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**The State of Sanitation in Humanitarian Emergencies:
A Systematic Review of Global WASH Cluster Needs Assessments**

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Abstract

Title: The State of Sanitation in Humanitarian Emergencies: A Systematic Review of Global WASH Cluster Needs Assessments

Background: Currently, no studies evaluate whether the emergency sanitation sector is meeting sector standards, as described by *The Sphere Handbook* and UNHCR's *Handbook for Emergencies*.

Objective: To determine whether the emergency sanitation sector is meeting minimum standards of best practice, and to also ascertain the sector's most common challenges and field recommendations.

Methods: A systematic review was performed of all needs assessments uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website between June 2011 and October 2016. Both quantitative and qualitative key sanitation data were extracted from assessments, including percent of population with improved sanitation, percent of population with total sanitation, number of persons per latrine, mention of the sanitation needs of special populations, noted challenges, and noted field recommendations. Descriptive statistical analyses were performed using Microsoft Excel to understand the state of sanitation in emergencies globally, and for WHO regions and individual countries.

Results: Seven-hundred and fifty-seven sites from 25 countries met inclusion criteria. Forty-six percent of sites met the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine in the non-acute emergency phase, 67% met the acute emergency phase standard, and 33% failed to meet either standard for persons per latrine. Fifteen percent of sites met the UNHCR Standard for total sanitation coverage for the non-acute emergency phase, 31% met the acute emergency phase standard, and 69% failed to meet either standard for total sanitation coverage. The two most common challenges were open defecation (73% of sites), and damaged latrines (27% of sites). The two most common recommendations were construction of additional latrines (68% of sites), and sanitation promotion or campaign (33% of sites). Specific sanitation needs for children was noted in 7% of sites, and for the elderly was noted in only 2%, compared to women (44%) and the disabled (31%).

Conclusion: The emergency sanitation sector is not meeting sector standards for most acute and non-acute emergencies, with significant sanitation coverage gaps in several countries. In some instances, certain Sphere and UNHCR standards are not being measured at all. Results demonstrate the need to meet sector standards, and to collect additional emergency sanitation data for a more complete analysis.

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INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

Growing global instability, widespread political conflict, forced displacement, and a fragile natural environment are increasing the need for humanitarian aid worldwide. The 2016 *Global Humanitarian Assistance Report* [1] estimates 667 million people are living in politically fragile or environmentally vulnerable countries. For those affected by emergencies, either sudden onset or protracted, one major need is access to safe sanitation services. Safe sanitation is essential in emergency settings to stop the transmission of fecal-oral disease, and allow the affected population to live in dignity. To help fulfill this need, humanitarian organizations build and maintain latrines, organize sanitation campaigns, and monitor access to and the use of sanitation facilities for displaced persons' camps, informal settlements, and disaster-affected towns and villages [2]. Throughout the past half-century, the emergency sanitation sector has developed technical tools, strategies, and best practices to ensure acceptable sanitation services for the populations they serve.

Yet despite the growing global need for emergency sanitation and the professionalization of the emergency sanitation sector, there has been no systematic review of the sector's compliance with standards. While organizations continuously document sanitation statuses of specific populations at particular times to target aid appropriately, no aggregation and analysis of this collected data exists. Therefore, to better understand the global picture of sanitation coverage in emergencies, this study asks: What is the state of sanitation in emergencies? And more specifically, is the emergency sanitation sector meeting sector standards as described by the Sphere Project's *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response* and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) *Handbook for Emergencies*? To begin answering these questions, this study systematically reviews all assessments uploaded

to the Global Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster's website for key sanitation data. The aim of this study is to examine whether the emergency sanitation sector is meeting minimum standards of best practice, and to also ascertain the sector's most common challenges and field recommendations. This study's greater purpose is to better understand the overall state of the emergency sanitation sector, and to provide insight into how it can improve.

These research questions are significant primarily because they have yet to be answered in a systematic way. In this manner, these questions reflect the shortage of evidence surrounding the sanitation sector in emergencies as a whole. Relevant standards and targets for the emergency sanitation sector are outlined below, followed by a brief description of emergency sanitation infrastructure and related challenges, the Global WASH Cluster, and humanitarian needs assessments.

Standards and Targets for Sanitation in Emergencies

Standards and targets for appropriate sanitation services in humanitarian emergencies are best outlined by two organizations: The Sphere Project and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Standards and targets also exist for sanitation globally: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These global standards and targets are important to consider because although emergency-specific standards and targets exist, populations in emergencies are still part of the larger global context and must strive for the global standards and targets as well. Although there are many similarities across the different standards and targets, some key differences exist.

Sphere Project and UNHCR Standards

In 2000, the Sphere Project published the first edition of *The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response* [3], which outlined universal minimum standards in the core areas of humanitarian response (WASH, food security and nutrition, health, and shelter, settlement and non-food items). The third and most recent edition was published in 2011. Sphere's minimum standards are now universally recognized by non-governmental organizations operating in the humanitarian sector. Sphere presents two standards for sanitation in emergencies: 1) environment free from human feces, and 2) appropriate and adequate toilet facilities. Key indicators for Standard 1 are: a) all excreta containment measures are 30 meters or greater from groundwater sources, b) appropriate measures are taken for flood/high water table situations, c) no contamination of surface water/shallow groundwater occur from drainage or spillage from defecation systems, and d) the hygienic use of toilets. Key indicators for Standard 2 are: a) appropriate design of toilets, b) a maximum of 20 people per toilet, c) gender-separated lockable toilets for public places, and d) toilets are 50 meters or less from shelters [3].

Similarly, UNHCR's *Handbook for Emergencies* [4], which was first published in 1982 and most recently published in 2015 as a fourth edition, sets minimum standards for the agency and its partners to follow. To complete the UNHCR objective of providing refugees with safe access to quality sanitation, there are five indicators. Indicator 1, number of persons per communal toilet, has a target of no more than 50 persons per toilet in the acute emergency phase, and no more than 20 persons per toilet in the non-acute emergency phase. The ultimate goal for this indicator is for each household to have their own toilet. Indicator 2, households reporting defecating in a toilet, has an acute emergency target of no less than 60%, and a non-acute

emergency target of no less than 85%. The same target percentages apply to indicator 3, households with access to latrines. The target for indicator 4, communal latrines that are cleanable, with slabs, privacy and structural safety, is no less than 60% in the acute emergency phase, and no less than 85% in the non-acute emergency phase [4]. Table 1 outlines these standards.

Table 1: Key Sphere and UNHCR Sanitation Standards [3, 4]

| <i>Description of Standard</i> | <i>Sphere</i> | <i>UNHCR</i> |
|---|---|--|
| Persons per toilet | Acute Emergency =< 50 Non-acute Emergency=< 20 | Acute Emergency =< 50 Non-acute Emergency =< 20 (aiming for 1 per household) |
| Households reporting access to a toilet | | Acute Emergency >= 60% Non-acute Emergency >= 85% |
| Communal latrines that are cleanable, with slabs, privacy, and safety structure | | Acute Emergency >= 60% Non-acute Emergency >= 85% |
| Distance from groundwater source | >= 30 meters >= 1.5 meters above water table | |
| Distance from dwellings | =< 50 meters | |

Additionally, consideration of the special sanitation needs of sub-populations is now widely understood as essential to emergency sanitation services. Groups identified by *The Sphere Handbook* for special consideration are: women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities [3]. Assessment of and planning for these sub-populations are essential because these groups often have specific sanitation needs different from the general population. For women, sanitation services need to be safely located, well-lit, and in most circumstances separated by gender to ensure women's ability to use facilities without shame, harassment, or physical assault. For children, smaller facilities are often required to ensure children can use latrines properly. For the elderly and persons with disabilities, easily accessible facilities with seats, handrails, or ramps may be required. Further, the needs of those with disabilities can be large and varied in emergency settings where conflict or disaster has left many individuals with temporary or

permanent injuries. While there are no quantifiable standards provided by Sphere or UNHCR with regards to these special groups, both sets of standards make clear that the needs of these four groups should be met.

Sanitation Standards for the United Nations' Development Goals

Outside the emergency setting, the most recognized global standards and targets for sanitation have been developed by the United Nations. Between 1990 and 2015, the United Nation's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, target c addressed sanitation: "Halve, by 2015, the proportion of (1990) population without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation" [5]. Access to "basic sanitation" was defined as having an "improved" sanitation facility. "Improved sanitation" was defined by the United Nations as a facility, "that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact." Flush toilets, piped sewer systems, septic tanks, flush/pour flush to pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets were considered to achieve this separation. Other facility options, including shared sanitation and open defecation, were considered "unimproved". Although some progress was made on this target, it was not achieved by 2015. 2.4 billion people still use "unimproved" sanitation facilities [5].

Post 2015, the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, target 2 addresses sanitation: "By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations" [6]. The focus is on "safely managed" sanitation services, defined by the United Nations as having three main elements: MDG "improved" facility, not shared, and with excreta safely disposed in situ or treated safely off-site. Important differences between the

MDG and SDG for sanitation include the more rigid definition of safe sanitation, and the reference to special populations (e.g., “special attention to the needs of...those in vulnerable situations,” like IDPs, refugees, and those in disaster and conflict-affected populations [6]).

Sanitation Infrastructure in Emergencies

There are diverse infrastructure options to meet the sanitation needs of populations in emergency settings. The challenge is selecting the appropriate options, rapidly scaling sanitation up to an adequate level, and mobilizing the community to use the appropriate option rather than other unimproved (or less effective) options.

The most comprehensive guide for selecting the appropriate sanitation infrastructure is Harvey’s field manual: *Excreta Disposal in Emergencies* [7]. Harvey describes in depth and carefully depicts options for various scenarios. Advantages and constraints of each infrastructure option are also outlined in Harvey’s manual. The options identified by Harvey are recreated in table 2, categorized into the different emergency scenarios where they may be applicable.

Table 2: Sanitation infrastructure options [7]

| <i>Scenario</i> | <i>Infrastructure Option</i> |
|--|---|
| <i>1st Phase Acute Emergency</i> | Managed open defecation Shallow trench latrines Deep trench latrines Shallow family latrines Bucket latrines Packet latrines Chemical toilets |
| <i>2nd Phase Stabilized Emergency</i> | Simple pit latrines Ventilated-improved pit (VIP) latrines Eco-San Borehole latrines Pour-flush latrines Septic-tanks Communal aqua-privies |
| <i>High Water Tables / Rocky Areas</i> | Raised pit latrines Sand-enveloped pit latrines Eco-San and twin-pit latrines Sealed pits/tanks Septic-tanks and aqua-privies |
| <i>Flooding (Acute Emergency)</i> | Over-hung toilets Floating latrines Portable chemical toilets Bucket latrines Plastic bags Temporary dismountable latrines |
| <i>Flooding (Stabilized Emergency)</i> | Raised latrines Sealed pits or tanks Raised water-tight tanks Eco-San latrines Low-cost sewerage system Small-bore sewerage systems Sewage-treatment system |
| <i>Urban Environments</i> | Use or rehabilitate existing latrines Drop-hole latrines over inspection covers Septic-tanks Hire portable toilets with desludging |
| <i>Where toilets are not wanted / allowed</i> | Cat method |

Despite the numerous infrastructure options available to emergency WASH organizations, sanitation services in emergencies often struggle to achieve adequate coverage. The Sustainable Sanitation Alliance outlines three key elements driving this problem in the 2009

factsheet *Sustainable Sanitation for Emergencies and Reconstruction Situations*: insufficient management, lack of long term thinking and planning, and challenging conditions [8].

Management failures leading to misuse and poor construction of facilities identified include insufficient consultation with users, insufficient resources for cleaning and maintenance, and poor supervision of build-up. Lack of long term thinking and planning lead agencies to rapidly build facilities without consideration for sustainability. While this strategy is sometimes needed in the acute emergency phase, these “emergency” facilities too often become the only sanitation option long after the acute phase has passed. Challenging conditions that can result in overflowing, leaking, and breaking of facilities include unstable and rocky soils, high water tables and flooding, and high population density in camps and urban environments [8].

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) notes similar management challenges in their sanitation advocacy report *Getting the Balance Right: A Red Cross Red Crescent Call to Address the Imbalance between Sanitation and Water* [9]. IFRC identifies sustainability and ownership of sanitation services by communities and local governments, lack of behavior change, and lack of prioritization by agencies and donors as the main barriers to effective sanitation services. IFRC notes that emergency sanitation receives only 12% of aid funds for WASH, with the rest dedicated primarily to water provision, and calls on the WASH sector to increase funding for sanitation services to equal what is spent on water [9].

Overall, global concern and technical expertise for sanitation in emergencies is growing. In global goals such as the SDGs, the quality of sanitation has become prioritized. Nevertheless, major knowledge gaps continue to exist, especially regarding what sanitation coverage is being achieved for emergencies at the aggregate level. This study attempts to address a small part of

this knowledge gap, through the systematic review of emergency needs assessments, uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website, for key sanitation data.

The Global WASH Cluster

The Global Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster, or Global WASH Cluster, is a group of 32 partners including international organizations, United Nations agencies, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Formed in 2006 following the Humanitarian Reform Agenda, the Cluster's primary aim is to improve coordination and strengthen response in the emergency WASH Sector. With this aim in mind, the Global WASH Cluster website (<http://washcluster.net/>) was created for Cluster partners to share information, reports, and technical resources. Cluster Lead Agency UNICEF maintains the website [10].

One of the core functions of the Cluster is to, “inform strategic decision-making of the Humanitarian Coordinator for the humanitarian response,” which is to be achieved through needs assessment and gap analysis [10]. Humanitarian needs assessments are short reports derived from field visits, which aim to identify and prioritize the needs of the affected population, and lay the foundation for an appropriate response. Information is gathered through various methods: observation, key informant interviews, focus group interviews, surveys, and historical and secondary data analyses. Needs assessments are generally performed by NGOs, groups of NGOs or national governments, with the Cluster Lead Agency's support [11].

There are two main types of humanitarian assessments: Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Needs Assessments (MIRA) and sector-specific assessments. MIRA assessments are performed upon first arrival to the emergency area, and collect only as much information as is needed immediately. Quickness and being “good enough” are prioritized over completeness and total

accuracy because the response must begin as soon as possible. As MIRA assessments collect information for all sectors (WASH, food security and nutrition, health, and shelter, settlement and non-food items), only a few questions can be dedicated to each sector. Following MIRA assessments, when the emergency stabilizes, sector-specific assessments are completed if needed. These assessments are longer than MIRA assessments, and attempt to understand more fully the population's needs for one specific sector (e.g. WASH or nutrition). More rigorous methods and detailed questionnaires can now be employed, as basic needs are being met and the response can transition to providing quality services over a longer time period [11].

After completion by an NGO (e.g. Oxfam, Save the Children, *Action Contre La Faim*, National Red Cross) or government, assessments are shared with all organizations working in the response. Assessments are shared at coordination meetings, and also posted to response-specific webpages, sector-specific websites (e.g. Global WASH Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster) and general humanitarian websites (e.g. Reliefweb, Humanitarian Response). Sharing of assessments ensures there is no duplication of information collection, and is strongly encouraged by Cluster Lead Agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of this study is to examine whether the emergency sanitation sector is meeting minimum standards of best practice according to Sphere and UNHCR, and to also ascertain the sector's most common field recommendations and challenges. To achieve these objectives, all needs assessments uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website (<http://washcluster.net/>) were reviewed. Both quantitative and qualitative data were extracted from the assessments and analyzed in a systematic way.

Various methods to achieve the study's objectives were considered. Examining case studies or other information sources was considered as an alternative to needs assessments. However, published emergency WASH case studies are uncommon, and tend to focus on "why questions" (Why did people not use the latrines? Why did women feel unsafe? Why was the response successful?), which are extremely important, but beyond the scope of this study [12]. Needs assessments, especially MIRA assessments, tend to focus on "what questions" (What sanitation facilities are available? What is the number of latrines? What is the population size?), and therefore often include the data needed to determine whether sector standards are being met. Other humanitarian websites were examined, primarily Reliefweb and Humanitarian Response, but these sites contain numerous source types (news articles, funding proposals, situation reports, assessments) for all sectors of humanitarian response, not just WASH. Combing through these websites would have been much more time-consuming, unsystematic, and unverifiable.

The Global WASH Cluster website was ultimately selected because it is the central repository for needs assessments for the emergency WASH sector. It provided a systematic way to review a large amount of assessments with key sanitation data from numerous countries. The main limitation of using the Global WASH Cluster website as the source of emergency sanitation data is that it does not include any assessments not uploaded to the site. For this reason, some important emergencies, like the Syrian civil war, were not included in the study because no assessments from Syria were uploaded to the website. While this is a notable limitation, the benefits of using the Global WASH Cluster website greatly outweighed the limitations compared to other methods.

Procedure

All assessments uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website (<http://washcluster.net/>) were reviewed by the author between December 1, 2016 and January 20, 2017 for key sanitation data. Inclusion criteria for the study were: 1) Assessment present on the Global WASH Cluster website between the dates of December 1, 2016 and January 20, 2017, and 2) assessment contains at least one piece of key sanitation data (defined below). Exclusion criteria for the study were: 1) Assessment not accessible on the Global WASH Cluster website during the review period of December 1, 2016 through January 20, 2017, and 2) assessment does not contain at least one piece of key sanitation data.

Key sanitation data included the following quantitative measures: percent of population with access to improved sanitation, percent of population with access to total sanitation (improved plus unimproved sanitation), number of persons per latrine, and whether special key populations (women, children, the elderly, those with disabilities) were mentioned in the assessment in regards to sanitation. Key sanitation data also included the following qualitative data: sanitation recommendations for the assessed population, and challenges to sanitation for the assessed population. Assessments were uploaded in English, French and Spanish, and were reviewed in all three languages by the author.

