December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF KEY INDICATORS

Note: Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise boxes.

Methodology

		Number of HH surveys conducted by **REACH**	Number of schools assessed by **WFP**	Water					Hygiene					Sanitation									
				Drinking water from a water source is available	Drinking water from a water source is available	Drinking water comes from an improved water source[1]	The water quality is perceived to be acceptable	The main water source is at the school's premises	Has access to handwashing facilities	Has access to handwashing facilities	of which is having water and soap available	of which is functional	of which is having soap	Has access to improved sanitation facilities[2]	Average number of functional student toilets per school building	Average number of toilets for students	Average number of students per toilet	Has access to student toilets separated by gender	Has access to student toilets separated by gender	Has unusable toilets[3]	Is having a good structural condition of student toilets	Is having a good hygienic condition of student toilets
Al-Anbar	Al-Falluja	115		88%		100%	78%	93%	100%		97%			100%	9,1			82%		0%		
	Al-Ramadi	80		83%		98%	81%	98%	100%		100%			100%	8,6			93%		0%		
	Ana	74	31	44%	65%	87%	49%	72%	94%	94%	64%	66%	62%	94%	5,8	5,4	36	90%	90%	23%	100%	71%
	Heet	87		72%		100%	60%	100%	93%		97%			100%	9,0			88%		0%		
Al-Basrah	Shat Al-Arab		98		12%					92%		83%	11%			7,2	91		77%		56%	46%
Al-Muthanna	Al-Khidhir		70		50%					66%		76%	11%			5,8	69		79%		74%	32%
Al-Najaf	Al-Kufa	120		21%		46%	71%	99%	100%		23%			99%	6.5			71%		27%		
	Al-Najaf	94		2%		95%	98%	100%	100%		4%			100%	6.1			96%		1%		
Al-Qadissiya	Al-Diwaniya	28		75%		92%	8%	100%	96%		52%			100%	5.3			96%		21%		
	Al-Hamza		129		65%					82%		92%	10%			4.6	74		48%		50%	41%
Al-Sulaymaniyah	Al-Sulaymaniyah	70		78%		100%	91%	100%	100%		83%			100%	4.4			43%		0%		
	Chamchamal	42		57%		98%	48%	100%	95%		64%			100%	4.3			20%		20%		
	Derbendikhan	57		68%		95%	61%	90%	95%		79%			98%	4.1			31%		5%		
	Dokan	34		83%		100%	83%	100%	94%		61%			100%	2.8			37%		3%		
	Halabcha	50		83%		98%	75%	86%	95%		89%			97%	4.3			22%		2%		
	Kalar	67		95%		100%	82%	100%	98%		100%			94%	8.1			92%		0%		
	Rania	42		91%		97%	81%	96%	99%		79%			99%	4.6			34%		4%		
Babil	Al-Hilla	57		88%		100%	78%	98%	97%		100%			100%	9.0			89%		0%		
Baghdad	Al-Adhamiya	36		97%		95%	95%		100%		100%			100%	8.9			92%		0%		
	Al-Kadhmiyah	77		84%		100%	71%		97%		97%			100%	9.7			70%		0%		

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).
[3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, functional or private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW

		Number of HH surveys conducted by **REACH**	Number of schools assessed by **WFP**	Water					Hygiene					Sanitation									
				Drinking water from a water source is available at the time of data collection	Drinking water from a water source is available	Drinking water comes from an improved water source[1]	The water quality is perceived to be acceptable	The main water source is at the school's premises	Is having access to handwashing facilities	Is having access to handwashing facilities	of which is having water and soap available	of which is functional	of which is having soap	Has access to improved sanitation facilities[2]	Average number of functional student toilets	Average number of toilets for students	Average number of students per toilet	Has access to student toilets separated by gender	Has access to student toilets separated by gender	Is having unusable toilets[3]	Is having a good structural condition of student toilets	Is having a good hygienic condition of student toilets
Baghdad	Al-Karkh	71		93%		99%	93%		97%		99%			100%	9.9			85%		1%		
	Al-Mahmoudiya	99		91%		98%	98%		100%		93%			100%	9.1			79%		0%		
	Al-Risafa	40		95%		100%	98%		100%		98%			100%	9.7			95%		0%		
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya	37		100%		100%	100%	100%	100%		100%			100%	2.8			15%				
	Baladruz		80		18%					81%		92%	38%			3.7	89		51%		68%	60%
	Baquba	73		93%		98%	85%	98%	89%		87%			100%	2.5			5%		11%		
	Khanaqin	128		56%		78%	40%	86%	81%		55%			98%	7.2			72%		23%		
	Kifri	49		81%		96%	51%	100%	100%		58%			100%	9.7			94%				
Duhok	Al-Amadiya	64		88%		89%	53%	88%	92%		48%			100%	7.8			84%		22%		
	Duhok	90		81%		95%	58%	91%	94%		49%			94%	5.6			66%		10%		
	Sumail	170		78%		93%	48%	94%	89%		37%			99%	6.3			87%		12%		
	Zakho	89		93%		100%	39%	97%	88%		36%			98%	6.7			80%		18%		
Erbil	Erbil	104		82%		98%	89%	87%	98%		63%			96%	6.6			96%		5%		
	Koysinjaq	55		89%		100%	87%	80%	98%		75%			98%	5.6			100%		0%		
	Makhmour	75		91%		100%	67%	92%	96%		54%			100%	5.4			99%		1%		
	Rawanduz	53		82%		95%	82%	84%	95%		38%			100%	5.5			55%		7%		
	Shaqlawa	57		91%		100%	98%	93%	98%		61%			100%	6.2			93%		0%		
Kerbala	Al-Hindiya	42		60%		57%	24%	95%	100%					100%	4.8			57%		52%		
	Kerbela	114		69%		69%	39%	93%	98%		1%			100%	4.4			53%		54%		
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga	70		89%		80%	66%	86%	87%		70%			94%	3.9			73%		6%		
	Daquq	118	62	75%	34%	71%	77%	84%	92%	89%	63%	73%	67%	98%	3.6	4.1	49	45%	55%	11%	67%	63%
	Dibis	79		83%		92%	67%	99%	94%		61%			87%	3.9			56%		0%		
	Kirkuk	158		95%		96%	25%	97%	99%		48%			94%	4.7			83%		0%		

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).
[3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, functional or private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW

				Water					Hygiene					Sanitation								
		Number of HH surveys conducted by **REACH**	Number of schools assessed by **WFP**	Drinking water from a water source is available at the time of data collection	Drinking water from a water source is available	Drinking water comes from an improved water source[1]	The water quality is perceived to be acceptable	The main water source is at the school's premises	Is having access to handwashing facilities	Is having access to handwashing facilities	of which is having water and soap available	of which is functional	of which is having soap	Has access to improved sanitation facilities[2]	Average number of functional student toilets	Average number of toilets for students	Average number of students per toilet	Has access to student toilets separated by gender	Has access to student toilets separated by gender	Is having unusable toilets[3]	Is having a good structural condition of student toilets	Is having a good hygienic condition of student toilets
Maysan	Al-Kahla	72		91%		47%	86%	96%	98%		88%			100%	4.6			97%		8%		
	Qalat Saleh		65		82%					77%			8%			3.5	125		57%		54%	29%
Ninewa	Al-Baaj	139		20%		9%	15%	52%	77%		25%			90%	5.9			57%		37%		
	Al-Hamdaniya	96		81%		82%	64%	76%	95%		79%			97%	5.3			66%		7%		
	Al-Hatra	101		68%		38%	41%	65%	82%		84%			98%	4.5			71%		28%		
	Al-Mosul	237		88%		99%	87%	92%	90%		88%			97%	4.5			90%		14%		
	Al-Shikhan	139		85%		95%	68%	93%	91%		42%			99%	5.6			76%		12%		
	Aqra	86		86%		99%	83%	76%	95%		43%			100%	6.5			89%		3%		
	Sinjar	156		69%		65%	55%	75%	61%		70%			67%	4.0			56%		37%		
	Telafar	158	102	73%	79%	99%	66%	87%	77%	95%	91%	84%	45%	98%	4.8	5.9	80	79%	62%	26%	89%	33%
	Tilkaef	131		91%		100%	68%	96%	87%		86%			100%	4.9			76%		16%		
Salah Al-Din	Al-Daur	44		57%		93%	39%	98%	98%		33%			97%	4.1			83%		39%		
	Al-Shirqat	153		88%		98%	78%	92%	86%		72%			92%	4.7			56%		9%		
	Baiji	74		88%		100%	74%	82%	90%		78%			98%	5.0			39%		10%		
	Balad		36		53%					97%		51%	34%			5.2	55		69%		80%	54%
	Tikrit	102		93%		98%	66%	90%	96%		85%			85%	5.1			41%		3%		
	Tooz Khurmato	147		72%		91%	38%	89%	66%		57%			93%	4.5			49%		27%		
Thi Qar	Al-Chibayish		87		3%					82%			1%			4.9	58		84%		48%	5%
	Al-Nasiriya	44		100%		100%	88%	100%	97%		94%			100%	7.3			100%		9%		
Wassit	Al-Kut	53		52%		46%	7%	93%	98%		6%			100%	5.5			85%		43%		
	Al-Suwaira	59		27%		86%	12%	94%	99%		1%			100%	6.2			87%		20%		

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illlegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).
[3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, functional or private.

