Research Terms of Reference

Integrated IM Support to WASH cluster for evidence-based coordination
IRQ1907
Iraq

February 2020
Version 2

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	**Iraq**					
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	X	Conflict		
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	□	Slow onset	X	Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	OFDA					
Project Code	10iAHG					
Overall Research Timeframe ***(from research design to final outputs / M&E)***	01/07/2019 to 31/06/2020					
Research Timeframe ***Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)***	1. Start collect data: 01/09/2019		5. Preliminary presentation:17/12/2019			
	2. Data collected: 30/10/2019		6. Outputs sent for validation: 13/12/2019			
	3. Data analysed: 07/11/2019		7. Outputs published: 30/12/2019			
	4. Data sent for validation: 31/10/2019		8. Final presentation: 18/01/2020			
Number of assessments	□	Single assessment (one cycle)				
	X	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) *Two rounds, the second round to be conducted in January 2020*				
Humanitarian milestones ***Specify** what **will the assessment inform and** when **e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;***	**Milestone**		**Deadline**			
	□	Donor plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	X	Cluster plan/strategy	25/11/2019 The WASH Cluster will use this data to inform the HPC, specifically the WASH Cluster Strategy planning for late 2019 and 2020.			
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Other (Specify):	_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
Audience Type & Dissemination ***Specify** who **will the assessment inform and** how **you will disseminate to inform the audience***	**Audience type**		**Dissemination**			
	X Strategic		X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; ICCG and AWG participants; Donors)			
	X Programmatic		X Cluster Mailing (WASH and AWG mailing lists)			
	X Operational		X Presentation of findings (e.g. at ICCG meeting; Cluster meeting and AWG meeting)			
	□ [Other, Specify]		X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre)			
			□ [Other, Specify]			

Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes	X	No
General Objective	To provide the WASH Cluster with a detailed evidence-base on needs, access and functionality of WASH services and infrastructure (including schools and health facilities), focusing on community inclusion, dignity, and relevant GBV components. This study will provide such data on conflict affected populations in- and out-of-camps, as well as inform sustainable and preparedness-based programming by the WASH Cluster, nationwide.			
Specific Objective(s)	1. To determine the WASH related needs of the in-camp population, as well as the current availability, functionality, and access barriers of WASH services and infrastructure in camps. 2. To determine the WASH related needs of the out-of-camp population, as well as the current availability, functionality, and access barriers of WASH services and infrastructure out-of-camps. 3. To provide the WASH cluster with detailed information on water surface areas in order to allow for long-term coordination and strategic planning, with regards to emergency risk response and areas vulnerable to water shortages and flooding.			
Research Questions	• To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities **in camps** across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population? o To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on water quality and quantity? o To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation? o To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on hygiene? o To what extent is the current WASH response in camps addressing the privacy and safety concerns (GBV) of the population, especially for women and children? o To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in schools in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population? o To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in health centres in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population? o If needs are not addressed, what are the coping mechanisms employed? o What is the level of functionality and what are the main reasons for non-functionality of WASH infrastructure in IDP camps across Iraq? (Direct observation) • To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities **in out-of-camp** locations across Iraq adhering to minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?			

	○ To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on water quality and quantity? ○ To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation? ○ To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on hygiene? ○ To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in schools across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population? ○ To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in health centres across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population? ○ How do these findings differ for different population groups? (out-of-camp IDPs, returnees, host communities) • If relevant, why does the WASH infrastructure and facilities not adhere to the minimum WASH Cluster standards or meet the needs of the out-of-camp population (in terms of water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste collection)? ○ What is the current level of functionality of WASH systems out-of-camp across Iraq? ○ What are the specific needs to revive dysfunctional WASH systems? ○ What is the timeframe of government-led rehabilitation of infrastructure within each district across Iraq? • What areas of Iraq have seen a change in surface water and/or an increase in frequency or intensity of droughts and floods, and what are their causes and consequences?[1] ○ Which areas of Iraq have experienced changes in surface water in the last decades? ○ What is the long-term precipitation pattern within the Euphrates/Tigris watershed? ○ Which areas of Iraq are prone to flooding and which areas have experienced flooding in 2019? ○ With regards to potential consequences of flooding, which population groups (esp. IDPs, Returnees) are found in areas prone to flooding, and which were affected during 2019 floods? ○ How many households per population group were affected during 2019 flood and where? ○ How many households per population group are potentially affected by different flood return periods and where? ○ With further regard to potential consequences of flooding, which WTPs (based on WTP data availability) are prone to flooding? ○ Which WTPs were affected during 2019 flood and where?

[1] Joint Research Centre – Global Surface Water - https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/

	○ How many WTPs are potentially affected by different flood return periods and where?					
Geographic Coverage	Iraq - nationwide					
Secondary data sources	• Government and Departmental resources and public reports on WASH-related activities in- and out-of-camps. • Population tracking information, such as IOM's DTM IDP Returnee Master Lists, and CCCM Cluster population figures. • Nationwide assessments and response strategies, including the 2019 HRP, and recent REACH products such as Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) VI and Camp Profiles XI, as well as the planned MCNA VII. • Sectoral assessments, WASH-specific assessments conducted by the Cluster or implementing partners in Iraq.					
Population(s) ***Select all that apply***	X	IDPs in camp		X	IDPs in informal sites	
	X	IDPs in host communities		□	IDPs [Other, Specify]	
	□	Refugees in camp		□	Refugees in informal sites	
	□	Refugees in host communities		□	Refugees [Other, Specify]	
	X	Host communities		X	Returnees	
Stratification ***Select type(s) and enter number of strata***	X	Geographical #:65 districts Population size per strata is known? X Yes □ No	X	Group #: 4 population groups[2] Population size per strata is known? X Yes □ No	□	*[Other Specify]* #: _ _ Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No
Data collection tool(s)	X	Structured (Quantitative)		X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)	
	Sampling method			**Data collection method**		
Structured data collection tool # 1 ***In and out-of-camp HH survey***	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling X Probability / Stratified cluster sampling □ [Other, Specify]			□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Household interview (Target #): 14,691 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Structured data collection tool # 2 ***Camp level observations in all IDP camps.***	□ Purposive □ Probability / Simple random □ Probability / Stratified simple random □ Probability / Cluster sampling □ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling X Census			□ Key informant interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ X Direct observations (Target #): 52 IDP camps[3] □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 ***Camp-level KI interviews***	X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]			X Key informant interview (Target #): 217 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		

[2] For the purposes of this assessment, IDPs in host communities and IDPs in informal sites will be considered as one population group.
[3] The specific number of (sub-)camps and type of observations are flexible and will be coherent alongside the WASH cluster discourse.

Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 ***District-level KI interviews***	X Purposive □ Snowballing □ [Other, Specify]			X Key informant interview (Target #): 282 □ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ Focus group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _ □ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _		
Target level of precision if probability sampling	90% level of confidence			10+/- % margin of error		
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT		□	UNHCR	
	□	[Other, Specify]				
Expected ouput type(s)	□	Situation overview #: _ _	□	Report #: _ _	□	Profile #: _ _
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1 per round	□	Presentation (Final) #: _ _	X	Factsheet #: 4 (3 in first round, 1 in the second round)
	X	Interactive dashboard #:1	□	Webmap #: _ _	X	Map #: TBC
	X	Summary of Findings #: 1 per round				
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	□	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility ***Specify which logos should be on outputs***	***REACH***					
	Donor: OFDA					
	Coordination Framework: WASH Cluster Logo					
	Partners: all data collection partners logos					

2. Rationale

Although military operations against ISIL have been concluded and Iraq has entered a post-conflict recovery phase, in 2020 the country will continue facing challenges of addressing both the short and long-term consequences of mass population displacements, including restoring access to essential services and addressing basic needs in vast areas of territory. The HNO 2019 estimates that 2.3 million people across Iraq will remain in critical need of sustained, equitable access to safe and appropriate WASH services. As outlined in the HNO, around 500,000 people continue to require some level of specialized WASH support in camps, especially since sanitation coverage is still below minimum standards. For instance, in many camps more than 20 people share one latrine and about 230,000 IDPs are receiving less than 35 litres of water per day[4].

Especially within camps there is a critical need to identify WASH needs and gaps to allow the cluster to improve the quality of services and ensure compliance with Cluster standards. Currently, there is no alternate source of such data beyond the ongoing Camp Profiling exercise supporting the CCCM, which does not provide the Cluster with the depth of data required to understand the situation and build a camp-based response. By conducting a WASH-dedicated assessment, focused on camps and triangulated with out-of-camp findings, the WASH Cluster would be provided with a baseline to determine the precise status of WASH services, flag critical needs and gaps. In addition, this will provide the Cluster with an advocacy tool to discuss with partners and donors.

Beyond necessary interventions in camps, another challenge will be to improve nationwide coverage of WASH support for the remaining displaced and vulnerable individuals in out-of-camp locations across the country, including out-of-camp IDPs, returnees, and host communities. Precisely, in addition to addressing immediate gaps to ensure all those affected by displacement have access to WASH minimum standards, the challenge will be to ensure the rehabilitation of WASH

[4] 2019 WASH cluster minimum technical standards for Iraq call for 50-90 litres per person per day, depending on the season and location.

infrastructure and to support the shift from emergency to recovery, while still taking into account possible major movements of populations due to camp closures and consolidations.

Meanwhile, longer term challenges such as water shortages and flooding have raised a new set of cross-sectoral issues with implications for WASH interventions. In particular, water scarcity and rising salinity are increasingly understood to pose threats to human security and state stability in Iraq moving into 2020. Water shortages have been tied to major public health risks (HRP 2019) and may have a negative impact on sustainable livelihoods, agricultural lands, social tensions, and future displacement patterns. However, little data is available regarding the scope and scale of related needs in areas most affected by the crisis, nor is there a sufficient evidence base to support interventions seeking to mitigate the impact of such challenges. Moreover, limited research has been conducted within the Iraqi context to understand the impact of the water crisis and the potential that these risk factors have to compound the existing situation of fragility, following years of conflict and protracted displacement.

In short, the current water crisis coupled with risk of further cholera epidemics is further exacerbating the situation for the population who remain in need of critical WASH services. To mitigate further outbreaks of waterborne diseases and facilitate related response actions in IDP camps, host communities and other out-of-camp areas, evidence-based information is crucial to strengthen internal coordination of the WASH cluster and between the WASH cluster and other humanitarian actors and coordination bodies, such as the Health and CCCM clusters, as well as local government directorates.

To support the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC), REACH in coordination with the Assessment Working Group (AWG), implements the Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment, with a planned seventh round to take place in 2019, to inform the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Planning (HRP) for 2020. Whilst this will provide nationwide data on key multi- and cross-sectoral findings, including WASH related indicators, the WASH cluster has identified key information gaps requiring more in-depth, sector-specific research to inform the humanitarian response for the coming year. Regarding these information gaps, the WASH Cluster has been reliant upon last years' MCNA as its primary source of evidence to inform programming. The Cluster has noted that the depth and breadth of indicators included in this inter-sectoral assessment provide only the basis for overarching programming and thus do not provide operational data. Last years' MCNA data does not provide sufficient information to establish a strong WASH baseline and inform clusters decisions and guide cluster partners to the most severe WASH needs across Iraq. Subsequently, there is no existing mechanism to have updated information on key WASH needs and gaps in camps in Iraq. Furthermore, the Cluster has faced challenges in developing a conclusive outline of WASH infrastructure throughout the country, inclusive of water supply systems, water treatment plants and compact units. Even prior to the humanitarian crises of the past few years, the Government of Iraq (GoI) and humanitarian actors have had very little data on the WASH conditions throughout the country, thus hindering the accuracy of response.

In light of this, REACH proposes to address key information gaps identified by the WASH cluster for evidence-based coordination in the short and longer term: providing a clear picture of immediate gaps and needs to ensure all populations affected by displacement (in and out of camps) have access to minimum WASH standards, as well as identifying the mid to long term needs concerning vulnerability and risk of future water crises. By providing the cluster with an in-depth, granular analysis at camp level, as well as a deeper understanding of out-of-camp populations, REACH aims to support operational interventions and feed into strategic programming of the WASH Cluster in one of its objectives for 2019 - promote sustainable and cost-effective water and sanitation services including community focused hygiene promotion in camp locations. Data on this topic will be gathered at both the household and the key informant level, and will address how these programs affect different demographics both within the household and at a broader, community level. In tandem, this assessment will support the WASH Cluster to implement strong evidence-based programming through coordinated and collaborative assessments in their 2020 Strategy.

3. Methodology

2.1. Methodology overview

The study will apply a mixed-methods approach, with the following methodologies applied:

1. Data relating to household needs, as well as knowledge, attitudes, and practices relating to WASH, will be collected through statistically representative household-level surveys, administered in fully accessible districts throughout the country. Sampling will be conducted to achieve findings to be statistically representative with a minimum of a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each of the assessed population groups at the district level for out-of-camp settings and at camp-level within formal camps.
2. Data relating to services and infrastructure will be collected through key informant (KI) interviews across all formal camps and among WASH professionals at district-level to capture out-of-camp perspectives. KIs will be selected based on their knowledge of infrastructure and services availability and functionality, including community leaders, members of infrastructure management committees and actors implementing WASH activities.
3. Consolidating existing information on Water Treatment Plant (WTP) locations and level of functionality, depending on information provided to REACH by the WASH Cluster and Directory of Water (DoW).[5]
4. In parallel, REACH will conduct a comprehensive water surface analysis facilitated through remote sensing through which areas potentially prone to flooding will be identified.

In collaboration with the WASH cluster and implementing partners, a joint set of indicators and questionnaire will be agreed upon and administered by trained enumerators in the field. Partner organizations as well as REACH will be engaged in data collection, particularly in areas where REACH has no access, and joint analyses.

2.2. Population of interest

2.2.1. Geographical area assessed

The geographic scope of household needs assessment and service and infrastructure assessment through KIIs will be nation-wide, encompassing all relevant prioritized districts with out-of-camp IDPs and/or returnee populations, as well as IDP populations in formal camps. This entails 65 districts across 17 governorates for the out-of-camp IDPs and/or returnee populations, as well as an estimated 52 camp locations for the in-camp IDP populations. The exact number of camps to be assessed will be determined as close as possible to the start of data collection, on the basis of CCCM Cluster information on active camps and foreseen camp closures and consolidations.

The geographic scope of the comprehensive water surface mapping will be nation-wide, with some location prioritisation throughout the analysis.

2.2.2. Population assessed

The assessment aims to determine the severity of needs among all conflict-affected population groups within Iraq, in line with definitions and groups included in the 2019 JMCNA VII, to ensure complementarity of data between the two household-level datasets. Specifically, this includes out-of-camp IDPs, returnees, and members of host communities. This stratification by population group in out-of-camp data collection is used in the assessment to ensure that needs of different vulnerable groups are captured, as average governorate-level population findings may misrepresent specific targeted needs. Inclusion of different population groups allows for the comparison of needs across districts and affected populations.

[5] If deemed necessary to inform cluster strategy, and Cluster partner capacity allows, some functionality assessments may be conducted. Engineers or other WASH expert need to be provided by WASH Cluster partners to conduct the WTP functionality assessment.

2.2.3. Unit of measurement

- Household level surveys in-camp and out-of-camp, with household as unit of measurement
- Key informant interviews in-camp with camps as unit of measurement
- Key informant interviews out-of-camp with district as unit of measurement
- Key informant interviews in schools and healthcare facilities in in- and out-of-camp locations

2.3. Secondary data review

Secondary data sources will include:

- Government and Departmental resources and public reports on WASH-related activities in- and out-of-camps.
- Population tracking information, such as IOM's DTM IDP Returnee Master Lists, and CCCM Cluster population figures.
- Nationwide assessments and response strategies, including the 2019 HNO/HRP, and recent REACH products such as Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (MCNA) VI and Camp Profiles XI, as well as the planned MCNA VII.
- Sectoral assessments, WASH-specific assessments conducted by the Cluster or implementing partners in Iraq.

