

IRAQ

# Camp Profiling Comparative Report

Rounds X and XI

September 2019



**CCCM CLUSTER**  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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## SUMMARY

Following the conflict against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) which spanned 2014-2017, the context in Iraq has shifted from one of humanitarian emergency to stabilisation and development. This has prompted a shift in the national Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster strategy. While the internal displacement crisis endures, returns have increased, and as a result camps are being consolidated, and in some cases closed. This enables camps with relatively poorer services and infrastructure to be closed, while those that remain open can be strategically targeted for rehabilitation and repairs. As of June 2019, the International Organisation for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) identified 1,607,148 remaining internally displaced persons (IDPs; 277,518 families) dispersed across throughout the country, of which over 364,600 are residing in formal camps.<sup>1,2</sup>

In order to monitor the living conditions and humanitarian needs of those who remain displaced, as well as inform planning for camp consolidation and closure, REACH and the CCCM cluster partner to conduct nationwide camp profiling assessments on a biannual basis, funded by the CCCM cluster. This report seeks to analyse key critical indicators benchmarking service provision across camps, governorates and nationwide between the two most recent rounds of camp profiling: round X conducted in August 2018 and round XI conducted in February 2019. By examining these key indicators, areas of improvement and deterioration in service provision can be identified, and the CCCM cluster can allocate resources accordingly.

This report outlines the comparative analysis between rounds X and XI of the camp profiling assessments. Each of the key sectors are examined in turn: demographics of the in-camp population, protection and documentation, livelihoods, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, food security, education and camp coordination. In particular, the report looks at varying outcomes at the camp level for key indicators, to identify which camps are comparatively better or worse than others in the areas covered, and where improvements in the CCCM response can be made.

The inclusion of camps in the two rounds of data collection was based on several key criteria: open at the time of data collection, contained a minimum of 100 households (HHs), and had no security or accessibility constraints. A mixed-methods approach to data collection was employed, consisting of a HH survey with a representative random sample at the camp level with a minimum of 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error, key informant interviews (KIIs) with the camp manager in each of the selected camps, and mapping of camp infrastructure using satellite imagery analysis and physical surveillance of facilities. Data was collected using Kobo toolkit and analysed and validated by the REACH team. Data collection for round X occurred between 2 July and 17 August 2018 and covered 3,448 HHs across 54 camps and 10 governorates. Data collection for round XI occurred between 30 January and 27 February 2019, covering 4,163 HHs across 48 camps in 10 governorates.

### Key Findings:

#### Demographics

- The demographic breakdown of the in-camp population varied little between rounds X and XI of data collection. Just under half of the population of the camps were below 18 years of age, with 16% under the age of 5.
- The proportion of female headed households (FHH) remained consistent at 27% between rounds X and XI, though this has shown an increase over time, up from 15% in round IX and from 10% in round VIII. The increase in FHH is likely as a result of the shifting trend of IDP HHs toward leaving camps to return to their area of origin (AoO).

#### Protection and Documentation

- At the national level, the proportion of HHs reporting that every adult or accompanied child in the HH can enter or leave the camp any time they want in daylight hours reduced between the two rounds. Only 2%

<sup>1</sup>IOM DTM, June 2019. Available from: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/Downloads/DTM%202019/April%202019/DTM%20109%20Report%20English.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>CCCM Camp Population Flow, June 2019. Available from: [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/iraq\\_cccm](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/iraq_cccm)



of households reported in round X that a member of the HH experienced some kind of movement restriction, compared to 13% in round XI.

- In round XI the most commonly reported restrictions to free movement were needing to obtain security clearance, needing to provide a reason for movement, and needing to show ID to civilian authorities or security actors.
- At the governorate level, deteriorations in freedom of movement were reported in several governorates: Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Salah al Din and Sulaymaniyah. Most notably, Baghdad camps saw a deterioration from no reported restrictions on freedom of movement to only 74% of HH in Al Ahal and 79% in Zayona reporting that all members of the were able to move freely in and out of the camps during daylight hours. In Erbil, Debaga camps (1 & 2) saw a deterioration from 88% of HHs reporting no restrictions to freedom of movement to only 58% reporting that this is the case. Lastly, Sulaymaniyah saw a significant reduction in reporting of freedom of movement, with a reduction from 100% to 65% of HHs in Arbat IDP camp, 100% to 69% of HH in Ashti IDP, 100% down to 88% in Surdesht. Conversely, improvements in reported levels of freedom of movement were reported across Ninewa camps,

### Livelihoods

- Anbar and Erbil camps reported an increase in the monthly median income which suggests that, despite some changes to the analysis conducted, changes in income levels have been observed in these areas. In Anbar, this increase was driven by AAF camp, where reported median monthly HH income increased from IQD 140,000 (USD 117) to over IQD 285,000 (USD 239).<sup>3</sup> The changes made to the analysis mean that national level comparisons cannot be made between the two rounds.
- In Erbil camps, HHs in Baharka reported a significant increase in median monthly HH income from IQD 210,000 (USD 176) to almost IQD 377,000 (USD 315), Debaga camps from approximately IQD 140,000 (USD 117) to IQD 242,000 (USD 202),<sup>4</sup> and Harsham from IQD 180,000 (USD 151) to IQD 456,000 (USD 383), suggesting increased livelihood opportunities could have opened up within the camps and/or governorate.

### Shelter and NFIs

- At the national level, seventy-eight percent (78%) of households reported that improvements to their shelter are needed. Of those that reported a need for improvements, privacy and dignity (50%), protection from hazards (41%) and protection from climatic conditions were the dominant needs. No major changes were observed between the two rounds, with the exception that climatic conditions were listed as a priority need for households more commonly in round X when data was collected during the summer months. This indicates a need for summerisation assistance among assessed camps.
- Regarding the average covered area per person in the camp, Al Kawthar in Kerbala was the only camp where deterioration occurred that took the level of provision below the CCCM standard. This highlights that there has been an increase in the number of residents in this camp, or that areas of the camp were closed

### WASH

- At the national level, the primary drinking water sources reportedly used by HHs were similar between rounds X and XI, with a slight decrease in the proportion of HHs reporting use of the communal network as their primary water source (from 42% to 39%), and a slight increase in reported use of the private network (from 33% to 36%). The proportion of HHs that reported having to buy bottled water from shops as their primary drinking water source remained consistently low between the two rounds, at 4% in round XI.
- The number of persons per latrine remained below the CCCM maximum threshold across all governorates with the exception of Kirkuk. In Kirkuk, a notable deterioration was seen in the number of persons per latrine. This is particularly concerning given that across all assessed Kirkuk camps (Leylan 1, Leylan 2 and Yahyawa) almost all households (at least 99% in each camp) were using communal latrine

<sup>3</sup> A standard exchange rate of IQD 1187 to USD 1 is used for all currency conversions throughout the report.

<sup>4</sup> In round X Debaga camps 1 and 2 were assessed separately, whilst in round XI, the camps were assessed together due to reduced population. This may skew the difference between the calculated median values between round X and XI.

- Regarding waste disposal, the majority of HHs in all camps reported communal bins or collection services as the primary means of waste disposal, and that waste disposal is occurring at least weekly, and therefore CCCM minimum standards are being met.<sup>5</sup> However, in Al Kawthar camp (Kerbala) burning waste was given as the primary means of disposal by 98% of HHs, which indicates poorer sanitation conditions, as well as potential health concerns resulting from this method of disposal.

## Health

- Few changes were observed between the two rounds of data collection with regards to health. At the national level, access to healthcare remained one of the primary needs for HHs. In round X, 51% of households reported that medical care was one of their top priority needs (ranked as the second priority need after food). The level of need remained largely consistent with 50% of HHs reporting health as a top priority need in round XI, though this was the third priority after employment opportunities and food.
- Of the 51% of HHs who reported that at least one member needed access to healthcare services in the 30 days prior to data collection, 68% reported having experienced issues accessing needed healthcare services, down from 80% in the previous round. This highlights that for the majority of those HHs that have a need to access healthcare, there are issues in getting the assistance that they need. Consistent with the previous round, the most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of healthcare services, and the high cost of medicines, and therefore we can see that for those experiencing difficulty getting the healthcare that they need is cost.<sup>6</sup>

## Food Security

- At the national level, the proportion of HHs that had an 'acceptable' FCS deteriorated slightly, with 96% of households falling in to this category in round X compared to 92% in round XI. However, the proportion remains high, and food insecurity remains of minimal concern among the in-camp population
- Overall, the proportion of HHs that reported receiving Public Distribution System (PDS)<sup>7</sup> assistance over the three months prior to data collection increased from 55% in round X to 71% in round XI, showing a marked improvement. Whilst improvements in access have been seen in many governorates, access has deteriorated in Kerbala and Kirkuk camps, most significantly Al Kawthar (100% in round X down to 89% in round XI), Leylan 1 (90% to 49%) and Leylan 2 (87% to 63%) camps.
- Food-based coping strategies continue to be widely used across all assessed areas, though the use of such strategies has reduced in many governorates, as seen in the Table 7. At the national level, the proportion of HHs that reported they were not using any kind of coping strategy increased from 12% in round X to 16% in round XI. However, in two governorates increased use was reported: Ninewa has seen a marginal increase in the number of households using such strategies, while in Sulaymaniah the increase has been more notable.
- The most commonly reported coping strategy used to meet food needs was consistent throughout both rounds – borrowing money. Whilst 72% reported using this strategy in round X, this had increased to 79% in round XI.

