



COMPARATIVE MULTI-CLUSTER ASSESSMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS LIVING IN CAMPS

IRAQ

ASSESSMENT REPORT

JUNE 2016



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

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Image: Essian Camp, April 2016: ©Rezgar Mohmood Hassan, 2016

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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since late 2013, intensification of conflict in North and Central Iraq has resulted in large scale displacement with 3,418,332 internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq as of April 2016.¹ Of these, 322,346 individuals are registered as living in 56 formal camps across Iraq.²

This Comparative Multi-cluster Assessment of Internally Displaced Persons Living in Camps report provides updated information on developments, needs and gaps in all IDP camps across Iraq in order to inform humanitarian planning. The report provides a comparative analysis of all IDP camps that were assessed by REACH as part of round 5 of its Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Quarterly IDP Camp Profiling Exercise. In this round, **all accessible IDP camps – a total of 36 out of 56 identified open formal camps in Iraq – were assessed by REACH.** Primary data was collected through household surveys and key informant interviews between 5 April and 25 April 2016.

Across Iraq, IDP households in camps are becoming increasingly reliant on negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs as their displacement becomes further protracted. This includes a significant depletion of savings and increase in debt accumulation in northern Iraq compared to September 2015, which is largely related to an increasingly severe livelihoods situation due to limited access to employment opportunities.³ **For many households, the limited availability of financial resources is a key constraint to accessing a broad range of basic services such as medical care and food.** The proportion of households that reported needing healthcare treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment has increased by 33% since September, with a significant proportion of those households reporting that the cost of healthcare was too high to afford. Despite high food consumption scores, the use of negative food coping strategies, such as the consumption of cheaper food, employed by households in camps further indicate that IDP households living in camps are struggling to afford all their basic food needs.

Overall camp conditions, access to services, and available infrastructure vary significantly across the country, with particularly low standards of services in the Centre-South governorates. In contrast to camps in the North, which have often been established for longer periods of time and are managed by local authorities, camps in Southern governorates have mostly developed from spontaneous settlements following the arrival of newly displaced families from Ramadi in early 2015 and are often managed by volunteers. These camps continue to provide clear programmatic gaps to be addressed due to a lack of infrastructure, lower rates of school attendance, and significant gaps in access to water and sanitation.

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

Livelihoods: **A decrease in spending savings, particularly in the Northern governorates, suggests the gradual depletion of resources** as households' displacement becomes increasingly protracted. Across the country, limited access to livelihoods is a major challenge for households which affects their ability to afford basic needs: 34% households reported that no household members had earned an income in the 30 days prior to the assessment. Humanitarian aid (28%) was the most common form of livelihood source followed by unskilled labour (22%) and public security positions (22%).

¹ International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 42 Report, March 2016

² Iraq CCCM Settlement Status Report, March 2016. See Annex I for the list of assessed formal camps.

³ This finding mirrors a similar trend recorded REACH for IDPs residing out of camps. Full report available at:

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_report_multi_cluster_needs_assessment_iii_july_2016.pdf

- Food Security:** Negative food coping strategies employed by households were reported by half of respondents (50%), indicating that many households living in camps across Iraq are struggling to meet all their basic food needs or forego other needs to maintain food intake standards. This is corroborated by the fact that, while the overwhelming majority of IDP households reported acceptable Food Consumption Scores (98%), **the top priority need cited by the vast majority of households (83%) across Iraq was food.** Of those who reported the use of negative food coping strategies, the most common reported coping strategy was the consumption of cheaper food of lesser quality (51% across all governorates). This was followed by borrowing food or receiving help from friends or relatives (17%) and consuming smaller meals (12%).
- Health:** **Medical supplies and access to healthcare is a growing need across Iraq:** throughout the camps, 55% of households reported needing healthcare treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment; representing an increase of 33% compared to September 2015. **Of those requiring healthcare, a third reported facing difficulties in accessing the healthcare required, predominantly due to the related financial costs:** the vast majority of these households (78%) reported the cost of healthcare was too high, with having insufficient funds to purchase medicine (34%) and that no medicine was available at the hospital (24%).
- WASH:** **WASH services were found to be less established in the Central-Southern governorates compared to the North,** with issues varying per camp. Gaps in sanitation were more prominent in Missan and Baghdad, while households in Kerbala (14%) and Diyala (12%) reported to have no access to water for 24 consecutive hours in the 30 days preceding the assessment, compared to the national average of 7%. Households in Missan, Baghdad and Sulaymaniyah reported the lowest reliance on private latrines (13%, 45% and 49% respectively), raising protection concerns due to a lack of privacy.
- Shelter:** **Gaps between flooring and external walling were key shelter issues:** almost half of all displaced households in camps (46%) reported gaps between flooring and external walling in their shelter, leaving them vulnerable to vectors and flooding. Households widely reported the presence of vectors within their shelters (98%).
- CCCM:** **A significant proportions of households across all governorates perceived that their needs are not represented within existing camp committees:** while the majority (98%) of households reported an awareness of IDP committees within the camps, only 49% perceived the committees to be elected by camp residents. The proportion of households who reported that complaints being acted upon has increased from 53% in September 2015 to 88% in April 2016, marking a positive development. However the responsiveness of complaint mechanisms varied significantly between governorates.
- Education:** **Older children, especially girls, are least likely to attend formal education inside the camps:** only 52% of boys and 40% of girls between the age of 12-17 attend formal education inside the camps across Iraq. Children being required to work (12%) and the inability to afford education (10%) were both reported as a key barrier to school attendance, while the distance to schools was a key barrier in camps without any schools.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG	Armed Group
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DDM	Department of Displacement and Migration
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FCS	Food Consumption Score
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MODM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NFI	Non-Food Items
ODK	Open Data Kit
PDS	Public Distribution System
REACH	REACH Initiative

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CONTEXTUAL OVERVIEW

The current Iraqi internal displacement crisis originated with conflict in Anbar governorate between Armed Groups (AGs) and the Iraq Security Forces in late 2013, rapidly spreading to Ninewa and other central governorates of Iraq in June 2014. Three major waves of mass displacement have occurred alongside multiple smaller cases since 2014 with nearly 3.5 million⁴ internally displaced persons (IDPs) identified across Iraq since April 2016. Further waves of displacement are expected to continue as territory is recaptured from AGs by coalition forces, prompting further large scale movement of civilians. Currently, Anbar (18%), Baghdad (17%) and Dahuk (12%) host the highest proportion of IDPs, representing 46% of the total IDP population.⁵ As of April 2016, 322,346 individuals were registered in the 56 open formal camps in Iraq.⁶

There is a clear need to monitor all the camps over time as infrastructure either continues to develop or is in need of maintenance, and actors delivering services in the camps shift according to funding and management. The CCCM Cluster and REACH Quarterly IDP Camp Profiling assessments thus aim to provide regular updated information on developments, needs and gaps in all IDP camps across Iraq, in particular to highlight priority household needs in order to inform the planning of a more effective humanitarian response.

In May 2016, key findings from the April round of data collection were disseminated by the CCCM cluster and REACH initiative in the form of a Quarterly IDP Camp Directory⁷, which includes individual camp profiles and camp infrastructure maps⁸ for each assessed camp. The profiles include key sector findings in relation to core CCCM and SPHERE standards, as well as information collected from camp management and updated infrastructure maps, all of which have been reviewed and verified by camp managers prior to publication.

The first section of the report introduces the methodology designed and applied by REACH, followed by an overview of the IDP populations residing in camps covered in this assessment. Sector specific findings on Health, Food Security, Livelihoods, Education, Shelter and NFI, Water and Sanitation and CCCM are addressed in the second part of the report, including, where possible, comparisons between earlier camp profiling assessments carried out in September and December 2015.

⁴ International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 42 Report, March 2016

⁵ International Organisation for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 44 Report, April 2016

⁶ Iraq CCCM Settlement Status Report, March 2016

⁷ Most recent CCCM Quarterly IDP Camp Directory available at: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_factsheet_comparative_directory_april2016.pdf

⁸ GPS tracking of camp infrastructure in the Centre-South was not possible due to authorization issues. Infrastructure maps subsequently could not be updated.

METHODOLOGY

This report seeks to provide updated information on developments, needs and gaps in all IDP camps across Iraq, in particular highlighting priority needs in order to inform the planning of a more effective humanitarian response. This report compares and analyses profiling data captured during Rounds III and IV, conducted in September-October 2015 and December 2015, to the latest data from Round V (April 2016), and acts as an update on the previous comparative report which provided an analysis of the Round I-III data. Primary data for round V was collected through statistically representative household surveys between the 5 - 25 April in all open and accessible formal camps identified by CCCM at the end of March. In total, 3,106 households were assessed across 36 camps in Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Missan, Ninewa and Sulaymaniyah governorates. A full list of camps per governorate can be found in Annex I.