2.4. Primary Data Collection

2.4.1. Household needs assessment

REACH proposes a nationwide, household-level assessment to capture granular WASH indicators which could not be incorporated into the broader MCNA. Given the WASH Cluster's need for greater in-depth knowledge of key needs and perceptions of WASH services in-camp compared to out-of-camp settings, the proposed household-level assessment is two-fold.

1. **Household data collection in out-of-camp settings**: A questionnaire will be developed in close coordination with the WASH Cluster which will identify key needs, coping strategies and access constraints to WASH services and facilities. This tool will be asked to relevant IDPs, returnees and host households nationwide. This data collection includes the following groups:
    - **Internally Displaced Persons:** Out of camp: all relevant prioritized districts where more than 200 IDP households are present, including informal settlements (as per DTM data from June 2019).[6]
    - **Returnees:** all relevant prioritized districts where more than 200 returnee households are present (as per DTM data from June 2019).[7]
    - **Host communities:** in the three districts most populated by IDPs, the three districts least populated by IDPs, and three districts with medium-size IDP caseloads (based on DTM data from June 2019).[8]

2. **Household data collection among IDPs in-camp settings**: an independent questionnaire on camp-specific needs and the quality and provision of WASH services will be developed and collected in tandem with the out-of-camp assessment data collection. This data collection will cover:
    - **Internally Displaced Persons in formal camps:** covering all 52 camp locations, as agreed upon with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster.

[6] As per DTM data from 30 April 2019, a minimum of 200 IDP households are expected to be present in 59 districts in 17 governorates
[7] As per DTM data from 30 April 2019, returnees are expected to be present in 35 districts in 9 governorates
[8] The idea is to identify whether different IDP caseloads may have different effects on host community needs. For this, the three districts with the highest number of IDP households are compared to those with average numbers of IDP households, and those with lowest numbers of IDP households – the latter serving as a "control group".

Sampling Strategy

Surveys will be conducted at the household level with the head of household or next available adult present in the household. Households will be randomly sampled for findings to be representative with a 90% level of confidence and 10% margin of error, at district level for out-of-camp settings, and at camp level in-camp. The following specifies the sampling methods intended for the two surveys:

IDPs out-of-camp, returnees, and host communities: 90/10 representativeness at the district level, based on household population figures provided by IOM DTM and OCHA. Due to the scale and geographic coverage of the target population, and in order to minimise cost, a multi-stage cluster sampling approach will be employed in all accessible prioritized districts where each of the population groups are present:

- Each population group will be stratified by district, within which population locations, or 'clusters', will be identified and randomly selected, with probability proportional to size (based on recorded number in the relevant sampling frames). Each cluster will have a minimum target sample size of 6 households.
- The GIS team will refine all three sampling frames in advance to ensure that locations fall within OCHA-defined geographic boundaries for districts and governorates, and to remove any points that clearly fall in uninhabited areas (military bases, airports, etc.).
- Within each cluster, households will be selected for interview through a simple random sampling method. A set of random geo-points will be generated and a map will be provided to enumerators through the maps.me app. The eligible household nearest to each point will be interviewed. A large buffer of geo-points will be drawn per location. In the event that the household does not have an adult willing to participate in the survey, the nearest household in the same target population group will be approached for the survey (if in the same city block or apartment building), within a radius of 500 meters. If no other eligible household is present at the same point, the enumerator will continue to the next randomly assigned geo-point.

IDPs residing in-camps[9]: 90/10 at sub-camp level (roughly 70 households per camp), based on household population figures provided by CCCM Cluster operational partners. Wherever possible, anonymized camp household rosters provided by camp managers will be used as the basis for a simple random sampling within the camp. Including sub-camps, REACH will collect representative data in an estimated 51 camp locations, with the exact number of locations to be determined with the latest CCCM information on active camps (see Annex 1).

The following table outlines the estimated sample size for each population group, included in the two household-level data collection components of the assessment, following the sampling methodology outlined above.

Table 1: Estimated sample size needed to achieve 90/10 representativeness of population or interest, stratified by population group and district

Governorate	District	Out-of-Camp Target Sample (Households)			In-Camp	Total
		IDP	Returnees	Host		
Anbar	Al-Falluja	118	115		163	396
Anbar	Al-Kaim*		108			108
Anbar	Al-Ramadi	73	111		155	339
Anbar	Al-Rutba*		77			77
Anbar	Ana*		114			114
Anbar	Haditha*	104	129			233
Anbar	Heet*	127	110			237

[9] A full methodology note for the camp portion of the assessment can be found at: http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/REACH_IRQ_ToR_camp_profile_X_July2018.pdf

Babylon	Al-Mussyab*	103	66			169
Babylon	Al-Hilla	92		68		160
Baghdad	Al-Adhamiya	107				107
Baghdad	Al-Kadhmiyah*	109	105	74	48	336
Baghdad	Al-Karkh	109		70		179
Baghdad	Al-Risafa	97			46	143
Baghdad	Al-Mahmoudiya*	123	115			238
Basrah	Al-Basrah*	89				89
Dahuk	Al-Amadiya*	95			66	161
Dahuk	Duhok	109			194	303
Dahuk	Sumail	130		118	282	530
Dahuk	Zakho*	113			276	389
Diyala	Al-Khalis	106	115			221
Diyala	Al-Muqdadiya		110			110
Diyala	Baquba	118			49	167
Diyala	Khanaqin	136	105		176	417
Diyala	Kifri	109				109
Erbil	Erbil	110		63	127	300
Erbil	Koysinjaq	134				134
Erbil	Makhmour*		124		70	194
Erbil	Rawanduz*	129				129
Erbil	Shaqlawa	122				122
Kerbala	Al-Hindiya	141			45	186
Kerbala	Kerbela	103		71		174
Kirkuk	Al-Hawiga		115			115
Kirkuk	Daquq	74	118		63	255
Kirkuk	Dibis	62	72			134
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	119	129		130	378
Missan	Al-Kahla	109		64		173
Najaf	Al-Kufa	213				213
Najaf	Al-Najaf*	112				112
Ninewa	Al-Baaj*	55	233			288
Ninewa	Al-Hamdaniya*	72	110		339	521
Ninewa	Al-Hatra		141			141
Ninewa	Al-Mosul	110	111	118	630	969
Ninewa	Al-Shikhan	148	63		247	458
Ninewa	Aqra	159				159
Ninewa	Sinjar*	114	114			228
Ninewa	Telafar	113	109			222
Ninewa	Tilkaef*	142	109			251
Qadissiya	Al-Diwaniya	107				107
Salah Al-Din	Al-Daur*		79			79
Salah Al-Din	Al-Shirqat	98	114	69	59	340
Salah Al-Din	Balad*	109	142			251

Salah Al-Din	Baiji	64	111			175
Salah Al-Din	Samarra*	113	141			254
Salah Al-Din	Tikrit	113	109		117	339
Salah Al-Din	Tuz*	140	124			264
Sulaymaniyah	Al-Sulaymaniyah	111			130	241
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	107				107
Sulaymaniyah	Derbendikhan	102				102
Sulaymaniyah	Dokan	102				102
Sulaymaniyah	Halabcha	101				101
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	104			59	163
Sulaymaniyah	Rania	105				105
Thi-Qar	Al-Nasiriya	88				88
Wassit	Al-Kut	97				97
Wassit	Al-Suwaira	94				94
	Total	**6263**	**3748**	**715**	**3471**	**14197**

* REACH likely cannot cover this district due to security or operational constraints.

REACH commits to all in- and out-of-camp data collection, based on the generated sample, in areas in which REACH has a presence and experience in data collection. Given the nationwide coverage, the Cluster requests HH data to be collected in some districts in which REACH cannot enter. This is approximately 20 out of the 65 districts expected for inclusion, pending final security review. As agreed with the WASH Cluster, data can only be collected in these locations through WASH Cluster partners, and the Cluster will provide support to REACH in contacting these partners. In districts with no REACH presence and no Cluster partners, it will not be possible to collect this data.

In addition to the above-stated districts already planned for inclusion in the assessment, REACH will continue discussions with the WASH Cluster to include further locations considered a priority by the Cluster. For further inclusion, the WASH Cluster will need to provide REACH with a sampling frame, inclusive of out-of-camp IDPs, returnees and host household figures, from which REACH can build a sample. Furthermore, inclusion of these additional locations will be subject to security clearance and potential partner data collection support.

Research Design

All data collection tools will be designed in close collaboration with the WASH Cluster to ensure they meet the information needs. Complementary to the MCNA, and the remaining core indicators required by the cluster to inform the HNO, the additional WASH assessment will capture an in-depth understanding of the operational needs of affected communities. This will help the Cluster guide partners during intervention planning.

2.4.2. Key Informant (KI) interviews at camp and district level

To complement household-level data, information relating to services and infrastructure will be collected through key informant (KI) interviews. Within camps, KIs will be sought that are knowledgeable about their camp specifically, while at district-level WASH professionals and government workers will be sought, to comment on out-of-camp needs throughout their relevant communities. The purpose of these KI interviews will be to capture overarching needs across camps and districts, from an operational and implementation perspective.

KIs will be purposively sampled based on their knowledge of infrastructure, service availability and functionality. REACH will work with the WASH Cluster and partners to identify KIs that are professionals with the Directorate of Water, members of local government and municipal services management, as well as actors implementing WASH activities, at the district level.

Within camps, KIs will consist of Camp Managers, community elders and WASH professionals, as available. Where possible, KIs will be selected based on the breadth of their area of knowledge.

KI interviews will be conducted by one trained enumerator using a close-ended questionnaire translated into Arabic and will be administered through a KOBO tool. The camp KI interviews will be conducted in person at the moment that the household survey and mapping of WASH infrastructure are being conducted in that camp. District-level KI interviews will be conducted over the phone by one-trained enumerator also using a close-ended questionnaire translated Arabic and will be administered through a KOBO tool. KIs in schools and healthcare facilities will be face-to-face interviews with employees such as concierges, teachers or school principals, so that observations of WASH facilities can be made.

Throughout KI identification, substantial efforts will be made to include female voices through the inclusion of female KIs. Female enumerators will be hired with the express purpose of seeking female KIs and the difference between available services for males and females will be captured in the tools. Moreover, efforts will be made to capture the voices of different population groups and minorities as appropriate for the community, with training provided to enumerators to consider this topic.

In order to provide additional granularity of detail in relation to public WASH services and infrastructure, KI interviews will be conducted in each camp, with at least three KIs included in each camp to capture a range of perspectives. To capture out-of-camp needs inclusive of operational gaps in existing WASH schemes, at least one KI for all 282 subdistricts will be sought, to provide the overarching needs and gaps faced by affected communities, outside camp settings. The number of KIs and their geographic area of knowledge will be depending on the contact details that will be shared with REACH by the Cluster, DoW and WASH partners.

Given the proposed purposive sampling plan, the below table briefly summarises expected KI interviews to be completed, with this summary provided at the district level:

Governorate	Districts	Camp-Level KIIs[10]	District KIs	Total KIIs
Anbar	Ana		2	2
Anbar	Falluia	31	3	34
Anbar	Haditha		2	2
Anbar	Heet		4	4
Anbar	Ka'im		3	3
Anbar	Ramadi	21	3	24
Anbar	Rutba		3	3
Babylon	Hashimiya		3	3
Babylon	Hilla		3	3
Babylon	Mahawil		3	3
Babil	Musayab		2	2
Baghdad	Abu Ghraib	3	4	7
Baghdad	Adhamiya		3	3
Baghdad	Kadhmiyah		5	5
Baghdad	Karkh		3	3
Baghdad	Mada'in	3	3	6
Baghdad	Resafa	3	2	5
Baghdad	Thawra		2	2
Basrah	Abu Al-Khaseeb		2	2
Basrah	Basrah		2	2

[10] In each camp at least three key informant interviews will be conducted. When a camp consists of multiple sub-camps at least one key informant interview per sub-camp will be conducted.

Basrah	Fao		2	2
Basrah	Midaina		3	3
Basrah	Qurna		3	3
Basrah	Shatt Al-Arab		3	3
Basrah	Mahmoudiya	6	5	11
Dahuk	Amedi	3	4	7
Dahuk	Dahuk	9	3	12
Dahuk	Sumel	12	4	16
Dahuk	Zakho	12	3	15
Diyala	Baladruz		3	3
Diyala	Ba'quba	3	3	6
Diyala	Khalis		5	5
Diyala	Khanaqin	6	5	11
Diyala	Kifri		3	3
Diyala	Muqdadiya		2	2
Erbil	Erbil	6	2	8
Erbil	Koysinjaq		3	3
Erbil	Makhmour	3	4	7
Erbil	Rawanduz/Soran		7	7
Erbil	Shaqlawa		3	3
Kerbala	Ain Al-Tamur		2	2
Kerbala	Hindiya	3	2	5
Kerbala	Kerbala		2	2
Kirkuk	Daquq	3	3	6
Kirkuk	Dibis		2	2
Kirkuk	Hawiga		4	4
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	6	7	13
Missan	Ali Al-Gharbi		2	2
Missan	Amara		2	2
Missan	Kahla		3	3
Missan	Maimouna		2	2
Muthanna	Khidhir		2	2
Muthanna	Rumaitha		5	5
Muthanna	Samawa		2	2
Najaf	Kufa		2	2
Najaf	Manathera		2	2
Najaf	Najaf		3	3
Ninewa	Akre		5	5
Ninewa	Ba'aj		2	2
Ninewa	Hamdaniya	18	2	20
Ninewa	Hatra		3	3
Ninewa	Mosul	27	4	31
Ninewa	Sheikhan	12	3	15
Ninewa	Sinjar		3	3
Ninewa	TAfar		4	4
Ninewa	Tilkaef		3	3
Qadissiya	Afaq		4	4
Qadissiya	Diwaniya		4	4
Qadissiya	Hamza		3	3
Qadissiya	Shamiya		2	2
Salah Al-Din	Baiji		3	3
Salah Al-Din	Balad		4	4

Salah Al-Din	Daur		2	2
Salah Al-Din	Samarra		4	4
Salah Al-Din	Shirqat	3	2	5
Salah Al-Din	Tikrit	9	2	11
Salah Al-Din	Tuz		3	3
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal		4	4
Sulaymaniyah	Darbandihkan		2	2
Sulaymaniyah	Dokan	3	2	5
Sulaymaniyah	Halabja		4	4
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	6	3	9
Sulaymaniyah	Rania		3	3
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	6	3	9
Thi-Qar	Chibayish		3	3
Thi-Qar	Nassriya		4	4
Thi-Qar	Suq Al-Shoyokh		4	4
Wassit	Al Hai		2	2
Wassit	Kut		3	3
Wassit	Al Namaniya		2	2
Wassit	Suwaira		5	5
Wassit	Badra		2	2
	Total	**217**	**282**	**499**

2.4.3. Assessment of WASH infrastructure at the camp and district level.

Camp level observation

REACH will triangulate existing data sources with the collected household perception data in the camps to identify and map existing infrastructure. Any information gaps identified in the first round of in-camp data collection will be substantiated in the second round if needed. The goal of this research component is to determine the availability and functionality of essential services and capacities within the camps.

Out-of-camp mapping

Separately, a mapping exercise of Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) in 95 districts identified by the WASH Cluster will be conducted, including identifying:

1. Functionality and locations of WTPs
2. Specific needs to revive WTPs
3. Identification of organisations that are currently working on WTPs within the district

The WASH Cluster will provide the specific GPS points of the WTPs to be mapped and assessed. In addition, the Cluster will provide REACH with lists that indicate the level of functionality of WTPs and which organisations might be working on the WTPs. REACH will only assess WTPs that are not (fully) functioning with the objective of determining why the plant is not (fully) functioning, as requested by the Cluster.

