

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Following the conflict against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant which came to an end in December 2017, internal displacement remains a critical issue throughout Iraq. As of 31 August 2019, there remains 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ Of these, an estimated 60,000 are living in informal sites according to the International Office for Migration Integrated Location Assessment (ILA), the residents of which have limited and often unstable access to services and assistance provided by both government and humanitarian actors.² In order to inform targeting of humanitarian services to this population, REACH launched round VIII 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 1 September to 15 October 2019 by

REACH. The assessment targeted informal sites, as defined by CCCM.³ Sites were identified using the IOM ILA round 4. Only sites with 15 or more families living in critical shelters were selected for assessment. One Key Informant (KI) interview was conducted per site 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 gives an overview of key demographic and sectoral findings for assessed informal sites in Anbar governorate.

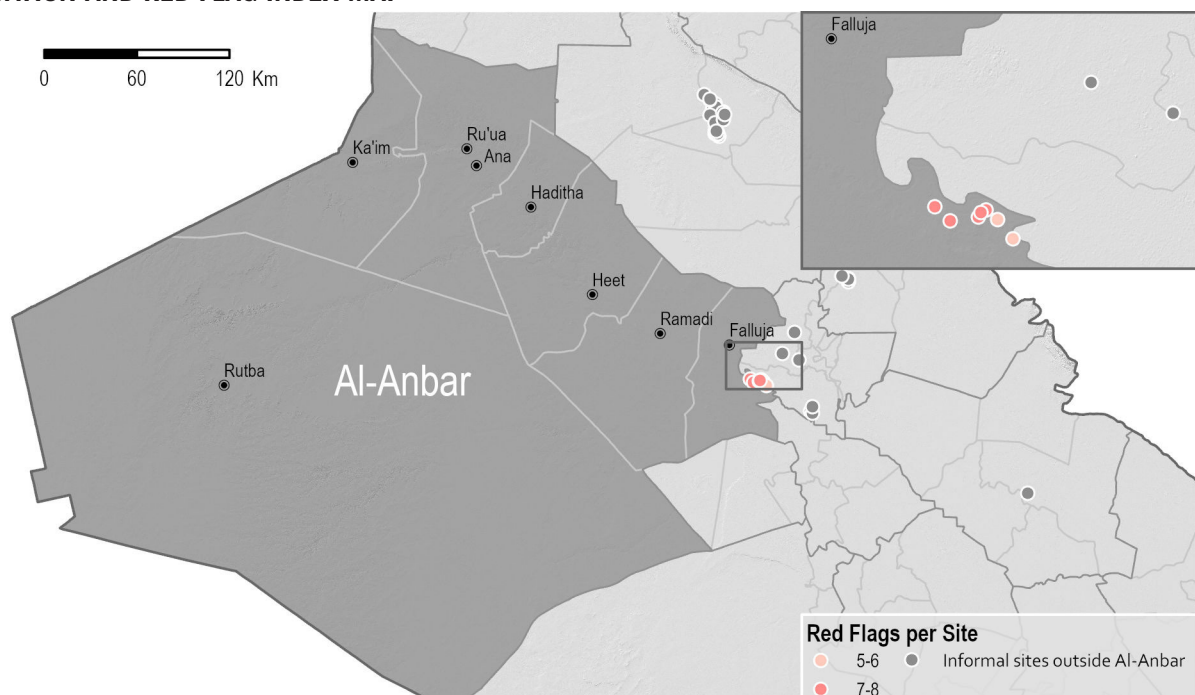
Assessed informal IDP sites:	7
Mean number of households per site:⁴	400
Mean number of individuals per site:⁴	2000

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. In addition, indicators are shown separately to underline sector-specific concerns.

On average, KIs reported **8/18** red flag indicators per site in Anbar governorate.

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2019).

² As reported by the combined IOM ILA IV 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 KI 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 (I7)
Presence of female-headed households at the site	7
Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁵	7
Presence of unaccompanied minors in the site ⁶	7
Presence of households that are at risk of being forcibly evicted	0
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	2
Sites with significant electrical concerns ⁷	5
Sites without any fire safety equipment	6
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	0
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to water in the 30 days prior ⁸	0
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁹	3
Sites with less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) attending formal education	7
Sites with evidence of open defecation taking place	0
Sites without a functioning health care centre within 5km distance from the site	0
Sites without a functioning hospital within 10km distance from the site	2
Sites with tensions between the site residents and the host community surrounding the site	0
Sites where security incidents have occurred within the 30 days prior	0
Sites where residents feel unsafe	0
Sites with minors (under the age of 18) working in the 30 days prior	7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated household demographics

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

6

SITE TYPOLOGY

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

Dispersed settlement  7/7

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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

1. Babylon (6/7)
2. Salah al Din (1/7)

⁵ 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.

⁶ Unaccompanied minor' includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative.

⁷ Significant electrical concerns' were considered to be no electricity to the whole site, not enough electricity supply to the site, poor wiring, low and uncovered electrical pylons, electrical sockets near water, overloaded circuits, other.

⁸ The KI was asked to report how many days in the 30 days prior to interview, on average, households in the site 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. The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

⁹ The KI was asked to report how many days in the last seven days, on average, households did not have sufficient access to food (i.e. fewer than 2 meals per day). The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.