Households in each camp were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error based on population figures generated by the CCCM Cluster and corroborated by camp managers.⁹ To mitigate selection bias, a point-based sampling was applied in the field. A grid of points was generated across the camps, from which points were randomly selected using GIS. Sampling maps were provided to the teams before deployment to the camps, from which the nearest household to each point was interviewed. Household-level interviews were conducted in Arabic by mixed teams of male and female enumerators,¹⁰ who entered data directly using Open Data Kit (ODK) software on hand-held devices. Data was uploaded on a daily basis by REACH Field Coordinators to be cleaned and analyzed. Feedback from the cleaning and preliminary analysis was shared with REACH Field Coordinators every day to support their morning briefing to field teams. The final raw data was cleaned to eliminate unexplained outliers.

Key informant interviews were conducted with Camp Manager to update camp overview information, and to triangulate household level findings of interest. Cleaned and anonymized data is held by the CCCM Cluster and is available for partners upon request.

Limitations

Due to security limitations and authorisation issues, formal camps in Anbar and Kirkuk were not assessed. Iraq-wide findings in this comparative overview therefore do not reflect the specific needs of IDPs residing in camps in these governorates.

The overall confidence level of 95% applies to those findings which pertain to the full sample. Any findings presented solely on subsets of the population – e.g. households who reported the intention to move – inevitably have a lower confidence level. In particular those findings which relate to a very small subset of the population should be treated as indicative only.

Governorate comparisons are weighted by camp population sizes. Some governorates only have one camp, as such outliers are more pronounced and should be taken into account when comparing governorates.

Comparative findings of camp profiling assessments in October 2014 and January 2015 are excluded from this comparative report as only five camps (Arbat IDP, Baharka, Bajed Kandala, Garmawa and Khanke) from this time period are still open. Subsequently, generalizations at the governorate or Iraq level would not have been possible.

⁹ For this assessment, a household unit is defined as consisting of one head of household and all individuals residing within the boundaries of the household sharing income and food – including family and non-family members.

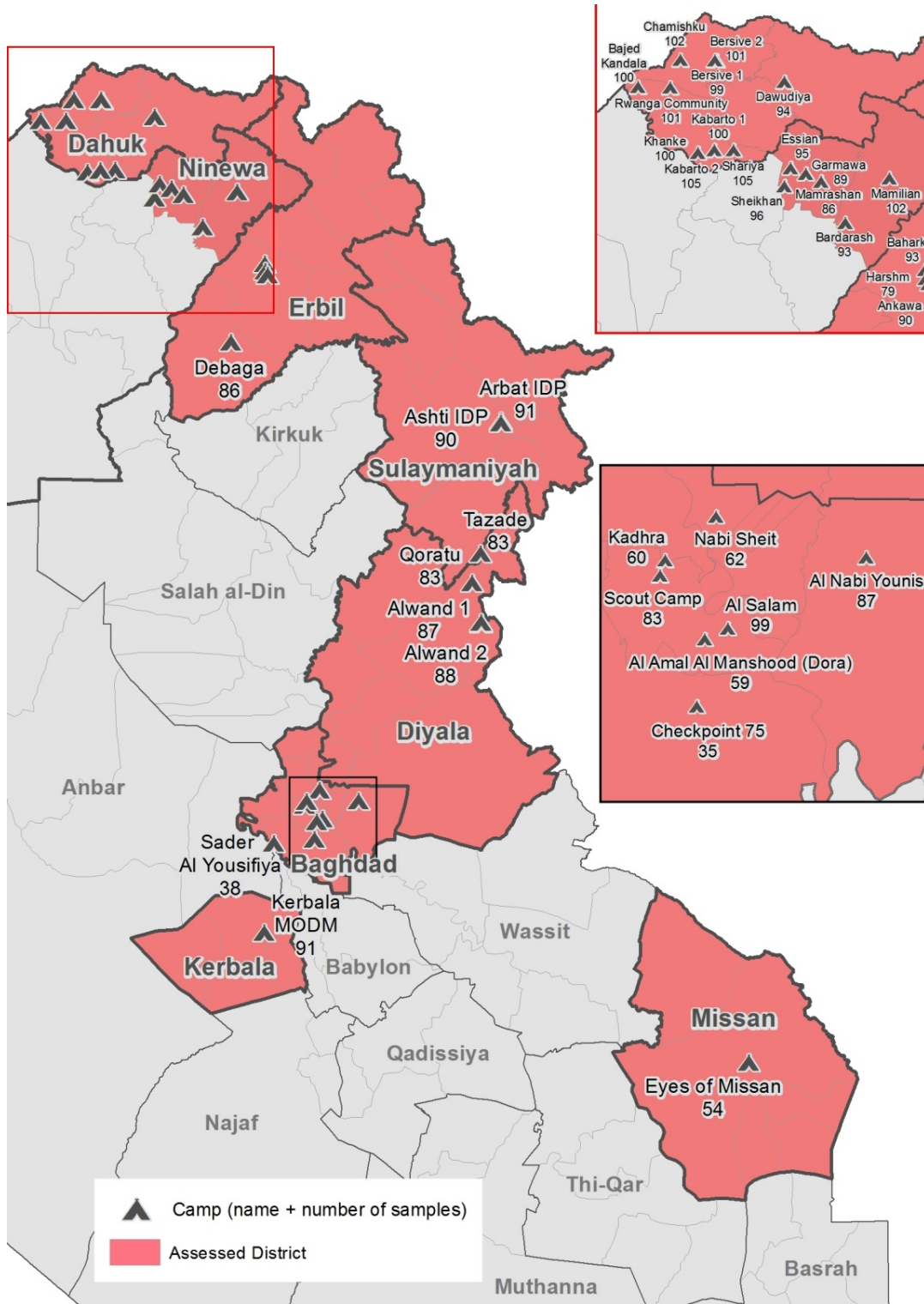
¹⁰ For the full questionnaire, please see annex II

GPS tracking of camp infrastructure in the Centre-South was not possible due to authorisation issues. Area calculations subsequently could not be determined and camp infrastructure mapping for the individual camp profiles component was not possible.

When reading this report and using findings presented herein, the reader should bear in mind that this assessment represents the responses given by beneficiaries. While REACH always endeavors to create an open dialogue with respondents in order to collect objective responses, the subjectivity and possibility of bias in responses should be taken into account.



Map 1: Assessed IDP locations across Iraq



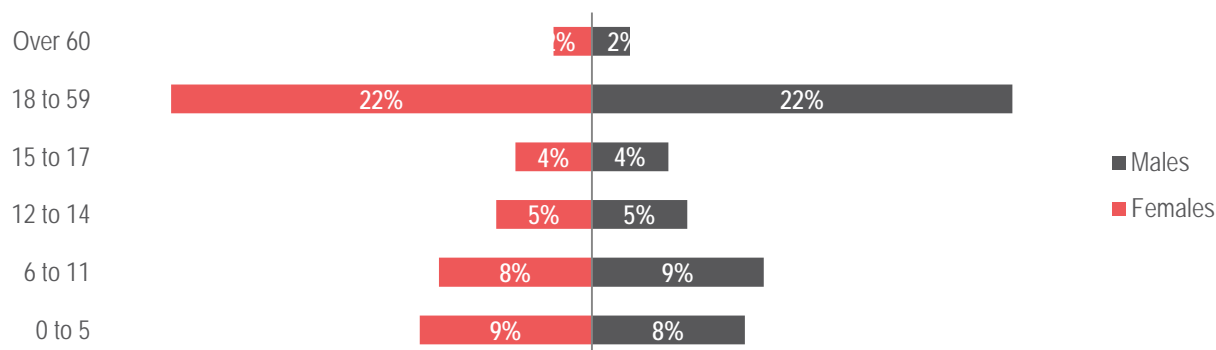
KEY FINDINGS

IDP Camp Population Profile

Demographics

The IDP camp population predominantly consists of minors (52%), with 17% below the age of five. Only 4% of the population is above the age of 60. This demographic profile varied little between governorates and since the previous assessment round. The average household size ranged between 6 in Baghdad to 9 in Dahuk, with a national average of 7. The majority of the households interviewed originated from Ninewa (84%), followed by Anbar (6%) and Salah Al-Din (6%). IDPs in camps in Dahuk, Ninewa, Missan, Kerbala and Erbil mostly originated from Ninewa. However the majority of IDPs in camps in Sulaymaniyah originated from Salah al-Din (83%), those in Baghdad from Anbar (80%) and IDPs in Diyala primarily came from elsewhere within their governorate (69%).¹¹

Figure 1: Demographic breakdown of IDP camp population across Iraq



The proportion of vulnerable individuals among the displaced population in camps has remained at similar levels to data captured in September and December 2015: overall, 3% of households reported a disabled family member, while 6% of individuals residing in IDP camps have chronic illness. However, of concern to households with pregnant and/or lactating women, chronically ill, or disabled individuals, **only 58% of all households across Iraq reported access to a consistent supply of medicines, with particularly low proportions reported in Baghdad (33%)**. In fact, the proportion of households reporting limited access to consistent medical supplies increased from 40% in September 2015 to 50% in April 2016.

Across Iraq, 7% of households were female headed: higher proportions of female headed households (11%) were found in Baghdad and Diyala, compared to 2% in Kerbala. **Female headed households were found to be particularly vulnerable as they were more likely to report no livelihood than their male-headed counterparts (21% compared to 11% respectively)** The majority of heads of household (91%) across IDP camps in Iraq are married, with 6% of households reported to be widowed.

