

IRAQ

# IDP Camp Profiling

Round XV  
Situation Overview

June-August 2021



CCCM CLUSTER  
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



Cover image: Karbato 2 camp ©REACH, 2021

#### 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](http://www.reach-initiative.org).

You can contact us directly at: [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter @REACH\_info



## INTRODUCTION

### Background

After Iraqi forces defeated the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in 2017 and took back control of the regions that had been under them, the rate of internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their area of origin (AoO) has remained relatively low. To facilitate returns, the Iraqi government initiated a plan to close IDP camps in 2019.<sup>1</sup> In 2020, with the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, camp closures were put on hold. In October 2020, the government resumed camp closures. By the end of 2020, 11 camps were closed and four were reclassified as informal sites.<sup>2</sup> Across federal Iraq, 27 camps remained open at the time of data collection, until in November 2021, when Amriyat al Fallujah was re-classified as an informal site.<sup>3</sup> As of November 2021, nearly 1.2 million IDPs remained in protracted displacement throughout the country.<sup>4</sup> This included almost 180,000 individuals who resided in 26 formal IDP camps after the re-classification of Almriyat al-Fallujah.<sup>5</sup>

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 camps. The REACH Movement Intentions assessment conducted in June-August 2021 showed that only two per cent of in-camp IDPs intended to return to their AoO within the 12 months following data collection. The low rates of intentions to return make in-camp IDPs vulnerable to shocks in case of IDP camps closure.<sup>6</sup>

The Iraq CCCM Cluster and REACH conduct bi-annual IDP Camp Profiling assessments in order to inform more effective humanitarian assistance 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) in formal IDP camps across Iraq, as well as multi-sectoral differences across camps. This information will be used to address IDPs' needs, as well as to inform prioritisation of camps for consolidation or closure, if necessary.

This report reflects the XV round of household surveys, conducted between 16 June and 9 August 2021, 12 months after the previous round of camp profiling conducted between 16 August and 10 September 2020. Data collection took place in 27 formal IDP camps (Table 1). Of the 27 camps that were covered, 26 camps remained open by the end of 2021.

**Table 1. Distribution of interviewed IDP households:**

Governorate administrating IDP camps <sup>7</sup>	# of camps assessed	# of IDP HHs interviewed
Al-Anbar	1	80
Al-Sulaymaniyah	4	298
Duhok	15	1,362
Erbil	6	544
Ninewa	1	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2,373</b>

### Demographics

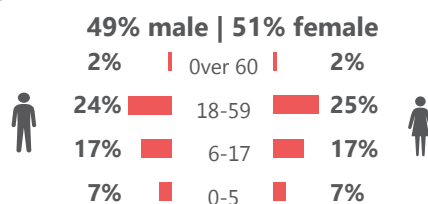
Overall, 48% of the camp population were under the age of 18, and 4% were 60 years or older (Figure 1), with an average of seven household members.

At the national level, the majority of IDP households (85%) reported they had been displaced since 2014 (Figure 2). This reflects that the majority of households were in

protracted displacement.<sup>8</sup>

The IDP camps with the largest reported proportion of female-headed households were Hasansham U2 (45%), Khazer M1 (45%), Qayyarah Jadah 5 (38%), and Hasansham U3 (38%).

**Figure 1. Reported age and gender of individual household members**



<sup>1</sup>The New Humanitarian. 'Nowhere to go: Mosul residents in limbo as camps close', 11 March 2020. Available [here](#).

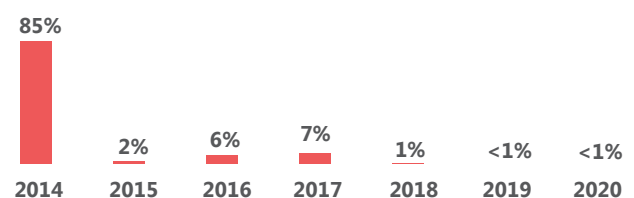
<sup>2</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Iraq: Humanitarian Bulletin, November 2020. Available [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> Health Cluster. Iraq: Health Cluster Bulletin No. 11 - (November 2021). Available [here](#).

<sup>4</sup> International Office for Migration (IOM). Displacement Tracking Matrix (September 2021). Available [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> CCCM, 2021. Iraq Operational Portal: October - Camp Master List and

**Figure 2. Reported displacement year of households**



Population Flow. Available [here](#). Before the reclassification of Amriyat al-Fallujah, there were nearly 182,700 individuals living in IDP camps in October 2021.

<sup>6</sup> REACH Iraq Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) IX: Brief (January 2022). Available [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> Some IDP camps fall outside the geographical boundaries of the governorates administrating them.

<sup>8</sup> International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Iraq, Protracted displacement in Iraq (January 2021). Available [here](#).

## METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

### Methodology

For the round XV of Camp Profiling, REACH designed a methodology that could be easily adapted to the constantly changing context within the COVID-19 pandemic. The main method of data collection was face-to-face with a random sampling of 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This method was used in 23 out of the 27 IDP camps. In case of access restrictions or COVID-19 spread concerns, REACH followed the IMPACT guidelines, collecting household surveys remotely through phone interviews.<sup>8</sup> In four camps REACH used phone interviews, randomly sampling from a contact list provided by the CCCM Cluster and partners, and snowballing when the target was not reached. The purposive sampling method targeted enough surveys to keep the sample size consistent with the representative sample sizes from the face-to-face surveys. Although IDP camps with face-to-face data collection are statistically representative, findings of camps with phone-based surveys are not with a quantifiable degree of precision. The household survey employed figures from the CCCM Cluster population flow list of June 2021 (see Table 1 for the total sample size).<sup>9</sup>

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

In partnership, the CCCM Cluster and REACH have conducted 14 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 was conducted on a bi-annual basis since 2016 and on a yearly basis since 2020.

