

IRAQ

# IDP Camp Directory

Comparative Dashboard & Camp Profiles  
Round XIII

FEBRUARY-MARCH 2020



CCCM CLUSTER  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

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### **About REACH**

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

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



## KEY FINDINGS

### Background

Following the high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq that returned to their area of origin (AoO) over 2016-2017, the rate of return has slowed and has remained low since 2018. In 2019, the Iraqi government initiated a plan to close IDP camps in order to facilitate returns.<sup>1</sup> In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic reached Iraq, which could have unpredictable effects on displacement. As of February 2020, 1.4 million IDPs remained in protracted displacement throughout the country.<sup>2</sup> This includes almost 55,730 individuals who reside in 43 IDP formal camps, or 67 camps when including sub-camps in composite camp areas.<sup>3</sup>

As the context in Iraq transitions from emergency response to stabilisation and development, the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster strategy has also shifted to consider and support safe camp consolidations and closures in order to adapt to the shifting trend of IDP returns and to ensure minimum CCCM standards are being met across ageing camps. The REACH Intentions assessment conducted in February and March 2020 revealed that two per cent of in-camp IDPs anticipated to return to their area of origin within the 12 months following data collection.<sup>4</sup>

To inform a more effective humanitarian response for IDPs living in formal camps, the Iraq CCCM Cluster and REACH conduct bi-annual IDP Camp Profiling assessments. Information from this profile will be used to monitor camp conditions and highlight priority needs and service gaps faced by households in all accessible IDP camps across Iraq, as well as multi-sectoral differences across camps, in order to address needs, and to inform prioritisation of camps for consolidation or closure where necessary.

The profiles in this directory reflect the 13th round of household surveys, conducted between 12 February and 16 March 2020, six months after the previous [round of camp profiling](#) conducted between 18 June and 1 August 2019. Due to restrictions related to COVID-19, REACH could only access 23 IDP camps before putting data collection on hold. More information on inclusion criteria is given in the methodology section of this report.

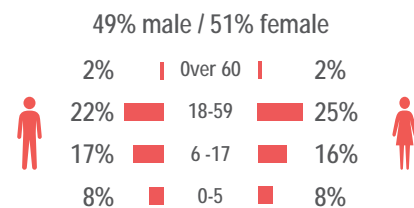
**Table 1. Distribution of interviewed IDP households across camp-hosting governorates**

Governorate of displacement	Number of camps assessed	Total of IDP households interviewed
Duhok	7	653
Erbil	3	263
Kirkuk	2	176
Ninewa	10	919
Salah al-Din	1	63

### Demographics

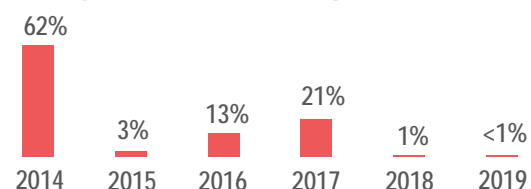
Across all IDP camps, just under half of the population (49%) was under the age of 18, with an average of five persons per household.

**Figure 1 - Demographic breakdown**



At the national level, the majority of IDP households (62%) reported they had been displaced since 2014 (almost six years). Sixteen per cent (16%) of IDP households reported to be displaced since 2015 and 2016; 21% of IDP households were displaced in 2017; and less than 2% reported having displaced in more recent years (2018-2019). This reflects that the majority of households are in protracted displacement. However, findings also indicate that even after the coalition declared the defeat of the group known as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), households still decide to displace.

**Figure 2 - Year of displacement**



<sup>1</sup>The New Humanitarian. 'Nowhere to go: Mosul residents in limbo as camps close' 11 March 2020. Available [here](#).

<sup>2</sup>International Office for Migration (IOM). Displacement Tracking Matrix (February 2020). Available [here](#).

<sup>3</sup>CCCM Cluster, 2020. February Camp Master List and Population Flow. Available [here](#). The assessed camps include 'camp areas', which are composed of multiple smaller camps e.g. Amriyat al Fallujah which was composed of 16 small camps under the same management at the time of data collection.

<sup>4</sup>When aggregated to the camp or governorate level this figure may vary. [REACH 2020. National Level Movement Intentions of IDP Households in Formal Camps](#).



## Key findings

### Priority needs

The priority needs most commonly reported by IDP households were related to food (63%), followed by access to employment (61%), and access to healthcare (52%).<sup>5</sup>

### Protection and documentation

At the national level, 21% of IDP households reported having safety concerns for women and girls within their community. This perception of unsafety for women and girls was reportedly higher in Kirkuk and Salah al-Din governorates.<sup>6</sup> Regarding documentation, 49% of IDP households reported at least one of their members missing essential civil documentation (e.g.: child's birth certificate, national ID, citizenship certificate).

*These findings highlighted the need to improve the perception of safety and security for women and girls in communal areas, especially in Kirkuk and Salah al-Din IDP camps. In addition, further assistance would be needed to support IDP households in obtaining civil documentation*

### Livelihoods

IDP households reported depending on several types of income sources, such as employment (61%), humanitarian assistance (45%), and taking on debt (37%). Almost all IDP households (99%) reported facing barriers to find employment, mainly due to a competitive job market (90%), distance to employment hubs (30%), and the lack of connections (25%).<sup>5</sup> An important proportion of IDP households reported being in debt (74%) due to buying food (54%), covering healthcare expenses (20%), and from basic household expenses (14%).<sup>5</sup>

*These findings highlight the precariousness of employment and that salaries fall short of meeting IDP households' primary needs. Their displacement status and the lack of community network could enforce additional constraints in finding livelihood opportunities, in a culture where community ties are key to households livelihoods.*

### Shelter & non-food item (NFI)

At the national level, 64% of IDP households reported that improvements to their shelter were needed. Forty-four per cent (44%) of IDP households had issues with their shelter, which were most commonly related to the lack of insulation (19%), the risk of fire (16%), and a leaking roof when raining (12%). The main NFI needs reported by 87% of IDP households were sleeping mats (46%), blankets (36%), and bedding items (32%).<sup>5</sup>

*In a country with extreme weather and hot summers, these issues impact the day-to-day life and comfort of IDP households. Increased safety plans and maintenance to shelters could improve IDP household's perception on their shelter conditions.*

### Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

The main source of drinking water for the majority of IDP households in the 30 days prior to data collection reportedly was piped water into the compound (75%). In total, 36% of IDP households reported the need to treat their drinking water because of an unclear colour (79%), a bad flavour (66%), and an unpleasant smell (29%).<sup>5</sup> Almost half of the IDP households reported not having access to private latrines (46%) or private showers (40%).

*Findings highlight the need to improve the quality of drinking water that IDP households have access to. In addition, a higher availability of private latrines and showers could further support the feeling of safety for women and girls, especially in Salah al-Din where 54% of IDP households reported having security concerns for women and girls in these specific communal areas.<sup>6</sup>*

<sup>5</sup> Question allowed multiple response and thus findings might exceed 100%.

<sup>6</sup> Salah al-Din governorate only included one camp and therefore outliers observed in the findings may be more pronounced. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting governorate-level findings.



## Health

More than half (55%) of IDP households reported at least one member needing access to healthcare services. Among these IDP households, 69% reported experiencing difficulties accessing healthcare services, mainly related to healthcare costs (65%) or lack of specific treatment (15%).

*Ensuring that IDP households can afford healthcare services is key to improving access. Furthermore, findings highlighted the need for IDP households to receive more information about basic healthcare services available in the vicinities of the camps, and more specifically to maternity services.*

## Food security

The food consumption score (FCS) was found to be 'acceptable' for 89% of IDP households, 'poor' for 6%, and 'borderline' for a further 5%. Additionally, 78% of IDP households reported using food related coping strategies, mainly borrowing money, or taking on debt (65%), spending savings (48%), and selling household's assets (34%).<sup>5</sup>

*Despite a vast majority of IDP households having FCS categorised as acceptable, 78% of IDP households reported using food-related coping strategies in order to buy food. This echoes the difficulties to find livelihood opportunities for these households.*

## Education

At the national level, 26% of IDP households reported that at least one of their school aged children (aged 6-17) was not attending formal education. IDP households displaced in Salah al-Din (47%) and Ninewa (31%) governorates reported school aged children were not attending school.<sup>6</sup> The differences between schooled boys and girls were reportedly higher in Salah al-Din (61% of boys and 45% of girls were reported to attend school) and Ninewa (78% of boys and 71% of girls).<sup>6</sup>

*The combination of factors such as the cultural views on the importance of education and gender roles (48% reporting a lack of interest of the child), unaffordable costs (21%), access difficulties (14%), and the lack of civil documentation (12%) have an important impact on school attendance of school aged children. IDP households displaced in Salah al-Din were reportedly the most affected.<sup>6</sup>*

<sup>5</sup> Question allowed multiple response and thus findings might exceed 100%.

<sup>6</sup> Salah al-Din governorate only included one camp and therefore outliers observed in the findings may be more pronounced. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting governorate-level findings.

## Camp coordination

At the national level, 21% of IDP households reported having made a complaint to Camp Coordination in the three months prior to data collection, of whom 55% reported that no action was taken based on the complaint made. In 43% of cases, action to resolve the complaint was reportedly taken.

*The reported information needs on how to get assistance (61%) and how to find job opportunities (57%) echoed the findings in the livelihoods section, where almost all IDP households (99%) reported facing barriers to access employment.<sup>5</sup>*

# CONTENTS

<b>Key findings</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Methodology &amp; Limitations</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>IDP Camp Location Map</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Comparative Dashboard</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Duhok Camp Profiles</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Bajed Kandala</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Chamishku</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Kabarto 1</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Kabarto 2</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Khanke</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Rwanga Community</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Shariya</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>Erbil Camp Profiles</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Baharka</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Debaga</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>Harshm</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>Kirkuk Camp Profiles</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Laylan 1</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Yahyawa</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Ninewa Camp Profiles</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>As Salamiyah 2</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>Hamam Al Alil 2</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>Hasansham U2</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>Hasansham U3</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>Khazer M1</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>Mamilian</b> .....	<b>45</b>
<b>Mamrashan</b> .....	<b>47</b>
<b>Qayyarah Jad'ah 1</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>Qayyarah Jad'ah 5</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>Sheikhan</b> .....	<b>53</b>
<b>Salah al-Din Camp Profiles</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<b>Al-Karama Camp</b> .....	<b>55</b>

## METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

### Methodology

Data collection for the Camp Profiling Round XIII took place between 12 February and 16 March 2020, across 23 formal IDP camps located in five governorates. As of February 2020, 55,730 IDP households were residing in formal camps across Iraq, with the assessed camps hosting approximately 43,059 households. In total 2,074 IDP households were interviewed.

The selection of camps included in the assessment was based on the following criteria:

- Open during the period of data collection;
- Contained a minimum of 100 households;
- No security or accessibility constraints were present.

A mixed methods approach to data collection was employed for this assessment, consisting of: a household survey with a representative sample of households from each camp; key informant interviews with the camp manager of each camp; and mapping of camp infrastructure using satellite imagery analysis and physical surveillance of infrastructure by enumerators on the ground.

The household survey employed a random probability sampling technique. The sample drawn for each camp was calculated to achieve a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at the camp level. When aggregated to the national level, findings are representative with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Population figures for each camp were drawn from the February 2020 Iraq CCCM Camp Master List and Population Flow database, maintained by the CCCM Cluster. To draw the sample for each camp, the camp manager was asked to provide an anonymised list of occupied shelters within the camp and a random sample was generated from this list. Where this was not possible, random GPS points were generated from within the occupied area of the camp, and the enumerator interviewed the nearest household to the GPS location.

In partnership, the CCCM Cluster and REACH have conducted 12 previous rounds of the camp profiling and mapping assessment throughout formal camps in Iraq. These profiling exercises initially took place on a quarterly basis, but as the situation in many of the IDP camps stabilised over time, the assessment has been conducted on a biannual basis since 2016.

Previous rounds of the camp profiling exercise took place on:

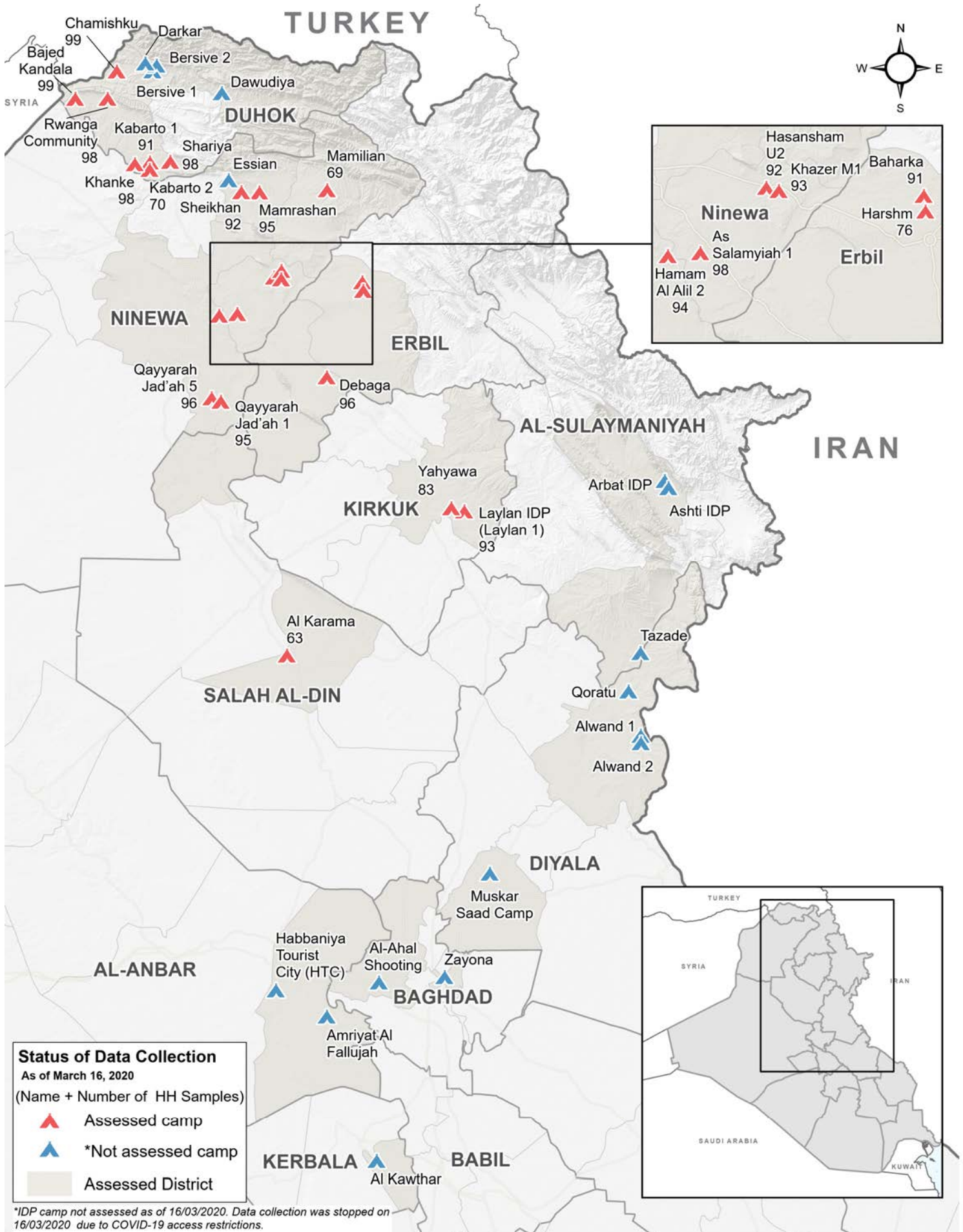
- July-August 2019 ([round XII](#))
- February 2019 ([round XI](#))
- July-August 2018 ([round X](#))
- December 2017–January 2018 ([round IX](#))
- April-May 2017 ([round VIII](#))
- December 2016–January 2017 ([round VII](#))
- August–September 2016 ([round VI](#))
- April 2016 ([round V](#))
- December 2015 ([round IV](#))
- September–October 2015 (round III)
- January 2015 (round II)
- October 2014 ([round I](#))

### Limitations

- Data collection had to be interrupted in March due to the movement restrictions put in place by the Iraq government and Kurdish authorities to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country. This affected national and governorate level results as only 23 out of the 49 camps planned for data collection were assessed.
- Governorate-level comparisons are weighted by camp population sizes. Salah al-Din governorate, for example, only includes one camp and therefore outliers observed in the findings may be more pronounced. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting governorate-level findings.
- The assessment relies on the IDPs' ability to self-report on many indicators, and therefore certain biases may exist within the findings. Some indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjective perceptions of the respondents. These potential biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings, particularly those referring to sensitive issues.
- All aggregates of individuals assume that the indicator is independent from the number of individuals per household. For example, we assume that children are not any more or less likely to be in education depending on the number of children within that household.
- Data collection took place at the end of winter season, which may have influenced findings pertaining to climactic factors, coping mechanisms, priorities and concerns.