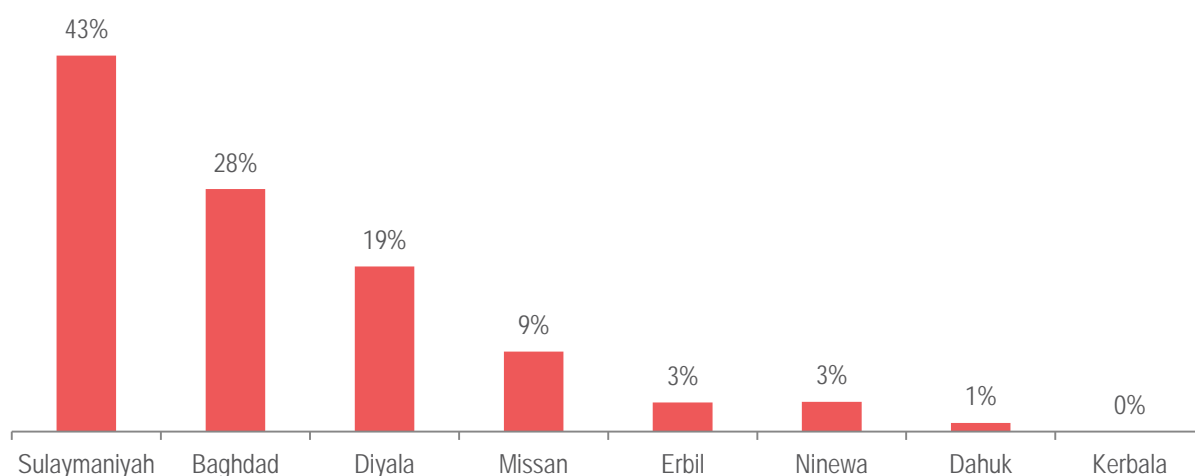
The overwhelming majority of IDP individuals (96%) in camps are registered as residents of the camps, with the same proportion reportedly registered with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM) or the Department of Displacement and Migration (DDM). The overall proportion of individuals missing civil documents has remained at

¹¹Findings triangulated with IOM DTM - <http://iomiraq.net/dtm-page>

12% across Iraq (compared to September 2015 figures). At the governorate level, **the highest proportion of IDPs missing civil documentation were found in camps in Kerbala (19%) and Erbil (17%)**. A lack of civil documentation can hinder access to humanitarian aid and legal assistance as well as access to livelihoods and public services, including public distribution services (PDS), an important source of food for many.

Across Iraq, the majority (93%) of displaced households in camps do not intend to move to a different location within the next three months. However, in Sulaymaniyah (43%), Baghdad (28%), and Diyala (19%), relatively high proportions of households reported the intention to move to a new location, constituting an increase of 19% in Baghdad compared to December 2015. Of the residents that reported the intention to move, 73% in Baghdad and 99% in Diyala plan to return to their area of origin while in Sulaymaniyah, 53% intend to move to a different location in the camp. Arbat IDP camp in Sulaymaniyah is currently undergoing reconstruction and households are being relocated to newly completed shelters as and when available, accounting for the relatively high proportions of households that reported the intention to move. The motivation to move location in the next three months was most often to have better access to essential services as reported by 44% of households, followed by the improvement of safety in intended destination (9%) and access to better shelters (7%).

Figure 2: Proportion of IDP households in camps intending to move to a different location in the next three months, by governorate

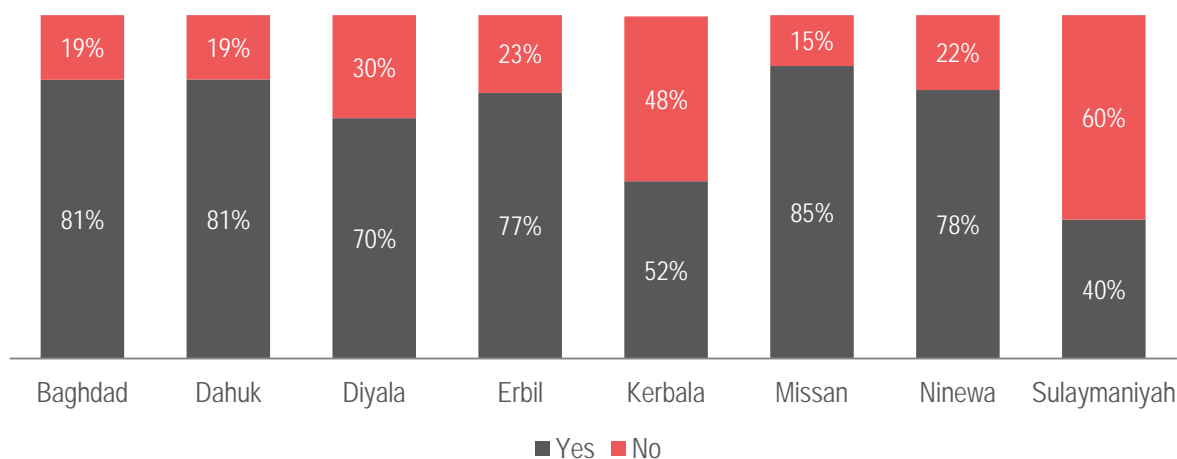


The proportion of IDPs residing in camps who reported that their movement entering and exiting the camp was somehow restricted (such as leaving identification at the gates with authorities, being given a deadline to leave and return) **has remained the same since December 2015** (6% across Iraq), but has significantly decreased since September 2015 (16%). Diyala reported the highest proportion of IDPs reporting movement restrictions (25%), followed by Sulaymaniyah (16%) and Ninewa (10%). At the camp-level, movement restrictions were reported by particularly high levels of respondents in Garmawa camp in Ninewa (43%) followed by Ashti IDP camp in Sulaymaniyah (26%). The core obstacles, as reported by respondents who reported a movement restriction, was being required to provide a specific reason to leave (24%), followed by handing over identification to camp authorities (17%).

Livelihoods

Across Iraq, IDP households in camps are becoming increasingly reliant on negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs as their displacement becomes further protracted. This includes a significant depletion of savings and increase in debt accumulation in northern Iraq compared to September 2015, which is largely related to an increasingly severe livelihoods situation due to limited access to employment opportunities¹². **The limited availability of financial resources has affected the ability of households to access basic services**, as reflected in the high proportions of households reporting an inability to afford medical treatment or education costs. One in three IDP households in camps reported that no household members earned an income in the 30 days preceding the assessment – a similar rate to that reported in previous rounds. Higher proportions of households with no income earners at all were found in Sulaymaniyah (60%), and Kerbala (48%) as shown in Figure 2. Similar to previous rounds, access to livelihoods was found to vary considerably by camp, with over half of IDPs in Arbat IDP camp (64%), Garmawa camp (58%) and Ashti IDP camp (54%) reporting that none of their household's members had earned an income in the 30 days prior to the assessment. High proportions were also reported in Kerbala MODM (48%), Qorato (40%) and Alwand 2 (38%).

Figure 3: Proportion of IDP camp households reporting at least one household member to be working in the 30 days preceding the assessment, by governorate.



A significant proportion of households continue to rely on humanitarian aid and temporary or low-income sources of livelihoods that provide little financial security and stability, further contributing to the vulnerability of financially insecure households: humanitarian aid (28%) was the most common form of livelihood source followed by unskilled labour (22%) and public security official positions (22%). As seen in Figure 3, unskilled labour was more commonly reported in Sulaymaniyah (42%) and Baghdad (39%) whereas public security official positions was more commonly reported in Dahuk (30%). Nearly half of the households in Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad relied significantly on humanitarian aid as an income source (45% and 42% of households respectively). **Across all camps in Iraq, 10% of IDP households reported to be entirely economically inactive,¹³ with the highest proportion in Garmawa camp in Ninewa (42%).** As may be expected, the average monthly income of households

¹² This finding mirrors a similar trend recorded REACH for IDPs residing out of camps. Full report available at:

http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_report_multi_cluster_needs_assessment_iii_july_2016.pdf

¹³ Someone who is economically inactive is defined as an individual who is not a member of the labour force and not actively looking for work. An individual with "no livelihood" is someone who is normally part of the labour force but is currently unemployed.

who were economically inactive (226,362 IQD) was significantly lower than those who reported access to livelihood sources (506,728 IQD). Higher proportions of female headed households (21%) reported being economically inactive than males (11%).

