

INFORMAL SITES

INFORMAL SITES PROFILING IDPs IN IRAQ

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq resulted in large scale displacement and, although many have since returned, approximately 1.2 million individuals remain internally displaced.¹ As of June 2020, the number of IDP households living in informal shelters throughout the country was approximately 13,880 across 767 sites, which was exacerbated in October 2020, with the restart of camp closures by the government.²

Informal sites were identified using data from Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster partners and International Organisation for Migration - Data Tracking Matrix's Integrated Location Assessment V (IOM-DTM's ILA V). Sites with 30 or more families and the presence of critical shelters were prioritised. A mixed method approach to data collection was employed for this assessment,

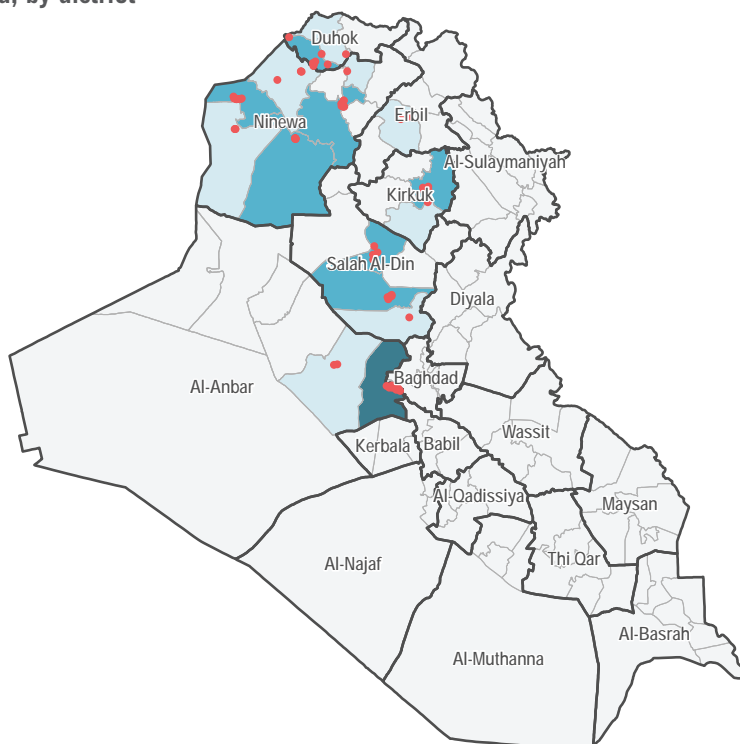
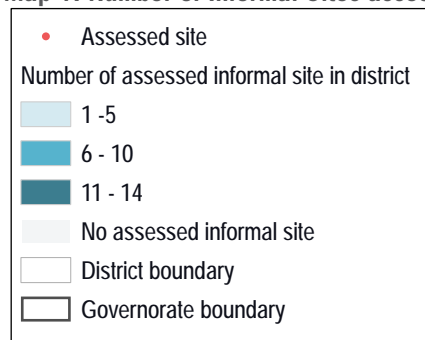
consisting of face-to-face and remote data collection, depending on the COVID-19 caseload and associated access in the location at the time.³ For face-to-face data collection, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling approach (90% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error) was employed at district level. Where remote data collection was employed, the purposive sampling method aimed to reach enough surveys to keep the sample size consistent with the calculated representative sample sizes; however, findings are not statistically representative with a quantifiable degree of precision.

Data collection was conducted between 11 November and 24 December 2020, across 62 informal sites and 20 unique locations, located in 17 districts and 6 governorates.⁵ In total, 1,534 IDP households were interviewed. For more information about the rationale and methodology behind the assessment, please see the [Terms of Reference](#)

KEY SECTORAL FINDINGS

- **Humanitarian assistance:** In the three months prior to data collection, 45% of families reported receiving assistance.
- **Shelter conditions:** Unfinished and abandoned residential buildings were the most commonly reported shelter type (40%).
- **Safety and security:** Only 1% of families reported feeling unsafe in their location, of these the top reported reason was gender based violence (GBV) inside/outside the household (28%).
- **Livelihood opportunities:** Overall, 81% of families reported earning an income over the 30 days prior to data collection.
- **Food security:** Sixty-five percent (65%) of families reported no challenges to accessing food.
- **Education:** Overall, 48% of families reported there were no challenges to accessing education.
- **Health:** Seventy-three percent (73%) of families reported that their nearest functioning healthcare facility was within 2km from their site.
- **COVID-19:** Eighty-three percent (83%) of families reported access to COVID-19 testing facilities.

Map 1. Number of Informal Sites assessed, by district



¹ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, [OCHA in Iraq](#).

² International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix Integrated Location Assessment V (IOM-DTM ILA V), June 2020, available [here](#).

³ Critical sites are defined as: (informal and irregular settlements, religious buildings, school buildings; unfinished or abandoned buildings; and other informal settlements/ collective centres. This definition

was taken from the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix ILA V, available [here](#).

⁴ Family is defined as immediate relatives, living in the same shelter and sharing the same resources. This also includes minors who are under the care of the family.

⁵ Informal site locations are defined as areas where there are a large number of informal sites grouped together, but where individual sites are not distinguished.



RED FLAG VULNERABILITY INDEX

As part of the assessment, REACH developed a red-flag index in coordination with the CCCM Cluster, to highlight indicators which may lead to increased vulnerability of sites. A total of 24 indicators were selected, and categorised into three vulnerability components: susceptibility, coping capacity, and adaptive capacity. For more in-detailed information on these calculations please see the assessment [Terms of Reference](#).

A score was calculated for each governorate equating to low vulnerability (0 – 0.25), moderate vulnerability (0.26 – 0.5), high vulnerability (0.51 – 0.75), and extreme vulnerability (0.76 – 1).

Red Flag Index Indicators	Anbar	Dohuk	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din
Presence of families reporting priority needs are to make shelters a better place to live	0.94	0.95	0.57	0.85	1.00	1.00
Presence of families reporting their shelter is damaged or in need of repair	0.55	0.49	0.25	0.57	0.50	0.56
Presence of families reporting engaging in regular livelihood opportunities	0.46	0.52	0.35	0.30	0.39	0.35
Presence of families reporting they do not have access to at least 2 meals per day	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02
Presence of families reporting the closest accessible and functioning market is over 2km away	0.05	0.20	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.02
Presence of families reporting garbage disposal is collected after more than 1 week	0.04	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.49	0.06
Presence of families reporting latrine types other than flush/pour toilet	0.03	0.36	0.00	0.02	0.15	0.14
Presence of families reporting soap and water for handwashing is not available	0.88	0.65	0.59	0.79	0.85	0.94
Presence of families reporting not having access to their primary source of drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection	0.09	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.00
Presence of families reporting the closest accessible and functioning health-care facility is over 2km away	0.10	0.20	0.31	0.15	0.23	0.06
Presence of families reporting services were not available at the nearest functioning healthcare facility	0.58	0.71	0.36	0.65	0.64	0.60
Presence of families reporting the closest accessible and functioning hospital is over 2km away	0.60	0.70	0.53	0.55	0.64	0.33
Presence of families reporting services were not available at the nearest functioning hospital facility	0.58	0.71	0.36	0.65	0.64	0.60
Presence of families reporting being at risk of eviction	0.00	0.01	0.41	0.11	0.02	0.02
Presence of families reporting feeling unsafe in the sites	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Presence of families reporting a risk of unexploded ordinance mines or unknown chemicals in the site or surrounding area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Presence of families reporting a lack of fire safety equipment available in the sites	0.89	0.92	0.57	1.00	0.52	0.67
Presence of families reporting there is not a functioning primary school that is accessible to the sites	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.08
Presence of families reporting there is not a functioning secondary school that is accessible to the sites	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.09
Presence of families reporting not seeing/hearing COVID-19 preventative measures actively communicated within their site	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.30	0.10	0.01
Presence of families reporting that vulnerable individuals have not been advised to practice preventative social distancing	0.18	0.33	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.01
Presence of families reporting there are not enough handwashing facilities to meet additional needs	0.08	0.16	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.03
Presence of families reporting not practicing social distancing in communal areas	0.09	0.16	0.03	0.59	0.11	0.01
Presence of families reporting not being able to access COVID-19 testing	0.03	0.38	0.07	0.22	0.07	0.00
Total governorate vulnerability	0.30	0.37	0.25	0.34	0.32	0.27



ANBAR GOVERNORATE

INFORMAL SITES PROFILING IDPs IN IRAQ

ANBAR GOVERNORATE KEY FINDINGS

- **Site conditions:** A large majority (89%) of families reported not having any fire safety equipment available in their site.
- **Humanitarian assistance:** Over three quarters, 76%, of families reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, with the most commonly reported source of services coming from humanitarian organisations (85%) and the government (34%).
- **Shelter conditions:** Seventy-two percent (72%) of families reported their shelters were over 50% damaged.
- **Protection:** The most commonly reported reasons for families feeling unsafe in their sites were GBV inside/outside (40%) and risk of explosive hazards (30%).
- **WASH:** Seventy-eight percent (78%) of families reported having no or limited access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection of which seventy-eight (78%) of families reported buying water from a store as a coping strategy.
- **Food security:** In Anbar Governorate, 99% of families reported having at least two meals per day, with 72% of families reporting having access to a public food distribution system in the three months prior to data collection.
- **Health:** The most commonly reported health issues from families were diarrhea (27%) and fever (21%); however, 45% of families reported no health issues.
- **COVID-19:** Overall, 68% of families reported that their ability to meet their basic needs had worsened due to COVID-19 and 7% of

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of assessed Informal IDP Sites	16
Number of assessed Informal IDP Locations	2
Number of surveys conducted	285

Percentage of families that reported their site was in an urban setting:

Urban	45%
Peri-urban	20%
Rural	35%



Percentage of families that reported their site was located within a community:

Inside a community	77%
Outside a community	23%

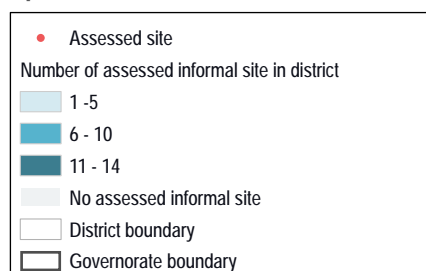


Percentage of families that reported their site was within a cluster of sites:

Single	15%
Clustered	85%

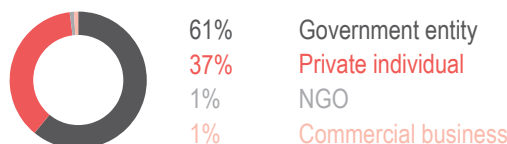


Map 2. Number of Informal Sites assessed, by district



SITE OWNERSHIP AND CONDITIONS

Percentage of families, by site ownership type reported:

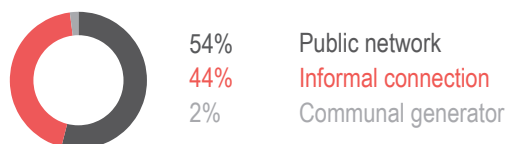


Seventy-nine percent (79%) of families reported that site leadership structures were present, with the most common types of leaders reported as mukhtar (74%), site committee (14%), and tribal leader (6%). Of the families reporting a site leadership structure in place, 93% further reported that the site leadership conducted liaison and advocacy with the local authorities on behalf of the site.

Top 3 reported priority needs:⁶



Most commonly reported electricity sources:



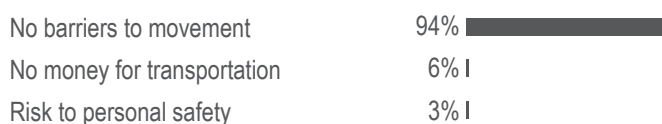
Of families reporting sources of electricity, 99% of families reported having electricity available for more than 4 hours per day, with the average number of days electricity was available at 28, in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported electrical concerns:⁶

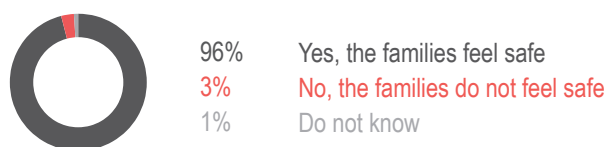


SAFETY AND SECURITY

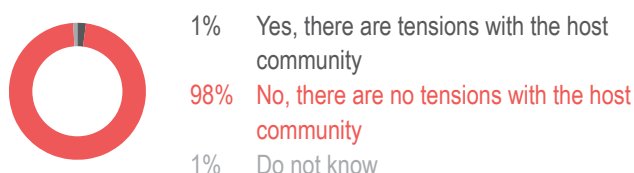
Top 3 reported barriers to movement:⁶



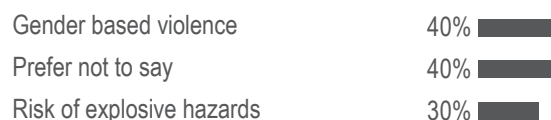
Percentage of families reporting feeling safe in their location:



Percentage of families reporting tensions with the host community:

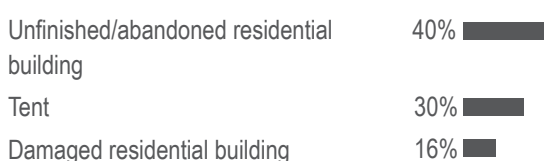


Top 3 reasons that families felt unsafe, reported by families that felt unsafe:⁶

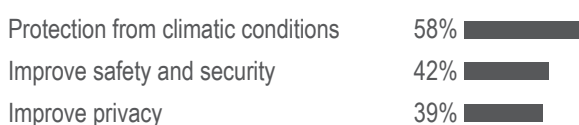


SHELTER

Most commonly reported shelter types:



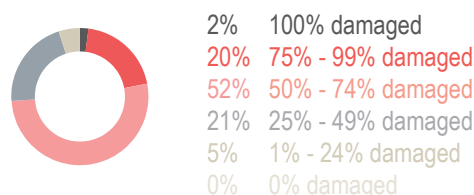
Top 3 reported priority concerns to make shelters a better place to live:⁶



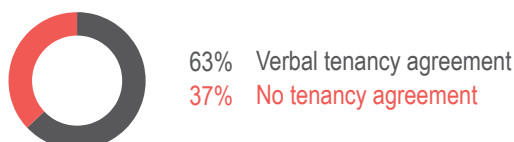
Reported average rent, by family:⁷

145,000 IQD : 99 USD

Percentage of families that reported their shelter was damaged and in need of repair:



Most commonly reported types of tenancy agreement:



It was reported by only 1% of families that their site had experienced evictions, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁷ Conversions from Iraqi Dinar to United States Dollar were done as of December 2020, using [Exchange-Rates website](#).

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for people with physical disabilities in their site:

92%

of families reported their site did not have adequate physical disability support services available for persons in the site

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities in their site:⁸

91%

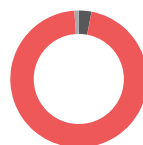
of families reported their site did not have adequate facilities and/or services available for persons in the site with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for mental and psycho-social support in their site:

91%

of families reported their site did not have adequate mental health and psycho-social support services available for persons in the site

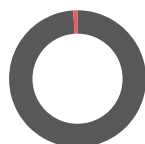
Percentage of families that reported missing documentation needed to move freely:



3% Yes, families are missing documentation
96% No, families are not missing documentation
1% Do not know

FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of families that reported access to at least two meals per day:

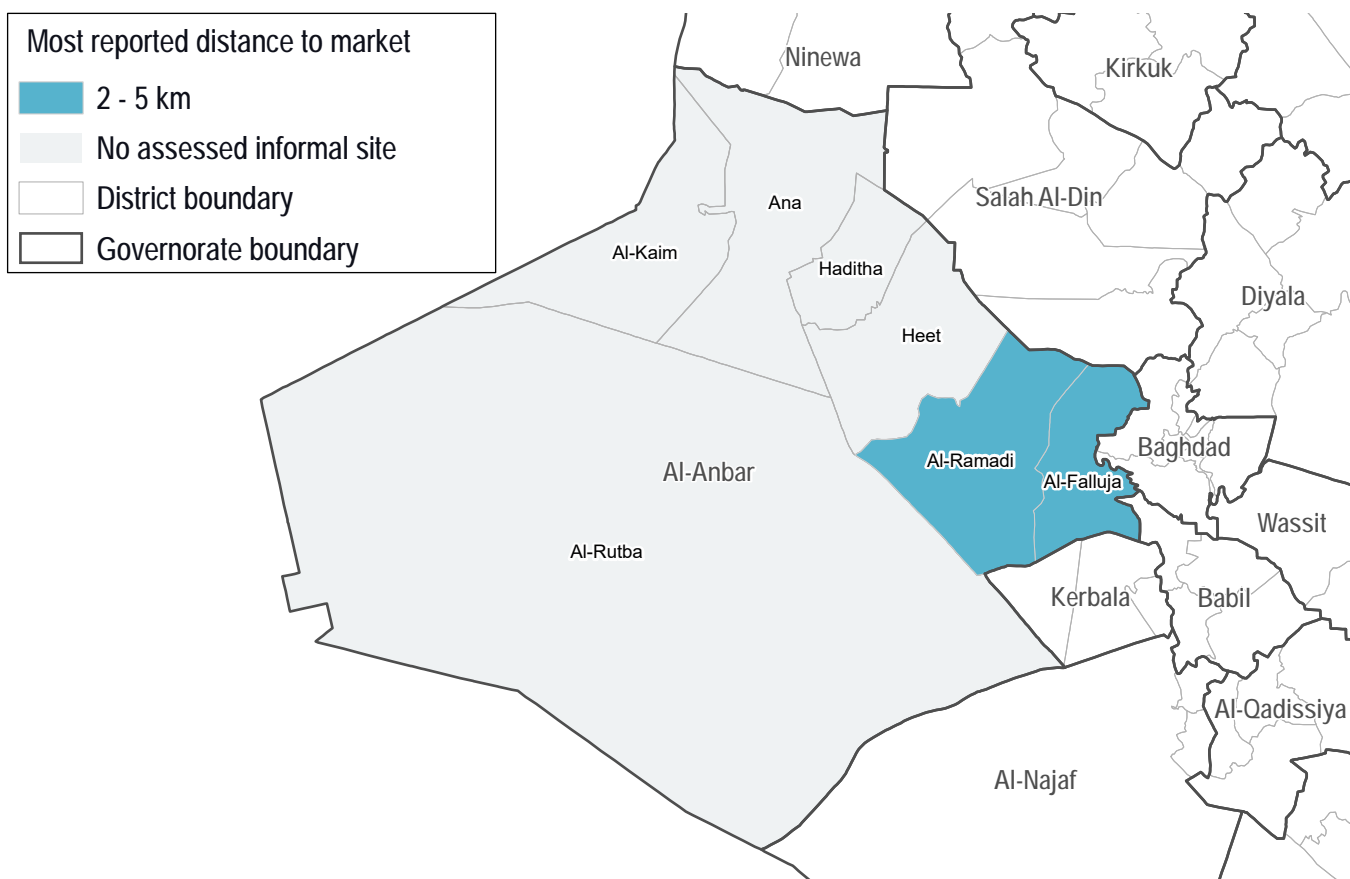


99% Yes, families do have access to at least 2 meals per day
1% No, families do not have access to at least 2 meals per day

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing food:⁶

No challenges 69%
Limited economic resources 18%
No cooking facilities 9%

Map 3. Average distance to the nearest functioning market, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁸ Intellectual disabilities are defined as: difficulty remembering or concentrating, communicating or being understood (using usual language). As defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and

the full definition can be found [here](#).

