



# ASSESSMENT OF INFORMAL IDP SITES IN CENTRE AND SOUTH IRAQ

**IRAQ**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**JUNE 2016**



CCCM CLUSTER  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES  
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### About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit our website: [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org).

You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since late 2013, an estimated 3.2 million people have been displaced within Iraq. Of this displaced population, around 300,000 individuals currently reside in formally recognized IDP camps.<sup>1</sup> All others settled in host communities, including informal sites that are managed privately. For the purpose of this assessment, informal sites are all congregations of five or more IDP families, living outside a formal camp, and either within 1) the same shelter, 2) a shared boundary, or 3) similar shelter typology in close proximity (ie. tents), in line with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) definition.

Informal sites are particularly prevalent in the central and southern governorates of Iraq and are often particularly vulnerable due to limited investment, tenancy concerns, overcrowding and frequent displacement, which has led to fractured service provision.<sup>2</sup> Informal IDP sites in the centre and south of Iraq tend to be clustered along commonly used roads (such as the Kerbala-Najaf highway) or within urban centres (Baghdad), making it difficult to identify sites and prioritize needs. In addition, informal sites are particularly difficult to service due to the fluidity of displacement and resettlement and the dispersment of sites within the host community. With a wide variation in conditions across informal IDP sites, planning and response need to take into account both critical short-term needs, as well as medium to longer-term needs.

To address these information needs, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) facilitates regular assessments of all identified informal IDP sites across accessible areas of Iraq. Now in its fifth round, the biannual the assessment rotates between the north of Iraq and the centre and south, depending on partner needs. One previous round has been conducted in the south (February-May 2015) and three in the north (October 2014, December 2014, October-December 2015).

This report presents Round V of the Site Assessment, which covered 1,334 informal sites across 11 governorates in central and southern Iraq. Findings are drawn from primary data collected by IOM and REACH between February–May 2016, based on information collected through key informant interviews with representatives of each assessed site. This information builds upon data gathered in past CCCM Informal Site Assessments to provide comprehensive, iterative, and operational findings to inform the humanitarian response to IDPs living in these sites.

New to this round of the CCCM Informal Site Assessment was the integration of a “red-flag” alert mechanism, whereby the CCCM cluster and operational partners identified 20 priority indicators to be assessed for each site. These red-flags focus on key concerns related to shelter, protection, water, and food, and provide a sector-specific and overall indication of vulnerability—the greater the total number of red flags, the higher the vulnerability.<sup>3</sup> To ensure critical needs were able to be addressed immediately, all red-flag information was released within a 7-day timeframe during data collection to relevant operational partners.

This assessment found clear differences between governance, services, and conditions in informal IDP sites in the centre and south of Iraq, especially between sites located in close proximity to areas of active conflict (such as those in Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, and Salah al-Din) compared to those located further from ongoing violence, where overall conditions are comparatively better. In particular, IDPs in Anbar were among those with the most critical needs, with the lowest levels of food consumption and highest proportion of residents in the most vulnerable shelter typologies. In contrast, representatives of informal sites in the southern governorates of Thi-Qar and Qadissiya were more likely to report problems such as a risk of eviction. Only sites in Abu Ghraib (Baghdad), Fallujah (Anbar), and Badra (Wassit) reported proximity to unexploded ordinance (UXOs).

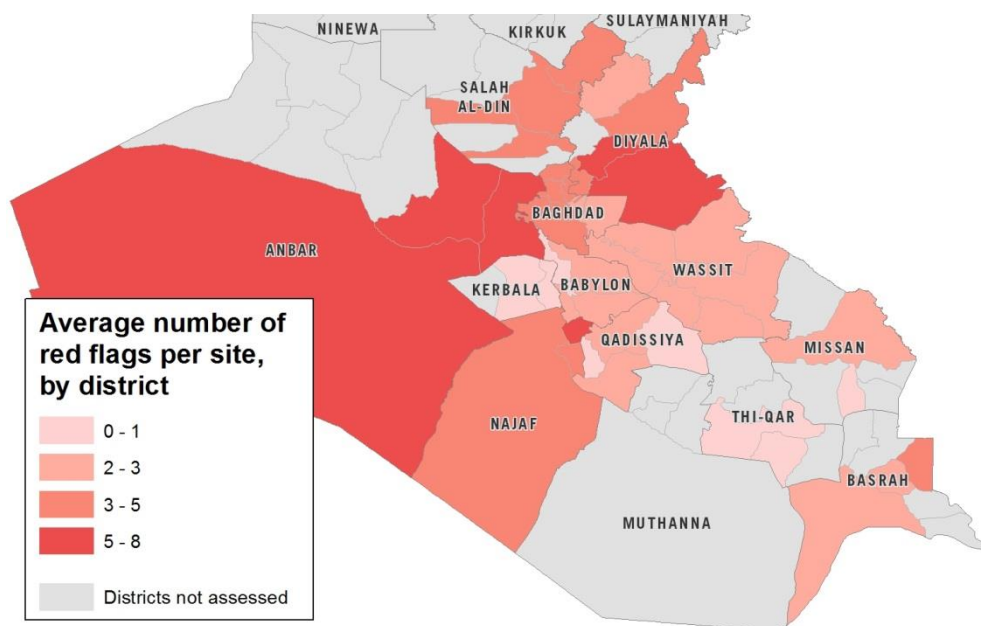
An examination of the average number of red flags per district shows that the situation in sites in the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, and along the Kerbala-Najaf highway are of particular concern, as shown in Map 1.

<sup>1</sup> CCCM – Settlement status report – March 2016

<sup>2</sup> IOM DTM – March 2016 estimates

<sup>3</sup> More information on the red-flags used is available in Annex II

Map 1: Average number of red-flags per site, by district



For IDPs in informal sites in the centre and south of Iraq, priority short term needs included the following: upgrading/rehabilitating of primary site structures; improving safety measures; improving access to services and facilities; and securing tenure agreements. In the medium to longer-term, IDPs in informal sites should be supported through increased access to livelihoods, which would help them to afford their most basic needs and reduce their overall vulnerability in the longer term.<sup>4</sup>

The key issues of concern identified for IDP families living in informal sites across Iraq by sector include, but are not limited to, the following:

**Site conditions:** The most common shelter typology for families residing in informal sites in the Centre-South is unfinished buildings (49%), leaving families vulnerable to security and safety concerns. An additional 15% of families live in improvised shelters, a particularly vulnerable shelter type, particularly in Anbar (reported in 26% of sites) and Baghdad (19%). Shelter typology was found to be linked to exposure to other risks, such as flooding, with sites with improvised shelters nearly three times as likely to report flooding (79%) compared to those without (29%). Risk of eviction appears to be influenced by the previous purpose of a site. Sites in single family dwellings faced the greatest risk of eviction (45%), while 25% of sites located in or near a government building, military compound or school also reported an eviction risk.

**Access to services:** Overall, 12% of assessed sites reported no access to electricity in the entire site. This was significantly more common among sites in Diyala, where 85% of sites reported no electricity access at all. A greater proportion of sites reported access to water, although only 45% of all assessed sites indicated that all families had their water needs met, suggesting that the quantity of water available remains a challenge. Water access was found to be more problematic in sites in Najaf and Kerbala compared to other governorates. Finally, access to fire safety equipment remains a key barrier, with no access to fire safety equipment (fire extinguishers, fire blankets, etc.) reported in 88% of

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that the lack of access to livelihoods is a common issue among IDPs in all types of setting. See for example: REACH - Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (III) – ICCG preliminary findings – May 2016; and IOM - A Gendered Perspective: Safety, Dignity and Privacy of Camp and Camp-like Settings in Iraq – April 2016.



sites. The lack of access to fire safely equipment, combined with the summer heat widespread electrical problems such as poor wiring, over-loaded circuits, and uncovered electrical points—puts IDPs households at increased risk if a fire were to occur.