# IDP CAMPS ASSESSED MAP



 **Comparative Overview**

Target	Education		Food	Health	CCCM	Protection	Shelter		WASH		
	% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in formal school	% of children aged 12-17 enrolled in formal school	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance*1	Average open area per HH*	% of households reporting some lost form of documentation <sup>2</sup>	Average covered area per person*	Average number of individuals per tent*	# of persons per latrine*	# of persons per shower*	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly*1
Target	100%	100%	100%	Yes	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	0%	min. 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	max. 5	max. 20	max. 20	Yes
Duhok	94%	79%	100%	Yes	136.6m <sup>2</sup>	46%	4.5m <sup>2</sup>	5	9	10	Yes
Bajed Kandala	96%	85%	99%	Yes	173m <sup>2</sup>	65%	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	7	12	13	Yes
Chamishku	93%	82%	100%	Yes	118m <sup>2</sup>	24%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	5	5	5	Yes
Kabarto 1	92%	75%	100%	Yes	124m <sup>2</sup>	52%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4	5	5	Yes
Kabarto 2	93%	75%	100%	Yes	121m <sup>2</sup>	60%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	5	5	5	Yes
Khanke	98%	78%	100%	Yes	216m <sup>2</sup>	50%	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	5	10	17	Yes
Rwanga Community	97%	77%	100%	Yes	103m <sup>2</sup>	58%	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	5	1	1	Yes
Shariya	92%	81%	100%	Yes	101m <sup>2</sup>	39%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4	24	21	Yes
Erbil	93%	64%	100%	Yes	172m <sup>2</sup>	39%	5.6m <sup>2</sup>	5	5	5	Yes
Baharka	92%	65%	100%	Yes	246m <sup>2</sup>	38%	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	4	4	4	Yes
Debaga	98%	67%	100%	Yes	104m <sup>2</sup>	49%	6m <sup>2</sup>	5	5	5	Yes
Harshm	87%	62%	99%	Yes	166m <sup>2</sup>	33%	5.6m <sup>2</sup>	5	7	5	Yes
Kirkuk	90%	74%	99%	Yes	183m <sup>2</sup>	59%	6.5m <sup>2</sup>	4	10	10	Yes
Laylan 1	87%	56%	99%	Yes	238m <sup>2</sup>	59%	3.1m <sup>2</sup>	4	15	15	Yes
Yahyawa	94%	93%	99%	Yes	103m <sup>2</sup>	58%	10m <sup>2</sup>	4	6	6	Yes
Ninewa	83%	65%	82%	Yes	575m <sup>2</sup>	52%	4.9m <sup>2</sup>	4	16	15	Yes
As Salamyiah 2	61%	66%	59%	Yes	391m <sup>2</sup>	68%	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	4	30	30	Yes
Hamam Al Ailil 2	61%	47%	55%	Yes	560m <sup>2</sup>	68%	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	4	18	18	Yes
Hasansham U2	79%	39%	99%	Yes	358m <sup>2</sup>	57%	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	3	13	13	Yes
Hasansham U3	88%	51%	100%	Yes	313m <sup>2</sup>	60%	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	4	14	14	Yes
Khazer M1	87%	60%	99%	Yes	826m <sup>2</sup>	56%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4	20	16	Yes

Legend: TARGET MET 50-99% OF TARGET MET TARGET LESS THAN 50% MET OR NOT MET AT ALL

\*Binary indicators were classified as "Target Met" (green) or "Not Met" (red).

<sup>1</sup>When aggregated at the governorate level, if 50% or above of camps had access then this was classified as yes.

<sup>2</sup>This indicator includes households where at least one key household document or at least one key individual document was reported missing or no longer valid.



## Comparative Overview

	Education		Food	Health	CCCM	Protection	Shelter		WASH		
	% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in formal school	% of children aged 12-17 enrolled in formal school	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance <sup>*1</sup>	Average open area per HH <sup>*</sup>	% of households reporting some lost form of documentation <sup>2</sup>	Average covered area per person <sup>*</sup>	Average number of individuals per tent <sup>*</sup>	# of persons per latrine <sup>*</sup>	# of persons per shower <sup>*</sup>	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly <sup>*1</sup>
Target	100%	100%	100%	Yes	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	0%	min. 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	max. 5	max. 20	max. 20	Yes
Mamilian	97%	79%	100%	Yes	2,420m <sup>2</sup>	43%	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	5	4	4	Yes
Mamrashan	98%	88%	98%	Yes	246m <sup>2</sup>	32%	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	5	5	5	Yes
Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1	53%	48%	57%	Yes	213m <sup>2</sup>	63%	9.3m <sup>2</sup>	3	18	18	Yes
Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5	42%	33%	62%	Yes	184m <sup>2</sup>	69%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4	30	31	Yes
Sheikhan	96%	80%	99%	Yes	240m <sup>2</sup>	33%	3.2m <sup>2</sup>	4	4	4	Yes
Salah Al-Din	70%	42%	75%	Yes	744m <sup>2</sup>	86%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	2	5	10	Yes
Al-Karama Camp	70%	42%	75%	Yes	744m <sup>2</sup>	86%	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	2	5	10	Yes

Legend: TARGET MET 50-99% OF TARGET MET TARGET LESS THAN 50% MET OR NOT MET AT ALL

<sup>\*</sup>Binary indicators were classified as "Target Met" (green) or "Not Met" (red).

<sup>1</sup>When aggregated at the governorate level, if 50% or above of camps had access then this was classified as yes.

<sup>2</sup>This indicator includes households where at least one key household document or at least one key individual document was reported missing or no longer valid.







# Camp Profile: Bajed Kandala

Duhok governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ0803-0001

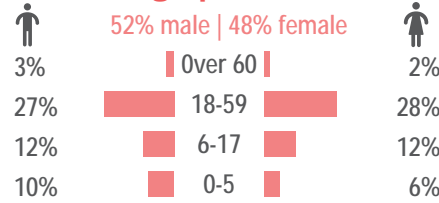
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Bajed Kandala camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 99 randomly sampled households in Bajed Kandala camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

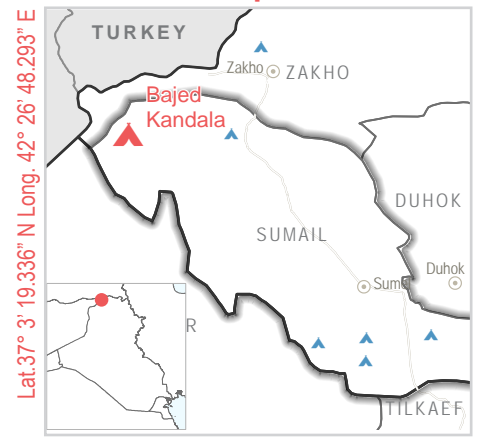
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 10,588  
Number of households: 2,050  
Date opened: 8/3/2014  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 1,522 plots  
Camp area: 419,534m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	93%	96%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	86%	85%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	99%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	174m <sup>2</sup>	173m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	60%	65%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	7	7	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	12	12	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	13	13	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 12% Pregnant/lactating women
- 8% Individuals with disabilities
- 11% Chronically ill individuals
- 11% Female-headed households
- 20% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 11% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

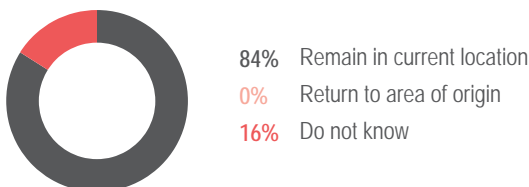
### Freedom of Movement

**87%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**88%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**90%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (60%)** and **going to aid worker's office (40%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (60%)** and **phone calls (40%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.

### Aid Distribution

**99%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



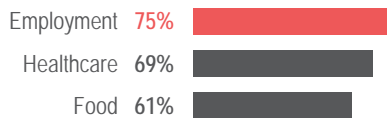
\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Bajed Kandala

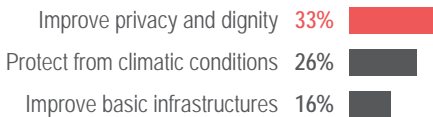
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:



## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 68% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

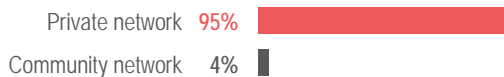


Of the 80% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:



73% of households reported primary using public or communal latrines, and 27% reported using private latrines.

97% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

52% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



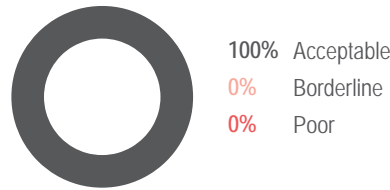
Of the 19% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled
- Cannot afford to pay

<sup>3</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.  
<sup>4</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.  
<sup>5</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.  
<sup>6</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

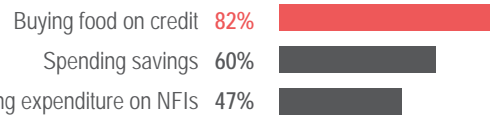
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

95% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:



### Markets

94% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (85%), drinking water (98%), and hygiene items (88%).

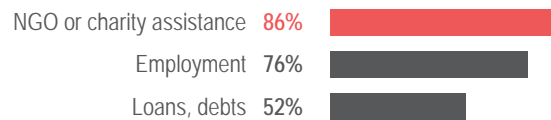
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 636,490 IQD (535 USD)<sup>5</sup>

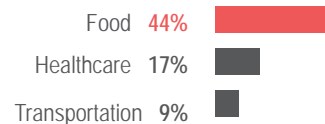
Median monthly expenditure per household: 636,348 IQD (535 USD)<sup>5</sup>

22% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:



### Household Debt

80% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:



## Health

Of the 81% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 2% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Distance to treatment centre
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Bajed Kandala camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Bajed



# Camp Profile: Chamishku

Duhok governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ0804-0003

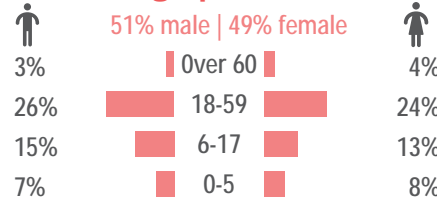
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Chamishku camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 99 randomly sampled households in Chamishku camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 26,469  
Number of households: 5,040  
Date opened: 11/14/2014  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 5,000 plots  
Camp area: 762,485m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	96%	93%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	72%	82%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	118m <sup>2</sup>	117m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	56%	24%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 12% Pregnant/lactating women
- 9% Individuals with disabilities
- 10% Chronically ill individuals
- 17% Female-headed households
- 18% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 6% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

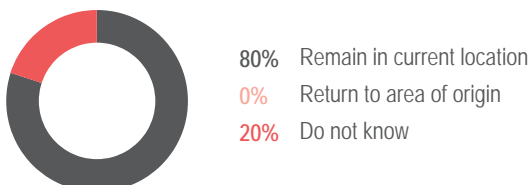
### Freedom of Movement

**89%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**89%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**85%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **going to aid worker's office (61%)** and **aid worker visiting shelter (44%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **going to aid worker's office (61%)** and **aid worker visiting shelter (44%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.

### Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

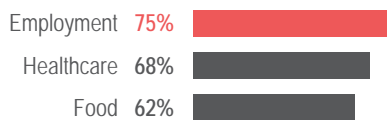




# Camp Profile: Chamishku

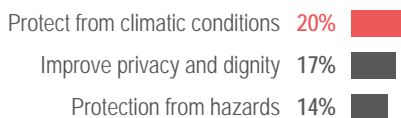
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

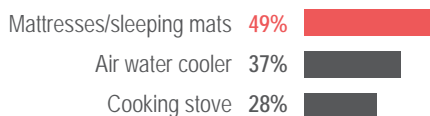


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 49% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

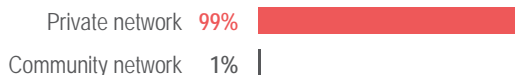


Of the 78% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:



0% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

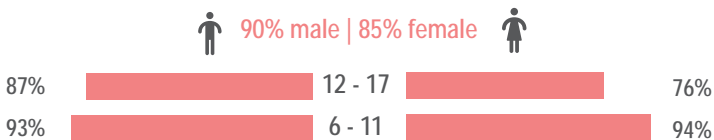
97% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

56% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 25% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child disabled

\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

<sup>†</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>‡</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>§</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

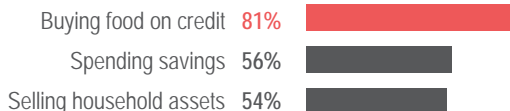
### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
 0% Borderline  
 0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

93% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:



### Markets

89% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (92%), drinking water (99%), and hygiene items (95%).

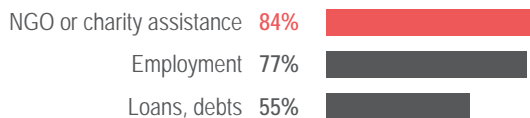
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 661,980 IQD (556 USD)<sup>5</sup>

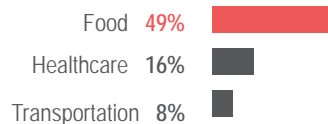
Median monthly expenditure per household: 573,983 IQD (482 USD)<sup>5</sup>

25% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:



### Household Debt

85% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:



## Health

Of the 79% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 10% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:

- High cost of healthcare
- Distance to treatment centre
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Chamishku camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Chamishku.





