

### CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Between late 2013 and 2017, intensification of conflict in north and central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement with 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of August 2018.<sup>1</sup> Of these, approximately 95,000 to 116,000 IDPs are estimated to be residing in informal sites.<sup>2</sup> In order to inform targeting of humanitarian services to this population, REACH launched round VII of the Risk Assessment Site Priority (RASP) assessment in partnership with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) in Iraq.

Data was collected from 16 July to 14 August 2018 by REACH and partner enumerators from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) CCCM and DTM teams. The assessment targeted informal sites, as defined by CCCM.<sup>3</sup> Sites were identified using the IOM Integrated Location Assessment Round

3 (ILA III, May 2018). Only sites with 15 or more households were assessed.

One Key Informant (KI) interview was conducted with the site leader. All figures reported in this factsheet are based on one KI interview per site, and findings should therefore be read as indicative only. Full details of the methodology are included in the [Terms of Reference](#), available on the REACH Resource Centre.

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

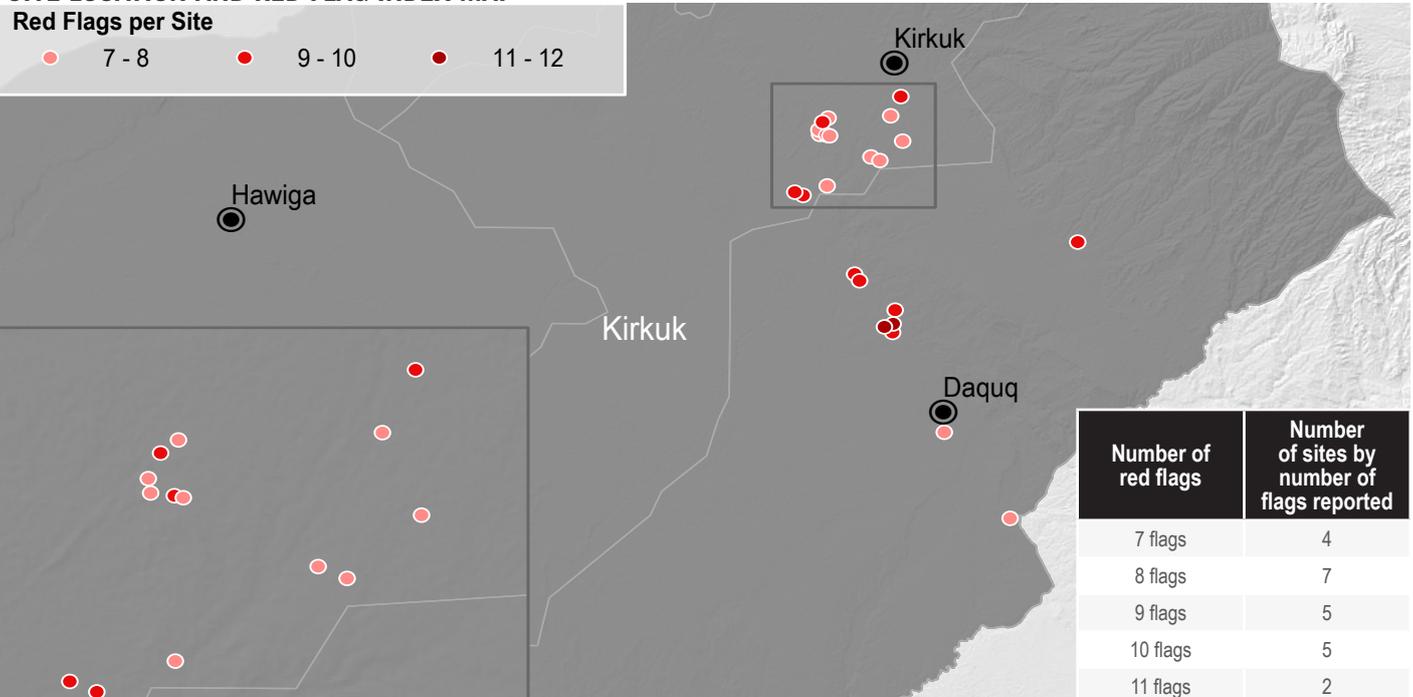
<b>Assessed informal IDP sites:</b>	23
<b>Estimated number of households<sup>4</sup>:</b>	1,100
<b>Estimated number of individuals<sup>4</sup>:</b>	11,800