### Limitations

- Findings from the IDP camps where data was collected remotely should be considered indicative.
- Governorate-level comparisons are weighted by camp population sizes. Anbar and Ninewa governorates, for example, only include one camp each 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.
- Due to the use of remote household surveys in four camps, biases might be more pronounced and affect the IDPs' answers to questions that could be perceived as sensitive for them.
- The use of remote household surveys in four camps eliminates the inclusion of enumerator observations. 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 cover.
- Findings for disability show very low percentages compared to the national level of disability in the Iraqi population. This could be a result of the method of data collection since enumerators could not ask follow up questions.

#### Previous REACH Camp Profiling assessments:

- Trend Analysis (2018-2020)
- July-August 2021 ([round XIV](#))
- 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](#))

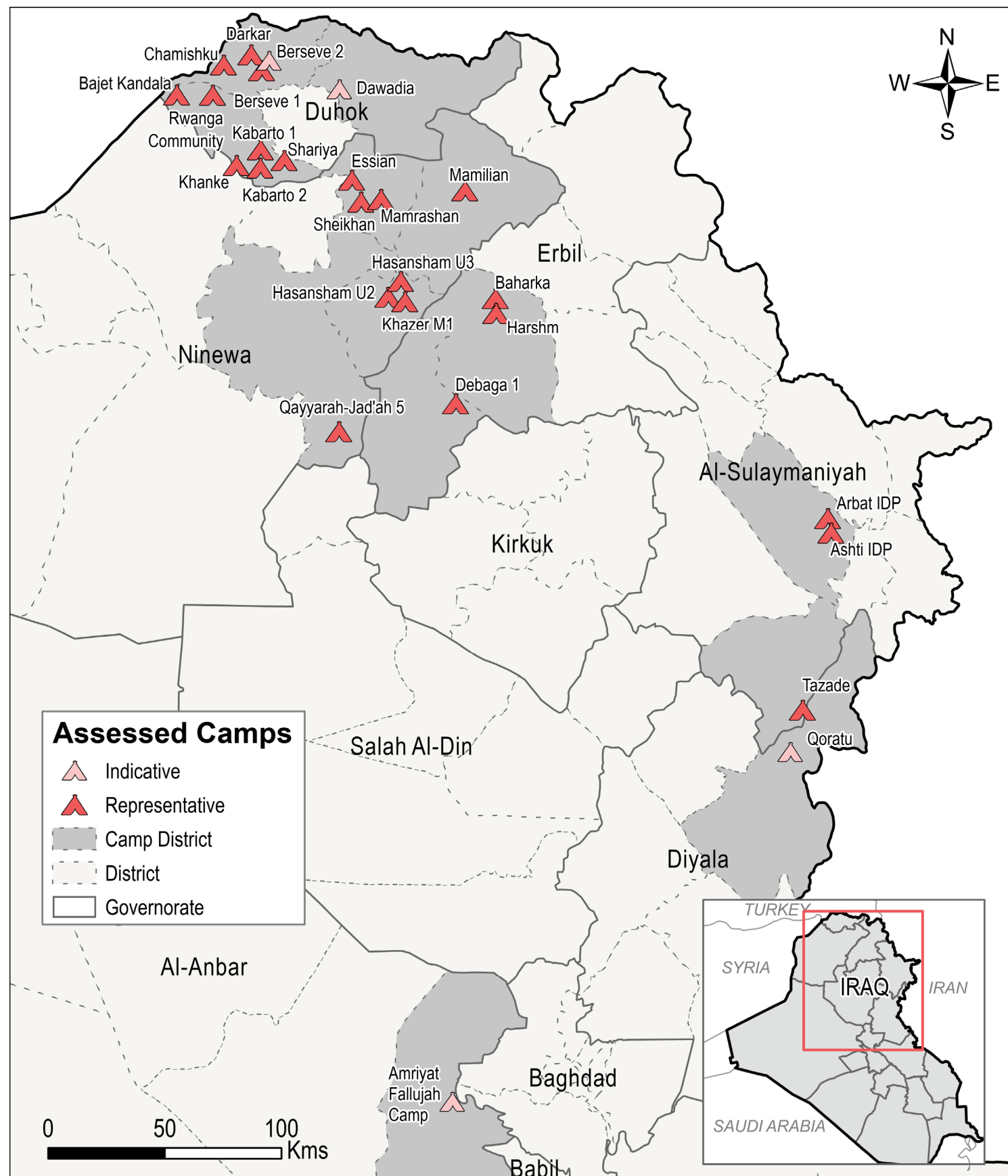
<sup>8</sup> IMPACT, Standard operation procedures (SOPs) for Data Collection during COVID-19, April 2020. Available [here](#).

<sup>9</sup> CCCM, 2021. Iraq Operational Portal: June Camp Master List and Population Flow. Available [here](#).



# IDP CAMPS ASSESSED MAP

**Map 1: IDP camps location and representative level**



# List of Acronyms and Key Definitions

## List of abbreviations and acronyms

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

## Key definitions

<b>KRI</b>	Kurdistan Region of Iraq, a devolved federal entity in the north of Iraq.
<b>Governorate</b>	The highest administrative boundary below the national level. As per <a href="#">OCHA's</a> classification, there are 18 governorates in Iraq, three of which are located in KRI.
<b>District</b>	Governorates are divided into districts.
<b>Formal IDP camp</b>	An IDP camp formally recognised by governmental authorities and managed by the CCCM Cluster.
<b>Formal school/education</b>	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.
<b>PDS card</b>	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 documents and a proof of residency. More information available <a href="#">here</a> and <a href="#">here</a> .
<b>Disability</b>	For this round, the definition of disability followed the Washington Group Disability <a href="#">guidelines</a> . Household self-reported whether a member of the household had difficulty doing five basic tasks (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, and washing themselves). If they experienced a lot of difficulty or could not do at all, it was considered a disability.