# Camp Profile: Kabarto 1

Duhok governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ0803-0002

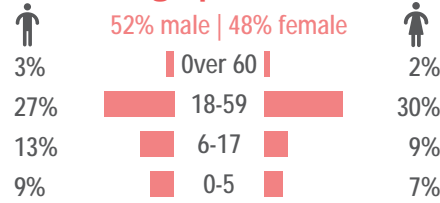
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Kabarto 1 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 91 randomly sampled households in Kabarto 1 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

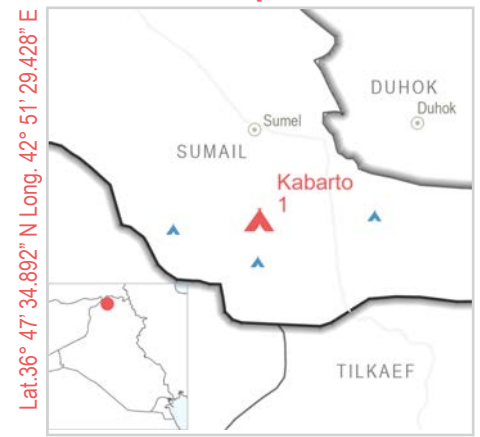
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 13,470  
Number of households: 2,583  
Date opened: 11/26/2014  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 3,000 plots  
Camp area: 427,252m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	89%	92%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	77%	75%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	124m <sup>2</sup>	124m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	56%	52%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 12% Pregnant/lactating women
- 9% Individuals with disabilities
- 11% Chronically ill individuals
- 9% Female-headed households
- 14% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 8% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

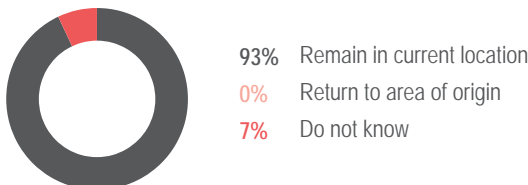
### Freedom of Movement

**86%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**87%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**81%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (52%)** and **phone calls (42%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (55%)** and **phone calls (42%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.

### Aid Distribution

**99%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



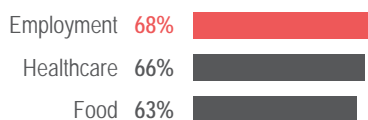
\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Kabarto 1

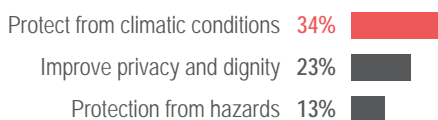
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>2</sup>

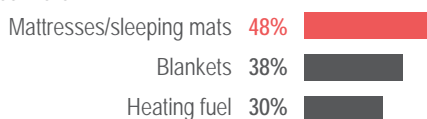


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 69% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

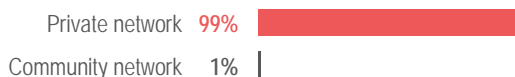


Of the 88% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>



**1%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and **99%** reported using private latrines.

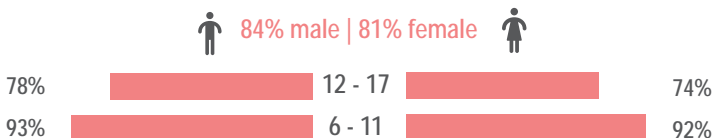
**84%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

**96%** of households reported having access to soap.

**58%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 31% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child cannot be registered

<sup>2</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

<sup>3</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>4</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

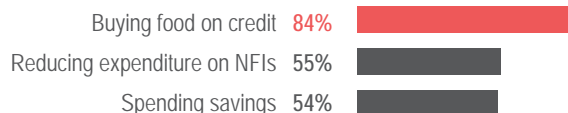
### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
 0% Borderline  
 0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

**96%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>2</sup>



### Markets

**100%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (90%), drinking water (99%) and hygiene items (91%).<sup>2</sup>

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **543,055 IQD (456 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

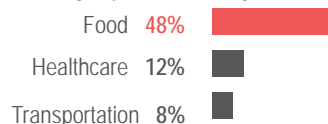
Median monthly expenditure per household: **510,863 IQD (429 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**23%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>2</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>2</sup>



### Household Debt

**82%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>2</sup>



## Health

Of the 74% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **6%** reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Treatment not available in hospital
- Distance to treatment centre

For additional resources on Kabarto 1 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Kabarto 1.





# Camp Profile: Kabarto 2

Duhok governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ0803-0003

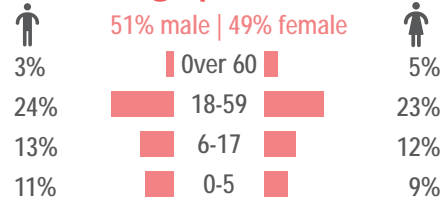
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Kabarto 2 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 70 randomly sampled households in Kabarto 2 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

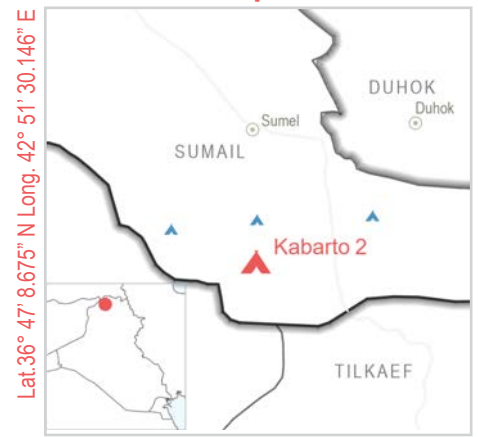
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 13,681  
Number of households: 2,656  
Date opened: 8/16/2014  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 3,000 plots  
Camp area: 479,112m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	88%	93%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	77%	75%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	99%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	122m <sup>2</sup>	121m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	36%	60%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 18% Pregnant/lactating women
- 12% Individuals with disabilities
- 10% Chronically ill individuals
- 13% Female-headed households
- 16% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 13% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

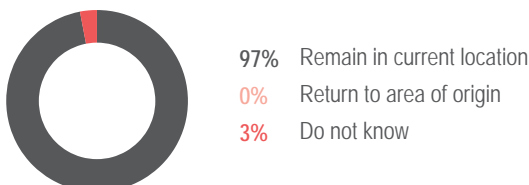
### Freedom of Movement

**66%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**94%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**67%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (79%)** and **going to aid worker's office (31%)\***.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:<sup>\*</sup>



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (80%)** and **phone calls (32%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.<sup>\*</sup>

### Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:<sup>\*</sup>



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

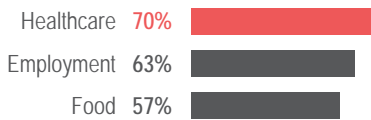




# Camp Profile: Kabarto 2

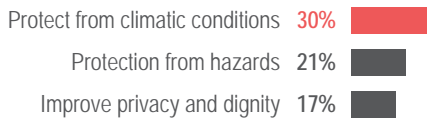
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

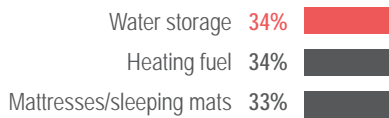


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 56% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>



Of the 86% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**1%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and **99%** reported using private latrines.

**83%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

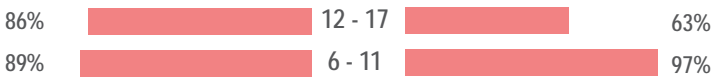
**97%** of households reported having access to soap.

**67%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

**88% male** | **82% female**



Of the **30%** of households that reported to have at least one of their children **that did not received any education** in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Participate in remunerative activities
- Cannot afford to pay

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent [technical guidelines](#), as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](#) at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

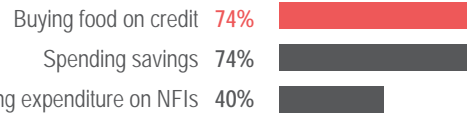
### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
 0% Borderline  
 0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

**96%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**97%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (**97%**), drinking water (**90%**) and hygiene items (**86%**).<sup>6</sup>

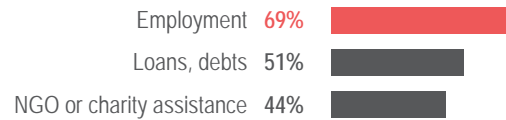
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **518,043 IQD (435 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

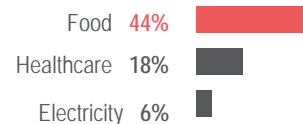
Median monthly expenditure per household: **515,171 IQD (433 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**21%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

**81%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the **73%** of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **12%** reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Treatment not available in hospital
- No medicine in hospital

For additional resources on Kabarto 2 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Kabarto 2.





# Camp Profile: Khanke

Duhok governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ0803-0005

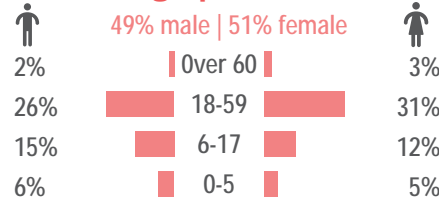
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Khanke camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 98 randomly sampled households in Khanke camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

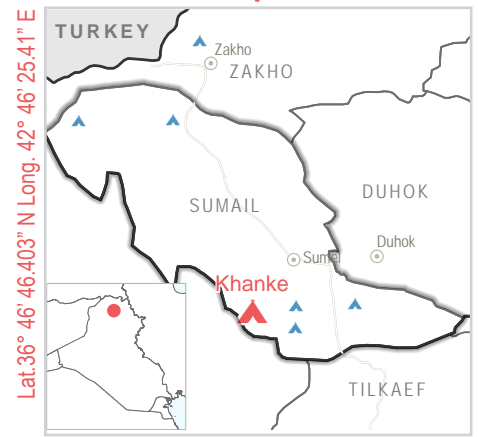
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 15,239  
Number of households: 2,816  
Date opened: 8/4/2016  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 3,120 plots  
Camp area: 729,067m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	94%	98%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	88%	78%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	216m <sup>2</sup>	216m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	30%	50%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.1m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	10	10	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	21	17	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 7% Pregnant/lactating women
- 8% Individuals with disabilities
- 10% Chronically ill individuals
- 14% Female-headed households
- 12% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 7% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

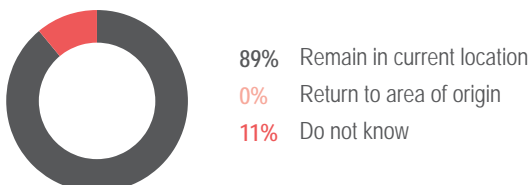
### Freedom of Movement

**88%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**92%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**87%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter** (56%) and **going to aid worker's office** (41%).\*

Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter** (56%) and **going to aid worker's office** (40%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



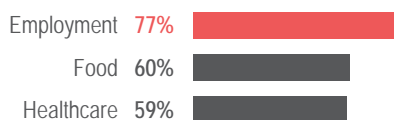
\*Respondents could select multiple needs and reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Khanke

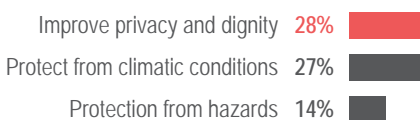
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:



## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 65% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

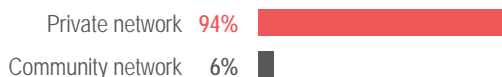


Of the 85% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:



40% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 60% reported using private latrines.

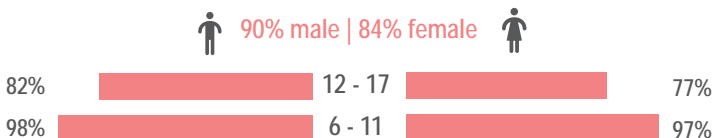
99% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

55% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 28% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child disabled

<sup>3</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

<sup>4</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>5</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>6</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

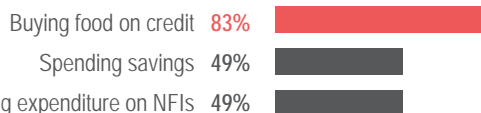
### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
 0% Borderline  
 0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

88% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:



### Markets

91% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (82%), drinking water (95%) and hygiene items (90%).

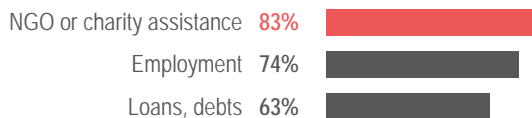
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 611,908 IQD (514 USD)<sup>5</sup>

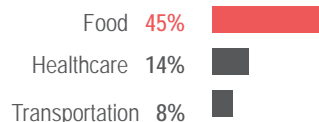
Median monthly expenditure per household: 569,804 IQD (479 USD)<sup>5</sup>

26% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:



### Household Debt

84% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:



## Health

Of the 73% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 3% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Distance to treatment centre
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Khanke camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Khanke.





# Camp Profile: Rwanga Community

Duhok governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ0803-0004

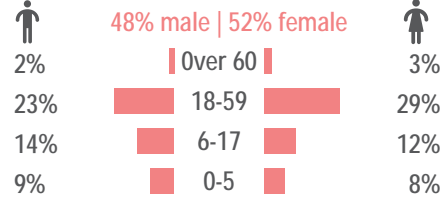
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Rwanga Community camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 98 randomly sampled households in Rwanga Community camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

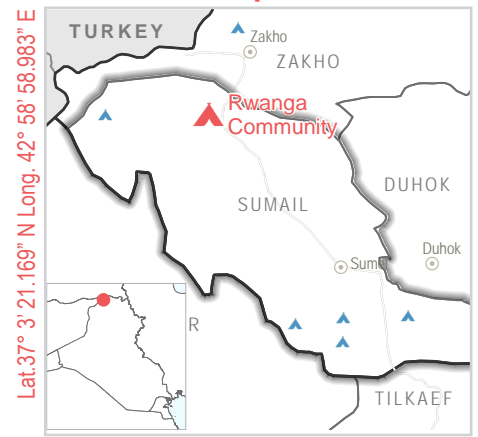
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 14,074  
Number of households: 2,610  
Date opened: 12/10/2016  
Main shelter type: Caravan  
Planned capacity: 3,004 plots  
Camp area: 395,130m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	99%	97%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	81%	77%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	99%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	103m <sup>2</sup>	103m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	53%	58%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	1	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	1	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 12% Pregnant/lactating women
- 8% Individuals with disabilities
- 11% Chronically ill individuals
- 17% Female-headed households
- 10% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 12% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

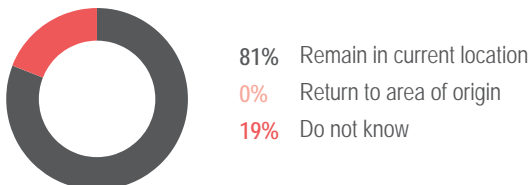
### Freedom of Movement

**83%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**91%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**84%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter** (54%) and **going to aid worker's office** (50%).\*

Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter** (53%) and **going to aid worker's office** (50%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



\*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

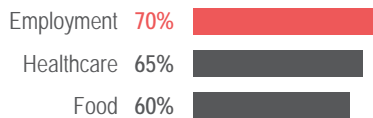




# Camp Profile: Rwanga Community

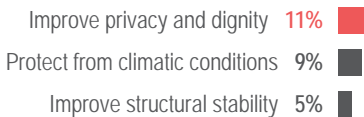
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>



## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 23% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>



Of the 74% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



0% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

98% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

99% of households reported having access to soap.

54% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 22% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Cannot afford to pay
- Child disinterested
- Participate in remunerative activities

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

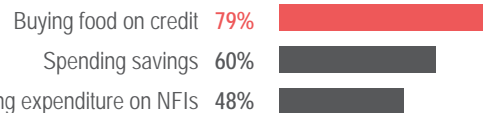
### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
 0% Borderline  
 0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

96% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

89% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (86%), drinking water (100%), and hygiene items (92%).<sup>6</sup>

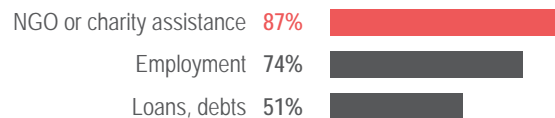
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 601,112 IQD (505 USD)<sup>5</sup>

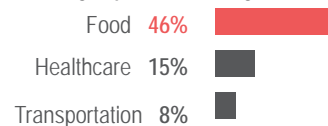
Median monthly expenditure per household: 534,835 IQD (449 USD)<sup>5</sup>

23% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>7</sup>



### Household Debt

80% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>8</sup>



## Health

Of the 77% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 9% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Distance to treatment centre
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Rwanga Community camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of



# Camp Profile: Shariya

Duhok governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ0803-0006

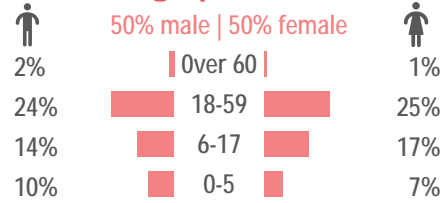
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Shariya camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 98 randomly sampled households in Shariya camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

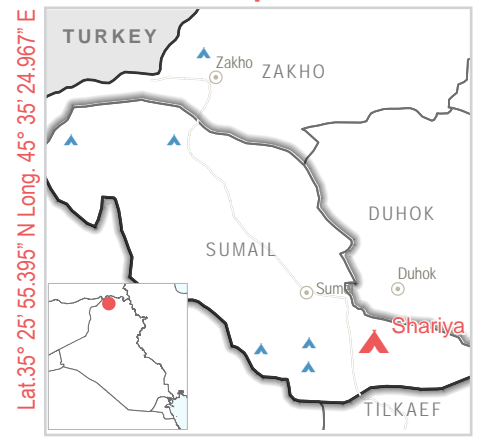
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 16,656  
Number of households: 3,111  
Date opened: 12/1/2014  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 4,000 plots  
Camp area: 457,244m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	90%	92%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	67%	81%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	99%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	100m <sup>2</sup>	101m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	28%	39%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	23	24	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	17	21	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 9% Pregnant/lactating women
- 9% Individuals with disabilities
- 9% Chronically ill individuals
- 6% Female-headed households
- 8% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 15% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

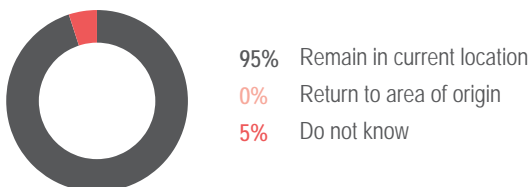
### Freedom of Movement

**86%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**94%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**82%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (64%)** and **going to aid worker's office (40%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (66%)** and **phone calls (40%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



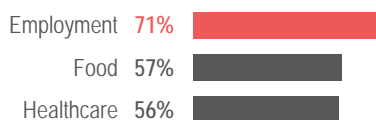
\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Shariya

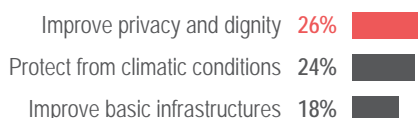
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

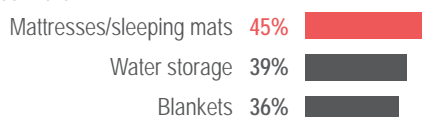


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 62% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:



Of the 87% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:



86% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 14% reported using private latrines.

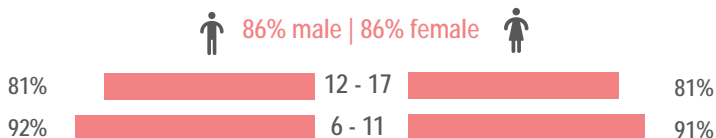
87% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

78% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 29% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child disabled

<sup>3</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

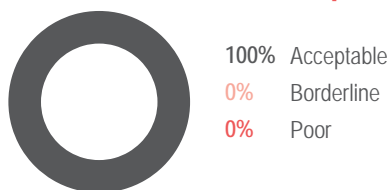
<sup>4</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>5</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>6</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

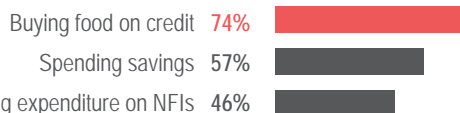
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

88% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:



### Markets

82% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (98%), drinking water (98%), and hygiene items (97%).

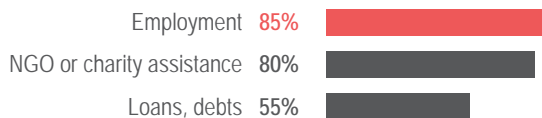
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 613,796 IQD (516 USD)<sup>5</sup>

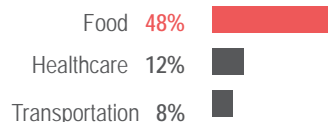
Median monthly expenditure per household: 567,577 IQD (477 USD)<sup>5</sup>

22% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:



### Household Debt

80% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:



## Health

Of the 72% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 14% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Treatment not available in hospital
- Distance to treatment centre

For additional resources on Shariya camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Shariya.





# Camp Profile: Baharka

Erbil governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BCF  
SSID: IQ1102-0001

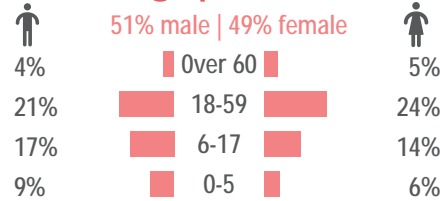
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Baharka camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 91 randomly sampled households in Baharka camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

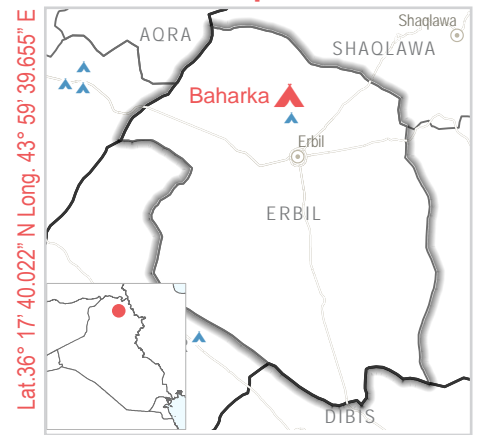
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 4,736  
Number of households: 929  
Date opened: 2/1/2014  
Main shelter type: Caravan  
Planned capacity: 1,170 plots  
Camp area: 307,271m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

Category	Indicator	Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	89%	92%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	75%	65%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	94%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	243m <sup>2</sup>	246m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	42%	38%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	4	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	4	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 15% Pregnant/lactating women
- 9% Individuals with disabilities
- 7% Chronically ill individuals
- 26% Female-headed households
- 11% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 10% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

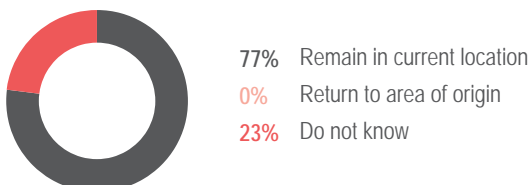
### Freedom of Movement

**95%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**63%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

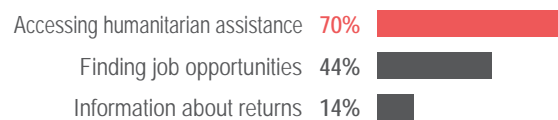
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**96%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (71%)** and **phone calls (48%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (79%)** and **phone calls (51%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**98%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

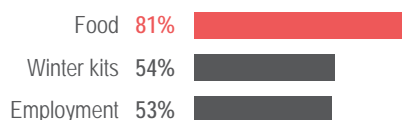




# Camp Profile: Baharka

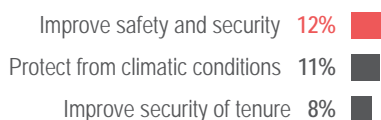
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

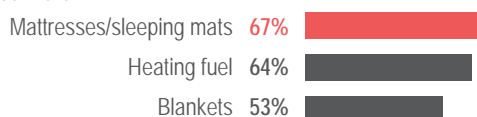


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 32% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

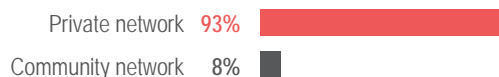


Of the 99% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**1%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and **99%** reported using private latrines.

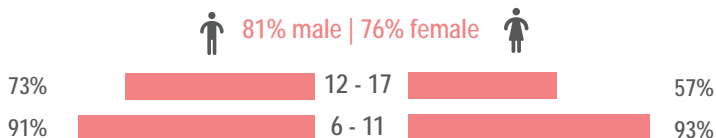
**51%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

**99%** of households reported having access to soap.

**18%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the **46%** of households that reported to have at least one of their children that **did not received any education** in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled
- Participate in remunerative activities

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

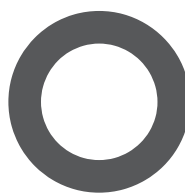
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

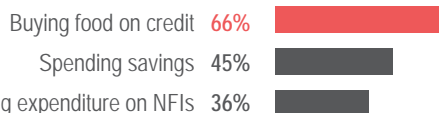
### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
 0% Borderline  
 0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

**77%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**81%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (98%), drinking water (69%), and hygiene items (80%).<sup>6</sup>

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **376,824 IQD (317 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

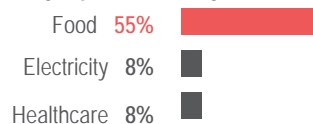
Median monthly expenditure per household: **334,659 IQD (281 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**20%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>7</sup>



### Household Debt

**77%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>8</sup>



## Health

Of the 54% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **59%** reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Treatment not available in hospital
- Unqualified hospital staff

For additional resources on Baharka camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Baharka.





# Camp Profile: Debaga 1

Erbil governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BCF  
SSID: IQ1107-0007

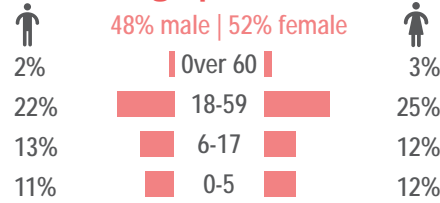
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Debaga 1 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 96 randomly sampled households in Debaga 1 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

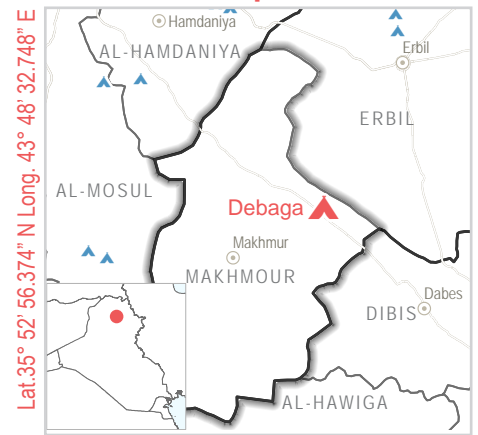
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 9,255  
Number of households: 1,947  
Date opened: 10/19/2015  
Main shelter type: Residential unit  
Planned capacity: 1,744 plots  
Camp area: 284,514m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	98%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	63%	67%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	94%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	112m <sup>2</sup>	104m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	41%	49%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6m <sup>2</sup>	6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 19% Pregnant/lactating women
- 6% Individuals with disabilities
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- 12% Female-headed households
- 3% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 6% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

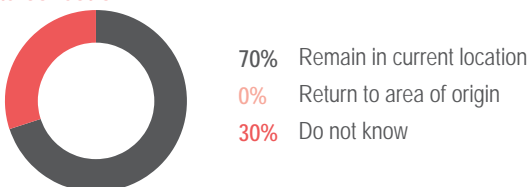
### Freedom of Movement

**100%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**70%** of households listed **rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelter** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

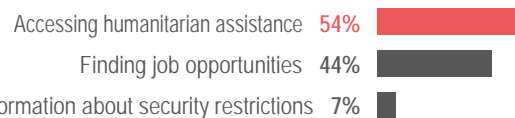
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**97%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter** (61%) and **going to aid worker's office** (43%).

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter** (72%) and **phone calls** (44%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.

### Aid Distribution

**90%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



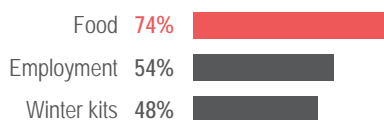
\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Debaga 1

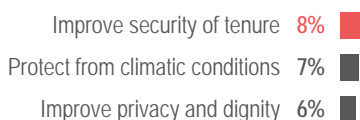
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

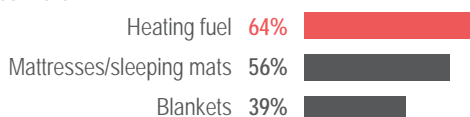


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 21% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

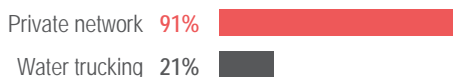


Of the 91% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



0% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

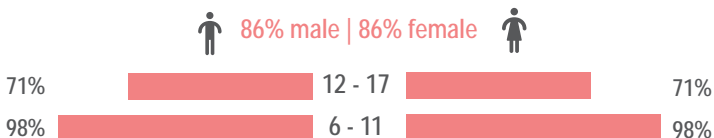
99% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

17% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 28% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Participate in remunerative activities
- Child disabled

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
0% Borderline  
0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

89% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

94% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (99%), drinking water (69%), and hygiene items (94%).<sup>6</sup>

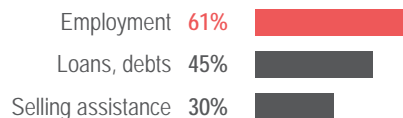
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 361,635 IQD (304 USD)<sup>5</sup>

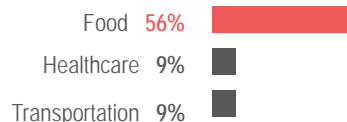
Median monthly expenditure per household: 303,835 IQD (255 USD)<sup>5</sup>

18% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

76% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the 49% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 66% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- Hospital not inclusive

For additional resources on Debaga 1 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Debaga 1.





