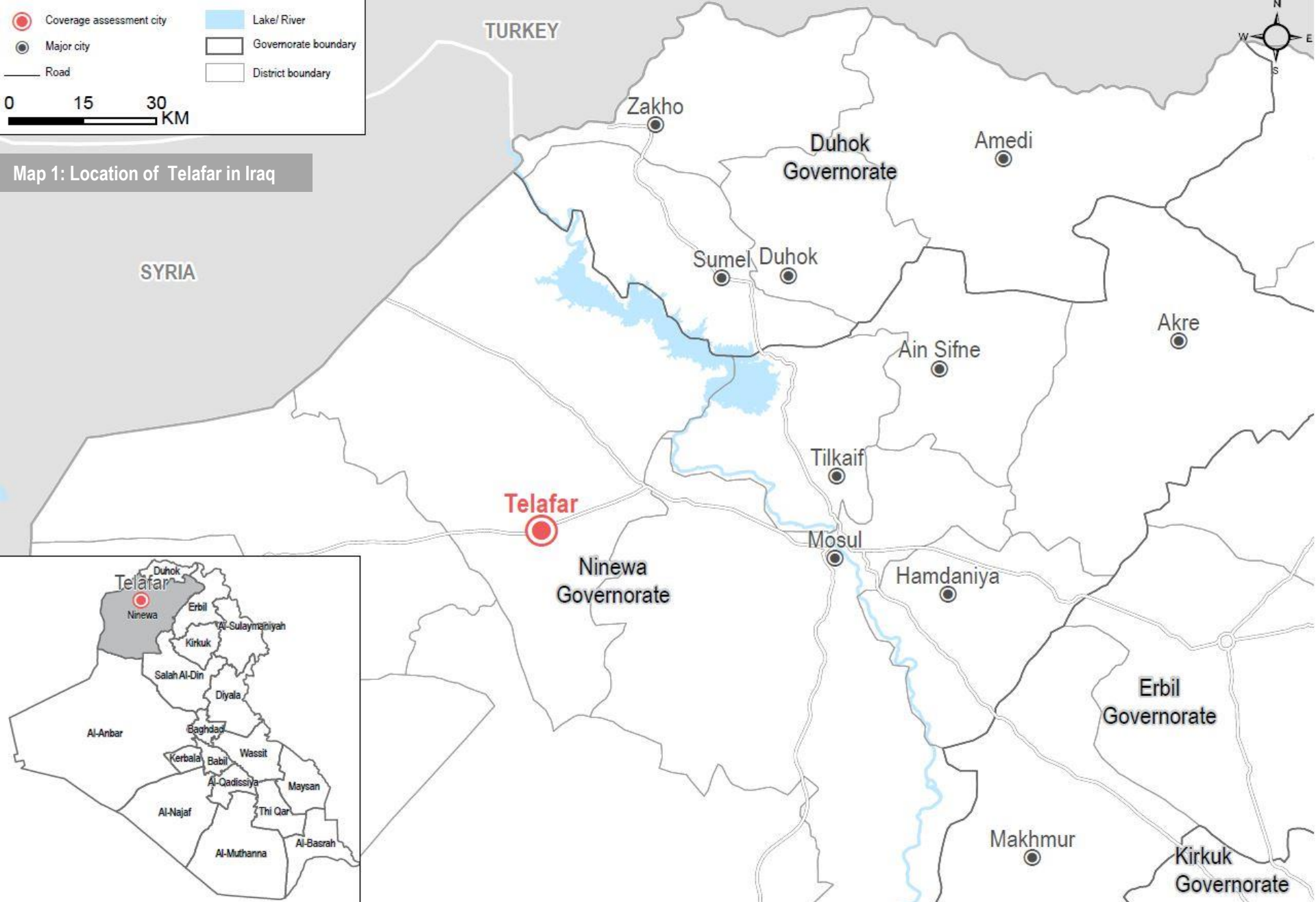
Telafar overview

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Background and context

General

- Telafar city is an urban area located in the Telafar subdistrict (Markaz Telafar) in the Ninewa governorate

- The city was controlled by the group known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) from June 2014 to August 2017

Population

- The city's population is almost exclusively Turkmen, including both Sunni and Shi'a

- The urban population was estimated, by community leaders, at 84,266 individuals, with significant numbers of households estimated to still be in displacement

- The city is also home to a population of internally displaced persons (IDPs), many who were displaced from elsewhere in the Telafar district
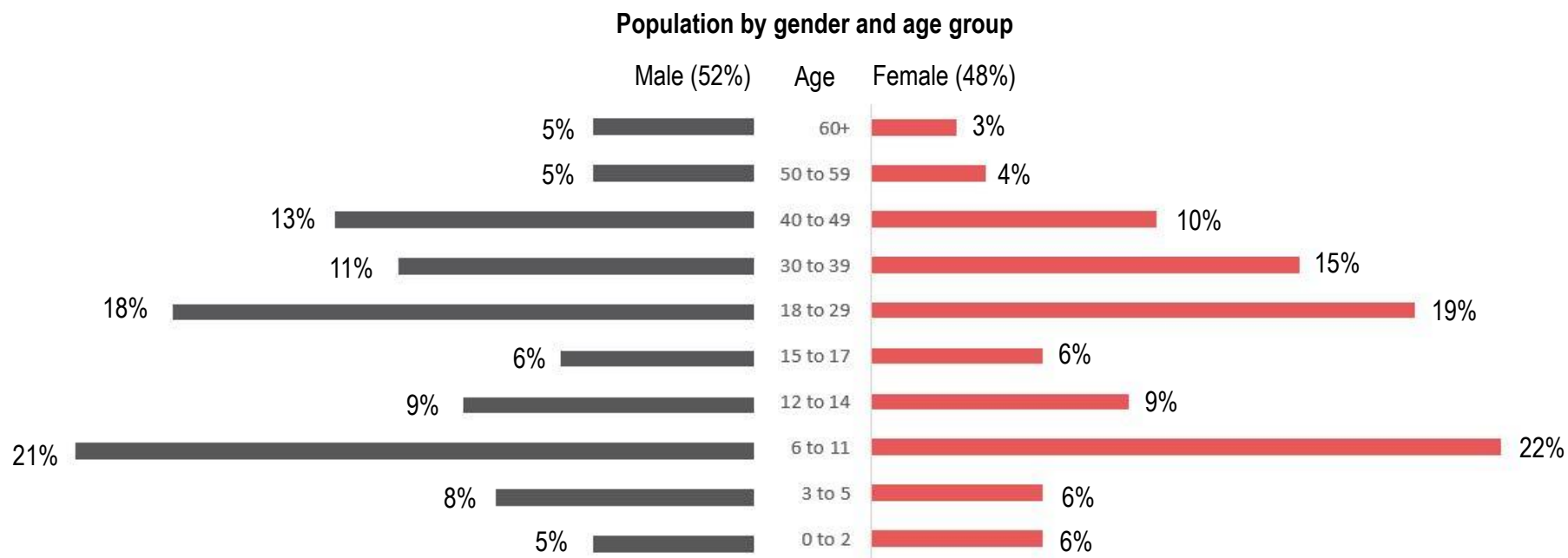
Map 1: Location of Telafar in Iraq

Legend:
- Coverage assessment city
- Major city
- Road
- Lake/ River
- Governorate boundary
- District boundary

0 — 15 — 30 KM

TURKEY

SYRIA

Zakho

Duhok Governorate

Amedi

Sumel Duhok

Ain Sifne

Akre

Tilkaif

Telafar

Mosul

Hamdaniya

Ninewa Governorate

Erbil Governorate

Makhmur

Kirkuk Governorate

Inset map labels:
Telafar
Duhok
Ninewa
Erbil
Al-Sulaymaniyah
Kirkuk
Salah Al-Din
Diyala
Al-Anbar
Baghdad
Kerbala Babil
Wassit
Al-Qadissiya
Maysan
Al-Najaf
Thi Qar
Al-Muthanna
Al-Basrah

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Demographics

Demographics

- 69% of the assessed population was younger than 30 years old
- 49% were children (< 18 years old)
- 11% of women between 12 and 50 were found to be pregnant or lactating
- Only 4% of individuals were reported to have a disability

Population by gender and age group

	Male (52%)	Age	Female (48%)	
5%		60+		3%
5%		50 to 59		4%
13%		40 to 49		10%
11%		30 to 39		15%
18%		18 to 29		19%
6%		15 to 17		6%
9%		12 to 14		9%
21%		6 to 11		22%
8%		3 to 5		6%
5%		0 to 2		6%

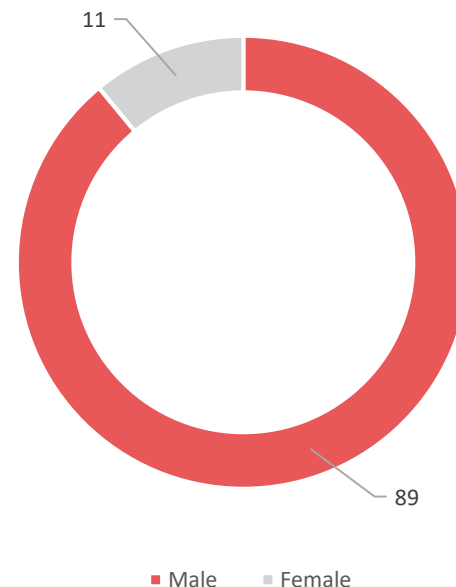# Head of household profile

Most common head of household profiles:

- **Male** (89%).

- **Married** (89%).