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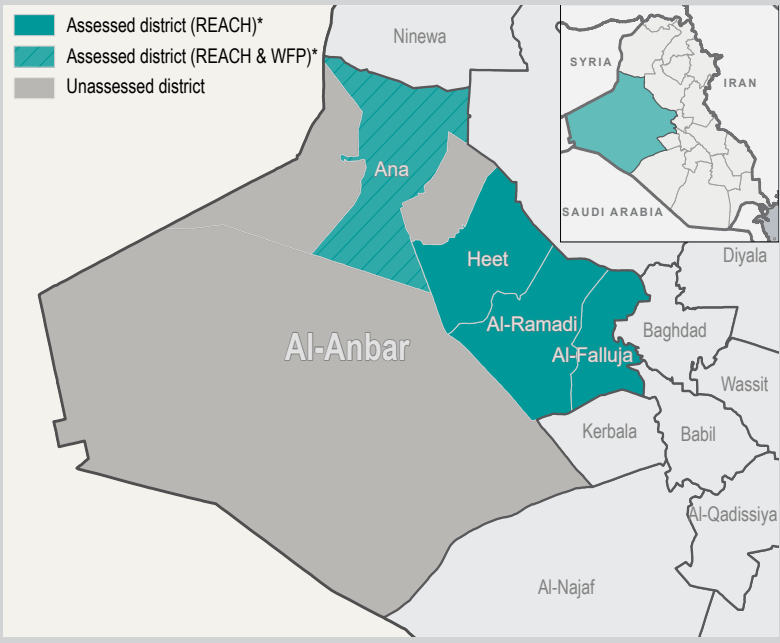
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Anbar GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts[5] across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), **findings are indicative only**.



*Districts assessed by either REACH or REACH and WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Falluja DISTRICT

115 surveys with HHs with school-going children (50%) out of the total number of 231 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

88% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[6] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

78% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

93% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **97%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[7] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.1 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

82% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[8] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [7] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [8] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Anbar GOVERNORATE

Al-Ramadi DISTRICT

80 surveys with HHs with school-going children (49%) out of the total number of 164 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

83% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

81% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

98% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **100%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

8.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

93% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

Ana DISTRICT

74 surveys with HHs with school-going children (65%) out of the total number of 113 HHs conducted by REACH

31 schools (100%) in 21 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 31 schools in 21 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

44% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

87% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	87%
No water source available	11%
Don't know	1%

49% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	72%
Within 500m distance	14%
Don't know	8%
At more than 500m distance	6%

65% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which the following **types** were reported to be available:

Piped water supply	95%
Water tanker	5%

HYGIENE

94% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **64%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

94% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **66%** were reportedly **functional** and **62%** reportedly had **soap**.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, functional or private. *Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise boxes.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Anbar GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

94% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	94%
Hanging toilet	4%
No toilet available	1%

5.8 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

Average **number of toilets** reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	5.4	Number of students per toilet	36
Number of toilets for teachers	2.0	Number of teachers per toilet	14

90% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

90% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **81%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[2]

Of the **23%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

There is no water in the toilets	81%
The toilets are not maintained	75%
The toilets have no locks	69%

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:

There is no water in the toilets	6%
The toilets need rehabilitation	6%
The toilets need maintenance	3%

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	100%	0%	100%	0%
Hygienic condition	71%	29%	100%	0%

Heet DISTRICT

87 surveys with HHs with school-going children (38%) out of the total number of 230 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

72% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[4] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

60% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

93% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **97%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.0 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

88% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [4] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Basrah GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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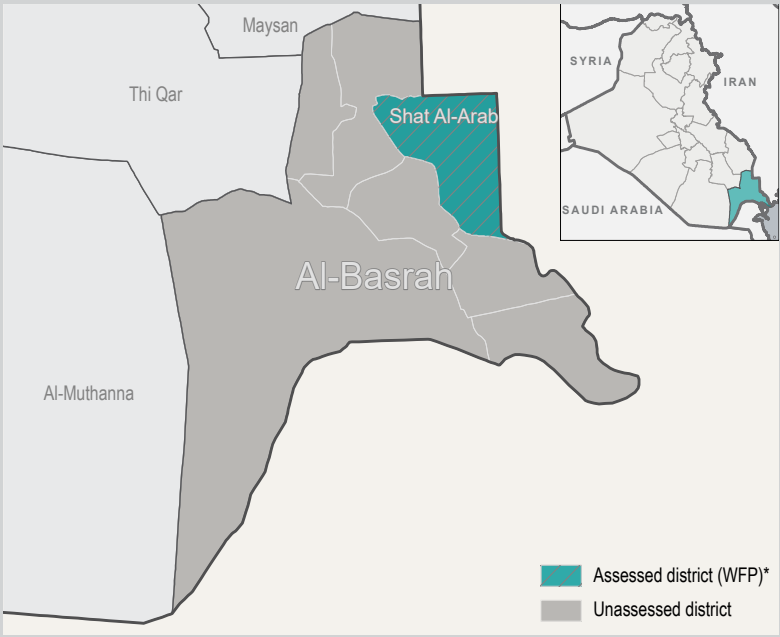

*Districts assessed by WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Shat Al-Arab DISTRICT

98 schools (100%) in 67 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 98 schools in 67 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

12% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which the following **types** were reported to be available:

Water tanker	55%
Piped water supply	45%

HYGIENE

92% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **83%** were reportedly **functional** and **11%** reportedly had **soap**.

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	7.2	Number of students per toilet	91
Number of toilets for teachers	2.2	Number of teachers per toilet	11

77% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **59%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[6]

10% of schools were reported to have **unusable student toilets**.

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:

The toilets need rehabilitation	13%
The toilets have no doors / broken doors	4%
The toilets are in a bad condition	3%

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	56%	44%	80%	20%
Hygienic condition	46%	54%	76%	24%

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. *Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Muthanna GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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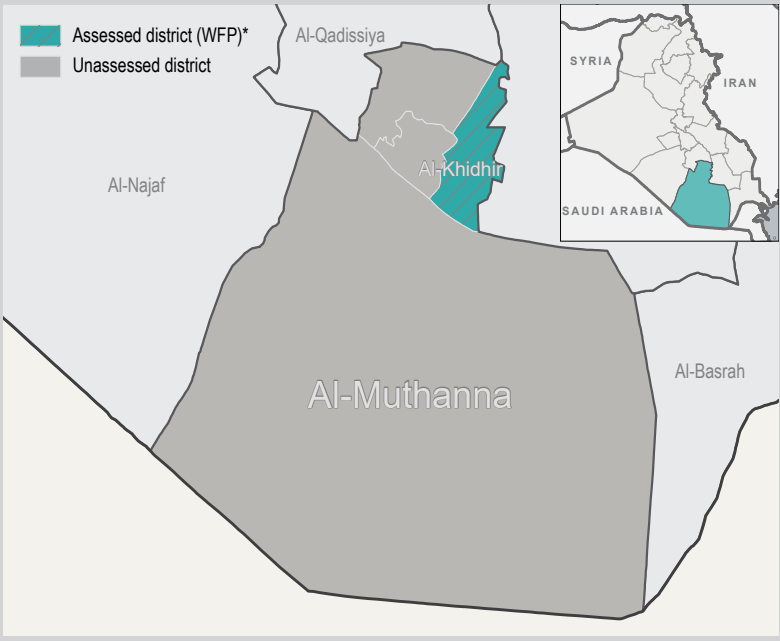

*Districts assessed by WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Khidhir DISTRICT

70 schools (100%) in 62 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 70 schools in 62 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

50% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which the following **types** were reported to be available:

Water tanker	94%
Piped water supply	6%

HYGIENE

66% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **76%** were reportedly **functional** and **11%** reportedly had **soap**.

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	5.8	Number of students per toilet	69
Number of toilets for teachers	2.1	Number of teachers per toilet	12

79% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **63%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[6]

37% of schools were reported to have **unusable student toilets**.

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:

The toilets need maintenance	41%
There is no water in the toilets	17%
The toilets have no doors	6%
The toilets are in a bad condition	6%

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	74%	26%	81%	19%
Hygienic condition	32%	68%	76%	24%

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. *Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Najaf GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of the needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 districts across Iraq which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) level surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. As all data derives from the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed, **findings are indicative only**.