REACH will work with the Cluster to identify WASH professionals and engineers who can support as enumerators to increase the technical reliability of this mapping exercise. In the event that no or insufficient technical experts can be provided to conduct the data collection, REACH will only be able to analyse the data provided by the WASH cluster.

Data collection tools have been developed by REACH in collaboration with the WASH Cluster and the Iraq Water Supply Technical Working Group. The tool has closed-ended questions, and will be provided to the WASH cluster for their future use to fill in data gaps.

Products for this component include:

- A static map of WTP locations in Iraq
- An interactive webmap with all relevant information acquired about WTPs in Iraq. This platform will be updateable, so that the WASH Cluster can continue to build the map as they receive more information about WTPs. The platform will also include additional relevant data layers from the remote sensing component of this project and/or secondary data sources, such as precipitation, surface water area or flood risk.

This activity is dependent on information on the location and functionality of the WTPs, as well as the provision of engineers by WASH partners. If this information or these enumerators can't be provided, REACH will only be able to analyse the data provided by the WASH Cluster.

2.4.4. Monitoring assessment of in-camp situation, six months after baseline data collection

In order to develop an in-depth, longitudinal understanding of the WASH situation faced by IDPs in-camps, and to inform the 2020 planning of the WASH Cluster, a follow up, monitoring round of data collection is proposed.[11] This will be conducted six months after the initial data collection, starting early 2020, and will include repetition of in-camp WASH-dedicated household survey, in-camp KI interviews and WASH infrastructure observations across camps.

By conducting this follow up round early in the year, the WASH Cluster will, for the first time, be able to consider the effectiveness of ongoing camp-based programming by comparing renewed findings with baseline data. This process will also strengthen relations with the key informants, improving the reliability of findings, and will be timely to inform the Cluster's 2020 Strategy development, as well as provide rounds of data with which to compare results with MCNA data, in preparation for planning and 2021 HNO activities.

For comparability, the same tools will be used for this data collection as was used in previous rounds. Lessons learnt from the first round of data collection will be included in the second round, with potential for some, limited, revision to the tools to be included. All adaptations will be conducted in close collaboration with the Cluster to ensure information needs are met. This monitoring component will include additional outputs; namely new datasets, findings presentation and factsheets. These findings-based outputs will include a comparison between data collection rounds, outlining how the situation has changed across geographical areas within the six months.

2.4.5. Assessment of WASH needs in public schools and healthcare facilities – Amendment in Annex 2

REACH proposes to assess the WASH needs in public schools and healthcare facilities in the 15 districts with the most severe WASH needs according to the 2019 MCNA.

WASH needs in schools: REACH will visit 20 public schools in each of the 15 districts that have been identified by the 2019 MCNA (see table 3).

- All types of public schools will be included (primary, secondary, girls only, boys only, mixed, etc.)
- Both schools in rural and urban areas will be included in the sample.

WASH needs in health facilities: REACH teams will visit 20 public health facilities in all 15 districts.

- All types of public health facilities will be included (hospital, health centre, specialized clinic, etc.)
- Both health facilities in urban and rural areas will be included in the sample.

[11] Monitoring round only focusses on in-camp IDPs as the needs in camps can change quickly and require more specialised programming.

Table 2: Estimated sample size of schools and healthcare facilities, stratified by district

District	Number of schools	Number of healthcare facilities
Al-Falluja	20	20
Al-Ramadi	20	20
Al-Mosul	20	20
Sumail	20	20
Telafar	20	20
Erbil	20	20
Al-Hamdaniya	20	20
Zakho	20	20
Al-Sulaymaniyah	20	20
Al-Mahmoudiya	20	20
Kirkuk	20	20
Al-Hawiga	20	20
Al-Shikhan	20	20
Sinjar	20	20
Total	300	300

Sampling strategy

REACH aims to obtain GPS coordinates of schools and health facilities from the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Ministry of Health (MoH), respectively. Authorization letters and the request for GPS coordinates will be send with support from the WASH Cluster, the Education Cluster and the Health Cluster. With a list of locations available to REACH, approximately 20 schools and 20 health facilities will be randomly selected in the 15 districts. If the GPS point will not be available to REACH, the schools and health facilities will be purposively selected through the REACH network. REACH teams aim to go to all 15 districts, provided that access will be granted.

Research design

REACH will develop two specific data collection tools to assess the WASH needs in schools and in healthcare facilities. The tools have been developed with the support from the WASH Cluster and are largely inspired by a set of questions and indicators developed by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)[12],[13]. This way the indicators will allow REACH to analyse the data based on development standards that are used to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.4.6. Comprehensive surface water mapping to inform the WASH Cluster on needs for sustainable and preparedness-focused interventions

Reliable access to water, of a quality and quantity sufficient for use both at home and on agriculture and livestock, without the risk of flooding, is critical for personal health and safety, and for community stability. Water shortages in 2018 were directly linked to severe water scarcity, contamination of remaining water sources, health outbreaks including water borne diseases, and subsequent displacement. This is affected by a number of factors, including weather patterns, water and soil resource management, land usage, and proximity of critical infrastructure to hazardous areas. Understanding these factors is critical for long-term coordination and strategic planning, and supports emergency risk response in areas vulnerable to water shortages and flooding. Timely analysis of the situation will assist the cluster in strengthening preparedness and developing a suitable response strategy.

REACH will conduct a comprehensive scoping assessment to identify areas with changing access to water, and, where possible, those prone to flooding. This will provide a much-needed understanding of the context in which the WASH cluster

[12] JMP, "Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals", 2018
[13] JMP, "Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools in the Sustainable Development Goals", 2018

will plan interventions in the mid to longer term, by flagging areas which may require different approaches to addressing WASH gaps and needs, and understanding if the existing water infrastructure has the capacity to handle increases or decreases in water volume.

Secondary remote sensing data on the following will be analysed, looking both for geographic and temporal patterns:

- Surface water
- Precipitation throughout the watershed
- Land cover/use
- Flood hazard

The assessment will be facilitated through remote sensing data. The data will be triangulated with the primary KI and HH level out-of-camp data to contextualise the information. Both in the HH level out-of-camp questionnaire and the district level KI interviews several questions are included about flooding and the consequences of flooding in their area.

2.5. Data Processing & Analysis

2.5.1. Household needs assessment

All quantitative data will be cleaned daily during and after the data collection process. The REACH Assessment Officer will share any errors or inconsistencies with the REACH Field Coordinators, who will verify and resolve the issues with enumerators or respondents. The REACH Assessment Officer will conduct statistical analysis on the cleaned dataset from the household survey using relevant software for quantitative analysis such as SPSS and R. The analysis will follow a data analysis framework produced during the research design, in collaboration with the WASH Cluster, which will outline relevant indicators and designated hypothesis linked to the core research questions outlined in this ToR. It will follow any stated aggregation or disaggregation of findings, and weight data where applicable. The statistical analysis will be reviewed by the REACH HQ Data Unit before the findings and outputs are shared with the WASH Cluster.

2.5.2. Key Informant (KI) interviews at camp and district level

Qualitative analysis will be conducted in accordance with the data analysis framework produced during the research design phase, developed in collaboration with the WASH cluster, which will outline relevant indicators and tool questions linked to the core research questions outlined in this ToR. All data gathered will be triangulated with quantitative data from the household-level survey.

2.5.3. Observing of WASH infrastructure at the camp and district level

The data from the WASH Cluster on WTP locations and functionality will be translated (as needed), cleaned and standardized into a single database with as much relevant data included as possible. If it is possible to conduct additional data collection about not (fully) functioning WTPs, this information will be formatted similarly and entered into the same database. After collection, the data on the location and functionality of WTPs will be used to create the relevant static map and webmap platform.

2.5.4 Comprehensive water surface mapping

Data for the comprehensive water surface mapping will primarily be collected through the analysis of satellite imagery obtained from UNOSAT, LANDSAT, and other relevant sources. The collected data will be analysed through Earth Engine or ArcGIS Pro and digitized in the form of maps and, where relevant, dashboards.

Data on changes in surface water levels and their consequences will be collected from KIs and SMEs through open-ended questionnaires. After collection the qualitative data will be analysed in accordance with the data analysis plan and used to triangulate and complement data collected through remote sensing.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 4: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	Responsible	Accountable	Consulted	Informed
Research design	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	WASH Cluster; REACH HQ	REACH Country Coordinator
Supervising data collection	Field Manager	Field Coordinator	Assessment Officer	REACH Country Coordinator, Assessment Manager, WASH Cluster
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Assessment officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH Country Coordinator, WASH Cluster
Data analysis	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; REACH HQ	REACH Country Coordinator, WASH Cluster
Output production	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; REACH HQ	REACH Country Coordinator; WASH Cluster
Dissemination	Assessment officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH Country Coordinator; WASH Cluster
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; REACH HQ	REACH Country Coordinator; OFDA
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH Country Coordinator

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed.*

5. Data Analysis Plan

Research question	Subresearch question	Question level	Indicator / Variable	Questionnaire Question	Questionnaire Responses	Type	Data collection level
IN CAMP							
Metadata	Metadata	HH		1.1.1. Please record your enumerator number	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		1.1.2. Please record your gender	Male Female	Select one	In-camp HH
Household Profile	Household Profile	HH	Demographics	1.2. Current Governorate	*All governorates*	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.3. Name of the Camp	*All camps*	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		Please select HTC Camp	*All HTC sub-camps*	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		Please select AAF Camp	*All AAF sub-camps*	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.4. Are you the head of household?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.5. Are you willing and able to respond to the questions on behalf of the household?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		Hello, my name is __ and I work for REACH initiative. We are conducting interviews in order to inform the humanitarian response in Iraq. This interview will take around 45 minutes, and your answers will remain anonymous and you are free to withdraw at any moment during the survey. The information you provide us will be used in reports and factsheets and shared with humanitarian decision-makers in Iraq. Do you agree to participate?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.6. What is your age?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		1.7. Respondent's sex	Male Female	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.7. How many people are currently living in this household?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		1.8.1. How many of the household members are male 18+?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		1.8.2. How many of the household members are female 18+?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		1.8.3. How many of the household members are male under 18?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		1.8.4. How many of the household members are female under 18?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH

	Livelihoods	HH	Livelihoods	1.6.1. What is your households most common source of income?	1. Income from own cash crop farming 2. Income from own livestock farming 3. Income from rent/business/sales of good or services 4. Unskilled daily labour / no contract 5. Formal employment with contract 6. Government benefits 7. Humanitarian assistance 8. Gifts/ remittances 9. Borrowing/ loans 10. Savings	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.6.2. Is anyone in the household earning an income through employment(formal or informal)?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.8.3. What sector does the head of household currently work in?	1. Agriculture 2. Livestock 3. Commercial 4. Manufacturing 5. Construction 6. Transportation 7. Medical 8. Education 9. Hotels/Restaurants 10. Cleaner/Cook 11. I.T 12. Mining 13. Real Estate 14. Government 15. Import/Export 16. NGO/UN 17. Mechanic 18. Electrician 19. Other	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		1.6.4. What is your households average monthly income? (IQD)	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
	Displacement	HH	Displacement background	2.1. When were you initially displaced from your location?	*Date*	Date	In-camp HH
		HH		2.2. Is this location your first place of displacement?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		2.3. When did you arrive to this camp?	*Date*	Date	In-camp HH
		HH		2.4. What governorate in Iraq were you living in before your displacement (forced to leave your home)?	*All governorates*	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		2.5. What district in Iraq were you living in before your displacement?	*All districts*	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		2.6. Which sub-district in Iraq were you living in before your displacement?	*Text*	Text	In-camp HH

		HH		2.7. Have you moved to this camp within last two weeks?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		2.8. Is this your first time staying in a camp?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on water quality and quantity?	HH	% of HHs having access to an improved water source	3.1.1. What has been your household's primary source of drinking water over the past 30 days?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Purchase water 9. Water Trucking 10. Illegal connection to piped network 11. Unprotected rainwater tank 12. Unprotected well 13. Unprotected spring 14. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 15. Other	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		3.1.2. Aside from this main source, does your household use other sources of water for drinking? If yes, which ones?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Purchase water 9. Water Trucking 10. Illegal connection to piped network 11. Unprotected rainwater tank 12. Unprotected well 13. Unprotected spring 14. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 15. Other	Select multiple	In-camp HH

		HH		3.1.3. What has been your household's sources of water for cooking, washing and cleaning in the last 30 days?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Purchase water 9. Water Trucking 10. Illegal connection to piped network 11. Unprotected rainwater tank 12. Unprotected well 13. Unprotected spring 14. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 15. Other	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		3.1.4. Do you purchase bottled water?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		3.1.5. How much do you spend on bottled water a week (IQD)?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		3.2.1. Does your household use either a private or shared water tank?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH	% HHs having access to proper water storage	3.2.2. Please can you show me where you store water? Evaluate the capacity of the containers.	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		3.2.3. How many people share this water tank?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		3.2.4. How many times do you re-fill your tanks each week?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		3.2.5. Is the water in the tank stored safely?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, bathing and washing and other domestic use	3.3.1. Overall, has your households access to water been enough to meet or satisfy the basic needs of your household members in the last 30 days?	1. More than sufficient 2. Sufficient 3. Just enough/barely enough 4. Insufficient 5. Totally insufficient	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH	% of HHs having problems related to access to water - by type of problem	3.3.2. What problems do you have in accessing water?	1. Waterpoints are too far 2. Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 3. Fetching water is a dangerous activity 4. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to the waterpoints 5. Insufficient number of water points / waiting time at water points 6. Water points are not functioning or close 7. Water is not available at the market 8. Water is too expensive 9. Not enough container to store the water 10. Don't like taste / quality of water 11. No problems 12. Other 13. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, bathing and washing and other domestic use	3.3.3. In the last 30 days, did you and your household members have enough water to meet the following needs? (select all that apply)	1. Drinking 2. Cooking 3. Personal hygiene (washing or bathing) 4. Other domestic purposes (cleaning house, floor, etc.) 5. None of the previous 6. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene - by types of coping mechanism	3.4. In the last 7 days, have you or any of your family members had to use any of the following coping strategies to cope with a lack of water?	1. Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for drinking water; 2. Rely on surface water for drinking water; 3. Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for other purposes such as cooking and washing; 4. Rely on surface water for other purposes such as cooking and washing; 5. Fetch water at a source further than the usual one; 6. Send children to fetch water; 7. Fetch water at a source that could be dangerous; 8. Spend money (or credit) on water that should otherwise be used for other purposes; 9. Reduce drinking water consumption (drink less); 10. Reduce water consumption for other purposes (bathe less, etc.); 11. Other (please list); 12. Don't know 13. None of the above	Select multiple	In-camp HH