## Education

- At the national level, there was a reduction in the proportion of HHs with at least one school-aged child that was reportedly not enrolled in formal education between rounds X and XI, from 51% to 42%, showing an overall improvement. This reduction is likely as a result of the time of year that the two assessments were conducted, with round X having taken place during the summer months when enrolment in the next academic year was not determined for all children.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> This finding is consistent with other assessments that look at access to healthcare for in-camp populations, such as the REACH Multi Cluster Needs Assessment, available from [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reach\\_irq\\_factsheet\\_mcna\\_idp\\_incamp\\_sept2018.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reach_irq_factsheet_mcna_idp_incamp_sept2018.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> For more information on the PDS system in Iraq, see UNICEF 2018, Estimating the Welfare Costs of Reforming the Iraq Public Distribution System: A Mixed Demand Approach, Available from: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/958-estimating-the-welfare-costs-of-reforming-the-iraq-public-distribution-system-a-mixed.html>

- Of these HHs that reported barriers to accessing education for their children, the main reasons cited in round X were being unable to pay (43% of households with children not accessing education), that the child was disinterested (19%) and that there was no space in the school (11%). The main barriers to access reported in round XI had shifted, with the child being disinterested (35%), being unable to pay (29%) and that the child was disabled and therefore not able to attend (13%).
- Regarding formal education for children aged 6-11, a notable deterioration in enrolment levels was seen in Berseve 1 (100% enrolment in round X to 94% in round XI). In all other camps, primary enrolment levels remained largely consistent. As is common, greater variation was seen among enrolment levels for children aged 12-17. Notable deterioration in formal education enrolment levels was seen in several camps: Darkar (87% to 82%), Dawoudia (87% to 79%) and Khanke (77% to 73%) camps in Dahuk, Alwand camp in Diyala (83% to 78%), Baharka camp in Erbil (60% to 54%), Laylan 2 (70% to 62%) and Yahyawa (89% to 84%) in Kirkuk.

### Camp Coordination

- The need for information regarding availability of services and humanitarian assistance, and the primary subjects on which information was reportedly needed, remained largely consistent between the two rounds of data collection. Ninety-one percent (91%) of HHs indicated having at least one information need about availability of services and humanitarian assistance in round XI, which was relatively consistent with round X where 87% of households reported having these information needs.
- In round XI, for those who reported having information needs about services and assistance, the most commonly reported need was information on finding job opportunities, which is consistent with findings presented earlier. How to access humanitarian assistance (60% in round XI compared to 70% in round X) and information about returning to their AoO (43% in round XI compared to 37% in round X) were the next most commonly reported areas of need for information.

Overall, these findings highlight that the situation in camps has become fairly static over time, with minimal changes being observed between the rounds of data collection for most sectors of analysis. Where changes have occurred, although there are some areas of improvement such as in education enrollment, there are a greater number of indicators showing a deterioration in camp conditions. This highlights a continued need to maintain targeted assistance to the in-camp IDP population of Iraq.

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## List of Acronyms

<b>AoO</b>	Area of origin
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp coordination and camp management
<b>CMC</b>	Camp management committee
<b>FCS</b>	Food consumption score
<b>GPS</b>	Global positioning system
<b>HoH</b>	Head of household
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>IOM-DTM</b>	International Organisation for Migration-Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>IQD</b>	Iraqi dinar
<b>ISIL</b>	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
<b>KI</b>	Key informant
<b>KII</b>	Key informant interview
<b>MoDM</b>	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
<b>NFI</b>	Non-food items
<b>ODK</b>	Open data kit
<b>PDS</b>	Public distribution system
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WASH</b>	Water, sanitation, and hygiene

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## INTRODUCTION

Following the conflict against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) which spanned 2014-2017, the context in Iraq has shifted from one of humanitarian emergency to stabilisation and development. This has prompted a shift in the national Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster strategy. While the internal displacement crisis endures, returns have increased, and as a result camps are being consolidated, and in some cases closed. This enables camps with relatively poorer services and infrastructure to be closed, while those that remain open can be strategically targeted for rehabilitation and repairs. As of June 2019, the International Organisation for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) identified 1,607,148 remaining internally displaced persons (IDPs; 277,518 families) dispersed across throughout the country, of which over 364,600 are residing in formal camps.<sup>8,9</sup>

In order to monitor the living conditions and humanitarian needs of those who remain displaced, as well as inform planning for camp consolidation and closure, REACH and the CCCM cluster partner to conduct nationwide camp profiling assessments on a biannual basis, funded by the CCCM cluster. This report seeks to analyse key critical indicators benchmarking service provision across camps, governorates and nationwide between the two most recent rounds of camp profiling: round X conducted in August 2018 and round XI conducted in February 2019. By examining these key indicators, areas of improvement and deterioration in service provision can be identified, and the CCCM cluster can allocate resources accordingly.

This report outlines the comparative analysis between rounds X and XI of the camp profiling assessments, routinely conducted in Iraq, in collaboration with the CCCM Cluster. Each of the key sectors are examined in turn: demographics of the in-camp population, protection and documentation, livelihoods, shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, food security, education and camp coordination. In particular, the report looks at varying outcomes at the camp level for key indicators, to identify which camps are comparatively better or worse than others in the areas covered, and where improvements in the CCCM response can be made.

<sup>8</sup>IOM DTM, June 2019. Available from: <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/Downloads/DTM%202019/April%202019/DTM%20109%20Report%20English.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> CCCM Camp Population Flow, June 2019. Available from: [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/iraq\\_cccm](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/iraq_cccm)

## METHODOLOGY

The formal camps selected for inclusion in the two rounds of the assessment were determined using the following criteria, which were agreed in collaboration with the CCCM cluster:

- Open at the time of data collection;
- Contained at least 100 households (HHs);
- No security or accessibility constraints.

A mixed-methods approach to data collection was employed. This consisted of a HH survey with a representative sample of HHs within the camp, key informant interviews (KIIs) with the camp manager in each of the selected sites, and mapping of camp infrastructure through the use of satellite imagery analysis and physical surveillance of infrastructure by enumerators on the ground.

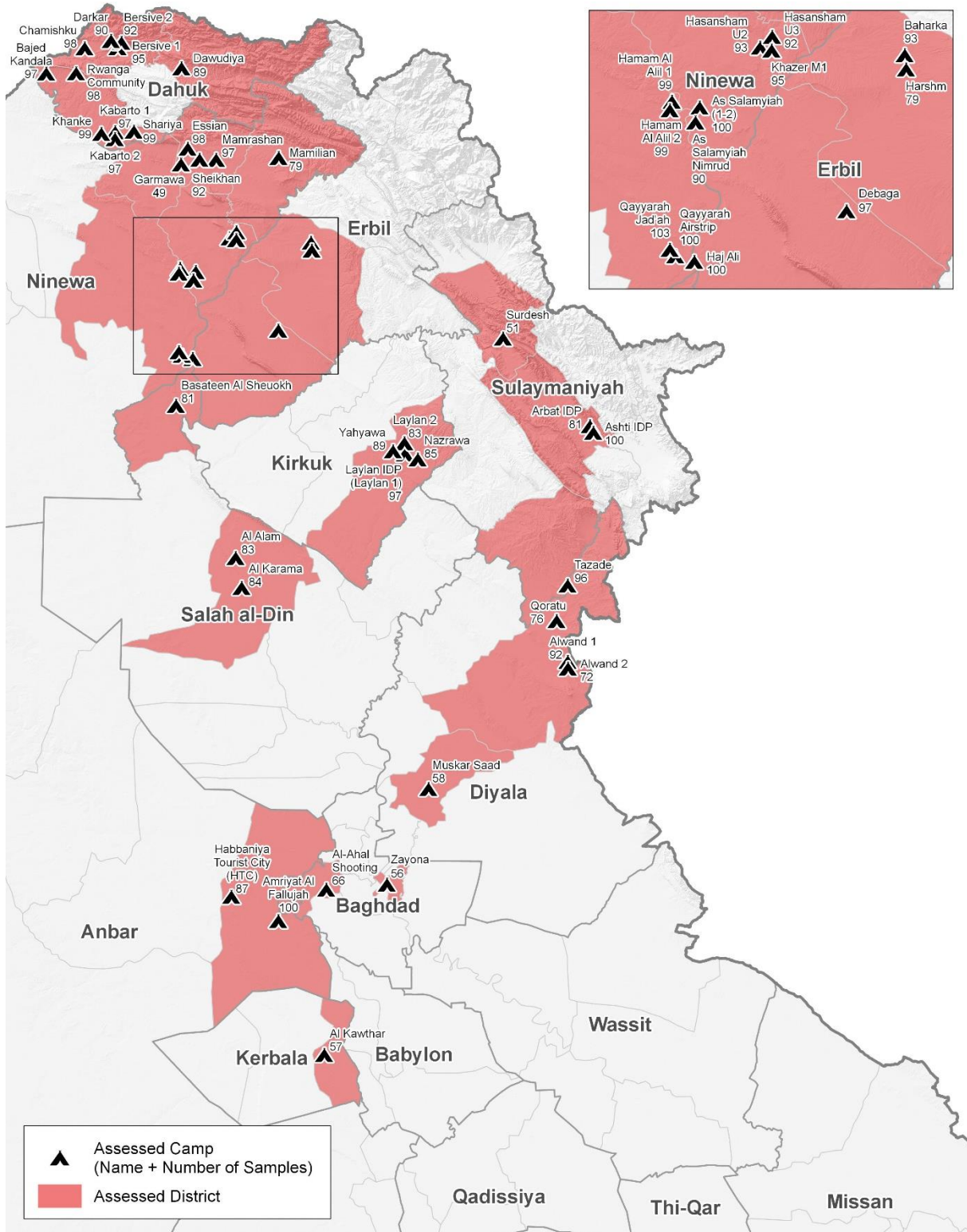
At the camp level, HHs were selected using one of two techniques: (1) HHs were selected using a probability sampling technique based on the generation of random GPS points within each camp; or (2) HHs were randomly selected from anonymized lists of populated shelters provided by camp manager for each assessed camp. Where possible, option 2 was used to minimize the risk of selecting unoccupied shelters, or selecting areas where the HH to be assessed was unclear. However, where anonymized lists of occupied shelters were not available randomly drawn GPS points were dropped over the full occupied area of the camp and the data collection team would interview the nearest occupied shelter to the drawn GPS location to ensure random selection of HHs. Enumerators visited selected HHs and collected data using the Kobo toolkit, and the data was cleaned, analysed and validated by REACH.