# Camp Profile: Harshm

Erbil governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BCF  
SSID: IQ1102-0002

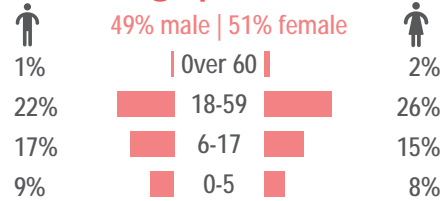
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Harshm camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 76 randomly sampled households in Harshm camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

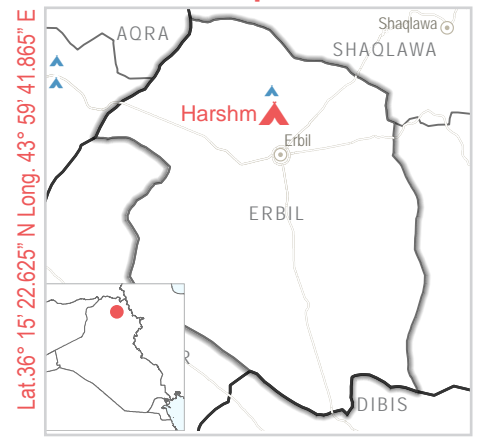
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 1,478  
Number of households: 290  
Date opened: 8/17/2014  
Main shelter type: Caravan  
Planned capacity: 299 plots  
Camp area: 63,617m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	88%	87%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	73%	62%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	99%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	160m <sup>2</sup>	166m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	47%	33%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.6m <sup>2</sup>	5.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	7	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 10% Pregnant/lactating women
- 6% Individuals with disabilities
- 6% Chronically ill individuals
- 17% Female-headed households
- 4% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 5% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

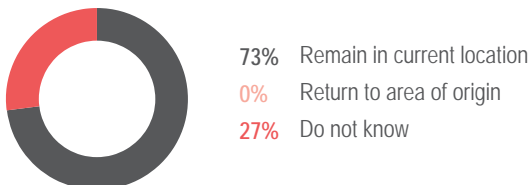
### Freedom of Movement

**97%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**75%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

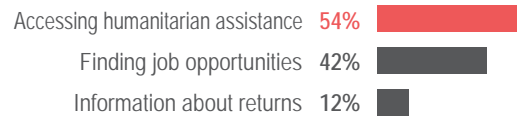
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**95%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (89%)** and **going to aid worker's office (30%)\***.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (91%)** and **going to aid worker's office (30%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



\*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

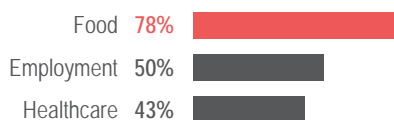




# Camp Profile: Harshm

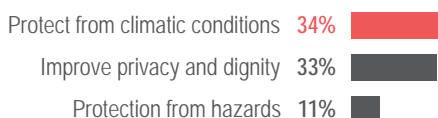
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

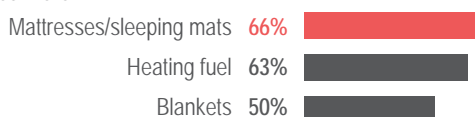


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 55% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

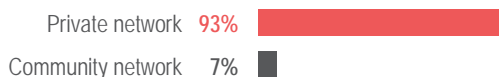


Of the 96% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



7% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 93% reported using private latrines.

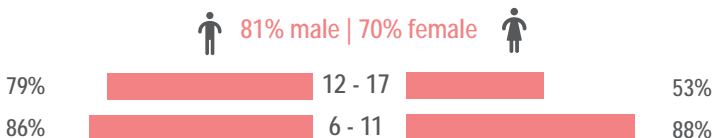
100% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

9% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 44% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Participate in remunerative activities
- School stopped functioning

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

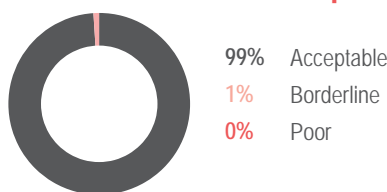
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

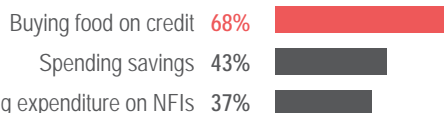
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

83% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

92% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (99%), drinking water (83%), and hygiene items (93%).<sup>6</sup>

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 511,974 IQD (430 USD)<sup>5</sup>

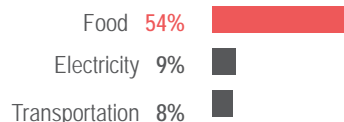
Median monthly expenditure per household: 363,628 IQD (306 USD)<sup>5</sup>

20% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>6</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>6</sup>



### Household Debt

75% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>7</sup>



## Health

Of the 54% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 56% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Distance to treatment centre
- Unqualified hospital staff

For additional resources on Harshm camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Harshm.

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM).





# Camp Profile: Laylan IDP

Kirkuk governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: UNHCR  
SSID: IQ1302-0001

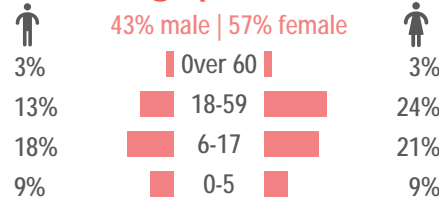
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Laylan IDP camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 93 randomly sampled households in Laylan IDP camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

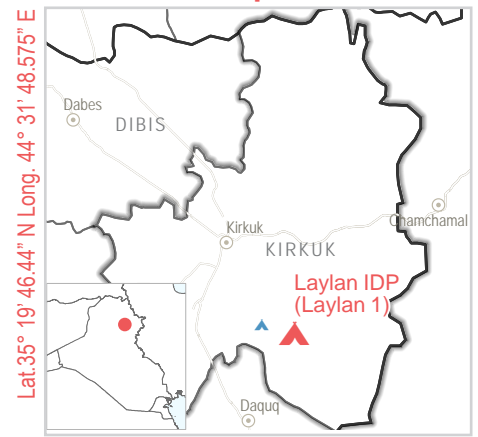
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 7,843  
Number of households: 1,394  
Date opened: 12/17/2014  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 1,961 plots  
Camp area: 391,178m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

	Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	84%	87%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	61%	56%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	99%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	316m <sup>2</sup>	238m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	31%	59%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.1m <sup>2</sup>	3.1m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	12	15	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	12	15	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 10% Pregnant/lactating women
- 5% Individuals with disabilities
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- 39% Female-headed households
- 6% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 2% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

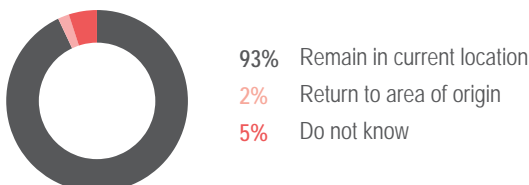
### Freedom of Movement

97% of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

77% of households listed rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelter as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.

<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

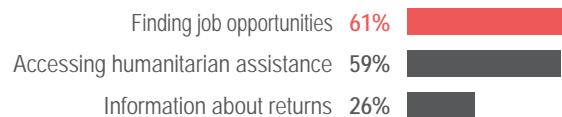
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

91% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was aid worker visiting shelter (99%) and a community member (66%).\*

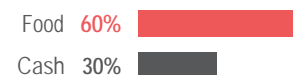
Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (98%) and a community member (54%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

11% of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



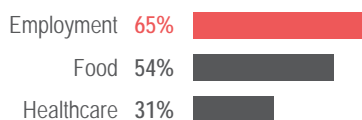
\*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Laylan IDP

## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

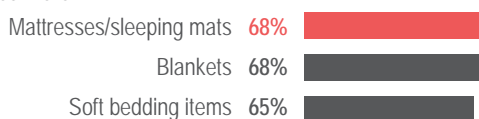


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 78% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

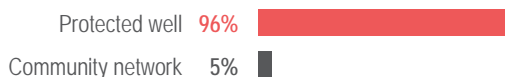


Of the 100% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



100% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 0% reported using private latrines.

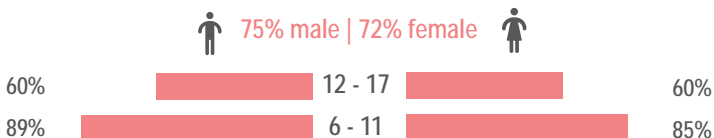
100% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

94% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 44% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child cannot be registered

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

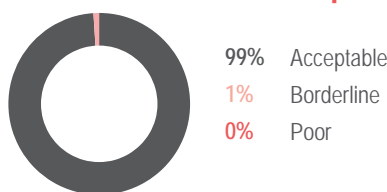
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

76% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

84% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (97%), drinking water (71%), and hygiene items (73%).<sup>6</sup>

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 294,312 IQD (247 USD)<sup>5</sup>

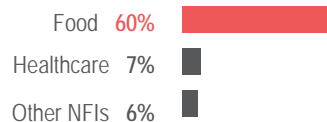
Median monthly expenditure per household: 295,548 IQD (248 USD)<sup>5</sup>

17% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>

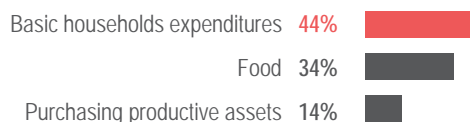


Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>7</sup>



### Household Debt

63% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>8</sup>



## Health

Of the 33% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 35% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- No referral for primary health centre

For additional resources on Laylan IDP camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Laylan IDP.





# Camp Profile: Yahyawa

Kirkuk governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: Kirkuk governorate  
SSID: IQ1302-0002

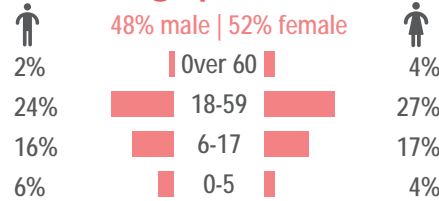
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Yahyawa camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 83 randomly sampled households in Yahyawa camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

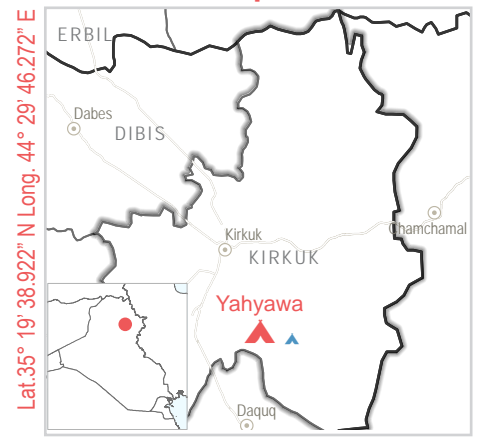
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 2,039  
Number of households: 385  
Date opened: 8/1/2014  
Main shelter type: Tent and makeshift shelter  
Planned capacity: 572 plots

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

	Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	94%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	91%	93%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	99%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	65m <sup>2</sup>	103m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	8%	58%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	12.5m <sup>2</sup>	10m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	58	6	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	58	6	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 7% Pregnant/lactating women
- 8% Individuals with disabilities
- 9% Chronically ill individuals
- 29% Female-headed households
- 12% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 4% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

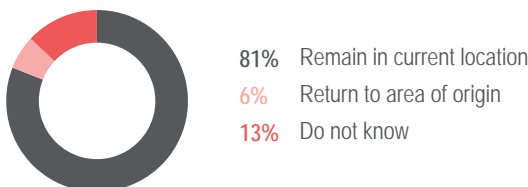
### Freedom of Movement

**100%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**66%** of households listed **rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelter** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

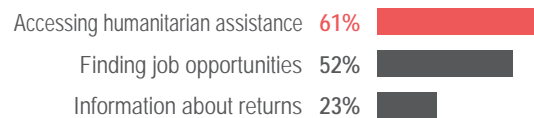
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**93%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (90%)** and a **community member (67%)\***.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:<sup>\*</sup>



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (89%)** and a **community member (54%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**40%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:<sup>\*</sup>



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

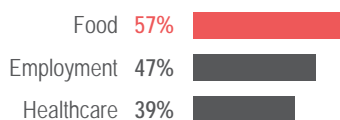




# Camp Profile: Yahyawa

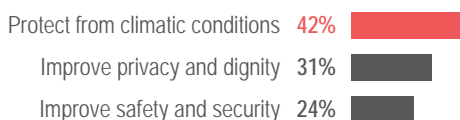
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

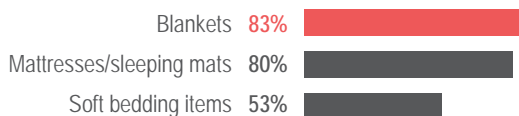


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 82% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>



Of the 100% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



5% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 95% reported using private latrines.

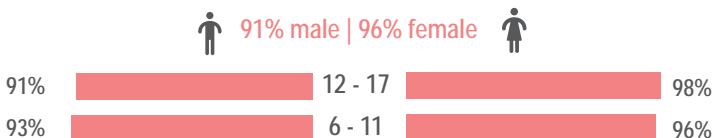
100% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

94% of households reported having access to soap.

14% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 13% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child cannot be registered
- Child disabled
- Participate in remunerative activities

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

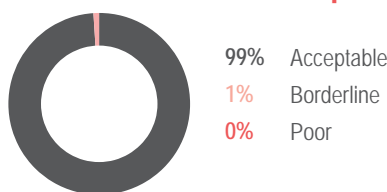
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

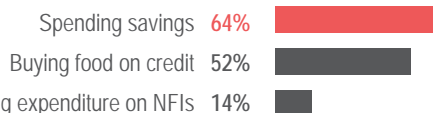
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

78% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

94% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (99%), drinking water (72%), and hygiene items (67%).<sup>6</sup>

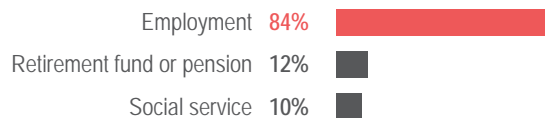
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 511,084 IQD (429 USD)<sup>5</sup>

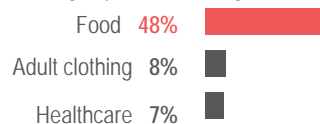
Median monthly expenditure per household: 421,566 IQD (354 USD)<sup>5</sup>

21% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

63% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the 53% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 36% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Yahyawa camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Yahyawa.





# Camp Profile: As Salamyiah 2

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: ACTED  
SSID: IQ1503-0027

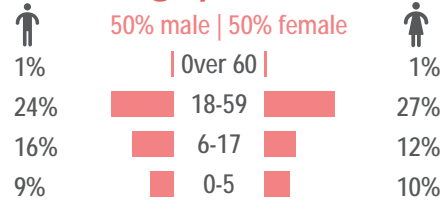
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in As Salamyiah 2 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 98 randomly sampled households in As Salamyiah 2 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 15,097  
Number of households: 3,087  
Date opened: 6/3/2017  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 3,936 plots  
Camp area: 1,397,266m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

	Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	64%	61%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	44%	66%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	90%	59%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	298m <sup>2</sup>	391m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	44%	68%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	23	30	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	23	30	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 8% Pregnant/lactating women
- 6% Individuals with disabilities
- 2% Chronically ill individuals
- 22% Female-headed households
- 5% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 14% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

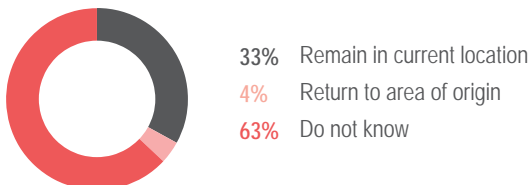
### Freedom of Movement

**85%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**41%** of households listed improved access to information on area of origin as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

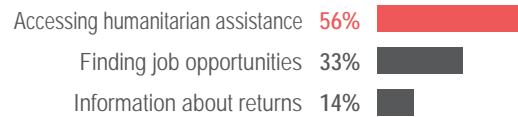
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**59%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (89%)** and **going to aid worker's office (42%)\***.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:<sup>\*</sup>



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (92%)** and **going to aid worker's office (43%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**63%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:<sup>\*</sup>



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: As Salamyiah 2

## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

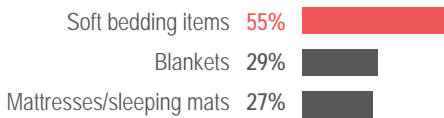


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 94% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

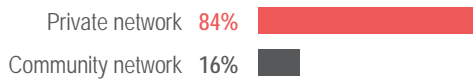


Of the 87% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**87%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 13% reported using private latrines.

**91%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

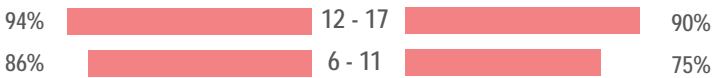
**86%** of households reported having access to soap.