		HH	% of HHs having access to an improved water source	3.5.1. How long does it take to go to your main water point, fetch water, and return (at peak time)?	1. Water on premises/ Not applicable 2. Less than 5 min to fetch and return 3. Between 5 and 15 min to fetch and return 4. Between 16 and 30 min to fetch and return 5. More than 30 min, up to 1 hour 6. More than 1 hour, up to 2 hours 7. Do not know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having problems related to access to water - by type of problem	3.5.2. If no water on premises, do you feel the activity of fetching water (distance and/or queuing time) constitutes a problem for your household?	1. Distance is a problem 2. Queuing time is a problem 3. Both distance and queuing time are a problem 4. Do not feel safe (mainly women and girls) 5. No problem	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		3.5.3. If relevant, what are the problems associated with fetching water?	1. Reduces time usually spent on other tasks 2. Prevents children from attending classes 3. Reduces amount of water accessible to household 4. Forces household to complement with closer, less desirable water sources 5. Other (please specify)	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		3.5.4. Has your HH experienced water shortages from water points?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		3.5.5. How many times did your household experience water shortages in the last 7 days?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		3.5.6. Is the waterpoint closest to the household functional?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		3.5.7. Does the waterpipe network in the vicinity of this water point show any leakeges?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having access to an improved water source	3.6.1. Does your household treat the water in any way to make it safer to drink?	1. Yes, always treat it before drinking 2. Yes, sometimes treat it before drinking 3. No, never treat it before drinking because it is not necessary 4. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH		3.6.2. What does your household usually do to make water safer to drink?	1. Let it stand and settle 2. Boil it 3. Expose it to sunlight 4. Aquatabs/water purification tablets 5. Liquid chlorine 6. Powder or granular chlorine 7. PuR or Watermaker sachets 8. Biosand Filter 9. Ceramic Pot Filter 10. Candle Filter/Bucket Filter 11. Electric/solar Filter 12. Multiple filter methods 13. Buy water 14. None of the above 15. Other 16. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		3.6.3. If using free methods (stand and settle, boil, expose to sunlight), why do you use this method?	1. It is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) 2. It tastes unpleasant 3. It smells unpleasant 4. It is unsafe 5. Other 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		3.6.4. Why do you feel the need to treat it?	1. It is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) 2. It tastes unpleasant 3. It smells unpleasant 4. It is unsafe 5. Other 6. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs that was involved in designing water facilities	3.7.1. Was anyone from your household consulted at the time of design and siting of water facilities?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		3.7.2. If yes, were any female members of your household consulted?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH	% HHs having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, bathing and washing and other domestic purposes.	3.8. How satisfied is your household with regards to access to water?	1. Very satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Unsatisfied 4. Very unsatisfied 5. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH

	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation?	HH	% of HHs with access to functional sanitation facilities	4.1.1. What kind of sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) does your household usually use?	1. Flush or pour/flush toilet 2. Pit latrine without a slab or platform 3. Pit latrine with a slab and platform 4. Open hole 5. Pit VIP toilet 6. Bucket toilet 7. Plastic bag 8. Hanging toilet/latrine 9. None of the above, open defecation 10. Other (specify) 11. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		4.1.2. Do you share this sanitation facility with other households?	1. Yes, with the whole block 2. Yes, with a few households 3. No 4. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		4.1.3. How many households use this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		4.1.4. Who is responsible for maintaining it in your household?	1. Women 2. Girls 3. Boys 4. Men 5. Whoever uses it, cleans it 6. No one 7. Camp management maintains it	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		4.1.5. In your opinion, is the toilet sufficiently maintained?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		4.1.6. In your opinion, is the toilet sufficiently accessible?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		4.2. Overall, has your households access to sanitation been enough to meet or satisfy the basic needs of your household members in the last 30 days?	1. More than sufficient 2. Sufficient 3. Just enough/barely enough 4. Insufficient 5. Totally insufficient	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH		4.3. What are the main reasons your household members are not able to access sanitation facilities	1. Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)/facilities too crowded 2. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not functioning or full 3. Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic 4. Sanitation facilities are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting/etc) 5. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not segregated between men and women 6. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are too far 7. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 8. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) is dangerous 9. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc) do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) 10. None 11. Other, please specify	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		4.4. Do the households' most commonly used latrine have the following?	1. A functiong flushing system (water to flush with, if applicable) 2. A proper drainage (e.g. no standing/stagnant water in the latrine) 3. A sufficient segragation between men and women 4. Sufficient privacy partitions 5. Proper walls/doors/windows (e.g. no broken doors/walls/windows) 6. An adequate lock 7. Sufficient lighting 8. It is clean enough 9. It is located in a covenient area of the camp (the HH has no privacy or dignity concerns) 10. The latrine is accessible for persons with disabilities 11. None of the above	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene - by types of coping mechanism	4.5. In the last 7 days, have you or any of your family members:	1. Relied on a less preferred sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) 2. Gone to a sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) in a dangerous place 3. Defecated in the open 4. None of the above 5. Other (please list);	Select multiple	In-camp HH

	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation?	HH	% of HHs facing environmental sanitation problems	5.1.1. What is the main method of waste disposal for your household?	1. Communal garbage bin emptied by camp management 2. Private container 3. Rubbish pit 4. Burning 5. Throw in street / open space inside residential area 6. Throw in street/open space outside residential area 7. Burying 8. Other	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.1.2. If collection is available, how frequently is solid waste collected in the camp?	1. Every day 2. Twice a week 3. Every week 4. Every two weeks 5. Every month 6. Less than once a month 7. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.1.3. Are there sufficient waste receptacles/containers in the camp?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.1.4. How frequently are waste receptacles too full/overflowing?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.1.5. Is the household's most frequently used waste receptacle currently too full? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.6. Is there a strong odor emanating from the household's most frequently used waste receptacle? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.2.1. Where does waste water from the toilet/latrine that you use drain into?	1. Covered and lined septic tank/cesspool 2. A handdug hole in the ground 3. It is connected to a communal lined drainage and to the sewage 4. It drains into the field at the back of the shelter and remains stagnant 5. There is no mechanism available 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.2.2. How often was there visible sewage in the public areas of the camp in the last 30 days?	1. Never visible 2. Sometimes visible 3. Always visible	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.2.3. Is there currently visible sewage in the nearest public area of the camp? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.2.4. Is there currently a smell of sewage in the nearest public area of the camp? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.2.5. Is there currently visible sewage in the vicinity (30 meters or less) of the household's accomodation?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH		5.2.6. How often was there visible sewage in the vicinity (30 meters or less) of your accommodation in the last 30 days?	1. Never visible 2. Sometimes visible 3. Always visible	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		5.2.7. In the last 30 days, was the following visible in the vicinity of your accommodation (30 meters or less	1. Solid waste or trash 2. Human feaces 3. Dead animals 4. Rodents 5. Stagnant water 6. None	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% of the HH members who were reported to have suffered from "disease X" in the past 2 weeks	5.3.1. Has any of your household members suffered from diarrhoea, cholera, skin/eye infections in the last two weeks?	1. Diarrhoea 2. Cholera 3. Skin/Eye infection 4. None	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		5.3.2. How many of your household members (including you) suffered from diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks.	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		5.3.3. How many of your household members (including you) suffered from acute watery diarrhoea/cholera in the last 2 weeks.	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		5.3.4. How many of your household members (including you) suffered from skin/eye infection in the last 2 weeks.	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		5.3.5. If yes, how many of these HH members were under the age of 16?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		5.3.6. If yes, how many of these HH members were under the age of 16?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		5.3.7. If yes, how many of these HH members were under the age of 16?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on hygiene?	HH	% of HHs with access to functional handwashing facilities	6.1.1. Is soap available at the place for handwashing?	1. Yes, soap present 2. Yes, no soap present 3. No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		6.1.2. Do you have any soap in your household? If yes, could you show it?	1. Yes, soap present 2. Yes, no soap present 3. No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		6.1.3. How frequently do you have access to soap?	1. Access all day, everyday. 2. Access at least 5 times a week. 3. Access at least once a week 4. Access at least once a month 5. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH		6.1.4. Why don't you have soap?	1. It is unavailable at the local market 2. We prefer a substitute (IE: ash) 3. We are waiting for the next distribution 4. We ran out of soap, but intend to buy it again soon 5. The market is too far 6. We cannot afford it 7. Soap is not necessary 8. Allergies 9. Other	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		6.2.1. Does the household have access to handwashing facilities?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		6.2.2. How long does it take to go to your handwashing facility, wash hands, and return (at peak time)?	1. Handwashing device on premises 2. Less than 5 minutes 3. Between 5 and 15 minutes 4. Between 16 and 30 minutes 5. More than 31 minutes 6. No handwashing facilities available	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH	% HH with access to female hygiene items	6.3.1. Do the women in your HH have access to menstrual hygiene material?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Respondent refuses to answer 4. Enumerator refuses to ask	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		6.3.2. Where is it sourced from?	1. Distribution from NGO/camp management 2. Distribution from Government 3. Buy it from the market 4. Friends/Family 5. Other 6. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		6.3.3. If distributed, are women in your household receiving menstrual hygiene material monthly?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH	% HH with access to sufficient hygiene items	6.4.1. Do you have access to sufficient hygiene items?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		6.4.2.Where do you get it from?	1. Distribution from NGO/camp management 2. Distribution from Government 3. Buy it from the market 4. Friends/Family 5. Other 6. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	In-camp HH

		HH		6.4.3. Does your household have problems related to hygiene items (feminine hygiene products, baby diapers, toothpaste/brush)? If yes, which ones?	1. No 2. Soap and other hygiene items are too expensive 3. Soap and other hygiene items are not available at the market 4. The market is too far away 5. The market is difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 6. Going to the market is dangerous 7. Some groups do not have access to the market 8. Don't like quality of soap and other hygiene items 9. Other (specify) 10. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to hygiene	6.4.4. How does your household adapt to issues related to hygiene items?	1. Rely on less preferred types of NFI 2. Rely on soap substitutes (sand or other rubbing agents for soap, clothing for diapers, etc.) 3. Buying NFI at a market place further than the usual one 4. Buying NFI at a market place in a dangerous place 5. Borrow NFI from a friend or relative 6. Spend money (or credit) on NFI that should otherwise be used for other purposes 7. Reduce NFI consumption for personal hygiene 8. Reduce NFI consumption for other purposes (cleaning dishes, laundry, etc.) 9. Other (specify)	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% HH aware of appropriate hygiene promotion messages	6.5.1. Are you aware of these key hygiene practices?	1. Critical times to wash hands 2. Water handling and storage 3. Household Water treatment 4. Waste disposal 5. Personal and domestic hygiene 6. None of the above	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% of the HH by preferred type of interventions	6.6. If your household were to receive support to address your concerns, what would you prefer?	1. Cash for buying water items (containers, water treatment, etc.) or buying water 2. Direct provision/distribution of water items (containers, water treatment, etc.) 3. Direct provision of water (water trucking) 4. Construction/rehabilitation of water points 5. Advice on construction/rehabilitation of water points 6. Advice on water treatment 7. Cash to build or improve sanitation facilities (toilets/latrines) 8. Direct construction or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities toilets/latrines) 9. Advice on construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities (toilets/latrines) 10. Cash for buying hygiene items (soap, diapers, pad, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.) 11. Direct provision of hygiene items (soap, diapers,	Select multiple	In-camp HH

					pad, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.) 12. Advice on personal hygiene		
		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene - by types of coping mechanism	6.7. In the last 7 days, have you or any of your family members had to do any of the following to cope with a lack of hygiene:	1. Rely on less preferred types of NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) 2. Buying NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) at a marketplace in a dangerous place 3. Spend money (or credit) on NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) that should otherwise be used for other purposes 4. Reduce NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) consumption for personal hygiene 5. None of the above 6. Other	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH	% HHs with access to showers	6.8.1. What type of showers does your household most commonly use?	1. Communal showers built by camp management 2. Shared showers buiilt by camp management 3. Private showers built by camp management 4. Private showers built by the household 5. No shower available 6. Other, please specify	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		6.8.2.If present, does the communal shower closest to the household have the following?	1. Running water 2. Running hot water 3. A proper drainage (e.g. no standing/stagnant water in the shower) 4. A sufficient segragation between men and women 5. Sufficient privacy partitions 6. Proper walls/doors/windows (e.g. no broken doors/walls/windows) 7. An adequate lock 8. Sufficient lighting 9. It is clean enough 10. It is located in a covenient area of the camp (the HH has no privacy or dignity concerns) 11. The shower is accessible for persons with disabilities	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		6.8.3. How many people share the closest shower?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in schools in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	HH	% HHs reporting WASH facilities in schools are sufficient	7.1. Do you have children who are going to school?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.2.1. What is the main source of drinking water in the school?	1. Piped water supply 2. Protected well/Spring 3. Rainwater 4. Unprotected well/spring 5. Tanker/Truck/Cart 6. Surface Water 7. No water Source available 8. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH		7.2.2. Where is the main water supply for the school located?	1. On premises 2. Upto 500m 3. 500m or further 4. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.2.3. Is the drinking water from the source currently available at the school?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.2.4. Is the quality of water acceptable to its users?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.2.5. Why not?	1. It is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) 2. It tastes unpleasant 3. It smells unpleasant 4. It is unsafe 5. Other 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.3.1. What is the type of student latrines/toilets at school?	1. Flush or pour/flush toilet 2. Pit latrine without a slab or platform 3. Pit latrine with a slab and platform 4. Open hole 5. Pit VIP toilet 6. Bucket toilet 7. Plastic bag 8. Hanging toilet/latrine 9. None of the above, open defecation 10. Other (specify) 11. Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.3.2. Are the latrines/toilets at school currently usable (accessible, functional, private)?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.3.3. Why are they unusable?	1. Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)/facilities too crowded 2. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not functioning or full 3. Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic 4. Sanitation facilities are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting/etc) 5. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not segregated between men and women 6. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are too far 7. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 8. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) is dangerous 9. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc) do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)	Select multiple	In-camp HH

					10. None 11. Other, please specify		
		HH		7.3.4. What is the number of functional toilets at school?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		7.3.5. Are there separate toilets for boys and girls?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.3.6. Are the toilets accessible for people with limited mobility?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.4.1. Are there handwashing facilities in the school?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		7.4.2. Are both soap and water currently available at the handwashing facilities?	Yes No Don't know	Select one	In-camp HH
	WASH Priority	HH	% of the HH by main priority concerns reported	8.1. To summarize our discussion around water, sanitation facilities, personal hygiene and environmantal sanitation, which of the following is your biggest concern right now for you and your househols members	1. Being able to access water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing (both quality and quantity) 2. Being able to access adequate sanitation facilities (toilets/latrines) 3. Being able to ensure personal hygiene 4. Having a healthy environment around the house, e.g. no visible solid waste, stagnant water, etc. 5. Mitigating flood/drought risk 6. The school sanitation facilities being inadequate 7. The camp sanitation facilities being inadequate 8. No problem or concern	Select multiple	In-camp HH
Which areas of Iraq have seen a decrease in surface water and/or an increase in frequency or intensity of droughts and floods, and what are their causes and consequences?	Flood risk	HH	% HHs affected by floods	8.2.1. In the last 12 months, has your camp seen floods?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		8.2.2. How many times over the last 12 months have you experienced flooding in the camp?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp HH
		HH		8.3.1. Has your shelter been affected by these floods?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		8.3.2. How has your shelter been affected?	1. Damage to shelter 2. Shelter completely destroyed 3. Shelter leaking 4. Shelter flooded 5. Prefer not to say 6. Other, please specify	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		8.4.1. Have your daily activities been affected by these floods?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH		8.4.2. How were your daily activities affected?	1. Children could not get to school 2. Mobility of adults affected 3. Electricity services negatively affected 4. Water services negatively afftected 5. Affected livelihoods due to damage to agricultural land 6. People getting sick 7. Loss/damage to households' items 8. Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		8.4.3. How has your economic situation been affected by the flood?	1. Increase in econoomic wellbeing 2. Decrease in economic wellbeing 3. No change	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		8.4.4. What is the reason behind this?	1. Dependent on agriculture and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 2. Dependent on livestock and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 3. Buying other resources (water, food, protection) and draining financial resources 4. Suffered health implications as a result of the dry spell, and medical assistance/medication is draining financial resources 5. Loss of working hours/unemployment 6. Other (Specify)	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		8.5. What do you think is the reason for these floodings?	1. Poor drainage systems 2. Water sewage system overflows 3. Water not being able to flow away due to lack of waterway capacity (rivers) 4. Dams or levees breaking 5. Surface water increased due to poor soil absorption 6. Irregulated shelters affecting surface water flow 7. Deforrestation 8. Severe precipitation 9. Climatic changes 10. Other, please specify 11. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		8.6. What migitation measures have you used to reduce the chance of flooding?	1. Nothing 2. Strengthened my shelter 3. Moved to a different location 4. Better drainage systems in place in the camp 5. Better drainage system built ourselves around the tent 6. Sandbags 7. Improved windows and doors of shelter 8. Used early warning system 9. Other	Select multiple	In-camp HH

