



ASSESSMENT OF INFORMAL IDP SITES IN IRAQ

IRAQ

ASSESSMENT REPORT

JUNE 2017

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About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organisations - 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. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info

SUMMARY

Since late 2013, intensification of conflict in North and Central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement with 3.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of July 2017.¹ Of these, 803,429 individuals are registered as living in formal camps.² All remaining displaced populations reside in host communities, including informal sites. For the purpose of this assessment, informal sites are all **congregations of five or more IDP households**, living outside a formal camp, and either within 1) the same shelter, 2) a shared boundary, or 3) similar shelter typology.³

This report provides comprehensive and operational findings to inform the humanitarian response to IDPs living in informal sites across Iraq. Findings are based on an analysis of all informal sites that were assessed by REACH and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of round VI of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Informal Site Assessment. In this round, all accessible informal sites – a total of 1,416– were assessed by REACH and IOM. Primary data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) between 5 February and 25 April 2017. Findings are therefore indicative of the needs of IDPs living in informal sites, rather than statistically representative.

As with the previous round of the CCCM Informal Site Assessment (2016), round VI continued to utilise the integration of a “red flag” mechanism, whereby the CCCM Cluster and operational partners identified 20 priority indicators to be measured for each site. These red flags focus on key concerns related to shelter, protection, water and food, and provide both a sector-specific and overall indication of vulnerability – the greater the total number of red flags, the higher the vulnerability. Red-flag data was shared with partners and Clusters through a static comparative dashboard which provided a comparative analysis at the district level.⁴

This assessment found a wide variation in conditions and services across informal IDP sites in Iraq. In particular, **IDPs in Salah al-Din and Anbar governorates consistently reported the most significant gaps and critical needs**, including overcrowding, damage to water infrastructure, lack of regular food assistance, and safety and security concerns related to the lack of adequate lighting and locks on latrines and showers.

Overall, access to livelihoods was reported as a significant concern, impacting the ability of site residents to meet basic needs such as food and healthcare. Almost half of all sites reported that less than 25% of the households living there had a sufficient and reliable income source. A significant proportion of sites reported the cost of healthcare and an inability to purchase medicine as key barriers to accessing medical treatment. Furthermore, the top reported concern in relation to food was the lack of income and resources to purchase food, indicating that IDPs in informal sites are unable to meet their basic food needs.

Key issues of concern for IDPs in informal sites across Iraq include, but are not limited to, the following:

Site Conditions:

The most common shelter typology for IDPs residing in informal sites across Iraq was unfinished buildings (43%), leaving households exposed to harsh weather conditions as well as safety and security risks. A significant proportion of sites across Iraq (59%) reported evidence of overcrowding, exposing households to increased health risks. Out of the 83% of sites that reported knowing who the landowner was, only 4% reported having a written agreement with the landowner, while 61% had a verbal agreement and 35% had none whatsoever. **The threat of eviction was reported as a significant concern in Diyala (52%), Missan (38%), and Najaf (36%),** compared to the national average of 17%.

¹ Iraq IOM, [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)

² Iraq [CCCM Cluster Website](#)

³ CCCM definition of informal sites: (1) Places not built to accommodate the displaced but serving that purpose; (2) Authorities are not responsible for management and administration; (3) Services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly and (4) There are at least five households in the site. Iraq CCCM Cluster, [Terms of Reference, July 2015](#)

⁴ Iraq CCCM Cluster, [Comparative Dashboard CCCM RASP Informal Sites Assessment, Comparative Dashboard, Round IV, March-April 2017](#)

Water and Sanitation (WASH):

A number of gaps related to water and sanitation infrastructure, including the lack of adequate drinking water and solid waste management, were reported in informal sites across Iraq. Damage to water infrastructure (pipes, fittings, leaks) was reported by 21% of sites overall but found to be more of a concern in Salah al-Din, Anbar and Erbil governorates – 47%, 26% and 25%, respectively. Unsurprisingly, these three governorates also reported the highest proportions of sites facing water shortage: in Anbar, Erbil and Salah al-Din, 50%, 50%, and 54% of sites respectively reported that half or more of the site residents were experiencing water shortages -, compared to the national figure of 29%. **Gaps in solid waste management were more common in sites in Anbar, Diyala and Salah al-Din** where in the majority of sites garbage was reportedly removed on a monthly basis or never at all.

Safety and Security:

Security concerns related to perceptions of safety in latrines were of particular concern in Salah al-Din, where 48% of sites reported that women and girls felt unsafe using latrines compared to the national figure of 11%. The percentages for men and boys were lower, with 27% of sites reporting that men and boys felt unsafe using latrines, compared to the national figure of 6%. Findings related to perception of insecurity in latrines and bathing places could be related to the lack of functioning lighting and adequate locking. **Only 35% of sites in Salah al-Din reported that latrines were lockable from the inside,** compared to the national figure of 67%. Similarly, 64% of sites in Salah al-Din reported that less than 25% of the latrines had functioning lighting. While the vast majority of sites (97%) reported that security incidents never occurred, in Erbil, Qaydissya and Salah al-Din the proportion of sites reporting the presence of security incidents was much higher – 25%, 14% and 11%, respectively. Women and girls were slightly more likely to experience security concerns in specific areas of the site than men and boys – 18% of sites reported that females felt unsafe compared to 15% of KIs reporting so for men in similar areas.

Livelihoods:

Access to livelihoods was reported as a significant concern, impacting the ability of site residents to meet basic needs such as food and healthcare. Across Iraq, 49% of sites reported that less than 25% of site residents have access to a sufficient and reliable income whilst only 14% reported that more than half of site residents had access to income. The highest proportions of sites reporting lack of access to a sufficient and reliable income were found in Salah al-Din (78%), Diyala (69%) and Missan (62%). When asked about their top concern related to food, 80% of sites reported that the main concern was the lack of sufficient income or resources to purchase food, indicating that IDPs in informal sites are unable to meet their basic food needs. Furthermore, when asked what difficulties residents faced in accessing healthcare, the lack of funds to purchase medicine and the high cost of healthcare services were most commonly cited – 26% and 25% of sites, respectively

Food Security:

The regularity of food assistance was reported to be inconsistent across governorates: overall, 45% of sites reported receiving food assistance on a monthly basis, while 43% reported rarely receiving assistance, and 11% reported never receiving assistance. Once again, sites in Salah al-Din reported the most alarming findings – only 20% of sites reported receiving assistance on a monthly basis, 28% reported never receiving assistance, and just over half reported rarely receiving assistance.

Access to Services: Education and Health

The limited availability of financial resources was reported to be a key constraint to accessing basic services such as healthcare. Among the sites that reported that residents had difficulties in accessing healthcare, the main issues were insufficient funds to purchase medicine (63%), followed by the cost of healthcare being too high to afford (61%). In addition to this, **a significant proportion of assessed sites (40%) reported not having access to health facilities within 2km of their location,** raising concerns about additional costs that site residents are burdened with as a result of having to pay for transportation to primary healthcare facilities.

Most sites (83%) reported that the majority of children in the site had access to formal education; however, this proportion was lower in Anbar (56%), Ninewa (60%) and Salah al-Din (67%). Only 12% of sites reported the

presence of qualified teachers or residents who have previously worked in an educational facility such as a school or university.

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List of Acronyms

AG	Armed Group
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
GPS	Global Positioning System
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KI	Key Informant
KII	Key Informant Interview
MODM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
ODK	Open Data Kit
RASP	Risk Assessment Site Priority

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INTRODUCTION

The current Iraqi internal displacement crisis originated in late 2013, resulting in the mass displacement of 3.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq since July 2017.⁵ Out of this population, 803,429 are residing in camps⁶ while the rest settled in host communities, including in informal sites. Informal sites are all congregations of five or more IDP households, living outside a formal camp, and either within 1) the same shelter, 2) a shared boundary, or 3) similar shelter typology in close proximity (i.e. tents), in line with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) definition.

The CCCM Cluster aims to support the provision of equitable services to IDP households residing in informal sites, prioritising emergency needs. The CCCM Cluster 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 shifting trends of displacement and resettlement. To address these information needs, 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. The CCCM Cluster has conducted two previous rounds in the south (February-May 2015, February-May 2016) and three in the north (October 2014, December 2014 and October-December 2015).