Figure 4: Proportion of households by primary livelihood source 30 days prior to assessment, by governorate

	Economically Inactive	Unskilled Labour	Public Sector	Public Security Official	Low skilled service	Pension	Government aid	Humanitarian aid
Baghdad	0%	39%	9%	15%	12%	10%	5%	42%
Dahuk	7%	16%	8%	30%	10%	6%	25%	34%
Diyala	14%	22%	8%	1%	15%	17%	9%	16%
Erbil	17%	27%	14%	17%	11%	11%	1%	1%
Kerbala	24%	27%	12%	14%	5%	9%	0%	0%
Missan	7%	22%	4%	19%	6%	7%	0%	4%
Ninewa	14%	24%	9%	18%	9%	6%	8%	16%
Sulaymaniyah	8%	42%	8%	4%	10%	4%	15%	45%

The protracted nature of displacement and limited access to livelihoods have resulted in IDP households engaging in various coping strategies in order to meet their basic needs. As seen in Figure 4, the most common reported coping strategies employed by households in the 30 days prior to the assessment was the accumulation of debt (47%), dependence on charitable donations (34%), and spending savings (27%). The proportion of households that reported the accumulation of debt has increased slightly to 47% since September 2015 (41%). At the same time, spending savings has decreased from 49% in September to 27% in April, suggesting the gradual depletion of resources. This finding is reflective of an overall trend as evidenced in the most recent REACH Multi Cluster Needs Assessment of IDPs Outside Camps¹⁴ which found that the proportion of IDP households relying on savings had decreased from 64% in June 2015 to 28% in April 2016. If these coping strategies continue to be adopted, an increasing number of households will be in critical need of assistance. Similar to income sources, livelihood coping mechanisms vary by governorate. Households in Diyala (52%) and Kerbala (49%) are more likely to spend savings whereas in the Northern governorates of Dahuk (56%), Ninewa (48%) and Sulaymaniyah (46%), households resorted to accumulating debt – potentially due to more prolonged displacement.

¹⁴ The Multi-cluster Needs Assessment of Internally Displaced Persons Outside of Camps (MCNA III) is available here: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_report_multi_cluster_needs_assessment_iii_july_2016.pdf

Figure 5: Livelihood-based coping strategies adopted by IDP households in month preceding assessment, by governorate

	Spent Savings	Support from friends/family	Selling Assets	Charitable Donations	Debt	Reduced Spending	Access to previous income
Baghdad	30%	32%	10%	34%	21%	1%	10%
Dahuk	28%	20%	24%	43%	56%	17%	4%
Diyala	52%	6%	10%	13%	16%	2%	8%
Erbil	25%	19%	16%	11%	36%	18%	8%
Kerbala	49%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Missan	20%	19%	0%	2%	20%	0%	0%
Ninewa	18%	19%	21%	23%	48%	17%	9%
Sulaymaniyah	18%	21%	29%	36%	46%	5%	31%

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Tents remain the predominant shelter type in IDP camps in Iraq, although variation was found at the governorate and camp level: overall 61% of shelters types across IDP camps in Iraq were tents on a cement base and 18% were caravans. This assessment found that caravans were most commonly used in Kerbala (100%), Missan (72%) and Diyala (56%) whereas tents on cement bases were most reported in Ninewa (96%) and Dahuk (66%). Tents on the ground were most commonly reported in Sulaymaniyah and Baghdad (54% and 51% respectively). Variation between shelter types can be seen in camps that fall within the same governorate, highlighting different levels of service provision in relation to shelter infrastructure. In Sulaymaniyah for example, all shelters in Arbat IDP camp were tents on the ground, whereas all shelters in Ashti IDP camps were tents on cement bases, the latter providing additional protection against flooding. Indeed 29% of households in Ashti reported temporary damage caused by flooding compared to 59% of households in Arbat camp.

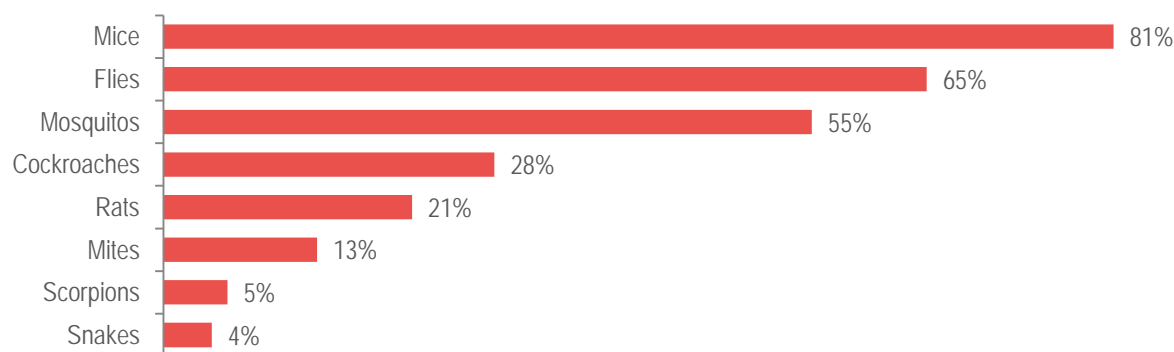
Figure 6: Shelter typologies, by governorate¹⁵

	Caravan	Tent on cement base	Tent on ground	Tent with brick walls	Permanent structure (bricks and cement)
Baghdad	34%	10%	51%	0%	5%
Dahuk	14%	66%	12%	8%	0%
Diyala	56%	16%	18%	11%	0%
Erbil	40%	30%	0%	0%	30%
Kerbala	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missan	72%	0%	28%	0%	0%
Ninewa	4%	96%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	0%	46%	54%	0%	0%

¹⁵ These findings were triangulated with the Camp Manager interview.

Across Iraq, **46% of shelters were observed to have gaps between flooring and external walling** – increasing the risk of shelters being exposed to vectors and flooding. Across all governorates the percentage of shelters with gaps decreased from 58% in December to 46% in April. However, high proportions were still reported in Baghdad (79%) and Erbil (78%). **Perhaps unsurprisingly, when households were asked if they had experienced vectors within their shelters, the vast majority reported their presence (98%).** Across Iraq, the three most reported type of vectors were mice (81%), flies (65%), and mosquitos (55%). With summer approaching, households with gaps in their shelters are more vulnerable to exposure to vector-borne diseases.

Figure 7: Households reporting presence of vectors, by type



Compared to data collected in September 2015, an increase in access to non-food items (NFIs) has been reported. Throughout all camps, 100% of households reported access to soap with no variation across the governorate or camp level. All IDP camp residents reported at least one blanket per person across Iraq, with Baghdad, Dahuk and Kerbala reporting 2 blankets per person. The majority of respondents (87%) reported to have at least one carpet per household although lower proportions were found in Sulaymaniyah (69%). Reported access to a stove or heater varied across governorates from 72% in Missan to 99% in Dahuk, although a significant increase in access to stoves or heaters was found in Arbat IDP camp (where 49% of households had access to stoves or heaters in September 2015, compared to 73% in April 2016). A high proportion of households (90% across Iraq) reported to have access to an air conditioner or a fan which is seen as essential for the summer months; although this proportion decreased to only 57% in Missan.

Figure 8: Proportion of IDP households with NFI items, by governorate

	At least one blanket per person	At least one carpet per household	At least 1 stove per household	At least 1 air conditioner per household
Baghdad	100%	92%	85%	73%
Dahuk	100%	90%	99%	96%
Diyala	100%	79%	74%	79%
Erbil	100%	84%	91%	76%
Kerbala	100%	99%	100%	100%
Missan	100%	96%	72%	57%
Ninewa	100%	84%	97%	83%
Sulaymaniyah	100%	69%	79%	92%

Food Security

Half of all IDP households reported using negative food coping strategies by IDP households in camps indicate that many are struggling to meet all their basic food needs or forego other needs to maintain food intake standards. This is corroborated by the fact that, while the overwhelming majority of IDP households reported acceptable Food Consumption Scores (98%), the top priority need cited by the vast majority of households (83%) across Iraq was food.

Average Food Consumption Scores (FCS) for most governorates ranged between 74 and 90, but were comparatively lower in Sulaymaniyah (68). Governorates that reported the highest proportion of borderline FCS were Diyala (8%), Erbil, Ninewa and Sulaymaniyah (all 3%), while the only governorate to report poor FCS was Sulaymaniyah (2%). Although no direct correlation was found in the data, it should be noted that households in Sulaymaniyah also reported the highest rates of unemployment and greatest reliance on unskilled labour as the primary livelihood source.¹⁶

The vast majority of households (92%) reported access to food assistance in the three months prior to the assessment, with lowest proportions reported in Sulaymaniyah (88%) and the highest in Erbil (97%). Nation-wide reported access to the Public Distribution System (PDS)¹⁷ has increased from 65% in September 2015 to 89% in April 2016, with households predominantly receiving half PDS rations (93%) on a weekly basis (91%). Particularly low proportions of access to PDS were reported in Erbil (40%) and Diyala (50%), especially in comparison to other governorates which ranged between 81% in Baghdad and 97% in Dahuk.

Despite high food consumption scores, the use of negative food coping strategies employed by households indicate that most IDP households living in camps across Iraq are struggling to meet all their basic food needs. Of those who reported coping strategies, the most common reported coping strategies were the consumption of cheaper food of lesser quality (51%), borrowing food or receiving help from friends or relatives (17%), and/or consuming smaller meals (12%). The type of coping strategies employed by households have remained similar to September and December assessments. Should the situation remain comparable, the use of negative coping strategies as well as a continued reliance on food assistance is likely to continue.