**43%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

70% male | 54% female



Of the 47% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- School stopped functioning

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

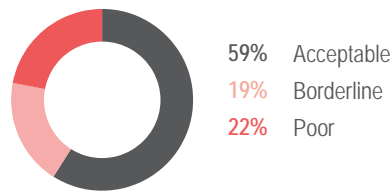
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

**55%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**84%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (97%), drinking water (35%), and hygiene items (38%).<sup>6</sup>

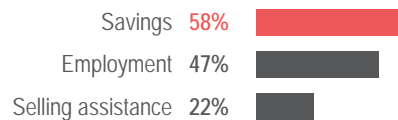
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **80,020 IQD (67 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

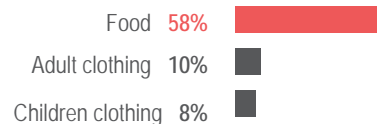
Median monthly expenditure per household: **152,189 IQD (128 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**20%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>7</sup>



### Household Debt

**66%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>8</sup>



## Health

Of the 31% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 57% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Unqualified hospital staff
- Hospital refused to provide treatment

For additional resources on As Salamyiah 2 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of As



# Camp Profile: Hamam Al Alii 2

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: NRC  
SSID: IQ1505-0015

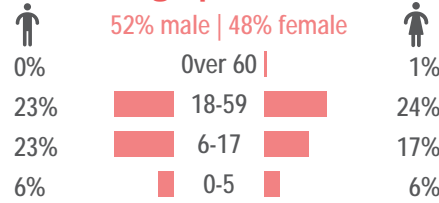
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Hamam Al Alii 2 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 94 randomly sampled households in Hamam Al Alii 2 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

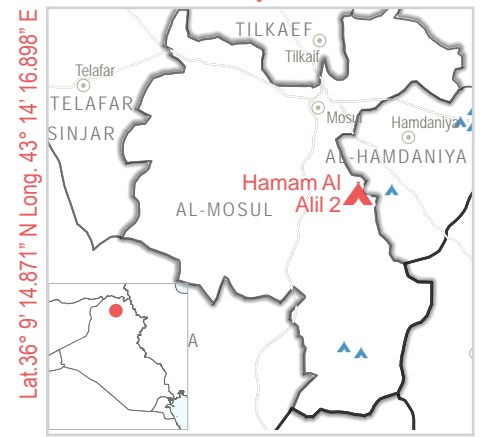
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 10,186  
Number of households: 2,191  
Date opened: 4/12/2017  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 2,804 plots  
Camp area: 1,384,054m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

	Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	71%	61%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	39%	47%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	88%	55%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	294m <sup>2</sup>	560m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	62%	68%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	35	18	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	35	18	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 3% Pregnant/lactating women
- 3% Individuals with disabilities
- 1% Chronically ill individuals
- 35% Female-headed households
- 0% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 14% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

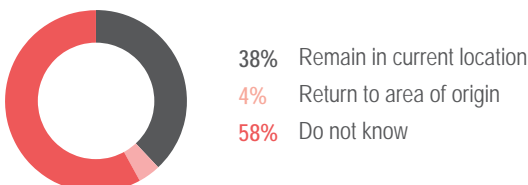
### Freedom of Movement

**83%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**64%** of households listed improved access to information on area of origin as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**57%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (95%)** and **going to aid worker's office (36%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (94%)** and **going to aid worker's office (40%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

## Aid Distribution

**56%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

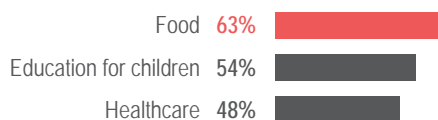




# Camp Profile: Hamam Al Alil 2

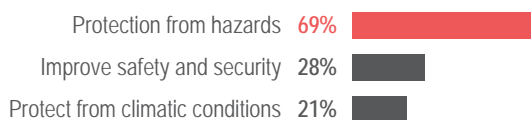
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

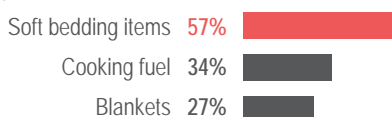


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 96% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

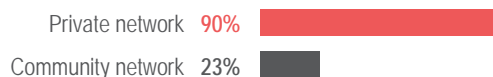


Of the 86% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**86%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and **14%** reported using private latrines.

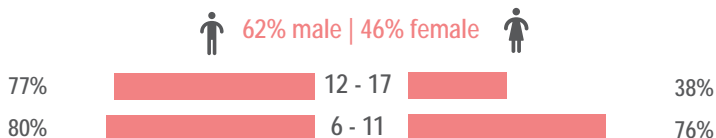
**85%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

**83%** of households reported having access to soap.

**49%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:<sup>4</sup>



Of the **57%** of households that reported to have at least one of their children that **did not received any education** in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- School stopped functioning
- Child disinterested
- Security situation and insecurity

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

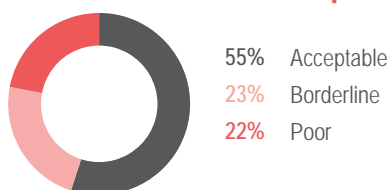
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent [technical guidelines](#), as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](#) at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

**52%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**80%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (99%), drinking water (26%), and hygiene items (31%).<sup>6</sup>

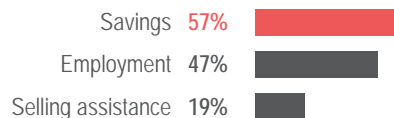
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **99,117 IQD (83 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

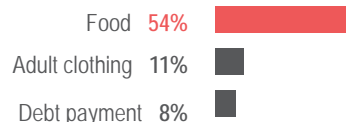
Median monthly expenditure per household: **175,128 IQD (147 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**20%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>7</sup>



### Household Debt

**67%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>8</sup>



## Health

Of the 19% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **67%** reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Unqualified hospital staff
- Hospital not inclusive

For additional resources on Hamam Al Alil 2 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of





# Camp Profile: Hasansham U2

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BCF  
SSID: IQ1503-0024

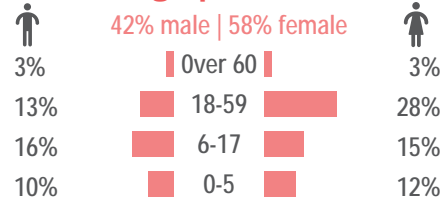
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Hasansham U2 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 92 randomly sampled households in Hasansham U2 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

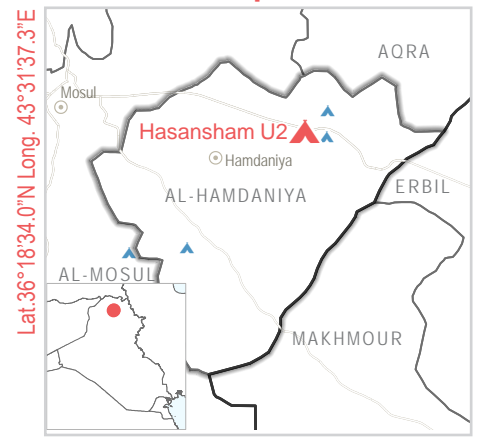
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 4,534  
Number of households: 981  
Date opened: 5/9/2017  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 1,300 plots  
Camp area: 415,596m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	77%	79%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	49%	39%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	90%	99%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	382m <sup>2</sup>	358m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	39%	57%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	3	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	12	13	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	11	13	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 10% Pregnant/lactating women
- 8% Individuals with disabilities
- 7% Chronically ill individuals
- 53% Female-headed households
- 5% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 16% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

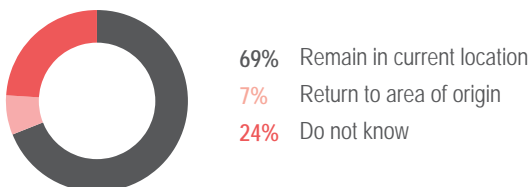
### Freedom of Movement

**66%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**57%** of households listed **rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelter** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

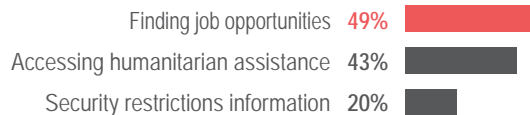
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**97%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (71%)** and **going to aid worker's office (54%)\***.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (82%)** and **going to aid worker's office (47%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**99%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



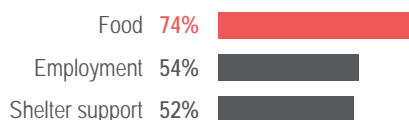
\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Hasansham U2

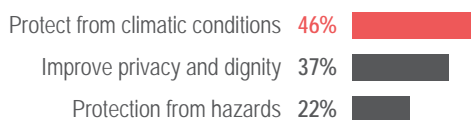
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:



## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 79% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

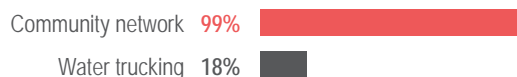


Of the 96% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:



97% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 3% reported using private latrines.

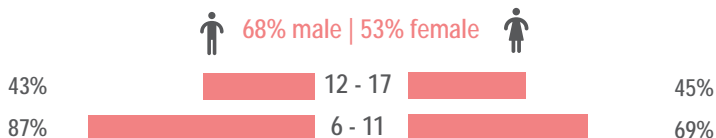
82% of households reported communal bins as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

76% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 60% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Child cannot be registered
- Participate in remunerative activities

<sup>3</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

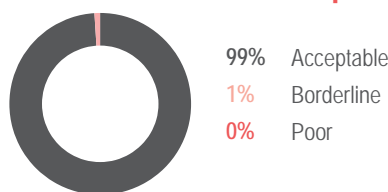
<sup>4</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>5</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>6</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

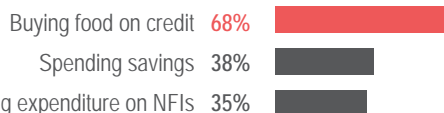
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

82% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:



### Markets

100% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (100%), drinking water (74%), and hygiene items (91%).

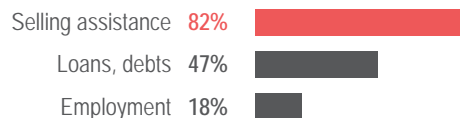
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 121,467 IQD (102 USD)<sup>5</sup>

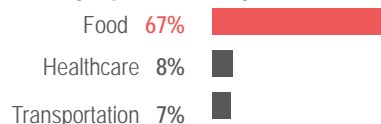
Median monthly expenditure per household: 167,391 IQD (141 USD)<sup>5</sup>

9% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:



### Household Debt

77% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:



## Health

Of the 42% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 51% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Hasansham U2 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of





# Camp Profile: Hasansham U3

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BCF  
SSID: IQ1503-0030

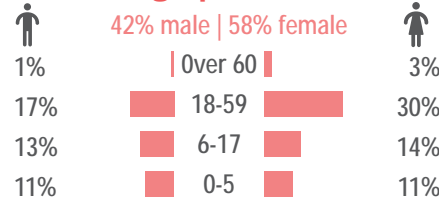
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Hasansham U3 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 92 randomly sampled households in Hasansham U3 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

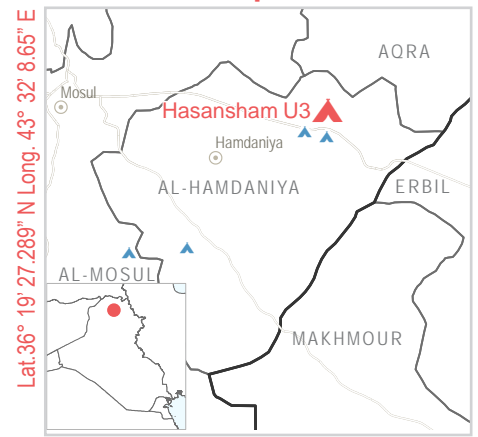
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 5,720  
Number of households: 1,258  
Date opened: 11/3/2016  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 1,591 plots  
Camp area: 459,323m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	77%	88%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	48%	51%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	87%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	319m <sup>2</sup>	313m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	37%	60%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	12	14	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	12	14	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 16% Pregnant/lactating women
- 4% Individuals with disabilities
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- 46% Female-headed households
- 4% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 7% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

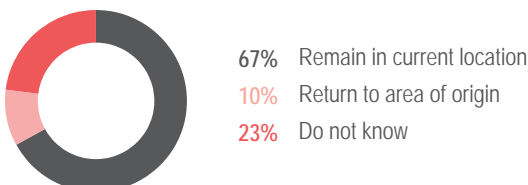
### Freedom of Movement

**84%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**65%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

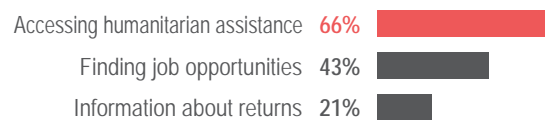
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**97%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (67%)** and **phone calls (46%)\***.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:<sup>\*</sup>



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (79%)** and **phone calls (40%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**99%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

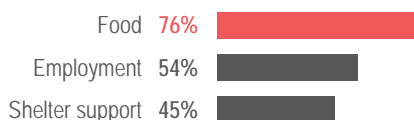




# Camp Profile: Hasansham U3

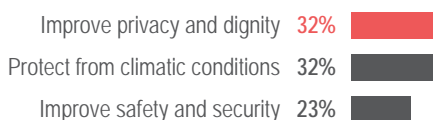
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

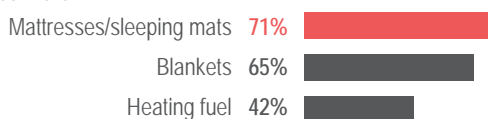


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 73% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

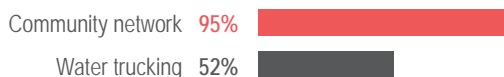


Of the 98% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:



100% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 0% reported using private latrines.

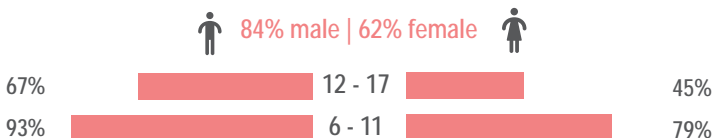
89% of households reported communal bins as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

84% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 38% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child disinterested
- Education considered not important
- School stopped functioning

\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

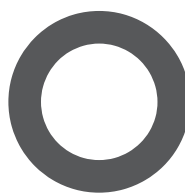
<sup>3</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>4</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
 0% Borderline  
 0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

82% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:



### Markets

100% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (100%), drinking water (59%), and hygiene items (83%).