- **30 to 49 years** (61%).

- **Employed** (76%).

Female-headed households (11%) profile:

- **Widowed** (80%).

- **Over 40 years old** (72%)

- **Unemployed** (96%).

% of households by gender of the head of household

11

89

■ Male   ■ Female

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Population profile and movement intentions

- **93% of assessed households were returnee households,** 7% were IDPs.

- 85% of returnee households reported returning because the security situation had stabilized, while 61% each identified (1) the return of other family or community members and the (2) availability of livelihood options.*

- 1% of households reported an intention to move to another location in the 6 months following data collection, while **the vast majority (96%) indicated an intention to stay in their current location.**

- Of the 1% who expressed an intention to move, the most commonly identified location was a neighbourhood or village close to the city (4/7). The most common reason for intending to move was a lack of livelihoods (5/7), followed by a desire to return home (1/7) and to leave a damaged shelter (1/7).*

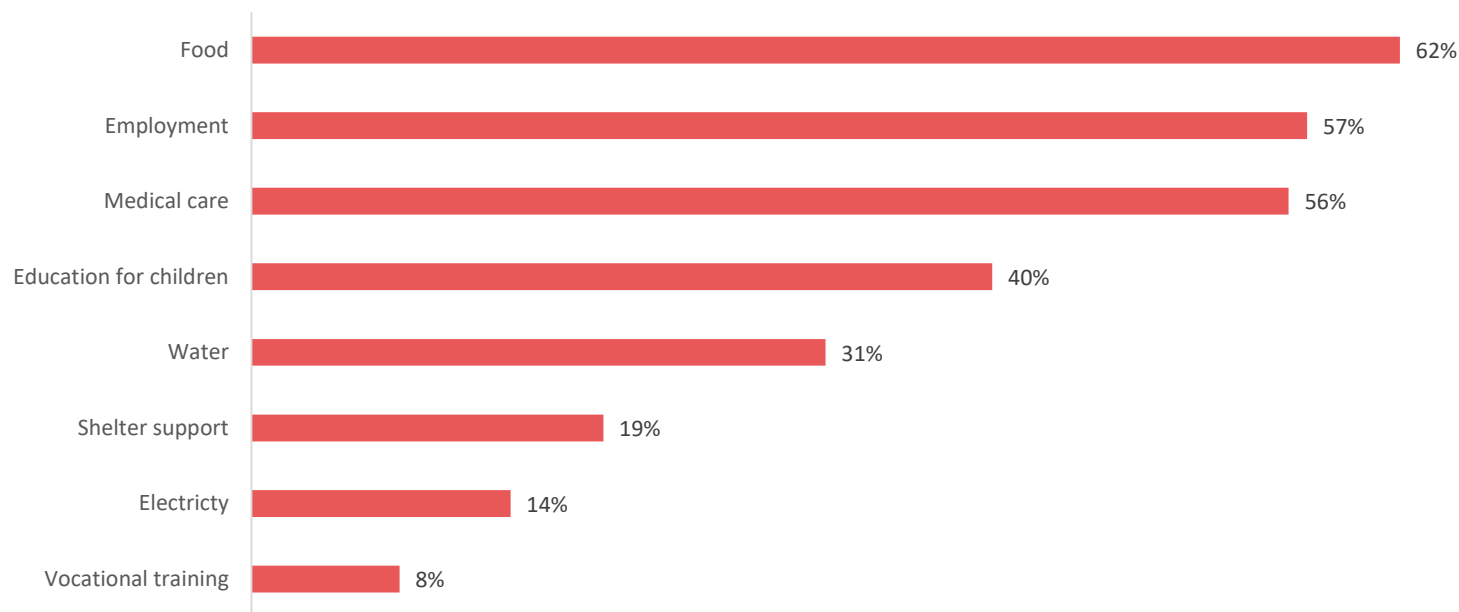*Households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

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Priority needs
and assistance

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Self-reported priority needs

- **The top three priority needs reported by households were:** food (62%), employment (57%), and medical care (56%)*.

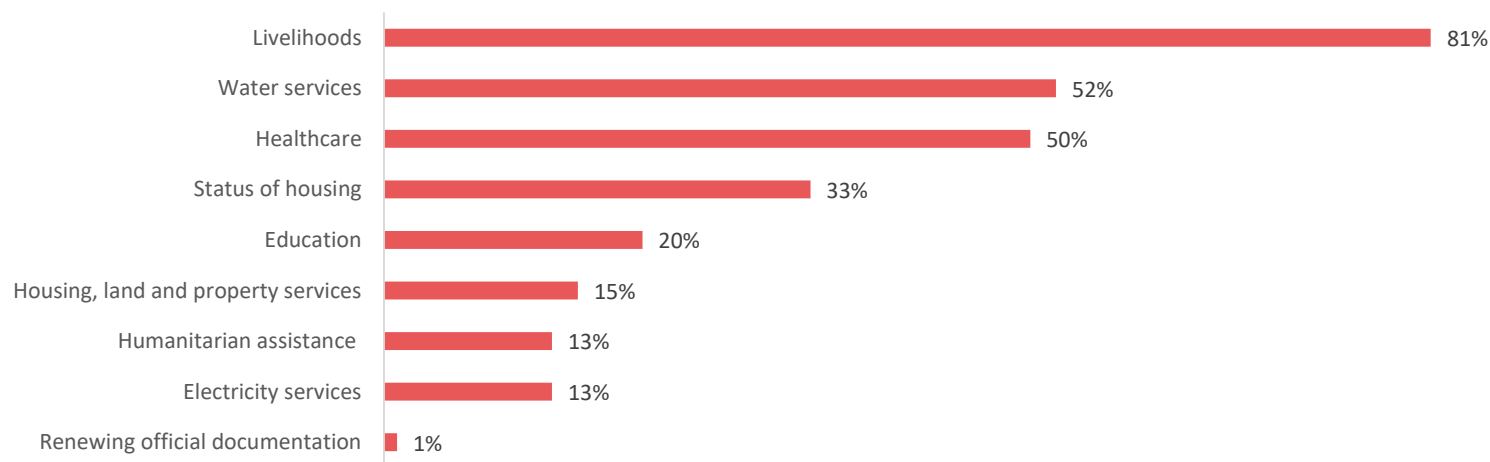**Most commonly reported priority needs by % of households ***

Food	62%
Employment	57%
Medical care	56%
Education for children	40%
Water	31%
Shelter support	19%
Electricty	14%
Vocational training	8%

Households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

Assistance

- **97% of households reported not having received any type of assistance in the 6 months prior to data collection.**

- Among the 18/22 households that received aid in the 30 days prior to data collection, the vast majority reported being satisfied with the aid they had received.

- **Only 6% of households reported receiving information from aid providers in the 6 months prior to data collection.** Among these, INGOs were the most common source.

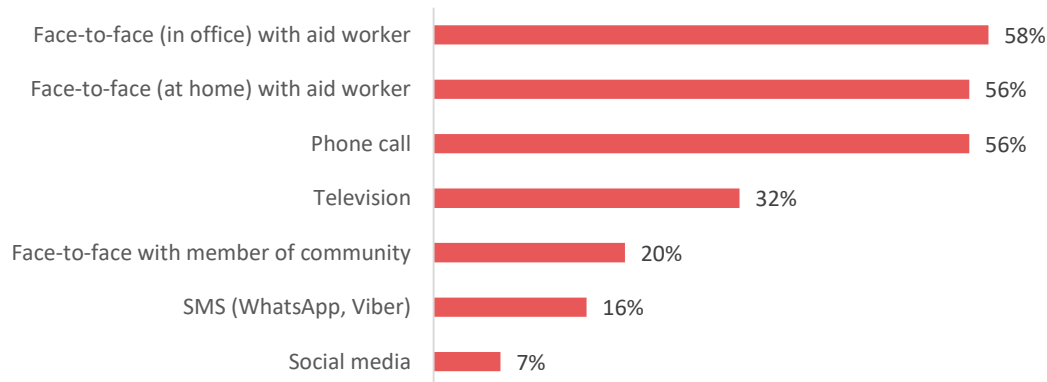**Most commonly reported preferred information types by % of households***

Category	Percentage
Livelihoods	81%
Water services	52%
Healthcare	50%
Status of housing	33%
Education	20%
Housing, land and property services	15%
Humanitarian assistance	13%
Electricity services	13%
Renewing official documentation	1%

*Households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

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Assistance

- **68% of households reported knowing how to contact any organization** for help and support.

Most commonly reported preferred means of receiving information from aid organizations by % of households

Means	%
Face-to-face (in office) with aid worker	58%
Face-to-face (at home) with aid worker	56%
Phone call	56%
Television	32%
Face-to-face with member of community	20%
SMS (WhatsApp, Viber)	16%
Social media	7%

- **96% of households were satisfied with how aid workers behaved in the 6 months prior to data collection.**

- Among households who were not satisfied, the most commonly reported reasons were:

  - Aid organizations were not present in the area.