		HH		8.7. How much do you agree with the following statement; The camp is now better prepared to face a flood.	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	In-camp HH
	Drought risk	HH	% HHs affected by droughts	9.1. In the last 12 months, has your camp seen drought?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		9.2.1. Have your daily activities been affected by these droughts?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		9.2.2.What have been the consequences of drought for camp residents?	1. Lack of drinking water available 2. Lack of water for other purposes than drinking 3. Salinization of water 4. Not enough water to meet the water needs of crops 5. Negative effect on livelihood opportunities for camp residents 6. Prices of food and water increase 7. Not enough food available 8. Electricity services negatively affected 9. Cause of diseases (i.e. cholera) 10. Wildfire in camp surroundings 11. Displacement of camp residents 12. Nothing 13. Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		9.3.1. How has your economic situation been affected by the dry spell?	1. Increase in econoomic wellbeing 2. Decrease in economic wellbeing 3. No change	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		9.3.2. What is the reason behind this?	1. Dependent on agriculture and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 2. Dependent on livestock and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 3. Buying other resources (water, food, protection) and draining financial resources 4. Suffered health implications as a result of the dry spell, and medical assistance/medication is draining financial resources 5. Loss of working hours/unemployment 6. Other (Specify)	Select one	In-camp HH

		HH		9.4. What do you think is the reason for these droughts?	1. Less rain 2. River dries up quicker 3. Less groundwater available 4. Population growth increased the demand of water 5. Poor irrigation systems 6. Poor water management 7. Climatic changes 8. Other, please specify 9. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		9.5. What mitigation measures have been used to reduce the impact of droughts?	1. Increase water capacity 2. Less water intensive farming 3. Locating new water resources 4. Purchase more water 5. Water recycling 6. Improving current water system fixing leaks etc 7. Changing diet 8. Nothing 9. Other	Select multiple	In-camp HH
		HH		9.6. How much do you agree with the following statement; The camp is now better prepared to face a drought	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	In-camp HH
Metadata	Metadata	HH		10.1. Are you prepared to provide your details so that we can contact you by telephone to take part in other future assessments about your camp?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp HH
		HH		10.2. Please provide full name	text	Text	In-camp HH
		HH		10.3. Please provide a contact number	text	Text	In-camp HH
		HH		Record the current location within 5 meters of accuracy	*GPS*	GPS	In-camp HH
Metadata		KI	Camp profile	1.1.1. Please record your enumerator number	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp KI
		KI		1.1.2. What is your gender?	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	In-camp KI
KI Profile		KI		1.2. Current Governorate	*All governorates*	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		1.3. Name of the Camp	*All camps*	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		Please select HTC Camp	*HTC subcamps*	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		Please select AAF Camp	*AAF subcamps*	Select one	In-camp KI

Metadata		KI	Consent	Hello, my name is __ and I work for REACH initiative. We are conducting interviews in order to inform the humanitarian response in Iraq. This interview will take around 45 minutes, and your answers will remain anonymous and you are free to withdraw at any moment during the survey. The information you provide us will be used in reports and factsheets and shared with humanitarian decision-makers in Iraq. Do you agree to participate?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
KI Profile		KI	KI Profile	1.4. What is your age?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp KI
		KI		1.5. Respondent's sex	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		1.6. What is your role in the camp?	1. WASH Program manager 2. Camp manager 3. Wash committee 4. Maintenance 5. Other 6. Prefer not to say	Select one	In-camp KI
To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on water quality and quantity?	KI	% of KIs reporting households having access to an improved water source	2.1 .1. Is the water provided by the camp clean enough to drink without treatment?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		2.1.2. Who is treating the water before it reaches the water distribution point?	1. No treatment 2. The water is treated at a public WTP 3. The water arrives in the camp untreated but camp uses its own materials to treat the water 4. The water is treated in a public WTP but the camp still uses its own facilities to treat the water as WTP does not treat the water properly 5. Other, please specify 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI

		KI		2.2. Why is the water of insufficient quality?	1. The WTP is damaged due to the conflict and cannot operate (at full capacity) 2. The WTP is lacking consumables (chlorine, aluminium sulphate) to clean the water 3. Lack of power (electricity, fuel) to operate at full capacity 4. The WTP is lacking staff to operate (at full capacity) 5. The intake water to the WTP is too dirty/salinated 6. The pipe network from the WTP to the camp has been damaged 7. The WTP is too old/poorly maintained to function properly 8. Capacity of WTP is not sufficient to serve the whole camp 9. Other, please specify 10. Don't know 11. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		2.3.1. What proportion of people in the camp use treatment methods before drinking the water?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		2.3.2. Why do you feel the need to treat it?	1. It is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) 2. It tastes unpleasant 3. It smells unpleasant 4. It is unsafe 5. Other 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		2.3.3. How do households usually treat the water to make it safer to drink?	1. Let it stand and settle 2. Boil it 3. Expose it to sunlight 4. Aquatabs/water purification tablets 5. Liquid chlorine 6. Powder or granular chlorine 7. PuR or Watermaker sachets 8. Biosand Filter 9. Ceramic Pot Filter 10. Candle Filter/Bucket Filter 11. Electric/solar Filter 12. Multiple filter methods 13. Buy water 14. Other 15. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI

		KI		2.4. Do people in the camp have enough water to drink?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		2.5. What problems does the camp have in accessing water?	1. Waterpoints are too far 2. Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 3. Fetching water is a dangerous activity 4. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to the waterpoints 5. Insufficient number of water points / waiting time at water points 6. Water points are not functioning or close 7. Water is not available at the market 8. Water is too expensive 9. Not enough container to store the water 10. Don't like taste / quality of water 11. No Problems 12. Other (please list) 13. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		2.6. Do women face any additional barriers in accessing clean drinking water?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		2.7. What reasons are behind this?	1. Women do not feel safe to fetch water by themselves at any time during the day or night 2. Women do not feel safe to fetch water by themselves after dark 3. It is not culturally appropriate for women to fetch water 4. Women have less financial means to access clean water (including treatment methods) 5. The distance to the water points is too far for women to carry the water 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation?	KI	% of KIs reporting HH have access to functional sanitation facilities	3.1. How do people in the camp adapt to issues related to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)?	1. Rely on less preferred (unhygienic/unimproved) sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets); 2. Rely on communal sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets); 3. Makeshift space in shelter. 4. Defecate in the open; 5. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) further than the usual one; 6. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) in a dangerous place; 7. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) at night;	Select multiple	In-camp KI

					8. Other (specify); 9. Don't know 10. No issues		
		KI		3.2. Where do people in the camp normally go to bathe?	1. Communal bathing facility/chamber (WASH room) 2. Tubewell platform 3. Makeshift space in the shelter 4. Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream canal, irrigation canals) 5. Communal showers built by camp management 6. Shared showers buiilt by camp management 7. Private showers built by camp management 8. Private showers built by the household 9. No designated bathing facility 10. Other, please specify 11. Don't know 12. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		3.3. Can you tell me the reason behind this?	1. No other bathing facilities 2. Not enough other bathing facilities 3. Other bathing facilities non-functional 4. Other bathing facilities not hygienic 5. Other bathing facilities not gender segregated 6. Other bathing facilities not safe 7. Other bathing facilities not private enough 8. Other, please specify 9. Dont know 10. None of the above	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		3.4. Do people in the camp have any of the following problems related to bathing facilities (showers)? If yes, which ones?	1. Lack of bathing facilities (showers) / facilities too crowded 2. Bathing facilities (showers) are not functioning or full 3. Bathing facilities (showers) are unclean/unhygienic 4. Bathing facilities (showers) are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting etc.) 5. Bathing facilities (showers) are not segregated between men and women 6. Bathing facilities (showers) are too far 7. Bathing facilities (showers) are inaccessible (especially for people with disabilities) 8. Going to the bathing facilities (showers) is dangerous 9. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to bathing facilities (showers) 10. Other (specify)	Select multiple	In-camp KI

	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on hygiene?	KI	% of KIs reporting HHs have access to functional handwashing facilities	4.1. Do people in the camp have access to functioning handwashing facilities?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		4.2. Why do some people lack access?	1. Lack of hand washing facilities due to funding 2. Lack of hand washing facilities due to non-functionality 3. Certain groups of people do not feel safe at handwashing areas 4. Lack of water at handwashing facilities 5. Water at handwashing facilities is not clean 6. Other, please specity 7. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		4.3. Do people in the camp have access to soap?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		4.4. Do people in the camp have problems related to access to soap? If yes, which ones?	1. Soap and other hygiene items are too expensive for some people; 2. Soap and other hygiene items are not available at the market; 3. The market is too far away; 4. The market is difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities); 5. Going to the market is dangerous ; 6. Some groups do not have access to the market; 7. Some people do not like quality of soap and other hygiene items; 8. No issues 9. Other (specify) ; 10. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI	% of KIs reporting HHs have access to hygiene items	4.5. Do women in the camp have access to enough menstrual materials?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI

		KI		4.6. What type of menstrual materials do women in the camp use the most?	1. Disposable pad 2. Reusable pad 3. Reusable cloth 4. Tampon 5. Cotton 6. Menstrual cup 7. Layers of underwear 8. Nothing/bleed into clothes 9. Other, please specify 10. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
	To what extent is the WASH response in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation?	KI	% of KIs reporting HHs are facing environmental sanitation problems	5.1. Do people in the camp live in camps where solid waste/trash is frequently visible?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		5.2.1. How frequently is garbage collected in the camp from communal pits, bins in the streets or designated dumping camps?	1. Everyday 2. Once a week 3. Once a month 4. Less than once a month 5. Never collected 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		5.2.2. Is the frequency and coverage of solid waste collection sufficient to meet the needs of the population?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		5.2.3. What is the reason behind this?	1. There are not enough workers to cover the camp 2. There is not enough equipment and supplies to collect solid waste 3. There are not enough communal containers where people can dispose of their solid waste 4. Camp residents are not sufficiently aware of solid waste management practices 5. Certain areas of the camp cannot be reached due to the poor condition of the roads 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		5.3. What is done with the solid waste collected in the camp?	1. Incinerator 2. To a landfill where it is buried 3. To a solid waste processing plant 4. To a recycling processing plant 5. Other, please specify 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI

		KI		5.4.1. How is wastewater (black) disposed of in the camps?	1. Covered and lined septic tanks 2. Hand dug holes in the ground 3. A communal lined drainage leading to the sewerage 4. It drains into the field at the back of tents and remains stagnant 5. There is no mechanism available 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		5.4.2. Are there any issues in the camp with the disposal of wastewater (black)?	1. The septic tanks are not emptied often enough 2. The septic tanks are leaking 3. Not all latrines are properly connected to the septic tanks 4. Many latrines do not have any drainage system, causing drainage to remain stagnant 5. Certain latrines regularly overflow, causing drainage to remain stagnant 6. No issues 7. Other, please specify 8. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		5.5. How often was there visible sewage in the public camps of the camp in the last 30 days?	1. Never visible 2. Sometimes visible 3. Always visible	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		5.6.1. Is there currently visible sewage in the nearest public camp of the camp?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		5.6.2. Is there currently a smell of sewage in the nearest public camp of the camp?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in schools in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	KI	% KIs reporting WASH facilities in schools are sufficient	6.1. Do children in the school have access to improved water sources?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		6.2. Do children in the school have access to functioning latrines?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		6.3. Do children in the school have access to functioning hand-washing facilities?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI

		KI		6.4. Do children in the school have access to soap?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in health centres in camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	KI	% KIs reporting WASH facilities in health centres are sufficient	7.1. Do health facilities in the camp have access to improved water sources?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the camp 5. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		7.2. Do health facilities in the camp have well functioning latrines?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the camp 5. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		7.3. Do health facilities in the camp have well functioning hand washing facilities?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the camp 5. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		7.4. Do health facilities in the camp have soap?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the camp 5. Don't know	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI	% KIs reporting their camp was affected by floods	8.1. In the last 12 months, has your camp seen floods?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
Which areas of Iraq have seen a decrease in surface water and/or an increase in frequency or intensity of droughts and floods, and what are their causes and consequences?	Flood risk	KI		8.2. How many times over the last 12 months have you experienced flooding in the camp?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp KI
		KI		8.3. Have the daily activities in the camp been affected by these floods?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		8.4. How were the daily activities affected?	1. Children could not get to school 2. Mobility of adults affected 3. Electricity services negatively affected 4. Water services negatively afftected 5. Affected livelihoods due to damage to agricultural land 6. People getting sick 7. Loss/damage to households' items 8. Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp KI

		KI		8.5. What do you think is the reason for these floodings?	1. Poor drainage systems 2. Water sewage system overflows 3. Water not being able to flow away due to lack of waterway capacity (rivers) 4. Dams or levees breaking 5. Surface water increased due to poor soil absorption 6. Irregulated shelters affecting surface water flow 7. Deforrestation 8. Severe precipitation 9. Climatic changes 10. Other, please specify 11. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		8.6. What migitation measures have you used to reduce the chance of flooding?	1. Nothing 2. Strengthened my shelter 3. Moved to a different location 4. Better drainage systems in place in the camp 5. Better drainage system built ourselves around the tent 6. Sandbags 7. Improved windows and doors of shelter 8. Used early warning system 9. Other	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		9.7. How much do you agree with the following statement; The camp is now better prepared to face a flood	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI	% KIs reporting their camp was affected by droughts	9.1. In the last 12 months, has your camp seen drought?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
	Drought risk	KI		9.2. Have the daily activities of the camp been affected by these droughts?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		9.3. What have been the consequences of drought for camp residents?	1. Lack of drinking water available 2. Lack of water for other purposes than drinking 3. Salinization of water 4. Not enough water to meet the water needs of crops 5. Negative effect on livelihood opportunities for camp residents 6. Prices of food and water increase 7. Not enough food available 8. Electricity services negatively affected 9. Cause of diseases (i.e. cholera) 10. Wildfire in camp surroundings 11. Displacement of camp residents 12. Nothing 13. Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp KI

