

IRAQ

IDP Camp Directory

Comparative Dashboard & Camp Profiles
Round XIV

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2020



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About REACH

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

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KEY FINDINGS: NATIONAL LEVEL

Background

Following the liberation of the areas previously controlled by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in 2017, the rate of returns of internally displaced persons' (IDPs) to their area of origin (AoO) has remained relatively low since 2018.¹ In 2019, the Iraqi government initiated a plan to close IDP camps in order to facilitate returns.² In 2020, with the COVID-19 pandemic, camp closures were put on hold. In October 2020, the government resumed the camp closures with speed. By the end of 2020, 11 camps were closed and four were reclassified as informal sites across federal Iraq, leaving 28 camps remaining open.³ As of August 2020, nearly 1.3 million IDPs remained in protracted displacement throughout the country. This included almost 262,000 individuals who reside in 43 IDP formal camps, or 67 camps when including sub-camps in composite camp areas.^{4,5}

As camps close and the context in Iraq transitions from emergency response to stabilisation and development, the Iraq Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster strategy aims to support safe camp consolidations and closures, and to ensure minimum CCCM standards are being met across ageing camps. The REACH Intentions Survey conducted in August and September 2020 revealed that 14% of in-camp IDPs anticipated to return to their AoO within the 12 months following data collection.⁶

The Iraq CCCM Cluster and REACH conduct IDP Camp Profiling assessments in order to inform the humanitarian response for IDPs living in camps. The information obtained will be used to monitor camp conditions and highlight priority needs and service gaps faced by households (HHs), as well as multi-sectoral

differences in formal IDP camps across Iraq. This information will be used to address IDPs' needs, as well as to inform prioritisation of camps for consolidation or closure, if necessary.

The profiles in this directory reflect the XIV round of household surveys, conducted between 16 August and 10 September 2020, six months after the previous round of camp profiling conducted between 12 February and 16 March 2020. Data collection was conducted in 40 formal IDP camps (Table 1), and covered camps with more than 100 IDP households. Of the 40 camps that were covered, 29 camps remained open at the end of 2020.

Table 1. Distribution of interviewed IDP households:

Governorate of displacement	Number of camps assessed	Total of camp managers interviewed	Total of IDP HHs interviewed
Al-Anbar	2	2	127
Al-Sulaymaniyah	3	3	191
Baghdad	2	2	90
Diyala	4	4	226
Duhok	11	11	764
Erbil	3	3	192
Kerbela	1	1	43
Kirkuk	2	2	121
Ninewa	11	11	743
Salah al-Din	1	1	50
Total	40	40	2,547

Demographics

Within all assessed IDP camps nationwide, 51% of the camp population were under the age of 18, and 2% were 60 years or older (Figure 1), with an average of six members per household.

At the national level, the majority of IDP households (73%) reported they had been displaced since 2014 (nearly six years). Two per cent (2%) of IDP households reported to be displaced since 2015; 12% since 2016; 11% since 2017; and 2%

between 2018 and 2020, with a slight increase in the number of displacements in 2020 according to IDPs' reports (Figure 2). This suggests that the majority of households were in protracted displacement, that the pandemic may have had an effect on households' displacement patterns, and that there were other factors influencing households' displacement that were not directly related to the consequences of the conflict against ISIL.

Figure 1 - Demographic Breakdown

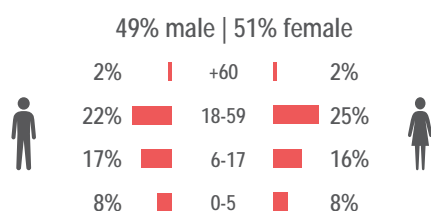
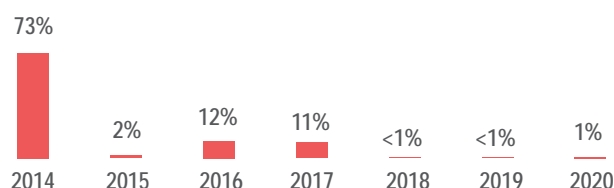


Figure 2 - Proportion of HHs reporting their displacement year



¹ International Organization for Migration (IOM). Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Available [here](#).

² The New Humanitarian. 'Nowhere to go: Mosul residents in limbo as camps close', 11 March 2020. Available [here](#).

³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Iraq: Humanitarian Bulletin, November 2020. Available [here](#).

⁴ International Office for Migration (IOM). Displacement Tracking Matrix (August 2020). Available [here](#).

⁵ CCCM, 2020. Iraq Operational Portal: July Camp Master List and Population Flow. Available [here](#). The assessed camps include 'camp areas', which are composed of multiple smaller camps e.g. Amriyat al Fallujah which was composed of 16 small camps under the same management at the time of data collection.

⁶ REACH, Intentions Survey: Areas of Origin, August-September 2020. Available [here](#).

KEY FINDINGS: NATIONAL LEVEL

Priority Needs

The priority needs most commonly reported by IDP households were related to **food (65%)**, **access to employment (56%)**, and **access to healthcare (52%)**.⁷ Less commonly reported were the need for shelter support (28%), winterisation items (15%), and education (10%).⁷ The main reported information needs that households wanted to receive from humanitarian actors were information on livelihood opportunities (69%), safety and security (41%), and status of housing (31%).⁷

Protections and Documentation

The vast majority of households reported feeling safe within **their camp (99%)**. When asked about how safe IDP households felt during the day, 70% reported feeling very safe, and 30% feeling safe. Sixty-six per cent (66%) of households reported feeling very safe at night, 33% safe, and 1% reported feeling unsafe. The households reporting feeling unsafe were located mostly in the Laylan IDP camp (six households) and Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp (five households).⁸ Reports on feelings of unsafety may have been influenced by the fact that surveys were conducted remotely, since in previous rounds feelings of unsafety or safety concerns for women and girls were much higher.⁹ **Nearly 50% of IDP households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS, civil ID, national ID, or children's birth certificate).**

These findings highlighted the need for further assistance to support IDP households in obtaining civil documentation. In addition, the methodology implemented during this round through remote households' interviews could have influenced household's responses on sensitive issues regarding safety concerns.

Food Security

The food consumption score (FCS) was found to be 'acceptable' for 99% of IDP households, and 'borderline' for 1%. Additionally, 73% of IDP households reported using food related coping strategies, mainly borrowing money or taking on debt (63%), reducing spending (26%), selling households' assets (24%), and spending savings (16%).⁷

Although most of IDP households had a FCS categorised as acceptable, 73% of IDP households reported using food-related coping strategies in order to buy food, and 65% reported food was their top priority need.

Livelihoods

The most commonly reported types of income sources by IDP households were **employment (69%)**, **taking on debt or loans (35%)**, and **humanitarian assistance (29%)**.⁷ Almost

all IDP households (99%) reported facing barriers to find employment, mostly reporting an increasingly competitive job market (71%), the lack of connections (27%), and long distances to locations with employment opportunities (25%).⁷ In addition, 28% of households reported at least one of their members **had lost employment as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic**. Three quarters (75%) of IDP households reported **being in debt**, and of those the main reported reasons were to buy food (49%), covering healthcare expenses (26%), and basic household expenses (15%).⁷

These findings highlight that income from employment does not cover households' essential needs, and that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected IDPs' livelihood opportunities, many IDPs reportedly losing their job as a consequence of the pandemic. In addition, in-camp IDPs reported to face barriers to find employment which seems to be related to their displacement status and the lack of community network.

Shelter & and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

At the national level, **54% of IDP households reported that improvements to their shelter were needed**. Forty-five per cent (45%) of IDP households had issues with their shelter climate insulation, 12% required improved privacy, 3% required improved safety of the shelter, and 3% required protection from hazards.⁷ **Many households (75%) reported NFI needs**, most commonly reporting winter heaters (27%), sleeping mattresses (27%), and blankets (21%).⁷

Insulation from climate is essential in a country with extreme climatic conditions. Increased safety plans, better materials to improve the safety and privacy of the IDPs' shelters, and maintenance could improve IDP household's perceptions of their shelter conditions.

Education

Overall, 13% of IDP households reported that at least one of their school-aged children (aged 6-17) were not attending formal education. IDP households displaced in Sulaymaniyah (23%) and Baghdad (20%) governorates reported higher proportions of school-aged children not attending school. Gender differences of children missing school were reported to be relatively small, girls being slightly more likely to be out of formal education (16%) than boys (11%). Children between 6 and 11 years old were reportedly more often attending formal education (90%) than children between 12 and 17 (83%).

More activities are needed to spread awareness on the importance of education of children regardless of age and gender, as well as supporting parents to improve their livelihoods which could help increase the proportions of school-aged children of all ages and gender groups.

⁷ The question allowed multiple choices.

⁸ Other households reporting safety concerns were located in Qorato, Qayyara Jadah 5, Khanke, Hamam Al Alil 1-2, Bersecice 2, and Hasansham U2 camps.

⁹ In this round of Camp Profiling only 1% of households reported safety concerns for women and girls, whereas 21% did in [round XIII](#) and [round XII](#).



KEY FINDINGS: NATIONAL LEVEL

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The main sources of drinking water for IDP households in the 30 days prior to data collection was reportedly **pipled water into the compound (56%) and piped water connected to the public tap (38%)**. In total, **31% of IDP households reported the need to treat their drinking water** because of an unclear colour (83%), a bad flavour (33%), or an unpleasant smell (16%).⁷ More than half of the IDP households reported access to private latrines provided by the camp management (54%) but 33% reported using communal latrines, 10% private latrines that were self-made, and 4% public latrines. Similar proportions of IDP households reported access to private showers provided by the camp management (54%), 31% had access to self-made private showers, 14% communal showers, and 1% public showers. **Eight camp managers reported WASH issues, mainly related to needs of maintenance of WASH facilities, water tanks being insufficient, the piped water being of bad quality, and the waste disposal being insufficient.**

Findings highlight the need to improve the quality of drinking water that IDP households have access to. More support from humanitarian actors and camp management to provide private latrines and showers could improve the privacy and safety of households. Further support with waste disposal seems to be needed.

Health

The majority of IDP households (79%) reported at least one member needing access to healthcare services in the 30 days prior to data collection. Among these IDP households, **85% reported experiencing difficulties accessing healthcare services**, mainly related to healthcare costs (75%), distance to the treatment facility (21%), or lack of medicines (19%).⁷ Although most of the camps had a primary healthcare facility, 14 camp managers reported issues, seven of whom reported a lack of medicines or having medicines of bad quality, six reported a lack of medical staff, five reported the whole healthcare facility or sections of it were closed due to the lack of doctors, or equipment, and one reported a lack of salaries for medical staff.

The affordability of healthcare services is key to improving access, especially considering concerns of the spread of COVID-19 in the camp. Healthcare services within the camp seemed to be suffering from a lack of staff and medicines, a lack of medical equipment, or a lack of salaries, which could endanger the lives of IDPs.

Camp Coordination

At the national level, **28% of IDP households reported having made a complaint to Camp Coordination** in the three months prior to data collection. In relation to the outcome of these complaints, 54% reported that no action was taken, and 46% reported that action had been taken to resolve the complaint. Of the 87% of households reporting to have received assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, 20% reported not being satisfied with the assistance received, with the main reasons reported as not enough in terms of quantity (67%) and that the assistance was of low quality (49%).⁷

⁷The question allowed multiple choices.

METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

Methodology

For the round XIV of Camp Profiling, REACH adapted the methodology to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following [IMPACT guidelines](#), data was collected remotely through phone interviews. For the phone interviews, REACH used in-camp IDPs contact information from previous assessments, snowballing sampling, and contact information provided by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster. The household survey employed figures for each camp from the June 2020 Iraq CCCM Camp Master List and Population Flow database, maintained by the CCCM Cluster.¹⁰ The purposive sampling method targeted enough surveys to keep the sample size consistent with the representative sample sizes from previous rounds: however, findings are not statistically representative with a quantifiable degree of precision.

Data collection was conducted between 16 August and 10 September 2020, across 40 formal IDP camps located in 10 governorates. At the time of data collection, there were in total 1.3 million IDPs in Iraq, of which 261,854 individuals lived in 43 camps across Iraq.^{11, 12} In total 2,547 IDP households were interviewed.

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

- Open during the period of data collection;
- Contained approximately 100 households or more.

A mixed method approach to data collection was employed for this assessment, consisting of: a household survey; key informant interviews with the camp manager of each camp; and mapping of camp infrastructure using satellite imagery analysis and video interviews with the camp managers, conducted by our Geographic Information System (GIS) team.

In partnership, the CCCM Cluster and REACH have conducted 12 previous rounds of the camp profiling and mapping assessment throughout formal camps in Iraq. These profiling exercises initially took place on a quarterly basis, but as the situation in many of the IDP camps stabilised over time, the assessment has been conducted every 6 months since 2016.

Limitations

- Findings should be considered indicative rather than representative due to the sampling method used in this round.
- Governorate-level comparisons are weighted by camp population sizes. Salah al-Din and Kerbala governorates, for example, only include one camp in each governorate and therefore outliers observed in the findings may be more pronounced. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting governorate-level findings.
- The assessment relies on the IDPs' ability to self-report on many indicators, and therefore certain biases may exist within the findings. Some indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjective perceptions of the respondents. These potential biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings, particularly those referring to sensitive issues.
- The use of a remote phone calling methodology could mean that biases are even more pronounced for questions perceived as sensitive.
- The use of remote households surveys eliminates the enumerators observations of face-to-face interviews. For example, enumerators reported that in many instances, households were unsure how to respond to questions related to the type of shelter they lived in, the shelter's base or the shelter's cover.
- Findings for disability show very low percentages compared to the national level of disability overall within the Iraqi population. This could be a consequence of the methods of data collection used as enumerators were unable to conduct follow-up questions.

Previous REACH Camp Profiling assessments:

- February-March 2020 ([round XIII](#))
- July-August 2019 ([round XII](#))
- February 2019 ([round XI](#))
- July-August 2018 ([round X](#))
- December 2017–January 2018 ([round IX](#))
- April-May 2017 ([round VIII](#))
- December 2016–January 2017 ([round VII](#))
- August-September 2016 ([round VI](#))
- April 2016 ([round V](#))
- December 2015 ([round IV](#))
- September-October 2015 ([round III](#))
- January 2015 ([round II](#))
- October 2014 ([round I](#))

¹⁰ CCCM, 2020. Iraq Operational Portal: June Camp Master List and Population Flow. Available [here](#).

¹¹ CCCM, 2020. Iraq Operational Portal: July Camp Master List and Population Flow. Available [here](#).

¹² International Office for Migration (IOM) IDP Master list. August 2020. Available [here](#).

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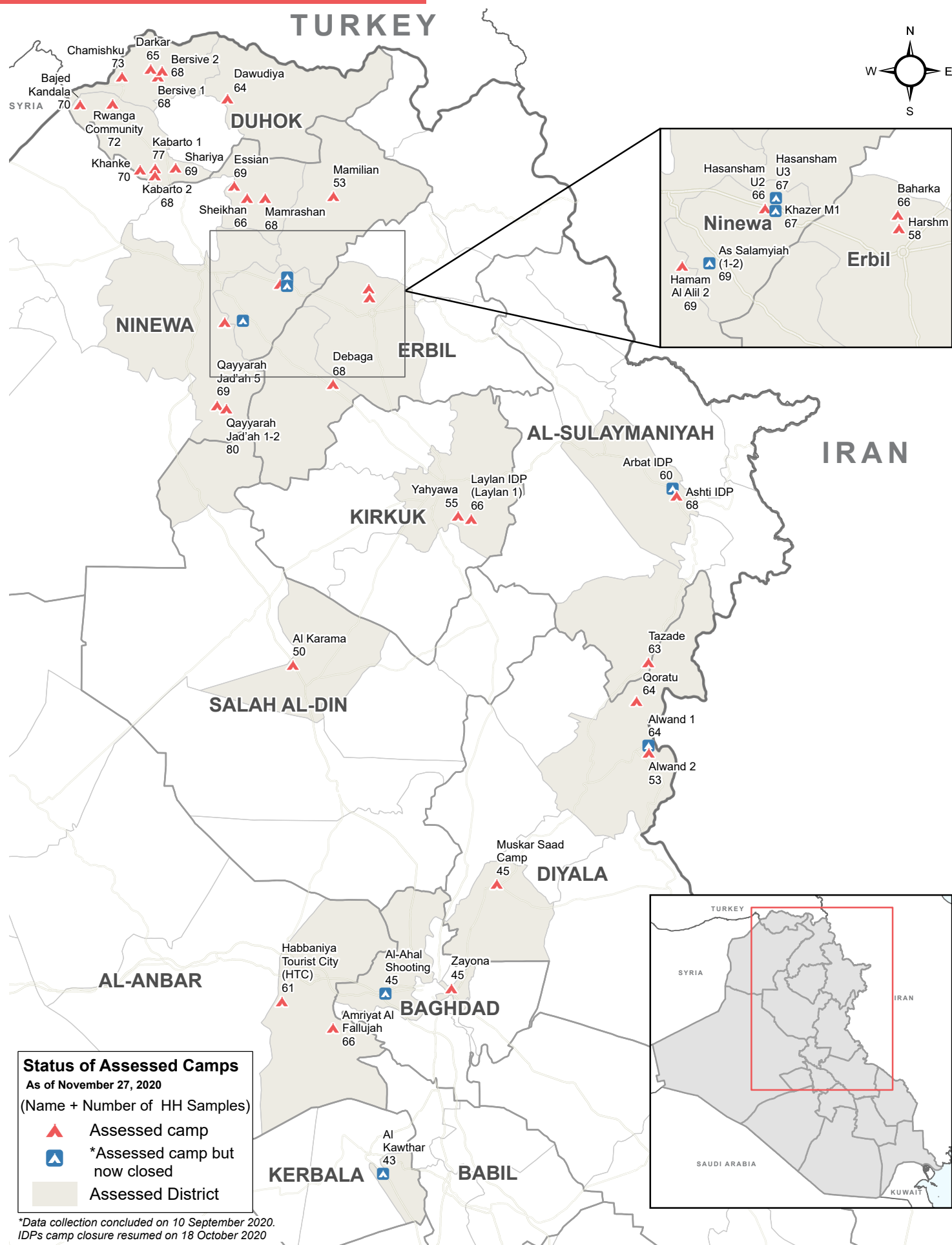
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* Reclassified as informal site.



IDP CAMPS ASSESSED MAP



*Data collection concluded on 10 September 2020.
IDPs camp closure resumed on 18 October 2020



List of Acronyms and Key Definitions

List of abbreviations and acronyms

AoD	Area of displacement
AoO	Area of origin
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
FCS	Food Consumption Score
Gol	Government of Iraq
HH	Households
IDP	Internally displaced person
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
ISF	Iraqi Security forces
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and Levant
KI	Key informant
KII	Key informant interview
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
ODK	Open Data Kit
PDS	Public Distribution System
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States dollars
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Key definitions

KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq, a devolved federal entity in the north of Iraq.
Governorate	The highest administrative boundary below the national level. Officially, there are 19 governorates in Iraq, three of which are located in KRI.
District	Governorates are divided into districts.
Formal IDP camp	An IDP camp formally recognised by governmental authorities and managed by the CCCM Cluster.
Formal school/education	A school providing education recognised by the government of Iraq. It should be understood as distinct from home schooling or private teaching by a non-recognised institution.
PDS card	Public Distribution System (PDS) is a universal non-contributory social transfer system delivering food rations to Iraqis. To receive it, Iraqis need a card that contains basic information related to the household composition. It is often used as another identification document and proof of residency. More information available here and here .
Disability	For this round, the definition of disability followed the Washington Group Disability guidelines . Households' self-reported whether an individual had difficulty or not on doing five basic tasks (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, and washing themselves). If they experienced a lot of difficulty or could not do it at all, it was considered a disability.

Comparative Overview

Target	Education		Food	Health	WASH			Protection	Shelter		CCCM	
	% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in formal school	% of children aged 12-17 enrolled in formal school	% of HH with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance*	# of persons per latrine*	# of persons per shower*	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly*	% of HHs reporting some lost form of documentation ¹	Average number of individuals per tent*	Average covered area per person*	Average open area per HH*	Camp status end of 2020*
Target	100%	100%	100%	Yes	max. 20	max. 20	Yes	0%	max. 5	min. 3.5m ²	min. 30m ²	NA
Al-Anbar	96%	91%	100%	Yes	6	9	Yes	62%	4	4.2m ²	1,977m ²	Closed
Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp	97%	89%	100%	Yes	5	9	Yes	82%	4	4.6m ²	2,264m ²	Open
Habbaniya Tourist City	94%	95%	100%	Yes	7	10	Yes	41%	4	3.7m ²	1,691m ²	Closed*
Al-Sulaymaniyah	85%	66%	88%	Yes ²	2	2	Yes	4%	4	4.4m ²	464m ²	Open
Arbat IDP	88%	67%	83%	Yes	3	3	Yes	5%	3	4.8m ²	547m ²	Open
Ashti IDP	84%	66%	94%	Yes	3	3	Yes	3%	4	4.6m ²	330m ²	Open
Tazade	84%	67%	87%	No ²	1	1	Yes	5%	3	3.7m ²	514m ²	Open
Baghdad	96%	60%	100%	No	4	4	Yes	20%	3	7.5m ²	716m ²	Closed
Al Ahel	100%	40%	100%	Yes ²	4	4	Yes ³	13%	3	6m ²	1,278m ²	Closed
Zayona	92%	83%	100%	No	3	3	Yes	27%	3	9m ²	153m ²	Closed*
Diyala	93%	88%	96%	Yes ²	4	6	Yes	5%	3	5m ²	725m ²	Open
Alwand 1	98%	91%	98%	Yes	4	4	Yes	9%	3	7m ²	372m ²	Closed
Alwand 2	98%	93%	100%	Yes	5	10	Yes	2%	3	5.8m ²	762m ²	Closed
Muskar Saad	96%	93%	98%	Yes ²	3	3	Yes	9%	3	3.7m ²	232m ²	Closed
Qoratu	85%	74%	91%	No ²	2	2	Yes	2%	2	3.7m ²	1,535m ²	Open
Duhok	89%	84%	100%	Yes ²	7	8	Yes	39%	5	5m ²	149m ²	Open
Bajed Kandala	85%	75%	100%	Yes	10	10	Yes ³	41%	6	3.7m ²	180m ²	Open
Berseve 1	89%	80%	100%	Yes	7	7	Yes	22%	4	3.7m ²	174m ²	Open
Berseve 2	96%	93%	99%	Yes	9	9	Yes	38%	4	4.6m ²	261m ²	Open
Chamishku	96%	93%	100%	Yes ²	5	5	Yes ³	25%	5	4.4m ²	123m ²	Open
Darkar	88%	88%	100%	Yes ²	5	5	Yes	43%	5	10m ²	66m ²	Open
Dawadia	86%	85%	100%	Yes ²	3	3	Yes	25%	4	4.6m ²	152m ²	Open

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

*Binary indicators were classified as "Target Met" (green) or "Not Met" (red). When aggregated at the governorate level, if 50% or above of camps had access then this was classified as yes. Whenever KIs commented issues with the health facilities or the waste collection, it was classified as target 50%-99% met (orange).

¹ This indicator includes households where at least one key household document or at least one key individual document was reported missing or no longer valid.

² There was a health facility within the camp but the KIs reported issues with it or that it had to be closed. For more details, see the camp's profile.

³ KIs reported issues with waste collection and other WASH issues. For more information, see the camp's profile.



	Education		Food	Health	WASH			Protection	Shelter		CCCM	
	% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in formal school	% of children aged 12-17 enrolled in formal school	% of HH with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance*	# of persons per latrine*	# of persons per shower*	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly*	% of HHs reporting some lost form of documentation ¹	Average number of individuals per tent*	Average covered area per person*	Average open area per HH	Camp status end of 2020*
Target	100%	100%	100%	Yes	max. 20	max. 20	Yes	0%	max. 5	min. 3.5m ²	min. 30m ²	NA
Kabarto 1	90%	72%	100%	Yes ²	4	4	Yes ³	52%	4	4.6m ²	118m ²	Open
Kabarto 2	80%	83%	100%	Yes	4	4	Yes ³	50%	4	3.7m ²	130m ²	Open
Khanke	87%	69%	100%	Yes ²	10	17	Yes	44%	5	5.4m ²	213m ²	Open
Rwanga Community	92%	90%	100%	Yes	5	5	Yes	47%	5	4.6m ²	113m ²	Open
Shariya	92%	88%	100%	Yes	16	16	Yes	38%	4	5.4m ²	108m ²	Open
Erbil	95%	79%	100%	Yes	4	4	Yes	68%	5	5.1m ²	190m ²	Open
Baharka	98%	88%	100%	Yes	4	4	Yes	83%	4	6m ²	248m ²	Open
Debaga 1	96%	88%	100%	Yes	4	4	Yes	85%	5	5.6m ²	143m ²	Open
Harshm	92%	67%	100%	Yes	5	5	Yes	31%	5	3.7m ²	178m ²	Open
Kerbela	97%	100%	100%	Yes ²	1	1	Yes	65%	4	3.1m ²	4,645m ²	Closed
Al Kawthar camp	97%	100%	100%	Yes ²	1	1	Yes	65%	4	3.1m ²	4,645m ²	Closed
Kirkuk	87%	78%	100%	Yes ²	24	31	Yes	27%	5	6.8m ²	199m ²	Closed
Laylan IDP	87%	65%	100%	Yes ²	14	14	Yes	39%	4	3.7m ²	247m ²	Closed
Yahyawa	88%	94%	100%	Yes ²	32	48	Yes	13%	5	10m ²	151m ²	Closed
Ninewa	90%	80%	100%	Yes ²	10	10	Yes	66%	4	4.4m ²	698m ²	Open
As Salamyiah 2	93%	84%	100%	Yes	15	15	Yes	88%	4	5.4m ²	573m ²	Open
Essian	94%	82%	100%	Yes ²	5	5	Yes	43%	5	3.7m ²	160m ²	Open
Hamam Al Alil 2	92%	91%	99%	Yes ²	15	15	Yes	81%	4	3.7m ²	1,078m ²	Closed
Hasansham U2	85%	74%	100%	Yes	12	12	Yes	88%	3	5.4m ²	380m ²	Open
Hasansham U3	97%	78%	100%	Yes	14	14	Yes	82%	4	3.7m ²	334m ²	Open
Khazer 1	86%	76%	100%	Yes	18	18	Yes	84%	4	4.6m ²	1,013m ²	Open

Legend:

TARGET MET

50-99% OF TARGET MET

TARGET LESS THAN 50% MET OR NOT MET AT ALL

*Binary indicators were classified as "Target Met" (green) or "Not Met" (red). When aggregated at the governorate level, if 50% or above of camps had access then this was classified as yes. Whenever KIs commented issues with the health facilities or the waste collection, it was classified as target 50%-99% met (orange).

¹ This indicator includes households where at least one key household document or at least one key individual document was reported missing or no longer valid.

² There was a health facility within the camp but the KIs reported issues with it or that it had to be closed. For more details, see the camp's profile.

³ KIs reported issues with waste collection and other WASH issues. For more information, see the camp's profile.



	Education		Food	Health	WASH			Protection	Shelter		CCCM	
	% of children aged 6-11 enrolled in formal school	% of children aged 12-17 enrolled in formal school	% of HH with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Functioning health facility available on site or within walking distance*	# of persons per latrine*	# of persons per shower*	Frequency of solid waste disposal at least weekly*	% of HHs reporting some lost form of documentation ¹	Average number of individuals per tent*	Average covered area per person*	Average open area per HH*	Camp status end of 2020*
Target	100%	100%	100%	Yes	max. 20	max. 20	Yes	0%	max. 5	min. 3.5m ²	min. 30m ²	NA
Mamilian	93%	68%	100%	Yes	1	1	Yes ³	68%	4	3.7m ²	2,791m ²	Open
Mamrashan	91%	82%	100%	Yes	4	4	Yes ³	34%	5	5.4m ²	261m ²	Open
Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1	87%	88%	100%	Yes	8	7	Yes	83%	3	4.6m ²	40m ²	Closed
Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5	71%	64%	100%	Yes	12	10	Yes	35%	3	4.6m ²	773m ²	Open
Sheikhan	95%	84%	100%	Yes	4	4	Yes ³	44%	4	3.2m ²	275m ²	Open
Salah al-Din	100%	93%	100%	Yes ²	4	9	Yes	56%	2	4.6m ²	835m ²	Closed
Karamah	100%	93%	100%	Yes ²	4	9	Yes	56%	2	4.6m ²	835m ²	Closed

Legend:

TARGET MET

50-99% OF TARGET MET

TARGET LESS THAN 50% MET OR NOT MET AT ALL

*Binary indicators were classified as "Target Met" (green) or "Not Met" (red). When aggregated at the governorate level, if 50% or above of camps had access then this was classified as yes. Whenever KIs commented issues with the health facilities or the waste collection, it was classified as target 50%-99% met (orange).

¹ This indicator includes households where at least one key household document or at least one key individual document was reported missing or no longer valid.

² There was a health facility within the camp but the KIs reported issues with it or that it had to be closed. For more details, see the camp's profile.

³ KIs reported issues with waste collection and other WASH issues. For more information, see the camp's profile.