  - Households did not receive any aid or received insufficient aid.
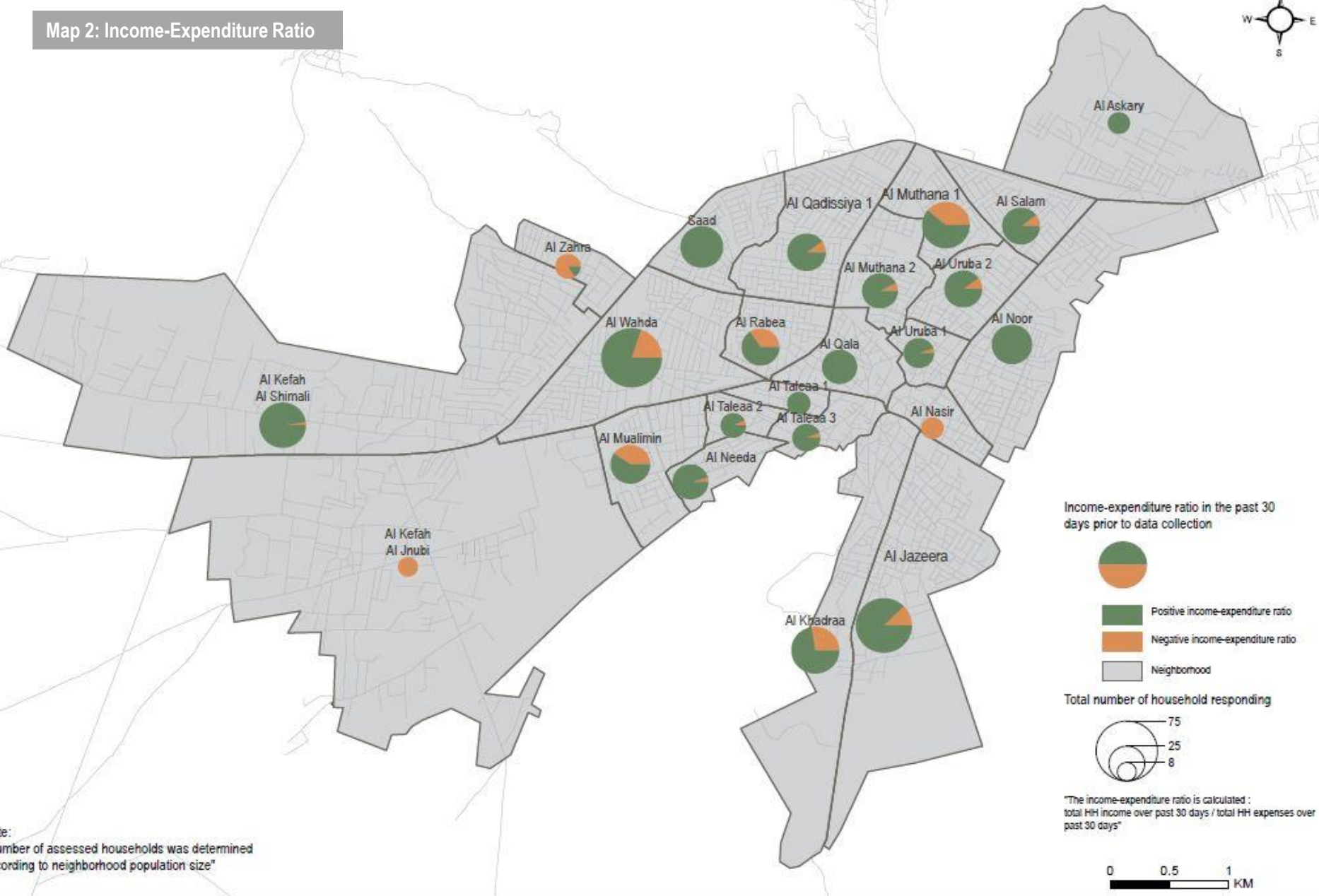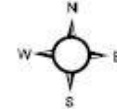
  - Aid distribution was unfair.

Livelihoods

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Livelihoods: Income, expenditure, and debt

- **18% of households were found to have a negative income-expenditure ratio** in the 30 days prior to the interview. The median ratio was 40,000 IQD (27 USD).
- The median total income was 375,000 IQD (257 USD) and median total expenditure 320,000 IQD (219 USD).

- **70% of households reported being in debt.**
- Among households in debt, the median reported debt was 1,000,000 IQD (685 USD).
- Basic shelter maintenance was the primary reason reported for taking on debt (62%), followed by food (19%) and basic household expenditures (9%).
- Friends and relatives (87%) were the most commonly reported source for lending money, followed by shops (19%).

- Since June 2014, **62% of households reported having spent money on shelter maintenance**, with a median expenditure of 1,000,000 IQD (685 USD).*

All figures converted with www.xe.com on February 5, 2021.

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Map 2: Income-Expenditure Ratio

Al Askary

Al Muthana 1
Al Qadissiya 1
Al Salam
Saad
Al Zahra
Al Muthana 2
Al Uruba 2
Al Wahda
Al Rabea
Al Uruba 1
Al Noor
Al Qala
Al Kefah
Al Shimali
Al Taleaa 1
Al Taleaa 2
Al Nasir
Al Mualimin
Al Taleaa 3
Al Needa
Al Kefah
Al Jnubi
Al Jazeera
Al Khadraa

Income-expenditure ratio in the past 30 days prior to data collection

Positive income-expenditure ratio

Negative income-expenditure ratio

Neighborhood

Total number of household responding

75
25
8

"The income-expenditure ratio is calculated : total HH income over past 30 days / total HH expenses over past 30 days"

0   0.5   1
KM

Note:
"Number of assessed households was determined according to neighborhood population size"

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Livelihoods: Expenditure

% of households reporting expenditures by type of expense, and median amount per type of expense in the 30 days prior to data collection *Converted with www.xe.com on February 5, 2021.*

Expense	% of HHs reporting expense	Median amount spent (IQD)	Median amount spent (USD)[58]
Food	100%	150,000	103
Electricity	97%	25,000	17
Water	40%	10,000	7
Transport	73%	25,000	17
Non food items (NFIs)	67%	20,000	14
Education	15%	25,000	17
Healthcare	93%	40,000	27
Rent	31%	80,000	55
Shelter	28%	50,000	34
Communication	99%	25,000	17
Debt payment	10%	20,000	14
Productive Assets	16%	39,000	27

Livelihoods: Income sources

- **Most frequently reported source of income for households in the 30 days prior to data collection was employment (84%).**

- **37% of adult individuals (18 years and older) were reportedly earning an income through working**; 71% of adult men and 1% of adult women.

- Employed individuals worked an average of 20 days in the month prior to data collection.

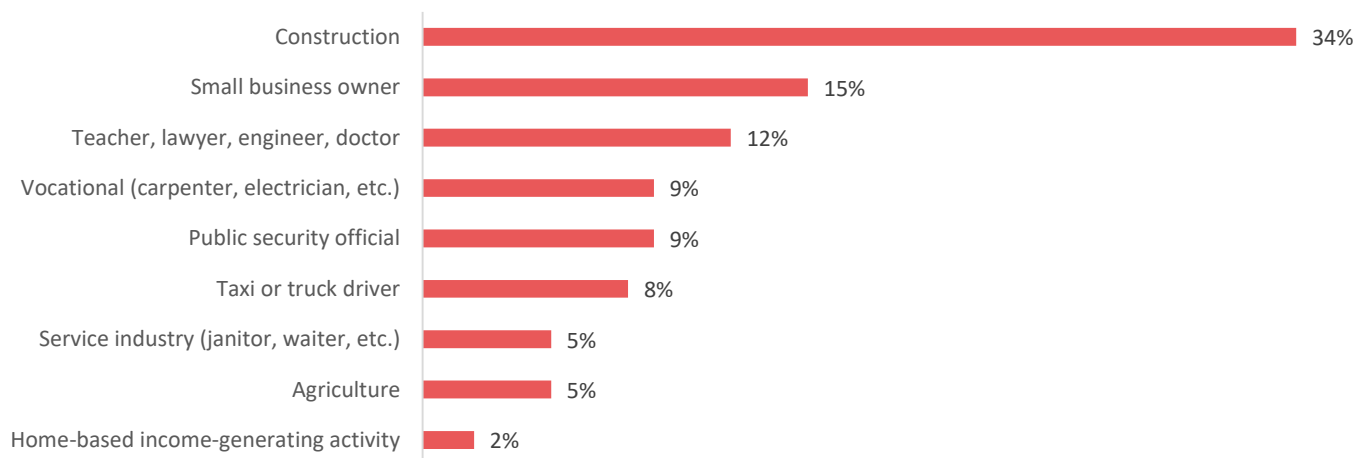**Most commonly reported sources of income in 30 days prior to data collection by % of households***
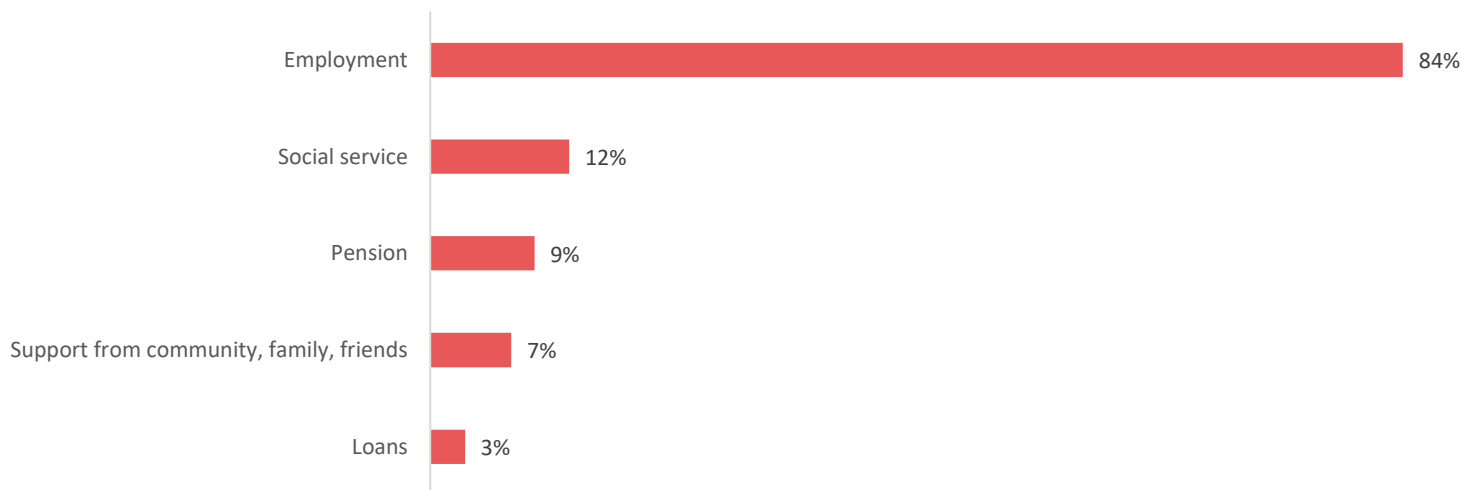
Source	%
Employment	84%
Social service	12%
Pension	9%
Support from community, family, friends	7%
Loans	3%

Households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

Livelihoods: Employment

- The most commonly reported employment sectors among household members were construction (34%), small businesses (15%) and professional occupations (e.g. teacher, lawyer, engineer, doctor) (12%).