Key Sanitation Data

Improved sanitation and total sanitation percentages were extracted directly from the assessment. Most assessments reported total sanitation percentage for each site (298 / 757 sites), while only a few reported any measure of improved sanitation (53 / 757 sites). Number of persons per latrine was extracted directly from the assessment when reported, or calculated from

number of latrines and population figures when possible (356 / 757 sites). If number of households was reported instead of number of people, five persons per household was used to estimate population size so persons per latrine could be calculated. The number five was used because 5.13 is the average of the estimated household sizes of sixteen countries in the Middle East and Africa where estimates were made (83% of assessed sites are from these two regions) [13].

Binary variables were used to record whether each special population (women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities) was mentioned in any way by the assessment with regard to sanitation needs. If specific concern for women was noted in the assessment, the variable “women” was coded “1”. If it was not mentioned, it was coded “0”. The same procedure applied for children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Any key sanitation recommendations listed in the assessment were imported into the database as key terms that captured the main point of the recommendation (Table 3). For example, “Construct 24 blocks of 5 compartment emergency latrines with zinc superstructure” was entered into the database as “construct”.

Table 3: Key terms for recommendations

| <i>Key Term</i> | <i>Definition</i> |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Construct</i> | Building new sanitation facilities |
| <i>Campaign</i> | Sanitation campaign or promotion activity |
| <i>Rehab</i> | Repairing existing sanitation facilities |
| <i>Gender separation</i> | Separating sanitation facilities into male and female units |
| <i>CLTS</i> | Community-led total sanitation or strategy promoting communities to build their own latrines |
| <i>Cat method</i> | Promotion of the cat sanitation method (digging a small hole and burying feces) |
| <i>OD area</i> | Designated open area for people to defecate when no sanitation facilities exist |
| <i>No issue</i> | Open defecation is not an issue for assessed population |

The same procedure was followed for key sanitation challenges (Table 4).

Table 4: Key terms for challenges

| <i>Key Term</i> | <i>Definition</i> |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>OD</i> | Open defecation |
| <i>Damaged</i> | Sanitation facilities broken in any way |
| <i>Dirty</i> | Sanitation facilities unclean, smelling poorly, or with flies |
| <i>Security</i> | Sanitation facilities unsafe to visit |
| <i>Flooding</i> | Sanitation facilities flooded, or damaged by previous floods |
| <i>Full</i> | Sanitation facilities full, and needing to be de-sludged or retired |

Descriptive Data

For assessments with key sanitation data, descriptive data were also collected, including: name of assessment site, country, assessment title, assessment date, lead agency, number of households in the assessed population, number of people in the assessed population, group type (refugee, internally-displaced population, non-displaced population, mix), setting (camp, urban, rural, mix), emergency cause (manmade, natural, mix), and emergency length (sudden onset, protracted).

Assessment site was the population to which the assessment generalized its results. This was often a specific camp, village or informal settlement, but was sometimes an entire district or region. Group type was extracted from the assessment's population description, and was coded "0" for "refugee", "1" for "IDP", "2" for "mix", and "3" for "non-displaced". Setting was also extracted from the assessment's population description, and was coded "0" for "camp", "1" for "urban", "2" for "mix", and "3" for "rural". Emergency cause was extracted from the assessment's situational analysis, and was coded "0" for "manmade", "1" for "natural", and "2" for "mix". Emergency length was extracted from the Global WASH Cluster website's characterization, and was coded "0" for "sudden onset" and "1" for "protracted".

There were 893 assessments from 57 countries uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website between 2011 and 2016 (5-year period), and present during author review between December 1, 2016 and January 20, 2017. These were retrieved by electronic download. Following review for possible inclusion into the study, 757 assessed sites from 25 countries met study inclusion criteria and were included in analysis.

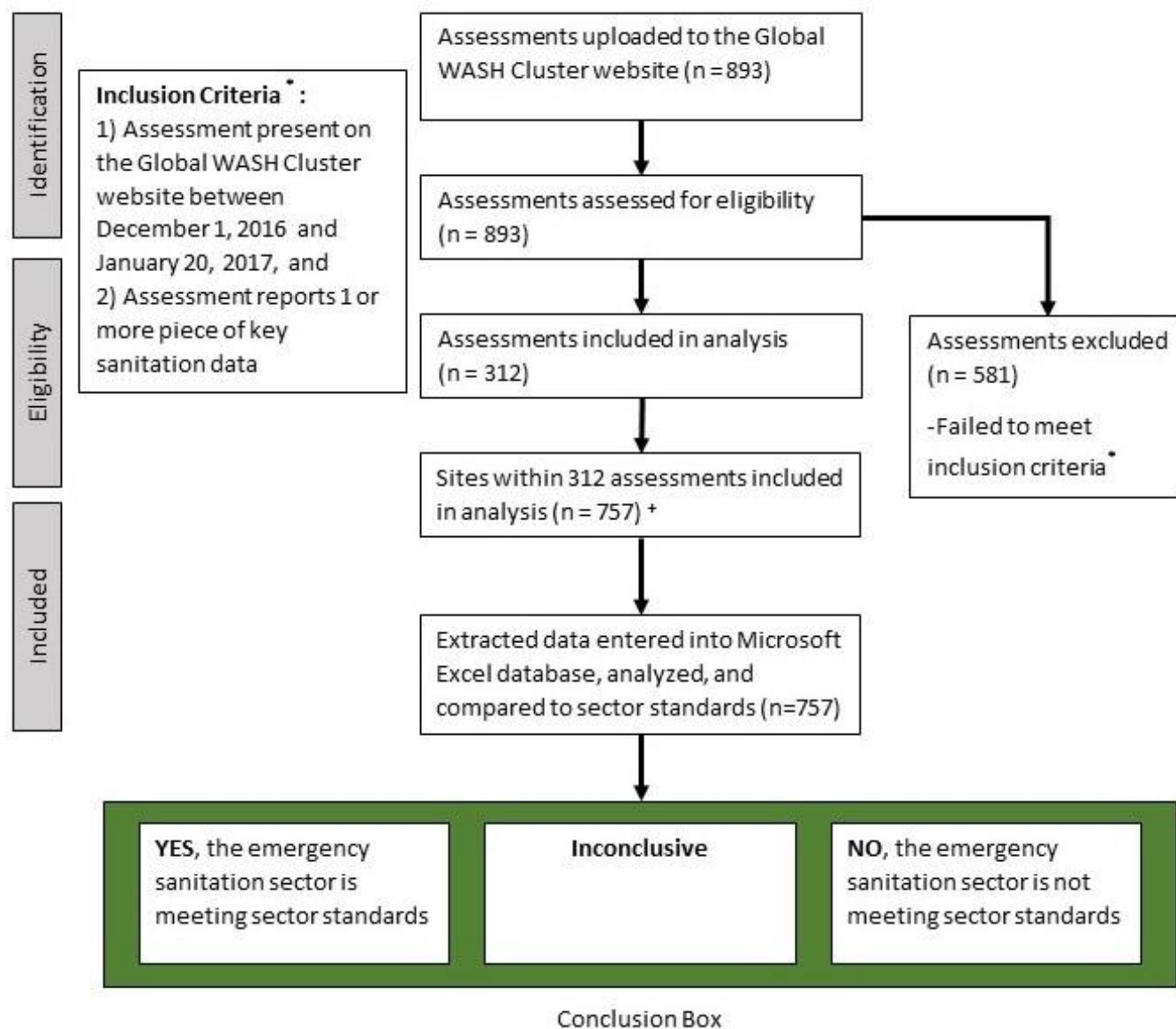
Methods of Analysis

After completion of the dataset, Microsoft Excel was used to analyze the data. Mean, median, minimum and maximum values were produced for the following variables: improved sanitation, total sanitation, and persons per latrine. Key terms for recommendations and challenges were categorized into key themes. These key themes were then quantified as percent of total assessments with each recommendation and challenge. Percent of total assessments was also used to quantify special groups and the meeting of minimum standards. Results were produced for all assessments together, stratified by World Health Organization (WHO) regional offices (Africa, Americas, South-East Asia, Europe, Eastern Mediterranean, and Western Pacific), and by individual country.

Protection of Human Subjects

This study was determined to be IRB-exempt because it does not meet the definition of research with human subjects. Therefore, no consent or IRB review was required.

Figure 1: Flow diagram of study search and selection process



⁺ Number of sites is greater than number of assessments because some assessments contained key sanitation data for multiple sites

RESULTS

Geographic Representation

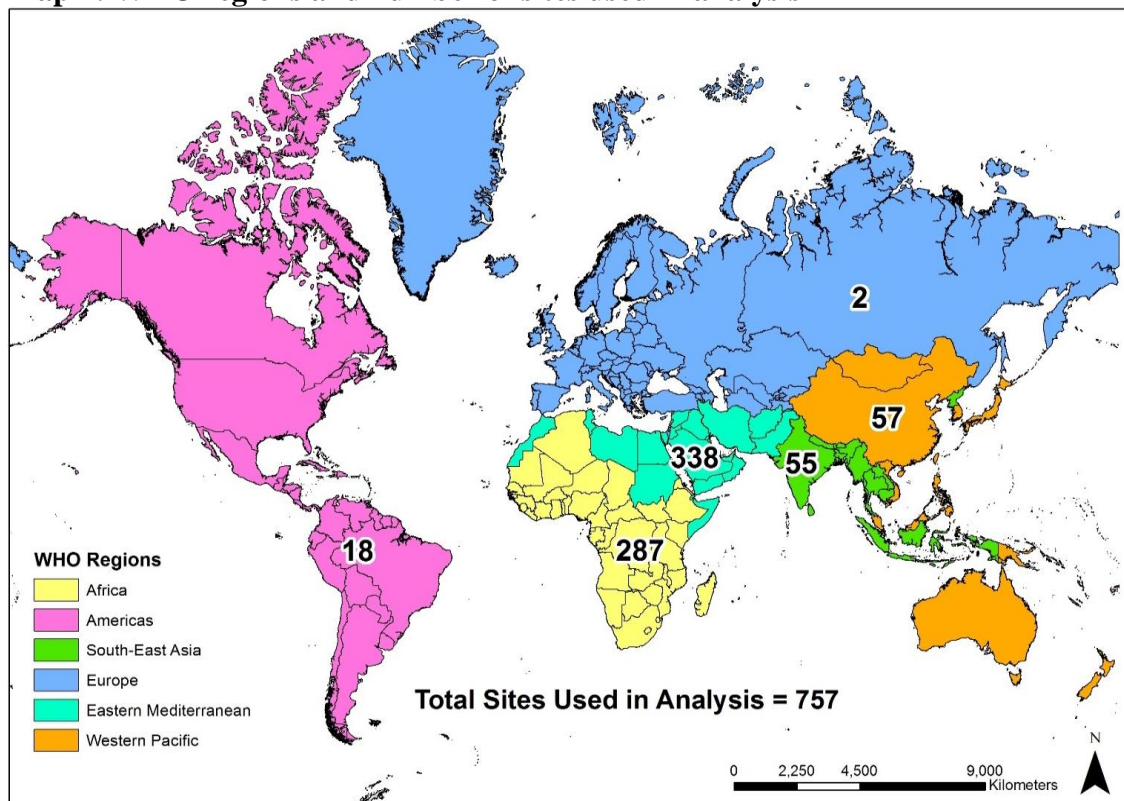
Thirty-eight percent of sites used in analysis were from Africa, 2% were from the Americas, 7% were from South-East Asia, 0.3% were from Europe, 45% were from the Eastern Mediterranean, and 8% were from the Western Pacific (Table 5). It was possible for there to be more assessed sites than assessments for certain regions (Eastern Mediterranean) because some assessments included separate sanitation data for multiple assessed sites.

Table 5: Distribution of assessments

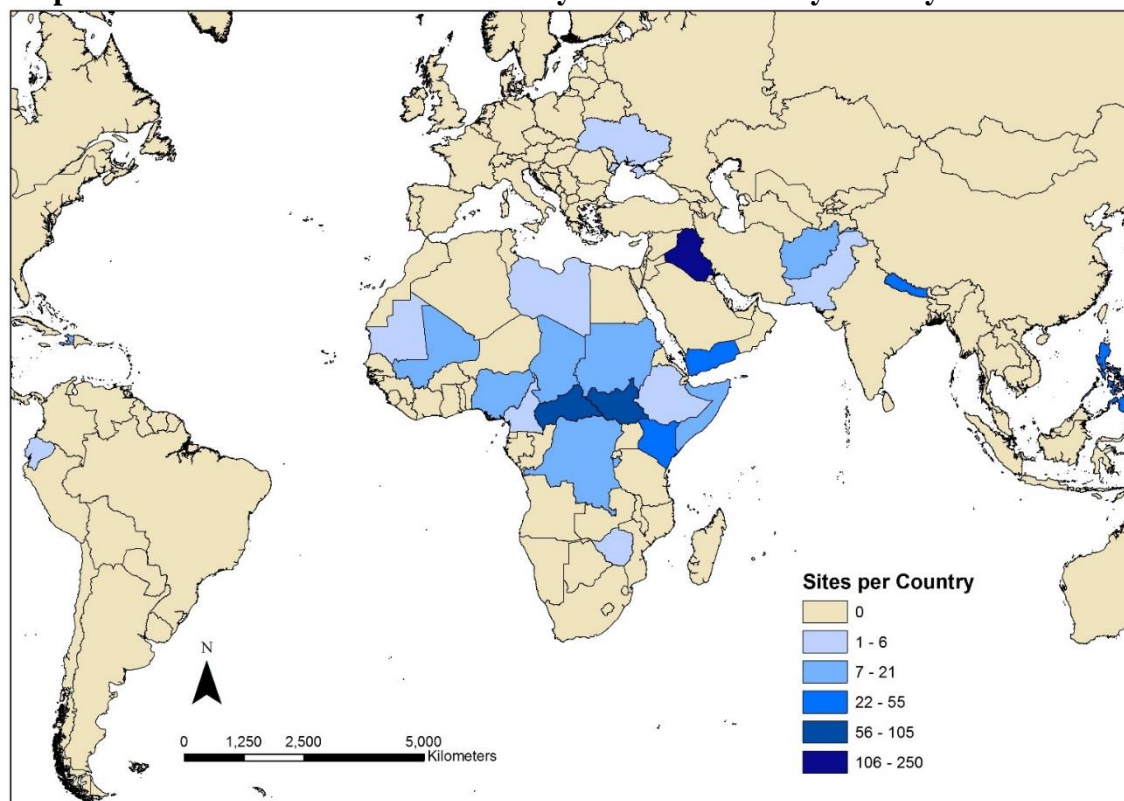
| <i>Region</i> | <i># of assessments reviewed</i> | <i># of sites used from assessments</i> | <i># of countries reviewed</i> | <i># of countries used</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Total</i> | 893 | 757 | 57 | 25 |
| <i>Africa</i> | 318 (36%) | 287 (38%) | 27 (47%) | 12 (48%) |
| <i>Americas</i> | 163 (18%) | 18 (2%) | 6 (11%) | 2 (8%) |
| <i>South-East Asia</i> | 65 (7%) | 55 (7%) | 5 (9%) | 1 (4%) |
| <i>Europe</i> | 8 (1%) | 2 (0.3%) | 3 (5%) | 1 (4%) |
| <i>Eastern Med.</i> | 178 (20%) | 338 (45%) | 12 (21%) | 7 (28%) |
| <i>Western Pacific</i> | 161 (18%) | 57 (8%) | 4 (7%) | 2 (8%) |

Map 1 shows the six WHO regions, and the number of sites used in the analysis from each region. Map 2 shows the number of assessed sites with key sanitation data for each country. Note the high number of countries in Central and North Africa reporting key sanitation data, and the high number of sites with sanitation data assessed in Iraq, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan.

Map 1: WHO regions and number of sites used in analysis



Map 2: Number of assessed sites with key sanitation data by country



Persons per Latrine

Assessments reported persons per latrine for 356 sites, and show a mean value of 147 persons per latrine (range 1 - 10150), and a lower median value of 25 persons per latrine. The mean value is right-skewed by a few very high data points. Number of persons per latrine is highest for Africa ($\mu = 536$, median = 120), followed by the Americas ($\mu = 93$, median = 100), the Eastern Mediterranean ($\mu = 53$, median = 17), South-East Asia ($\mu = 31$, median = 23), and Europe ($\mu = 20$, median = 20). The Western Pacific has the lowest number of persons per latrine with mean of 7 and median of 5 (Table 6).

Table 6: Persons per latrine reported by assessments

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Mean #</i> | <i>Median #</i> | <i>Min #</i> | <i>Max #</i> |
|--|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Total (n = 356)</i> | 147 | 25 | 1 | 10150 |
| <i>Africa (n = 71)</i> | 536 | 120 | 5 | 10150 |
| <i>Americas (n = 7)</i> | 93 | 100 | 14 | 168 |
| <i>South-East Asia (n = 8)</i> | 31 | 23 | 5 | 130 |
| <i>Europe (n = 1)</i> | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| <i>Eastern Mediterranean (n = 250)</i> | 53 | 17 | 1 | 1084 |
| <i>Western Pacific (n = 19)</i> | 7 | 5 | 4 | 15 |

Table 7 compares assessed sites to the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine. Forty-six percent of sites reporting persons per latrine meet the Sphere Standard of 20 persons or less per latrine in the non-acute emergency phase. For the acute emergency phase Sphere Standard of 50 persons or less per latrine, 67% of sites reporting persons per latrine meet the standard. These standards are most frequently met in Europe, the Western Pacific, South East Asia, and the Eastern Mediterranean. Africa fails to meet the standards most often, and also has an elevated percentage of assessments with persons per latrine being over 500 (18%).

