

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.¹ Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.² In order to inform targeting of humanitarian services to this population, REACH launched round VII of the Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) assessment in partnership with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) in Iraq.

Data was collected from 16 July to 14 August 2018 by REACH and partner enumerators from the Danish Refugee Council and International Organisation for Migration (IOM) DTM team. The assessment targeted informal sites, as defined by CCCM.³ Sites were identified using the IOM Integrated Location Assessment

Round 3 (ILA III, May 2018). Only sites with 15 or more households were assessed.

One Key Informant (KI) interview was conducted with the site leader. All figures reported in this factsheet are based on one KI interview per site, and findings should therefore be read as indicative only. Full details of the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#).

This factsheet provides an overview of key demographic and sectoral findings for assessed informal sites in Anbar governorate.

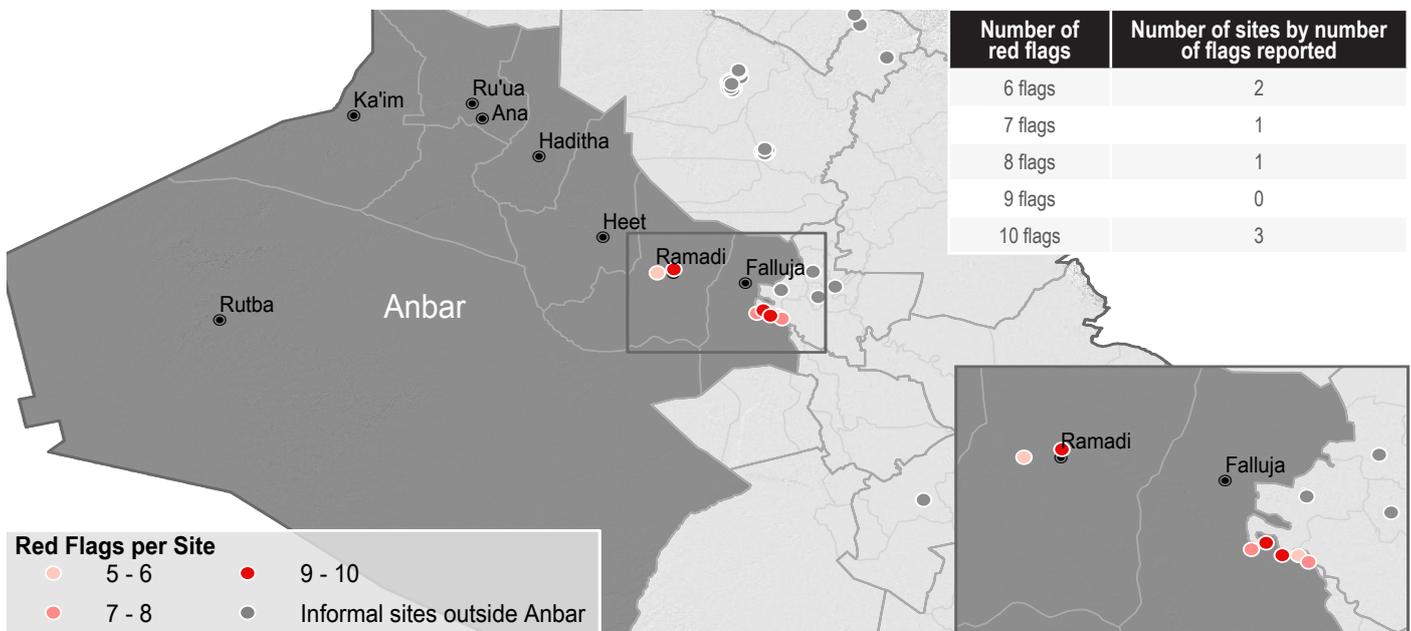
| | |
|---|-------|
| Assessed informal IDP sites: | 7 |
| Estimated number of households⁴: | 1,060 |
| Estimated number of individuals⁴: | 4,300 |

RED FLAG INDEX

As part of the site assessment, REACH developed a red-flagging index in coordination with CCCM, to highlight sites that may be in need of further assessment and/or humanitarian intervention. A total of 18 indicators that KIs for each site reported on were selected, with at least one indicator included per sector covered in the assessment. These have been summed to provide an overall, cross-sectoral needs index of each site, as well as shown by indicator, to underline sector-specific concerns.

On average, KIs reported **7/18** red flag indicators per site in Anbar Governorate.

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

² As reported by the combined IOM ILA III and RASP dataset population figures.

³ Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.

⁴ Key Informants were asked to estimate the number of households and total number of individuals in their respective sites. All population figures should therefore be read as an approximation of the IDP population living in informal sites in each governorate, and not necessarily the true population size. Household figures have been rounded to the nearest 10, and individual figures rounded to the nearest 100.



The below table lists each indicator included in the red flag index, and the number of sites in the governorate where the key informant reported on the corresponding indicator. 'Presence' indicates that one or more of the relevant demographic was reported to be present in the site at the time of interview.

| Red flag indicators | Number of sites where each red flag indicator was reported (17) |
|--|---|
| Presence of female-headed households at the site | 7 |
| Presence of young people under the age of 18 engaged in employment in the 30 days prior | 7 |
| Site residents reported to have three or more shelter needs | 6 |
| Presence of households within sites using 'severe' livelihoods coping strategies in the 30 days prior ⁵ | 6 |
| Sites display evidence of overcrowding | 4 |
| No fire safety equipment available within the site | 3 |
| On average households within sites spent seven or more days without access to their primary source of drinking water in the 30 days prior ⁶ | 3 |
| The nearest accessible primary health care service reported to be further than 2km | 3 |
| Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁷ | 3 |
| Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁸ | 2 |
| Less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) are attending formal education | 2 |
| No electrical supply reported to the whole site | 1 |
| Presence of unaccompanied children at the site ⁹ | 0 |
| Households in the site have been forcibly evicted in the three months prior | 0 |
| Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site | 0 |
| Evidence of open defecation at the site | 0 |
| Sites experiencing tension between host community households and the site occupants | 0 |
| Security incident reported to have occurred in or around the site in the 30 days prior | 0 |

DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated household demographics

Average reported household size (estimated total number of individuals/ estimated total number of households): **4**

SITE TYPOLOGY

Reported site typology based on enumerator observation, by number of sites

| | | |
|----------------------|--|-----|
| Dispersed settlement | | 3/7 |
| Collective Centre | | 3/7 |
| Self settled site | | 1/7 |

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

Reported primary governorate of origin for the majority of site residents, by number of sites

1. Anbar (5/7)
2. Babylon (2/7)

⁵ 'Severe' livelihoods-based coping strategies include: Selling productive assets or means of transport (e.g. sewing machines, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc); Selling house or land; Reducing food intake; Sending children (under the age of 18) to work; Engaging in high risk or illegal work.

⁶ The KI was asked to report how many days in the last 30 days, on average, households spent without access to their primary source of drinking water. When asked where households source water elsewhere, KIs reported that residents would store water from communal tanks in jerry cans, or purchase water when necessary.

⁷ The KI was asked to report how many days in the last seven days, on average, households did not have sufficient access to food. The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

⁸ Child-headed households were defined as households where the primary bread-winner or person in charge of financial management is under the age of 18.

⁹ Unaccompanied children includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative. Children that were reported to be head of their household may not be considered as unaccompanied, and therefore not necessarily reported under this indicator.

SHELTER

Top four types of shelter in sites, and number of sites where the KI reported presence of each shelter type*

1. Tent (4/7)
2. House or apartment (3/7)
3. Unfinished/abandoned building (2/7)
4. Religious building (2/7)

Top four reported shelter needs of residents, by number of sites*

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Protection from climatic conditions ¹⁰ |  | 7/7 |
| Improved privacy/sense of dignity |  | 6/7 |
| Improved basic infrastructure |  | 4/7 |
| Improved safety/security |  | 4/7 |

HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **3 of 7 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 2km away

In 7 of 7 sites, the KI reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 7 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top four reported issues, by number of sites, were*

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|
| Cost of healthcare visits |  | 5/7 |
| Insufficient funds ¹¹ |  | 5/7 |
| Medication not available |  | 2/7 |
| Facilities too far away |  | 2/7 |

¹⁰Climatic conditions include: leaking roof, floor not insulated, opening in the walls, broken windows, lack of ventilation, missing heating system, etc.

¹¹Insufficient funds to purchase treatment/medication.

*Respondents could select multiple options and only top three results reported. Therefore, responses may exceed the total number of sites

WASH

Reported primary source of drinking water for the majority of site residents, by number of sites

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----|
| Municipal network, private |  | 5/7 |
| Municipal network, communal |  | 1/7 |
| Water trucking |  | 1/7 |

Reported limited access to primary source of drinking water, by number of sites



the KI reported that site residents **did not have access to their primary source of drinking water for seven or more days** in the 30 days preceding data collection

FOOD SECURITY

Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites



the KI reported that on average, site residents **did not have sufficient access to food for at least one day** in the seven days preceding data collection

In 7 of 7 sites, the KI reported that households faced challenges in accessing food

Of the 7 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three reported issues, by number of sites, were*

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| Limited economic resources |  | 6/7 |
| Agriculture/livestock production disrupted |  | 3/7 |
| Physical/logistical constraints |  | 3/7 |



LIVELIHOODS

In 7 of 7 sites, the KI reported that households used livelihoods-based coping strategies in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 7 sites where KIs reported households to have used coping strategies, the top four strategies, by number of sites, were*

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|
| Spending savings |  | 4/7 |
| Borrowing money/buying credit |  | 4/7 |
| Sent children to work |  | 3/7 |
| Reducing food intake |  | 3/7 |

Between 20% and 62% of households were reported by KIs to have earned no income in the 30 days preceding data collection^{12,13}

EDUCATION

In 6 of 7 sites, the KI reported that school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education

Of the 6 sites where KIs reported school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education, the top three issues, by number of sites, were*

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----|
| Physical/logistical constraints |  | 5/6 |
| Limited economic resources |  | 5/6 |
| Long distance to school |  | 2/6 |

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

In **2 of 7 sites**  the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

In 0 of 7 sites the KI reported that forcible evictions had occurred in the 3 months preceding data collection

Reported tensions with host community, by number of sites

In **0 of 7 sites**  the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

In 5 of 7 sites the KI reported that there were persons with disabilities residing in the site

In **7 of 7 sites**  the KI reported that there were no adequate mental health and psychosocial support services available for persons in the site

Reported occurrence of security incidents in the 30 days preceding data collection, and site residents reported to feel unsafe in the site area, by number of sites

| | |
|--|-----|
| Security incident reported | 0/7 |
| Site residents reported to feel unsafe | 0/7 |

In **7 of 7 sites**  the KI reported that there were no adequate facilities and/or services available for persons in the site with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities

¹² The median proportion of households that were reported by KIs to have earned no income in the 30 days preceding data collection was: 40%.

¹³ These are the lowest and highest proportions of households that were reported to have earned no income in the 30 days preceding data collection across all sites.

* Respondents could select multiple options and only top three results reported. Therefore, responses may exceed the total number of sites.