

IRAQ

Comparative Multi-Cluster Assessment of IDPs Living in Camps

Assessment Report
Round IX

April 2018



CCCM CLUSTER
SUPPORTING DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

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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. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us on Twitter @REACH_info.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Iraq has endured a displacement crisis since 2014, as a result of clashes between the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) of the Iraqi government. Four major waves of mass displacement have occurred alongside multiple smaller cases since 2014, including displacement resulting from the Mosul military operation beginning October 2016. As of March 2018, 2.27 million people remain internally displaced,¹ including over 580,000 residing in formal camp settings. January 2018 marked the first time since the crisis began where the number of people that have returned to their area of origin exceeded the number who remain displaced.² The shifting context has led to a new phase in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster national strategy, as increasing returns signal the need to consolidate and phase out the operation of formal IDP camps over time. To guide the phase-out process, camps with relatively poorer services and infrastructure will be targeted first for closure, with residents given the option to move to camps that will remain open in the longer term.

In order to inform effective planning processes regarding camp consolidation, and to monitor the needs of IDP households continuing to reside in formal camps, REACH and the CCCM Cluster in Iraq conducted a nationwide multi-sector camp profiling assessment between 12 December 2017 and 14 January 2018. This assessment was the ninth round of camp profiling conducted jointly by REACH and CCCM, in which 5,591 household-level interviews were conducted across 61 formal IDP camps in 11 governorates of Iraq.³ This report analyses and compares camp profiling data captured during previous assessment rounds with the latest data from [Camp Directory Round 9](#); providing a longitudinal and geographical comparative analysis of the situation in formal camps at the governorate level.⁴

One of the main findings of this assessment was that remaining in-camp IDP households were **increasingly reliant on humanitarian and government aid** to meet their short-term food and household needs, with this proportion rising from 10% (humanitarian aid) and 1% (government aid) in May 2017, to 43% and 33% respectively by January 2018. This heavy reliance on aid was further illustrated by almost half of households reporting that assistance from UN agencies or international organisations was one of their main food sources and by 76% of households that reported food as a top priority need.

Although the proportion of IDP households in camps with no access at all to a livelihoods source, had dropped from 32% to 10% between May 2017 and January 2018, the simultaneous increase in reliance on aid as a source witnessed during the same period, indicates a lack of access to more sustainable sources. Indeed, 47% of the 87% of in-camp households that reported information needs, stated employment opportunities as a top-three information need. Lack of access to sustainable sources was further highlighted by 77% of households resorting to livelihood coping strategies, such as selling assistance, taking on debt, and spending savings. Furthermore, this assessment found that IDPs remaining in camps, had shifted from selling assistance and spending savings towards taking on debt to meet their needs, indicating exhausted resources.

Another key finding was the **increase in the number of female-headed households** from 10% in round 8, to 15% in round 9. Female-headed household are 63% more likely to be widowed and have a greater tendency to rely on less stable livelihood sources, with 26% of female-headed households reliant on gifts, in comparison to 13% of men. Similarly the average the average income from wages per month was 169,319 IQD (142 USD) for female-headed households compared to 222,723 IQD (187 USD) for male-headed households.

Finally, the assessment found an **increase in the number of children between 6 and 11 years old attending formal education to 54% in round 8 to 74% in round 9**. This is a return to the same level of enrolment seen in round 7 (74%, December 2016-January 2017). It is suggested that this oscillating trend is explained by an improvement in formal education services at Mosul emergency camps, where previously a low number of children had access to formal education due to their recent formation at the time of round 8 (April-May 2017) data collection.

¹ International Organisation for Migration, [Displacement Tracking Database](#) (IOM-DTM), March 2018.

² [IOM-Iraq Press Release](#), January 12, 2018.

³ Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Sulaymaniyah governorates.

⁴ Unless specified otherwise, the data refers to camp profiling round 9.

Another positive finding included **an increase in the number of households reporting relative freedom of movement** to temporarily enter and exit the camps in order to access markets of livelihood opportunities (round 9 96%, round 8 85%).

As the camp phase-out process begins, it is important that camp consolidations and closures do not diminish the social, economic and security situations of the households who remain displaced in informal IDP camps.

Key Findings by Sector

Food security

- The Food Consumption Score (FCS) in profiling round 9 found that 96% of households had acceptable FCS (≥ 42) compared to 88% in round 8 (April-May 2017), while 4% were borderline (28-42 FCS) compared to 10% in round 8.
- The majority of households (58%) reported purchasing with cash as their primary source for food, followed by UN assistance or international organisations (49%) and purchasing with credit (22%).⁵
- 48% of households reported receiving public distribution system (PDS) assistance at least monthly, while 13% received it every three months, and 39% did not receive PDS in the three months preceding data collection.

Livelihoods

- The proportion of households reporting no livelihood source in the thirty days preceding data collection has decreased, from 19% in April 2016 and 32% in May 2017 to 10% during round 9 (December 2017-January 2018). This decrease may be explained by the increase in the proportion of households citing assistance as a primary livelihood source (i.e. 43% and 33% of HHs relied on humanitarian and government aid respectively as their source of livelihood, compared to 10% and 1% in round 8).
- Female-headed households were more likely to report not having a source of income (17%) compared to male-headed household heads (9%). Female-headed households tended to rely on less stable livelihood sources, leaving them more vulnerable and reliant on coping strategies to meet their basic needs. This is evident through a higher reliance on less stable sources of income such as pensions, humanitarian aid, government aid, gifts, and social care (i.e. disability allowance).
- The proportion of households reporting the use of livelihood coping strategies (i.e. selling assistance, taking on debt, and spending savings) in the thirty days prior to data collection was especially high in Dahuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din (between 91% and 93% of households in these governorates reported resorting to such strategies).⁵
- 69% of households reported at least one member working in the thirty days preceding round 9 data collection.

Health

- The most frequently cited difficulties in accessing healthcare highlighted increasing inability to afford healthcare services. The top three difficulties were the cost of healthcare being too high (79% in round 9, 66% in round 8), insufficient funds to purchase medicine (53% in round 9, 41% in round 8) and no medicine being available at the hospital (17% in round 9, 24% in round 8).⁵
- Although 98% of households reported having a healthcare facility within walking distance of their home, 40% of households that required healthcare in the thirty days prior to data collection and sought treatment reported having experienced problems in doing so.
- Almost half of households reported receiving healthcare at public hospitals or clinics (47%), followed by 30% of households that received it in a private hospital, and 23% receiving treatment in an NGO clinic.
- Cost of healthcare was the most commonly cited difficulty faced by households that sought treatment. However, the households who reported so were also much more likely to be accessing private healthcare services (67%) compared to the national level (30%).

⁵ Multiple response options could be selected for this question, therefore the total might exceed 100%.

Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)

- As in previous camp profiling rounds, tents remain the most common shelter type, with 85% of assessed households nationwide residing in tents. The majority of tents have secondary covers (85%) and a cement base (68%).
- Regarding priority NFIs, households reported a need for seasonal items such as fuel for heating (46%), fuel storage (38%), and winter clothes (33%).

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- 61% of households across the country relied on network water outside of their shelter as their primary source for drinking water.
- In both round 8 and round 9 of data collection, all households in Kerbala reported buying their drinking water in shops. In Najaf and Baghdad the situation has improved since round 8, with only 7% and 19% buying water in shops respectively, compared to 100% and 49% previously: relieving a financial burden on households.
- Nationally, 16% of households reported issues with the water quality ('looks dirty, is salty, tastes bad, smells bad'), whereas this was higher in Dahuk and Diyala (44% of households reported so in these governorates).
- At the national level, 92% of households reported having had no water shortages in the thirty days prior to data collection. However, water shortages were concerning in Anbar, Baghdad, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din (see table 9).

CCCM

- 11% of households reported having made a complaint in the three months preceding data collection, in comparison to 17% in round 8. Of these households, 33% of households reported that action was taken in response to the complaint. This is an increase compared to the 8th round of camp profiling, where less than 10% of households reported action being taken in response to their complaint.
- 96% of households across the country were aware of existing camp management committees.

Education

- There was an increase in the number of children between 6 and 11 years old attending formal education from 54% in round 8 to 74% in round 9.
- 74% of children between 6 and 11 years old were attending formal education at the time of the assessment, with 56% of children aged between 12 and 17 years old.
- The main reasons reported by adult respondents for children not attending school were 'child is disinterested' (40%), followed by the 'school costs' (11%), and 'missed too much to make up for' (5%).⁶

⁶ Multiple response options could be selected for this question, therefore the total might exceed 100%.

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List of Acronyms

AoO	Area of Origin
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CMC	Camp Management Committee
DDM	Directory of Displacement and Migration
FCS	Food Consumption Score
GPS	Global Positioning System
HoH	Head of Household
HH	Household
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM-DTM	International Organisation for Migration-Displacement Tracking Database
IQD	Iraqi dinar
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
KI	Key Informant
MoDM	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
NFI	Non-Food Items
ODK	Open Data Kit
PDS	Public Distribution System
RHU	Residential Housing Units
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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INTRODUCTION

Iraq has endured a displacement crisis since 2014, as a result of clashes between the so called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Iraqi government. Four major waves of mass displacement have occurred alongside multiple smaller cases since 2014, including displacement resulting from the Mosul military operation beginning October 2016. As of March 2018, 2.27 million people remain internally displaced, including over 580,000 residing in formal camp settings.⁷

While new displacements continue, notably in western Anbar, western Kirkuk, and northern Salah al-Din,⁸ the overall number of IDPs has decreased considerably as people have started to return to their areas of origin.⁹ In response to these movements, the CCCM Cluster has developed a camp consolidation and phase-out strategy with accompanying tools and guidelines to inform discussions. For this protracted crisis in a rapidly changing context, a clear and regular monitoring of camps is essential in order to have a comprehensive understanding of the existing gaps and needs within camps; updated information on household needs in camps informs the planning of a more effective humanitarian response. The CCCM Cluster and REACH Quarterly IDP Camp Profiling assessments thus aim to provide frequent updated information on developments, needs, and gaps in all IDP camps across Iraq, in particular, to highlight priority household needs in order to inform the planning of a more effective humanitarian response in light of the rapidly changing context of new displacements and returns.

In March 2018, key findings from the December – January 2018 round of data were disseminated by the CCCM Cluster and REACH Initiative as a [Quarterly IDP Camp Directory](#), including individual profiles and camp infrastructure maps for each camp assessed.¹⁰ The profiles include key sectoral findings in relation to core CCCM and SPHERE standards as well as information collected from camp management and updated infrastructure maps.¹¹ This report analyses and compares profiling data captured during previous assessment rounds to the latest data from Camp Directory Round 9 and provides a comparative analysis of the situation in formal camps across governorates. [Camp Directory Round 9](#) provides an overview of camp conditions and household needs for each individual camp, whereas this report serves to provide both a longitudinal and geographic comparative analysis.

The first section of this report introduces the assessment methodology designed and applied by REACH and its limitations, followed by a demographic profile of the IDP populations residing in the camps covered in this assessment. The sector specific findings on IDP populations in camps, at the governorate and national levels, such as priority needs, livelihoods, food security, health, shelter and NFIs, WASH, CCCM, and education are addressed in the second part of the report. This included, where possible and useful, comparisons with earlier camp profiling assessment rounds carried out in April-May 2017, December 2016-January 2017, August-September 2016, and April 2016.

⁷ International Organisation for Migration, [Displacement Tracking Database](#) (IOM-DTM), March 2018.

⁸ [IOM-DTM](#) from November 2017 and March 2018.

⁹ OCHA Iraq, [Humanitarian bulletin](#), January 2018.

¹⁰ Reports were conducted quarterly, but from the 10th round onwards they will be conducted biennially.

¹¹ These can be found on <http://www.spherehandbook.org/>.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology Overview

Primary data for round 9 was collected between 12 December 2017 and 14 January 2018, across 61 formal IDP camps. The selection of camps to be included in the assessment was based on the following criteria: open at the time of data collection, contains at least 100 households, and no security or accessibility constraints. In total, 5,591 households were assessed in 11 governorates in which these camps were located: Anbar, Baghdad, Dahuk, Diyala, Erbil, Kerbala, Kirkuk, Najaf, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, and Sulaymaniyah.

