

INFORMAL SITES

CONTEXT

The conflict in north and central Iraq, from late 2013 to 2017, resulted in large-scale displacement with 1.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of March 31st, 2022. Of these, approximately 103,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.¹ REACH, in coordination with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, has conducted this assessment in order to support strategic and evidence-based programming and inform inter-cluster coordination including shelter, WASH, health, food security, livelihoods, education, and safety and security. The assessment also highlights intentions and barriers to return data to support durable solutions actors in coordination and programming prioritization.

METHODOLOGY

The data was collected between 05 December 2021 and 26 February 2022 by REACH and partner organisations.² The assessment targeted informal sites hosting at least thirty families through household-level interviews carried out with 2,152 families and a key informant interview (KII) with each site leader. A total of 156 sites were covered, in 37 sub-districts. The results are representative at the sub-district level, apart from Al-Shamal, Markaz Sinjar, and Markaz Hatra sub-districts, where data was collected remotely. Findings for these sub-districts are therefore indicative. Additional details on the methodology can be found in the [Terms of Reference](#), and the dataset and analysis are available [here](#).

NATIONAL FINDINGS

LACK OF CASH/FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- Amongst the IDPs reportedly planning **to integrate into the local community** (56%), the top support needed for local integration was **cash-for-rent programmes** (50%);
- Amongst the 10% reporting facing **challenges to access food from the site**, the top reason was **limited economic resources** (54%);
- The main source of food in the past 7 days was **purchased with own cash** (69%), and **cash assistance was mainly reported to be used for food** (85%);
- Top 2 most reported **healthcare access problems**:

Cost of services was too high	48%	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>
Cost of medicine was too high	39%	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>

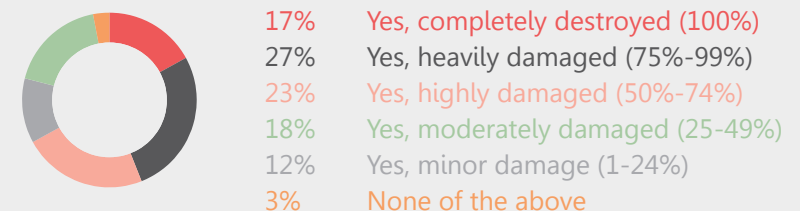
INTENTIONS AND PROFILING IDPs IN IRAQ

HIGH REPORTED LEVELS OF SHELTER DESTRUCTION

Reported shelter damage to previous housing, in the Area of Origin (AoO):



Reported shelter damage in current housing, in the Area of Displacement (AoD):



LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYMENT

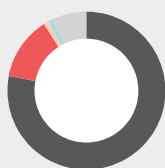
- Looking for income opportunities was the **second most reported reason for previous displacement** (29%);
- **Top reported source of income** of the families surveyed was **irregular employment**, i.e. temporary or daily wage earning (71%);
- In the 30 days prior to data collection, **21%** of IDPs in informal sites reported **not having earned any income**.



NATIONAL KEY FINDINGS

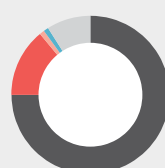
MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



78% Remain in current location
13% Return to AoO
1% Move to another location
1% Move within governorate
7% Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



75% Remain in current location
14% Return to AoO
1% Move to another location
1% Move within governorate
9% Do not know

Amongst those who did not report the intention to return during the 12 months following data collection, **53%** said they wish to return one day.

Percentage of families reporting feeling free to pursue their movements:

90% Yes
7% No
3% Do not know



Of those who reported not feeling free to pursue their movement intentions, the main reasons were: not having the financial resources (**73%**) and safety and security concerns (**40%**).

Top 3 most reported needs for re-settling, remaining, and returning³:

Re-settling	Functioning basic services	68%	<div></div>
	Livelihood/income generating opportunities	45%	<div></div>
	Healthcare services	29%	<div></div>
Remaining	Functioning basic services	51%	<div></div>
	Livelihood/income generating opportunities	50%	<div></div>
	Healthcare services	27%	<div></div>
Returning	Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of homes	47%	<div></div>
	Functioning basic services	38%	<div></div>
	Increased safety and security in AoO	36%	<div></div>

RISK OF EVICTION

Reported risk of eviction:

13% Yes
83% No
1% Prefer not to answer
3% Do not know



Of those reporting that their families were at risk of eviction, the top three reasons were: authorities requested our community/family to leave (**55%**), request to vacate from owner of building/land (**33%**), and lack of funds to pay rental costs (**11%**).

Reported movement intentions in case of eviction from site³:

Remain in current location	28%	<div></div>
Return to AoO	19%	<div></div>
Move to another location	13%	<div></div>
Move within governorate	25%	<div></div>
Move to another governorate	2%	<div></div>
Do not know	13%	<div></div>

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

27% of families who reported **not having accurate information** about their area of origin to take decision on whether to return or not.