In February 2017, the CCCM Cluster in collaboration with REACH and IOM initiated the sixth round of the informal site assessment, in which 1,416 informal IDP sites in 16 governorates of Iraq were identified and assessed between February and April. During this round, REACH and IOM utilised the CCCM Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) tool - the technical informal site tool of the CCCM Cluster in Iraq, to ensure that data captured by REACH and IOM was harmonised with the same system used by other CCCM operational partners. The indicators and questions for the RASP tool were designed in close collaboration with the CCCM Cluster and partners, as well as the Shelter/NFI, Protection, Education, Health and WASH Clusters.

Cleaned data was shared on a weekly basis, supporting partner capacity to use data to inform operational efforts. Findings were also presented through a static comparative dashboard which was disseminated in early June, presenting an overview of key findings from the most recent round of the assessment, a comparative analysis of key red-flag indicators at the district level, and an updated CCCM RASP Site Assessment Portal.⁷ The CCCM Informal Site Assessment, therefore, provided a quantitative evidence base for decision makers with the purpose of planning, sector prioritisation and target group identification within the informal IDP site response.

The first section 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 section of the report outlines sector-specific assessment findings on site conditions, access to services, safety and security, as well as comparisons to findings of complementary reports where possible.

METHODOLOGY

The CCCM Informal Site Assessment is an iterative exercise led by the CCCM Cluster with data collection by REACH and IOM. The questionnaire used for the assessment is the RASP tool - the technical informal site tool of the CCCM Cluster in Iraq. The indicators and questionnaire for the RASP were developed in collaboration with CCCM Cluster and partners, as well as Shelter/NFI, WASH, Protection, Health, and Education Cluster focal points.

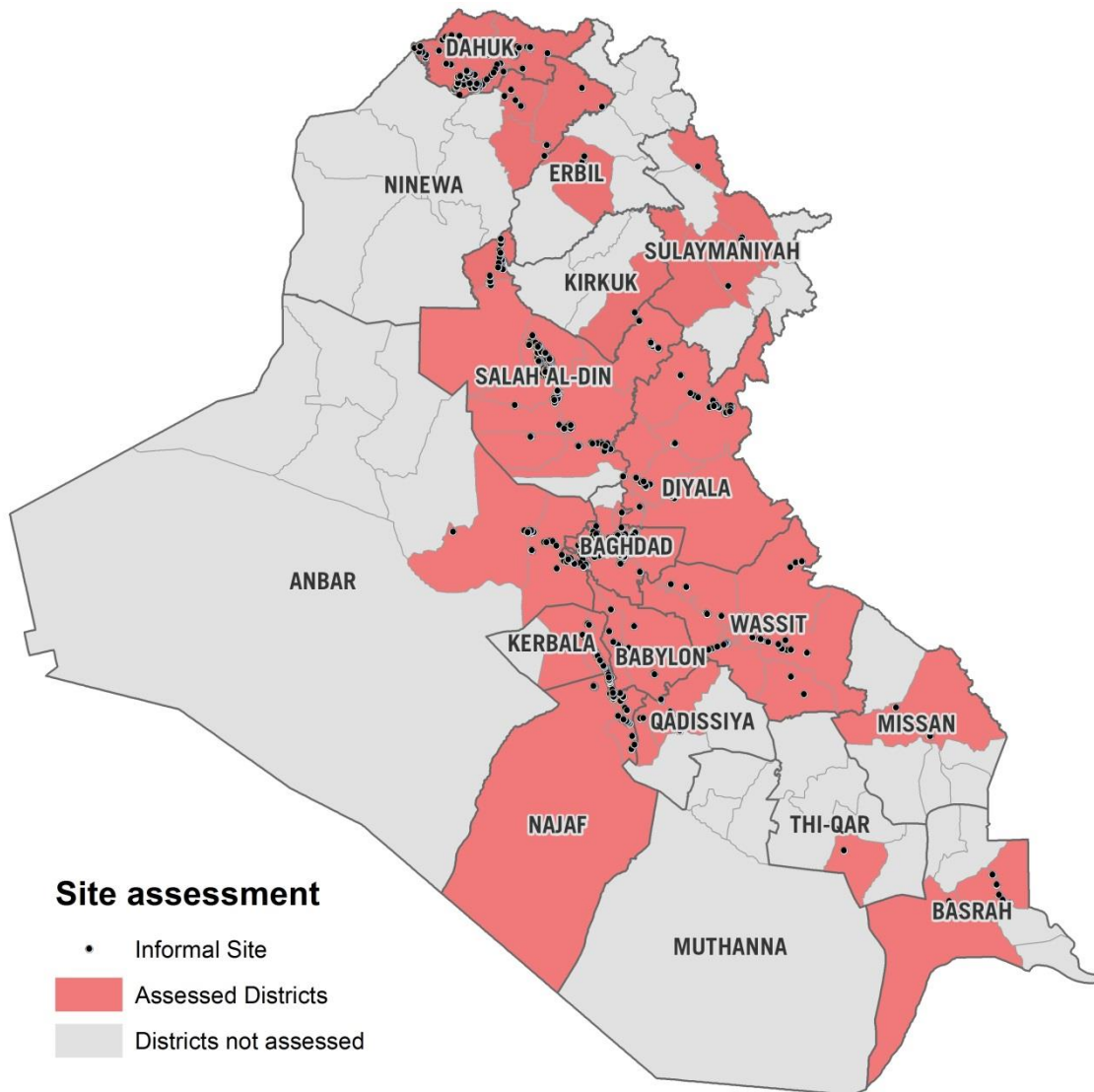
A full area census of all informal IDP sites was conducted in all accessible areas of Iraq that are inhabited by IDP populations, totalling 1,416 sites (see Annex I for a full list of the number of sites per district). Data was collected between 5 February and 25 April 2017. The coverage per governorate was divided into mapped grids with plotted coordinates of previously identified sites (each with a unique identifier), in order to facilitate organisation of data collection.

⁵ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Available at: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/EmergencyTracking.aspx>. June 2017.

⁶ Iraq CCCM Cluster. Available at <http://iraq.cccmcluster.org/>. June 2017.

⁷ CCCM Iraq RASP Portal, available at <https://cccmiraq.github.io/RASP/>. February-March 2017.

Map 1: Assessed IDP informal sites in 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. Previously identified sites included those captured in the previous round of the assessment (February-May 2016) as well as those more recently identified through operational partners.
2. Enumeration teams employed a snowballing methodology, whereby all accessible roads were covered in order to find any new sites within the given grid. Teams stopped in instances where vulnerable shelter types or interim pilgrimage shelters were identified to inquire if IDPs lived in the area. Teams also followed leads provided by community leaders, IDP households, or other sources.

Data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with one key informant (KI) per site. 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-sex team, using Open Data Kit (ODK) software to record responses on hand-held devices. Raw data was cleaned to eliminate demonstrably erroneous entries.

GPS coordinates were captured for each site location – most within 10 meters of accuracy. Standardised 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 two levels: disaggregated by governorate, or as a composite of all assessed sites. Data presented is analysed at the site level and not weighted based on population per site.