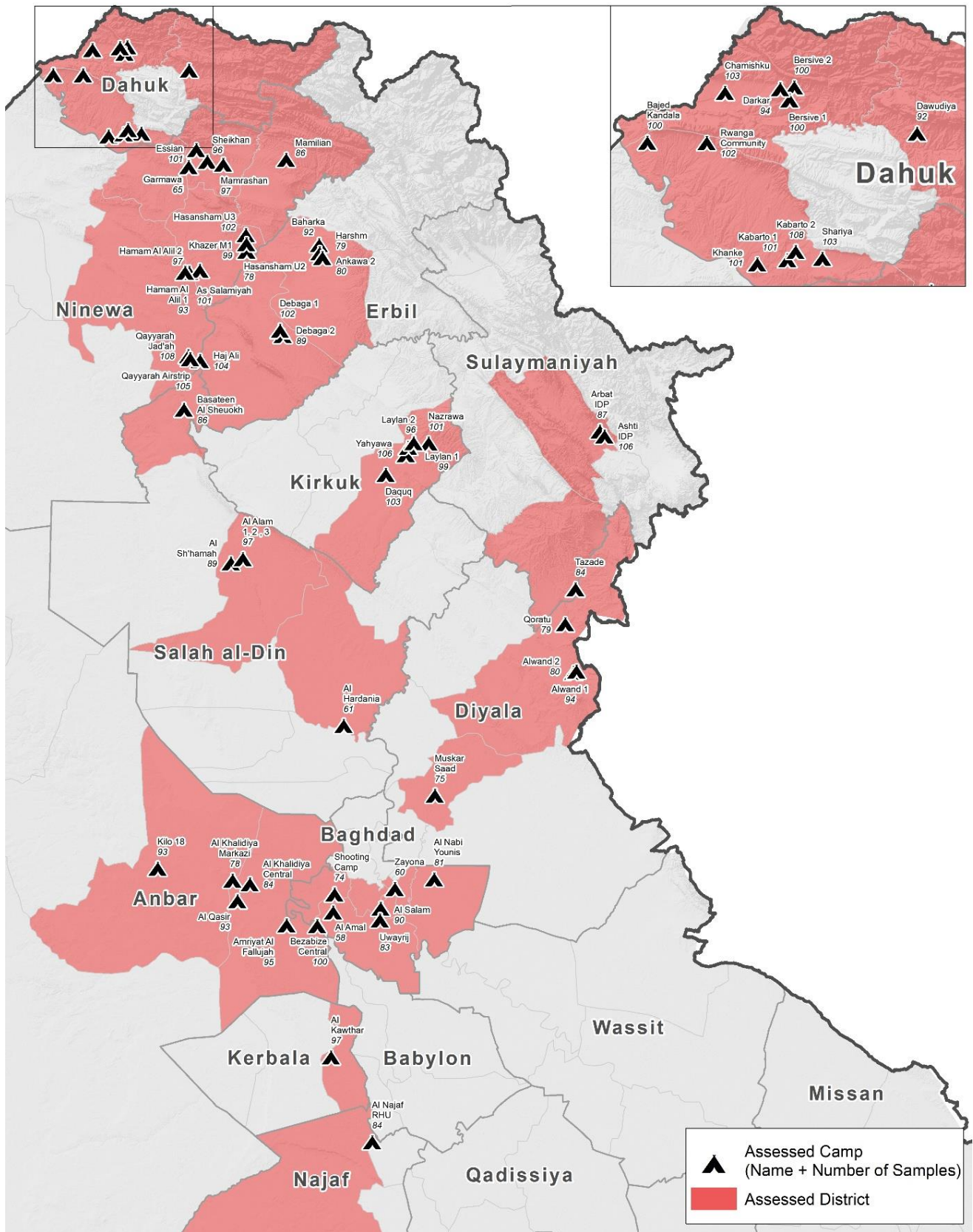
A mixed-methods approach was employed to conduct data collection, consisting of a household survey amongst a representative sample of households in the camps, key informant (KI) interviews with the camp managers in each camp, and the mapping of camp infrastructure through the use of satellite imagery analysis and physical surveying of infrastructure by enumerators on the ground.

Households were selected using a probability sampling technique based on the generation of random GPS points within each camp. At the national level, findings are representative with a 99% confidence level and a 2% margin of error. At the governorate level, findings are statistically representative with a 95% confidence level and a margin of error between 3% and 9%. Sampling maps were provided to the data collection teams before deployment to the camps, from which the nearest household to each point was interviewed. Household interviews were conducted in Arabic by mixed teams of male and female enumerators, who entered data directly using Open Data Kit (ODK) software on hand-held devices. Data was uploaded on a daily basis by REACH field officers in each base, to be cleaned and analysed by the assessment team. Feedback from data cleaning were shared with the field officers each day to support their morning briefing to field teams.

REACH and the CCCM Cluster have previously conducted eight rounds of profiling and mapping in formal camps for IDPs in Iraq. These profiling exercises initially occurred on a quarterly basis, but as the situation in many IDP camps has stabilised over time, the activity now occurs on a biannual basis. Prior rounds of the REACH-CCCM Cluster camp profiling exercise took place during the following months:

- April-May 2017 ([Round 8](#))
- December 2016-January 2017 ([Round 7](#))
- August-September 2016 ([Round 6](#))
- April 2016 ([Round 5](#))
- December 2015 ([Round 4](#))
- September-October 2015 (Round 3)
- January 2015 (Round 2)
- October 2014 ([Round 1](#))

Figure 1. Camps assessed during Camp Profiling Round IX



Limitations

- As a result of camp closure and consolidation processes, several camps were closed shortly before or during the first few days of data collection. To mitigate these challenges, REACH removed four camps – Chamakor, Hasansham M2, Nargizilia 1, and Nargizilia 2 – from the data collection workplan and coordinated with CCCM partners in the south of the country for updates regarding evictions and camp access. Additionally, a question was added to the interview form asking households if they had arrived to the camp in the last two weeks, to capture these movements.
- Although originally considered to be accessible, REACH enumerators were unable to access Al Iraq Almuahad camp in Salah al-Din governorate due to restrictions imposed by an armed group in the area.
- Governorate comparisons are weighted by camp population sizes. Kerbala and Najaf governorates only contain one camp, and as such, extreme values are more pronounced. This factor should be taken into consideration when interpreting governorate level findings.
- Biases due to self-reporting of household-level indicators may exist. While REACH always endeavours to create an open dialogue with respondents in order to collect objective responses, certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported, due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents. These biases should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings, particularly those pertaining to sensitive indicators.
- Findings based on the responses of a subset of the sampled population have a lower confidence level and higher margin of error. For example, questions asked only to households with school-aged children, or only to households who reported missing a form of documentation, will yield results with a lower precision. In particular, findings which relate to a very small subset of the population should be treated as indicative only. This is indicated where appropriate by footnotes throughout the report.

FINDINGS

IDP Camp Population Profile

The demographic breakdown of the IDP camp population across Iraq varied little from round 8 to round 9 of camp profiling that took place in April-May 2017. Just over half of the population consisted of minors; **56% of the population were under 18 years old and 19% were 5 years or younger.**

Figure 2. Age distribution of IDP camp population

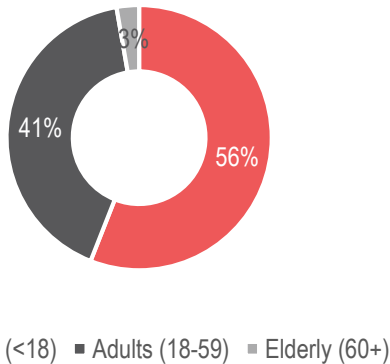
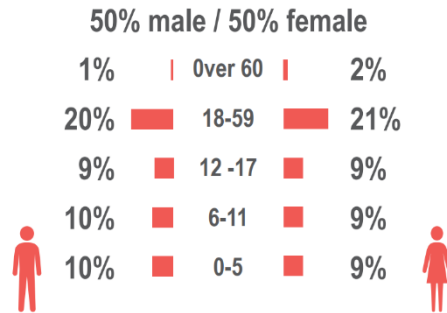
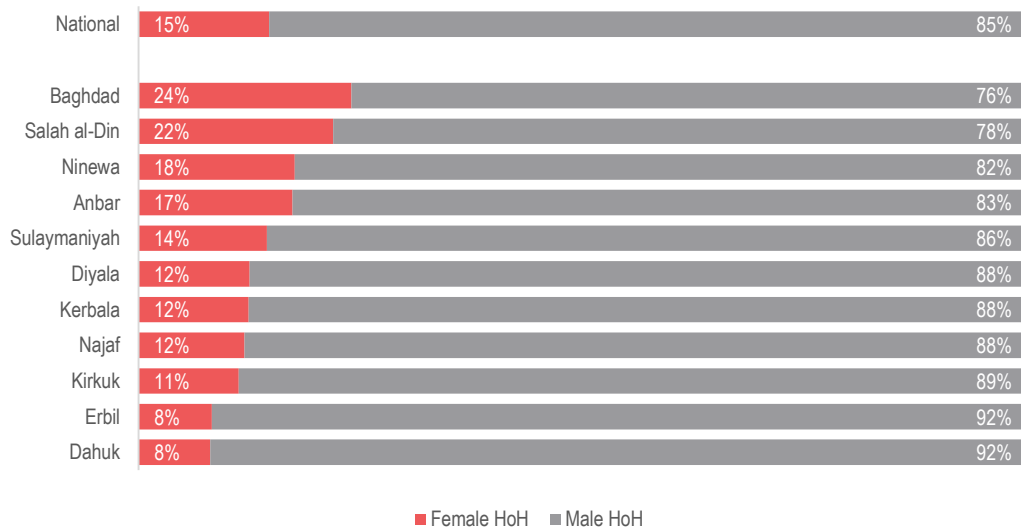


Figure 3. Population pyramid of IDP camp population



The proportion of households that were female-headed was 15% at the national level in round 9, a statistically significant change compared to 10% in round 8. This was especially prominent in Baghdad, where 24% of households were female-headed, followed by Salah al-Din with 22%, and Anbar and Ninewa with 17% and 18% respectively. Conversely, Kirkuk saw a proportion of 11% female-headed households, while this was 19% in round 8.

Figure 4. Sex of head of household, by governorate

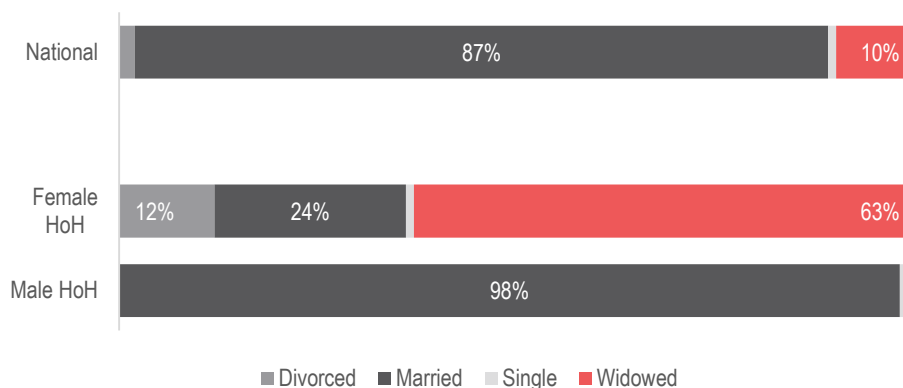


The average age of heads of household (HoH) was 41 years old, consistent with round 8. Generally, female-headed households were slightly older than male-headed households.¹² The greatest difference was in Erbil, with an average of 49 and 39 years old, respectively. In Salah al-Din the averages were 47 and 40 years old, respectively, and in Sulaymaniyah 46 and 39 years old, respectively.

¹² Sample sizes for female-headed households on governorate level are smaller than required, so results should be interpreted as indicative only.

The marital status of heads of household has not changed significantly on the national level since round 8 (April-May 2017). **The majority of heads of household were married**, at a proportion of 87% across all camps, compared to 90% in round 8. However, **female-headed households were considerably more likely to either be divorced or widowed**, at 12% and 63%, compared to 0.2% and 1% of male-headed households, respectively.

Figure 5. Marital status of HoH, national and by sex of HoH¹³



The average household size has not changed compared to round 8 (April-May 2017); there were **an average of six to seven individuals per household for most governorates**. This number was highest in Dahuk with an average of eight individuals per household. At the national level, households in IDP camps occupied one shelter on average.

As certain household members may require specialised protection and assistance, households were asked to indicate if they were caring for one or more individuals who are chronically ill, elderly, widowed, pregnant or lactating, an unaccompanied minor, or have disabilities. The main vulnerable members of households, on a national level, were people with chronic illnesses or diseases (35% of all households), people with disabilities (24%, intellectual, mental, physical, and sensorial), and pregnant or lactating women (22%). These potential specialised protection and assistance needs should be taken into account when shaping new camp consolidation and return policies, as well as to inform current camp management and registration practices.

Table 1. Proportions of all households reporting one or more vulnerable household member

	Chronic illness	Disability	Pregnant or lactating	Widowed	Elderly at risk	Unaccompanied minor
National	35%	24%	22%	12%	12%	2%

Concerning households' area of origin, in Anbar and Diyala governorates almost all households interviewed came from the governorates they were residing in at the time of assessment. In contrast, households living in camps in Dahuk, Kerbala, and Najaf all reported being originally from Ninewa governorate, followed by Erbil with 47% and Baghdad with 35% reporting having come from Ninewa. Furthermore, in Baghdad 59% reported being originally from Anbar governorate, and in Salah al-Din the majority (55%) reported being from Kirkuk. Additionally, of the households that lived in camps in Sulaymaniyah, 87% reported coming from Salah al-Din.

¹³ Findings for the national level and male HoH have a confidence level of 99% with a 2% margin of error, the latter is 3.5% for female-headed households.

Table 2. Governorate of displacement, by governorate of origin

Governorate of Displacement	Governorate of Origin						
	Anbar	Babylon	Diyala	Erbil	Kirkuk	Ninewa	Salah al-Din
Anbar	100%						
Baghdad	59%					35%	6%
Dahuk						100%	
Diyala	1%		99%				
Erbil	2%			45%	2%	48%	4%
Kerbala						100%	
Kirkuk			1%		76%	12%	11%
Najaf						100%	
Ninewa	0%			1%	3%	89%	7%
Salah al-Din					55%	1%	44%
Sulaymaniyah	1%	3%	1%			9%	87%

The majority (93%) of households reported being officially registered as an IDP with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) or Directory of Displacement and Migration (DDM). Salah al-Din and Ninewa were the only two governorates with less than 90% of households reporting being officially registered: 84% in Salah al-Din and 89% in Ninewa.

The ability of IDPs to temporarily enter and exit the camps in order to access markets or livelihood opportunities has improved since round 8 (April-May 2017). In camps across the country, 96% of households reported such relative freedom of movement, compared to 85% during the previous assessment. Only 5% of households that did not earn an income in the thirty days preceding data collection (10% of all households) reported movement restrictions as a reason for their economic inactivity. Similarly, 99.6% of households reported being allowed to leave the camp temporarily for a medical emergency.