\$ LIVELIHOODS

Most commonly reported basic food or non-food items that families could not afford, in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁶

All items available	56%
Basic food items	25%
Tools, hardware, and materials	12%

Seventy-seven percent (77%) of families reported earning an income over the 30 days prior to data collection; however, families still reported increased competition for jobs (43%) and that jobs were too far away (19%) as challenges to accessing livelihood/income generating opportunities, whilst 23% reported no challenges.⁶

Most commonly reported primary sources of livelihood:⁶

Casual unskilled labour	34%
Unskilled wage labour	27%
Unskilled agricultural labour	15%

Reported percent of families with a minor working in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{6,9}

8%

of families reported that minors (under the age of 18) in their family had worked in the 30 days prior to data collection.

EDUCATION

Percentage of school aged children (6-11) reportedly attending formal school:^{6,10}



Eighty-nine percent (89%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in primary schools (ages 6-11), and ninety percent (90%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in middle schools (ages 12-18).

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing formal education:^{6,10}

No challenges	74%
Not enough materials	13%
Limited economic resources	6%

While 64% of families reported that **no specific groups of children** had challenges accessing education, 20% of families reported that children with disabilities had challenges to accessing formal education.⁶

Map 4. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary school, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

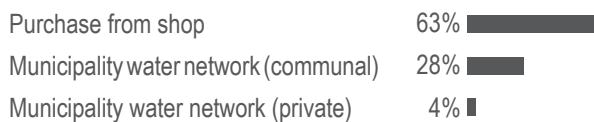
⁹ Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported children present (under 18).

¹⁰ Formal education is defined in the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, 2010, found [here](#): learning opportuni-

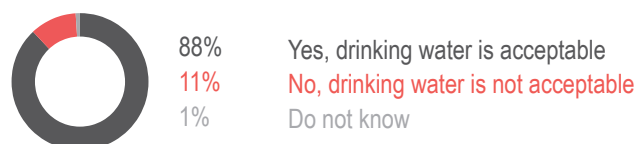
ties provided in a system of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions. It usually involves full time education for children and young people, beginning at between 5 and 7 years and continuing to 20 or 25 years old. It is normally developed by national ministries of education, but in emergency situations may be supported by other education stakeholders.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

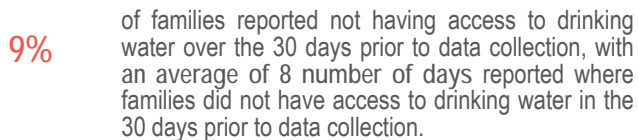
Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water:



Percentage of families that reported drinking water to be acceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell:



Drinking water accessibility in the 30 days prior to data collection:

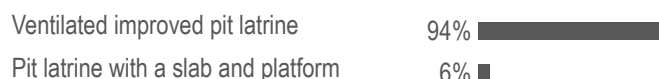


Overall, 17% of families further reported always treating their drinking water and 15% reported sometimes treating their drinking water.

Top reported coping strategies for accessing drinking water:⁶



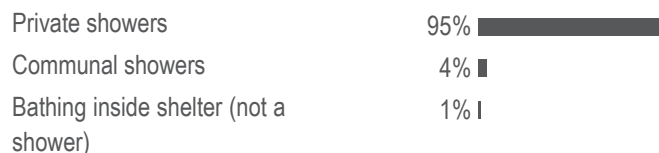
Top reported types of functioning latrines:⁶



Percentage of families that reported that the time frame for solid waste / garbage disposal was sufficient:^{6,11}



Top 3 reported types of functioning showers:⁶



Map 5. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary water source, by district



⁶Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹¹Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported solid waste / garbage disposal took place on the site.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Most commonly reported urgently needed services/assistance:⁶



Fourty percent (40%) of families reported needing more information on how to access services and assistance.

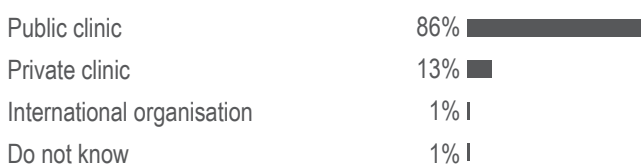
Most commonly reported services/assistance provided in the three months prior to data collection, of those who reported receiving assistance:^{6,12}



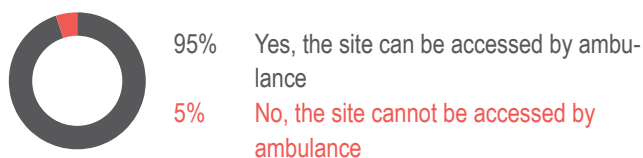
Of the families that reported recieving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, the most commonly reported actors providing assistance were humanitarian organisations (85%), the government (34%), and local NGOs (10%).^{6,12}

HEALTHCARE

Most commonly reported primary healthcare providers:⁶



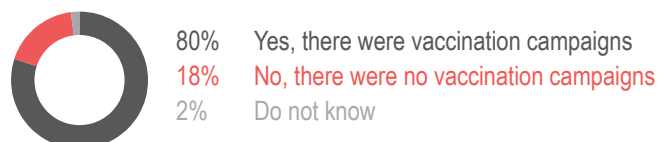
Percentage of families that reported their site could be accessed by ambulance:



Top 3 reported challenges to accessing healthcare:⁶



Percentage of families that reported vaccination campaigns had taken place in their site, in the 12 months prior to data collection:



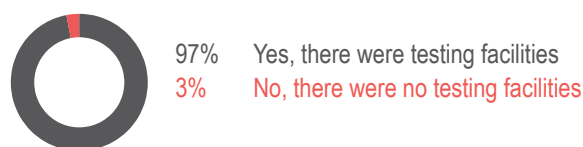
Map 6. Average distance to the nearest functioning heathcare facility or hospital, by district



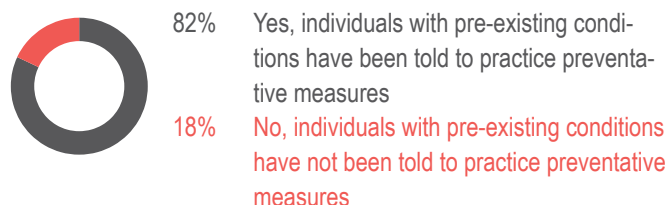
¹² Information is reported as a subset of families who reported recieving services/assistance in the three months prior to data collection.



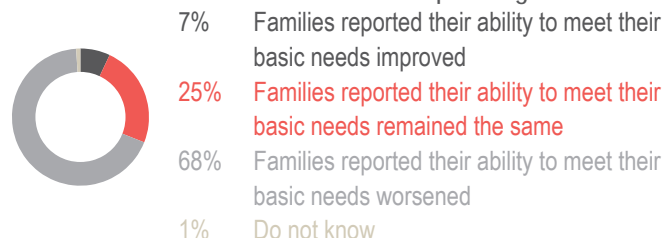
Percentage of families that reported access to COVID-19 testing through a nearby hospital or healthcare facility:



Percentage of families that reported individuals with pre-existing conditions have been advised to practice social distancing preventative measures:

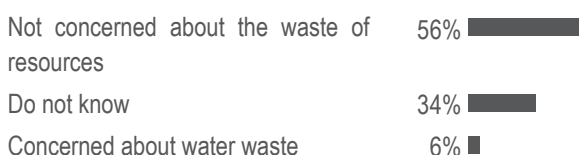


Percentage of families that reported changes to the ability to meet their basic needs since COVID-19 started spreading:

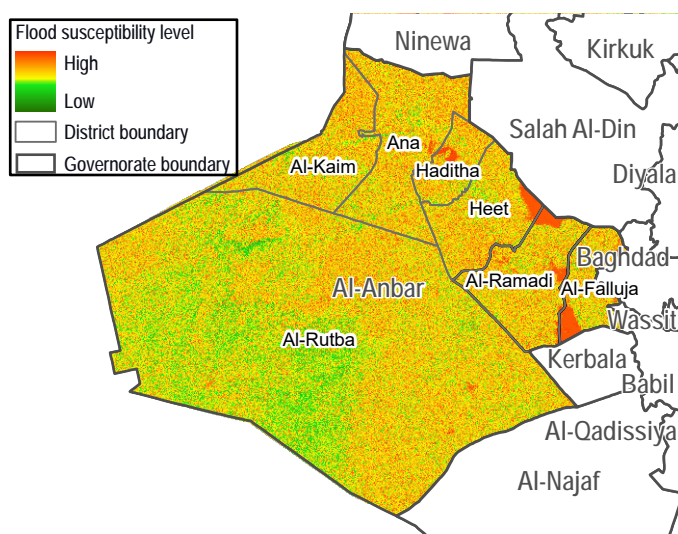


ENVIRONMENT

Percentage of families that reported being concerned about the waste of resources:⁶



Map 7. Flood Susceptibility Map¹³



COVID-19 and infection prevention and control:

92% of families reported there were enough hand-washing facilities to meet additional hand-washing needs.

98% of families reported enough soap and water available at hand-washing facilities throughout the site.

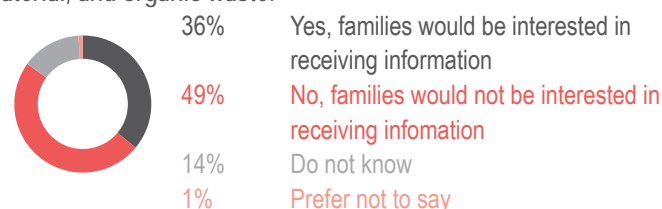
COVID-19 communication and community engagement:

94% of families reported fully or partially complying with instructions to avoid large gatherings (more than 10 people).

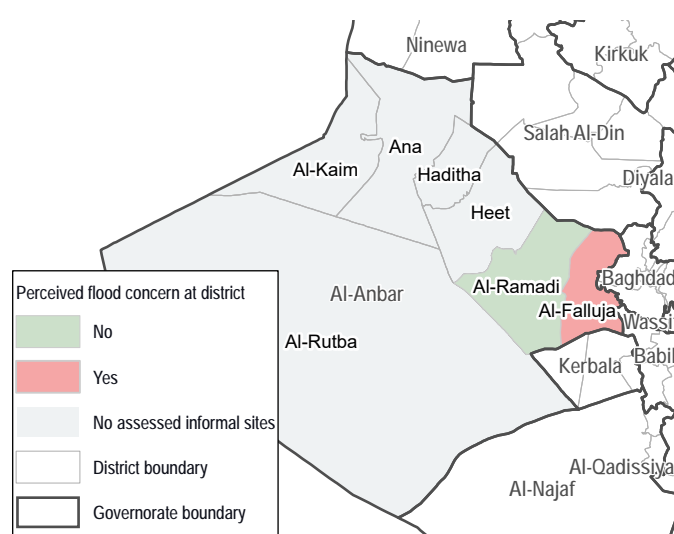
89% of families reported seeing/hearing COVID-19 preventative measures being actively communicated throughout the site.

91% of families reported practicing preventative measures e.g. social distancing (1.5-2m) at shared facilities.

Percentage of families that reported interest in receiving information or assistance on how to mitigate water, energy, material, and organic waste:



Map 8. Perceived Flooding Concern



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹³ For more information on the methodology of the flood susceptibility maps please see [here](#).

DOHUK GOVERNORATE

INFORMAL SITES PROFILING IDPs IN IRAQ

DOHUK GOVERNORATE KEY FINDINGS

- **Site conditions:** A large majority (92%) of families reported not having any fire safety equipment available in their site.
- **Humanitarian assistance:** Only 14% of families reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, with the most commonly reported source of services coming from humanitarian organisations (91%) and the government (5%).
- **Shelter conditions:** Forty-eight percent (48%) of families reported their shelters were over 50% damaged.
- **WASH:** Ten percent (10%) of families reported having no or limited access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection and fifty-three percent (53%) of families reported buying water from a truck as a coping strategy.
- **Food security:** In Dohuk Governorate, 97% of families reported having at least two meals per day, with 50% of families reporting having access to a public food distribution system in the three months prior to data collection.
- **Health:** The most commonly reported health issues from families were fever (10%) and diarrhea (21%); however, 75% of families reported no health issues.
- **COVID-19:** Overall, 79% of families reported that their ability to meet their basic needs had worsened due to COVID-19 while 2% of families reported their ability to do so had increased.

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of assessed Informal IDP Sites	5
Number of assessed Informal IDP Locations	4
Number of surveys conducted	569

Percentage of families that reported their site was in an urban setting:

Urban	1%
Peri-urban	36%
Rural	63%



Percentage of families reporting that their site was located within a community:

Inside a community	62%
Outside a community	38%



Percentage of families reporting that their site was within a cluster of sites:

Single	48%
Clustered	52%

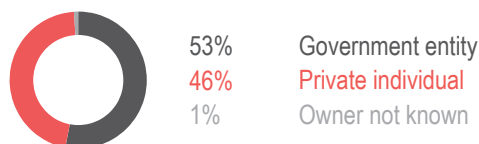


Map 2. Number of Informal Sites assessed, by district



SITE OWNERSHIP AND CONDITIONS

Percentage of families, by site ownership type reported:



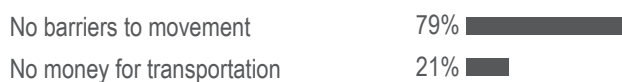
Seventy-six percent (76%) of families reported that site leadership structures were present, with the most common type of leader reported as mukhtar (100%). Of the families reporting a site leadership structure in place, 58% further reported that the site leadership conducted liaison and advocacy with the local authorities on behalf of the site.

Top 3 reported priority needs:⁶

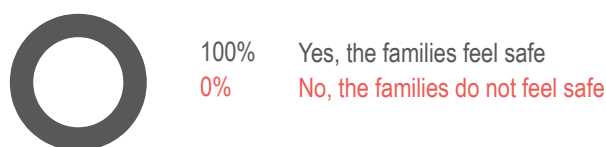


SAFETY AND SECURITY

Top 3 reported barriers to movement:⁶

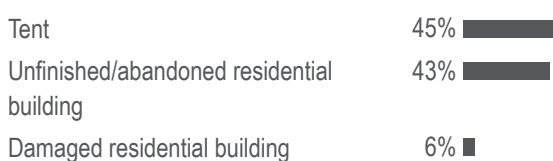


Percentage of families reporting feeling safe in their location:

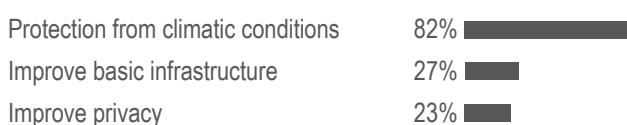


SHELTER

Most commonly reported shelter types:



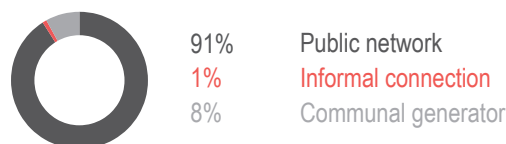
Top 3 reported priority concerns to make shelters a better place to live:⁶



Reported average rent, by family:⁷

91,000 IQD : 62 USD

Most commonly reported electricity sources:



Of families reporting sources of electricity, 99% of families reported having electricity available for more than 4 hours per day, with the average number of days electricity was available at 28, in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported electrical concerns:⁶



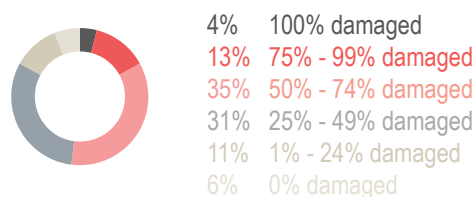
Percentage of families reporting tensions with the host community:



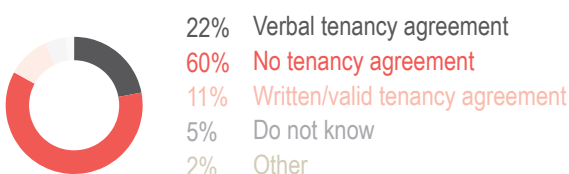
Top 3 reasons that families felt unsafe, reported by families that felt unsafe:⁶

No reasons reported as all families reported feeling safe in their locations

Percentage of families that reported their shelter was damaged and in need of repair:



Most commonly reported types of tenancy agreement:⁶



It was further reported that 2% of families had been evicted from sites, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁷ Conversions from Iraqi Dinar to United States Dollar were done as of December 2020, using [Exchange-Rates website](#).



Number of families that reported adequate services were available for people with physical disabilities in their site:

77%

of families reported their site did not have adequate physical disability support services available for persons in the site

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities in their site:⁸

77%

of families reported their site did not have adequate facilities and/or services available for persons in the site with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for mental and psycho-social support in their site:

67%

of families reported their site did not have adequate mental health and psycho-social support services available for persons in the site

Percentage of families that reported missing documentation needed to move freely:



21% Yes, families are missing documentation
77% No, families are not missing documentation
2% Do not know

FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of families reporting access to at least two meals per day:



97% Yes, families do have access to at least 2 meals per day
3% No, families do not have access to at least 2 meals per day

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing food:⁶

Limited economic resources	40%
No challenges	40%
No cooking facilities	16%

Map 3. Average distance to the nearest functioning market, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁸ Intellectual disabilities are defined as: difficulty remembering or concentrating, communicating or being understood (using usual language). As defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and

the full definition can be found [here](#).

