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.

You can contact us directly at: 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.1 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.2 This includes almost 55,730 individuals who reside in 43 IDP formal camps, or 67 camps when including sub-camps in composite camp areas.3

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.4

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate of displacement</th>
<th>Number of camps assessed</th>
<th>Total of IDP households interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

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.

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3CCCM 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 Falujah which was composed of 16 small camps under the same management at the time of data collection.
4When 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%).

**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. 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%). 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%).

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%).

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%). 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.

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5 Question allowed multiple response and thus findings might exceed 100%.

6 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.

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.

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%).

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. 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).

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.

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1 Question allowed multiple response and thus findings might exceed 100%.
2 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.
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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 andPopulation 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.
### Comparative Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>CCCM</th>
<th>Protection</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>WASH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in formal school</td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 enrolled in formal school</td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance*</td>
<td>Average open area per HH*</td>
<td>% of households reporting some lost form of documentation*</td>
<td>Average covered area per person*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>min. 3.5m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duhok</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>136.6m²</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>4.5m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bajed Kandala</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>173m²</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamishku</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>118m²</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabarto 1</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>124m²</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabarto 2</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>121m²</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanke</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>216m²</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwanga Community</td>
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<td>77%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>103m²</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shariya</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>101m²</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erbil</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>172m²</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>5.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baharka</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>246m²</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debaga</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>104m²</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harshm</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>166m²</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>5.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkuk</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>183m²</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>6.5m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laylan 1</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>238m²</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<td>Yahyawa</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>103m²</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>10m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineva</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>575m²</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>4.9m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As Salamyiah 2</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>391m²</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamam Al All 2</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>560m²</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasansham U2</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>358m²</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasansham U3</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>313m²</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khazer M1</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>826m²</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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).

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

2. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in formal school</th>
<th>% of children aged 12-17 enrolled in formal school</th>
<th>% of households with an accessible Food Consumption Score (FCS)</th>
<th>Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance*1</th>
<th>Average open area per HH*</th>
<th>% of households reporting some lost form of documentation*</th>
<th>Average covered area per person</th>
<th>Average number of individuals per tent</th>
<th># of persons per latrine*</th>
<th># of persons per shower*</th>
<th>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly*2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mamilian</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2,420m²</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamrashan</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>246m²</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qayyarah-Jad’ah 1</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>213m²</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>9.3m²</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qayyarah-Jad’ah 5</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>184m²</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheikhan</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>240m²</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>3.2m²</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Din</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>744m²</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Karama Camp</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>744m²</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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).

*When aggregated at the governorate level, if 50% or above of camps had access then this was classified as yes.

*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.
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 a 10% margin of error, with target sample sizes based on population figures provided by camp managers. 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: 419,534m²

Demographics
- 52% male | 48% female
- 3% Over 60
- 27% 18-59
- 12% 6-17
- 10% 0-5
- 6% 0%
- 10%
- 28%
- 12%
- 10%
- 6%

Sectoral Minimum Standards
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>174m²</td>
<td>173m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
- 84% Remain in current location
- 16% Do not know

Communication and Information
- 90% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns
- Households’ preferred 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:
  - Finding job opportunities (74%)
  - Accessing humanitarian assistance (52%)
  - Accessing health facilities (43%)
- 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:
  - Cash (97%)
  - Food (94%)

*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: *

- Employment 75%
- Healthcare 69%
- Food 61%

Shelter and NFIs

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

- Improve privacy and dignity 33%
- Protect from climatic conditions 26%
- Improve basic infrastructures 16%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 38%
- Air water cooler 33%
- Cooking stove 28%

WASH

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

- Private network 95%
- Community network 4%

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:

- Male: 92% | Female: 90%
- Age: 12 - 17: 83%
- Age: 6 - 11: 96%

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

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled
- Cannot afford to pay

Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS) *4

100% Acceptable
0% Borderline
0% Poor

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: *3

- Buying food on credit 82%
- Spending savings 60%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 47%

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) *5

Median monthly expenditure per household: 636,348 IQD (535 USD) *5

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: *

- NGO or charity assistance 86%
- Employment 76%
- Loans, debts 52%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures: *

- Food 44%
- Healthcare 17%
- Transportation 9%

Household Debt

80% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were: *3

- Food 47%
- Healthcare 32%
- Basic household expenditures 10%

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: *3

- 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.
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. 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:** 762,485m²

Demographics

- **51% male | 49% female**
- **3% Over 60**
- **26% 18-59**
- **15% 6-17**
- **7% 0-5**
- **4% under 5**

**Sectoral Minimum Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCCM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>118m²</td>
<td>117m²</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per shelter</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and Intentions

**Vulnerable Groups**

- **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:

- 80% Remain in current location
- 20% Do not know
- 0% Return to area of origin

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:**

- Finding job opportunities 72%
- Accessing humanitarian assistance 62%
- Accessing health facilities 47%

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:

- Food 99%
- Other NFIs 89%

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

---

1Findings 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.