Priority Needs

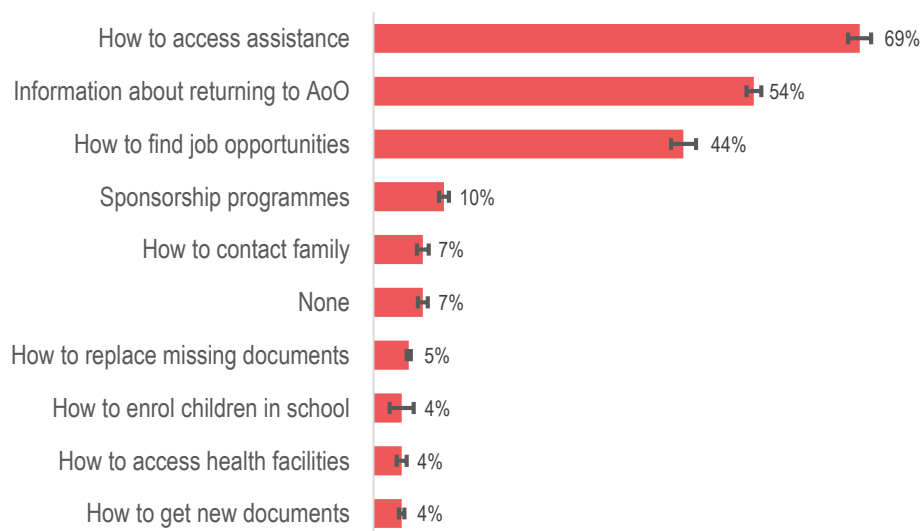
Top cross-sectoral priority needs differed slightly from round 8. Across Iraq, the most frequently reported need was food (76% compared to 71% in round 8), followed by employment (50% compared to 61% in round 8), and clothing (39%, which was not in the top three reported priorities previously), as shown in table 3. Especially notable is the difference between households' priority needs across governorates. In Salah al-Din, the proportion of households who reported 'registration' as a priority need far exceeded the national level, at 22% compared to 5%. Similar findings exist for other selected priority needs (see table 3). On the other hand, the opposite was also observed in this assessment: in Kirkuk only 5% cited education as a priority need, compared to 21% across all governorates. In Erbil, only 13% of households reported clothing as a priority need, compared to 39% at the national level (for further examples, see table below).

Table 3. Priority needs, by governorate¹⁴

	Education	Employment	Food	Medical care	Psycho-social support	Shelter support	Water	Registration	Clothing	Summari-sation	Cleaning hygiene items
National	21%	50%	76%	30%	7%	18%	8%	5%	39%	2%	4%
Anbar	40%	60%	93%	31%	3%	7%	12%	3%	16%	0%	0%
Baghdad	49%	55%	90%	34%	1%	2%	15%	7%	16%	3%	0%
Dahuk	8%	33%	63%	35%	8%	38%	8%	0%	35%	2%	2%
Diyala	19%	47%	72%	29%	8%	17%	17%	3%	29%	23%	1%
Erbil	17%	70%	85%	29%	14%	22%	0%	1%	13%	6%	13%
Kerbala	1%	48%	48%	15%	25%	0%	1%	0%	54%	59%	40%
Kirkuk	5%	66%	94%	52%	4%	2%	0%	0%	42%	4%	20%
Najaf	26%	98%	67%	5%	1%	0%	1%	0%	89%	8%	2%
Ninewa	23%	51%	73%	25%	7%	15%	9%	7%	49%	1%	3%
Salah al-Din	18%	61%	78%	25%	3%	13%	11%	22%	46%	0%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	22%	59%	96%	26%	6%	2%	0%	0%	49%	6%	6%

When asked about their three most-needed types of information, households most frequently named 'how to access assistance' (69%), 'information about returning to area of origin (AoO)' (54%), and 'how to find job opportunities' (44%), visualised in figure 6 below.

Figure 6. Most-needed information type, across Iraq¹⁵



¹⁴ Households could choose up to three priority needs. Vocational training, footwear, and documentation were also cited as priority needs but by less than 15% of all households in all governorates.

¹⁵ Multiple response options could be selected for this question, therefore the total might exceed 100%.

Table 4. Most needed information type, by governorate¹⁶

	How to access assistance	Sponsorship programmes	Information about returning to AoO	How to contact family	How to enrol children in school	How to find job opportunities	How to access health facilities	None
Anbar	70%	3%	32%	5%	6%	42%	17%	19%
Baghdad	75%	1%	31%	5%	6%	34%	7%	17%
Dahuk	65%	1%	45%	2%	0%	33%	1%	7%
Diyala	51%	6%	44%	4%	1%	53%	2%	17%
Erbil	39%	2%	46%	1%	2%	59%	4%	17%
Kerbala	28%	0%	35%	4%	1%	33%	0%	63%
Kirkuk	80%	1%	86%	19%	0%	63%	13%	0%
Najaf	58%	10%	75%	0%	1%	92%	0%	5%
Ninewa	72%	20%	61%	8%	6%	44%	2%	2%
Salah al-Din	80%	20%	80%	7%	5%	62%	1%	0%
Sulaymaniyah	80%	1%	57%	15%	16%	60%	2%	5%

Food Security

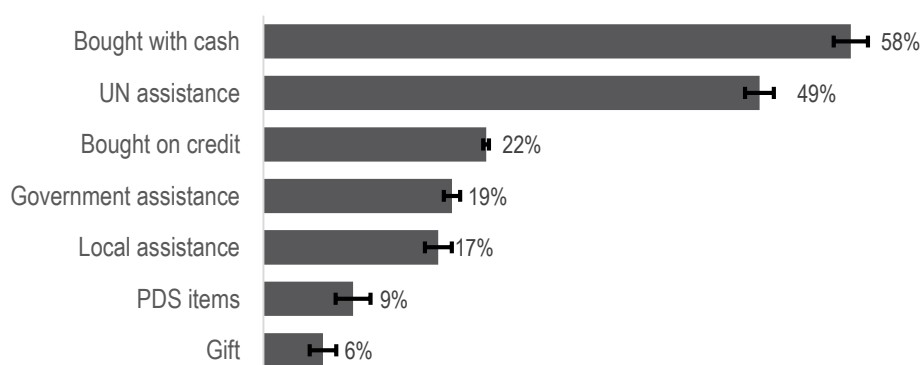
Camp profile round 9 found that the 96% of households had acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) (≥ 42) compared to 88% in round 8 (April-May 2017), while 4% were borderline (28-42 FCS) compared to 10% in round 8.¹⁷ No household assessed had a poor FCS. The proportion of households having acceptable food consumption scores was lowest in Salah al-Din at (87%) and Ninewa (93%), which were also the governorates in which households were most dependent on humanitarian and government aid as their source of livelihood as well as reportedly resorting to selling assistance as a main coping mechanism.¹⁸ This is reflected in the results of top priority needs, in which households on a national as well as governorate level reported food as their top priority need (76%).

The majority of households' sources of food, when they could select multiple options, were bought with cash (58%), UN assistance or international organisations (49%), or bought on credit (22%), see figure 7. When any type of assistance was the main source for food, most households received this assistance in kind (87%), except in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah where most households received it through cash assistance (84% and 77% respectively), and in Najaf where most households received it through vouchers (94%).

¹⁶ Excluded from the table are: 'security restrictions in camp', 'how to get new documents', and 'how to replace missing documents, as these had lower than 10% response rate for all governorates. Findings have a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error between 3% and 8% at the governorate level.

¹⁷ The food consumption score was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), and measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional value. For the MENA region, including Iraq and Syria, WFP interprets a score of 28 or under to indicate a poor food consumption profile; a score from 28.1 through 42 to be borderline; and a score above 42 to indicate an acceptable food consumption profile of food security.

¹⁸ 43% and 33% reported humanitarian aid and government aid respectively as primary livelihood sources. For complete findings regarding access to livelihoods and needs, please see pages 17 to 21.

Figure 7. Main sources of food in the thirty days prior to data collection, across Iraq¹⁹

A majority of households (61%) reported having received PDS at least once in the three months prior to data collection. This was especially high in Dahuk where 90% of households reported having received PDS in the three months prior to data collection; 48% of all households reported having received PDS at least monthly, while in Sulaymaniyah this was only 17%.

Despite the high proportion of households with an acceptable FCS nationwide, households reported food as their top priority need (76%), and often resorted to food-related coping mechanisms. Half of the households assessed reported eating less expensive food one or more times in the seven days prior to data collection. For Baghdad this was only 4%, while for Najaf, Kerbala and Sulaymaniyah this was between 80% and 98%. This strategy was followed by borrowing food or money, which 23% of households reported resorting to at least once, while in Salah al-Din and Ninewa this was 40% and 37% respectively. The third main coping mechanism reported was to limit food portions (22%), which was extremely apparent in Sulaymaniyah (66%). Another main coping mechanism adopted in Sulaymaniyah has been to reduce the amount of meals per day, which 47% of households reported having resorted to at least once during the seven days prior to data collection, compared to 9% nationally.

Table 5. Food-related coping strategies during seven days prior to the assessment, by governorate²⁰

	Eat less expensive food	Borrow food	Limit portion size	Reduce meals per day	Adults eat less	Reduce portions for adult females	Reduce portions for adult males	Send elsewhere to eat	Exchange food for diversity
National	50%	23%	22%	9%	7%	6%	5%	3%	16%
Anbar	11%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Baghdad	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Dahuk	42%	17%	15%	5%	4%	2%	1%	0%	2%
Diyala	74%	2%	20%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Erbil	62%	7%	24%	10%	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%
Kerbala	85%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	38%	8%	16%	10%	3%	1%	0%	0%	19%
Najaf	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ninewa	64%	37%	31%	11%	12%	10%	9%	6%	28%
Salah al-Din	57%	40%	27%	10%	15%	9%	8%	2%	24%
Sulaymaniyah	80%	27%	66%	47%	16%	14%	15%	7%	7%

¹⁹ Multiple response options could be selected for this question, therefore the total might exceed 100%.

²⁰ Multiple response options could be selected for this question, therefore the total might exceed 100%.

Livelihoods

The proportion of IDPs in camps who reported having no livelihood source has significantly decreased; only 10% of households in round 9 reported having no source of livelihood during the thirty days preceding data collection, compared to 32% in round 8 (April-May 2017). These numbers were highest for households in Anbar and Baghdad, where 26% reported having no livelihood source. Especially prominent in round 9 was the decrease in these numbers in Ninewa governorate to 6%, from 58% in May 2017. As Ninewa governorate hosts a large portion of the Mosul emergency camps, which were built rapidly in response to the IDP influx from the Mosul offensive in 2016-17, many households were newly displaced when the May 2017 assessment took place.²¹ A significant difference in sex of heads of household and having no source of livelihood was observed in round 9; 17% for female-headed households compared to 9% for male-headed households. This was particularly evident in Sulaymaniyah where there existed a significant difference between male- (11%) and female-headed households (36%) having no source of livelihood.

Figure 8. Proportion of households reporting not having a source of livelihood, across Iraq

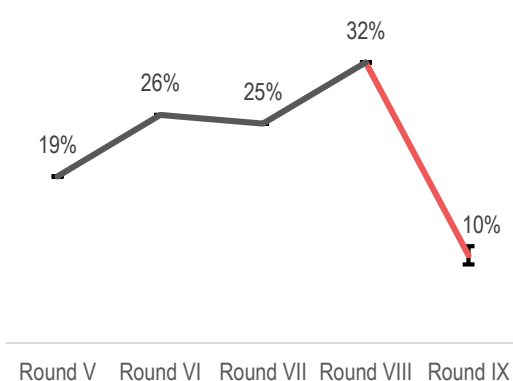
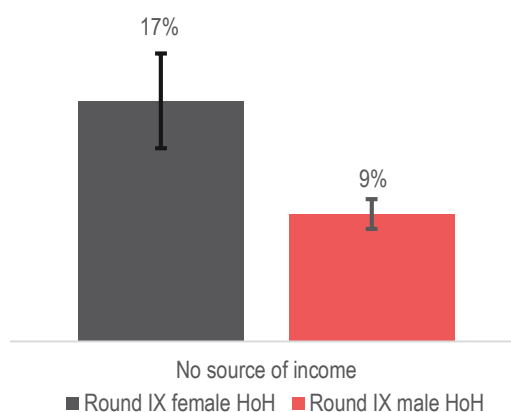


Figure 9. Proportion of HHs reporting not having a source of livelihood, by sex of HoH²²



The decreased proportion of households not having a source of livelihood may be explained by an increased reliance on humanitarian and government aid. On a national level, households in round 9 increasingly relied on humanitarian and government aid to cover their household needs, with 43% and 33% respectively, compared to 10% and 1% in round 8, suggesting a lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities. This was especially high in Salah al-Din (72% and 71% respectively) and Ninewa (62% and 56% respectively) governorates, and particularly low in Diyala, at 4% and 1% respectively. The primary non-assistance source of livelihood continued to be unskilled labour (22%, e.g. construction), which was a key source for households in round 8 (15%, April-May 2017). However, there were notable variations between governorates, such as 48% in Sulaymaniyah and 15% in Ninewa (see table 6). Other livelihoods findings included 69% of households reporting having at least one household member working the thirty days prior to data collection, with the lowest in Anbar (51%) and the highest in Kerbala (96%) and Najaf (98%). The average income from wages for households reporting earning an income in the thirty days prior to data collection was 215,765 IQD (181 USD).²³

²¹ As Salamiyah, Haj Ali, Hamam Al Alil 1, Hamam Al Alil 2, Hasansham U2, Hasansham U3, Khazer M1, Qayyarah Airstrip and Qayyarah Jad'ah camps were built rapidly in Ninewa governorate in response to the IDP influx from the Mosul offensive in 2016-17.

²² Findings for Round IX and Round IX male HoH have a confidence level of 99% with a 2% margin of error, the latter is 3.5% for Round IX female-headed households. The error bar in this graphs represents a 3.5% margin of error.

²³ IQD/USD: 0.00084, [XE Currency Charts: IQD to USD, 30 July 2018](#).

