

**CARE Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP)
Base-line Survey Report
Global Affairs Canada 2017-2019 Project**

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene project
(WASH)**

**January 2017
Duhok Province**



Project Summary

Project name:	WASH support to IDPs & host communities in Duhok & Ninawa 2017-19	
Estimated number of beneficiaries	Total number of beneficiaries: 142,224 (69,559 men, 72,665 women) Number of beneficiaries to be reached with funds requested from GAC: 142,224	
Sector details	Sector:	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries*:
	WASH	142,224 people (90,434 host communities, 51,790 IDPs)

Project summary: CARE’s proposed three-year WASH program will provide critical water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to IDPs and host communities in Duhok and Ninawa governorates; improve overall WASH services for women, men, boys and girls; and reduce tensions between the host community and IDPs.

In collaboration with local authorities and communities, CARE and its partners will undertake WASH activities including repair and maintenance of latrines and water supply systems, water quality testing, improved waste management and establishment or support to existing WASH Committees and authorities to operate, repair and manage WASH facilities. The proposed activities will complement CARE’s existing GAC-funded WASH programs, and expand our reach within Duhok and into Ninawa. CARE’s programming choices also reflect the increased burden of host communities in the Iraqi crisis.

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Objective of the survey:	5
3. Methodology:	6
3.1 Data management and analysis	7
3.2 Ethical considerations.....	7
3.3 Training provided:.....	7
4. Key findings and results.....	8
4.1 Household demographics	8
4.2 Water Supply	9
4.3 Sanitation and waste management	10
4.4 Hygiene behaviours:	11
4.5 Health issues and awareness campaigns:	11
4.6 Gender:.....	12
5. Recommendations to improve WASH activities.....	12
6. Key GAC 2017-19 Indicators tracked by the KAP survey	13
Outcomes and Outputs.....	13
6.1 Water Supply	13
6.2 Sanitation	14
6.3 Hygiene	15
6.4 Gender analysis.....	16
Annex 1: IDP camp profiles	17
Annex 1.1: Bersive1 IDP camp profile:.....	17
Annex 1.2: Chamshko IDP camp profile:.....	18
Annex 1.3: Darkar IDP camp profile:.....	19
Annex 1.4: Shekhan IDP camp profile:.....	20
Annex 1.5: Essyan IDP camp profile:.....	21
Annex 1.6: Mamrashan IDP camp profile:	22
Annex 2: Host community profiles.....	23
Annex 2.1: Kalakchi collective (Host and IDP) profile:	23
Annex 2.2: Mahat collective (Host and IDP) profile:	24
Annex 2.3: Ba'adre collective (Host and IDP) profile:	25
Annex 2.4: Ayas Neighbour (Host and IDP) profile:	25
Annex 2.5: Ardawan Neighbour (Host and IDP) profile:	26
Annex 3: Recommendations to improve current and future KAP surveys.....	27

List of Tables

Table 1: IDP Camp KAP Locations	5
Table 2: Host Community KAP Locations	5
Table 3: Locations and sampling where the survey was conducted	6
Table 4: Total target “IDP camps” populations	8
Table 5: Total target “host communities” populations	8
Table 6: Baseline KAP Result – IDP camp’s access to water	13
Table 7: Baseline KAP Result – Host community’s access to water	13
Table 8: Baseline KAP Result – IDP camp’s access to sanitation part 1	14
Table 9: Baseline KAP Result – Host community’s access to sanitation part 1	14
Table 10: Baseline KAP Result – Access to sanitation part 2	14
Table 11: Baseline KAP Result – Hygiene behaviours part 1	15
Table 12: Baseline KAP Result – Hygiene behaviours part 2	15
Table 13: Baseline KAP Result – Hygiene behaviours and Access to water and sanitation	16
Table 14: Berisve1 IDP camp profile	17
Table 15: Chamshko IDP camp profile	18
Table 16: Darkar camp profile	19
Table 17: Shekhan camp profile	20
Table 18: Essyan camp profile	21
Table 19: Mamrashan camp profile	22
Table 20: Kalakchi collective (Host and IDP) profile	23
Table 21: Mahat collective (Host and IDP) profile	24
Table 22: family member average, Ba’adre host and IDP residents	25
Table 23: Family member average, Ayas Neighbour host and IDP residents	25
Table 24: Family member average, Ardawan Neighbour host and IDP residents	26

LIST OF ACRONYMS

KAP	Knowledge, attitude, and practice
BRHA	Board of Relief and Humanitarian Assistance
CCCM	Camp Coordination Camp Management
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards
DIB	Disputed Internal Boundaries (Disputed territories)
DoE	Directorate of Environment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
HH	Household
GAC	Government au Canada
GAP	Gender Action Plan
Gol	Government of Iraq
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
HP	Hygiene Promoters/Promotion

1. Introduction

Between 17th and 23th of January 2017 CARE International in Iraq carried out a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Baseline Survey to assess the current Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) situation in 11 locations. This has been undertaken as part of the GAC funded “WASH support to vulnerable IDPs and host communities in Duhok and Ninewah 2017-19” project in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq”. Additional mid-term and end line KAPs will be undertaken as part of the project for comparison.

The data collected from this survey will be used to:

- To obtain greater information of the populations knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors concerning water, sanitation, and hygiene practices. These can be used as a baseline to measure progress against GAC project indicators. These relate to access to the population experiencing an improvement in their access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene supplies and information.
- To help determine the areas of greatest need for WASH assistance in the target areas and the nature of these needs.