SHELTER

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

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

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

Protection from climatic conditions ¹⁰		6/7
Improve stability of structure		3/7
Improve safety and security		2/7

HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **0 of 7 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 5km 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 reported issues, by number of sites, were*

High cost of healthcare		4/7
Lack of healthcare professionals		3/7
Facilities not equipped		3/7

WASH

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

Purchase from shop		6/7
Municipal water network		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 at least one day during the 30 days preceding data collection

FOOD SECURITY

Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites



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

In 4 of 7 sites, the KI reported that households faced challenges in accessing food

Of the 4 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three reported issues, by number of sites, were*

Limited economic resources		3/7
Physical/logistical constraints		2/7
Available food is low quality		1/7

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

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

LIVELIHOODS

In **6 of 7** sites, the KI reported that households **faced barriers accessing livelihoods** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 6 sites where KIs reported barriers to accessing livelihoods, the top three barriers, by number of sites, were*

Increased competition for jobs		4/7
Available jobs too far away		4/7
Underqualified for jobs available		2/7

In **7 out of 7 sites** KIs reported that children in the site were **engaged in paid labour**

EDUCATION

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

Of the 7 sites where KIs reported school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education, the top three issues, by number of sites, were*

Not enough schools or classrooms		5/7
Physical/logistical constraints		2/7
Not enough teachers		1/7

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

In **0 of 7** sites

the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

In **2 of 7** sites the KI reported that **forced 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 **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 **6 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

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

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Following the conflict against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant which came to an end in December 2017, internal displacement remains a critical issue throughout Iraq. As of 31 August 2019, there remains 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ Of these, an estimated 60,000 are living in informal sites according to the International Office for Migration Integrated Location Assessment (ILA), the residents of which have limited and often unstable access to services and assistance provided by both government and humanitarian actors.² In order to inform targeting of humanitarian services to this population, REACH launched round VIII 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 1 September to 15 October 2019 by

REACH. The assessment targeted informal sites, as defined by CCCM.³ Sites were identified using the IOM ILA round 4. Only sites with 15 or more families living in critical shelters were selected for assessment. One Key Informant (KI) interview was conducted per site 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 gives an overview of key demographic and sectoral findings for assessed informal sites in Dohuk governorate.

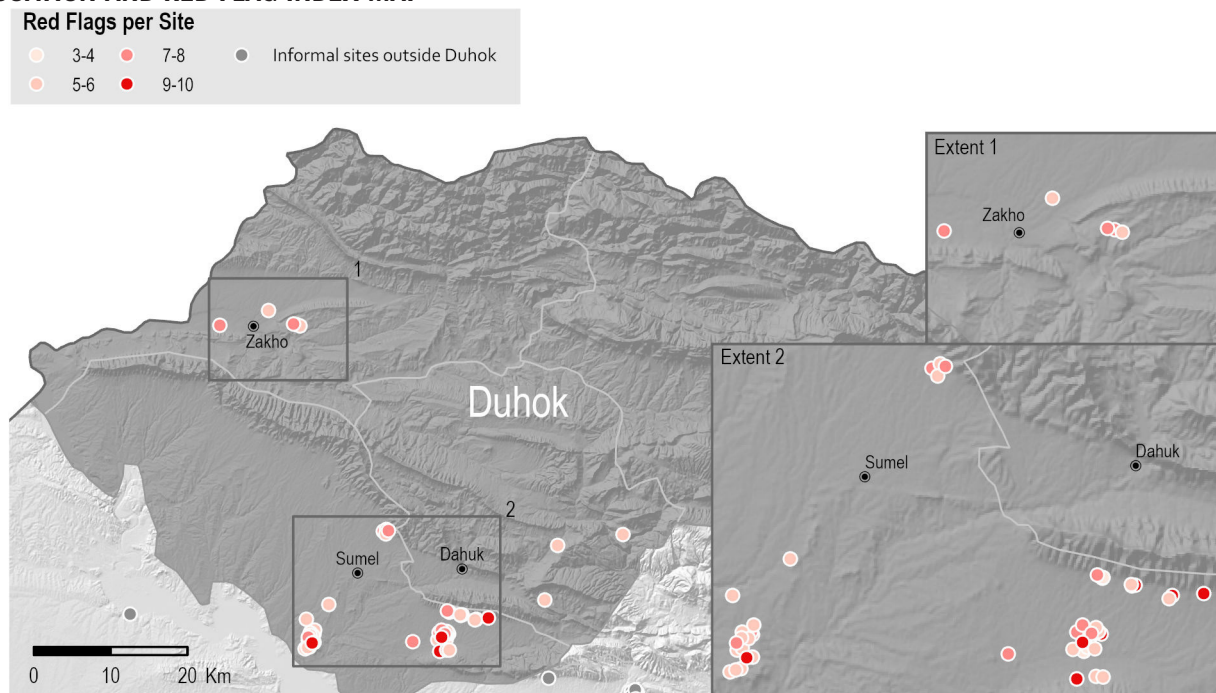
Assessed informal IDP sites:	53
Mean number of households per site:⁴	80
Mean number of individuals per site:⁴	400

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. In addition, indicators are shown separately to underline sector-specific concerns.