Table 6. Proportion of HHHs by primary livelihoods source 30 days prior to assessment, by governorate²⁴

	Economically inactive	Unskilled agricultural labour	Unskilled labour	Self-employed	Public sector	Public security official	Low skilled service industry	Gifts	Pension	Government aid	Humanitarian aid	Social support
National	10%	6%	22%	6%	5%	6%	10%	15%	5%	33%	43%	4%
Anbar	26%	8%	26%	10%	6%	1%	4%	5%	2%	12%	18%	1%
Baghdad	26%	6%	31%	10%	4%	3%	6%	1%	1%	7%	12%	0%
Dahuk	11%	5%	27%	8%	6%	15%	7%	1%	6%	8%	24%	4%
Diyala	5%	9%	29%	13%	9%	3%	13%	3%	11%	1%	4%	10%
Erbil	4%	5%	34%	8%	10%	8%	9%	7%	6%	30%	58%	2%
Kerbala	0%	10%	21%	8%	4%	5%	27%	0%	10%	0%	4%	7%
Kirkuk	0%	2%	25%	5%	9%	5%	14%	25%	7%	15%	56%	4%
Najaf	2%	6%	31%	2%	2%	2%	30%	0%	5%	0%	2%	17%
Ninewa	6%	6%	15%	3%	4%	4%	12%	24%	5%	56%	62%	6%
Salah al-Din	5%	2%	17%	0%	0%	2%	13%	36%	4%	71%	72%	8%
Sulaymaniyah	15%	11%	48%	2%	5%	1%	9%	10%	5%	18%	15%	0%

The distribution of primary livelihood sources especially differed when disaggregated by sex of heads of household, with 10% of female-headed households reportedly earning from unskilled labour compared to 24% of male-headed households. In general, female-headed households tended to rely on less stable livelihood sources, something that was also found in round 8 (April-May 2017). This is evident through a higher reliance on pension (9% compared to 4% for male-headed households), humanitarian aid (48% compared to 43% for male-headed households), government aid (39% compared to 32% for male-headed households), gifts (26% compared to 13% for male-headed households), and social support, i.e. disability allowance (8% compared to 3.6% for male-headed households). **Across the country, this assessment found that female-headed households earned on average less than male-headed ones:** The average income from wages per month was 169,319 IQD (142 USD) for female-headed households compared to 222,723 IQD (187 USD) for male-headed households.²⁵ The average income from other sources (including remittances and humanitarian aid) for households reporting any income was 163,261 IQD (137 USD) for female-headed households, and 219,936 IQD (185 USD) for male-headed households per month.²⁶

Overall, the lack of sufficient livelihood sources had been paired with higher reported use of coping strategies, which were especially high in Dahuk, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din, where 91-93% of households reported resorting to coping strategies. While in Ninewa and Salah al-Din, households primarily resorted to selling assistance, in Dahuk this was taking on debt, followed for all three governorates by spending their savings. On the national level, selling assistance, taking on debt, and spending savings were the main reported coping mechanisms.

No significant difference was found between the proportions of male- and female-headed households resorting to coping strategies (both 77%, see figure below), while in round 8 (April-May 2017) over 70% of female-headed households reported doing so compared to 58% of male-headed households. However, when households did report resorting to livelihoods coping strategies, significantly more female-headed households reported resorting to selling assistance (42% compared to 30% male-headed households), reducing spending (18% compared to 14% for male-headed households), and receiving support from friends and relatives (21% compared to 14% for male-headed households). Conversely, a notably larger proportion of male-headed households resorted to taking on debts (25% compared to 21% for female-headed households and accessing a previous income source (8% compared to 3% for female-headed households). **Not only did a higher proportion of male-headed households report taking on debts, but the average value of the debt was higher among male-headed households than female-headed households.** The average amount of debt among households reporting debt

²⁴ Interviewees were asked to select all their livelihood sources, if they had more than one. The table only represents the most commonly reported livelihood sources, excluding commercial agriculture (0.3%), smallholder agriculture (2%), subsistence agriculture (1%), highly skilled service (1%), and skilled service industry (2%). Therefore, the percentages do not add up to 100%. Self-employed refers to commercial business owners. Unskilled labour refers to construction work, and social support refers to i.e. disability allowance.

²⁵ IQD/USD: 0.00084, [XE Currency Charts: IQD to USD, 30 July 2018](#).

²⁶ IQD/USD: 0.00084, [XE Currency Charts: IQD to USD, 30 July 2018](#).

(25% of all households) was 954,607 IQD (802 USD)²⁷ for male-headed households and 589,672 IQD (495 USD)²⁸ for female-headed households. The average amount of debt households held on a national level was 902,881 IQD (759 USD)²⁹. The proportion of households taking on debts in round 9 does not significantly differ from round 8 (April-May 2017).

Figure 10. Livelihood coping strategies, by sex of HoH³⁰

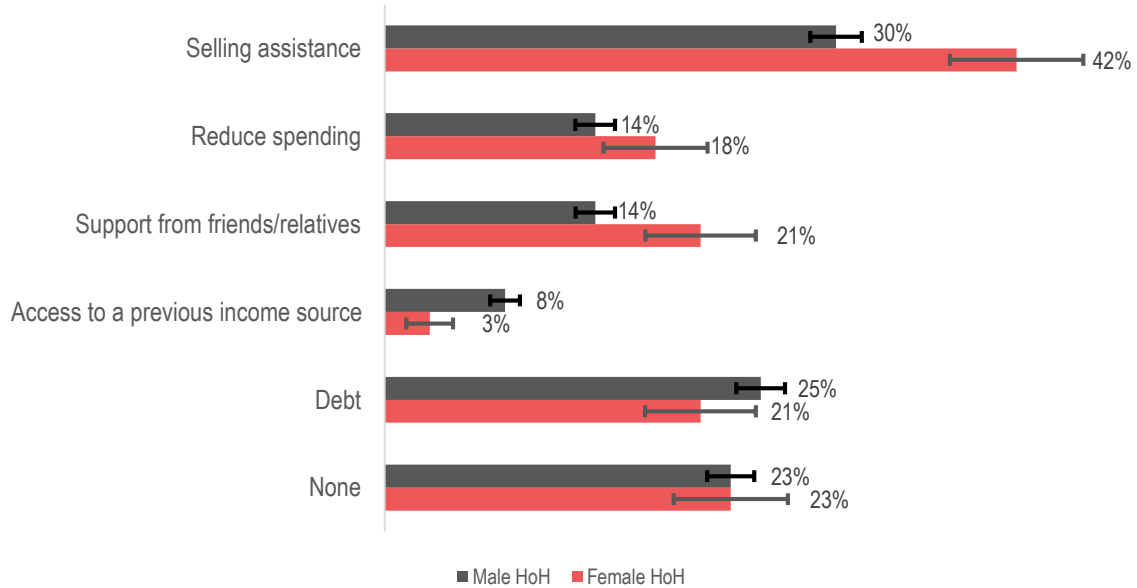
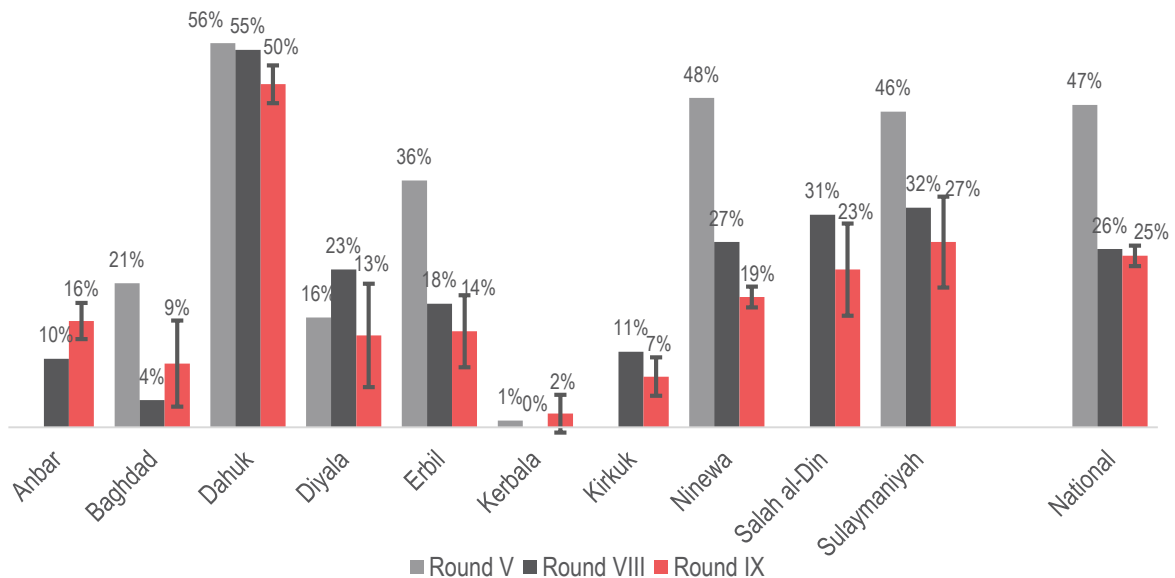


Figure 11. Trend of proportion of HHs taking on debt, per governorate across round V-IX³¹



When displacement becomes protracted, IDP households tend to move from spending savings towards the use of debt to meet their needs as they exhaust their resources. This is supported by analysing camps in Ninewa

²⁷ IQD/USD: 0.00084, [XE Currency Charts: IQD to USD, 30 July 2018](#).

²⁸ IQD/USD: 0.00084, [XE Currency Charts: IQD to USD, 30 July 2018](#).

²⁹ IQD/USD: 0.00084, [XE Currency Charts: IQD to USD, 30 July 2018](#).

³⁰ Results for male HoH have a 95% confidence level with a 1.4% margin of error, while this is 3.4% for female-headed households. A chi-square test was carried out for each of the reported coping mechanisms by sex HoH, and only the ones which had a significant result ($\alpha < 0.05$) are included in this graph, in addition to the breakdown of households not engaging in livelihood coping strategies.

³¹ For this round: results for Baghdad, Diyala, and Kerbala can only be interpreted as indicative, due to a lower sample than necessary. For this same reason, Najaf is excluded from the graph. For the other governorates, findings were statistically representative with a 95% confidence level and a margin of error between 2% and 8%. The error bars in this graph represent a margin of error of 5%. For Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din, no data is shown for Round V as no data was collected due to there being no camps present at this time.

governorate according to their date of establishment.³² In older camps, 49% of the households took on debt, while 18% spent their savings. This is compared to newer camps where 18% of households took on debt and 25% spent their savings. Households in newer camps (Mosul response camps) were also more likely to depend on selling assistance (72%) than households in the older camps (15%).

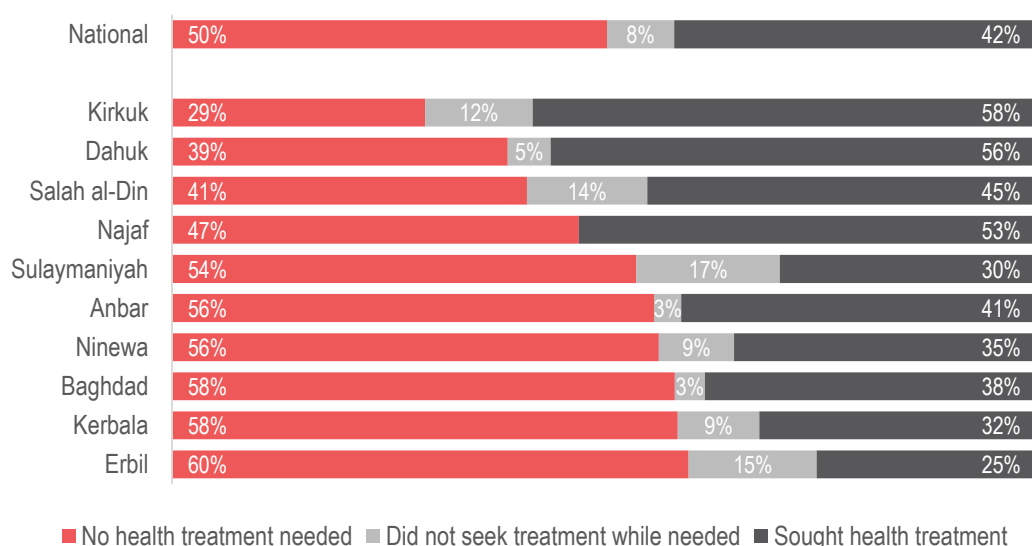
Table 7. Top 3 livelihood coping strategies adopted in the 30 days prior to assessment, by governorate³³

	Spent savings	Access to previous income	Support from friends / relatives	Selling assets	Charitable donations	Debt	Reduce spending	Sold assistance	None
National	24%	7%	15%	6%	9%	25%	15%	32%	23%
Anbar	19%	0%	4%	6%	8%	15%	1%	0%	67%
Baghdad	18%	0%	8%	4%	6%	10%	0%	0%	66%
Dahuk	28%	18%	17%	5%	13%	50%	26%	5%	9%
Diyala	9%	1%	7%	13%	25%	14%	10%	27%	39%
Erbil	17%	3%	15%	13%	30%	14%	13%	7%	32%
Kerbala	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	99%
Kirkuk	1%	0%	29%	11%	10%	8%	12%	22%	59%
Najaf	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	6%	1%	1%	93%
Ninewa	29%	5%	16%	6%	6%	19%	15%	60%	7%
Salah al-Din	33%	1%	18%	4%	6%	23%	12%	64%	8%
Sulaymaniyah	2%	14%	22%	3%	8%	27%	17%	2%	35%

Health

The majority of households (98%) reported having a health centre within two kilometres from their home, similar to round 8. Anbar, having the lowest proportion of households reporting a health centre within two kilometres from their home (94%), improved from 88% in round 8 (April-May 2017). Half of the surveyed households reported that a member of their household required healthcare treatment in the thirty days preceding data collection. Of these households, 84% sought treatment, while 16% did not.

