

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 International Organisation for Migration (IOM) CCCM and DTM team, Mercy Hands and Terre des Hommes. 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 Salah al-Din governorate.

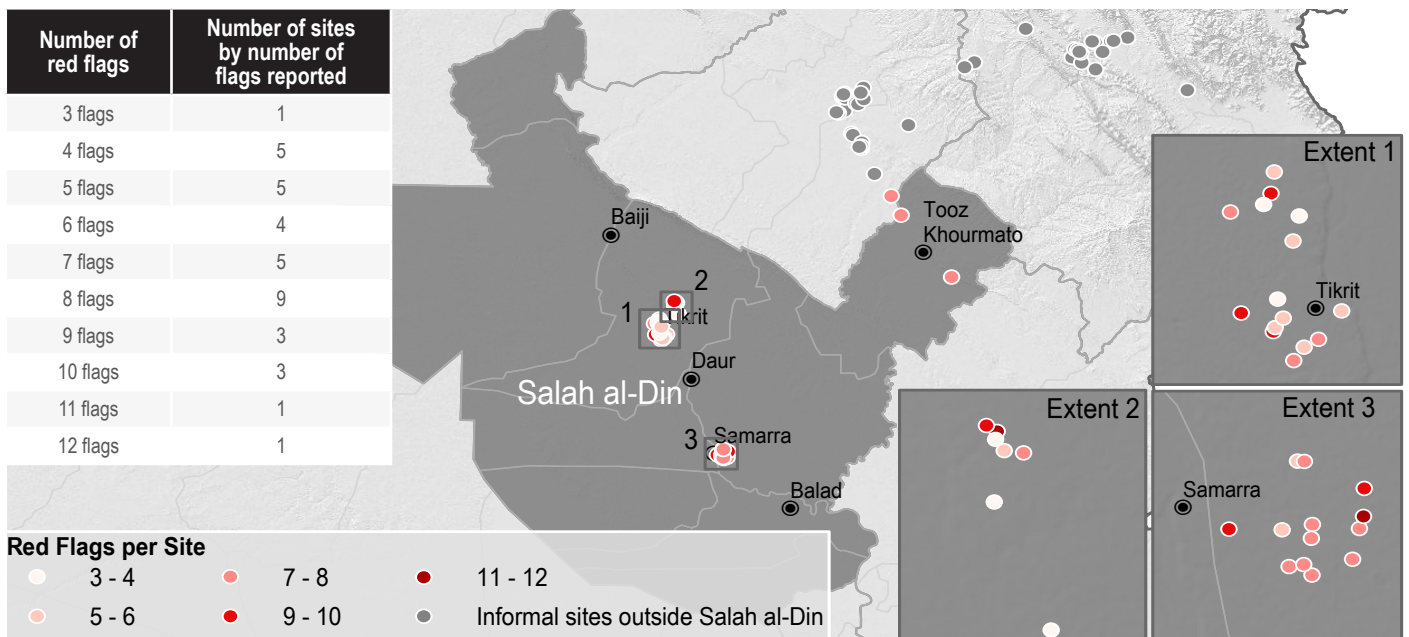
Assessed informal IDP sites:	37
Estimated number of households⁴:	3,510
Estimated number of individuals⁴:	24,100

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 **6/18** red flag indicators per site in Salah al-Din Governorate.

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



¹IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

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

³Informal 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.

⁴Key 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 (/37)
No fire safety equipment available within the site	34
Presence of female-headed households at the site	33
Presence of young people under the age of 18 engaged in employment in the 30 days prior	28
Presence of households within sites using 'severe' livelihoods coping strategies in the 30 days prior ⁵	18
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	16
Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁶	14
Site residents reported to have three or more shelter needs	14
The nearest accessible primary health care service reported to be further than 2km	14
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁷	14
Evidence of open defecation at the site	11
Less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) are attending formal education	10
Presence of unaccompanied children at the site ⁸	8
On average households within sites spent seven or more days without access to their primary source of drinking water in the 30 days prior ⁹	7
Households in the site have been forcibly evicted in the three months prior	3
No electrical supply reported to the whole site	1
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	1
Sites experiencing tension between host community households and the site occupants	1
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): **7**

SITE TYPOLOGY

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

Small settlement		12/37
Collective Centre		16/37
Dispersed settlement		9/37

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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

1. Salah al-Din (30/37)
2. Kirkuk (7/37)

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 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.

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 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.

⁹ 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.

SHELTER

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

1. Unfinished/abandoned building (15/37)
2. School or other public building (14/37)
3. Non residential structure (9/37)

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

Protection from climatic conditions ¹⁰	22/37
Improved privacy/sense of dignity	21/37
Improved basic infrastructure	20/37

HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **14 of 37 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 2km away

In 36 of 37 sites, the KI reported that households **encountered problems accessing healthcare** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 36 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top three issues, by number of sites, were*

Insufficient funds ¹¹	28/36
Cost of healthcare visits	22/36
Medication not available	18/36

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, communal	32/37
Water trucking	2/37
Municipal network, private	1/37
Purchase water from shop	1/37
Other	1/37

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



In **7 of 37 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



In **14 of 37 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 25 of 37 sites, the KI reported that households **faced challenges in accessing food**




Of the 25 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three issues, by number of sites, were*

Limited economic resources	20/25
Physical/logistical constraints	12/25
No cooking facilities	5/25

LIVELIHOODS

In 33 of 37 sites, the KI reported that households used livelihoods-based coping strategies in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 33 sites where KIs reported households to have used coping strategies, the top three strategies, by number of sites, were*





Borrowing money/buying credit		23/33
Spending savings		14/33
Sent children to work		13/33

Between 0% and 100% of households were reported by KIs to have earned no income in the 30 days preceding data collection^{12,13}


EDUCATION

In 29 of 37 sites, the KI reported that school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education

Of the 29 sites where KIs reported school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education, the top four issues, by number of sites, were*

Physical/logistical constraints		17/29
Limited economic resources		16/29
Not enough teachers		7/29
Long distance to school		7/29

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

In **10 of 37 sites**  the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

In 3 of 37 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 **1 of 37 sites**  the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

In 22 of 37 sites the KI reported that there were persons with disabilities residing in the site

In **35 of 37 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		0/37
Site residents reported to feel unsafe		1/37

In **34 of 37 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: 38%.

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.