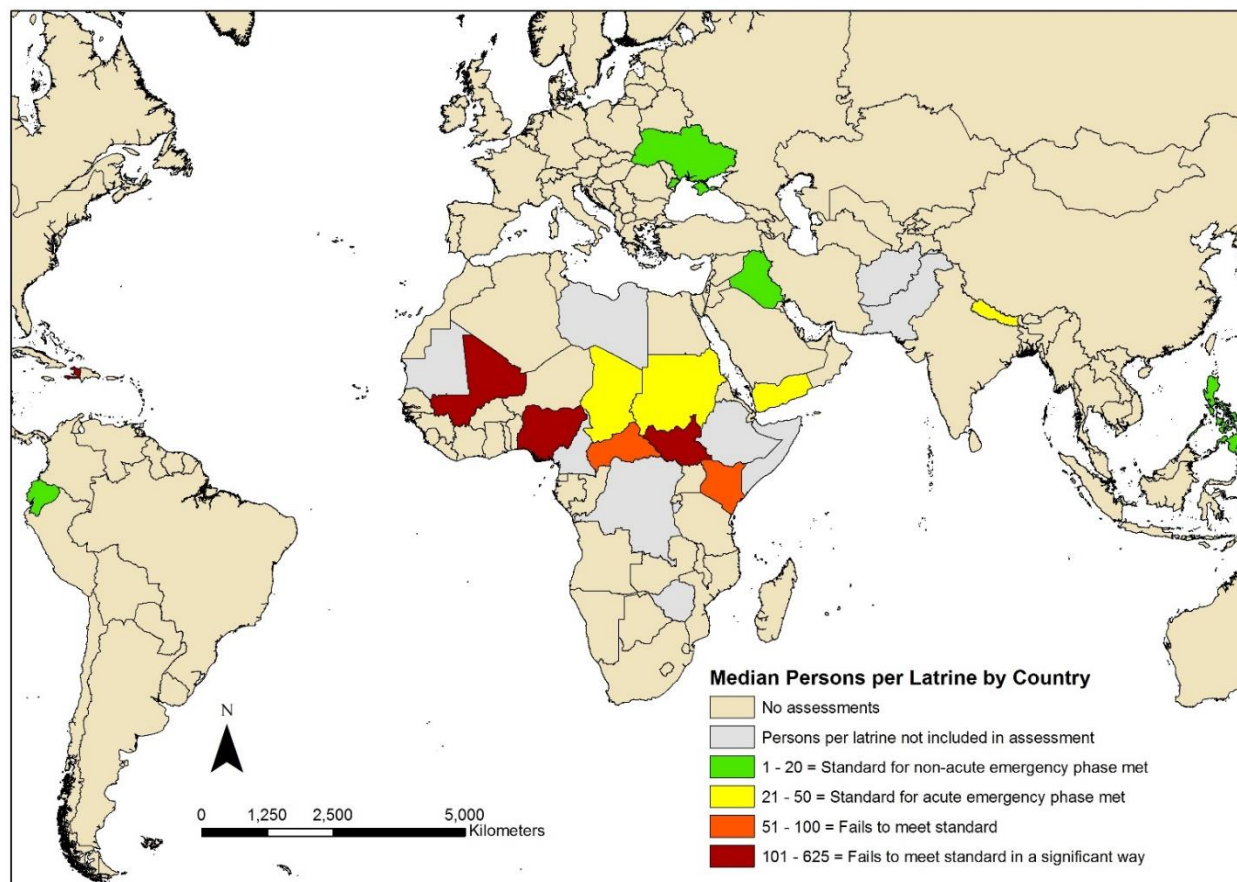
Table 7: Number and percent of sites meeting Sphere Standard for persons per latrine

| <i>Region</i> | <i>0-20</i> | <i>21-50</i> | <i>51-100</i> | <i>101-200</i> | <i>201-500</i> | <i>501-1000</i> | <i>>1000</i> |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Total (n = 356)</i> | 165 (46%) | 74 (21%) | 49 (14%) | 29 (8%) | 21 (6%) | 12 (3%) | 6 (2%) |
| <i>Africa (n = 71)</i> | 8 (11%) | 12 (17%) | 13 (18%) | 10 (14%) | 15 (21%) | 8 (11%) | 5 (7%) |
| <i>Americas (n = 7)</i> | 2 (29%) | 0 (0%) | 2 (29%) | 3 (43%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| <i>South-East Asia (n = 8)</i> | 4 (50%) | 3 (38%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (13%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| <i>Europe (n = 1)</i> | 1 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| <i>Eastern Mediterranean (n = 250)</i> | 131 (52%) | 59 (24%) | 34 (14%) | 15 (6%) | 6 (2%) | 4 (2%) | 1 (<1%) |
| <i>Western Pacific (n = 19)</i> | 19 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

Green = standard for non-acute emergency phase met; Yellow = standard for acute emergency phase met; Orange = Fails to meet either standard; Red = Fails to meet either standard in a significant way

Country-level data for persons per latrine are depicted by Map 3. Ecuador, Ukraine, Iraq, and Fiji meet the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine for both non-acute (20 persons per latrine or less) and acute (50 persons per latrine or less) emergency phases. Chad, Sudan, Nepal, and Yemen meet the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine for only the acute emergency phase. The Central African Republic and Kenya fail to meet both standards. Haiti, Mali, Nigeria, and South Sudan fail to meet both standards by a significant margin.

Map 3: Comparison to Sphere Standard: Persons per Latrine



Total Sanitation Coverage

With regard to total sanitation coverage (including improved and unimproved), Europe has the highest coverage with mean and median of 79%. Western Pacific ($\mu = 57\%$, median = 55%) and Eastern Mediterranean ($\mu = 54\%$, median = 60%) follow closely behind. Mean for Africa is 27%, with median 14%. Lowest total sanitation coverages are in the Americas ($\mu = 13\%$, median = 10%), and South-East Asia ($\mu = 12\%$, median = 0%) (Table 8).

Table 8: Total sanitation coverage reported by assessments

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Mean %</i> | <i>Median %</i> | <i>Max %</i> | <i>Min %</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Total (n = 298)</i> | 36 | 27 | 100 | 0 |
| <i>Africa (n = 164)</i> | 27 | 14 | 100 | 0 |
| <i>Americas (n = 3)</i> | 13 | 10 | 30 | 0 |
| <i>South-East Asia (n = 21)</i> | 12 | 0 | 95 | 0 |
| <i>Europe (n = 1)</i> | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| <i>Eastern Mediterranean (n = 63)</i> | 54 | 60 | 100 | 0 |
| <i>Western Pacific (n = 46)</i> | 57 | 55 | 100 | 10 |

Table 9 compares assessed sites to the UNHCR Standard for total sanitation coverage. Fifteen percent of sites reporting total sanitation coverage meet the UNHCR Standard of “at least 85% of the population with access to sanitation for the non-acute emergency phase”. For the acute emergency UNHCR Standard of “at least 60% of the population with access to sanitation”, 31% of sites reporting total sanitation coverage meet the standard (16% of sites with 60-84% coverage and 15% of sites with 85-100% coverage). These standards are most frequently met in Europe, the Western Pacific, and the Eastern Mediterranean.

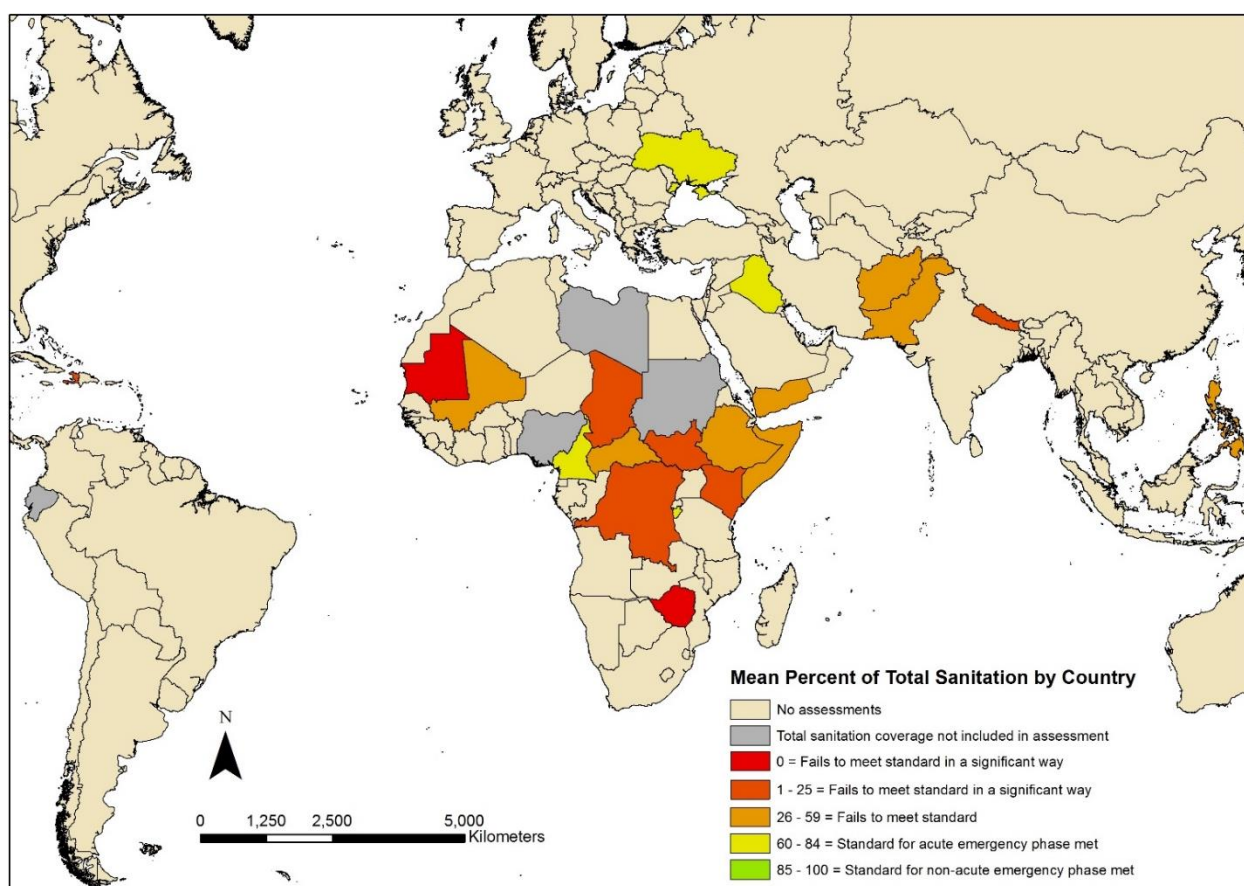
Table 9: Number and percent of sites meeting UNHCR Standard for total sanitation coverage

| <i>Region</i> | <i>0% Coverage</i> | <i>1-25% Coverage</i> | <i>26-59% Coverage</i> | <i>60-84% Coverage</i> | <i>85-100% Coverage</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Total (n = 298)</i> | 85 (29%) | 61 (20%) | 58 (19%) | 49 (16%) | 45 (15%) |
| <i>Africa (n = 164)</i> | 57 (35%) | 40 (24%) | 33 (20%) | 21 (13%) | 13 (8%) |
| <i>Americas (n = 3)</i> | 1 (33%) | 1 (33%) | 1 (33%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| <i>South-East Asia (n = 21)</i> | 15 (71%) | 3 (14%) | 1 (5%) | 1 (5%) | 1 (5%) |
| <i>Europe (n = 1)</i> | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| <i>Eastern Med. (n = 63)</i> | 12 (19%) | 6 (10%) | 11 (17%) | 14 (22%) | 20 (32%) |
| <i>Western Pacific (n =46)</i> | 0 (0%) | 11 (24%) | 12 (26%) | 12 (26%) | 11 (24%) |

Green = standard for non-acute emergency phase met; Yellow = standard for acute emergency phase met; Light Orange = Fails to meet either standard; Dark Orange and Red = Fails to meet either standard in a significant way

WHO region trends for total sanitation coverage are explained by individual country level coverage in Map 4. Low total sanitation coverage in the Americas is driven by Haiti ($\mu = 13\%$). Low total sanitation coverage in South-East Asia is driven by Nepal ($\mu = 12\%$). Africa has a wide range of coverage, from very low values ($\mu = 0\%$ in Mauritania and Zimbabwe) to mid-level values ($\mu = 63\%$ in Cameroon and 53% in Somalia). Only Ukraine ($\mu = 79\%$), Iraq ($\mu = 61\%$), Cameroon ($\mu = 63\%$), and Burundi ($\mu = 67\%$) meet the UNHCR standard for the acute emergency phase of total sanitation coverage between 60 and 85 percent. No countries meet the UNHCR standard for the non-acute emergency phase of total sanitation coverage above 85%.

Map 4: Comparison to UNHCR standard: total sanitation coverage



Improved Sanitation Coverage

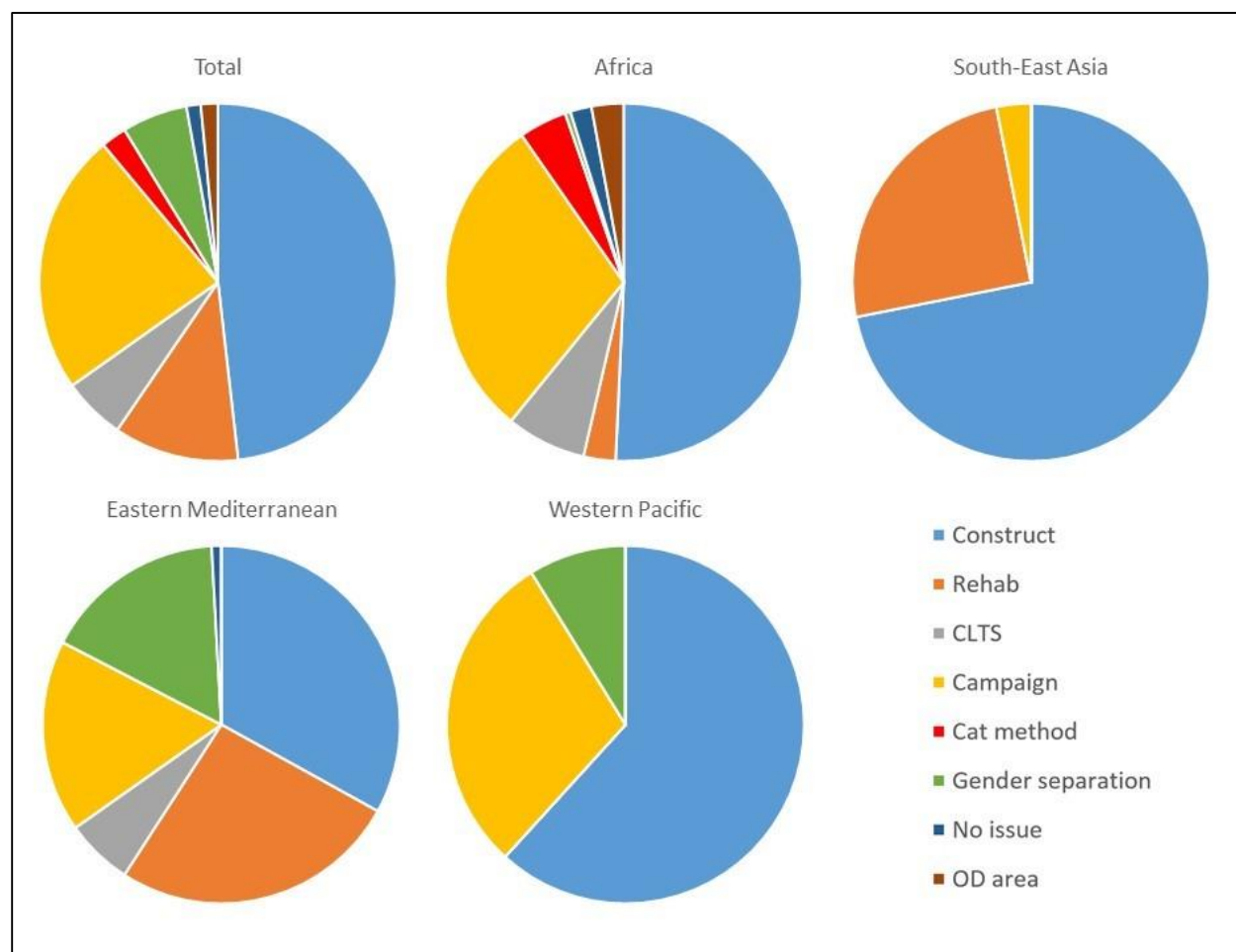
Improved sanitation coverage is only reported in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean. Both mean and median measures for improved sanitation coverage are notably higher in Eastern Mediterranean countries ($\mu = 44$, median = 37) than in African countries ($\mu = 12$, median = 5).

Key Sanitation Recommendations

Table 10 shows the major recommendations regarding sanitation reported by assessments by WHO region. Overall, of the assessments providing recommendations, 68% recommend the construction of additional latrines (“construct”), 33% recommend sanitation promotion or sanitation campaign activities (“campaign”), and 16% recommend rehabilitation of sanitation facilities (“rehab”). Additionally, 8% recommend separating latrines by gender (“gender separation”), 8% recommend community led total sanitation or a similar campaign (“CLTS”), 3% recommend promoting the cat sanitation method (“cat method”), 2% recommend the creation of a designated open defecation area (“OD area”), and 2% recommend that open defecation was not a problem due to low population density (“no issue”). Trends are similar across regions, with a few notable differences. In the Eastern Mediterranean, recommendations for rehabilitation of facilities, and gender separation of facilities are elevated. In the Western Pacific and Africa, recommendations for a sanitation campaign are higher than for other regions. Additionally, Africa is the only region with recommendation either to promote the cat method, or to create an open defecation area.