2Targets 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 or not at all.
### Priority Needs

**Top three most commonly reported priority needs:**

- Employment 75%
- Healthcare 68%
- Food 62%

### Shelter and NFIs

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

- Protect from climatic conditions 20%
- Improve privacy and dignity 17%
- Protection from hazards 14%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 49%
- Air water cooler 37%
- Cooking stove 28%

### WASH

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

- Private network 99%
- Community network 1%

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:**

- **90%** male | **85%** female

- 87% 12 - 17 76%
- 93% 6 - 11 94%

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

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child disabled

### Food Security and Livelihoods

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

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:

- Buying food on credit 81%
- Spending savings 56%
- Selling household assets 54%

### 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)

**Median monthly expenditure per household:** 573,983 IQD (482 USD)

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

### Household Debt

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

- 40% Food
- 40% Healthcare
- 33% Purchasing productive assets

### 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.
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. 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: 427,252m²

Demographics
- Male: 52%
- Female: 48%
- Over 60: 2%
- 18-59: 30%
- 6-17: 9%
- 0-5: 7%

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>89%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>max 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable Groups
- Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
  - 12% Pregnant/lactating women
  - 11% Chronically ill individuals
  - 14% Households with individuals over 65 years old
  - 9% Individuals with disabilities
  - 9% Female-headed households
  - 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.

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:
- Accessing humanitarian assistance (67%)
- Finding job opportunities (66%)
- Accessing health facilities (29%)

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:
- Cash: 92%
- Food: 91%

2Findings of a subset of the population may have a wider margin of error, with anything below a minimum confidence level of 99% and a margin of error of 3% considered indicative.
3Targets 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 or not at all.

*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.
Of the 69% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

- Protect from climatic conditions: 34%
- Improve privacy and dignity: 23%
- Protection from hazards: 13%

Of the 88% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:

- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 48%
- Blankets: 38%
- Heating fuel: 30%

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

- Private network: 99%
- Community network: 1%

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.

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

- 84% male | 81% female

78% of 7-12 year olds and 93% of 12-17 year olds attended school.

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

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

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:

- Buying food on credit: 84%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs: 55%
- Spending savings: 54%

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%).

Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 543,055 IQD (456 USD)

Median monthly expenditure per household: 510,863 IQD (429 USD)

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:

- Employment: 78%
- NGO or charity assistance: 73%
- Loans, debts: 58%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food: 48%
- Healthcare: 12%
- Transportation: 8%

Household Debt

82% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:

- Food: 55%
- Purchasing productive assets: 16%
- Healthcare: 13%

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:

- 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.
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. 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: 479,112m²

Demographics
51% male | 49% female
3% 24% 11%
59% Over 60 18-59 0-5
23% 12% 9%

Sectoral Minimum Standards^2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>122m²</td>
<td>121m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and Intentions
Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
18% Pregnant/lactating women
10% Chronically ill individuals
16% Households with individuals over 65 years old
12% Individuals with disabilities
13% Female-headed households
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:
97% Remain in current location
0% Return to area of origin
3% Do not know

CCCMM 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:* Finding job opportunities 70% Accessing humanitarian assistance 66% Information about returns 37%

Households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (80%) and phone calls (32%) 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:* Food 94% Other NFIs 77%

*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.
Food consumption coping strategies

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

- Protect from climatic conditions: 30%
- Protection from hazards: 21%
- Improve privacy and dignity: 17%

Of the 86% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:

- Water storage: 34%
- Heating fuel: 34%
- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 33%

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:

- 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.
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. 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: 729,067m²

Demographics

- 49% male | 51% female
- 2% Over 60
- 26% 18-59
- 15% 6-17
- 6% 0-5
- 3% 0%

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>216m²</td>
<td>216m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>3.1m²</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- 89% Remain in current location
- 0% Return to area of origin
- 11% Do not know

CCCMM 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:
- Finding job opportunities (81%)
- Accessing humanitarian assistance (71%)
- Information about returns (34%)

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:
  - Food (91%)
  - Other NFIs (88%)

*Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.
**Camp Profile: Khanke**

### Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

- Employment 77%
- Food 60%
- Healthcare 59%

### Shelter and NFIs

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

- Improve privacy and dignity 28%
- Protect from climatic conditions 27%
- Protection from hazards 14%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 47%
- Blankets 40%
- Cooking utensils/kitchen set 32%

### WASH

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

- Private network 94%
- Community network 6%

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:

- 90% male | 84% female

82% 12 - 17 77%
98% 6 - 11 97%

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

- Child disinterested
- Cannot afford to pay
- Child disabled

### Food Security and Livelihoods

#### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)\(^4\)

- 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:

- Buying food on credit 83%
- Spending savings 49%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 49%

**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)**\(^5\)

Median monthly expenditure per household: **569,804 IQD (479 USD)**\(^5\)

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:

- NGO or charity assistance 83%
- Employment 74%
- Loans, debts 63%

#### Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food 45%
- Healthcare 14%
- Transportation 8%

### Household Debt

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

- Food 46%
- Healthcare 29%
- Basic households expenditures 13%

### 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:

- 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.
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. 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: 395,130m²