Figure 9: Coping strategies employed by households at least once a week, by governorate¹⁸

	Ate cheaper food	Borrowed food	Ate fewer meals	Ate smaller meals	Adults ate less	Reduced food for Females	Reduced food for Males
Baghdad	12%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	44%	15%	8%	9%	1%	1%	1%
Diyala	56%	13%	7%	16%	1%	1%	1%
Erbil	83%	27%	23%	24%	5%	5%	8%
Kerbala	37%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missan	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	69%	24%	20%	17%	4%	4%	4%
Sulaymaniyah	50%	25%	35%	10%	0%	0%	2%

¹⁶ Further, access to food assistance was least commonly reported in Sulaymaniyah (81%) alongside Missan. These findings could relate to the lower average FCS scores found in Sulaymaniyah and suggests that households in these camps may be less able to meet their most basic needs. Similar findings relating to food security in Sulaymaniyah were noted in the previous comparative report, suggesting ongoing programmatic gaps and a need for improved food assistance.

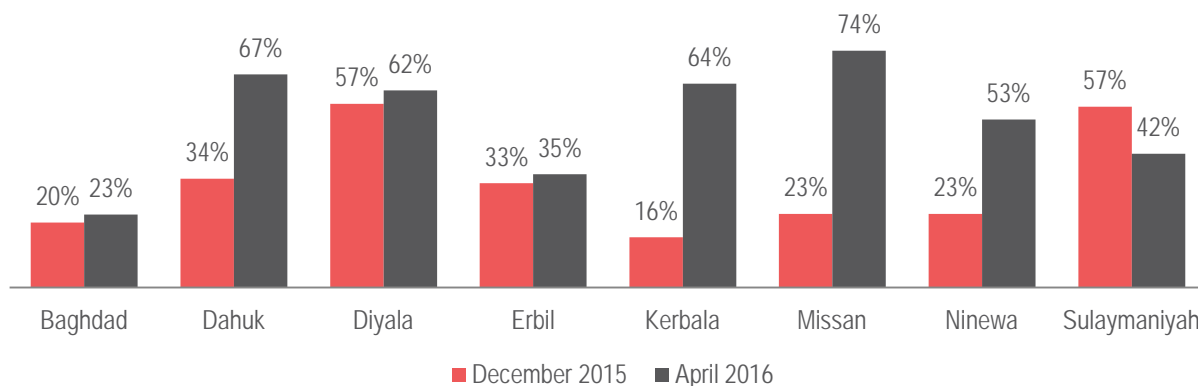
¹⁷ The Public Distribution System (PDS) is the monthly food ration for every Iraqi citizen provided which was introduced by the central government in 1991.

¹⁸ Kerbala and Missan removed as representation of only one camp provided as outliers.

Health

Medical supplies and healthcare provision are a primary need across all camps as households are increasingly less able to afford basic needs, including medical treatment. Across all accessible IDP camps of Iraq, 55% of households reported requiring healthcare treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, representing an increase of 33% compared to September 2015. Of this population requiring healthcare, 38% reported facing difficulties in accessing the healthcare required. When asked what types of difficulties the individual faced, 78% of households reported that the cost of healthcare was too high, 34% had insufficient funds to purchase medicine and 24% reported that no medicine was available at the hospital. This is reflective of an overall trend as evidenced in the most recent REACH Multi Cluster Needs Assessment of IDPs Outside Camps¹⁹, which found the by far most reported barrier to healthcare were the costs associated to accessing services, reported by 81% of those who had problems when trying to access healthcare services since displacement that the proportion of IDP households. This finding is further underscored by the compounding impact of depletion of savings and increasing debt, reducing the purchasing power of households.

Figure 10: Proportion of households requiring medical treatment in past 30 days since December 2015, by governorate



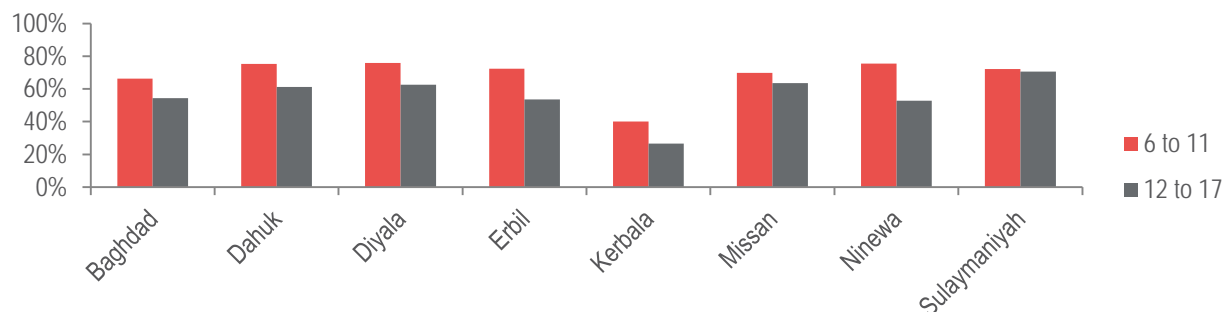
Across Iraq, 4% of IDP individuals living in camps are pregnant and/or lactating, with the highest proportions reported in Ninewa (27%) while other governorates ranged between 7% in Missan and 24% in Sulaymaniyah. A concerning increase of pregnant and/or lactating women not accessing any obstetric care was found in Baghdad (59%) compared to September 2016 (10%).

Education

Nearly three-quarters (74%) of IDP children aged 6-11 residing in IDP camps in Iraq are attending formal education, but attendance rates are lowest in the Centre-Southern governorates: camps in Baghdad reported the lowest proportion of children aged 6-11 attending formal education (66%) with particularly low rates in Al Amal Al Manshood (Dora) Camp (56%). Older children, especially girls, are least likely to attend formal education: only 52% of boys and 40% of girls 12-17 attend formal education inside the camp across Iraq. The lowest proportions were reported in Kerbala, with only 27% of children aged 12-17 attending formal education facilities. Baghdad similarly reported lower proportions (54%) of children 12-17 attending school with only 38% attending school in Al Amal Al Manshood (Dora) Camp.

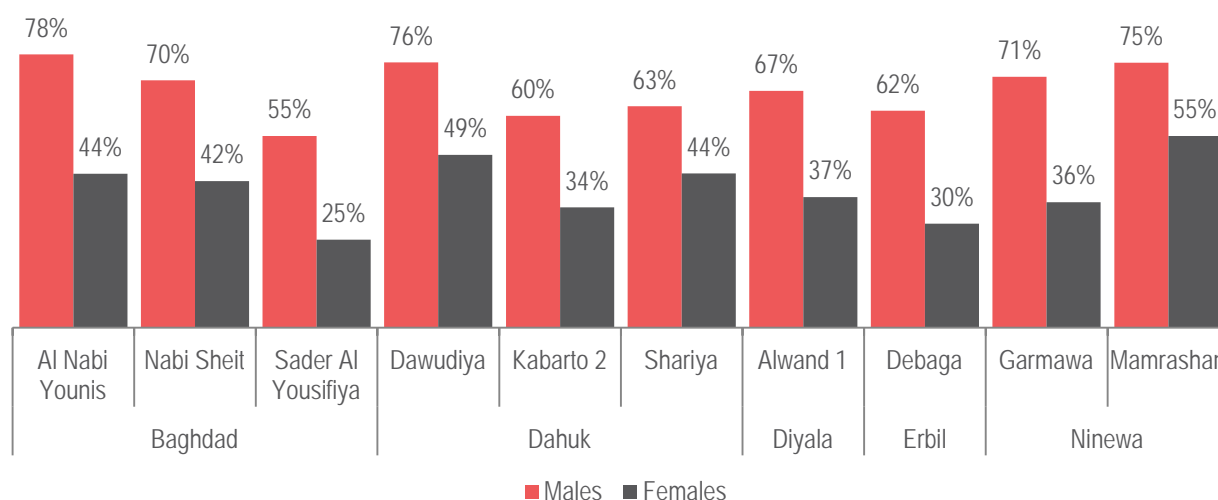
¹⁹ Findings triangulated with REACH Multi-cluster Needs Assessment of Internally Displaced Persons Outside of Camps (MCNA III) – available here: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_report_multi_cluster_needs_assessment_iii_july_2016.pdf

Figure 11: Rate (%) of attendance in formal education inside and outside camps, by age group and governorate



A number of camps reported particularly high differences between male and female attendance rates of children aged 12-17. As seen in Figure 12, the most significant difference was found in Garmawa camp in Ninewa as 71% of boys aged 12-17 were attending school compared to 36% of girls, representing a gap of 36%. This was followed by Al Nabi Younis in Baghdad where a gap of 34% was reported (78% of boys aged 12-17 were attending school compared to 44% of girls). Considering that nearly half the total IDP population in Iraq is under the age of 18, significant efforts should be undertaken to ensure that children have access to education.

Figure 12: Proportion of males and females aged 12-17 attending school



Among households with children who do not attend school, the predominant reason reported across was that school was deemed unnecessary (48%). However, as seen in Figure 10, the reasons for non-attendance varied by governorate. The distance to schools was a key barrier in camps without any schools (Eyes of Missan - 49% - and Kerbala MODM - 50%). In Sulaymaniyah, 67% of households reported an inability to afford education related costs as a key barrier to education attendance followed by 25% in Baghdad and 23% in Erbil. The majority of households with out of school children in Baghdad (53%), Dahuk (54%) and Ninewa (38%) reported that school was unnecessary for their children. **Households that reported children not attending school are 2.5 times more likely to report no livelihood as their income source.** Particular attention should therefore be paid to households that reported costs as a key barrier to education.