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

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2019).

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

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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 KI 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 (/53)
Presence of female-headed households at the site	50
Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁵	24
Presence of unaccompanied minors in the site ⁶	6
Presence of households that are at risk of being forcibly evicted	10
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	32
Sites with significant electrical concerns ⁷	43
Sites without any fire safety equipment	52
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	3
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to water in the 30 days prior ⁸	19
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁹	29
Sites with less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) attending formal education	17
Sites with evidence of open defecation taking place	3
Sites without a functioning health care centre within 5km distance from the site	15
Sites without a functioning hospital within 10km distance from the site	28
Sites with tensions between the site residents and the host community surrounding the site	5
Sites where security incidents have occurred within the 30 days prior	1
Sites where residents feel unsafe	0
Sites with minors (under the age of 18) working in the 30 days prior	53

DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated household demographics

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

6

SITE TYPOLOGY

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

Dispersed settlements		27/53
Self-settled site		18/53
Collective centre		5/53

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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

1. Ninewa (53/53)

⁵ 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.

⁶ 'Unaccompanied minor' includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative.

⁷ 'Significant electrical concerns' were considered to be no electricity to the whole site, not enough electricity supply to the site, poor wiring, low and uncovered electrical pylons, electrical sockets near water, overloaded circuits, other.

⁸ The KI was asked to report how many days in the 30 days prior to interview, on average, households in the site 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. The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

⁹ The KI was asked to report how many days in the last seven days, on average, households did not have sufficient access to food (i.e. fewer than 2 meals per day). The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.






SHELTER

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

1. Unfinished or abandoned building (30/53)
2. Tent (22/53)
3. Makeshift shelter (2/53)

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

Protection from climatic conditions ¹⁰		49/53
Improved privacy		28/53
Improve basic infrastructure		27/53

HEALTHCARE




Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **15 of 53 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 5km away




In 53 of 53 sites, the KI reported that households **encountered problems accessing healthcare** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 53 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top reported issues, by number of sites, were*

High cost of healthcare		45/53
Insufficient funds for medication		27/53
High cost of transportation		21/53

WASH

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

Municipal water network (private access)		28/53
Municipal water network (communal access)		19/53
Borehole or well		4/53

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

In **19 of 53 sites**



the KI reported that site residents did not have access to their primary source of drinking water for at least one day during the 30 days preceding data collection

FOOD SECURITY

Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites

In **29 of 53 sites**



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

In 30 of 53 sites, the KI reported that households **faced challenges in accessing food**

Of the 30 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three reported issues, by number of sites, were*

Physical/logistical constraints		20/53
Limited economic resources		19/53
Security constraints		3/53

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

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



LIVELIHOODS

In 52 of 53 sites, the KI reported that households **faced barriers accessing livelihoods** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 52 sites where KIs reported barriers to accessing livelihoods, the top three barriers, by number of sites, were*




Increased competition for jobs		46/53
Available jobs too far away		20/53
Underqualified for jobs available		13/53

In 53 out of 53 sites KIs reported that children in the site were **engaged in paid labour**


EDUCATION

In 48 of 53 sites, the KI reported that school-aged children **faced challenges to accessing formal education**

Of the 48 sites where KIs reported school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education, the top three issues, by number of sites, were*

Limited economic resources		29/48
Children have to work		22/48
Long distance to school		19/48

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

 In **36 of 53 sites** the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

In 6 of 53 sites the KI reported that **forced evictions had occurred** in the 3 months preceding data collection


Reported tensions with host community, by number of sites

 In **5 of 53 sites** the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

 In **45 of 53 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	1/53
Site residents reported to feel unsafe	0/53

 In **46 of 53 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

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

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Following the conflict against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant which came to an end in December 2017, internal displacement remains a critical issue throughout Iraq. As of 31 August 2019, there remains 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ Of these, an estimated 60,000 are living in informal sites according to the International Office for Migration Integrated Location Assessment (ILA), the residents of which have limited and often unstable access to services and assistance provided by both government and humanitarian actors.² In order to inform targeting of humanitarian services to this population, REACH launched round VIII of the Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) assessment in partnership with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) in Iraq.