## KEY FINDINGS BY SECTOR

### Priority Needs

Over half of households reported that their priority needs were food (59%) and employment or livelihood opportunities (58%), and 50% reported one of their priority needs was healthcare. Female headed households were more likely to report food as their priority need (71%) compared to male headed households (56%).

The IDP camps where households were most likely to report that food was the highest priority need were: Almriyat al-Fallujah (AAF) (94%), Ashti IDP (86%), and Hasansham U3 (82%). Two of these camps had some of the lowest acceptable food consumption score (FCS) (Table 2). IDP households living in Duhok camps were less likely to report food as their priority need (51%), which could be related to the fact that those camps had some of the highest acceptable FCS (92%). The need for employment opportunities were more commonly reported among IDP households living in AAF (84%), Khanke (76%), Shariya (71%), and Khazer M1 (71%). In terms of healthcare, the IDP camps with higher proportions of households reporting healthcare as a priority need were in AAF (76%), Bersive 1 (72%), Dawoudia (63%) and Darkar (63%). IDP households in Erbil (36%) and Sulaymaniyah camps (22%) were less likely to report their priority need to be healthcare.

### Food Security

Overall, there seemed to be a worsening of acceptable FCS at the national level from the last rounds: it went from 93% of households having acceptable FCS in round XII (2019), to 99% in round XIV (2020), and finally to 88% in the current round. The IDP camps where the lowest proportion of households had acceptable FCS were in Hasansham U2 (79%), Qayyarah Jadah 5 (76%), Hasansham U3 (74%), and Khazer M1 (68%). These camps are also the IDP camps with the highest proportion of female headed households, who face more challenges to find livelihood opportunities in Iraq (see the Livelihoods and Income section). For other camps the trend of FCS remained similar to 2019 or had a slight increase in the proportion of households having an acceptable FCS. New reports seem to indicate an overall worsening of food consumption scores across Iraq due to a compound of factors such as the effects of the travel and movement restrictions due to COVID-19, the fluctuation of oil prices which are the main source of revenue of the Iraqi economy, and the low rainfall of the past years.<sup>10</sup>

AAF also had a relatively low proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score (82%) compared to other camps, and a relatively high proportion

of households with borderline food consumption score (18%), which would explain why food was reported to be the most important priority need by 94% of households.

**Table 2: IDP camps with the lowest proportion of households with an acceptable FCS**

Camp Name	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
Khazer M1	68%	27%	5%
Hasansham U3	74%	24%	2%
Qayyarah Jadah 5	76%	15%	9%
Hasansham U2	79%	20%	1%
Harshm	82%	14%	4%
Baharka	82%	17%	1%
AAF	82%	18%	0%

The majority of IDP households reported that in the 30 days prior to data collection they had used some coping strategy to afford food (81%). The IDP camps where households reported more frequently to use coping strategies were: Hasansham U3 (94%), Arbat IDP (94%), Khazer M1 (93%), Hasansham U2 (92%) and Karbato 2 (92%).

The most common types of coping strategies that IDP households reported to have used in the 30 days prior to the interview in order to buy food were buying food on credit (68%), reducing expenditure on non-food items (35%), and children dropping out from school (22%) to save on educational expenses or to participate in the household income. IDP households living in camps in Sulaymaniyah were more likely to report that children dropped out from school (59%) than other governorates. The camps with the highest proportion of IDP households reporting that children dropped out from school were in Rwanga Community (60%), Darkar (40%), and Mamilian (40%).

Overall, 10% of households reported that in the 30 days prior to the interview they had no food to eat due to the lack of resources to get food. The IDP camps with the highest proportion of IDP households reporting this were AAF (48%) and Bersive 2 (29%).

### Livelihoods and Income

The main sources of income reported by IDP households were irregular employment (48%), loans or debts (45%), NGO or charity assistance (31%), and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement assistance (25%). Only a fifth of the households (21%) reported receiving income from

<sup>10</sup> Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations (FAO), The World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP). Food Security in Iraq: IMPACT of COVID-19 (May 2021). Available [here](#).

<sup>11</sup> Regular employment: Khazer M1 (7%), Hasansham U2 (6%) and U3 (1%); irregular employment: Khazer M1 (25%), Hasansham U2 (20%) and U3 (19%).

## KEY FINDINGS BY SECTOR

regular employment. IDP camps in Sulaymaniyah, AAF, and Qayyarah Jada 5 had some of the lowest levels of regular employment but higher proportion of IDP households reporting receiving income from irregular employment.<sup>11</sup>

The reported average monthly income per household was 348,740 IQD. The IDP camps where IDP households reported the lowest average income were: Hasansham U3 and U2, Khazer M1, Qayyarah Jada 5 and AAF (Table 3).