Figure 13: Reasons for non-attendance reported by households with at least one non attending child, by governorate

	School Distance	Costs	Working	Customs	Unnecessary
Baghdad	9%	25%	0%	31%	53%
Dahuk	4%	2%	15%	0%	54%
Diyala	2%	15%	16%	31%	10%
Erbil	6%	23%	6%	10%	18%
Kerbala	49%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Missan	50%	17%	17%	0%	0%
Ninewa	9%	4%	12%	4%	38%
Sulaymaniyah	0%	67%	0%	11%	10%

Water and Sanitation

In southern governorates, clear programmatic gaps exist in relation to water and sanitation services, compared to the North, with issues varying per camp. Across IDP camps in Iraq, over half (58%) of assessed households' primary drinking water source was a connection inside the home to a private water storage tank. Greater reliance on different water sources was found in Diyala where 51% of shelters have connections inside the home to a private water storage and the remaining 49% of households depended on shared water points outside shelters. In Sulaymaniyah governorate, 100% of households relied on shared water points outside shelters.

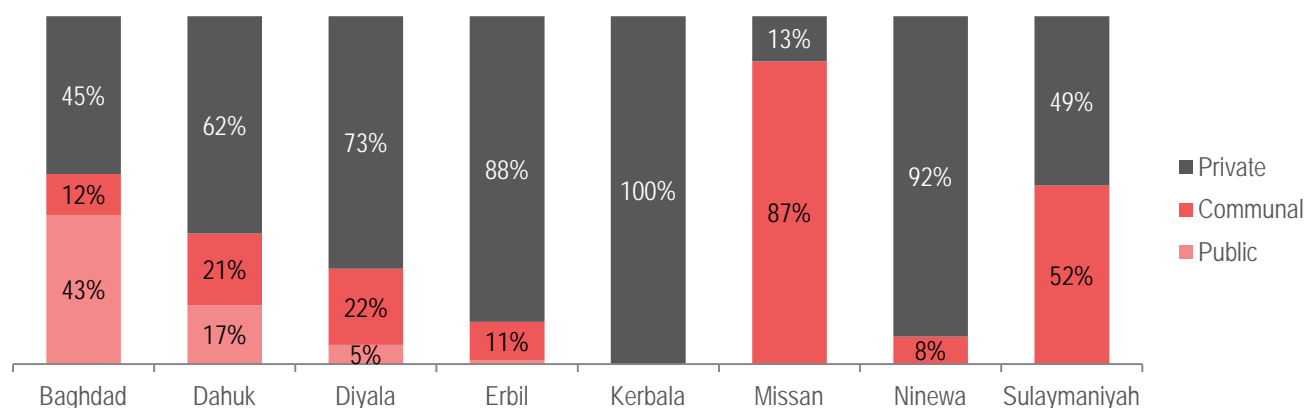
Figure 14: Reported primary source for drinking water, by governorate

	Connection inside the home to collective water storage	Connection inside the home to private water storage	Water tap outside the shelter (communal)	Open Well	Other	Purchased from shop
Baghdad	7%	64%	27%	0%	0%	1%
Dahuk	6%	72%	22%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	21%	30%	49%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	90%	4%	2%	3%	0%	0%
Kerbala	24%	13%	45%	0%	16%	1%
Missan	31%	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

A small proportion of households (7%) reported to have no access to water for 24 consecutive hours in the 30 days preceding the assessment, with the highest proportions reported in Kerbala (14%) and Diyala (12%). Overall, Gaps in water service provision were most commonly reported by households with private connections inside the home (31%), shared water points outside of shelters (27%) and shared water points inside shelters (25%).

Overall, IDP households residing in Baghdad, Missan and Sulaymaniyah reported the lowest access to private latrines, exposing residents to potential protection and privacy concerns. Access to private latrines and bathing places varied significantly across governorates: overall 70% of IDP households in camps had access to private latrines, 19% shared and 12% public. Kerbala (100%), Ninewa (92%) and Erbil (88%) reported the highest proportion of access to private latrines. The lowest reported access to private latrines was found in Sulaymaniyah (49%), Baghdad (45%) and Missan (13%)

Figure 15: Proportion of households with private, shared and public latrines, by governorate



For households accessing public or shared latrines only 53% reported latrines to be lockable on the inside, raising potential protection concerns due to a lack of privacy. Variation in the proportion of households reporting lockable latrines was found across governorates, most commonly present in Baghdad (98%) and Missan (98%), followed by Sulaymaniyah (88%) and Diyala (76%), and least commonly in Dahuk (41%). In addition, the proportion of shared and public latrines with functioning lighting also varied greatly across all governorates. Higher proportions of households reporting functioning lighting were found in Erbil (100%), Baghdad (98%) and Missan (98%) with lower rates in Ninewa (63%), Sulaymaniyah (32%) and Dahuk (30%).

The majority of governorates across Iraq (77%) relied on solid waste to be collected from their shelters while 22% disposed of waste in shared bins. However, in Missan (24%) and Baghdad (11%), higher proportions of households were resorting to burning waste. Of particular concern is Sader Al Yousifiya camp where 42% of camp residents are throwing rubbish in the streets, 37% of camp residents are burning rubbish, and 21% are throwing them in an open rubbish pit, raising concerns about the spread of disease. No solid waste disposal system is in place in Sader Al Yousifiya.

CCCM

The representativeness of coordination structures in camps is still widely considered to be lacking by IDPs across camps in Iraq, with significant proportions of households across all governorates perceiving that their needs are not represented within existing camp committees. The majority (98%) of households reported an awareness of IDP committees within the camps, with a 20% increase in the perception that committees are elected – from 29% in December to 49% in April. However, particularly low proportions of camp residents perceived committees to be elected by the camp population in Baghdad (18%), Missan (26%) and Sulaymaniyah (34%). The majority of camp residents reported knowing of a complaints mechanism through raising grievances with camp management (88%) or

through a complaints box (3%), while 9% reported no known complaints mechanism. Despite a notable increase in the proportion of households that reported complaints mechanisms (88%) were being acted upon since September 2015 (53%), discrepancies between the responsiveness of complaint mechanisms were found between governorates. **Only 55% of households in Sulaymaniyah felt that their complaints were acted upon, compared to 85% of households in Baghdad.** The availability of information about registration (74%) and information on assistance (75%) has remained at similar levels to September while the availability of legal information has increased from 40% in September to 68% in April.

Overall, the percentage of households aware of accessible fire preparedness items was very low. Across Iraq, 26% of households were aware of accessible fire extinguishers in the camp, with higher proportions in Erbil (44%) and Ninewa (43%). Awareness of fire-fighting buckets (4%) and fire blankets (12%) was also low. For households who reported awareness of fire-extinguishers, the majority (70% across Iraq) knew how to use them. Access to and the availability of fire preparedness items will become more pertinent in the summer months when the risk of fires increases due to hot and dry weather conditions.

Priority Needs

IDPs residing in camps in Iraq were asked to cite their top three priority needs to be addressed. As seen in Figure 12, **immediate priority needs are food (87%), access to livelihood opportunities (32%) and the provision of medical care (31%).** This ties in with a broader trend in Iraq, in which IDPs in camp and non-camp settings are struggling to meet their basic needs and are resorting to negative livelihood and food-related coping strategies, such as the consumption of cheaper food and the accumulation of debt in order to make ends meet.²⁰ With the majority of assessed IDP households reporting no intention to move within the foreseeable future, access to livelihoods remains a key challenge in the medium to longer-term.

Figure 16: Priority needs, as reported by households, by governorate

	Education	Employment	Food	Medical care	Psychosocial support	Shelter Support	Water	Sanitation
Baghdad	3%	25%	60%	30%	1%	7%	2%	10%
Dahuk	3%	24%	93%	29%	3%	16%	3%	9%
Diyala	21%	31%	84%	60%	13%	19%	11%	2%
Erbil	7%	50%	75%	40%	24%	22%	0%	1%
Kerbala	26%	56%	52%	0%	0%	0%	15%	5%
Missan	46%	70%	39%	2%	2%	4%	0%	0%
Ninewa	5%	43%	88%	34%	11%	19%	1%	4%
Sulaymaniyah	24%	46%	86%	32%	1%	10%	2%	9%

²⁰ Findings triangulated with REACH Multi-cluster Needs Assessment of Internally Displaced Persons Outside of Camps (MCNA III) – available here: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_irq_report_multi_cluster_needs_assessment_iii_july_2016.pdf

Conclusion

The purpose of this comparative assessment was to provide updated information on developments, needs and gaps in all IDP camps across Iraq in order to inform the planning of a more effective humanitarian response. Where possible, this assessment also sought to provide comparative, longitudinal analysis to highlight the evolving needs of IDPs residing in camp settings.