Figure 12. Proportion of HH members requiring healthcare treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection



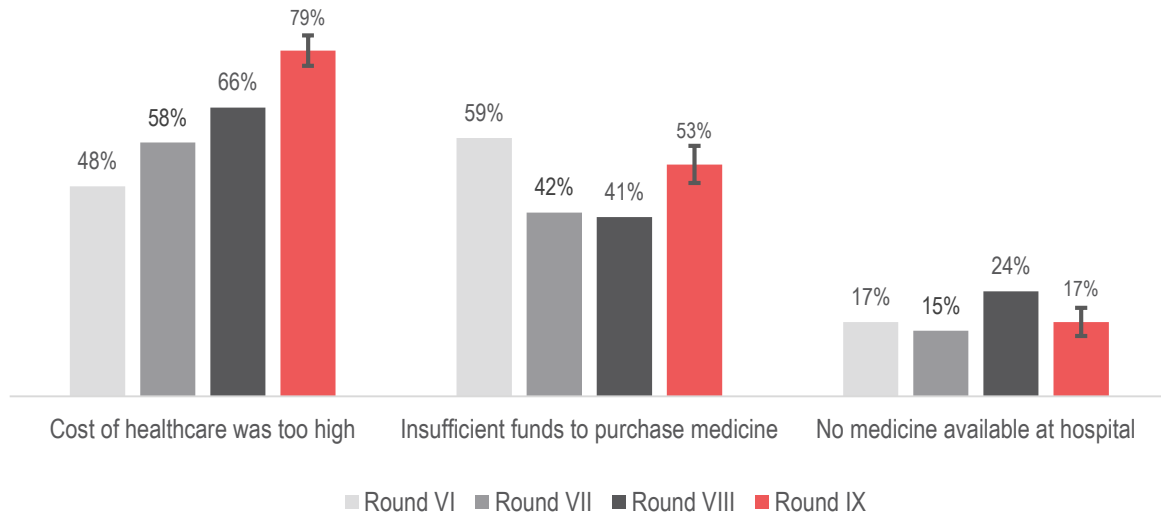
Although health facilities were generally located within walking distance, 40% of households that sought health treatment reported experiencing challenges when accessing the required healthcare. For these

³² As Salamiyah, Haj Ali, Hamam Al Alil 1, Hamam Al Alil 2, Hasansham U2, Hasansham U3, Khazer M1, Qayyarah Airstrip and Qayyarah Jad'ah: these camps were built rapidly in Ninewa governorate in response to the IDP influx from the Mosul offensive in 2016-17.

³³ Multiple response options could be selected for this question, therefore the total might exceed 100%.

households, the main difficulty was that the **costs of healthcare was too high**,³⁴ 79% of households facing difficulties regarding healthcare reported this, compared to 48% in round 6 in September 2016, and 66% in round 8 in May 2017. The second greatest difficulty reported was that those households were **unable to purchase medicines at pharmacies**, which 53% of the households facing difficulties reported – compared to 59% in round 6 and 41% in round 8. This was followed by a **lack of sufficient medicines in hospitals** (17%, while in round 8 it was 24%), and the **distance to a treatment centre** (16%).

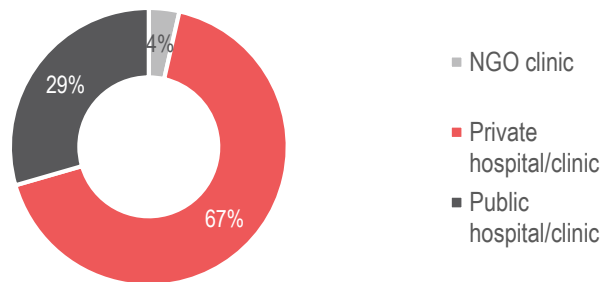
Figure 13. Difficulties with accessing healthcare, comparing assessment rounds³⁵



Nationally, 47% of households that sought health treatment reported going to public hospitals or clinics, 30% received treatment in a private hospital or clinic, and 23% received treatment in an NGO clinic. This varied greatly between governorates. In Dahuk 50% of households that sought health treatment received this in a private hospital or clinic, compared to 2% and 3% in Anbar and Baghdad, respectively. Most households in Baghdad received treatment in public hospitals or clinics (91%), followed by 86% and 84% in Kirkuk and Anbar respectively. Only 6% of households received treatment in NGO clinics in Kerbala and Baghdad, and only 2% in Sulaymaniyah, while this was 46% in Salah al-Din and 40% in Ninewa.

Although, overall, cost was the most commonly reported issue to accessing healthcare services, these households were much more likely to be accessing private healthcare services (67%) compared to the national average of households seeking private health services (30%); these facilities are not located in camp sites, a possible reason why households still reported distance to a treatment centre as a difficulty. **Despite the availability of health facilities within walking distance, as reported by 98% of households, IDPs were seeking services that are costlier and farther away, highlighting potential gaps in the types or quality of services offered in the local facility.**

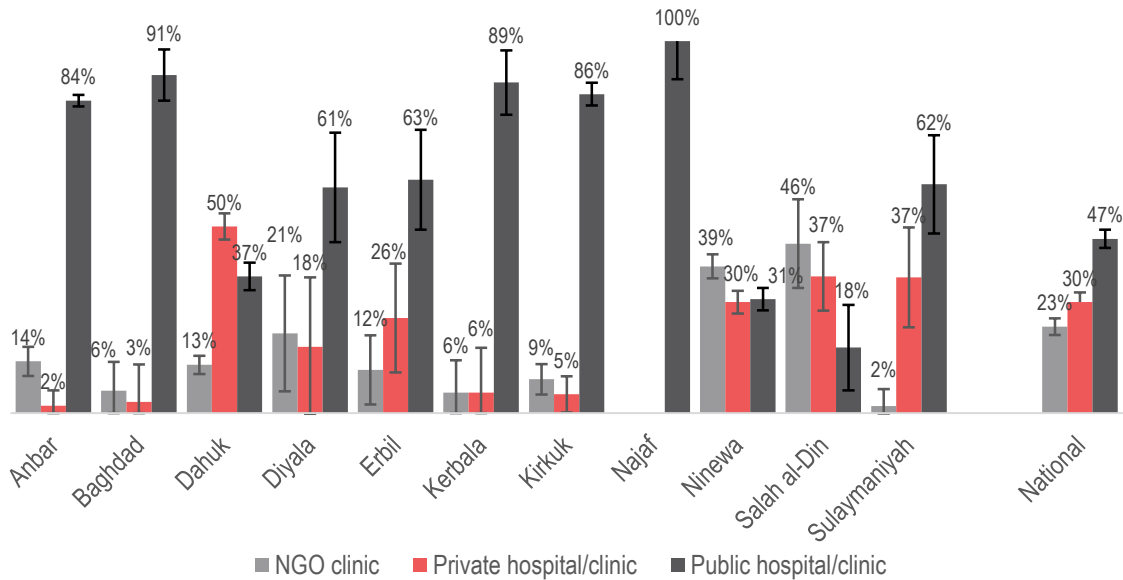
Figure 14. Proportion of households that reported costs of healthcare as a main difficulty, by health facility type



³⁴ Healthcare centres in camps are free of costs, so this difficulty refers to households who went to seek healthcare outside of these centres.

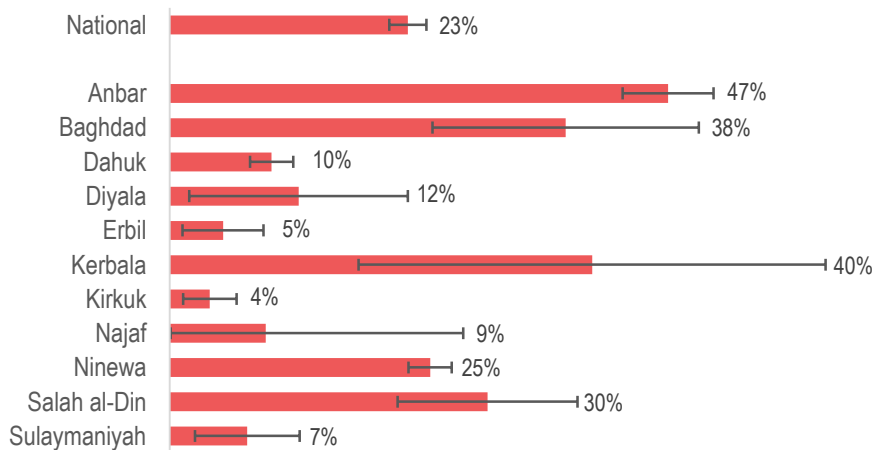
³⁵ Findings for Round IX have a 99% confidence level and a 2% margin of error, as represented by the error bars in the graph. Respondents could give multiple answers, therefore the totals do not add up to 100%. The error bars for the previous rounds in this graph represent a 5% margin of error.

Figure 15. Type of clinic where health treatment was received, by governorate³⁶



Across Iraq, 23% of households with children under five years old reported that they had none of their children vaccinated against polio. This varied greatly between governorates, with the highest percentage in Anbar where 47% of households reported having none of their children under five years old vaccinated against polio. This percentage was the lowest in Kirkuk, where only 4% of households had no children under five years old vaccinated against polio.

Figure 16. Proportion of HHs with children under 5 reporting they had 0 children vaccinated against polio³⁷

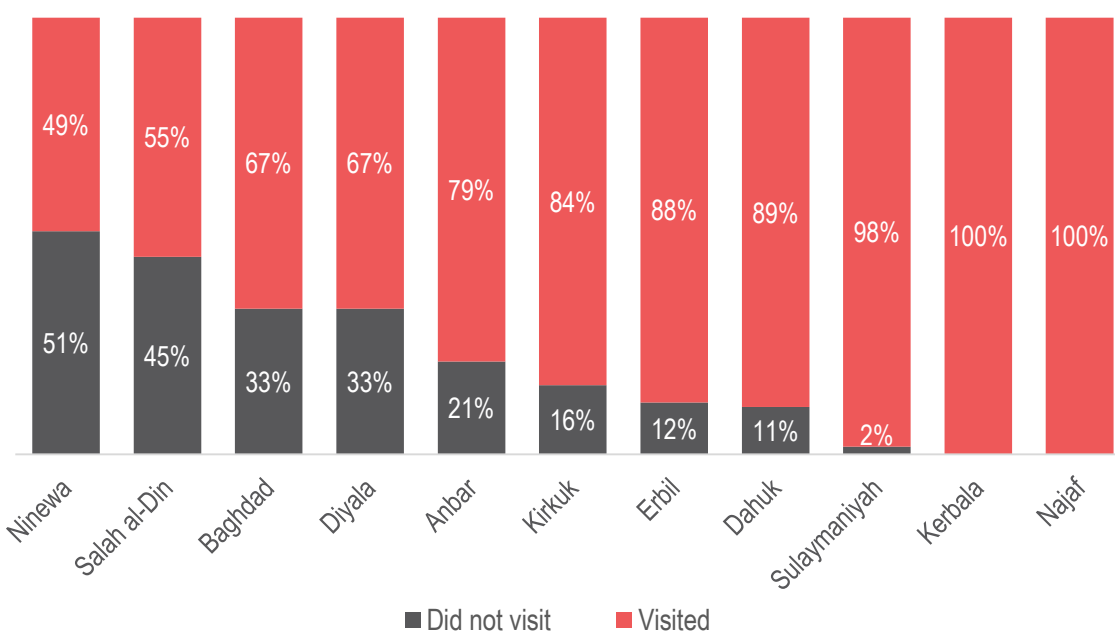


Of households with a pregnant or lactating member (22% of all households), 65% reported visiting obstetric or antenatal care the 30 days before round 9 data collection.³⁸ This, however, varied per governorate, as visualised in figure 17.

³⁶ Numbers for Najaf, Kerbala, and Sulaymaniyah governorates can only be interpreted as indicative due to the proportion of the sample that responded to this question for those governorates. For other governorates, the findings are statistically representative with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error between 4% and 9%. On a national level, findings are statistically representative with a 99% confidence level and a 3% margin of error.

³⁷ Numbers for Najaf and Kerbala governorates can only be interpreted as indicative due to the proportion of the sample that responded to this question. For other governorates, the findings are statistically representative with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error between 3% and 8%. The error bars represent a margin of error of 5%.

³⁸ This question was not answered by everyone in the sample, therefore this finding has a confidence level of 99% with a margin of error of 4%.

Figure 17. Proportion of pregnant or lactating women who visit obstetric or antenatal care facility ³⁹

Shelter and Non-Food Items

This assessment found that **tents remained the most common shelter type (85%), followed by caravans (11%)** on a national level. In Kirkuk and Ninewa for example, households reported tents as their main shelter type, with 97% and 96% respectively. In Kerbala and Najaf to the contrary, 100% of households reported caravans as their shelter type, followed by Diyala (64%), and Baghdad (57%). Residential Housing Units (RHU) were almost only found in Sulaymaniyah, with 13% of households reporting living in RHUs. Across the country, the average number of shelters occupied per household was one.

Low quality structured shelters can impact the health and safety of IDPs in camps by increasing the chances of flooding and the spread of diseases. Overall, 32% of households who reported living in tents, reported having no cement base. The proportion of households living in tents without a cement base is highest in Salah al-Din (100%), Anbar (92%), Baghdad (82%), and Erbil (54%). Conversely, in Dahuk, Diyala, and Sulaymaniya 100% of households living in tents reported having cement bases. Additionally, **the majority of households reporting living in tents did have secondary covers for those tents (85%).** These figures are an improvement compared to round 8, during which less than half of the assessed households living in tents reported having a cement base or a secondary cover for their tents.

³⁹ Numbers for Salah al-Din and Sulaymaniyah governorates can only be interpreted as indicative due to the proportion of the sample that responded to this question. For other governorates, the findings are statistically representative with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error between 5% and 10%. On a national level, findings were statistically representative with a 99% confidence level and a margin of error of 4%.

Figure 18. Proportion of households living in tents having a cement base or secondary cover

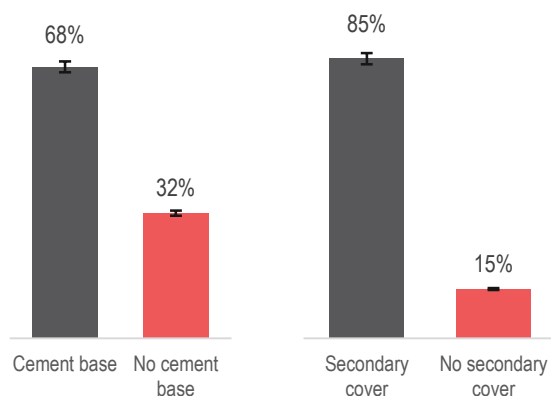
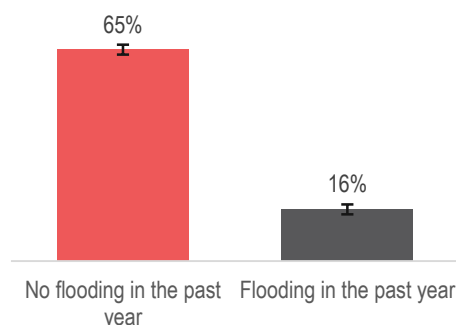


Figure 19. Proportion of households that have experienced flooding in the year before data collection⁴⁰



Overall, 16% of households reported they had experienced flooding in the year prior to data collection. Anbar especially had been vulnerable to this, as 40% of households reported they had experienced flooding - with 66% in Kilo 18 camp, in which 96% reported not having cement base and 44% not having secondary cover - followed by Baghdad and Dahuk, in which 24% reported flooding. Please note, however, that this assessment was conducted before the February 2018 flooding in northern and central governorates, which affected 33 camps/sites of displaced persons and over 200,000 IDPs.⁴¹

Regarding NFIs, the main winter NFIs households reported not having were fuel (46%), fuel storage (38%), or winter clothes (33%). Correspondingly, the main winter item reported as a top priority need were a kerosene heater (91%), followed by kerosene (78%), and clothes (67%).