Data collection for round X took place between 2 July – 17 August 2018, and covered 54 formal camps across 10 governorates. In total, 3,448 households were assessed. Data collection for round XI took place between 30 January and 27 February 2019, and covered 48 formal camps across 10 governorates. In total 4,163 households were assessed. The sample size was calculated to achieve a minimum confidence level of 90% and 10% margin of error at the camp level, and when aggregated to the national level findings are representative with a 98% confidence level and a 2% margin of error.

A total of 11 rounds of the camp profiling and mapping assessment have been carried out since 2014. These assessments were initially conducted on a quarterly basis, but as the situation in most camps stabilized over time the frequency of the assessments was reduced to bi-annually. The prior rounds of the REACH-CCCM Cluster camp profiling were conducted in:

- 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](#))

Map 1: Map of assessed camps and samples drawn for round XI



## Limitations

- Governorate comparisons were weighted by camp population sizes. Given that only one camp was assessed in Kerbala governorate, for example, this means that outliers can be more pronounced in the findings for that governorate, and this should be taken into consideration when interpreting governorate level findings where a small number of camps were assessed.
- All aggregates of individuals assume that the indicator is independent from the number of individuals in that household. For example, it is assumed that children are not any more or less likely to be in education depending on the number of children in the household.
- Biases due to self-reporting of household-level indicators may exist. While there is always an attempt to build open dialogue between enumerators and respondents during data collection in order to collect objective responses, certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported, due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents. These biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings, particularly those pertaining to sensitive indicators such as protection issues and freedom of movement.
- Findings based on the responses of a subset of the sampled population may have a lower confidence level and wider margin of error. For example, questions asked only to households with school-aged children, or only to households who reported missing a form of documentation, will yield results with a lower level of precision. In particular, findings which relate to a very small subset of the population should be treated as indicative only. This is indicated where appropriate by footnotes throughout the report.
- Data collection for the two camp profiling exercises being compared occurred in different seasons. This should be taken in to consideration where climatic conditions may affect behavior, such as coping mechanisms, top priorities and major concerns.
- Population movements between the two rounds of data collection mean that some camps included in round X no longer met the inclusion criteria by round XI, and therefore were dropped from the assessment. Where this occurs, the comparisons between the two rounds may have a lower level of precision. The camps/governorates affected are illustrated in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Camps included in round X of data collection, but excluded from round XI**

Governorate	Camp Name
Anbar	Bezabize Camp
	Kilo 18
Baghdad	Al Amal
	Al Nabi Younis
Diyala	Muskar Saad
Kirkuk	Nazrawa
Salah al Din	Al Sh'hamah

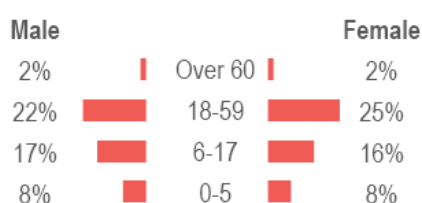
## FINDINGS

The findings of this comparative analysis are broken down in to the following key sections: demographics of the in-camp population, protection and documentation, livelihoods, shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, food security, education and camp coordination. Each section takes a national-level overview, before examining the findings at the governorate level, and highlighting significant findings or trends at the individual camp level.

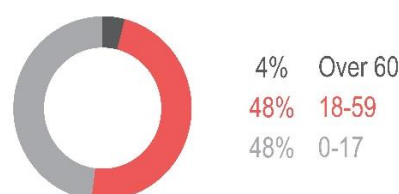
### Demographics

The demographic break down of the camp population varied little between round X and round XI of the camp profiling assessments, highlighting the stagnant nature of the population in many of the assessed camps. Just under half of the population of the camps were below 18 years of age, with 16% under the age of 5.

**Figure 1: Demographic Breakdown**

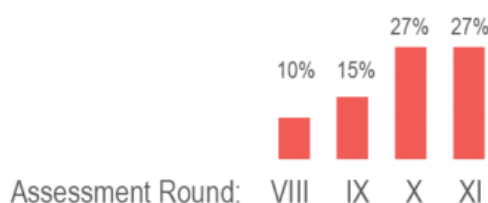


**Figure 2: Age distribution of assessed camp population**



The proportion of female headed households (FHH) remained consistent at 27% between rounds X and XI, though this has shown an increase over time, up from 15% in round IX and from 10% in round VIII. The increase in FHH is likely as a result of the shifting trend of IDP HHs toward leaving camps to return to their area of origin (AoO), and more vulnerable HHs being more risk averse and therefore less likely to return under unfavourable conditions.<sup>10</sup> This increase in FHH in the camp population is concerning as previous rounds of the camp profiling assessments have shown that they are more likely to have a low Food Consumption Score (FCS), less likely to be engaged in employment themselves or have another household member engaged in employment, and to be employing negative food-based coping strategies.<sup>11</sup> Aside from the increasing proportion of FHH no major changes have been seen in the composition of the population of the assessed camps.

**Figure 3: Proportion of female-headed households in assessed camps at the national level, rounds VIII – XI**



<sup>10</sup> IOM 2017, Obstacles to Return in Retaken Areas of Iraq. Available from:

<http://iraqdtm.iom.int/ShowReportDetails.aspx?RepID=12>

<sup>11</sup> REACH 2018, Comparative Multi-Cluster Assessment of IDPs living in camps, Assessment Report Round IX. Available from: [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/irq\\_report\\_comparative\\_multi-cluster\\_assessment\\_of\\_internally\\_displaced\\_people\\_in\\_camps\\_april\\_2018.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/irq_report_comparative_multi-cluster_assessment_of_internally_displaced_people_in_camps_april_2018.pdf)



The average number of persons per HH remained relatively consistent between the two rounds, at five persons. The average length of time since displacement has increased between the two rounds. This is to be expected given the time passing between the two assessments, as in round X the average period of displacement was two years and eight months, which had increased to three years and three months in round XI. This does reiterate the stagnant and long-term nature of the displacement status of the majority of HHs.

Protection and Documentation Table 2 below shows changes at the governorate level on two critical protection related indicators: freedom of movement in and out of the camps in daylight hours; and lost documentation.

**Table 2: Governorate-level overview of key protection indicators, rounds X and XI**

	Movement			Documentation		
	% of HH reporting free movement in/out of camps in daylight hours, round X	% of HH reporting free movement in/out of camps in daylight hours, round XI	Change	% of HHs reporting some lost form of documentation, round X	% of HHs reporting some lost form of documentation, round XI	Change
Target	100%	100%		0%	0%	
Anbar	99%	N/A		8%	N/A	N/A
Baghdad	100%	77%	▼	2%	8%	N/A
Dahuk	99%	99%	►	8%	66%	N/A
Diyala	100%	90%	▼	0%	24%	N/A
Erbil	93%	75%	▼	15%	78%	N/A
Kerbala	100%	100%	►	0%	35%	N/A
Kirkuk	100%	99%	▼	10%	59%	N/A
Ninewa	81%	85%	▲	10%	42%	N/A
Salah al-Din	98%	87%	▼	4%	38%	N/A
Sulaymaniyah	99%	78%	▼	12%	45%	N/A

## Freedom of Movement

At the national level, the proportion of HHs reporting that every adult or accompanied child in the HH can enter or leave the camp any time they want in daylight hours reduced between the two rounds. Only 2% of households reported in round X that a member of the HH experienced some kind of movement restriction, compared to 13% in round XI. In round XI the most commonly reported restrictions to free movement were needing to obtain security clearance, needing to provide a reason for movement, and needing to show ID to civilian authorities or security actors. This could be a potential indication that increased restrictions on freedom are being imposed on the remaining camp population, limiting their ability to move freely in and out of their camp of residence during daylight hours.

At the governorate level, deteriorations in freedom of movement were reported in several governorates: Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Salah al Din and Sulaymaniyah. Most notably, Baghdad camps saw a deterioration from no reported restrictions on freedom of movement to only 74% of HH in Al Ahal and 79% in Zayona reporting that all members of the were able to move freely in and out of the camps during daylight hours. Additionally, in Erbil, Debaga camps (1 & 2) saw a deterioration from 88% of HHs reporting no restrictions to freedom of movement to only 58% reporting that this is the case. Lastly, Sulaymaniyah saw a significant reduction in reporting of freedom of movement, with a reduction from 100% to 65% of HHs in Arbat IDP camp, 100% to 69% of HH in Ashti IDP, 100% down to 88% in Surdesh. Conversely, improvements in reported levels of freedom of movement were reported across Ninewa camps.