The KAP was carried out in the following locations shown in the below tables:

Table 1: IDP Camp KAP Locations	
Zakho district	Sheikhan district
Chamshko Camp	Essyan Camp
Bersive 1 Camp	Mamrashan Camp
Darkar Camp	Shekhan Camp

Table 2: Host Community KAP Locations	
Zakho district	Sheikhan district
Ayas Neighbour	Mahat Collective
Ardawan Neighbour	Kalakchi Collective
	Ba'adre Collective

2. Objective of the survey:

- CARE International with partners “Harikar and REACH” NGOs provide benchmark values for indicators of 3 years GAC WASH project and conduct the baseline survey to ascertain the knowledge, attitude and practices of the target population on water supply, sanitation, hygiene and waste management before it implements its program activities. And will be used as a tool to highlight the root causes of malnutrition in the IDP camps and some selected host communities that CARE with partner’s work and will provide a baseline for evaluation of program effectiveness. To achieve the survey objectives, this report addresses key questions regarding the benchmark values for indicators of WASH projects, with collected data providing baseline, mid-line and end-line values depending on the specific project. Due to the high volume of data collected, this report focuses on identifying the risks associated with practices pertaining to water, sanitation and waste, hygiene knowledge at the camp and selected host communities level for the locations sampled in the governorate of Duhok.
- This survey also aims to build the capacity of both partner’s WASH and MEAL team through the application of KoBo Toolbox and the use of tablets to support data collection through technology.

3. Methodology:

- KAP questionnaire was used to collect the data. CARE MEAL officer with both partner's MEAL team and external enumerators were used for the data collection. The base-line survey was conducted in the month of January 2017. The survey population for the KAP survey consists of the affected population, children, women and men, residing in the below locations that are currently operational or has ambitions to begin operations as part of our WASH programming. The target population considered for this survey was 30,068 households, with a sample size of 3,068 households. The survey took a period of 1 week.
- **Sample Size Strategy.** A simple random sampling method was used, Sample size for the household survey was calculated using a 10% margin of error and a confidence level of 95% of total population per each location.

Table 3: Locations and sampling where the survey was conducted

Partners	Districts	Community	Location	Household	Sample size
Harikar	Zakho	IDPs	Chamshko camp	5,718	525
			Bersive1 Camp	2,000	225
			Darkar Camp	750	100
	Host community	Ayas neighbour	950	135	
		Ardawan neighbour	2,200	220	
	Shekhan	IDPs	Shekhan Camp	970	130
Host community		Ba'adre collective	5,570	525	
REACH	Shekhan	IDPs	Mamrashan Camp	1,930	250
			Essyan camp	2,550	275
		Host community	Kalakchi collective	5,500	455
			Mahat collective	1,930	200
				30,068	3,068

- Questions corresponding to the objective were developed, and enumerators were trained to address questions to beneficiaries regarding effectiveness of the base-line survey and to report on any issues/difficulties during the survey conduction. Tools for collecting information included questionnaires for individuals and Key informant interviews and. The questionnaires were designed by CARE-KRI Monitoring and Evaluation Officer with WASH team. Those tools assisted the monitoring team to focus on gathering key data during their field work. The survey team randomly selected the beneficiaries for interviews, but ensured all sectors in the camps were covered. For collecting data purposes, after each working day, a briefing session was conducted for team members to share their experiences during the conduction of survey. The key issues identified were....
- 1- Host communities either went out to their work or they were sleeping till 1 pm, enumerators faced challenges to find a suitable person to interview them. So the plan had been changed, sometimes enumerators started working from 11am to 4 pm.
 - 2- The quality of our tablets were not that much good, sometimes the team faced challenges as the tablet suddenly turned off. So the team tried to use some smart phones and some spare tablets.

3.1 Data management and analysis

All quantitative data was analysed using Kobo toolbox itself and Microsoft Excel. Based on the raw data, available for download from KoBo Toolbox, a master database was developed and data cleaning was carried out. A quantitative data framework was set up in Excel for all validated data. A series of frequencies, count and other statistical methods were employed in the analysis of the data.



All collected and analysed data are attached in below file

3.2 Ethical considerations

- Candidates, selected through interviews by M&E Officer and WASH team, were trained about the way of using the KOBO Toolbox survey methodology for collecting respondent's answers.
- Before interviewing participants in the monitoring exercise, the interviewer explained in detail the objectives and expectations. All the interviews were conducted with (oral) informed consent from the participants.
- Interviewees were advised that they could stop the interview at any time or skip a question if they were not comfortable answering it.
- All the interviews were conducted with informed consent from the participants, without the presence of any local authorities.
- All the interviewers followed the rules of keeping study information confidential. Interviewee lists were kept safe and confidential. Respondents' names and address were not required in the survey.

3.3 Training provided:

Two days training on 15th and 16th January 2017, for the 49 enumerators, 9 Harikar field officers and 7 REACH field staff was provided by CARE M&E Officer. The participants learned how to use the tablets and online, structured questionnaires developed on KoBo Toolbox and also carried out role plays and general communication skills.

Some pictures taken during the KAP training



4. Key findings and results

Following is a summary of the key findings and results from the KAP survey report

4.1 Household demographics

- In all site locations sampled, household members are composed mainly children, the average 51%, including, nearly 43% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 23% of adult females and 22% adult males, 18 years old and older, with 2% of female and 2 % of male over 60 year.
- Females accounted for 62% of respondents, while males accounted for 48% of respondents.
- Average household size of all locations was 7 members, with 3 female and 4 male.
- 45% of interviewed people were uneducated, 25% were primary education, 21% were secondary education and only 9% were university education.
- (Essyan, Chamshko and Bersive1 IDP camps) 91% of participants reported it has been over 2 years living in this camp, Shekhan and Mamrashan between 1 – 2 years, 74% of responses from Darkar IDP camp reported it has been up to 1 year living in the camp.

