IRAQ: SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGIES

This document provides guidance to agencies classifying settlements typologies in Iraq as part of programme design to support conflict-affected families to stay alive and live in dignity.

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### Transit Areas - large spontaneous sites may occur at and around the transit site

**Check Points**
- IDPs will be in-site 0-3 days. Not permitted to take large quantities of possessions to screening site.
- IDPs are likely to be in transit due to lack of space at transit sites or other forms of shelter in transit areas.
- Many of these IDPs may endure multiple displacements. Because they are sometimes in adapted local or conflict-affected transit points in transit areas. It is likely that some IDPs will be in transit shelters during adjustment or travel. The transit shelter may need repairs and/or upgrades to meet the shelter and basic needs.

**Screening Areas / Transit sites**
- Up to 6 weeks with the women & children waiting for the men and adolescent boys to be released.
- Rubhalls - Community Shade Kits
- Mobile NFI Kit (which includes plastic sheeting)

**Camps (formal)**
- Camps are settlements that are recognised by the Authorities which in turn provide administration and management. Such camps are expected to provide shelter over a longer period with necessary access to basic services. Camps fall under the remit of the CCCM cluster to ensure equitable access to assistance and protection.
- Sponsorship programs will allow IDPs to be hosted in schools and places of worship and perhaps government buildings. IDPs may also find themselves in unfinished or abandoned buildings. It is anticipated that these forms of accommodation will reach saturation and IDPs will then settle in spontaneous sites (see above).

**Spontaneous Sites**
- Spontaneous settlements will spring up around transit sites, in areas where IDPs are constrained from movement, or on the edges of urban and peri-urban areas which have already been secured with IDPs in collective centres/hosted accommodation etc.
- IDPs in spontaneous settlements, being in the open air or in other forms of shelter can suffer health and medical issues. Shelters may be made of mud or local materials or even plastic sheeting and may lack privacy and protection from the weather.
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**Collective Centres**
- Collective Centres are pre-existing buildings that are used for the collective and communal settlement of the displaced population. It varies, if facilities may be used as collective centres near places of worship, community centres, public buildings, hotels, schools, warehouses, unfinished buildings, abandoned facilities. These facility service limited for inhabitant and must be rehabilitated and/or upgraded to meet the shelter and basic needs needs.
- Heating Stoves & Fuel
- Clothing
- Plastic Sheetings

**Hosted**
- IDPs that suffer and have access to additional support and enhanced coping mechanisms by staying in host communities offers with friends or family. The host community can also provides a pool of street life or the host communities and common resources such as water sources.
- Shelter upgrade (based on need)

**Rented Accommodation (inc. Hotels)**
- Currently, 40% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have fled fighting are living in rented accommodation including hotels. It is likely that these IDPs have been selling off assets or any available funds to pay for their rent. Many families are facing severe overcrowding.
- Rental Subsidies

**Returns**
- Conflict affected populations or returnees may find themselves living in damaged non-structured houses which meet basic shelter needs but may require some repairs to provide privacy and protect the inhabitants from the weather.
- Minor Repairs

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### Generically Inclusive Icons

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PARAMETERS</th>
<th>ICON</th>
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