- 76% of employed individuals (37% of all adult household members) were reportedly working in the same sector as before displacement.

- 23% of employed individuals were working for the government.

Most commonly reported employment sector by % of employed individuals

Sector	%
Construction	34%
Small business owner	15%
Teacher, lawyer, engineer, doctor	12%
Vocational (carpenter, electrician, etc.)	9%
Public security official	9%
Taxi or truck driver	8%
Service industry (janitor, waiter, etc.)	5%
Agriculture	5%
Home-based income-generating activity	2%

Livelihoods: Obstacles to employment

- 40% of all adult men and 2% of all adult women were actively seeking work. **Individuals between the ages of 18 and 39 constituted the majority (71%) of those reporting seeking work.**

- **Virtually all households with members actively seeking work reported facing obstacles.** The primary obstacles to employment were lack of family or personal connections (52%) and increased competition (52%).*

- **17% of households reported vocational training courses had been conducted in the area in the year prior to data collection.**

- SMEs and KIs identified persons with physical/intellectual disabilities, the illiterate, those with lower incomes, and women (including female-headed households and widows) as facing unique challenges to finding work

  - The most common obstacles reportedly faced included lack of skills, absence of jobs in the area or the sector, disability, and a lack of connections

Households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%

Livelihoods: Employment sectors

Public sector	• **23% of household members who had a job were government employees.** • High demand for government jobs, especially for recent graduates • Community leaders noted these jobs are not conducive to economic activity
Agriculture	• **Agriculture was reported, by KIs and SMEs, to have been particularly adversely affected since 2014.** • Most commonly reported barriers to resuming work in the agricultural sector were 1) presence of explosive hazards and associated restrictions 2) cessation of government purchase of produce, and 3) lack of local markets
Industrial sector	• **SMEs and KIs reported limited industrial activity (e.g. bricks and food processing)** • Limitations reported to be absence of capital (financial and human), lack of equipment and the high cost to replace, and hesitance to invest (e.g. insecurity)
Daily work	• Daily work was the most common income source, especially in construction (18%) and in taxi services (8%). • **According to KIs, the amount of daily work opportunities, particularly in construction and agriculture, has diminished since the conflict.** • SMEs linked payment of compensation for housing/property as potential means of stimulating construction and related daily work jobs
Small businesses	• **Experts and KIs noted that demand has diminished, which is stunting economic activity.** This is attributed to limited volume of returns, the absence of capital, absence of government support • Among HH members who have switched sectors since 2014, 20% previously worked in small businesses.

* Severity level based on a 3-point scale, used to assign a livelihood-specific severity score to the livelihoods situation and needs in the area post-ISIL. A livelihood-specific severity score was then assigned based on the severity category into which the majority of information fell.

	Minor severity
	Moderate severity
	Major severity

Livelihoods: Needs and Response

NEEDS	RESPONSE - ONGOING	RESPONSE - PLANNED
82% of households had a positive income-expenditure ratio in the 30 days prior to data collection. Though 16/23 community leaders said there are **households in their neighborhood who do not earn enough to cover expenses.**	ACTED is implementing **cash for work (CFW) programs** in: ✓ Al Nasir ✓ Al Noor ✓ Al Khadraa ✓ Al Kifah al Shimali ✓ Al Nidaa ✓ Al Kifah al Janoubi ✓ Al Salam ✓ Al Muthana ✓ Al Mualimin ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Jazeera ✓ Al Askari	CARE is planning to **implement CFW programs (for daily workers)** UNDP planning **small business grants to support women and farmers** UNDP also **planning CFW (rubble removal and cleaning) for daily workers**
21% of household members over 18 were reported to be seeking work. The **most commonly reported obstacles were too much competition for too little jobs (52%) and a lack of connections (52%).**	DRC and CRS **providing cash grants to restart business** and **cash and technical support to female-headed households** in al Saad and al Rabeaa	**Vocational courses** for Telafar at-large are planned in **sewing and hair-dressing, sweet making, and English**

Food Security

Food security

- Household's reported food expenditure was, on average, 40% of the total monthly expenditure, or 150,000 IQD (103 USD).*

- **26% of households were spending a majority of their total monthly expenditure on food,** and 10% of households reported spending 60% or more.

- **The vast majority of households reported their primary source of food in the 7 days prior to data collection to be purchasing with cash (80%).** The remainder either purchased food on credit (11%) or purchased with food vouchers / Public Distribution System (PDS) (8%), gifts from friends and family (1%) or cash assistance (1%).

- 99% of households reported having access to a functioning market.

- 99% of households reported having had access to PDS, with the majority receiving items once every 2-3 months (74%).

  - Missing documentation is the most commonly cited reason, among KIIs and SMEs, for lack of access.

* Converted with www.xe.com on February 5, 2021.

Coping mechanisms

- **81% of households reported that the costs of meeting basic needs (e.g. transportation, health, food) has not changed in the six months prior to data collection, though 17% believe they have increased.**
  - Perceptions of increased cost of living are also driven by decreased wages, which have been caused, as reported by KIs and SMEs, by a general economic downturn relative to 2014.

- **A minority of households reported relying on coping mechanisms due to a lack of food in the 30 days prior to data collection:**
  - The most common coping strategies were borrowing money (20%), followed by migrating (8%), reducing expenses (6%) and spending savings (5%).

Food security: Needs and Response

NEEDS	RESPONSE - ONGOING	RESPONSE - PLANNED
Households spent a **median of 150,000 IQD on food**, in the 30 days prior to data collection The median household spends **40% of its monthly income on food. 10% of households are reportedly spending 60% or more** of their monthly income on food. The majority (80%) of households reported purchasing food with their own money, while **11% purchased the food with credit, and 8% purchased with vouchers or PDS,** in the 7 days prior to data collection	Tdh – L distributing food and NFIs and cash assistance for families at risk of COVID-19 in: ✓ Al Jazeera ✓ Al Salam ✓ Al Noor	

Protection and shelter

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Safety and social cohesion

- **99% of households reported that they did not face stigmatization or discrimination** whilst living in their current location.

- However, 10% of households reported that they did not feel safe from harm and violence.

- 28% of households reported experiencing daylight movement restrictions in the month prior to data collection.

- 92% reported having utilized services of official Government institutions providing safety, protection, and justice, such as a court or a police station, since September 2017.

- 77% of households reported having regular access to a local community leader.

- 17% of households felt like they were able to play a role in decision making in their area

- 3% of households reported that someone from their family has been separated by the recent conflict:

  - The most commonly reported family members were children (10/18) and siblings (7/18).
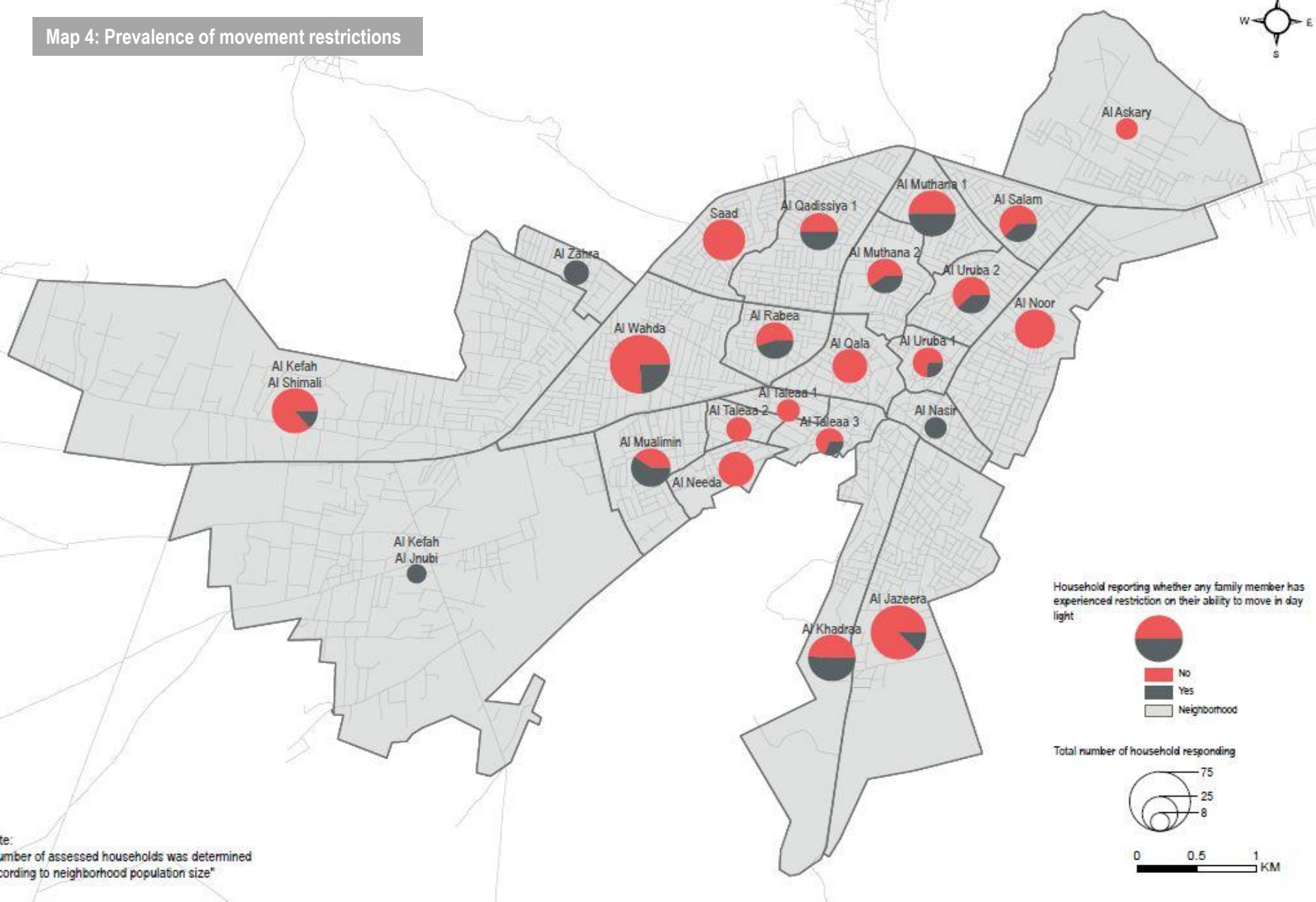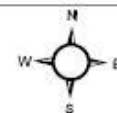
Map 3: Perceptions of Safety from Harm
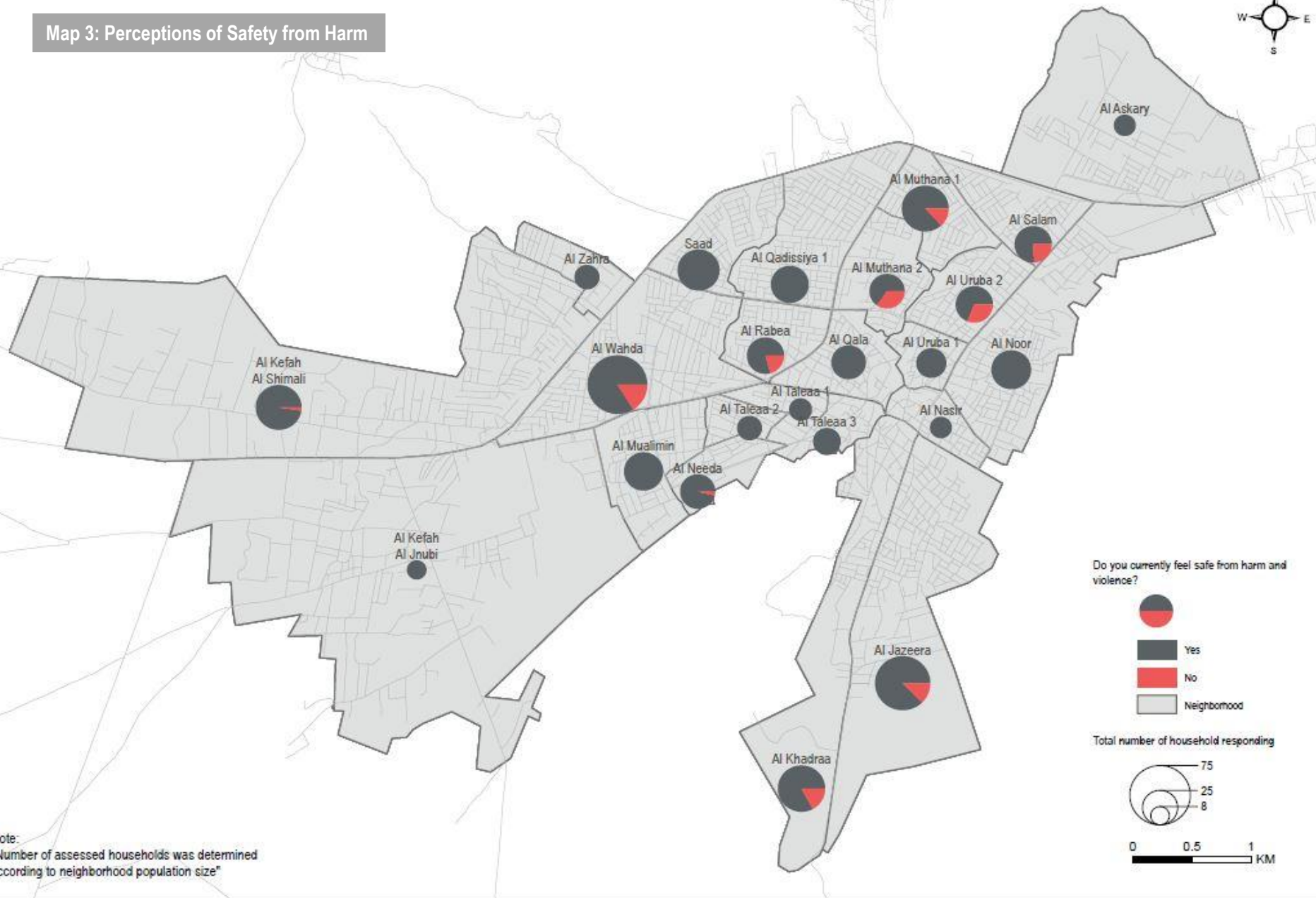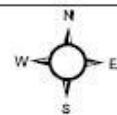
Al Askary

Al Muthana 1

Al Salam

Saad

Al Qadissiya 1

Al Muthana 2

Al Zahra

Al Uruba 2

Al Rabea

Al Kefah
Al Shimali

Al Wahda

Al Qala

Al Uruba 1

Al Noor

Al Taleaa 1

Al Taleaa 2

Al Nasir

Al Taleaa 3

Al Mualimin

Al Needa

Al Kefah
Al Jnubi

Al Jazeera

Al Khadraa

Do you currently feel safe from harm and violence?

Yes

No

Neighborhood

Total number of household responding

75
25
8

0   0.5   1
KM

Note:
"Number of assessed households was determined
according to neighborhood population size"

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Civil documentation and protection

- **Only 1% of individuals from assessed households were reported to have lost, damaged, invalid or expired civil documentation.**

    - The most common document type that is lost, damaged, invalid or expired was a national ID card (n = 11) and citizenship certificate (n = 11).

    - However, 100% of individuals missing documents reported they were able to replace them.

    - SMEs confirmed services are available for renewing documentation, identifying the Telafar Court and Civil Status Department for IDs and other certificates (e.g. birth, marriage).

- **Reported barriers to accessing formal courts included financial barriers, perceived ISIL affiliation, and lack of knowledge on how to file cases or avail themselves of services.**

    - SMEs reported free legal services are available for lower-income residents, offered by NGOs and the courts.

    - Informal mechanisms (family and clan systems) are reportedly used to resolve disputes, primarily in issues related to reclaiming property or property disputes.
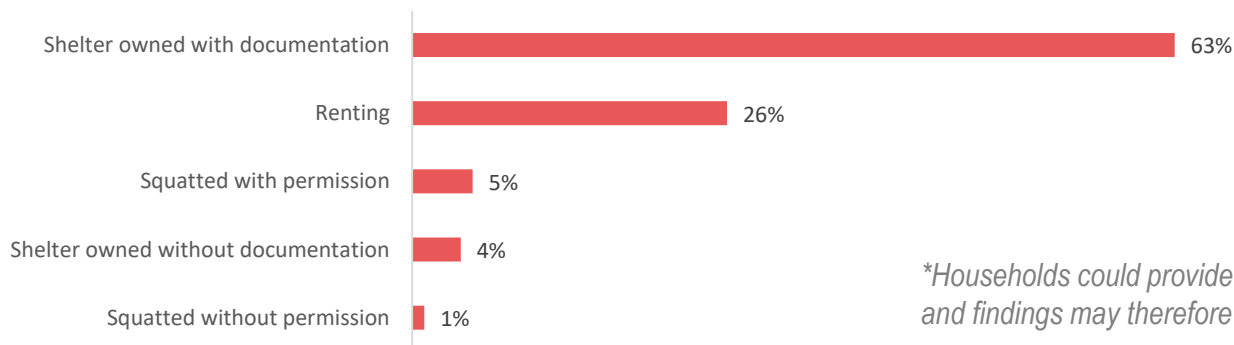
Map 4: Prevalence of movement restrictions

Al Askary

Al Muthana 1

Al Salam

Saad

Al Qadissiya 1

Al Zahra

Al Muthana 2

Al Uruba 2

Al Noor

Al Rabea

Al Wahda

Al Qala

Al Uruba 1

Al Kefah
Al Shimali

Al Taleaa 1

Al Taleaa 2

Al Nasir

Al Mualimin

Al Taleaa 3

Al Needa

Al Kefah
Al Jnubi

Al Jazeera

Al Khadraa

Household reporting whether any family member has
experienced restriction on their ability to move in day
light

No
Yes
Neighborhood

Total number of household responding

75
25
8

0   0.5   1
KM

Note:
"Number of assessed households was determined
according to neighborhood population size"

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Housing, land, and property (HLP)

- Of the 26% of households renting their shelter, 57% reported not having a written rental contract.