## Documentation

Regarding documentation, differences between the data collection method mean that the findings across the two rounds are not directly comparable. However, findings from assessed camps in Dahuk, Erbil and Kirkuk show a particularly high proportion of HHs reporting at least one member with lost, damaged or expired documentation as of February 2019. The highest proportions of HHs experiencing this issue were reported in Erbil camps, with a minimum of 70% of HHs affected across all camps. Debaga camp is the most severely affected, with 82% of HHs reporting this to be an issue they experienced. Across all Dahuk camps, the reported proportion of households with at least one member with some form of missing documentation ranged from 57% (Bersive 2) to 77% (Darkar). Kirkuk camps showed a greater range from 38% to 69% of HHs affected by this issue, with Laylan 2 being the worst affected camp.

## Livelihoods

Table 3, below, highlights key indicators related to livelihoods across rounds X and XI of data collection. Cells highlighted in green show the highest values for the indicator in each round, whilst cells highlighted in red show the lowest values.

**Table 3: Governorate-level overview of key livelihoods indicators, rounds X and XI<sup>12</sup>**

	Median income			Paid labour		
	Median household income reported (IQD), round X	Median household income reported (IQD), round XI	Change	% of adults reported working in 30 days prior to data collection, round X	% of adults reported working in 30 days prior to data collection, round XI	Change
<b>Target</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>		<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	
Anbar	150,000	250,000	N/A	23%	30%	▲
Baghdad	400,000	300,000	N/A	37%	23%	▼
Dahuk	300,000	280,000	N/A	27%	25%	▼
Diyala	300,000	250,000	N/A	44%	43%	▼
Erbil	180,000	234,000	N/A	25%	26%	▲
Kerbala	600,000	500,000	N/A	46%	45%	▼
Kirkuk	250,000	200,000	N/A	31%	35%	▲
Ninewa	100,00	25,000	N/A	12%	22%	▲
Salah al-Din	150,000	0	N/A	14%	16%	▲
Sulaymaniyah	380,000	340,000	N/A	39%	39%	►

Camps in Anbar and Erbil governorates reported an increase in the monthly median income, suggesting that changes in income levels have been observed here. In Anbar, this increase was driven by AAF camp, where reported median monthly HH income increased from IQD 140,000 (USD 117) to over IQD 285,000 (USD 239).<sup>13</sup> Monthly HH median income also reportedly increased at the governorate level in Anbar, though not as dramatically as in AAF camp alone. One possible reason for this finding could be that the number of livelihoods opportunities has increased in the governorate, but in particular in AAF camp. Between rounds X and XI debt was excluded from the analysis as a source of HH income, and as result the findings are not directly comparable, and changes observed can therefore only be considered indicative of the changes on the ground.

In Erbil camps, HHs in Baharka reported a significant increase in median monthly HH income from IQD 210,000 (USD 176) to almost IQD 377,000 (USD 315), Debaga camps from approximately IQD 140,000 (USD 117) to IQD 242,000 (USD 202),<sup>14</sup> and Harsham from IQD 180,000 (USD 151) to IQD 456,000 (USD 383), again suggesting

<sup>12</sup> Changes in the collection and analysis methods between the two rounds of data collection, whereby taking on debts has been excluded as a source of income, mean that changes observed between round X and XI can only be considered indicative of possible trends on the ground. Where income figures have declined, this is as a result of this changing analysis, however where income figures have increased, we can be sure that there has been a notable change between the two rounds of data collection.

<sup>13</sup> A standard exchange rate of IQD 1187 to USD 1 is used for all currency conversions throughout the report.

<sup>14</sup> In round X Debaga camps 1 and 2 were assessed separately, whilst in round XI, the camps were assessed together due to reduced population. This may skew the difference between the calculated median values between round X and XI.

increased livelihood opportunities could have opened up within the camps and/or governorate as one possible explanation of this finding.

However, livelihoods opportunities are particularly scarce in Salah al Din, where the median monthly HH income was zero.<sup>15</sup> This highlights that the majority of HHs in Salah al Din camps did not report having a HH member earning an income in the month prior to data collection, highlighting this is a significant area of need, and interventions seeking to provide income-generating opportunities are severely needed in these camps.

## Shelter and Non-food Items (SNFIs)

Table 4 below shows key shelter-related indicators monitored in rounds X and XI of the camp profiling assessment. Where figures are highlighted in red, this indicates that the CCCM established minimum standard is not being met, whereas those highlighted in green demonstrate that the standard is being met.

**Table 4: Governorate-level overview of key shelter indicators, rounds X and XI**

	Covered area			Shelter		
	Average covered area per person, round X	Average covered area per person, round XI	Change	Average # individuals per shelter, round X	Average # individuals per shelter, round XI	Change
Target	min 3.5	min 3.5		max 5	max 5	
Anbar	3.2	4.9	▲	6	4	▼
Baghdad	7.2	6.6	▼	4	5	▲
Dahuk	4.2	4.7	▲	5	5	►
Diyala	5.9	5.5	▼	4	5	▲
Erbil	5.2	5.7	▲	4	5	▲
Kerbala	3.8	3.1	▼	4	6	▲
Kirkuk	3.9	5.4	▲	4	6	▲
Ninewa	4.4	4.4	►	4	5	▲
Salah al-Din	4.3	4.6	▲	4	5	▲
Sulaymaniyah	4.8	4.6	▼	5	5	►

<sup>15</sup> Median HH income for the camps in Salah al Din were: IQD 90,000 in Al Alam camp, IQD 50,000 in Al Shahama camp, IQD 300,000 in Al Karama camp and IQD 200,000 in Basateen Al Sheuokh camp, however the majority of HHs did not report having any member of the HH earning an income and therefore the mean reported HH income was calculated as zero.

At the national level, seventy-eight percent (78%) of households reported that improvements to their shelter are needed. Of those that reported a need for improvements, privacy and dignity (50%), protection from hazards (41%) and protection from climatic conditions were the dominant needs. No major changes were observed between the two rounds, with the exception that climatic conditions were listed as a priority need for households more commonly in round X when data was collected during the summer months. This indicates a need for summerisation assistance among assessed camps.

Regarding the average covered area per person in the camp, Al Kawthar in Kerbala was the only camp where deterioration occurred that took the level of provision below the CCCM standard. This highlights that there has been an increase in the number of residents in this camp, or that areas of the camp were closed, and improvements have not yet been made to raise the standard of shelter provision to meet minimum standards.

In relation to the number of individuals per shelter, Kerbala and Kirkuk governorates saw some changes in this area. In Al Kawthar camp the number of persons per shelter increased from 4 in round X to 6 in round XI, again reflecting that an increase in the camp population has not led to an adequate increase in the number of shelters, meaning that the established minimum standards are no longer being met. In Kirkuk, the increase in the average number of people per shelter has been driven by changes in Laylan 1 and 2 camps, where increased camp populations have again driven an increase in the number of persons per shelter, meaning that CCCM standards are no longer being met.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Table 5 below shows the key WASH indicators for rounds X and XI: the number of persons per latrine, number of persons per shower and the frequency of waste disposal, between the two rounds of data collection.



**Table 5: Governorate-level overview of key WASH indicators, rounds X and XI**

Target	Latrines			Showers			Waste disposal		
	# persons per latrine, round X	# persons per latrine, round XI	Change	# of persons per shower, round X	# persons per shower, round XI	Change	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly, round X	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly, round XI	Change
	max. 20	max. 20		max. 20	max. 20		0%	0%	
Anbar	12	18	▲	21	19	▼	Yes	Yes	►
Baghdad	3	7	▲	3	7	▲	Yes	Yes	►
Dahuk	13	8	▼	15	9	▼	Yes	Yes	►
Diyala	4	3	▼	6	4	▼	Yes	Yes	►
Erbil	5	8	▲	5	8	▲	Yes	Yes	►
Kerbala	5	1	▼	5	1	▼	Yes	Yes	►
Kirkuk	21	25	▲	22	30	▲	Yes	Yes	►
Ninewa	21	15	▼	23	17	▼	Yes	Yes	►
Salah al-Din	15	11	▼	16	16	►	Yes	Yes	►
Sulaymaniyah	4	3	▼	4	3	▼	Yes	Yes	►

At the national level, the primary drinking water sources reportedly used by HHs were similar between rounds X and XI, with a slight decrease in the proportion of HHs reporting use of the communal network as their primary water source (from 42% to 39%), and a slight increase in reported use of the private network (from 33% to 36%). The proportion of HHs that reported having to buy bottled water from shops as their primary drinking water source remained consistently low between the two rounds, at 4% in round XI.

Regarding the number of persons per latrine, the number remained below the CCCM maximum threshold across all governorates with the exception of Kirkuk. In Kirkuk, a notable deterioration was seen in the number of persons per latrine. This is particularly concerning given that across all assessed Kirkuk camps (Leylan 1, Leylan 2 and Yahyawa) almost all households (at least 99% in each camp) were using communal latrines. This highlights that the number of persons per latrine has increased beyond the acceptable considered standard, suggesting that there is overcrowding within these camps.

Regarding the number of persons per shower, Kirkuk was again the only governorate in which the maximum threshold was exceeded in some camps.<sup>16</sup> Yahyawa camp saw a significant improvement from 103 persons per shower to 65, though this continues to be way over the target of 20 persons per shower which is the CCCM accepted standard. Whilst it may be possible that some HHs are using private showers rather than public facilities, which may mean that the number of persons using public facilities may not be as high as these findings suggest, it is still clear that the conditions have worsened between the two rounds of data collection.