- Livelihoods:** While the most frequent livelihood source, unskilled labour, is the same as for all IDPs living outside of camps, **residents of informal IDP sites are more likely to report no livelihoods at all (26%)** compared to other IDPs in non-camp settings (17%).<sup>5</sup> Some 80% of sites reported reliance on alternative income sources—such as humanitarian aid, government aid, pensions, or gifts—indicating a high dependence on external support, which would leave inhabitants particularly vulnerable if such assistance was reduced or interrupted.
- Safety and security:** Overall, 87% of sites reported that security incidents never occur. However, in sites in Anbar the presence of security incidents was reportedly much higher, with **84% of sites in Anbar reporting knowledge of security incidents in recent months**. Overall, women and girls were more commonly reported to experience concerns in specific places (28%) than men and boys (18%), with **schools the most commonly reported area of concern for females (reported by 12%) followed by markets (14%), latrines (7%), and bathing areas (7%)**. Sites where less than half of latrines are lockable and lit were nearly three times more likely to report security concerns related to latrines (11%) compared to sites where the majority of latrines were locked and lit (4%).
- Communication:** Primary communication channels varied across governorates although **word of mouth was the most frequent means of communication in 68% of sites**. 57% of sites reported friends or family as their primary information source, 36% community leaders, 29% television, and 28% mobile phones. **The reliance on oral forms of communication (particularly word of mouth, television sound and mobile phones) rather than written messaging highlights the importance of conducting site messaging in a personal and concise manner.**

<sup>5</sup> Multi- Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) III – Data collection during March & April 2016

## List of Acronyms

<b>AG</b>	Armed Group
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>FCS</b>	Food Consumption Score
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land and Property
<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interview
<b>MODM</b>	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
<b>mVAM</b>	mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
<b>ODK</b>	Open Data Kit
<b>UXO</b>	Unexploded Ordnance
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

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## CONTEXT

Since late 2013, an estimated 3.2 million people have been displaced within Iraq. Of them, only around 300,000 reside in formal camps, while the others settled in host communities, many of them in informal sites managed by host communities or private individuals.

Informal sites are all congregations of five or more IDP families, living outside a formal camp, and either within 1) the same shelter, 2) a shared boundary, or 3) similar shelter typology in close proximity (ie. tents), in line with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) definition. These sites are particularly vulnerable due to limited investment, tenancy concerns, overcrowding coupled with reoccurring displacement, which has led to fractured service provision. Informal sites are particularly prevalent in the central and southern governorates of Iraq.<sup>6</sup>

Significant differences exist between humanitarian needs and access to services across different informal IDP sites, many of which are closely related to their development timelines and the original purpose of the site. Informal sites that were established earlier on in the IDP crisis and in districts located farther from direct conflict have, in many cases, better standards than sites that were occupied later or are in closer proximity to conflict. For example, site populations in Basrah, Missan, Qadissiya, and Thi-Qar remained similar across the past 18 months, indicating that displacement within those governorates has largely stabilised. In contrast, sites in Anbar were the most likely to report new arrivals within the month preceding the assessment (66%), indicating that displacement is ongoing and likely to remain fluid in the short-term. Strategic planning, such as the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and intervention responses must bear in mind the varying context of each informal site, based on its location, management, and previous purpose, among other factors.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster aims to support the provision of equitable services to IDP families residing in informal sites, prioritizing emergency needs. The CCCM identified that service delivery to IDPs out of camps was hindered by a lack of information on the location and needs of individual informal sites, a process further complicated by the fluidity of displacement and resettlement. As such in 2014, the CCCM cluster, in collaboration with REACH and IOM, initiated the informal site assessment to conduct a full census of all informal IDP sites. Now in its fifth round, the CCCM has conducted one previous rounds in the south (February-May 2015) and three in the North (October 2014, December 2014, October-December 2015). In addition to this report, outputs include weekly updates to operational partners to support ongoing application of data, as well a comparative dashboard of key indicators (Annex II), an updated CCCM Site Assessment Portal, and relevant thematic maps.

In February 2016, the CCCM Cluster, in collaboration with REACH and IOM, initiated the fifth round of the informal site assessment, in which 1,334 informal IDP sites were assessed between February and May in 11 governorates in the centre and south of Iraq. Findings were presented to and reviewed by both CCCM governorate-level focal points and partners prior to publication. Following the preliminary analysis, REACH presented and/or shared the initial findings to the CCCM Cluster, with feedback from cluster partners encouraged. The CCCM Informal Site Assessment, therefore, provided a quantitative evidence base for decision makers with the purpose of planning, sector prioritization and for target group identification of informal IDP site response.

The first part of the report introduces the methodology designed and applied by REACH, followed by a profile of the IDP populations covered by the assessment. The second part of the report outlines sector specific assessment findings on site conditions, access to services, safety and security, communication, and where possible makes comparisons with other available data sources to help situate the vulnerabilities observed in informal IDP sites within the wider context of Iraq.

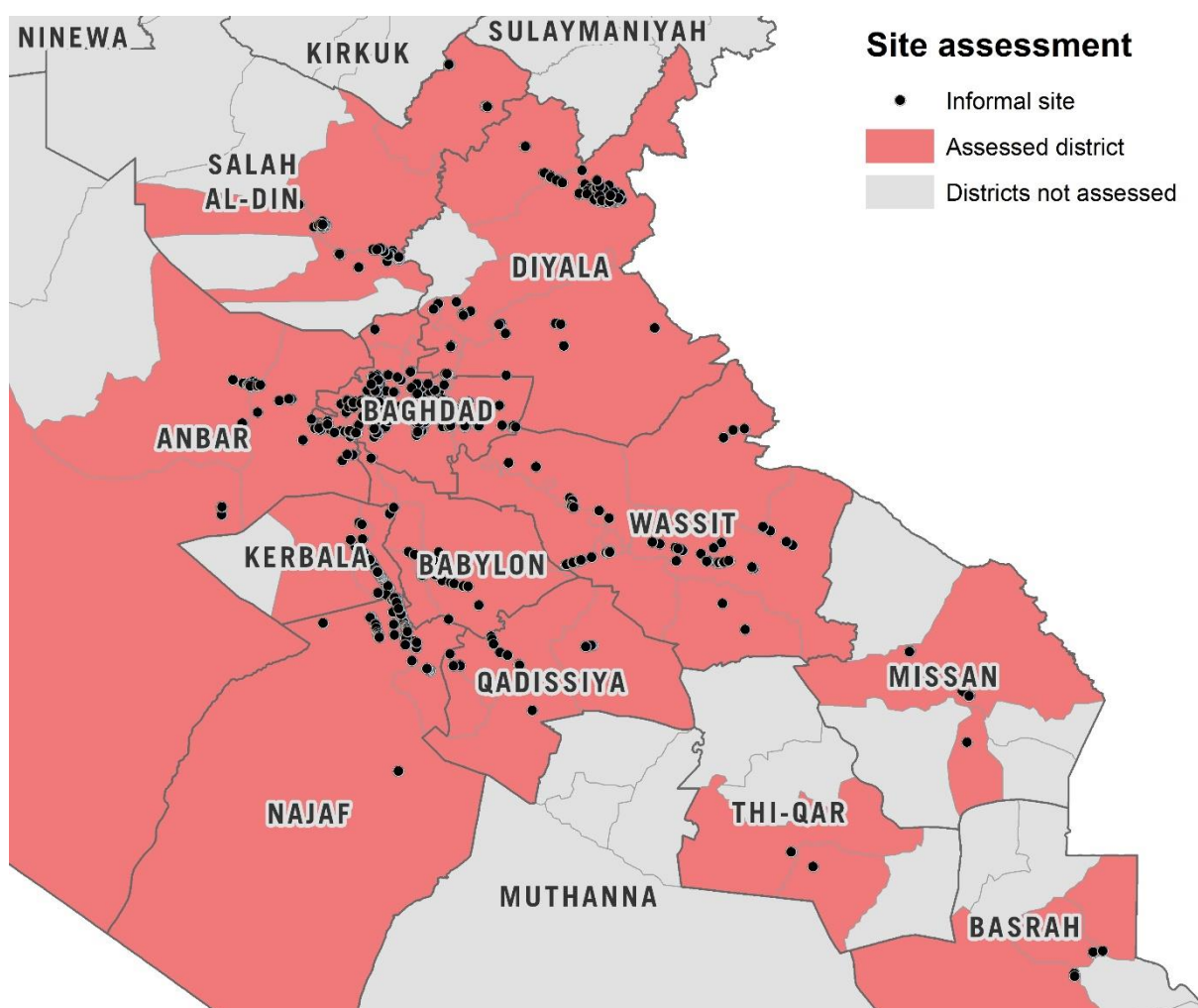
<sup>6</sup> IOM DTM – March 2016 estimates

## METHODOLOGY

The CCCM Informal Site Assessment is an iterative assessment led by the CCCM cluster with data collection by REACH and IOM. The indicators and questionnaire for this assessment were developed in collaboration with CCCM cluster focal points and partners, as well as shared with shelter and WASH focal points for inputs.

A full area census of all informal IDP sites was conducted in all accessible areas of Centre-South Iraq inhabited by IDP populations<sup>7</sup> – totalling 1,334 sites (see Annex I for a full list of number of sites per district). The coverage per governorate was divided into mapped grids with plotted coordinates of previously identified sites (each with a unique identifier: SSID), in order to facilitate organisation of data collection.