38% of families reported **not knowing how to access services**

Top reported AoO information gaps³:



Top reported information gaps from humanitarian actors³:

1. How to get livelihood assistance **59%**
2. How to get shelter (materials) **41%**
3. How to register for receiving aid **33%**



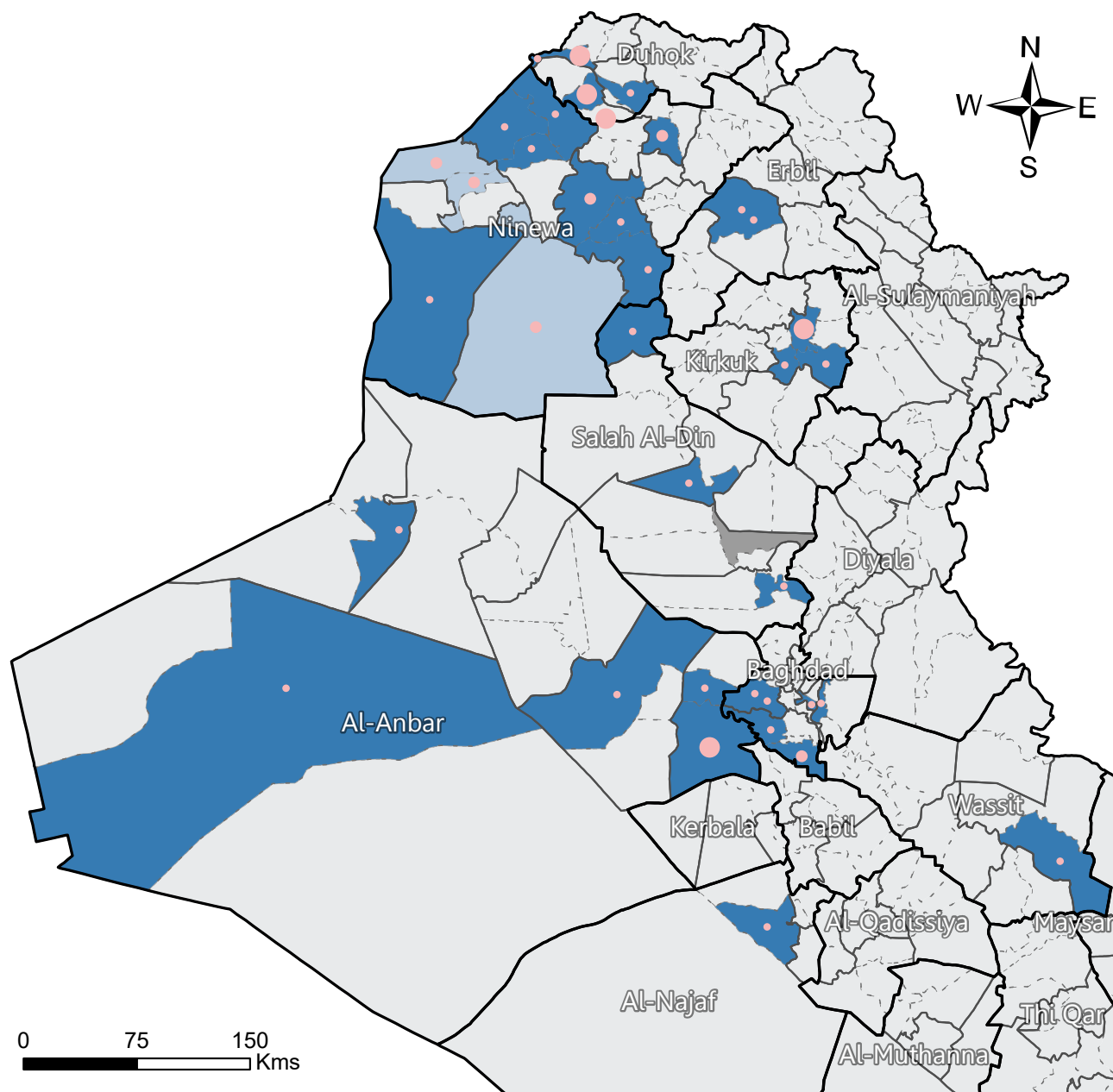
Informal sites coverage by sub-district

- Indicative results
- Representative results
- Not assessed
- Not accessible*

Number of sites surveyed per sub-district

- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15

*Markaz Samarra sub-district could not be assessed due to access restrictions.





SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

AI-AYADIYA SUB-DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

ACCESS FROM THE SITES

Health

70% of IDP families reported that the closest functioning accessible healthcare facility was more than **5km** away.

98% of IDP families reported that the closest functioning hospital was more than **5km** away.

100% of IDP families reported **not having access to ambulances**.

Top reasons for not having access to ambulances:

Road not suitable for the ambulance	58%	
Ambulance can't find the site	28%	

Livelihoods

43% of IDP families reported that their main livelihood challenge was being **underqualified for available jobs**.

87% of IDP families reported that the closest functioning, accessible market was more than **5km** away.