**Table 3: IDP camps with the lowest average income per month, as reported by IDP households**

Camp Name	Average income (IQD)
Khazer M1	121,902
Hasansham U2	111,670
Hasansham U3	74,785

There are multiple factors that could be affecting households' capacity to find employment and secure enough monthly income to cover their needs. On the one hand, IDPs in these camps reported more frequently facing movement restrictions (more detailed information in the Protection and Documentation section). East-Mosul camps (Hasansham U2 and U3 and Khazer M1) are located in disputed territories and between security forces checkpoints. In addition, they do not have access to KR-I residency card which can make it difficult to work in KR-I. In AAF, our field team observed that the area was strongly controlled by armed groups which can make movement in and out of camp difficult. On the other hand, East-Mosul camps and Qayyarah Jada 5 reportedly had the largest proportion of female-headed households in a context where women struggle to find livelihood opportunities.<sup>12</sup> These findings also link with the low proportion of households with acceptable FCS since they would be less likely to participate in income generating activities and hence afford food.

### Protection and Documentation

In terms of movement restrictions, IDP households in East-Mosul camps (86% in Hasansham U3, 84% in Hasansham U2, and 48% in Khazer M1), and in Amriyat al Fallujah (51%), reported facing movement restriction to move in and out of the camp. These movement restrictions could be affecting livelihood opportunities of households living in these camps.

As for missing documentation, 28% of IDP households reported missing at least one type of civil documentation (PDS, civil ID, national ID, or children's birth certificate).

However, the proportion of IDP households with missing documentation differed widely at the camp level. At the camp level, just 12% of respondents in Dawoudia reported missing documentation, in contrast to camps in Hasansham (U2 & U3) which reported 39% and 38% respectively. Of those with missing documentation, the most frequently indicated reason provided was that beneficiary households had not attempted to obtain missing documentation (41%), followed by the high cost of documentation (22%) and the complexity of the process (13%).

Overall, most households reported that there were no specific locations in their camps where women and girls feel unsafe (96%). A very small minority of IDP households reported that water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities (such as showers and latrines) were unsafe for women and girls (3%), but no other specific location received a significant number of responses. However, in Shariya IDPs reported more frequently having unsafe locations for women (17%), yet, in line with national results, a lack of safety at WASH facilities comprised most of these responses. During interviews, enumerators reported that safety concerns in WASH facilities were due to the poor lighting of the access to the latrines at night time.

Regarding camp hazards (map 3), just 18% of IDP households across Iraq reported that there were none. By far the most prevalently perceived camp hazard was the risk of a fire (77%), followed by infrastructure issues (14%) and flooding (13%). Yet, the perceived threat of camp hazards contrasts widely between camps, for instance, almost all IDP households in Shariya (100%), Khanke (99%), Bersive 1 (98%) and Kabarto 2 (97%) reported at least one camp hazard, whereas close to half of households surveyed reported perceiving no camp hazards in Qayyarah Jada 5 (61%), AAF (58%) and Tazade (56%).

These findings highlight the need for further assistance to support IDP households in obtaining civil documentation and stress the importance of targeting the specific camps where missing documentation is most prevalent. While the majority of responses indicated that there were no unsafe areas for women, it is important to consider how the discussion of sensitive issues and the methodology of remote household interviews may have influenced the results. Moreover, those households reporting safety concerns for women in the camp were worried about WASH facilities, demonstrating the need to intervene and address the perceived safety risks. Finally, these results suggest a high level of heterogeneity in camp conditions across Iraq, and thereby stress the importance of tailored camp specific assistance to alleviate potential camp hazards.

<sup>12</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM). Perceptions on women's economic opportunities in urban areas of Iraq: motivations and mechanisms to overcome barriers. June 2019. Available [here](#).

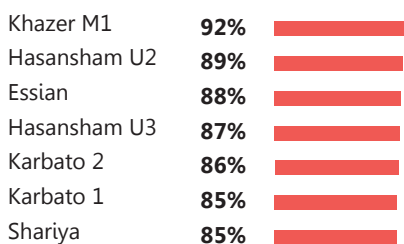


## KEY FINDINGS BY SECTOR

### Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs)

At the national level, 72% of IDP households reported that improvements to their shelter were needed. More specifically, 40% of IDP respondents indicated that they required further protection from the weather, 28% required improved privacy and 26% required more protection from hazards. At the governorate level, the perceived necessity of improvements to shelter among IDP households differed between governorates. For instance, just 20% of IDP households in Sulaymaniyah camps reported the need for shelter improvements compared to 82% in Ninewa, 80% in Anbar, 76% in Duhok, and 70% in Erbil. Moreover, perceptions on shelter improvement needs varied dramatically at the camp level, with 92% of those in Khazer M1 reporting needing improvements in contrast with 9% in Tazade (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: IDP camps with the highest proportion of IDP households reporting needing to improve their shelter:**



In terms of shelter enclosure issues (Map 2), IDP households located in East-Mosul camps, AAF and some located in Duhok were more likely to report having some. The majority of these camps had tents as their main shelter type, the same with those IDP camps with the largest proportion of households reporting needing improvements to their shelter.

Most IDP households across Iraq (83%) reported NFI needs, with the most indicated needs being mattresses (38%) and cooking utensils (30%), whilst bedding items and blankets were also reported by 21% of households respectively. At the camp level, similar proportion of households reported having NFI needs, being the highest percentage in Khazer M1 (100%), and the lowest in Karbato 1 (64%).

Insulation from weather conditions is essential in a country with extreme weather conditions (cold winters and hot summers), and shelter should be adapted to the weather conditions in Iraq. NFI assistance could prioritise items such as mattresses, bedding items and blankets were amongst the most reported NFI needs.

### Education

Overall, 17% of IDP households reported that at least one of their school-aged children (aged 6-17) were not attending formal education. When disaggregated by gender at the national level, the results were broadly similar with 18% of school-aged girls and 17% of school-aged boys not attending school. IDP household responses also suggested that it was more likely for a 6-11 year old (83%) to be formally enrolled in school than a 12-17 year old (72%). The relatively small gender differences between boys and girls in education at age 12-17 (73% and 71% respectively) indicated that at the national level neither gender was more likely to drop out of school before age 12.