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

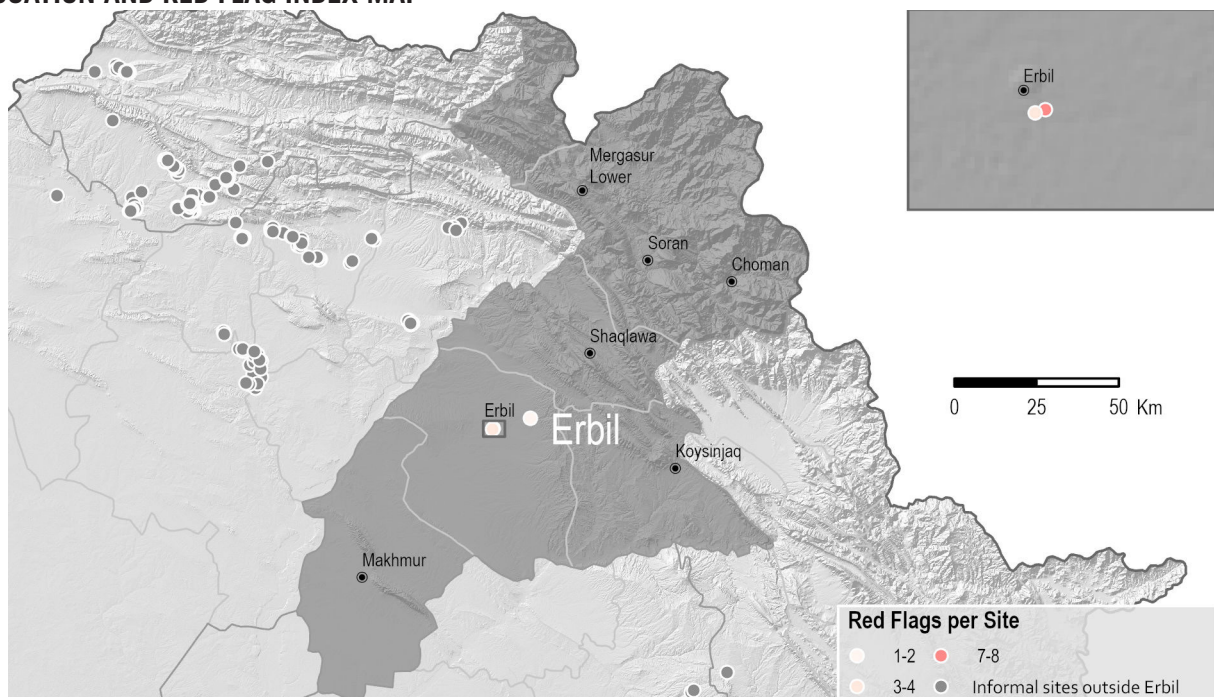
Assessed informal IDP sites:	3
Mean number of households per site:⁴	70
Mean number of individuals per site:⁴	350

RED FLAG INDEX

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On average, KIs reported **4/18** red flag indicators per site in Erbil governorate.

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



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² As reported by the combined IOM ILA IV 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.

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The below table lists each indicator included in the red flag index, and the number of sites in the governorate where the KI 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 (/3)
Presence of female-headed households at the site	3
Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁵	0
Presence of unaccompanied minors in the site ⁶	1
Presence of households that are at risk of being forcibly evicted	0
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	1
Sites with significant electrical concerns ⁷	0
Sites without any fire safety equipment	2
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	0
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to water in the 30 days prior ⁸	1
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁹	1
Sites with less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) attending formal education	1
Sites with evidence of open defecation taking place	0
Sites without a functioning health care centre within 5km distance from the site	0
Sites without a functioning hospital within 10km distance from the site	0
Sites with tensions between the site residents and the host community surrounding the site	0
Sites where security incidents have occurred within the 30 days prior	0
Sites where residents feel unsafe	0
Sites with minors (under the age of 18) working in the 30 days prior	3

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

Collective centre  3/3

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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

1. Ninewa (2/3)

⁵ 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.

⁶ Unaccompanied minor includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative.

⁷ Significant electrical concerns were considered to be no electricity to the whole site, not enough electricity supply to the site, poor wiring, low and uncovered electrical pylons, electrical sockets near water, overloaded circuits, other.

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SHELTER

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

1. Non-residential building (2/3)
2. Unfinished or abandoned building (1/3)

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



HEALTHCARE

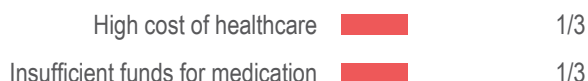
Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **0 of 3 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 5km away

In 1 of 3 sites, the KI reported that households **encountered problems accessing healthcare** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 1 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top reported issues, by number of sites, were*



WASH

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



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 at least one day during the 30 days preceding data collection

FOOD SECURITY

Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites



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

In 1 of 3 sites, the KI reported that households **faced challenges in accessing food**

Of the 1 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three reported issues, by number of sites, were*



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

LIVELIHOODS

In 2 of 3 sites, the KI reported that households **faced barriers accessing livelihoods** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 2 sites where KIs reported barriers to accessing livelihoods, the top three barriers, by number of sites, were*

Increased competition for jobs  2/3

In 3 out of 3 sites KIs reported that children in the site were **engaged in paid labour**

EDUCATION

In 2 of 3 sites, the KI reported that school-aged children **faced challenges to accessing formal education**