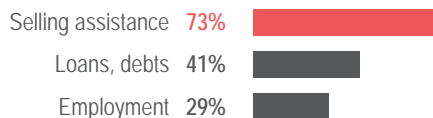
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 131,293 IQD (110 USD)<sup>5</sup>

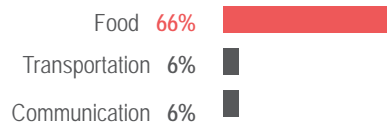
Median monthly expenditure per household: 150,628 IQD (127 USD)<sup>5</sup>

8% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:



### Household Debt

73% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:



## Health

Of the 54% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 72% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Hasansham U3 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of





# Camp Profile: Khazer M1

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BCF  
SSID: IQ1503-0010

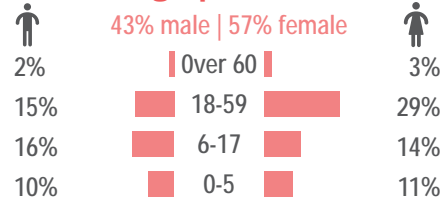
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Khazer M1 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 93 randomly sampled households in Khazer M1 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

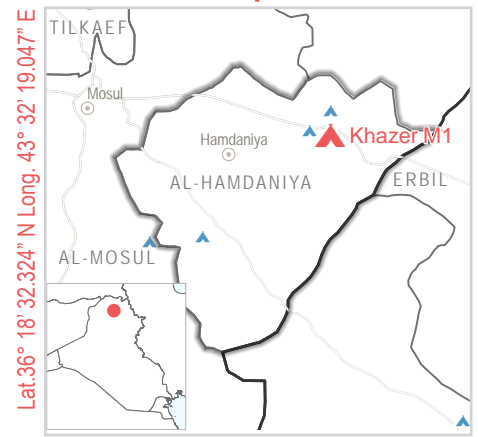
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 6,314  
Number of households: 1,206  
Date opened: 10/24/2016  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 1,715 plots  
Camp area: 1,073,153m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

	Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	80%	87%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	51%	60%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	93%	99%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	777m <sup>2</sup>	826m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	39%	56%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	21	20	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	17	16	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 6% Pregnant/lactating women
- 4% Individuals with disabilities
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 42% Female-headed households
- 8% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 8% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

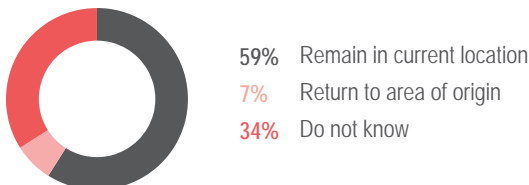
### Freedom of Movement

**75%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**62%** of households listed **rehabilitation and reconstruction of shelter** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

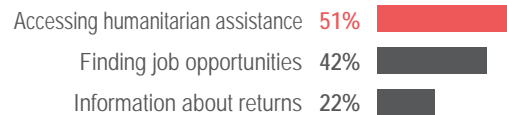
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**99%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (73%)** and **going to aid worker's office (48%)\***.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:<sup>\*</sup>



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (82%)** and **phone calls (45%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.<sup>\*</sup>

### Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:<sup>\*</sup>



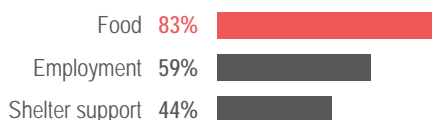
\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Khazer M1

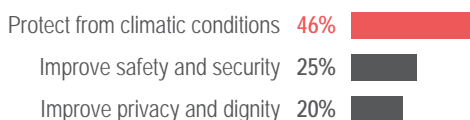
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

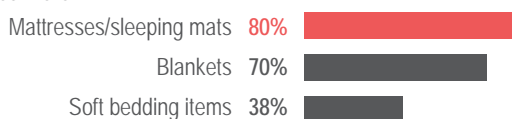


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 80% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

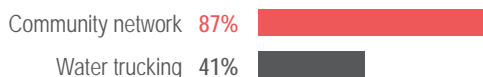


Of the 90% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**100%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and **0%** reported using private latrines.

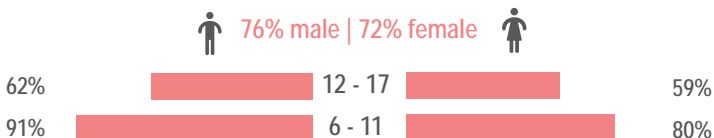
**80%** of households reported communal bins as the main method of waste disposal.

**100%** of households reported having access to soap.

**87%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the **40%** of households that reported to have at least one of their children that **did not** received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Child cannot be registered
- Education considered not important

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

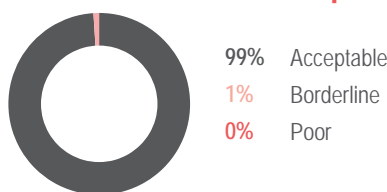
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

**76%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**100%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (100%), drinking water (58%), and hygiene items (74%).<sup>6</sup>

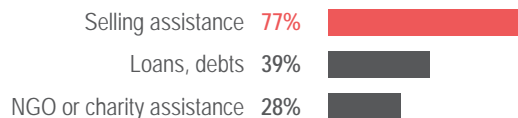
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **135,430 IQD (114 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

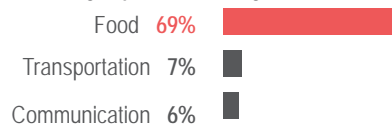
Median monthly expenditure per household: **159,661 IQD (134 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**8%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

**78%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the 44% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **66%** reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Khazer M1 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Khazer M1.





# Camp Profile: Mamilian

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ1506-0003

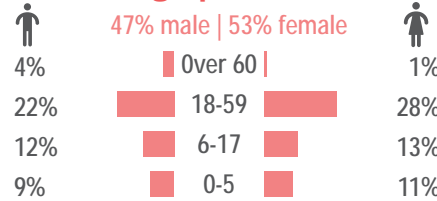
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mamilian camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 69 randomly sampled households in Mamilian camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 1,000  
Number of households: 198  
Date opened: 2/1/2015  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 216 plots  
Camp area: 541,121m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	93%	97%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	62%	79%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	93%	100%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	2349m <sup>2</sup>	2420m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	43%	43%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	3.7m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	2	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	0	4	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	2	4	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 16% Pregnant/lactating women
- 5% Individuals with disabilities
- 8% Chronically ill individuals
- 14% Female-headed households
- 10% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 4% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

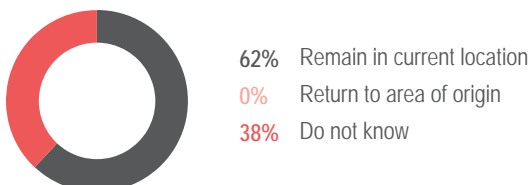
### Freedom of Movement

**90%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**91%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

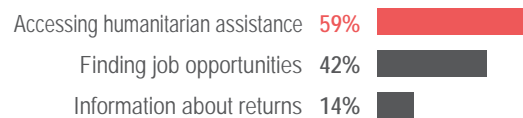
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**99%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (70%)** and **going to aid worker's office (51%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (81%)** and **going to aid worker's office (41%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**99%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

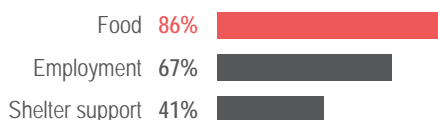




# Camp Profile: Mamilian

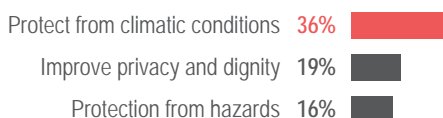
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

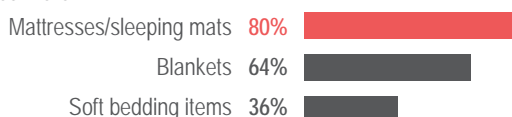


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 62% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:



Of the 91% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:



0% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

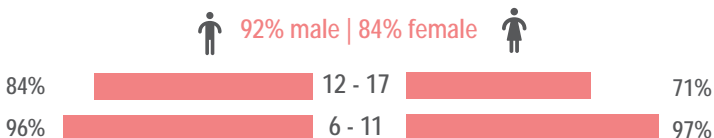
57% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

16% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 24% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child disinterested

\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

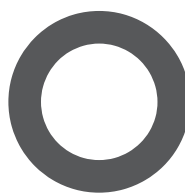
† Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

‡ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

§ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



100% Acceptable  
0% Borderline  
0% Poor

### Food consumption coping strategies

84% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:



### Markets

86% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (99%), drinking water (70%), and hygiene items (87%).

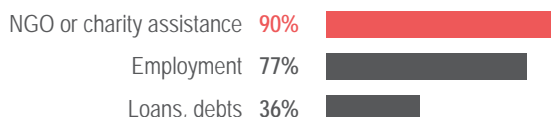
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 384,072 IQD (323 USD)<sup>5</sup>

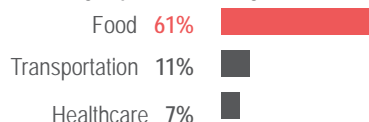
Median monthly expenditure per household: 280,533 IQD (236 USD)<sup>5</sup>

21% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:



### Household Debt

72% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:



## Health

Of the 45% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 29% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Mamilian camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Mamilian.





# Camp Profile: Mamrashan

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ1506-0003

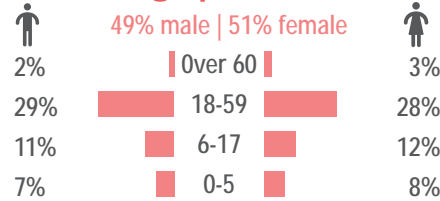
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mamrashan camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 95 randomly sampled households in Mamrashan camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

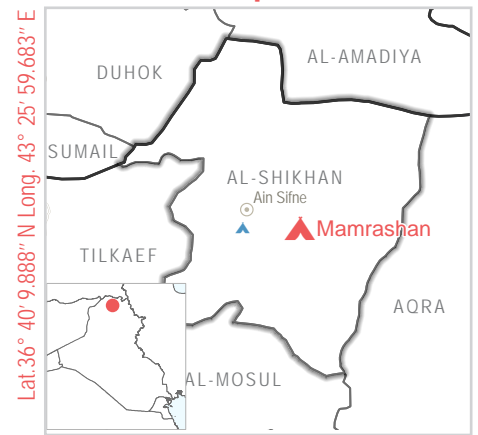
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 8,762  
Number of households: 1,722  
Date opened: 11/1/2015  
Main shelter type: Caravan  
Planned capacity: 1,838 plots  
Camp area: 510,726m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	93%	98%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	79%	88%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	94%	98%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	246m <sup>2</sup>	246m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	42%	32%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	5	5	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 7% Pregnant/lactating women
- 6% Individuals with disabilities
- 8% Chronically ill individuals
- 13% Female-headed households
- 9% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 11% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

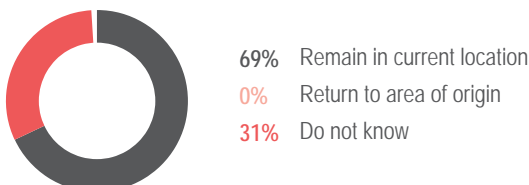
### Freedom of Movement

**100%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**97%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

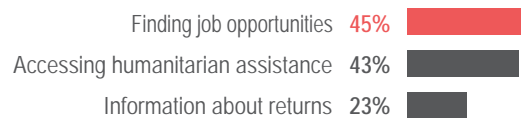
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**100%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter** (81%) and **going to aid worker's office** (58%).\*

Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter** (89%) and **going to aid worker's office** (48%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**99%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



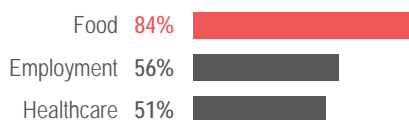
\*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Mamrashan

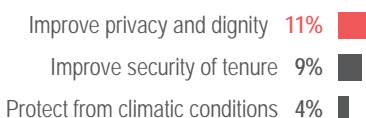
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

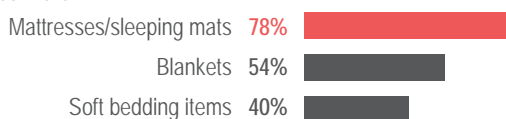


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 19% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>



Of the 94% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



0% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

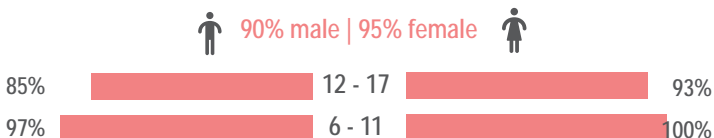
54% of households reported communal bins as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

18% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 17% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

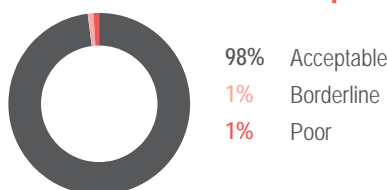
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

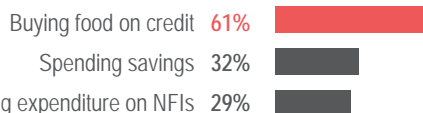
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

82% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

91% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (99%), drinking water (73%), and hygiene items (95%).<sup>6</sup>

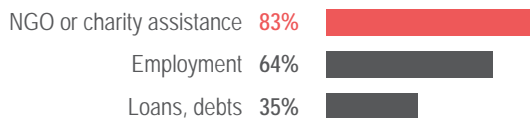
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 387,105 IQD (325 USD)<sup>5</sup>

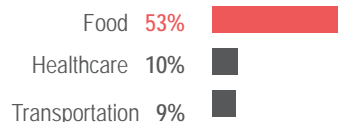
Median monthly expenditure per household: 337,956 IQD (284 USD)<sup>5</sup>

17% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

71% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the 57% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 43% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Treatment not available in hospital
- No medicine in hospital

For additional resources on Mamrashan camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Mamrashan.





# Camp Profile: Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: RNVDO  
SSID: IQ1505-0010

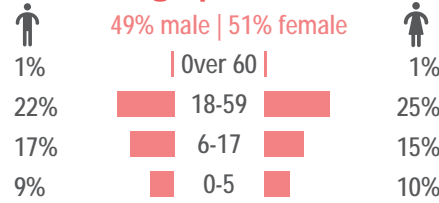
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 95 randomly sampled households in Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

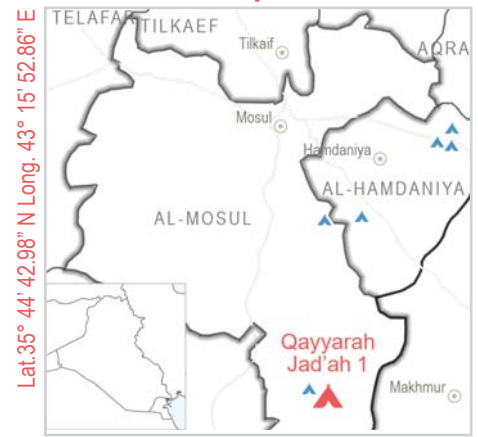
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 2,998  
Number of households: 1,224  
Date opened: 10/16/2016  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 1,182 plots  
Camp area: 316,644m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	79%	53%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	67%	48%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	57%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	68m <sup>2</sup>	213m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	46%	63%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.2m <sup>2</sup>	9.3m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	3	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	26	18	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	26	18	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 2% Pregnant/lactating women
- 3% Individuals with disabilities
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 29% Female-headed households
- 4% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 14% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

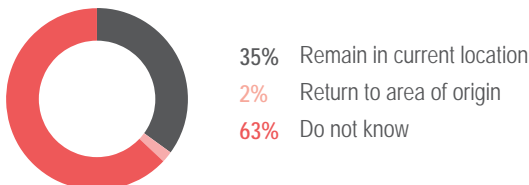
### Freedom of Movement

**82%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**55%** of households listed improved access to information on area of origin as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.

<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

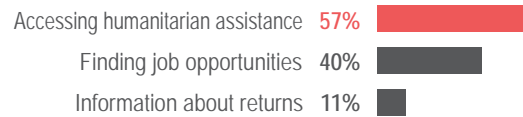
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**66%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was aid worker visiting shelter (81%) and going to aid worker's office (45%).\*

Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (85%) and going to aid worker's office (45%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**60%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



\*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.







# Camp Profile: Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1

## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

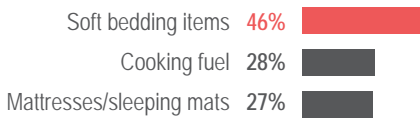


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 89% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

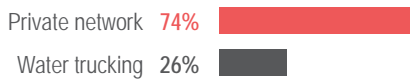


Of the 89% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**85%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 15% reported using private latrines.