However, some camp results presented larger differences between genders and age groups. In terms of gender, the IDP camps with the largest gender gaps were Qoratu (89% of boys and 67% of girls attending school), Qayyarah Jadah 5 (53% of boys and 35% of girls), and Tazade (83% of boys and 67% of girls). For instance, Qayyarah Jadah 5 was the only camp where the majority of school-aged children were not attending school, and there was a large disparity in the proportion of boys and girls attending school (44% boys and 29% girls). This was most likely related to the fact that there the KI reported that there was no primary and secondary education provided in the camp. The largest disparity in the proportion of boys and girls attending school was reported in Qoratu, where 89% of boys attended in contrast to 67% of girls. In Qoratu the KI reported that there was no secondary education in the camp, which might contribute to the gender disparity. The gender gaps in school enrollment and the availability of schools in camps links to the gender norms in Iraq, which tend to discourage families to send girls to mixed schools or to travel far away from their families (but not for boys).<sup>13</sup>

The IDP camps with the largest age gaps between children of 6-11 and 12-17 years old attending school were: Hasansham U3 (83% and 48% respectively), Mamilian (83% and 53%), Hasansham U2 (66% and 38%), and Arbat IDP (88 and 60%). Secondary education was not available in three other camps (Darkar, Hasansham U2, and Qoratu). In addition, KIs in 16 camps reported that there was not enough teaching staff in their primary and/or secondary schools: in four Sulaymaniyah camps, eight Duhok camps, and three East-Mosul camps.<sup>14</sup>

In some camps, IDP households often reported that children had to drop out from school in order to afford

<sup>13</sup> United Nations (UN) Women, Oxfam, and the government of Japan. Gender Profile - Iraq: A situation analysis on gender equality and women's empowerment in Iraq (December 2018). Available [here](#).

<sup>14</sup> The IDP camps were: Arbat IDP, Ashti IDP, Tazade, Qoratu, Hasansham U2, Hasansham U3, Khazer M1, Bajed Kandala, Bersive 1, Chamisku, Darkar, Dawoudia, Mamilian, Rwanda community, and Shariya.

## KEY FINDINGS BY SECTOR

food, especially in Rwanga community (60%), Ashti IDP (60%), Arbat IDP (55%), and Tazade (54%). Some IDP households also reported that in order to afford food, children had to work, specially in Rwanga Community (20%), Bajed Kandala (12%), and Bersive 1 (11%).

These results suggest that education services (segregated by gender) must be provided at all levels to improve school enrollment and decrease the gender gaps in education. In addition to this, humanitarian and development actors could invest in activities to increase awareness on the importance of education, regardless of the gender. It is also important to support parents and families in their livelihood situation to reduce the economic barriers to education and hence decrease the prevalence of child labour, which could help increase the proportion of school-aged children regularly attending school.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The reported main sources of drinking water for IDP households in the 30 days prior to data collection were piped water into the compound (73%) and piped water connected to the public tap (10%), and water trucks (10%). In Hasansham U2 (97%), Hasansham U3 (93%), Khazer M1 (80%), and Qayyarah Jadah 5 (48%) many IDP households reported the main drinking water sources to be water trucks, and in Shariya 67% reported their main drinking water source was unofficial connection to the piped network; meaning that these households were drinking from unimproved sources of water.

Overall, 44% of IDP households reported problems with the quality of water. The IDP camps with the highest proportion of households reporting issues with the quality of water were Karbato 2 (97%), Sheikhan (93%), and Dawoudia (80%) (map 4).

In total, 26% of IDP households reported the need to always treat their drinking water because of an unclear colour (31%), a bad flavour (24%), or an unpleasant smell (6%). It was reported that 5% of IDP households had insufficient water for cooking and drinking while 25% of the IDP households had insufficient water to be used for hygiene purposes. The IDP camps with households most commonly reporting that water was not enough for drinking purposes were Darkar (14%), Bajed Kandala (12%), and Rwanga Community (11%). The IDP camps with the highest proportions of households reporting water was insufficient for cooking were located in Karbato 1 (15%), Ashti IDP (11%), and Darkar (11%). For hygiene purposes, IDP households from Karbato 1 (57%), Rwanga

Community (49%), and Karbato 2 (46%). Four households in Karbato 2 reported having to collect their drinking water from Karbato 1, and the KI in this camp confirmed that water was insufficient for the households' needs.

The majority of the IDP households reported access to private latrines provided by the camp management (75%) but 12% reported using communal latrines, 10% public latrines, and 3% private latrines that were self-made. Similar proportions of IDP households reported access to private showers provided by the camp management (73%), 18% had access to self-made private showers, 8% communal showers, and 2% public showers. The households living in IDP camps with mostly communal or public latrines and showers were more likely to report issues with the latrines and shower facilities. Exceptionally, IDP households in Shariya commonly reported issues with the shower and latrine facilities (64%) despite that the majority had access to private latrines provided by the camp management (67%).

Twelve camp managers reported WASH issues, mainly related to the waste disposal being insufficient, the number of water tanks being insufficient, tanks being small for the households, and lacking hygiene awareness.

Findings highlight the need to improve both the quality of accessible drinking water and the access of households to water meant for hygiene purposes. 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 in order to reduce hygiene problems that in turn lead to health issues.

### Health

More than half of IDP households (69%) reported at least one member needing access to healthcare services in the 30 days prior to data collection. Among these IDP households, 91% reported experiencing difficulties accessing healthcare services, mainly related to healthcare costs (83%), distance to the treatment facility (18%), lack of medicines (9%), and unavailability of treatment (8%).