Table 4: Total target “IDP camps” populations

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	3	7	0.86%	6.8%	17%	1%	6.83%	16.8%	23.5%	2%	23.21%	2%

Table 5: Total target “host communities” populations

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	3	7	1%	7%	11%	1%	8.5%	11.5%	25%	2%	30%	2.5%

4.2 Water Supply

- In all IDP camps the main source of water is “borehole” and IDP residents are collecting from “directly from the tank in front of their tents/cabins” except Bersive1 camp which is “Piped water into tap stand public tap”. And all host community locations have found that the main water source is also “boreholes” and people are collecting from “Piped water into dwelling”.
- In most site locations over 90% of those surveyed reported they used more than 60 liters of water per day for drinking and all other purposes with is much higher than national cluster. Locations where people used less were Essyan Camp (89%), Mamrashan Camp (80%), Shekhan Camp (71%) and Ba’adre Collective (67%).
- The perception of the water quality by the population in each site location differed substantially, from Chamshko Camp where 96% of those surveyed said the quality was “good” to just 3% of those in Shekhan camp (where the primary complaint was that the water had a chlorine taste).
- Water collection responsibility from the public tap stand to tents was found to be held mainly by males overall for the Bersive1 camp by 74% of the households, and females cited 26%.
- 98% of households in Bersive1 camp reported water collection points as “safely and easily accessible to girls and women” in overall for all sector’s sampled.
- In bersive1 camp Households did report male Adolescent and Child, under 18 years old, being responsible for water collection, with 44% reported difficulties while collecting the water from public tap stand at night shift. 67% of them reported it takes 10 – 15 minutes to get water.
- Current availability of water to cover family needs (Hand washing, cleaning, laundry, bathing etc.) is reported differed, in most IDP camps and host community locations over 92% of those surveyed mentioned they currently have enough water to cover their family needs.
- In all IDP camps government is putting “0.2mg/l to .0.5mg/l” chlorine and this FRC amount make water safer from bacteriological contamination. But most common water treatment practice reported differed, in Shekhan camp 48% of the households reported they treat the water, of those 99% mentioned they “boiling it” to make it safer to drink. In other locations the households reported “no need” to treat drinking water as government is doing. 63% of households from Ardawan neighbor reported “it is expensive”
- It is found that all surveyed IDP camps “don’t pay” for water, while host communities “pay” and each house pay 10,000 IQD monthly, directorate of water is responsible for water’s host communities, while IDP camps reported differed both “camp management” and with directorate of water in the area with support of NGOs” are responsible for water.

“Water Supply Observation” by enumerators

- The water supply observation by enumerators have found that nearly 90% of the surveyed people in different camps are currently using “covered and cleaned containers”, only Darkar camp 42% of the interviewees reported they use “ not covered containers”.
- Over 78% of the interviewee from Chamshko, Shekhan, Bersive1 and Darkar camps are using narrow neck jerrycan
- In all site locations over 88% of the observation monitoring that have been done by enumerators reported the place of keeping (storing) water is “clean”.
- it has been found that over 95% of the IDP families have their own water tank except Bersive1 camp that have been reported only 36% of the IDP family have their own tank, regarding the cleaning of the tank, in most locations they “clean” their water tank, but in Mamrashan and Essyan camps only 36% of the surveyed families clean their water tanks.

4.3 Sanitation and waste management

- Access to latrines in all site locations were cited at 98% for 'latrine (individual)', only Bersive1 IDP camp 98% of surveyed people reported they use 'latrine (communal)' and in Ba'adre collective 11% of the IDP interviewees reported they use 'latrine (communal)' which means they share their latrines, but in Bersive1 camp the shared facilities have been constructed separately for women and men.
- In bersive1 camp, of those who use the communal latrines and showers, 58% reported the communal latrines between (10 to 100m) are far from their households, and 66% of the surveyed people reported "more than 4 households" use the facilities.
- At Bersive1 camp, of those who use the communal latrines and showers, mainly 53% are "not happy" with the facilities, the reason is mainly women and elderly face difficulties at night as there is no enough lights and some of them as not functional, 47% reported they are "Happy"
- of those who interviewed people and have children, nearly 85% reported the tools/diapers of young children they "Thrown in with the garbage", and over 6% reported in Bersive1 and Mamrashan IDP camps and 11% of Ardawan neighbor reported they "Thrown behind the house/tent".
- In some locations (Chamshko, Bersive1 camps) nearly 42% of those who said we are not using the latrines raised the reason is not using the latrines is "No access for disability Elderly people and No privacy for male female" and in Mahat collective 82% of IDPs living there raised the same reason.
- Of those who surveyed in most locations, about 33% reported they have "both garbage bags and bins" and at least they have "one of them" , while in (Chamshko IDP camp, Ba'adre collective and Ardawan neighbor) locations reported they "don't have both of them"
- In most site locations were reported by over 85% of the interviewees that "there are enough communal waste collectors in the camp/ collective", only at Ayas neighbor location was raised by 85% that "there are no enough communal waste collectors in the location"
- For waste disposal, over 82% of the surveyed people in the sampled locations use either private or public bin or plastic bags inside the tents. However 20% from (Ardawan, Ba'adre, Kalakchi collectives and Darkar and Shekhan camps) throws the garbage outside the tents, without using any receptacle.

"Sanitation and waste management Observation" by enumerators

- Among all locations over 93% of enumerator's observations reported that the surrounding courtyard is "clean"
- Enumerators were encouraged to observe the latrines and its conditions, in most IDP and host community locations have been found that its "clean/safe", only 59% of those who from Bersive1 IDP camp reported " it Needs some repair"
- 85% of enumerator's observation from (Chamshko and Bersive1 IDP camps) reported that "latrines are smell"

4.4 Hygiene behaviours:

- Generally, host communities' households wash their hands more frequently than IDPs camps people due to better facilities and availability of "water and soap". For instances, more than 60% of the responses from HHs in host communities were that they wash their hands whenever hands get dirty. While the percentage was a slightly higher than 20% in IDPs camps except Mamrashan Camp, the percentage was 54%, which might be due to the good conditions of water facilities compared to other camps.
- The data from base-line KAP survey shows that low percentage of the responses from HHs goes to washing hands after urination and defecation, the percentage is ranging from 2% to 20%.
- Concerning the reason behind washing hands, in most locations the highest percentage of the responses went to the question preventing disease transmission, but the percentage was relatively low about removing germs from hands, less than 10% of the responses went to this question.
- Over 90% of the HHs mentioned that they wash their hands with soap and water and whenever hands are dirty they use "wash facility".
- Of those who have been surveyed, 90% said they do use detergents while washing dishes except Shekhan camp and for Ba'adre collective town.
- Most of HHs use soap with water to clean up after defecation. In most locations, the percentage was above 80%, though few other locations that percentage was low, for example the percentages in Shekhan camp and Bersive1 camp were 31% and 54% respectively.