- 67% of households reported they are presently living in the same location as before June 2014.

- **Only 1% of households renting their shelter reported that they feared being evicted or had been threatened with eviction** in the 90 days prior to data collection.

- **73% of households reported that they had lost or had land or property damaged or destroyed since June 2014.**

  - Of those, 82% applied for compensation. However, only 1% of applicants reported receiving money in response to their application.

Most commonly reported accommodation arrangements by % of households*

Shelter owned with documentation	63%
Renting	26%
Squatted with permission	5%
Shelter owned without documentation	4%
Squatted without permission	1%

*Households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%

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Protection: Needs and Response (General and HLP)

NEEDS	RESPONSE - ONGOING	RESPONSE - PLANNED
37% of households reportedly need to **replace their food ration card.** 1% of household members were reportedly **missing documentation (national IDs and citizenship cards, primarily).** CLs reported the absence of documentation **limits the ability to access public services, the PDS, and also lead to movement restrictions.**	Mercy Hands and CARE conducting projects through lawyers to **provide HLP, civil documentation, and gender-based violence (GBV) legal assistance.**	
Majority of households reported owning their shelter with documentation, though **4% reportedly own a shelter without documentation.** 73% of households reported HLP was damaged. Of the **82% who applied for compensation, only 1% received cash.**	Mercy Hands and CARE conducting projects through lawyers to **provide HLP, civil documentation, and GBV legal assistance.**	

Protection: Needs and Response (Child Protection)

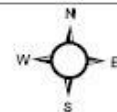| NEEDS	RESPONSE - ONGOING	RESPONSE - PLANNED

Low proportion of households reported using coping mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly cited were borrowing money or spending savings. **No households reported sending children away or to eat elsewhere.**
 	
Child labor was reportedly not widely resorted to (< 1%).
 	
Child marriage among girls was also not widely reported (< 1%).
 	
< 1% of households reported observing signs of distress in children since 2014
	Mercy Hands and Tdh – L providing **case management services to children in:**
	  ✓ Al Mualimin
	  ✓ Al Jazeera
	  ✓ Al Salam
	  ✓ Al Noor
	
	Tdh – L **distributing food and NFIs and cash assistance for families at risk of COVID-19** in:
	  ✓ Al Jazeera
	  ✓ Al Salam
	  ✓ Al Noor
	
	Al Ayn Social Care Foundation supporting orphans through **sponsorship and orphan care, including educational and psych. care, distributing clothing, and providing school supplies and financial support.**	

Shelter damage

- **6% of households reported that their current living space was damaged.**

- **100% of households who required their shelter to be cleared of explosive hazards reported that this process had been completed.** However, 84% of households reported clearance was not necessary.

% of households who reported damage to their current living space

6%

94%

■ Yes ■ No
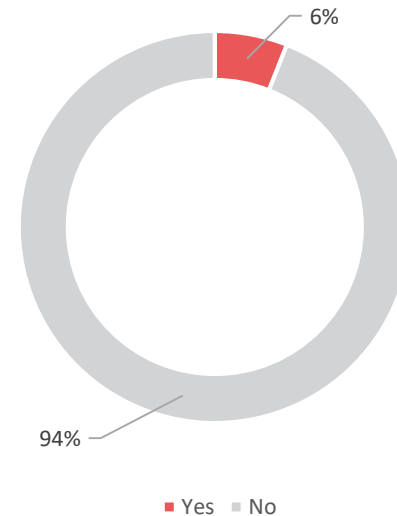
Map 6: Rights to Agricultural Land
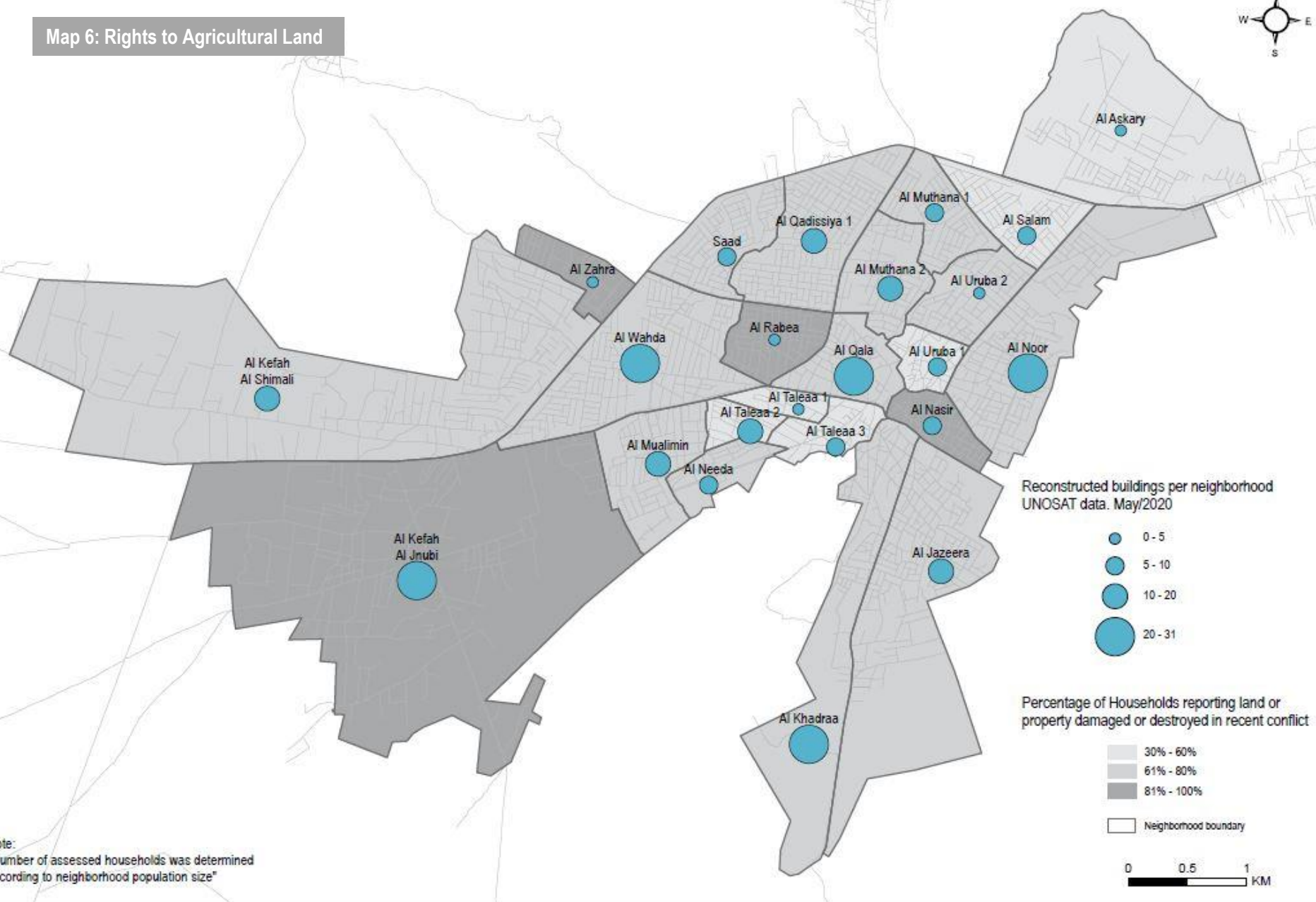
Al Askary

Al Muthana 1

Al Qadissiya 1

Saad

Al Salam

Al Zahra

Al Muthana 2

Al Uruba 2

Al Rabea

Al Wahda

Al Qala

Al Uruba 1

Al Noor

Al Kefah
Al Shimali

Al Taleaa 1

Al Taleaa 2

Al Nasir

Al Mualimin

Al Taleaa 3

Al Needa

Al Kefah
Al Jnubi

Al Jazeera

Al Khadraa

Reconstructed buildings per neighborhood
UNOSAT data. May/2020

- 0 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 31

Percentage of Households reporting land or
property damaged or destroyed in recent conflict

- 30% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

Neighborhood boundary

0   0.5   1
KM

Note:
"Number of assessed households was determined
according to neighborhood population size"

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Shelter and NFI needs

- **82% of households reported no problems with their shelters.** The most commonly cited issues were leaking roofs (8%) and poor insulation (5%).*
- The most frequently reported ways to improve shelter were: better protection from climatic conditions (12%).

- **51% of households reported having NFI needs**. Among those who reported NFI needs, the most common items needed were bedding items (42%), blankets (41%), mattresses or sleeping mats (34%), water storage (31%), and winter heaters/stove (29%).