FINDINGS

Informal IDP Site Population Profile

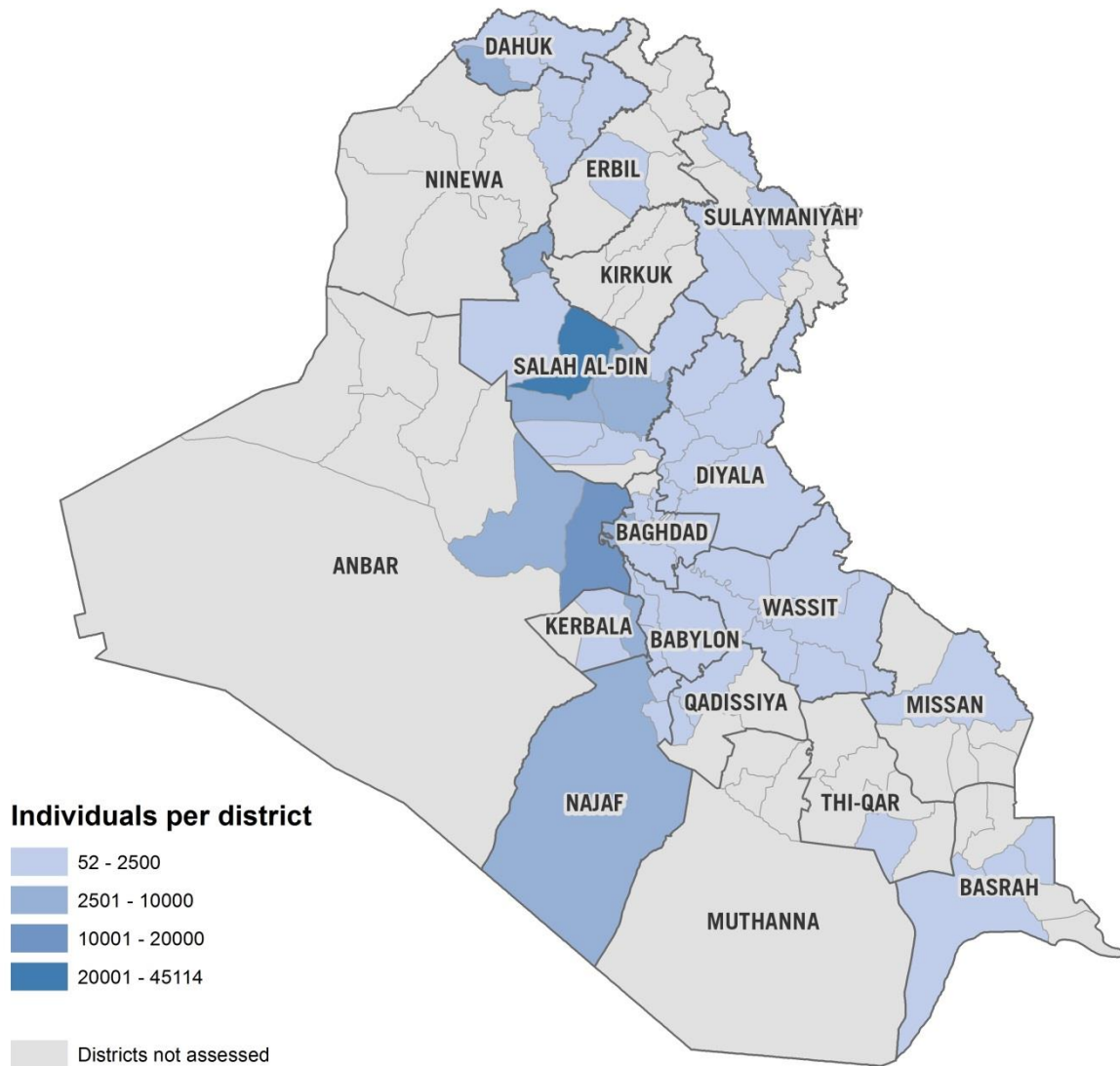
Across Iraq, 49% of the IDP population in informal sites were minors, with 19% under the age of 4. Only 6% of the population was over the age of 60. This demographic profile varied little between governorates with the exception of Anbar, where 13% of the population was reported to be over 60 years old. The majority of heads of household were reported to be adult males (90%), while 8% were adult females and 2% were minors. Female-headed households were more commonly reported in Misan (23%), Basrah (12%) and Salah al-Din (11%).

The highest proportions of IDPs living in informal sites were located in the southern governorates of Salah al-Din (46%), Anbar (18%) and Najaf (9%), as shown in Table 1. Across Iraq, informal IDP sites averaged 15 households per site (90 individuals). Significantly larger populations were found in the governorates of Anbar and Salah al-Din, where the average number of households per site was 117 (676 individuals) and 29 (174 individuals), respectively.

Table 1: Number of informal sites and proportion and number of IDPs living in informal sites, by governorate

Governorate	Number of sites	Total number of households	Total population	Proportion of IDPs in informal sites
Total	1,416	22,366	127,082	100%
Salah al-Din	336	9,735	58,561	46%
Anbar	34	3,978	22,984	18%
Najaf	266	2,208	11,205	9%
Dahuk	214	1,846	10,558	8%
Baghdad	243	2130	10,548	8%
Kerbala	155	1,041	4,975	4%
Diyala	56	547	3204	3%
Wassit	37	238	1,475	1%
Babylon	16	132	808	1%
Ninewa	15	131	744	1%
Sulaymaniyah	11	137	634	1%
Basrah	13	95	436	0.4%
Erbil	4	36	363	0.2%
Missan	8	66	348	0.3%
Qadissiya	7	39	187	0.2%
Thi-Qar	1	7	52	0.03%

Map 2: Informal IDP site population, at district level



Area of Origin and Intentions

Over half of the sites assessed reported that a majority of residents originated from Ninewa governorate (54%), followed by Salah al-Din (18%) and Anbar (10%). In all sites in Anbar, most IDPs reportedly came from Anbar while IDPs in Dahuk, Erbil, Kerbala, Ninewa, Qadissiya and Wassit were all displaced from Ninewa. The majority of sites (82%) were first occupied between June 2014 and December 2014. Sites in Missan, Sulaymaniyah and Salah al-Din were on average first occupied at later dates – August 2015, January 2015, and February 2016, respectively.⁸

Over half of assessed sites (54%) reported that the majority of residents intended to remain in their current location of displacement in the upcoming three months. The remaining 45% of sites reported an intention to return to their area of origin within the next three months, while a negligible proportion of sites reported intentions of moving out of Iraq or moving to another governorate in Iraq (1%). The governorates where the highest proportion of informal IDP sites reported that residents intended to return to their area of origin were Anbar (97%), Diyala (89%), and Salah al- Din (68%).

⁸ The median date was calculated in each governorate to determine the average date of the first occupation of each informal site assessed.

Shelter and Site Conditions

Shelter Typology

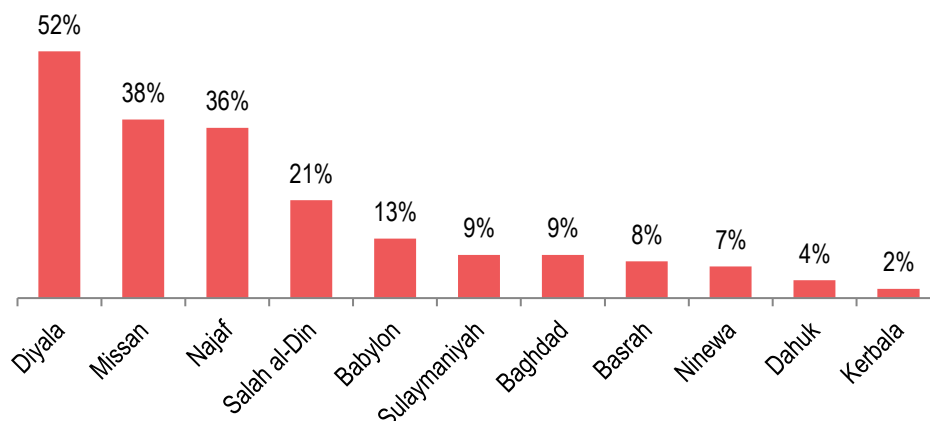
Across Iraq, the most commonly reported shelter typology in informal IDP sites was unfinished buildings (43%), which were more commonly observed in Diyala (71%), Salah al-Din (56%) and Anbar (50%), as shown in Table 2. Religious buildings only made up 14% of the overall reported shelter types, but were heavily concentrated in Qadissiya (100%), Kerbala (97%) and Najaf (79%). As highlighted in the previous round of the assessment (February-May 2016), 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 households 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 households have congregated in these locations, frequently living with the waves of people on pilgrimage or relocating outside of the shelter during pilgrimage periods.