"Personal Hygiene Observation" by enumerators

- Concerning the hand washing facility of host communities as well as IDP camps, majority of them have the facility and its functional expect Bersive1 camp, 60% of the responses reported that "they don't have"

4.5 Health issues and awareness campaigns:

- Majority of interviewed people from all locations mainly over 60% don't have awareness campaign in their area, 64% of (Bersive1, Essyan and Darkar camps) reported there are campaigns in their areas, with 90% of them raised its "Health/sanitation" awareness campaigns and 5% raised its "Social and education" campaigns.
- Of those who reported there are awareness campaigns, over 90% reported campaigns have been implemented by "NGOs" with minority of them 10% reported by "camp managements", and the frequency of the awareness campaigns implemented are not systematic/regular in IDP camps and Host communities majority of them don't know
- Of those who reported there are awareness in their areas, IDP camps reported community hygiene promoters/volunteers visit Households, over 65% of host communities mentioned community hygiene promoters/volunteers don't visit their HHs .
- Over 90% of the people from IDP camps raised they communicate message with camp managements "through focal points/Mukhtars" and only 9% of them raised they communicate "through camp management staff"
- IDP camps and specifically (Chamshko, Bersive1 and Darkar IDP camps and Ayas, Ardawan and Mahat collectives) over 75% of people don't get hygiene messages from other sources, of those who get messages, they get from local TVs and newspapers.
- In the last three months, in all IDP and host community locations about 50% of people raised they have family members fell ill, and in Mahat host collective the percentage is 70. And the type of diseases are mainly "Cough/cold" and nearly 10% of IDP camps raised the diseases are "Diarrhea" and mainly the female and male child under 18 years got sick, and over 96% of them were taken to doctor/medical assistant in their areas.

4.6 Gender:

- At Bersive1 camp, of those who use the communal latrines and showers, mainly 53% are “not happy” with the facilities, the reason is mainly women and elderly face difficulties at night as there is no enough lights and some of them as not functional, 47% reported they are “Happy”
- At Bersive1 IDP camp 92% of women interviewed reported that women and girls of menstruating age are provided with appropriate Materials for menstrual hygiene, but mainly 53% of them raised that they “don’t have private place for changing the menstrual hygiene”
- Safely Accessible to women and girl’s communal bathing showers and latrines in Bersive1 IDP camp was reported by 88% of households as “Safely Accessible” and by 12% of households as ‘not safely accessible’ overall for the all sector’s sampled.
- Secure access to women and girl’s communal bathing showers and latrines in Bersive1 IDP camp was reported by 92% of households as “Secure for girls and women” and by only 8% of households raised as ‘ not secure for girls and women’ overall for the all sector’s sampled.

5. Recommendations to improve WASH activities

The key recommendations from this KAP survey report focus on a broader objective to be achieved by the WASH programming currently being implemented by Harikar and REACH as follows:

- Setting up Gender worker in each area of intervention in order to provide spaces for the participation of all beneficiaries that are differentiated by ages, genders, ethnics and so on in assessing, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluation because through these gender workers who are from community itself we will be more aware about gender and protection issues they face.
- Take into consideration of place, time, and distance of WASH activities in terms of protection.
- Gender lens FGDs must be done before purchasing gender sensitive kits.
- Promote gender-sensitive participatory processes that not only empower women but also raise awareness among men and create an environment where women and men can work together towards common goals;

6. Key GAC 2017-19 Indicators tracked by the KAP survey

Outcomes and Outputs

6.1 Water Supply

Outcome	Indicator	Relevant KAP Questions
100 WASH – Water: Improved access to safe water supply for vulnerable IDPs and host communities that meet the differing needs of men, women, boys and girls.	90% of the targeted women, men, boys and girls report improved access to safe water supply	Water Supply Sheet Question 5. Water Supply Sheet Question 8 Water Supply Sheet Question12 Gender Sheet Question 4

Table 6: Baseline KAP Result – IDP camp’s access to water				
	Are there any problems with your current drinking water supply?	How much water is used by people within your household per day?	How do you perceive the quality of water provided to you?	Are water collection points safely and easily accessible to women?
IDP Camps	% who say yes Target: Less than 10%	% who say at least 40 liters of water per day Target: More than 90%	% who say “good” Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: More than 95%
Chamshko camp	6%	91%	96%	Not asked
Bersive 1 Camp	27%	90%	35%	98%
Shekhan Camp	37%	71%	36%	Not asked
Darkar Camp	19%	95%	50%	Not asked
Essyan Camp	3%	89%	93%	Not asked
Mamrashan Camp	14%	80%	82%	Not asked
Average	18%	86%	65%	N/A

Table 7: Baseline KAP Result – Host community’s access to water				
	Are there any problems with your current drinking water supply?	How much water is used by people within your household per day?	How do you perceive the quality of water provided to you?	Are water collection points safely and easily accessible to women?
Host Communities	% who say yes Target: Less than 10%	% who say at least 40 liters of water per day Target: More than 90%	% who say “good” Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: More than 95%
Ba'adre Collective	33%	67%	81%	Not asked
Ayas Neighbour	45%	91%	74%	Not asked
Ardawan Neighbour	55%	90%	61%	Not asked
Mahat Collective	14%	93%	84%	Not asked
Kalakchi Collective	20%	98%	88%	Not asked
Average	33%	88%	78%	N/A

6.2 Sanitation

Outcome	Indicator	Relevant KAP Questions
<u>200 WASH</u> – Sanitation: Improved access to safe sanitation facilities for vulnerable IDPs and host communities that meet the differing needs of men, women, boys and girls.	90% of the targeted women, men, boys and girls report improved access to safe sanitation facilities	Shower Question Question Number 1.1 Sanitation Questions Question 1.4