Other than 'no shelter issues', households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%

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Shelter: Needs and Response

NEEDS	RESPONSE (ONGOING)	RESPONSE (PLANNED)
6% of households reported that their **current living space is damaged.** Leaking roofs (65%) and poor insulation (41%) were the most commonly cited problems with shelters, among households who reported having problems 15/23 community leaders reported that **households are still in displacement because their homes have been destroyed.**	ACTED providing **shelter rehabilitation to houses with Category 2 damage** in: ✓ Al Askari ✓ Al Salam ✓ Al Muthana ✓ Al Noor ✓ Al Jazeera ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Qadissiya 2	

	CRS is providing **shelter rehabilitation** in:
	
	✓ Al Saad ✓ Al Kifah al Shimali
	✓ Al Rabeaa ✓ Al Wahda
	✓ Al Nidaa ✓ Al Mualimin
	✓ Al Kifah al Janubi ✓ Al Zahraa
	  ✓ Al Nasir
	✓ Al Qadissiya 1 ✓ Al Khadraa
	  ✓ Al Taleaa (1, 2, 3)	

Education

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Education: Attendance

- **97% of school-aged children (6-17 years) were reported to be attending formal education.**
    - Among those not attending, the most commonly reported reason was disinterest of the child (17/44).
    - In addition to formal education, 50-75% of school aged children were reportedly enrolled with private tutors (2/4) and in special courses (2/4).

- **23% of school-aged children reportedly missed at least one academic year of formal education since June 2014,** with an average of approximately 1.4 missed years.

- Since returning, nearly all school aged children who missed school due to conflicts/displacement were reportedly able to re-enroll.

- **10/23 community leaders reported that students from other neighborhoods are traveling to attend school in their neighborhood.**
    - Community leaders attribute overcrowding (8/10), lack of teachers (7/10), and insufficient supplies (6/10) to attendance by outside students.
    - 2/4 of SMEs reported that both middle and high schools were the primary affected.
    - Students reportedly travel to other neighborhoods either by walking or carpools.

Education: Barriers & Management

- **Nearly all households reported that there were sufficient teachers** at primary (93%) and secondary (90%) schools. However, all of SMEs and the majority of community leaders reported that schools in their neighborhood were lacking teachers.

- **Almost all SMEs reported overcrowding in schools & 16/23 of community leaders reported a lack of supplies in schools.**
    - The most absent supplies were identified as lab equipment (16/16), heaters/ACs (16/16), stationaries (16/16), desks (14/16), and chairs (8/16).*
    - 3/4 of SMEs reported schools lack clean drinking water.

- **SMEs and community leaders recommended the following to improve the level of education:**
    1. Hire qualified teachers (4/4).
    2. Provide schools with teaching supplements (3/4).
    3. Develop teaching curriculum (1/4).
    4. Build more schools (10/23).
    5. Repair damaged/destroyed schools (6/23)

KIs could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%

Education: Needs and Response

NEEDS	RESPONSE (ONGOING)	RESPONSE (PLANNED)
3% of children **were reportedly not attending formal education** at the time of data collection. 23% of children had reportedly **missed at least one year of school** since 2014.	**2 catch-up sessions** being conducted by INTERSOS at al Taqadom Primary School in al Wahda.	**4 catch-up classes projects** will be implemented by Tdh – L in: ✓ Al Ashik School ✓ Sedra School ✓ Telafar 1 School ✓ Al Rabeaa School
Schools reportedly lacking supplies and dealing with the effects of overcrowding, insufficient teachers, and damaged infrastructure.	INTERSOS **providing rehabilitation work, equipment, furniture, education materials** in al Taqadom. Supporting creation of parent-teacher associations (PTAs), recreational and psychosocial services (PSS) activities.	UNDP planning **infrastructure rehabilitation** in: ✓ Marrakesh Middle School for Girls ✓ Al Aizdihar Primary Mixed School ✓ Al Jazeera Al Aulaa Primary School for Boys ✓ Al Adel Primary School for Boys ✓ Alfadhael Primary Mixed School ✓ Amina Bint Wahab Primary School for Boys & Girls ✓ Tel'afar Al Thania Primary Mixed School for Girls ✓ Tellafer First Primary School for Boys ✓ Ain Al-Waah Primary School

Healthcare

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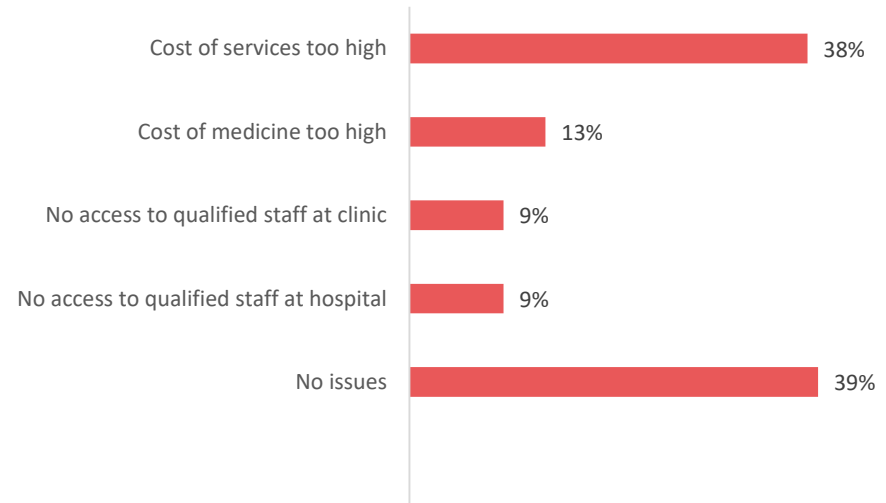
Healthcare: Household needs

- **8% of individuals were reported to have a chronic disease**; the most frequently cited diseases were diabetes (4%) and heart diseases (3%).

- **SMEs reported unavailability of healthcare services for basic illnesses, for which residents travel to Mosul**. Among the most cited absent services are those addressing chronic and heart diseases (5/5), kidney and liver diseases (4/4), psychiatric diseases (1/4).*

- **45% of residents reported requiring access to health services or treatment (including medicine) in the three months prior to data collection.**
  - Among those who could not access treatment, the most common reasons were prohibitive cost of services (82%) or medicine (33%) and absence of medicine at public clinics (28%).*

- **18% of children under 5 years old reportedly suffered from diarrhea** in the 4 weeks prior to data collection.

Respondents (KIs/households) could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

Healthcare: Access to services

- **Medicine supply at hospitals and public healthcare facilities was reported by SMEs and community leaders to be insufficient.**
  - Residents reportedly relied on private facilities for obtaining medication.

- **Shortages of equipment was attributed, by all respondents, to theft or destruction, as well as absent of external support.**

- **Residents reportedly have to pay for healthcare, though some receive free care.**

- **Shortage of medical staff was reported by SMEs.**
  - Attributed to displacement of medical staff (4/5), or presence of existing unskilled medical staff (2/5).*

Top obstacles to accessing health care among those who needed to access care in the 3 months prior to data collection by % of household members*

Cost of services too high	38%
Cost of medicine too high	13%
No access to qualified staff at clinic	9%
No access to qualified staff at hospital	9%
No issues	39%

Households could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

Healthcare: Needs & Management

- **19/21 of community leaders identified an inability to afford care as a barrier,** confirmed by household survey data.

- **SMEs suggested the following solutions to improve the level of healthcare in the city:**

  1. Free high-quality medicine, particularly for chronic and other diseases (5/5).
  2. Provide healthcare facilities with skillful and specialized medical staff, including psychiatrists, dermatologists, and gynecologists (3/5).
  3. Supply healthcare facilities with equipment and tools, such as laboratory equipment (5/5), radiology equipment (3/5), and dialysis machines (3/5) and ambulances.
  4. Rehabilitation of damaged hospitals and other healthcare facilities.
  5. Repair destroyed pharmacy-producing facilities and stocks.

Health: Needs and Response

NEEDS	RESPONSE (ONGOING)	RESPONSE (PLANNED)
45% of household members had reportedly needed to access healthcare in the past three months. Of those who needed healthcare, **15% were reportedly not able to access it.** Procedures related to **chronic diseases, such as heart, kidney, liver, and cancer were reportedly unavailable.** Necessary equipment was also reported as missing, such as x-ray machines, sonar machines, dialysis machines, needles, canulas, and dental equipment.		UNDP is planning to **install medical equipment such as hemodialysis equipment and supply furniture** to Telafar general hospital and other primary healthcare centers. UNDP also **plans to rehabilitate Telafar Main Public Clinic** (PC).

Basic services

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Basic services: water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) - Water

- **97% of households reported piped water as their primary source of drinking water in the seven days prior to data collection**, while 3% identified purchasing from shops.

- Though the vast majority of households are relying on piped water for their drinking water, **31% reported that it is clean for drinking.**

    - Turbidity (58%) was the most commonly cited reason for uncleanliness, followed by unpleasant taste (26%) and unpleasant smell (16%).
    - The most commonly reported means of treating water were filtering (85%) and chlorination (5%). 8% of households reported drinking untreated water, despite considering it unclean.

- **Virtually all households reported using water tanks**. The median tank was estimated to be 2,000 liters and shared by five people.

Basic services: WASH - Water

- **18/23 of community leaders say water infrastructure in their area is broken**, causing insufficient supply to households.
  - Reasons included low pressure (17/18), low quantity (16/18), infrequency of delivery (15/18), and low quality (6/18).*
  - Residents resort to pumps to adapt to insufficient pressure.

- **Households living in recently-constructed buildings and areas on the periphery of the city were identified as having difficulties accessing the piped water network.**

- **All SMEs recommended the following actions to enhance provision and quality of water:**
  - Extend a second main water pipe from the Abu Maria Plant to the city (4/4).
  - Provide more electricity to operate water pumps and treatment plants (4/4).
  - Repair/replace old and damaged piped water grid.

- It was also reported that action have been taken by NGOs to repair/replace old piped water network.