Although most of the camps had a primary care facility, 14 KIs reported issues. Four of whom reported a lack of medicines or having medicines of bad quality, a lack of medical staff, and lack of specialised services, specially childbirth services. Ten out of the 14 KIs reporting issues with health services were in Duhok camps, Sulaymaniyah camps, and Almriyat al-Fallujah.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> The IDP camps were: Khanke, Dawoudia, Kabarto 1, Kabarto 2, Shariya, Bajed Kandala, Rwanga Community, Chamishku, Darkar, Arbat IDP, Tazade, Qoratu, AAF, and Bersive 2.



## KEY FINDINGS BY SECTOR

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

### Camp Coordination

At the national level, 19% of IDP households reported having made a complaint to Camp Coordination in the three months prior to data collection. Concerning the outcome of these complaints, 78% reported no action, 20% reported that action had been taken to resolve the complaint, and 2% preferred not to say.

Of the 80% of households reporting to have received assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, 32% reported not being satisfied with the assistance received, with the main reasons reported as it not being enough in terms of quantity (81%) and of low quality (38%).

<sup>16</sup> The proportion of IDP households reporting needing improvements to their shelter were: 92% in Khazer M1, 89% in Hasansham U2, and 87% in Hasansham U3. At the national level, 72% of IDP households reported needing improvements to their shelter.

## KEY FINDINGS BY ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNORATE

### Anbar

In Almriyat al-Fallujah camp households reported that their priority needs were food (94%), employment opportunities (84%), and healthcare (76%). 90% of IDP households reporting receiving humanitarian assistance and 70% reported receiving food assistance. Despite this, 17% of IDP households were still found to have had a borderline FCS. IDP households in this camp also reported some of the lowest average income in this assessment (197,538 IQD) (Table 4).

**Table 4: Reported average income the month prior to the assessment, by administrative governorate**

Camp Name	Average income (IQD)
Duhok	404,974
Sulaymaniyah	257,064
Anbar	197,538
Erbil	183,072
Ninewa	178,034

In addition, IDP households in Almriyat al-Fallujah reported mostly depending on income from irregular employment (46%) (hired work on a daily basis). More than half (51%) of IDP households reported facing movement restriction in and out of camp which could negatively impact their livelihood opportunities. And finally, the majority of IDP households reported enclosure issues (81%), mainly due to the lack of insulation (51%), or leaking with heavy rain (45%).

### Duhok

Income and FCS were better in Duhok camps than in other governorates. In terms of education, although school enrolment was relatively high (88% of children were reported to be enrolled in school), more than half of the KIs (8 out of 15) reported a lack of teaching staff. In addition, children's dropout as a coping strategy due to the lack of food was relatively high in Rwanga community (60%).

IDP households living in Duhok camps were more likely to report issues with the quality of their drinking water (47%), which was higher in Karbato 2 (97%), Sheikhan (93%), Dawoudia (80%), and Bersive 1 (75%). Four IDP households in Karbato 2 reported having to collect drinking water from Karbato 1. Waste collection was reported to be a problem by six KIs in Duhok camps. In addition, KIs in 10 camps reported issues with the health services provision

in the camp, such as the lack of childbirth services, lack of medicines or lack of medical staff.

The majority of IDP households reported being concerned about the risk of fire (83%), which explains why many reported shelter improvement needs were to protect from hazards (32%). In addition, many reported needing to protect their shelter from weather conditions (41%).

### Erbil

IDP households living in IDP camps in the East-Mosul area (Khazer M1, Hasansham U2, and U3) tended to report worse findings in most sectors compared to households in Debaga 1, Baharka and Harshm camps. Households in East-Mosul camps had some of the lowest acceptable FCS among all camps (Table 2). In addition, they tended to report the lowest average income and the lowest proportion of households receiving income from regular or irregular employment (see Livelihoods and Income section). Their reported average income was also one of the lowest (183,072 IQD) (Table 4). This could be explained by the movement restrictions they were facing and by the fact that, according to partner organisations in the field, IDPs in these camps do not have KR-I residency cards, which are key to employment.

Households living in East-Mosul camps were more likely to report needing to improve their shelter, mostly to protect it from the weather as well as its privacy.<sup>16</sup>

In terms of education, IDP households reported less frequently that their children were attending formal education (69% in Hasansham U3, 61% in Khazer M1, and 53% in Hasansham U2). Hasansham U2 and U3 also had some of the largest age gaps in school attendance between 6-11 years old and 12-17 years old children. One of the reasons affecting school enrolment was the reported lack of teaching staff, as well as the lack of secondary education available in Hasansham U2.

### Ninewa

Households in Qayyarah Jedah 5 camp reported some of the lowest acceptable FCS (76%) among the assessed camps. Their reported average income was the lowest at the governorate level, households reporting an average household income of 178,034 IQD the month prior to the assessment.

Qayyarah Jedah 5 was also one of the camps with the

<sup>16</sup> The proportion of IDP households reporting needing improvements to their shelter were: 92% in Khazer M1, 89% in Hasansham U2, and 87% in Hasansham U3. At the national level, 72% of IDP households reported needing improvements to their shelter.