Table 8: Baseline KAP Result – IDP camp's access to sanitation part 1				
IDP Camp	Are you happy with the shower provided on your tent/cabin?	Are you happy with the communal latrine?	Enumerator Observation: latrines appear safe and clean	Enumerator Observation: Is there faeces around the household?
	% who say yes Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: More than 90%	% who say latrine is safe and clean Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: Less than 10%
Chamshko camp	65%	N/A	87%	3%
Bersive 1 Camp	52%	90%	89%	17%
Shekhan Camp	73%	N/A	79%	12%
Darkar Camp	95%	N/A	74%	10%
Essyan Camp	95%	N/A	89%	8%
Mamrashan Camp	88%	N/A	79%	12%
Average	78%	N/A	83%	10%

Table 9: Baseline KAP Result – Host community's access to sanitation part 1				
Host Communities	Are you happy with the shower provided on your tent/cabin?	Are you happy with the communal latrine?	Enumerator Observation: latrines appear safe and clean	Enumerator Observation: Is there faeces around the household?
	% who say yes Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: More than 90%	% who say latrine is safe and clean Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: Less than 10%
Ba'adre Collective	N/A	20%	59%	21%
Ayas Neighbour	N/A	N/A	94%	14%
Ardawan Neighbour	N/A	N/A	83%	9%
Mahat Collective	N/A	13%	80%	9%
Kalakchi Collective	N/A	N/A	81%	17%
Average	N/A	N/A	79%	14%

Table 10: Baseline KAP Result – Access to sanitation part 2		
IDP Camp	Are women's latrines and showers safely accessible to women and girls?	Are women's latrines and showers secure for women and girls?
	% who say yes Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: More than 90%
Bersive 1 Camp	88%	92%

6.3 Hygiene

Outcome	Indicator	Relevant KAP Questions
300 WASH – Hygiene: Improved access to hygiene supplies and information for IDPs and host communities, which takes into account the specific needs of women and girls.	90% of the targeted women, men, boys and girls that report improved access to hygiene supplies and information	Personal Hygiene: Questions 3, 4, 5, 6 Gender Questions: Questions 5 & 6 Awareness: Question 1

Table 11: Baseline KAP Result – Hygiene behaviours part 1

IDP Camp and Host Communities	How do you usually clean / Wash your hands?	In your household, is soap (detergent) used to wash dishes?	After defecation, how do you clean yourself?	How do you clean the children after the defecation?
	% who say with soap and water Target: More than 90%	% who say always Target: More than 90%	% who say with soap and water or paper and tissue Target: More than 90%	% who say with soap and water Target: More than 90%
Chamshko camp	98%	85%	88%	69%
Bersive 1 Camp	95%	81%	56%	45%
Shekhan Camp	94%	49%	36%	27%
Darkar Camp	98%	88%	87%	69%
Essyan Camp	95%	92%	88%	82%
Mamrashan Camp	84%	73%	88%	78%
Ba'adre Collective	76%	34%	91%	22%
Ayas Neighbour	98%	84%	95%	93%
Ardawan Neighbour	90%	78%	95%	74%
Mahat Collective	89%	65%	70%	62%
Kalakchi Collective	99%	79%	98%	89%
Average	92%	73%	81%	65%

Table 12: Baseline KAP Result – Hygiene behaviours part 2

IDP Camp and Host Communities	Has there been any hygiene awareness campaign in your area during the last 3 month?	Are women and girls of menstruating age provided with appropriate materials for menstrual hygiene?	Do they have a private place to change the cloths or pads used for menstrual hygiene?
	% who say yes Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: More than 90%	% who say yes Target: More than 90%
Chamshko camp	32%	Not asked	Not asked
Bersive 1 Camp	67%	92%	47%
Shekhan Camp	14%	Not asked	Not asked
Darkar Camp	58%	Not asked	Not asked
Essyan Camp	49%	Not asked	Not asked
Mamrashan Camp	43%	Not asked	Not asked
Ba'adre Collective	7%	Not asked	Not asked
Ayas Neighbour	8%	Not asked	Not asked
Ardawan Neighbour	0%	Not asked	Not asked
Mahat Collective	9%	Not asked	Not asked
Kalakchi Collective	6%	Not asked	Not asked
Average	27%	N/A	N/A

6.4 Gender analysis

Outcome	Indicator	Relevant KAP Questions
200 WASH – 210 sanitation: Sanitation facilities in IDP camps are repaired and/or maintained	70% of targeted female beneficiaries are satisfied or extremely satisfied with the sanitation facilities	water Questions: Questions 12 Personal Hygiene: Questions 2,3,5 sanitation Questions: Questions 1
	70% of targeted male beneficiaries are satisfied or extremely satisfied with the sanitation facilities	Gender Questions: Questions 1

Table 13: Baseline KAP Result – Hygiene behaviours and Access to water and sanitation

IDP Camp and Host Communities	Access to water		Access to sanitation				Hygiene behaviours					
	How do you perceive the quality of water provided to you?		Are you happy with the shower provided on your tent/cabin?		Are you happy with the communal latrine?		How do you usually clean/ Wash your hands?		After defecation, how do you clean yourself?		Why do you think you should wash your hands?	
	% who say "good" Target: More than 90%		% who say yes Target: More than 90%		% who say yes Target: More than 90%		% who say with soap and water Target: More than 90%		% who say with soap and water or paper and tissue Target: More than 90%		% who say To keep clean Target: More than 90%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Chamshko camp	95%		91%		Not asked		85%		84%		47%	
	95%	96%	91%	91%			88%	83%	86%	83%	48%	46%
Bersive 1 Camp	36%		48%		46%		82%		52%		34%	
	37%	35%	58%	39%	47%	46%	85%	80%	62%	42%	32%	37%
Shekhan Camp	46%		72%		Not asked		87%		36%		53%	
	43%	49%	72%	73%			88%	86%	48%	24%	57%	49%
Darkar Camp	50%		94%		Not asked		78%		74%		48%	
	55%	46%	91%	98%			79%	77%	93%	56%	43%	50%
Essyan Camp	93%		95%		Not asked		81%		85%		56%	
	93%	94%	94%	96%			78%	84%	88%	82%	58%	54%
Mamrashan Camp	81%		88%		Not asked		83%		79%		67%	
	79%	84%	87%	89%			81%	87%	78%	80%	65%	69%
Ba'adre Collective	80%		Not asked		Not asked		75%		84%		59%	
	80%	81%					72%	78%	85%	84%	58%	90%
Ayas Neighbour	68%		Not asked		Not asked		83%		93%		69%	
	57%	80%					88%	97%	90%	95%	97%	72%
Ardawan Neighbour	61%		Not asked		Not asked		90%		93%		68%	
	57%	66%					88%	93%	90%	97%	63%	74%
Mahat Collective	83%		Not asked		Not asked		89%		68%		50%	
	79%	87%					90%	88%	71%	65%	58%	42%
Kalakchi Collective	88%		Not asked		Not asked		97%		88%		66%	
	86%	90%					98%	96%	88%	89%	69%	64%
Average	69%	73%	82%	81%	N/A		85%	86%	80%	72%	59%	59%