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Min. 30m²</td>
<td>103m²</td>
<td>103m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Max 20</td>
<td>Max 10</td>
<td>Max 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
- 12% Pregnant/lactating women
- 11% Chronically ill individuals
- 10% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 8% Individuals with disabilities
- 17% Female-headed households
- 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:
- 81% Remain in current location
- 19% Do not know

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:
- Finding job opportunities (76%)
- Accessing humanitarian assistance (57%)
- Accessing health facilities (46%)

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:
- Cash 98%
- Food 98%
**Priority Needs**

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

- Employment 70%
- Healthcare 65%
- Food 60%

**Shelter and NFIs**

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

- Improve privacy and dignity 11%
- Protect from climatic conditions 9%
- Improve structural stability 5%

Of the 74% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 39%
- Cooking stove 28%
- Blankets 26%

**WASH**

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

- Private network 100%
- Bottled water 2%

80% 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18+</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

80% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

- 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:

- Buying food on credit 79%
- Spending savings 60%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 48%

**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%).

**Household Income and Expenditure**

Median monthly household income: 601,112 IQD (505 USD)

Median monthly expenditure per household: 534,835 IQD (449 USD)

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

**Household Debt**

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

- Food 54%
- Healthcare 29%
- Purchasing productive assets 8%

**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:

- 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 Rwanga Community camp.
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.1 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: 457,244m²

Demographics
50% male | 50% female
2% | Over 60
24% | 18-59
14% | 6-17
10% | 0-5
1% | 1%

Sectoral Minimum Standards2
Education % of children aged 6-11 attending formal school
% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school
100% | 100%
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. 30m² | 100m² | 101m²
Protection % of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation
0% | 28% | 39%
Shelter Average covered area per person
Average number of individuals per shelter
min 3.5m² | 4.6m²
max 5 | 4
WASH # of persons per latrine
# of persons per shower
max. 20 | 24
max. 20 | 21
min. weekly | Yes | Yes

Protection and Intentions
Vulnerable Groups
Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
9% Pregnant/expecting women
9% Chronically ill individuals
8% Households with individuals over 65 years old
9% Individuals with disabilities
6% Female-headed households
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:
95% | Remain in current location
0% | Return to area of origin
5% | Do not know

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 (66%) and going to aid worker’s office (40%).

Top three most commonly reported information needs:* Finding job opportunities 79%
Accessing humanitarian assistance 73%
Accessing health facilities 33%

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:*
Cash 95%
Food 91%

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

1Findings 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.
2Targets 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 or not at all.
3Respondents could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore results may exceed 100%.
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:

- Buying food on credit 74%
- Spending savings 57%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 46%

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)
Median monthly expenditure per household: 567,577 IQD (477 USD)

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:

- Employment 85%
- NGO or charity assistance 80%
- Loans, debts 55%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food 48%
- Healthcare 12%
- Transportation 8%

Household Debt

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

- Food 50%
- Healthcare 26%
- Purchasing productive assets 13%

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:

- 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.
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. Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

Camp Profile: Baharka
Erbil governorate, Iraq
February-March 2020

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: 307,271m²

Demographics

51% male | 49% female
4% Over 60
21% 18-59
17% 6-17
9% 0-5

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectoral Minimum Standards</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>243m²</td>
<td>246m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and Intentions

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
15% Pregnant/lactating women
7% Chronically ill individuals
8% Individuals with disabilities
26% Female-headed households
10% Households with individuals over 65 years old

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:

77% Remain in current location
0% Return to area of origin
23% Do not know

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:

- Accessing humanitarian assistance (70%)
- Finding job opportunities (44%)
- Information about returns (14%)

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:

- Food: 100%
- Other NFI: 56%
Camp Profile: Baharka

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:*

- Food 81%
- Winter kits 54%
- Employment 53%

Shelter and NFIs

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

- Improve safety and security 12%
- Protect from climatic conditions 11%
- Improve security of tenure 8%

Of the 99% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 67%
- Heating fuel 64%
- Blankets 53%

WASH

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

- Private network 93%
- Community network 8%

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled
- Participate in remunerative activities

Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)*

- 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:*

- Buying food on credit 66%
- Spending savings 45%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 36%

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%).

Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 376,824 IQD (317 USD)*

Median monthly expenditure per household: 334,659 IQD (281 USD)*

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:*

- Employment 69%
- Loans, debts 35%
- Retirement fund or pension 14%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:*

- Food 55%
- Electricity 8%
- Healthcare 8%

Household Debt

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

- Food 50%
- Healthcare 29%
- Basic households expenditures 16%

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:*

- 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.
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. 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: 284,514m²

Demographics

48% male | 52% female

2% Over 60

18-59 22%

6-17 13%

0-5 11%

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>112m²</td>
<td>104m²</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>6m²</td>
<td>6m²</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and Intentions

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
- 19% Pregnant/lactating women
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- 3% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 6% Individuals with disabilities
- 12% Female-headed households
- 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:
- 70% Remained in current location
- 0% Return to area of origin
- 30% Did not know