<sup>16</sup> CCCM Cluster, 2015. Camp Management Toolkit. Available from: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/51887>

Though not reflected in the governorate level analysis, deterioration in WASH conditions was also seen in a number of other camps. In Anbar, in AAF camp the number of persons per latrine was below the maximum number of people per latrine in round X and therefore was in line with the minimum standards. However, in round XI this number had increased to 31 persons and therefore exceeded the maximum number of people per latrine allowed by CCCM standards, showing overcrowding in this camp. Similarly, with showers per person the number had increased from 22 to 31 in round XI. Whilst the situation improved overall in Ninewa camps, there was also a deterioration in several camps, in particular As Salamiyah 1 & 2 where the number of persons per latrine increased from 28 to 37 between the two rounds, and the same figures were repeated for the number of persons per shower. Khazer M1 saw an increase in the number of persons per shower from 20 to 23, meaning that the maximum threshold considered acceptable by CCCM standards has been exceeded. Jeddah camps saw an improvement between round X and XI but remain well over the target of 20 persons per shower, with 37. Lastly, Al Karama camp in Salah al Din also went over target with 23 persons per shower. Whilst there has been improvement overall, these camps are in need of additional resources in order to meet the established minimum standards.

Regarding waste disposal, the majority of HHs in all camps reported communal bins or collection services as the primary means of waste disposal, and that waste disposal is occurring at least weekly, and therefore CCCM minimum standards are being met.<sup>17</sup> However, in Al Kawthar camp (Kerbala) burning waste was given as the primary means of disposal by 98% of HHs, which indicates poorer sanitation conditions, as well as potential health concerns resulting from this method of disposal. In this camp, waste disposal methods need to be upgraded to prevent burning of waste being the primary disposal method.

## Health

The main indicator – access to a functioning health care centre on foot – for measuring access to health care is demonstrated in Table 6 below. No major changes between the two rounds of data collection are seen at the governorate level.

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<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

**Table 6: Governorate-level overview of key health indicator, rounds X and XI**

	Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance, round X	Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance, round XI	Change
Target	Yes	Yes	
Anbar	Yes	Yes	►
Baghdad	Yes	Yes	►
Dahuk	Yes	Yes	►
Diyala	Yes	Yes	►
Erbil	Yes	Yes	►
Kerbala	Yes	Yes	►
Kirkuk	Yes	Yes	►
Ninewa	Yes	Yes	►
Salah al-Din	Yes	Yes	►
Sulaymaniyah	Yes	Yes	►

Few changes were observed between the two rounds of data collection with regards to health. At the national level, access to healthcare remained one of the primary needs for HHs. In round X, 51% of households reported that medical care was one of their top priority needs (ranked as the second priority need after food). The level of need remained largely consistent with 50% of HHs reporting health as a top priority need in round XI, though this was the third priority after employment opportunities and food. As health needs have remained consistent between the two rounds, this highlights the increased need for employment opportunities.

Of the 51% of HHs who reported that at least one member needed access to healthcare services in the 30 days prior to data collection, 68% reported having experienced issues accessing needed healthcare services, down from 80% in the previous round. This highlights that for the majority of those HHs that have a need to access healthcare, there are issues in getting the assistance that they need. Consistent with the previous round, the most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of healthcare services, and the high cost of medicines, and therefore we can see that for those experiencing difficulty getting the healthcare that they need is cost.<sup>18</sup>

Across all governorates, findings showed that the CCCM minimum standards continued to be met in both rounds X and XI of data collection. Forty-three percent of HHs reported in round XI that there is was functioning healthcare

<sup>18</sup> This finding is consistent with other assessments that look at access to healthcare for in-camp populations, such as the REACH Multi Cluster Needs Assessment, available from [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reach\\_irq\\_factsheet\\_mcna\\_idp\\_incamp\\_sept2018.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reach_irq_factsheet_mcna_idp_incamp_sept2018.pdf)

facility within 2km of their household, and a further 19% of households reported that there was a functioning healthcare centre between 2-5km from their household, meaning that a total of 62% reported presence of a healthcare facility within 5km. These findings are consistent with round X.

## Food Security

The main critical indicators measured in the camp profiling exercise – food consumption score (FCS), access to the public distribution system (PDS) and the use of consumption based coping strategies – are outlined below in Table 7.

**Table 7: Governorate-level overview of key food security indicators, rounds X and XI**

	FCS			PDS			Coping Strategies		
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score round X	% of households with acceptable food consumption score round XI	Change	% households accessing PDS in month prior to data collection round X	% households accessing PDS in month prior to data collection round XI	Change	% of households using food coping strategies in 30 days prior, round X	% of households using food coping strategies in 30 days prior, round XI	Change
Target	100%	100%		100%	100%		0%	0%	
Anbar	95%	100%	▲	19%	26%	▲	97%	65%	▼
Baghdad	100%	99%	▼	54%	54%	►	86%	62%	▼
Dahuk	97%	99%	▲	75%	86%	▲	85%	78%	▼
Diyala	92%	98%	▲	56%	81%	▲	47%	43%	▼
Erbil	98%	92%	▼	42%	42%	►	74%	73%	►
Kerbala	96%	100%	▲	100%	90%	▼	96%	54%	▼
Kirkuk	100%	99%	▼	90%	62%	▼	67%	63%	▼
Ninewa	92%	86%	▼	52%	70%	▲	91%	94%	▲
Salah al-Din	92%	80%	▼	51%	70%	▲	95%	96%	►
Sulaymaniyah	97%	99%	▲	64%	87%	▲	47%	64%	▲

## Food Consumption Score

At the national level, the proportion of HHs that had an 'acceptable' FCS deteriorated slightly, with 96% of households falling in to this category in round X compared to 92% in round XI. However, the proportion remains high, and food insecurity remains of minimal concern among the in-camp population. Whilst the proportion of HHs falling in to the 'borderline' category remained largely consistent between the two rounds (4% in round X and 5% in round XI), the proportion of HHs considered to have 'poor' FCS increased from less than 1% in round X to 3% in round XI. Whilst this increase is small, it does show heightened pressure on HHs to meet their food consumption needs.

All governorates with the exception of Ninewa and Salah al Din showed consistent or largely consistent outcomes in relation to FCS. Salah al-Din governorate saw the most significant deterioration at the governorate level: in Al Alam camp the proportion of families with an 'acceptable' FCS went from 88% to 76%, and in Al Karama camp from 98% to 74%. However, many Ninewa camps also saw a deterioration in the proportion of HHs with an 'acceptable' FCS: in Garmawa the proportion fell from 100% to 91%; Hasanshan from 90% to 63%; Khazer M1 from 94% to 69%; Mamrashan from 86% to 67%; and Sheikhan from 83% to 71%. Therefore, additional resources are needed to overcome food security issues in these camps.

### Public Distribution System

Overall, the proportion of HHs that reported receiving Public Distribution System (PDS)<sup>19</sup> assistance over the three months prior to data collection increased from 55% in round X to 71% in round XI, showing a marked improvement. Whilst improvements in access have been seen in many governorates, access has deteriorated in Kerbala and Kirkuk camps, most significantly Al Kawthar (100% in round X down to 89% in round XI), Leylan 1 (90% to 49%) and Leylan 2 (87% to 63%) camps. Additional action needs to be taken in these camps to restore the previously high levels of access.

### Food-Based Coping Strategies

Food-based coping strategies continue to be widely used across all assessed areas, though the use of such strategies has reduced in many governorates, as seen in the Table 7. At the national level, the proportion of HHs that reported they were not using any kind of coping strategy increased from 12% in round X to 16% in round XI. However, in two governorates increased use was reported: Ninewa has seen a marginal increase in the number of households using such strategies, while in Sulaymaniah the increase has been more notable.

The most commonly reported coping strategy used to meet food needs was consistent throughout both rounds – borrowing money. Whilst 72% reported using this strategy in round X, this had increased to 79% in round XI. The second and third most commonly used strategies shifted between the two rounds. In round X spending savings (reported by 66% of households) was the next most commonly reported strategy, followed by selling assets (48%). In round XI however, reduce spending was the secondly most commonly adopted strategy (46%) followed by spending savings. Exhaustion of savings by those previously using this strategy may explain the reduction seen, as well as the increase in taking steps to reduce spending. This shift suggests that increased economic vulnerability is an issue for the affected households.

## Education

The proportion of children aged 6-11 and 12-17 enrolled in formal education is shown at the governorate level in Table 8 below.

<sup>19</sup> For more information on the PDS system in Iraq, see UNICEF 2018, Estimating the Welfare Costs of Reforming the Iraq Public Distribution System: A Mixed Demand Approach, Available from: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/958-estimating-the-welfare-costs-of-reforming-the-iraq-public-distribution-system-a-mixed.html>



**Table 8: Governorate-level overview of enrolment in formal education, rounds X and XI**

	Children aged 6-11			Children aged 12-17		
	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school, round X	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school, round XI	Change	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school, round X	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school, round XI	Change
<b>Target</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
Anbar	84%	95%	▲	71%	94%	▲
Baghdad	88%	99%	▲	73%	83%	▲
Dahuk	90%	94%	▲	74%	79%	▲
Diyala	98%	99%	▲	81%	85%	▲
Erbil	86%	90%	▲	64%	61%	▼
Kerbala	97%	96%	▼	90%	100%	▲
Kirkuk	83%	92%	▲	65%	66%	►
Ninewa	60%	71%	▲	44%	50%	▲
Salah al-Din	63%	77%	▲	43%	55%	▲
Sulaymaniyah	84%	91%	▲	65%	69%	▲

At the national level, there was a reduction in the proportion of HHs with at least one school-aged child that was reportedly not enrolled in formal education between rounds X and XI, from 51% to 42%, showing an overall improvement. This reduction is likely as a result of the time of year that the two assessments were conducted, with round X having taken place during the summer months when enrolment in the next academic year was not determined for all children.