Table 2: Proportion of informal IDP sites reporting each shelter typology, by governorate

	Tent	Unfinished Building	Abandoned Building	Improvised Building	Prefab	School	Religious	Private	Public	Military	Open Air	Others
Anbar	0%	50%	27%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Babylon	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	19%	30%	27%	11%	4%	0%	0%
Baghdad	3%	45%	8%	1%	4%	15%	8%	7%	3%	0%	0%	7%
Basrah	0%	2%	0%	1%	56%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	4%	18%
Dahuk	14%	43%	4%	3%	6%	17%	0%	2%	9%	1%	0%	2%
Diyala	0%	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	33%	0%	0%	47%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missan	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	85%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Najaf	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	9%	34%	31%	0%	7%	0%	0%	8%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Qadissiya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	1%	56%	9%	3%	1%	7%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	18%
Sulaymaniyah	0%	15%	0%	0%	27%	4%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Thi-Qar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wassit	0%	8%	24%	0%	22%	0%	31%	2%	12%	0%	0%	0%
National	2%	43%	11%	2%	4%	10%	14%	2%	2%	0%	0%	9%

Overall, 17% of assessed sites reported a threat of eviction (Figure 1). Sites in Diyala, Missan and Najaf more commonly reported a threat of eviction – 52%, 38% and 36% respectively, compared to no sites in Anbar, Erbil, Qadissiya and Thi-Qar. The vast majority of sites (86%) that did report a threat of eviction expected the eviction to occur in more than three months' time, while 10% expected it in less than 3 weeks' time and 4% in less than 2 weeks' time.

Figure 1: Proportion of sites where reporting a threat of eviction, by governorate



Across Iraq, **35% of sites reported having no rental agreement with the site owner (Table 3 below), raising Housing and Land Property (HLP) concerns with regards to risks of eviction.** Out of the 83% of sites that reported knowing who the landowner was, only 4% reported having a written agreement with the landowner, while 61% had a verbal agreement and 35% had none whatsoever. Sites in Anbar, Dahuk and Salah al-Din were more likely to report having no agreement whatsoever – 100%, 65% and 48%, respectively, increasing vulnerabilities to HLP (Housing, Land and Property) issues such as eviction risks.

Table 3: Among sites that knew who the landowner was, proportion of sites reporting each type of rental agreement, by governorate

	None	Oral agreement	Written agreement
Anbar	100%	0%	0%
Babylon	27%	53%	20%
Baghdad	24%	71%	5%
Basrah	45%	45%	9%
Dahuk	65%	25%	10%
Diyala	8%	90%	2%
Erbil	25%	50%	25%
Kerbala	7%	90%	3%
Missan	14%	71%	14%
Najaf	20%	79%	1%
Ninewa	29%	57%	14%
Qadissiya	0%	100%	0%
Salah al-Din	48%	50%	1%
Sulaymaniyah	0%	86%	14%
Thi-Qar	0%	100%	0%
Wassit	32%	68%	0%
National	35%	61%	4%

Shelter Conditions

A significant proportion of sites reported evidence of overcrowding – 59% across Iraq. Overcrowding was more commonly reported in Thi-Qar (100%), Anbar (97%), and Basrah (92%). Sites in Dahuk, Salah al-Din and Anbar

were more likely to report being exposed to the elements – 47%, 47% and 41% respectively, compared to the national figure of 26%. Flooding in the three months prior to the assessment was only reported by 7% of sites across the country. As the three-months period preceding the assessment fell within the rainy season, the findings indicate that flooding is less of a shelter concern than issues such as overcrowding or exposure to the elements. Higher incidents of flooding were reported in the governorates of Baghdad, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil (28%, 27% and 25% of sites, respectively).

The vast majority of sites (98%) reported some level of damage to the primary building, such as racking of walls, the building or story leaning or the building being out of line/center. Of this 98%, 45% of sites reported less than 25% of damage to the primary building, 33% reported 25-50% of damage, and 19% reported more than 50% of damage, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Proportion of damage to principal building in the site, by governorate

	Less than 25%	Between 25% and 50%	50% or more	There is no primary building at the site
Anbar	65%	32%	3%	0%
Babylon	44%	31%	25%	0%
Baghdad	21%	56%	23%	0%
Basrah	54%	23%	15%	0%
Dahuk	35%	25%	38%	2%
Diyala	55%	34%	9%	0%
Erbil	50%	25%	0%	25%
Kerbala	85%	14%	1%	0%
Missan	75%	25%	0%	0%
Najaf	54%	37%	9%	0%
Ninewa	47%	20%	33%	0%
Qadissiya	86%	14%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	34%	34%	26%	1%
Sulaymaniyah	55%	18%	9%	18%
Thi-Qar	100%	0%	0%	0%
Wassit	78%	8%	11%	0%
National	45%	33%	19%	1%

Damage to more than half of the primary building was more commonly reported in Dahuk (38%), Ninewa (33%) and Salah al-Din (26%). Window damage was more frequently reported as a concern compared to door damage or roof section damage: 26% of sites across the country reported that half or more windows were missing or heavily damaged while 16% of sites had half or more doors missing or heavily damaged. Fifteen percent of sites had sections of the roof missing or heavily damaged. Window and door damage was reported as a significant concern in Anbar governorate – 62% of sites reported that half or more windows missing or heavily damaged and 53% reported half or more doors to be missing or heavily damaged.

Electricity

Access to electricity varied by governorate with significant gaps consistently reported in Erbil, Anbar and Salah al-Din. Across Iraq, 31% of sites reported that half or more residents faced electricity shortages, with the highest proportions reported in Erbil (75%), Salah al Din (57%), Sulaymaniyah (45%) and Anbar (41%). Overall, the proportion of informal IDP sites reporting having no electricity was low - 6% across Iraq. However, once again higher proportions were reported in Erbil (25%) and Salah al-Din (15%).

Water and Sanitation

Gaps related to water and sanitation infrastructure, including the lack of adequate drinking water as well as privacy and safety issues, were a common concern within IDP sites in Iraq. Damage to water infrastructure

was found to be more of a concern in Salah al-Din, Anbar and Erbil, where 47%, 26% and 25% of informal IDP sites, respectively, reported that half or more of the water infrastructure at the site was damaged, compared to the national figure of 21%. Similarly, these three governorates also had the highest proportions of sites reportedly facing water shortage. In Anbar, Erbil and Salah al-Din, 50%, 50%, and 54% of sites, respectively, reported that half or more site residents were experiencing water shortages, compared to the national figure of 29%.

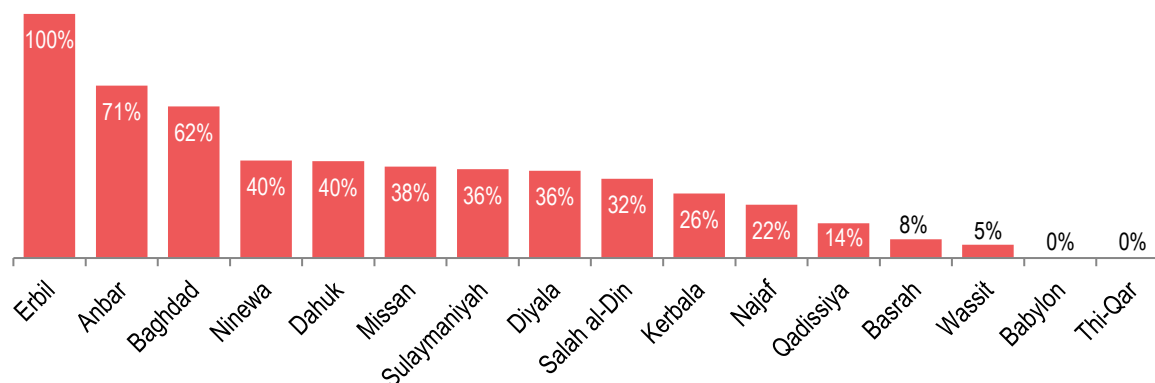
The primary reported drinking water source across sites was the municipality water network (42%), followed by purchasing water from retailers (30%) and the illegal extension of water pipes (23%), as shown in Table 5. The availability of drinking water sources varied significantly by governorate – sites in Sulaymaniyah (93%), Dahuk (70%), and Salah al-Din (65%) were more likely to access drinking water from a municipal water network. In contrast, sites in Ninewa (100%), Qadissiya (100%), Diyala (81%) and Erbil (75%) were reliant on purchasing water from a retailer. **The reliance on purchasing drinking water in shops reflects a lack of adequate availability of potable water in informal IDP sites and adds a significant financial burden on households.**