\$ LIVELIHOODS

Most commonly reported basic food or non-food items that families could not afford, in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁶

Kerosene	50%
Basic food items	32%
All items available	26%

Seventy-five percent (75%) of families reported earning an income over the 30 days prior to data collection; however, families still reported increased competition for jobs (69%), jobs were too far away (26%), and that they were underqualified for jobs (17%) as the top three challenges to accessing livelihood/income generating opportunities.⁶

📖 EDUCATION

Percentage of school aged children (6-11) reportedly attending formal school:^{6,10}



Ninety-four percent (94%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in primary schools (ages 6-11), and ninety-two percent (92%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in middle schools (ages 12-18).

Most commonly reported primary sources of livelihood:⁶

Casual unskilled labour	42%
Unskilled wage labour	19%
Public security official	8%

Reported percent of families with a minor working in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{6,9}

5%

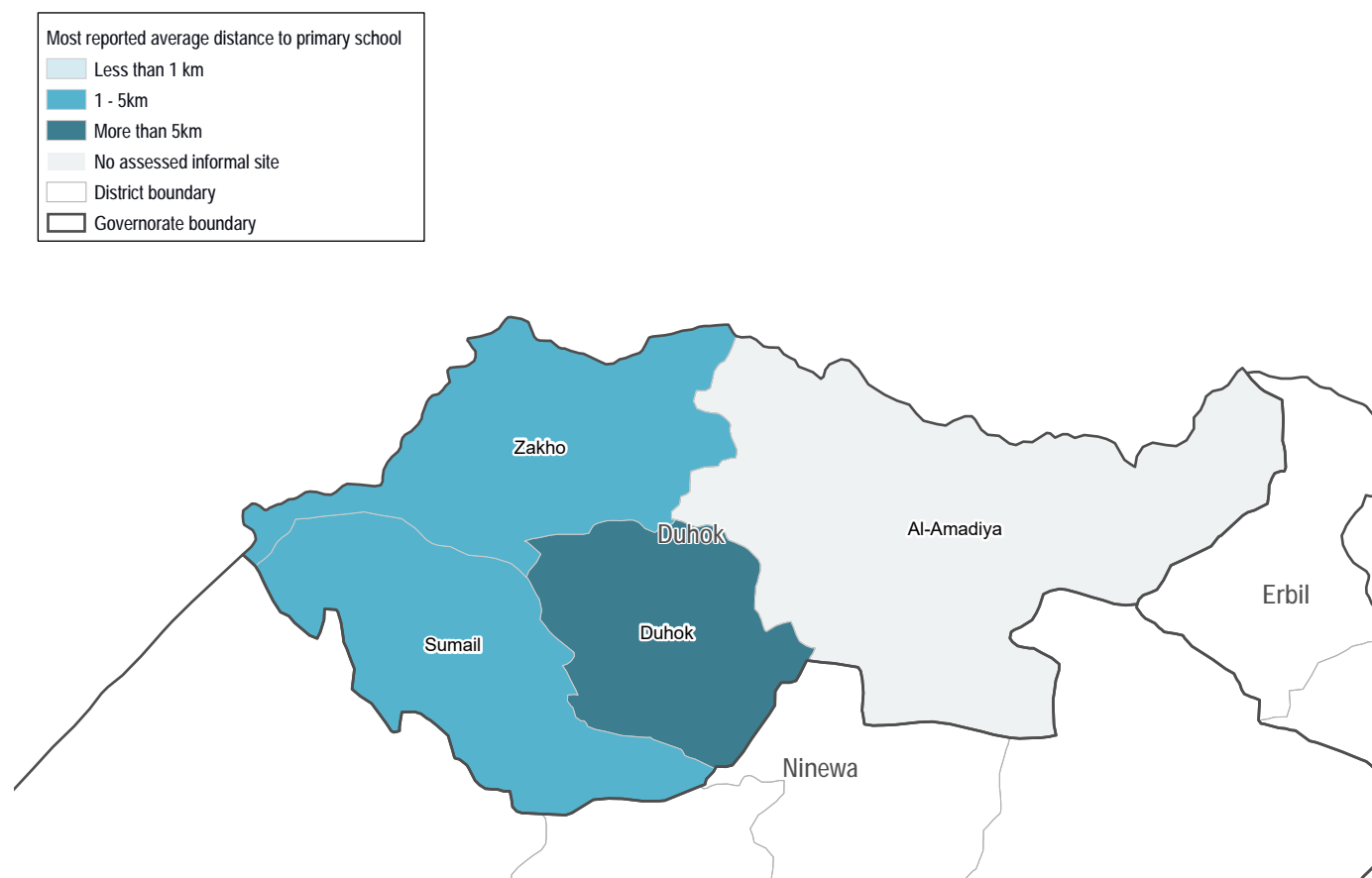
of families reported that minors (under the age of 18) in their family had worked in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing formal education:^{6,10}

No challenges	44%
Limited economic resources	33%
Physical/logistical constraints	25%

While 79% of families reported that no specific groups of children had challenges accessing education, 7% of families reported that female children in primary school and females in middle school had challenges to accessing formal education.

Map 4. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary schools and secondary schools, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁹ Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported children present (under 18).

¹⁰ Formal education is defined in the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, 2010, found [here](#): learning opportunities

provided in a system of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions. It usually involves full time education for children and young people, beginning at between 5 and 7 years and continuing to 20 or 25 years old. It is normally developed by national ministries of education, but in emergency situations may be supported by other education stakeholders.

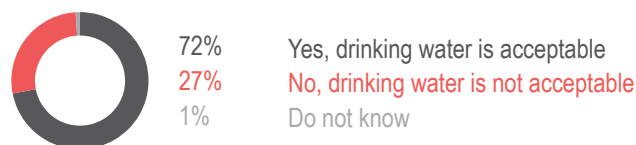


WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water:

Municipality water network (private)	58%	<div></div>
Municipality water network (communal)	35%	<div></div>
Informal Connection	14%	<div></div>

Percentage of families that reported drinking water to be acceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell:



Drinking water accessibility in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁶

10%

of families reported not having access to drinking water over the 30 days prior to data collection, with an average of 3 number of days reported where families did not have access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection..

Top reported coping strategies for accessing drinking water:⁶

Purchase from truck	53%	<div></div>
Borrow from a friend	35%	<div></div>
Purchase from shop	9%	<div></div>

Top reported types of functioning latrines:⁶

Pit latrine with a slab and platform	67%	<div></div>
Flush/pour latrine	27%	<div></div>
Pit latrine without a slab and platform	12%	<div></div>

Percentage of families that reported that the time frame for solid waste / garbage disposal was sufficient:^{6,11}



Top 3 reported types of functioning showers:⁶

Private showers	76%	<div></div>
Communal showers	25%	<div></div>
Bathing inside shelter (not a shower)	1%	<div></div>

Map 5. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary water source, by district



⁶Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹¹Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported solid waste / garbage disposal took place on the site.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

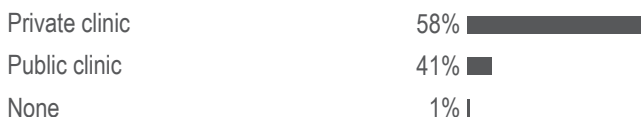
Most commonly reported urgently needed services/assistance:⁶



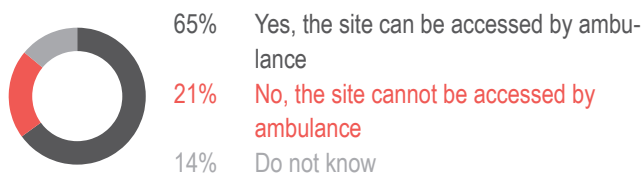
Forty-one percent (41%) of families reported needing more information on how to access services and assistance.

HEALTHCARE

Most commonly reported primary healthcare providers:⁶



Number of sites that can reportedly be accessed by ambulance:

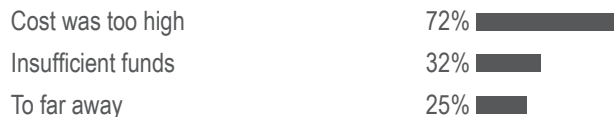


Most commonly reported services/assistance provided in the three months prior to data collection, of those who reported receiving assistance:^{6,12}

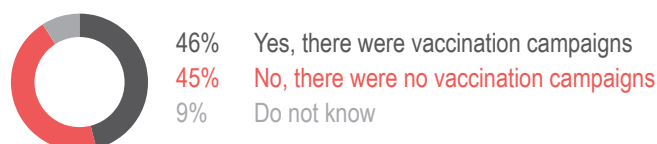


Of the families that reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, the most commonly reported actors providing assistance were humanitarian organisations (86%), the government (30%), and charities (12%).^{6,12}

Top 3 reported challenges to accessing healthcare:⁶



Number of sites where vaccination campaigns were reported in the 12 months prior to data collection:



Map 6. Average distance to the nearest functioning healthcare facility or hospital, by district

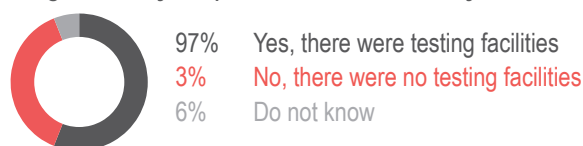


⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

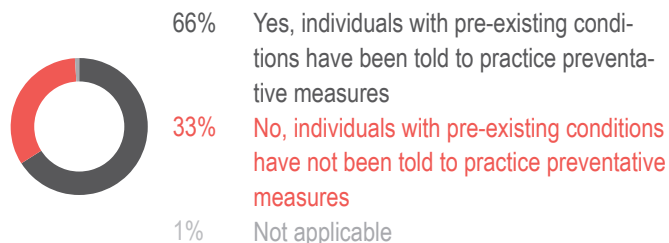
¹² Information is reported as a subset of families who reported receiving services/assistance in the three months prior to data collection.



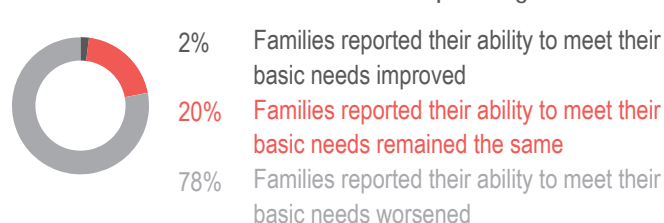
Percentage of families that reported access to COVID-19 testing through a nearby hospital or healthcare facility:



Percentage of families that reported individuals with pre-existing conditions have been advised to practice social distancing preventative measures:



Percentage of families that reported changes to the ability to meet their basic needs since COVID-19 started spreading:



COVID-19 and infection prevention and control:

84% of families reported there were enough hand-washing facilities to meet additional hand-washing needs.

97% of families reported enough soap and water available at hand-washing facilities throughout the site.

COVID-19 communication and community engagement:

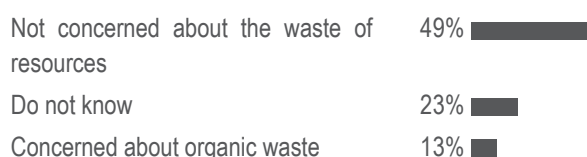
94% of families reported fully or partially complying with instructions to avoid large gatherings (more than 10 people).

79% of families reported seeing/hearing COVID-19 preventative measures being actively communicated throughout the site.

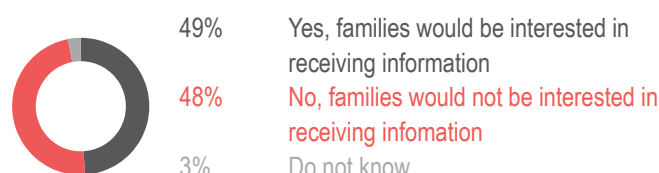
84% of families reported practicing preventative measures e.g. social distancing (1.5-2m) at shared facilities.

ENVIRONMENT

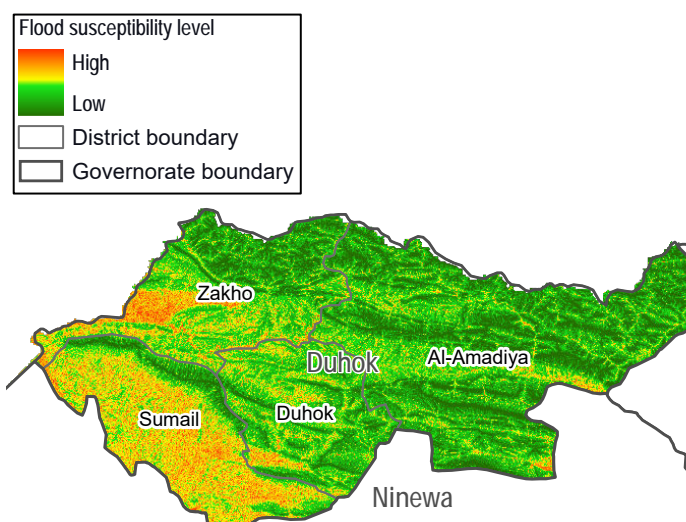
Percentage of families that reported being concerned about the waste of resources:⁶



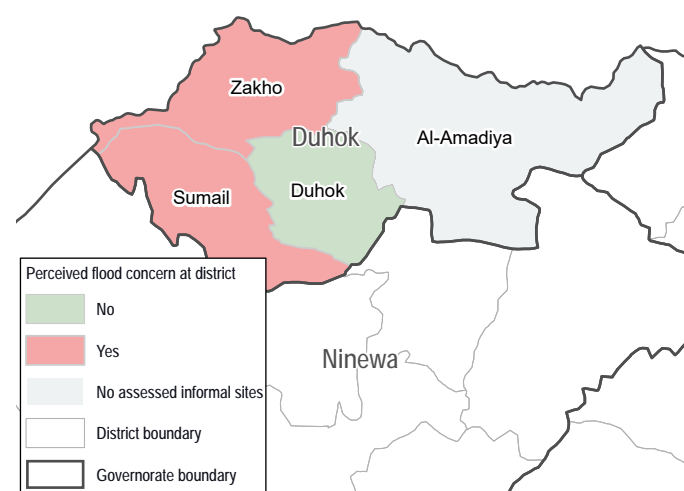
Percentage of families that reported interest in receiving information or assistance on how to mitigate water, energy, material, and organic waste:



Map 7. Flood Susceptibility Map¹³



Map 8. Perceived Flooding Concern



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹³ For more information on the methodology of the flood susceptibility maps please see [here](#).

KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

INFORMAL SITES PROFILING IDPs IN IRAQ

KIRKUK GOVERNORATE KEY FINDINGS

- **Site conditions:** All (100%) families reported not having any fire safety equipment available in their site.
- **Humanitarian assistance:** Only 17% of families reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, with the most commonly reported source of services coming from humanitarian organisations (86%) and charities (14%).
- **Shelter conditions:** Seventy-three percent (73%) of families reported their shelters were over 50% damaged.
- **WASH:** Eight percent (8%) of families reported having no or limited access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection and seventy-six percent (76%) of families reported using water from a private store e.g. water tanks, as a coping strategy.
- **Food security:** In Kirkuk Governorate, 96% of families reported having at least two meals per day, with 46% of families reporting having access to a public food distribution system in the three months prior to data collection.
- **Health:** The most commonly reported health issues from families were fever (27%) and respiratory diseases (19%); however, 51% of families reported no health issues.
- **COVID-19:** Overall, 73% of families reported that their ability to meet their basic needs had worsened due to COVID-19

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of assessed Informal IDP Sites	4
Number of assessed Informal IDP Locations	4
Number of surveys conducted	213

Percentage of families that reported their site was in an urban setting:

Urban	75%
Peri-urban	10%
Rural	15%



Percentage of families reporting that their site was located within a community:

Inside a community	96%
Outside a community	4%



Percentage of families reporting that their site was within a cluster of sites:

Single	24%
Clustered	76%

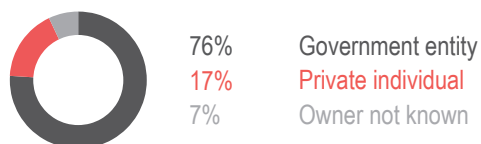


Map 2. Number of Informal Sites assessed, by district



SITE OWNERSHIP AND CONDITIONS

Percentage of families, by site ownership type reported:



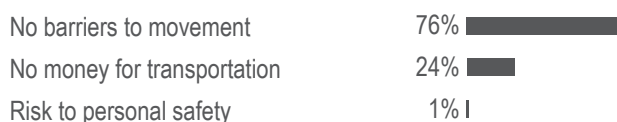
Ninety-nine percent (99%) of families reported that site leadership structures were present, with the most common type of leader reported as mukhtar (100%). Of the families reporting a site leadership structure in place, 50% further reported that the site leadership conducted liaison and advocacy with the local authorities on behalf of the site.