SHELTER

Reported levels of current shelter damage:

Level of damage	1%-24%	25%-49%	50%-74%	75%-99%	100%
% reporting	32%	17%	25%	11%	15%

Top three priority needs or concerns to make current shelter better³:

Protect from climatic conditions	74%	
Upgrade quality of infrastructure	43%	
Improve privacy and dignity	36%	

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



96% Remain in current location
2% Return to AoO
2% Do not know

Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



RISK OF EVICTION

Reported movement intentions in case of eviction from site:

Remain in current location	45%	
Move within governorate	38%	
Move to another location	11%	
Return to AoO	4%	
Do not know	2%	

Amongst those reporting not planning to return in the 12 months following data collection, **43%** said they wished to return one day.

OTHER FINDINGS

- Social cohesion:** **98%** of IDP families reported that the local community accepted their families to live in the area, and **96%** expressed their intention to integrate into the local community of the current district of displacement.
- Documentation:** The nationality certificate was the document most commonly reported to be missing in Al-Ayadiya (**100%**).
- Shelter conditions:** **22%** of IDP families reported their AoO shelter was completely destroyed, and **7%** heavily damaged.

Proportion of school-aged children not attending primary and secondary schools:

Primary school	63%	
Secondary school	86%	

45% of IDP families reported no access to a functional secondary school.



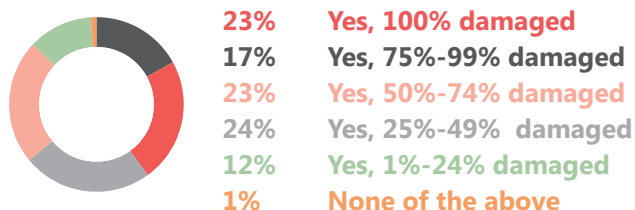


SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

AI-SHAMAL SUB-DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

SHELTER

% of current shelter reported as damaged and in need of repair:



63% of IDP families reported that rehabilitation/reconstruction of shelter was a priority need to return.

% of reported shelter damage levels in AoO:



Top three reported priority needs or concerns to make current shelter better³:



83% of IDP families reported shelter support as a priority need in site, making it the second most commonly reported need

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

Employment/livelihoods support: was the most commonly reported priority need for IDP families (88%)

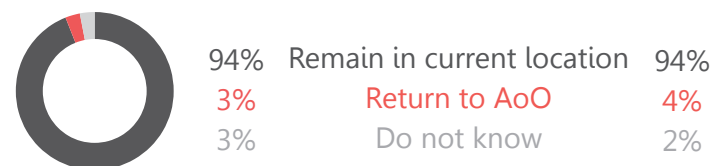


37% of IDP families reported that livelihood opportunities were necessary for return, making it the third most commonly reported need

58% of families reported that casual unskilled labor was their primary source of livelihoods

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

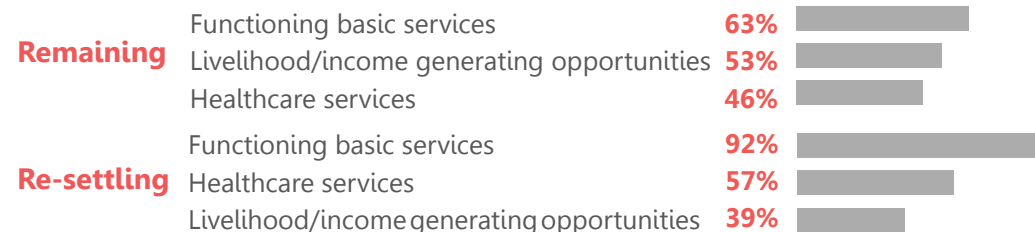
Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:

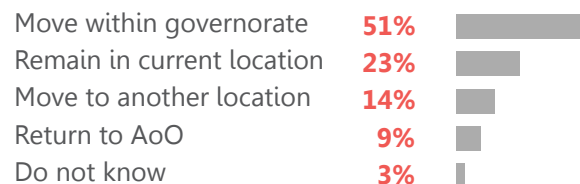


Basic reported needs for remaining and re-settling³:



RISK OF EVICTION

Reported movement intentions in case of eviction from site:



5% of IDP families reported that private owners were trying to evict them

OTHER FINDINGS

- Health:** 98% of IDP families in Al-Shamal sub-district reported that the closest functional hospital was located more than 5 km away.
- Security:** Of those who were not feeling safe in the site area, the main reason was reportedly because they were close to conflict (100%).
- HLP:** None of the assessed IDP families were reportedly paying rent.





SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

HAMAM AL-ALEEL SUB-DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

ACCESS TO SCHOOLS AND MARKETS

97% of IDP families reported that their school-aged children did not have access to a functional primary school in the site

Education 97% of IDP families reported that their school-aged children did not have access to a functional secondary school in the site

100% of IDP families reported having school-aged children that were not attending primary schools nor secondary schools

Livelihoods 94% of IDP families reported that the closest functioning, accessible market was more than **5km** away

SHELTER

All IDP families (**100%**) reported having concerns/needs about for their current shelter.