Table 8. Winter priority needs items, by governorate⁴²

	Kerosene heater	Kerosene jerry can	Kerosene	Clothes
National	91%	33%	78%	67%
Anbar	93%	37%	66%	39%
Baghdad	93%	31%	63%	39%
Dahuk	91%	14%	88%	73%
Diyala	97%	16%	74%	84%
Erbil	93%	46%	98%	48%
Kerbala	90%	39%	73%	71%
Kirkuk	99%	81%	49%	58%
Najaf	100%	0%	8%	96%
Ninewa	83%	28%	86%	82%
Salah al-Din	88%	40%	86%	83%
Sulaymaniyah	93%	19%	93%	82%

The majority of households (98%) reported having access to electricity, with the exception of Basateen Al Sheuokh camp in Salah al-Din, in which 100% of households reported not having access to electricity. The average hours of electricity per day, however, differed per governorate and camp, ranging from 4-24 hours per day, with the

⁴⁰ 19% of households reported that they did not know, or provided an unclear answer, on whether their shelter experienced flooding in the past year.

⁴¹ OCHA Iraq, [Humanitarian bulletin](#), February 2018, issued on 13 March. And [UNCHR Iraq Flash Update](#) 26 February 2018.

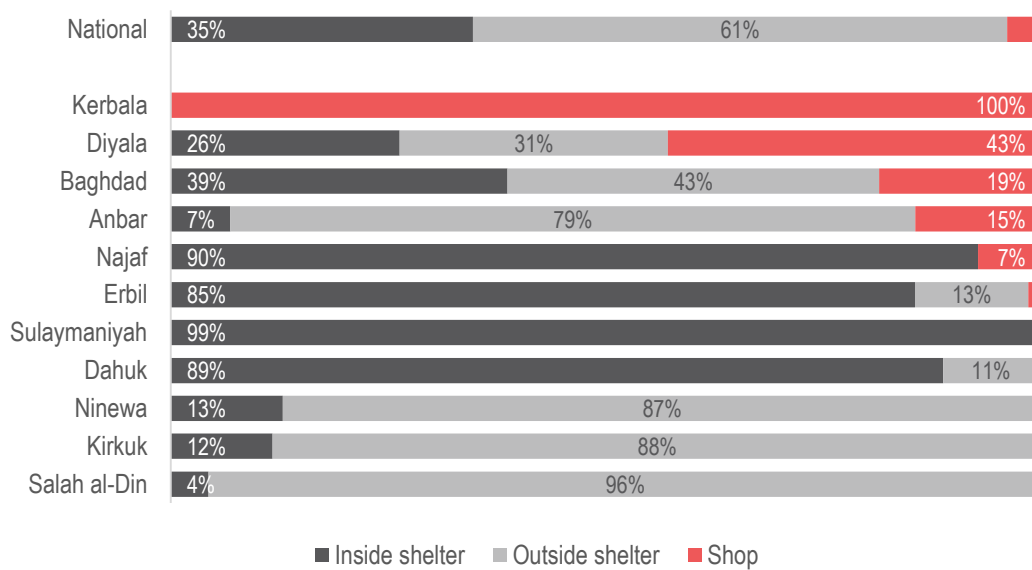
⁴² Multiple response options could be selected for this question, therefore the total might exceed 100%.

highest average in Kirkuk governorate (21 hours per day), and the lowest in Dahuk and Salah al-Din, where an average of 8 and 9 hours per day respectively was reported.

WASH

More than half of households (61%) across the country relied on a water source external from their shelter as their primary source for drinking water.⁴³ All households reported buying their drinking water in shops in Kerbala, continuing the high trend since round 8 (April-May 2017), followed by Diyala with 43%. Najaf and Baghdad improved since round 8, with only 7% and 19% buying water in shops respectively, compared to 100% and 49% previously: relieving a financial burden on households. Among the households that bought drinking water in shops (4% of all households), 28% reported having no source of livelihood, even though 10% of households nationwide reported not having a livelihood source.

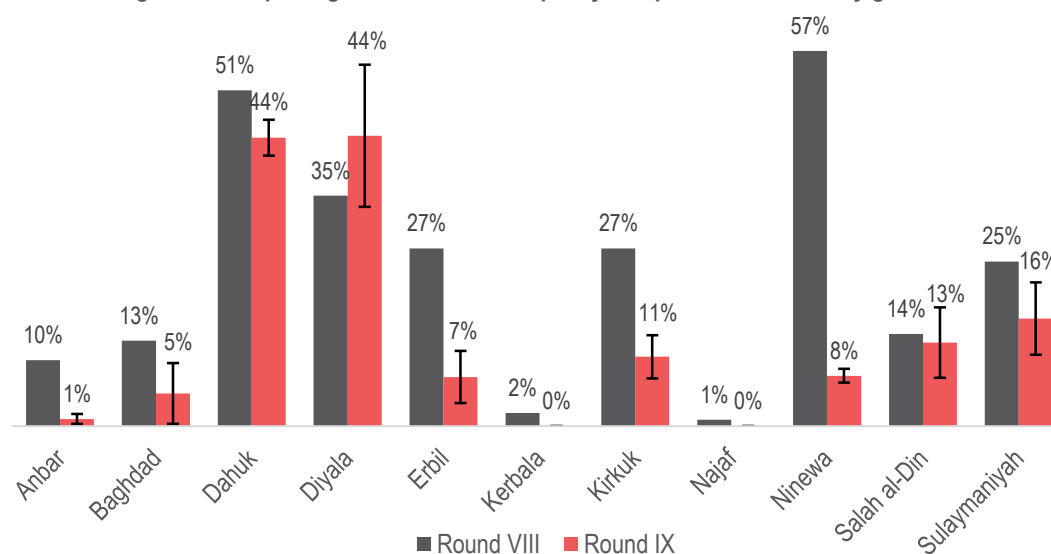
Figure 20. Primary drinking water source



While on a national level 16% of households reported issues with water quality ('looks dirty, is salty, tastes bad, or smells bad'), **this was 44% in Dahuk and Diyala governorates.** The average of the other governorates was 7%. This data had some camp outliers however; in 12 camps over 40% of households reported issues with water quality.⁴⁴

⁴³ It is worth noting that many tented households in IDP camps are equipped with individual taps that are connected to water tanks that are regularly refilled.

⁴⁴ This is especially pertinent in Basateen Al Sheuokh in Salah al-Din where 90% reported so, followed by Sheikhan in Ninewa with 82% reporting water quality issues. Other outliers were Al Wand 1, Al Wand 2, Bajed Kandala, Berseve 1, Berseve 2, Darkar, Dawoudiya, Garmawa, Kabarto 2, and Khanke camps.

Figure 21. Percentage of HHs reporting issues with water quality compared to round 8, by governorate⁴⁵

On a national level, **92% reported not having had any water shortage in the thirty days preceding data collection**, while 3% had one day without access to water, 2% had two days, and 1% had three days without access to water during those thirty days. **This differed significantly per governorate**, as visualised in the table below. **Water shortages were especially concerning in Anbar, Baghdad, Ninewa, and Salah al-Din.**

Table 9. Proportion of households that spent days (24 consecutive hours) without access to water

	No water shortage	1 day of water shortage	2 days of water shortage	3 days of water shortage	4 days of water shortage	5 days of water shortage	6 days of water shortage	7 days of water shortage	8 days of water shortage
Anbar	83%	7%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Baghdad	79%	6%	5%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dahuk	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Diyala	93%	0%	5%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	99%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kerbala	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Najaf	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ninewa	86%	8%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salah al-Din	83%	9%	5%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Sulaymaniyah	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Camp Management

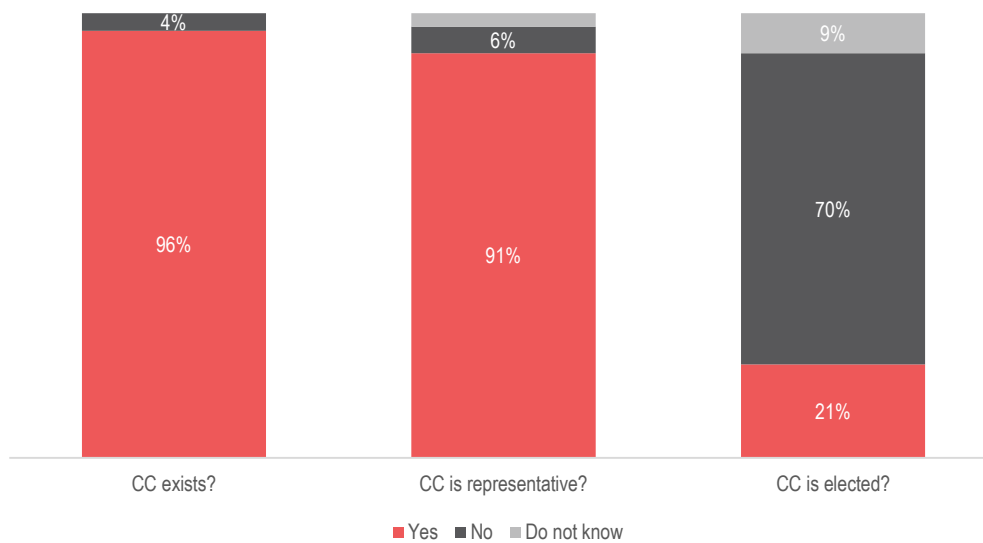
The vast majority of households across the country were aware of existing camp committees (CC, 96%), with the lowest level of awareness reported in Dahuk (87%).⁴⁶ **On a national level, only 21% perceived these committees to have been elected by the camp population.** This is a decrease compared to round 8 when 33% did perceive the committees to have been elected by the camp population (April-May 2017). **However, when asked about the representativeness of such committees of the camp population, the majority of households**

⁴⁵ The error bars in this graph represent a 5% margin of error. For round IX the findings are statistically representative with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error between 3% and 8% on governorate level.

⁴⁶ Camp committees may be financed to identify design and implement small scale sectoral projects that are needed by persons of concern and host communities. These committees enable persons of concern to exercise their right to participate and influence the design and delivery of humanitarian programmes at all stages. Based on [UNHCR Emergency Handbook – CCCM Overview](#). Examples of CCs are: camp management committee, women committee, youth committee, maintenance committee.

answered 'yes' (91%), an increase since the fifth round of profiling conducted in April 2016, when only 49% believed that committees were representative.

Figure 22. Camp management committee perceptions



Nationally, only 11% of households reported having made a complaint about their conditions, assistance or other issues in the three months preceding data collection, compared to 17% during round 8 (April-May 2017). The lowest proportion of claims was in Kirkuk, where only 1% of the households assessed reported having made a complaint. This was the highest in Salah al-Din where 27% of households reported having made a complaint; overall these were lower proportions than in round 8.

Of the households who did make a complaint (11%), almost a third reported that action was taken (33%). This is an improvement compared to the 8th round of camp profiling, where less than 10% of households reported action being taken in response to their complaint. However, in this 9th round of camp profiling, these numbers varied greatly between governorates. In Anbar, 97% of households reported that action was taken after they lodged a complaint (10% of households reported having lodged a complaint), compared to 16% during round 8 (April-May 2017), a great improvement. However, these numbers remained low at 17% in Ninewa (while 10% of households reported having lodged a complaint) and 29% in Dahuk governorate (while 17% of households reported having lodged a complaint).⁴⁷ These low numbers suggest a disconnection between complaint feedback mechanisms and communication channels that were in use in camps in several governorates across Iraq.

Education

Round 8 of Camp Profiling found that the proportion of children between 6 and 11 years old attending formal education dropped from 74% in round 7 (December 2016-January 2017) to 54%, a decrease of 20 percentage points within a year. This decline was explained in last comparative report by the situation in the Mosul emergency camps where low proportions of children had access to formal education. In round 9, the proportion of **children between 6 and 11 years old attending formal school at the time of assessment returned to 74%. However, there was a decrease in the number of children aged 12 to 17, 56%, attending education** (round 8: 57% of children aged 12 to 14 years old and 70% of those aged between 15 and 17 years old).

Education figures in round 9 differed per governorate (see below figures). In particular, in Ninewa, few school-aged children were attending formal education (51% of children aged 6-11, and 37% of children aged 12-17). These numbers were especially low in the camps that were established following the wave of mass displacement after the

⁴⁷ On the governorate level, numbers for Anbar can only be interpreted as indicative. Numbers for Dahuk and Ninewa are statistically representative with a 95% confidence level and a 6-7% margin of error. Results for other governorates have not been included: due to the low response rate they cannot be seen as statistically representative.

Mosul military operation beginning in 2016: Haj Ali, Hamam Al Alil 1 & 2, Hasansham U2, Qayyarah Airstrip, and Qayyarah Jad'ah.