Top 3 reported priority needs:⁶

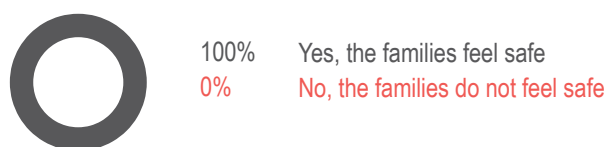


! SAFETY AND SECURITY

Top 3 reported barriers to movement:⁶

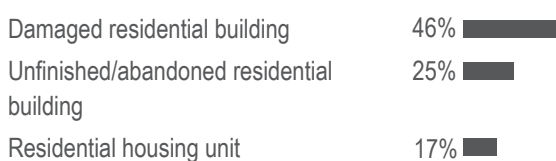


Percentage of families reporting feeling safe in their location:

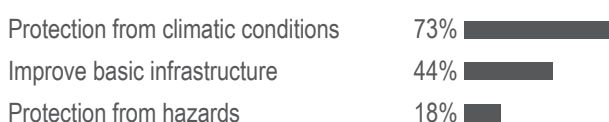


SHelter

Most commonly reported shelter types:



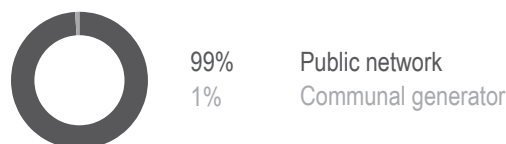
Top 3 reported priority concerns to make shelters a better place to live:⁶



Reported average rent, by family:⁷

116,000 IQD : 79 USD

Most commonly reported electricity sources:

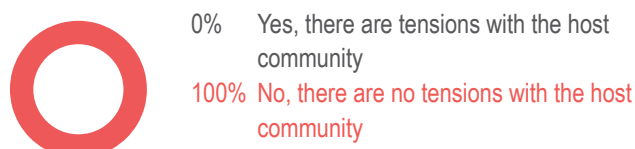


Of families reporting sources of electricity, 100% of families reported having electricity available for more than 4 hours per day, with the average number of days electricity was available at 30, in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported electrical concerns:⁶



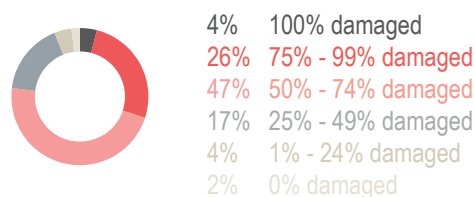
Percentage of families reporting tensions with the host community:



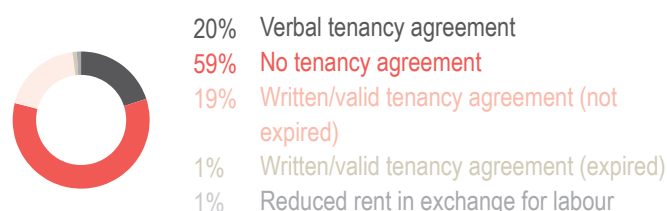
Top 3 reasons that families feel unsafe, reported by families that feel unsafe:⁶

No reasons reported as all families reported feeling safe in their locations

Percentage of families that reported their shelter was damaged and in need of repair:



Most commonly reported types of tenancy agreement:⁶



It was further reported that 1% of families had been evicted from sites, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁷ Conversions from Iraqi Dinar to United States Dollar were done as of December 2020, using [Exchange-Rates website](https://www.oanda.com/exchange-rates/).

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for people with physical disabilities in their site:

85%

of families reported their site did not have adequate physical disability support services available for persons in the site

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities in their site:⁸

89%

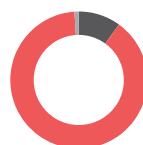
of families reported their site did not have adequate facilities and/or services available for persons in the site with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for mental and psycho-social support in their site:

88%

of families reported their site did not have adequate mental health and psycho-social support services available for persons in the site

Percentage of families that reported missing documentation needed to move freely:



10% Yes, families are missing documentation
89% No, families are not missing documentation
1% Do not know

FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of families reporting access to at least two meals per day:

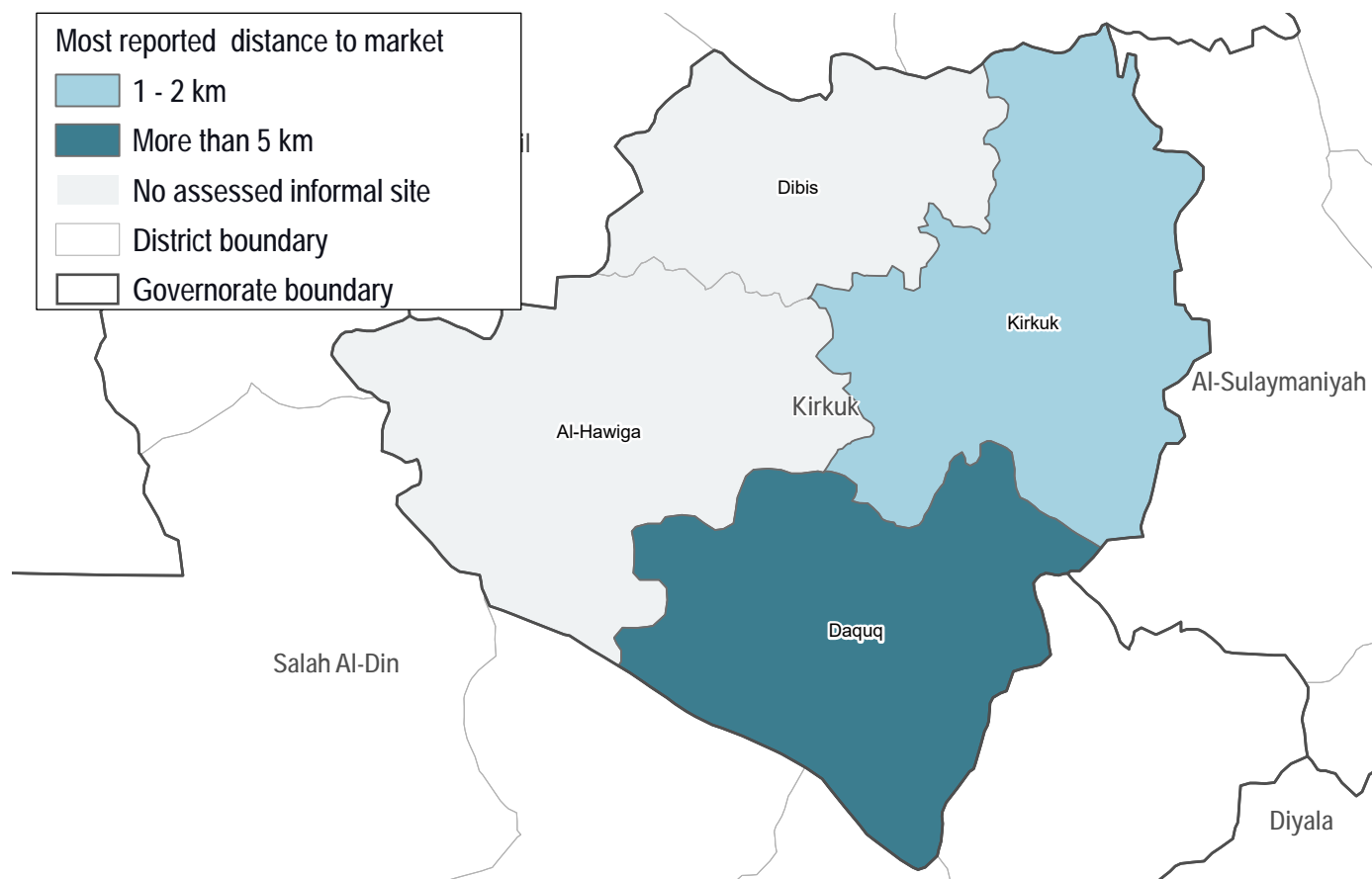


96% Yes, families do have access to at least 2 meals per day
4% No, families do not have access to at least 2 meals per day

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing food:⁶

No challenges	70%
Limited economic resources	29%
Physical/logistical constraints	2%

Map 3. Average distance to the nearest functioning market, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁸ Intellectual disabilities are defined as: difficulty remembering or concentrating, communicating or being understood (using usual language). As defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and

the full definition can be found [here](#).

\$ LIVELIHOODS

Most commonly reported basic food or non-food items that families could not afford, in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁶

All items available	42%
Kerosene	41%
Basic food items	23%

Eighty-three percent (83%) of families reported earning an income over the 30 days prior to data collection; however, families still reported increased competition for jobs (51%), only low-skilled jobs available (26%), and that they were underqualified for jobs (23%) as the top three challenges to accessing livelihood/income generating opportunities.⁶

Most commonly reported primary sources of livelihood:⁶

Self Employed	44%
Casual unskilled labour	17%
Unskilled wage labour	16%

Reported percent of families with a minor working in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{6,9}

15%

of families reported that minors (under the age of 18) in their family had worked in the 30 days prior to data collection.

📖 EDUCATION

Percentage of school aged children (6-11) reportedly attending formal school:^{6,10}



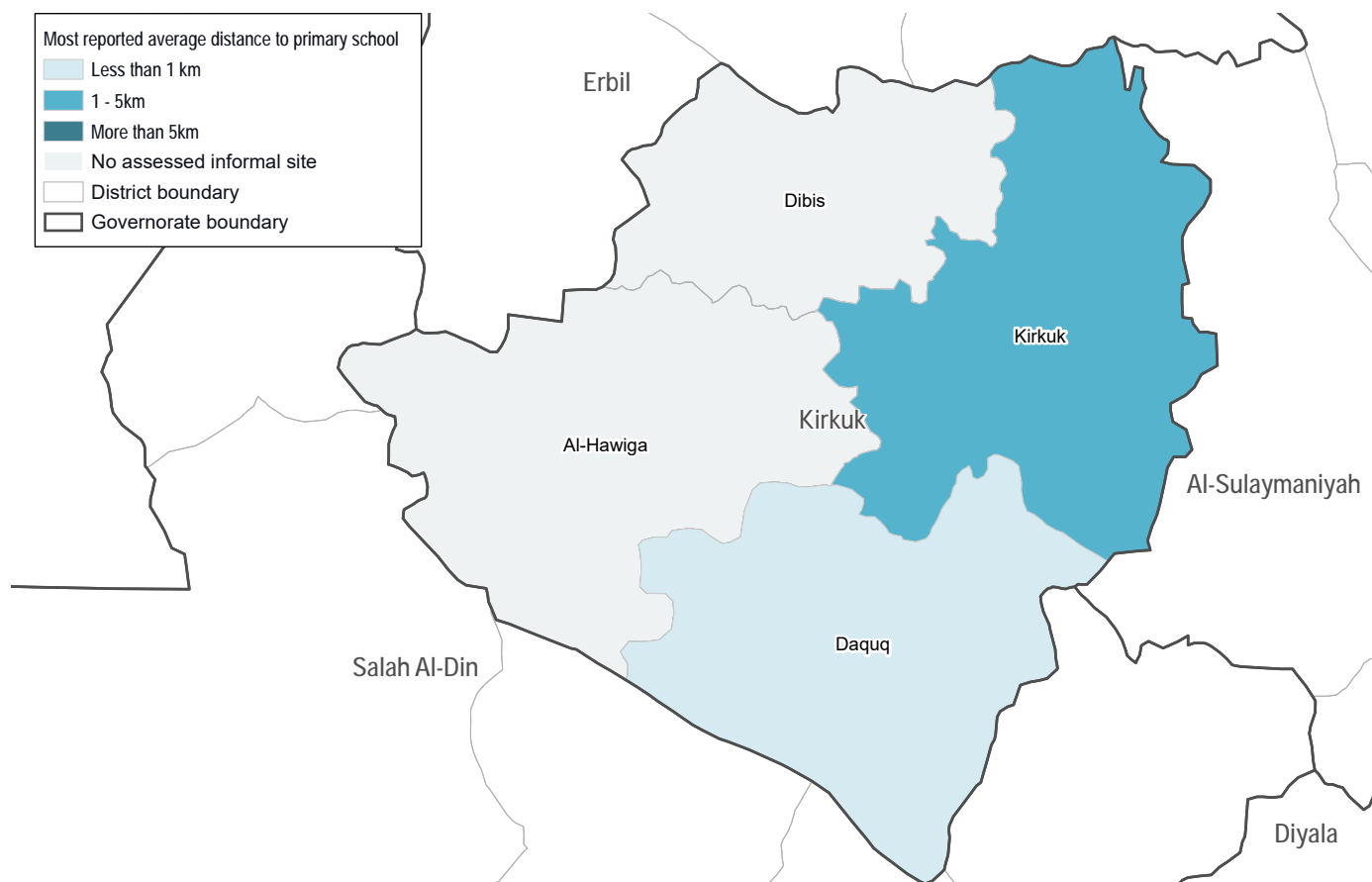
Ninety-five percent (95%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in primary schools (ages 6-11), and eighty-eight percent (88%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in middle schools (ages 12-18).

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing formal education:^{6,10}

No challenges	67%
Physical/logistical constraints	10%
Limited economic resources	9%

While 98% of families reported that no specific groups of children had challenges accessing education, 1% of families reported that female children in primary school and male children in primary school had challenges to accessing formal education.

Map 4. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary school, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

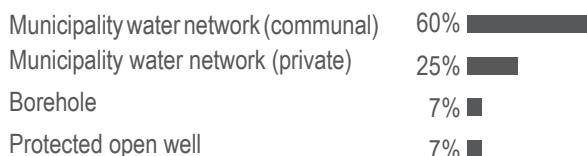
⁹ Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported children present (under 18).

¹⁰ Formal education is defined in the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, 2010, found [here](#): learning opportuni-

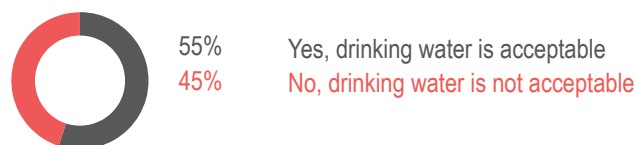
ties provided in a system of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions. It usually involves full time education for children and young people, beginning at between 5 and 7 years and continuing to 20 or 25 years old. It is normally developed by national ministries of education, but in emergency situations may be supported by other education stakeholders.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water:



Percentage of families that reported drinking water to be acceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell:



Drinking water accessibility in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁶

8%

of families reported not having access to drinking water over the 30 days prior to data collection, with an average of 7 number of days reported where families did not have access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection..

Top reported coping strategies for accessing drinking water:⁶



Top reported types of functioning latrines:⁶



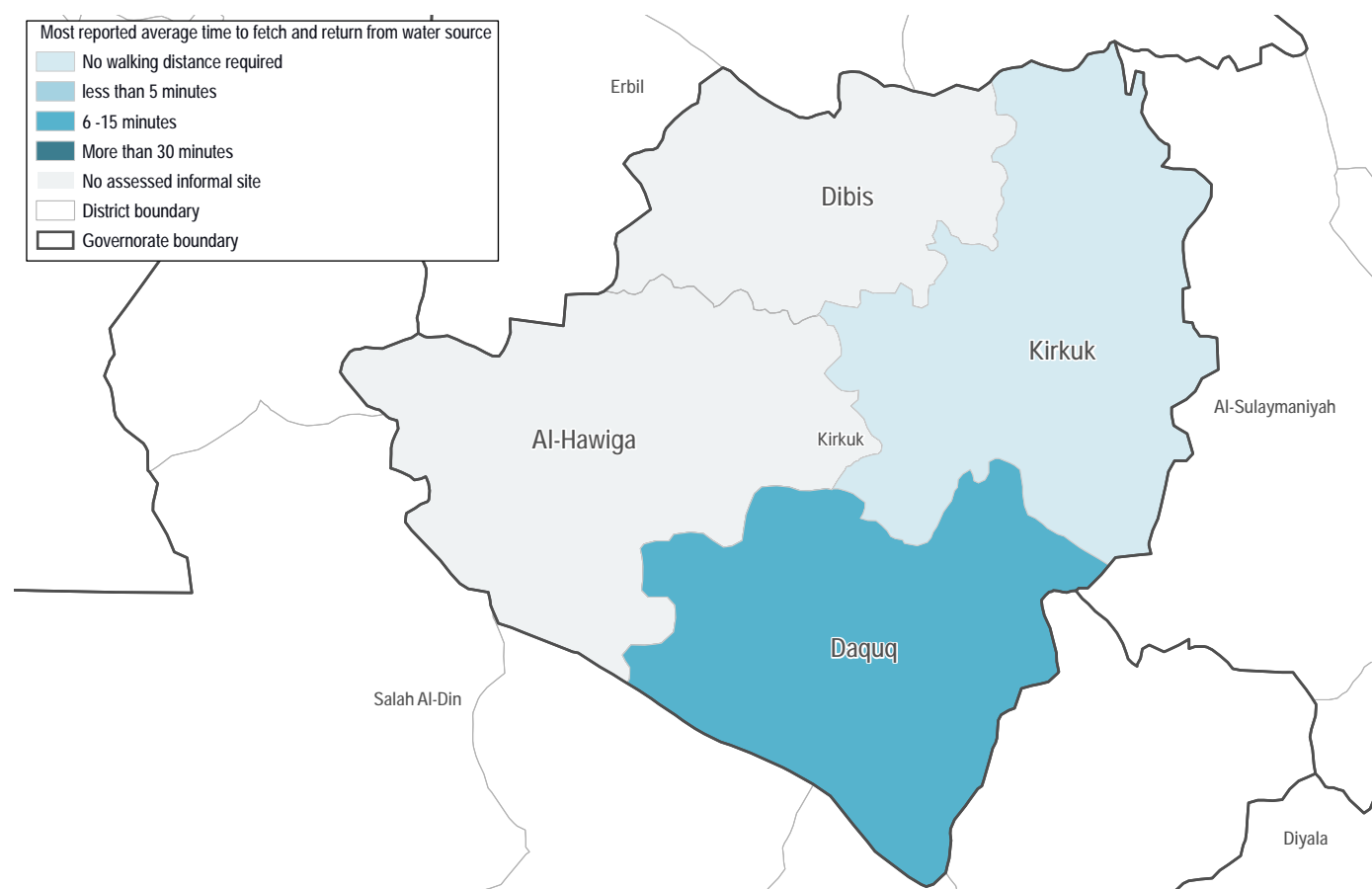
Percentage of families that reported that the time frame for solid waste / garbage disposal was sufficient:^{6,11}



Top 3 reported types of functioning showers:⁶



Map 5. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary water source, by district



⁶Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹¹Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported solid waste / garbage disposal took place on the site.



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Most commonly reported urgently needed services/assistance:⁶



Fifty-six percent (56%) of families reported needing more information on how to access services and assistance.