### RED FLAG INDEX

As part of the site assessment, REACH developed a red-flagging index in coordination with CCCM, to highlight sites that may be in need of further assessment and/or humanitarian intervention. A total of 18 indicators that KIs for each site reported on were selected, with at least one indicator included per sector covered in the assessment. These have been summed to provide an overall, cross-sectoral needs index of each site, as well as shown by indicator, to underline sector-specific concerns.

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

### SITE LOCATION AND RED FLAG INDEX MAP



<sup>1</sup>IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2018).

<sup>2</sup>As reported by the combined IOM ILA III and RASP dataset population figures.

<sup>3</sup>Informal sites are defined as: places not built to accommodate the displaced but that are serving that purpose, where authorities are not responsible for management and administration and there are at least five households. In these sites, services and assistance may be available but are not provided regularly.

<sup>4</sup>Key Informants were asked to **estimate** the number of households and total number of individuals in their respective sites. All population figures should therefore be read as an approximation of the IDP population living in informal sites in each governorate, and not necessarily the true population size. Household figures have been rounded to the nearest 10, and individual figures rounded to the nearest 100.



The below table lists each indicator included in the red flag index, and the number of sites in the governorate where the key informant reported on the corresponding indicator. 'Presence' indicates that one or more of the relevant demographic was reported to be present in the site at the time of interview.

Red flag indicators	Number of sites where each red flag indicator was reported (/23)
Sites display evidence of overcrowding	23
No fire safety equipment available within the site	23
Presence of young people under the age of 18 engaged in employment in the 30 days prior	23
Presence of female-headed households at the site	22
On average households within sites spent seven or more days without access to their primary source of drinking water in the 30 days prior <sup>5</sup>	19
Presence of households within sites using 'severe' livelihoods coping strategies in the 30 days prior <sup>6</sup>	18
Evidence of open defecation at the site	16
Presence of child-headed households at the site <sup>7</sup>	14
The nearest accessible primary health care service reported to be further than 2km	13
Site residents reported to have three or more shelter needs	6
Less than 75% of school-age children (6 to 17 years old) are attending formal education	4
Households in the site have been forcibly evicted in the 3 months prior	3
Sites experiencing tension between host community households and the site occupants	3
Presence of unaccompanied children at the site <sup>8</sup>	2
Presence of households within sites that did not have sufficient access to food in the seven days prior <sup>9</sup>	1
Security incident reported to have occurred in or around the site in the 30 days prior	1
No electrical supply reported to the whole site	0
Presence of unlabeled or unknown chemicals and/or UXOs or mines on or near the site	0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated household demographics

Average reported household size (estimated total number of individuals/ estimated total number of households): **11**

SITE TYPOLOGY

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

Dispersed settlement	14/23
Collective Centre	7/23
Small settlement	1/23
Self settled site	1/23

GOVERNORATE OF ORIGIN (GoO)

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

1. Kirkuk (19/23)
2. Salah al-Din (3/23)
3. Diyala (1/23)

<sup>5</sup> The KI was asked to report how many days in the last 30 days, on average, households spent without access to their primary source of drinking water. When asked where households source water elsewhere, KIs reported that residents would store water from communal tanks in jerry cans, or purchase water when necessary.

<sup>6</sup> 'Severe' livelihoods-based coping strategies include: Selling productive assets or means of transport (e.g. sewing machines, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc); Selling house or land; Reducing food intake; Sending children (under the age of 18) to work; Engaging in high risk or illegal work.

<sup>7</sup> Child-headed households were defined as households where the primary bread-winner or person in charge of financial management is under the age of 18.