Table 5: Primary water source used in sites, by governorate

	Illegal extension of water pipes	Treatment plant	Water trucking	Pre-existing broken pipe	Natural source	Municipality water network	Shops	Connected to borehole	Private or Public well	No water available
Anbar	53%	3%	59%	0%	3%	26%	3%	3%	3%	0%
Babylon	13%	6%	13%	6%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Baghdad	46%	16%	7%	18%	9%	20%	14%	5%	10%	1%
Basrah	15%	0%	62%	8%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	4%	43%	59%	4%	7%	70%	14%	5%	38%	0%
Diyala	18%	11%	43%	12%	1%	17%	81%	0%	7%	0%
Erbil	75%	13%	0%	0%	13%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	3%	19%	25%	24%	2%	50%	62%	1%	8%	1%
Missan	0%	43%	57%	0%	14%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%
Najaf	16%	4%	22%	8%	4%	52%	7%	1%	1%	4%
Ninewa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Qadissiya	14%	0%	0%	3%	3%	14%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	36%	1%	5%	0%	16%	65%	1%	1%	9%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	7%	0%
Thi-Qar	0%	0%	55%	0%	0%	18%	36%	0%	18%	0%
Wassit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%
National	23%	11%	22%	11%	6%	42%	30%	2%	7%	1%

Reports of the water's bad smell, colour and taste raise concerns over increased health risks (Figure 2). Across all sites, 36% reported issues with the quality of water, with the highest proportions reported in Erbil (100%), Anbar (71%) and Baghdad (62%).

Figure 2: Proportion of informal IDP sites reporting water quality issues (looks dirty, is salty, tastes bad, smells bad), by governorate



Waste Collection

Gaps in solid waste management were more common in sites in Anbar, Diyala and Salah al-Din, where a significant proportion of informal IDP sites reported that garbage removal occurred less than once a month or never. Overall, 31% of sites reported that solid waste was removed from the site on a weekly basis, as shown in Table 6. In contrast, 21% of sites reported a waste collection frequency of less than once a month, whilst 23% of sites reported that waste was never removed. Two thirds of sites in Salah al-Din and almost half of sites in Diyala reported that waste was never removed. At the same time, waste removal reportedly occurred less than once a month in 62% of sites in Anbar and almost half of sites in Diyala (48%).

Table 6: Waste collection frequency, by governorate

	Every day	Every week	Every month	Less than once a month	Never
Anbar	0%	3%	35%	62%	0%
Babylon	13%	75%	6%	0%	6%
Baghdad	17%	29%	11%	22%	21%
Basrah	15%	69%	8%	8%	0%
Dahuk	45%	35%	4%	7%	10%
Diyala	0%	5%	4%	48%	43%
Erbil	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%
Kerbala	18%	66%	3%	12%	0%
Missan	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%
Najaf	0%	31%	26%	41%	1%
Ninewa	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%
Qadissiya	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	3%	11%	5%	15%	66%
Sulaymaniyah	36%	55%	0%	0%	9%
Thi-Qar	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Wassit	19%	78%	3%	0%	0%
National	15%	31%	10%	21%	23%

Safety and Security

Safety and Security were more frequently reported as a concern in Salah al-Din in comparison to other governorates– 45% of sites in Salah al-Din reported that women and girls experienced safety concerns, compared to 30% in Basra and 19% in Baghdad, and the national figure of 18%. In addition, 33% of sites in Salah al-Din reported that men and boys also experienced safety concerns, in comparison to 19% in Baghdad and the national figure of 15%. Overall, 97% of sites reported that security incidents never occurred. The proportion of sites reporting that security incidents occurred in or near the site was higher in Erbil, Qaydissya and Salah al-Din – 25%, 14% and 11%, respectively.

Areas of Risk

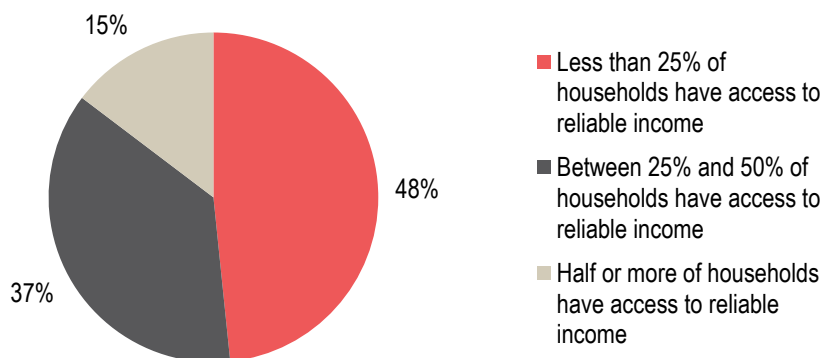
Latrines were the most commonly reported areas in sites where women and girls as well as men and boys felt unsafe, particularly in Salah al-Din. In Salah al-Din, 48% of sites reported that women and girls and 27% of sites reported that men and boys felt unsafe in latrines, compared to the national figures of 11% and 6%, respectively. While overall only 3% of sites reported that men and boys and 6% of sites reported that women and girls felt unsafe in bathing places, once again the percentages were significantly higher in Salah al-Din (15% and 26%, respectively).

Findings related to perception of insecurity in latrines and bathing places could be related to the lack of functioning lighting and adequate locking. This was particularly concerning in Salah al-Din where 65% of sites reported that residents did not have access to lockable latrines and showers. This was also the case for 50% of sites in Ninewa and 36% in Baghdad governorate. Similar results were found in relation to lighting: About 65% of sites in Salah al-Din reportedly had less than 25% of showers and latrines equipped with functioning lighting, compared to the overall figure of 32% (for both showers and latrines).

Livelihoods

Access to livelihoods was reported as a significant concern, impacting the ability of site residents to meet basic needs such as food and healthcare. Across Iraq, 48% of sites reported that less than 25% of households had access to a sufficient and reliable income, as shown in Figure 3. The highest proportions of informal IDP sites reporting lack of access to a sufficient and reliable were found in Salah al-Din (78%), Diyala (69%) and Missan (62%). A lack of sufficient and reliable access to livelihoods impacts the ability of site residents to meet their basic food needs: when asked about the top concern related to food, 80% of all sites reported the lack of sufficient and reliable income or resources as their main concern with regard to food. Furthermore, when asked what barriers residents faced in accessing healthcare, the lack of funds to purchase medicine and the high cost of healthcare services were most commonly cited – 26% and 25% of sites, respectively.

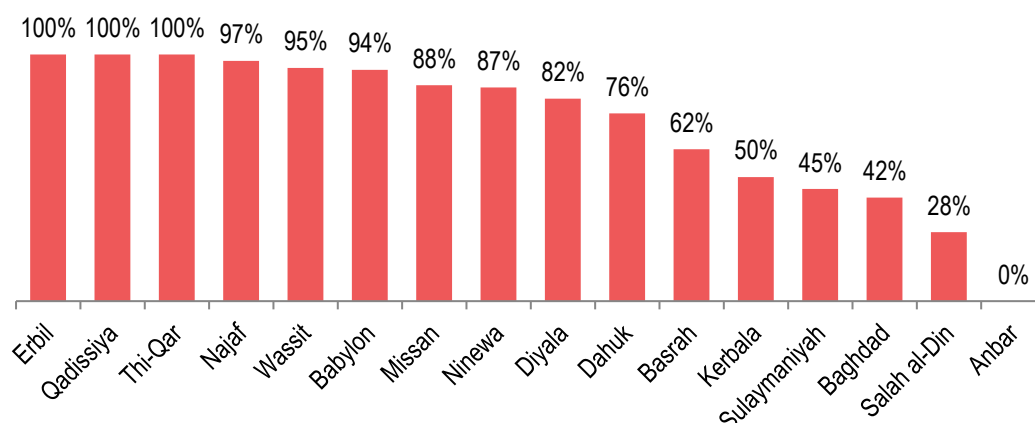
Figure 3: Proportion of informal IDP sites where residents had access to reliable income



Food Security

Access to food was reported to be inconsistent across governorates, **highlighting clear gaps in service provision. Overall, 60% of sites reported that the majority of residents had sufficient and reliable access to food**, with lower proportions reported in Anbar (0%), Salah al-Din (28%), Baghdad (42%) and Sulaymaniyah (45%) (Figure 4). The fact that 0% of sites in Anbar reported that the majority of site residents had a sufficient and reliable access to food might be reflective of the larger household sizes in Anbar and the fact that similar food portions are distributed across governorates regardless of household size.