Most commonly reported services/assistance provided in the three months prior to data collection, of those who reported receiving assistance:^{6,12}



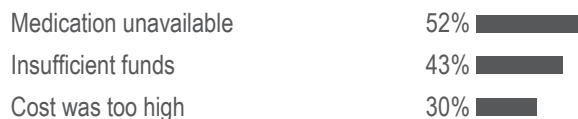
Of the families that reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, the most commonly reported actors providing assistance were humanitarian organisations (86%) and charities (14%).^{6,12}

HEALTHCARE

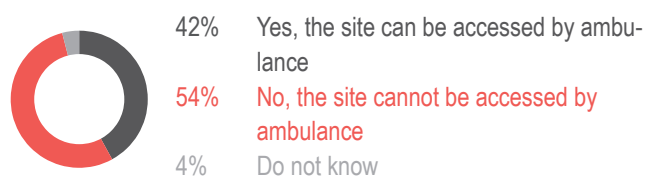
Most commonly reported primary healthcare providers:⁶



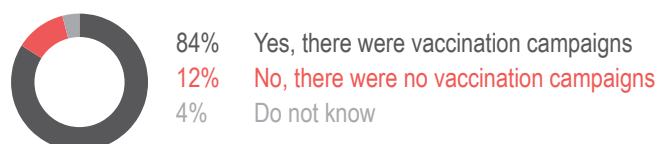
Top 3 reported challenges to accessing healthcare:⁶



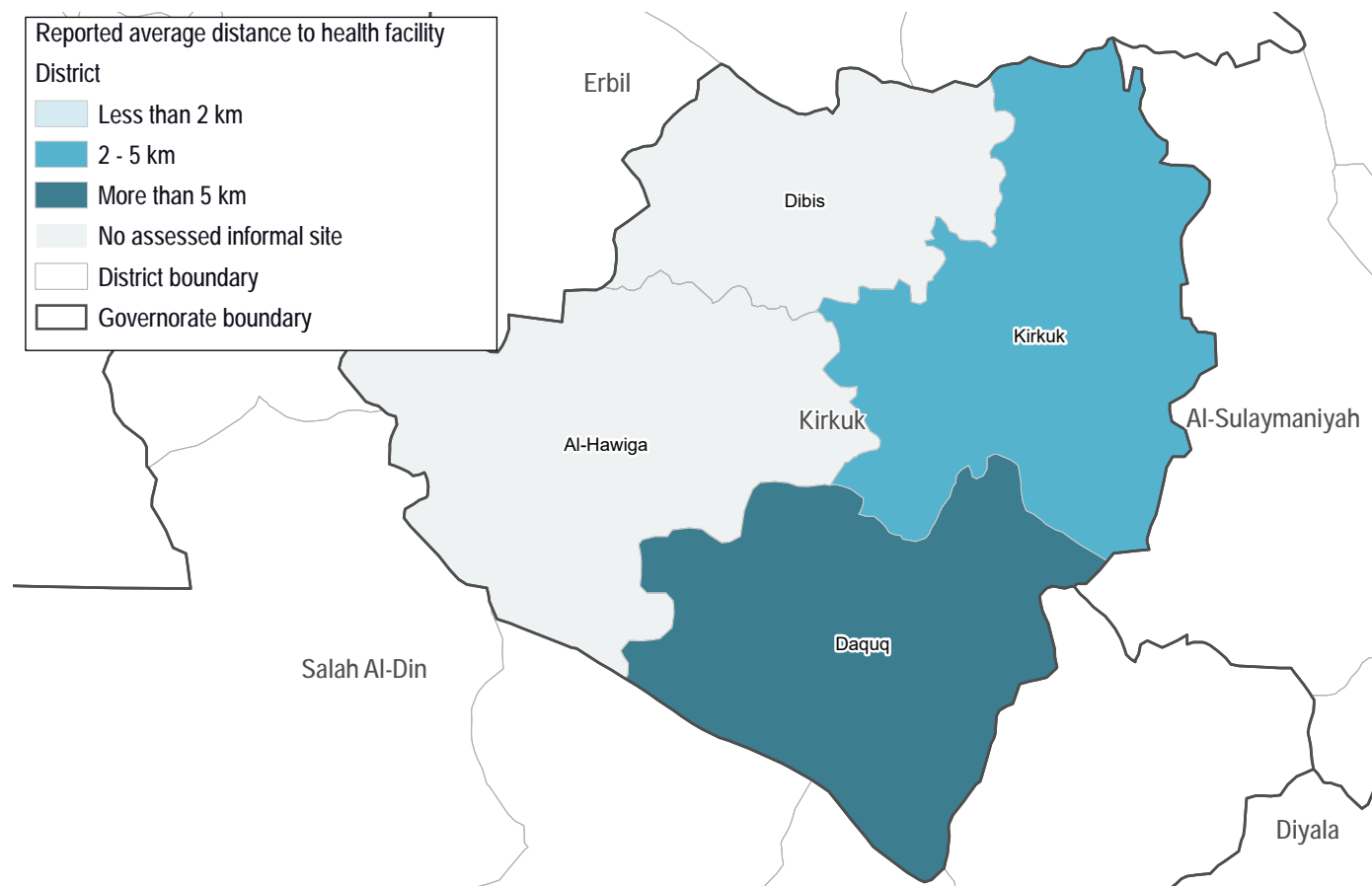
Number of sites that can reportedly be accessed by ambulance:



Number of sites where vaccination campaigns were reported in the 12 months prior to data collection:



Map 6. Average distance to the nearest functioning healthcare facility or hospital, by district

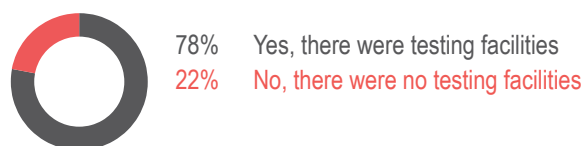


⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

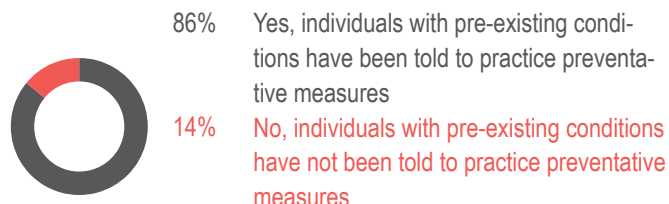
¹² Information is reported as a subset of families who reported receiving services/assistance in the three months prior to data collection.



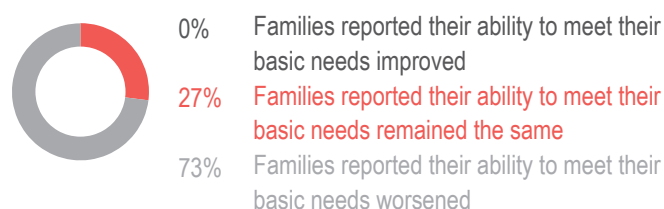
Percentage of families that reported access to COVID-19 testing through a nearby hospital or healthcare facility:



Percentage of families that reported individuals with pre-existing conditions have been advised to practice social distancing preventative measures:

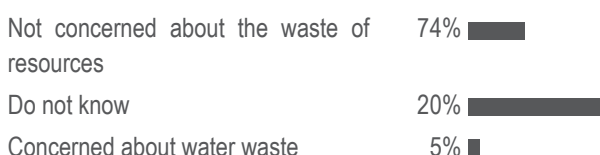


Percentage of families that reported changes to the ability to meet their basic needs since COVID-19 started spreading:

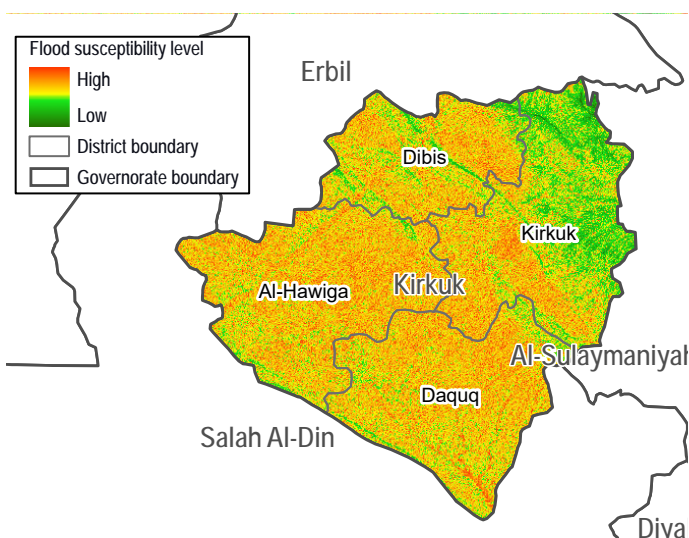


ENVIRONMENT

Percentage of families that reported being concerned about the waste of resources:⁶



Map 7. Flood Susceptibility Map¹³



COVID-19 and infection prevention and control:

96% of families reported there were enough hand-washing facilities to meet additional hand-washing needs.

97% of families reported enough soap and water available at hand-washing facilities throughout the site.

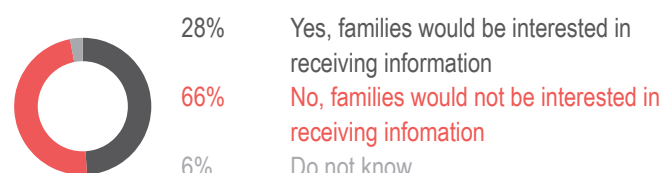
COVID-19 communication and community engagement:

66% of families reported fully or partially complying with instructions to avoid large gatherings (more than 10 people).

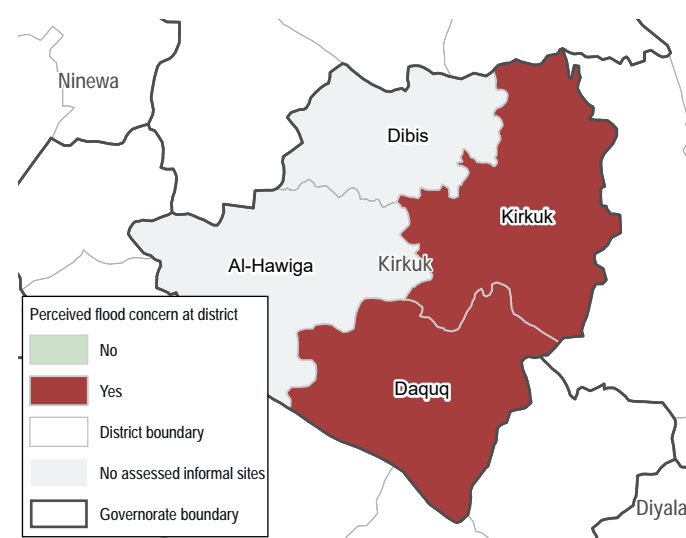
69% of families reported seeing/hearing COVID-19 preventative measures being actively communicated throughout the site.

38% of families reported practicing preventative measures e.g. social distancing (1.5-2m) at shared facilities

Percentage of families that reported interest in receiving information or assistance on how to mitigate water, energy, material, and organic waste:



Map 8. Perceived Flooding Concern



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹³ For more information on the methodology of the flood susceptibility maps please see [here](#).

NINEWA GOVERNORATE

INFORMAL SITES PROFILING IDPs IN IRAQ

NINEWA GOVERNORATE KEY FINDINGS

- Site conditions: Over half (52%) of families reported not having any fire safety equipment available in their site.
- Humanitarian assistance: Nearly two-thirds (63%) of families reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, with the most commonly reported source of services coming from humanitarian organisations (90%) and the government (34%).
- Shelter conditions: Forty-six percent (46%) of families reported their shelters were over 50% damaged.
- WASH: One percent (1%) of families reported having no or limited access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection and

ninety-one percent (91%) of families reported buying water from a truck as a coping strategy.

- Food security: In Ninewa Governorate, 100% of families reported having at least two meals per day, with 96% of families reporting having access to a public food distribution system in the three months prior to data collection.
- Health: The most commonly reported health issues from families were fever (38%) and respiratory diseases (12%); however, 55% of families reported no health issues.
- COVID-19: Overall, 64% of families reported that their ability to meet their basic needs had worsened due to COVID-19 and 36% of families reported it remained the same.

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of assessed Informal IDP Sites	30
Number of assessed Informal IDP Locations	2
Number of surveys conducted	313

Percentage of families that reported their site was in an urban setting:

Urban	32%
Peri-urban	29%
Rural	39%



Percentage of families reporting that their site was located within a community:

Inside a community	38%
Outside a community	62%

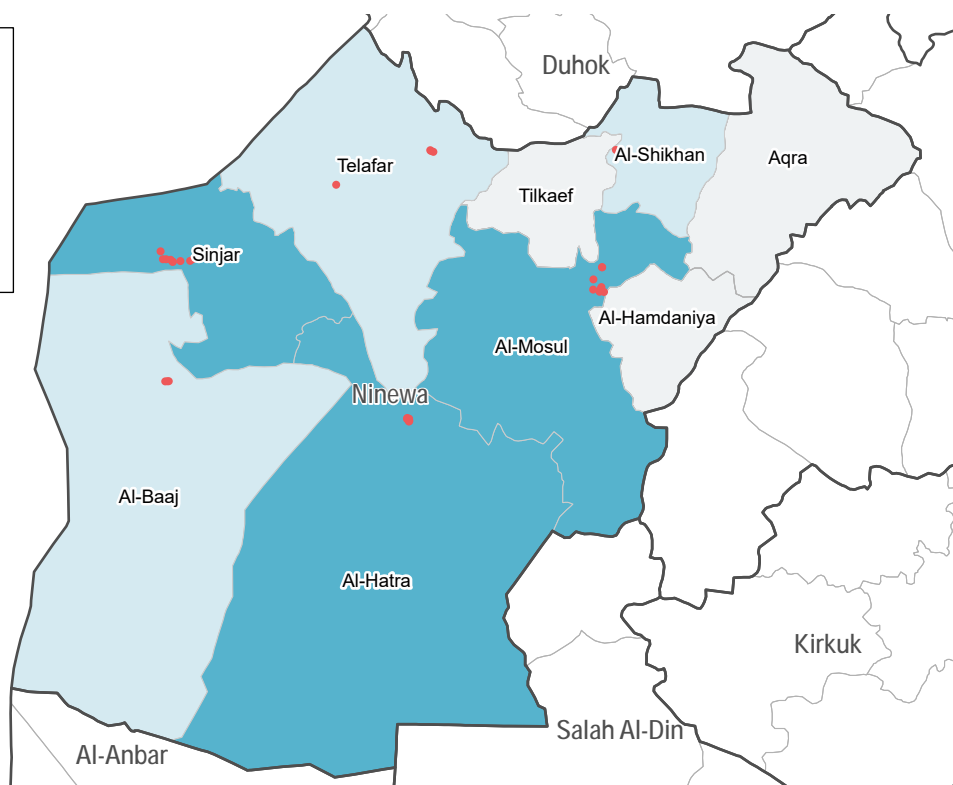
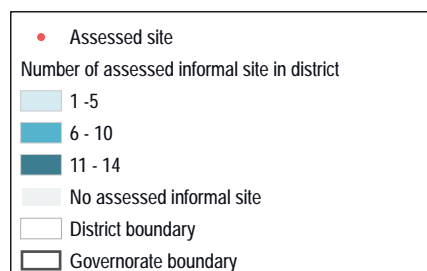


Percentage of families reporting that their site was within a cluster of sites:

Single	47%
Clustered	53%

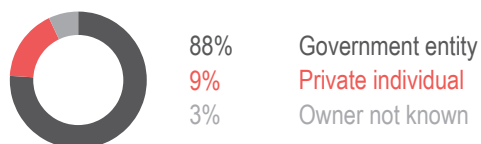


Map 2. Number of Informal Sites assessed, by district



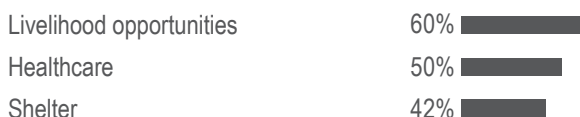
SITE OWNERSHIP AND CONDITIONS

Percentage of families, by site ownership type reported:



Ninety-three percent (93%) of families reported that site leadership structures were present, with the most common types of leader reported as mukhtars (81%) and tribal leaders (19%). Of the families reporting a site leadership structure in place, 98% further reported that the site leadership conducted liaison and advocacy with the local authorities on behalf of the site.

Top 3 reported priority needs:⁶

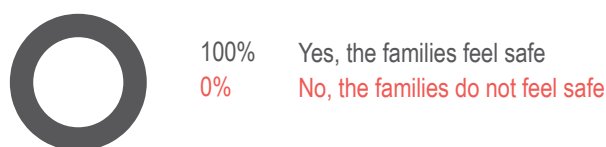


! SAFETY AND SECURITY

Top 3 reported barriers to movement:⁶

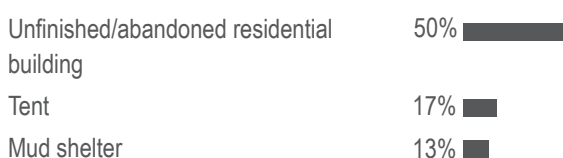


Percentage of families reporting feeling safe in their location:

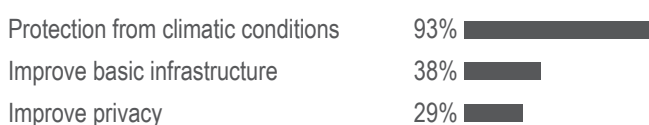


SHelter

Most commonly reported shelter types:



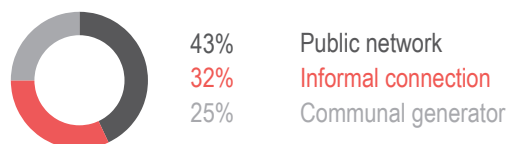
Top 3 reported priority concerns to make shelters a better place to live:⁶



Reported average rent, by family:⁷

54,000 IQD : 37 USD

Most commonly reported electricity sources:

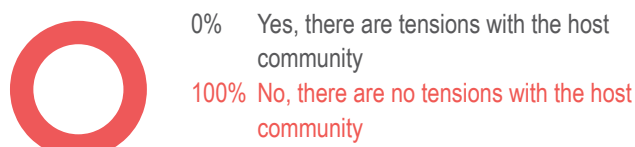


Of families reporting sources of electricity, 81% of families reported having electricity available for more than 4 hours per day, with the average number of days electricity was available at 30, in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported electrical concerns:⁶



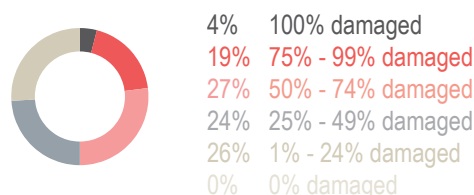
Percentage of families reporting tensions with the host community:



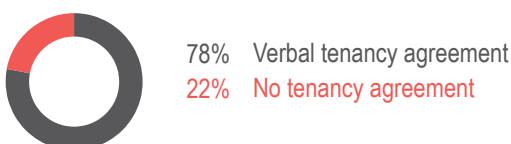
Top 3 reasons that families feel unsafe, reported by families that feel unsafe:⁵

No reasons reported as all families reported feeling safe in their locations

Percentage of families that reported their shelter was damaged and in need of repair:



Most commonly reported types of tenancy agreement:⁶



It was further reported that 0% of families had been evicted from sites, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁷ Conversions from Iraqi Dinar to United States Dollar were done as of December 2020, using [Exchange-Rates website](#).