Annex 1: IDP camp profiles

Annex 1.1: Bersive1 IDP camp profile:

Household Demographic:

- Household members are composed mainly children, 51%, including, 35% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 23% of adult females and 22% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 66% of respondents, while males accounted for 34% of respondents.
- Average household size was 7 members, with 3 female and 4 male.
- 45% of interviewed people were uneducated, 27% were primary education, and only 3% were university education.
- 89% of participants reported it has been over 2 years living in this camp, while 8% reported it has been up to 1 year and up to 2 years living there.

Table 14: Berisve1 IDP camp profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	3	7	1%	7%	18%	1%	7%	17%	22%	2%	23%	2%

Food	ACF / World Vision
NFI	UNHCR / Qandil / ASB
Shelter	AFAD
Education	UNICEF
CFS	Harikar + BCF
Protection	UNHCR
Health	Harikar + ASB
Wash	Harikar + CARE
Families	1927
Individuals	10572
Male	5247
Female	5325

Orphan	15
Chronic disease	126
Disabled	153



Age	Male	Female	SUM
0 - 5 years	785	792	1577
6 - 17 years	1912	1817	3729
18 - 59 years	2363	2468	4831
Over 60 years	187	248	435
SUM	5247	5325	10572

Annex 1.2: Chamshko IDP camp profile:

Household Demographic:

- Household members are composed children, 46%, including, 31% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 25% of adult females and 25% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 67% of respondents, while males accounted for 33% of respondents.
- Average household size was 8 members, with 4 female and 4 male.
- 54% of interviewed people were uneducated, 27% were primary education, and only 3% were university education.
- 88% of participants reported it has been over 2 years living in this camp, while 12% reported it has been up to 2 years living there.

Table 15: Chamshko IDP camp profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	4	8	1%	7%	15%	1%	6%	16%	25%	2%	25%	2%

Food	ACF / World Vision
NFI	UNHCR / Qandil
Shelter	Iraqi Government
Education	UNICEF
CFS	Harikar + BCF
Protection	UNHCR
Health	MDM
Wash	Harikar + Care

Families	4798
Individuals	26377
Male	13264
Female	13113

Pregnant women	365
Chronic disease	540
Disabled	393



Age	Male	Female	SUM
Under 1 year	199	178	377
0 - 5 years	1810	1699	3509
6 - 17 years	3972	4226	8198
18 - 59 years	6495	6502	12997
Over 60 years	637	659	1296
SUM	13113	13264	26377

Annex 1.3: Darkar IDP camp profile:

Household Demographic:

- Household members are composed children, 43%, including, 34% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 23% of adult females and 23% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 55% of respondents, while males accounted for 45% of respondents.
- Average household size was 7 members, with 3 female and 4 male.
- 57% of interviewed people were uneducated, 23% were primary education, and only 0.2% were university education.
- 74% of participants reported it has been up to 6 months living in this camp, while 26% reported it has been up to 1 year living there.

Table 16: Darkar camp profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	3	7	1%	7%	18%	1%	7%	16%	23%	2%	23%	2%

Food	ACF / World vision
NFI	UNHCR / Qandil / Harikar + ASB
Shelter	N/A
Education	UNICEF
CFS	SOSB
Protection	UNHCR
Health	ELISE CARE
Wash	Harikar + CARE
Families	702
Individuals	3898
Male	1957
Female	1941
Orphan	6
Chronic disease	156
Disabled	61



Age	Male	Female	SUM
0 - 5 years	269	282	551
6 - 17 years	730	680	1410
18 - 59 years	889	882	1771
Over 60 years	69	97	166
SUM	1957	1941	3898

Annex 1.4: Shekhan IDP camp profile:

Household Demographic:

- Household members are composed children, 49%, including, 34% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 23% of adult females and 24% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 53% of respondents, while males accounted for 47% of respondents.
- Average household size was 8 members, with 4 female and 4 male.
- 55% of interviewed people were uneducated, 13% were primary education, and only 2% were university education.
- 89% of participants reported it has been over 2 years living in this camp, while 2% reported it has been up to 1 year and 8% said up to 2 years living there.

Table 17: Shekhan camp profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	4	8	1%	6%	17%	1%	7%	17%	24%	2%	23%	2%

Food	BCF
NFI	BCF
Shelter	IHP
Education	NRC
CFS	IOM
Protection	WRO / VOP
Health	IOM
Wash	Harikar + CARE

Families	982
Individuals	5297
Male	2633
Female	2664

Orphan	3
Chronic disease	177
Disabled	75



Age	Male	Female	SUM
0 - 5 years	334	358	692
6 - 17 years	936	934	1870
18 - 59 years	1255	1240	2495
Over 60 years	108	132	240
SUM	2633	2664	5297

Annex 1.5: Essyan IDP camp profile:

Household Demographic:

- Household members are composed mainly children, 50%, including, 37% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 24% of adult females and 23% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 57% of respondents, while males accounted for 43% of respondents.
- Average household size was 7 members, with 3 female and 4 male.
- 52% of interviewed people were uneducated, 23% were primary education, and only 3% were university education.
- 92% of participants reported it has been over 2 years living in this camp, while 4% reported it has been up to 2 years living there.