Figure 4: Proportion of informal IDP sites reporting that the majority of residents had a sufficient and reliable access to food, by governorate



The access to sufficient and regular food assistance was also reported to be inconsistent across governorates. Overall, 45% of sites reported receiving food assistance on a monthly basis, while 43% reported rarely receiving assistance and 11% reported never receiving assistance, as shown in Table 7. Once again, **sites in Salah al-Din reported the most alarming findings** – only 20% of sites reported receiving assistance on a monthly basis, 28% reported never receiving assistance and just over half reported rarely receiving assistance. Across Iraq, in the sites reporting receiving food assistance, the most predominant form of assistance provided was in-kind dry food rations (72%), followed by vouchers (33%) and cash (19%).

Table 7: Frequency of food assistance provision, by governorate

	Every day	Every month	Every week	Rarely	Never
Anbar	0%	97%	3%	0%	0%
Babylon	0%	63%	0%	38%	0%
Baghdad	1%	31%	2%	49%	17%
Basrah	0%	69%	0%	31%	0%
Diyala	0%	48%	0%	38%	14%
Kerbala	0%	37%	2%	61%	0%
Missan	0%	88%	0%	13%	0%
Najaf	0%	74%	2%	23%	0%
Qadissiya	0%	86%	0%	14%	0%
Salah al-Din	0%	20%	0%	52%	28%
Thi-Qar	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Wassit	0%	95%	0%	5%	0%
Dahuk	0%	47%	0%	50%	3%
Ninewa	0%	40%	0%	53%	7%

Sulaymaniyah	0%	27%	0%	73%	0%
Erbil	0%	25%	0%	50%	25%
National	0%	45%	1%	43%	11%

Access to Services: Healthcare and Education

While the availability of health services was reported by over half of assessed sites, the limited availability of financial resources is a key constraint to accessing healthcare. Across all assessed sites, **40% did not have access to a health facility within 2km of their location**. This was most concerning in Baghdad, Qaydissya and Sulaymaniyah where this was reported by 65%, 57% and 55% of sites, respectively. In addition, **55% of sites across Iraq did not have an accessible and functional healthcare provider for pregnant and/or lactating women**, with the highest proportions of sites reporting lack of access to maternal healthcare services found in Sulaymaniyah (72%), Baghdad (63%) and Diyala (61%). Over a third of sites (39%) across Iraq reported difficulties in accessing healthcare when they required it. Among those reporting facing issues accessing healthcare services, the most frequently reported issues were the inability to purchase medicine (63%), followed by the cost of healthcare being unaffordable (61%), and a lack of available medicine at the hospital (33%).⁹

Most sites (83%) reported that the majority of children in the site had access to formal education. **Access to formal education was least reported by sites in Anbar (56%), Ninewa (60%) and Salah al-Din (67%)**, as shown in Table 8. Access to non-formal education (i.e. catch-up, literacy and language classes) was more commonly reported by sites in Erbil (25%), Dahuk (21%) and Najaf (21%). Only 12% of sites reported the presence of qualified teachers or residents who have previously worked in an education facility such as a school or university. Among those sites reporting the presence of teachers, the average number of individuals per site was three.

Table 8: Proportion of sites reporting access to education for the majority of children in the site, per governorate

	Formal Education	Non-formal	PFA/PSS and/or recreational activities
Anbar	56%	0%	12%
Babylon	100%	0%	13%
Baghdad	77%	4%	0%
Basrah	92%	0%	8%
Dahuk	93%	21%	12%
Diyala	95%	5%	5%
Erbil	100%	25%	50%
Kerbala	95%	13%	17%
Missan	75%	0%	0%
Najaf	92%	21%	21%
Ninewa	60%	13%	7%
Qadissiya	100%	14%	43%
Salah al-Din	67%	7%	6%
Sulaymaniyah	91%	9%	0%
Thi-Qar	100%	0%	0%
Wassit	100%	0%	0%
National	83%	12%	10%

⁹ For this indicator, respondent could choose several options as well as add their own answer, therefore the percentages do not add up to 100.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this assessment was to provide updated information on the priority needs and gaps in service provision in informal IDP sites in all accessible areas of Iraq, in order to inform a more effective humanitarian response. Given the wide variation in conditions and services in informal sites in Iraq, as well as the fluidity of displacement, aid responses need to both meet critical short-term needs and provide medium to longer-term solutions to IDP populations. Interventions to address gaps in service provision should be tailored to reflect the contextual conditions in each site or governorate.

Across all sectors, sites in Salah al-Din consistently reported having the most critical needs. In addition, sites in Salah al-Din also had the highest average and total red-flag figures. The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Safety Audit, which triangulates these findings, also found higher Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk scores in Salah al-Din compared to other governorates. This indicates that sites in Salah al-Din are in serious need or urgent prioritisation for assistance. A rapid assessment further examining the context and conditions in this governorate would therefore facilitate improved targeting of vulnerable households in the medium to long term.

In the short term, the provision of basic services, including WASH, electricity and site maintenance, were identified as priority needs, particularly in the governorates of Anbar, Erbil and Salah al-Din. Damage to water infrastructure (pipes, fittings, leaks) was reported by 21% of sites and water shortages by 29% of sites across the country. In addition, 31% of sites across Iraq reported that half or more residents faced electricity shortages. **The state of the water infrastructure as well as electricity and water shortages were all relatively more concerning in Salah al-Din, Anbar and Erbil governorates.**

The upgrading or maintenance of informal site structures was also highlighted as a key concern, especially in relation to latrines in Salah al-Din as inadequate lighting and locks had a direct impact on residents' perception of safety in these facilities. Only 35% of sites in Salah al-Din reported that latrines were lockable from the inside, compared to the national figure of 67%. Similarly, 64% of sites in Salah al-Din reported that less than 25% of the latrines had functioning lighting. Unsurprisingly, 48% of sites in Salah al-Din reported that women and girls felt unsafe in latrines, compared to the national figure of 11%.

Further protection concerns are evident through the threat of eviction and issues related to tenancy reported in a number of sites. When asked about their tenancy situation, 17% of sites reported no knowing the landlord and therefore did not have any tenancy agreement. Out of the 83% of sites that reported knowing who the landowner was, only 4% reported having a written agreement with the landowner, while 61% had a verbal agreement and 35% had none whatsoever. The threat of eviction was reported to be a concern in a significant proportion of sites in Diyala (52%), Missan (38%), and Najaf (36%), compared to the national average of 17%

The current inability of informal IDP site residents to meet their basic needs due to a lack of financial resources is reflected in the high proportions of sites where residents were reportedly unable to afford medical treatment and food. Across Iraq, 48% of sites reported that less than 25% of households had access to a sufficient and reliable income. When asked about their top concern related to food, 80% of sites reported that the main concern was the lack of sufficient income or resources to purchase food, indicating that IDPs in informal sites are unable to meet their basic food needs. Furthermore, when asked what difficulties residents faced in accessing healthcare, the lack of funds to purchase medicine and the high cost of healthcare services were most commonly cited – 26% and 25% of sites, respectively. As such, vulnerable households living in informal sites should be considered for food and medical assistance either through in-kind and voucher programmes, or conditional cash assistance to facilitate purchasing power. In the longer term, livelihoods and social cohesion programming, such as small-scale grants and loans to support resilient and sustainable start-up business, should be considered. This would strengthen the independent capacity of households to meet their basic needs and to absorb future shocks.