Of these HHs that reported barriers to accessing education for their children, the main reasons cited in round X were being unable to pay (43% of households with children not accessing education), that the child was disinterested (19%) and that there was no space in the school (11%). The main barriers to access reported in round XI had shifted, with the child being disinterested (35%), being unable to pay (29%) and that the child was disabled and therefore not able to attend (13%).

Regarding formal education for children aged 6-11, a notable deterioration in enrolment levels was seen in Berseve 1 (100% enrolment in round X to 94% in round XI). In all other camps, primary enrolment levels remained largely consistent. As is common, greater variation was seen among enrolment levels for children aged 12-17. Notable deterioration in formal education enrolment levels was seen in several camps: Darkar (87% to 82%), Dawoudia (87% to 79%) and Khanke (77% to 73%) camps in Dahuk, Alwand camp in Diyala (83% to 78%), Baharka camp in Erbil (60% to 54%), Laylan 2 (70% to 62%) and Yahyawa (89% to 84%) in Kirkuk.

## CCCM and Accountability

The need for information regarding availability of services and humanitarian assistance and the primary subjects on which information was reportedly needed remained largely consistent between the two rounds of data collection. Ninety-one percent (91%) of HHs indicated having at least one information need about availability of services and humanitarian assistance in round XI, which was relatively consistent with round X where 87% of households reported having these information needs. In round XI, for those who reported having information needs about services and assistance, the most commonly reported need was information on finding job opportunities, which is consistent with findings presented earlier. How to access humanitarian assistance (60% in round XI compared to 70% in round X) and information about returning to their AoO (43% in round XI compared to 37% in round X) were the next most commonly reported areas of need for information. The increase in those reporting a need for information about returning to their AoO may be a result of shifting dynamics in the camps, with those who feel there is enough information on their AoO having already made the decision to return.

Households in all camps reported that there are CCCM committees present within the camps. The proportion of HHs that reported having made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection remained largely consistent between the two rounds, with 22% reporting they had done so in round XI compared to 24% in round X. Of these households that reported having made a complaint, there was a notable improvement in the proportion that reported action had been taken to resolve their complaint from 21% in round X to 30% in round XI. This shows that there has been an improvement in the CCCM complaint resolution mechanism.

## CONCLUSION

In light of the shifting CCCM strategy for camp consolidation and closure, this comparative report has sought to highlight the conditions of the assessed camps, and provide a comparison between the two most recent rounds of camp profiling in order to highlight key areas of improvement and concern in the largest camps across the country.

In several key thematic areas, CCCM minimum standards have continued to be met between the two rounds of data collection, such as availability of healthcare services, amount of open space per person in camps, amount of covered area per person in camps, average number of individuals per tent, and regular disposal of solid waste in camps (with the notable exception of al Kawthar camp, Kerbala). However, there are several key indicators monitored through the camp profiling exercise where conditions have deteriorated, and as a result CCCM minimum standards are no longer being met. For example, increased restrictions on freedom of movement, such as having to provide identification or obtain security clearance, were reported by households in several camps; Al Ahal, Zayona (Baghdad), Debaga (Erbil), Arbat IDP, Ashti IDP and Surdesh (Sulaymaniyah). Additionally, there has been a deterioration in the availability of WASH facilities, specifically in the number of persons per latrine and shower, in several camps: Laylan 1, Laylan 2, Yahyawa (Kirkuk), AAF (Abar), As Salamiyah 1 & 2, Khazer M1, Jeddah (Ninewa), and Al Karama (Salah al Din). FCS also deteriorated in some areas, resulting in fewer households reporting consumption levels that translated to an 'acceptable' FCS, particularly in Garmawa, Hasanshan, Khazer M1, Mamrashan and Sheikhan (Ninewa) and Al Alam and Al Karama camps (Salah al Din).

At the same time, there have been some areas in which improvements have been seen between the two rounds of data collection. Enrollment levels in formal education have increased across the majority of camps, though this may have been in part as a result of the changing season between the two rounds of data collection. Additionally, of the HHs that made a complaint to camp management committees in each round of data collection, there was a significant increase in the proportion that felt their complaint had been appropriately dealt with – showing an improvement in the committee response to such issues.

Lastly, increased need for employment opportunities and livelihoods opportunities were reported between round X and round XI, as well as lower reported levels of median monthly HH income,<sup>20</sup> highlighting that the need to facilitate long term and sustainable access to employment opportunities and income sources still exists, and levels of need are continuing to increase.

These fluctuations in conditions show that whilst there have been some areas of improvement in access to services, there are also some critical areas of deterioration. This highlights the continued needs of those in long-term displacement residing in camps. These findings should be used to inform future decision making in the ongoing process of maintaining, consolidating and closure of camps in Iraq.

<sup>20</sup> As explained in the livelihoods section of this report, the difference in calculation to exclude debt as an income source has impacted the reported median level of HH income. However, this does not fully account for the differences seen between the two rounds, showing that income has still deteriorated despite this decision.

## ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Household questionnaire

Research questions	Data collection method	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Instructions	Questionnaire Responses
	HH Interview	Key characteristics	Current governorate	Select one	List of governorates
	HH Interview	Key characteristics	Name of the Camp	Select one	List of camps
	HH Interview	Key characteristics	Are you the head of household?	Yes, no	
	HH Interview	Key characteristics	What is your age?	Integer	
	HH Interview	Key characteristics	Respondent's sex	Select one	Female, male
<i>What is the displacement profile of IDP households?</i>	HH Interview	Household Profile	When were you initially displaced from your sub-district?	Date	Enter Number
	HH Interview	Household Profile	Is this location your first place of displacement?	Select one	Yes, no
	HH Interview	Household Profile	When did you arrive to this camp?	Date	
	HH Interview	Household Profile	What governorate in Iraq were you living in before your displacement (forced to leave your home)?	Select one	List of governorates
	HH Interview	Household Profile	What district in Iraq were you living in before your displacement?	Select one	List of districts
	HH Interview	Household Profile	Which sub-district in Iraq were you living in before your displacement?	Select one	List of sub-districts
	HH Interview	Household Profile	Have you moved to this camp within last two weeks?	Select one	Yes, no
	HH Interview	Household Profile	Is this your first time staying in a camp?	Select one	Yes, no
<i>What is the average household profile?</i>	HH Interview	Family Composition	What is [this person]'s relation to the head of household?	Select one	Head of household Spouse of head of household Son/daughter Brother/Sister (sibling) Father/Mother Son/Daughter in law

				Grandchild Father/mother in law Nephew / Niece Other relatives Guest or non-relative
	HH Interview	Family Composition	What is the sex of [this person]?	Select one Female, male
	HH Interview	Family Composition	What is the age of [this person]?	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	What is [person]'s marital status?	Select one Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Males 0-2 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Females 0-2 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Males 3-5 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Females 3-5 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Males 6-17 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Females 6-17 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Males 18-59 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Females 18-59 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Males 60 or older	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Females 60 or older	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Unaccompanied or separated children	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Child 0-12 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Child 13-17 years	Integer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Child	Integer
<i>What are the protection needs and vulnerabilities amongst IDP households?</i>	HH Interview	Family Composition	Does this person have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses?	Select one No - no difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Yes - cannot do at all
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Does this person have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid?	Select one No - no difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Yes - cannot do at all
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Does this person have difficulty walking or climbing stairs?	Select one No - no difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Yes - cannot do at all



To what extent do IDP households have the necessary documentation and information to access assistance and services?	HH Interview	Family Composition	Does this person have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Select one	No - no difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Yes - cannot do at all
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Does this person have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	Select one	No - no difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Yes - cannot do at all
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Does this person, using their usual languages, have difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others?)	Select one	No - no difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Yes - cannot do at all
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Is one of [this person's] disability related to an explosive hazard (i.e. mines, UXO, IED)?	Select one	No - no difficulty Yes - some difficulty Yes - a lot of difficulty Yes - cannot do at all
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Does one of these problems/disability affect the person's ability to perform daily living activities?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
	HH Interview	Family Composition	Is the person pregnant or lactating?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
	HH interview	Protection	Does your household have their food ration card?	Select one	Yes, valid Yes, non-valid and needs to be replaced Missing (lost, damaged, never had) No, don't need it Do not know
	HH interview	Protection	Does your household have their information card?	Select one	Yes, valid Yes, non-valid and needs to be replaced Missing (lost, damaged, never had) No, don't need it Do not know
	HH interview	Protection	Does your household have a death certificate?	Select one	Yes, valid Yes, non-valid and needs to be replaced Missing (lost, damaged, never had) No, don't need it Do not know
	HH interview	Protection	Does your household have a guardianship certificate?	Select one	Yes, valid Yes, non-valid and needs to be replaced Missing (lost, damaged, never had) No, don't need it Do not know