Map 2: Assessed IDP informal sites in central and southern Iraq



IOM and REACH field teams visited one grid square at a time, adhering to the following procedure:

1. Each previously identified site was revisited. A Key Informant Interview (KII) was conducted if the site met the CCCM definition for an informal site<sup>8</sup>. Previously identified sites included those captured in the previous round of the Site Assessment exercise (Feb 2015) as well as those more recently identified through operational partners.
2. Enumeration teams undertook a snowballing methodology whereby all accessible roads were covered and teams stopped in instances where vulnerable shelter types or interim pilgrimage shelters were

<sup>7</sup> IOM DTM – March 2016 estimates

<sup>8</sup> Informal IDP sites are inclusive of all congregations of five or more IDP families, living outside a formal camp, and either within 1) the same shelter typology, 2) a shared boundary, and/or 3) clustered shelter typologies.



identified to enquire if IDPs live in the area. Teams also followed leads provided by community leaders, IDP families, or other sources. The snowballing methodology was used in order to find any new or outstanding sites within the given grid.

Data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs). For the purpose of this assessment, a key informant could be any adult living in the site. However, preference was for key informants to be the site focal point or leader. Interviews were conducted in Arabic, by a mixed-gender team using Open Data Kit (ODK) software on hand-held devices for purposes of data-entry. Raw data was cleaned to eliminate demonstrably erroneous entries.

Following the preliminary analysis, REACH and IOM presented and shared the initial findings to the CCCM cluster and operational partners. Feedback from cluster partners during and after presentations was encouraged. Where possible, these inputs have been incorporated into this report, in order to include cluster-specific contextual knowledge and ensure findings are relevant to cluster interests.

Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates were captured for each site location – most within 10 meters of accuracy. Standardized geographical boundaries (district- and governorate-level) from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) were used to determine site location through mapping each site's GPS coordinates.

Data is generally presented at three levels in this report, both in the graphics and the narrative: disaggregated by district or governorate, or generalized as a composite of all assessed sites. Data presented is analyzed by the site-level and not weighted based on population per site. In most cases where data is presented at the governorate-level only, there was no significant variation between districts.

## Limitations

Information was based on Key Informant Interviews. As much as possible, key informants were community representatives with a broad understanding of the site, its needs, and its inhabitants. As such, findings are not representative at the individual/family level.

Anbar data was not collected at site level. Rather than assessing each site, Anbar data collection was done at the IOM DTM location level – broader areas in which IOM collects its DTM data on a bi-weekly basis. Consequently, in Anbar there are fewer, larger sites as compared to the rest of the assessment locations. This does not mean that there are fewer, larger sites in Anbar but rather reflects the level of data collection.

There may be slight discrepancies in the overall number of sites per district or governorate, especially where sites are located on district/governorate borders, when compared to first-line distributed Site Assessment products which were based on enumerator reporting and commonly recognized locations. As an example, the CCCM Site Assessment Comparative Dashboard indicates 1,336 identified sites. After comparing GPS locations to enumerator reporting, the total number of sites was reduced to 1,334 after confirming the GPS coordinates of two assessed sites were located outside the assessment governorates.

The assessment aimed to comprehensively cover all areas of informal settlement in the centre and south of Iraq; however, the full area census is limited due to the size of governorates and limited road access in some rural settings. Additionally, due to the fluid nature of displacement, new informal sites are continuously established and so new sites may have subsequently been settled after data collection was completed.

Governorate percentages within the report are based on the percentage of sites (not weighted population size). The number of sites vary across governorates (see Figure I). Instances of governorate level percentages should always be compared against the number of sites, especially in governorates where there are a low frequency of sites per governorate.

When reading this report and using findings presented herein, the reader should bear in mind that this assessment represents the response given by IDPs. While REACH always endeavors to create an open dialogue with respondents in order to collect objective responses, the subjectivity and possibility of bias in the response should be taken into account.

## FINDINGS

## Informal IDP Site Population Profile

### Demographics

Across the centre and south of Iraq, **45% of the IDP population in informal sites are minors**, with 15% below the age of five years old. This age and sex disaggregation was similar between sites in all the governorates accessed. The majority of heads of household were reported to be adult males (84%), while 8% were females, 5% were elderly individuals, 3% minors. The frequency of vulnerable family heads (women, children, the elderly) was comparable across governorates, **with the exception of Salah al-Din where one in every five families was headed by a child (boy or girl).**

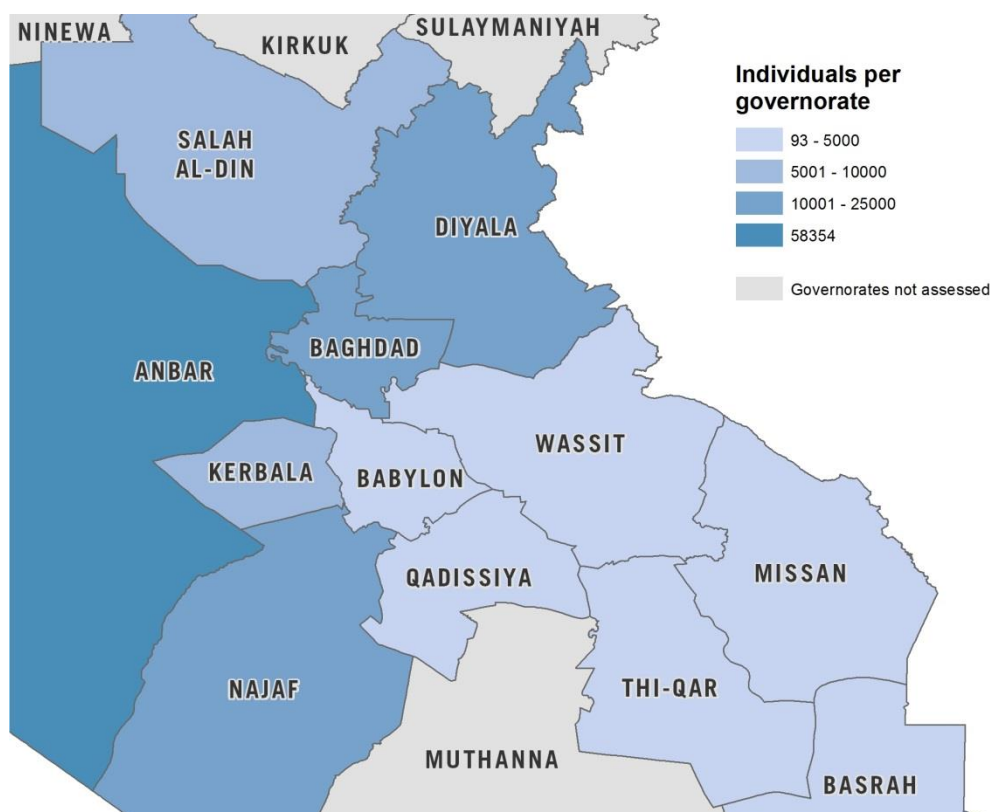
**Informal IDP sites averaged 11 families per site (61 individuals)**, with the notable exclusion of Anbar where the Site Assessment was conducted at a broader IOM DTM location level. In Anbar, locations averaged 314 families (1,314 individuals). The average family size, 5, was similar across governorates. IDPs most frequently reported originating from Ninewa (58%) or Anbar (25%) with the remaining families from either Baghdad, Diyala, or Salah al-Din. Reported registration of families with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MODM) averaged 86% but varied between 26% of families in Salah al-Din to 100% of families in Diyala. Registration with MODM, coupled with the acquisition of civil documentation, facilitates access to humanitarian and legal assistance, as well as livelihoods and public services.

Figure 1: Site location and population

Governorate	Number of Sites	Number of families	Total population
Anbar	38	11,319	58,354
Babylon	43	337	1,939
Baghdad	394	3,039	15,784
Basrah	6	56	234
Diyala	102	2,782	14,849
Kerbala	226	1,409	7,653
Missan	7	75	412
Najaf	369	3,779	20,914
Qadissiya	24	164	749
Salah al-Din	61	1391	7,579
Thi-Qar	2	14	93
Wassit	62	459	2,332

<sup>9</sup> Kerbala – Najaf Highway Informal IDP Site Map Catalogue. [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_irq\\_mapcatalogue\\_idp\\_najafkerbala\\_informalsites\\_26may201.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_mapcatalogue_idp_najafkerbala_informalsites_26may201.pdf)

Map 3: Informal IDP site population, by governorate



### Area of Origin and Intentions

Most sites were first occupied around September 2014 around the onset of Iraq's most recent displacement crisis. **Sites in Anbar were the most likely to report arrivals within the month preceding the assessment (66%), indicating that displacement is ongoing and resettlement is frequent.** By contrast, site composition in Basrah, Missan, Qadissiya, and Thi-Qar remained similar across the past year and a half, indicating that displacement within those governorates has stagnated with little incoming recent displacement.