<sup>8</sup> Unaccompanied children includes children (under the age of 18) that were not living with their mother or father, or any other adult relative. Children that were reported to be head of their household may not be considered as unaccompanied, and therefore not necessarily reported under this indicator.

<sup>9</sup> The KI was asked to report how many days in the last seven days, on average, households did not have sufficient access to food. The red flag indicates where households were reported to have insufficient access for any days.

## SHELTER

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

1. House or apartment (17/23)
2. Unfinished/abandoned building (15/23)
3. Damaged residential building (5/23)

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

Improved privacy/sense of dignity		22/23
Improved safety and security		7/23
Protection from climatic conditions <sup>10</sup>		6/23

## HEALTHCARE

Reported accessibility of healthcare services, by number of sites



In **13 of 23 sites**, the KI reported that the nearest primary healthcare facility to the site was more than 2km away

**In 22 of 23 sites**, the KI reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare in the 30 days preceding data collection

Of the 22 sites where KIs reported that households encountered problems accessing healthcare, the top three issues, by number of sites, were\*

Medication not available		19/22
Insufficient funds <sup>11</sup>		14/22
No qualified professionals		6/22

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

<sup>11</sup>Insufficient funds to purchase treatment/medication.

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

## WASH

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

Municipal network, private		9/23
Municipal network, communal		6/23
Borehole		4/23
Natural water source		2/23
Protected open well		1/23
Other		1/23

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

In **19 of 23 sites**

the KI reported that site residents did not have access to their primary source of drinking water for seven or more days in the 30 days preceding data collection

## FOOD SECURITY

Reported insufficient access to food, by number of sites

In **1 of 23 sites**

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

**In 12 of 23 sites**, the KI reported that households faced challenges in accessing food

Of the 12 sites where KIs reported households to face challenges to accessing food, the top three issues, by number of sites, were\*

Limited economic resources		11/12
Physical/logistical constraints		2/12
Food has low quality		1/12

## LIVELIHOODS

**In 23 of 23 sites, the KI reported that households used livelihoods-based coping strategies in the 30 days preceding data collection**

Of the 23 sites where KIs reported households to have used coping strategies, the top three strategies, by number of sites, were\*

Borrowing money/buying credit		23/23
Sent children to work		16/23
Spending savings		8/23

**Between 44% and 100% of households were reported by KIs to have earned no income in the 30 days preceding data collection<sup>12,13</sup>**

## EDUCATION

**In 19 of 23 sites, the KI reported that school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education**

Of the 19 sites where KIs reported school-aged children faced challenges to accessing formal education, the top four issues, by number of sites, were\*

Not enough schools/classrooms		15/19
Not enough teachers		13/19
Physical/logistical constraints		3/19
Not enough learning materials		3/19

Reported access to formal education, by number of sites

**In 4 of 23 sites**  the KI reported that less than 75% of school-aged children were able to access formal education

## PROTECTION

**In 3 of 23 sites the KI reported that forcible evictions had occurred in the 3 months preceding data collection**

Reported tensions with host community, by number of sites

**In 3 of 23 sites**  the KI reported that there were tensions between the site occupants and the host community

**In 3 of 23 sites the KI reported that there were persons with disabilities residing in the site**

**In 23 of 23 sites**  the KI reported that there were no adequate mental health and psychosocial support services available for persons in the site

Reported occurrence of security incidents in the 30 days preceding data collection, and site residents reported to feel unsafe in the site area, by number of sites

Security incident reported		1/23
Site residents reported to feel unsafe		0/23

**In 23 of 23 sites**  the KI reported that there were no adequate facilities and/or services available for persons in the site with physical, intellectual or mental disabilities

<sup>12</sup> The median proportion of households that were reported by KIs to have earned no income in the 30 days preceding data collection was: 88%.

<sup>13</sup> These are the lowest and highest proportions of households that were reported to have earned no income in the 30 days preceding data collection across all sites.

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