		KI		9.4. What do you think is the reason for these droughts?	1. Less rain 2. River dries up quicker 3. Less groundwater available 4. Population growth increased the demand of water 5. Poor irrigation systems 6. Poor water management 7. Climatic changes 8. Other, please specify 9. Don't know	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		9.5. What mitigation measures have been used to reduce the impact of droughts?	1. Increase water capacity 2. Less water intensive farming 3. Locating new water resources 4. Purchase more water 5. Water recycling 6. Improving current water system fixing leaks etc 7. Changing diet 8. Nothing 9. Other	Select multiple	In-camp KI
		KI		9.6. How much do you agree with the following statement; The camp is now better prepared to face a drought	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	In-camp KI
Metadata		KI	Metadata	10.1. Are you prepared to provide your details so that we can contact you by telephone to take part in other future assessments about your camp?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp KI
		KI		10.2. Please provide full name	*Text*	text	In-camp KI
		KI		10.3. Please provide a contact number	*Text*	text	In-camp KI
		KI		Record the current location within 5 meters of accuracy	*GPS*	GPS	In-camp KI
OUT OF CAMP							
Metadata	Metadata	HH	Metadata	1.1. Please record your enumerator number	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.1.2. Please record your gender	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
Household Profile	Household Profile	HH		1.2.1. Current Governorate	*All governorates*	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.2.2. What is the ID number of your Location?	*All clusters*	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	Demographics	1.3.1. Are you the head of household?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	Consent	1.3.2. If no, are you willing and able to respond to the questions on behalf of the household?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH	Consent	1.3.3. Hello, my name is __ and I work for REACH initiative. We are conducting interviews in order to inform the humanitarian response in Iraq. This interview will take around 45 minutes, and your answers will remain anonymous and you are free to withdraw at any moment during the survey. The information you provide us will be used in reports and factsheets and shared with humanitarian decision-makers in Iraq. Do you agree to participate?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	Demographics	1.4.. What is your age?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.5. Respondent's sex	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.7. How many people are currently living in this household?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.8.1. How many of the household members are male 18+?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.8.2. How many of the household members are female 18+?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.8.3. How many of the household members are male under 18?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.8.4. How many of the household members are female under 18?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
	Livelihoods	HH	Livelihoods	1.6.1. What is your households most common source of income?	1. Income from own cash crop farming 2. Income from own livestock farming 3. Income from rent/business/sales of good or services 4. Unskilled daily labour / no contract 5. Formal employment with contract 6. Government benefits 7. Humanitarian assistance 8. Gifts/ remittances 9. Borrowing/ loans 10. Savings	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.6.2. Is anyone in the household earning an income through employment(formal or informal)?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		1.6.3. What sector does the highest earner work in?	1. Agriculture 2. Livestock 3. Commercial 4. Manufacturing 5. Construction 6. Transportation 7. Medical 8. Education 9. Hotels/Restaurants 10. Cleaner/Cook 11. I.T 12. Mining 13. Real Estate 14. Government 15. Import/Export 16. NGO/UN 17. Mechanic 18. Electrician 19. Other	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		1.6.4. What is your households average monthly income? (IQD)	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
	Displacement	HH	Displacement background	Was your household living in this subdistrict prior to January 2014?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		Have you been displaced from this sub-district since January 2014?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		Did you move to this subdistrict because of the conflict?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		What were the main reasons behind your decision to return?	1. Security situation in area of origin is stable 2. Area of origin was cleared of explosive hazards 3. Other family / community members have returned 4. Livelihood options are available there 5. Basic services (water, electricity, health, education, etc.) are available in the area of origin 6. Emotional desire to return 7. Necessary to secure personal housing, land and property 8. Limited livelihood opportunities in area of displacement 9. Limited services in area of displacement 10. Do not feel safe in area of displacement 11. Do not feel integrated in the area of displacement 12. Facing eviction in the area of displacement 13. Forced to return by security actors or civilian authorities 14. Family member released from detention 15. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		When were you initially displaced from your sub-district?	*Date*	Date	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		When were you initially displaced from your sub-district?	*Date*	Date	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		When did you return to this subdistrict after your most recent incidence of displacement?	*Date*	Date	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		When did you arrive to this current location?	*Date*	Date	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		Is this location your first place of displacement?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		What governorate in Iraq were you living in before your displacement (forced to leave your home)?	*All governorates*	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		What district in Iraq were you living in before your displacement?	*All districts*	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on water quality and quantity?	HH	% of HHs having access to an improved water source	3.1.1. What has been your household's primary source of drinking water over the past 30 days?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Purchase water 9. Water Trucking 10. Illegal connection to piped network 11. Unprotected rainwater tank 12. Unprotected well 13. Unprotected spring 14. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 15. Other	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		3.1.2. Aside from this main source, does your household use other sources of water for drinking? If yes, which ones?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Purchase water 9. Water Trucking 10. Illegal connection to piped network 11. Unprotected rainwater tank 12. Unprotected well 13. Unprotected spring 14. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 15. No other source 16. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.1.3. What has been your household's sources of water for cooking, washing and cleaning in the last 30 days?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Purchase water 9. Water Trucking 10. Illegal connection to piped network 11. Unprotected rainwater tank 12. Unprotected well 13. Unprotected spring 14. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 15. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.1.4. Do you purchase bottled water?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.1.5. How much do you spend on bottled water a week (IQD)?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.2.1. Does your household own either a private or shared water tank?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% HHs having access to proper water storage	3.2.2. Please can you show me where you store water? Evaluate the capacity of the containers.	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.2.3. How many people share this water tank?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.2.4. How many times do you re-fill your tanks each week?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		3.2.5. Is the water in the tank stored safely?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, bathing and washing and other domestic use	3.3. Overall, has your households access to water been enough to meet or satisfy the basic needs of your household members in the last 30 days?	1. More than sufficient 2. Sufficient 3. Just enough/barely enough 4. Insufficient 5. Totally insufficient	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having problems related to access to water - by type of problem	3.4. What problems do you have in accessing water?	1. Waterpoints are too far 2. Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 3. Fetching water is a dangerous activity 4. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to the waterpoints 5. Insufficient number of water points / waiting time at water points 6. Water points are not functioning or close 7. Water is not available at the market 8. Water is too expensive 9. Not enough container to store the water 10. Don't like taste / quality of water 11. No problems 12. Other (please list) 13. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, bathing and washing and other domestic use	3.5. In the last 30 days, did you and your household members have enough water to meet the following needs? (select all that apply)	1. Drinking 2. Cooking 3. Personal hygiene (washing or bathing) 4. Other domestic purposes (cleaning house, floor, etc.) 5. None of the previous 6. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene - by types of coping mechanism	3.7. In the last 7 days, have you or any of your family members:	1. Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for drinking water; 2. Rely on surface water for drinking water; 3. Rely on less preferred (unimproved/untreated) water sources for other purposes such as cooking and washing; 4. Rely on surface water for other purposes such as cooking and washing; 5. Fetch water at a source further than the usual one; 6. Send children to fetch water; 7. Fetch water at a source that could be dangerous; 8. Spend money (or credit) on water that should otherwise be used for other purposes; 9. Reduce drinking water consumption (drink less); 10. Reduce water consumption for other purposes (bathe less, etc.); 11. None of the above	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

					12. Other (please list); 13. Don't know		
		HH	% of HHs having access to an improved water source	3.8.1. How long does it take to go to your main water point, fetch water, and return (at peak time)?	1. Water on premises/ Not applicable 2. Less than 5 min to fetch and return 3. Between 5 and 15 min to fetch and return 4. Between 16 and 30 min to fetch and return 5. More than 30 min, up to 1 hour 6. More than 1 hour, up to 2 hours 7. Do not know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having problems related to access to water - by type of problem	3.8.2. If no water on premises, do you feel the activity of fetching water (distance and/or queuing time) constitutes a problem for your household?	1. Distance is a problem 2. Queuing time is a problem 3. Both distance and queuing time are a problem 4. Do not feel safe (mainly women and girls) 5. No problem	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.8.3. If relevant, what are the problems associated with fetching water?	1. Prevents children from attending classes 2. Reduces amount of water accessible to household 3. Forces household to complement with closer, less desirable water sources 4. Other (please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.8.4. Has your HH experienced water shortages from water points?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.8.5. How many times did your household experience water shortages in the last 7 days?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.8.6. If applicable, is the waterpoint closest to the household functional?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.8.7. Does the waterpipe network in the vicinity of this water point show any leakeges?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs having access to an improved water source	3.9.1. Does your household treat the water in any way to make it safer to drink?	1. Yes, always treat it before drinking 2. Yes, sometimes treat it before drinking 3. No, never treat it before drinking because it is not necessary 4. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		3.9.2. What does your household usually do to make water safer to drink?	1. Let it stand and settle 2. Boil it 3. Expose it to sunlight 4. Aquatabs/water purification tablets 5. Liquid chlorine 6. Powder or granular chlorine 7. PuR or Watermaker sachets 8. Biosand Filter 9. Ceramic Pot Filter 10. Candle Filter/Bucket Filter 11. Electric/solar Filter 12. Multiple filter methods 13. Buy water 14. Other 15. None of the above 16. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.9.3. If using free methods (stand and settle, boil, expose to sunlight), why do you use this method?	1. Because it sufficiently cleans the water 2. Because we cannot afford any other treatment method 3. Because there are no treatment products/filters available in the markets 4. Other, please specify 5. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		3.9.4. Why do you feel the need to treat it?	1. It is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) 2. It tastes unpleasant 3. It smells unpleasant 4. It is unsafe 5. Other 6. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs that was involved in designing water facilities	3.9.5. Was anyone from your household consulted at the time of design and siting of water facilities?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		If yes, were any female members of your household consulted?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HH reporting being satisfied with regards to access to water	3.9.6. How satisfied is your household with regards to access to water?	1. Very satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Unsatisfied 4. Very unsatisfied 5. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation?	HH	% of HHs with access to functional sanitation facilities	4.1.1. What kind of sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) does your household usually use? (also direct observation)	1. Flush or pour/flush toilet 2. Pit latrine without a slab or platform 3. Pit latrine with a slab and platform 4. Open hole 5. Pit VIP toilet 6. Bucket toilet 7. Plastic bag 8. Hanging toilet/latrine 9. None of the above, open defecation 10. Other (specify) 11. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		4.1.2. Do you share this sanitation facility with other households?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		4.1.2.1. Who is responsible for maintaining it in your household?	1. Women 2. Girls 3. Boys 4. Men 5. Whoever uses it, cleans it 6. No one 7. Municipality	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		4.1.3. How many households use this sanitation facility (latrine/toilet)?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		4.1.4. Is the toilet regularly maintained?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		4.1.5. Who is responsible for maintaining it in your household?	1. Women 2. Girls 3. Boys 4. Men 5. Whoever uses it, cleans it 6. No one 7. Municipality	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		4.2. Overall, has your households access to sanitation been enough to meet or satisfy the basic needs of your household members in the last 30 days?	1. More than sufficient 2. Sufficient 3. Just enough/barely enough 4. Insufficient 5. Totally insufficient	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		4.3. What are the main reasons your household members are not able to access sanitation facilities	1. Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)/facilities too crowded 2. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not functioning or full 3. Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic 4. Sanitation facilities are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting/etc) 5. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not segregated between men and women 6. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are too far 7. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 8. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) is dangerous 9. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc) do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) 10. None 11. Other, please specify	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		4.4. Do the households' most commonly used latrine have the following?	1. A functioning flushing system (water to flush with, if applicable) 2. A proper drainage (e.g. no standing/stagnant water in the latrine) 3. A sufficient segregation between men and women 4. Sufficient privacy partitions 5. Proper walls/doors/windows (e.g. no broken doors/walls/windows) 6. An adequate lock 7. Sufficient lighting 8. It is clean enough 9. It is located in a convenient area of the area (the HH has no privacy or dignity concerns) 10. The latrine is accessible for persons with disabilities 11. None of the above	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene - by types of coping mechanism	4.5. In the last 7 days, have you or any of your family members:	1. Relied on a less preferred sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) 2. Gone to a sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) in a dangerous place 3. Defecated in the open 4. None of the above 5. Other (please list);	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

		HH	% of HHs facing environmental sanitation problems	5.1.1. What is the main method of waste disposal for your household?	1. Communal garbage bin emptied by municipality 2. Private container 3. Rubbish pit 4. Burning 5. Throw in street / open space inside residential area 6. Throw in street/open space outside residential area 7. Burying 8. Other	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.1.2. If collection is available, how frequently is solid waste collected?	1. Every day 2. Twice a week 3. Every week 4. Every two weeks 5. Every month 6. Less than once a month 7. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.1.3. Are there sufficient waste receptacles/containers in the area?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.1.4. How frequently are waste receptacles too full/overflowing?	1. Every day 2. Twice a week 3. Every week 4. Every two weeks 5. Every month 6. Less than once a month 7. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.1.5. Is the household's most frequently used waste receptacle currently too full? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.1.6. Is there a strong odor emanating from the household's most frequently used waste receptacle? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.1.7. Where does waste water from the toilet/latrine that you use drain into?	1. Covered and lined septic tank/cesspool 2. A handdug hole in the ground 3. It is connected to a communal lined drainage and to the sewage 4. It drains into the field at the back of the shelter and remains stagnant 5. There is no mechanism available 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.2.1. Is there currently visible sewage in the nearest public area ? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.2.2. How often was there visible sewage in the public areas in the last 30 days?	1. Never visible 2. Sometimes visible 3. Always visible	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.2.3. Is there currently a smell of sewage in the nearest public area ? (direct observation)	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		5.2.4. How often was there visible sewage in the vicinity (30 meters or less) of your accommodation in the last 30 days?	1. Never visible 2. Sometimes visible 3. Always visible	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.2.5. In the last 30 days, was the following visible in the vicinity of your accommodation (30 meters or less	1. Solid waste or trash 2. Human feaces 3. Dead animals 4. Rodents 5. Stagnant water 6. Animal faeces 7. None of the above	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of the HH members who were reported to have suffered from "disease X" in the past 2 weeks	5.3.1. Has any of your household members suffered from diarrhoea, cholera, skin/eye infections in the last two weeks?	1. Diarrhoea 2. Cholera 3. Skin/Eye infection 4. None	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.3.2. How many of your household members (including you) suffered from diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks.	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.3.3. How many of your household members (including you) suffered from acute watery diarrhoea/cholora in the last 2 weeks.	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		5.3.4. How many of your household members (including you) suffered from skin/eye infection in the last 2 weeks.	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on hygiene?	HH	% of HHs with access to functional handwashing facilities	6.1.1. Does your household have access to soap?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.1.2. How frequently do you have access to soap?	1. Access all day, everyday. 2. Access at least 5 times a week. 3. Access at least once a week 4. Access at least once a month 5. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.1.3. Why don't you have soap?	1. It is unavailable at the local market 2. We prefer a substitute (IE: ash) 3. We are waiting for the next distribution 4. We ran out of soap, but intend to buy it again soon 5. The market is too far 6. We cannot afford it 7. Soap is not necessary 8. Allergies 9. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.2.1. Does the household have access to handwashing facilities?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.2.2. Is this a shared facility?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		6.2.3. How long does it take to go to your handwashing facility, wash hands, and return (at peak time)?	1. Handwashing device on premises 2. Less than 5 minutes 3. Between 5 and 15 minutes 4. Between 16 and 30 minutes 5. More than 31 minutes 6. No handwashing facilities available	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs were women reportedly have access to MHM	6.3.1. Do the women in your HH have access to menstrual hygiene material?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Respondent refuses to answer 4. Enumerator refuses to ask	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.3.2. Where is it sourced from?	1. Distribution from NGO/area management 2. Distribution from Government 3. Buy it from the market 4. Friends/Family 5. Other 6. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.3.3. If distributed, are women in your household receiving menstrual hygiene material monthly?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Respondent refuses to answer 4. Enumerator refuses to ask	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs have access to sufficient hygiene items	6.4.1. Do you have access to sufficient hygiene items?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.4.2. Where do you get it from?	1. Distribution from NGO/area management 2. Distribution from Government 3. Buy it from the market 4. Friends/Family 5. Other 6. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.4.3. Does your household have problems related to hygiene items (feminine hygiene products, baby diapers, toothpaste/brush)? If yes, which ones?	1. No 2. Soap and other hygiene items are too expensive 3. Soap and other hygiene items are not available at the market 4. The market is too far away 5. The market is difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 6. Going to the market is dangerous 7. Some groups do not have access to the market 8. Don't like quality of soap and other hygiene items 9. Other (specify) 10. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene - by types of coping mechanism	6.4.4. How does your household adapt to issues related to hygiene items?	1. Rely on less preferred types of NFI 2. Rely on soap substitutes (sand or other rubbing agents for soap, clothing for diapers, etc.) 3. Buying NFI at a market place further than the usual one 4. Buying NFI at a market place in a dangerous place 5. Borrow NFI from a friend or relative 6. Spend money (or credit) on NFI that should otherwise be used for other purposes 7. Reduce NFI consumption for personal hygiene 8. Reduce NFI consumption for other purposes (cleaning dishes, laundry, etc.) 9. Other (specify) 10. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs being aware of key hygiene practices	6.5. Are you aware of these key hygiene practices?	1. Critical times to wash hands 2. Water handling and storage 3. Household Water treatment 4. Waste disposal 5. Personal and domestic hygiene 6. None of the above	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of the HH by preferred type of interventions	6.6. If your household were to receive support to address your concerns, what would you prefer?	1. Cash for buying water items (containers, water treatment, etc.) or buying water 2. Direct provision/distribution of water items (containers, water treatment, etc.) 3. Direct provision of water (water trucking) 4. Construction/rehabilitation of water points 5. Advice on construction/rehabilitation of water points 6. Advice on water treatment 7. Cash to build or improve sanitation facilities (toilets/latrines 8. Direct construction or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities toilets/latrines) 9. Advice on construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities (toilets/latrines) 10. Cash for buying hygiene items (soap, diapers, pad, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.) 11. Direct provision of hygiene items (soap, diapers, pad, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.) 12. Advice on personal hygiene	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH	% of HHs engaging in coping mechanisms for lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene - by types of coping mechanism	6.7. In the last 7 days, have you or any of your family members:	1. Rely on less preferred types of NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) 2. Buying NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) at a marketplace in a dangerous place 3. Spend money (or credit) on NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) that should otherwise be used for other purposes 4. Reduce NFI (jerrycans, soap, etc.) consumption for personal hygiene	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