Table 10: Number and percent of sites with recommendation noted by assessment

| Region | Construct | Campaign | Rehab | Gender separation | CLTS | Cat method | OD area | No issue |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| Total (n = 277) | 187 (68%) | 92 (33%) | 44 (16%) | 23 (8%) | 22 (8%) | 9 (3%) | 6 (2%) | 5 (2%) |
| Africa (n = 157) | 105 (67%) | 61 (39%) | 6 (4%) | 1 (1%) | 15 (10%) | 9 (6%) | 6 (4%) | 4 (3%) |
| Americas (n = 0) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South-East Asia (n = 32) | 23 (72%) | 1 (3%) | 8 (25%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| Europe (n = 0) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eastern Med. (n = 67) | 38 (57%) | 20 (30%) | 30 (45%) | 19 (28%) | 7 (10%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (1%) |
| Western Pacific (n = 21) | 21 (100%) | 10 (48%) | 0 (0%) | 3 (14%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

Figure 2: Most frequent recommendations per WHO region

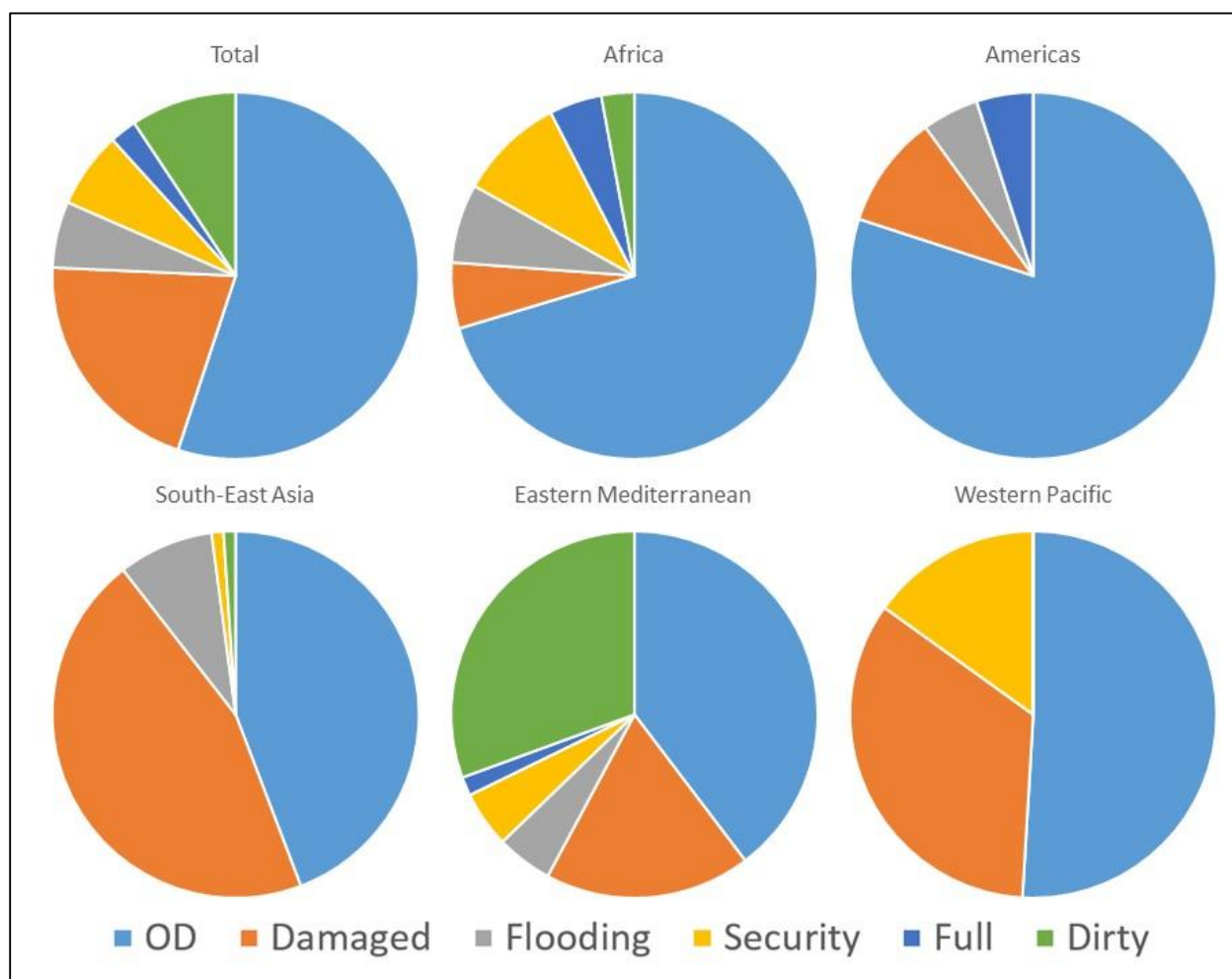
Key Sanitation Challenges

Table 11 shows the major challenges regarding sanitation reported by assessments for WHO regions. Overall, of the assessments reporting challenges, the practice of open defecation (“OD”) is a challenge for 73%, damaged latrines (“damaged”) are a challenge for 27%, latrines being dirty (“dirty”) is a challenge for 12%, security (“security”) is a challenge for 9%, flooding (“flooding”) is a challenge for 8%, and latrines being full (“full”) is a challenge for 3%. Besides open defecation, which is a large challenge everywhere, challenges differ significantly by region. Damaged latrines are a major challenge in South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, but only a minor challenge in Africa and the Americas. Security is a large challenge in the Western Pacific, but hardly noted in the Americas and South-East Asia. Latrines being unclean or dirty is often noted as a major challenge in the Eastern Mediterranean, but hardly mentioned elsewhere.

Table 11: Number and percent of locations with challenge noted by assessment

| <i>Region</i> | <i>OD</i> | <i>Damaged</i> | <i>Dirty</i> | <i>Security</i> | <i>Flooding</i> | <i>Full</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Total (n = 350)</i> | 254 (73%) | 95 (27%) | 43 (12%) | 31 (9%) | 27 (8%) | 11 (3%) |
| <i>Africa (n = 142)</i> | 121 (85%) | 10 (7%) | 5 (4%) | 16 (11%) | 12 (8%) | 8 (6%) |
| <i>Americas (n = 16)</i> | 16 (100%) | 2 (13%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (6%) | 1 (6%) |
| <i>South-East Asia (n = 53)</i> | 42 (79%) | 43 (81%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 8 (15%) | 0 (0%) |
| <i>Europe (n = 0)</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Eastern Med. (n = 94)</i> | 48 (51%) | 22 (23%) | 37 (39%) | 6 (6%) | 6 (6%) | 2 (2%) |
| <i>Western Pacific (n = 45)</i> | 27 (60%) | 18 (40%) | 0 (0%) | 8 (18%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

Figure 3: Most frequent challenges per WHO region



Special Groups

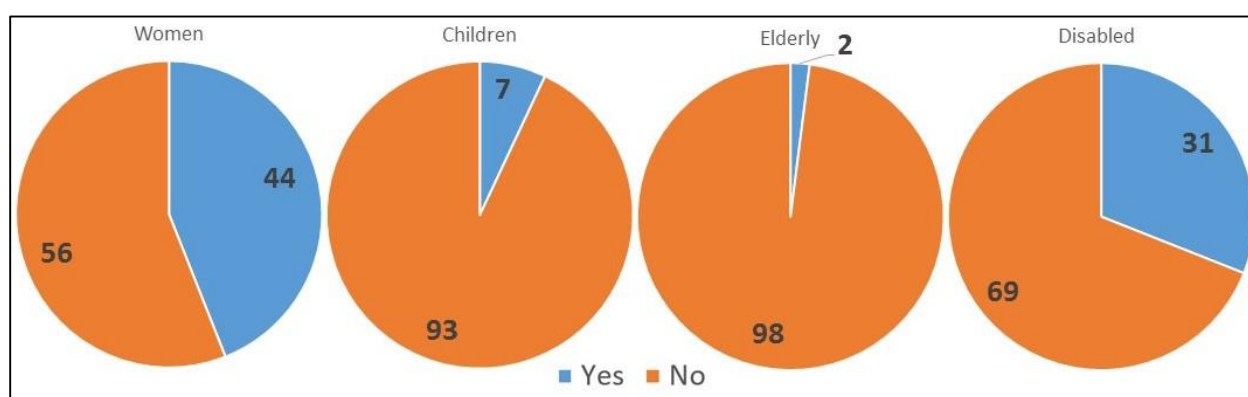
With regard to special groups, 49% of all assessments do not specifically note any sanitation needs or considerations for any population segments requiring such consideration. Forty-four percent specifically note the sanitation needs of women, 7% specifically note the sanitation needs of children, 2% specifically note the sanitation needs of the elderly, and 31% specifically note the sanitation needs of those with disabilities (Table 12, Figure 4). Eastern Mediterranean assessments are far more likely to consider the special needs of women and those with disabilities than other regions. Western Pacific leads regions in consideration of children's

needs. All regions very rarely or never make specific note of the special sanitation needs of the elderly population.

Table 12: Number and percent of sites with special group noted by assessment

| Region | None | Women | Children | Elderly | Disabled |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Total (n = 757) | 369 (49%) | 336 (44%) | 53 (7%) | 14 (2%) | 232 (31%) |
| Africa (n = 287) | 209 (73%) | 67 (23%) | 11 (4%) | 3 (1%) | 4 (1%) |
| Americas (n = 18) | 18 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| South-East Asia (n = 55) | 37 (67%) | 15 (27%) | 8 (15%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) |
| Europe (n = 2) | 1 (50%) | 1 (50%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| Eastern Mediterranean (n = 338) | 65 (19%) | 235 (70%) | 16 (5%) | 10 (3%) | 227 (67%) |
| Western Pacific (n = 57) | 39 (68%) | 18 (32%) | 18 (32%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

Figure 4: Percent of total sites considering special groups



DISCUSSION

The results of this study highlight five key findings: 1) Sphere and UNHCR standards are met in some countries but not in most, 2) certain Sphere standards are not being measured at all, 3) huge gaps exist in emergency sanitation coverage, 4) latrine construction and open defecation are still major challenges but not the only ones, and 5) some attention is being paid to certain special groups but not others.

Finding 1: Sphere and UNHCR standards are met in some countries, but not in most

Progress on the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine is mixed. The number of sites not meeting the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine is likely greater than the 33% measured in this study. This study's measure of persons per latrine is skewed by the large number of Eastern Mediterranean sites (250 out of the 356 total sites reporting persons per latrine) which have better sanitation situations. Considering Africa alone, 73% of sites do not meet either the acute emergency phase or the non-acute emergency phase Sphere Standard for persons per latrine. Seventy-one percent of sites in the Americas (strongly influenced by Haiti) do not meet either Sphere Standard for persons per latrine. Therefore, although the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine is mostly being met in the Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asia, the Western Pacific and Europe, the standard remains mostly unmet in Africa and the Americas.

Less progress has been made on the UNHCR Standard for total sanitation coverage. Sixty-nine percent of sites do not meet the UNHCR Standard for total sanitation coverage for either the acute emergency phase or the non-acute emergency phase. Europe meets the standard 100% of the time, but as there is only one site reporting total sanitation coverage in Europe, this is unlikely to be representative of all sites. Eastern Mediterranean and Western Pacific sites meet the standard half of the time, Africa and South-East Asia sites less than a quarter of the time, and America sites not at all. Overall, considerable progress is needed to consistently meet the UNHCR Standard for total sanitation coverage for all regions. While no other research studies address these questions on a global level, these failures are consistent with the reported lack of progress on sanitation indicators for the MDGs (unmet), and in the limited regional sanitation access in non-emergency contexts. Based on the limited funding the emergency sanitation sector receives to support sanitation services, and the numerous calls-to-action for increased attention to

sanitation in emergencies by organizations like IFRC [9], these findings regarding achievement of UNHCR and Sphere standards are expected.

Finding 2: Certain Sphere standards are not being measured at all

While measures of persons per latrine and/or total sanitation coverage are included in most assessments, certain Sphere Standards are not systematically reported by assessments. Sphere Standards not reported with any consistency are: distance from groundwater sources, distance from dwellings, cleanliness, and presence of locks on latrines. Distances from dwellings and groundwater sources are not reported by any of the 757 assessments. Presence of locks and latrine cleanliness are occasionally mentioned, but never quantified in a standard way. To have a more comprehensive understanding of sanitation services in emergencies, measuring and reporting on all minimum standards is important.

Finding 3: Huge gaps exist in emergency sanitation coverage

Although aggregate data on persons per latrine and total sanitation coverage suggest some progress on sanitation standards, country and site level data reveal large disparities in sanitation services. Despite a number of countries and sites meeting Sphere and UNHCR standards, many countries and sites are failing to meet standards in a very large way. Funding, cultural preferences, length of emergency, and setting type (camp, informal settlement, urban) drive these discrepancies. In well-funded emergency responses with populations that previously used sanitation facilities, coverage is generally good. In poorly funded, protracted emergency responses with populations that defecate openly, coverage can be dangerously low.

Successful sites such as Bardarash camp in Iraq demonstrate that with attention, expertise and sufficient funding, appropriate sanitation services are achievable in emergencies [14]. In this IDP camp, each family is provided with their own bathroom, with a toilet connected to a septic tank, achieving improved sanitation coverage of 100% and meeting UNHCR's highest recommendation of one latrine per family [14]. While such positive outcomes are much more difficult to achieve in other settings due to cultural, logistical and resource challenges, it is important to note that success is possible, and that in some places, the emergency sanitation sector is effectively meeting standards.

Finding 4: Latrine construction and open defecation are still major challenges, but not the only ones

Constructing sanitation facilities so populations are not forced to defecate openly remains the major challenge and activity for the emergency sanitation sector. This finding is made clear by the high proportion of sites failing to meet Sphere and UNHCR Standards on built-infrastructure (latrines and sanitation coverage) and, the frequency of open defecation as a challenge (73% of all sites) and latrine construction as a recommendation (68% of all sites). However, it is important to note the other challenges (damaged facilities, dirtiness, security, flooding) and recommendations (campaigns, rehabilitation of latrines, gender separation of facilities, CLTS) in emergency sanitation because they likely drive the main challenge of open defecation. For instance, constructed latrines that go unused because they are unsafe, unclean, not culturally appropriate or poorly built, have little positive health impact [15]. Facilities need to be clean, well-lit, sited in a safe area, and separated by gender (for communal facilities) to ensure safety. If they are not clean and safe, people will openly defecate or be at risk to violence or

disease. Afghanistan assessments, for example, reported women and girls defecating in open areas to avoid physical attack and sexual violence while using the poorly lit and non-lockable latrines [16]. Facilities also need to be culturally acceptable to the target population. If facility preferences (e.g. pour flush, pit, urine-diverting) are not considered, the wrong type of facility will be built, resulting in decreased use. In assessments from South Sudan, the cat sanitation method was reported as being successful because it was more culturally acceptable than latrines [17, 18, 19, 20]. Also, poorly built facilities can collapse, flood or break, putting beneficiaries in danger. Post-earthquake assessments in Nepal indicated that populations were not using latrines because of fear of collapse [21, 22, 23]. It is therefore essential to consider the wider scope of challenges, as these issues ultimately influence open defecation.

What is needed to ensure the appropriateness of sanitation facilities varies significantly by setting, as evidenced by the diversity of major challenges and recommendations between WHO regions. For example, while security should always be considered, for some regions like Western Pacific and Africa, security concerns may require extra attention. Further, in South-East Asia and Western Pacific, which experience a higher frequency of floods and tropical storms, latrines resistant to flooding, high winds and other damages are especially important. These two examples are far from exhaustive, and only mean to illustrate the wide-range of sanitation priorities and needs that can differ from situation to situation.

Finding 5: Some attention is being paid to certain special groups (women, disabled), but not others (elderly, children)

Regarding sub-populations with special sanitation needs, study results are mixed. The needs of women (44%) and those with disabilities (31%) are considered much more frequently

than those of children (7%) or the elderly (2%). According to this dataset, some regions (Eastern Mediterranean) are much better at acknowledging certain special populations, while others (Americas) never acknowledge them. Considering sub-population needs is necessary because, as noted by Sue Coates in *A Gender and Development Approach to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programs*, “Different groups of women and different groups of men favour different (sanitation) behaviors and practices that can exacerbate the exclusion of some in favour of others” [24]. The same principle extends to children, the elderly, and those with disabilities. Sanitation services must not simply reinforce existing social inequalities, which may occur if the needs of vulnerable sub-populations are not considered [24]. Therefore, although some progress is demonstrated with regards to the sanitation needs of special populations, the emergency sanitation sector needs to increase its overall attention to women, those with disabilities, and especially children and the elderly.

CONCLUSION

In sum, these study results indicate that the emergency sanitation sector is not meeting sector standards for most emergency sites. This conclusion is supported by the high percentage of sites failing to meet the Sphere Standard for persons per latrine (33% for either phase) and the UNHCR Standard for total sanitation coverage (69% for either phase), and in some cases the failure to measure certain sector standards at all. This conclusion is also supported by the substantial gaps between sanitation services and standards for numerous sites (particularly in African countries and Haiti), and the failure of emergency responders to specifically consider and address the needs of special groups in assessments.