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 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:
- Accessing humanitarian assistance (54%)
- Finding job opportunities (44%)
- Information about security restrictions (7%)

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:
- Food 100%
- Other NFIs 67%
Camp Profile: Debaga 1

Priority Needs
Top three most commonly reported priority needs:
- Food 74%
- Employment 54%
- Winter kits 48%

Shelter and NFIs
Of the 21% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:
- Improve security of tenure 8%
- Protect from climatic conditions 7%
- Improve privacy and dignity 6%

Of the 91% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:
- Heating fuel 64%
- Mattresses/sleeping mats 56%
- Blankets 39%

WASH
Top two most commonly reported primary sources of drinking water during the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Private network 91%
- Water trucking 21%

99% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

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

17% of households reported having access to soap.

Education
Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:
- 86% male | 86% female
- 71% 6 - 11
- 71% 12 - 17
- 98%

Of the 28% of households that reported to have at least one of their children that did not receive any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:
- Child disinterested
- Participate in remunerative activities
- Child disabled

Household Income and Expenditure
Median monthly household income: 361,635 IQD (304 USD)
Median monthly expenditure per household: 303,835 IQD (255 USD)

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:
- Employment 61%
- Loans, debts 45%
- Selling assistance 30%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:
- Food 56%
- Healthcare 9%
- Transportation 9%

Household Debt
76% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:
- Food 73%
- Healthcare 19%
- Basic households expenditures 7%

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:
- 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.

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

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

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

5Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,190 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 06/21/2020.
Camp Profile: Harshm
Erbil governorate, Iraq
February-March 2020

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. 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: 63,617m²

Demographics
49% male | 51% female
1% Over 60 | 2%
22% 18-59 | 26%
17% 6-17 | 15%
9% 0-5 | 8%

Sectoral Minimum Standards
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. 30m² 160m² 166m²

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 3.5m² 5.6m² 5.6m²
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% Chronically ill individuals
4% Households with individuals over 65 years old
6% Individuals with disabilities
17% Female-headed households
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:

73% Remain in current location
0% Return to area of origin
27% Do not know

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:
Accessing humanitarian assistance 54%
Finding job opportunities 42%
Information about returns 12%

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:

Food 97%
Other NFIs 70%

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

*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 20% considered indicative. Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.
Of the 55% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

- Protect from climatic conditions 34%
- Improve privacy and dignity 33%
- Protection from hazards 11%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 66%
- Heating fuel 63%
- Blankets 50%

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

- Private network 93%
- Community network 7%

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.

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

- 81% male | 70% female

79% of children aged 6 - 11 and 53% of children aged 12 - 17 reported accessing formal education.

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

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

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:

- Buying food on credit 68%
- Spending savings 43%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 37%

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%).

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:

- Employment 72%
- MODM cash assistance* 30%
- Loans, debts 22%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food 54%
- Electricity 9%
- Transportation 8%

75% of households reported being in debt. The most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:

- 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.
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. 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: 391,178m²

Demographics
- 43% male | 57% female
- Over 60: 3%
- 18-59: 13%
- 6-17: 18%
- 0-5: 9%

Sectoral Minimum Standards
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>316m²</td>
<td>238m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>3.1m²</td>
<td>3.1m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and Intentions
Vulnerable Groups
Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
- 10% Pregnant/lactating women
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- 6% Households with individuals over 65 years old

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:
- 93% Remain in current location
- 2% Return to area of origin
- 5% Do not know

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

Households' preferred method of giving complaint or feedback was a community member (66%) and a community member (99%).

Top three most commonly reported information needs:
- Finding job opportunities
- Accessing humanitarian assistance
- Information about returns

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:
- Food 60%
- Cash 30%
Camp Profile: Laylan IDP

### Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

- Employment 65%
- Food 54%
- Healthcare 31%

### Shelter and NFIs

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

- Improve privacy and dignity 59%
- Protect from climatic conditions 28%
- Protection from hazards 23%

Of the 100% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 68%
- Blankets 68%
- Soft bedding items 65%

### Food Security and Livelihoods

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99%</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Borderline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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:

- Spending savings 62%
- Buying food on credit 52%
- Selling household assets 40%

### 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%).

### Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **294,312 IQD (247 USD)**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **295,548 IQD (248 USD)**

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:

- Employment 59%
- Support from community 20%
- NGO or charity assistance 13%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food 60%
- Healthcare 7%
- Other NFIs 6%

### Household Debt

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

- Basic household expenditures 44%
- Food 34%
- Purchasing productive assets 14%

### 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:

- 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.
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. 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

- 48% male | 52% female
- 2% Over 60
- 24% 18-59
- 16% 6-17
- 6% 0-5
- 4% 4% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school
- 100% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school

Target Previous Round Current Round Target Reached

Education

- % of children aged 6-11 attending formal school
- % of children aged 12-17 attending formal school

Food

- % of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Health

- Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)

CCCM

- Average open area per household

Protection

- % of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation

Shelter

- Average covered area per person
- Average number of individuals per shelter

WASH

- # of persons per latrine
- # of persons per shower
- Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:

- 7% Pregnant/factivating 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 enter and leave 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:

- 81% Remain in current location
- 6% Return to area of origin
- 13% Do not know

Sectoral Minimum Standards

- Target
- Previous Round
- Current Round
- Target Reached

Education

- % of children aged 6-11 attending formal school
- % of children aged 12-17 attending formal school

Food

- % of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Health

- Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)

CCCM

- Average open area per household

Protection

- % of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation

Shelter

- Average covered area per person
- Average number of individuals per shelter

WASH

- # of persons per latrine
- # of persons per shower
- Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly

Protection and Intentions

Freedom of Movement

- 100% of households reported being able to enter and leave 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.