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for people with physical disabilities in their site:

100%

of families reported their site did not have adequate physical disability support services available for persons in the site

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities in their site:⁸

100%

of families reported their site did not have adequate facilities and/or services available for persons in the site with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for mental and psycho-social support in their site:

98%

of families reported their site did not have adequate mental health and psycho-social support services available for persons in the site

Percentage of families that reported missing documentation needed to move freely:



2%

Yes, families are missing documentation

98%

No, families are not missing documentation

FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of families reporting access to at least two meals per day:



100%

Yes, families do have access to at least 2 meals per day

0%

No, families do not have access to at least 2 meals per day

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing food:⁶

No challenges

76%

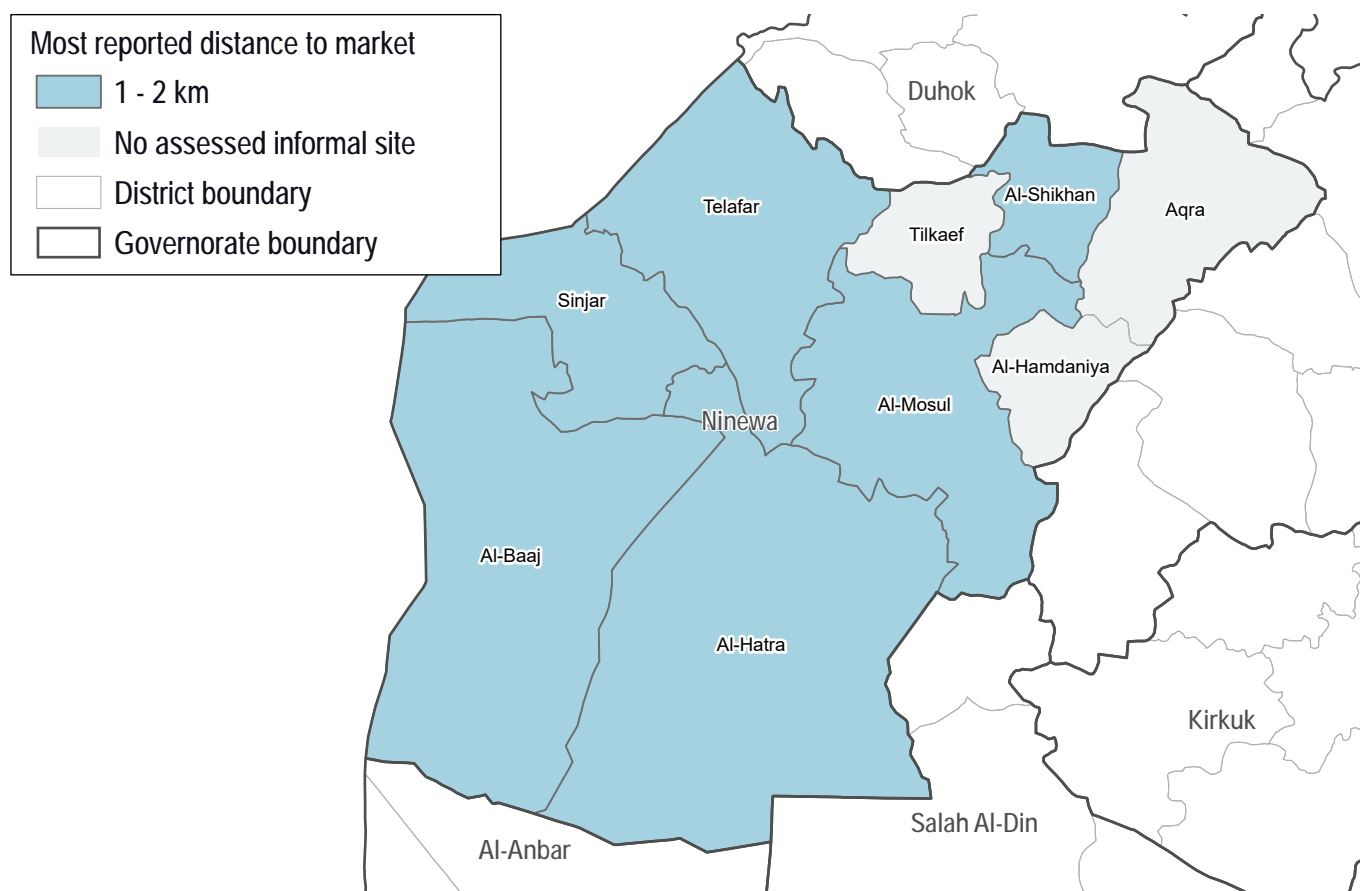
Limited economic resources

16%

Low quality food

7%

Map 3. Average distance to the nearest functioning market, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁸ Intellectual disabilities are defined as: difficulty remembering or concentrating, communicating or being understood (using usual language). As defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and

the full definition can be found [here](#).

\$ LIVELIHOODS

Most commonly reported basic food or non-food items that families could not afford, in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁶

All items available	61%
Kerosene	32%
Basic family items	19%

Ninety-three percent (93%) of families reported earning an income over the 30 days prior to data collection; however, families still reported a lack of connections (67%), increased competition for jobs (66%), **and that they were underqualified for jobs (22%)** as the top three challenges to accessing livelihood/income generating opportunities.⁶

📖 EDUCATION

Percentage of school aged children (6-11) reportedly attending formal school:^{6,10}



Sixty percent (60%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in primary schools (ages 6-11), and **fifty-eight percent (58%)** of families reported there were enough certified teachers in middle schools (ages 12-18).

Most commonly reported primary sources of livelihood:⁶

Commercial agriculture	36%
Casual unskilled labour	25%
Unskilled wage labour	25%

Reported percent of families with a minor working in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{6,9}

6%

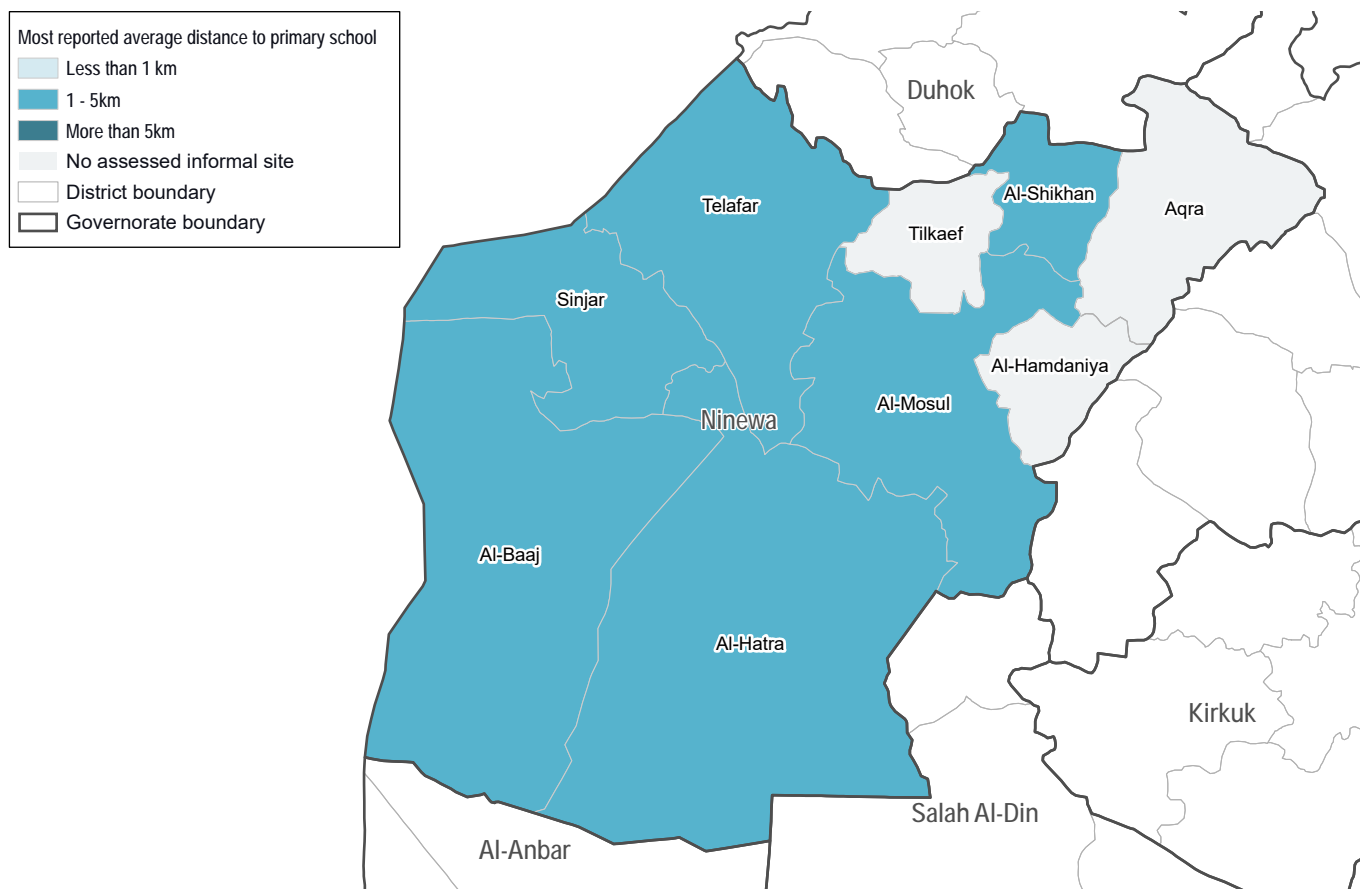
of families reported that minors (under the age of 18) in their family had worked in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing formal education:⁶

Teacher shortage	33%
Not enough schools	27%
No challenges	21%

While 67% of families reported that no specific groups of children had challenges accessing education, 20% of families reported that females in middle school had challenges to accessing formal education.

Map 4. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary school, by district



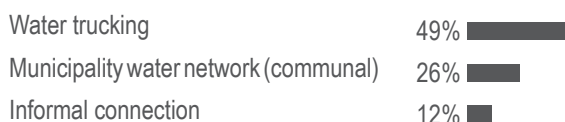
⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁹ Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported children present (under 18).

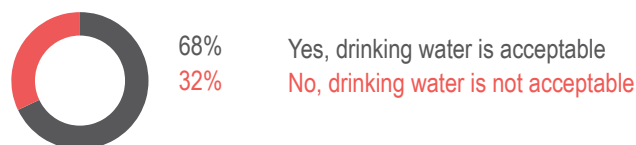
¹⁰ Formal education is defined in the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, 2010, found [here](#): learning opportunities provided in a system of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions. It usually involves full time education for children and young people, beginning at between 5 and 7 years and continuing to 20 or 25 years old. It is normally developed by national ministries of education, but in emergency situations may be supported by other education stakeholders.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water:



Percentage of families that reported drinking water to be acceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell:



Drinking water accessibility in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁵

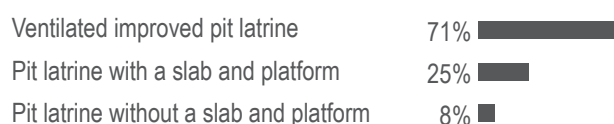
1%

of families reported not having access to drinking water over the 30 days prior to data collection, with an average of 29 number of days reported where families did not have access to drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top reported coping strategies for accessing drinking water:⁶



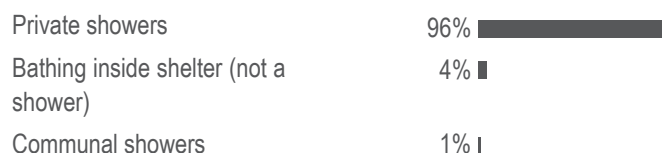
Top reported types of functioning latrines:⁶



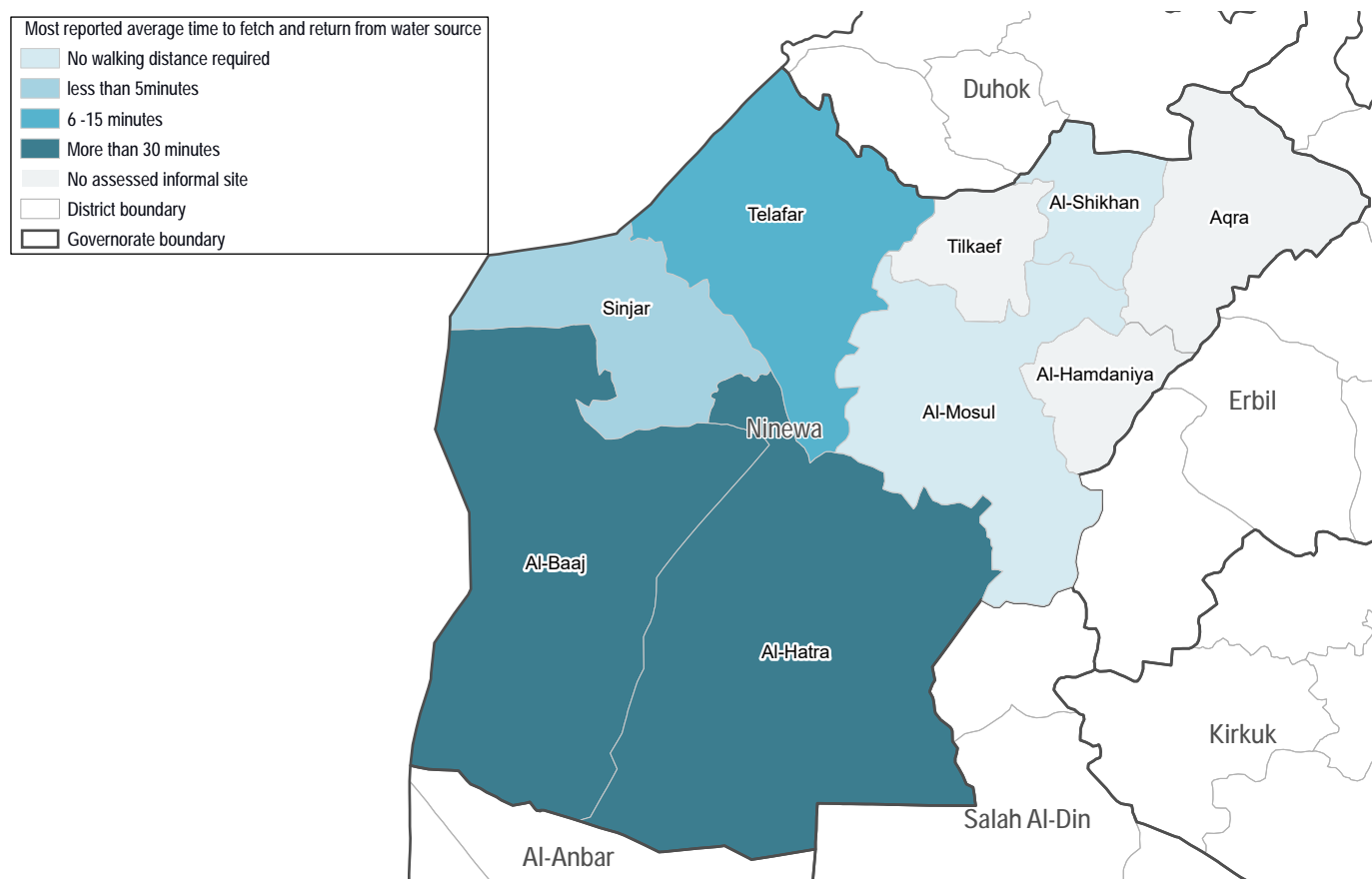
Percentage of families that reported that the time frame for solid waste / garbage disposal was sufficient:^{6,11}



Top 3 reported types of functioning showers:⁶



Map 5. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary water source, by district



⁶Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹¹Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported solid waste / garbage disposal took place on the site.



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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Most commonly reported urgently needed services/assistance:⁶



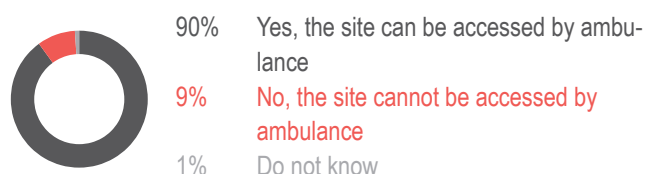
Fourty-five percent (45%) of families reported needing more information on how to access services and assistance.

HEALTHCARE

Most commonly reported primary healthcare providers:⁶



Number of sites that can reportedly be accessed by ambulance:

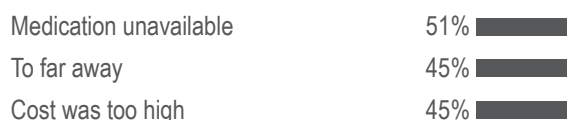


Most commonly reported services/assistance provided in the three months prior to data collection, of those who reported receiving assistance:^{6,12}

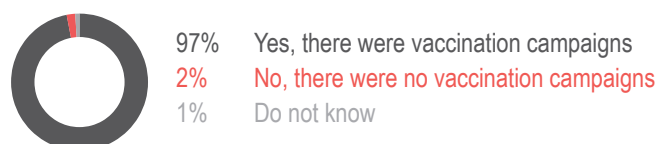


Of the families that reported recieving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, the most commonly reported actors providing assistance were humanitarian organisations (90%), the government (34%), and charities (26%).^{6,12}

Top 3 reported challenges to accessing healthcare:⁶



Number of sites where vaccination campaigns were reported in the 12 months prior to data collection:



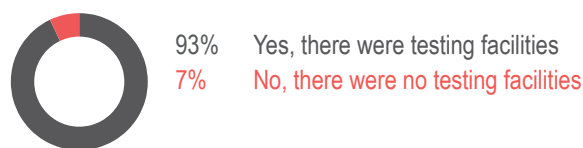
Map 6. Average distance to the nearest functioning heathcare facility or hospital, by district



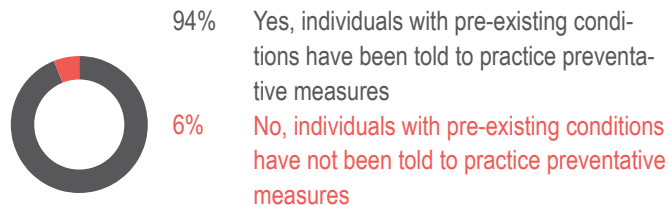
⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹² Information is reported as a subset of families who reported recieving services/assistance in the three months prior to data collection.