These study findings are not intended as criticism of those working in the emergency sanitation sector. The failure to meet emergency sanitation sector standards is likely the effect of chronic low funding and low prioritization of sanitation by donors and long standing cultural preferences for open defecation, rather than technical failures within the sanitation sector itself.

STUDY STRENGTHS & LIMITATIONS

Study Strengths

The main strength of this study is that it is the first of its kind. There is no previous systematic review of emergency sanitation data. The goal is that this study will highlight the need for better collection, analysis and use of emergency sanitation data, which may lead to better research studies and assessments. An additional strength is the study's methodology and inclusion criteria. All assessments with key sanitation data uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website were included, regardless of language (assessments were uploaded in English, French, and Spanish), or the date of when the assessment was uploaded (here uploads occurred over a five-year period, from June 2011 to October 2016).

Study Limitations

Three study limitations make definitive statements or data interpretation difficult: improvement over time is not recorded, only sites assessed are included, and the quality of initial data collection varies. Most assessments uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website, and therefore used in this study, were MIRA assessments undertaken upon immediate arrival to the emergency site. Most assessments were therefore unlikely to measure improvement in sanitation

services over time during the emergency, as follow-up assessments were rarely conducted and uploaded.

Secondly, as only assessments uploaded to the Global WASH Cluster website were included in the study, all assessments not uploaded to this location, and perhaps more importantly, all sites not assessed at all, were excluded from study results. A complete analysis of emergency sanitation would include assessments from locations other than the Global WASH Cluster website. Unassessed sites would be particularly important to capture as they likely experience the worst services due to remoteness, lack of funding, and insecurity.

The study also relies on data collected from numerous agencies around the world, and has varying levels of data quality and completeness. Assessment teams used different techniques to measure the same variable (survey, focus group interview, observation), and sometimes used different variations of similar variables. Additionally, due to the insecure, urgent and population-displacing nature of emergencies, data collected in emergencies are always challenging and prone to some error. For all these reasons, there is unquestionably substantial noise within the data.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on this systematic review of all Global WASH Cluster needs assessments, there is a clear need to collect more emergency sanitation data. To better understand if the emergency sanitation sector is meeting Sphere and UNHCR standards, emergency sanitation data need to be systematically collected on all standards. To be in compliance with basic data collection standards, distance from groundwater source, distance from dwellings, cleanliness, and presence of locks should be measured. However, adding additional variables to MIRA assessments may

neither be possible nor desirable, given the need to collect data quickly for all sectors. Therefore, if organizations are unable to collect data on these standards immediately (during the acute emergency phase), greater effort should be made to collect it in the non-acute emergency phase.

There is also a need to collect emergency sanitation data globally. This study's results were influenced by the countries and organizations that reported sanitation data through needs assessments. Only 25 countries were included in this analysis because there were no assessments with key sanitation data available for any other countries. As of spring 2017, the ACAPS *Global Emergency Overview* [25] listed 45 countries as “severe humanitarian crisis”, “humanitarian crisis”, or “situation of concern”, indicating that this study included just over half of all countries with emergencies. Additionally, follow-up assessments, after sanitation services have been established are necessary to truly understand the emergency sanitation sector over time. Improvement in emergency sanitation services and the meeting of Sphere and UNHCR standards could be captured by periodically assessing individual sites for months or years during and following the emergency. Responsibilities for such a system could be shared between WASH Cluster Lead Agency UNICEF, NGOs, and the host government.

Despite its limitations, this study highlights the lack of sanitation services and data reporting in emergencies. To ensure Sphere and UNHCR standards are met in the future, greater prioritization of emergency sanitation by donors, coordinating agencies, and implementing organizations is necessary.

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20. OCHA. IRNA report: Ngop Boma, Budang Payam, Rubkona County, Unity State, 11-13 March 2015.
21. Medair. Response to Nepal earthquakes of 25 April and 12 May 2015: Field trip assessment of Lapa, Dhading.
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APPENDIX A

Assessments Overview by Country

| <i>Country</i> | <i># of assessments reviewed</i> | <i># of locations used</i> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 23 | 18 |
| Angola | 0 | 0 |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 0 |
| Benin | 0 | 0 |
| Burkina Faso | 2 | 0 |
| Burundi | 10 | 7 |
| Cameroon | 7 | 4 |
| Central African Republic | 78 | 105 |
| Chad | 12 | 9 |
| Columbia | 151 | 0 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic | 12 | 10 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 0 | 0 |
| Djibouti | 0 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 0 | 0 |
| Ecuador | 1 | 1 |
| Eritrea | 0 | 0 |
| Ethiopia | 28 | 1 |
| Fiji | 32 | 10 |
| Gambia | 0 | 0 |
| Guinea | 0 | 0 |
| Haiti | 11 | 17 |
| Honduras | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 |
| Iraq | 35 | 250 |
| Jordan | 0 | 0 |
| Kenya | 16 | 26 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 4 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 2 | 2 |
| Madagascar | 0 | 0 |
| Malawi | 0 | 0 |
| Mali | 51 | 18 |
| Mauritania | 5 | 3 |
| Mozambique | 0 | 0 |
| Myanmar | 0 | 0 |
| Nepal | 65 | 55 |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|
| Niger | 0 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 9 | 11 |
| Pakistan | 27 | 6 |
| Papua New Guinea | 0 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 |
| Philippines | 118 | 47 |
| Sierra Leone | 3 | 0 |
| Somalia | 18 | 21 |
| South Sudan | 77 | 92 |
| Sri Lanka | 0 | 0 |
| State of Palestine | 10 | 0 |
| Sudan | 5 | 11 |
| Swaziland | 0 | 0 |
| Syria | 0 | 0 |
| Tanzania | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | 4 | 2 |
| Vanuatu | 11 | 0 |
| Yemen | 58 | 30 |
| Zimbabwe | 8 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

Sites Used in Analysis

| AFRICA | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Site Name | Country | Assessment Title | Assessment Date | Lead Agency |
| Bujumbura Rural | Burundi | Rapport Synthèse de l'Évaluation Rapide Sectorielle WASH août 2015 | 8/15 | UNICEF |
| Cibitoke | Burundi | Rapport Synthèse de l'Évaluation Rapide Sectorielle WASH août 2015 | 8/15 | UNICEF |
| Gitega | Burundi | Rapport Synthèse de l'Évaluation Rapide Sectorielle WASH août 2015 | 8/15 | UNICEF |
| Kayanza | Burundi | Rapport Synthèse de l'Évaluation Rapide Sectorielle WASH août 2015 | 8/15 | UNICEF |
| Kirundo | Burundi | Rapport Synthèse de l'Évaluation Rapide Sectorielle WASH août 2015 | 8/15 | UNICEF |
| Makamba | Burundi | Rapport Synthèse de l'Évaluation Rapide Sectorielle WASH août 2015 | 8/15 | UNICEF |
| Rutana | Burundi | Rapport Synthèse de l'Évaluation Rapide Sectorielle WASH août 2015 | 8/15 | UNICEF |
| | | | | |
| Logone et Chari | Cameroon | RAPPORT DE LA MISSION DE LANCEMENT DES ACTIVITES SANITAIRES ET D'IDENTIFICATION DES BESOINS NON COUVERTS DANS LE DEPARTEMENT DU LOGONE ET CHARI | 9/16 | African Humanitarian Agency |
| Logone et Chari | Cameroon | SdA I Cameroun : Rapport de la mission d'évaluation rapide multisectorielle dans le Logone et Chari Août - Septembre 2016 | 9/16 | Solidarites d'Afrique |
| Logone et Chari | Cameroon | OCHA Cameroun : Évaluation multisectorielle rapide, Département du Logone et Chari, Extrême Nord 01 – 07 Juin 2016 | 6/16 | OCHA |
| Far North Region | Cameroon | IRC Cameroon : Far north region, Needs assessment report February 2016 | 2/16 | IRC |
| | | | | |
| Axe Gadzi- Djomo | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle sur l'axe Gadzi - Djomo (Mambéré-Kadéï) | 4/15 | Première Urgence |
| Kouki Village | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Kouki (Ouham) | 4/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Village de Debissaka | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Debissaka (Mbomou) | 4/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Axe Gamboula-Dilapoko | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle sur l'axe Gamboula - Dilapoko (Ouham) | 4/15 | Première Urgence |
| Mbada, Boya II, Botomdo, Bozakon, Boya I, Bouca Centre | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle sur l'axe Bouca-Batangafa (Ouham) | 4/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |

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|--|--------------------------|---|------|---------------------------|
| Bamou, Oubi, Bissingale, Yagarandji | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle sur l'axe de Kaga-Bandoro vers Dekoua (Nana Gribizi) | 4/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Kaba Village | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Kaba (Nana-Gribizi) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Batangafo-Ouandago | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle sur l'axe Batangafo - Ouandago (Ouham / Nana Gribizi) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Villages de Dembia, Sélim, Miskine, Oumar, Guérékindo, Louété, Scieur, Banguifoutouna, et Madabazoumba | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle sur l'axe de Rafai (Ouaka) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Nana-Bakassa | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Kaboro (Ouham) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Sanguéré-3 Centre, Djakoundou, Ndongué, Petit-Pays, Yazı, Boboye Momai, Gbenou et Gorogbakua | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle dans le groupement de Sanguéré 3 (Ouham Pendé) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Batangafo Centre | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Batangafo (Ouham) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Quartiers ADDI, GOBONGO, Sites Evêché, Oubi et Bissinagle, Ville de KAGABANDODO | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Amada Gaza | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Amada Gaza (Mambéré-Kadeï) | 3/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Village de Gbakanga-Bofiré-Bolakaba | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Bofiré, Bolakaba et Gbakanga (Ouham) | 2/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Ngakobo | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Ngakobo (Ouaka) | 2/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Village de Sabewa | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Sabewa (Nana-Mambéré) | 2/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Village de Gbabirot | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Gbabirot (Ouham) | 2/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Axe Gamboula - Nassolé | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle sur l'axe Gamboula - Nassolé (Mambéré-Kadéï) | 2/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |

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|---|--------------------------|--|------|---------------------------|
| Village de Bondiba | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle à Bondiba (Nana-Mambéré) | 4/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Villages de Bemadjingai, Moudoui 1, Bokayanga et Kengar | Central African Republic | RRM RCA : Evaluation Multisectorielle dans la zone de Kabo (Ouham) | 1/15 | Rapid Response Mechanisme |
| Village de Bombere Kota | Central African Republic | Evaluation RRM Village de Bombere Kota, Sous-Préfecture de Bossangoa, Préfecture de l'Ouham. | 8/14 | ACF |
| Ngaoundaye | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle de NGAOUNDAYE | 8/14 | IRC |
| Koui | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle de KOUI | 7/14 | IRC |
| Nao, Gbapang, Amada Gaza, Gbambia | Central African Republic | Rapport préliminaire d'évaluation multisectorielle RRM: Nao, Gbapang, Amada Gaza, Gbambia | 7/14 | Premiere Urgence |
| Bozakon et Boya | Central African Republic | Evaluation RRM Village de Bozakon et Boya 1, Sous-Préfecture de Bouca, Préfecture de l'Ouham | 7/14 | ACF |
| Bambari | Central African Republic | Rapport préliminaire d'évaluation multisectorielle: Bambari | 7/14 | ACTED |
| Boguera, Boganangone, Zalingo | Central African Republic | Rapport préliminaire de l'Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Boguera, Boganangone, Zalingo | 7/14 | Premiere Urgence |
| Axe Carnot – Gadzi | Central African Republic | Rapport préliminaire de l'Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Axe Carnot – Gadzi | 6/14 | Premiere Urgence |
| Bambari | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle du 28-30 Juin 2014 Bambari - Evêché Saint Joseph - Site MISCA - Site Sangaris Rapport préliminaire | 6/14 | ACTED |
| Evêché de Berberati | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Evêché de Berberati - Rapport préliminaire | 6/14 | Premiere Urgence |
| Yankai Village | Central African Republic | Rapport préliminaire de l'évaluation multisectorielle RRM | 6/14 | ACF |
| Kabo Site C | Central African Republic | Evaluation multisectorielle RRM de Kabo Site C (Rapport préliminaire) | 6/14 | Solidarites International |
| Saint Joseph a Bambari | Central African Republic | Evaluation multisectorielle du 14-15 Juin 2014 Bambari - Evêché Saint Joseph (Rapport préliminaire) | 6/14 | ACTED |
| Axes Bouar-Bozoum-Mann | Central African Republic | Evaluation RRM Axes Bouar-Bozoum-Mann (Ouham-Pendé) | 6/14 | IRC |

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|---|--------------------------|--|------|--------|
| Villages Dhajok, Gbadok, Koupi I and II, Issoumale, Douya, Kutende II, Bomari I, Bobang, Gbama, Mberegouili | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire - : Préfecture de l'Ouham Pendé, Bocaranga | 6/14 | IRC |
| Villages Danga 3, Azu Yemba, Birakia, Balidakoua and Djangala | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire - : Axe Grimari - Bakala | 6/14 | ACTED |
| Sibut Village | Central African Republic | Rapport d'évaluation RRM de la ville de Sibut, Préfecture de la Kémo | 6/14 | ACF |
| Kouki Village | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire - : Village de Kouki | 6/14 | ACF |
| Ville de Ngaounday | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire - : Ville de Ngaoundaye et Bang | 5/14 | IRC |
| Ville de Bang | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire - : Ville de Ngaoundaye et Bang | 5/14 | IRC |
| Ville de Bouca | Central African Republic | Evaluation RRM - Ville de Bouca, Préfecture de l'Ouham | 5/14 | ACF |
| Site des personnes relocalisées à Kabo | Central African Republic | Draft du rapport de la mission de Monitoring humanitaire à Kabo et Moyenne Sido du 09 au 14 Mai 2014 | 5/14 | IOM |
| Site A (anciens IDPs de 2010) | Central African Republic | Draft du rapport de la mission de Monitoring humanitaire à Kabo et Moyenne Sido du 09 au 14 Mai 2014 | 5/14 | IOM |
| Anciens déplacés du Site B | Central African Republic | Draft du rapport de la mission de Monitoring humanitaire à Kabo et Moyenne Sido du 09 au 14 Mai 2014 | 5/14 | IOM |
| Site des déplacés de Grimari | Central African Republic | Rapport d'Evaluation Multisectorielle Site des déplacés de Grimari - Commune de Grimari, Sous-Préfecture de Grimari Préfecture de la Ouaka | 5/14 | ACTED |
| Peuls Yaloke | Central African Republic | EVALUATION IDPs PEULS YALOKÉ – MISSION INTER-AGENCES | 5/14 | UNICEF |
| Village de Tolle | Central African Republic | EVALUATION RRM Village de Tollé Ouham Pendé | 4/14 | IRC |
| Bohong | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire | 3/14 | ACF |
| villages de l'axe | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire | 3/14 | ACF |

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|---|--------------------------------|--|------|----------------------------------|
| Ecole sous prefectorale fille | Central African Republic | Note sur la mission à Boda 12 – 14 mars 2014 | 3/14 | Cooperazionale Internazionale |
| Ecole Samboli Garçons | Central African Republic | Note sur la mission à Boda 12 – 14 mars 2014 | 3/14 | Cooperazionale Internazionale |
| Pende | Central African Republic | Synthèse de la mission d'information à Péné | 3/14 | UNHCR |
| Axe Bozoum- Bocaranga | Central African Republic | Evaluation Multisectorielle RRM Rapport préliminaire Axe Bozoum-Bocaranga | 3/14 | ACF |
| Aéroport | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Communauté des Apôtres de Jesus | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Cathédrale Notre Dame Immaculée | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Fraternité des Petites Soeurs du Coeur de Jesus | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Don Bosco / Damala | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Eglise Frères des Castors | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Eglise Notre de Dame de Fatima | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Faculté de Théologie (FATEB) | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Grand séminaire St Marc de Bimbo | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Lycée Ama | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Centre de Santé de Guitangola | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Mission Carmel | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|------|-----|
| Paroisse St Charles Luanga | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Monastère de Boy-Rabe | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Paroisse St Trinité des Castors | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| St Antoine de Padoue | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| St Jean de Galabadja | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| St Joseph de Mukassa | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| St Jacques de Kpetene | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Quartier Votongbo2 | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Mosquée Centrale | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Ex-Base Aérienne - Site de Transit | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Guitangola Source (église) | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| St Sauveur | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Centre Jean 23 | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Eglise Four Square | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Eglise Chapelle des Vainqueurs | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Guitangola Famille d'acceuil | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |

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|---|--------------------------|--|------|-------|
| St Francois D'Assise | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Maison Micheline | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Pere Combonien / St Joseph de Bimbo | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| SECA (Siege Caritas) | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Eglise Evangelique Lutherienne | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Ouham 2 / Guida | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| ASECNA_Article 10 | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Marche Sambo | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Mission Evangelique des freres | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Témoins de Jéhovah - SICA II | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Capucin | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Complexe Scolaire Adentiste | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Complexe Pédagogique Bethanie | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Sanctuaire de l'espoir de Benzi-VI | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| Mosquée Masded Abdelaziz Alkoran (PK12/AMA) | Central African Republic | Profils des sites spontanés de Bangui 7 Mars 2014 | 3/14 | IOM |
| 'Eglise Elimes Bangui Mpoko | Central African Republic | RRM - Evaluation de la situation des déplacés internes à l'Eglise Elimes Bangui Mpoko, 5ème arrondissement | 1/13 | ACTED |