Figure 23. Formal education received by children aged 6-11, by governorate⁴⁸

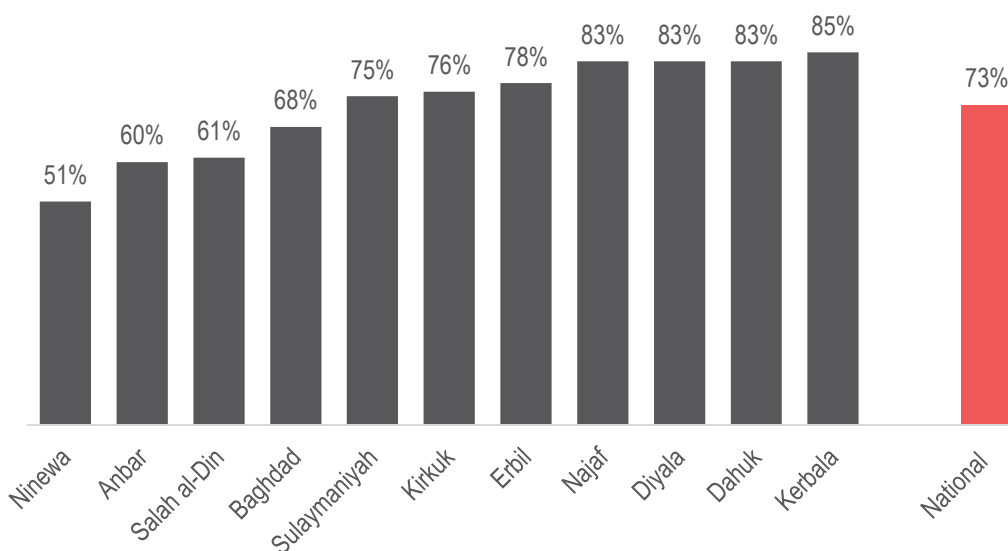
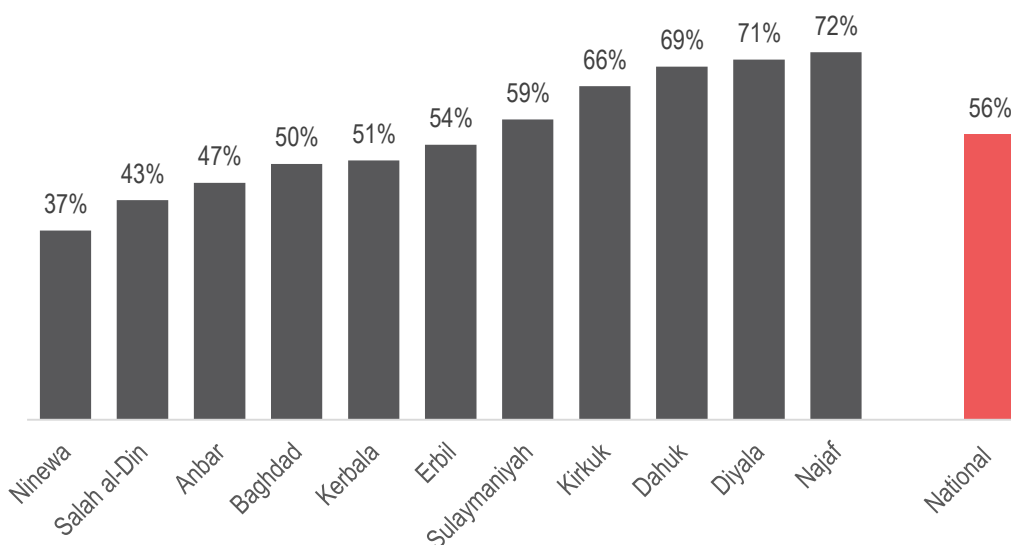


Figure 24. Formal education received by children aged 12-17, by governorate⁴⁹



As visualised in table 10, households with school-aged children were asked the reason why their children were not attending school, if that was the case. **The main reason reported for children not attending school, different from round 8, was ‘child is disinterested’ (40%), followed by school costs (11%)** – this was especially the case in Laylan 2, where 50% of households reported school costs as one of the main reasons children were not in school – **and thirdly ‘missed too much to make up for’ (5%)**. Only in Baghdad governorate did households report safety/security concerns as a reason (9%): 50% in Uwayrij camp and 20% in Al Nabi Younis camp. In Al Khalidiya Central camp, 68% of households reported that they were not allowed to leave the camp as a reason for children not attending school.

⁴⁸ This question was only answered by a sub-set of the population; households with school-aged children.

⁴⁹ This question was only answered by a sub-set of the population; households with school-aged children.

Table 10. Reasons for children's non-attendance in school, by governorate⁵⁰

	No school available	Child is disinterested	School distance	Cost	Chores	Working	New arrival	Customs	Missed too much
National	4%	40%	3%	11%	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%
Anbar	1%	7%	2%	16%	0%	0%	1%	0%	8%
Baghdad	4%	5%	9%	12%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%
Dahuk	2%	19%	0%	8%	2%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Diyala	2%	37%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Erbil	0%	33%	0%	6%	0%	5%	11%	2%	3%
Kerbala	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	9%	8%	0%	13%	2%	2%	0%	2%	10%
Ninewa	4%	46%	4%	11%	5%	3%	1%	2%	5%
Salah al-Din	2%	52%	0%	18%	3%	2%	1%	0%	2%
Sulaymaniyah	6%	29%	0%	5%	8%	6%	1%	0%	0%

⁵⁰ Households could select multiple options. Options with a lower than a national average of 2% have not been included in this table: 'not allowed to leave the camp', 'health reasons', 'safety and security reasons', 'child is disabled', 'absence of gender-appropriate teaching staff', 'no transport', 'space constraints', 'bad condition', and 'quality'. Therefore, some of the totals do not add up to 100% or more.

CONCLUSION

While displaced households in Iraq have begun returning to their areas of origin at a higher rate, IDP households in formal camp settings still constitute 29% of the total IDP population (709,237 individuals).⁵¹ In light of the new CCCM camp closure and consolidation strategy, this comparative report sought to provide an updated comparison between 2017 and early 2018 of camp conditions, infrastructure, household needs, and gaps in all accessible IDP camps across Iraq. This comparative report aimed to highlight priority needs in order to inform consolidation and closure of camps.

Most importantly, this round of assessment found that in-camp IDP households relied heavily on humanitarian assistance as their primary livelihoods source. This is in contrast to an overall decrease in the number of households reporting to not have a livelihood source at all, suggesting households are increasingly reliant on limited and unsustainable livelihoods to meet households needs. Furthermore, while almost half of all households relied on assistance from UN agencies or international organisations as one of their main food sources, food was reported as a top priority need by 76% of households. Moreover, households resorted to food related coping mechanisms, such as eating less expensive food, borrowing food or money to buy food (potentially increasing debt), and limiting food portions.

This lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities is also demonstrated by IDP households citing additional information on employment opportunities as a top-three information need, and 77% of households resorting to livelihood coping strategies, such as selling assistance, taking on debt, and spending savings. This high reliance on assistance for livelihoods, and the often protracted displacement of IDPs can be associated with a shift from selling assistance and spending savings towards the increased use of debt to meet their needs. Debt accumulation combined with reliance on assistance is unsustainable and damaging for IDPs' long-term resilience. In particular, it leaves IDPs' vulnerable to future shocks and with diminished ability to re-establish themselves when returning to their place of origin.

Despite having few livelihood opportunities and the availability of health facilities within walking distance, IDP households sought healthcare services that are more costly and farther away, highlighting potential gaps in the types or quality of services offered in local facilities.

Finally, this comparative assessment emphasises a focus on highly vulnerable displaced families. There is an increase in both the majority of minors among the population (56%), and the proportion of female-headed households. In forming humanitarian priorities therefore, the differing needs between male and female-headed households should be taken into account as they face different situations, and thus challenges. Female-headed households were more likely to be single headed households (higher divorce and widow rate) and slightly older. Female-headed households also tended to rely on less stable livelihood sources, leaving them more vulnerable and reliant on coping strategies to meet their basic needs.

To inform this planning against the rapidly changing context of new displacements and returns, it is crucial to continue to regularly monitor IDP camps on developments, needs, and gaps. As camp consolidations and closures continue, it is evident that vulnerable households remain. When planning these continued closures and consolidations, it is important that this is taken into account so as not to aggravate the already precarious situation of many of the remaining households.

⁵¹ [CCCM Settlement status report](#), 13 December 2017 to 31 January 2018.

ANNEXES

Annex: Household Questionnaire

CAMP PROFILING ROUND IX AND INTENTIONS SURVEY PHASE II - IRAQ DECEMBER 2017															
GPS location	N		E		Governorate			District							
Respondent gender				Male		Female		Date		[DD/MM/YY]					
Position of the respondent				Head of household			Spouse of HoH		Parent of HoH						
				Offspring of HoH (only if 18 and above)			Extended family of HoH		Non-extended family member living with HoH						
1 GENERAL (HH profile, needs, intentions)															
When were you first displaced?				[DD/MM/YY]		When did you arrive to this camp?		[DD/MM/YY]							
Where in Iraq were you living before your displacement (area of origin)?			Governorate		District		City/village								
Type of shelter						Tent		Caravan		RHU (Residential Housing Unit)					
						Communal shelter		Semi-permanent structure		Single family residential unit					
						Open air		Other							
If selected 'tent'		What type of tent is the household living in?				MODM		UNHCR		Shelter Box					
						IOM		Rubhall/mass tent		Makeshift/improvised					
						Other									
How many of these shelters does your household occupy?															
DIRECT OBSERVATION Does the tent have a cement base?								Yes		No					
Direct Observation Is there an insulated or secondary cover covering the main body of the tent?								Yes		No					
Has this shelter experienced flooding in the past year?								Yes		No					
How many members in each age group are in your household?		0-2 y		3-5 y		6-11 y		12-14 y		15-17 y		18-59 y		60 y and over	
		Male													
		Female													
Please confirm the total number of individuals in your household:										Male					
										Female					
What is the sex of the head of household?								Male		Female					
What is the age of the head of household?															
2 INTENTIONS SURVEY (AOO)															
Is this current location is first Area of Displacement?								Yes		No					
No		If no, then why did you relocate? (multiple choice)				Security situation		Situation regarding house, land property							
						Water, health, electricity and infrastructure		Livelihood sources							
						Education		Other (enter text)							
						Do not know		Refuse to answer							
Do you think it is safe in your AOO?								Yes		No					
No		If no, why is that?				Land contaminated		Due to sporadic clashes							
						Baddly rehabilitated infrastructure		Restrictions on the households							
						Other:									
Do you currently receive information about the situation/condition of your area of origin?								Yes		No					
								Don't know		Refuse to answer					
Yes		If yes, where do you receive information from?				Personally visited area of origin to see the condition of area/personal property									
						From others who have visited or are now living in the area of origin									
						From others who have not visited the area of origin (ie. Word of mouth)									
						Media			Government/ authorities						
						Security forces			Humanitarian workers						
						Camp management			Refuse to answer						
Other:															
What type of information would you like to have more of regarding your AOO?				Security situation		Situation regarding personal house, land and property		Water, health, electricity facilities and infrastructures							
				Livelihood sources		Education		Other							
				Do not know		Refuse to answer									

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Have people returned to your area of origin?		Yes		No		Do not know	
		Refuse to answer					
Yes	Is any assistance provided to IDPs who have returned to your AOO?	Yes		No		Do not know	
		Refuse to answer					
Yes	If yes, what type of assistance is being provided to returnees in your AOO?	Cash assistance	Food assistance	NFI distributions	Water aid	Infrastructure repairs	Other, please specify
Yes	If yes, who is providing the assistance?	NGO	UN	Local authorities	Security actor	Local community	Other, please specify
Conditions in the area of origin + documentation							
What type of shelter did you live in in your AOO?		Owned house	Rented house	Rented apartment	Owned apartment	Shared housing/apartment	
What condition is your shelter in your AOO?		Completely destroyed	Heavily damaged	Partially damaged	Undamaged	Available to return	
		Occupied by a non-owner	Contaminated by IEDs/UXOs	Do not know	Refuse to answer		
Does your household currently have all the documentation necessary? (for in-camp services and return)					Yes	No	
No	If no, which documents are missing? (select multiple)	Documents to prove ownership or rental of a property		Citizenship certificate	Food ration card	Information card	
		Birth certificate	Marriage certificate	Divorce certificate	Death certificate	Guardianship certificate	
		Trusteeship certificate	Inheritance deed	School certificate	Driver's license	Not missing any of these	
		ID Card	Passport	PDS card	MODM Letter	Security clearance document	
No	If no, what is the gender and age of the member missing the document?	(Enter age)		Females	Male	Refuse to answer	
What are, in your opinion the livelihood/income earning opportunities available for you in your area of origin now?		None that I can make or know how to make a livelihood/generate an income from		Agriculture (farming)	Livestock	Construction	
		Government	Healthcare	Transportation (taxi, etc.)	Service (hotel, restaurant)	Private Business (enter text)	
		Casual Labour	Do not know/refuse to answer	Other (business)			
Returning, Integrating, relocating intentions							
Are you currently planning on returning to your area of origin?					Yes	No	
					Do not know	Refuse to answer	
Yes	If yes, what are the reasons why you would like to return to your AOO? (max 3)	Security situation in area of origin is stable		Other family/community members have returned		Livelihood opportunities available	
		Basic services (water, electricity, health, education, etc.) available in AOO		Emotional obligation to return			
		Necessary to secure personal housing, land and property		Limited livelihood opportunities in the area of displacement			
		Difficult conditions/ limited services in the area of displacement		It is unsafe in the area of displacement		Do not feel accepted in the area of displacement	
		Other (specify)					
If selected 'difficult conditions'	If selected "difficult conditions / limited services in the current area of displacement", which are the main constraints/gaps you currently face in camps? (max 3)	Health facilities	Lack of water	Lack of NFIs	Lack of toilets/latrines	Lack of electricity	
		Lack of food	Lack of healthcare facilities and medicines	Difficulties establishing livelihood/ income	Overcrowded	Do not feel safe	
		Don't feel welcomed by community	Harassment in current location	Other			
Yes	If yes, when do you think you will return?	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	1-2 months	3-6 months	Later	
		Do not know	No answer				
Yes	If yes, will you be going to your original home in area of origin or will you live somewhere else?	Original home		Integrate with another family in nearby house	Move into an abandoned house/apartment in same neighbourhood		
		Move into a public/communal building in same neighbourhood		Move into a public/communal building in a nearby neighbourhood (which one?)			
		Move to a nearby village to area of origin (which one?)		Move to a nearby camp to area of origin (which one?)			
Have you returned to your home in your area of origin and been unsuccessful?					Yes	No	
					Refuse to answer		
If it were possible, what are the main needs you or your households require in order to return safely and dignified to your area of origin? (max 3)		Access to information on the current situation in the AOO		Increased safety and security in the area of return		Basic services (water, electricity, sanitation, waste removal) in AOO	
		Transportation services to AOO	Psychological services	Education services	Legal assistance needed regarding Housing, Land and Property (HLP)		