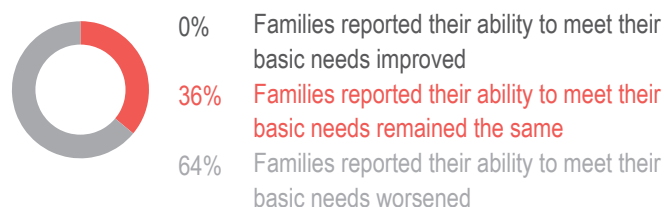
Percentage of families that reported access to COVID-19 testing through a nearby hospital or healthcare facility:



Percentage of families that reported individuals with pre-existing conditions have been advised to practice social distancing preventative measures:



Percentage of families that reported changes to the ability to meet their basic needs since COVID-19 started spreading:



COVID-19 and infection prevention and control:

89% of families reported there were enough hand-washing facilities to meet additional hand-washing needs.

90% of families reported enough soap and water available at hand-washing facilities throughout the site.

COVID-19 communication and community engagement:

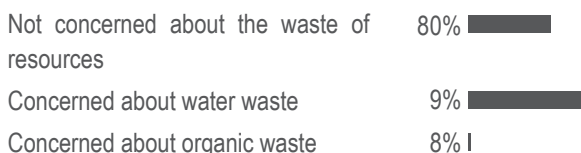
96% of families reported fully or partially complying with instructions to avoid large gatherings (more than 10 people).

90% of families reported seeing/hearing COVID-19 preventative measures being actively communicated throughout the site.

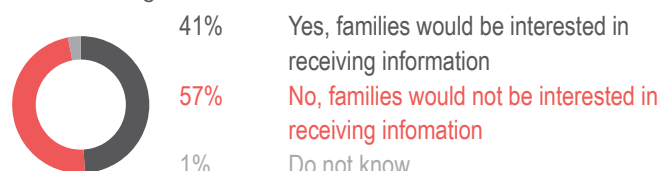
89% of families reported practicing preventative measures e.g. social distancing (1.5-2m) at shared facilities.

ENVIRONMENT

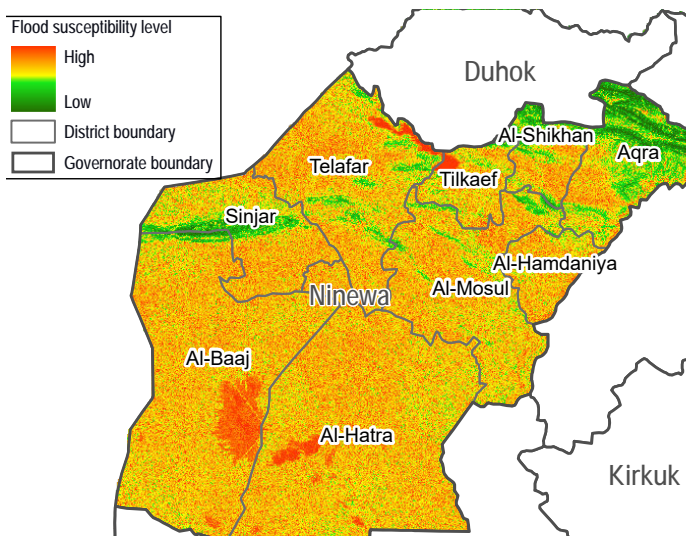
Percentage of families that reported being concerned about the waste of resources:⁶



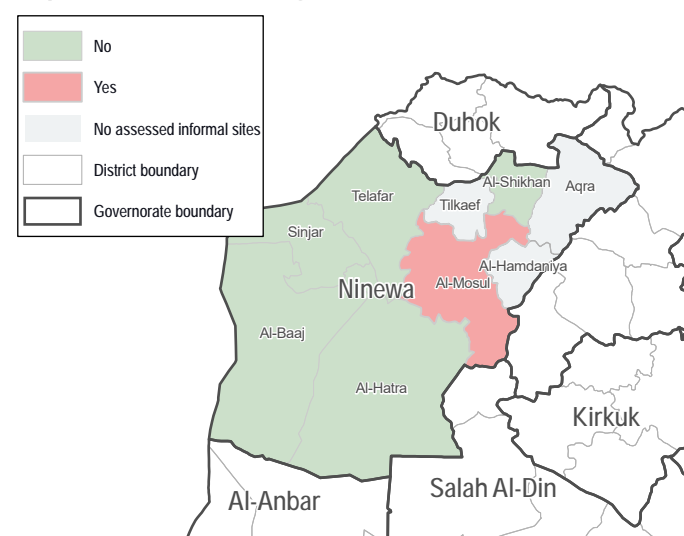
Percentage of families that reported interest in receiving information or assistance on how to mitigate water, energy, material, and organic waste:



Map 7. Flood Susceptibility Map¹³



Map 8. Perceived Flooding Concern



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹³ For more information on the methodology of the flood susceptibility maps please see [here](#).

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

INFORMAL SITES PROFILING IDPs IN IRAQ

SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE KEY FINDINGS

- **Site conditions:** Sixty-seven percent (67%) of families reported not having any fire safety equipment available in their site.
- **Humanitarian assistance:** Over two-thirds (68%) of families reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, with the most commonly reported source of services coming from humanitarian organisations (82%) and charities (48%).
- **Shelter conditions:** Overall 100% of families reported that their shelters were damaged, and 46% of families reported their shelters were over 50% damaged.
- **Livelihoods:** Sixty-three (63%) of families reported earning an income over the 30 days prior to data collection; however, 10% of families reported a minor (under the age of 18) working.
- **Food security:** In Salah Al-Din Governorate, 98% of families reported having at least two meals per day, with 74% of families reporting having access to a public food distribution system in the three months prior to data collection.
- **Health:** The most commonly reported health issues from families were fever (35%) and respiratory diseases (28%); however, 46% of families reported no health issues.
- **COVID-19:** Overall, 76% of families reported that their ability to meet their basic needs had worsened due to COVID-19 and 24% of families reported it remaining the same.

SITE DEMOGRAPHICS

Number of assessed Informal IDP Sites	13
Number of assessed Informal IDP Locations	1
Number of surveys conducted	96

Percentage of families that reported their site was in an urban setting:

Urban	71%
Peri-urban	20%
Rural	9%



Percentage of families reporting that their site was located within a community:

Inside a community	62%
Outside a community	38%



Percentage of families reporting that their site was within a cluster of sites:

Single	68%
Clustered	31%

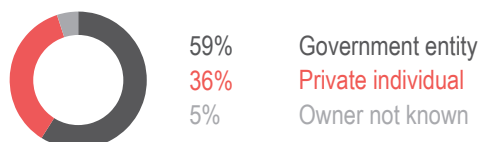


Map 2. Number of Informal Sites assessed, by district



SITE OWNERSHIP AND CONDITIONS

Percentage of families, by site ownership type reported:

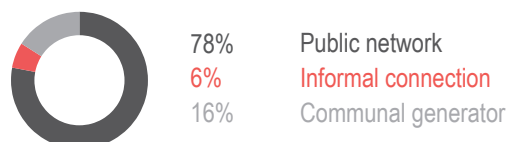


Seventy-six percent (76%) of families reported that site leadership structures were present, with the most common types of leader reported as mukhtars (93%) and site committees (7%). Of the families reporting a site leadership structure in place, 98% further reported that the site leadership conducted liaison and advocacy with the local authorities on behalf of the site.

Top 3 reported priority needs:⁶



Most commonly reported electricity sources:



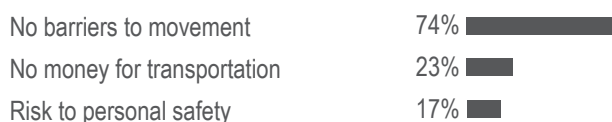
Of families reporting sources of electricity, 80% of families reported having electricity available for more than 4 hours per day, with the average number of days electricity was available at 30, in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top 3 reported electrical concerns:⁶

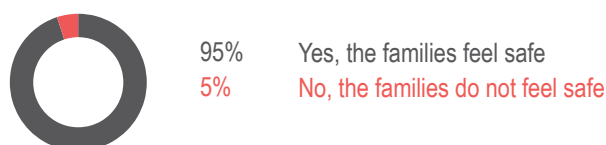


SAFETY AND SECURITY

Top 3 reported barriers to movement:⁶



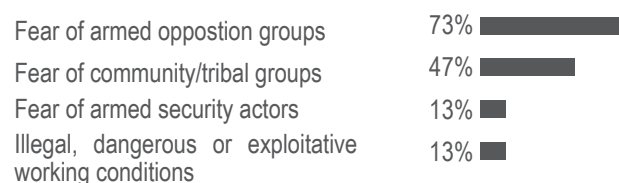
Percentage of families reporting feeling safe in their location:



Percentage of families reporting tensions with the host community:



Top 3 reasons that families felt unsafe, reported by families that felt unsafe:⁶

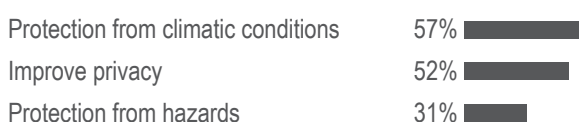


SHELTER

Most commonly reported shelter types:



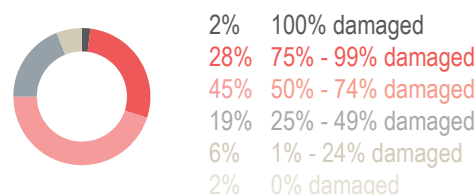
Top 3 reported priority concerns to make shelters a better place to live:⁶



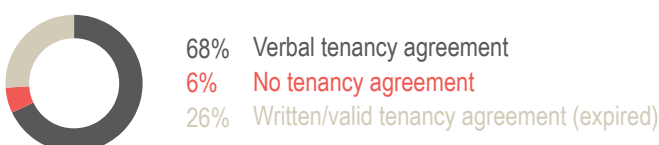
Reported average rent, by family:⁷

145,000 IQD : 99 USD

Percentage of families that reported their shelter was damaged and in need of repair:



Most commonly reported types of tenancy agreement:⁶



It was further reported that 0% of families had been evicted from sites, in the 3 months prior to data collection.

⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁷ Conversions from Iraqi Dinar to United States Dollar were done as of December 2020, using [Exchange-Rates website](https://www.oanda.com/exchange-rates/).



Number of families that reported adequate services were available for people with physical disabilities in their site:

92%

of families reported their site did not have adequate physical disability support services available for persons in the site

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities in their site:⁸

95%

of families reported their site did not have adequate facilities and/or services available for persons in the site with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities

Number of families that reported adequate services were available for mental and psycho-social support in their site:

95%

of families reported their site did not have adequate mental health and psycho-social support services available for persons in the site

Percentage of families that reported missing documentation needed to move freely:



1% Yes, families are missing documentation
99% No, families are not missing documentation

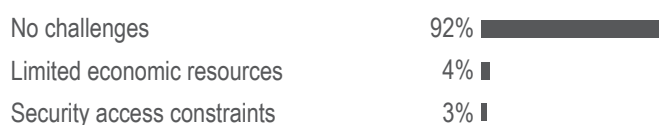
FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of families reporting access to at least two meals per day:⁶

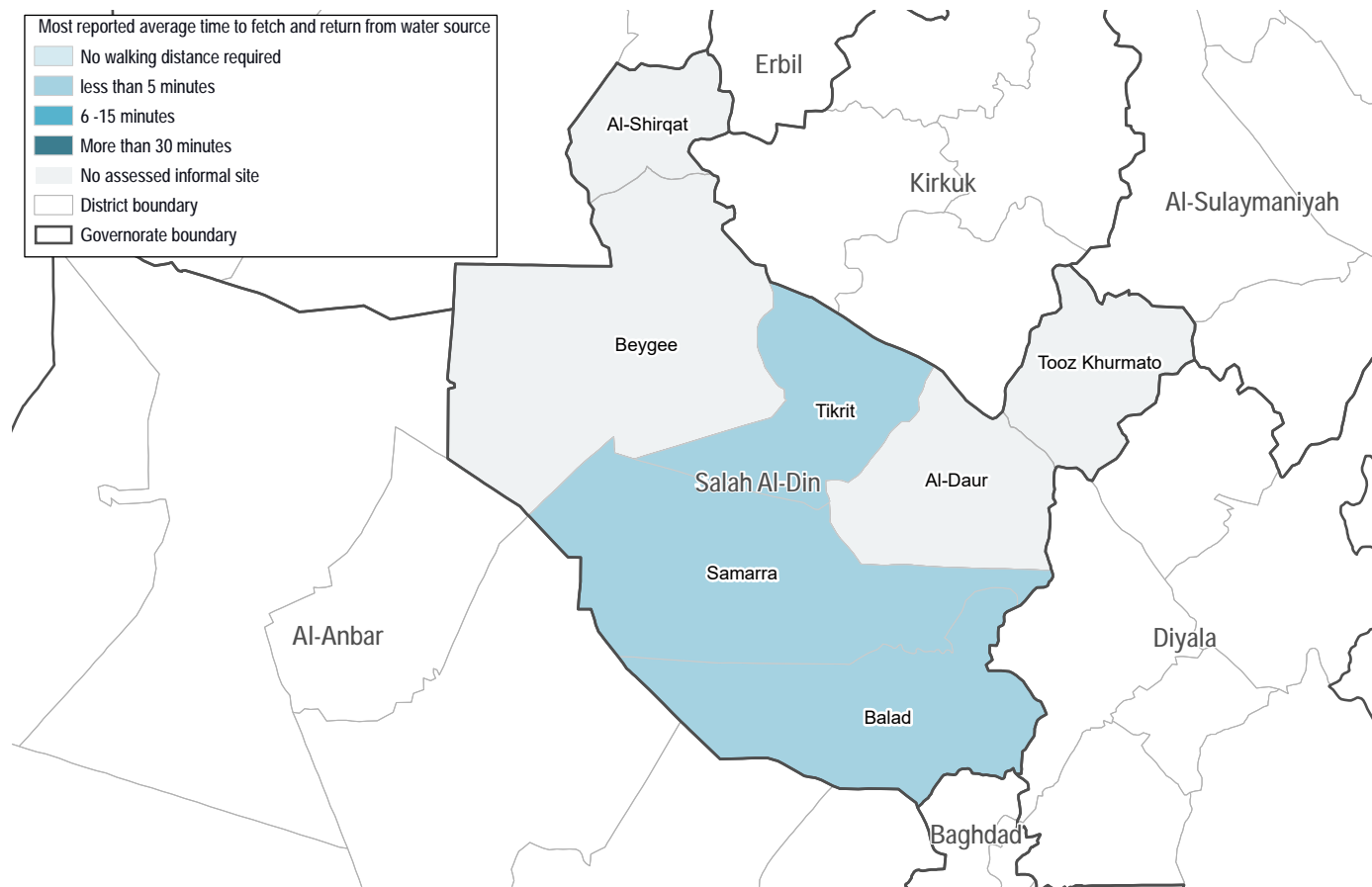


98% Yes, families do have access to at least 2 meals per day
2% No, families do not have access to at least 2 meals per day

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing food:⁶



Map 3. Average distance to the nearest functioning market, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁸ Intellectual disabilities are defined as: difficulty remembering or concentrating, communicating or being understood (using usual language). As defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO), and

the full definition can be found [here](#).

\$ LIVELIHOODS

Most commonly reported basic food or non-food items that families could not afford, in the 30 days prior to data collection:⁶

All items available	61%
Basic family items	12%
Kerosene	10%

Sixty-three percent (63)% of families reported earning an income over the 30 days prior to data collection; however, families still reported increased competition for jobs (59%), a lack of connections (20%), and that jobs were too far away (14%) as the top three challenges to accessing livelihood/income generating opportunities.⁶

Most commonly reported primary sources of livelihood:⁶

Casual unskilled labour	27%
Self-employed	24%
Commercial agriculture	24%

Reported percent of families with a minor working in the 30 days prior to data collection:^{6,9}

10%

of families reported that minors (under the age of 18) in their family had worked in the 30 days prior to data collection.²

EDUCATION

Percentage of school aged children (6-11) reportedly attending formal school:^{6,10}



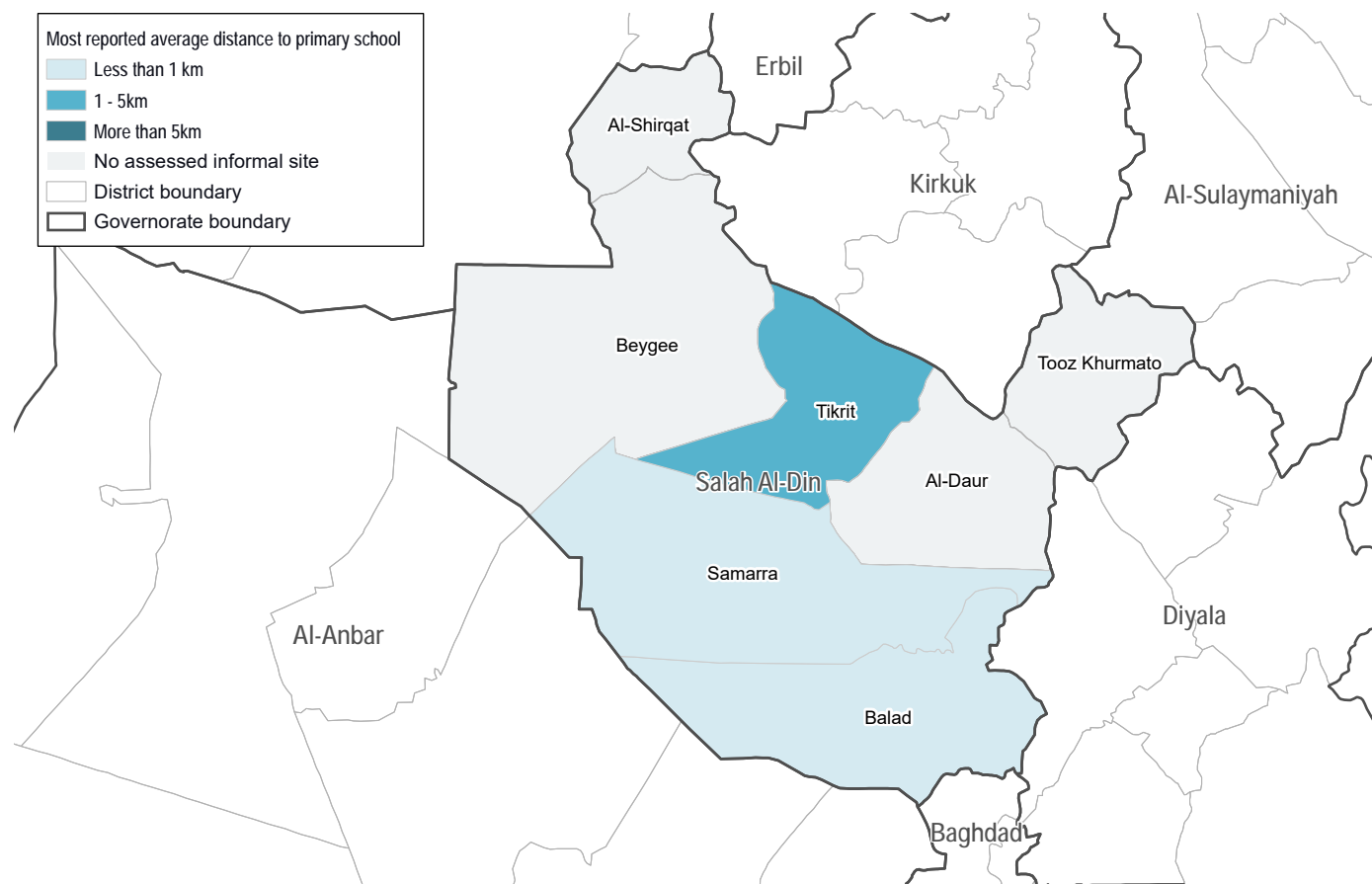
Ninety-eight percent (98%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in primary schools (ages 6-11), and ninety-eight percent (98%) of families reported there were enough certified teachers in middle schools (ages 12-18).