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|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------|---------------------------|
| Village de Herba | Central African Republic | EVALUATION RRM Village de Herba, Ouham Pende (Novembre 2013) | 11/13 | ACF |
| Sélim | Central African Republic | Rapport d'Evaluation Rapid Response Mechanism – RRM Sélim, Sous-préfecture de Rafaï, Préfecture du Mbomou | 11/13 | ACTED |
| Bouca Centre et L'axe Batangafo-Bouca | Central African Republic | Rapport d'évaluation Multisectorielle dans la Sous-préfecture de Bouca | 9/13 | Danish Refugee Council |
| Villes de Bouar et Bozoum | Central African Republic | EVALUATION RRM Villes de Bouar et Bozoum: Populations déplacées | 9/13 | ACF |
| Boeing | Central African Republic | EVALUATION RRM ville de Bangui (Quartiers Boeing – Boy Rabe) | 9/13 | ACF |
| Boy Rabe | Central African Republic | EVALUATION RRM ville de Bangui (Quartiers Boeing – Boy Rabe) | 9/13 | ACF |
| Ville de Bozoum | Central African Republic | EVALUATION RRM Ville de Bozoum Préfecture de l'Ouham Pende | 8/13 | ACF |
| | | | | |
| Mandoul | Chad | MISSION D'ÉVALUATION MULTISECTORIELLE DE LA SITUATION DES RETOURNES, REFUGIES ET COMMUNAUTES HOTES DANS LA REGION DU MANDOUL | 2/15 | OCHA |
| Danamadja | Chad | Mission conjointe WASH cluster-wash unicef | 2/16 | UNICEF |
| Kobiteye | Chad | Mission conjointe WASH cluster-wash unicef | 2/16 | UNICEF |
| Djako | Chad | Mission conjointe WASH cluster-wash unicef | 2/16 | UNICEF |
| Maingama | Chad | Mission conjointe WASH cluster-wash unicef | 2/16 | UNICEF |
| Sido | Chad | Mission conjointe WASH cluster-wash unicef | 2/16 | UNICEF |
| Am-Timan | Chad | Mission d'Evaluation des Besoins à Am-Timan, dans le Salamat du 25-27 Aout 2014 | 9/14 | OCHA |
| Borota, Birkandji and Nakoulouta | Chad | Mission inter agence dans zones de retour(Borota, Birkandji et Nakoulouta (Canton Kado) | 10/13 | OCHA |
| Birao | Chad | Evaluation rapide multisectorielle des sites de réfugiés à Birao | 4/13 | Triangle |
| | | | | |
| Catine | Democratic Republic of the Congo | RRMP - Syhtèse MSA à Baswagha - Lubena du 26 au 28 février 2015 | 2/15 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| Mangina | Democratic Republic of the Congo | RRMP - Evaluation Multisectorielle à Mangina territoire de Beni du 14 au 17 février 2015 | 2/15 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| Gety Mission | Democratic Republic of the Congo | RRMP - Evaluation Multisectorielle à Gety territoire d'Irumu du 04 au 05 février 2015 | 2/15 | Solidarites International |

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| Kakado | Democratic Republic of the Congo | RRMP - Evaluation Multisectorielle à Kakado territoire d'Irumu du 02 au 04 février 2015 | 2/15 | Solidarites International |
| Mungamba-Bapia | Democratic Republic of the Congo | RRMP - Evaluation Multisectorielle à Mungamba - Bapia territoire d'Irumu du 28 au 30 janvier 2015 | 1/15 | Solidarites International |
| Biakato | Democratic Republic of the Congo | RRMP - Evaluation Multisectorielle à Biakato(2) territoire de Mambasa du 10 au 13 janvier 2015 | 1/15 | Solidarites International |
| Bafianda-Okondo | Democratic Republic of the Congo | NRC - Rapport d'évaluation MSA axe Bafianda - Okondo du 27 novembre au 1 décembre 2014 | 12/14 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| Beni | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Evaluation Multisectorielle à Mamundioma du 27 au 30 août 2014 | 8/14 | OCHA |
| Bas Musindi/Kasugho | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Rapport d'Evaluation Multisectorielle (MSA) Bas Musindi/Kasugho du 7 au 9 mai 2014 | 5/14 | OCHA |
| Bibwe | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Synthèse MSA Localité Bibwe/Evaluation RRMP- NRC | 4/14 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| | | | | |
| Godhere | Ethiopia | 20 September 2011 Godhere assessment report Final Save the Children | 9/11 | Save the Children |
| | | | | |
| Moyale District | Kenya | KIRA assessment report Moyale September 2013 | 9/13 | Government of Kenya - National Drought Management Authority |
| Loruk, Kampi ya Samaki and Lobo | Kenya | Baringo Rapid Floods Assessment Report 7-8 August 2013 | 8/13 | Government of Kenya - National Drought Management Authority |
| Sarman | Kenya | Wajir conflict KIRA report | 7/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Wargadud | Kenya | Wajir conflict KIRA report | 7/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Mansa | Kenya | Wajir conflict KIRA report | 7/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Mandera West/Banisa | Kenya | MANDERA CONFLICT: INTER-AGENCY KENYA INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT (KIRA) REPORT | 7/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Mandera South | Kenya | MANDERA CONFLICT: INTER-AGENCY KENYA INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT (KIRA) REPORT | 7/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Narok County | Kenya | INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR FLOODING IN NAROK COUNTY | 5/13 | Kenya National Disaster |

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|--------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---|
| | | | | Operations Centre |
| Konyango Village | Kenya | FLOODING IN NYATIKE AND URIRI DISTRICT: KIRA REPORT | 6/13 | Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre |
| Kabuto Village | Kenya | FLOODING IN NYATIKE AND URIRI DISTRICT: KIRA REPORT | 6/13 | Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre |
| Muhuru Village | Kenya | FLOODING IN NYATIKE AND URIRI DISTRICT: KIRA REPORT | 6/13 | Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre |
| Oria Village | Kenya | FLOODING IN NYATIKE AND URIRI DISTRICT: KIRA REPORT | 6/13 | Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre |
| Wadesa | Kenya | TANA RIVER COUNTY FLOODS TANA NORTH DISTRICT KIRA | 4/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Morokani | Kenya | TANA RIVER COUNTY FLOODS TANA NORTH DISTRICT KIRA | 4/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Village 5 | Kenya | TANA RIVER COUNTY FLOODS TANA NORTH DISTRICT KIRA | 4/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Village 8 | Kenya | TANA RIVER COUNTY FLOODS TANA NORTH DISTRICT KIRA | 4/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Wawidhi and Bunde/Ahero | Kenya | Post-Floods Needs Assessment Nyando KIRA Report | 1/13 | Kenya Red Cross Society |
| Dadaab Camp | Kenya | Dadaab WASH emergency Response - End term evaluation report FY 2011-12 : January 2013 | 12/12 | World Vision International |
| | | | | |
| Gourma-Rharous and Bourem-Inaly | Mali | Evaluation rapide multisectorielle des besoins des déplacés/Cercle de Gourma-Rharous/Commune de Bourem-Inaly | 6/15 | UNICEF |
| Communes de Doukouria et de Douekire | Mali | Rapport de diagnostic rapide dans les zones de retours du cercle de Goudam (communes de Doukouria et de Douekiré) | 10/13 | Solidarites International |
| Fedji Village | Mali | Evaluation de la situation humanitaire post-inondation dans le village de Fédji | 9/13 | Government of Mali-Ministry of Education |
| Folomakebougou | Mali | Evaluation de la situation humanitaire post-inondation dans le village de Folomakebougou | 8/13 | ACTED |
| M'Bewani Village | Mali | Evaluation de la situation humanitaire post-inondation dans le village de M'Bewani | 8/13 | ACTED |
| Koronga | Mali | Rapport diagnostic multisectoriel | 6/13 | Solidarites International |
| Gueneibe | Mali | Rapport diagnostic multisectoriel | 6/13 | Solidarites International |
| Dabo | Mali | Rapport diagnostic multisectoriel | 6/13 | Solidarites International |

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|-----------------------------------|------------|--|-------|---------------------------|
| Segou | Mali | Enquête sur les conditions de vie et la situation des Abris des PDI au Mali | 4/13 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| Talhandak | Mali | Diagnostics rapide des besoins notamment en EHA de Telhandak | 3/13 | Solidarites International |
| Bamako | Mali | Enquête sur les conditions de vie et la situation des Abris des PDI au Mali | 3/13 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| Segou | Mali | Evaluation semi rapide de la situation humanitaire dans la région de Ségou | 2/13 | Oxfam |
| Gao and Ansongo Villages | Mali | Évaluation des besoins des ménages déplacés vers les villes de Gao et Ansongo | 12/12 | ACF |
| District Sanitaire de Mopti | Mali | Rapport d'évaluation EHA des structures de santé | 1/13 | Solidarites International |
| Kidal | Mali | evaluations rapides des besoins EHA de Mopti à Kidal | 5/12 | Solidarites International |
| Mopti | Mali | evaluations rapides des besoins EHA de Mopti à Kidal | 5/12 | Solidarites International |
| Tombouctou | Mali | evaluations rapides des besoins EHA de Mopti à Kidal | 5/12 | Solidarites International |
| Gao | Mali | evaluations rapides des besoins EHA de Mopti à Kidal | 5/12 | Solidarites International |
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| Nord Brakna | Mauritania | Rapport sur la crise alimentaire/nutrition | 12/14 | Oxfam |
| Guidimakha | Mauritania | Rapport sur la crise alimentaire/nutrition | 12/14 | Oxfam |
| Hodh el Gharbi et Hodh el Chargui | Mauritania | Rapport sur la crise alimentaire/nutrition | 12/14 | Oxfam |
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| GGSS Camp | Nigeria | Environmental Health Rapid Assessment Report | 8/16 | IRC |
| GSSSS Camp | Nigeria | Environmental Health Rapid Assessment Report | 8/16 | IRC |
| Central Primary School Camp | Nigeria | Environmental Health Rapid Assessment Report | 8/16 | IRC |
| GDSS Camp | Nigeria | Environmental Health Rapid Assessment Report | 8/16 | IRC |
| Mandarari Primary School Camp | Nigeria | Environmental Health Rapid Assessment Report | 7/16 | IRC |
| Mandarari Host Community | Nigeria | Environmental Health Rapid Assessment Report | 7/16 | IRC |
| Banki IDP Camp | Nigeria | BANKI Inter-agency assessment report | 6/16 | UNDSS |
| NYSC Camp | Nigeria | Joint WASH Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in NYSC Camp Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria | 6/15 | UNICEF |
| Gobio Camp | Nigeria | Joint WASH Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Gobio and CAN centre Camp Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria | 5/15 | UNICEF |
| CAN Camp | Nigeria | Joint WASH Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Gobio and CAN centre Camp Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria | 5/15 | UNICEF |

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| Dalori Federal Training Camp | Nigeria | WASH Rapid Needs Assessment in Dalori Camp Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria | 5/15 | UNICEF |
| Yei town | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Yei | 9/16 | OCHA |
| Bringi, Ngo Halima, Tadu, Ngissa, Farajalla, Ngodakala, Ngosulugu, Ugaali | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Greater Baggari area | 5/16 | OCHA |
| Gette | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Gette, Jur River County | 4/16 | OCHA |
| Lakamadi | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Mundri East | 4/16 | OCHA |
| Lozoh | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Mundri East | 4/16 | OCHA |
| Kediba | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Mundri East | 4/16 | OCHA |
| Wau town | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Wau | 3/16 | OCHA |
| Nyilwak | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Nyilwak, Panyikang Payam, Upper Nile State | 8/15 | OCHA |
| New Fangak | South Sudan | IRNA Report: New Fangak (Wicmoun & Buom) Fangak County, Jonglei State | 8/15 | OCHA |
| Maridi and Ibba Counties | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Maridi and Ibba Counties, Western Equatoria State | 7/15 | OCHA |
| Pieri and Juet | South Sudan | WASH and NFI Needs Assessment Report in Pieri and Juet, Uror County, Jonglei State | 6/15 | CRS |
| Poktap, Ageer Payam, Ayueldit, Duk Padiet Payam | South Sudan | Medai Multi-Sector Assessment Summary Report for Duk County, Jonglei State | 4/16 | MedAir |
| Wujungan village, Lukweni village, Buko village | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Reggo and Tali payam in Terekeka County, Centra Equatoria State | 4/15 | OCHA |
| Toch | South Sudan | Rapid Assessment Report for Toch, Fangak County, Jonglei State | 3/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ngop Boma, Budang Payam | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Ngop, Rubkona County, Unity State | 3/15 | OCHA |
| Nimni, Nyothear, Wathnyotna, Bil, Kuerguina | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Nimni, Guit County, Unity State | 3/15 | OCHA |
| Mankien Payam | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Mankien, Mayom County, Unity State | 2/15 | OCHA |
| Kuach Payam | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Kuach, Guit County, Unity State | 2/15 | OCHA |
| Maper | South Sudan | IRNA Report: Maper-Rumbek North County, Lakes State | 1/15 | OCHA |
| Warjok | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Warjok, Malakal County, Upper Nile State | 12/14 | OCHA |
| Kuernyang | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Kuernyang, Fangak County, Jonglei State | 11/14 | OCHA |

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| Turkei | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Turkei, Mayom County, Unity State | 11/14 | OCHA |
| Ulang Town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Ulang Town, Ulang, Upper Nile | 9/14 | OCHA |
| Nyangora and Barmach | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Ulang Town, Ulang, Upper Nile | 9/14 | OCHA |
| Chuil | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Chuil, Nyirol County, Jonglei | 9/14 | OCHA |
| Makal Shilluk | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Makal Shilluk, Malakal, Upper Nile | 9/14 | OCHA |
| Amadi Payam | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Amadi, Mundri West, WES | 8/14 | OCHA |
| Maper-Rumbek North | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Maper, Rumbek North, Lakes | 7/14 | OCHA |
| Kaldak | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Pigi/Canal County, Jonglei | 7/14 | OCHA |
| Canal | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Pigi/Canal County, Jonglei | 7/14 | OCHA |
| Khorfulus | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Pigi/Canal County, Jonglei | 7/14 | OCHA |
| Khorlemon | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Pigi/Canal County, Jonglei | 7/14 | OCHA |
| Kol Payam, Jeliu Boma | South Sudan | Rapid Assessment Report, Greater Nyal, Panyijar County, Unity State | 7/14 | IRC |
| Junglow Boma in Nyal Payam | South Sudan | Rapid Assessment Report, Greater Nyal, Panyijar County, Unity State | 7/14 | IRC |
| Kanyhial Boma | South Sudan | Rapid Assessment Report, Greater Nyal, Panyijar County, Unity State | 7/14 | IRC |
| Maluak Boma | South Sudan | Rapid Assessment Report, Greater Nyal, Panyijar County, Unity State | 7/14 | IRC |
| Yup Boma | South Sudan | Rapid Assessment Report, Greater Nyal, Panyijar County, Unity State | 7/14 | IRC |
| Machar Boma | South Sudan | Rapid Assessment Report, Greater Nyal, Panyijar County, Unity State | 7/14 | IRC |
| Baggari and Busere Payams | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Bagari-Busere, Wau County, WBEG | 7/14 | Government of South Sudan |
| Adior and Nyang | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Adior and Nyang, Yirol East, Lakes | 7/14 | OCHA |
| Gorwai | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Gorwai, Ayod County, Jonglei State | 6/14 | OCHA |
| Rier/Jaak, Koch town, Mirmir, Boaw | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Koch, Unity State | 6/14 | OCHA |
| Amongpiny | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Amongpiny | 6/14 | Government of South Sudan |
| Bor Periphery | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Bor Periphery, Bor South, Jonglei | 5/14 | CRS |
| Tombek centre, Bori-Wudu, Naguli | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Tombek, Terekekka County, CES | 5/14 | Government of South Sudan |
| Mandeng Payam | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Mandeng, Nasir County, Upper Nile State | 5/14 | OCHA |

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| Pibor town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Pibor town, Pibor, Jonglei | 5/14 | OCHA |
| New Fangak | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, New Fangak, Fangak County, Jonglei State | 5/14 | OCHA |
| Jiech | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Jiech, Ayod County, Jonglei State | 5/14 | OCHA |
| Magar | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Magar, Abyei | 4/14 | Save the Children |
| Rumameer | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Rumameer, Abyei | 4/14 | UNICEF |
| Mijak Deng Khaya | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment, Mijak Deng Khaya, Abyei | 4/14 | UNHCR |
| Nasir town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Nasir, Upper Nile State | 3/14 | OCHA |
| Ulang Town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Ulang, Upper Nile State | 3/14 | OCHA |
| Mayendit Town | South Sudan | Rapid Needs Assessment Mayendit Town Mayendit County, Unity State | 3/14 | Samaritan's Purse |
| Dethoma | South Sudan | 3rd Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Dethoma, Melut County, Upper Nile State | 3/14 | OCHA |
| PoC UMISS | South Sudan | 3rd Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Dethoma, Melut County, Upper Nile State | 3/14 | OCHA |
| Ayod Payam | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Ayod, Wau and Pagil, Ayod County, Jonglei State | 3/14 | Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazione per il Servizio Volontario |
| Jiech, Menime and Pagil | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Ayod, Wau and Pagil, Ayod County, Jonglei State | 3/14 | Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazione per il Servizio Volontario |
| Jarwang and Malou | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Jarwang and Malou, Bor South County, Jonglei | 2/14 | OCHA |
| Nyal Town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Nyal Town and adjacent islands, Unity State | 2/14 | OCHA |
| Nyal Adjacent Islands | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Nyal Town and adjacent islands, Unity State | 2/14 | OCHA |
| Ganyliel | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Ganyliel, Panyijiar County, Unity State | 2/14 | OCHA |
| Mwot Tot | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Motot-Uror County, Walgat-Akobo County, Waat-Nyirrol County in Northern Jonglei State | 2/14 | Tearfund |
| Walgak | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Motot-Uror County, Walgat-Akobo County, Waat-Nyirrol County in Northern Jonglei State | 2/14 | Tearfund |