*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Kufa DISTRICT

120 surveys with HHs with school-going children (71%) out of the total number of 168 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

21% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

46% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

No water source available	53%
Piped water source	46%
Don't know	1%

71% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	99%
At more than 500m distance	1%

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **23%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Najaf GOVERNORATE

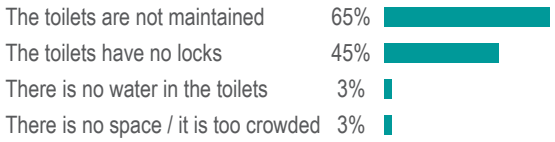
SANITATION

99% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

6.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

71% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **27%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:



Al-Najaf DISTRICT

94 surveys with HHs with school-going children (80%) out of the total number of 117 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

2% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

98% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **4%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

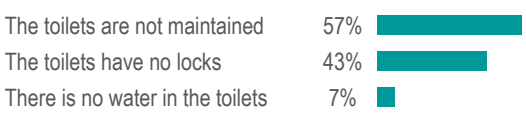
SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

6.1 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

96% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **1%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:



[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illlegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Qadissiya GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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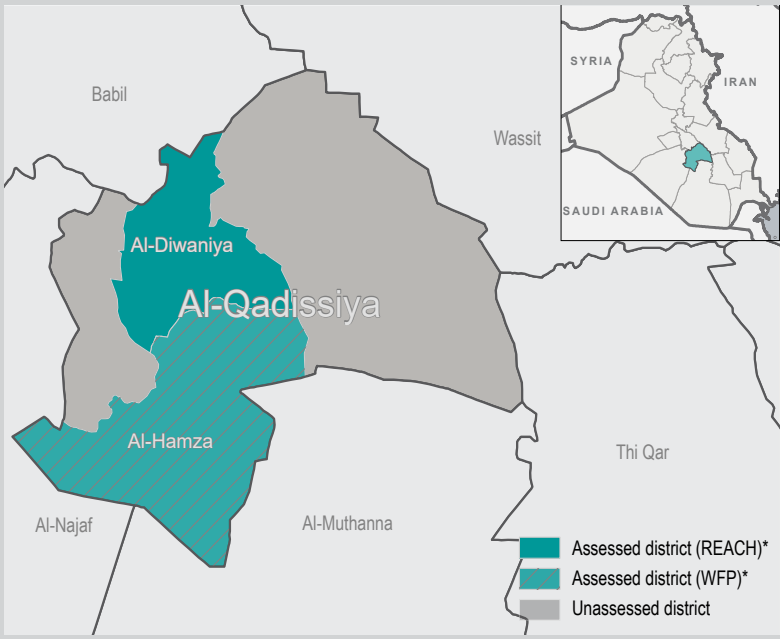

*Districts assessed by either REACH or WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Diwaniya DISTRICT

28 surveys with HHs with school-going children (27%) out of the total number of 102 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

75% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

92% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[6] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

8% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

96% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **52%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Qadissiya GOVERNORATE

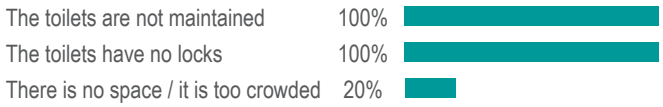
SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

5.3 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

96% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **21%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

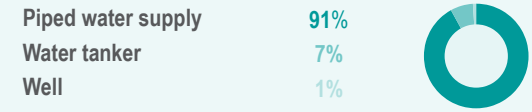


Al-Hamza DISTRICT

129 schools (86%) in 64 school buildings (57%) out of the total number of 150 schools in 113 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

65% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which the following **types** were reported to be available:



HYGIENE

82% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **92%** were reportedly **functional** and **10%** reportedly had **soap**.

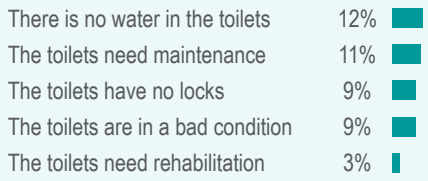
SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	4.6	Number of students per toilet	74
Number of toilets for teachers	1.6	Number of teachers per toilet	11

48% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **65%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[3]

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:



Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	50%	50%	63%	37%
Hygienic condition	41%	59%	58%	42%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. * Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Sulaymaniyah GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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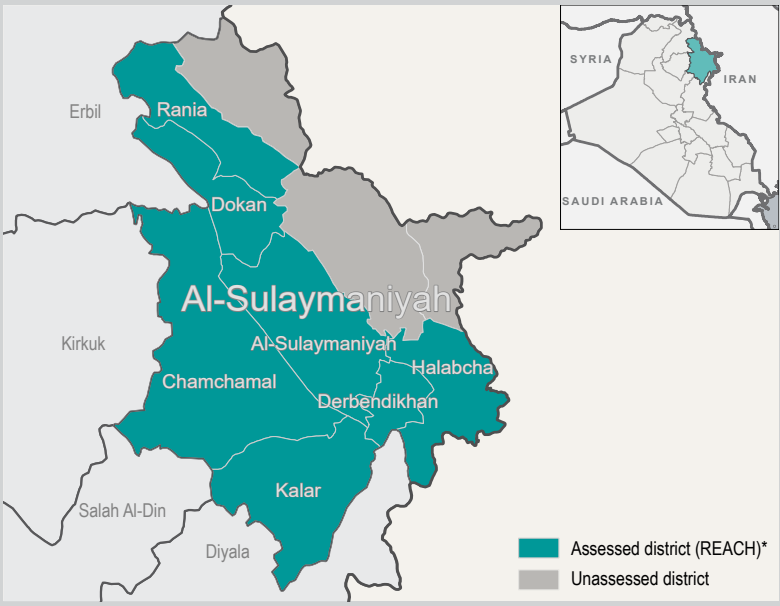


*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Sulaymaniyah DISTRICT

70 surveys with HHs with school-going children (57%) out of the total number of 123 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

78% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school, with as mainly used **type**:

Piped water supply	96%
Protected well/spring	4%

91% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **83%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[6] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	65%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	35%

4.4 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

43% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[7] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [6] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). [7] Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Sulaymaniyah GOVERNORATE

Chamchamal DISTRICT

42 surveys with HHs with school-going children (41%) out of the total number of 102 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

57% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

48% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

95% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **64%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

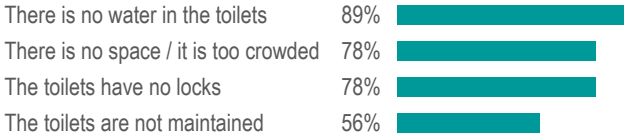
100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	82%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	18%

4.3 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

20% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **20%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:



Derbendikhan DISTRICT

57 surveys with HHs with school-going children (56%) out of the total number of 102 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

68% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	93%
No water source available	3%
Protected well/spring	2%
Rainwater tank	2%

61% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	90%
At more than 500m distance	8%
Don't know	2%

HYGIENE

95% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **79%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Sulaymaniyah GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	61%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	37%
Pit latrine without slab or plaform	2%

4.1 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

31% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **5%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

There is no water in the toilets	100%
The toilets have no locks	100%
The toilets are not maintained	67%
There is no space / it is too crowded	67%

Dokan DISTRICT

34 surveys with HHs with school-going children (47%) out of the total number of 73 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

83% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

83% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

94% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **61%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	71%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	29%

2.8 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

37% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

3% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illlegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Sulaymaniyah GOVERNORATE

Halabcha DISTRICT

50 surveys with HHs with school-going children (52%) out of the total number of 97 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

83% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	97%
Protected well/spring	2%
No water source available	2%

75% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	86%
Within 500m distance	7%
At more than 500m distance	5%
Don't know	2%

HYGIENE

95% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **89%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

97% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	68%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	29%
No toilet available	2%
Don't know	2%

4.3 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

22% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

2% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

Kalar DISTRICT

67 surveys with HHs with school-going children (61%) out of the total number of 110 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

95% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

82% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **100%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Al-Sulaymaniyah GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

94% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	91%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	6%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	3%

8.1 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

92% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection.

Rania DISTRICT

42 surveys with HHs with school-going children (43%) out of the total number of 98 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

91% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

97% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	96%
Protected well/spring	1%
No water source available	1%
Don't know	1%

81% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	96%
At more than 500m distance	3%
Don't know	1%

HYGIENE

99% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **79%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

99% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

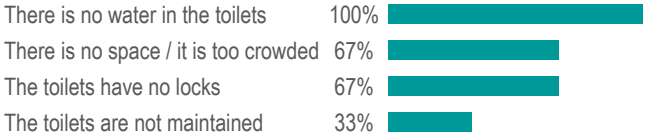
Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	74%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	25%
Don't know	1%

4.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

34% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **4%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:



[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Babil GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of the needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 districts across Iraq which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) level surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. As all data derives from the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed, **findings are indicative only**.

*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Hilla DISTRICT

57 surveys with HHs with school-going children (39%) out of the total number of 148 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

88% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

78% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	98%
Don't know	2%

HYGIENE

97% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **100%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[6] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.0 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

89% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[7] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [6] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). [7] Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Baghdad GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of the needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 districts across Iraq which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) level surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. As all data derives from the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed, **findings are indicative only**.