Top reported priority needs to improve current shelter³:

Protect from climatic conditions **88%**
Upgrade quality of infrastructure **47%**
Improve privacy and dignity **18%**

100% of IDP families reported they did not have a tenancy agreement for their current shelter in the site.

Reported needs for re-settling, remaining, and returning³:

Re-settling	Functioning of basic services	85%
	Livelihood/income generating opportunities	35%
	Healthcare services	32%
Remaining	Functioning of basic services	79%
	Education services	41%
	Livelihood/income generating opportunities	35%
Returning	Functioning of basic services	41%
	Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes	41%
	Education services	35%

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE CENTERS

97% of IDP families reported that the closest functioning accessible hospital was located more than **5km** away.

Health 88% of IDP families reported that the closest functioning accessible primary health care center (PHCC) was located more than **5km** away.

88% of IDP families reported that ambulances could not access their site. Reasons were mainly related to:

Road not suitable for ambulance **97%**
Ambulance can't find the site **20%**

ACCESS TO FOOD

12% of IDP families reported facing challenges accessing food because of lack of resources in the 30 days prior to data collection

The frequency these families faced challenges accessing food over the 30 days prior to data collection was:

Rarely (1-2 times)	Sometimes (3-10 times)	Often (10+ times)
17%	17%	66%

OTHER FINDINGS

6% of IDP families reported not feeling safe in the site

Security

Top reported reasons for feeling unsafe³:

Risk of explosive hazards **100%**
Close to conflict **50%**

All IDP families reported that there were barriers to accessing income generating opportunities from the site. **The top reported barriers were³:**

Livelihoods

1. Underqualified for available jobs **50%**
2. Increased competition for jobs **44%**
3. Available jobs were too far away **35%**





SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

MARKAZ MOSUL & MARKAZ HATRA SUB-DISTRICTS, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

MARKAZ MOSUL

SHELTER AND EVICTION CONCERNS

Shelter/housing support was the second most commonly reported priority need for IDP families in Markaz Mosul (**68%**)

Top three reported priority needs or concerns to improve current shelter³:

Protect from climatic conditions	91%	
Upgrade quality of infrastructure	41%	
Improve privacy and dignity	35%	

Reported needs for remaining³:

Remaining	Functioning basic services	79%	
	Education services	41%	
	Livelihood/income generating opportunities	35%	

% of families reportedly at risk of eviction:

31% Yes
65% No
4% Do not know



Of those who reported to be at risk of eviction, the top two reasons were³: Authorities requested us to leave (97%) and building/land owners requested us to vacate (27%).

Actors reportedly attempting site evictions³:

1.	Local authorities	85%
2.	Police	39%
3.	Private owner	12%

OTHER FINDINGS

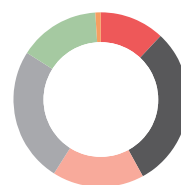


- **77%** of IDP families reported that employment/livelihood support was one of their top priority needs in their current situation.
- Markaz Mosul was the sub-district where families most commonly reported irregular employment as the main source of income (86%).
- Markaz Mosul was also amongst the top 5 subdistricts where child labour was most commonly reported.

MARKAZ HATRA

SHELTER DAMAGE

Reported levels of current shelter damage (in AoD):



12%	Yes, 100% damaged
30%	Yes, 75%-99% damaged
17%	Yes, 50%-74% damaged
25%	Yes, 25%-49% damaged
15%	Yes, 1%-24% damaged
1%	None of the above

Of those who reported residing in damaged shelter, the top reported improvement needed was: protect from climate conditions (**64%**)

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Markaz Hatra was amongst the top 5 subdistricts where IDPs most commonly reported intending to return to their AoO willingly in the 12 months following data collection (**16%**).

Reported needs for returning³:

Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes	58%	
Functioning basic services	37%	
Increased safety and security	34%	

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

Employment/livelihoods support was the most commonly reported priority need (**86%**)

Top reported barriers to accessing livelihoods³:

Increased competition for jobs	80%	
Available jobs were too far away	34%	

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Proportion of families reporting their AoO was safe at the time of data collection:



51%	Yes, their AoO was safe
25%	No, their AoO was not safe
23%	Do not know

The most commonly reported reason for feeling unsafe was fear of informal armed security forces (**90%**)





SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

MARKAZ SINJAR SUB-DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

SHELTER

100% of IDP families reported that their AoO shelter was damaged or destroyed

Reported shelter damage levels in AoO:



RISK OF EVICTION

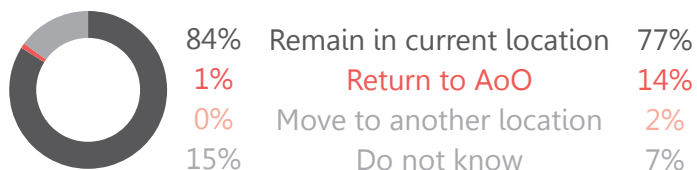
25% of IDP families reported that they were at risk of eviction from site at the time of data collection.