The majority of sites (67%) reported that residents intended to stay in their current location in the upcoming three months, with a negligible number of sites reporting intentions to move outside of Iraq or to another governorate. The governorates where more than 15% of sites reported an intent to return to their area of origin were Diyala (96%), Najaf (41%), Baghdad (34%), Anbar (26%) and Salah al-Din (23%). **Proximity to governorate of origin was directly related to an interest in returning to the area of origin, with IDPs displaced within their governorate twice as likely to report intentions to return to their area of origin (56%) than IDPs displaced outside their governorate of origins (27%).** Every site in the districts of Rutba (Anbar), Hashimiya (Babylon), Thawra 1 & Thawra 2 (Baghdad), and Khanaqin & Kifri (Diyala) reported the intention to return to their governorate of origin within the next three months.

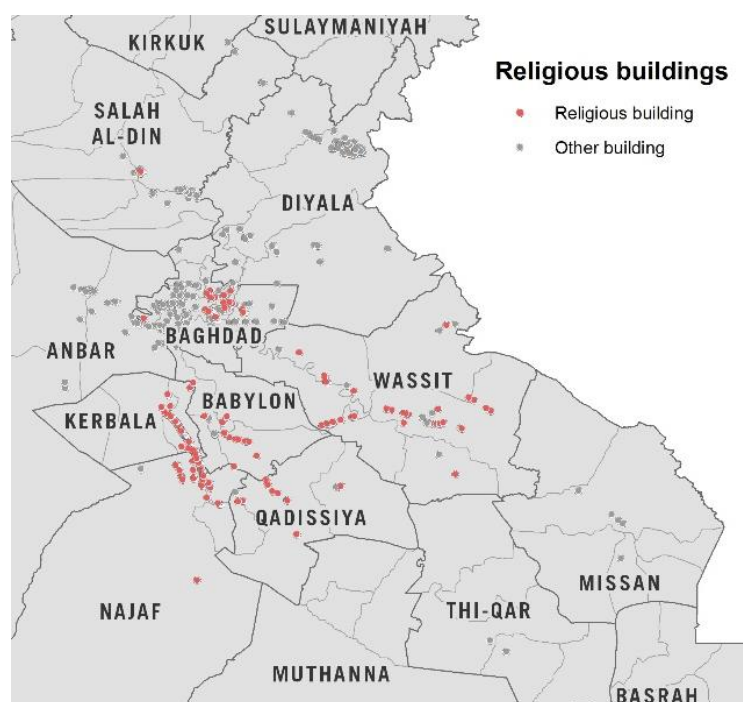
## Shelter and Site Conditions

### Previous Site Use and Evacuation Risk

The primary intended use of the site before informal IDP occupancy varied between governorates depending on the local context. In Najaf and Kerbala governorates, there are a large number of religious buildings which were previously, and continue to be, used as temporary shelters for individuals and families making pilgrimage within Iraq, often to religious sites within Najaf Governorate. As these buildings were originally intended for religious events on a limited number of days per year, and are of charitable nature, IDP families have congregated in these locations, frequently living with the waves of people on pilgrimage or relocating outside of the shelter during

pilgrimage periods. As such, due to the density of IDPs living in these shelter arrangements, **religious buildings (51%) were the most frequently reported site types occupied by IDPs across the center-south.** Map 4 shows the prevalence of sites with religious buildings, often along the Kerbala-Najaf highway.

Map 4: Informal IDP sites in/near religious buildings



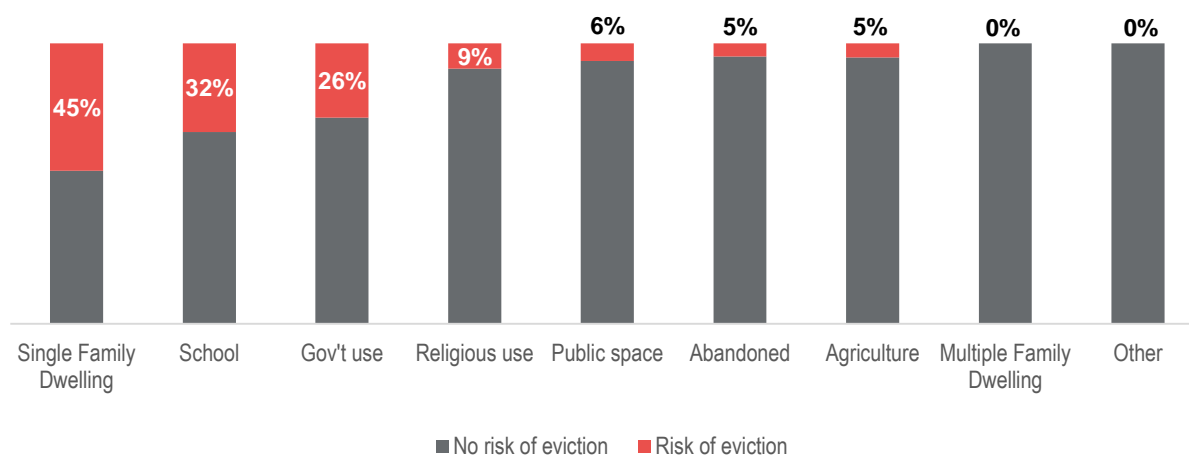
Abandoned sites – classified as finished buildings with no known owner or management structure – were most frequently reported in Anbar (61%), Baghdad (21%), and Salah al-Din (20%). Abandoned sites, while vulnerable in regard to rental agreements, often provide a relatively high level of structural protection to residents given that these sites are finished buildings. Single family dwellings were largely reported in Diyala (89%), Thi-Qar (50%), Baghdad (32%), and Qadissiya (21%).

Figure 2: Previous use of sites, by governorate

	Religious building	Single Family Dwelling	Abandoned	Agriculture	Gov't use	Multiple Family Dwelling	School	Public space	Other
Anbar	3%	3%	61%	3%	16%	8%	0%	8%	0%
Babylon	51%	4%	2%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	2%
Baghdad	7%	32%	21%	23%	3%	1%	4%	7%	2%
Basrah	0%	17%	0%	17%	17%	17%	0%	33%	0%
Diyala	0%	89%	7%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Kerbala	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missan	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	86%	0%	0%
Najaf	98%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qadissiya	71%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	3%	15%	20%	34%	3%	7%	16%	0%	2%
Thi-Qar	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Wassit	73%	2%	0%	0%	19%	0%	3%	0%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>

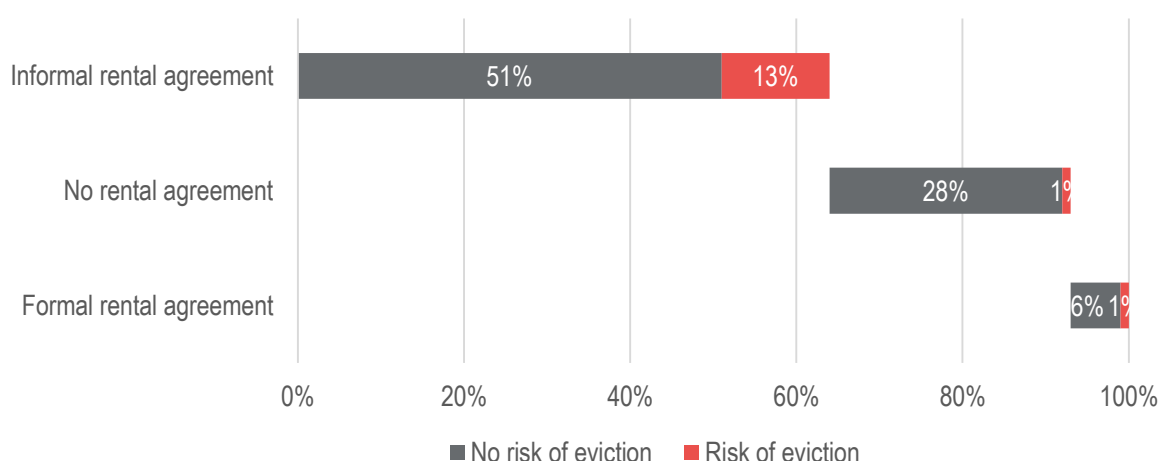
Previous occupancy purpose was directly related to eviction risk. At least one in four sites located in or near a government building, school, or single family dwelling reported a risk of eviction. As shown in figure 4, below, the greatest risk of eviction was for sites in single family dwellings (45%). Risk of eviction averaged less than 5% in the remaining site locations (abandoned, agricultural and religious buildings, multiple family dwelling, public space, and other). Perhaps due to seasonal demand during pilgrimage, 9% of sites in/near religious buildings reported risk of eviction.