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| Waat | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Motot-Uror County, Walgat-Akobo County, Waat-Nyriol County in Northern Jonglei State | 2/14 | Tearfund |
| Bor Town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Bor Town, Jonglei State | 2/14 | OCHA |
| Juba, Lainya and Yei Counties | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Juba (Bungu and Ganji Payams), Lainya and Yei Counties, Central Equatoria State | 2/14 | OCHA |
| Lankien Town | South Sudan | WASH/NFI Assessment: Lankien, Nyriol County, Jonglei State | 2/14 | Polish Humanitarian Action |
| Dethoma | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Dethoma, Upper Nile State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Mayom Town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Mayom, Unity State | 1/14 | Mercy Corps |
| Abiemnhom | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Abiemnhom, Unity State | 1/14 | Mercy Corps |
| Pibor town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Pibor Town and Dorein, Jonglei State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Dorein town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Pibor Town and Dorein, Jonglei State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Wau Shilluk | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| New Fangak (Phom) | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: New Fangak (Phom), Jonglei State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Old Fangak | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Old Fangak, Jonglei State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Wonduruba, Katigiri and Dollo Payams | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Wonduruba, Katigiri and Dollo, Central Equatoria State | 1/14 | ZOA International |
| Lafon County | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Lafon, Eastern Equatoria State | 1/14 | UN Resident Coordinators Office |
| Nimule | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Nimule, Eastern Equatoria State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Lankien Town | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Lankien, Jonglei State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Nimule Town | South Sudan | CARE Assessment Report: Nimule, Eastern Equatoria State | 1/14 | CARE |
| Mundri County | South Sudan | NPA Assessment Report: Awerial, Yirol, Mundri and Terekeka Counties | 1/14 | Noregian People's Aid |
| Yirol County | South Sudan | NPA Assessment Report: Awerial, Yirol, Mundri and Terekeka Counties | 1/14 | Noregian People's Aid |
| Awerial County | South Sudan | NPA Assessment Report: Awerial, Yirol, Mundri and Terekeka Counties | 1/14 | Noregian People's Aid |
| Terekeka County | South Sudan | NPA Assessment Report: Awerial, Yirol, Mundri and Terekeka Counties | 1/14 | Noregian People's Aid |
| Former UNMISS compound | South Sudan | Joint Assessment: IDP camp at UNMISS Compound, Yei County, Central Equatoria State | 1/14 | UNHCR |
| Mahad Primary School | South Sudan | Medair Assessment Report: Mahad Primary School, Juba County, Central Equatoria State | 1/14 | MedAir |

| Yirol East, Yirol West and Rumbek Centre Counties | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment Report: Yirol East, Yirol West, Rumbek Centre Counties, Lakes State | 1/14 | OCHA |
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| UNMISS Compound Camp Bentiu | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: IDP camp at UNMISS Compound Bentiu, Rubkona County, Unity State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Twic County | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Twic County, Warrap State | 1/14 | OCHA |
| Minkamman | South Sudan | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment: Awerial County, Lakes State | 12/13 | OCHA |
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| Tokwe Mukosi | Zimbabwe | RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR TOKWE MUKOSI EMERGENCY | 2/14 | Oxfam |
| Americas | | | | |
| Site Name | Country | Assessment Title | Assessment Date | Lead Agency |
| Jama | Ecuador | Evaluación de Necesidades WASH Sitios espontáneos, refugios y comunidades- Jama | 7/16 | WASH Cluster-Ecuador |
| | | | | |
| Haut Voldroge | Haiti | Haiti : Rapport d'Evaluation Rapide Haut Voldrogue, Grand'Anse | 10/16 | Premiere Urgence |
| Tiburon | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Les Anglais | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Les Chardonnières | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Port-a-Piment | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Coteaux | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Roche a Bateau | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Arniquet | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Port-Salut | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| St. Jean du Sud | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |

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| Torbeck | Haiti | Haiti: Multi-sector Assessment Report - Hurricane Matthew Sud Department, 24 October 2016 | 10/16 | Integral Alliance |
| Port au Prince | Haiti | Evaluation des besoins en Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) dans les camps de déplacés | 4/14 | Solidarities International |
| Carrefour | Haiti | Evaluation des besoins en Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) dans les camps de déplacés | 4/14 | Solidarities International |
| Delmas | Haiti | Evaluation des besoins en Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) dans les camps de déplacés | 4/14 | Solidarities International |
| Petion Ville | Haiti | Evaluation des besoins en Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) dans les camps de déplacés | 4/14 | Solidarities International |
| Tabarre | Haiti | Evaluation des besoins en Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) dans les camps de déplacés | 4/14 | Solidarities International |
| Croix des Bouquets | Haiti | Evaluation des besoins en Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) dans les camps de déplacés | 4/14 | Solidarities International |

South-East Asia

| Site Name | Country | Assessment Title | Assessment Date | Lead Agency |
|-----------------------|---------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Ramechhap district | Nepal | Detailed Needs Assessment In Ramechhap District, Nepal | 12/15 | ACTED |
| Halembu | Nepal | 150717_Oxfam_report Helambu_displaced population | 7/15 | OXFAM |
| Barabhise | Nepal | 150717_Oxfam_Post- landslide quick assessment of the situation_Barabhise | 7/15 | OXFAM |
| Nadung and Chokidada | Nepal | 150711_OXFAM_report on Tatopani- Part 1 Nadung CM REVIEW | 7/15 | OXFAM |
| Lalitpur district | Nepal | 150521_CARE_Rapid Needs Assessment_Lalitpur | 6/15 | CARE |
| Ward 1, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ward 2, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ward 3, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ward 4, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ward 5, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ward 6, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ward 7, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| Ward 8, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |

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| Ward 9, VDC Balkumari | Nepal | 150611_SI_Assessment Report_Balkumari Nuwakot | 6/15 | Solidaridad Internacional |
| VDC Yamuna Danda | Nepal | 150524_ACTED_Assessment Report_Sindupalchok Yamuna Danda | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDC Laamidanda and Sunkhani | Nepal | 150522_ACTED_Assessment Report_Dolakha Laamidanda and Sunkhani | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDC Petaku | Nepal | 150522_ACTED_Assessment Report_Sindupalchok Petuko | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDC Shyama | Nepal | 150522_ACTED_Assessment Report_Dolakha Shyama | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDC Babare | Nepal | 150522_ACTED_Assessment Report_Dolakha Babare | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDCs Gumba, Golche, Baramchae | Nepal | 150522_ACTED_Assessment Report_Sindupalchok BaramcheGumbaGolche | 5/15 | ACTED |
| Sedajed-Thulogaun, Ward 3, Lapa site | Nepal | 150519_MEDAIR_Assessment Report_Dhading Lapa | 5/15 | MedAir |
| Lapa VDC, Ward 3 | Nepal | 150519_Tearfund_Rapid Assessment_Dhading Lapa | 5/15 | Tearfund |
| VDC Pida | Nepal | 150518_UMN_Assessment Report_Dhading Pida | 5/15 | United Mission to Nepal |
| VDC Satyadevi | Nepal | 150516_UMN_Assessment Report_Dhading Satyadevi | 5/15 | United Mission to Nepal |
| VDC Chourikharka | Nepal | 150514_ACTED Assessment_Solukhumbu Chourikharka | 5/15 | ACTED |
| Gajurelgaun Village | Nepal | 150514_Tearfund and Medair_Assessment_Dhading Jiwanpur | 5/15 | MedAir |
| Jiwanpur Village | Nepal | 150514_Tearfund and Medair_Assessment_Dhading Jiwanpur | 5/15 | MedAir |
| VDCs Boch, Lakuridanda, Makaibery, Jethal, Pangretar, Baramchae | Nepal | 150514_ACTED Assessment_Sindhupalchok Dolokha | 5/15 | Aamin Voluntary Relief Organization |
| VDC Jeevanpur | Nepal | 150514_UMN_Assessment Report_Dhading Jeevanpur | 5/15 | United Mission to Nepal |
| VDC Alambu | Nepal | 150514_ACTED Assessment_Dolokha Alambu | 5/15 | ACTED |
| Charikot | Nepal | 150514_ACTED Assessment_Dolokha Alambu | 5/15 | ACTED |
| Suspa Kshyamawati | Nepal | 150514_ACTED Assessment_Dolokha Alambu | 5/15 | ACTED |
| Sundrawati | Nepal | 150514_ACTED Assessment_Dolokha Alambu | 5/15 | ACTED |
| Sunakhani | Nepal | 150514_ACTED Assessment_Dolokha Alambu | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDC Sangkosh | Nepal | 150513_ACTED_Assessment_Dhading Sankos and Katunja | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDC Katunje | Nepal | 150513_ACTED_Assessment_Dhading Sankos and Katunja | 5/15 | ACTED |
| VDC Bageswori Chokade | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund_Initial Assessment Repot_Nuwakot | 5/15 | Tearfund |
| Thuman Village | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund & OM_Assessment_Rasuwa | 5/15 | OM Nepal |
| Dalphedi Village | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund & OM_Assessment_Rasuwa | 5/15 | OM Nepal |
| Timure Village | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund & OM_Assessment_Rasuwa | 5/15 | OM Nepal |

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| LingLing Village | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund & OM_Assessment_Rasuwa | 5/15 | OM Nepal |
| Pelga Village | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund & OM_Assessment_Rasuwa | 5/15 | OM Nepal |
| Bridhim Village | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund & OM_Assessment_Rasuwa | 5/15 | OM Nepal |
| Khanjin Village | Nepal | 150510_Tearfund & OM_Assessment_Rasuwa | 5/15 | OM Nepal |
| Balephi Village | Nepal | 150509_DART_Assessment_Sindhupalchok BALEPHI village | 5/15 | Civil-Military Co-Operation Centre of Excellence |
| Gorkha and Lamjung | Nepal | 150510_Relief International_Nepal Response Field Misson Assessment Report_Gorkha Lamjung | 5/15 | Relief International |
| Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot, Dhading and Gorkha districts | Nepal | 150515_ChristianAid_Multisectoral Needs Assessment Report | 5/15 | Christian Aid |
| Gumdi VDC | Nepal | 150513_ACTED_Assessment_Dhading Gumdi | 5/15 | ACTED |
| Gorkha | Nepal | 150502_Save the Children_Nepal Earthquake Assessment report_Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk | 5/15 | Save the Children |
| Sindhupalchok | Nepal | 150502_Save the Children_Nepal Earthquake Assessment report_Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk | 5/15 | Save the Children |
| Khumaltar Camp | Nepal | 150427_WASH_Need Assessment_Lalitpur | 4/15 | Nepal Red Cross Society |
| Pulchowk Engineering College Camp | Nepal | 150427_WASH_Need Assessment_Lalitpur | 4/15 | Nepal Red Cross Society |
| Jawalakhel Camp | Nepal | 150427_WASH_Need Assessment_Lalitpur | 4/15 | Nepal Red Cross Society |
| St. Xavier School Camp | Nepal | 150427_WASH_Need Assessment_Lalitpur | 4/15 | Nepal Red Cross Society |
| Sindhupalchowk and Bhaktapur | Nepal | 150501_Christian Aid+RedrIndia_Initial Rapid Assessment Report_Sindupalchok Bhaktapur | 5/15 | Christian Aid |

Europe

| Site Name | Country | Assessment Title | Assessment Date | Lead Agency |
|-----------------|---------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| Eastern Ukraine | Ukraine | Ukraine Multi-Sector Needs Assessment | 3/15 | ACAPS |
| Eastern Ukraine | Ukraine | KHORS / UNICEF Survey - Situation in Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene in Damaged-by- the-Conflict Areas in Eastern Ukraine | 1/15 | UNICEF |

Eastern Mediterranean

| Site Name | Country | Assessment Title | Assessment Date | Lead Agency |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Ghazni City | Afghanistan | DACAAR ERM Assessment Ghazni Province | 8/16 | UNICEF |
| Barmal and Urgon districts | Afghanistan | Health, WASH and Livelihood Rapid Assessment in Barmal and Urgon Districts of Paktika Province | 6/16 | UNICEF |
| Nangarhar and Faryab Provinces | Afghanistan | Save the Children Building Resilience of Displaced and Most Vulnerable Populations Assessment in Nangarhar and Faryab Provinces | 6/16 | UNICEF |
| Gurbez and Tani districts | Afghanistan | NCA Khost Assessment Survey Report | 4/16 | UNICEF |

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| Kabul, Nangarhar, and Kunduz Provinces | Afghanistan | Save the Children Nangarhar, Kabul & Kunduz IDPs and returnees assessment PRM project | 3/16 | UNICEF |
| Barmal district | Afghanistan | WASH Rapid Needs Assessment in Paktika | 8/14 | IMC |
| Urgon district | Afghanistan | WASH Rapid Needs Assessment in Paktika | 8/14 | IMC |
| Safed Ghaw Olia | Afghanistan | WASH Needs Assessment in Panjab and Waras Districts, Bamyan Province | 11/13 | MedAir |
| Chijin | Afghanistan | WASH Needs Assessment in Panjab and Waras Districts, Bamyan Province | 11/13 | MedAir |
| Sareab | Afghanistan | WASH Needs Assessment in Panjab and Waras Districts, Bamyan Province | 11/13 | MedAir |
| South Panjab | Afghanistan | WASH Needs Assessment in Panjab and Waras Districts, Bamyan Province | 11/13 | MedAir |
| Kharqol | Afghanistan | WASH Needs Assessment in Panjab and Waras Districts, Bamyan Province | 11/13 | MedAir |
| Sarcheny | Afghanistan | ERM Flood Assessment Report-Surobi District, Kabul | 9/13 | ActionAid |
| Hosain Khail | Afghanistan | ERM Flood Assessment Report-Surobi District, Kabul | 9/13 | ActionAid |
| Merza Khano | Afghanistan | ERM Flood Assessment Report-Surobi District, Kabul | 9/13 | ActionAid |
| Dare Hesar | Afghanistan | ERM Flood Assessment Report-Surobi District, Kabul | 9/13 | ActionAid |
| Arab Khail | Afghanistan | ERM Flood Assessment Report-Surobi District, Kabul | 9/13 | ActionAid |
| Faizabad City | Afghanistan | ERM IDP Assessment Report-Abganda, Shahri Bazurg, Badakhshan | 6/13 | Afghan Red Crescent Society |
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| Center Zone Camp 1 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 2 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 3 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 4 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 5 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 6 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 7 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 8 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 9 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 11 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 12 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |

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| Center Zone Camp 13 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Center Zone Camp 14 | Iraq | Assessment of Sanitation Facilities in Center Zone Camps | 10/16 | UNICEF |
| Duhuk Governorate | Iraq | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Iraq - 2016 | 6/16 | Save the Children |
| Diyala Governorate | Iraq | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Iraq - 2016 | 6/16 | Save the Children |
| Kirkuk Governorate | Iraq | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Iraq - 2016 | 6/16 | Save the Children |
| Ninewa Governorate | Iraq | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Iraq - 2016 | 6/16 | Save the Children |
| Salah Adin Governorate | Iraq | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Iraq - 2016 | 6/16 | Save the Children |
| Erbil Governorate | Iraq | Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Iraq - 2016 | 6/16 | Save the Children |
| Jalawla | Iraq | Jalawla, Diyala Assessment Report - February 2016 | 2/16 | Save the Children |
| Takiacamp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Asia Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Khaimat Al-Iraq | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Furat | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Jihad | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Shurta | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Garb Dijla | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Mustafa | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Areej | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Narjes | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Al-Sideeq | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Huda | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Amal Al-Mustada'feen | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Saidiya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Resala | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Jihad | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Khaimat Al-Bqee | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Shaker Al-bood | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Saidiya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Nahrain | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Eman | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Awarij | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Doura | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Aqoa | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Al Hijrah Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Tourist city /Al Daor Al Khasa camp or special homes camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Al Aab Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Seventy camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Blue Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Belad Al-Shabab Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Al Khalidyah Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /HTC Hotel | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city/Maktab 1 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city/Maktab2 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Maktab 5 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Maktab 8 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city/Maktab 9 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Tourist city/ Al Doar Al Khasa 2 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Al Dawar Section | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city/ Al Qasur camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city /Al Mazraa Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tourist city / Al Majar tents and unfinished buildings | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Coly Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Coly Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Coly Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Coly Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL qudis Q. | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| ALQudis Q. | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Main street - Al habbaniya check point | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL Shuhada'a Q | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL Shuhada'a Q | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Street 20 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL Habbaniya lake | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Lake Q. | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Main street | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Rahaliya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Rahaliya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Rahaliya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Rahaliya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Rahaliya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Nukhaib | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Nekhaib | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Nekhaib | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Al Khaldiya & Al-Rutba) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Shawaf camp- Baghdad | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Gazaliya (Scout) Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Dahaa Al Rawi- ALKhadhra'a camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| ALJamiaa camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Tabadol Tijari-Al Janbi-Baghdad | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Barr Al-Raheem Mosque | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Alhara Informal settlement | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL-Ghazaliyah Rondum -1 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Um Al-Qura | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Amiria | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL-Ghazaliyah /Bakriya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Adhamiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Caravan camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Amel (AL-Hajaj) camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Amel Al-Manshood camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| MoDM Tent (AL-Saada) Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| MoDM Tent (AL-Akhwa) Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL-Abyadh 2 (UNHCR) Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Ameryia Central Camp /Al-Asfr | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Halls camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Resdintail complex | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Central Ammriatte | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Low cost houses | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sport Club | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Malaab | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Municipality office | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Ajeel Al-Sharqi (Albo Salman) | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Abbar | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Albo Dhaer | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Albo Jasim | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL-Hremat | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Tal Ghatas | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AlBO Mareer | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL-Buhori | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja II) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Shuhadaa – Al Gedaida | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al shams camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Fallujaieen | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Shiha 2 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Shuhadaa – Al Sahafaien | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Al-Amal camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Yatama and Al Bossaleh | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Irbagat , Abbas Ali village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Shuhadaa-Huziran | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa Sector 1 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Kassar and Al Yaman villages | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Shiha 1 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Hay Al Risala | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa, Sector 6000 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Aubaid Al Kadhim and Al Jamil | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Albu Issa village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al- Muhandseen | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Hameed Sha'ban | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa Sector 7000 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa Sector 8000 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Katom | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Hamdania 2 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bny Tameem | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Baittara | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa Sector 4000 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| krad zuba' | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Albu Asal | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| 16 Hikтира and Ashar | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa Sector 5000 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa Sector 2000 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Al Zwaba'a | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Albu Zuki | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL-Asriyah and Eslah | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Haswa Sector 3000 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Abu Mnaseer | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Ifreah | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Aiyasha 9 | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Albu Allwan | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Apartment buildings in Abu Ghraib | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Mnsiyah | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Qadisiyah | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Shuhadaa Abu Mnaseer | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Firashia | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Khrnabat | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Hay Sajet | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Factories region | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Radwan | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Ibraheem Ibn Ali | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Khan Dari | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Hay Sinaa | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Arab Abbas | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al Shuhadaa | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Abu Ghraib) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bezebz IOM Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Eastern Radhwaniyah/AL-Hasameet | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Sadar AL- Yousiyah/Akrad Zobaa - AL-Yass | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL- Yousifah/ Abdolkareem Abtan camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL-Yousiyah/ Ahamed Nabat 1 Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL- Yousifyah/Akard Zobaa-Gwam | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL-Yousifyah/ Ahamed Nabat 2 Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Eastern Radhwaniyah/Obee d AL-Sahar Village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL- Radhwaniyah | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL- Yousifyah - Albo Fares | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL- Yousiyah/AKrad Zobaa-Dowiliba | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL-Yousifyah / Akrad Zobaa - AL- Gboor | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL- Yousifyah/Akrad Zobaa - Albo Raslan | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL- Yousifyah/Akrad Zobaa-Girtan | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL-Yousiyah /Akrad Zobaa Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Sadar AL-Yousifyah/ Mohammed Nabat Camp | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Mahmoudiya & Karkh) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-farooq | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al- dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-fars | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al- dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assessments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Al-qadissya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-shuhada | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-malahma | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Hareesh Alawad Village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Nadeem village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| The old khan village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Rawad Village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Esa village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| 14 Ramdan | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| AL-50Dar | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-makadma village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| khasraj | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-bejwari | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Buhrosh | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-bussor | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-Hardaniah | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Al-Jeboor | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Chkok | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| hawija Al-bahrya | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| khazraj | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Abu Soufa | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Al-jbarat village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Camp Al-eshaqy | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Guban village | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Municipal shops | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Rawda ISHAQI + the evening school | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| The structures region | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Secondary ISHAQI | Iraq | Central Iraq (Baghdad, Tarmia, Al-Dijeel, Al-dulaiyah & Balad) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |

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| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
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| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bziebz | Iraq | Central Iraq (Anbar, Falluja) WASH, Rapid Humanitarian Needs Assesments DEC 2015 - JAN 2016 | 1/16 | UNICEF |
| Bedare | Iraq | ACF - Wash general assessment-Bedare hospital non camp Nov 2015 | 11/15 | ACF |
| Bedare | Iraq | ACF - Wash general assessment-Bedare kadoil non camp Nov 2015 | 11/15 | ACF |
| Kirkuk | Iraq | KAP Survey in Kirkuk 2015 | 10/15 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| Essian IDP camp | Iraq | ACF - KAP survey Essian Camp Oct 2015 | 10/15 | ACF |
| Garmawa IDP camp | Iraq | ACF - KAP survey Garmawa Camp Oct 2015 | 10/15 | ACF |
| Sheikhan IDP camp | Iraq | ACF - KAP survey Sheikhan Camp Oct 2015 | 10/15 | ACF |
| Kirkuk | Iraq | Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey -Final Report NRC, SC, WV Kirkuk - Iraq, September 2015 | 6/16 | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| Bardarash camp | Iraq | KEY FINDINGS OF PU-AMI ASSESSMENT OF WASH FACILITIES IN BARDARASH CAMP, AKRE DISTRICT FACT SHEET | 2/15 | Premiere Urgence |
| Diyala | Iraq | Diyala WASH Assessment Report | 2/15 | Save the Children |
| Suleymaniyah and Diyala | Iraq | Emergency WASH Assistance for Vulnerable IDPs in Suleymaniyah and Diyala, Iraq January 2016 | 1/16 | ACTED |
| Kirkuk City | Iraq | MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT | 4/15 | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| IDP Camps in Dohuk Governorate | Iraq | Knowledge, Attitudes, Practicesand Coverage (KAPC) Survey Report For selected IDP s Camps in Dohuk Governorate, Kurdistan Region of Iraq | 12/14 | Save the Children |
| Batel sub-district | Iraq | Rapid Needs Assessment in Batel sub-district of Sumel District, Dohuk Governorate | 9/14 | Tearfund |

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| Akito School | Iraq | Rapid Needs Assessment Report – Ankawah District, Erbil Governorate, Iraq | 8/14 | Triangle |
| Ashtar School | Iraq | Rapid Needs Assessment Report – Ankawah District, Erbil Governorate, Iraq | 8/14 | Triangle |
| Akda School | Iraq | Rapid Needs Assessment Report – Ankawah District, Erbil Governorate, Iraq | 8/14 | Triangle |
| KG School | Iraq | Rapid Needs Assessment Report – Ankawah District, Erbil Governorate, Iraq | 8/14 | Triangle |
| Nineveh and Erbil Provinces | Iraq | Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Assessment Report | 6/14 | Save the Children |
| 9 Refugee Camps in Kurdistan | Iraq | Joint WASH Assessment- Syrian Refugees | 2/14 | UNICEF |
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| Ubari Municipality | Libya | WASH Situation in Ubari Municipality, Southern Libya | 7/16 | Danish Refugee Council |
| Sabha Municipality | Libya | WASH Situation in Sabha Municipality, Southern Libya | 7/16 | Danish Refugee Council |
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| District Jhang | Pakistan | Muslim Aid MIRA Assessment Flood Emergency-District Jhang 10-Sep-2014 | 9/14 | Muslim Aid |
| Amandi, Bazar Ahmad Khan, Fatma khel, Ghoriwala, Kausar Fateh Khel, and Koti Sadat | Pakistan | DANISH Rapid Needs Assessment 9 September 2014 | 9/14 | Danish Refugee Council |
| Bannu | Pakistan | Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment Bannu Report July 2014 | 8/14 | OCHA |
| KP and FATA | Pakistan | Water and Sanitation Hygiene Sector In-depth Need Assessment By WASH Cluster KP and FATA | 5/14 | OCHA |
| Jamrud, Khyber | Pakistan | Rapid Assessment Report on Off-Camp IDPs in Jamrud, Khyber Agency FATA (General Situation) | 10/12 | Basic Human Rights |
| Badin | Pakistan | Flood Situation Report - Badin, Sindh | 8/11 | Global Peace Pioneers |
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| Baardhere town | Somalia | Inter-agency assessment mission report: Baardhere, Gedo region 19 August 2015 | 8/15 | OCHA |
| Dinsoor town | Somalia | Inter-agency assessment mission report Dinsoor, Bay region 18 August 2015 | 8/15 | OCHA |
| Kismayo | Somalia | Multi-Cluster Initial Investigation report - Floods in Kismayo | 6/15 | OCHA |
| Gaalkacyo | Somalia | Multi-Cluster Initial Investigation report - Floods in Gaalkacyo | 5/15 | OCHA |
| Luuq town | Somalia | Somalia Tri-Cluster Assessment | 10/14 | REACH Initiative |
| Waajid town | Somalia | Final Waajid inter agency mission report 27 May | 6/14 | OCHA |
| Xudur town | Somalia | Final Xudur inter-cluster mission report _20 March14 - Final | 6/14 | OCHA |

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| Waajid town | Somalia | Final Waajid inter cluster mission report 29 March 14 | 6/14 | OCHA |
| Maaxas | Somalia | Final Maaxas inter agency mission report 28 May | 6/14 | OCHA |
| Bulo Burto town | Somalia | Final Bulo Burto Inter-agency mission report 13 May | 6/14 | OCHA |
| Afgooye | Somalia | Final Afgooye inter-agency assessment report 20 May 2014 | 6/14 | OCHA |
| Wadjir 4 | Somalia | Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town | 12/13 | UNHCHR |
| Onat | Somalia | Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town | 12/13 | UNHCHR |
| Bay/Bakool | Somalia | Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town | 12/13 | UNHCHR |
| Towfiq | Somalia | Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town | 12/13 | UNHCHR |
| ADC 2 | Somalia | Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town | 12/13 | UNHCHR |
| ADC 1 | Somalia | Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town | 12/13 | UNHCHR |
| Buulo Sheeb | Somalia | Fact Sheet: Baidoa Town | 12/13 | UNHCHR |
| Dharkenley, X-Control-K13 | Somalia | SOMALIA TRI-CLUSTER ASSESSMENT Fact Sheet: Mogadishu, Dharkenley | 9/13 | ACTED |
| Daynile, X-Control-K13 | Somalia | SOMALIA TRI-CLUSTER ASSESSMENT Fact Sheet: Mogadishu, Daynile | 11/13 | ACTED |
| Dharkenley and Daynile | Somalia | Rapid Inter-Cluster Assessment of IDPS in K 7-13 | 11/12 | OCHA |
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| Algadsyia | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Gaar Elhajar | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Alsouq Shimal | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Hajar Alnar | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Almalakyia | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| El-Gerdood | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Imtidad Nasir | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Alban Jadeed | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Aldaraga Altalta | Sudan | Inter Agency Rapid Flood Assessment in Kadugli | 9/13 | OCHA |
| Tawilla locality | Sudan | Tawilla inter Agency rapid assessment mission | 8/13 | OCHA |
| Kuma Town | Sudan | interagency rapid flood Assessment report Elkuma 21 Aug 2013 | 8/13 | OCHA |
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| Ibb | Yemen | Rapid Needs Assessment in Ibb & Taiz | 10/16 | IMC |
| Taiz | Yemen | Rapid Needs Assessment in Ibb & Taiz | 10/16 | IMC |
| Al Zuhra'a | Yemen | Al Zuhra'a Floods rapid needs assessment | 4/16 | Oxfam |
| Ibb Governorate | Yemen | IDP's Needs Assessment in the Governorate of Ibb | 1/16 | Development and |

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| | | | | Humanitarian Aid Foundation |
| Maqbanah District | Yemen | Multisector Initial Rapid Assessment Report (MIRA) - District Maqbanah, Taizz Governorate 25-28 Oct 2015 | 8/15 | Islamic Help |
| Hamdan District | Yemen | Initial Rapid Needs Assessment at 27 august 2015 in Hamdan district of Sana'a Governorate | 8/15 | Building Foundation for Development |
| Taiz Governorate | Yemen | Rapid WASH, EFSVL, and Shelter Assessment Report 04 - 08 July 2015 | 7/15 | Oxfam |
| Abs District | Yemen | Rapid Needs Assessment: Abs district, Hajjah governorate, Preliminary Report, 2015 | 4/15 | Oxfam |
| Hajjah, Amran, Al Hudaydah and Raymah Governorates | Yemen | WASH needs assessment for Hajjah, Amran, Al Hudaydah and Raymah Governorates | 10/12 | Government of Yemen- Ministry of Water and Environment |
| Hodeidah Governorate | Yemen | WASH in-depth assessment | 9/12 | Oxfam |
| Mudiyah and Lawder Districts | Yemen | Assessment Report: Abyan Governorate, Yemen | 6/12 | IRC |
| Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Ibb, Al-Dhale, and Taiz Governorates | Yemen | WASH Cluster Partners Assessment | 1/12 | Global Water Sanitation Hygiene Cluster |
| Hajjah Governorate | Yemen | Supporting IDPs and Host Communities in Hajjah Governorate in WASH and Sustainable Livelihoods project | 3/13 | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere |
| Taiz | Yemen | Taizz Initial Rapid Needs Assessment | 1/11 | The Humanitarian Forum |
| Al Wehdah School | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Abdo Fadhil School | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Omar Bin Alkhattab School | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Predictive family center school | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Zainab Ali Kasim School | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Khawlah Bent Al Azwar School | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Al-Shawkani School | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Abu Harba | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Al Khaeisa | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Asma'a Bent Abubaker | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Bir Ahmad | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Mohamad AlDari | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |

| Al Qudes | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
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| All-Noor | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Al Sada'a | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Al Arish | Yemen | Joint Needs Assessment | 6/11 | Oxfam |
| Western Pacific | | | | |
| Site Name | Country | Assessment Title | Assessment Date | Lead Agency |
| Dakuilomaloma Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Muamua Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Narocivo Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Uruone Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Mualevu Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Mavana Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Boitaci Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Sawana Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Lomaloma Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
| Avea Village | Fiji | ADRA - Vanua Balavu Situation Assessment 02.03-07.03.16 | 3/16 | Shelter Cluster-Fiji |
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| Cebu | Philippines | Water and Sanitation Access pre and post Haiyan and WASH Emergency Assistance - Technical Report May 2014 | 5/14 | UNICEF |
| Leyte | Philippines | Water and Sanitation Access pre and post Haiyan and WASH Emergency Assistance - Technical Report May 2014 | 5/14 | UNICEF |
| Samar | Philippines | Water and Sanitation Access pre and post Haiyan and WASH Emergency Assistance - Technical Report May 2014 | 5/14 | UNICEF |
| Eastern Samar | Philippines | Water and Sanitation Access pre and post Haiyan and WASH Emergency Assistance - Technical Report May 2014 | 5/14 | UNICEF |
| Capiz | Philippines | Water and Sanitation Access pre and post Haiyan and WASH Emergency Assistance - Technical Report May 2014 | 5/14 | UNICEF |
| Iloilo | Philippines | Water and Sanitation Access pre and post Haiyan and WASH Emergency Assistance - Technical Report May 2014 | 5/14 | UNICEF |
| Dawahon, Bato, Leyte | Philippines | Dawahon, Bato, Leyte: Assessment of Disaster-Affected Communities | 5/14 | OCHA |

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| Balidbid | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Kinatarcan | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Langub | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Lipayran | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Hagdan | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Hilantagaan Island | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Luyongbaybay | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Sulangan | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Botigues | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Hilotongan | Philippines | Islamic Relief Worldwide: Philippines Response Needs Assessment Report Northern Cebu, Philippines | 1/14 | Islamic Relief Worldwide |
| Sicaba | Philippines | HMS Illustrious Sitrep 08 December (Negros, Cadiz City, Sicaba) | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Cadiz Vino | Philippines | HMS Illustrious Sitrep 08 December (Negros, Cadiz City, Cadiz Vino) | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Igbon | Philippines | HMS Illustrious Sitrep 08 December (Iloilo, Concepcion) | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Luyongbaybay | Philippines | LUST Initial Rapid Assessment | 12/13 | Canadian Disaster Assistance Response Team |

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| Tara Tara | Philippines | HMS Illustrious Sitrep 25 Nov – 02 Dec 2013 (Palawan, Busuanga) | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| San Fernando | Philippines | HMS Illustrious Sitrep 25 Nov – 02 Dec 2013 (Carles, San Fernando) | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Isla de Cana | Philippines | HMS Illustrious Sitrep 25 Nov – 02 Dec 2013 (Carles, Isla de Cana) | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Sibolo | Philippines | UK Medical Team 02 December 2013 | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Manlot | Philippines | HMS Illustrious Sitrep 25 Nov – 02 Dec 2013 (Carles, Manlot) | 12/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Sebaste | Philippines | Antique Northern Provinces Joint Assessment (IMC AAI) (08 Dec 13) | 12/13 | Access Aid International |
| Libertad | Philippines | Antique Northern Provinces Joint Assessment (IMC AAI) (08 Dec 13) | 12/13 | Access Aid International |
| Pandan | Philippines | Antique Northern Provinces Joint Assessment (IMC AAI) (08 Dec 13) | 12/13 | Access Aid International |
| Domain 1 | Philippines | Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Philippines Typhoon Haiyan | 11/13 | OCHA |
| Domain 2 | Philippines | Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Philippines Typhoon Haiyan | 11/13 | OCHA |
| Domain 3 | Philippines | Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Philippines Typhoon Haiyan | 11/13 | OCHA |
| Domain 4 | Philippines | Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) Philippines Typhoon Haiyan | 11/13 | OCHA |
| 9 Municipalities in Leyte Province | Philippines | Rapid Assessment Report - 28 Nov 13 - ORMOC OCHA | 11/13 | OCHA |
| Tabogon | Philippines | ActionAid Field Assessment Report | 11/13 | ActionAid |
| Medellin | Philippines | ActionAid Field Assessment Report | 11/13 | ActionAid |
| Daanbantayan | Philippines | ActionAid Field Assessment Report | 11/13 | ActionAid |
| Canas | Philippines | UK Medical Team Sitrep 26 November | 11/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |

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| Bayas | Philippines | UK Medical Team Sitrep 26 November | 11/13 | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| Ban-ao | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |
| Central | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |
| Dapnan | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |
| Kinablangan | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |
| Lambajon | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |
| Mikit | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |
| San Victor | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |
| Saoquigue | Philippines | SUMMARY WATER AND SANITATION STATUS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BAGANGA | 12/12 | Oxfam |