Top reported reasons why IDP families were at risk of eviction³:

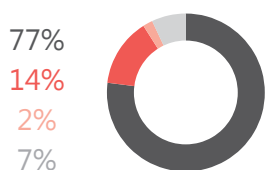


MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

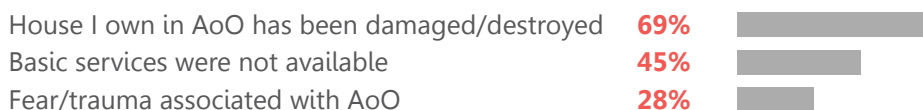
Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



Top reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:



Top 3 reported needs families required to return to their AoO³:



- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes | 71% |
| 2. Increased safety and security | 66% |
| 3. Functioning of basic services | 59% |

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD

Employment/livelihoods support was the most commonly reported need in the site (**95%**)

54% of IDP families reported that looking for income opportunities was a major reason for previous displacement

Main sources of livelihoods³:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. Casual unskilled labour | 64% |
| 2. Unskilled wage labour | 35% |
| 3. Public security | 7% |

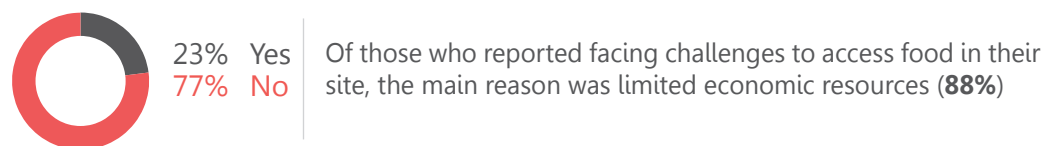
Top reported barriers to accessing livelihoods³:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Increased competition for jobs | 82% |
| 2. Available jobs were too far away | 37% |
| 3. Lack of family/personal connections | 29% |

ACCESS TO FOOD

54% of IDP families reported not having food to eat at least once in the 30 days prior to data collection

Percentage of families that reported facing challenges to access food:



OTHER FINDINGS

- Security:** 61% of IDP families reported that **poor infrastructure** was the main reason for not feeling safe to return to their AoO
- Disability:** 4% of IDP family members were reportedly having difficulty communicating or remembering
- Health:** 29% of IDP families reported that the cost of accessing healthcare services was too high





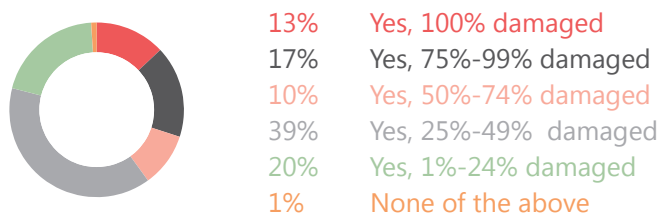
SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

ZUMMAR SUB-DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

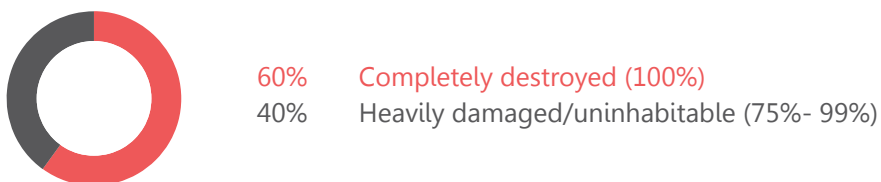
SHELTER

Shelter/housing support was the most commonly reported need for IDP families in site (95%)

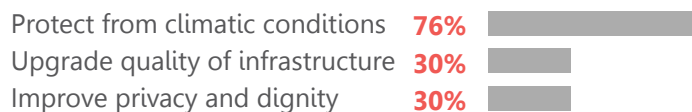
Reported levels of shelter damage (in AoD):



Reported levels of shelter damage levels in AoO:



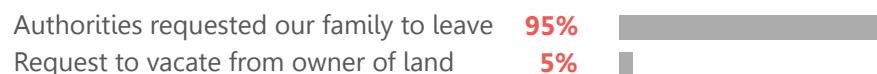
Top three priority needs or concerns to improve shelter³:



RISK OF EVICTION

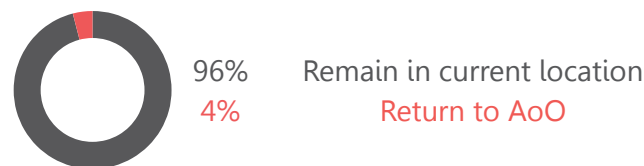
56% of IDP families reported that they were at risk of eviction at the time of data collection

Top reported reasons why IDP families were at risk of eviction:

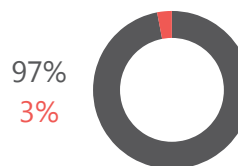


MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

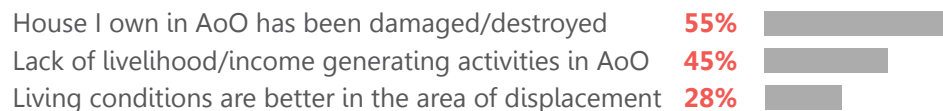
Intentions for the 3 months following data collection:



Intentions for the 12 months following data collection:



Top 3 reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:



ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

Employment/livelihoods support was the most commonly reported need in site (83%)

- Zummar was amongst the top 5 sub-districts where families most commonly reported irregular employment as their main source of income (83%)
- Zummar was also amongst the top 5 sub-districts where families most commonly reported child labour

OTHER FINDINGS

- Disability:** A proportion of IDP family members were reportedly having difficulty in communicating (4%), hearing (4%), and seeing (6%).



Security

- 61%** of IDP families reported that poor infrastructure was the main reason for not feeling safe to return to their AoO
- 14%** of IDP families reported being aware of tensions between host community and occupants of the site



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

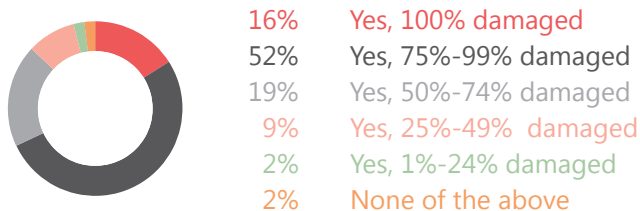


SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

MARKAZ AL-BAAJ SUB-DISTRICT, NINEWA GOVERNORATE

SHELTER

Reported levels of shelter damage (in AoD):



Most commonly reported shelter issues³: Reported needs for returning³:

1. Lack of insulation from cold	72%	1. Functioning of basic services	82%
2. Leaks during heavy rain	72%	2. Rehabilitation of homes	79%
3. Lack of privacy	64%	3. Income generating opportunities	47%

RISK OF EVICTION

10% of IDP families reported that they were at risk of eviction from site at the time of data collection

24% reported intending to remain in the same location in case of eviction from site

Top reported reasons why IDP families were at risk of eviction³:

Request to vacate from owner of land	83%	
Lack of funds to pay rental costs	50%	

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

98% reported intending to remain in their current location

Top 3 reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:

Lack of livelihood/income generating activities in AoO	55%	
Basic services are not available in AoO	50%	
Living conditions are better in the area of displacement	45%	

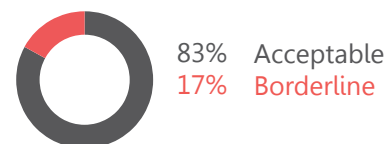
ACCESS TO LIVELIHOOD

Livelihoods support was the most commonly reported need to re-settle (91%) or remain (96%)

73% of IDP families reported that available livelihoods/income earning activities were not matching their skillset in their AoD

ACCESS TO FOOD

Percentage of families by food consumption score (FCS) category:



Drinking water was the most commonly reported need in site (83%)

Challenges to access food in the site³:

Physical/logistical constraints	100%	
Limited economic resources	50%	
Agricultural/livestock production is disrupted	50%	

OTHER FINDINGS



- Markaz Baaj had the highest number of IDP families expressing their intention to integrate into the local community (98%).
- 98% of IDP families reported that the local community accepted displaced families living in the area.



- 57% of IDP families reported that women and girls did not feel safe at checkpoints.
- 95% of IDP families reported that ambulances could not access the site. The main reasons were:



Road not suitable for ambulance	84%	
Restricted by security measures	18%	





SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

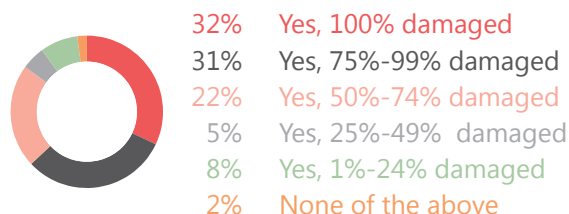
AL-AMIRYA (ANBAR) & MARKAZ AL-RAMADI (ANBAR) SUB-DISTRICTS

AL-AMIRYA

SHELTER

Shelter/housing support was amongst the most commonly reported priority needs (52%).

Reported levels of shelter damage (in AoD):



Priority needs for families to make their AoD shelter better:

1. Protect from climatic conditions **48%**
2. Upgrade quality of infrastructure **33%**
3. Improve safety and security **28%**

178,333 IQD was the average cost of housing rent reported by IDP families, the 3rd most expensive amongst other assessed sub-districts

RISK OF EVICTION

11% of IDP families reported that they were at risk of eviction from site at the time of data collection.