CCCМ 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:

- Accessing humanitarian assistance: 61%
- Finding job opportunities: 52%
- Information about returns: 23%

Households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (99%) 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:

  - Food: 97%
  - Fuel: 18%
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:

- Spending savings 64%
- Buying food on credit 52%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 14%

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%).

Household Income and Expenditure
Median monthly household income: 511,084 IQD (429 USD)
Median monthly expenditure per household: 421,566 IQD (354 USD)

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:
- Employment 84%
- Retirement fund or pension 12%
- Social service 10%

Household Debt
63% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:

- Basic households expenditures 49%
- Healthcare 19%
- Food 15%

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

*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.
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. Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.

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:

- Food 89%
- Water 35%

CCCM and Accountability
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:
- Accessing humanitarian assistance 56%
- Finding job opportunities 33%
- Information about returns 14%

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

Vulnerable Groups
Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
- 8% Pregnant/lactating women
- 2% Chronically ill individuals
- 5% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 6% Individuals with disabilities
- 14% Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress
- 22% Female-headed households

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:
- 33% Remain in current location
- 4% Do not know
- 63% Return to area of origin

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>298m²</td>
<td>391m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics
- 50% male | 50% female
- 1% Over 60
- 24% 18-59
- 16% 6-17
- 9% 0-5

1+27+12+10

Camp Profile: As Salamyiah 2
Ninewa governorate, Iraq
February-March 2020

Management agency: ACTED
SSID: IQ1503-0027

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.

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.
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:

- Buying food on credit 46%
- Spending savings 46%
- Selling household assets 32%

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%).

Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 80,020 IQD (67 USD)

Median monthly expenditure per household: 152,189 IQD (128 USD)

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:

- Savings 58%
- Employment 47%
- Selling assistance 22%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food 58%
- Adult clothing 10%
- Children clothing 8%

Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)

- 59% Acceptable
- 19% Borderline
- 22% Poor

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

- Food 56%
- Education for children 52%
- Healthcare 45%

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:

- Basic households expenditures 51%
- Food 46%
- Healthcare 3%

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:

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

*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.
Camp Profile: Hamam Al Alil 2

Ninewa governorate, Iraq
February-March 2020

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Hamam Al Alil 2 camp. Primary data was collected between 12 February and 16 March 2020, through household surveys with 94 randomly sampled households in Hamam Al Alil 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. 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: 1,384,054m²

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
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<td>294m²</td>
<td>560m²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
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<td>62%</td>
<td>68%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
3% Pregnant/lactating women
3% Individuals with disabilities
1% Chronically ill individuals
0% Households with individuals over 65 years old
35% Female-headed households
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:

- 38% Remain in current location
- 4% Return to area of origin
- 58% Do not know

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and Intentions

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:* Accessing humanitarian assistance 61%, Finding job opportunities 31%, Information about returns 26%.

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: Food 94%, Fuel 42%.

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

CCCM and Accountability

- Accessing humanitarian assistance 61%
- Finding job opportunities 31%
- Information about returns 26%
Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:*

- **Food** 63%
- **Education for children** 54%
- **Healthcare** 48%

**Shelter and NFIs**

Of the 96% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:*

- **Protection from hazards** 69%
- **Improve safety and security** 28%
- **Protect from climatic conditions** 21%

Of the 86% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:*

- **Soft bedding items** 57%
- **Cooking fuel** 34%
- **Blankets** 27%

**WASH**

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

- **Private network** 90%
- **Community network** 23%

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:

- **62%** male | **46%** female

77% 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:*

- **Savings** 57%
- **Employment** 47%
- **Selling assistance** 19%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:*

- **Food** 54%
- **Adult clothing** 11%
- **Debt payment** 8%

**Household Debt**

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

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

**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:*

- **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

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. 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: 415,596m²

Demographics
42% male | 58% female
3% Over 60 | 3%
13% 18-59 | 28%
16% 6-17 | 15%
10% 0-5 | 12%

Sectoral Minimum Standards
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Minimum Standard %</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food</td>
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<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max 20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerable Groups
Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
- 10% Pregnant/lactating women
- 7% Chronically ill individuals
- 5% Households with individuals over 65 years old

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:
- 69% Remain in current location
- 7% Return to area of origin
- 24% Do not know

Protection and Intentions

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

Top three most commonly reported information needs:
- Finding job opportunities 49%
- Accessing humanitarian assistance 43%
- Security restrictions information 20%

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:
- Food 98%
- Other NFI 63%
Food consumption coping strategies

Of the 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:

- Buying food on credit 68%
- Spending savings 38%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 35%

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)

Median monthly expenditure per household: 167,391 IQD (141 USD)

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

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.