Respondents (KIs/households) could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

Basic Services: Needs and Response (Water)

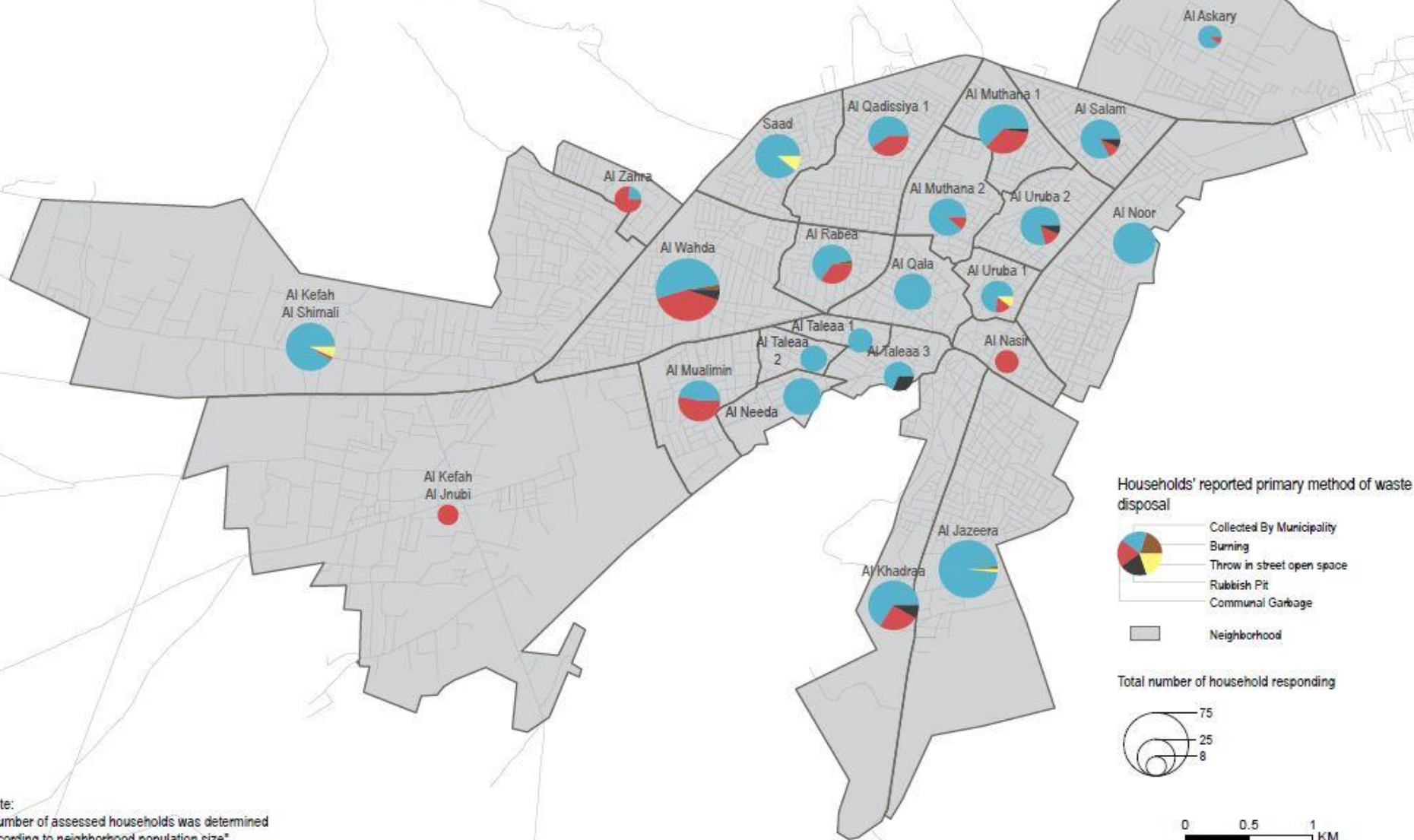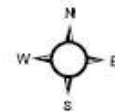| NEEDS	RESPONSE - ONGOING	RESPONSE - PLANNED
13/23 CLs estimated all households in their neighborhood have water. The **lack of access was attributed to insufficient pressure and the area not being served.** **69% of households reported their piped water is unclean.** The most common reasons reported for water uncleanliness are turbidity, unpleasant taste, and unpleasant smell.	CARE is **rehabilitating the water network** in: ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Kifah al Shimali ✓ Al Kifah al Janubi ✓ Al Khadraa CARE is also **rehabilitating the Badush and Abu Maria facilities.** DRC is **rehabilitating pipes** in: ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Wahda	UNDP planning to **rehabilitate water distribution networks, feeding pipes, and Telafar Water Directorate.** ACTED planning to **extend pipelines** in: ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Kifah al Janubi ✓ Al Jazeera ✓ Al Wahda
18/23 CLs reported the piped water network is insufficient for households needs. **17 attributed this to poor water pressure.** 18/23 reported infrastructure is broken, including **pipes (13/18) and pumping stations (13/18).**	UNDP is **rehabilitating the Badush Low Lift Pumping Station.**	ACTED to implement **electrical rehabilitation for water treatment plants in Aski Mosul.** UNDP planning **rehabilitation projects for Bwer Water Treatment Plant** (currently in Phase 2).

Basic services: Needs and Response (Hygiene)

NEEDS	RESPONSE (ONGOING)	RESPONSE (PLANNED)
Virtually (> 99%) all households reportedly had **access to diapers and hygiene items.** The majority of households (96%) said their **water drains from outlets through protected means.** 15/23 CLs believed the way **solid waste is disposed of contributes to negative effects, including disease (15/15).** This was confirmed by SMEs.	Tdh is **distributing hygiene kits** in: ✓ Al Saad ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Khadraa ✓ Al Nidaa ✓ Al Taleaa ✓ Al Kifah al Shimali ✓ Al Askari	ACTED and CARE are **planning hygiene promotion programs in schools, community centers, and care centers through hygiene promotion centers and posters** in: ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Taleaa ✓ Al Kifah al Shimali ✓ Al Kifah al Janubi ✓ Al Khadraa ACTED planning **awareness sessions on personal cleanliness, scabies, psoriasis** in: ✓ Al Uruba ✓ Al Kifah al Janubi ✓ Al Jazeera ✓ Al Wahda

Basic services: Solid waste management

- **75% of households identified collection by the municipality as their main method of waste disposal,** while 20% identified communal garbage bins.

- **13/23 community leaders reported that fewer than 100% of households in their neighborhood lack access to formal solid waste disposal services.** Less than universal access was confirmed by SMEs.

  - Community leaders attributed lack of access to households living beyond the official boundaries of the municipality or on narrow streets that cannot be accessed by garbage trucks

  - SMEs reported that the most common means of disposing of waste, among those who do not have access to formal services, are throwing waste in open areas (3/4) or burning it (3/4).

- 20/23 community leaders reported formal disposal services are insufficient for local needs.

  - Insufficiency of formal waste disposal services attributed to lack of equipment (19/20), followed by lack of waste collectors (17/20) and infrequency of collection (17/20).

Map 6: Primary means of household solid waste disposal

Households' reported primary method of waste disposal

Collected By Municipality
Burning
Throw in street open space
Rubbish Pit
Communal Garbage

Neighborhood

Total number of household responding

75
25
8

Note:
"Number of assessed households was determined
according to neighborhood population size"

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Basic services: Wastewater management

- **98% households reported having access to private latrines.** Among these households, virtually all use septic tanks for evacuating wastewater.

- **44% of households reported that their septic tanks are emptied on a yearly basis, while 34% reported that their tank is not emptied.**

    - The median expense for the most recent emptying of a septic tank was estimated at 30,000 IQD.

- **41% of households reported that their wastewater drains into a septic tank through protected means, while 32% reported it drains into a wastewater network through protected means.**

    - 27% of households reported that their wastewater drains into the street, either protected (23%) or unprotected (4%).

- **The majority (13/23) of community leaders say there are no deleterious effects from the manner in which wastewater is disposed.**

Map 7: Means by which wastewater drains from household outlets

Al Askary

Al Qadissiya 1

Al Muthana 1

Saad

Al Salam

Al Zahra

Al Muthana 2

Al Uruba 2

Al Noor

Al Wahda

Al Rabea

Al Qala

Al Uruba 1

Al Kefah
Al Shimali

Al Taleaa 1

Al Taleaa
2

Al Taleaa 3

Al Nasir

Al Mualimin

Al Needa

Al Kefah
Al Jnubi

Al Jazeera

Al Khadraa

Households reporting means by which
wastewater drains from household outlets

Protected into a wastewater network
Protected into the street
Unprotected into the street
Neighborhood

Total number of household responding

75
25
8

Note:
"Number of assessed households was determined
according to neighborhood population size"

0   0.5   1
KM

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Basic services: Electricity

- **Virtually all households reported having access to electricity.** Two-thirds (66%) reported accessing through the public grid, while the remaining third identified community generators.

- On average, most households (71%) reported having between 17-20 hours of electricity a day, while 18% reported having between 13 and 16 hours.

- **SMEs reported that between 20-30% of households are informally connected to the public electricity grid.**

    - 3/4 of SMEs reported damage to the electrical network, which included damage to electrical transformers (3/4), and electrical cables (2/4).

    - 16/23 of community leaders reported repairs had been made, perhaps indicating these have been ineffective or insufficient.

    - All SME reported households pay for public grid electricity at a cost of 10,000 IQD (7 USD) / ampere.*

* Converted with www.xe.com on February 5, 2021.

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