Table 18: Essyan camp profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	3	7	0.2%	6%	18%	0.2%	6%	19%	24%	2%	23%	2%

Food	BCF
NFI	UNHCR / Qandil
Shelter	BRHA
Education	VOP / WARA Child
CFS	UNICEF
Protection	Siwan / Harikar / LWF
Health	UNHCR
Wash	SP
Families	2783
Individuals	14809
Male	7487
Female	7322

Pregnant	39
Chronic disease	514
Disabled	204



Age	Male	Female	SUM
Under 1	43	43	86
0 - 5 years	849	882	1731
6 - 17 years	2595	2774	5369
18 - 59 years	3486	3500	6986
Over 60 years	349	288	637
SUM	7322	7487	14809

Annex 1.6: Mamrashan IDP camp profile:

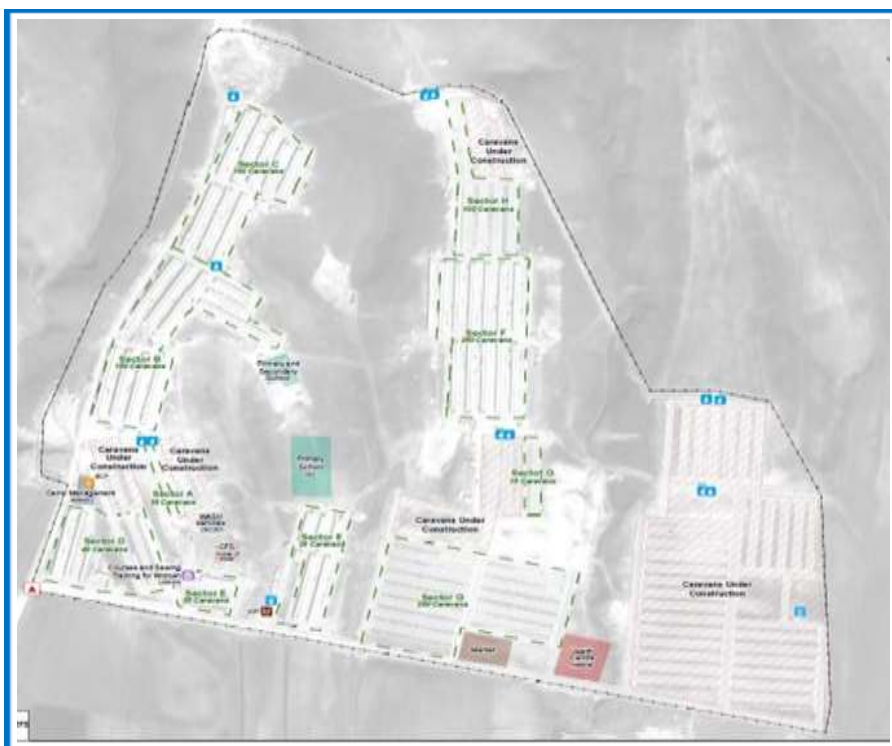
Household Demographic:

- Household members are composed mainly children, 43%, including, 29% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 23% of adult females and 23% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 61% of respondents, while males accounted for 39% of respondents.
- Average household size was 6 members, with 3 female and 3 male.
- 54% of interviewed people were uneducated, 25% were primary education, and only 4% were university education.
- 34% of participants reported it has been up to 6 months living in this camp, while 36% reported it has been up to 1 year living there and 23% said between 1 – 2 years living in this camp.

Table 19: Mamrashan camp profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
3	3	6	1%	8%	16%	1%	8%	16%	23%	2%	23%	2%

Food	WFP / BCF
NFI	N/A
Shelter	PWJ/CARITAS/ UNHCR MUSLS GOVERNORATE
Education	VOP
CFS	Harikar
Protection	UNFPA
Health	HIVI
Wash	SP
Families	1046
Individuals	5307
Male	2644
Female	2663
Orphan	11
Chronic disease	65
Disabled	26



Age	Male	Female	SUM
0 - 5 years	447	401	848
6 - 17 years	865	827	1692
18 - 59 years	1228	1298	2526
Over 60 years	104	137	241
SUM	2644	2663	5307

Annex 2: Host community profiles

Annex 2.1: Kalakchi collective (Host and IDP) profile:

Household Demographic:

- 47% of interviewed people were uneducated, 31% were primary education, and 6% were university education.
- Household members are composed children, 35%, including, 21% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 28% of adult females and 33% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 61% of respondents, while males accounted for 39% of respondents.
- Average household size was 8 members, with 4 female and 4 male.

Table 20: Kalakchi collective (Host and IDP) profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	4	8	1%	5%	11%	1%	7%	10%	28%	2%	33%	2%

IDP

Host community

Food	BCF / WFP				N/A			Food
NFI	N/A				N/A			NFI
Shelter	NRC				N/A			Shelter
Education	ACTED				N/A			Education
Women Protection	N/A				N/A			Women protection
Protection	N/A				N/A			Protection
Health	N/A				N/A			Health
Wash	N/A				N/A			Wash
Families	887				9830			Families
Individuals	3954				38452			Individuals
Male	1846				19488			Male
Female	2108				18964			Female
Orphan	45				152			Orphan
Chronic disease	106				550			Chronic disease
Disabled	87				245			Disabled
Age	Male	Female	SUM		SUM	Female	Male	Age
0 - 5 years old	200	265	465		5640	3117	2523	0 - 5 years old
6 - 17 years old	417	408	825		9244	4131	5113	6 - 17 years old
18 - 59 years old	1159	1350	2509		22468	11011	11457	18 - 59 years old
Over 60 years old	70	85	155		1100	705	395	Over 60 years old
SUM	1846	2108	3954		38452	18964	19488	SUM
					42, 406			

Annex 2.2: Mahat collective (Host and IDP) profile:

Household Demographic:

- 38% of interviewed people were uneducated, 28% were primary education, and 9% were university education.
- Household members are composed children, 44%, including, 23% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 28% of adult females and 23% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 54% of respondents, while males accounted for 46% of respondents.
- Average household size was 9 members, with 5 female and 4 male.