Red flag Findings

As with the previous CCCM Informal Site Assessment (February- May 2016), round VI continued to utilise the integration of a “red flag” 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 sanitation, and food, and provide a sector-specific and overall indication of vulnerability – the greater the total number of red flags, the higher the vulnerability.

Findings show that the average number of red-flags per governorate was 5, with higher figures found in Salah al-Din (8) and Anbar (7). The largest total sum of red-flags identified was in Salah al-Din governorate – 2824, compared to the lowest figures recorded in Thi Qar (2). The findings pertaining to Salah al-Din can be triangulated with the IOM DTM Safety Audit, which also found higher GBV risk scores compared to other governorates.¹⁰

For more information and a comparative analysis of red-flag results at the district level, please see this link: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/cccm_rasp_informal_site_iraq_0.pdf

¹⁰ Iraq DTM Safety Audit – found [here](#)

Annex 1: Key Informant Questionnaire

IRAQ - FEB 2017									
A GENERAL - Site Description									
What is your assessment governorate?				What is your assessment district?					
What is the GPS coordinates of the site?				Has this site been assessed previously (RASP,	Yes	No			
(Enumerator to answer) In which grid are you located?				Choose which site this is:					
What is the name of the site?	Yes	No		Is the site still active?	Yes	No			
B GENERAL - Consent									
<p>My name is XXXX and I am with XXXX humanitarian agency. We are conducting an assessment on behalf of the humanitarian community to better understand the needs and situation of the recently displaced population. I will ask you a series of questions about the displaced persons in this location. We expect the interview to take approximate 30 minutes. Following this initial interview, we will call you to receive updates about the displaced persons at this location, and may conduct additional interviews in person. Your participation in this assessment is entirely voluntary. While information gained from this assessment will help guide humanitarian interventions to be more effective, your participation and the answers you provide will not directly impact the assistance you or anyone else receives. Once again, your participation is completely voluntary. Do you agree to participate in this assessment?</p>				Full name of the site focal point in the local language					
Phone number of the site focal point for the site. The phone number might be use to relay further information to the resident of the sites.									
C GENERAL - Settlement Profile									
What is the site typology of the area you are assessing?	Collective Shelter	Dispersed settlements	How many families are living in the following shelter types?	Tent	Makeshift or Improvised Shelter	Religious Building	Military		
	Self-settled Camp	Small settlements		Unfinished building	Prefabricated	Private building	Open Air		
				Abandoned building	School	Public building	Other		
If other, please specify				Please confirm the total number of families is X (ODK calculation)					
[Key informant] When was the site first occupied? (month/year)				When did the majority of households arrive to this site?					
Which district is the area of origin for most of the									
Number of:			0-4 years	5-17 years	18-59	60 and over			
	Male								
	Female								
Please confirm the total number of people at this site is X (ODK calculation)									
How many of the following do you have?	Female headed family (18-59)		People with physical disabilities			People with chronic disease			
	Child headed household		People with mental disabilities			Elderly at risk			
	Unaccompanied and/or		Pregnant and/or lactating women			Widow			
If necessary, please provide comments or details related to vulnerabilities				[Key informant] Is there tension between host community residents and the occupants of the site?		Yes	No		
D Social Cohesion and Lease Agreement									
[Key informant] Who's the owner of the site?	Private	Public	Organization	Owner not known					
Full name of the Site/Land Owner	Phone number of the owner of the land/ site.								
[Key informant] Has any forms of arrangements been made with the owner of the property?	Yes, formal written agreement	Yes, informal arrangement			None				
[Key informant] What arrangements been made	Rent Payment	Against Services			Free of charges				
[Key informant] Is there any risk of eviction?	Yes	No							
When will the site be evicted?	Immediately	Less than two weeks	Less than 1 month	Less than 3 months	More than 3 months				
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			
Does the site have a functional and recognised leadership in place?	Yes	No	Who is mainly involved in the leadership structure?			Elder/Rel	Local	None	
						Camp	Other		

E Environment						
Do unlabelled or unknown chemicals exist on or near the site?	Yes	No				
Which of the following statements describes the risk of unexploded ordnance, unexploded mines on the site or in surrounding areas?	There is no risk of unexploded ordnance, unexploded mines etc.					
	There is risk of unexploded ordnance, unexploded mines etc.					
Is the site located next to unstable structures/hazardous sites?	Yes	No				
Overall, which of the following statements best describes the access to electricity at the site?	Less than 25% of residents are facing shortages		Less than 25% of residents are facing shortages			
	Between 25% and 50% of the people are facing shortages		Between 25% and 50% of the people are facing shortages			
	Between 50% and 75% of the people are facing shortages		Between 50% and 75% of the people are facing shortages			
	More than 75% of the residents are facing shortages		More than 75% of the residents are facing shortages			
What electrical concerns exist at this site?	There is no electricity supply throughout the whole site		electrical points near water sources			
	Poor wiring		overloaded circuits			
	low and uncovered electrical points		None			
What fire safety equipment is available?	Fire extinguishers		Smoke detectors			
	Fire blankets		None			
	Sand buckets		Other			
Are people with disabilities able to move within the site to access services?	Yes	No				
Overall, which of the following statements describes best the access to water at the site?	Less than 25% of residents are facing shortages					
	Between 25% and 50% of the people are facing shortages					
	Between 50% and 75% of the people are facing shortages					
	More than 75% of the residents are facing shortages					
Which of the following statements best describes the quality of the water at the site?	There is no issue with water quality at the site (water is clean and odourless)					
	There are water quality issues (looks dirty, is salty, tastes bad, smells bad)					
Which of the following statements best describes the condition of the water infrastructure at the site?	Less than 25% of the water infrastructure at the site (pipes, fittings, leaks) is damaged					
	Between 25% and 50% of the water infrastructure at the site (pipes, fittings, leaks) is damaged					
	Between 50% and 75% of the water infrastructure at the site (pipes, fittings, leaks) is damaged					
	More than 75% the water infrastructure at the site is damaged					
Do you know the approximate number of litres of water the site receives per day?	Yes	No	How many litres does the site receive per day?			
[Key informant] # Functioning Latrines and showers	Private showers		Shared/communal showers for women	Shared/communal showers for men	Shared/communal mixed showers	How many non functional showers are present at the site?
	Private latrines		Shared/communal latrines for women	Shared/communal latrines for men	Shared/communal mixed latrines	How many non functional latrines are present at the site?
Are the majority of shower doors lockable from the inside?	Yes	No	Do showers have functioning lighting?		Less than 25% have lighting	
					Between 25% and 50% have lighting	
					Between 50% and 75% have lighting	
					More than 75% have lighting	
Are the majority of latrine doors lockable from the inside?	Yes	No	Do latrines have functioning lighting?		Less than 25% have lighting	
					Between 25% and 50% have lighting	
					Between 50% and 75% have lighting	
					More than 75% have lighting	

	Is soap available at the site?	Yes	No	How many functional taps are available at the site?		
	What drinking water sources are available to the site?	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
	Has this site experienced flooding in the last three months?	Yes	No	Observation. Is there evidence of open defecation at the site?	Yes	No
	Is there evidence of septic tank overflow?	Yes	No	How frequent is solid waste (garbage) collected?	Every day	More than every month
					Every week	Never
					Every month	
F	Physical Conditions					
	(Direct observation) Which of the following statements describes the persons falling hazards (landings/stairwells without railings, missing sections of exterior walls, holes in floors, broken stairs, etc)	No falling hazards				
		Minor falling hazard				
		Medium falling hazard				
		Severe falling hazard				
	(Direct observation) Which of the following statements describes the risk of loose materials or rubbish falling from buildings or shelters.	No hazard from loose materials				
		Minor hazard from loose material				
		Medium hazard from loose material				
		Severe hazard from loose material				
	(Direct observation) Which of the following statements describes best to what extent the site is open to the elements?	Less than 25% of residents are exposed to the elements				
		Between 25% and 50% of the people are open to the elements				
		Between 50% and 75% of the people are open to the elements				
		More than 75% of people are open to the elements				
	(Direct observation) Which of the following statements describes damage to primary building (racking of walls, building or story leaning / out of line/center)	Less than 25% of damage to primary building				
		Between 25% and 50% of damage to primary building				
		Between 50% to 75% of damage to primary building				
		More than 75% of damage to primary building				
	Is there evidence of overcrowding in the site?	Yes	No			
	(Direct observation) Are there any windows that are missing or heavily damaged?	Less than 25% have damage and/or are missing				
		Between 25% and 75% have damage and/or are missing				
		Between 50% and 75% have damage and/or are missing				
		More than 75% have damage and/or are missing				
	(Direct observation) Are there any doors that are missing or heavily damaged?	Less than 25% have damage and/or are missing				
		Between 25% and 75% have damage and/or are missing				
		Between 50% and 75% have damage and/or are missing				
		More than 75% have damage and/or are missing				
	(Direct observation) Does the roof have any sections that are missing or are heavily damaged?	Less than 25% of the roof has sections that have damaged and/or are missing				
		Between 25% and 75% of the roof has sections that are damaged and/or are missing				
		Between 50% and 75% of the roof has sections that are damaged and/or are missing				
		More than 75% of the roof has sections that are damaged and/or are missing				
	(Direct observation) Are there any structures that pose injury risk, (e.g. sharp edges, protrusions, esp for children)	Structures poses no injury risk				
		Structure poses minor injury risk				
		Structure pose medium injury risk				
		Structure pose severe injury risk				