Of the 2 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  1/2

Limited economic resources  1/2

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

 In **2 of 3 sites**

the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

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

Reported tensions with host community, by number of sites

 In **0 of 3 sites** the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

 In **0 of 3 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

 In **0 of 3 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

Security incident reported 0/3

Site residents reported to feel unsafe 0/3

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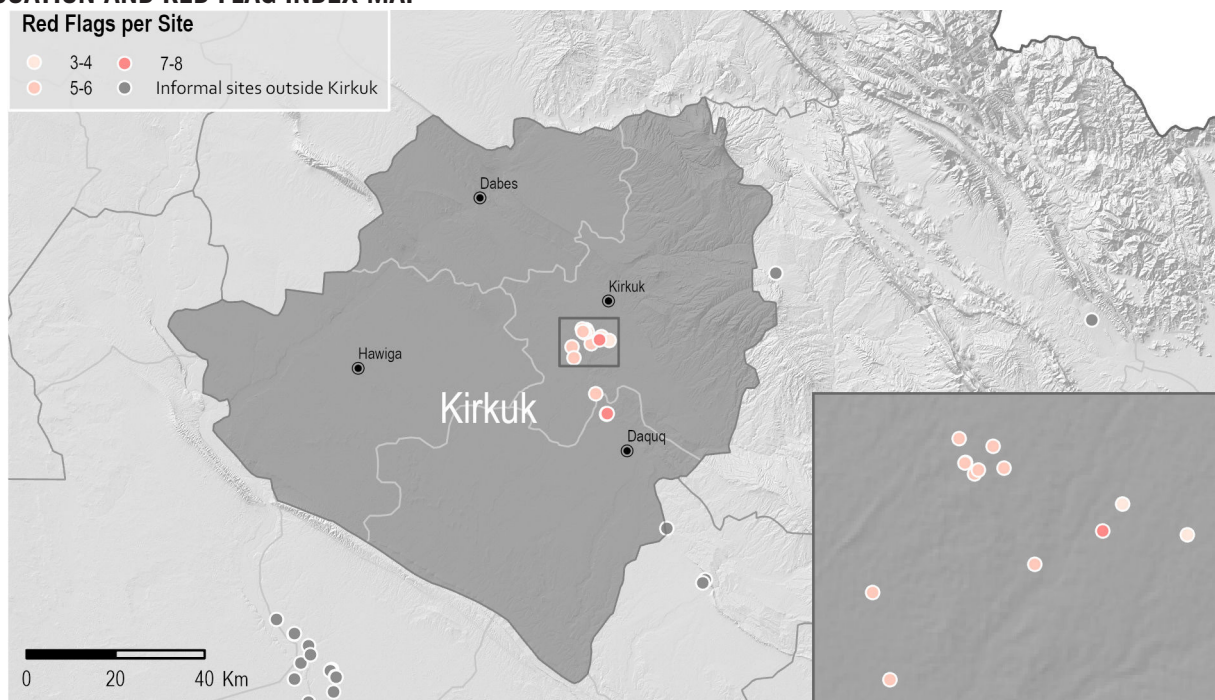
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Mean number of households per site:⁴	200
Mean number of individuals per site:⁴	1000

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On average, KIs reported **6/18** red flag indicators per site in Kirkuk governorate.

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2019).

² As reported by the combined IOM ILA IV 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 KI 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 (/18)
Presence of female-headed households at the site	18
Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁵	12
Presence of unaccompanied minors in the site ⁶	10
Presence of households that are at risk of being forcibly evicted	0
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	3
Sites with significant electrical concerns ⁷	4
Sites without any fire safety equipment	18
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	0
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to water in the 30 days prior ⁸	0
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁹	7
Sites with less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) attending formal education	2
Sites with evidence of open defecation taking place	11
Sites without a functioning health care centre within 5km distance from the site	6
Sites without a functioning hospital within 10km distance from the site	4
Sites with tensions between the site residents and the host community surrounding the site	0
Sites where security incidents have occurred within the 30 days prior	0
Sites where residents feel unsafe	0
Sites with minors (under the age of 18) working in the 30 days prior	18

DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated household demographics

Average reported household size (estimated total number of individuals/ estimated total number of households): **5**

SITE TYPOLOGY

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

Dispersed settlements		13/18
Small settlement		4/18
Collective centre		1/18

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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

1. Kirkuk (12/18)
2. Ninewa (3/18)
3. Salah al Din (2/18)

⁵ 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.

⁶ Unaccompanied minor includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative.

⁷ Significant electrical concerns were considered to be no electricity to the whole site, not enough electricity supply to the site, poor wiring, low and uncovered electrical pylons, electrical sockets near water, overloaded circuits, other.

⁸ The KI was asked to report how many days in the 30 days prior to interview, on average, households in the site 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. The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

⁹ The KI was asked to report how many days in the last seven days, on average, households did not have sufficient access to food (i.e. fewer than 2 meals per day). The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

SHELTER

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

1. Unfinished or abandoned building (17/18)
2. House (2/18)
3. Apartment (1/18)

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

Protection from climatic conditions ¹⁰		15/18
Improve stability of structure		11/18
Improve privacy		7/18

HEALTHCARE




Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **6 of 18 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 5km away

In 17 of 18 sites, the KI reported that households **encountered problems accessing healthcare** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 17 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top four reported issues, by number of sites, were*

High cost of healthcare		12/18
Medication not available		8/18
Insufficient funds for medication		4/18




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

Protected open well		7/18
Municipal water network (communal access)		6/18
Municipal water network (private access)		5/18

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

In **0 of 18 sites**



the KI reported that site residents did not have access to their primary source of drinking water for at least one day during the 30 days preceding data collection

FOOD SECURITY

Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites

In **7 of 18 sites**



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

In 0 of 18 sites, the KI reported that households **faced challenges in accessing food**

Of the 0 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three reported issues, by number of sites, were*