*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Adhamiya DISTRICT

36 surveys with HHs with school-going children (30%) out of the total number of 121 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

97% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	95%
Rainwater tank	3%
Don't know	3%

95% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **100%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[6] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

8.9 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

92% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[7] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [6] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). [7] Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Baghdad GOVERNORATE

Al-Kadhmiyah DISTRICT

77 surveys with HHs with school-going children (31%) out of the total number of 251 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

84% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, with as mainly used **type**:

Piped water supply	98%
Protected well/spring	2%

71% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

HYGIENE

97% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **97%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.7 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

70% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

Al-Karkh DISTRICT

71 surveys with HHs with school-going children (36%) out of the total number of 196 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

93% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

99% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	98%
Tanker/truck/cart	1%
Protected well/spring	1%

93% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

HYGIENE

97% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **99%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.9 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

85% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

1% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Baghdad GOVERNORATE

Al-Mahmoudiya DISTRICT

99 surveys with HHs with school-going children (38%) out of the total number of 258 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

91% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	98%
Tanker/truck/cart	2%

98% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **93%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.1 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

79% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

Al-Risafa DISTRICT

40 surveys with HHs with school-going children (43%) out of the total number of 94 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

95% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

98% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **98%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.7 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

95% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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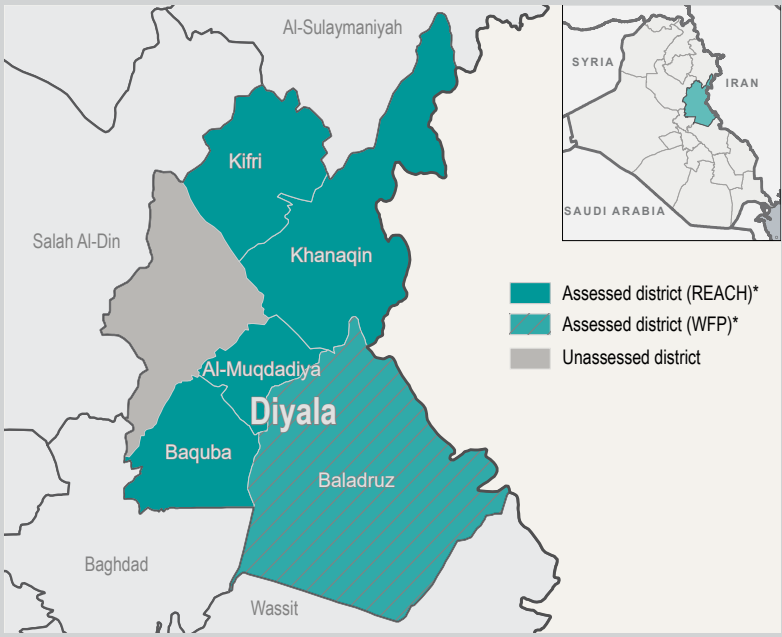
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Diyala GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts[5] across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), **findings are indicative only**.



*Districts assessed by either REACH or WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Muqdadiya DISTRICT

37 surveys with HHs with school-going children (32%) out of the total number of 115 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

100% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[6] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

100% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **100%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[7] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

2.8 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

15% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [7] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Diyala GOVERNORATE

Baladruz DISTRICT

80 schools (82%) in 70 school buildings (80%) out of the total number of 98 schools in 88 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

18% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which all reported **piped water supply** to be the used type of water source.

HYGIENE

81% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **92%** were reportedly **functional** and **38%** reportedly had **soap**.

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	3.7	Number of students per toilet	89
Number of toilets for teachers	1.5	Number of teachers per toilet	14

51% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **41%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[1]

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:[2]

The toilets need rehabilitation	14%
The toilets are in a bad condition	5%

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	68%	32%	77%	23%
Hygienic condition	60%	40%	78%	22%

Baquba DISTRICT

73 surveys with HHs with school-going children (56%) out of the total number of 130 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

93% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	98%
Unprotected well/spring	2%

85% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	98%
Within 500m distance	2%

HYGIENE

89% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **87%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[4] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	98%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	2%

2.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

5% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **11%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[5] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets have no locks	86%
There is no space / it is too crowded	14%

*Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes. [1] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. [2] Findings are based on 40 schools (50% of dataset) only. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [4] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [5] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Diyala GOVERNORATE

Khanaqin DISTRICT

128 surveys with HHs with school-going children (56%) out of the total number of 230 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

56% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

78% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	72%
No water source available	16%
Protected well/spring	6%
Unprotected well/spring	4%

40% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	86%
At more than 500m distance	8%
Within 500m distance	2%

HYGIENE

81% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **55%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	78%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	20%

7.2 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

72% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **23%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets have no locks	85%
There is no water in the toilets	58%
The toilets are not maintained	55%
There is no space / it is too crowed	27%

Kifri DISTRICT

49 surveys with HHs with school-going children (48%) out of the total number of 102 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

81% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

96% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

51% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **58%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

9.7 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

94% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Duhok GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of the needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 districts across Iraq which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) level surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. As all data derives from the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed, **findings are indicative only**.

*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Amadiya DISTRICT

64 surveys with HHs with school-going children (72%) out of the total number of 89 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

88% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

89% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

53% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	88%
At more than 500m distance	5%
Within 500m distance	4%
Don't know	3%

HYGIENE

92% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **48%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[6] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	86%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	14%

7.8 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

84% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **22%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[7] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	100%
There is no water in the toilets	13%
There is no space / it is too crowded	13%
The toilets have no locks	13%

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [6] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). [7] Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Duhok GOVERNORATE

Duhok DISTRICT

90 surveys with HHs with school-going children (74%) out of the total number of 121 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

81% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

58% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	91%
Don't know	5%
Within 500m distance	3%
At more than 500m distance	1%

HYGIENE

94% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **49%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

94% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	71%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	21%
Pit latrine without slab or plaform	4%
Don't know	3%

5.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

66% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **10%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	100%
The toilets have no locks	38%
There is no space / it is too crowded	25%
There is no water in the toilets	13%

Sumail DISTRICT

170 surveys with HHs with school-going children (71%) out of the total number of 239 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

78% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

93% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

48% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	94%
Within 500m distance	4%
At more than 500m distance	2%

HYGIENE

89% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **37%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Duhok GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

99% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	77%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	21%
Pit VIP toilet	1%
Don't know	1%

6.3 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

87% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **12%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	95%
The toilets have no locks	17%
There is no space / it is too crowed	14%
There is no water in the toilets	12%

Zakho DISTRICT

89 surveys with HHs with school-going children (79%) out of the total number of 113 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

93% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school, with as mainly used **type**:

Piped water supply	99%
Protected well/spring	1%

39% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	97%
Don't know	2%
At more than 500m distance	1%

HYGIENE

88% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **36%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	75%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	23%
Hanging toilet	1%
No toilet available	1%

6.7 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

80% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **18%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	78%
There is no water in the toilets	28%
The toilets have no locks	22%
There is no space / it is too crowded	17%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Erbil GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Erbil DISTRICT

104 surveys with HHs with school-going children (59%) out of the total number of 177 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

82% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school, with as mainly used **type**:

Piped water supply	96%
Protected well/spring	2%

89% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	87%
At more than 500m distance	11%
Within 500m distance	2%

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **63%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

96% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[6] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	89%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	8%
Hanging toilet	2%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	2%

6.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

96% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **5%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[7] at school at the time of data collection, main reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	100%
The toilets have no locks	66%

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [6] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). [7] Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Erbil GOVERNORATE

Koysinjaq DISTRICT

55 surveys with HHs with school-going children (42%) out of the total number of 132 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

89% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

87% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	80%
At more than 500m distance	11%
Within 500m distance	9%

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **75%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	85%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	13%

5.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

100% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

Makhmour DISTRICT

75 surveys with HHs with school-going children (60%) out of the total number of 125 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

91% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

67% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	92%
Within 500m distance	8%

HYGIENE

96% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **54%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	79%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	21%

5.4 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

99% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

1% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Erbil GOVERNORATE

Rawanduz DISTRICT

53 surveys with HHs with school-going children (44%) out of the total number of 120 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

82% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

82% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	84%
At more than 500m distance	11%
Within 500m distance	5%

HYGIENE

95% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **38%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	96%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	4%

5.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

55% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **7%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, the reason given by all was: "There is no water in the toilets"

Shaqlawa DISTRICT

57 surveys with HHs with school-going children (46%) out of the total number of 124 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

91% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

98% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	93%
Within 500m distance	5%
At more than 500m distance	2%

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **61%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	98%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	2%

6.2 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

93% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

December 2019

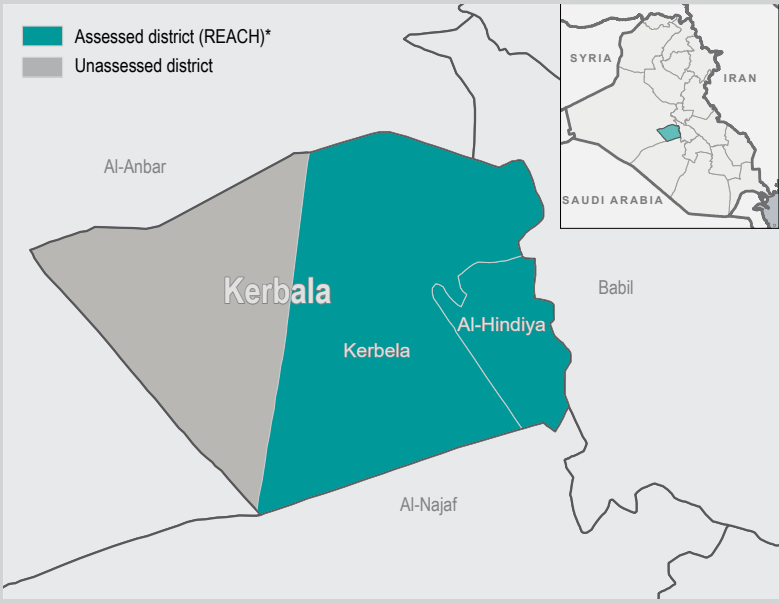
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Kerbala GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of the needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 districts across Iraq which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) level surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. As all data derives from the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed, **findings are indicative only**.