Figure 3: Risk of eviction, by previous site use



The majority of sites (64%) reported having informal rental agreements, with an additional 7% with formal agreement. The remaining sites (29%) reported having no rental agreement. Sites with rental agreements – informal or formal – are more likely to report a risk of eviction, indicating that IDPs with rental agreements are more likely to be aware of risk of eviction. A negligible percent (1%) of sites with no rental agreement reported a risk of eviction, compared to 20% of sites with either a formal or informal rental agreement. Of those sites reporting a risk of eviction, 48% had not received any notification leaving them vulnerable to spontaneous evictions and/or breaches of rental agreements.

Figure 4: Frequency of rental tenancy agreements, by risk of eviction



Site typology, more so than site management, was the largest predictor of whether or not a rental agreement was in place: formal agreements were reported most frequently by sites in multi-family dwellings (66%), agricultural land (22%), and single family dwellings (17%), whereas other site typologies averaged negligible (less than 1%) reports of formal agreements. Informal agreements were the most common type of rental agreement (64%), while sites located on or near government buildings or military compound (89%), public space (84%), and schools (55%) were most likely to report no agreement.



## Shelter Typology

Within these sites, **the majority of families live in either unfinished (49%) or finished (25%) buildings, while nearly 15% of families live in improvised shelters**; the latter is largely due to the 26% of sites in Anbar and 19% of sites in Baghdad reporting residents living in improvised shelters. Improvised shelters were most often found on agricultural land (25%), public spaces (21%) or abandoned buildings (20%). Figure 5 highlights the prevalence of shelter typologies across governorates and images 1-4 visualize the variance of shelter typologies found within sites.

Figure 5: Percentage of families living in shelter typologies, by governorate

	Unfinished building	Finished building	Improvised shelter	Abandoned building	Tent	Container
Anbar	62%	0%	26%	11%	0%	0%
Babylon	3%	92%	0%	6%	0%	0%
Baghdad	44%	23%	19%	11%	2%	1%
Basrah	0%	11%	89%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	99%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Kerbala	2%	96%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Missan	0%	93%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Najaf	9%	81%	0%	10%	0%	0%
Qadissiya	5%	93%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Salah al-Din	40%	8%	2%	2%	47%	1%
Thi-Qar	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wassit	21%	66%	2%	10%	0%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

Figure 6: Examples of Shelter typologies, by previous site use and location

### 1) Finished building

Religious building, Kerbala-Najaf highway



### 2) Finished Building

School, Wassit



### 3) Tent

Abandoned area, Kerbala-Najaf highway



### 4) Finished Building

Multiple family dwelling, Kerbala



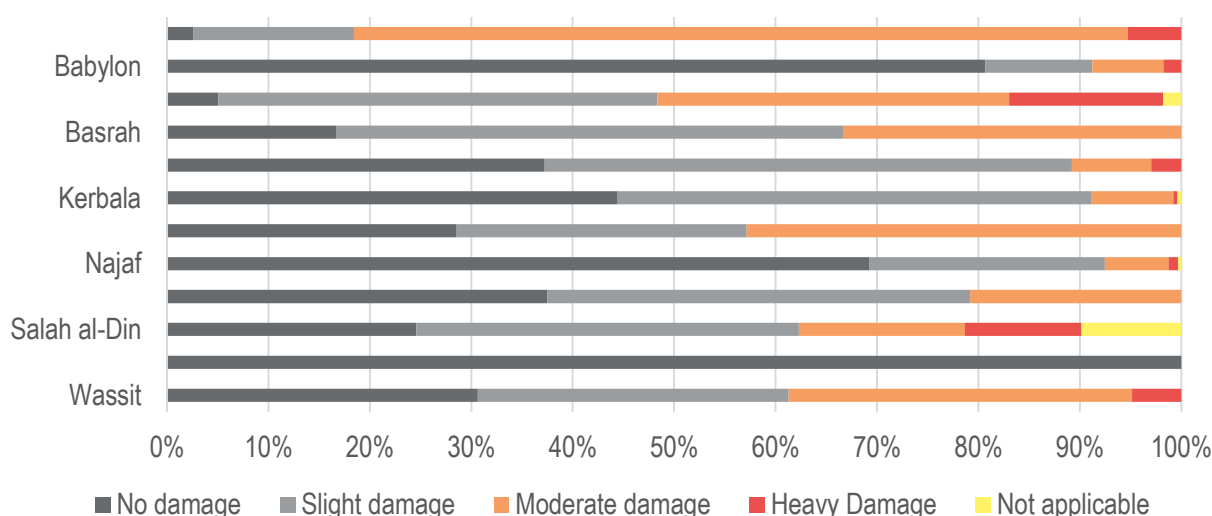
## Shelter conditions

Experience of flooding within the three months preceding the assessment was most frequently reported in Baghdad (95%), Qadissiya (50%), Anbar (32%), and Salah al-Din (30%). Nearly all flooding (97%) caused temporary damage. In addition to location, shelter typology linked with reported flooding, **as sites with improvised shelters were more than twice as likely to report flooding (79%) compared to sites without improvised shelters (29%).**

**Most families were reported to have separated spaces within their shelter, either through temporary partitions (58%) or separate rooms (40%).** The lack of separated spaces was most predominantly reported in Salah al-Din (13%) and Babylon (9%). Shelter typology corresponded to reported separations as 16% of sites with tents reported no separation within shelters (despite some tents frequently hosting multiple families – see Image 3). A similar trend followed for sites reporting exposure to the elements: sites including only finished buildings reported a minority of shelters exposed to the elements (19%), a stark contrast when compared to the 95% of sites with improvised shelters which reported exposure to the elements.

In sites with at least one finished building, **over half (62%) of sites reported damage to the finished building's structure**, composed of heavy (6%), moderate (19%), or slight (37%) damage. **Heavy or moderate damage to the building structure was reported in 82% of sites in Anbar**, indicating an increased concern for structural integrity and resident safety. When asked about missing or broken doors and windows, reported rates of having at least some missing or broken were similar for both doors (60%) and windows (59%) and followed similar reporting at the district level. This suggests that sites with broken or missing doors were also likely to have missing or broken windows. In addition, 85% of sites were reportedly without lockable doors. The inability to lock shelter doors leaves families vulnerable to theft and destruction of property as well as protection risks. While safety concerns inside the shelter remain low (3%) overall, **sites with less than half lockable doors were nearly six times as likely (6%) to report having security concerns for males or females in the shelter than sites with half or more lockable doors (1%).**

Figure 7: Extent of reported damage to finished buildings, by governorate



### Fire Equipment and Electricity

The vast majority of sites (88%) reported not having any fire safety equipment (fire extinguishers, blankets, etc.). With summer fast approaching and electrical issues widespread, the inability to access fire safety equipment puts sites at increased risk if a fire were to occur.

Access to electricity varied across governorates with nearly 80% of all sites reporting problems related to electricity: the most frequently reported issue was poor wiring (64%) and low and uncovered points (29%). An average of 12% of sites reported no access to electricity, predominantly sites in Diyala (85%), Basrah (33%), and Salah al-Din (15%), while 63% of sites reported that not all electricity needs were met.

## Water and Sanitation

### Water Access

Access to adequate water supply was reported as an issue, raising health concerns for adequate intake of drinking water or use of unsafe alternative sources. Over half (55%) of the sites indicated that not all families had their water needs met. No families had their water needs met in 11% of sites, leaving the remaining percentage of sites with either less than half (26%) or half or more of families (18%) meeting their water needs. Water access was most notably lower for families along the Kerbala-Najaf highway: where there was higher reporting of half or more families without access to water (32% compared to 19%). When reviewing the source of water, sites in Kerbala (70%) and Najaf (92%) often report purchasing water, indicating that the lack of water access is likely less due to availability of bottled water but the ability to afford bottled water or utilize other sources of water.

Purchased bottled water was the most commonly reported primary source of drinking water (44%). Compared to IDPs in camps, IDPs in informal settlements are less likely to use municipal connections.<sup>10</sup> The high reliance on purchased bottled water or water trucking leaves sites vulnerable by both their lack of income and inconsistent nature of water trucking. Figure 8 highlights the variance of reported water sources across governorates, particularly in Anbar where water trucking (84%) and illegal water capture (76%) were commonly reported. In Diyala, significant proportions of sites reported the use of natural sources (57%), public wells (60%) and private (68%) wells as the primary source of drinking water. Access to water through vulnerable sources could increase contamination as well as propensity to water borne diseases.