Household Debt

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

Household Debt

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

- Food 70%
- Healthcare 18%
- Basic households expenditures 8%

WASH

Of the 99% of households reported access to soap.

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

The three most commonly reported reasons for taking on debt were:

- Food 70%
- Healthcare 18%
- Basic households expenditures 8%

Markets

82% of households reported 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%).

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:

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

*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.

Camp Profile: Hasansham U2

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

- Food 74%
- Employment 54%
- Shelter support 52%

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

- Protect from climatic conditions 46%
- Improve privacy and dignity 37%
- Protection from hazards 22%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats 70%
- Blankets 57%
- Soft bedding items 37%

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

- Community network 99%
- Water trucking 18%

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.

Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

- Male 68% | Female 53%

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:

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

WASH

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:

- Selling assistance 82%
- Loans, debts 47%
- Employment 18%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food 67%
- Healthcare 8%
- Transportation 7%

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:

- 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
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. 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: 459,323m²

Demographics

42% male | 58% female
1% Over 60 | 30% 17-27
17% 18-59 | 14% 13-17
13% 6-17 | 11% 11-5
11% 0-5 | 3%

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
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<td>77%</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
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Protection and Intentions

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
16% Pregnant/lactating women
5% Chronically ill individuals
4% Households with individuals over 65 years old
4% Individuals with disabilities
46% Female-headed households
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:

- 67% Remain in current location
- 10% Return to area of origin
- 23% Do not know

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:
- Accessing humanitarian assistance 66%
- Finding job opportunities 43%
- Information about returns 21%

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:

- Food 91%
- Other NFI 73%
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:
- Buying food on credit 72%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs 36%
- Spending savings 30%

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)
Median monthly expenditure per household: 150,628 IQD (127 USD)

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

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:
- Food 66%
- Transportation 6%
- Communication 6%

Household Debt
73% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:
- Food 76%
- Healthcare 12%
- Basic households expenditures 7%

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...
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. 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: 1,073,153m²

Demographics

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<td>% of</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>30m²</td>
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<td>826m²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection and Intentions

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
- 6% Pregnant or lactating women
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 8% Households with individuals over 65 years old

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:
- 59% Remain in current location
- 34% Do not know
- 7% Return to area of origin

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 method to give complaints or feedback was aid worker visiting shelter (73%) and going to aid worker's office (48%).

Top three most commonly reported information needs:
- Accessing humanitarian assistance (51%)
- Finding job opportunities (42%)
- Information about returns (22%)

Households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (82%) 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:
- Food (100%)
- Fuel (81%)

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

3Findings 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.
4Targets 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 or not at all.
**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:
- Buying food on credit: 63%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs: 30%
- Spending savings: 29%

**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%).

**Health**

78% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:
- Food: 73%
- Healthcare: 16%
- Basic households expenditures: 7%

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.
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. 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
- **Main shelter type:** Tent
- **Planned capacity:** 216 plots
- **Camp area:** 541,121m²

### Demographics

- **47% male | 53% female**
- **Over 60:** 1%
- **18-59:** 28%
- **6-17:** 13%
- **0-5:** 11%

### Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCCM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>2349m²</td>
<td>2420m²</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
<td>3.7m²</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

### 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:
  - Cash: 100%
  - Food: 91%

---

*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.

*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 or not at all.

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

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**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.

- **99%** of households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (70%) and going to aid worker’s office (51%).

**Top three most commonly reported information needs:**

- Accessing humanitarian assistance: 59%
- Finding job opportunities: 42%
- Information about returns: 14%

**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:
  - Cash: 100%
  - Food: 91%
Of the 62% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

- Protect from climatic conditions: 36%
- Improve privacy and dignity: 19%
- Protection from hazards: 16%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 80%
- Blankets: 64%
- Soft bedding items: 36%

**WASH**

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

- Private network: 100%
- 0%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 80%
- Blankets: 64%
- Soft bedding items: 36%

Of the 24% of households that reported having access to soap, 100% of adults reported having engaged in income-generating activities in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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.
**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. 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:** 1/1/2015
- **Main shelter type:** Caravan
- **Planned capacity:** 1,838 plots
- **Camp area:** 510,726m²

### Demographics

- **Gender:** 49% male | 51% female
- **Age groups:**
  - **Over 60:** 2%
  - **50-69:** 29%
  - **18-17:** 11%
  - **0-5:** 7%
- **Households with individuals:**
  - **Over 60 years old:** 12%
  - **18-59 years old:** 59%
  - **6-17 years old:** 31%
  - **0-5 years old:** 28%
  - **Female-headed households:** 11%
  - **Individuals with disabilities:** 6%
  - **Chronically ill individuals:** 3%
  - **Pregnant/lactating women:** 8%
  - **Households with individuals showing signs of psychosocial distress:** 8%

### Sectoral Minimum Standards²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Minimum Standard</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCCM</strong></td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>246m²</td>
<td>246m²</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vulnerable Groups

- **Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:**
  - 7% Pregnant/ lactating women
  - 6% Individuals with disabilities
  - 8% Chronically ill individuals
  - 9% Households with individuals over 65 years old
  - 13% Female-headed households
  - 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.

