

**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.

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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 Question 12 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 |
|--|--|--|
| <u>300 WASH</u> – 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:

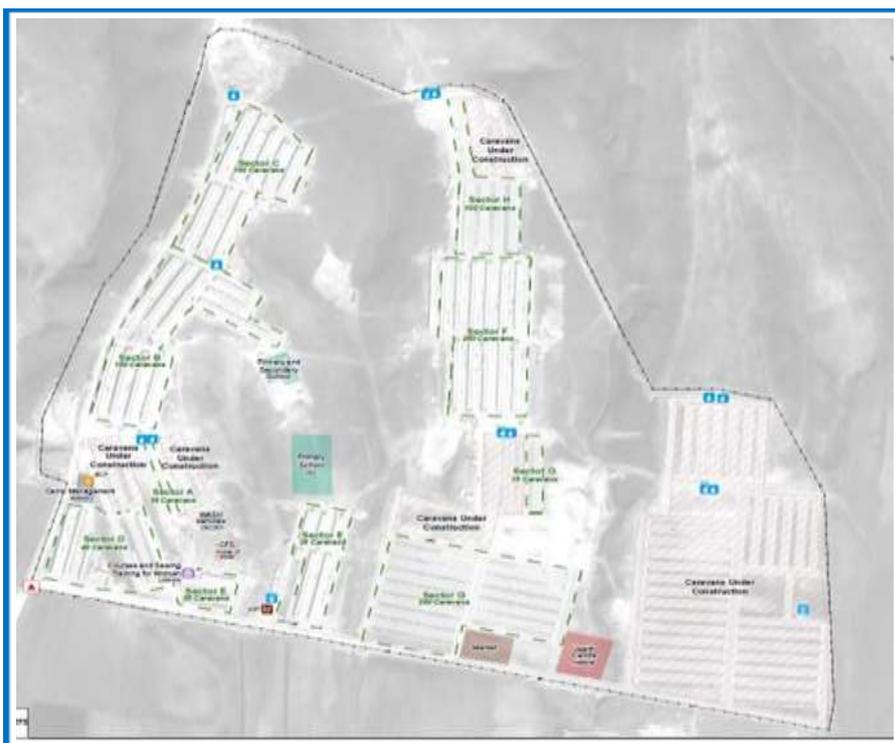
Household Demographic:

- 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.

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



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Base-line KAP Survey Report

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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.