Figure 8: Primary water source, by governorate

	Purchased bottled	Municipal connection	Water trucking	Treatment plant	Illegal source	Natural source	Public well	Private well	Broken piping	Borehole
Anbar	3%	24%	82%	3%	71%	8%	13%	0%	45%	0%
Babylon	72%	25%	2%	12%	0%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	2%	62%	12%	16%	12%	0%	3%	1%	0%	5%
Basrah	17%	17%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	80%	46%	75%	9%	31%	57%	60%	68%	1%	0%
Kerbala	70%	12%	31%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Missan	61%	35%	25%	23%	5%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Najaf	92%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Qadissiya	0%	62%	25%	7%	0%	20%	11%	2%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Thi-Qar	74%	19%	13%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>

Access to and use of covered and separated water storage varied distinctly across governorates. **Large proportions of informal sites in Anbar (92%), Basrah (67%) and Baghdad (58%) reported that water was stored in uncovered containers**, compared to 30% in the other assessed governorates. Lack of adequate water storage increases family exposure to water contamination, an increasing concern in Anbar as the source of water is particularly vulnerable (especially illegal water capture).

## Waste Collection

Waste collection was evenly split between private or government collection, and the presence of visible waste in sites was directly related to the frequency and source of waste collection: sites reporting government collection were less likely (27%) to report visible waste when compared to sites with private means of waste collection (55%). **The 4% of sites with no waste collection were nearly twice as likely to report visible waste (76%) than the overall assessment average (42%).** The source of waste collection was evenly split between private and governmental entities. Sites most frequently reported waste being collected at least daily (32%) or weekly (38%) with remaining sites reporting waste collection on a monthly or longer frequency.

## Safety and security

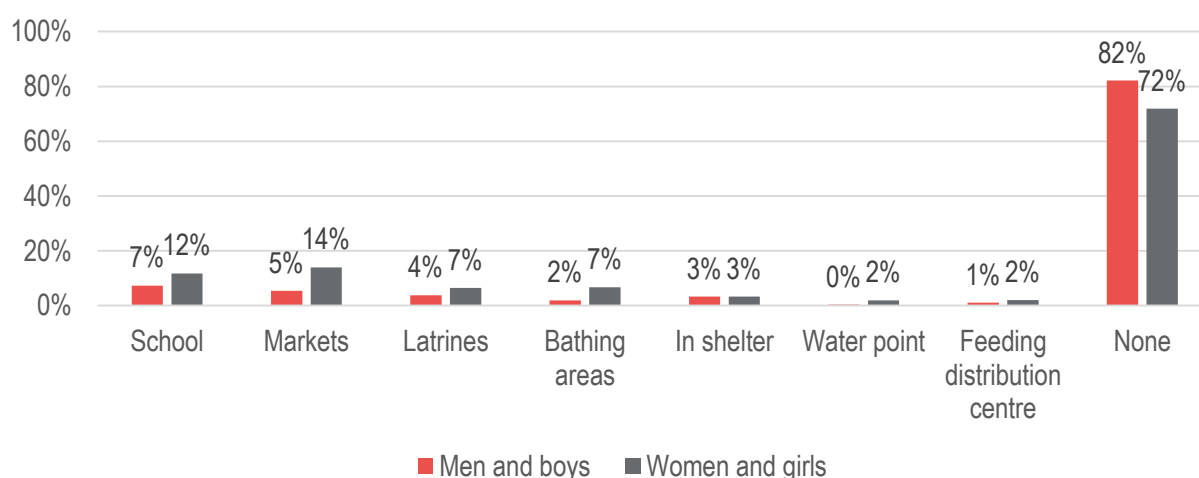
### Areas of Risk

**Women and girls were reportedly more likely (28%) than men and boys (18%) to have identified areas of insecurity.** While schools were the most common area of concern for women and girls (12%) and men and boys (7%), women and girls were reported to experience higher concerns within markets (14%), latrines (7%), and

<sup>10</sup> Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment of IDPs in Camps – June 2016

bathing areas (7%) compared to men and boys. Figure 9 highlights the gender-related discrepancies related to safety and security concerns.

Figure 9: Safety and security concerns, by gender



## WASH facilities

Latrine utilization and gender segregation varied between governorates: mixed latrines were most frequently found in Qadissiya (80%) or Baghdad (60%). Only 20% of latrines were reported to be private, with the remaining shared or communal latrines either segregated by gender (47%) or mixed (33%). Similar trends related to mixed showers were also found, with showers in the governorates of Qadissiya (82%), Missan (75%), and Baghdad (58%) having higher proportions of gender mixed shared or communal showers.

While lockable latrines and showers were found in 78% of sites, only 45% of sites reported lighting for all of the latrines and bathing spaces. **Sites with less than half of latrines being lockable and lit were nearly three times more likely to report security concerns related to latrines (11%) compared to sites where half or more latrines were locked and lit (4%).** This relationship did not apply between lockable and lit showers and safety concerns, indicating that perhaps other coping strategies are employed when utilizing less secure bathing facilities. The number of individuals per latrine averaged 17, and the number of individuals per shower averaged 21. Only the governorates of Salah al-Din (49) and Anbar (34) exceeded the Sphere standard<sup>11</sup> of 20 individuals per latrine. Similarly, the Sphere standard of 20 individuals per shower was exceeded in Salah al-Din (52) and Anbar (33), as well as Qadissiya (23) and Diyala (21).

## Livelihoods

**With one in four sites without any livelihood source (26%), IDPs in informal sites are comparatively more affected by a lack of livelihoods than the general population of IDPs outside of camps,** where 17% of households are without livelihoods<sup>12</sup>. Given that most IDPs were displaced in 2014, a protracted lack of livelihoods - or access to only infrequent daily labour - increases the economic vulnerability of families living in informal IDP sites. For those sites with livelihood engagement, IDPs living in informal sites report similar livelihood sources as households from the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) III<sup>13</sup>.

The assessment was conducted between February and April, often the peak months for agricultural labour. Concurrently, unskilled labour - daily agricultural work and ad hoc opportunities - was the most cited primary source of income (62%). As agricultural work is highly dependent on seasonal demands and inconsistently

<sup>11</sup> Global Sphere Standards available at <http://www.sphereproject.org/>

<sup>12</sup> Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) III – Data collection during March & April 2016

<sup>13</sup> Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) III – Data collection during March & April 2016



available, it is likely that IDP households primarily relying on it will face difficulties once periodic demands decrease.

In addition to waged livelihood sources, **four in every five informal IDP sites reportedly access additional outlets of income support**: most frequently pension (28%), humanitarian aid (26%), government aid (16%), or gifts (10%). Aside from the receipt of pension which appears to be similarly distributed, sources of additional income support tend to be most frequently reported in the governorates hosting higher IDP populations. When comparing the number of red-flags in a site, sites with greater need (ie. a higher number of red-flags) were not necessarily more likely to report receiving aid or gifts. This may be partly due, in part, to the wide distribution of the sites and the smaller overall caseload.

Figure 10: Non-livelihood related means of income, by governorate

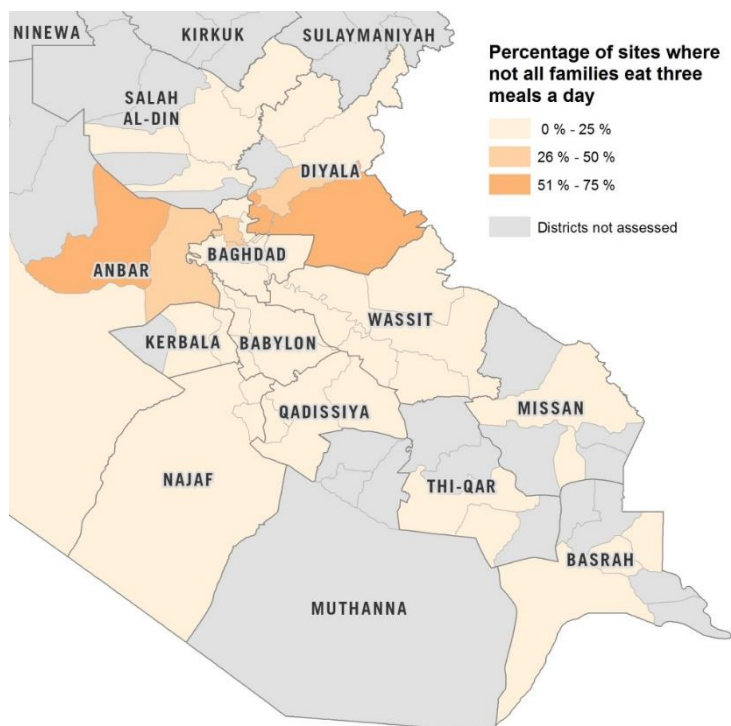
	Pension	Humanitarian Aid	Government Aid	Gifts
Anbar	61%	74%	21%	11%
Babylon	47%	21%	7%	19%
Baghdad	16%	36%	20%	7%
Basrah	17%	50%	0%	17%
Diyala	65%	90%	56%	52%
Kerbala	17%	4%	4%	2%
Missan	57%	14%	0%	0%
Najaf	30%	15%	17%	8%
Qadissiya	25%	0%	4%	0%
Salah al-Din	34%	23%	7%	5%
Thi-Qar	50%	0%	0%	0%
Wassit	26%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>10%</b>