## KEY FINDINGS BY ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNORATE

highest proportion of female-headed households (38%), who tend to face more challenges in Iraq to find livelihood opportunities.<sup>17</sup>

In terms of education, Qayyarah Jedah 5 was the IDP camp with the lowest proportion of children attending formal education (44%), and one of the IDP camps with the wider gap between schooled boys (53%) and girls (35%). This could be a consequence of the lack of primary and secondary schools in the area. Moreover, the gender gap could be due to gender norms in terms of who should get an education; concerns for girls going to mixed schools and larger concerns for girls traveling far away from their parents.<sup>18</sup>

### Sulaymaniyah

The widest gender gap in children attending school was reported in Qoratu and Tazade camps, where 89% and 83% of boys respectively attended in contrast to 67% of girls (in both camps). Households in Arbat IDP camp also

reported the widest gap in the proportion of children attending school between children aged 6-11 (88%) and children aged 12-17 (60%). All KIs in Sulaymaniyah camps reported a lack of sufficient teaching staff, which could contribute to age and gender disparities in school attendance. Another factor that might have contributed to the low reported proportions of children attending school was the average income of households in these camps (257,064 IQD). Moreover, In Qoratu the KI reported that there was no secondary education available in the camp.

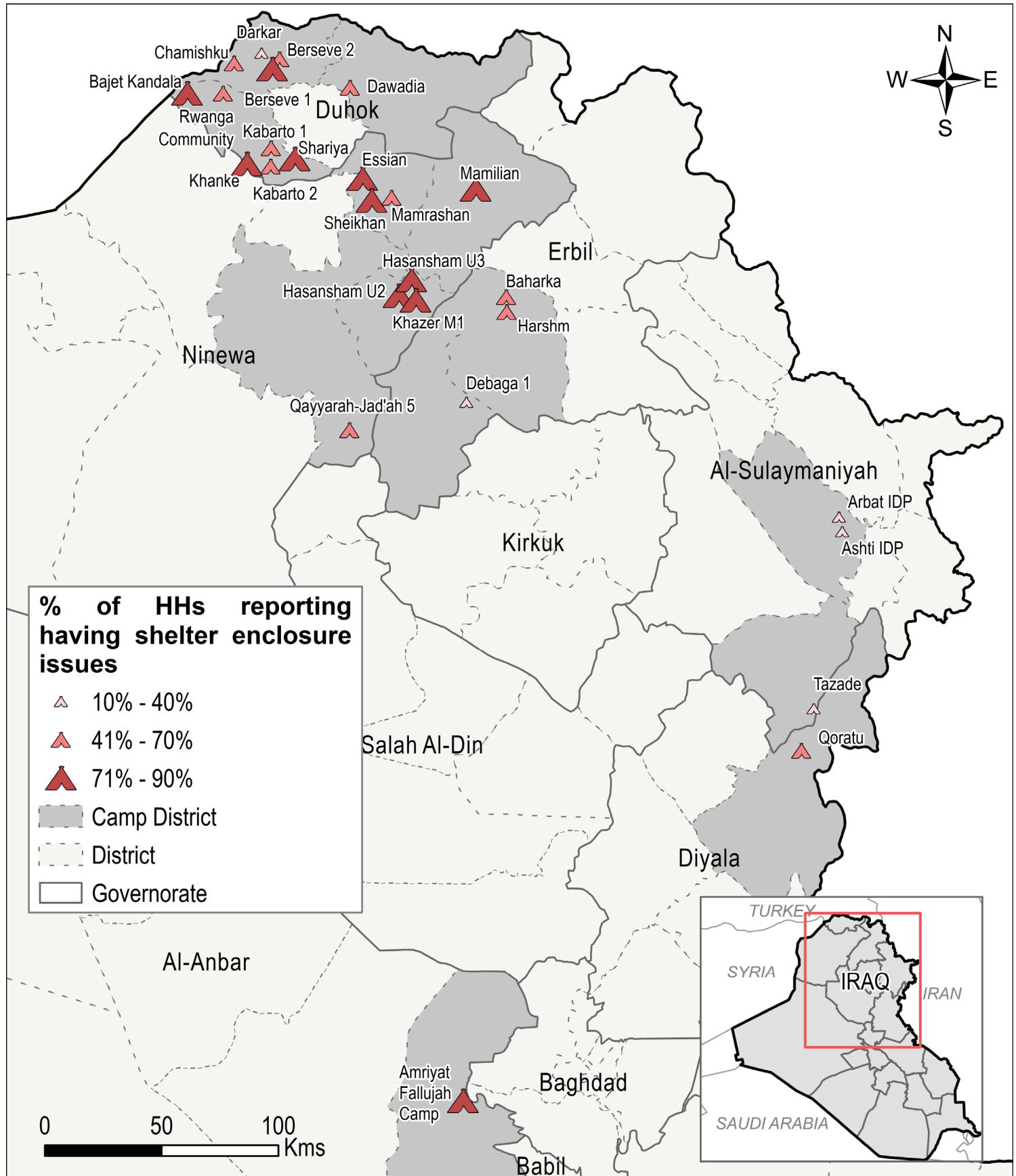
At the time of data collection, KIs in Sulaymaniyah camps reported that there was a gap in WASH services since the organisation providing them had finished their contract. This could explain why households living in Ashti IDP and Arbat IDP were more likely to report not having enough water for drinking, cooking, hygiene and other domestic needs. IDP households in Qoratu (75%) and Tazade (73%) were more likely to report issues with the quality of their drinking water.