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	Functioning justice mechanisms	Personal Identification Documents	Rehabilitation/reconstruction of homes	Furniture/Non-Food items	Food items
	Livelihood/income generating opportunities / Professional development and training		Do not know	Refuse to answer	Other (enter)
Protection concerns					
What makes a person vulnerable? (select multiple)	Unable to work	Separation from family	Lost head of household	Insecurity	Forced restrictions of movement
	Forced displacement	Other (enter)			
Do you have any specific concerns about women and/or girls returning to the area of origin?				Yes	No
				Refuse to answer	
Yes	If yes, what concerns do you have for women/girls returning?		No healthcare services available for women and girls (female doctors, obstetricians, gynaecologists)		
			Security situation unsafe for women and girls	No livelihood opportunities for women and girls	
			No education opportunities for women and girls	Other (enter)	
Do you have any specific concerns about the elderly or people with disabilities returning to the area of origin?				Yes	No
				Refuse to answer	
Yes	If yes, what concerns do you have for women/girls returning?		No healthcare services available for elderly or people with disabilities		
			Security situation unsafe	No livelihood opportunities	
			No education opportunities	Other (enter)	
3 CCCM					
Which of the following camp committees are present in this site?	Camp management committee		Women committee	Youth committee	
	Distribution committee		Maintenance committee	WASH committee	
	Other committee		No committee		
Have the committees been elected by the camp population?	Yes		No	Do not know	
Do you feel this IDP committee is representative of the camp population?	Yes		No	Do not know	
In the past 3 months, have you attempted to make a complaint about your conditions, assistance or other issues?			Yes	No	
Are you registered with the MoDM / DDM?				Yes	No
Are you registered with the MoDM / DDM?				Yes	No
No	If not, for which of the following reasons did you not lodge a complaint?		I have no complaints	I was scared to make a complaint	Prefer not to say
			I didn't know where to lodge a complaint	Other	
Do you feel hesitant to ask any questions and raise concerns with camp administration/aid workers?	Yes		No	Prefer not to say	
Do you know who you can contact in Camp Management/administration team if you have an issue or concern?	Yes		No	Prefer not to say	
How do you learn about distributions in the camp? (max 3)	Camp Manager		NGO	Television	
	Print materials (banners/posters/pamphlets)		Facebook	Word of mouth	
	Internet (news websites)		Local authorities	Community leaders	
	Community leaders		Radio	Newspapers	
	Mobile phone (apps)		Other (enter)		
What are the top 3 priority information needs? (max 3)	How to access assistance		Sponsorship programs	Information about returning to AoO	
	How to replace missing documents		How to contact family members	How to enrol children in school	
	How to make complaints		How to find job opportunities	How to access health facilities	
	Security restrictions in the camp		How to get documents for new-borns, marriages certificates, etc.		
	None		Other (enter)		
4 PROTECTION					
Is leaving the camp temporarily allowed for a medical emergency?				Yes	No
Is leaving the camp temporarily allowed? (for example for going to the market, livelihood)				Yes	No
Do you face any barriers accessing services, assistance or legal assistance in the camp?				Yes	No
Yes	If yes, what are the barriers? (select multiple)		Missing documents	Gender discrimination	No male head of HH
			No information on available services/assistance	Distance	Other (enter)
Have you received sufficient information about: registration/documentation procedures?				Yes	No
Have you received sufficient information about: available assistance?				Yes	No
Have you received sufficient information about: legal rights?				Yes	No

Comparative Multi-Cluster Assessment of Internally Displaced Persons Living in Camps – April 2018

How many household members with you in the shelter fall into the different categories?		Chronic illness/disease	Disabilities: intellectual (Down Syndrome, Autism, Fragile X Syndrome, etc.), mental health problems (anxiety, depression, PTSD, Bipolar Disorder, Equizophrenia) or physical and sensorial (hearing, visual, physical, speech).		
		Separated child	Pregnant/lactating women		Widow
		Elderly at risk			
5 HEALTH					
Are there accessible health services within 2 Km distance to the location?			Yes	No	
How many of the children under 5 have been vaccinated against polio? (if have children under 5 in the HH)					
How many of the children under 5 have had diarrhoea in the last two weeks? (if children under 5 present in the HH)					
Do pregnant or lactating women visit obstetric or antenatal care? (if PLW present in the HH)			Yes	No	
Has a member of your household required health care treatment in the past 30 days?			Yes and they sought professional medical treatment		
			Yes, but we did not seek professional medical treatment		
			No one has required health care treatment in the last 30 days		
Yes	If selected "yes seeked healthcare", where did you receive this treatment?		Public hospital/clinic NGO clinic	Private hospital/clinic Other (enter)	
Yes	If yes, did your HH member(s) experience problems when accessing the required health care?				
Yes	Please specify the type of difficulty faced	Cost of healthcare was too high		No transport available	
		Did not get access to qualified health staff at hospital		No treatment available for my disease at the public health clinic	
		Did not get access to qualified health staff at public health clinic		No treatment available for the problem at the hospital	
		Insufficient funds to purchase medicine		Problems with civil documents	
		Language barrier		Public health clinic did not provide referral	
		Medical staff refused treatment without any explanation		Public health clinic not open	
		No medicine available at hospital		The treatment center was too far away	
		No medicine available at pharmacy		Other:	
		No medicine available at public health clinic			
6 FOOD SECURITY					
What was the main source of the food in the past month? (do not read out list) select main 2 sources		Bought with cash		Bought on credit	
		Gifts from family / friends		Food assistance from government	
		Food assistance from local charity / community		From host community	
If selected a type of assistance		Which type of food assistance has your HH received?		In-kind (food products)	
If selected a type of assistance		How regularly do you receive food assistance		Cash	
				Voucher	
		At least once a week		At least once a month	
		At least once every three month		At least twice a month	
Did your household have access to PDS (Public Distribution Assistance System) in the past 3 months?			Yes	No	
Yes	How regularly do you receive PDS assistance?		At least once a week		At least twice a month
		At least once every three month			
Yes	When was the last time you received food through the PDS?		This month	Last month	Two months ago
Yes	The last time, did you receive the full ration or half ration?		Full ration		Half ration
Do your HH face any barriers in accessing to PDS?			Yes	No	
Yes	If yes, what are these barriers? (max 3)		Missing documents		Gender discrimination
			No information on available assistance		Distance
			No male head of household		Other (enter)
Do you have access to markets inside the camp or within walking distance?			Yes	No	
Over the last 7 days, how many days did you consume the following foods?					
		CEREALS OR TUBERS (bread, pasta, wheat flour, rice, bulgur; potato, sweet potato)		MILK & DAIRY PRODUCTS (milk, cheese, etc)	
		PULSES, NUTS & SEEDS (beans, chickpeas, lentils, etc)		EGGS	
		VEGETABLES (tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage)		OIL & FATS	
		FRUITS (apples, oranges, bananas, etc)		SWEETS (Sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, etc)	
		MEAT OR FISH (red meat and chicken - including the internal organs; fish, seafood)		SPICES & CONDIMENTS	



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During the last 7 days, on how many days did your household do any of the following in order to cope with lack of food. 0 = None				Yes	No	
If yes, what coping strategies used	Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s)		Limit portion size at mealtime (different from above: ie less food per meal)			
	Restrict consumption by women in order for men and small children to eat		Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (ie cheaper lower quality food)			
	Restrict consumption by men in order for women and small children to eat		Reduce number of meals eaten in a day			
	Send household members younger than 18 to work		Exchange food in order to have more diversity			
	Adults eat less so children can eat					
Other strategy:						
Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by your family? (meals comparable to breakfast lunch, dinner)?						
Is there a market within walking distance from your household?				Yes	No	
In the last 30 days, did you faced any problem to access market for selling agricultural/livestock products/purchasing food?				Yes	No	
Since your displacement, have you been able to access your government Public Distribution System rations?				Yes	No	
Yes	When was the last time you received food through the PDS?		This month	Last month	Two months ago	
Yes	The last time, did you receive the full ration or half ration?				Full ration	
Yes					Half ration	
7 NFI						
Do you have blankets?		Do you have mattresses?		Do you have jerry cans?		
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you have a cooking stove?		Do you have a regular access to cooking fuel?		Do you have a kitchen set?		
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you have fuel storage?		Do you have enough winter clothes for your family?		Do you have a fan?		
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Do you have access to electricity?				Yes	No	
Yes	For how many hours per day is the electricity available?				(enter number 1 to 24)	
Which of the following winter items is a priority need (pick three):				Kerosene heater		
				Jerry can for kerosene storage		
				Kerosene		
				Winter clothes		
8 LIVELIHOODS						
What were your household's primary livelihood sources over the last 30 days? (up to 3) (do not read out from list)	Commercial agriculture (large scale production)		Smallholder agriculture/livestock		Transportation (taxi driver/truck driver)	
	Subsistence agriculture/livestock		Unskilled agricultural labour		Casual unskilled labour	
	Self-employed (commercial business owner)		Public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration)		Public security official (military, police)	
	Low skilled service industry (no formal education required)		Skilled service industry (apprenticeship required)		Highly skilled service industry (degree required)	
	Gifts/in-kind assistance from friends and relatives		Pension from the government		Government aid	
	Humanitarian aid		Social support (disability allowance)		Other (enter)	
Have any members of your household earned an income in the last month?						
No	If not, why is that?				Yes	
				No job opportunities inside/outside the camp	Missing documents to work	
				No male head of household	Movement restriction	
				Gender discrimination		
				Distance		
				Other (enter)		
In total, how much Iraqi Dinars did you spend on basic needs over the last 30 days in IQD?				Shelter maintenance		IQD
				Food		IQD
				Electricity		IQD
				Medical Care		IQD
				Education		IQD
				Water		IQD
				Debt repayment		IQD
What was the total expenditure over the last 30 days across all basic needs?				IQD		
What was your household's total income in Iraqi Dinars over the last 30 days? (not including remittances, humanitarian aid and debt)				IQD		
What was your household's total income in Iraqi Dinars over the last 30 days? (including remittances, humanitarian aid and debt)				IQD		
Did the household engage in any of the following other activities to support themselves?		Spent Savings		Charitable Donations		
				Reduce spending on non-food expenditures, such as health or education		



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		Access to a previous income source	Debt: Borrowed money		Sold some assistance items received			
		Support from Friends/ Relatives	Governmental aid		Other (please specify)			
		Selling Assets	Humanitarian aid		Did not engage in any other activity to support the household			
Debt	In IQD, how much debt has the household accrued since their displacement?					IQD		
Debt	Who do you borrow money from?	Family	Friends	Neighbours from my place of origin	Other displaced families	Local shopkeeper		
		Local money lender	Other (enter)					
9 WASH								
What is your primary source of drinking water?		Purchased from shop	Water Trucking	Dug well	Other:			
		Network (private)	Network (communal)	River or spring				
Do you feel there are any issues with the water quality (looks dirty, is salty, tastes bad, smells bad)?				Yes	No			
What is your household's primary source of water for washing and cleaning?		Purchased from shop	Water Trucking	Dug well	Other:			
		Network (private)	Network (communal)	River or spring				
How do you store your water?		Tank	Jerry can	Bucket	Bowl			
		Jug	Other (enter)					
In the past 30 days has the source of drinking water ever suffered from a shortage of 24h or more?				Yes	No			
What is the main method of waste disposal for your household?		Collected by municipality	Communal garbage bin	Rubbish pit	Burning	Throw in street/open place		
		Other:						
How frequently is waste collected from the site?		Every day	Every week	Every month	More than monthly	Never		
What types of functional latrines do you have access to?				Public latrines	Communal latrines			
				Private latrines	None			
Are communal or public latrines separate for men and women?				Yes	No			
Are communal or public latrines lockable from the inside?				Yes	No			
Do communal or private latrines have functioning lighting?				Yes	No			
Do elderly and disabled persons have access to adapted latrines? (if have elderly/disabled in the HH)				Yes	No			
What types of functional showers/ bathing places do you have access to?				Public showers	Communal showers			
				Private showers	No showers			
Are communal or public showers/ bathing places separate for men and women?				Yes	No			
Are communal or public showers/ bathing places doors lockable from the inside?				Yes	No			
Do communal or public showers/ bathing places have functioning lighting?				Yes	No			
10 EDUCATION								
What type of education are your children receiving?					Formal	Non-formal	None	
	Ages 3-5 Male	Ages 3-5 Female	Ages 6-11 Male	Ages 6-11 Female	Ages 12-14 Male	Ages 12-14 Female	Ages 15-17 Male	Ages 15-17 Female
How many children (3-17) in your household are currently attending formal education?								
How many children (6-17) in your household are currently attending an non-formal learning environment at least 3 days per week?								
None	If any of your children do not attend school, what are the reasons?	Cannot afford to pay for tuition/cost (textbook, etc)	No space in school/ school did not answer/unable to register	Schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture)	Schools lack a suitable curriculum, certification, or trained teachers	Children need to stay at home and assist the family with household chores	Recently or continuous movement to other location/s	
		Children need to work	Early marriage	Newly arrived	Customs/tradition	Security situation/Insecurity	Disability	
		Traumatized	Unnecessary	Children must beg	Missed too much to make up	School is too far	No transport available	
		Still too young to enrol	Other:					
Costs	If any of your children do not attend school, what are the reasons?		Books	Bag	School uniform	Other:		
			Writing materials	Tuition	Transportation			
11 PRIORITY NEEDS								
What are your top 3 priority needs?			Civil Documents	Education for children	Employment			
			Food	Learn local language	Medical Care			



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	Shelter support	Water	Registration
	Sanitation	Vocational training	Footwear
	Clothing	Psychosocial Support	Summarisation kits
	Other:		