None	0/18
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LIVELIHOODS

In 14 of 18 sites, the KI reported that households faced barriers accessing livelihoods in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 14 sites where KIs reported barriers to accessing livelihoods, the top three barriers, by number of sites, were*

Increased competition for jobs		14/18
Lack of personal connections		5/18
Underqualified for jobs available		2/18

In 18 out of 18 sites KIs reported that children in the site were engaged in paid labour

EDUCATION

In 10 of 18 sites, the KI reported that school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education

Of the 10 sites where KIs reported school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education, the top three issues, by number of sites, were*

Children have to work		6/10
Physical/logistical constraints		2/10
Limited economic resources		2/10

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

 In **16 of 18 sites** the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

In 0 of 18 sites the KI reported that forced evictions had occurred in the 3 months preceding data collection

Reported tensions with host community, by number of sites

 In **0 of 18 sites** the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

 In **17 of 18 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	0/18
Site residents reported to feel unsafe	0/18

 In **18 of 18 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

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

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Following the conflict against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant which came to an end in December 2017, internal displacement remains a critical issue throughout Iraq. As of 31 August 2019, there remains 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ Of these, an estimated 60,000 are living in informal sites according to the International Office for Migration Integrated Location Assessment (ILA), the residents of which have limited and often unstable access to services and assistance provided by both government and humanitarian actors.² In order to inform targeting of humanitarian services to this population, REACH launched round VIII 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 1 September to 15 October 2019 by

REACH. The assessment targeted informal sites, as defined by CCCM.³ Sites were identified using the IOM ILA round 4. Only sites with 15 or more families living in critical shelters were selected for assessment. One Key Informant (KI) interview was conducted per site 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 gives an overview of key demographic and sectoral findings for assessed informal sites in Ninewa governorate.

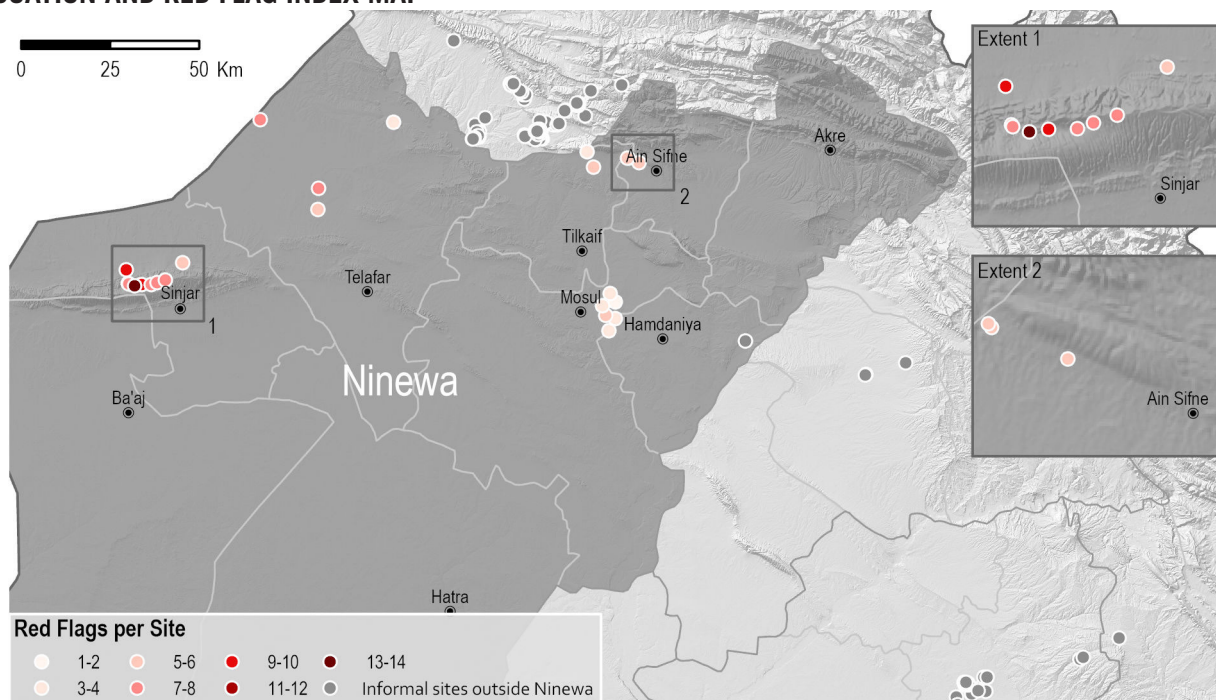
Assessed informal IDP sites:	24
Mean number of households per site:⁴	70
Mean number of individuals per site:⁴	350

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. In addition, indicators are shown separately to underline sector-specific concerns.

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

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2019).

² As reported by the combined IOM ILA IV 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 KI 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 (/24)
Presence of female-headed households at the site	21
Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁵	6
Presence of unaccompanied minors in the site ⁶	5
Presence of households that are at risk of being forcibly evicted	7
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	14
Sites with significant electrical concerns ⁷	16
Sites without any fire safety equipment	22
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	1
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to water in the 30 days prior ⁸	8
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁹	17
Sites with less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) attending formal education	6
Sites with evidence of open defecation taking place	4
Sites without a functioning health care centre within 5km distance from the site	6
Sites without a functioning hospital within 10km distance from the site	10
Sites with tensions between the site residents and the host community surrounding the site	3
Sites where security incidents have occurred within the 30 days prior	0
Sites where residents feel unsafe	0
Sites with minors (under the age of 18) working in the 30 days prior	24

DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated household demographics

Average reported household size (estimated total number of individuals/ estimated total number of households): **5**

SITE TYPOLOGY

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

Dispersed settlements		16/24
Collective centre		7/24
Small settlement		1/24

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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

1. Ninewa (24/24)

⁵ 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.