### Protection and Intentions

- **Accessing humanitarian assistance**
  - 100% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.
  - Households' preferred method to give complaints or feedback was aid worker visiting shelter (89%) and going to aid worker’s office (58%).

- **Communication and Information**
  - **Top three most commonly reported information needs:**
    - Finding job opportunities: 45%
    - Accessing humanitarian assistance: 43%
    - Information about returns: 23%

### 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:
  - Food: 100%
  - Cash: 96%

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²Findings 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 5% considered indicative.

²Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.
Of the 19% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

- Improve privacy and dignity: 11%
- Improve security of tenure: 9%
- Protect from climatic conditions: 4%

Of the 94% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:

- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 78%
- Blankets: 54%
- Soft bedding items: 40%

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

- Private network: 100%
- None: 0%

54% of households reported primarily using public or communal latrines, and 100% reported using private latrines.

100% of households reported communal bins as the main method of waste disposal.

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

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

- 85% of children aged 6-11 years attended school: 93% male | 100% female
- 97% of children aged 12-17 years attended school: 90% male | 95% female

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

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled

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Food Security and Livelihoods

**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:

- Buying food on credit: 61%
- Spending savings: 32%
- Reducing expenditure on NFI: 29%

**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%).

**Household Income and Expenditure**

Median monthly household income: 387,105 IQD (325 USD)

Median monthly expenditure per household: 337,956 IQD (284 USD)

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

**Household Debt**

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

- Food: 69%
- Healthcare: 15%
- Basic household expenditures: 10%

---

**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:

- 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 the detailed camp infrastructure map of Mamrashan.
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. 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: 316,644 m²

Demographics

- 49% male | 51% female
- Over 60: 1%
- 18-59: 22%
- 6-17: 17%
- 0-5: 9%

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30 m²</td>
<td>68 m²</td>
<td>213 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5 m²</td>
<td>6.2 m²</td>
<td>9.3 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vulnerable Groups**

- 2% Pregnant/lactating women
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 4% Households with individuals over 65 years old
- 3% Individuals with disabilities
- 29% Female-headed households
- 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:

- 35% Remain in current location
- 2% Return to area of origin
- 63% Do not know

**Protection and Intentions**

- 46% of households reported receiving aid assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- 57% of households reported being able to leave and enter with no restriction during day-time.
- 35% 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.

**CCCM and Accountability**

- 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:**

- Accessing humanitarian assistance
- Finding job opportunities
- Information about returns

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:

  - Food 98%
  - Fuel 39%
**Camp Profile: Qayyarah-Jad’ah 1**

### Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:*4

- **Food** 54%
- **Employment** 49%
- **Education for children** 48%

### Shelter and NFIs

Of the 89% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:*:

- Protection from hazards 54%
- Improve privacy and dignity 36%
- Improve safety and security 29%

Of the 89% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:*:

- Soft bedding items 46%
- Cooking fuel 28%
- Mattresses/sleeping mats 27%

### WASH

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

- Private network 74%
- Water trucking 26%

Of the 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>48% male</th>
<th>55% female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59%</td>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>6 - 11</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:*3

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

### Food Security and Livelihoods

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Borderline</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:*:

- Spending savings 35%
- Buying food on credit 31%
- Selling household assets 23%

**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%).

### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **106,768 IQD (90 USD)**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **196,884 IQD (165 USD)**

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:*:

- Savings 54%
- Employment 40%
- Selling assistance 24%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:*:

- Food 55%
- Communication 12%
- Children clothing 8%

### Household Debt

48% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:*:

- Food 59%
- Basic households expenditures 35%
- Education 2%

### 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:*:

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

---

*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.

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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.
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. 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: 963,068m²

Demographics
48% male | 52% female
1% Over 60
18% 18-59
19% 6-17
10% 0-5
11%

Sectoral Minimum Standards2
Education
% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school
% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school
100% 100%
100% 100%
100% 100%

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. 30m² 544m² 184m²

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 3.5m² 4.6m²
max 5 4
Average number of individuals per shelter
max 30 30

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:
31% Remain in current location
1% Return to area of origin
68% Do not know

Communication and Information
58% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Top three most commonly reported information needs:*
- Accessing humanitarian assistance 69%
- Finding job opportunities 35%
- Information about returns 11%

Households reported preferring aid worker visiting shelter (85%) and going to aid worker’s office (40%)*

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:
- Food 98%
- Cash 40%

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

1Findings 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.
2Targets were set 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.
3Additional information from camp managers and field observation by enumerators were used to support and triangulate findings.
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:

- Buying food on credit 34%
- Spending savings 32%
- Selling household assets 24%

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%).

Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 105,556 IQD (89 USD)

Median monthly expenditure per household: 203,076 IQD (171 USD)

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:

- Savings 59%
- Employment 34%
- Selling assistance 25%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food 53%
- Communication 11%
- Adult clothing 7%

Household Debt

54% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:

- 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...
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. 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: 248,600m²

Demographics
- 51% male | 49% female
- 3% Over 60
- 28% 18-59
- 14% 6-17
- 6% 0-5

Sectoral Minimum Standards
- Education: 100% % of children aged 6-11 attending formal school
- Food: 100% % of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)
- Health: Yes Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)
- CCCM: Average open area per household min. 30m²
- Protection: 0% % of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation
- Shelter: Average covered area per person min 3.5m²
- WASH: # of persons per latrine max. 20

Protection and Intentions
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:
- 67% Remain in current location
- 1% Return to area of origin
- 32% Do not know

CCCMM 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 (93%) and going to aid worker’s office (50%).

Top three most commonly reported information needs:
- Accessing humanitarian assistance: 57%
- Finding job opportunities: 46%
- Information about returns: 25%

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:
- Food: 100%
- Cash: 99%

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

*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.

**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 or not at all.
**Priority Needs**

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:

- Food: 85%
- Employment: 64%
- Healthcare: 42%

**Shelter and NFIs**

Of the 50% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

- Improve privacy and dignity: 24%
- Protect from climatic conditions: 21%
- Protection from hazards: 17%

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

- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 85%
- Blankets: 61%
- Soft bedding items: 47%

**WASH**

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

- Private network: 100%
- Public water points: 64%

Of the households reporting primary sources of drinking water, 0% used 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:

- Male: 78% (87% 12 - 17, 94% 6 - 11)
- Female: 94% (90% 6 - 11, 84% 12 - 17)

Of the 21% of households that reported having at least one of their children that did not receive any education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child disinterested
- Child disabled
- Participate in remunerative activities

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

- 99% Acceptable
- 0% Borderline
- 1% 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:

- Buying food on credit: 71%
- Spending savings: 46%
- Reducing expenditure on NFIs: 36%

**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%).

**Household Income and Expenditure**

Median monthly household income: 441,228 IQD (371 USD)

Median monthly expenditure per household: 323,220 IQD (272 USD)

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:

- NGO or charity assistance: 80%
- Employment: 76%
- Loans, debts: 38%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food: 56%
- Transportation: 11%
- Electricity: 6%

**Household Debt**

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

- Food: 72%
- Healthcare: 72%
- Basic household expenditures: 17%

**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:

- 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.
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. 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: 161,416m²

Demographics
37% male | 63% female

Education
% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school: 100%
% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school: 100%

Food
% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS): 100%

Health
Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km): Yes

CCCM
Average open area per household: min. 30m²

Protection
% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation: 0%

Shelter
Average covered area per person: min 3.5m²
Average number of individuals per shelter: max 5

WASH
# of persons per latrine: max. 20
# of persons per shower: max. 20
Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly: min. weekly

Protection and Intentions
Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:
4% Pregnant/lactating women
2% Chronically ill individuals
10% Households with individuals over 65 years old

Vulnerable Groups
7% Individuals with disabilities
78% Female-headed households
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:
31% Remain in current location
16% Return to area of origin
53% Do not know

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Previous Round</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Target Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average open area per household</td>
<td>min. 30m²</td>
<td>418m²</td>
<td>744m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly</td>
<td>min. weekly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communication and Information
68% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

Households’ preferred 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:
- Accessing humanitarian assistance 76%
- Information about returns 27%
- Accessing sponsorship programs 25%

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:
- Food 96%
- Fuel 49%
Of the 94% of households reporting concerns with their shelter, the top three most commonly reported needs were:

- Protection from hazards: 68%
- Improve safety and security: 29%
- Improve privacy and dignity: 22%

Of the 97% of households reporting NFI needs, the top three most commonly reported were:

- Soft bedding items: 60%
- Blankets: 43%
- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 37%

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.

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### Education

Reported attendance rates of formal education by age and sex:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57%</td>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68%</td>
<td>6 - 11</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

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

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### Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **109,841 IQD (92 USD)**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **335,595 IQD (282 USD)**

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:

- Savings: 67%
- Employment: 43%
- Selling assistance: 21%

Top three most commonly reported monthly household expenditures:

- Food: 46%
- Adult clothing: 13%
- Children clothing: 11%

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### 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:

- High cost of healthcare
- Unqualified hospital staff
- No medicine in hospital

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### Food Security and Livelihoods

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

- 75% Acceptable
- 17% Borderline
- 8% Poor

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:

- Spending savings: 62%
- Selling household assets: 46%
- Buying food on credit: 41%

### 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%).

### Household Debt

68% of households reported being in debt. The three most commonly cited reasons for taking on debt were:

- Basic household expenditures: 47%
- Food: 37%
- Education: 5%

---

*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.