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

54% of IDP families reported intending to remain in the same location over the 12 months following data collection

Top reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:

1. Movement restrictions by militias **42%**
2. House I own has been damaged/destroyed **22%**
3. No financial means to return and restart **19%**

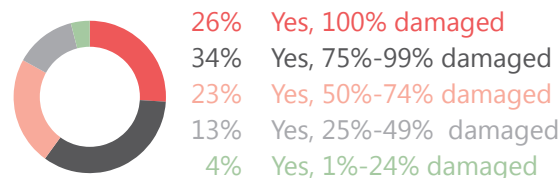
Top reported needs families required to return to their AoO³:

1. Access to information on the situation of the AoO **48%**
2. Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes **35%**
3. Increased safety and security **34%**

MARKAZ AL-RAMADI

SHELTER

Reported levels of shelter damage (in AoD):



Top reported shelter improvements needed³:

1. Protect from climatic conditions **53%**
2. Improve safety and security **29%**
3. Upgrade quality of infrastructure **21%**

62% of IDP families reported not being aware of HLP compensation mechanisms

RISK OF EVICTION

9% of IDP families reported that they were at risk of eviction from site

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

70% of IDP families reported intending to remain in their current location during the 12 months following data collection

Top reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:

1. House I own has been damaged/destroyed **52%**
2. No financial means to return and restart **14%**
3. Lack of income generating activities **14%**

Reported needs families required to return to their AoO³:

1. Access to information on the situation of the AoO **43%**
2. Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes **37%**
3. Furniture / Non-food items **29%**

OTHER FINDINGS

- **Social integration:** 38% of IDP families reported that lifting movement restrictions or encouraging more dispersed settlement could better support integration into the local community
- **Health:** 97% reported that the closest functional hospital was located more than 5 km away





SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

AL-LATIFYA (BAGHDAD) & MARKAZ SUMAIL (DOHUK) SUB-DISTRICTS

AL-LATIFYA

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

62% of IDP families reported intending to remain in the same location over the 12 months following data collection

Among IDP families who were not planning to return in the 12 months following data collection, **46%** reported that they wished to return one day

Top reported reasons why families settled in their current site³:

1. Movement restrictions by militias **42%**
2. House I own has been damaged/destroyed **22%**
3. No financial means to return and restart **19%**

Top reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:

1. Fear/trauma associated with returning to place of origin **23%**
2. Movement restrictions by militias **21%**
3. House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed **17%**

Top reported needs families required to return to their AoO³:

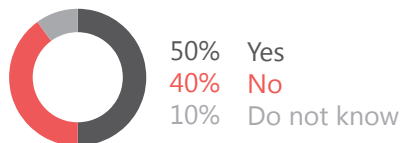
1. Access to information on the situation of the AoO **65%**
2. Increased safety and security **37%**
3. Functioning of basic services **35%**

RISK OF EVICTION

8% of IDP families reported that they were at risk of eviction from site at the time of data collection

SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Reported intentions to integrate into local community:



Of those trying to integrate, the top 3 needs were: Establishing more public spaces for engagement (**47%**), cash-for-rent programs (**33%**), and lifting restrictions on where IDPs can live (**22%**)

MARKAZ SUMAIL

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

84% of IDP families reported intending to remain in their current location during the 12 months following data collection, while only **1%** intended to return to their AoO

Among IDP families who were not currently planning to return, **73%** reported that they wished to return one day.

Top reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:

1. House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed **58%**
2. Basic services are not available **34%**
3. Fear/trauma associated with returning to place of origin **27%**

Top reported needs families required to return to their AoO³:

1. Increased safety and security **78%**
2. Functioning of basic services **70%**
3. Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes **61%**

ACCESS TO FOOD

97% of IDP families reportedly faced challenges accessing food because of lack of resources, with 33% reporting it happened 3-10 times over the 30 days prior to data collection

Food Security **3%** reported that they never have access to at least 2 meals per day

82% of IDP families reported their need for cash was to purchase food.

DISABILITIES

A proportion of IDP family members were reportedly having difficulty in communicating (**4%**), hearing (**4%**), and seeing (**6%**).

82% of IDP families reported that there were no adequate facilities/services for persons with physical disabilities in the site





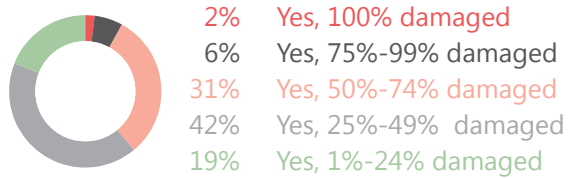
SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

MARKAZ AL-BALAD SUB-DISTRICT, SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

SHELTER

100% of IDP families reported that their AoO shelter was damaged or destroyed

Reported levels of shelter damage (in AoD):



Priority needs for families to improve their current shelter³:

1. Protect from climatic conditions **60%**
2. Protect from hazards **48%**
3. Improve safety and security **13%**

Percentage of families reported paying for rent in the site:



RISK OF EVICTION AND SITE LOCATION

15% of IDP families reported to be at risk of eviction, most commonly because authorities had requested their community/family to leave.