G NFI/Shelter							
Do the majority of residents have basic cleaning material? (brooms, mops, soap or bleach)		Yes	No				
Do site residents have items to cope with the winter season? (e.g. Stove, kerosene for stove, blanket, mattresses, carpets, tarpaulins)		Less than 25% of site residents have all the items to cope with seasonal weather					
		Between 25% and 50% of the site residents have items to cope with the seasonal weather					
		Between 50% and 75% of site residents have items to cope with seasonal weather					
		More than 75% of site residents have items to cope with the seasonal weather					
Do the majority of residents have basic cleaning material?		Yes	No				
Do site residents have these specific winterisation items?	kerosene heater	Both items	Do site residents have these specific summer NFI items?	rechargeable fan	Both items		
	jerry can to store Kerosene	none		coolbox	none		
Does the site have a tool kit for minor self repairs?		Yes	No				
For each type of NFI, please select the estimated % of residents with availability			Less than 25%	Between 25% and 50%	Between 50% and 75%	More than 75%	
	Blankets (at least one blanket per person)						
	Mattress (at least one mattress per person)						
	Jerry can (water container/storage)						
	Oven/stove						
	Kitchen items (bowls, buckets, cutlery)						
	Hygiene items						
	Feminine hygiene items						
	Other NFI items						
H Health							
Are there accessible primary health services within 2 Km distance to the location?		Yes	No	Is there an accessible, functional health care provider for pregnant and/or lactating women?		Yes	No
Have any of the site residents encountered any problems accessing health care when they needed it?		Yes	No				
If yes, please specify the kind of difficulty	Cost of healthcare was too high		Insufficient funds to purchase medicine	No medicine available at hospital	No transport available		
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at hospital		Language barrier	No medicine available at pharmacy	No treatment available for my disease at the public health clinic		
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at public health clinic		Medical staff refused treatment without any explanation	No medicine available at public health clinic	No treatment available for the problem at the hospital		
	No treatment available for the problem at the hospital		Problems with civil documents	Public health clinic did not provide referral	Public health clinic not open		
	The treatment center was too far away			Other:			
Is there access to the following services?	Psychosocial services for survivors of trauma and violence?		Are there any cases of these illnesses currently in the site?	Diarrhoea	Typhoid	Soil transmitted helminths (intestinal worms)	Other
	Services and support for female survivors of trauma or violence (GBV)			Cholera	Hepatitis A/E	Skin diseases (scabies, contagious rashes, etc.)?	Do not Know

I Food Security									
Do the majority of residents have sufficient and reliable access to food at the site?	Yes	No							
How regularly do you receive food assistance?	Every day	Every week	Every Month	Rarely					
	Never								
What type of food assistance is this?	Dry Food Ration	Cooked Meal	Ready to eat Box	Voucher					
	Cash								
What are the main concerns related to food at the site? (Do not read out the list)	No cooking facilities	No cooking fuel	Distance to markets	Other - specify					
	No Utensils	Lack of availability of food in the markets	No income, money, resources to purchase enough food	Don't know					
Do the majority of residents at the site have the ability to store food properly (off the ground, cool and dry place)?	Yes	No							
J Protection									
Have any security incidents occurred on or near the settlement?	Yes	No	Who did these security incidents involve?	Host community	Local authorities	Choose not to answer			
				Armed actors/forces	Other				
Are there security staff or police officers at site or stationed nearby?	Yes	No	Prefer not to say	Have there been any security incidents against men and boys?	Yes	No	Prefer not to say		
Have there been any security incidents against women and girls?	Yes	No	Prefer not to say						
Are there areas where men and boys do not feel safe?	In shelters	Specific areas in the camp	Water point	Latrines					
	Bathing	Market	School	Health centre					
	Feeding centre/distribution point	None	Other	Choose not to answer					
Are there areas where women and girls do not feel safe?	In shelters	Specific areas in the	Water point	Latrines					
	Bathing	Market	School	Health centre					
	Feeding centre/distribution point	None	Other	Choose not to answer					
How many individuals at the site are registered with MODM?	Less than 25% of households are registered with MODM								
	Between 25% and 50% of the people are registered with MODM								
	Between 50% and 75% of the people are registered with MODM								
	More than 75% of the people are registered with MODM								
Are any of the site residents missing civil documentation (ID card, passport, PDS etc)	Yes	No							
K Livelihoods									
What statement best describes access to livelihoods at the site?	Less than 25% of households have access to reliable income								
	Between 25% and 50% of households have access to reliable income								
	Between 50% and 75% of households have access to reliable income								
	More than 75% of households have access to reliable income								

L Education						
	Do the majority of the children in this community have access to formal education?	Yes	No	Do the majority of the children in this community have access to non-formal (i.e. catch-up, literacy and language classes) education?	Yes	No
	Do the majority of children in this community have access to PFA/PSS and/or recreational activities?	Yes	No	Are there any qualified teachers/ anyone who has worked before in an education facility (e.g school/university etc) at the site?	Yes	No
	If yes, how many?					
M Priority Needs						
	What are the sites top 3 priority needs? (Do not read out the list)	Civil documentation	Food	Psychosocial Support	Registration	
		Education for children	Learn local language	Shelter Support	Sanitation	
		Employment	Medical Care	Water	Vocational training	
		Footwear	Clothing	Summerization kits	Other - specify	

Annex 2: List of Sites per district

Governorate	Number of assessed sites
Anbar	34
Falluja	21
Ramadi	13
Babylon	16
Hashimiya	6
Hilla	2
Mahawil	4
Musayab	4
Baghdad	243
Abu Ghraib	106
Adhamia	9
Kadhimia	9
Karkh	32
Mada'in	4
Mahmoudiya	63
Resafa	19
Thawra2	1
Basrah	13
Basrah	9
Shatt Al-Arab	1
Zubair	3
Dahuk	214
Amedi	24
Dahuk	22
Sumel	140
Zakho	28
Diyala	56
Baladrooz	5
Ba'quba	2
Khalis	1
Khanaqin	36
Kifri	4
Muqdadia	8
Erbil	4
Erbil	4
Kerbala	155
Hindiya	144
Kerbala	11
Missan	8
Amara	8
Najaf	266
Kufa	31

Manathera	15
Najaf	220
Ninewa	15
Akre	2
Hamdaniya	3
Shikhan	10
Qadissiya	7
Diwaniya	5
Shamiya	2
Salah al-Din	336
Baiji	2
Balad	4
Daur	75
Samarra	13
Shirqat	19
Thethar	2
Tikrit	202
Tooz	19
Sulaymaniyah	11
Chamchamal	3
Pshdar	2
Sharbazher	2
Sulaymaniyah	4
Thi-Qar	1
Suq Al-Shoyokh	1
Wassit	37
Azezia	3
Badra	3
Hai	2
Kut	15
Na'maniya	6
Suwaira	8