What movement restrictions are households faced with?	HH interview	Protection	Does your household have an inheritance deed?	Select one	Yes, valid Yes, non-valid and needs to be replaced Missing (lost, damaged, never had) No, don't need it Do not know
	HH interview	Protection	Does your household have a trusteeship certificate?	Select one	Yes, valid Yes, non-valid and needs to be replaced Missing (lost, damaged, never had) No, don't need it Do not know
	HH interview	Protection	Are any civil documents of any members of your family lost, damaged or expired?	Select one	Yes No
	HH interview	Protection	Would you like us to get your contact information to refer you to legal support services? If yes: Referral, name and contact information	Select one  Text	Yes No
	HH interview	Protection	How many individuals in your household are registered with MODM or DDM?	Integer	
	HH interview	Protection	Is every adult or accompanied child in your household able to enter or leave the camp anytime they want in daylight?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
	HH interview	Protection	If no, what are the movement restrictions they have faced?  If other, please specify	Select multiple  Text	Needing to obtain security clearance/coupons Needing to show ID documents to civilian authorities or security actors Time restrictions on when to leave and return Needing to provide a specific reason for movement (employment, medical, school) Physical road blocks Other

	HH interview	Protection	How many times did your HH face such movement restrictions in the past month?	Select one	One time Two times Three times Four to five times More than six times
	HH interview	Protection	If your household owns a house, property or land in your area of origin, where are your proof of ownership documents?	Select one	Physically with me Not with me but in a secure place Lost Stolen or confiscated Does not know We never obtained ownership documents We do not own a house, land or property in the area of origin
	HH interview	Protection	Do women and girls in your HH feel safe in your community?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
	HH interview	Protection	Where do women and girls in your HH feel safe and comfortable to receive services after an incident of violence? If other, please specify.	Select multiple  Text	Health facility Women center Ministry/Directorate of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA/DoLSA) Private lawyer or humanitarian legal assistance partner Do not know Decline to answer Other (Enter Text)
	HH interview	Protection	What types of community education activity focused on violence against women and girls have your HH members benefitted from?  If other, please specify	Select multiple	Household-level sensitization on violence against women and girls Community-level sensitization on violence against women and girls Public information campaigns on violence against women and girls (e.g. print materials, social media, radio or TV) None Do not know Decline to answer Other
	HH interview	Protection	Have your HH members participated in any of the following types of formal or informal women's/men's groups or supportive networks? If other, please specify	Select multiple	Psychosocial support Livelihood activities Recreational activities Do not know Decline to answer None Other
<i>What is the ability to access food and are IDP hh food secure?</i>	HH interview	Food Security	Over the last 7 days, how many days did your household consume the following food?	Integer	List of cereals List of nuts / seeds List of milk / dairy List of meat List of vegetables List of fruits

					List of oil / fats List of sweets List of spices / condiments
	HH interview	Food Security	What was the main source of the following food in the past 7 days? (do not read out list)	Select one	List of cereals List of nuts / seeds List of milk / dairy List of meat List of vegetables List of fruits List of oil / fats List of sweets List of spices / condiments
	HH interview	Food Security	During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it?	Integer	Shifting toward cheaper and less quality food items. Borrowing food or asking assistance from relatives and friends Reducing the number of daily meals Consume less food during meals Curbing the adult's need to ensure food need of children
	HH interview	Food Security	During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to do one of the following things because there was not enough food or money to buy it? Selling household properties (refrigerator, television, jewelry...) Spending savings Buying food on credit or through borrowed money from relatives and friends Selling means of transport (car, motorbike) Children dropout from school Reducing expenditure on non-food items (health, education) Changing place of residence and accommodation to reduce expenses Accepting that adult males of the family	Select one	Yes No, because we already did it (so cannot continue to do it) No, nobody in my HH did Not applicable (I don't have)

			are engaged in illegal acts and risks Accepting that adult females of the family are engaged in illegal acts and risks Children under 18 work to provide resources Whole family are migrating Attending banquets held on religious and social events to have food Child marriage Forced marriage (for adults)		
<i>What is the level of access to health service amongst IDP households?</i>	HH interview	Health	How far is the closest functioning, accessible health clinic to your location?	Select one	Inside the camp Within 2 km (outside camp) Between 2-5 km away More than 5 km away None that the household can access (movement restriction/security) Don't know of a functioning health center
	HH interview	Health	How far is the closest functioning hospital to your location?	Select one	Within 2 km Between 2-5 km away Between 6-10 km away More than 10 km away None that the household can access (movement restriction/security) Do not know of a functioning hospital
	HH interview	Health	Does it provide emergency services?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	Health	Does it provide surgical services?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	Health	Does it provide pediatric services?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	Health	Who is the primary health care provider for your household?  If other, please specify	Select one  Text	In-camp health clinic Private clinic outside of camp Public health facility (clinic or hospital) outside of camp International organization (UN, IFRC, MSF) outside of camp Local organization (religious group, volunteers) outside of camp Do not know None Other (Enter text)

	HH interview	Health	Do women of reproductive age (12-49) have access to specialized reproductive health services?  If other, please specify	Select one  Text	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
	HH interview	Health	Have you seen signs of distress such as changes in behaviours in family members below the age of 18 since the conflict began?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
	HH interview	Health	If yes, what are the behaviour changes observed in children aged 0-12? If other, please specify	Select multiple  Text	Withdrawn from family and friends Angry or aggressive outbursts Changes in appetite or eating habits Headaches New or recurrent bedwetting Nightmares or sleep disturbances Upset stomach or vague stomach pain
	HH interview	Health	If yes, what are the behaviour changes observed in children aged 13-17? If other, please specify	Select multiple	Withdrawn from family and friends Angry or aggressive outbursts Changes in appetite or eating habits Headaches New or recurrent bedwetting Nightmares or sleep disturbances Upset stomach or vague stomach pain
<i>What is the level of access to WASH services amongst IDP households?</i>	HH interview	WASH	What has been your household's primary source of drinking water over the past 7 days?  If other, please specify	Select one  Text	Network (private access) Network (communal access) Dug Well (HH Well) Water Trucking River or spring Purchased from Shop Other
	HH interview	WASH	Is the water from this source acceptable in terms of taste, color and/or smell?	Select one	Yes No
	HH interview	WASH	Does your household have access to either a private or shared water tank?	Select one	Yes No
	HH interview	WASH	What is your water tank capacity (in liters)?	Integer	
	HH interview	WASH	How many times do you re-fill your tanks each week?	Integer	
	HH interview	WASH	How many people share this water tank?	Integer	



	HH interview	WASH	How do you treat your water for drinking? If other, please describe	Select multiple  Text	No treatment necessary Boiling Water HH filter Chlorination (Aqua tab) Other
	HH interview	WASH	What is the main method of waste disposal for your household? If other, please specify	Select one  Text	Collected by municipality Communal garbage bin Rubbish Pit Burning Throw in street / open space Other
	HH interview	WASH	How frequently is solid waste disposed from your residence?	Select one	Every day Every week Every two weeks Every month More than every month Service not available
	HH interview	WASH	What types of functional toilets do you primarily use?	Select one	Public latrines Communal latrines Private latrines (provided by camp) Private latrines (self-made) No latrines
	HH interview	WASH	What types of functional shower/bathing places do you primarily use?	Select one	Public showers Communal showers Private showers (provided by camp) Private showers (self-made) No showers
	HH interview	WASH	Do you have access to sufficient hygiene items such as soap, diapers, etc.?	Select one	Yes No
	HH interview	WASH	Are you aware of key hygiene practices?	Select one	Yes No
<i>What are the current shelter conditions in IDP camps?</i>	HH interview	Shelter/NFIs	Type of shelter If other, please specify	Select one  Text	Tent Caravan RHU Makeshift or Improvised Shelter Semi-permanent structure (plastic sheeting, corrugated iron) Single Family Residential Unit (Block buildings) Communal shelter (mosque/school/shared space) Open air Other
	HH interview	Shelter/NFIs	Please select the type of tent	Select one	UNHCR tent UK Tent AFAD Tent Lion Tent Shelter box IOM tent MODM tent Rubhall or mass tent Makeshift or Improvised tent
	HH interview	Shelter/NFIs	How many of these shelters does your household occupy?	Select one	

	HH interview	Shelter/NFIs	*DIRECT OBSERVATION* Does the tent have a cement base?	Select one	Yes No
	HH interview	Shelter/NFIs	*Direct Observation* Is there an insulated or secondary cover covering the main body of the tent?	Select one	Yes No
	HH interview	Shelter/NFIs	Which of the following NFIs are priority needs for your household? (select max. 4)  If other, please describe	Select multiple  Text	Bedding items (bedsheets, pillows) Mattresses/Sleeping mats Blankets Cooking utensils/kitchen set Cooking fuel Cooking stove Water storage Source of light Clothing Fan Air water cooler Cool box Winter heaters/stove Heating fuel Fuel storage None of the above Other
	HH interview	Shelter/NFIs	What is your priority concern to make your current shelter a better place to live (top 3)? If other, please describe	Select multiple	Protection from hazards (contamination from explosive hazards, land at risk of flooding or landslides, solid waste dumping site, fire risks, etc.) Improve safety and security (shelter located in an insecure/ isolated area, shelter not solid enough to offer protection from intruders, not fenced, without security of tenure, etc) Improve privacy and dignity (no separate rooms, not enough space, shared facilities such as toilets & showers, low/high ceilings, lack of ventilation, lack of natural lighting) Protect from climatic conditions (leaking roof, floor not insulated, opening on the walls, broken windows, lack of ventilation, missing heating system, etc.) Improve basic infrastructures and utilities (access to electricity, cooking and bathing/toilet facilities) Improve structural stability of the building (signs of failure such as leaning walls, big cracks and bends in structural components - beam, slab, column, rafter, purlin and wall) No improvements needed (my shelter is good as it is) Other (Enter text)
<i>What is the level of access to Education</i>	HH interview	Education	How far is the closest functioning primary school to your location?	Select one	Inside the camp Within 2 km (outside camp) Between 2-5 km away More than 5 km away