*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Hindiya DISTRICT

42 surveys with HHs with school-going children (34%) out of the total number of 123 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

60% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

57% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	57%
No water source available	43%

24% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	95%
At more than 500m distance	2%
Don't know	2%

HYGIENE

100% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[6] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

4.8 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

57% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **52%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[7] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	100%
The toilets have no locks	36%
There is no water in the toilet	14%

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [6] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). [7] Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Kerbala GOVERNORATE

Kerbela DISTRICT

114 surveys with HHs with school-going children (68%) out of the total number of 168 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

69% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

69% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	68%
No water source available	26%
Don't know	5%
Protected well/spring	1%

39% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	93%
Don't know	7%

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **1%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

4.4 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

53% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **54%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	99%
The toilets have no locks	30%
There is no water in the toilets	15%
There is no space / it is too crowded	3%

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Kirkuk GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts[5] across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), **findings are indicative only**.

*Districts assessed by either REACH or REACH and WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Hawiga DISTRICT

70 surveys with HHs with school-going children (58%) out of the total number of 121 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

89% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply (improved water source)[6]	80%
No water source available	9%
Don't know	9%
Surface water	3%

66% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

86% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

87% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **70%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet (improved facility)[7]	93%
Don't know	4%
Pit latrine with slab & platform (improved facility)[7]	1%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	1%

3.9 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

73% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [7] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

WFP
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Kirkuk GOVERNORATE

Daquq DISTRICT

118 surveys with HHs with school-going children (58%) out of the total number of **202** HHs conducted by REACH

62 schools (95%) in **48** school buildings (96%) out of the total number of **65** schools in **50** school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

75% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply (improved water source)[2]	54%
Don't know	24%
Protected well/spring (improved water source)[2]	17%
No water source available	4%

77% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

84% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

34% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which the following **types** were reported to be available:

Water tanker	71%
Piped water supply	29%

HYGIENE

92% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **63%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

89% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **73%** were reportedly **functional** and **67%** reportedly had **soap**.

Of the **6%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[1] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

There is no space / it is too crowed	25%
The toilets have no locks	25%

SANITATION

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet (improved facility)[3]	97%
Pit latrine without slab or plaform	2%
Pit latrine with slab & platform (improved facility)[3]	1%

3.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	4.1	Number of students per toilet	49
Number of toilets for teachers	1.7	Number of teachers per toilet	10

45% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

55% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **52%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[4]

Of the **11%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[1] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

There is no water in the toilets	79%
The toilets have no locks	59%
The toilets are not maintained	30%

12% of schools were reported to have **unusable student toilets**.

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	67%	33%	73%	27%
Hygienic condition	63%	37%	68%	32%

*Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes. [1] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [2] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illlegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [3] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [4] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Kirkuk GOVERNORATE

Dibis DISTRICT

79 surveys with HHs with school-going children (56%) out of the total number of 141 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

83% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

92% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

67% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

99% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

94% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **61%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet (improved facility)[2]	87%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	13%

3.9 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

56% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

Kirkuk DISTRICT

158 surveys with HHs with school-going children (58%) out of the total number of 271 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

95% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply (improved water source)[1]	86%
Protected well/spring (improved water source)[1]	10%
Don't know	4%

25% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

97% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

99% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **48%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet (improved facility)[2]	93%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	6%
Pit latrine with slab & platform (improved facility)[2]	1%

4.7 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

83% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

0% of HHs reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

December 2019

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Maysan GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

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*Districts assessed by either REACH or WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Kahla DISTRICT

72 surveys with HHs with school-going children (47%) out of the total number of 152 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

91% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

47% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[6] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	47%
Tanker/truck/cart	42%
No water source available	6%
Don't know	4%

86% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	96%
Don't know	4%

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **88%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Maysan GOVERNORATE

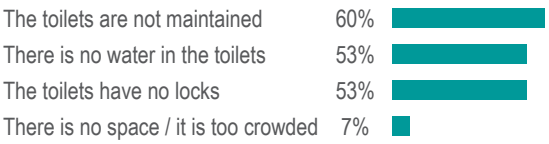
SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

4.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

97% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **8%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:



Qalat Saleh DISTRICT

65 schools (100%) in 56 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 65 schools in 56 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

82% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which all reportedly had **piped water supply** as used type of water source.

HYGIENE

77% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **8%** reportedly had **soap**.

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	3.5	Number of students per toilet	125
Number of toilets for teachers	1.5	Number of teachers per toilet	10

57% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **75%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[3]

20% of schools were reported to have **unusable student toilets**.

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	54%	46%	62%	38%
Hygienic condition	29%	71%	72%	28%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. *Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.

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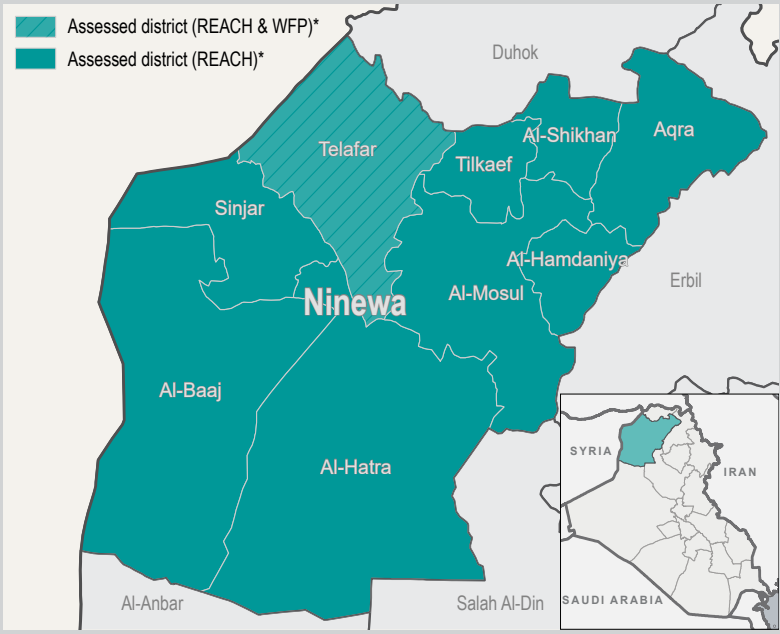
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Ninewa GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts[5] across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), **findings are indicative only**.



*Districts assessed by either REACH or REACH and WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Baaj DISTRICT

139 surveys with HHs with school-going children (49%) out of the total number of 282 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

20% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

9% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[6] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Tanker/truck/cart	53%
No water source available	20%
Don't know	10%
Unprotected well/spring	9%

15% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	52%
Don't know	37%
At more than 500m distance	11%

HYGIENE

77% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **25%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Ninewa GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

90% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Pit latrine with slab and platform	64%
Flush or pour toilet	24%
Pit latrine without slab or plaform	7%
Don't know	2%

5.9 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

57% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **37%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

There is no water in the toilets	98%
The toilets are not maintained	25%
The toilets have no locks	12%

Al-Hamdaniya DISTRICT

96 surveys with HHs with school-going children (76%) out of the total number of 127 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

81% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

82% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	70%
Protected well/spring	12%
No water source available	10%
Don't know	5%

64% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	76%
Don't know	10%
At more than 500m distance	5%
Within 500m distance	3%

HYGIENE

95% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **79%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

97% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	83%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	12%
Pit VIP toilet	2%
Don't know	2%

5.3 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

66% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **7%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	83%
There is no space / it is too crowed	35%
The toilets have no locks	31%
There is no water in the toilets	24%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Ninewa GOVERNORATE

Al-Hatra DISTRICT

101 surveys with HHs with school-going children (65%) out of the total number of 156 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

68% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

38% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Tanker/truck/cart	57%
Piped water supply	25%
Protected well/spring	13%
Rainwater tank	2%

41% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	65%
At more than 500m distance	23%
Within 500m distance	11%
Don't know	1%

HYGIENE

82% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **84%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	92%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	6%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	1%
Plastic bag	1%

4.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

71% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **28%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	93%
There is no water in the toilets	36%
The toilets have no locks	29%
There is no space / it is too crowded	25%