⁶ Unaccompanied minor includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative.

⁷ Significant electrical concerns were considered to be no electricity to the whole site, not enough electricity supply to the site, poor wiring, low and uncovered electrical pylons, electrical sockets near water, overloaded circuits, other.

⁸ The KI was asked to report how many days in the 30 days prior to interview, on average, households in the site 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. The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.




⁹ The KI was asked to report how many days in the last seven days, on average, households did not have sufficient access to food (i.e. fewer than 2 meals per day). The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

SHELTER

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

1. Tent (8/24)
2. Unfinished or abandoned building (6/24)
3. House (5/24)

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

Protection from climatic conditions ¹⁰		20/24
Improve basic infrastructure		13/24
Improve privacy		10/24

HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **6 of 24 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 5km away




In 24 of 24 sites, the KI reported that households **encountered problems accessing healthcare** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 24 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top reported issues, by number of sites, were*

High cost of healthcare		17/24
Lack of healthcare professionals		12/24
Medication not available		12/24

WASH

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

Municipal water network (communal access)		12/24
Water trucking		5/24
Municipal water network (private access)		4/24

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 at least one day during the 30 days preceding data collection

FOOD SECURITY

Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites



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

In 16 of 24 sites, the KI reported that households **faced challenges in accessing food**

Of the 16 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three reported issues, by number of sites, were*

Physical/logistical constraints		13/24
Limited economic resources		10/24
No cooking facilities		3/24

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

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



LIVELIHOODS

In 24 of 24 sites, the KI reported that households **faced barriers accessing livelihoods** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 24 sites where KIs reported barriers to accessing livelihoods, the top three barriers, by number of sites, were*




Increased competition for jobs		20/24
Available jobs too far away		9/24
Lack of personal connections		8/24

In 24 out of 24 sites KIs reported that children in the site were **engaged in paid labour**

EDUCATION

In 22 of 24 sites, the KI reported that school-aged children **faced challenges to accessing formal education**

Of the 22 sites where KIs reported school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education, the top three issues, by number of sites, were*

Not enough schools or classrooms		12/22
Physical/logistical constraints		12/22
Not enough teachers		11/22

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

 In **18 of 24 sites** the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

In 4 of 24 sites the KI reported that **forced evictions had occurred** in the 3 months preceding data collection

Reported tensions with host community, by number of sites

 In **3 of 24 sites** the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

 In **16 of 24 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	0/24
Site residents reported to feel unsafe	0/24

 In **21 of 24 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

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

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Following the conflict against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant which came to an end in December 2017, internal displacement remains a critical issue throughout Iraq. As of 31 August 2019, there remains 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ Of these, an estimated 60,000 are living in informal sites according to the International Office for Migration Integrated Location Assessment (ILA), the residents of which have limited and often unstable access to services and assistance provided by both government and humanitarian actors.² In order to inform targeting of humanitarian services to this population, REACH launched round VIII 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 1 September to 15 October 2019 by

REACH. The assessment targeted informal sites, as defined by CCCM.³ Sites were identified using the IOM ILA round 4. Only sites with 15 or more families living in critical shelters were selected for assessment. One Key Informant (KI) interview was conducted per site 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 gives an overview of key demographic and sectoral findings for assessed informal sites in Salah al Din governorate.