In the short to mid-term, the provision of health care, food assistance and WASH services were identified as priority needs. Access to healthcare is a growing need across Iraq with households increasingly struggling to afford and access medical supplies. The proportion of households that reported needing healthcare treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment has increased since September, with a **significant proportion of households who accessed healthcare reporting that the cost of healthcare was too high to afford.** This inability of households to afford medical treatment is likely reflective of protracted displacement and the limited access to livelihoods. As such, the provision of additional medical supplies alongside healthcare for pregnant and/or lactating women and chronically ill individuals should be a priority intervention in the short-term. Despite high Food Consumption Scores (FCS), the use of negative food coping strategies employed by households indicate that many IDP households living in camps across Iraq are struggling to meet all their basic food needs or forego other needs to maintain food intake standards. Considering that the reported coping strategies have remained similar to September and December assessments, the use of these strategies as well as the continued reliance on food assistance is likely to continue. As such, food assistance or conditional cash assistance to facilitate purchasing power will need to match these needs.

In addition, in **southern governorates, clear short-term programmatic gaps exist in relation to water and sanitation services due to a higher reliance on public or shared latrines and inconsistency in solid waste management,** particularly in Sader Al Yousifiya. In particular targeted WASH interventions should be undertaken to improve the regularity and efficiency of waste removal in specific camps.

In the long term, if households continue to engage in exhaustive livelihoods coping strategies, the subsequent depletion of resources will have a severe, long-term multi-sectoral impact. The current inability to meet needs due to a lack of financial resources can already be seen in the high proportions of households reporting an inability to afford medical treatment, food, or education costs. Without increased assistance or greater access to livelihoods opportunities, households are likely to become increasingly reliant on negative coping strategies to meet their basic needs. In geographical terms, comparisons to previous assessments indicate that households in northern governorates (Dahuk, Erbil, Ninewa, Sulaymaniyah) are increasingly less likely to spend savings but instead resort to more severe coping strategies, such as the accumulation of debt. In contrast IDPs in camps in southern governorates (Baghdad, Diyala, Kerbala) are currently more likely to spend savings; however, once these savings are depleted this will likely lead to higher propensity of debt accumulation, similar to the Northern governorates.

As such, **increased livelihoods programming to mitigate against the depletion of financial resources at the disposal of IDP households in camps is essential.** Livelihood assistance should be considered with particular attention paid to IDP households who fall within a low-income threshold, rely on temporary forms of income or are economically inactive. In addition, female headed households should be taken into consideration as they are more likely to report being economically inactive than their male-headed counterparts.

Annex I: Assessed Camps

Governorate	Camp Name	Assessed (Yes/No)	Sample Size
Anbar	Al-Battraa	x	-
Anbar	Alkhaldiya city centre	x	-
Anbar	Al-Khalidiya semi-permanent camp	x	-
Anbar	Alankur camp	x	-
Anbar	Al-Qasir Camp	x	-
Anbar	Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp ²¹	x	-
Anbar	Bezabize Central Camp ²²	x	-
Anbar	7 Kilo	x	-
Baghdad	Al Amal Al Manshood (Dora)	✓	59
Baghdad	Al-Amal	x	-
Baghdad	Al Jamea'a	x	-
Baghdad	Al Nabi Younis	✓	87
Baghdad	Al Salam	✓	99
Baghdad	Al Yusifiya	x	-
Baghdad	Check Point 75	✓	35
Baghdad	Gazaliya	x	-
Baghdad	Kadhra	✓	60
Baghdad	Latifiya 3	x	-
Baghdad	Nabi Sheit	✓	62
Baghdad	Sader Al Yousifiya	✓	38
Baghdad	Scout Camp	✓	83
Baghdad	Shooting Camp	x	-
Dahuk	Bajed Kandala	✓	100
Dahuk	Bersive 1	✓	99
Dahuk	Bersive 2	✓	101
Dahuk	Chamishku	✓	102
Dahuk	Dawudiya	✓	94
Dahuk	Kabarto 1	✓	100
Dahuk	Kabarto 2	✓	105
Dahuk	Khanke	✓	100
Dahuk	Rwanga Community	✓	101
Dahuk	Shariya	✓	105
Diyala	Alwand 1	✓	87
Diyala	Alwand 2	✓	88
Diyala	Qoratu	✓	83
Diyala	Tazade	✓	83
Erbil	Ankawa 2	✓	90
Erbil	Baharka	✓	93
Erbil	Debaqa	✓	86

²¹Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp Infrastructure map can be found [here](#):

²²Bezabize Central Camp Infrastructure map can be found [here](#):

Erbil	Harshm	✓	79
Kerbala	Kerbalah MODM	✓	91
Kirkuk	Laylan IDP	x	-
Kirkuk	Nazrawa	x	-
Kirkuk	Yahyawa	x	-
Missan	Eyes of Missan	✓	54
Ninewa	Bardarash	✓	93
Ninewa	Essian	✓	95
Ninewa	Garmawa	✓	89
Ninewa	Mamilian	✓	102
Ninewa	Mamrashan	✓	86
Ninewa	Sheikhan	✓	96
Salah al-Din	Al-Hwesh	x	-
Salah al-Din	Al-Hardania	x	-
Salah al-Din	Al-Iraq Al-Muahad	x	-
Sulaymaniyah	Arbat IDP	✓	87
Sulaymaniyah	Ashti IDP	✓	88



Annex II: Questionnaire

IRAQ - April 2016										
	GPS location	N		E		Governorate		Name of Camp		
A GENERAL - Basic Information										
	When were you first displaced?				When did you arrive to this camp?					
	What governorate in Iraq were you living in before your displacement?				What district in Iraq were you living in before your displacement?					
	Type of shelter?				How many shelters does your household occupy?					
B CCCM										
-	Are you aware of an IDP committee present in the camp?						Yes	No		
	Yes	Has the committee been elected by the camp population?					Yes	No		
-	Is there a women's representation group that can influence camp management?						Yes	No		
-	Is there a complaints mechanism for you to raise issues about your conditions or assistance?	Yes, personal contact with camp authorities	Yes, personal contact with external body	Yes, anonymous reporting			None			
-	If there is a complaints mechanism, do you feel issues raised are acted upon?						Yes	No		
-	Have you received sufficient information about the following?	Registration/documentation procedures?	Legal Rights?	Available Assistance?						
C Fire Safety										
-	What fire preparedness items are accessible in this camp?	Fire Extinguishers (4kg powder or Co2)	Fire Buckets	Fighting	Fire blanket (HH)	Smoke Detector and 9 volt battery (HH)	First aid kit (small-HH)			
-	Do you know how to use fire extinguishers?						Yes	No		
-	Are there any exposed or broken electrical cables in the shelter?						Yes	No		
D HH demographics										
	Please give me the number (including yourself) in each age/gender group for all members at this site?		0-2	3-5	6-11	12-14	15-17	18-59	60 +	
		Male								
		Female								
	What is the gender of the head of household?							Male	Female	
	What is the age of the head of household?									
	What is the marital status of the head of household?			Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed			
E HH Intentions										
	Do you intend to move to a different location in the next 3 months?						Yes	No		
	Where do you intend to move to?	Another Camp	Within the same district - out of camp	Same governorate, but different district, out of camp		To another governorate in the KRI	To another governorate - not area of origin			

		Return Home	Other		
Why do you intend to leave?	Cost of living is too high in this location	To be closer to family	Better employment opportunities in intended destination	Safety Concerns in this area	Weather conditions
	Better access to essential services	Better shelter conditions	Improvement of safety in intended destination Other		
Are you expecting any family members to join you in the camp in the next three months?				Yes	No
Which family members are you expecting?	Spouse	Child(ren)	aunt/uncle	parent	grandparent
	Cousin				
E WASH					
How does your household store water?	Tank	Jerry Can	Bucket	Other:	
	Bowl	Jug			
Currently, what is your household's primary source of drinking water?	Connection inside the home to collective water storage	Water tap outside the shelter (shared)	Open well	Other:	
	Connection inside the home to private water storage	Purchased from shop	River or spring		
What source of water do you use for household purposes (cooking, washing, toilet, etc.?)	Connection inside the home to collective water storage	Water tap outside the shelter (shared)	Open well	Other:	
	Connection inside the home to private water storage	Purchased from shop	River or spring		
How many liters of water does your HH collect and use each day	Over the last 30 days, how many days (24 hours in turn) did you spend without access to water?				
What is the main method of waste disposal for your household?	Collected by municipality	Rubbish Pit		Throw in street / open space	
	Shared garbage bin	Burning		Other:	
How frequently is solid waste disposed from the site?	Public Latrines	Shared Latrines	Private latrines	No latrines	
What types of functional latrines do you have access to?				Yes	No
Shared/Public	Are shared or public latrines separate for men and women?			Yes	No
Shared/Public	Are shared or public latrine doors lockable from the inside?			Yes	No
Shared/Public	Do shared or public latrines have functioning lighting?			Yes	No
What types of functional showers do you have access to?	Public showers	Shared showers	Private showers	No showers	
Shared/Public	Are shared or public showers separate for men and women?			Yes	No
Shared/Public	Are shared or public showers doors lockable from the inside?			Yes	No