Al-Mosul DISTRICT

237 surveys with HHs with school-going children (70%) out of the total number of 338 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

88% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

99% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, with as mainly used **type**:

Piped water supply	98%
Protected well/spring	1%

87% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	92%
At more than 500m distance	5%
Within 500m distance	3%

HYGIENE

90% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **88%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Ninewa GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

97% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	92%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	5%
Don't know	3%

4.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

90% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **14%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	91%
The toilets have no locks	56%
There is no water in the toilets	23%
There is no space / it is too crowded	1%

Al-Shikhan DISTRICT

139 surveys with HHs with school-going children out of the total number of 202 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

85% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	94%
No water source available	5%
Protected well/spring	1%

68% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	93%
Within 500m distance	5%
At more than 500m distance	1%
Don't know	1%

HYGIENE

91% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **42%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

99% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	87%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	13%

5.6 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

76% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **12%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	99%
There is no space / it is too crowded	57%
The toilets have no locks	48%
There is no water in the toilets	29%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Ninewa GOVERNORATE

Aqra DISTRICT

86 surveys with HHs with school-going children (54%) out of the total number of 159 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

86% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

99% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	99%
Tanker/truck/cart	1%

83% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	76%
At more than 500m distance	16%
Within 500m distance	8%

HYGIENE

95% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **43%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	81%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	19%

6.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

89% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **3%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets have no locks	100%
The toilets are not maintained	33%

Sinjar DISTRICT

156 surveys with HHs with school-going children (71%) out of the total number of 219 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

69% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

65% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	52%
Don't know	14%
Protected well/spring	13%
Tanker/truck/cart	11%

55% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	75%
Don't know	11%
At more than 500m distance	8%
Within 500m distance	6%

HYGIENE

61% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **70%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Ninewa GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

67% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	45%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	22%
Don't know	19%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	6%

4.0 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

56% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **37%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

There is no water in the toilets	83%
The toilets have no locks	57%
The toilets are not maintained	48%
There is no space / it is too crowded	21%

Telafar DISTRICT

158 surveys with HHs with school-going children (75%) out of the total number of 211 HHs conducted by REACH

102 schools (42%) in 89 school buildings (43%) out of the total number of 245 schools in 205 school buildings assessed by WFP*

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	87%
Within 500m distance	13%

WATER

73% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

99% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	92%
Protected well/spring	7%
Tanker/truck/cart	1%

66% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

79% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which the following **types** were reported to be available:

Piped water supply	75%
Water tanker	20%
Borehole	5%

HYGIENE

77% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **91%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

95% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **84%** were reportedly **functional** and **45%** reportedly had **soap**.

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). *Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise boxes.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Ninewa GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

4.8 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	5.9	Number of students per toilet	80
Number of toilets for teachers	2.0	Number of teachers per toilet	7

79% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

62% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **59%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[2]

Of the **26%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	96%
There is no water in the toilets	25%
The toilets have no locks	13%

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:

The toilets need rehabilitation	28%
There is no water in the toilets	3%

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	89%	11%	96%	4%
Hygienic condition	33%	67%	65%	35%

Tilkaef DISTRICT

131 surveys with HHs with school-going children (60%) out of the total number of 218 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

91% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[4] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

68% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	96%
Within 500m distance	4%

HYGIENE

87% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **86%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	96%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	4%

4.9 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

76% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **16%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	93%
There is no space / it is too crowded	18%
The toilets have no locks	14%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [4] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Salah Al-Din GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts[5] across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), **findings are indicative only**.

*Districts assessed by either REACH or WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Daur DISTRICT

44 surveys with HHs with school-going children (66%) out of the total number of 67 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

57% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

93% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[6] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	93%
No water source available	7%

39% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	98%
Within 500m distance	2%

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **33%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

WFP
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Salah Al-Din GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

97% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school, with as most commonly used **type**:

Flush or pour toilet	93%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	4%

4.1 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

83% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **39%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	94%
The toilets have no locks	44%
There is no space / it is too crowded	22%

Al-Shirqat DISTRICT

153 surveys with HHs with school-going children (54%) out of the total number of 282 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

88% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	98%
No water source available	1%
Don't know	1%

78% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	92%
At more than 500m distance	6%
Within 500m distance	1%

HYGIENE

86% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **72%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

92% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	72%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	19%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	8%
Pit VIP toilet	1%

4.7 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

56% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **9%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	87%
The toilets have no locks	38%
There is no water in the toilets	12%
There is no space / it is too crowded	12%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Salah Al-Din GOVERNORATE

Baiji DISTRICT

74 surveys with HHs with school-going children (43%) out of the total number of 174 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

88% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

74% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	82%
At more than 500m distance	18%

HYGIENE

90% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **78%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	88%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	10%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	2%

5.0 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

39% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **10%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	100%
The toilets have no locks	60%

Balad DISTRICT

36 schools (61%) in 36 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 59 schools in 36 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

53% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which all reportedly had **piped water supply** as type of water source.

HYGIENE

97% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **51%** were reportedly **functional** and **34%** reportedly had **soap**.

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. *Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Salah Al-Din GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	5.2	Number of students per toilet	55
Number of toilets for teachers	1.5	Number of teachers per toilet	12

69% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **36%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[1]

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:

The toilets need rehabilitation	23%
The toilets have no locks	20%
The toilets are inadequate	11%
The toilets need maintenance	6%

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	80%	20%	87%	13%
Hygienic condition	54%	46%	74%	26%

Tikrit DISTRICT

102 surveys with HHs with school-going children (47%) out of the total number of **216** HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

93% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[2] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	98%
Don't know	2%

66% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children having the following **distance to the main water source** for their school:

At the school's premises	90%
At more than 500m distance	10%

HYGIENE

96% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **85%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

[1] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. [2] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Salah Al-Din GOVERNORATE

SANITATION

85% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	78%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	15%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	7%

5.1 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

41% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **3%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	96%
The toilets have no locks	84%

Tooz Khurmato DISTRICT

147 surveys with HHs with school-going children (57%) out of the total number of 258 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

72% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

91% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[3] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	86%
No water source available	6%
Protected well/spring	5%
Tanker/truck/cart	2%

38% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

Proportion of HHs who reported the following **locations of the main water source** at their children's school:

At the school's premises	89%
Don't know	6%
Within 500m distance	3%
At more than 500m distance	2%

HYGIENE

66% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **57%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

93% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used **type of sanitation facility** at school:

Flush or pour toilet	91%
Pit latrine without slab or platform	4%
Open hole	2%
Pit latrine with slab and platform	1%

4.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

49% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **27%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[2] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets have no locks	70%
The toilets are not maintained	67%
There is no water in the toilets	33%
There is no space / it is too crowded	12%

[1] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP). [2] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. [3] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

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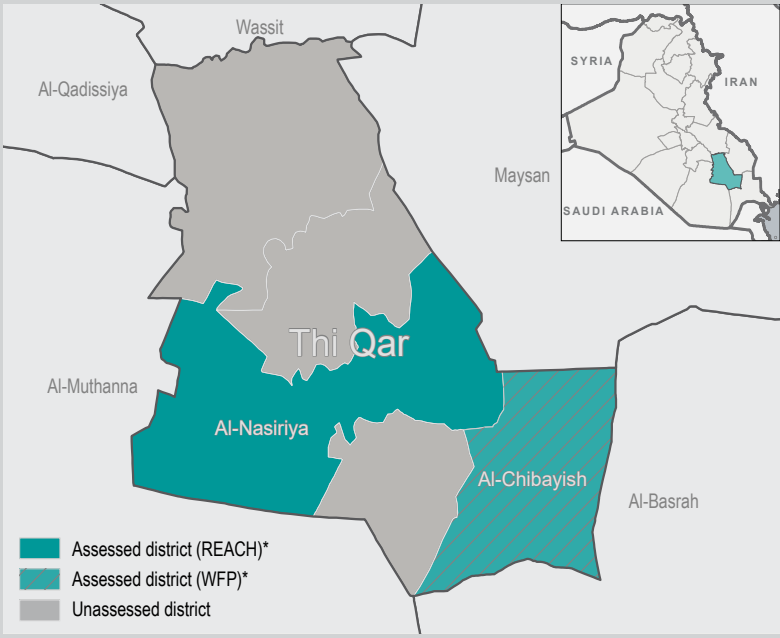
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Thi Qar GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts[5] across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), **findings are indicative only**.



*Districts assessed by either REACH or WFP, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Chibayish DISTRICT

87 schools (100%) in 67 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 87 schools in 67 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

3% of schools were reported to have **drinking water from a water source** available to students, of which all reportedly had **water tanker** as used type of water source.

HYGIENE

82% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which **1%** reportedly had **soap**.

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

Number of toilets for students	4.9	Number of students per toilet	58
Number of toilets for teachers	1.7	Number of teachers per toilet	14

84% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are **separated by gender** for students and **80%** of schools reportedly had these for teachers.[6]

1% of schools were reported to have **unusable student toilets**.