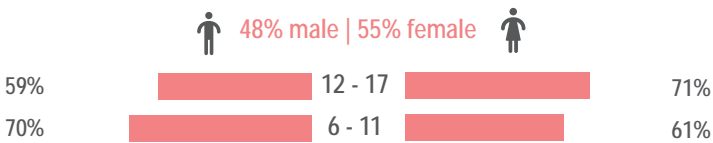
**84%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

**84%** of households reported having access to soap.

**39%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



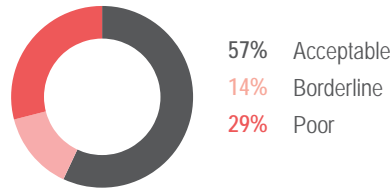
Of the 63% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- School stopped functioning
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child disinterested

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.  
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.  
<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.  
<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

**39%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**91%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (96%), drinking water (29%), and hygiene items (32%).<sup>6</sup>

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **106,768 IQD (90 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

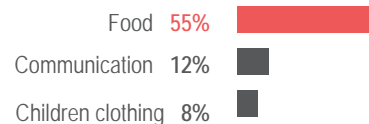
Median monthly expenditure per household: **196,884 IQD (165 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**21%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

**48%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the 24% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 57% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Unqualified hospital staff
- Hospital not inclusive

For additional resources on Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of



# Camp Profile: Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: RNVDO  
SSID: IQ1505-0010

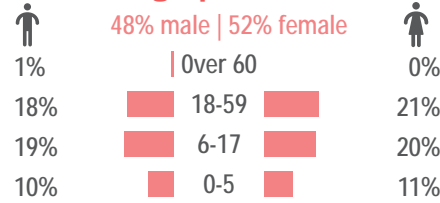
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 99 randomly sampled households in Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5 camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

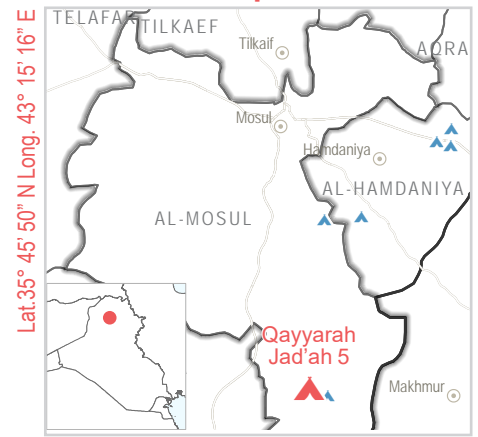
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 17,024  
Number of households: 4,320  
Date opened: 3/27/2017  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 4,270 plots  
Camp area: 963,068m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

	Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	65%	42%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	41%	33%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	87%	62%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	544m <sup>2</sup>	184m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	57%	69%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	1	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	16	30	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	30	31	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 1% Pregnant/lactating women
- 3% Individuals with disabilities
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- 30% Female-headed households
- 5% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 17% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

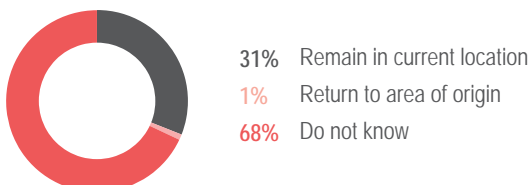
### Freedom of Movement

**84%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**48%** of households listed improved access to information on area of origin as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**58%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was aid worker visiting shelter (89%) and going to aid worker's office (40%).\*

Top three most commonly reported information needs:\*



Households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (85%) and going to aid worker's office (41%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.\*

### Aid Distribution

**61%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:\*



\*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5

## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

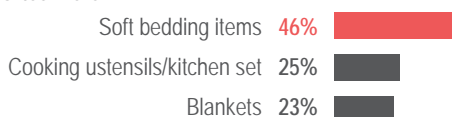


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 88% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

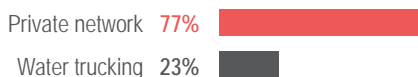


Of the 86% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**88%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 12% reported using private latrines.

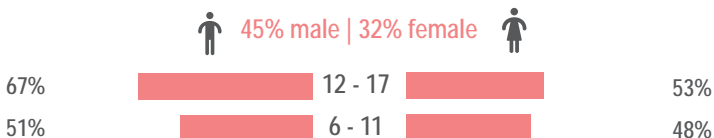
**84%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

**83%** of households reported having access to soap.

**34%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 75% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- School stopped functioning
- Child disinterested
- Security situation and insecurity

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

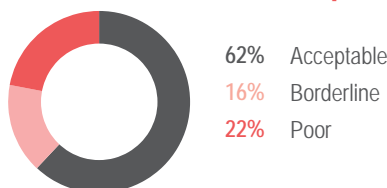
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

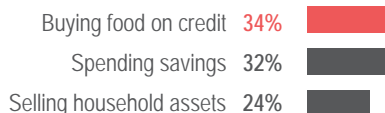
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

**40%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**95%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (95%), drinking water (22%), and hygiene items (24%).<sup>6</sup>

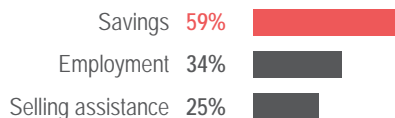
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **105,556 IQD (89 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **203,076 IQD (171 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**21%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>7</sup>



### Household Debt

**54%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>8</sup>



## Health

Of the 21% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **38%** reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Unqualified hospital staff
- Hospital not inclusive

For additional resources on Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5 camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of





# Camp Profile: Sheikhan

Ninewa governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: BRHA  
SSID: IQ1506-0002

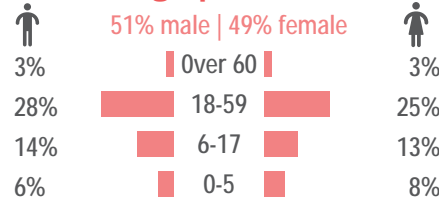
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Sheikhan camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 92 randomly sampled households in Sheikhan camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 4,392  
Number of households: 859  
Date opened: 4/24/2015  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 1,004 plots  
Camp area: 248,600m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	93%	96%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	85%	80%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	100%	99%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	244m <sup>2</sup>	240m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	45%	33%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.2m <sup>2</sup>	3.2m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	4	4	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	4	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	4	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 8% Pregnant/lactating women
- 5% Individuals with disabilities
- 6% Chronically ill individuals
- 10% Female-headed households
- 12% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 10% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

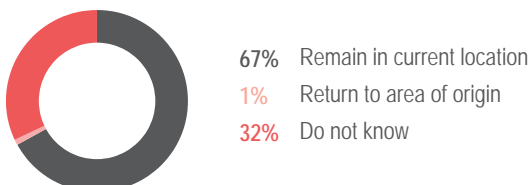
### Freedom of Movement

**99%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**89%** of households listed **increased safety and security** as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

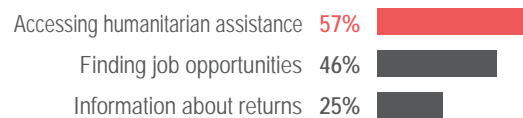
## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**100%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter** (83%) and **going to aid worker's office** (50%).

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter** (90%) and **going to aid worker's office** (45%) as communication channels to receive information on aid.

## Aid Distribution

**100%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

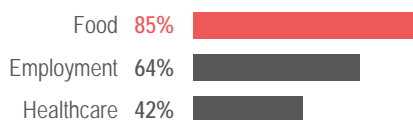




# Camp Profile: Sheikhan

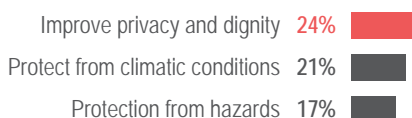
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>

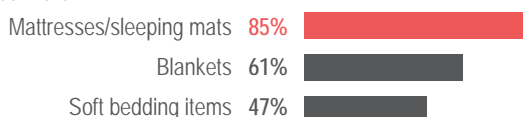


## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 50% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>



Of the 96% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



0% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

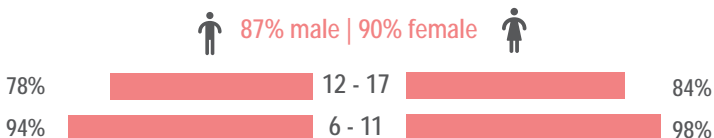
64% of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

100% of households reported having access to soap.

14% of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the 21% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled
- Participate in remunerative activities

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

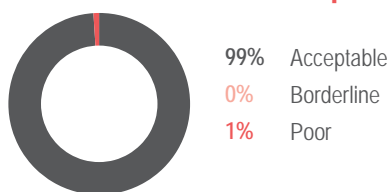
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

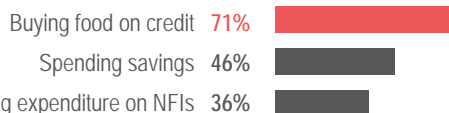
## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

88% of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

77% of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (100%), drinking water (63%), and hygiene items (88%).<sup>6</sup>

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 441,228 IQD (371 USD)<sup>5</sup>

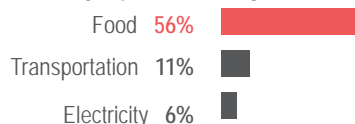
Median monthly expenditure per household: 323,220 IQD (272 USD)<sup>5</sup>

21% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

77% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the 39% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 47% reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- No medicine in hospital
- Treatment not available in hospital

For additional resources on Sheikhan camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Sheikhan.





# Camp Profile: Al Karamah

Salah al-Din governorate, Iraq  
February-March 2020

Management agency: IRD  
SSID: IQ1808-0014

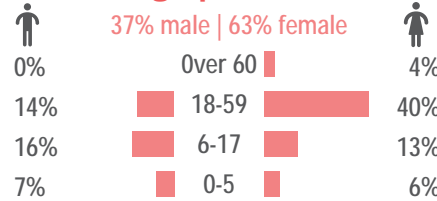
## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Karamah camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 63 randomly sampled households in Al Karamah camp. Findings are statistically representative at the camp level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers.<sup>1</sup> Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

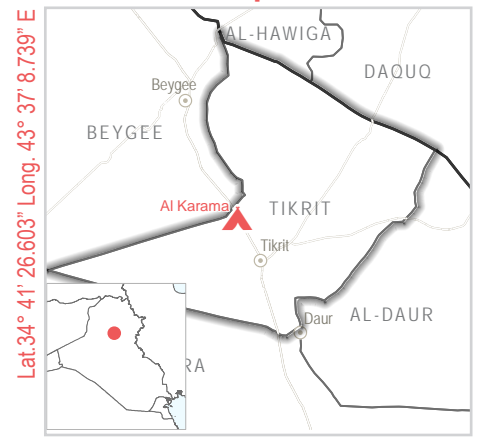
## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 841  
Number of households: 202  
Date opened: 1/3/2017  
Main shelter type: Tent  
Planned capacity: 340 plots  
Camp area: 161,416m<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>2</sup>

		Target	Previous Round	Current Round	Target Reached
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	71%	70%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	58%	42%	●
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	100%	94%	75%	●
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m <sup>2</sup>	418m <sup>2</sup>	744m <sup>2</sup>	●
Protection	% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation	0%	50%	86%	●
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 5	3	2	●
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	8	5	●
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	16	10	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●

## Protection and Intentions

### Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 4% Pregnant/lactating women
- 7% Individuals with disabilities
- 2% Chronically ill individuals
- 78% Female-headed households
- 10% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 21% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress

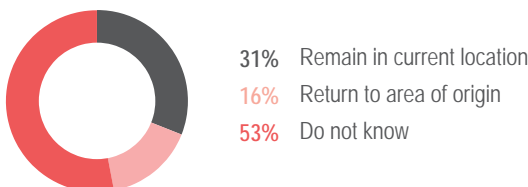
### Freedom of Movement

**71%** of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.

### Movement Intentions

**72%** of households listed improved access to information on area of origin as a main priority need in order to return to their area of origin.

IDP households movement intentions for the twelve months following data collection:



<sup>1</sup>Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% considered indicative.  
<sup>2</sup>Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation. ● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

## CCCM and Accountability

### Communication and Information

**68%** of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households' preferred reported method to give complaint or feedback was **aid worker visiting shelter (98%)** and **going to aid worker's office (49%)**.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:



Households reported preferring **aid worker visiting shelter (95%)** and **going to aid worker's office (49%)** as communication channels to receive information on aid.

### Aid Distribution

**78%** of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. The two most commonly cited types of aid received were:



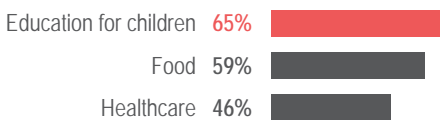
\* Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.



# Camp Profile: Al Karamah

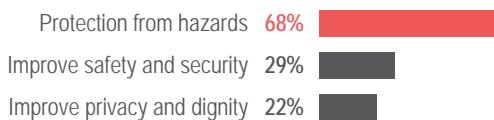
## Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:<sup>1</sup>



## Shelter and NFIs

Of the 94% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:<sup>2</sup>

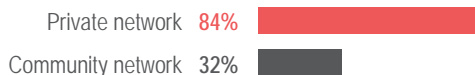


Of the 97% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:<sup>2</sup>



## WASH

Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>3</sup>



**86%** of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and **14%** reported using private latrines.

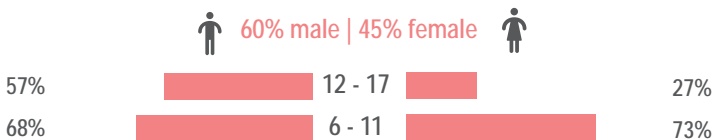
**92%** of households reported collection services as the main method of waste disposal.

**84%** of households reported having access to soap.

**62%** of households reported needing **less than five minutes** to fetch water and return back from their main water point.

## Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:



Of the **70%** of households that reported to have at least one of their children that **did not** received any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:<sup>3</sup>

- School stopped functioning
- Security situation and insecurity
- Child disinterested

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.

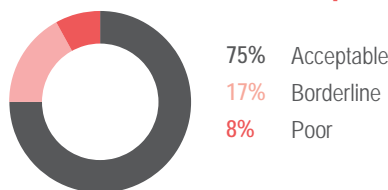
<sup>2</sup> Findings are based on a small subset of the sample population and are therefore considered indicative rather than generalizable to all in-camp households.

<sup>3</sup> Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)<sup>4</sup>



### Food consumption coping strategies

**75%** of households reported using some form of consumption based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The three most commonly cited coping strategies were:<sup>5</sup>



### Markets

**56%** of households reported that the closest functioning market was within two kilometres distance. Among them, items reported to be available were food (95%), drinking water (49%), and hygiene items (33%).<sup>6</sup>

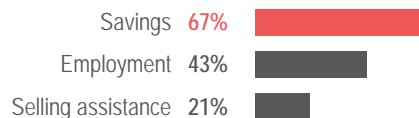
### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **109,841 IQD (92 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

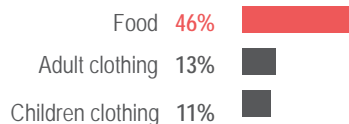
Median monthly expenditure per household: **335,595 IQD (282 USD)<sup>5</sup>**

**16%** of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:<sup>7</sup>



Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:<sup>8</sup>



### Household Debt

**68%** of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:<sup>9</sup>



## Health

Of the 32% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **75%** reported access barriers, with the most commonly cited barriers being:<sup>3</sup>

- High cost of healthcare
- Unqualified hospital staff
- No medicine in hospital

For additional resources on Al Karamah camp, please refer to the [in-camp WASH needs assessment](#) and to the detailed [camp infrastructure map](#) of Al Karamah.