Camp Profile: Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp

Al-Anbar Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Government
Status: Open
SSID: IQ0102-0019

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp. Primary data was collected remotely through 66 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

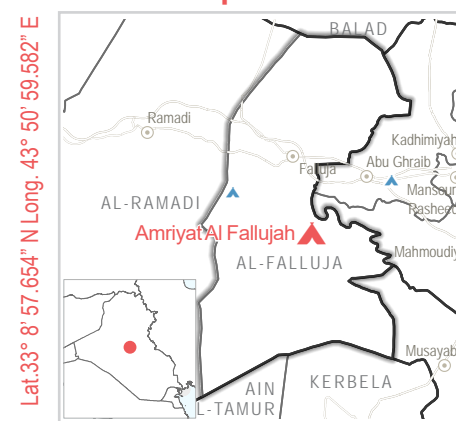
Number of individuals: 3,696
Number of households: 870
Date opened: 18/09/2015
Main shelter type: Caravans, tents
Planned capacity: 1,196 plots
Camp area: 2,028,651m²

Demographics

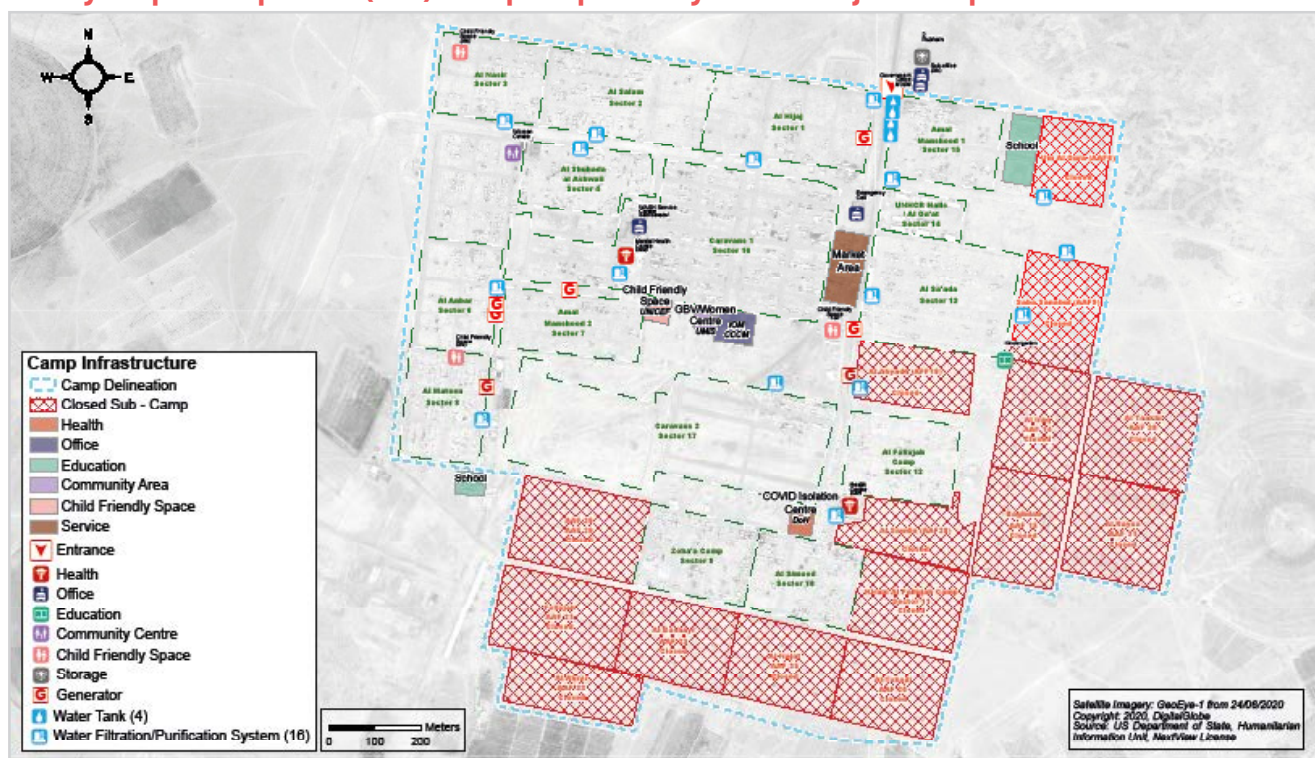
49% Males | Females 51%

1%	+60	1%
22%	18-59	23%
19%	6-17	20%
7%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	90%	97%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	84%	89%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	1,016m ²	2,264m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	71%	82%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.1m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	21	5	●	▲
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	21	9	●	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **television (61%)** and **phone calls (52%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

40% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

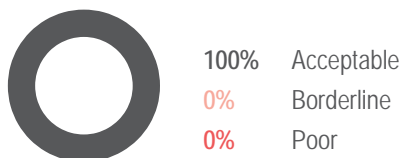
80% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



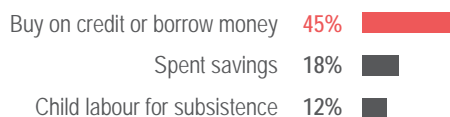
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

67% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



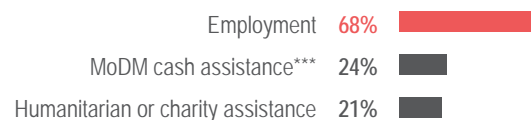
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **281,590 IQD (191 USD)⁸**

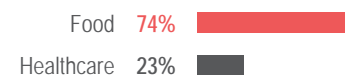
Median monthly expenditure per household: **302,461 IQD (206 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



58% of households reported being in debt.

9% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

6% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

8% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

82% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one of their members:⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 5% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).



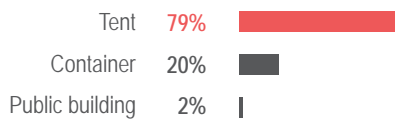


Camp Profile: Amriyat Al-Fallujah Camp



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

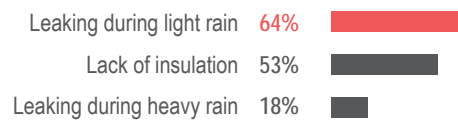
Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



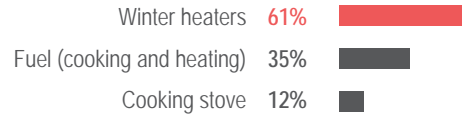
Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5,6}



Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5,11}



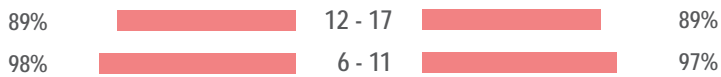
Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5,12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

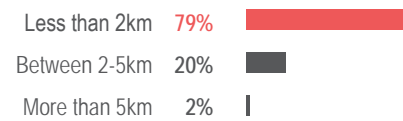
93% Males | Females 93%



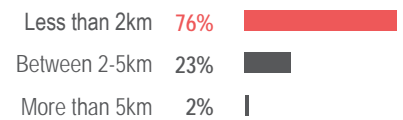
Of the 14% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5,10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go
- School was closed

Average distance to a functional primary school:

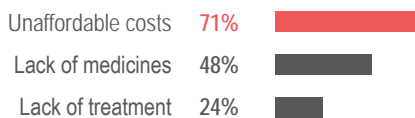


Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 88% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 98% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



55%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

17%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.



Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

80%

of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and other non-food items.⁵

89%

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

26%

of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5,10}

11%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 15% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 77% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Arbat IDP

Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Sulaymaniyah governorate (JCC)

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0510-0001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Arbat IDP. Primary data was collected remotely through 60 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 1,390

Number of households: 301

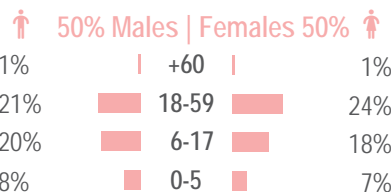
Date opened: 26/04/2016

Main shelter type: Refugee Housing Unit (RHU)

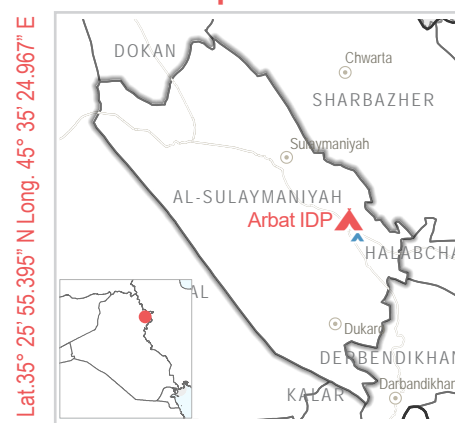
Planned capacity: 416 plots

Camp area: 189,144m²

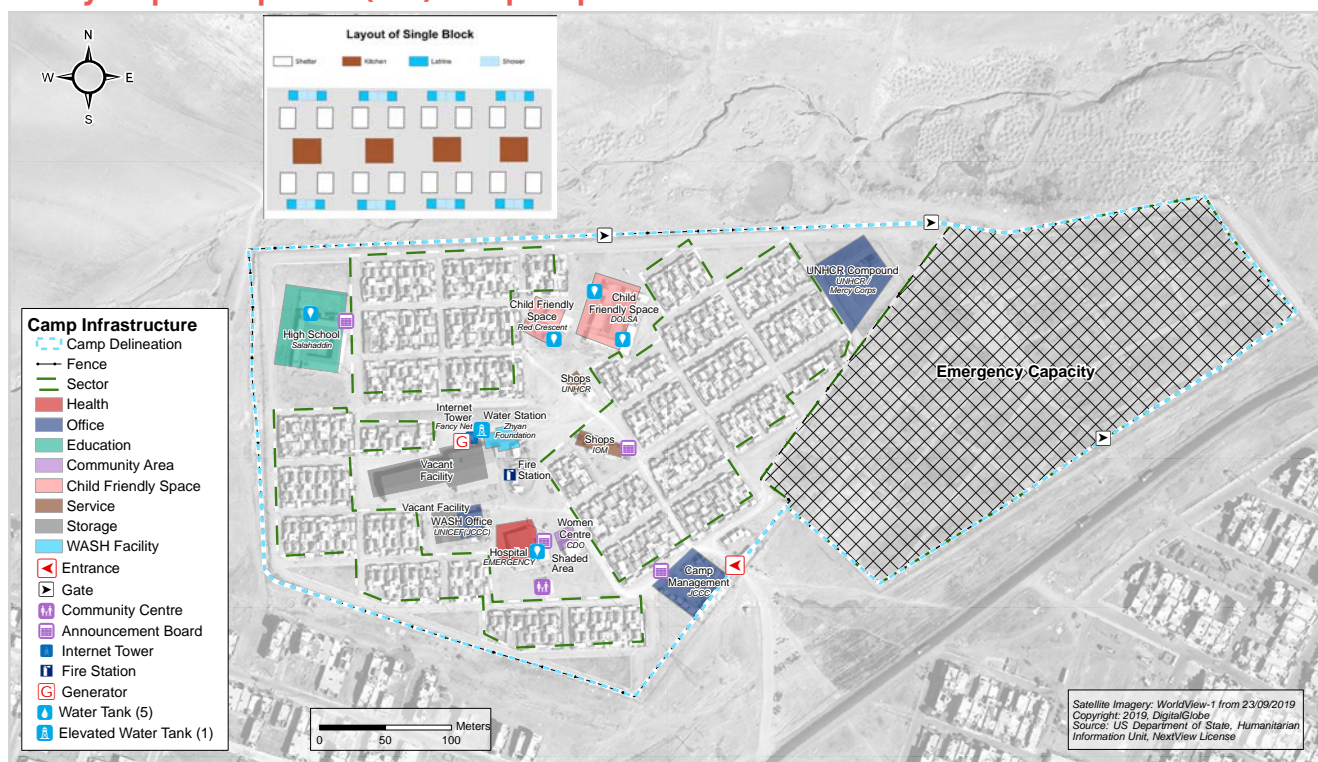
Demographics



Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Arbat IDP



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	89%	88%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	80%	67%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	97%	83%	●	▼
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	467m ²	547m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	41%	5%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.8m ²	4.8m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	3	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	3	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



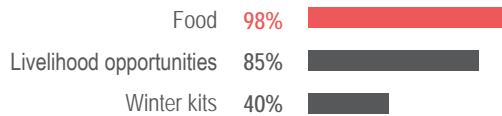
CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



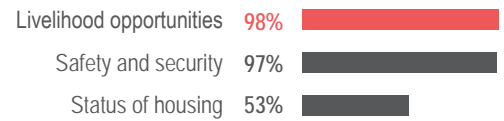
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (100%)** and **face-to-face communication (97%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

0% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

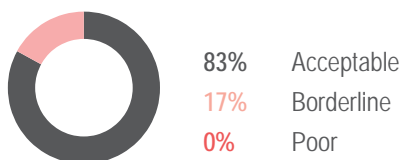
0% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



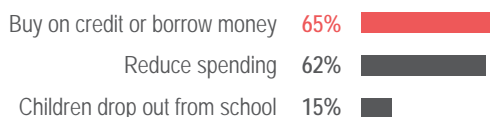
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

73% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



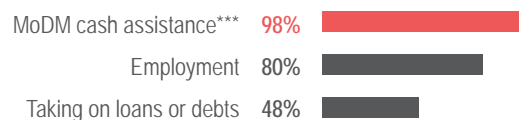
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **223,100 IQD (152 USD)⁸**

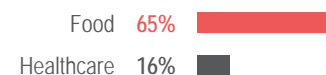
Median monthly expenditure per household: **338,983 IQD (231 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



57% of households reported being in debt.

27% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

5% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

90% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 30% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/news/15-percent-of-iraqi-displaced-population-have-a-disability).

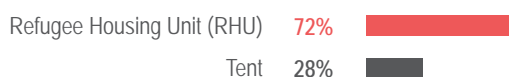
¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).

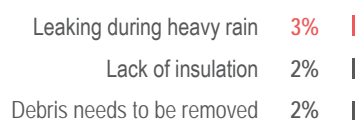


Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



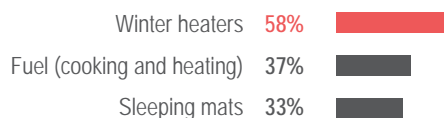
Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 83% Males | Females 72% 



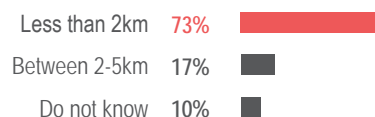
Of the 32% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional primary school:



Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 45% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 74% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

98% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

46% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

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

2% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 95% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 100% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Ashti IDP

Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: Sulaymaniyah governorate (JCC)

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0510-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ashti IDP. Primary data was collected remotely through 68 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

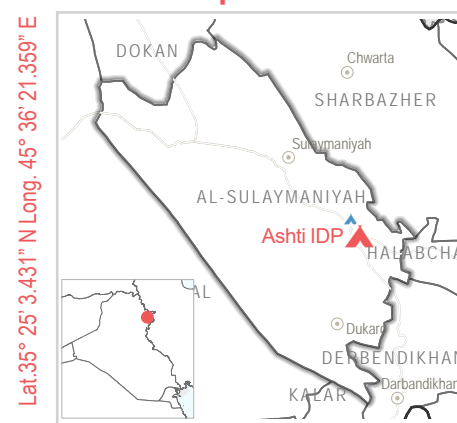
Number of individuals: 8,937
Number of households: 1,849
Date opened: 01/12/2015
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 2,630 plots
Camp area: 711,053m²

Demographics

49% Males | Females 51%

Age Group	Percentage
0-5	13%
6-17	21%
18-59	20%
+60	0%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Ashti IDP



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	84%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	84%	66%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	96%	94%	●	▼
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	276m ²	330m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	61%	3%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	3	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	3	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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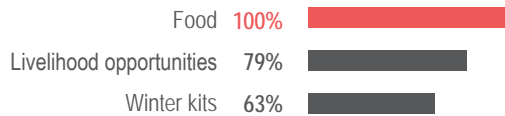


Camp Profile: Ashti IDP

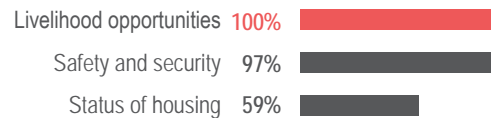
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (99%)** and **face-to-face communication (96%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

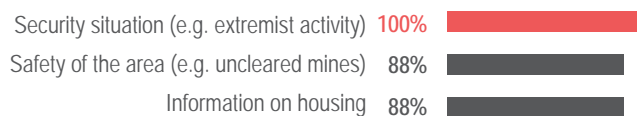
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

3% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

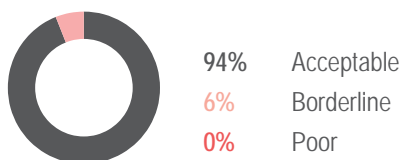
0% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



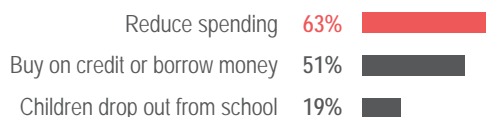
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

72% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



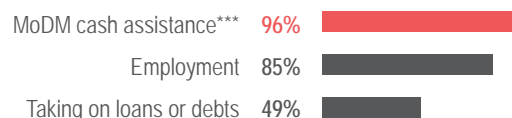
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **247,514 IQD (168 USD)⁸**

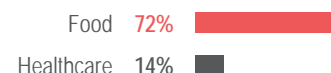
Median monthly expenditure per household: **290,313 IQD (197 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



54% of households reported being in debt.

34% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

3% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

87% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 24% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

^{***} Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).





Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during heavy rain 1% 
Lack of insulation 1% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 99% 
Protection from hazards 1% 
Protect from climatic conditions 1% 


Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 74% 
Fuel (cooking and heating) 50% 
Sleeping mats 28% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:



 78% Males | Females 74% 

68%  12 - 17  64%
85%  6 - 11  83%




Of the 32% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional primary school:




Less than 2km 87% 
Do not know 13% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 79% 
Do not know 18% 
Between 2-5km 3% 

Health

Of the 31% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 90% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 81% 
Health clinic closed 57% 
Lack of medicines 19% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 99% 
Less than 30 minutes 1% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 100% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.
0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

96% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and other non-food items.⁵

51% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

97% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.
3% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 97% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 100% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Tazade

Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: UNHCR

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0505-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Tazade. Primary data was collected remotely through 63 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

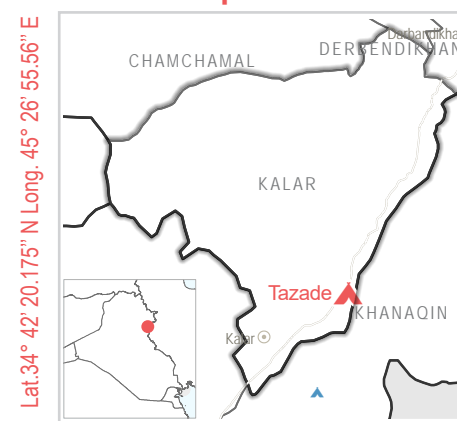
Number of individuals: 1,119
Number of households: 230
Date opened: 21/07/2015
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 900 plots
Camp area: 141,003m²

Demographics

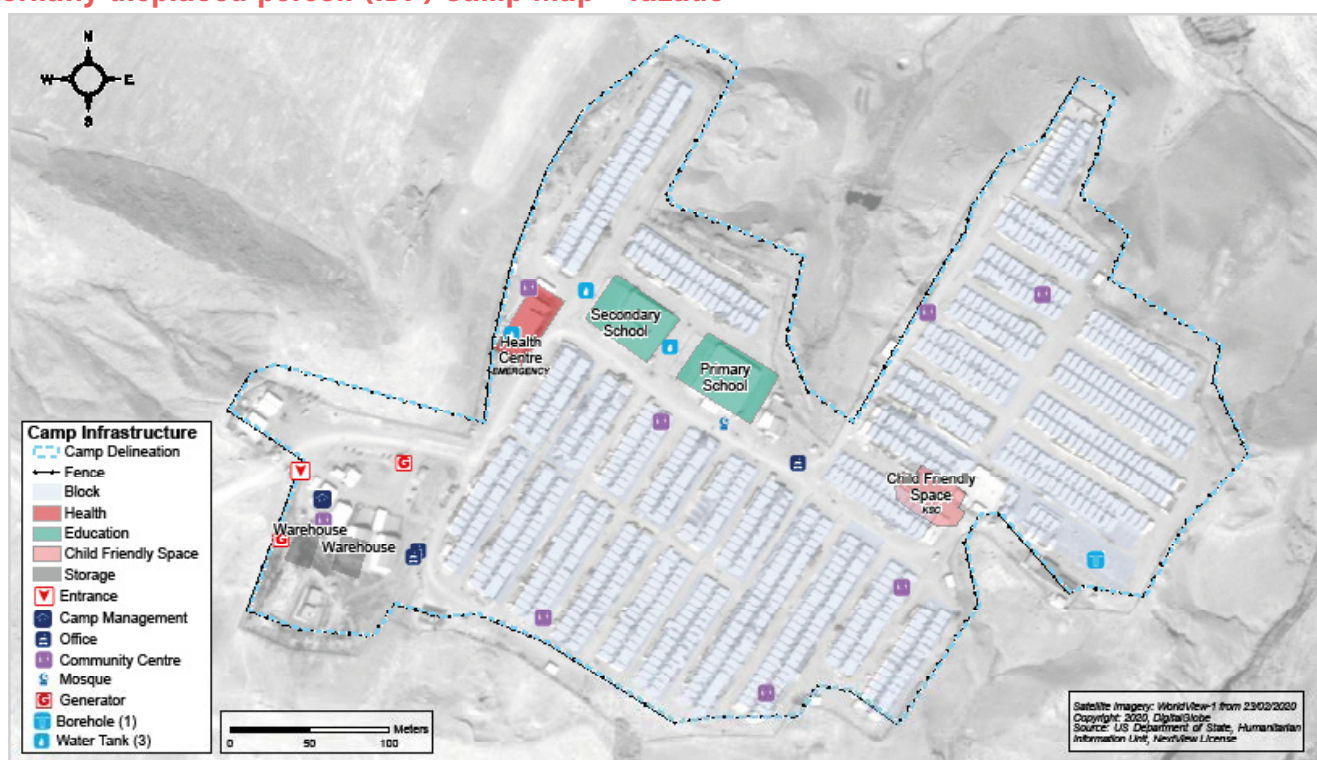
52% Males | Females 48%

1%	+60	1%
22%	18-59	21%
20%	6-17	19%
9%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Tazade



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	89%	84%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	84%	67%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	87%	●	▼
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	No*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	377m ²	514m ²	●	►
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	15%	5%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	3.7m ²	●	►
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	3	●	►
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	3	1	●	►
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	3	1	●	►
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	►

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ► there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported that the clinic was about to be closed due to a lack of staff.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Tazade

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (98%)** and **face-to-face communication (89%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

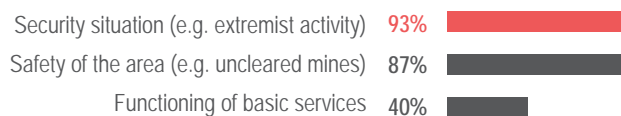
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

0% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

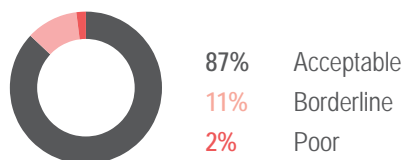
5% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



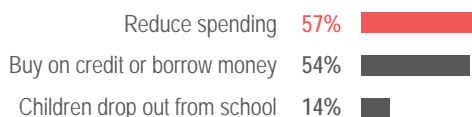
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

71% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



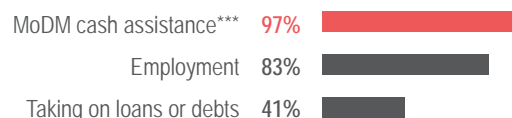
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **200,555 IQD (136 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **234,233 IQD (159 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



48% of households reported being in debt.

32% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

5% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one of their members:⁶



Freedom of Movement

90% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 24% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)


Top three most commonly reported **shelter types**:⁵

Container **100%** 




Top three most commonly reported **enclosure issues**:^{5, 11}

No household reported having enclosure issues

Top three most commonly reported **priority needs to improve their shelter**:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed **97%** 
Protect from climatic conditions **3%** 



Top three most commonly reported **NFI needs were**:^{5, 12}

Blankets **44%** 
Fuel (cooking and heating) **40%** 
Sleeping mats **30%** 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 **75% Males** | **Females 79%** 

66%  12 - 17  68%
83%  6 - 11  84%




Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km **79%** 
Do not know **21%** 

Of the **29%** of households that reported that at least **one of their children did not receive education** in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}




- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go
- Curriculum inadequate

Average distance to a functional secondary school:




Less than 2km **76%** 
Do not know **21%** 
Between 2-5km **3%** 

Health

Of the 46% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **90% reported facing barriers to access**, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs **59%** 
Health clinic closed **55%** 
Large distance to treatment centre **34%** 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 30 minutes **46%** 
Less than 1 hour **32%** 
Less than 15 minutes **22%** 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound **100%** 

0%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

84% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly **food assistance** and **cash assistance**.⁵

83%

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

34% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

8%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 100% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 95% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Qoratu

Diyala Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Sulaymaniah governorate (JCC)

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1004-0011

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Qoratu. Primary data was collected remotely through 64 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

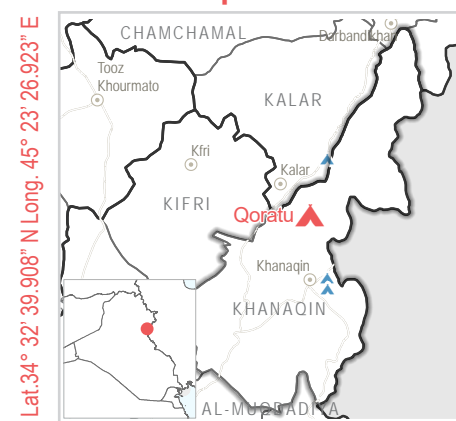
Number of individuals: 670
Number of households: 141
Date opened: 02/09/2020
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 670 plots
Camp area: 236,213m²

Demographics

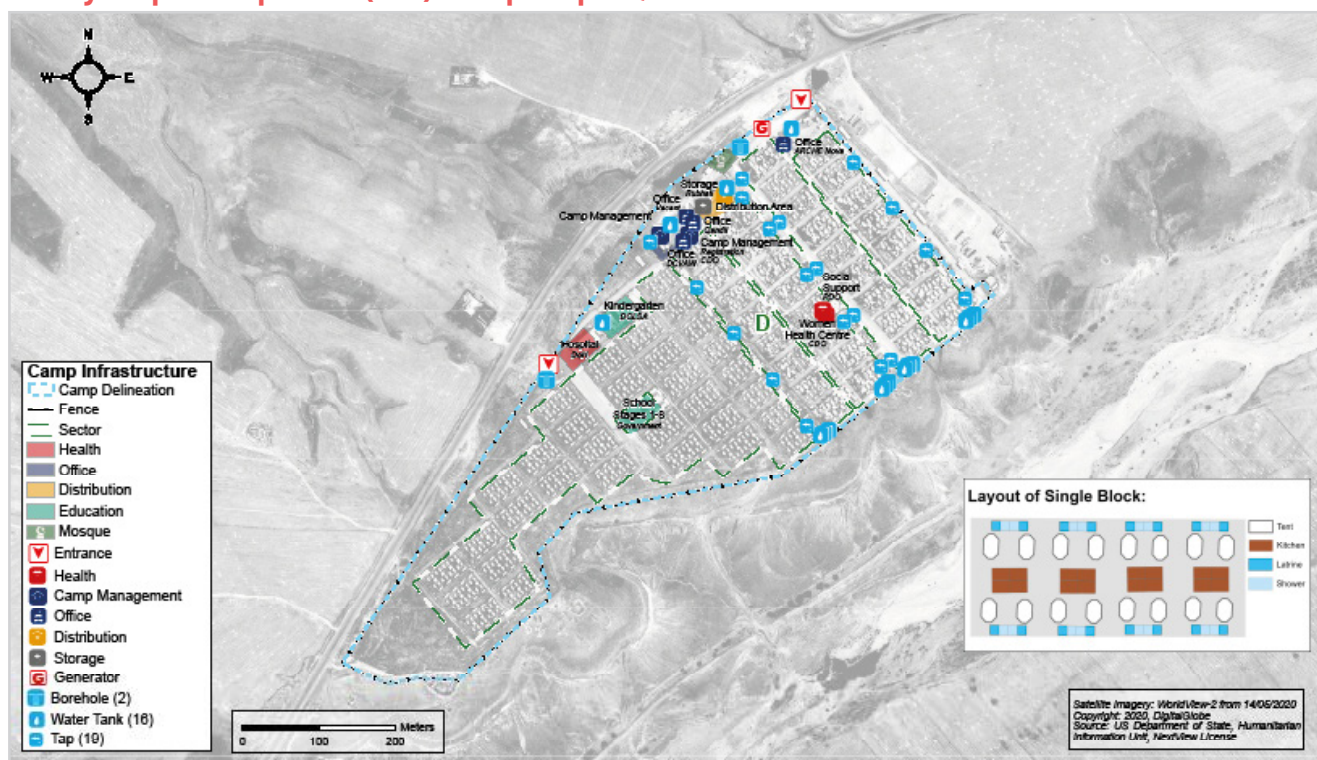
53% Males | Females 47%

1%	+60	1%
21%	18-59	19%
20%	6-17	17%
11%	0-5	10%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Qoratu



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	96%	85%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	87%	74%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	91%	●	▼
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	No	No*	●	►
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	896m ²	1,535m ²	●	►
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	20%	2%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	3.7m ²	●	►
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	2	●	►
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	3	2	●	►
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	3	2	●	►
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	►

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ► there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported that the clinic was about to be closed due to a lack of staff.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

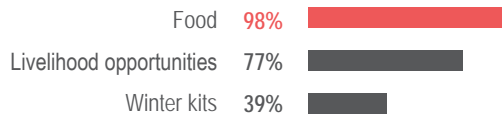


Camp Profile: Qoratu

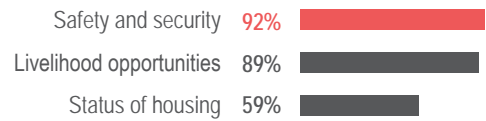
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (97%)** and **face-to-face communication (88%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

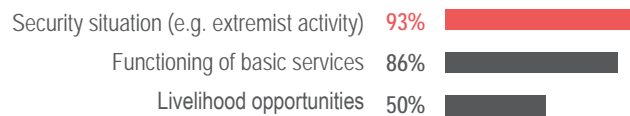
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

5% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

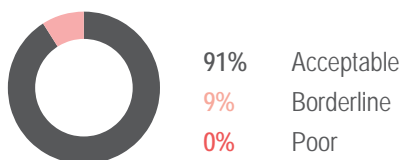
13% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

86% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **236,437 IQD (161 USD)⁸**

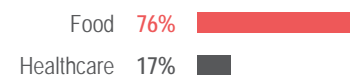
Median monthly expenditure per household: **279,898 IQD (190 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



61% of households reported being in debt.

39% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

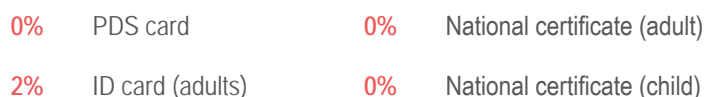
0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

2% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one of their members:⁶



Freedom of Movement

53% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 22% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 2% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 97% 
Protect from climatic conditions 3% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Blankets 55% 
Fuel (cooking and heating) 52% 
Winter heaters 30% 




Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 82% Males | Females 80% 

72%  12 - 17  76%
88%  6 - 11  82%




Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 80% 
Do not know 19% 
Between 2-5km 2% 

Of the 23% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}




- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional secondary school:




Less than 2km 66% 
Do not know 22% 
Between 2-5km 12% 

Health

Of the 52% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 85% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Unaffordable costs 64% 
Large distance to treatment centre 36% 
Health clinic closed 27% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 41% 
Less than 30 minutes 38% 
Less than 1 hour 22% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 98% 
Piped water connected to public tap 2% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

80% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

53% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Low quality
- Delays in the distribution

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

3% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 98% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 100% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Bajed Kandala

Duhok Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: JCC

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0803-0001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Bajed Kandala. Primary data was collected remotely through 70 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

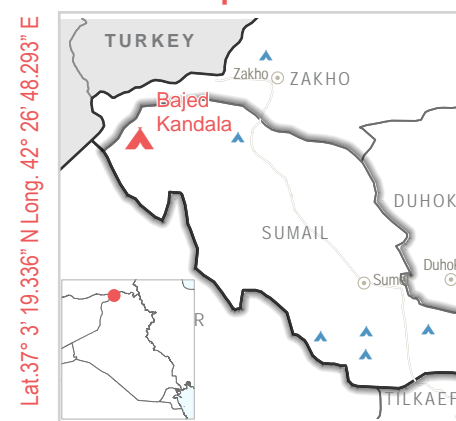
Number of individuals: 9,760
Number of households: 1,979
Date opened: 03/08/2014
Main shelter type: Tents, rubhall
Planned capacity: 1,522 plots
Camp area: 419,534m²

Demographics

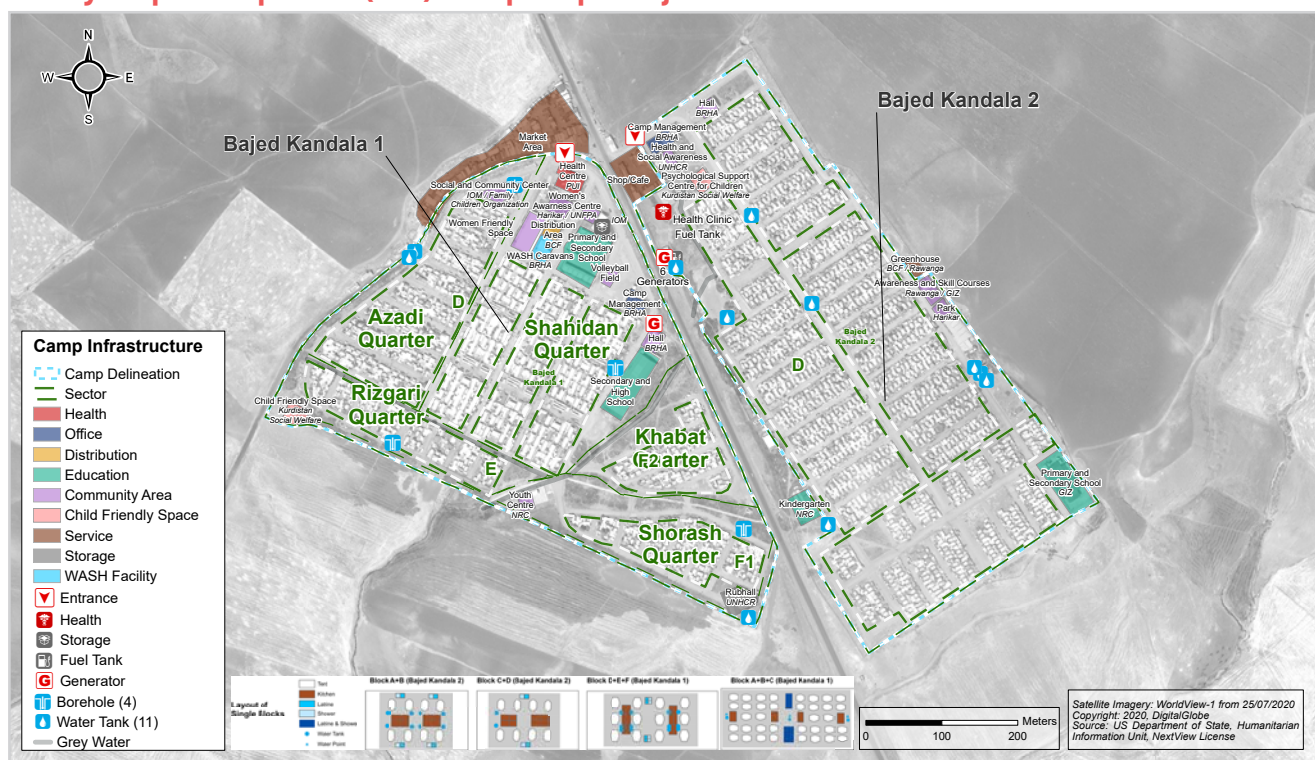
51% Males | Females 49%

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
+60	1%	2%
18-59	24%	21%
6-17	17%	19%
0-5	9%	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Bajed Kandala



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	96%	85%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	85%	75%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	173m ²	180m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	65%	41%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	7	6	●	▲
WASH**	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	12	10	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	13	10	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

**The KI reported that the quality of water in Bajed Kandala 2 was poor.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

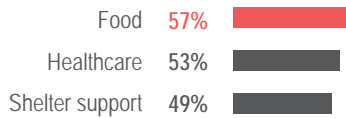


Camp Profile: Bajed Kandala

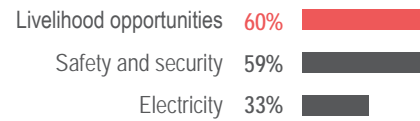
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (60%)** and **face-to-face communication (40%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

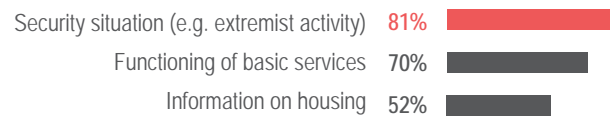
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

9% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

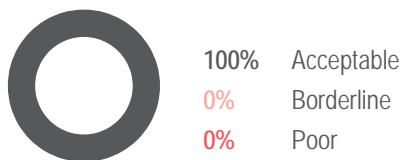
19% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

86% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



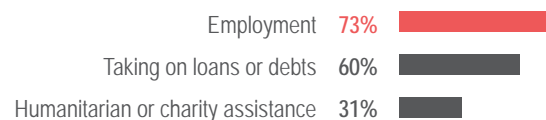
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **285,000 IQD (194 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **490,942 IQD (334 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



76% of households reported being in debt.

41% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

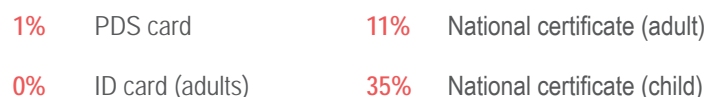
0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

41% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

81% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 39% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Camp Profile: Bajed Kandala

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 24% 

Lack of insulation 14% 

Leaking during heavy rain 11% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 54% 

Protect from climatic conditions 36% 

Improve privacy and dignity 14% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 31% 

Cooking stove 27% 

Cooking utensils 24% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 83% Males | Females 78% 

75%  12 - 17  76%

90%  6 - 11  81%

Of the 23% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 93% 

Between 2-5km 7% 

Health

Of the 81% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 81% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 72% 

No issues 19% 

Large distance to treatment centre 16% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 93% 

Less than 30 minutes 7% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 79% 

Piped water connected to public tap 20% 

66% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

51% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

87% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

5% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

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

4% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 53% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 83% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Berseve 1

Duhok Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: BRHA

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0804-0001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Berseve 1. Primary data was collected remotely through 68 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 6,694
Number of households: 1,290
Date opened: 14/11/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 2,000 plots
Camp area: 318,575m²

Demographics

52% Males | Females 48%

3%	+60	2%
24%	18-59	24%
19%	6-17	15%
6%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Berseve 1



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	89%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	78%	80%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	147m ²	174m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	57%	22%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	10	7	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	13	7	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Berseve 1

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



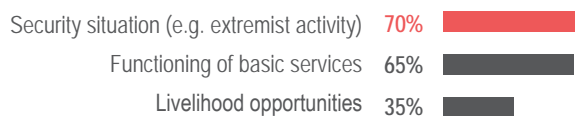
Households reported preferring **phone calls (75%)** and **television (47%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

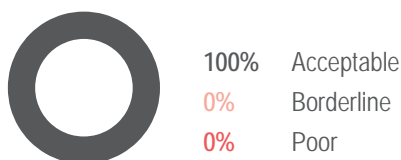
- 1%** of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.
- 3%** of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

- 82%** of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



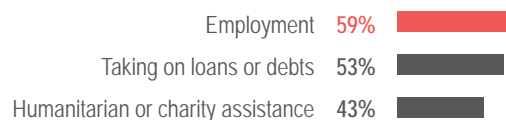
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **250,463 IQD (170 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **420,864 IQD (286 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



84% of households reported being in debt.

28% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

22% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

37% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 29% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.





Camp Profile: Berseve 1



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 19% 

Lack of insulation 13% 

Leaking during heavy rain 10% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 62% 

Protect from climatic conditions 28% 

Improve privacy and dignity 12% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 40% 

Blankets 34% 

Cooking utensils 28% 



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 87% Males | Females 81% 

86%  12 - 17  74%

88%  6 - 11  90%

Of the 22% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot physically go
- School was closed
- Cannot afford costs

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 96% 

Between 2-5km 4% 



Health

Of the 87% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 93% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 83% 

Large distance to treatment centre 15% 

No issues 7% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 84% 

Less than 3 hours 13% 


Less than 30 minutes 3% 



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 88% 

Piped water connected to public tap 10% 

51%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

10%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.



Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

96%

of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

79%

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

18%

of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

1%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 66% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 85% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Berseve 2

Duhok Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: JCC
Status: Open
SSID: IQ0804-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Berseve 2. Primary data was collected remotely through 68 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 7,807
Number of households: 1,553
Date opened: 14/11/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 1,820 plots
Camp area: 475,008m²

Demographics

47% Males | Females 53%

1%	+60	1%
23%	18-59	25%
16%	6-17	19%
7%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Berseve 2



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	96%	96%	●	▶
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	85%	93%	●	▶
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	99%	●	▼
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	239m ²	261m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	49%	38%	●	▶
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	10	9	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	10	9	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
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Camp Profile: Berseve 2

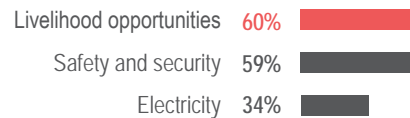
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (57%)** and **direct observation (34%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

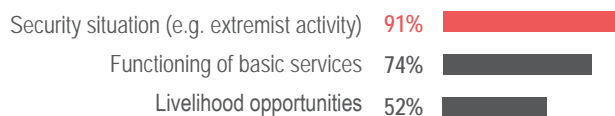
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

1% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

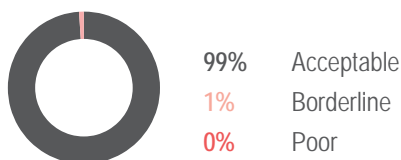
10% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



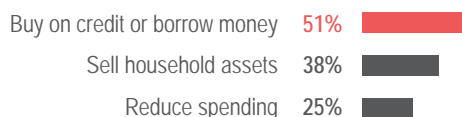
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

71% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **309,162 IQD (210 USD)⁸**

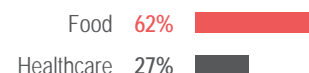
Median monthly expenditure per household: **596,742 IQD (406 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



65% of households reported being in debt.

38% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

3% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

38% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

57% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 34% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).





Camp Profile: Berseve 2



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 26% 


Lack of insulation 19% 

Leaking during heavy rain 12% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 50% 

Protect from climatic conditions 44% 

Protection from hazards 3% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Cooking utensils 32% 

No needs 31% 





Sleeping mats 26% 



Education


Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 97% Males | Females 93% 

100%		12 - 17		88%
94%		6 - 11		98%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 99% 


Between 2-5km 1% 

Of the 13% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- Cannot afford costs

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 88% 

Between 2-5km 12% 



Health

Of the 81% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 85% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 82% 

Large distance to treatment centre 31% 

No issues 15% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 91% 

Less than 30 minutes 9% 



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 51% 

Piped water connected to public tap 49% 

37%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

28%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.



Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

96%

of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

96%

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

18%

of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

6%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 50% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 69% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Chamishku

Duhok Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: BMCR

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0804-0003

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Chamishku. Primary data was collected remotely through 73 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 25,824
Number of households: 4,887
Date opened: 16/11/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 5,000 plots
Camp area: 764,999m²

Demographics

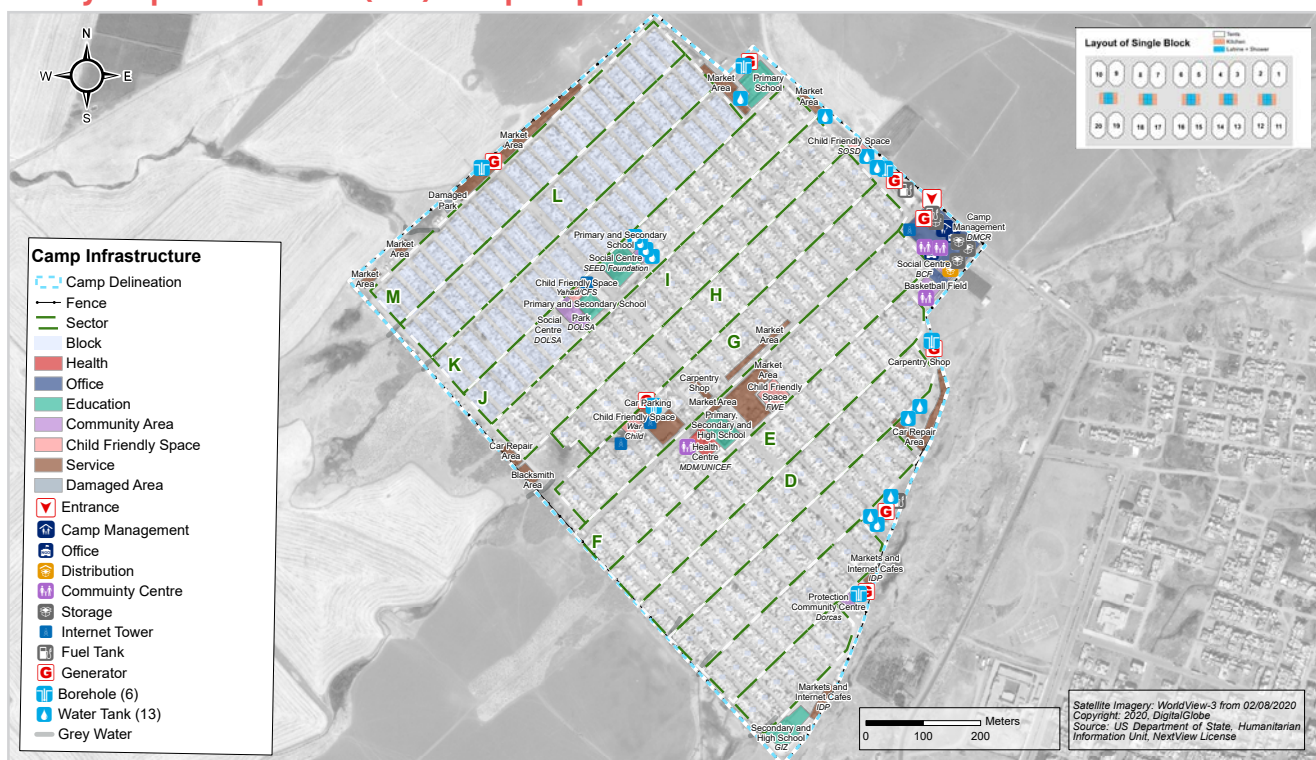
49% Males | Females 51%

1%	+60	1%
24%	18-59	24%
18%	6-17	17%
6%	0-5	9%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Chamishku



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	93%	96%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	82%	93%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	118m ²	123m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	24%	25%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	4.4m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes**	●	▼

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported that the lab was closed.

**The KI reported that the waste disposal truck did not have enough capacity, and that during summer season the availability



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **television (48%)** and **phone calls (47%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

5% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

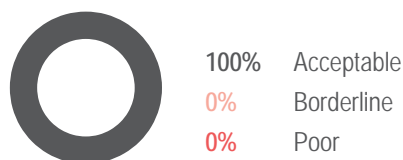
14% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



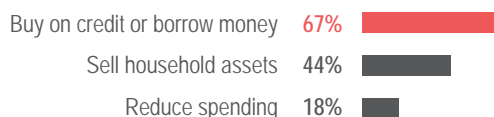
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

79% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **308,452 IQD (210 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **606,764 IQD (413 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



85% of households reported being in debt.

37% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

1% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

25% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

70% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 30% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

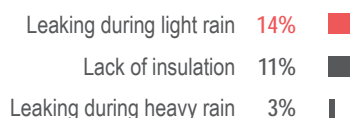
¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

93% Males | Females 96%



Of the 11% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional primary school:



Average distance to a functional secondary school:

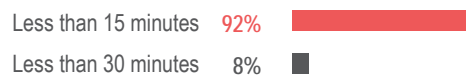


Health

Of the 81% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 85% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

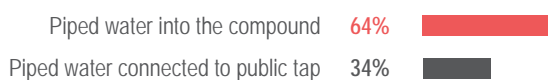


Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



1% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

96% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

21% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

92% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

7% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 73% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 67% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Darkar

Duhok Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: JCC
Status: Open
SSID: IQ0804-0290

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Darkar. Primary data was collected remotely through 65 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

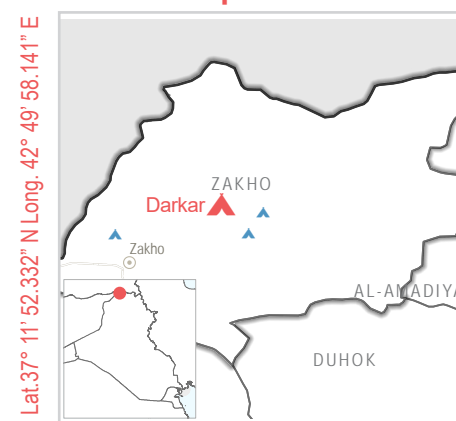
Number of individuals: 3,798
Number of households: 705
Date opened: 01/06/2016
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 801 plots
Camp area: 97,009m²

Demographics

54% Males | Females 46%

2%	+60	2%
27%	18-59	23%
19%	6-17	15%
6%	0-5	6%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Darkar



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	93%	88%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	92%	88%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	95m ²	66m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	43%	43%	●	▶
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.4m ²	10m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported the needs for medications and medical staff.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

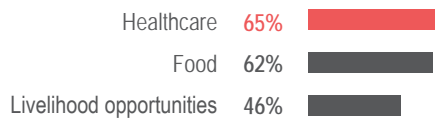


Camp Profile: Darkar

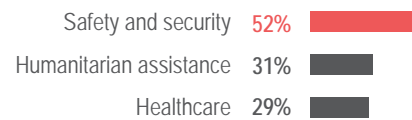
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (77%)** and **face-to-face communication (45%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

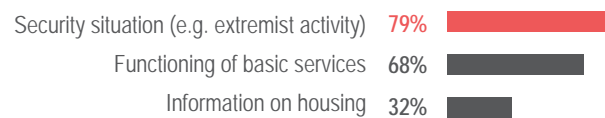
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

3% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

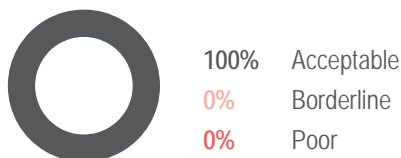
8% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

94% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



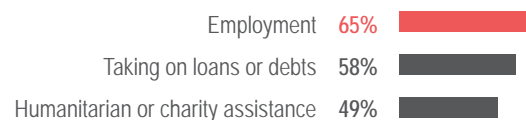
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **335,200 IQD (228 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **512,622 IQD (349 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



91% of households reported being in debt.

46% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

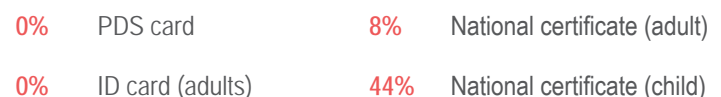
0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

43% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

48% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 29% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.






Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Container 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 9% 
Lack of insulation 8% 
Leaking during heavy rain 6% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 65% 
Improve privacy and dignity 23% 
Protect from climatic conditions 20% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 42% 
No needs 32% 
Blankets 31% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 90% Males | Females 85% 

91%		12 - 17		84%
89%		6 - 11		86%

Of the 14% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:




Less than 2km 54% 
Between 2-5km 35% 
More than 5km 6% 

Health

Of the 83% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 94% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 91% 
Large distance to treatment centre 33% 
No issues 6% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 88% 
Less than 3 hours 9% 
Less than 30 minutes 2% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 100% 

2% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

2% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

98% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

25% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

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

0% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 78% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 68% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Dawadia

Duhok Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: BMCR

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0801-0001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Dawadia. Primary data was collected remotely through 64 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

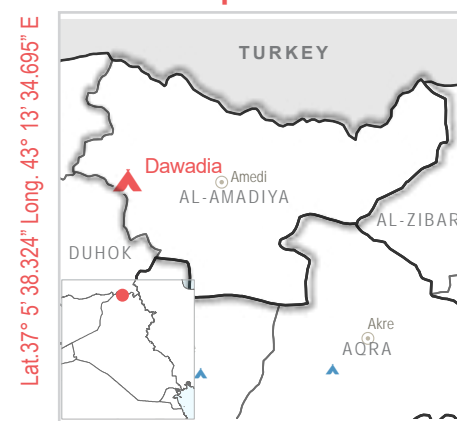
Number of individuals: 2,963
Number of households: 577
Date opened: 06/01/2015
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 900 plots
Camp area: 123,481m²

Demographics

55% Males | Females 45%

3%	+60	2%
25%	18-59	23%
20%	6-17	14%
7%	0-5	6%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Dawadia



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	86%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	75%	85%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	124m ²	152m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	52%	25%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	3	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	3	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported that the clinic inside the camp would be closing in early October since the humanitarian organisation managing it was leaving.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (55%)** and **direct observation (34%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

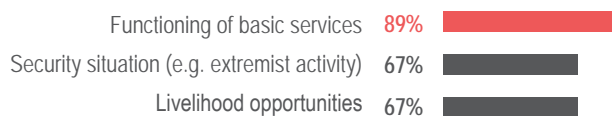
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

2% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

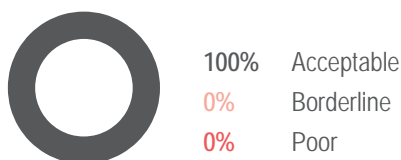
16% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



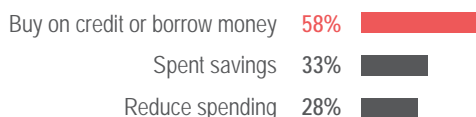
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

80% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **463,094 IQD (315 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **515,738 IQD (351 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



69% of households reported being in debt.

41% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

25% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

55% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 14% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.




^{***} Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)




Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Container 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 25% 
Leaking during heavy rain 9% 
Lack of insulation 8% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 61% 
Protect from climatic conditions 30% 
Improve privacy and dignity 9% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

No needs 41% 
Cooking stove 22% 
Cooking utensils 17% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 86% Males | Females 85% 

81%		12 - 17		91%
91%		6 - 11		78%




Of the 17% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- Lack of civil documentation

Average distance to a functional primary school:




Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 97% 
More than 5km 2% 
None 1% 

Health

Of the 78% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 76% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Unaffordable costs 72% 
Large distance to treatment centre 28% 
No issues 24% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 97% 
Less than 30 minutes 3% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 73% 
Piped water connected to public tap 25% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.
0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

95% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

11% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

88% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.
0% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 58% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 59% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Kabarto 1

Duhok Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: DJCC

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0803-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Kabarto 1. Primary data was collected remotely through 77 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

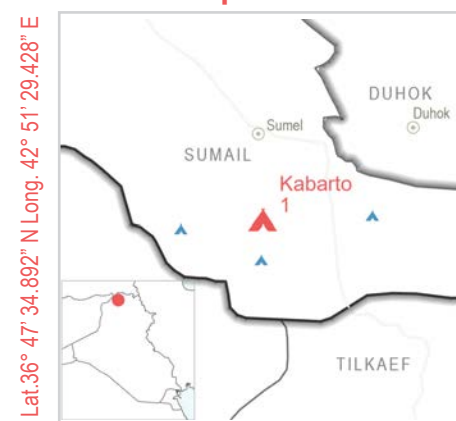
Number of individuals: 13,401
Number of households: 2,560
Date opened: 26/11/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 3,000 plots
Camp area: 427,252m²

Demographics

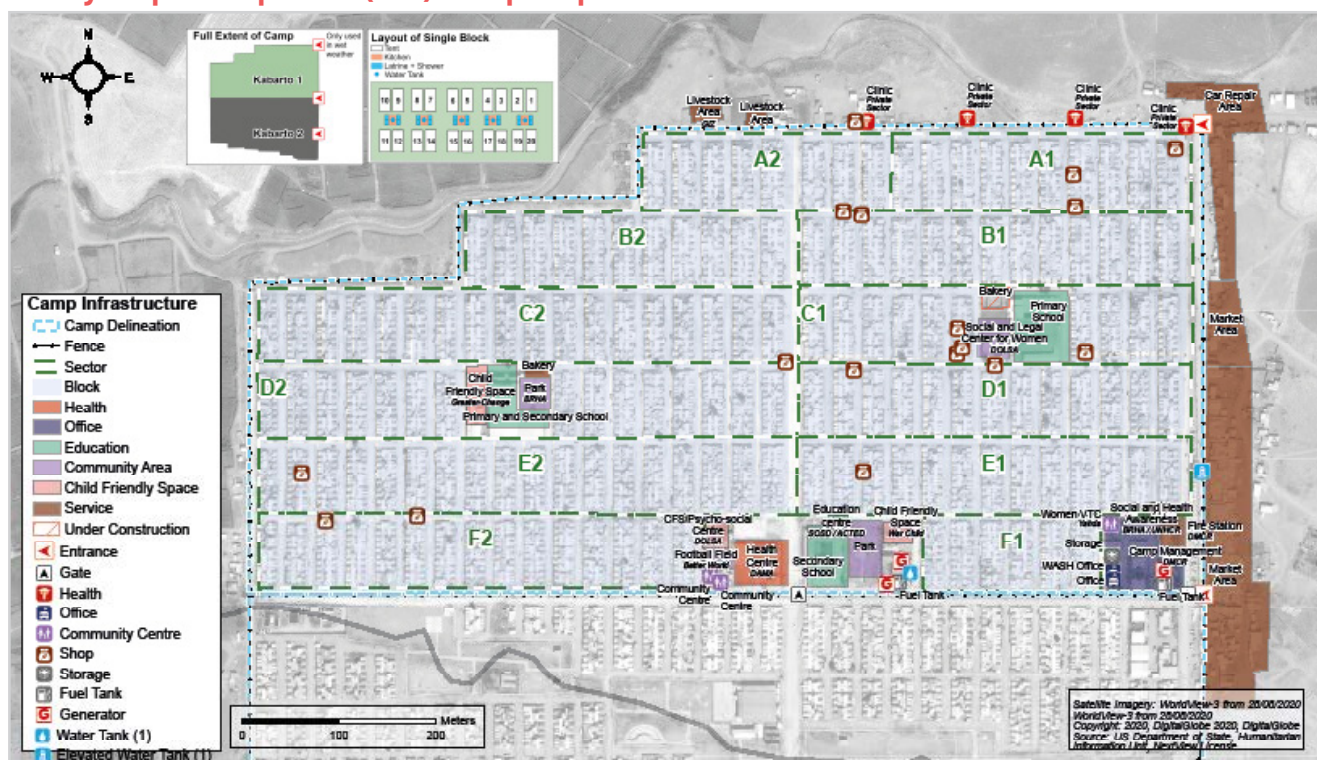
53% Males | Females 47%

2%	+60	2%
26%	18-59	24%
17%	6-17	13%
8%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Kabarto 1



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	90%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	75%	72%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	124m ²	118m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	52%	52%	●	▶
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes**	●	▼

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported needing funds to pay the medical staff's salaries, medical equipment such as sonar X-rays, and a dentist.

**The KI reported needing more garbage trucks, and cleaning staff.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Kabarto 1

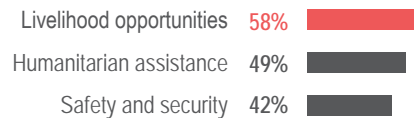
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (51%)** and **face-to-face communication (43%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

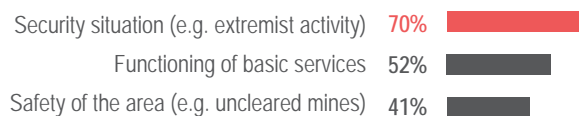
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

4% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

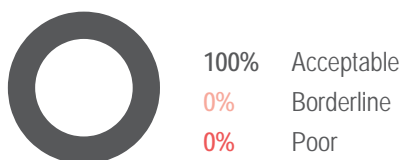
18% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

79% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



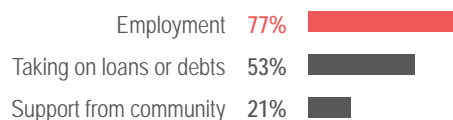
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **250,558 IQD (170 USD)⁸**

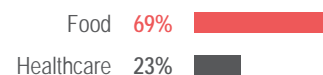
Median monthly expenditure per household: **433,823 IQD (295 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



86% of households reported being in debt.

39% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

52% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

40% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 35% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/news/15-percent-of-iraqi-refugees-have-a-disability).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Camp Profile: Kabarto 1

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Lack of insulation 23% 

Leaking during light rain 23% 

Limited ventilation 8% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 57% 

Protect from climatic conditions 42% 

Improve privacy and dignity 6% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 35% 

Cooking utensils 32% 

Blankets 21% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 79% Males | Females 83% 

71%  12 - 17  74%

86%  6 - 11  96%

Of the 23% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}


- Cannot afford costs
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 99% 

Between 2-5km 1% 

Health

Of the 78% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 85% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 85% 

Large distance to treatment centre 18% 

No issues 15% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 90% 

More than 3 hours 6% 

Less than 30 minutes 3% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 65% 

Piped water connected to public tap 35% 

1% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

90% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and other non-food items.⁵

14% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

83% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

16% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 57% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 73% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Kabarto 2

Duhok Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: JCCC

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0803-0003

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Kabarto 2. Primary data was collected remotely through 68 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

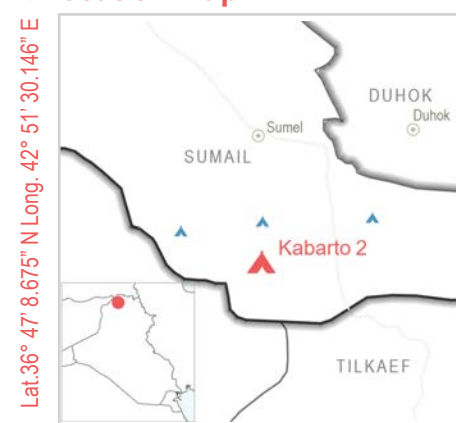
Number of individuals: 13,226
Number of households: 2,611
Date opened: 28/08/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 3,000 plots
Camp area: 479,112m²

Demographics

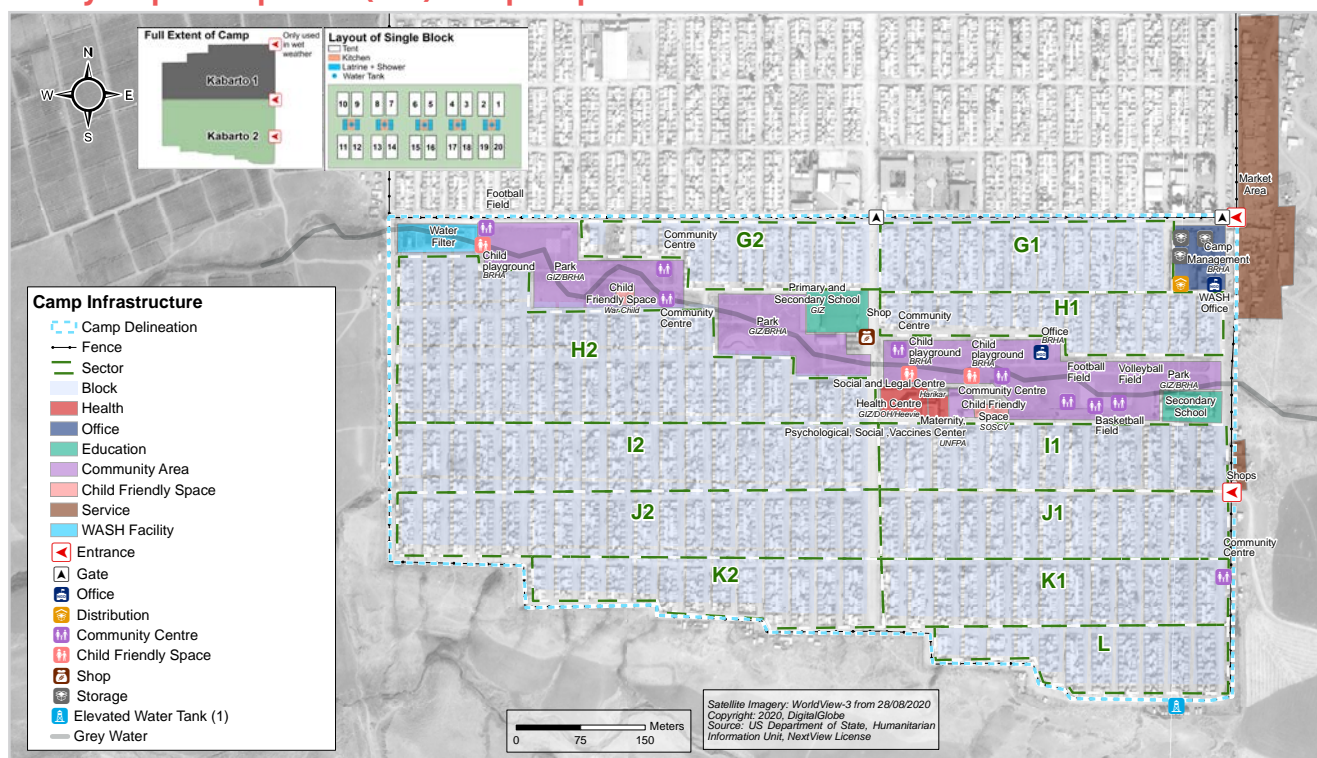
49% Males | Females 51%

2%	+60	2%
23%	18-59	24%
17%	6-17	17%
7%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Kabarto 2



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	93%	80%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	75%	83%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	121m ²	130m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	60%	50%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes**	●	▼

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

**The KI reported that the heavy water truck and waste disposal truck did not have enough capacity for all tents' sanitations. The KI also reported the need for rehabilitating sanitation and shower facilities.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Kabarto 2

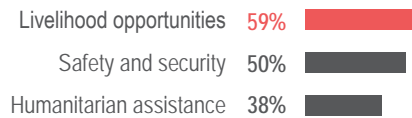
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (53%)** and **face-to-face communication (44%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

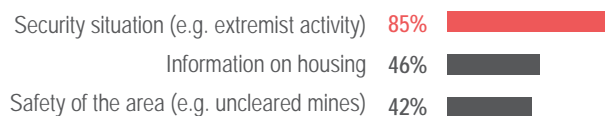
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

0% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

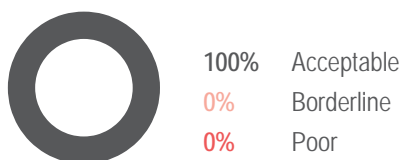
10% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

75% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



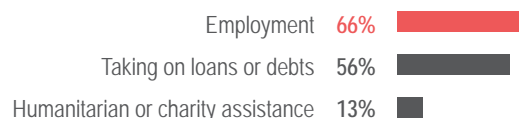
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **352,073 IQD (239 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **451,323 IQD (307 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



78% of households reported being in debt.

43% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

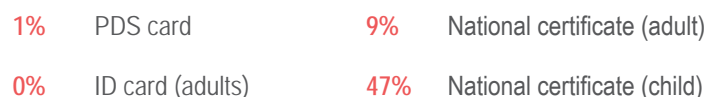
0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

50% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

47% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 38% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Camp Profile: Kabarto 2

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 35% 


Lack of insulation 13% 

Leaking during heavy rain 12% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 54% 

Protect from climatic conditions 40% 

Improve privacy and dignity 10% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 43% 

Blankets 24% 

Cooking utensils 21% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 77% Males | Females 86% 

84%  12 - 17  81%

71%  6 - 11  88%

Of the 21% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- School was closed

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Health

Of the 81% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 89% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 85% 

Large distance to treatment centre 25% 

No issues 11% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 93% 

More than 3 hours 4% 

Less than 30 minutes 3% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 75% 

Piped water connected to public tap 25% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

59% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

25% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

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

18% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 54% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 74% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Khanke

Duhok Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: BMCR

Status: Open

SSID: IQ0803-0005

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Khanke. Primary data was collected remotely through 70 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

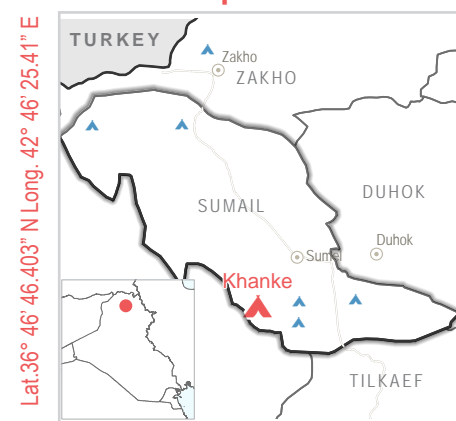
Number of individuals: 14,890
Number of households: 2,740
Date opened: 20/08/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 3,120 plots
Camp area: 729,067m²

Demographics

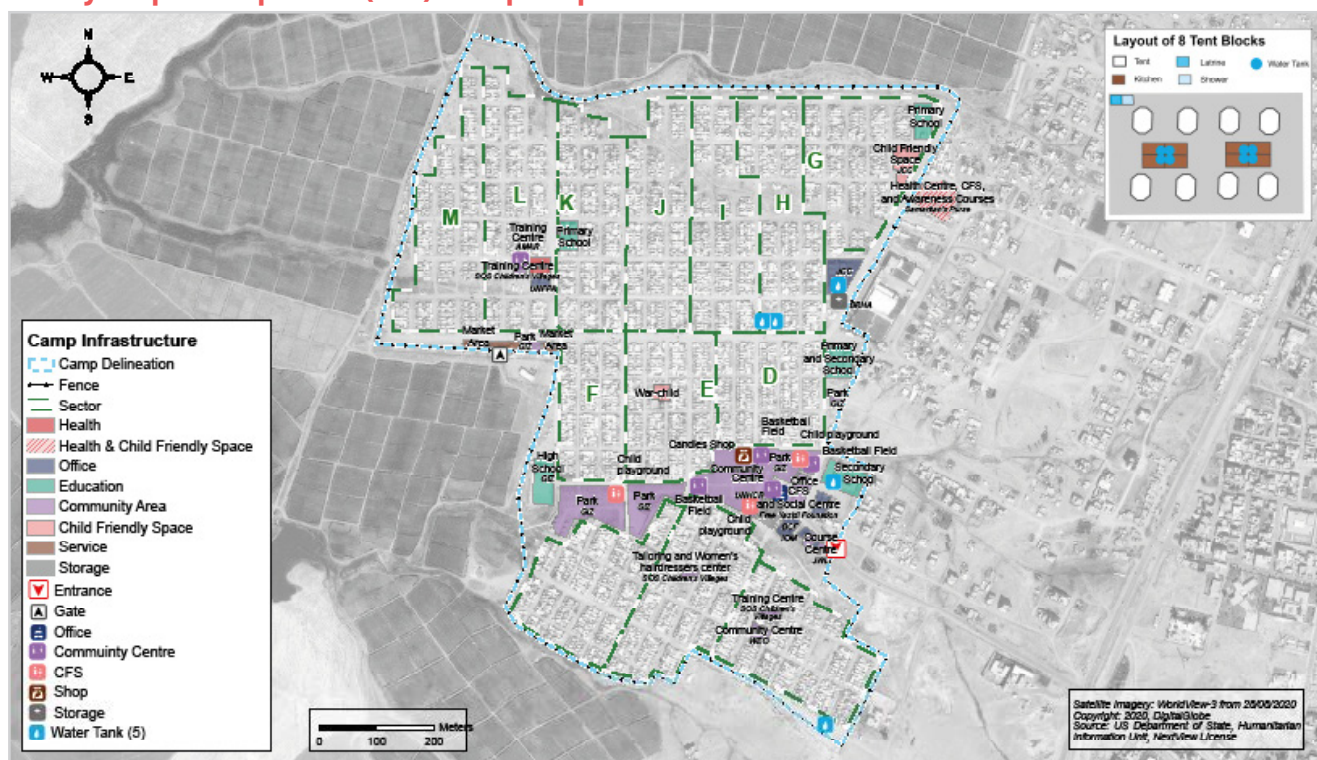
53% Males | Females 47%

2%	+60	2%
25%	18-59	24%
20%	6-17	15%
6%	0-5	6%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Khanke



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	98%	87%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	78%	69%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	391m ²	213m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	68%	44%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	5.4m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	10	10	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	17	17	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported needing more medicines.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

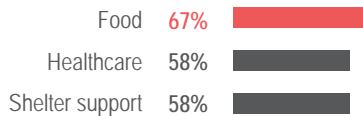


Camp Profile: Khanke

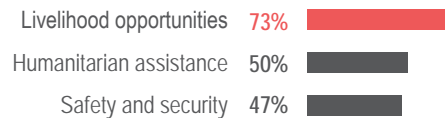
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (73%)** and **face-to-face communication (43%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

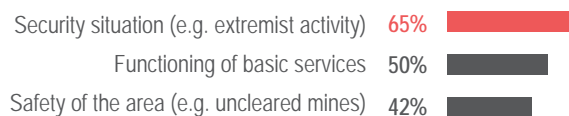
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

1% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

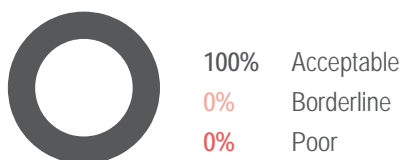
7% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

91% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



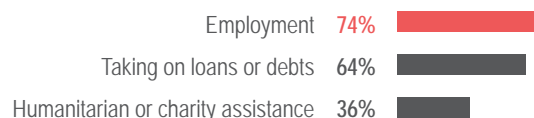
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **349,400 IQD (238 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **507,552 IQD (345 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



83% of households reported being in debt.

51% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

1% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

44% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

30% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 37% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

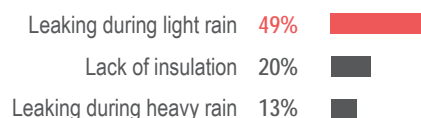


Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

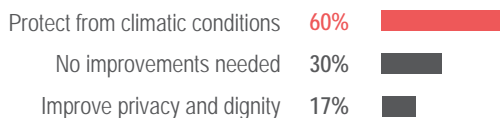
Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



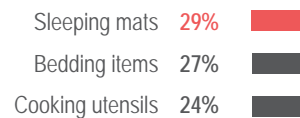
Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 81% Males | Females 75% 



Average distance to a functional primary school:



Of the 26% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Children are working

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

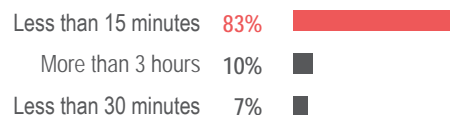


Health

Of the 84% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 92% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



34% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

16% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

81% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

37% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

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

9% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 37% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 66% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Rwanga Community

Duhok Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: JCC
Status: Open
SSID: IQ0803-0004

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Rwanga Community. Primary data was collected remotely through 72 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

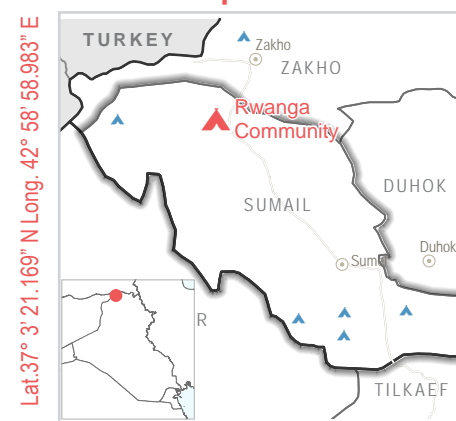
Number of individuals: 13,196
Number of households: 2,513
Date opened: 01/01/2015
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 2,900 plots
Camp area: 395,130m²

Demographics

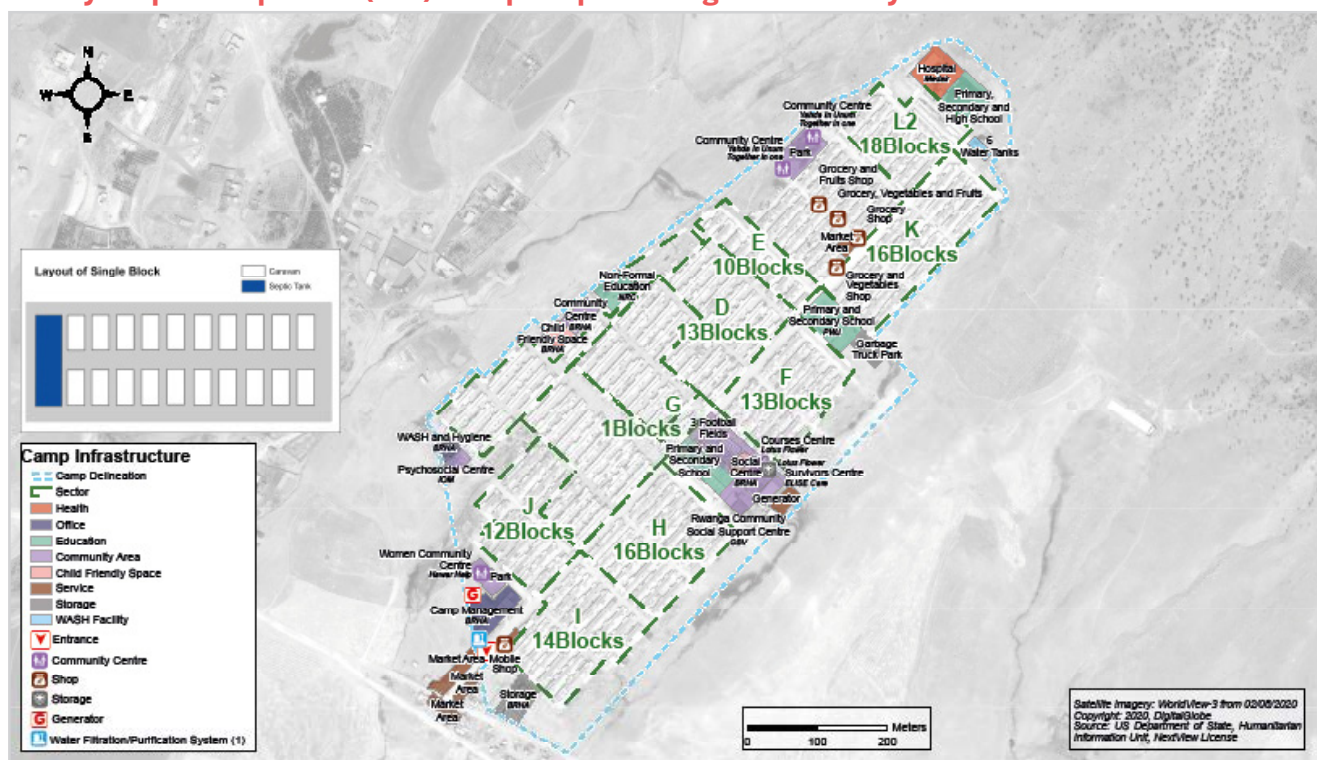
49% Males | Females 51%

2%	+60	1%
23%	18-59	25%
17%	6-17	18%
7%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Rwanga Community



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	97%	92%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	77%	90%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	103m ²	113m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	58%	47%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.4m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	1	5	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	1	5	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Rwanga Community

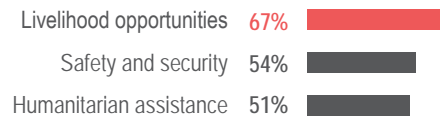
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (61%)** and **face-to-face communication (49%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

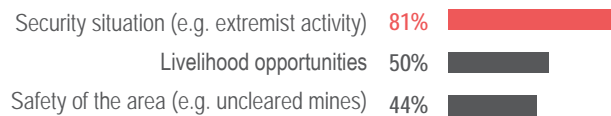
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

3% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

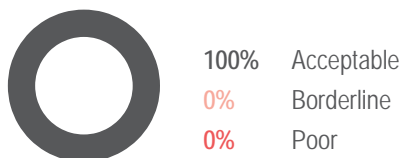
11% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



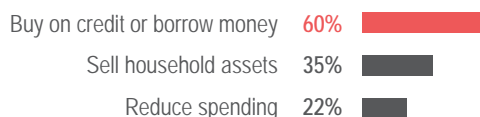
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

65% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



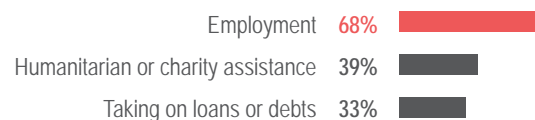
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **412,264 IQD (280 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **571,690 IQD (389 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



75% of households reported being in debt.

33% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

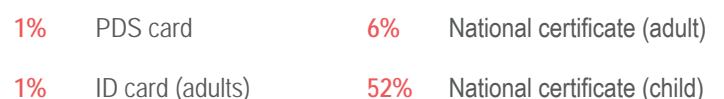
0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

47% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

7% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 23% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.






Camp Profile: Rwanga Community

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Container 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 7% 
Leaking during heavy rain 6% 
Lack of insulation 1% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 79% 
Improve privacy and dignity 11% 
Protect from climatic conditions 10% 


Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

No needs 46% 
Sleeping mats 25% 
Cooking utensils 21% 



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 93% Males | Females 89% 

93%		12 - 17		88%
93%		6 - 11		91%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 96% 
Between 2-5km 4% 

Of the 15% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- School was closed
- Children are working
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Less than 2km 90% 
Between 2-5km 10% 

Health

Of the 75% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 89% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵


Unaffordable costs 85% 
Large distance to treatment centre 44% 
Lack of medicines 17% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 85% 
More than 3 hours 11% 
Less than 30 minutes 4% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 62% 
Piped water connected to public tap 35% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

86% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

26% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

86% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

6% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 90% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 54% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Shariya

Duhok Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: JCC
Status: Open
SSID: IQ0803-0006

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Shariya. Primary data was collected remotely through 69 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

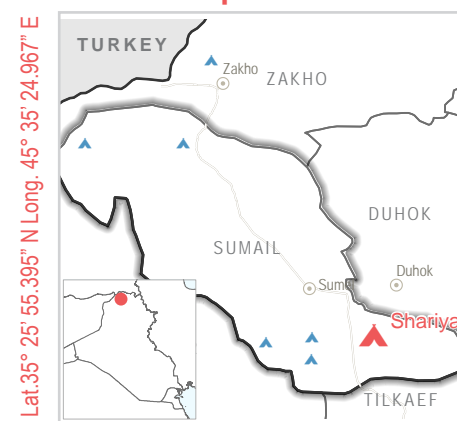
Number of individuals: 15,668
Number of households: 2,947
Date opened: 01/11/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 4,000 plots
Camp area: 480,213m²

Demographics

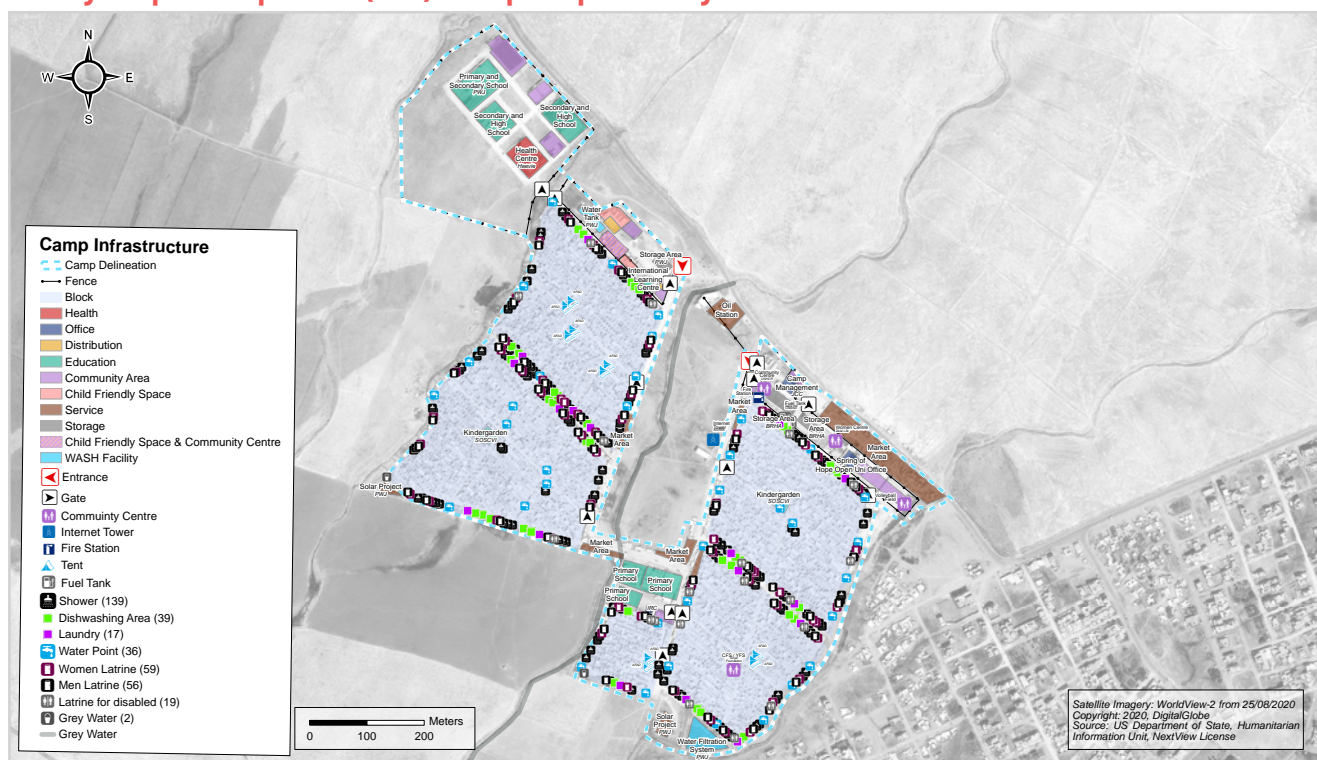
51% Males | Females 49%

2%	+60	1%
21%	18-59	20%
21%	6-17	20%
7%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Shariya



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	92%	●	▶
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	81%	88%	●	▶
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	101m ²	108m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	39%	38%	●	▶
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	5.4m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	24	16	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	21	16	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▶ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Shariya

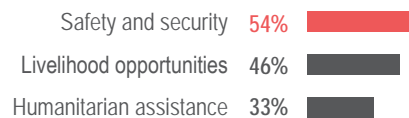
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication** (51%) and **phone calls** (33%) as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

1% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

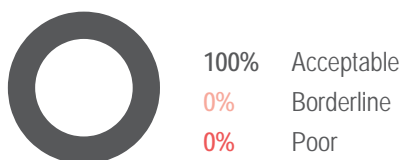
9% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



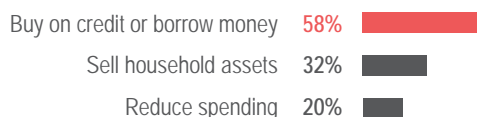
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

70% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



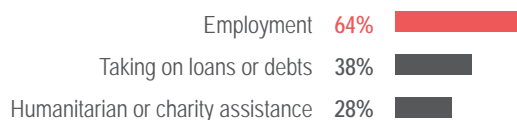
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **319,275 IQD (217 USD)⁸**

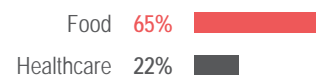
Median monthly expenditure per household: **450,657 IQD (306 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



77% of households reported being in debt.

38% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

38% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

45% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 30% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.






Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)




Top three most commonly reported **shelter types**:⁵

Tent **100%** 




Top three most commonly reported **enclosure issues**:^{5, 11}

Lack of insulation **25%** 
Leaking during light rain **13%** 
Leaking during heavy rain **9%** 

Top three most commonly reported **priority needs to improve their shelter**:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed **57%** 
Protect from climatic conditions **39%** 
Improve privacy and dignity **6%** 


Top three most commonly reported **NFI needs were**:^{5, 12}

Cooking utensils **29%** 
Sleeping mats **25%** 
Blankets **19%** 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 **92% Males** | **Females 88%** 

90%  12 - 17  85%
94%  6 - 11  90%

Of the **20%** of households that reported that at least **one of their children did not receive education** in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- Cannot physically go
- Children are working

Average distance to a functional primary school:




Less than 2km **100%** 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km **99%** 
Between 2-5km **1%** 

Health

Of the 77% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **77% reported facing barriers to access**, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs **70%** 
No issues **23%** 
Large distance to treatment centre **21%** 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes **90%** 
Less than 30 minutes **10%** 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap **84%** 
Piped water into the compound **13%** 

33% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.
9% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

93% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly **food assistance and cash assistance**.⁵

14% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

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

6% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 59% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 70% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Baharka

Erbil Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: BCF
Status: Open
SSID: IQ1102-0001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Baharka. Primary data was collected remotely through 66 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

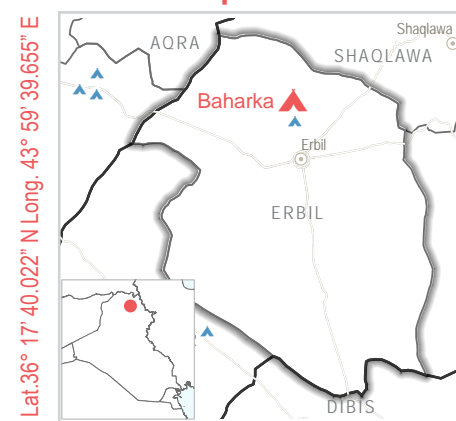
Number of individuals: 4,450
Number of households: 900
Date opened: 16/08/2014
Main shelter type: Tents, caravans
Planned capacity: 1,174 plots
Camp area: 307,271m²

Demographics

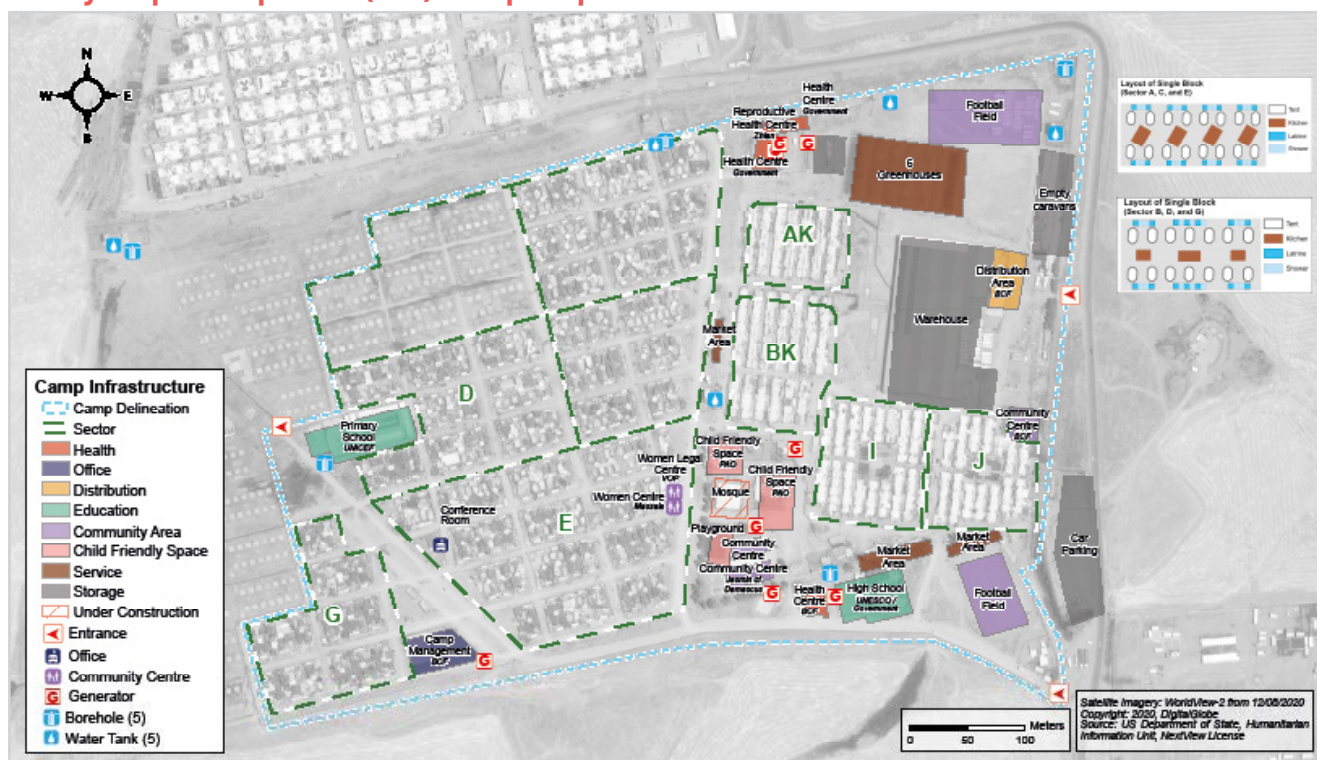
49% Males | Females 51%

1%	+60	1%
19%	18-59	20%
20%	6-17	21%
9%	0-5	9%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Baharka



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	92%	98%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	65%	88%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	246m ²	248m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	38%	83%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.4m ²	6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	4	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

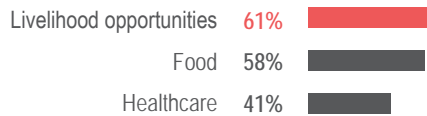


Camp Profile: Baharka

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (55%)** and **direct observation (48%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

15% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

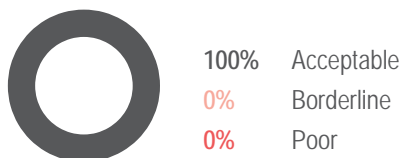
73% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



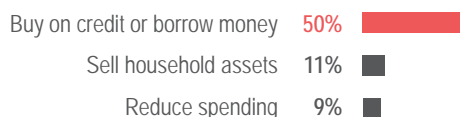
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

58% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **245,167 IQD (167 USD)⁸**

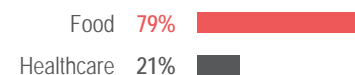
Median monthly expenditure per household: **234,923 IQD (160 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



79% of households reported being in debt.

18% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

9% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

83% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 5% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

^{***} Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).



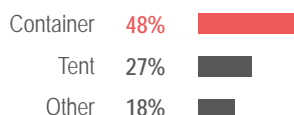


Camp Profile: Baharka

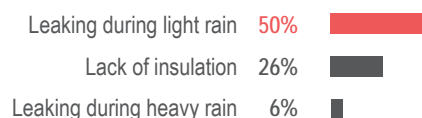


NFI Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



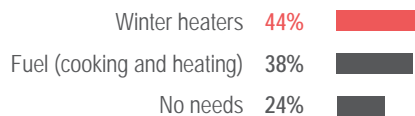
Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

95% Males | Females 94%



Of the 12% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- School was closed
- Cannot afford costs

Average distance to a functional primary school:



Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 92% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 82% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



9%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.



Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

95%

of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

89%

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

38%

of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

12%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Insufficient quantity
- Low quality
- Delays in the distribution

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 38% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 76% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Debaga 1

Erbil Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: BCF

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1107-0007

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Debaga 1. Primary data was collected remotely through 68 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

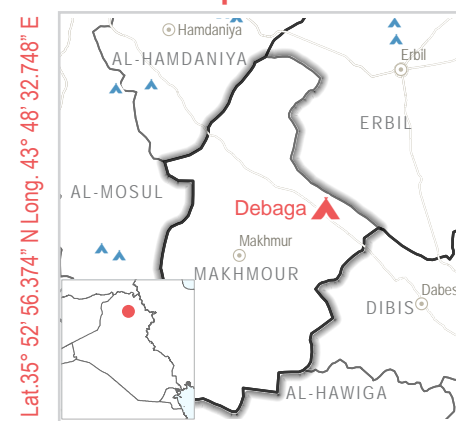
Number of individuals: 7,800
Number of households: 1,450
Date opened: 25/01/2015
Main shelter type: Single family residential unit
Planned capacity: 1,800 plots
Camp area: 284,516m²

Demographics

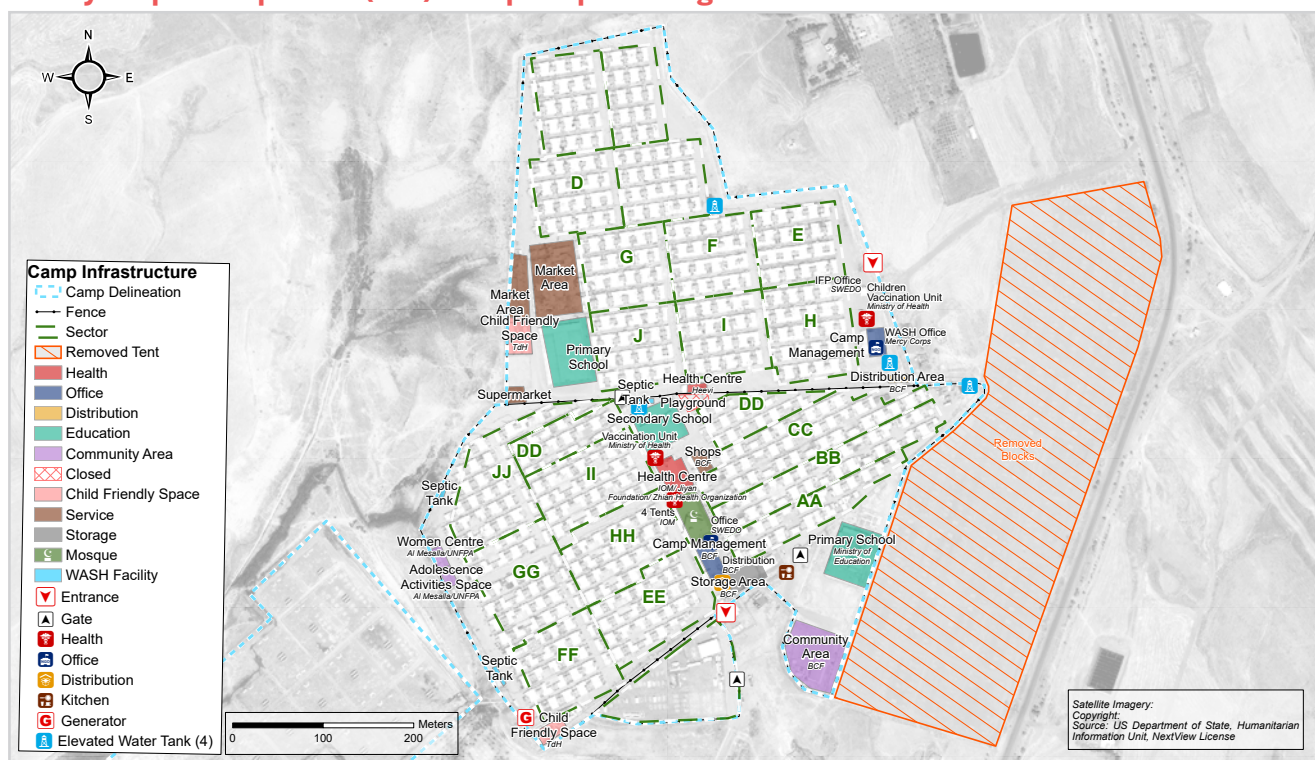
50% Males | Females 50%

1%	+60	1%
23%	18-59	25%
17%	6-17	17%
9%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Debaga 1



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	98%	96%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	67%	88%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	104m ²	143m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	49%	85%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	6m ²	5.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Debaga 1

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **direct observation (63%)** and **phone calls (63%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

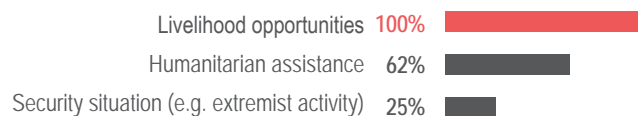
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

28% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

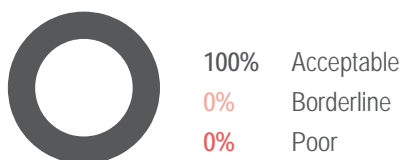
81% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



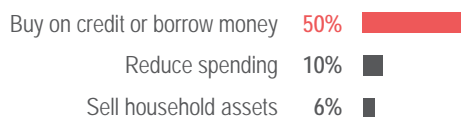
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

56% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



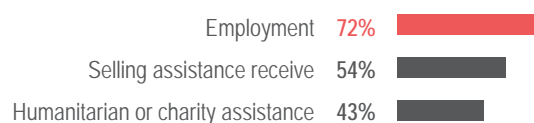
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **256,868 IQD (175 USD)⁸**

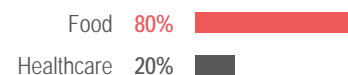
Median monthly expenditure per household: **261,692 IQD (178 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



72% of households reported being in debt.

13% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

1% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

85% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 12% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

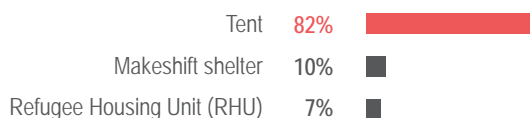
¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



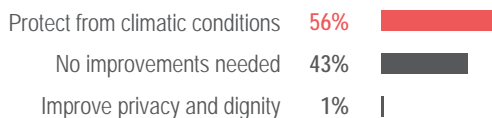
Camp Profile: Debaga 1

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

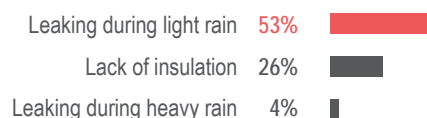
Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



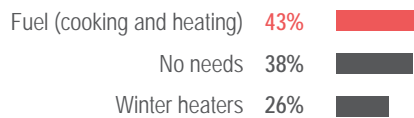
Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 97% Males | Females 87% 



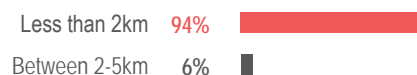
Of the 10% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- School was closed
- Cannot afford costs
- Impossible to enrol in the school

Average distance to a functional primary school:



Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 82% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 88% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



1% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

93% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

16% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Low quality

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

4% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 43% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 62% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Harshm

Erbil Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: BCF
Status: Open
SSID: IQ1102-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Harshm. Primary data was collected remotely through 58 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

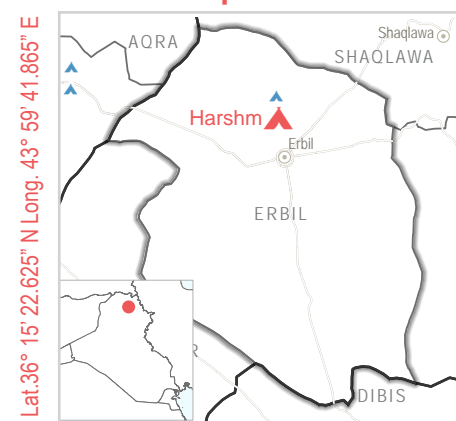
Number of individuals: 1,560
Number of households: 287
Date opened: 19/12/2014
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 301 plots
Camp area: 63,617m²

Demographics

51% Males | Females 49%

1%	+60	0%
22%	18-59	18%
21%	6-17	24%
7%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Harshm



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	87%	92%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	62%	67%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	166m ²	178m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	33%	31%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.6m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	7	5	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Harshm

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication (86%)** and **phone calls (84%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

5% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

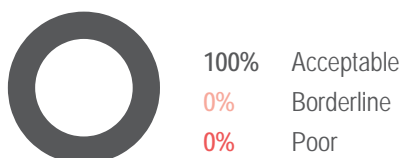
48% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

90% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **319,845 IQD (217 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **386,614 IQD (263 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



83% of households reported being in debt.

66% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

2% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

31% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

95% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 19% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).

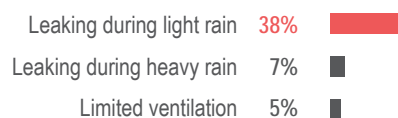


Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

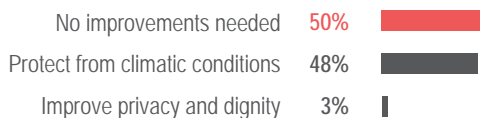
Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



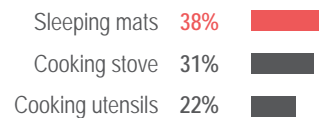
Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 86% Males | Females  75%



Of the 34% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- Parental refusal
- Children are working

Average distance to a functional primary school:



Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 74% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 74% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

95% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly cash assistance and food assistance.⁵

9% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution
- Low quality

88% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

0% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 53% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 84% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: As Salamyiah 1-2

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: ACTED

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1503-0027-002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in As Salamyiah 1-2. Primary data was collected remotely through 69 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

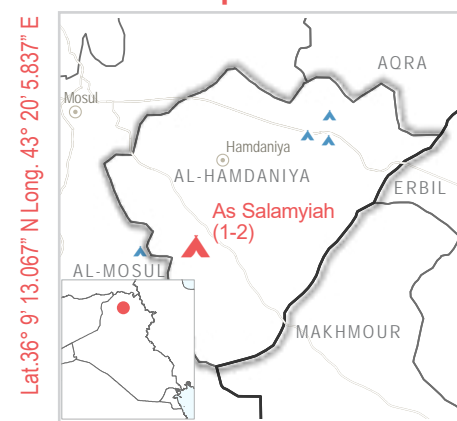
Number of individuals: 12,660
Number of households: 2,563
Date opened: 13/06/2017
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 5,687 plots
Camp area: 1,680,631m²

Demographics

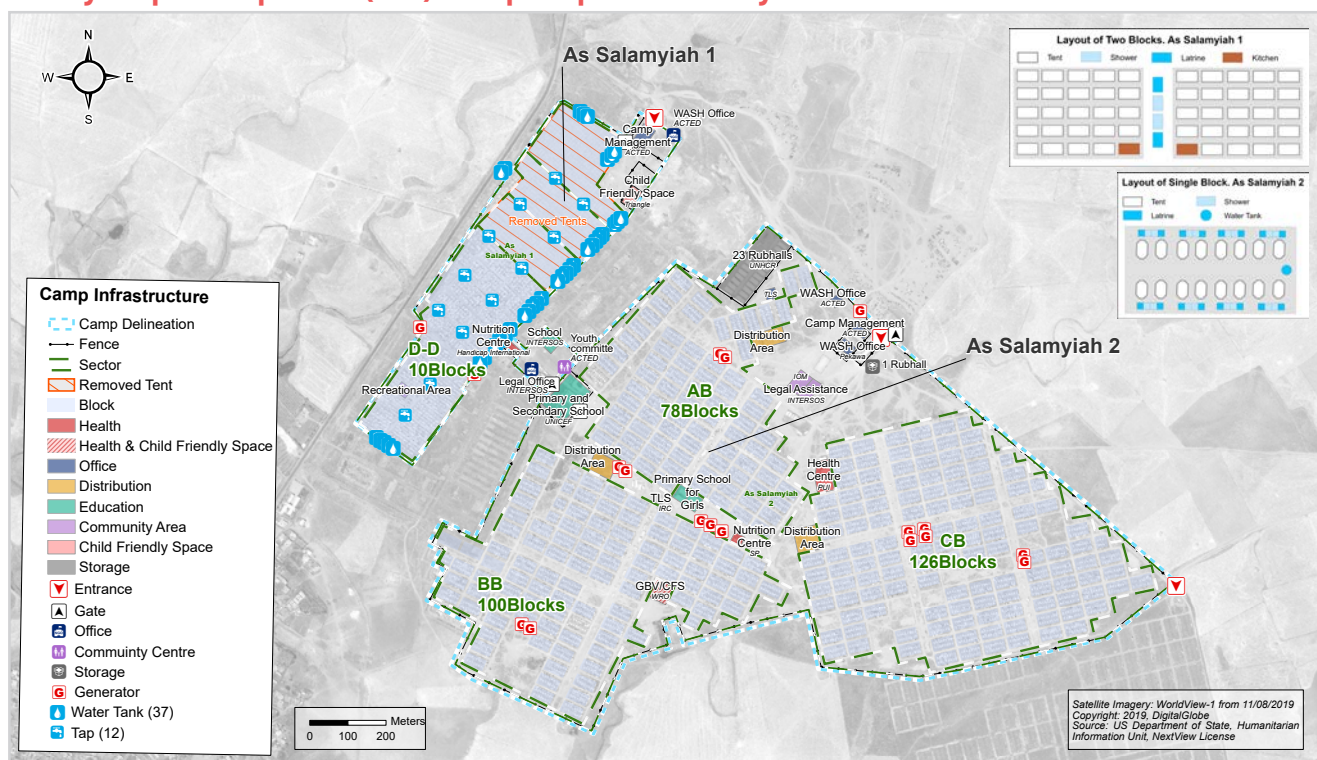
48% Males | Females 52%

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
0-5	9%	7%
6-17	17%	20%
18-59	22%	25%
+60	0%	0%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - As Salamyiah 1-2



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	61%	93%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	66%	84%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	59%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	391m ²	573m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	68%	88%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.4m ²	5.4m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	30	15	●	▲
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	30	15	●	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: As Salamyiah 1-2

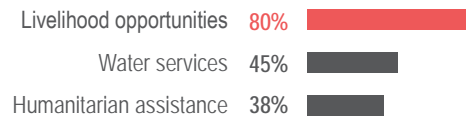
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (65%)** and **direct observation (61%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

29% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

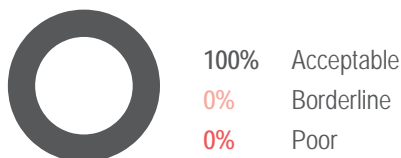
75% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



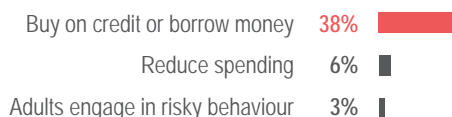
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

43% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



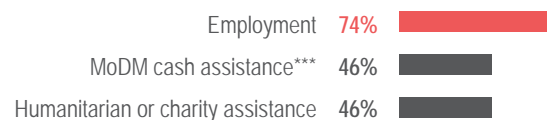
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **257,333 IQD (175 USD)⁸**

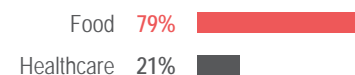
Median monthly expenditure per household: **213,088 IQD (145 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



72% of households reported being in debt.

4% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

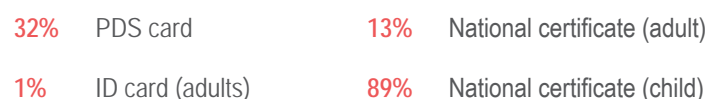
3% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

88% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 4% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).





Camp Profile: As Salamyiah 1-2



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100%

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 71%

Lack of insulation 39%

Limited ventilation 13%

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 87%

No improvements needed 13%

Improve privacy and dignity 7%

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 65%

Fuel (cooking and heating) 38%

No needs 20%



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

94% Males | Females 85%

93% 12 - 17 78%

95% 6 - 11 91%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 88%

Between 2-5km 12%

Of the 14% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Child uninterested
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 86%

Between 2-5km 12%

More than 5km 3%



Health

Of the 80% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 96% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 69%

Lack of medicines 42%

Lack of treatment 27%

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 80%

Less than 30 minutes 19%

Less than 1 hour 1%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap 75%

Piped water into the compound 25%

80%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

13%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.



Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

100% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

96%

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

29% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

6%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 14% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 80% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Essian

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: JCC (BMCR)

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1506-0001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Essian. Primary data was collected remotely through 69 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 14,269
Number of households: 2,670
Date opened: 07/12/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 3,003 plots
Camp area: 534,366m²

Demographics

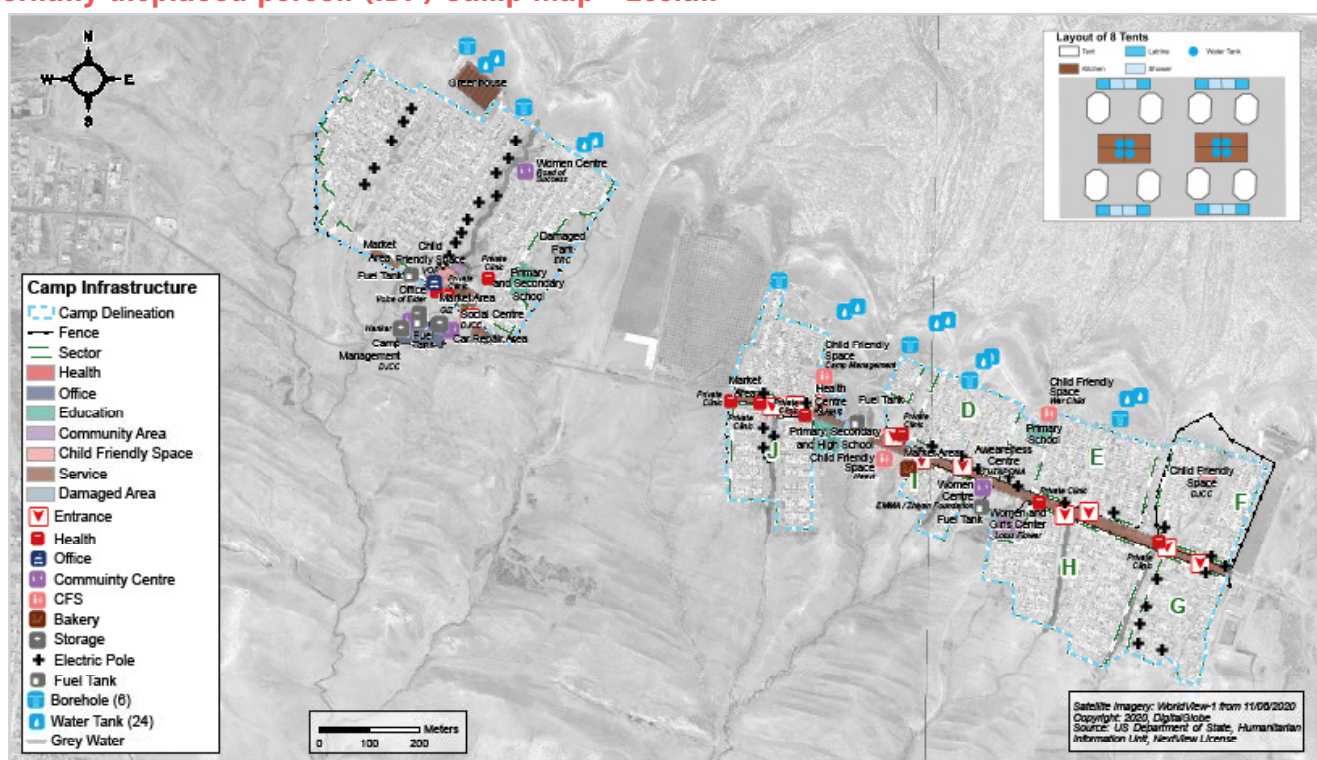
49% Males | Females 51%

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
+60	1%	1%
18-59	23%	26%
6-17	19%	16%
0-5	6%	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Essian



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	89%	94%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	84%	82%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	165m ²	160m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	56%	43%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	5	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	5	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported needing more medicines.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Essian

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (62%)** and **television (38%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

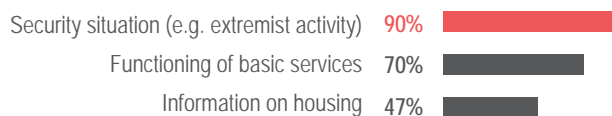
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

3% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

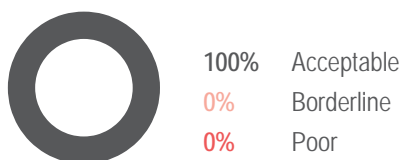
9% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

86% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



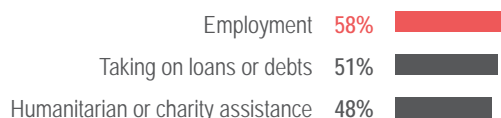
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **228,869 IQD (156 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **541,846 IQD (368 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



88% of households reported being in debt.

22% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

43% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

49% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 43% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 20% 


Lack of insulation 12% 

Limited ventilation 7% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 64% 

Protect from climatic conditions 33% 

Improve privacy and dignity 10% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Blankets 33% 

Sleeping mats 32% 


Cooking utensils 32% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 94% Males | Females 81% 

90%  12 - 17  73%


97%  6 - 11  90%

Of the 22% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go
- Children are working

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 99% 

Between 2-5km 1% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 70% 

Between 2-5km 29% 

More than 5km 1% 

Health

Of the 78% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 91% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 70% 

Lack of treatment 28% 

Large distance to treatment centre 26% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 80% 

More than 3 hours 12% 

Less than 30 minutes 9% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 88% 

Piped water connected to public tap 12% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

97% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

15% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

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

3% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 64% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 78% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Hasansham U2

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: BCF
Status: Open
SSID: IQ1503-0024

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Hasansham U2. Primary data was collected remotely through 67 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

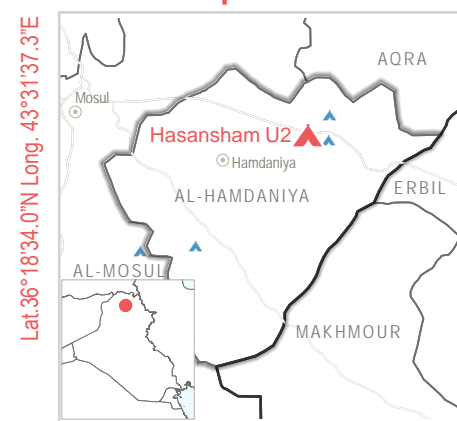
Number of individuals: 4,540
Number of households: 950
Date opened: 09/05/2017
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 1,300 plots
Camp area: 416,498m²

Demographics

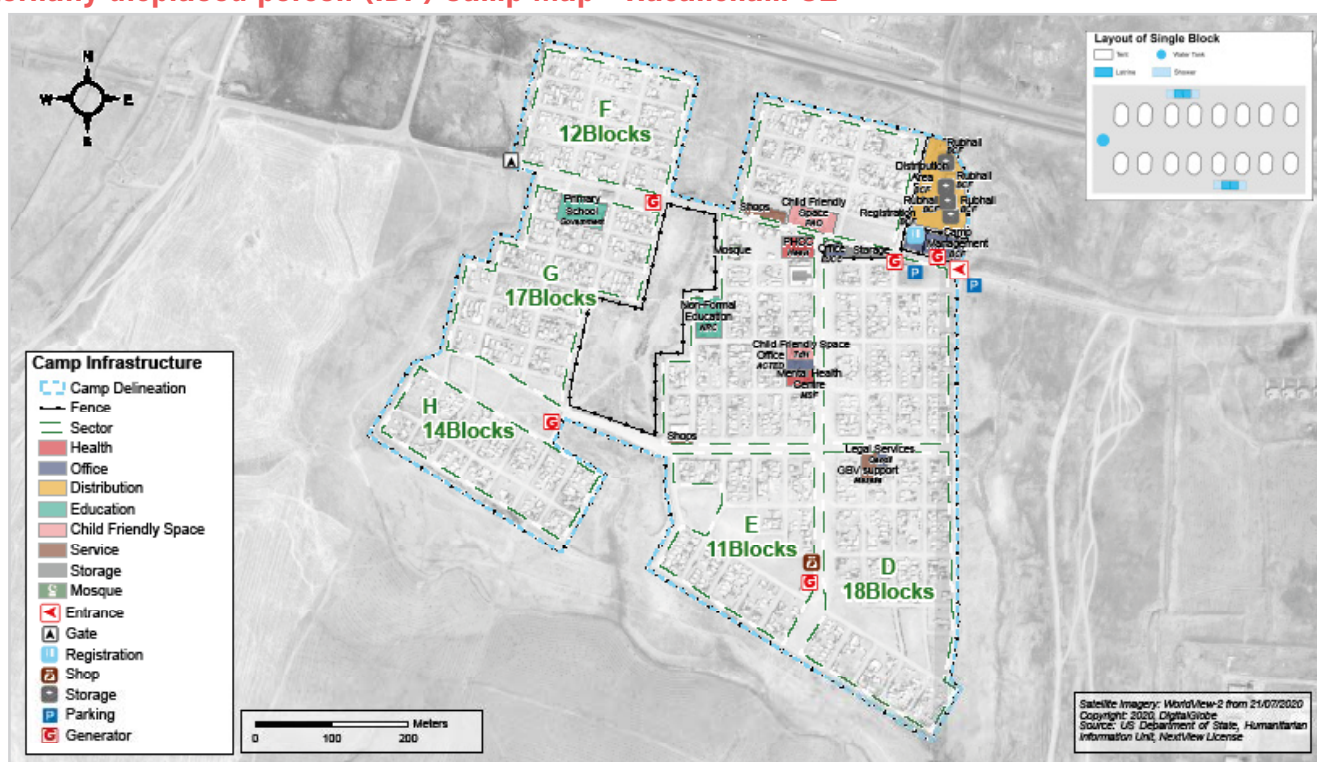
47% Males | Females 53%

1%	+60	1%
14%	18-59	23%
24%	6-17	22%
8%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Hasansham U2



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	79%	85%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	39%	74%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	358m ²	380m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	57%	88%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.4m ²	5.4m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	13	12	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	13	12	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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Camp Profile: Hasansham U2

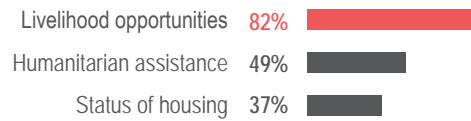
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (66%)** and **television (54%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

26% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

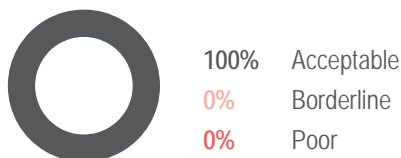
75% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



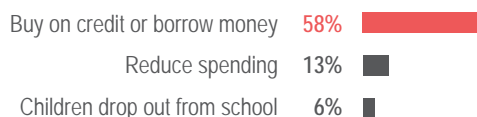
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

67% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



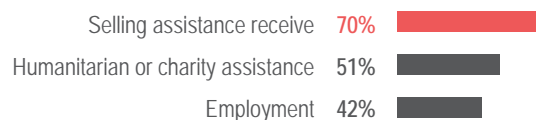
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **199,686 IQD (136 USD)⁸**

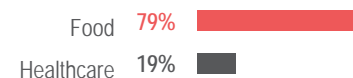
Median monthly expenditure per household: **199,107 IQD (135 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



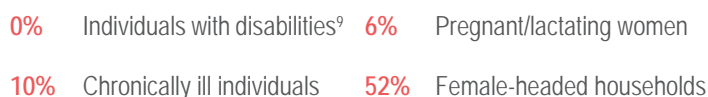
69% of households reported being in debt.

1% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

4% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

1% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

88% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 9% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Camp Profile: Hasansham U2

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 72% 

Lack of insulation 39% 

Leaking during heavy rain 10% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 85% 

No improvements needed 15% 

Improve privacy and dignity 4% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 58% 

Fuel (cooking and heating) 36% 

Sleeping mats 21% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 79% Males | Females 80% 

69%  12 - 17  78%


87%  6 - 11  83%

Of the 25% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Child uninterested
- Impossible to enrol in the school

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 90% 

Between 2-5km 10% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 51% 

Between 2-5km 30% 

Do not know 12% 

Health

Of the 81% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 96% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 63% 

Lack of treatment 44% 

Lack of medicines 43% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 85% 

Less than 30 minutes 13% 

Less than 1 hour 1% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap 66% 

Piped water into the compound 27% 

94%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

36%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

99% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

29% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Low quality
- Delays in the distribution

91%

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

15%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 15% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 81% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Hasansham U3

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: BCF

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1503-0030

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Hasansham U3. Primary data was collected remotely through 66 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

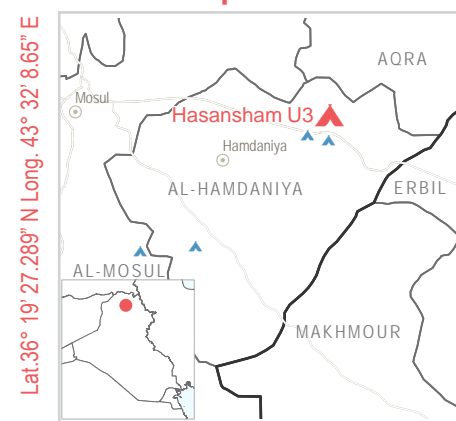
Number of individuals: 5,614
Number of households: 1,231
Date opened: 03/11/2016
Main shelter type: Tents, communal shelter
Planned capacity: 1,571 plots
Camp area: 478,350m²

Demographics

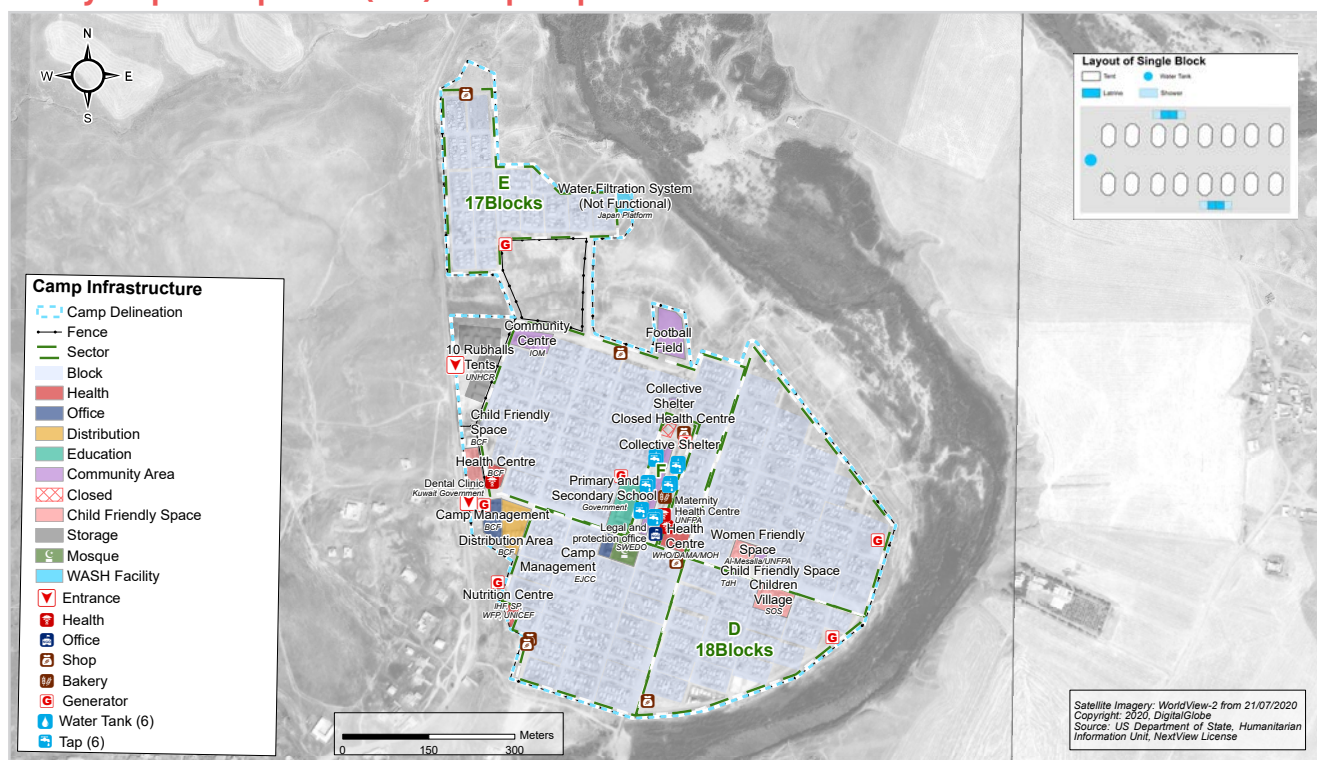
48% Males | Females 52%

Age Group	Percentage
0-5	9%
6-17	17%
18-59	25%
+60	1%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Hasansham U3



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	88%	97%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	51%	78%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	358m ²	334m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	57%	82%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.4m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	14	14	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	14	14	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Hasansham U3

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (56%)** and **television (53%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

28% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

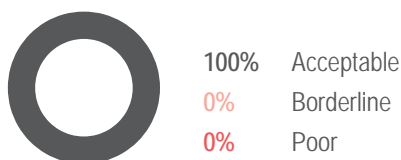
77% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}

No households reported information needs about their AoO

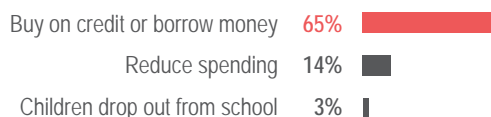
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

71% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



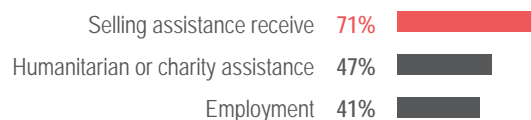
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **169,242 IQD (115 USD)⁸**

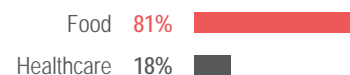
Median monthly expenditure per household: **168,562 IQD (115 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



71% of households reported being in debt.

0% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

82% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 0% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Camp Profile: Hasansham U3

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 73% 


Lack of insulation 38% 

Leaking during heavy rain 17% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 83% 

No improvements needed 17% 

Improve privacy and dignity 12% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Fuel (cooking and heating) 47% 

Winter heaters 39% 

Sleeping mats 24% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 95% Males | Females 83% 

88%  12 - 17  63%

100%  6 - 11  94%

Of the 11% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Child uninterested
- School was closed

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 86% 

Between 2-5km 14% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 85% 

Between 2-5km 14% 

Do not know 2% 

Health

Of the 83% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 80% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 62% 

Lack of medicines 42% 

Lack of treatment 24% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 85% 

Less than 30 minutes 15% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap 65% 

Piped water into the compound 23% 

91%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

29%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

92% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

34% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution
- Low quality

85%

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

8%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 17% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 79% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Khazer M1

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: BCF

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1503-0010

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Khazer M1. Primary data was collected remotely through 67 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

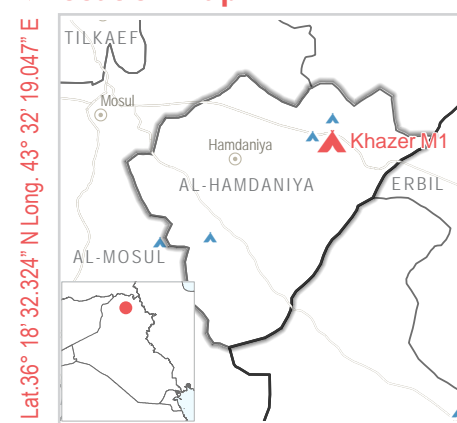
Number of individuals: 5,684
Number of households: 1,085
Date opened: 24/10/2016
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 1,600 plots
Camp area: 1,176,026m²

Demographics

47% Males | Females 53%

1%	+60	1%
20%	18-59	24%
20%	6-17	20%
6%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Khazer M1



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	87%	86%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	60%	76%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	313m ²	334m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	60%	84%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	20	18	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	16	18	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Khazer M1

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (67%)** and **television (63%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

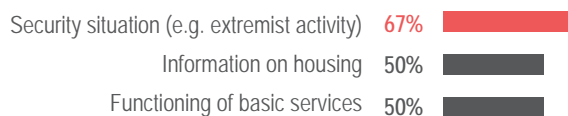
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

29% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

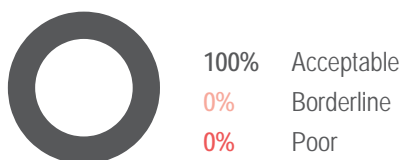
82% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



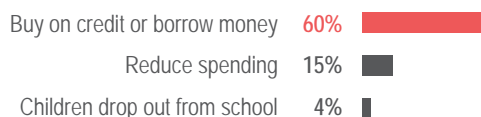
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

69% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **215,507 IQD (147 USD)⁸**

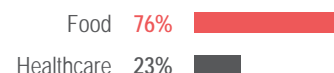
Median monthly expenditure per household: **221,910 IQD (151 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



70% of households reported being in debt.

9% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

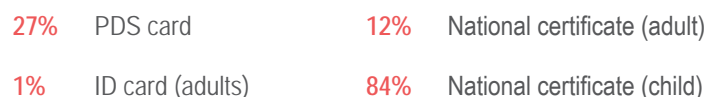
0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

84% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

99% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 9% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).



Camp Profile: Khazer M1

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 61% 


Lack of insulation 36% 

Limited ventilation 12% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 78% 

No improvements needed 21% 

Improve privacy and dignity 6% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 48% 

Fuel (cooking and heating) 39% 

No needs 25% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 83% Males | Females 79% 

77%  12 - 17  76%


89%  6 - 11  83%

Of the 22% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- School was closed
- Cannot afford costs
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 91% 

Between 2-5km 9% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 75% 

Between 2-5km 22% 

Do not know 1% 

Health

Of the 87% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 84% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 72% 

Lack of medicines 41% 

Large distance to treatment centre 22% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 85% 

Less than 30 minutes 15% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap 75% 

Piped water into the compound 16% 

75%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

21%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

94% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

35% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Low quality

90%

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

10%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 21% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 75% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Mamilian

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: DJCC
Status: Open
SSID: IQ1501-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mamilian. Primary data was collected remotely through 53 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

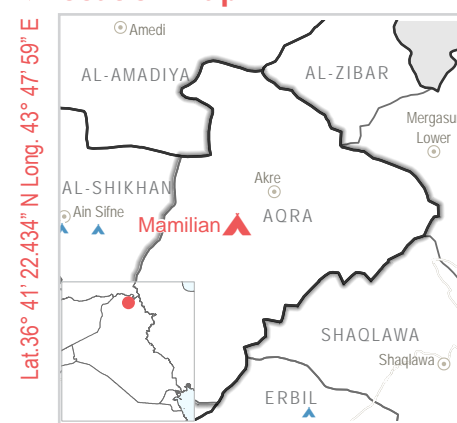
Number of individuals: 882
Number of households: 171
Date opened: 14/12/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 3,000 plots
Camp area: 536,830m²

Demographics

46% Males | Females 54%

1%	+60	1%
21%	18-59	25%
13%	6-17	15%
11%	0-5	13%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Mamilian



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	97%	93%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	79%	68%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	2,420m ²	2,791m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	43%	68%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	1	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	1	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes**	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

**The KI reported needing maintenance staff, and the creation and maintenance of boreholes.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Mamilian

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (55%)** and **face-to-face communication (38%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

0% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

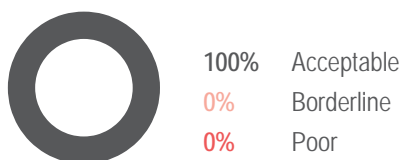
13% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

92% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



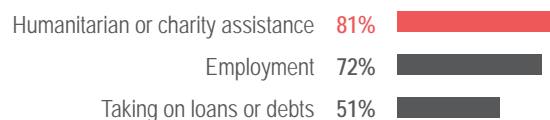
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **324,868 IQD (221 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **342,941 IQD (233 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



87% of households reported being in debt.

62% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

68% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

26% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 28% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)



Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 47% 
Leaking during heavy rain 25% 
Lack of insulation 11% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 62% 
Protection from hazards 40% 
No improvements needed 25% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 42% 
Blankets 38% 
No needs 21% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 84% Males | Females 78% 

74%  12 - 17  62%
95%  6 - 11  92%

Of the 21% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Child uninterested
- Attending School was not safe

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Between 2-5km 47% 
Less than 2km 25% 
Do not know 23% 

Health

Of the 81% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 91% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵


Unaffordable costs 86% 
Large distance to treatment centre 44% 
No issues 9% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 91% 
Less than 3 hours 9% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 89% 
Piped water connected to public tap 11% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

100% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

15% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

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

2% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 43% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 79% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Mamrashan

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: JCC (BMCR)

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1506-0003

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mamrashan. Primary data was collected remotely through 68 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

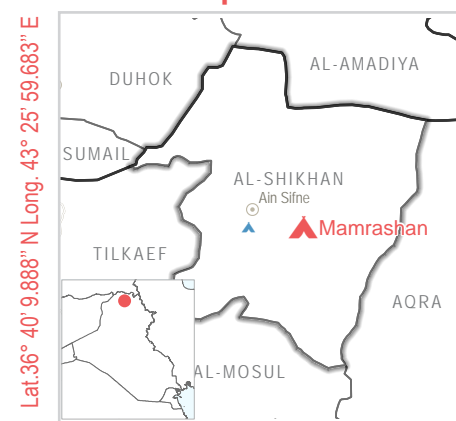
Number of individuals: 8,183
Number of households: 1,631
Date opened: 01/10/2015
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 1,838 plots
Camp area: 513,873m²

Demographics

51% Males | Females 49%

2%	+60	1%
27%	18-59	25%
15%	6-17	16%
7%	0-5	7%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Mamrashan



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	98%	91%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	88%	82%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	98%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	246m ²	261m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	32%	34%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.4m ²	5.4m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	5	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes**	●	▼

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

**The KI reported needing more water tanks and waste containers.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

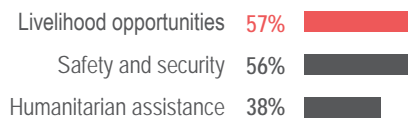
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (69%)** and **television (37%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

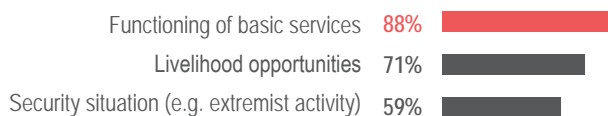
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

3% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

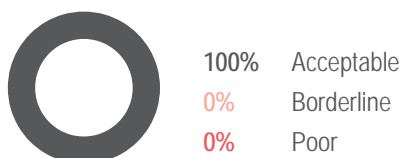
10% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



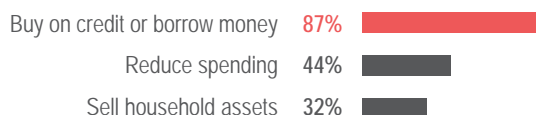
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

97% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **399,029 IQD (271 USD)⁸**

Median monthly expenditure per household: **474,925 IQD (323 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



87% of households reported being in debt.

43% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

34% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

41% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 25% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

^{***} Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Container 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 10% 

Lack of insulation 6% 

Leaking during heavy rain 6% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 75% 

Protect from climatic conditions 15% 

Improve privacy and dignity 9% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

No needs 44% 

Sleeping mats 24% 

Cooking stove 21% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 89% Males | Females 85% 

82%		12 - 17		81%
97%		6 - 11		88%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 97% 

Between 2-5km 3% 

Of the 19% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- Cannot afford costs
- Lack of civil documentation

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 94% 

Between 2-5km 6% 

Health

Of the 88% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 87% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 85% 

Large distance to treatment centre 18% 

No issues 13% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 100% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 88% 

Piped water connected to public tap 12% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

97% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly cash assistance and food assistance.⁵

23% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

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

3% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 82% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 56% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Qayyarah Jad'ah 5

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: RNVDO

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1505-0010-004

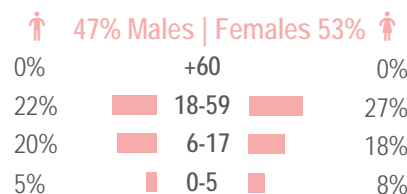
Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Qayyarah Jad'ah 5. Primary data was collected remotely through 69 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

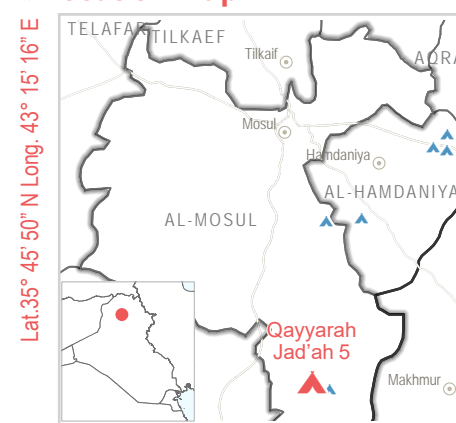
Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 16,016
Number of households: 4,057
Date opened: 27/03/2017
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 7,425 plots
Camp area: 963,068m²

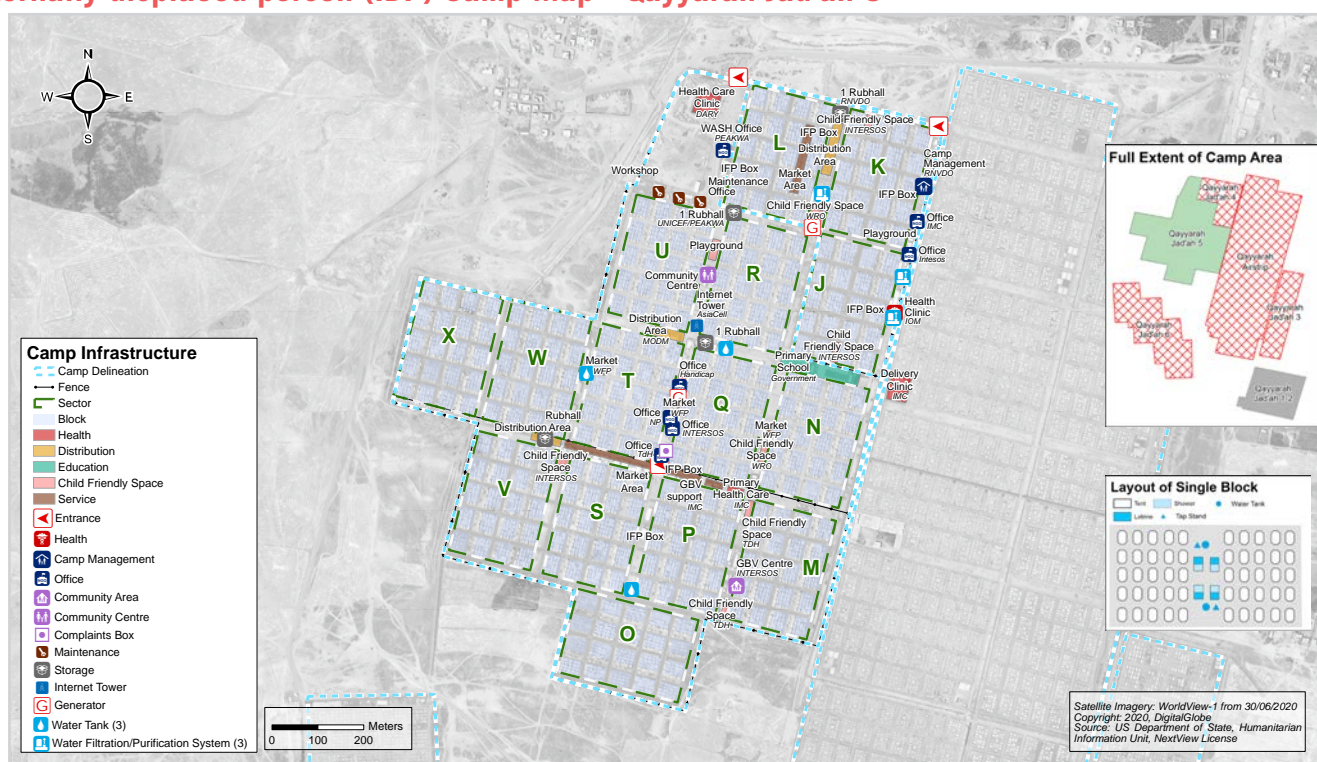
Demographics



Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Qayyarah Jad'ah 5



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	42%	71%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	33%	64%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	62%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	184m ²	773m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	69%	35%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	30	12	●	▲
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	31	10	●	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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Camp Profile: Qayyarah Jad'ah 5

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication** (84%) and **direct observation** (55%) as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

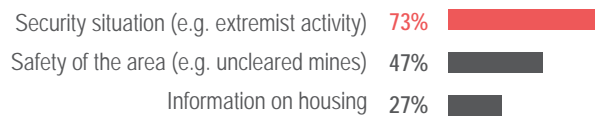
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

54% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

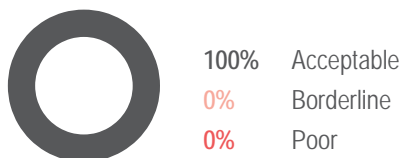
49% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



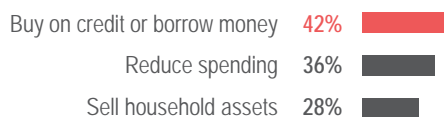
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

57% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



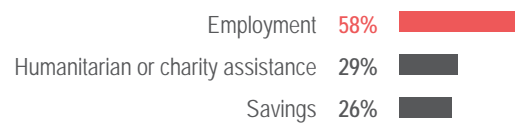
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **244,464 IQD (166 USD)⁸**

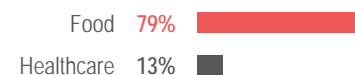
Median monthly expenditure per household: **274,590 IQD (187 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



72% of households reported being in debt.

4% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

35% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one of their members:⁶



Freedom of Movement

65% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 45% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.






Camp Profile: Qayyarah Jad'ah 5

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)




Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 64% 
Leaking during heavy rain 36% 
Lack of insulation 30% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 45% 
Improve safety and security 36% 
Protection from hazards 28% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 45% 
Bedding items 33% 
Blankets 25% 




Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 68% Males | Females 67% 

70%  12 - 17  56%
66%  6 - 11  77%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 71% 
Between 2-5km 26% 
More than 5km 3% 

Of the 19% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Lack of teaching staff
- Poor school infrastructure
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 64% 
Between 2-5km 30% 
Do not know 4% 

Health

Of the 48% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 58% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Unaffordable costs 55% 
No issues 42% 
Lack of treatment 21% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 96% 
Less than 30 minutes 4% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 43% 
Bottled water 32% 

64% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

58% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

54% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

8% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity

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

3% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 16% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 77% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Sheikhhan

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: JCC (BMCR)

Status: Open

SSID: IQ1506-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Sheikhhan. Primary data was collected remotely through 66 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 3,800
Number of households: 742
Date opened: 23/04/2016
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 1,004 plots
Camp area: 248,600m²

Demographics

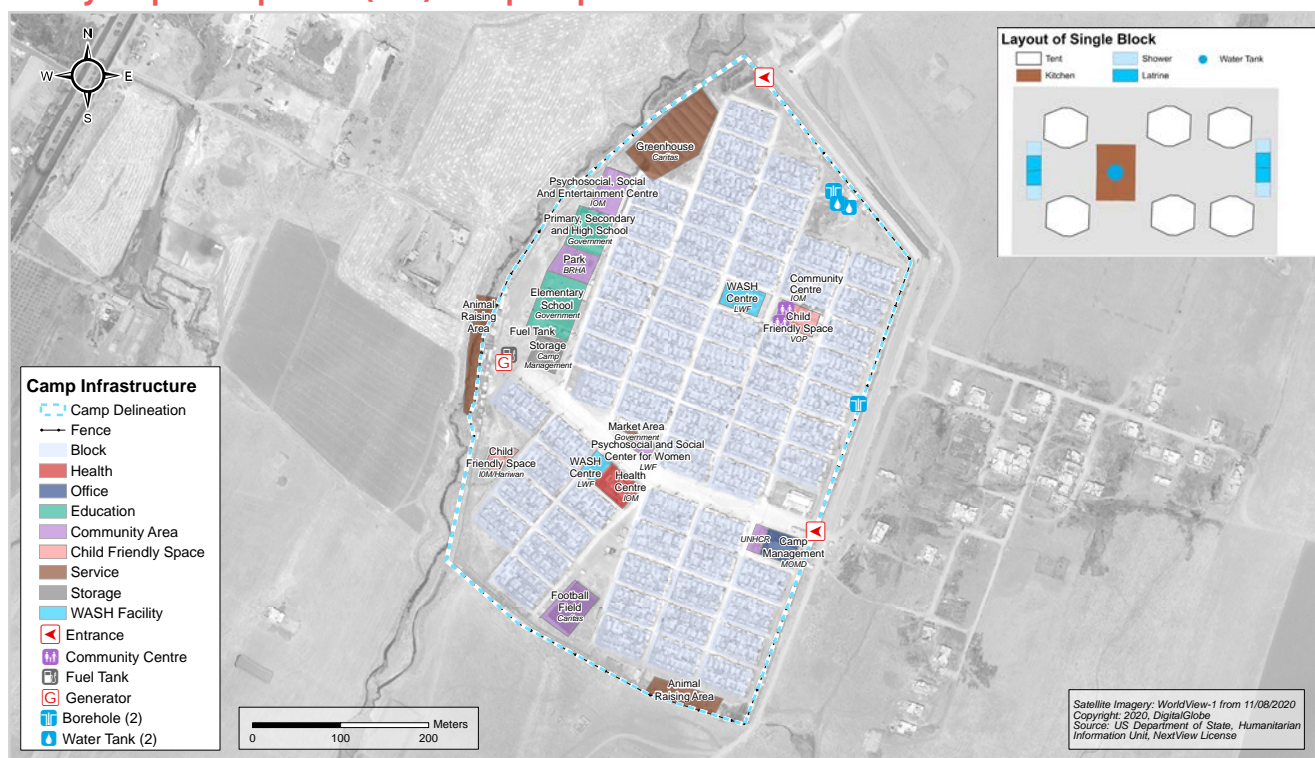
50% Males | Females 50%

1%	+60	1%
24%	18-59	21%
20%	6-17	18%
5%	0-5	10%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Sheikhhan



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	96%	95%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	80%	84%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	240m ²	275m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	33%	44%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.2m ²	3.2m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH**	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	4**	●	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

**The KI reported needing water tanks, water boilers for the showers, and maintenance materials.



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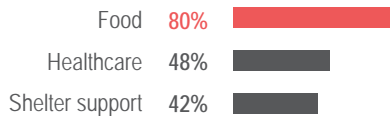


Camp Profile: Sheikhan

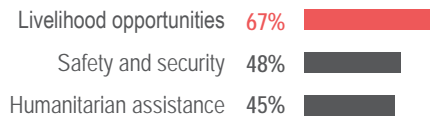
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication** (41%) and **direct observation** (39%) as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

5% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

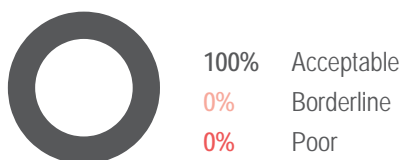
12% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

79% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



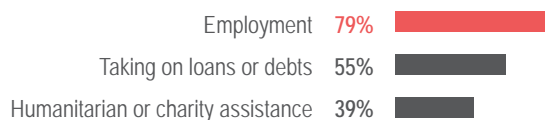
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 359,242 IQD (244 USD)⁸

Median monthly expenditure per household: 472,923 IQD (322 USD)⁸

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



79% of households reported being in debt.

24% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

44% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members**:⁶



Freedom of Movement

52% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 17% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.






Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Lack of insulation 15% 
Leaking during light rain 9% 
Leaking during heavy rain 6% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 74% 
Protect from climatic conditions 21% 
Improve privacy and dignity 5% 



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 42% 
Blankets 27% 
Cooking utensils 26% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 90% Males | Females 89% 

88%  12 - 17  79%
92%  6 - 11  97%



Of the 18% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Children are working
- School was closed
- Cannot afford costs

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:




Less than 2km 68% 
Between 2-5km 30% 
More than 5km 2% 

Health

Of the 83% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 87% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Unaffordable costs 82% 
Large distance to treatment centre 38% 
No issues 13% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 83% 
Less than 30 minutes 14% 
Less than 3 hours 2% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 73% 
Piped water connected to public tap 27% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

86% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly cash assistance and food assistance.⁵

16% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity
- Delays in the distribution

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

3% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 74% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 79% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Habbaniya Tourist City

Al-Anbar Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: Government

Status: Reclassified as Informal Site

SSID: IQ0102-0033

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Habbaniya Tourist City. Primary data was collected remotely through 61 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

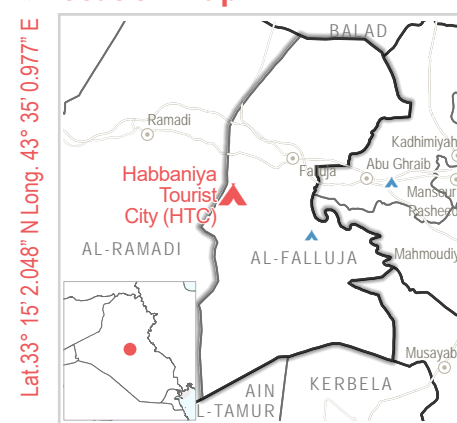
Number of individuals: 2,598
Number of households: 526
Date opened: 07/09/2015
Main shelter type: Tents, caravans
Planned capacity: 1,306 plots
Camp area: 922,326m²

Demographics

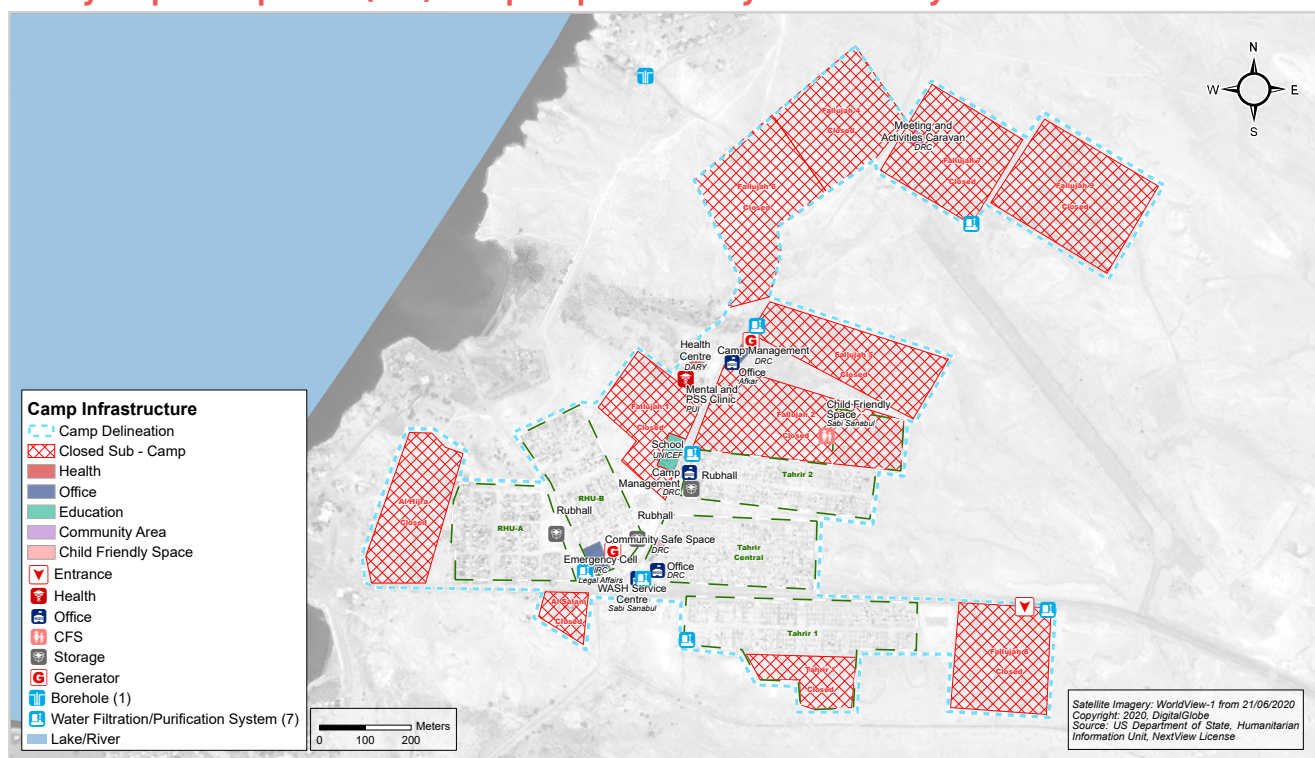
48% Males | Females 52%

2%	+60	2%
24%	18-59	28%
17%	6-17	17%
5%	0-5	5%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Habbaniya Tourist City



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	87%	94%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	62%	95%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	166m ²	1,691m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	33%	41%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.6m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	5	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	7	7	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	10	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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Camp Profile: Habbaniya Tourist City

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication (64%)** and **television (61%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

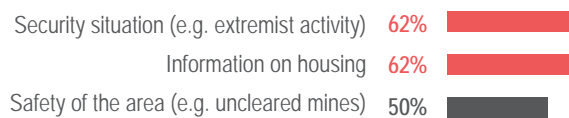
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

57% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

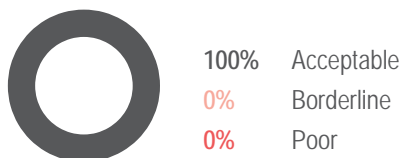
72% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



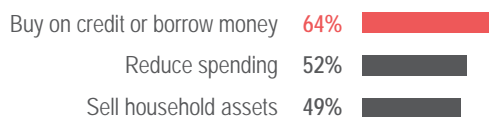
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

72% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **336,967 IQD (229 USD)⁸**

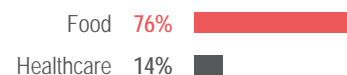
Median monthly expenditure per household: **289,636 IQD (197 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



82% of households reported being in debt.

3% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

41% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

87% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 26% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



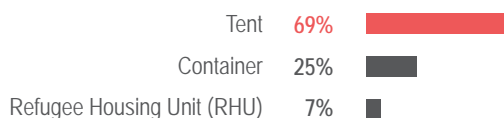


Camp Profile: Habbaniya Tourist City

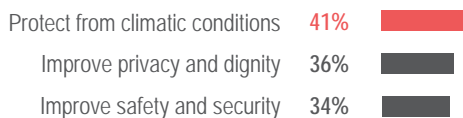


NFI Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

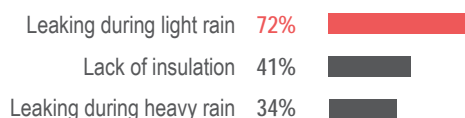
Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



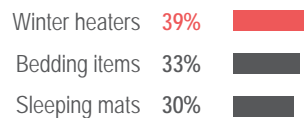
Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5,6}



Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5,11}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5,12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

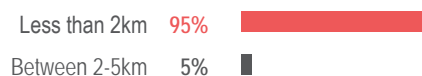
94% Males | Females 95%



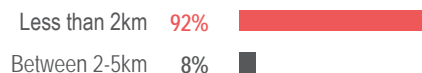
Of the 10% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5,10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Children are working
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional primary school:



Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 59% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 50% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

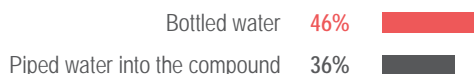


Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



43%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

33%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.



Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

56%

of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

84%

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

6%

of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5,10}

2%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Insufficient quantity

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 18% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 93% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Al Ahel

Baghdad Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Government

Status: Closed

SSID: IQ0701-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Ahel. Primary data was collected remotely through 45 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

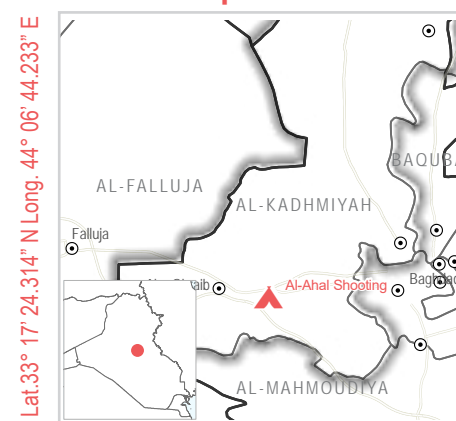
Number of individuals: 417
Number of households: 81
Date opened: 21/08/2014
Main shelter type: Caravans, RHU²
Planned capacity: 270 plots
Camp area: 112,936m²

Demographics

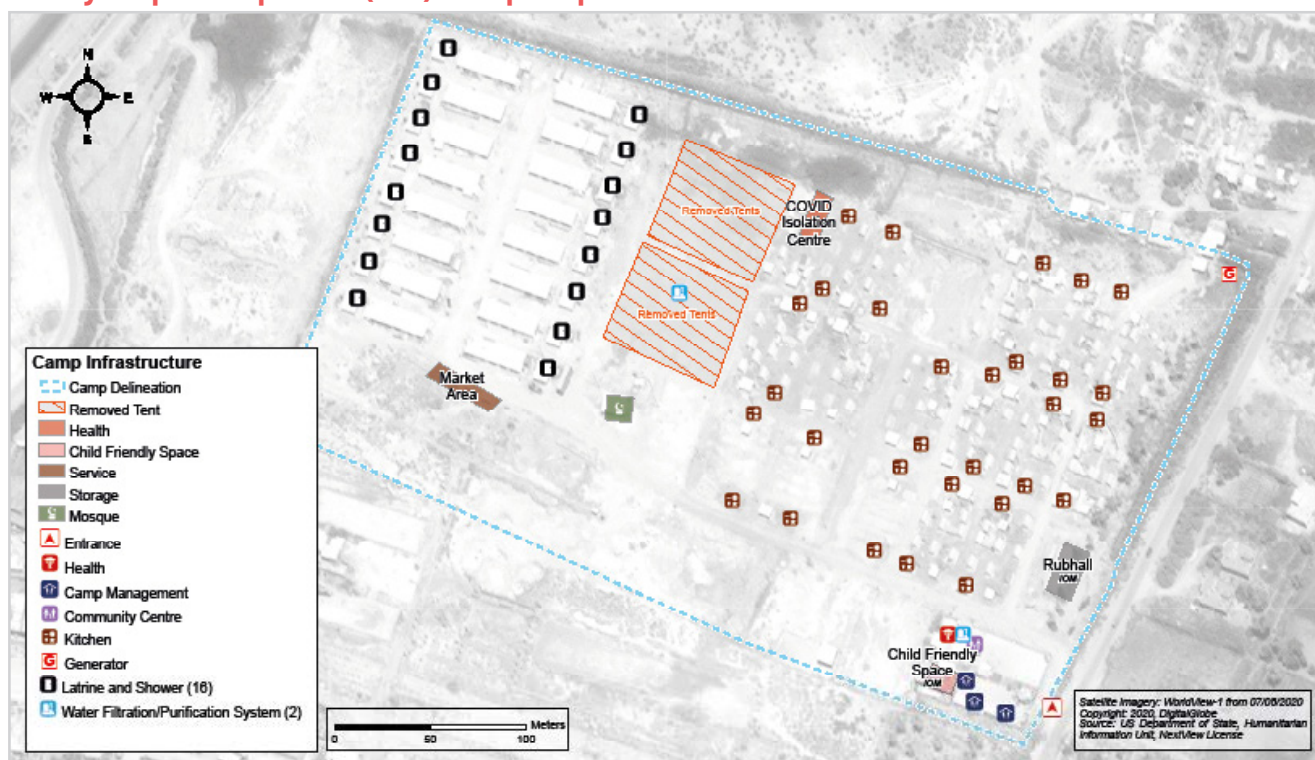
48% Males | Females 52%

2%	+60	2%
30%	18-59	34%
13%	6-17	12%
3%	0-5	4%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Al Ahel



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ³	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	74%	100%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	55%	40%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ⁴	100%	92%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	687m ²	1,278m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁵	0%	86%	13%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	6m ²	6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	4	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes**	●	▼

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Refugee Housing Unit

³ Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

⁴ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁵ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported issues with a lack of medical staff and that only primary medications were available.

**The KI reported that the waste services stopped working for one month.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

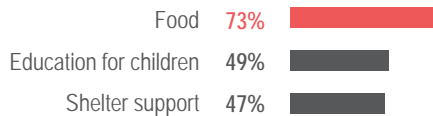


Camp Profile: Al Ahel

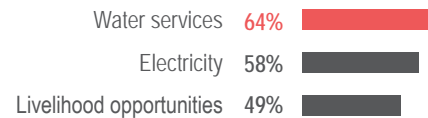
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **direct observation (58%)** and **face-to-face communication (53%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

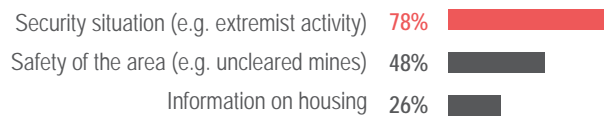
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

47% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

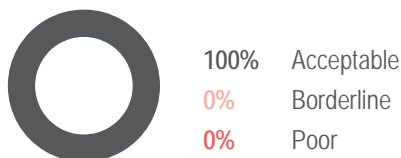
58% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



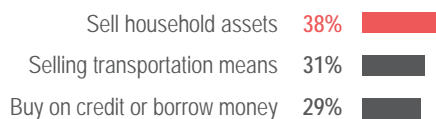
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

47% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



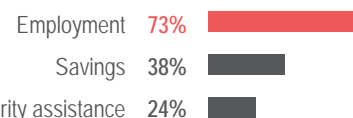
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **336,289 IQD (229 USD)⁸**

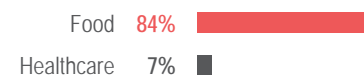
Median monthly expenditure per household: **316,857 IQD (215 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



69% of households reported being in debt.

0% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

13% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

67% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 51% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

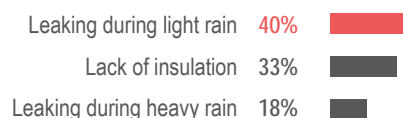


Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

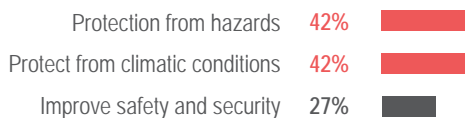
Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



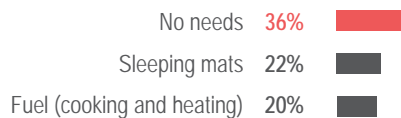
Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



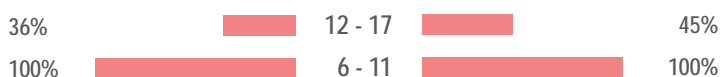
Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 69% Males | Females 78% 



Of the 20% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot physically go
- School was closed

Average distance to a functional primary school:



Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 56% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, % reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

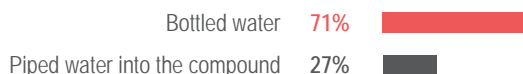


Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



38%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

36%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

33% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

67% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Low quality
- Insufficient quantity

69%

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

4%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 29% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 64% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Zayona

Baghdad Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: Government

Status: Reclassified as Informal Site

SSID: IQ0707-0043

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Zayona. Primary data was collected remotely through 45 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

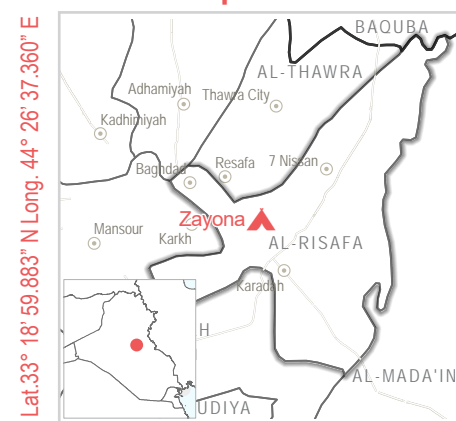
Number of individuals: 361
Number of households: 110
Date opened: 09/10/2014
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 139 plots
Camp area: 21,613m²

Demographics

41% Males | Females 59%

2%	+60	2%
24%	18-59	35%
10%	6-17	17%
5%	0-5	5%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Zayona



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	84%	92%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	100%	83%	●	▼
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	91%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	150m ²	153m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	75%	27%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	9m ²	9m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	3	3	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	3	3	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Zayona

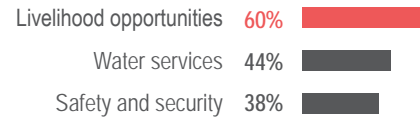
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication (64%)** and **television (56%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

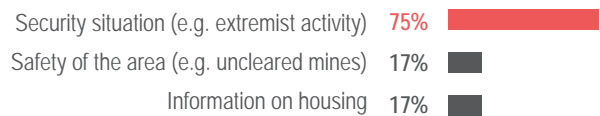
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

44% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

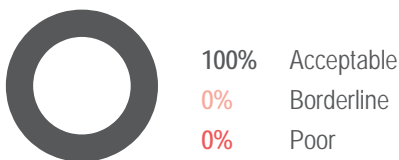
53% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



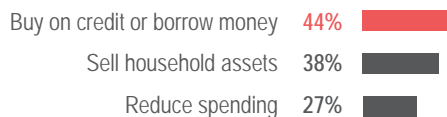
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

58% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **570,222 IQD (388 USD)⁸**

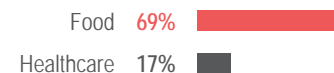
Median monthly expenditure per household: **434,186 IQD (295 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



56% of households reported being in debt.

11% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

2% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

27% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one of their members:⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 27% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

^{***} Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported **shelter types**:⁵

Container **100%** 

Top three most commonly reported **enclosure issues**:^{5, 11}

Leaking during heavy rain **11%** 

Leaking during light rain **9%** 

Limited ventilation **7%** 

Top three most commonly reported **priority needs to improve their shelter**:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed **64%** 

Protection from hazards **29%** 

Improve safety and security **13%** 

Top three most commonly reported **NFI needs were**:^{5, 12}

Bedding items **36%** 

Sleeping mats **11%** 

Cooking utensils **11%** 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 **83% Males** | **Females 90%** 

73%  12 - 17  92%

100%  6 - 11  89%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km **64%** 

Between 2-5km **29%** 


Do not know **7%** 

Of the **9%** of households that reported that at least **one of their children did not receive education** in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- School was closed
- Cannot afford costs
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km **76%** 

Between 2-5km **18%** 

Do not know **7%** 

Health

Of the **76%** of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, **47%** reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

No issues **53%** 

Unaffordable costs **41%** 

Lack of treatment **15%** 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes **80%** 

Less than 30 minutes **20%** 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Bottled water **96%** 

Piped water into the compound **4%** 

0%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

49% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly **food assistance and cash assistance**.⁵

5% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity

78%

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

0%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 82% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 56% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Alwand 1

Diyala Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Government
Status: Closed
SSID: IQ1004-0003

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Alwand 1. Primary data was collected remotely through 64 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 2,281
Number of households: 507
Date opened: 01/09/2014
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 807 plots
Camp area: 228,808m²

Demographics

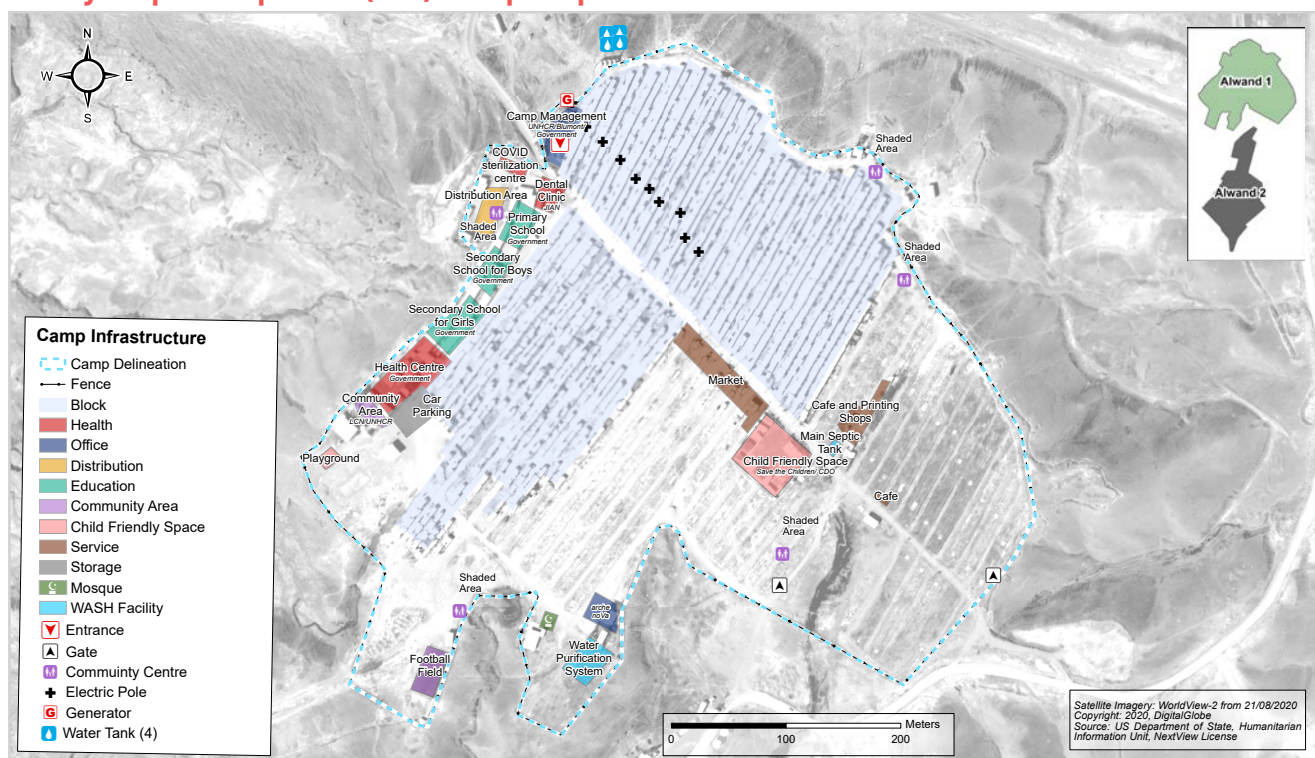
51% Males | Females 49%

2%	+60	3%
23%	18-59	25%
18%	6-17	17%
8%	0-5	4%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Alwand 1



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	88%	98%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	86%	91%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	98%	●	▼
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	298m ²	372m ²	●	▲
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	20%	9%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	7m ²	7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	4	4	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Alwand 1

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (59%)** and **face-to-face communication (55%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

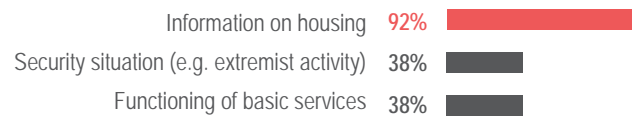
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

61% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

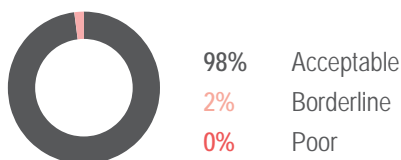
75% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



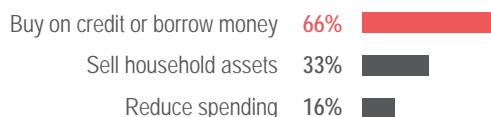
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

73% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



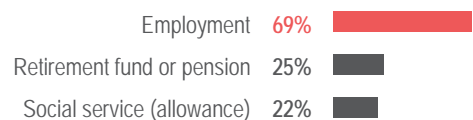
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **285,156 IQD (194 USD)⁸**

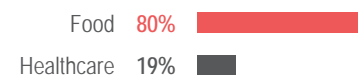
Median monthly expenditure per household: **357,508 IQD (243 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



66% of households reported being in debt.

56% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

9% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

80% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 20% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Camp Profile: Alwand 1

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Container 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 52% 

Limited ventilation 28% 

Leaking during heavy rain 20% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 67% 

No improvements needed 28% 

Improve privacy and dignity 6% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Cooking utensils 42% 

Cooking stove 42% 

Sleeping mats 34% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 97% Males | Females 91% 

94%  12 - 17  86%

100%  6 - 11  97%

Of the 6% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Parental refusal
- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Health

Of the 88% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 52% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

No issues 48% 

Lack of medicines 29% 

Unaffordable costs 23% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 91% 

Less than 30 minutes 9% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 50% 

Water trucking 34% 

3%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

3%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

34% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and seasonal items.⁵

0% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- No households reported to be unsatisfied with the aid received

92%

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

0%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 28% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 100% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Alwand 2

Diyala Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: UNHCR
Status: Closed
SSID: IQ1004-0004

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Alwand 2. Primary data was collected remotely through 53 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

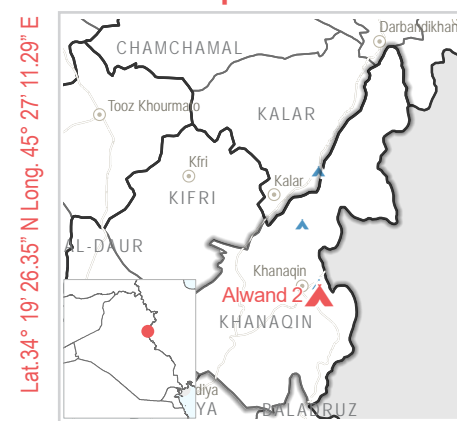
Number of individuals: 662
Number of households: 162
Date opened: 13/09/2015
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 504 plots
Camp area: 148,458m²

Demographics

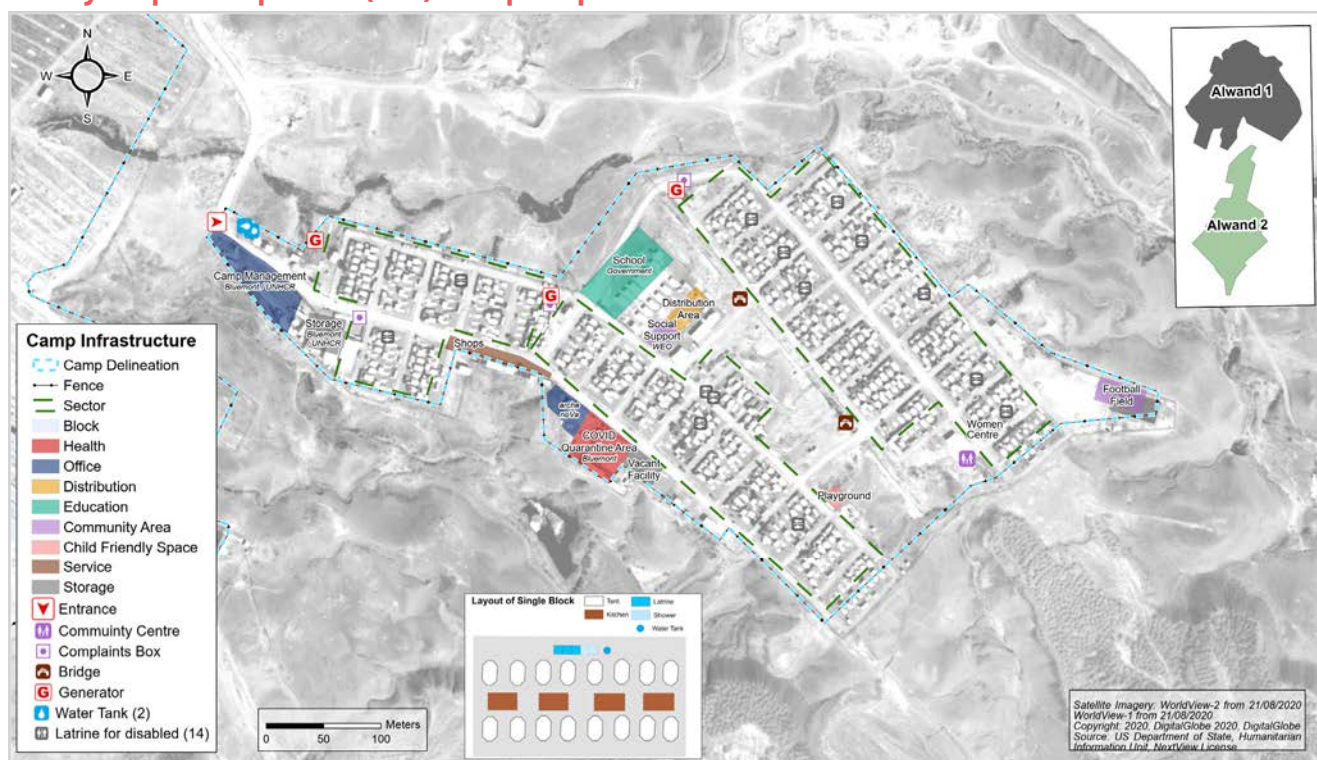
51% Males | Females 49%

3%	+60	4%
27%	18-59	27%
18%	6-17	14%
3%	0-5	4%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Alwand 2



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	98%	98%	●	▶
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	94%	93%	●	▶
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	No	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	568m ²	762m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	22%	2%	●	▶
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.8m ²	5.8m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	4	5	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	9	10	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.
● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: △ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▽ there was a worsening of the situation, ▷ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).
² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.
³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).
⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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Camp Profile: Alwand 2

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (64%)** and **face-to-face communication (49%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

64% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

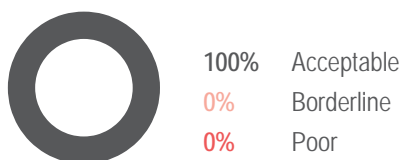
72% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

81% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



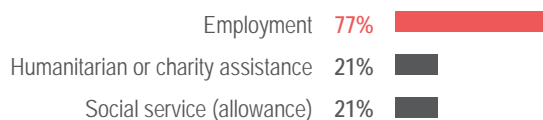
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **272,585 IQD (185 USD)⁸**

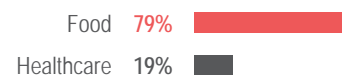
Median monthly expenditure per household: **295,472 IQD (201 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



62% of households reported being in debt.

47% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

2% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

2% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

85% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 17% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.






Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 




Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 68% 
Leaking during heavy rain 42% 
Lack of insulation 40% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 98% 
Improve privacy and dignity 25% 
Improve safety and security 4% 



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Bedding items 43% 
Sleeping mats 36% 
Cooking utensils 32% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 96% Males | Females 95% 

93%  12 - 17  94%
100%  6 - 11  95%

Of the 8% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go
- Children are working

Average distance to a functional primary school:




Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:




Less than 2km 100% 

Health

Of the 85% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 53% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



No issues 47% 
Lack of medicines 33% 
Lack of treatment 24% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 30 minutes 87% 
Less than 15 minutes 9% 
Less than 1 hour 4% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 51% 
Water trucking 38% 

25%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

43%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

40% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

90%

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

0% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

0%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- No households reported to be unsatisfied with the aid received

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 0% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 100% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Muskar Saad

Diyala Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Government
Status: Closed
SSID: IQ1002-0007

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Muskar Saad. Primary data was collected remotely through 45 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

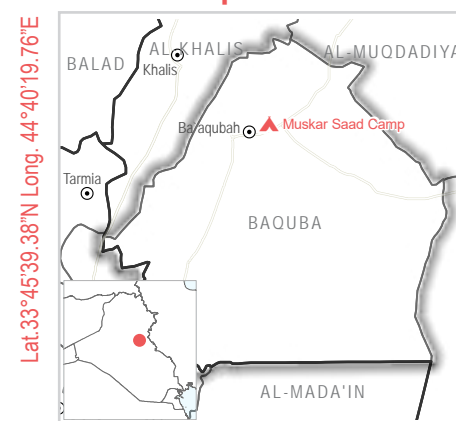
Number of individuals: 499
Number of households: 105
Date opened: 01/11/2014
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 168 plots
Camp area: 28,985m²

Demographics

50% Males | Females 50%

1%	+60	2%
22%	18-59	25%
22%	6-17	19%
5%	0-5	4%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Muskar Saad



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	N/A	96%	●	N/A
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	N/A	93%	●	N/A
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	N/A	98%	●	N/A
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	N/A	Yes*	●	N/A
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	N/A	232m ²	●	N/A
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	N/A	9%	●	N/A
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	N/A	3.7m ²	●	N/A
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	N/A	3	●	N/A
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	N/A	3	●	N/A
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	N/A	3	●	N/A
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	N/A	Yes	●	N/A

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: △ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▽ there was a worsening of the situation, ▷ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported a lack medicines and personal protection equipment (PPE) for COVID-19.



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Camp Profile: Muskar Saad

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (67%)** and **television (47%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

56% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

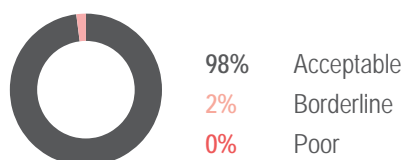
80% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

78% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **250,155 IQD (170 USD)⁸**

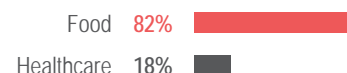
Median monthly expenditure per household: **278,822 IQD (190 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



64% of households reported being in debt.

51% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

9% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

60% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 9% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Container 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 42% 

Limited ventilation 29% 

Lack of insulation 27% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 60% 

No improvements needed 31% 

Improve privacy and dignity 16% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 42% 

Winter heaters 27% 

Cooking utensils 24% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 90% Males | Females 100% 

87%  12 - 17  100%

93%  6 - 11  100%

Of the 9% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot physically go
- Children are working

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Health

Of the 80% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 58% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

No issues 42% 

Unaffordable costs 28% 

Lack of medicines 22% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 98% 

Less than 1 hour 2% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water into the compound 42% 

Bottled water 33% 

0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

36% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and seasonal items.⁵

0% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- No households reported to be unsatisfied with the aid received

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

0% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 31% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 100% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Al-Kawthar Camp

Kerbela Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Government
Status: Closed
SSID: IQ1203-0001

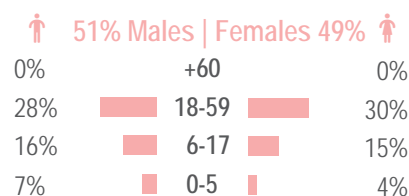
Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al-Kawthar Camp. Primary data was collected remotely through 43 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

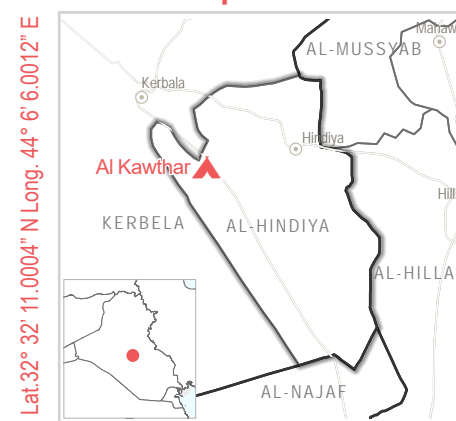
Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 519
Number of households: 85
Date opened: 15/06/2015
Main shelter type: Caravans
Planned capacity: 1,187 plots
Camp area: 422,432m²

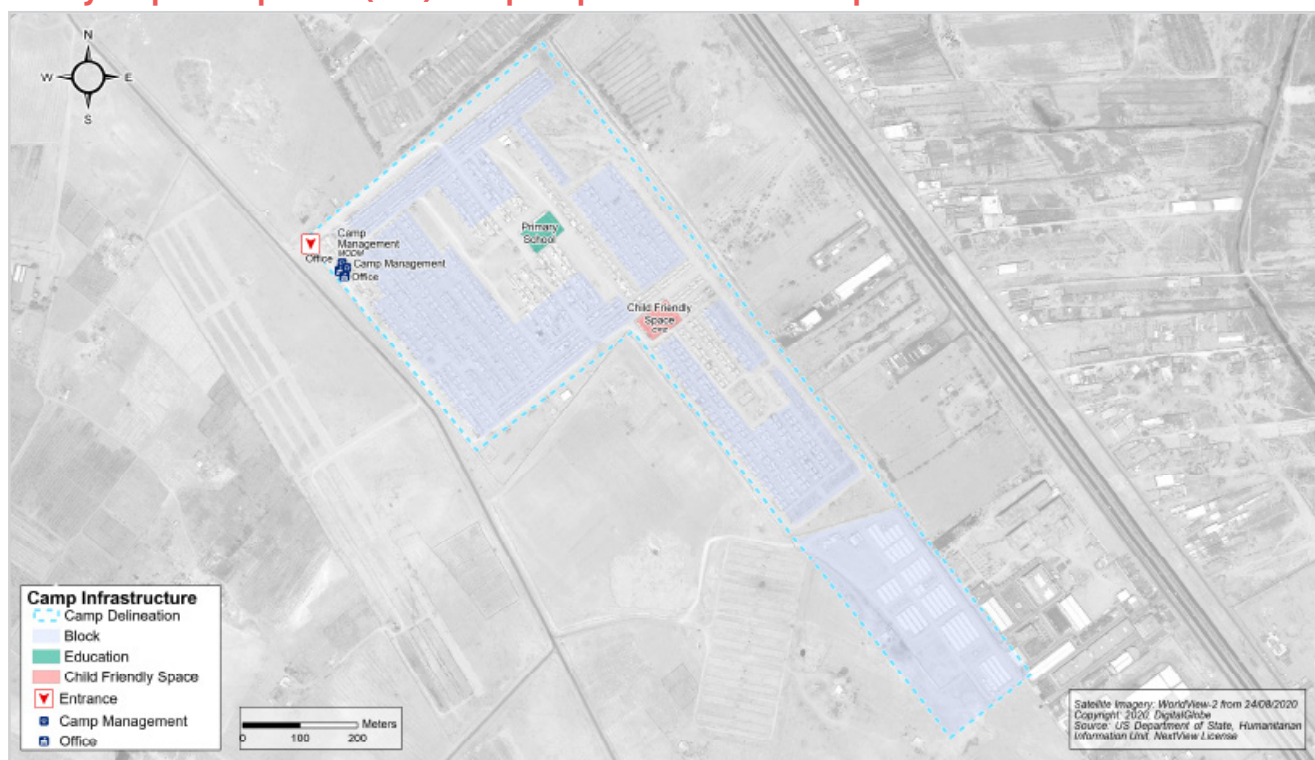
Demographics



Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Al-Kawthar Camp



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	100%	97%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	100%	100%	●	▶
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	100%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	3,461m ²	4,645m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	49%	65%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.1m ²	3.1m ²	●	▲
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	6	4	●	▲
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	1	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	5	1	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported that IDPs had to go outside the camp to access healthcare services.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Al-Kawthar Camp

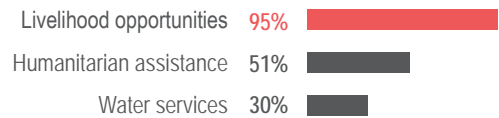
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication** (84%) and **direct observation** (63%) as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

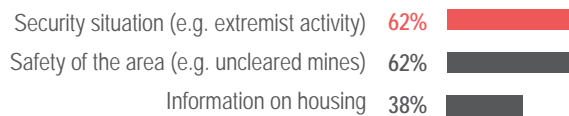
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

37% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

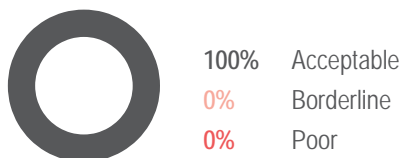
84% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



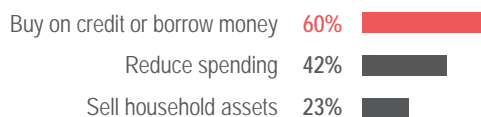
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

67% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



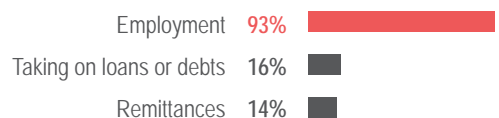
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: 355,581 IQD (242 USD)⁸

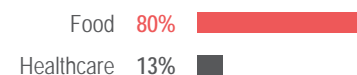
Median monthly expenditure per household: 407,952 IQD (277 USD)⁸

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



65% of households reported being in debt.

0% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

65% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one of their members:⁶



Freedom of Movement

65% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 19% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.



Camp Profile: Al-Kawthar Camp

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Container 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Lack of insulation 33% 

Leaking during light rain 21% 

Leaking during heavy rain 5% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

No improvements needed 44% 

Protect from climatic conditions 33% 

Improve privacy and dignity 28% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 44% 

Cooking stove 28% 

Sleeping mats 26% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 100% Males | Females 97% 

100%  12 - 17  100%

100%  6 - 11  94%

Of the 2% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- Cannot physically go
- School was closed

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 86% 

Between 2-5km 14% 


Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 84% 

Between 2-5km 16% 

Health

Of the 77% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 42% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

No issues 58% 

Unaffordable costs 42% 

Lack of treatment 18% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 30 minutes 53% 


Less than 1 hour 28% 

Less than 15 minutes 19% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Bottled water 58% 

Water trucking 33% 

2% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

2% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

26% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly cash assistance and food assistance.⁵

0% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- No households reported to be unsatisfied with the aid received

98% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.

5% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 53% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 91% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Laylan IDP (1)

Kirkuk Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: UNHCR
Status: Closed
SSID: IQ1302-0001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Laylan IDP (1). Primary data was collected remotely through 66 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

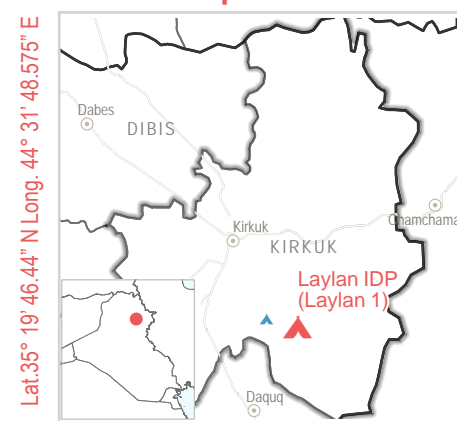
Number of individuals: 7,113
Number of households: 1,323
Date opened: 26/11/2014
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 2,005 plots
Camp area: 391,178m²

Demographics

42% Males | Females 58%

1%	+60	2%
15%	18-59	23%
19%	6-17	25%
7%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Laylan IDP (1)



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	87%	87%	●	▶
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	56%	65%	●	▶
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▶
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	238m ²	247m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	59%	39%	●	▶
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.1m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	15	14	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	15	14	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported that there was a lack of medical staff and that they had to rely on Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF).



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES



Camp Profile: Laylan IDP (1)

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (80%)** and **face-to-face communication (77%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

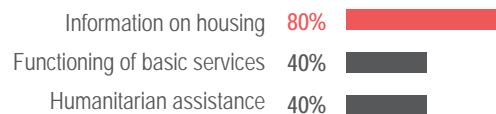
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

2% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

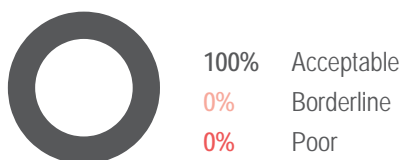
74% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

77% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



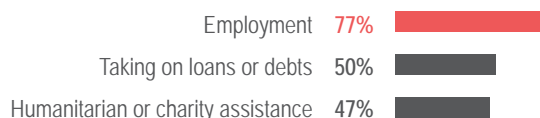
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **289,591 IQD (197 USD)⁸**

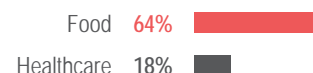
Median monthly expenditure per household: **309,444 IQD (210 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



94% of households reported being in debt.

47% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

9% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

39% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

61% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 23% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.




Camp Profile: Laylan IDP (1)

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 41% 

Leaking during heavy rain 15% 

Lack of insulation 5% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Improve privacy and dignity 65% 

Protect from climatic conditions 32% 

No improvements needed 12% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 59% 

Bedding items 56% 

Blankets 41% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 81% Males | Females 72% 

73%  12 - 17  60%

87%  6 - 11  87%

Of the 32% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Child uninterested
- Children are working

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 100% 

Health

Of the 89% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 85% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 80% 

Large distance to treatment centre 34% 

No issues 15% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 100% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap 100% 

88%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

86%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

83% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and other non-food items.⁵

97%

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

11% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

6%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Low quality
- Inadequate for their needs

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 44% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 100% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Yahyawa

Kirkuk Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: Blumont
Status: Closed
SSID: IQ1302-0002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Yahyawa. Primary data was collected remotely through 55 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

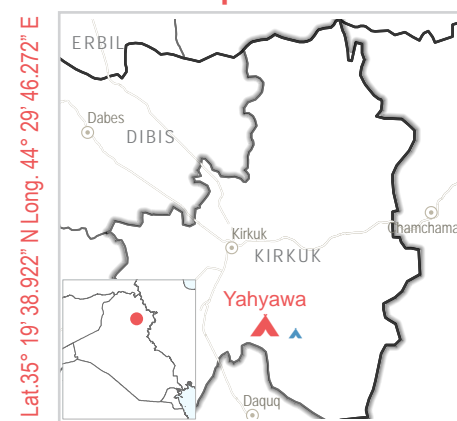
Number of individuals: 1,930
Number of households: 354
Date opened: 01/08/2014
Main shelter type: Tents, caravans
Planned capacity: 394 plots
Camp area: 77,769m²

Demographics

50% Males | Females 50%

1%	+60	2%
25%	18-59	22%
20%	6-17	20%
4%	0-5	6%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Yahyawa



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	94%	88%	●	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	93%	94%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	99%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	103m ²	151m ²	●	►
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	58%	13%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	10m ²	10m ²	●	►
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	5	●	►
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	58	32	●	▲
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	58	48	●	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	►

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ► there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XII from August 2019.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported needing medicines treating chronic disease, a designated building for quarantine, and that there was a lack of sterilisers and protective face masks.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

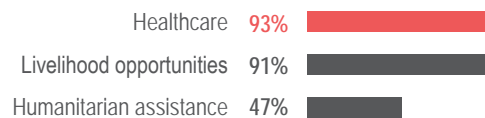
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **face-to-face communication (93%)** and **phone calls (91%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

4% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

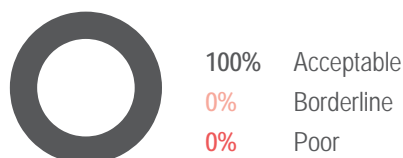
100% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

93% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



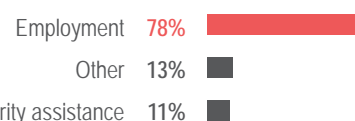
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **630,909 IQD (429 USD)⁸**

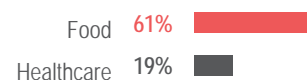
Median monthly expenditure per household: **415,454 IQD (283 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



82% of households reported being in debt.

64% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

13% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

98% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 2% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

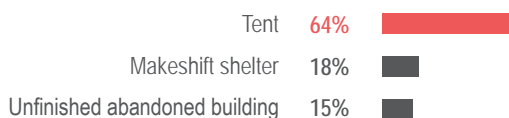
⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

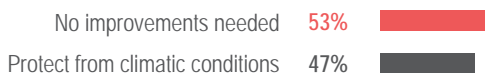
¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

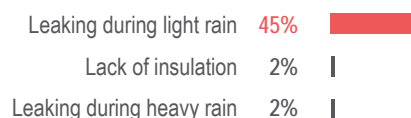
Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵



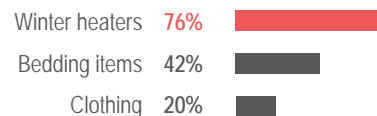
Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}



Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}



Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 87% Males | Females  96%



Of the 18% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot physically go
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional primary school:

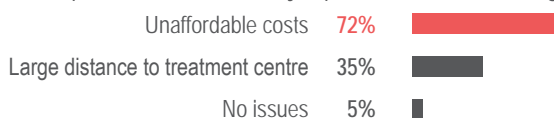


Average distance to a functional secondary school:



Health

Of the 73% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 95% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵



Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵



0% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

0% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

98% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and other non-food items.⁵

26% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Low quality

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

0% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 53% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 84% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Hamam Al Alil 1-2

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: NRC

Status: Closed

SSID: IQ1505-0015

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Hamam Al Alil 1-2. Primary data was collected remotely through 69 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

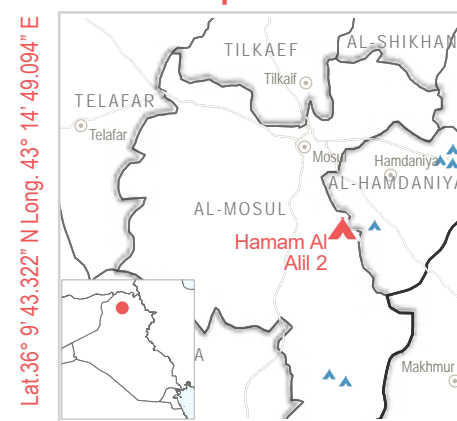
Number of individuals: 8,649
Number of households: 1,848
Date opened: 14/04/2012
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 4,656 plots
Camp area: 2,139,685m²

Demographics

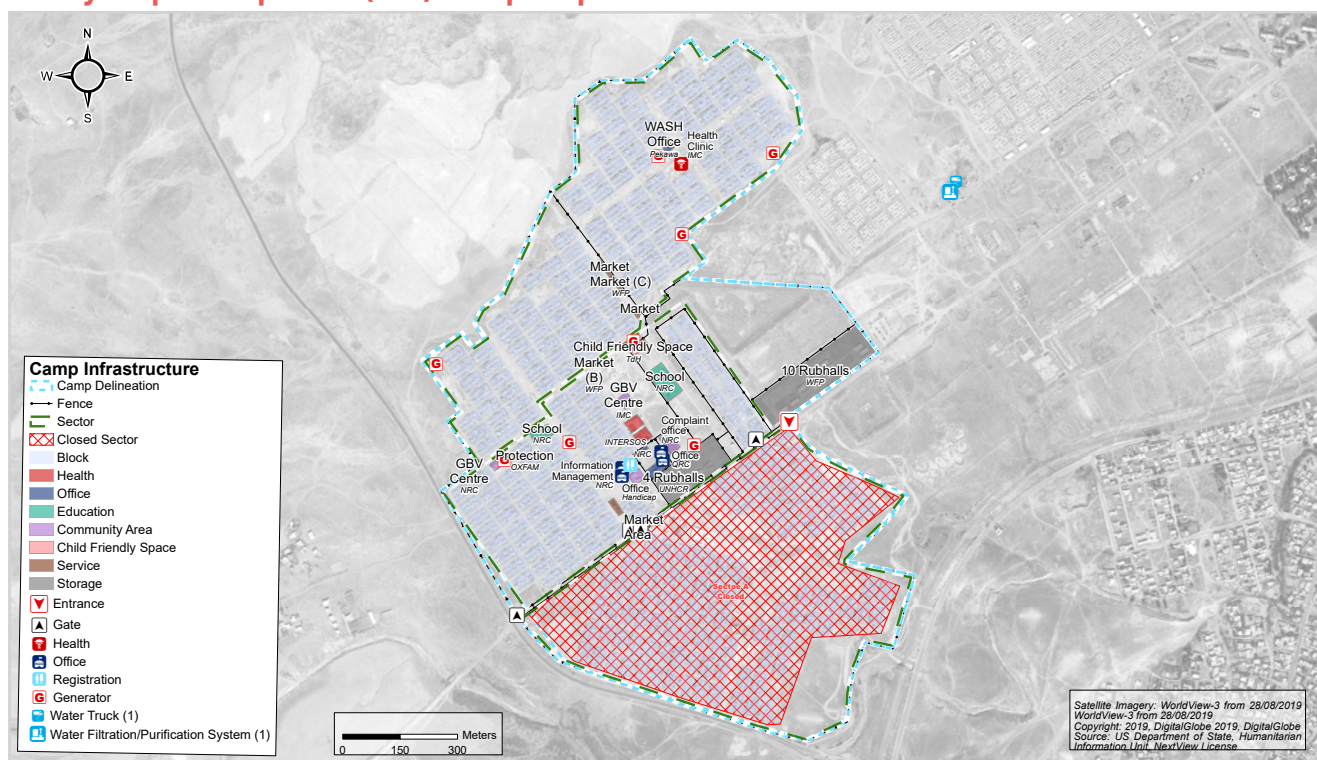
50% Males | Females 50%

1%	+60	1%
19%	18-59	21%
24%	6-17	20%
6%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Hamam Al Alil 1-2



✓ Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	61%	92%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	47%	91%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	55%	99%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	560m ²	1,078m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	68%	83%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	3.7m ²	3.7m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	4	4	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	18	15	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	18	15	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported a systemic lack of medicines.



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Camp Profile: Hamam Al Alil 1-2

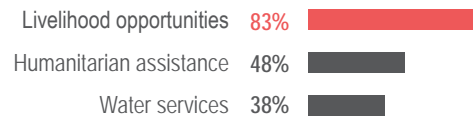
Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **direct observation (67%)** and **phone calls (67%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

32% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

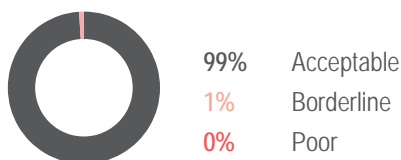
84% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



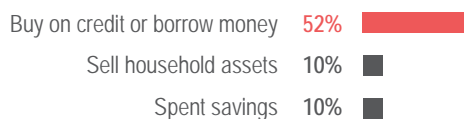
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

62% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **250,797 IQD (171 USD)⁸**

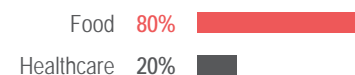
Median monthly expenditure per household: **208,478 IQD (142 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



64% of households reported being in debt.

9% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

1% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

1% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

83% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

100% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 4% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

^{***} Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).





Camp Profile: Hamam Al Alil 1-2



Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100%

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 59%

Lack of insulation 54%

Leaking during heavy rain 48%

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 86%

Improve privacy and dignity 12%

No improvements needed 10%

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 59%

Fuel (cooking and heating) 28%

Sleeping mats 14%



Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

95% Males | Females 87%

94% 12 - 17 85%
96% 6 - 11 88%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 86%

Between 2-5km 12%

More than 5km 3%

Of the 17% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- School was closed
- Child uninterested
- Cannot afford costs

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 57%

Between 2-5km 20%

More than 5km 10%



Health

Of the 84% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 93% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 78%

Lack of medicines 48%

Large distance to treatment centre 14%

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 64%

Less than 30 minutes 32%

Less than 1 hour 4%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap 70%

Piped water into the compound 22%

80%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

25%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.



Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

80%

of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

88%

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

33%

of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

7%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

- Insufficient quantity

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 10% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 75% reported having NFI needs.





Camp Profile: Qayyarah Jad'ah 1

Ninewa Governorate, Iraq
August 2020

Management agency: RNVDO

Status: Closed

SSID: IQ1505-0010-001

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Qayyarah Jad'ah 1. Primary data was collected remotely through 80 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

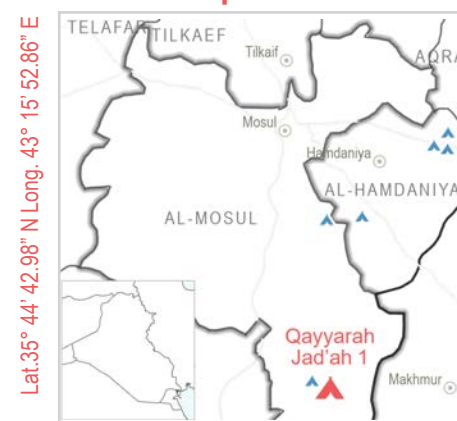
Number of individuals: 4,452
Number of households: 1,156
Date opened: 20/10/2016
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 2,000 plots
Camp area: 316,644m²

Demographics

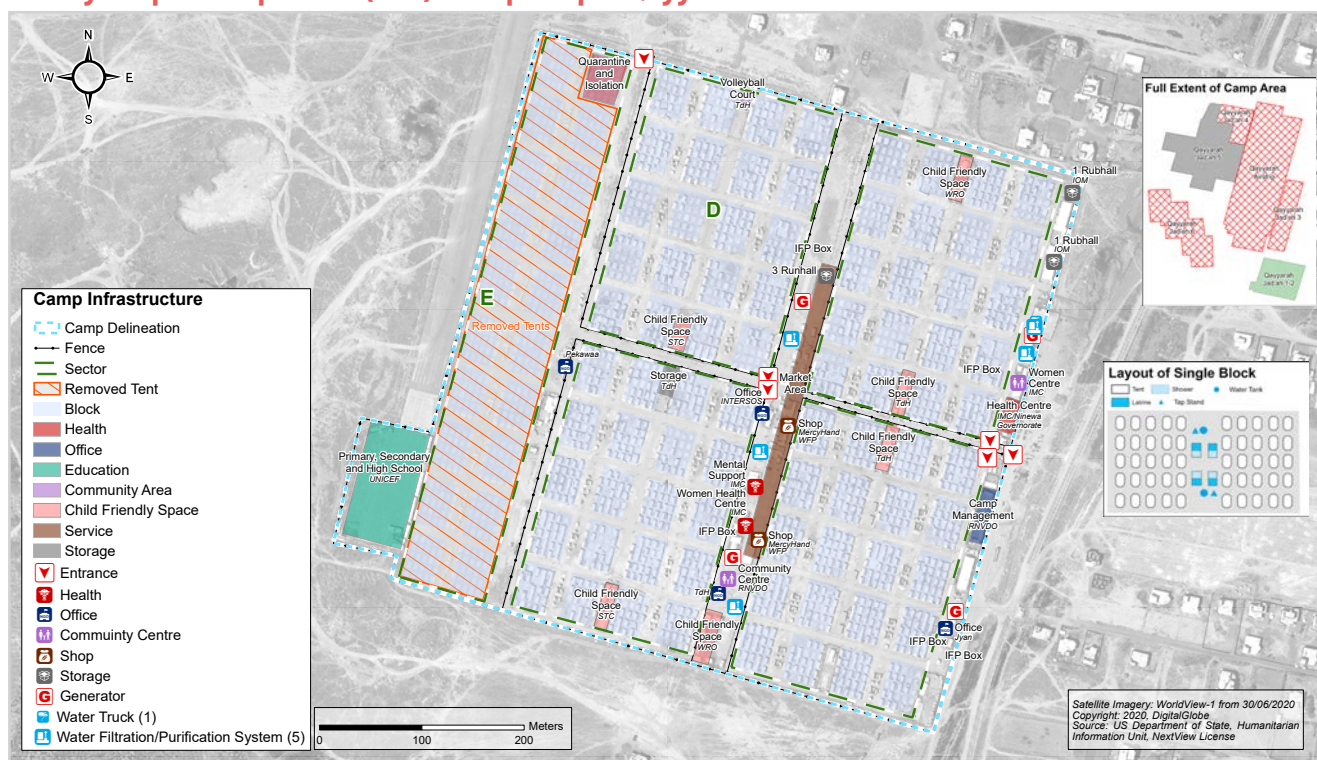
49% Males | Females 51%

1%	+60	1%
22%	18-59	25%
19%	6-17	17%
7%	0-5	8%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Qayyarah Jad'ah 1



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	53%	87%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	48%	88%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	57%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes	●	▶
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	213m ²	40m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	63%	81%	●	▼
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	9.3m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	3	3	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	18	17	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	18	17	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.



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Camp Profile: Qayyarah Jad'ah 1

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **phone calls (64%)** and **television (62%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

34% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

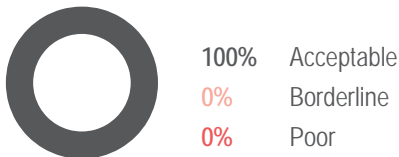
79% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



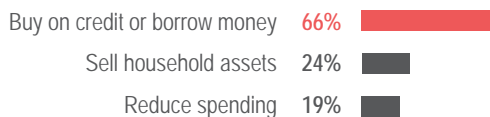
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

70% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



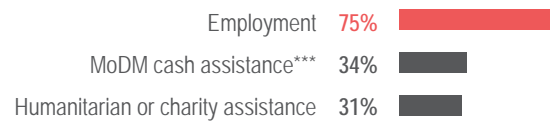
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **290,636 IQD (198 USD)⁸**

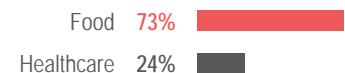
Median monthly expenditure per household: **238,052 IQD (162 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



58% of households reported being in debt.

9% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

1% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

0% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

81% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

98% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 1% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from xe.com at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](#) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](#).

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

*** Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM).



Camp Profile: Qayyarah Jad'ah 1


Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)

Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 

Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 69% 

Lack of insulation 46% 

Leaking during heavy rain 19% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 68% 

Improve privacy and dignity 22% 

No improvements needed 20% 

Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Winter heaters 54% 

Fuel (cooking and heating) 28% 

Sleeping mats 23% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 93% Males | Females 81% 

96%  12 - 17  78%

91%  6 - 11  83%


Of the 12% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot afford costs
- School was closed
- Attending School was not safe

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 69% 

Between 2-5km 19% 

More than 5km 2% 

Average distance to a functional secondary school:

Less than 2km 55% 

Between 2-5km 25% 

More than 5km 19% 

Health

Of the 85% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 78% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 68% 

Lack of medicines 32% 

Lack of treatment 24% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 85% 

Less than 30 minutes 15% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Piped water connected to public tap 61% 

Piped water into the compound 31% 

79%

of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.

25%

of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

80% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and other non-food items.⁵

30% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity
- Low quality
- Delays in the distribution

86%

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

9%

of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 20% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 79% reported having NFI needs.



Camp Profile: Al Karamah

Salah Al-Din Governorate, Iraq

August 2020

Management agency: IRD

Status: Closed

SSID: IQ1808-0014-002

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Karamah. Primary data was collected remotely through 50 purposively sampled household surveys between 18 August and 10 September 2020. Findings are indicative since the households were purposively selected from previous REACH assessments.¹ Key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers were conducted to support findings.

Camp Overview

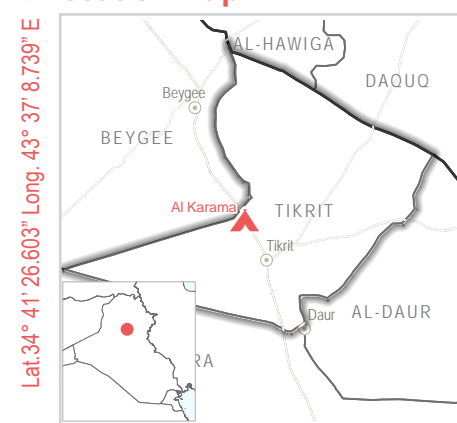
Number of individuals: 726
Number of households: 177
Date opened: 03/01/2017
Main shelter type: Tents
Planned capacity: 393 plots
Camp area: 161,416m²

Demographics

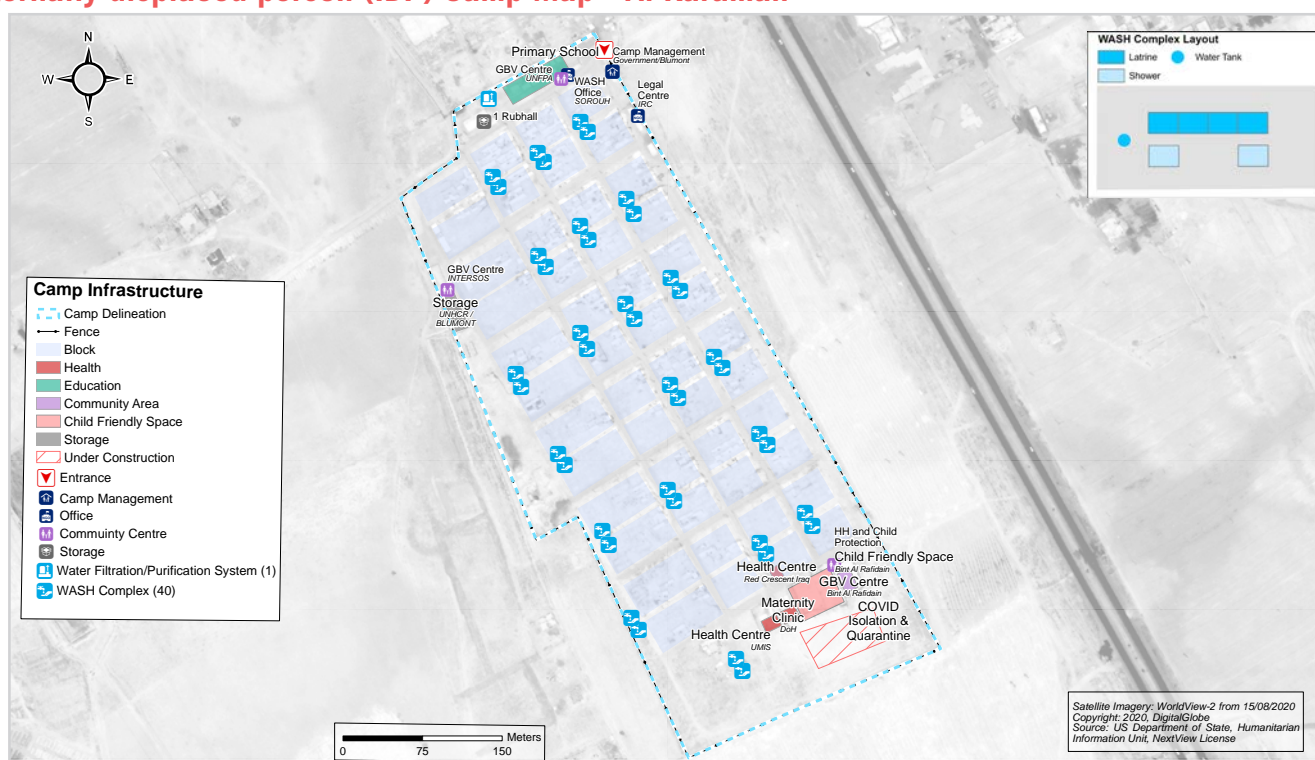
47% Males | Females 53%

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
0-5	7%	5%
6-17	18%	14%
18-59	22%	33%
+60	1%	1%

Location Map



Internally displaced person (IDP) Camp Map - Al Karamah



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Previous Round ²	Current Round	Target Reached	Change
Education	% of children aged 6-11 attending formal school	100%	70%	100%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 attending formal school	100%	42%	93%	●	▲
Food	% of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) ³	100%	75%	100%	●	▲
Health	Health services are available on-site or within walking distance (less than 5km)	Yes	Yes	Yes*	●	▼
CCCM	Average open area per household	min. 30m ²	744m ²	835m ²	●	▶
Protection	% of households reporting that at least one member is missing some type of civil documentation ⁴	0%	86%	56%	●	▲
Shelter	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.6m ²	4.6m ²	●	▶
	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 5	2	2	●	▶
WASH	# of persons per latrine	max. 20	5	4	●	▶
	# of persons per shower	max. 20	10	9	●	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal (at least weekly)	min. weekly	Yes	Yes	●	▶

Targets based on minimum standards agreed with the CCCM Cluster, Iraq. Findings based on household-level data, enumerator field observations, and camp management documentation.

● Minimum standard reached, ● 50-99% of minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all. The change column refers to the changes between rounds, and the arrows indicate: ▲ there was an improvement according to the minimum standards, ▼ there was a worsening of the situation, ▶ there were no changes or changes did not affect the minimum standards.

¹ For more information on the methodology, see the Terms of Reference available [here](#).

² Previous rounds used different methodology, hence changes between rounds should be considered indicative. This data corresponds to the Camp Profiling round XIII, from March 2020.

³ Food consumption score calculated according to United Nations World Food Programme's most recent technical guidelines, as of February 2008. Available [here](#).

⁴ Public Distribution System (PDS) card, civil individual identity (ID), PDS, national certificate, and child's birth certificate.

*The KI reported a lack of treatment for chronic diseases and that the medicines they had were of a very poor quality.



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

Priority Needs and Information Needs

Priority Needs

Top three most commonly reported priority needs:⁵



Top three most commonly reported information needs from humanitarian actors:^{5,6}



Households reported preferring **direct observation (72%)** and **face-to-face communication (60%)** as communication channels to receive information on humanitarian assistance.⁵

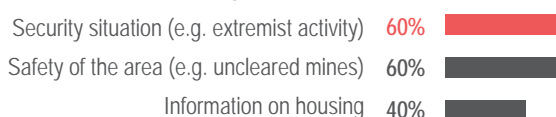
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

40% of households reported intending to return to their Area of Origin (AoO) in the 12 months following data collection.

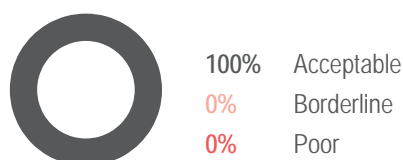
72% of households reported they thought it was currently safe in their AoO.

Top three most commonly reported information needs about their AoO:^{5, 7, 10}



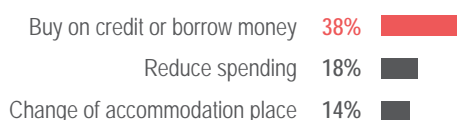
Food Security and Livelihoods

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)



Food Consumption Coping Strategies

44% of households reported using some form of food consumption-based coping strategy in the 30 days prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:⁵



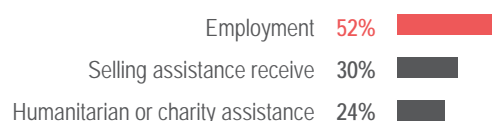
Household Income and Expenditure

Median monthly household income: **331,540 IQD (225 USD)⁸**

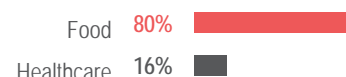
Median monthly expenditure per household: **258,928 IQD (176 USD)⁸**

Livelihoods

Top three most commonly reported household income sources:⁵



Main monthly household expenditures:⁵



60% of households reported being in debt.

0% of households reported a household member lost their job as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Protection

Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of population identified as vulnerable:



Camp Safety

0% of households reported that there were unsafe areas for women and girls in the camp.¹⁰

2% of households reported feeling unsafe at night in the camp.¹⁰

Documentation

56% of households reported missing some type of civil documentation (PDS card, ID, national or birth certificate).

Civil documentation reported by households to be missing by at least one **their members:**⁶



Freedom of Movement

92% of households reported facing restrictions of movement in and out the camp (e.g. to go to the market). This included restriction movements as a consequence of COVID-19.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

⁷ Subset of 20% of households reporting having information needs about their AoO.

⁸ Exchange rate of 1 USD: 1,430 IQD, sourced from [xe.com](https://www.xe.com) at 6/01/2021.

⁹ REACH used the [Washington Disability Group](https://www.washingtondisabilitygroup.org/) definition of disability. However, due to the method of data collection, self-

reported levels of disability were very low. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated in a report that [15% of Iraqis could have a disability](https://www.iom.int/news/15-percent-of-iraqi-refugees-have-a-disability).




¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)




Top three most commonly reported shelter types:⁵

Tent 100% 



Top three most commonly reported enclosure issues:^{5, 11}

Leaking during light rain 60% 
Leaking during heavy rain 26% 
Lack of insulation 22% 

Top three most commonly reported priority needs to improve their shelter:^{5, 6}

Protect from climatic conditions 50% 
No improvements needed 34% 
Improve privacy and dignity 28% 


Top three most commonly reported NFI needs were:^{5, 12}

Sleeping mats 42% 
Blankets 36% 
Bedding items 36% 

Education

Reported formal education attendance by age and gender:

 95% Males | Females 97% 

92%  12 - 17  95%
100%  6 - 11  100%

Average distance to a functional primary school:

Less than 2km 86% 
Between 2-5km 14% 

Of the 6% of households that reported that at least one of their children did not receive education in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported barriers included:^{5, 10}

- Cannot physically go
- Parental refusal
- Child uninterested

Average distance to a functional secondary school:




Less than 2km 84% 
Between 2-5km 16% 

Health

Of the 66% of households who required healthcare services in the three months prior to data collection, 61% reported facing barriers to access, with the top three most commonly reported barriers including:⁵

Unaffordable costs 55% 
No issues 39% 
Lack of treatment 30% 

Average travel time to a functional hospital facility:

Less than 15 minutes 56% 
Less than 30 minutes 42% 
Less than 1 hour 2% 

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Top primary sources of drinking water over the 7 days prior to data collection:⁵

Water trucking 48% 
Bottled water 32% 

84% of households shared their sanitation facilities with other households.
70% of households shared their showering facilities with other households.

Aid Distribution and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Accountability

74% of households reported receiving humanitarian assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, mainly food assistance and cash assistance.⁵

5% of those households reported not being satisfied with the assistance received due to:^{5, 10}

- Insufficient quantity

86% of households reported knowing how to contact the camp management or administration team if they had any concerns.
0% of households reported feeling hesitant to raise concerns to the camp management.

⁵ Respondents could select multiple options. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁶ Percentages refer to the overall population in the camp, not to a subset.

¹⁰ Findings are based on a small subset or sample of the camp sample population, and are therefore considered less indicative.

¹¹ 34% reported having not having enclosure issues.

¹² 78% reported having NFI needs.