

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq

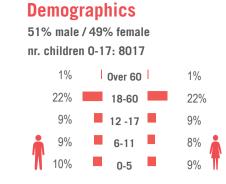
Summary

Essian IDP camp opened on 22/12/2014 as a formal site for internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had settled in the area. The main area of origin of the resident IDPs is Sinjar, Ninewa Governorate.

Primary data was collected through household surveys from 12 - 14/01/2015. Additional information from camp managers, marked (*) is correct as of 13/01/2014.

Camp Overview

Camp management: Duhok Governorate Camp population:* 14,649 Individuals Accommodation:* 3003 tents Planned Capacity:* 3003 tents Camp area: 0.605 km²



Location Map



Sectoral O	verview	Target**	Achieved	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in primary school % of children aged 12-17 enrolled in secondary school	100% 100%	5% 5%	•
Food	% of households accessed Family Food Parcel or equivalent in the past month	100%	93%	
NFIs	% of households accessed NFI assistance since the onset of the crisis	100%	86%	
Health^{††}	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance	Yes	Yes	
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	103.6m ²	
Protection	% of IDPs registered on an individual basis	100%	100%	
Shelter*	% of households accessed shelter since the onset of the crisis Average covered area per person Average number of individuals per tent	100% min. 3.5m² max. 5	100% 4.1m ² 4.9	•
Water & Sanitation*	Litres of water available per person per day # of persons per latrine # of persons per shower (latrines and showers in Essian camp are not gender specific)	min. 20L max. 20 max. 20	61.4L 4.9 4.9	•

** Targets are based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. • Target reached , • Target more than 50% reached, • Target less than 50% or not at all reached. †† CCCM Camp Service Mapping (31 January 2015)

Key Developments

The main concerns raised by households regarding their current location were a lack of livelihood opportunities (raised by 79%), that there was no school (raised by 46%) and that there was a lack of access to assistance (also raised by 46%). 79% of respondents said there was not a safe space for children to play or congregate, however since the assessment Child Friendly Spaces run by Harikar and Voice of Elder began operating in the camp.

26% of households had a pregnant or lactating woman, 22% had at least one member missing civil documentation and 14% a member with a physical or mental disability.

86% of households said they had received NFI assistance, including hygiene kits received by 29%, clothing by 10% and footware by 3%. 6% of households had received a food package consisting of less than a standard Family Food Parcel (staple carbohydrates, dry pulses, oil, sugar and iodized salt).

M CCCM Mechanisms

The following structures are in place:*

Camp community leadership

63% said it was not elected.

☑ Other camp committees in place

Leading Agencies

	EDUCATION: None
,see	FOOD: ACF
*	HEALTH: DoH
NFI	NFI: Qandil
\	PROTECTION: UNHCR
ŤŤ	CHILD PROTECTION: Harikar, ACTED
	SHELTER: Duhok Governorate
-	WASH: ACF

Priority Needs

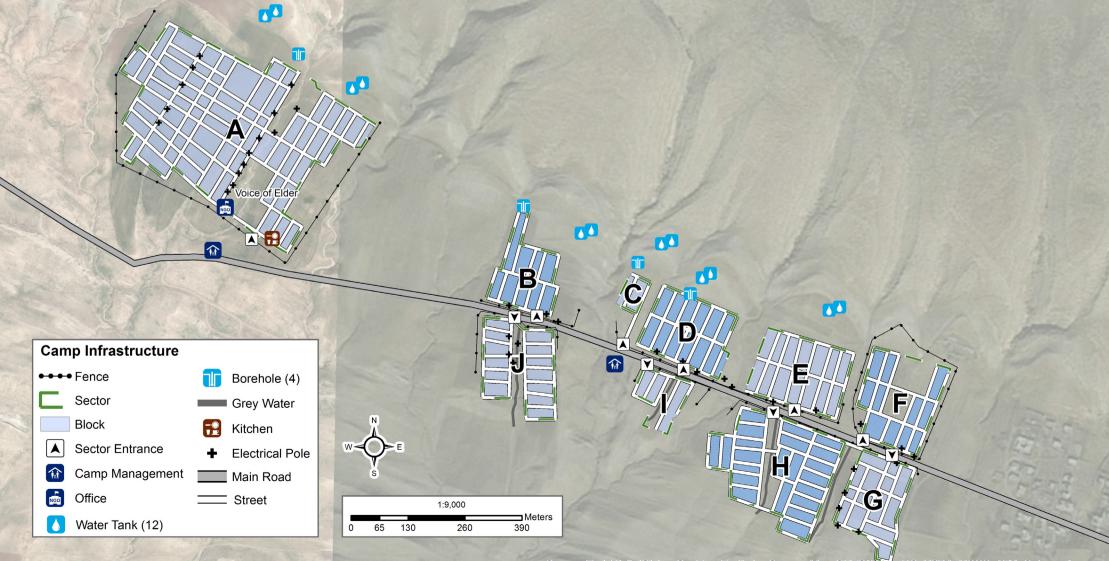
The top three non-cash priority needs reported by the camp population were: $^{\mbox{\scriptsize t}}$

1	Food	90%
2	Urgent Medical Assistance	39%
3	Sanitation	34%

 $^\dagger\,$ % of respondents who chose this need from a choice of five as one of their top three priority needs

Essian Formal Camp Map





Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

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