Shared/Public	Do shared or public showers have functioning lighting?				Yes	No
F EDUCATION						
What type of education are your children receiving?		Formal education inside camp		Formal education outside camp		No education
Yes		Ages 6-11 Male	Ages 6-11 Female	Ages 12-14 Male	Ages 12-14 Female	Ages 15-17 Male / Ages 15-17 Female
How many children (6-17) in your household are currently attending formal education inside the camp?						
How many children (6-17) in your household are currently attending formal education outside the camp?						
How many children between the ages of 6-17 are attending informal education inside or outside the camp?						
If any of your children do not attend school, what are the reasons?						
No education	Cannot afford to pay for tuition/cost (textbook, etc.)		Schools lack a suitable curriculum, certification, or trained teachers		Early marriage / Missed too much to make up	
	No space in school/school did not answer/unable to register		Children need to stay at home and assist the family with household chores		Recently or continuous movement to other location/s / Children must beg	
	Schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture)		Children need to work		Newly arrived / Traumatized	
	Customs/tradition		Security situation/Insecurity		Disability / Unnecessary	
	Other:					
G Protection						
Has anyone in your household, including yourself experienced restrictions on the freedom to entry and exit the camp in day light within the past month?				Yes	No	
What are the restriction elements that you are facing?	Giving ID cards to the gate authorities		Time frame - deadline to leave and return		Need to provide a specific reason to leave (e.g.. Job, hospital, school) / Moving outside the camp in emergencies at night	
	None		Other			
How many times did this occur in the last month?	one time	2 times	3 times	4-5 times	more than 6 times	
How many of the households' members with you in the current location fall into the following categories?						
Unaccompanied/ Separated child			pregnant			
Suffer from a chronic illness			lactating			
Disability (mental/physical)						
H CFS						
Do any of your children between the ages of 3-17 have access to and attend a CFS inside the camp?				Yes	No	
How many of your children attend?		How many days a month do they attend?				
I Documentation						

Have any members of your household lost any of these civil documents?	Passport	Food ration card	marriage certificate	guardianship certificate	
	ID card	Information card	divorce certificate	trusteeship certificate (Qaemoma)	
	Citizenship certificate	birth certificate	death certificate	inheritance deed	
	graduation / school certificate	driver license	Not missing any of these documents		
How many individuals in your current shelter are registered with MODM?					
J HEALTH					
-	How many children under the age of 5 have been vaccinated by polio?			Yes	No
-	How many children under 18 years have had diarrhea in last two weeks?				
-	Do pregnant or lactating women visit obstetric or antenatal care?			Yes	No
-	For pregnant, lactating, chronically ill, or disabled members, do they have access to consistent supply of essential medicine?			Yes	No
-	Has a member of your household required healthcare treatment in the past 30 days?			Yes	No
Yes	Did you seek professional medical treatment when that happened?			Yes	No
Yes	If yes, then where did you receive this treatment?	Public hospital/clinic	Private hospital/clinic	NGO clinic	Other:
Yes	If yes, did the member(s) experience any problems in accessing the healthcare needed?			Yes	No
Yes	Which of the following problems did members of the household experience in accessing the needed healthcare?				
	Cost of healthcare was too high		No medicine available at hospital		
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at hospital		No medicine available at pharmacy		
	Did not get access to qualified health staff at public health clinic		No medicine available at public health clinic		
	Insufficient funds to purchase medicine		No transport available		
	Language barrier		No treatment available for my disease at the public health clinic		
	Medical staff refused treatment without any explanation		No treatment available for the problem at the hospital		
	Problems with civil documents		Public health clinic did not provide referral		
	Public health clinic not open		The treatment center was too far away		
Other					
K FOOD					
	Did your household receive any food assistance (not PDS) in the past 3 months?			Yes	No
Yes	Where are food sources obtained?				
	Government	Local NGO/Charity		Other:	
	International NGO	Red cross or Red crescent			
	UN	Local community			
	Which type of food assistance has your HH received?			Voucher	In Kind
	How regularly do you receive food assistance?		Once	Twice	Regularly (once every month)
When was the last time you received this food assistance?		Less than a week	Between 1- 4 weeks ago	Between 1-2 months ago	More than two months ago
Did your household have access to PDS (public distribution assistance System) in the past 3 months?					
Yes	How many times have you received this PDS? [Teams: must ask to see PDS card]		Once	Twice	Three or more
	When was the last time you received this PDS?		Less than a week	Between 1- 4 weeks ago	Between 1-2 months ago



Was the last ration a full or half ration?		Full ration	Half ration
Do you have access to markets inside the camp or within walking distance?		Yes	No
Over the last 7 days, how many days did you consume the following foods?			
CEREALS OR TUBERS (bread, pasta, wheat flour, rice, bulgur; potato, sweet potato)		MILK & DAIRY PRODUCTS (milk, cheese, etc.)	
PULSES, NUTS & SEEDS (beans, chickpeas, lentils, etc.)		EGGS	
VEGETABLES (tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage)		OIL & FATS	
FRUITS (apples, oranges, bananas, etc.)		SWEETS (Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, etc.)	
MEAT OR FISH (red meat and chicken - including the internal organs; fish, seafood)		SPICES & CONDIMENTS	
During the last 7 days, on how many days did your household do any of the following in order to cope with lack of food			
Eat cheaper food that is not as good as normal		Men eat less so women and small children can eat	
Borrowed food or received help from friends or relatives		Sent household members to eat elsewhere	
Eaten less meals a day than normal		Sent adult household members to beg	
Eaten smaller amounts of food than normal at meals		Sent children household members to beg	
Adults eat less so younger children can eat		Household members gathered food that was thrown away	
Women eat less so men and small children can eat		Other:	
J NFI (Basic Needs/Non Food Items)			
Has your household received NFI and/or shelter assistance in the last 3 months?		Yes	No
Did you receive Kerosene?		Yes	No
What non-food items does the household have?	jerry can	wash basin	blanket
	cooking pot	mat	knife
	mattress		tarp
Does the household have access to soap?		Yes	No
Do you have access to a fan or air-conditioning for the summer?		Yes	No
Do you have access to a heater or stove for the winter?		Yes	No
Does your shelter keep you warm in the winter?		Yes	No
Does your shelter keep you cool in the summer?		Yes	No
K Shelter			
Was there any presence of vectors in your accommodation in the past month?		Yes	No
-	(Observable) Flooring meets external wall to avoid vectors to come into the shelter (for vector control)	Yes	No
Have you made any own improvement (not using materials from assistance) for your shelter since you arrived in the camp?		Yes	No
Yes	How much in total (IQD) did you spent on improving your shelter since arriving in the camp?		
	Was this shelter improvement made within the past three months?		
	If made more than 3 months ago, has the improvement remained in a good condition?		
Has your household experienced any flooding to the shelter in the past three months?		Yes	No
Did it cause permanent or temporary damage?			
-	Is there any secondary cover for the roof?	Yes	No



L Livelihoods			
How many Iraqi Dinars did you spend on food in the last 30 days			IQD
How many Iraqi Dinars did you spend on shelter in the last 30 days?			IQD
How many Iraqi Dinars did you spend on education in the last 30 days?			IQD
How many Iraqi Dinars did you spend on medical care in the last 30 days?			IQD
Have any members of your household earned an income in the last month?		Yes	No
How many household members earned an income in the last month?			
Please add up the total number of days worked by each household member			
What was your household's total income from the past 30 days?			IQD
What was your household's primary livelihood source over the last 30 days? (Select a maximum of three)	Economically inactive	Subsistence agriculture/livestock	Self-employed (commercial business owner)
	Commercial agriculture (large scale production)	Unskilled agricultural labour	Public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration)
	Smallholder agriculture/livestock	Casual unskilled labour (construction)	Public security official (military, police, etc.)
	Low skilled service industry (no formal education required; e.g.. Driver, cleaner)	Skilled service industry (apprenticeship required i.e. trade skills, e.g. plumber, etc.)	Highly skilled service industry (degree required, e.g.. Doctor, nurse, engineer, finance, etc.)
	Gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends	Pension from government	Governmental aid
	Humanitarian aid	Other (specify)	
Did the household engage in any of the following activities to support themselves? (If yes, which ones)	Spent savings	Sold household assets (jewelry, phone, furniture, etc.)	Sent adult household members to beg
	Bought food on credit or borrowed money to buy food	Sold productive goods/assets (sewing machine, tools/machinery, car, livestock, etc.)	Sent children household members to beg
	Spent less money on other needs (e.g.. education/health)	Taken jobs that are high risk, illegal and/or socially degrading	Other:
M Priority Needs			
What are your top 3 priority needs? (Do not read out the list)	Civil documentation	Medical Care	Sanitation
	Education for children	Psychosocial Support	Vocational training
	Employment	Shelter Support	Footwear
	Food	Water	Clothing
	Learn local language	Registration	Summerization Kits
N Contact Details			
Are you prepared to provide your details so that REACH Initiative can contact you in the future by telephone to take part in other assessments about your area of origin?		Full name and telephone number of participant	