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following **sanitation issues** for student toilets:

The toilets need maintenance	69%
The toilets need to be repaired	1%

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. [6] Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. *Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Thi Qar GOVERNORATE

Proportion of schools by reported **sanitation condition**:

	Toilets for students		Toilets for teachers	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Structural condition	48%	52%	72%	28%
Hygienic condition	5%	95%	7%	93%

Al-Nasiriya DISTRICT

44 surveys with HHs with school-going children (51%)
out of the total number of **87** HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

100% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school, of whom all reported **piped water supply** to be the mainly used type.

88% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

97% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **94%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

7.3 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

100% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **9%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Wassit GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.[1] With ongoing camp closures,[2] IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees[3] and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of the needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 districts across Iraq which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) level surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group[4] at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. As all data derives from the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed, **findings are indicative only**.

*Districts assessed by REACH, as described in the methodology section.

Al-Kut DISTRICT

53 surveys with HHs with school-going children (56%) out of the total number of 95 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

52% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

46% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[5] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	46%
No water source available	43%
Don't know	11%

7% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

93% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **6%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[6] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

5.5 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

85% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **43%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[7] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

The toilets are not maintained	100%
There is no water in the toilets	9%
The toilets have no locks	4%

[1] IOM-DTM, October 2019. [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. [3] Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). [4] Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. [5] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [6] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). [7] Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Wassit GOVERNORATE

Al-Suwaira DISTRICT

59 surveys with HHs with school-going children (61%)
out of the total number of **96** HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

27% of HHs reported their children having **drinking water from a water source** available at school at the time of data collection.

86% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an **improved water source**[1] at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following **types of water source** at school:

Piped water supply	86%
No water source available	7%
Don't know	7%

12% of HHs perceived the **water quality** of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

94% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located **at the school's premises**.

HYGIENE

99% of HHs reported their children having access to **handwashing facilities** at school. Of these, **1%** of HHs reported **water and soap** to be available at the time of data collection.

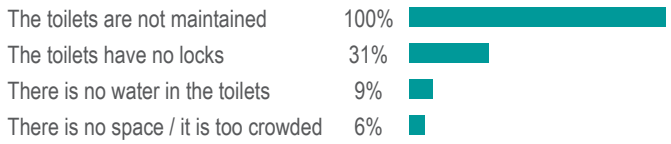
SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an **improved sanitation facility**[2] at school, of whom all reported a **flush or pour toilet** to be the most commonly used type.

6.2 was the reported average **number of functional toilets** for students at school.

87% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets **separated by gender** at school.

Of the **20%** of HHs who reported their children having **unusable toilets**[3] at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:



[1] Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). [2] Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP). [3] Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

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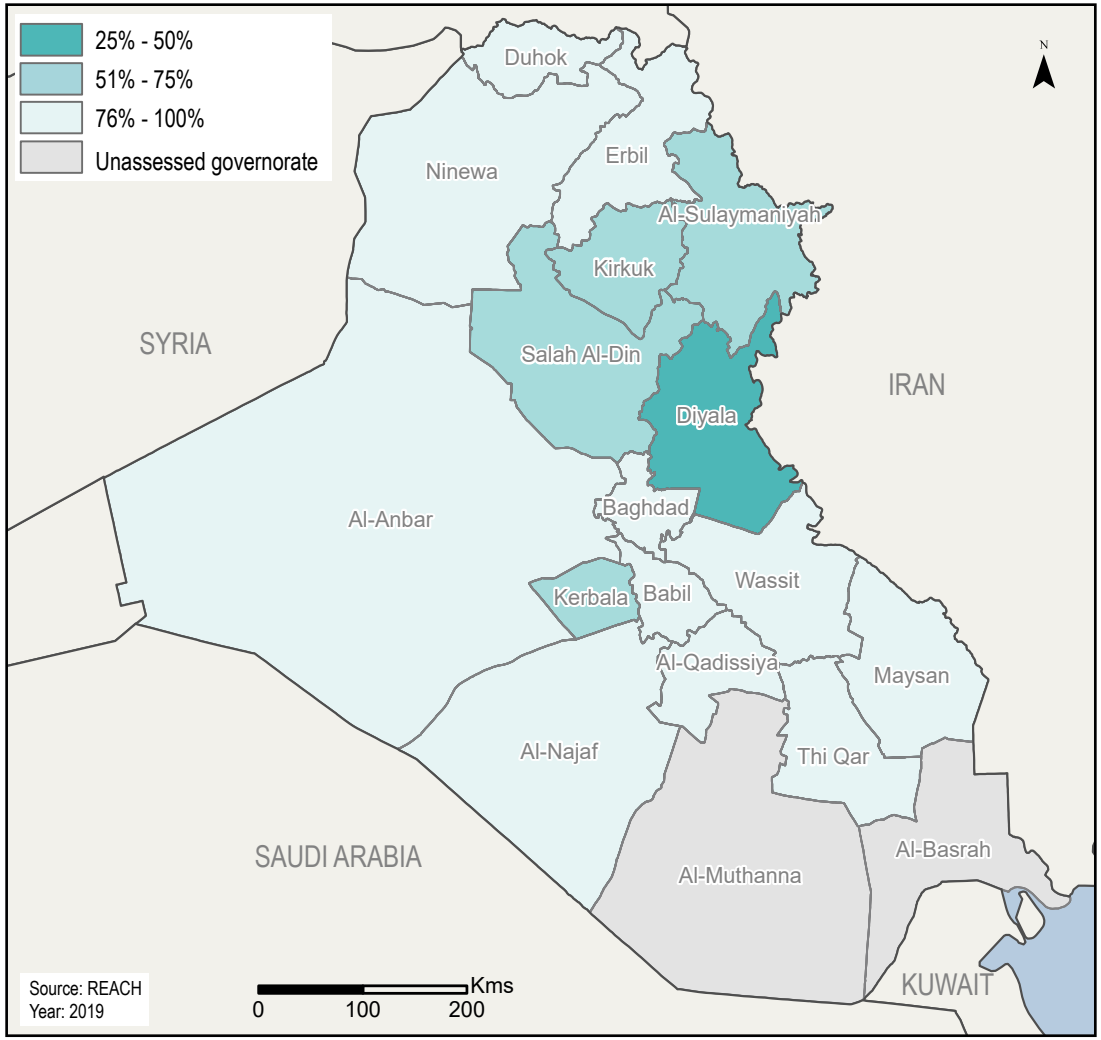
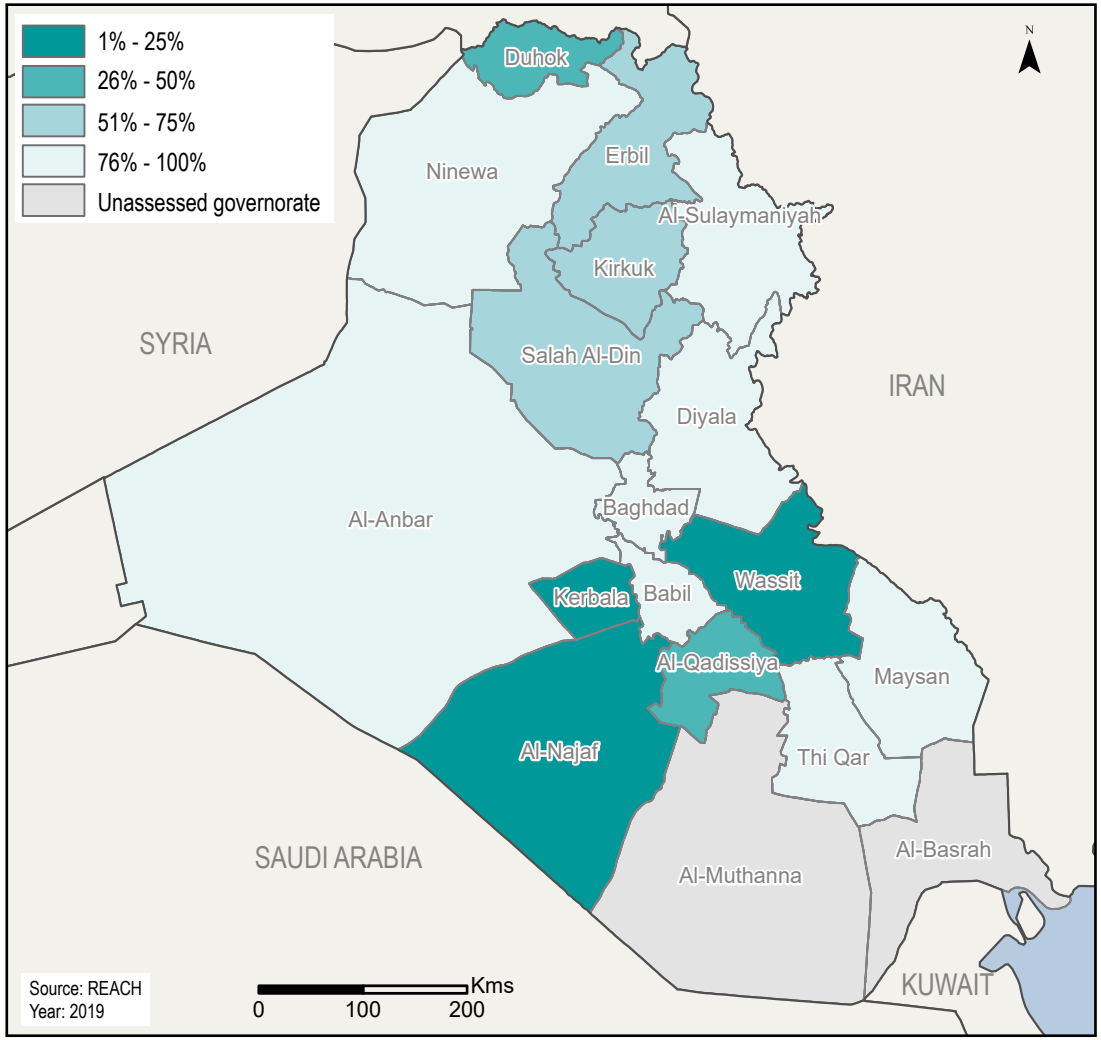
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