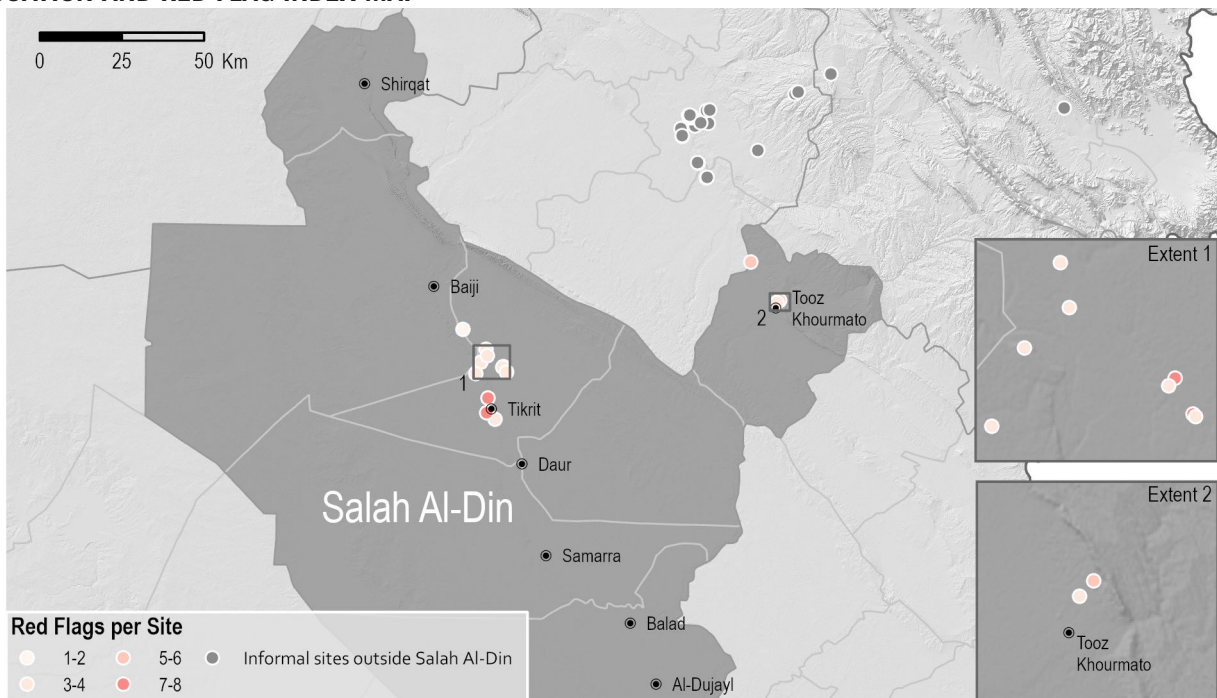
Assessed informal IDP sites:	15
Mean number of households per site:⁴	80
Mean number of individuals per site:⁴	400

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. In addition, indicators are shown separately to underline sector-specific concerns.

On average, KIs reported **5/18** red flag indicators per site in Salah al Din governorate.

SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



¹ IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2019).

² As reported by the combined IOM ILA IV 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 KI 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 (/15)
Presence of female-headed households at the site	13
Presence of child-headed households at the site ⁵	4
Presence of unaccompanied minors in the site ⁶	2
Presence of households that are at risk of being forcibly evicted	0
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	4
Sites with significant electrical concerns ⁷	7
Sites without any fire safety equipment	15
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	0
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to water in the 30 days prior ⁸	1
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior ⁹	9
Sites with less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) attending formal education	3
Sites with evidence of open defecation taking place	0
Sites without a functioning health care centre within 5km distance from the site	3
Sites without a functioning hospital within 10km distance from the site	4
Sites with tensions between the site residents and the host community surrounding the site	0
Sites where security incidents have occurred within the 30 days prior	0
Sites where residents feel unsafe	0
Sites with minors (under the age of 18) working in the 30 days prior	15

DEMOGRAPHICS




Estimated household demographics

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

5

SITE TYPOLOGY

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

Collective centre		9/15
Dispersed settlement		5/15
Self-settled site		1/15

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN

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

1. Salah al Din (9/15)
2. Kirkuk (5/15)
3. Diyala (1/15)

⁵ 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.

⁶ Unaccompanied minor includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative.

⁷ Significant electrical concerns were considered to be no electricity to the whole site, not enough electricity supply to the site, poor wiring, low and uncovered electrical pylons, electrical sockets near water, overloaded circuits, other.

⁸ The KI was asked to report how many days in the 30 days prior to interview, on average, households in the site 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. The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

⁹ The KI was asked to report how many days in the last seven days, on average, households did not have sufficient access to food (i.e. fewer than 2 meals per day). The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.



SHELTER

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

1. House (12/15)
2. Unfinished or abandoned building (6/15)
3. Damaged residential building (2/15)

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

Protection from climatic conditions ¹⁰		6/15
Improve safety and security		5/15
Improve privacy		4/15

HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **3 of 15 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 5km away



In 6 of 15 sites, the KI reported that households **encountered problems accessing healthcare** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 6 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top four reported issues, by number of sites, were*

High cost of healthcare		3/15
Lack of healthcare professionals		3/15
Facilities not equipped		2/15

WASH

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

Municipal water network		14/15
(communal access)		1/15
Borehole or well		1/15

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 at least one day during the 30 days preceding data collection

FOOD SECURITY



Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites



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

In 8 of 15 sites, the KI reported that households **faced challenges in accessing food**

Of the 8 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three reported issues, by number of sites, were*

Limited economic resources		4/15
Security constraints		3/15
No cooking facilities		3/15

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

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

LIVELIHOODS

In 11 of 15 sites, the KI reported that households **faced barriers accessing livelihoods** in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 11 sites where KIs reported barriers to accessing livelihoods, the top three barriers, by number of sites, were*




Lack of personal connections		6/15
Only low-skilled/low-paid jobs available		5/15
Increased competition for jobs		4/15

In 15 out of 15 sites KIs reported that children in the site were **engaged in paid labour**

EDUCATION

In 6 of 15 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*

Not enough schools or classrooms		3/6
Not enough teachers		3/6
Physical/logistical constraints		2/6

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

 In **12 of 15 sites** the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

PROTECTION

In 0 of 15 sites the KI reported that **forced evictions had occurred** in the 3 months preceding data collection

Reported tensions with host community, by number of sites

 In **0 of 15 sites** the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

 In **8 of 15 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	0/15
Site residents reported to feel unsafe	0/15

 In **3 of 15 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

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