<i>services amongst IDP households?</i>					None that the household can access (movement restriction/security) Do not know of a functioning primary school
	HH interview	Education	How far is the closest functioning secondary school to your location?	Select one	Inside the camp Within 2 km (outside camp) Between 2-5 km away More than 5 km away None that the household can access (movement restriction/security) Don't know of a functioning secondary school
	HH interview	Education	What is the condition of the primary school building?	Select one	Completely destroyed Contains explosive hazards Occupied by IDPs Occupied by armed groups Partially damaged but functional Fully functional - not damaged or occupied I Do not know the condition
	HH interview	Education	What is the condition of the secondary school building?	Select one	Completely destroyed Contains explosive hazards Occupied by IDPs Occupied by armed groups Partially damaged but functional Fully functional - not damaged or occupied I Do not know the condition
	HH interview	Education	Are there sufficient trained and certified teachers at the primary school?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	Education	Are there sufficient trained and certified teachers at the secondary school?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
<i>What is the availability of and access to livelihood opportunities for IDP households?</i>	HH interview	Livelihood	What were your household's primary income sources over the last 30 days?  If other, please specify	Select multiple  Text	Savings Employment Remittances Retirement fund or pension Selling household assets Selling assistance received Loans, debts MODM cash assistance Support from community, friends, family NGO or charity assistance Social service (disability allowance) Illegal or socially degrading activities (e.g. unlawful sales, survival sex, begging, etc.) Other (Enter text)

HH interview	Livelihood	What was your household's total income in Iraqi Dinars over the last 30 days from the following sources: Employment Remittances Humanitarian aid Borrowing money Pension Selling household assets MOMD cash assistance Social Protection Network (MOLSA) Other safety needs Other income source	Integer	
HH interview	Livelihood	What were the main sources of occupation / employment?  If other, please specify	Select one  Text	Agriculture Construction Service industry (Janitor, waiter, etc) Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or other professional) Teacher, lawyer, engineer Public security official (police, military, etc.) Taxi or truck driver Small business owner Government Job (not otherwise listed) Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.)) Other (Enter text)
HH interview	Livelihood	Is this employment seasonal/temporary ?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
HH interview	Livelihood	What were your household's primary livelihood sources prior to your displacement? (up to 3) If other, please specify	Select multiple  Text	Savings Employment Remittances Retirement fund or pension Selling household assets Selling assistance received Loans, debts MODM cash assistance Support from community, friends, family NGO or charity assistance Social service (disability allowance) Illegal or socially degrading activities (e.g. unlawful sales, survival sex, begging, etc.) Other (Enter text)
HH interview	Livelihood	What were the main sources of occupation / employment?	Select one	Agriculture Construction Service industry (Janitor, waiter, etc) Vocational (carpenter, electrician, plumber, or other professional) Teacher, lawyer, engineer Public security official (police, military, etc.) Taxi or truck driver

				Small business owner Government Job (not otherwise listed) Home-based income-generating activity (sewing, shoe repair, small agricultural activity (garden, beekeeping, etc.)) Other (Enter text)
HH interview	Livelihood	In total, how much Iraqi Dinars did your household spend on basic needs over the last 30 days in IQD? Shelter maintenance Food Electricity Medical Care (including medicines) Education Water Non-Food (household) items Transportation Communication Debt payment Productive assets Other payment (Enter text)	Integer	
HH interview	Livelihood	What is your household's total amount of debt, in IQD?	Integer	
HH interview	Livelihood	What was the primary reason behind taking on debt? If other, please specify	Select one Text	Basic household expenditures (rent, utilities) Healthcare Food Education Clothing or NFIs Purchasing productive assets for small business or income-generating activities Other (Enter text)
HH interview	Livelihood	Who did you borrow money from? (select all that apply)	Select multiple Text	From the shop for basic needs Borrowing from Friends or relatives Borrowing from the bank or financial institution Other (Enter text)
HH interview	Livelihood	How far is the closest functioning market that you have been able to access in the past month?	Select one	Inside the camp Within 2 km Within 5 km More than 5 km None that the household can access (movement restriction/security) Do not know
HH interview	Livelihood	If yes, what is available on the market? If other, please describe	Select multiple Text	Basic food items Water Basic household items (eg. Matress, blankets, kitchen utilities...) Tools, hardware and materials Hygiene items

					Basic medicine Other
	HH interview	Livelihood	What are the main livelihood needs for your household? (select all that apply)	Select multiple  Text	Short term cash through cash-for-work Small asset kit Grants for opening up businesses Skills / vocational training Job placement Other (Enter text)
<i>What is the current shelter conditions in IDP camps?</i>	HH interview	CCCM	Which of the following camp committees are present in this site?  If other, please specify	Select multiple  Text	Camp Management Committee Women committee Youth committee Distribution Committee Maintenance Committee WASH Committee Other Committee No Committees
	HH interview	CCCM	Have the committees been elected by the camp population?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	CCCM	Do you feel these existing camp committees are representative of the camp population?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	CCCM	In the past three months have you attempted to make a complaint about your conditions, assistance or other issues?	Select one	Yes No
	HH interview	CCCM	What was the outcome of your complaint? If other, please describe	Select one  Text	Action was taken I made a complaint, nothing happened Prefer not to say Other (Enter text)
	HH interview	CCCM	For which of the following reasons did you not lodge a complaint? If other, please describe	Select one  Text	I have no complaints I was scared to make a complaint I didn't know where to lodge a complaint Prefer not to say Other (Enter text)
	HH interview	CCCM	Do you feel hesitant to ask any questions and raise concerns with camp administration/aid workers?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
	HH interview	CCCM	Do you know who you can contact in the Camp Management/administration team if you have an issue or concern?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer



	HH interview	CCCM	How do you learn about distributions in the camp? Select top 3 If other, please describe	Select multiple Text	
	HH interview	CCCM	What are your top priority information needs? (select three) If other, please describe	Select multiple Text	Camp Manager NGO Television Print material (banners/posters/pamphlets) Facebook Word of Mouth Internet (news websites) Local Authorities Community leaders Radio Newspapers Mobile Phones (sms) Other (please specify)
	HH interview	CCCM	What are your top 3 priority needs?  If other, please describe	Select multiple Text	How to access assistance Sponsorship programs Information about returning to AoO How to replace missing documents how to contact family members how to enroll children in school how to make complaints how to find job oppourtunities how to access health facilities what the security restrictions in the camp are How to get new documents for newborns, marriage certificates etc None Other (Enter text)
<i>What is the level of satisfaction of IDP households receiving aid?</i>	HH interview	Accountability	Have you received aid in the past 30 days?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	Accountability	What kind did you receive?	Select one	Cash Food Water Fuel Shelter Seasonal items Other non-food items Protection services (legal assistance; psycho-social support; GBV services; child protection services; explosive hazard risk education)
	HH interview	Accountability	If you have received aid in the last 30 days, are you satisfied with the aid you received?	Select one	Yes No Do not know
	HH interview	Accountability	If you have received aid in the last 30 days and were not satisfied, why were you not satisfied	Select one	Quality not good enough Quantity not enough Delays in delivery of aid Other (Enter text)

		with the aid received?		
HH interview	Accountability	Are you satisfied with the way aid workers have behaved in the last 6 months in your location? If not, why not?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer
HH interview	Accountability	How would you prefer to receive information on aid? If other, please describe	Select multiple  Text	Face to face (at home) with aid worker Face to face (in office/other venue) with aid worker Face to face with member of the community Phone call SMS (WhatsApp, Viber, etc.) E-mail Letter Social media (Facebook, etc.) Complaints/suggestions box Other (Enter text)
HH interview	Accountability	How would you prefer to provide feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of the aid you will receive (top 3)? If other, please describe	Select multiple	Face to face (at home) with aid worker Face to face (in office/other venue) with aid worker Face to face with member of the community Phone call SMS (WhatsApp, Viber, etc.) E-mail Letter Social media (Facebook, etc.) Complaints/suggestions box Other (Enter text)
HH interview	Accountability	Do you feel like you have a say in decisions that affect your community?	Select one	Yes No Do not know Decline to answer

## Annex 2: List of assessed camps

Governorate	Camp
Anbar	Amariyat AL Falluja (AAF)
	Bezeibez Central
	Habbaniya Tourist City (HTC)
	Kilo 18
Baghdad	Al Ahal Camp
	Al Amal
	Al Nabi Younis
	Zayona
Dohuk	Bajed Kandala
	Bersive 1
	Bersive 2
	Chamishku
	Darkar
	Dawoudia
	Karbarto1
	Karbarto 2
	Khanke
	Rwanga Community
	Shariya
Diyala	Alwand 1
	Alwand 2
	Qoratu
Erbil	Baharka
	Debaga 1
	Debaga 2
	Harsham
Kerbala	Al Kawthar
Kirkuk	Laylan 1
	Laylan 2
	Nazrawa
Ninewa	As Salamiyah 1
	As Salamiyah 2
	As Salamiyah Nimrud
	Essian
	Garmawa
	Haj Ali
	Hamam Al Alil 1
	Hamam Al Alil 2
	Hasansham U2
	Hasansham U3
	Khazer M1
	Mamilian
	Mamrashan
	Qayyarah Airstrip
	Qayyarah Jad'ah
	Sheikhan
Salah al Din	Al Alam
	Al Karama
	Al Shahama

	Basateen Al Sheuokh
Sulaymaniyah	Arbat IDP
	Ashti IDP
	Surdeh
	Tazade