Table 21: Mahat collective (Host and IDP) profile

Family member average			Children age group						Adult Age group			
			Male			Female			Male		Female	
Male	Female	Family member	Under 1	1–5	6–17	Under 1	1–5	6–17	18–59	Over 60	18–59	Over 60
4	5	9	1%	9%	11%	1%	10%	12%	23%	2%	26%	3%

IDP

Host community

Food	BCF				BCF			Food
NFI	N/A				N/A			NFI
Shelter	N/A				N/A			Shelter
Education	N/A				N/A			Education
Women Protection	N/A				N/A			Women Protection
Protection	N/A				N/A			Protection
Health	N/A				N/A			Health
Wash	N/A				N/A			Wash
Families	785				931			Families
Individuals	3883				8935			Individuals
Male	1828				4379			Male
Female	2055				4556			Female
Orphan	30				70			Orphan
Chronic disease	500				800			Chronic disease
Disabled	80				100			Disabled
Age	Male	Female	SUM		SUM	Female	Male	Age
0 - 5 years old	359	397	756		815	912	875	0 - 5 years old
6 - 17 years old	472	513	985		1094	1139	1094	6 - 17 years old
18 - 59 years old	900	1023	1923		2189	2279	2189	18 - 59 years old
Over 60 years old	97	122	219		221	226	221	Over 60 years old
SUM	1828	2055	3883		8,935	4556	4379	SUM
			12, 818					

Annex 2.3: Ba'adre collective (Host and IDP) profile:

Household Demographic:

- 58% of interviewed people were uneducated, 21% were primary education, and only 3% were university education.
- Household members are composed mainly children, 44%, including, 25% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 26% of adult females and 25% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 59% of respondents, while males accounted for 41% of respondents.
- Average household size was 8 members, with 4 female and 4 male.

Table 22: family member average, Ba'adre host and IDP residents

Family member average			Ba'adre residents	Host community	IDPs	Total
			Male	5,625	3,445	9,070
Male	Female	Family member	Female	6,875	4,210	11,085
4	4	8	Total of Individuals	12,500	7,655	20,155
			# of families	2,500	1,531	4,031

Annex 2.4: Ayas Neighbour (Host and IDP) profile:

Household Demographic:

- 29% of interviewed people were uneducated, 37% were primary education, and 5% were university education.
- Household members are composed children, 42%, including, 35% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 27% of adult females and 27% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 43% of respondents, while males accounted for 57% of respondents.
- Average household size was 7 members, with 3 female and 4 male.

Table 23: Family member average, Ayas Neighbour host and IDP residents

Family member average			Ayas residents	Host community	IDPs	Total
			Male	2,350	318	2,668
Male	Female	Family member	Female	2,750	302	3,052
4	3	7	Total of Individuals	5,100	620	5,720
			# of families	1,432	115	1,547

Annex 2.5: Ardawan Neighbour (Host and IDP) profile:

Household Demographic:

- 36% of interviewed people were uneducated, 21% were primary education, and 16% were university education.
- Household members are composed children, 40%, including, 36% of adolescent and children from 5 – 17 years. Households also include 26% of adult females and 28% adult males, 18 years old and older.
- Females accounted for 49% of respondents, while males accounted for 51% of respondents.
- Average household size was 8 members, with 4 female and 4 male.

Table 24: Family member average, Ardawan Neighbour host and IDP residents

Family member average			Ardawan residents	Host community	IDPs	Total
			Male	3,648	920	4,568
Male	Female	Family member	Female	3,737	1,030	4,767
4	4	8	Total of Individuals	7,385	1,950	9,335
			# of families	1,227	250	1,447

Annex 3: Recommendations to improve current and future KAP surveys

The key recommendations from this KAP survey report focus on a broader objective to be achieved by the WASH programming currently being implemented by Harikar and REACH as follows:

Future questions to include or refinements to existing questions:

- Questions concerning women's access to safe latrines and showers, water collection points, access to items and space for menstrual hygiene, and the level of their participation were only asked in Bersive 1 camp. Questions of this nature need to be asked in all site locations for follow up KAP surveys. In the meantime, this gap can be filled with results from the focus group discussions happening in all locations from the Rapid Gender Analysis currently being undertaken.
- For the next KAP we need to ask specific questions to see if there are problems with latrines and showers in both camps and host communities. The current KAP only asked if people were happy with communal latrines. However only a minority of people in the target area use communal latrines.
- For the mid-term KAP we should to review some questions and make it more clear for IDPs, and make some special questions for host communities as the facilities of host are different.

Recommendations to improve implementation of future KAP surveys

- Qualified enumerators have been hired for Zakho district from Zakho and for Shekhan from Duhok and Shekhan. They were familiar with the questions as most of them were engineering and English bachelors.
- Two days training was provided to external enumerators, Harikar field team and REACH field team and another half day was provided to conduct test assessments before actual conduction.
- The permission was provided us by BRHA but they didn't inform Asaysh and camp managements about the permission of the survey, because during the conduction of the current survey Asaysh form Host communities invited us and asked about the permission and Essyan camp manager didn't allow our enumerators to work unless BRHA team called them¹.
- Would be better to have plan "B" for host communities as majority of them during the conduction of survey either they went out or till 1 pm are sleeping, enumerators faced challenges to find interviewees.
- To have some spare tablets during the implementation would be good as we faced a lot of challenges because of the low quality of some tablets.
- Would be good to have a person manage enumerators from filed and one more to focus on the data during the conduction of the survey as sometimes enumerators do mistakes so that to inform them not to repeat again.

¹ BRHA (Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs) directorate in Duhok governorate.



www.care.org

Base-line KAP Survey Report

CARE International in KRI

House #1

Kaper Street Z11/23/1

Duhok province, KRI

Contact person: Jacqui Symonds

Position: Head of programs

E-mail: Symonds@care.de

Contact person: Dilman Hameed

Position: MEAL officer

E-mail: amo@care.de

About CARE: CARE Kurdistan Region of Iraq (CARE - KRI), together with our partner, is providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by the current conflict in Northern Iraq. CARE has been primarily working in camps for internally displaced providing water, sanitation and hygiene support and maternal health in newly liberated areas of Northern Iraq.