Top 3 reported reasons why families settled in current site³:

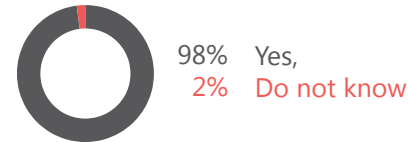
The location enables us to have access to basic services	63%	
Our relatives/friends live here	54%	
Site is close to the place where we used to live	46%	

SOCIAL INTEGRATION

- Markaz Baaj was the sub-district where forced evictions were most commonly reported by IDP families in the 3 months prior to data collection (**10%**).
- **42%** of IDPs families reported being aware of tensions between the host community and the occupants of the site
- **94%** of IDPs families believed that the local community accepted them living in the area

Social integration

Percentage of families reported intentions to integrate into local community:



Of those trying to integrate, the top 3 needs were: cash-for-rent programs (**60%**), establishing more public spaces for engagement (**40%**), and lifting restrictions on where IDP can live (**4%**).

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

Looking for income opportunities was reported to be one of the main reasons for the previous displacement (**67%**)

88% of IDP families reported that being underqualified for available jobs was a main challenge to accessing livelihoods.

Top reported livelihood sources³:

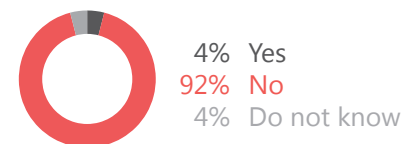
1. Commercial agriculture **50%**
2. Casual unskilled labour **42%**
3. Self-employment **23%**

Top reported barriers to accessing livelihoods³:

1. Underqualified for available jobs **87%**
2. Available jobs are too far away **14%**
3. Lack of family/personal connections **4%**

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Percentage of families reporting their AoO was safe at the time of data collection:



Top reasons why families did not feel safe³:

1. Fear of informal armed security forces **75%**
2. Fear of community/tribal groups **50%**
3. Fear of formal armed security actors **39%**

OTHER FINDINGS

Education

A significant proportion of IDP families reported having school-aged children that were not attending primary school (**29%**) and secondary school (**76%**).

Reportedly, **15%** of IDP families did not have access to a functional primary school nor secondary school

Food

Main source of purchasing food for the seven days prior to data collection:

1. Purchased on credit (debt) **60%**
2. Purchased with food vouchers **48%**



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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SECTOR SPECIFIC FINDINGS

TAZA KHURMATU SUB-DISTRICT, KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

ACCESS FROM THE SITES



94% of IDPs reported that the closest functioning accessible healthcare facility was more than **5km** away.



94% of IDPs reported that the closest functioning hospital was more than **5km** away

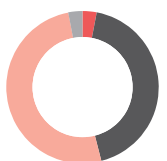


Livelihoods 80% of IDPs reported that the closest functioning, accessible market was more than **5km** away

SHELTER

79% of IDP families reported their AoO shelter to be damaged or destroyed

Reported levels of shelter damage (in AoD):



3% Yes, 100% damaged
43% Yes, 75%-99% damaged
51% Yes, 50%-74% damaged
3% Yes, 25%-49% damaged

Priority needs for families to make their current shelter better³:

1. Protect from climatic conditions **83%**
2. Upgrade infrastructure quality **40%**
3. Improve privacy and dignity **29%**

Top reported shelter issues, by families who reported owning their shelter³:

Leaks during heavy rain	89%	
Lack of insulation from cold	74%	
Lack of privacy	46%	

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

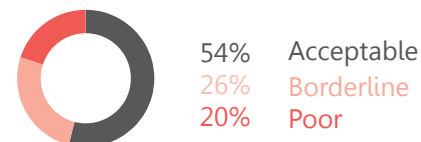
86% reported intending to remain in their current location for 12 months following data collection

Top reported reasons why families did not intend to return to their AoO³:

1. Lack of income generating activities **40%**
2. House I own in AoO has been damaged/destroyed **29%**
3. No financial means to return and restart **23%**

ACCESS TO FOOD

Proportion of families, by reported food consumption score (FCS):



Challenges to access food in the site³:

Physical/logistical constraints	79%	
Limited economic resources	21%	
Agricultural/livestock production is disrupted	14%	

ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS

Employment/livelihoods support was one of the most commonly reported needs (**29%**).

Top reported sources of livelihoods:

1. Casual unskilled labour **31%**
2. Self-employment **31%**
3. Pension from government **11%**

Top reported barriers to accessing livelihoods:

1. Increased competition for jobs **43%**
2. Available jobs are too far away **34%**
3. Only low-skilled jobs are available **31%**

OTHER FINDINGS

Disability A proportion of IDP family members were reportedly having difficulty in communication (**14%**), seeing (**6%**), self-care (**14%**), and walking (**9%**)

Security 23% of IDP families perceived their AoO to be unsafe

¹ [CCCM Masterlist - September 2021](#)

² The partner organisations that supported REACH for in-person data collection were the following: Aid Gate Organisation, Al Khiamat for Agricultural Development and Guidance, Caritas Czech Republic, Humanity and Inclusion, International Organization for Migration (IOM).

³ Respondents could provide multiple answers. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