## Food Security

Family consumption of three meals a day was reported in nearly all in all informal sites – notable exception were found in Anbar (53%), Baghdad (21%), Salah al-Din (13%) and Diyala (11%) where Key Informants reported families consuming less than three meals a day. When looking at the World Food Programme's (WFP) mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) Food Security Monitoring for 2016<sup>14</sup>, food consumption scores (FCS) were comparably lower in those governorates compared to the national average, indicating a correlation between frequency of meals and overall food security. While further information would need to be captured by follow-up assessments to determine the Food Security needs within informal IDP sites, gaps in meal consumption are most predominant in the central governorates Map 4 highlights the percentage of sites, per district, where not all families eat three meals a day.

<sup>14</sup> WFP mVAM's Food Security Monitoring for 2016 - [http://vam.wfp.org/mvam\\_monitoring/databank\\_fcs.aspx](http://vam.wfp.org/mvam_monitoring/databank_fcs.aspx)

Map 5: Percentage of informal sites where not all families eat three meals a day



## Services: Education and Healthcare

**Girls are less likely than boys to attend any source of education in informal sites: 85% of boys and 72% of girls aged 6-17 attend formal or informal education.** Attendance rates for IDPs living in informal settlements are higher than those of the general population of IDPs living outside of camps – perhaps due to their proximity to urban centres which may have more available schooling. The provision of education was most commonly reported to be by the government (96%), with the exception of Salah al-Din where 59% of sites reported children receiving education from a private provider. Safety and security concerns for children were noted to be higher for girls (12%) than boys (7%).

The assessment briefly captured access to services, such as healthcare and education. Follow-up assessments should capture causal factors and barriers to accessing services. In this assessment, the only question that was asked in terms of health was related to the availability of healthcare. Key variables on accessibility, such as healthcare costs were not captured in this assessment. Healthcare facilities for both general and maternal services were reportedly available in 6 in every 10 sites in the center and south of Iraq. However, complementary studies indicate that the presence of healthcare is not indicative of availability and access to necessary services - the MCNA III<sup>15</sup> has shown that 43% of IDPs families out of camp reported a barrier to healthcare, with cost (81%) being the most frequently reported barrier. The lower reporting of livelihoods for IDPs in informal settlements compared to the entire IDP out of camp population indicates that **IDPs living in informal sites are especially susceptible to the high cost of healthcare.** With little indication of increased access to livelihoods, this lack of access to healthcare is expected to persist.

## Communication

Primary communication channels varied across governorates. **Word of mouth – direct oral communication between individuals – was the most frequent means of communication (68%) in sites, inclusive of friends/family (57%) or community leaders (36%).** A quarter of families indicated aid workers to be a source of information, with 62% of sites in Diyala reporting aid workers as a primary source of information. The second and

<sup>15</sup>Multi- Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) III – Data collection during March & April 2016

third most common communication channels reported were television (29%) and mobile phones (28%), respectively, which was similarly reported in the MCNA III. The reliance on oratory forms of communication (word of mouth, television, and mobile phones) underscores the importance of regular face to face communication with each serviced site.

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of this assessment was to provide updated information on the priority needs and gaps in informal IDP sites across accessible areas of the centre and south of Iraq. Given the fluid nature of ongoing displacement, aid responses need to meet both critical short-term needs, as well as providing more medium to longer-term solutions to IDP populations.

**Priority short-term needs for IDPs residing in informal sites include the provision of basic services, safe shelter, and protection support.** In particular, interventions to address gaps in service provision for water, and electricity are required in the immediate term and should be tailored to reflect the contextual conditions in each site or governorate. Only 45% of all assessed sites indicated **that all families had their water needs met, suggesting that the quantity of water available remains a challenge. Water access was found to be more problematic in sites in Najaf and Kerbala compared to other governorates. Overall, 12% of assessed sites reported no access to electricity in the entire site, with lack of access to electricity being significantly more common among sites in Diyala where 85% reported no electricity access.** Sites in Kerbala and Najaf were predominantly reliant on purchasing bottled water, which imposes an additional financial burden on families.

Upgrading or rehabilitating primary site structures represents a further immediate need: **in sites with primary shelter structures, over half (62%) of sites reported damage to the structure.** Heavy or moderate damage to the primary site structure was reported in 82% of sites in Anbar, indicating an increased concern for structural integrity and resident safety. Lastly, access to fire safety equipment remained a key barrier for the 88% of sites which reported not having any fire safety equipment (fire extinguishers, fire blankets, etc.).

**Families living in informal sites are particularly exposed to protection concerns due to the threat of eviction alongside additional safety and security risks.** Sites in single family dwellings faced the greatest risk of eviction, at 45%, while one in every four sites located in or near a government building, military compound or school reported an eviction risk. Although sites with rental agreements – informal or formal – are more likely to report a risk of eviction, this may only be indicative that rental agreements increase a site's awareness to potential eviction. Cross-cutting safety and security concerns in informal sites are a particular concern in Anbar Governorate; with security and safety issues exacerbating the lack of adequate facilities – such as locks and lighting for latrines – across all sites.

**In the medium to longer-term, increased access to livelihoods is the key gap for families living in informal sites across the centre and south of Iraq.** Overall, inhabitants in 26% of sites were without any livelihood source, indicating that IDPs in informal sites are comparatively more affected by a lack of livelihoods than the general population of IDPs outside of camps (17%). Without access to livelihoods, IDPs living in protracted displacement will increasingly struggle to meet their basic needs. Last of all, **continuous displacement due to exogenous factors and limited livelihoods opportunities will likely continue to generate fluid movement among IDP sites.** Some families are likely to return to their areas of origin, while others are likely to experience multiple displacements. Therefore, humanitarian responses need to consider the likely mobility of site residents, especially when planning for informal sites where new arrivals are common. Last of all, in order to ensure effective programming amidst this movement, **linkages and agreements must be struck at a local level with the owners of IDP sites and local authorities** to ensure that sites can continue to be serviced and monitored in the future.

## ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Key Informant Questionnaire

IRAQ - DEC 2015					
<b>A GENERAL - Site Description</b>					
What is your assessment governorate?		What is your assessment district?			
What neighbourhood in urban settings or village in rural settings is the site in? (in Arabic)		Is the assessment site an old location? (if yes, select from baseline)	Yes	No	
Is the assessment site a new location?		How many households live at this site?	Yes		
<b>B GENERAL - Demographics</b>					
Name of the site in local language and as known by key informant					
Who is the site managed by?	Privately managed	UN Agency	Managed by religious group		
	Managed by government	NGO	Volunteer basis		
What is the date of last arrival to the site?		What is your area of origin?	Governorate	District	
[Key informant] When was the site first occupied? (month/year)		Population (individuals) present in the site (estimated)			
Number of:		5 years or younger	17 years or younger	18 years or older	
	Male				
	Female				
Total Number of Individuals					
<b>C Physical Condition</b>					
[Key Informant] Primary occupancy or purpose of the site before occupancy?	Agricultural land	Single Family Dwelling	Multi units residential	Offices	
	Industrial	School	Government services	Religious Building	
	Public Area/(meaning when IDPs settled under bridges or next to the highway)	Public area/use	Former Military base/military compound	Mawkab	
	Private Hospital	Public Hospital			
[Observation] How many types of shelter are present at the site?	Improvised Shelter	Tents	Skeleton		
	Unfinished	Finished			
How many people live in each shelter type?		How many rooms/partitions in each building			