Most commonly reported challenges to accessing formal education:⁶

No challenges	61%
Not enough materials	29%
Not enough schools	8%

While 54% of families reported that no specific groups of children had challenges accessing education, 39% of families reported that children with disabilities had challenges to accessing formal education.

Map 4. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary school, by district



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

⁹ Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported children present (under 18).

¹⁰ Formal education is defined in the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, 2010, found [here](#): learning opportuni-

ties provided in a system of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions. It usually involves full time education for children and young people, beginning at between 5 and 7 years and continuing to 20 or 25 years old. It is normally developed by national ministries of education, but in emergency situations may be supported by other education stakeholders.

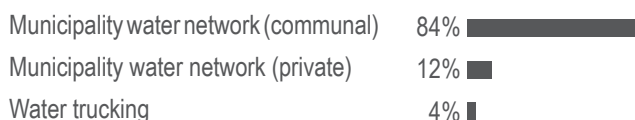


CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

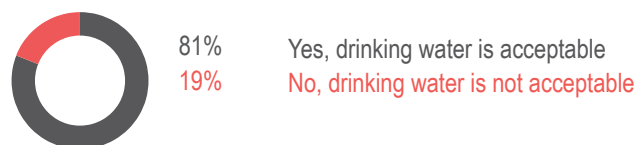
REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

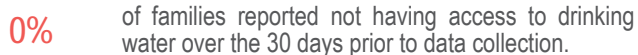
Most commonly reported primary source of drinking water:



Percentage of families that reported drinking water to be acceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell:



Drinking water accessibility in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Of the sites where the drinking water was reportedly unacceptable in terms of colour, taste, and smell 44% further reported always treating their drinking water and 17% reported sometimes treating their drinking water.

Top reported coping strategies for accessing drinking water:⁶

No coping strategies reported as no issues to accessing drinking water

Top reported types of functioning latrines:⁶



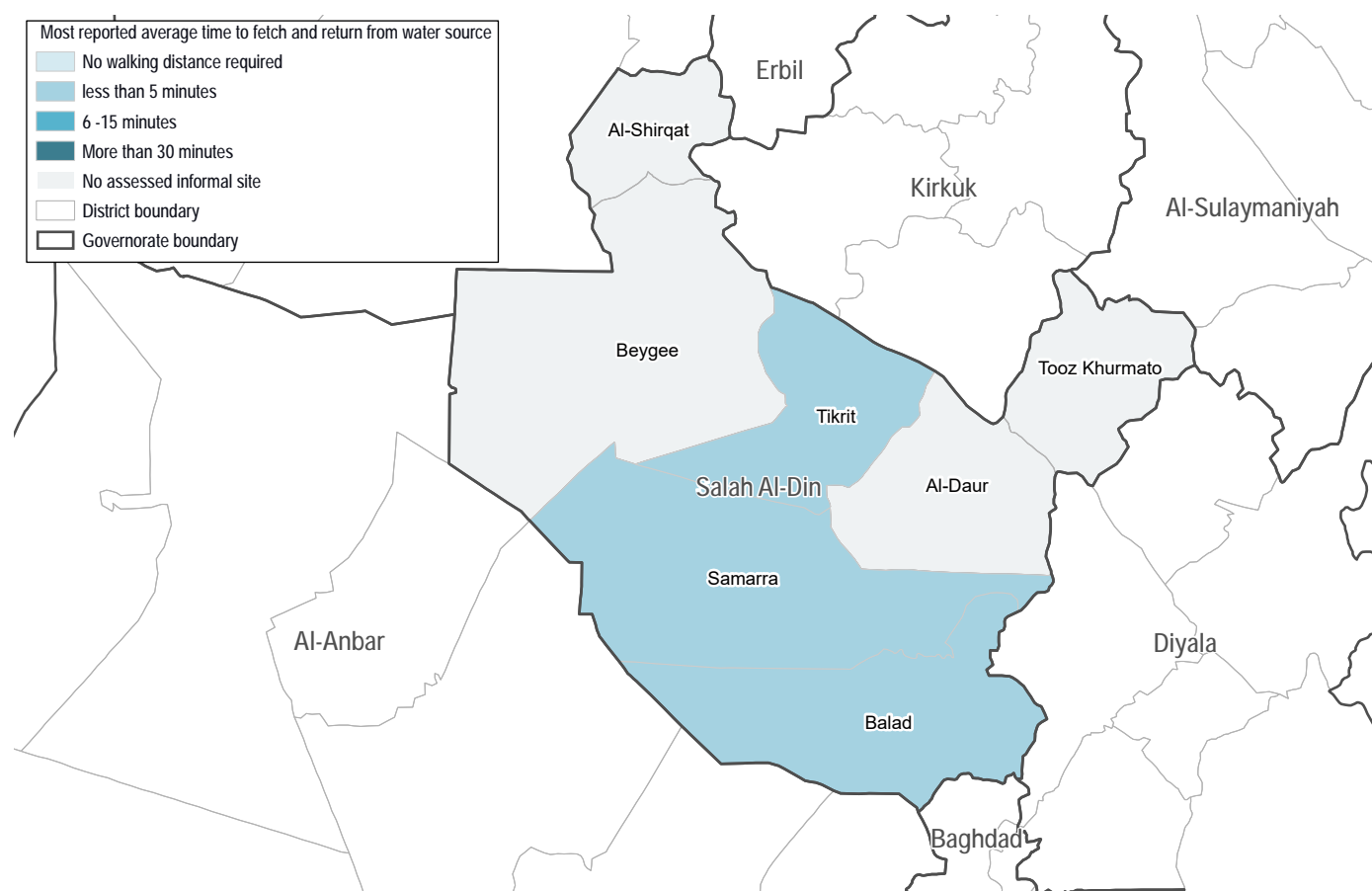
Percentage of families that reported that the time frame for solid waste / garbage disposal was sufficient:^{6,11}



Top 3 reported types of functioning showers:⁶



Map 5. Average distance to the nearest functioning primary water source, by district



⁶Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹¹Information is reported as a subset of the families that reported solid waste / garbage disposal took place on the site.



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Most commonly reported urgently needed services/assistance:⁶



Fifty-six percent (56%) of families reported needing more information on how to access services and assistance.

Most commonly reported services/assistance provided in the three months prior to data collection, of those who reported receiving assistance:^{6,12}



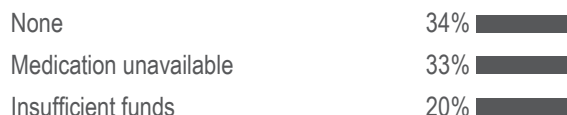
Of the families that reported receiving assistance in the three months prior to data collection, the most commonly reported actors providing assistance were humanitarian organisations (82%), charities (46%), and from host communities (21%).^{6,12}

HEALTHCARE

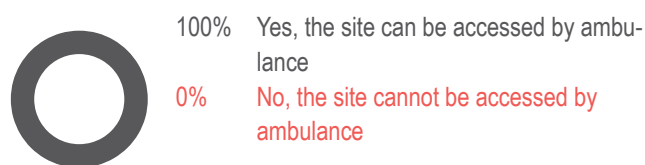
Most commonly reported primary healthcare providers:⁶



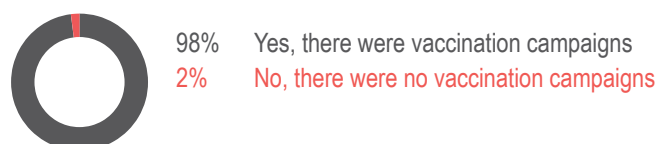
Top 3 reported challenges to accessing healthcare:⁶



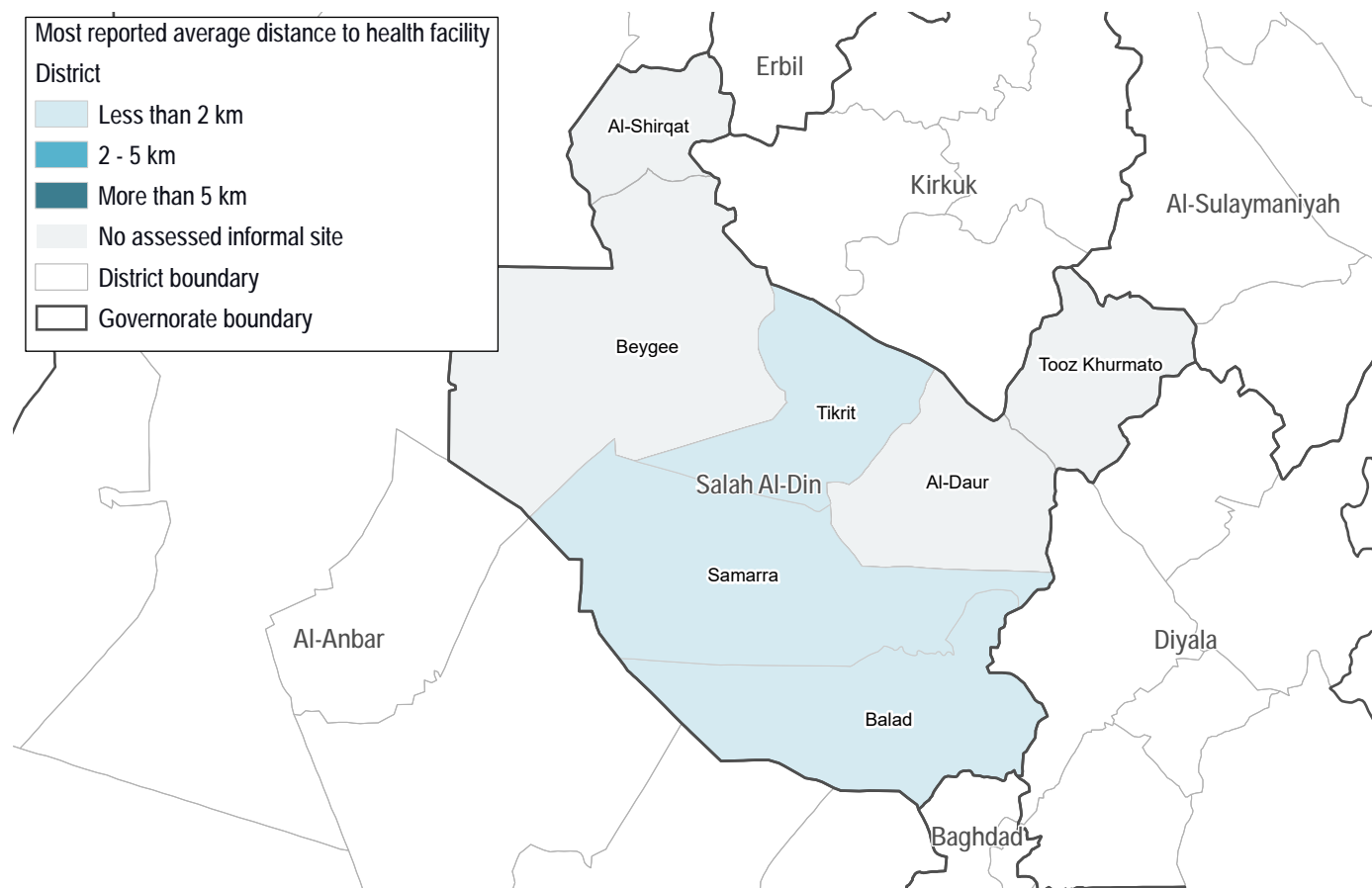
Number of sites that can reportedly be accessed by ambulance:



Number of sites where vaccination campaigns were reported in the 12 months prior to data collection:



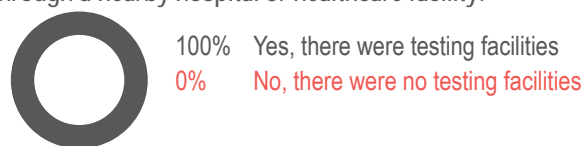
Map 6. Average distance to the nearest functioning healthcare facility or hospital, by district



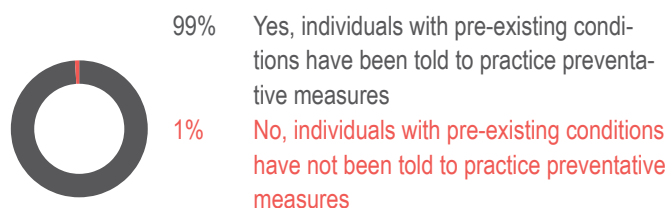
⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹² Information is reported as a subset of families who reported receiving services/assistance in the three months prior to data collection.

Percentage of families that reported access to COVID-19 testing through a nearby hospital or healthcare facility:



Percentage of families that reported individuals with pre-existing conditions have been advised to practice social distancing preventative measures:



Percentage of families that reported changes to the ability to meet their basic needs since COVID-19 started spreading:



COVID-19 and infection prevention and control:

97% of families reported there were enough hand-washing facilities to meet additional hand-washing needs.

100% of families reported enough soap and water available at hand-washing facilities throughout the site.

COVID-19 communication and community engagement:

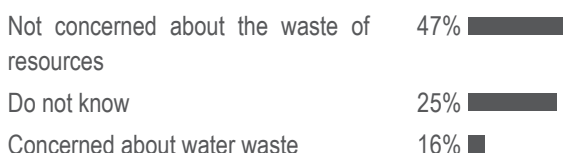
100% of families reported fully or partially complying with instructions to avoid large gatherings (more than 10 people).

99% of families reported seeing/hearing COVID-19 preventative measures being actively communicated throughout the site.

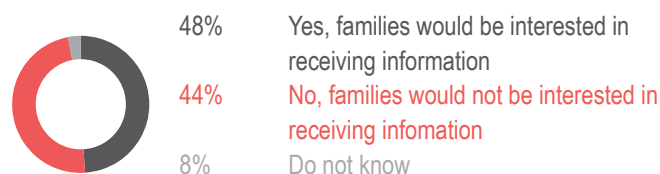
99% of families reported practicing preventative measures e.g. social distancing (1.5-2m) at shared facilities.

ENVIRONMENT

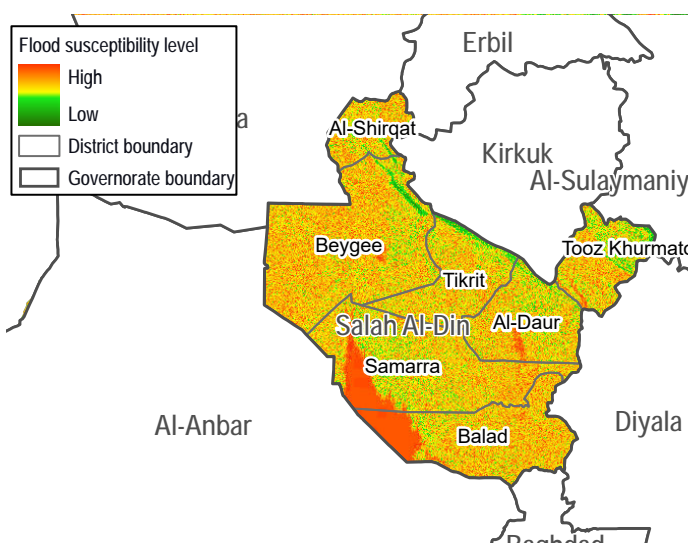
Percentage of families that reported being concerned about the waste of resources:⁶



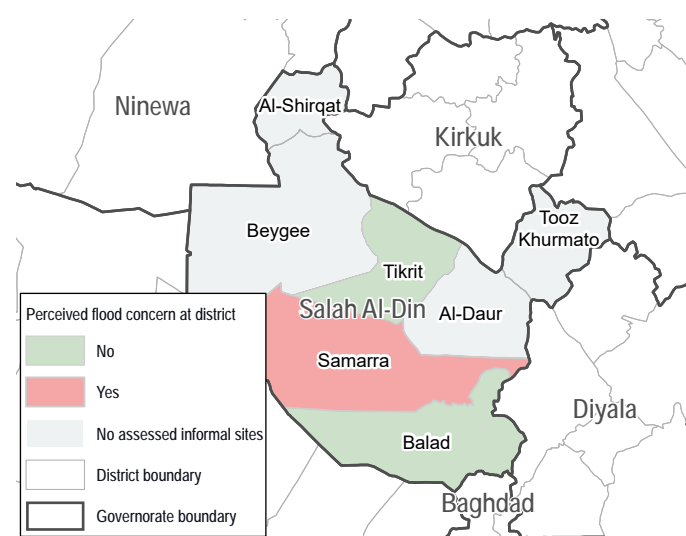
Percentage of families that reported interest in receiving information or assistance on how to mitigate water, energy, material, and organic waste:



Map 7. Flood Susceptibility Map¹³



Map 8. Perceived Flooding Concern



⁶ Multiple answer options could have been selected, so percentages may equal more than 100%.

¹³ For more information on the methodology of the flood susceptibility maps please see [here](#).