## CONCLUSIONS AND FINAL REMARKS

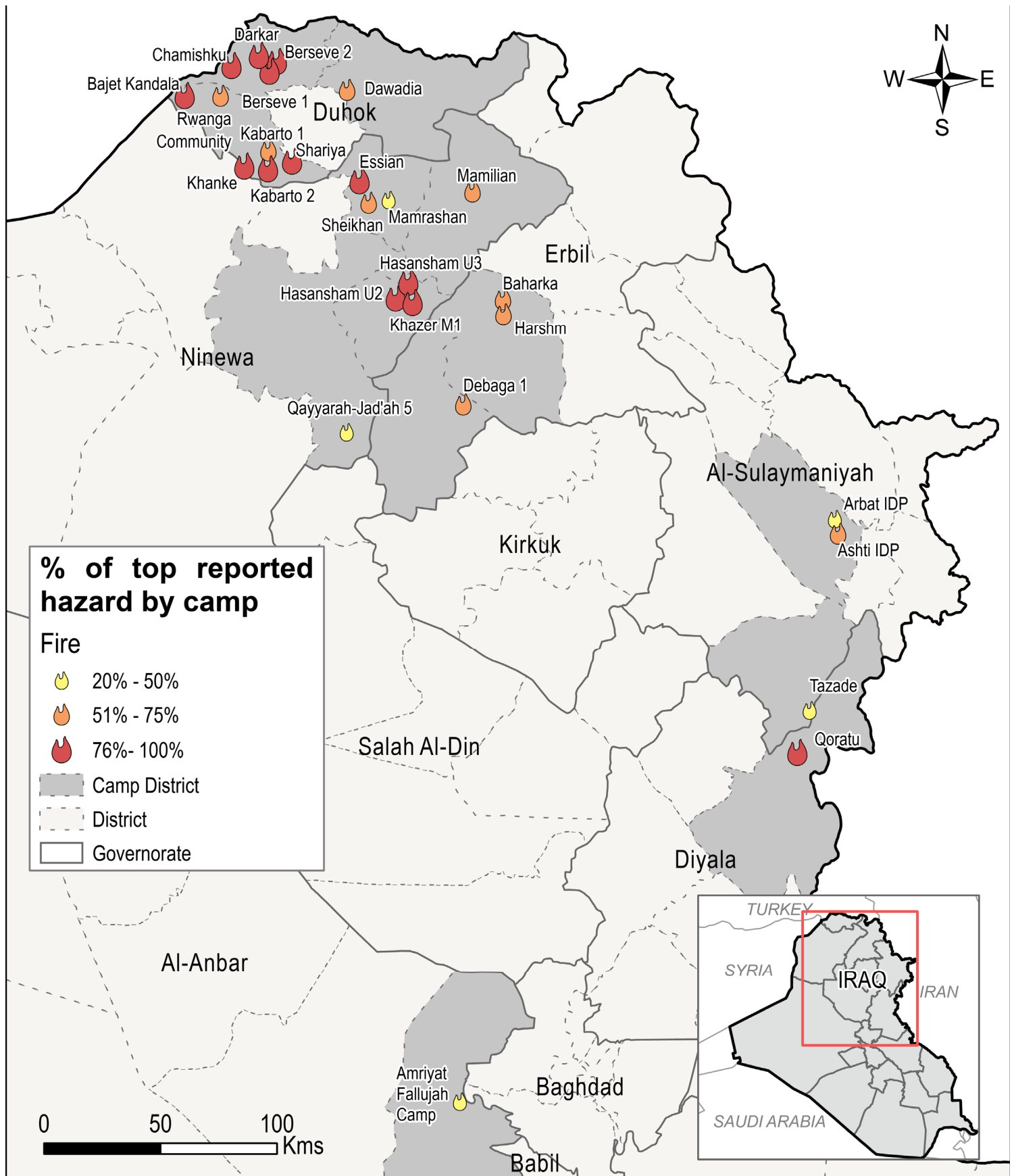
- Food and employment or livelihood opportunities were the highest reported priority needs of households, which was also reflected in other indicators such as food consumption scores or average income, especially for IDP households in AAF, East-Mosul camps, and Qayyarah Jedah 5.
- These indicators were affected by factors such as the location of the camp (disputed territories, governorate, movement restrictions, etc.), and the demographic composition of the camp (female headed households, perceived ISIL affiliation of families in certain camps).
- These findings highlighted the importance of humanitarian and development actors tailoring their activities to the situation in these camps, and hence aiming to mitigate the factors negatively affecting the households' ability to cover their basic needs.
- When education services were not available in the camp (or insufficient staff was available), IDP households were less likely to report that their children were attending school. The IDP camps where households reported the lowest income in average also were less likely to report their children were attending school.
- Humanitarian, development and government actors could focus on conducting activities in these camps to spread awareness of the importance of education for boys and girls of all ages. Other activities could focus on improving education services in the camp (including the presence of primary and secondary schools, and enough professional teaching staff); and improving the livelihood conditions of these households.
- Unimproved sources of drinking water were reportedly common in East-Mosul camps and in Shariya camp. In Duhok camps IDP households tended to report more issues with the quality of their drinking water, and in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah camps households were more likely to report water was insufficient for some of their daily needs.
- The infrastructure of the camps affected IDP households' needs. IDP households in camps with tents reported more often needing improvements to their shelter or having shelter enclosure issues. In camps with public latrines and showers households tended to be more dissatisfied with their WASH facilities. The shelter type of the camp also seemed to affect households' safety concerns on the risk of fire. Improving the camps infrastructure and shelters would support IDP households' needs, dignity and safety.

<sup>17</sup> International Organization for Migration (IOM). Perceptions on women's economic opportunities in urban areas of Iraq: motivations and mechanisms to overcome barriers (June 2019). Available [here](#).

<sup>18</sup> UN Women, Oxfam, and the government of Japan. Gender Profile - Iraq: A situation analysis on gender equality and women's empowerment in Iraq (December 2018). Available [here](#).

**Map 2: Proportion of households reporting shelter enclosure issues, by camp**

**Map 3: Proportion of households reporting that they had safety concerns due to the risk of fire, by camp**





**Map 4: Proportion of households reporting problems with the quality of their water, by camp**