NATIONWIDE INDICATOR MAPS

% of HHs with school-going children who reported their children have access to toilets separated by gender at school



% of HHs with school-going children who reported their children have access to handwashing facilities with water and soap at school



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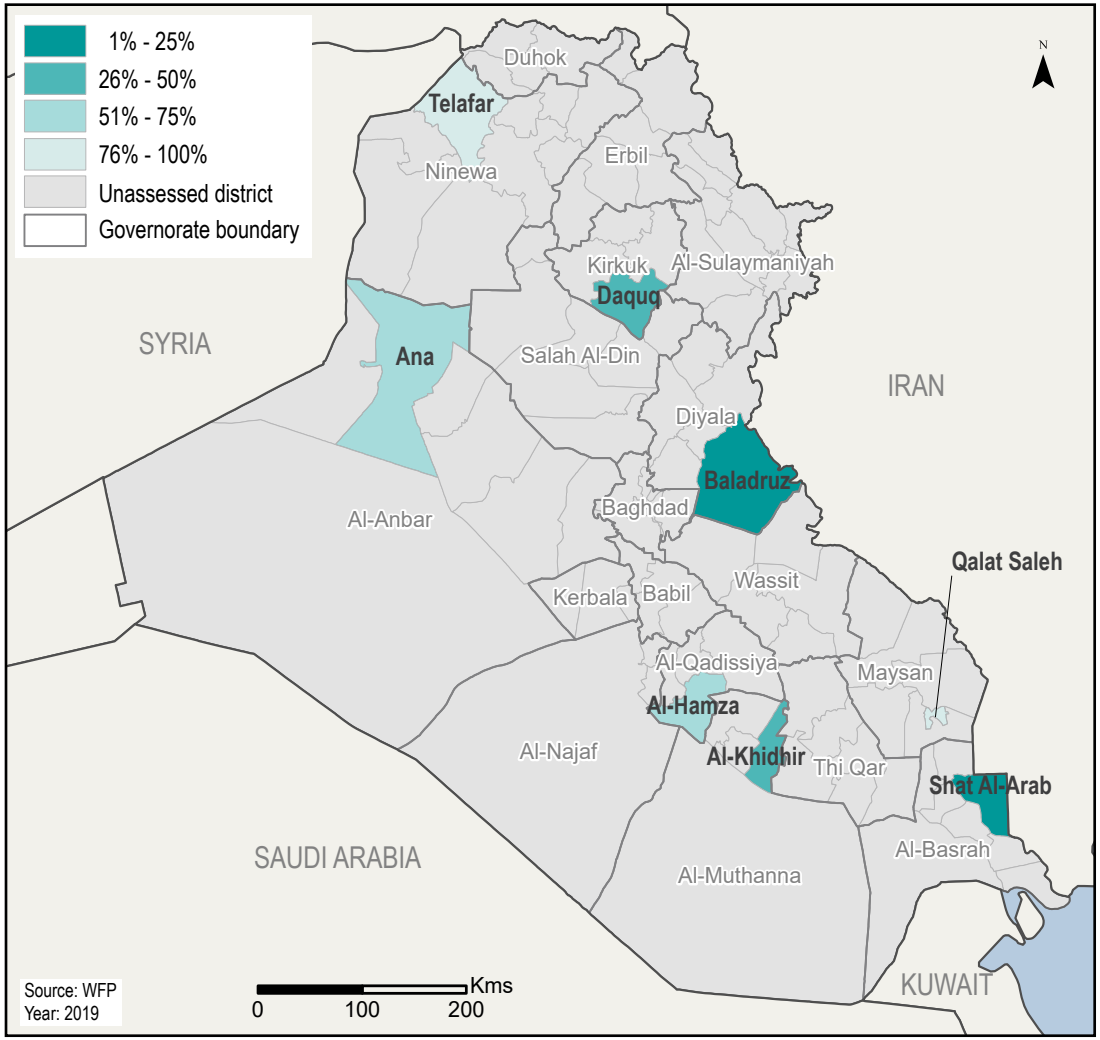
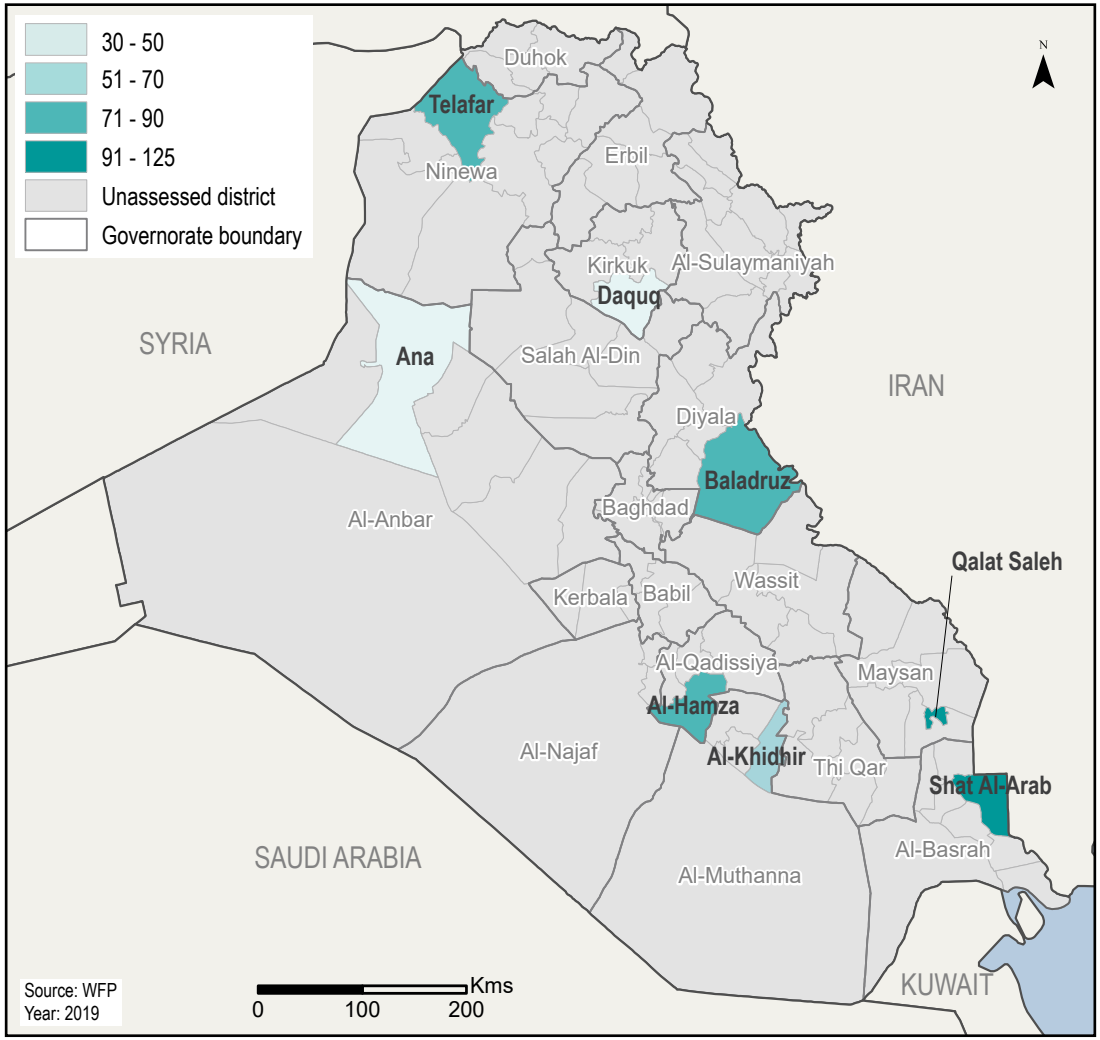
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

NATIONWIDE INDICATOR MAPS

% of schools reported to have drinking water from any water source available to their students



Average number of students per sanitation facility reported to be available at school



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