Are family spaces separated?	Yes	No	If yes, how are they separated?	Rooms	Curtains/ other divider
[Key Informant and Observation to check] Physical condition of the sites					
Overall, which of the following statements describes best to what extent the site is open to the elements?			No one is exposed to the elements		
			A quarter of the residents are open to the elements		
			Half of the residents are open to the elements		
			Everyone is open to the elements		
Overall, which of the following statements describes the presence of falling hazards such as chimney, parapet, etc.			There is no presence of falling hazards such as chimney, parapet, etc.		
			There is slight presence of falling hazards such as chimney, parapet, etc.		
			There is extensive presence of falling hazards such as chimney, parapet, etc.		
Overall, which of the following statements describes the risk of unexploded ordnance, unexploded mines etc.			There is no risk of unexploded ordnance, unexploded mines etc.		
			There is moderate risk of unexploded ordnance, unexploded mines etc.		
			There is a major risk of unexploded ordnance, unexploded mines etc.		
Overall, which of the following statements describes damage to the buildings at the site?			There is no damage to primary infrastructure		
			There is slight damage to primary infrastructure		
			There is moderate damage to primary infrastructure		
			There is heavy damage to primary infrastructure		
Overall, which of the following statements best describes the access to electricity at the site?			All electricity needs are met		
			A quarter of the people are facing shortages in electricity supply		
			Half the people are facing shortages in electricity supply		
			Shortages in electricity supply are affecting everyone		
			There is no electricity supply throughout the whole site		
Overall, which of the following statements best describes the lighting (in living area, toilets, showers/bathing area, or communal areas)			There is sufficient lighting in all areas		
			A quarter of the areas are lit		
			Half of the areas are lit		
			There is no lighting		
How many windows are missing or heavily damaged?			There is no damage to windows		
			A quarter of the windows are damaged and/or missing		
			Half of the windows are damaged and/or missing		
			All the windows are heavily damaged or missing		
How many doors are missing or heavily damaged?			There is no damage to doors		
			A quarter of the doors are damaged and/or missing		

			Half of the doors are damaged and/or missing	
			All the doors are heavily damaged or missing	
Has this site experienced flooding since September 2015?	Yes	No	If yes, did it cause permanent or temporary damage?	
Is there stagnant storm water? (Flooded area, water pond)			There is no stagnant storm water	
			A quarter of the site has stagnant storm water in it	
			Half of the site has stagnant storm water in it	
			The whole site is covered in stagnant storm water	
Is grey or black water collecting around public areas?			There is no grey or black water collecting around public areas	
			There is grey or black water collecting around quarter of the public areas	
			There is grey or black water collecting around half of the public areas	
			There is grey or black water collecting around all of the public areas	
What fire safety equipment is available?	Fire extinguishers	Fire blankets		
Please take a photo of the location that is relevant to understand the IDP conditions				
<b>D Protection</b>				
How many of the following do you have?	Female headed households	Children headed households		Elderly, more than 60 years old
	Unaccompanied elderly	Unaccompanied children (and separated children),		People with disability
	Pregnant and/ or Lactating women	People with a chronic disease		Elderly headed Households
Are there security staff or police officers at site or stationed nearby?	Yes	No	How many individuals at the site are registered with MODM?	
Are there any reports of security incidents within the site?			Security incidents happen often	
			Security incidents happen occasionally	
			No security incidents have been reported	
Who did these security incidents involve?	Host community	Armed forces	Local authorities	Other - specify
[Key informant] Who's the owner of the site?	Private	Public	Organization	Owner not known
[Key informant] Has any forms of arrangements been made with the owner of the property?	Yes, formal written agreement	Yes, informal arrangement		N0
[Key informant] What arrangements been made with the legal owner of the property?	Rent Payment	Against Services		Free of charges
What is the average cost of rent per household each	1-25 USD	26-60 USD		More than 50 USD

month?					
[Key informant] Is there any risk of eviction?	Yes	No			
[Key informant] When will the site be evacuated?	Not notified		One month		More than one month
What are your intentions for the next three months	Stay in site		Return to place of origin	Move to another governorate	Move out of Iraq
How many of the following do you have?	Child Friendly Spaces		Community Areas		Shaded areas
Who runs the child friendly spaces?	Government		UN		NGO
	Faith Based Organization		Unknown		Other - specify
[Key informant] Is there tension between host community residents and the occupants of the site?	Yes	No			
<b>E Services</b>					
Overall, which of the following statements describes best the access to water at the site?			All water needs are met		
			Quarter of the people are facing shortages in water supply		
			Half of the people are facing shortages in water supply		
			There is no water supply throughout the whole site		
Is there sufficient and reliable water for basic bathing and cooking? (12L per person or crowded waiting queues)	Yes	No	Is there sufficient water tanks or HH level water storage capacity?		Yes No
What is the source of water?	Illegal extension of water pipes		Pre-existing broken pipe	Public well	Private well
	Treatment Plant		No One	Municipality water network	Connected to borehole
	Water trucking		Water from natural source	Purchasing water from retailer	Other - specify
[Key informant] # Functioning Latrines and showers	Functioning showers for women		Functioning showers for men		Mixed showers
	Functioning latrines for women		Functioning latrines for men		Functioning mixed Latrines
Are there damaged or non-functioning toilets?			No toilets are damaged or non-functioning		
			A quarter of the toilets are damaged or non-functioning		
			Half of the toilets are damaged or non-functioning		
			All toilets are damaged or non-functioning		
Are there locks on the inside of shower and latrine facilities?	Yes	No			

	Who manages solid waste disposal for the site?	Government	UN	NGO	Faith Based Organization
		Host Population	Unknown	Residents pay for solid waste management	None
	How frequently is solid waste collected?	Weekly	Biweekly	Monthly	Less than once a month
	[Observation] What is the severity of solid waste present at the site?		There is no solid waste present at the site		
			There is solid waste present at quarter of the site		
			There is solid waste present at half of the site		
			There is solid waste present at all of the site		
	Do residents have basic cleaning material? (brooms, mops, soap or bleach)	Residents have all the basic cleaning materials they need			
		Residents have a few basic cleaning materials			
		Residents have no basic cleaning materials			
	Where are food sources obtained?	Public food distributions (Public Distribution System: PDS Ration)	UN/NGO food distributions	Bought with residents personal cash	Home grown
		Trading other goods	From host community	Local charity organization	Faith based organization
		Unknown			
	Do the majority of site residents eat three meals a day?		Everyone eats three meals a day		
			Quarter of the people eat three meals a day		
			Half of the people eat three meals a day		
			No one eats three meals a day		
	How regularly do you receive food assistance?	Weekly	Bi-Weekly	Monthly	Less than one week ago
		Never	Unknown		
	What type of food assistance is this?	In-Kind	Cash	Voucher	PDS
		Unknown			
	[Key informant] Where are non food items obtained?	Public NFI distributions	UN/NGO NFI distributions	Bought with cash	Trading other goods
		From Host Community	No NFI's received		
	When were non food sources last obtained?	Less than one week ago	Between one and two weeks ago	Between two weeks and one month ago	More than a month ago
	Do site residents have items to cope with the seasonal weather? (egg. Stove, kerosene for stove, blanket, mattresses, carpets, tarpaulins)		Residents have all the items to cope with seasonal weather		
			Residents have a few items to cope with seasonal weather		
			Residents have no items to cope with seasonal weather		
	[Key informant] Are the children getting education?		All children are receiving education		
			A quarter of the children are receiving an education		

			Half of the children are receiving an education			
			No children are receiving education			
Who is providing education?	Government		UN	NGO	Other - specify	
	Unknown		None	Faith Based Organization		
[Key informant] Are there accessible health services within 2 Km distance to the location?	Yes	No	Are there accessible health services for pregnant and/or lactating women?		Yes	No
Who is the primary health provider?	Government		UN	NGO	Faith Based Organization	
	Host Population		Resident to pay for health services	Unknown		
[Key informant] What are the primary sources of income?	Economically inactive		Unskilled agricultural labour	Public security official (military, police, etc.)	Gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends	
	Commercial agriculture (large scale production)		Casual unskilled labour (construction)	Low skilled service industry (no formal education required; egg. Driver, cleaner)	Pension from government	
	Smallholder agriculture/livestock		Self-employed (commercial business owner)	Skilled service industry (apprenticeship required i.e trade skills, e.g. plumber, etc.)	Governmental aid	
	Subsistence agriculture/livestock		Public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration)	Highly skilled service industry (degree required, egg. Doctor, nurse, engineer, finance, etc.)	Humanitarian aid	
	Other (specify)					
What other means of support are commonly used?	Selling Assets		Loans	Own Savings	Support from friends/relatives	
	Charitable Donations		No other means of support	Unknown		
Have any of the following assistance teams visited you?	Protection teams		Maintenance or shelter teams	Child Protection teams	Other - specify	
<b>F CCCM</b>						
Is the KI the community (IDP) leader representing the site residents?	Yes	No	What is his/her name?			
What is his/her telephone number?			Is there a community led leadership structure already in place?		Yes	No
Is demographic	Yes on computer		Yes on paper	Not available	Unknown	



information by age and gender available?	database			
Full name of the key informant in the local language		Phone number of the key informant for the site.		