					5. None of the above 6. Other (please list);		
		HH	% of households per type of shower they use	6.8.1. What type of showers does your household most commonly use?	1. Communal showers 2. No shower 3. Private showers built by the household 4. Private showers built by other organisation 5. Private showers built by other 6. Other, please specify	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		6.8.2. If present, does the communal shower closest to the household have the following?	1. Running water 2. Running hot water 3. A proper drainage (e.g. no standing/stagnant water in the shower) 4. A sufficient segragation between men and women 5. Sufficient privacy partitions 6. Proper walls/doors/windows (e.g. no broken doors/walls/windows) 7. An adequate lock 8. Sufficient lighting 9. It is clean enough 10. It is located in a covenient area (the HH has no privacy or dignity concerns) 11. The shower is accessible for persons with disabilities	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
Which areas of Iraq have seen a decrease in surface water and/or an increase in frequency or intensity of droughts and floods, and what are their causes and consequences?	Flood risk	HH	% HHs affected by floods	8.2.1. In the last 12 months, has your area seen floods?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.2.2. How many times over the last 12 months have you experienced flooding in the area?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.3.1. Has your shelter been affected by these area?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.3.2. How has your shelter been affected?	1. Damage to shelter 2. Shelter completely destroyed 3. Shelter leaking 4. Shelter flooded 5. Prefer not to say 6. Other, please specify	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.4.1. Have your daily activities been affected by these floods?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		8.4.2. How were your daily activities affected?	1. Children could not get to school 2. Mobility of adults affected 3. Electricity services negatively affected 4. Water services negatively afftected 5. Affected livelihoods due to damage to agricultural land 6. People getting sick 7. Loss/damage to households' items 8. Other, please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.4.3. How has your economic situation been affected by the flood?	1. Increase in econoomic wellbeing 2. Decrease in economic wellbeing 3. No change	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.4.4. What is the reason behind this?	1. Dependent on agriculture and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 2. Dependent on livestock and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 3. Buying other resources (water, food, protection) and draining financial resources 4. Suffered health implications as a result of the dry spell, and medical assistance/medication is draining financial resources 5. Loss of working hours/unemployment 6. Other (Specify)	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.5. What do you think is the reason for these floodings?	1. Poor drainage systems 2. Water sewage system overflows 3. Water not being able to flow away due to lack of waterway capacity (rivers) 4. Dams or levees breaking 5. Surface water increased due to poor soil absorption 6. Irregulated shelters affecting surface water flow 7. Deforrestation 8. Severe precipitation 9. Climatic changes 10. Other, please specify 11. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		8.6. What migitation measures have you used to reduce the chance of flooding?	1. Nothing 2. Strengthened my shelter 3. Moved to a different location 4. Better drainage systems in place in the area 5. Better drainage system built ourselves around the tent 6. Sandbags 7. Improved windows and doors of shelter 8. Used early warning system 9. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		8.7. How much do you agree with the following statement; The area is now better prepared to face a flood.	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
	Drought risk	HH	% of HHs affected by droughts	9.1. In the last 12 months, has your area seen drought?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.2.1. Have your daily activities been affected by these droughts?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.2.2.What have been the consequences of drought for area residents?	1. Lack of drinking water available 2. Lack of water for other purposes than drinking 3. Salinization of water 4. Not enough water to meet the water needs of crops 5. Negative effect on livelihood opportunities for area residents 6. Prices of food and water increase 7. Not enough food available 8. Electricity services negatively affected 9. Cause of diseases (i.e. cholera) 10. Wildfire in area surroundings 11. Displacement of area residents 12. Nothing 13. Other, please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.3.1. How has your economic situation been affected by the dry spell?	1. Increase in econoomic wellbeing 2. Decrease in economic wellbeing 3. No change	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.3.2. What is the reason behind this?	1. Dependent on agriculture and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 2. Dependent on livestock and has been unable to maintain its livelihood 3. Buying other resources (water, food, protection) and draining financial resources 4. Suffered health implications as a result of the dry spell, and medical assistance/medication is draining financial resources 5. Loss of working hours/unemployment 6. Other (Specify)	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.4. What do you think is the reason for these droughts?	1. Less rain 2. River dries up quicker 3. Less groundwater available 4. Population growth increased the demand of water 5. Poor irrigation systems 6. Poor water management 7. Climatic changes 8. Other, please specify 9. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		9.5. What mitigation measures have been used to reduce the impact of droughts?	1. Increase water capacity 2. Less water intensive farming 3. Locating new water resources 4. Purchase more water 5. Water recycling 6. Improving current water system fixing leaks etc 7. Changing diet 8. Nothing 9. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.6. How much do you agree with the following statement; The area is now better prepared to face a drought	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in schools across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	HH	% HHs reporting WASH facilities in schools are sufficient	7.1. Do you have children who are going to school?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.2.1. What is the main source of drinking water in the school?	1. Piped water supply 2. Protected well/Spring 3. Rainwater 4. Unprotected well/spring 5. Tanker/Truck/Cart 6. Surface Water 7. No water Source available 8. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.2.2. Where is the main water supply for the school located?	1. On premises 2. Up to 500m 3. 500m or further 4. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.2.3. Is the drinking water from the source currently available at the school?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.2.4. Is the quality of water acceptable to its users?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.2.5. Why not?	1. It is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) 2. It tastes unpleasant 3. It smells unpleasant 4. It is unsafe 5. Other 6. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH

		HH		7.3.1. What is the type of student latrines/toilets at school?	1. Flush or pour/flush toilet 2. Pit latrine without a slab or platform 3. Pit latrine with a slab and platform 4. Open hole 5. Pit VIP toilet 6. Bucket toilet 7. Plastic bag 8. Hanging toilet/latrine 9. None of the above, open defecation 10. Other (specify) 11. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.3.2. Are the latrines/toilets at school currently usable (accessible, functional, private)?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.3.3. Why are they unusable?	1. Lack of sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)/facilities too crowded 2. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not functioning or full 3. Sanitation facilities are unclean/unhygienic 4. Sanitation facilities are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting/etc) 5. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are not segregated between men and women 6. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are too far 7. Sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 8. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) is dangerous 9. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc) do not have access to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) 10. None 11. Other, please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.3.4. What is the number of functional toilets at school?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.3.5. Are there separate toilets for boys and girls?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.3.6. Are the toilets accessible for people with limited mobility?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.4.1. Are there handwashing facilities in the school?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		7.4.2. Are both soap and water currently available at the handwashing facilities?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH

	WASH Priority	HH	% of the HH by main priority concerns reported	8.1. To summarize our discussion around water, sanitation facilities, personal hygiene and environmantal sanitation, which of the following is your biggest concern right now for you and your housekols members	1. Being able to access water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing (both quality and quantity) 2. Being able to access adequate sanitation facilities (toilets/latrines) 3. Being able to ensure personal hygiene 4. Having a healthy environment around the house, e.g. no visible solid waste, stagnant water, etc. 5. Mitigating flood/drought risk 6. The school sanitation facilities being inadequate 7. The area sanitation facilities being inadequate 8. No problem or concern	Select multiple	Out-of-camp HH
Metadata	Metadata	HH	Metadata	9.1. Are you prepared to provide your details so that we can contact you by telephone to take part in other future assessments about your area of origin?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.2. Please provide full name	*Text*	Text	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		9.3. Please provide a contact number	*Text*	Text	Out-of-camp HH
		HH		Record the current location within 5 meters of accuracy	*GPS*	GPS	Out-of-camp HH
Metadata		KI	Metadata	1.1.1. Please record your enumerator number	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		1.1.2. Please record your gender	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
KI Profile		KI	KI Profile	1.2. Current Governorate	*All governorates*	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		1.3. Current Sub-District	*All sub-districts*	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		Hello, my name is __ and I work for REACH initiative. We are conducting interviews in order to inform the humanitarian response in Iraq. This interview will take around 45 minutes, and your answers will remain anonymous and you are free to withdraw at any moment during the survey. The information you provide us will be used in reports and factsheets and shared with humanitarian decision-makers in Iraq. Do you agree to participate?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		1.4. Respondent's sex	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		1.5. What is your age?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		1.6. What is your role in the (sub)district?	1. WASH Program manager 2. Community leader 3. Wash committee 4. Maintenance 5. Other 6. Prefer not to say	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on water quality and quantity?	KI	% of KIs reporting households having access to an improved water source	2.1.1. What is the main source of water used by people in the area for drinking?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Water Trucking 9. Illegal connection to piped network 10. Unprotected rainwater tank 11. Unprotected well 12. Unprotected spring 13. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 14. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.1.2. Aside from this main source, do people in the area use other sources of water for drinking? If yes, which one?	1. Piped water into compound 2. Piped water connected to public tap 3. Borehole 4. Protected well 5. Protected rainwater tank 6. Protected spring 7. Bottled water 8. Water Trucking 9. Illegal connection to piped network 10. Unprotected rainwater tank 11. Unprotected well 12. Unprotected spring 13. Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) 14. No other source 15. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.2.1. Is the water throughout the whole subdistrict clean enough to drink without treatment?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		2.2.2. Who is treating the water before it reaches the water distribution point?	1. No treatment 2. The water is treated at a public WTP 3. The water arrives in the area untreated but area uses its own materials to treat the water 4. The water is treated in a public WTP but the area still uses its own facilities to treat the water as WTP does not treat the water properly 5. Other, please specify 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.2.3. Why is the water (in some areas) of insufficient quality?	1. The WTP is damaged due to the conflict and cannot operate (at full capacity) 2. The WTP is lacking consumables (chlorine, aluminium sulphate) to clean the water 3. Lack of power (electricity, fuel) to operate at full capacity 4. The WTP is lacking staff to operate (at full capacity) 5. The intake water to the WTP is too dirty/salinated 6. The pipe network from the WTP to the area has been damaged 7. The WTP is too old/poorly maintained to function properly 8. Capacity of WTP is not sufficient to serve the whole area 9. Other, please specify 10. Don't know 11. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.2.4. What proportion of people in the area use treatment methods before drinking the water?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.2.5. Why are households treating the water?	1. It is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) 2. It tastes unpleasant 3. It smells unpleasant 4. It is unsafe 5. Other 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		2.2.6. How do households usually treat the water to make it safer to drink?	1. Let it stand and settle 2. Boil it 3. Expose it to sunlight 4. Aquatabs/water purification tablets 5. Liquid chlorine 6. Powder or granular chlorine 7. PuR or Watermaker sachets 8. Biosand Filter 9. Ceramic Pot Filter 10. Candle Filter/Bucket Filter 11. Electric/solar Filter 12. Multiple filter methods 13. Buy water 14. Other 15. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.2.7. Why do some households not treat the water?	1. Cannot afford the treatment methods 2. Do not realize the water is not clean for drinking 3. Don't know how to properly clean the water 4. Not necessary to clean the water 5. Don't know 6. Other, please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI	% of KIs reporting HH have access to sufficient water	2.3.1. Do people in the area have enough water to drink?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.3.2. How many litres of water are provided to the area per hour?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.3.2.1. How many hours per day is water available on average?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.3.3. Does this amount differ per season, if yes how?	1. More water provided in hotter months 2. More water provided in colder months 3. More water provided in wetter months 4. No difference	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		2.4.1. What problems does the sub-district have in accessing water?	1. Waterpoints are too far 2. Waterpoints are difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 3. Fetching water is a dangerous activity 4. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to the waterpoints 5. Insufficient number of water points / waiting time at water points 6. Water points are not functioning or close 7. Water is not available at the market 8. Water is too expensive 9. Not enough container to store the water 10. Don't like taste / quality of water 11. No Problems 12. Other (please list) 13. Don't know 14. 7. More than 2 hours 15. No other bathing facilities 16. Not enough other bathing facilities 17. Other bathing facilities non-functional 18. Other bathing facilities not hygienic 19. Other bathing facilities not gender segregated 20. Other bathing facilities not safe 21. Other bathing facilities not private enough 22. Other, please specify 23. Dont know 24. No Problems	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.4.2. Do women face any additional barriers in accessing clean drinking water?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.4.3. What reasons?	1. Women do not feel safe to fetch water by themselves at any time during the day or night 2. Women do not feel safe to fetch water by themselves after dark 3. It is not culturally appropriate for women to fetch water 4. Women have less financial means to access clean water (including treatment methods) 5. The distance to the water points is too far for women to carry the water 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI	% of KIs reporting there are funactional WTPs in the area	2.5 How many Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) are there in this sub-district?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.5.2 How many of these WTPs are not (fully) functional?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.5.2 If yes, which ones? (name)	*Text*	Select one	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		2.5.3 Why are/is the WTP(s) malfunctioning? Select all that apply.	1. The WTP is damaged due to the conflict and does not function at all or not at full capacity 2. The WTP is lacking consumables (chlorine, aluminiam sulphate.) to clean the water 3. The electricity supply to the WTP is insufficient to operate at full capacity 4. The WTP is lacking staff to operate (at full capacity) 5. The intake water to the WTP is too dirty/salinated 6. The pipe network from the WTP to the houses has been damaged 7. The WTP is too old/poorly maintained to function properly 8. Don't know 9. Other, please specify 10. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		2.5.4. What are the consequences of malfunctioning?	1. Piped water is available less hours per day 2. Piped water is less clean but still safe enough to drink without treatment 3. Piped water is no longer safe enough to drink without treatment 4. The pressure of piped water distribution is lower 5. Don't know 6. Other, please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation?	KI	% of KIs reporting HH have access to functional sanitation facilities	3.1. How do people in the area adapt to issues related to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets)?	1. Rely on less preferred (unhygienic/unimproved) sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets); 2. Rely on communal sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets); 3. Makeshift space in shelter. 4. Defecate in the open; 5. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) further than the usual one; 6. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) in a dangerous place; 7. Going to sanitation facilities (latrines/toilets) at night; 8. Other (specify); 9. Don't know 10. No issues	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		3.2. Where do people in the area normally go to bathe?	1. Communal bathing facility/chamber (WASH room) 2. Private bathroom for one household 3. Tubewell platform 4. Makeshift space in the shelter 5. Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream canal, irrigation canals) 6. No designated bathing facility 7. Other, please specify 8. Don't know 9. Refuse to answer	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		3.3. Can you tell me the reason behind this?	1. No other bathing facilities 2. Not enough other bathing facilities 3. Other bathing facilities non-functional 4. Other bathing facilities not hygienic 5. Other bathing facilities not gender segregated 6. Other bathing facilities not safe 7. Other bathing facilities not private enough 8. Other, please specify 9. Dont know 10. No Problems	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		3.4. Do people in the area have any of the following problems related to bathing facilities (showers)? If yes, which ones?	1. Lack of bathing facilities (showers) / facilities too crowded 2. Bathing facilities (showers) are not functioning or full 3. Bathing facilities (showers) are unclean/unhygienic 4. Bathing facilities (showers) are not private (no locks/door/walls/lighting etc.) 5. Bathing facilities (showers) are not segregated between men and women 6. Bathing facilities (showers) are too far 7. Bathing facilities (showers) are inaccessible (especially for people with disabilities) 8. Going to the bathing facilities (showers) is dangerous 9. Some groups (children, women, elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.) do not have access to bathing facilities (showers) 10. Other (specify)	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on hygiene?	KI	% of KIs reporting HHs have access to functional handwashing facilities	4.1.1. Do people in the area have access to functioning hand-washing facilities?	1. Nobody (around 0%) 2. A few (around 25%) 3. About half (around 50%) 4. Most (around 75%) 5. Everyone (around 100%) 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		4.1.2.Why do some people lack access?	1. Lack of hand washing facilities due to funding 2. Lack of hand washing facilities due to non-functionality 3. Certain groups of people do not feel safe at handwashing areas 4. Lack of water at handwashing facilities 5. Water at handwashing facilities is not clean 6. Other, please specity 7. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		4.2.1. Do people in the area have access to soap?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		4.2.2. Do people in the area have problems related to access to soap? If yes, which ones?	1. Soap and other hygiene items are too expensive for some people 2. Soap and other hygiene items are not available at the market 3. The market is too far away 4. The market is difficult to reach (especially for people with disabilities) 5. Going to the market is dangerous 6. Some groups do not have access to the market 7. Some people do not like quality of soap and other hygiene items 8. No issues 9. Other (specify) 10. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI	% of KIs reporting HHs have access to hygiene items	4.3.1. Do women in the area have access to enough menstrual materials?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in out-of-camp locations across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population on sanitation?	KI	% of KIs reporting HHs are facing environmental sanitation problems	5.0 What is the main method of solid waste disposal in this sub-district?	1. Communal garbage bin emptied by municipality 2. Private container 3. Rubbish pit 4. Burning 5. Throw in street / open space inside residential area 6. Throw in street/open space outside residential area 7. Burying 8. Other	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.0.1 If there is municipal waste collection, is this available throughout the whole district (including rural areas)?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.0.2 Which areas are generally not covered by municipal waste collection?	1. Rural areas only 2. Rural areas and some neighbourhoods of urban areas 3. Rural areas and all urban areas 4. Urban areas only 5. Other, please specify 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		5.0.3 Why are not all areas of the sub-district included in solid waste collection?	1. The municipality does not have sufficient workers 2. The municipality does not have enough trucks 3. There are certain areas that the municipality cannot reach due to the state of the roads 4. There are certain areas that the municipality cannot reach due to security concerns 5. Certain areas are out of the municipality's mandate 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.1.1. Do people in the sub-district live in areas where solid waste/trash is frequently visible?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.1.2. How frequently is garbage collected in the area from communal pits, bins in the streets or designated dumping areas?	1. Everyday 2. Once a week 3. Once a month 4. Less than once a month 5. Never collected 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.1.3. Is the frequency and coverage of solid waste collection sufficient to meet the needs of the population?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.1.4. What is the reason behind this?	1. There are not enough workers to cover the area 2. There is not enough equipment and supplies to collect solid waste 3. There are not enough communal containers where people can dispose of their solid waste 4. location residents are not sufficiently aware of solid waste management practices 5. Certain areas of the location cannot be reached due to the poor condition of the roads 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.1.5. What is done with the solid waste collected in the area?	1. Incinerator 2. To a landfill where it is buried 3. To a solid waste processing plant 4. To a recycling processing plant 5. Other, please specify 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		5.2.1. How is wastewater (black) disposed of in the areas?	1. Covered and lined septic tanks 2. Hand dug holes in the ground 3. A communal lined drainage leading to the sewerage 4. It drains into the field at the back of house and remains stagnant 5. There is no mechanism available 6. Other, please specify 7. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.2.2. Are there any issues in the area with the disposal of wastewater (black)?	1. The septic tanks are not emptied often enough 2. The septic tanks are leaking 3. Not all latrines are properly connected to the septic tanks 4. Many latrines do not have any drainage system, causing drainage to remain stagnant 5. Certain latrines regularly overflow, causing drainage to remain stagnant 6. No issues 7. Other, please specify 8. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.2.3. Who is providing services to empty septic tanks?	1. The government 2. The UN 3. An NGO 4. A private company 5. Other, please specify 6. No one 7. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.2.4. Where is gray water and blackwater, after collection, taken to?	1. To a government gray water and blackwater treatment plant where it is processed 2. To a private gray water and blackwater treatment plant where it is processed 3. It is dumped 4. Other, please specify 5. Don't know 6. Not applicable, there is no waste water collection	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI	% of KIs reporting there are functional waste water treatment plants in the area	5.2.5 How many waste water treatement plants are there in your sub-district?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		5.2.6 Are any waste water treatment plants in the sub-district not (fully) functional?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		5.2.7. Why are the waste water treatment plant(s) not (fully) functional?	1. The plant is damaged due to the conflict and does not function at all or not at full capacity 2. The plant is lacking the supplies to adequately process the gray water and blackwater 3. The electricity/fuel supply to the plant is insufficient to operate at full capacity 4. The plant is lacking staff to operate (at full capacity) 5. The WTP is too old/poorly maintained to function properly 6. The capacity of the WTP is not sufficient to serve the whole area 7. Other, please specify 8. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI	% of KIs reporting HHs are facing environmental sanitation problems	5.3.1. Generally, how often was there visible sewage in the public areas of the area in the last 30 days?	1. Never visible 2. Sometimes visible 3. Always visible	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in schools across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	KI	% KIs reporting WASH facilities in schools are sufficient	6.1. Do children in the schools in this area have access to improved water sources?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		6.2. Do children in the schools in this area have access to functioning latrines?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		6.3. Do children in the schools in this area have access to functioning handwashing facilities?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		6.4. Do children in the schools in this area have access to soap?	1. Nobody (around 0%); 2. A few (around 25%); 3. About half (around 50%); 4. Most (around 75%); 5. Everyone (around 100%); 6. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
	To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in health centres across Iraq	KI	% KIs reporting WASH facilities in healthcare facilities are sufficient	7.1. Do health facilities in the area have access to improved water sources?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the area 5. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI

	adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population?	KI		7.2. Do health facilities in the area have well-functioning latrines?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the area 5. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		7.3. Do health facilities in the area have well-functioning hand washing facilities?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the area 5. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		7.4. Do health facilities in the area have soap?	1. No, none of the health facilities have it 2. Yes, some health facilities have it 3. Yes, all health facilities have it 4. No health facilities in the area 5. Don't know	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI	% KIs reporting their area was affected by floods	8.1. In the last 12 months, has your area seen floods?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
Which areas of Iraq have seen a decrease in surface water and/or an increase in frequency or intensity of droughts and floods, and what are their causes and consequences?	Flood risk	KI		8.2. How many times over the last 12 months have you experienced flooding in the area?	*Integer*	Integer	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		8.3. Have the daily activities in the area been affected by these floods?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		8.4. How were the daily activities affected?	1. Children could not get to school 2. Mobility of adults affected 3. Electricity services negatively affected 4. Water services negatively affected 5. Affected livelihoods due to damage to agricultural land 6. People getting sick 7. Loss/damage to households' items 8. Other, please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		8.5. What do you think is the reason for these floodings?	1. Poor drainage systems 2. Water sewage system overflows 3. Water not being able to flow away due to lack of waterway capacity (rivers) 4. Dams or levees breaking 5. Surface water increased due to poor soil absorption 6. Irregulated shelters affecting surface water flow 7. Deforestation 8. Severe precipitation 9. Climatic changes 10. Other, please specify 11. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		8.6. What migitation measures have you used to reduce the chance of flooding?	1. Nothing 2. Strengthened my shelter 3. Moved to a different location 4. Better drainage systems in place in the area 5. Better drainage system built ourselves around the tent 6. Sandbags 7. Improved windows and doors of shelter 8. Used early warning system 9. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		9.7. How much do you agree with the following statement; The area is now better prepared to face a flood	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI	% KIs reporting their area was affected by droughts	9.1. In the last 12 months, has your area seen drought?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
	Drought risk	KI		9.2. Have the daily activities of the area been affected by these droughts?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		9.3. What have been the consequences of drought for area residents?	1. Lack of drinking water available 2. Lack of water for other purposes than drinking 3. Salinization of water 4. Not enough water to meet the water needs of crops 5. Negative effect on livelihood opportunities for area residents 6. Prices of food and water increase 7. Not enough food available 8. Electricity services negatively affected 9. Cause of diseases (i.e. cholera) 10. Wildfire in area surroundings 11. Displacement of area residents 12. Nothing 13. Other, please specify	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		9.4. What do you think is the reason for these droughts?	1. Less rain 2. River dries up quicker 3. Less groundwater available 4. Population growth increased the demand of water 5. Poor irrigation systems 6. Poor water management 7. Climatic changes 8. Other, please specify 9. Don't know	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI

		KI		9.5. What mitigation measures have been used to reduce the impact of droughts?	1. Increase water capacity 2. Less water intensive farming 3. Locating new water resources 4. Purchase more water 5. Water recycling 6. Improving current water system fixing leaks etc 7. Changing diet 8. Nothing 9. Other	Select multiple	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		9.6. How much do you agree with the following statement; The area is now better prepared to face a drought	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Neither agree or disagree 4. Somewhat disagree 5. Strongly disagree	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
Metadata		KI	Metadata	10.1. Are you prepared to provide your details so that we can contact you by telephone to take part in other future assessments about your sub district?	Yes No	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		10.2. Please provide full name	*Text*	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
		KI		10.3. Please provide a contact number	*Text*	Select one	Out-of-camp KI
SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CENTRES (separate KIs)							
Metadata		KI	Metadata	What is the date?	*Date*	Select date	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		1.2.1. Which governorate are you in?	*All governorates*	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		1.2.2 Which district are you in?	*All districts*	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Which sub-district are you in?	*All sub-districts*	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		What is your gender?	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		What is your role at the school?	1. School manager/director 2. Teacher 3. Maintenance worker/concierge 4. Other, please specify 5. Prefer not to say	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are there multiple schools in the building?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

		KI		If yes, will you be able to answer questions about all schools present in the building?	Yes, all schools in this building No, some schools in this building No, only one of the schools	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		What type of education levels are taught at this school? (select all levels that apply)	1. Primary school 2. Middle school 3. High school 4. College (post-high school education) 5. Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		What type of students come to this school (boys/girls)?	1. Boys only 2. Girls only 3. Boys and girls mixed 4. Both boys and girls, but in separate shifts 5. Other, please specify	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many female students go to this school per shift (so will have to possibly use the toilet at the same time)?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many male female students go to this school per shift (so will have to possibly use the toilet at the same time)?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Proportion of schools (including pre-primary, primary and secondary) with drinking water from an improved water source available at the school.		KI	Drinking water	What is the main source of drinking water provided by the school? (check one - most frequently used)	No water source **Improved:** Piped water into compound Piped water connected to public tap Borehole Protected well Protected rainwater tank Protected spring Bottled water Water Trucking **Unimproved:** Illegal connection to piped network Unprotected rainwater tank Unprotected well Unprotected spring Surface water without pre-treatment (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) Other	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Is drinking water from the main source currently available at the school?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		In the previous two weeks, was drinking water from the main source available at the school throughout each school day?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Is drinking water from the main source typically available throughout the school year?	Yes (always) Mostly (unavailable < 30 days total) No (unavailable > 30 days total	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

		KI		Is the quality of the water acceptable to its users?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		If not, why?	Water is turbid (unclear with suspended particles) Water smells unpleasant Water tastes unpleasant	Select multiple	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Does the school do anything to the water from the main source to make it safe to drink?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		If yes, what treatment method is used?	Filtration Boiling Chlorination Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Does the school have enough water for essential needs?	More than sufficient Sufficient Just enough/barely enough Insufficient Totally insufficient	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Proportion of schools (including pre-primary, primary and secondary) with improved sanitation facilities at the school, which are single-sex and usable		KI	Sanitation	What type of student toilets/ latrines are at the school? (check one - most common)	Flush/Pour-flush toilets Pit latrines with slab Composting toilets Pit latrines without slab Hanging latrines Bucket latrines No toilets or latrines Other, please specify	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many student toilets / latrines are currently usable (available, functional, private)? (insert number of holes / seats / stances)	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		If multiple schools in this building, are these toilets shared with students from other schools?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		If yes, with how many students in total are these toilets shared?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many boys?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many girls?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are the toilets/latrines separate for girls and boys?	Yes No No, but boys and girls have shifts at different times.	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		If yes, how many boys/girls student latrines are currenlty usable?	# boy toilets # girl toilets	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

		KI		Are water and soap available in a private space for girls to manage menstrual hygiene?	Yes, water and soap Water, but no soap Soap, but no water No water or soap	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are there covered bins for disposal of menstrual hygiene materials in girls' toilets?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many times per week are the student toilets cleaned?	At least once per day 2 - 4 days/week Once per week Less than once per week	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		In general, how clean are the student toilets?	Clean Somewhat clean Not clean	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Is there at least one usable toilet/latrine that is physically accessible to the smallest children at the school? (Only if primary school)	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Is there at least one usable toilet/latrine that is physically accessible to those with limited mobility or vision?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Where are the student toilets located?	Within school building Outside building, but on-premises Off-premises	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Is there currently functional lighting in the student toilets?	All toilets Some toilets None	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are latrines or septic tanks emptied (or latrines safely covered) when they fill up?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Proportion of schools (including pre-primary, primary and secondary) with handwashing facilities, which have soap and water available		KI	Hygiene	Are there handwashing facilities at the school?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are both soap and water currently available at the handwashing facilities?	Yes, water and soap Water only Soap only Neither water or soap	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are there handwashing facilities physically accessible to those with limited mobility or vision?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are there handwashing facilities physically accessible to the smallest children at the school?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

		KI		Where are handwashing facilities with water and soap located at the school? (mark all that apply)	Toilets Food preparation area Food consumption area Classroom School yard Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many handwashing facilities with water and soap are located at the school? (insert number of taps)	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Which of the following provisions for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) are available at the school?	Bathing areas MHM materials (e.g. pads) MHM education Other_____	Select multiple	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How is solid waste (garbage) from the school disposed of?	Collected by municipality waste system Burned on premises Buried and covered on premises Openly dumped on premises Other_____	Select multiple	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Metadata		KI	Metadata	What is the date?	*Date*	Date	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Which governorate are you in?	*All governorates*	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Which district are you in?	*All districts*	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Which sub-district are you in?	*All sub-districts*	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		What is your gender?	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		What is your role at this health care facility?	1. Doctor 2. Nurse 3. Engineer/Maintenance general 4. Engineer/Maintenance for WASH specifically 5. Manager of health facility 6. Other, please specify 7. Prefer not to say	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Facility profile		KI	Facility profile	What type of healh facility is this?	Hospital Health centre Mobile health clinic Specialized health facility, namely____ Other_____	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

		KI		What type of treatment is available in the facility?	1. Emergency care 2. Treatment of chronic diseases 3. Surgery 4. Maternity care 5. Rehabilitation 6. Mental health care 7. Other, please specify	Select multiple	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		What is the condition of the building?	1. Building without damage. 2. Building with some damage. 3. Container-style or comparable that stay in one place. 4. Mobile facility (truck, caravan) 5. Other, please specify	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many patients can this facility treat at the same time?	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Do patients stay over night in the facility? If yes, how many beds are there?	No Yes, *Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Proportion of health care facilities where the main source of water is an improved source, located on premises, from which water is available.		KI	Drinking water	What is the main water supply for the facility?	Piped supply inside the building Piped supply outside the building Tube well/borehole Protected dug well Unprotected dug well Protected spring unprotected spring Rain water Tanker truck Surface water (river/dam/pond) Don't know No water source	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Where is the main water supply for the facility located?	On premisis Up to 500 m 500m or further	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Does the health facility have enough water for essential needs?	More than sufficient Sufficient Just enough/barely enough Insufficient Totally insufficient	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Has water available from the main water supply always been available in the last 30 days?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

Proportion of health care facilities with improved and usable sanitation facilities, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for users with limited mobility.		KI	Sanitation	What type of toilets/latrines are at the facility for patients?	Flush/Pour-flush toilet to sewer connection Flush/Pour-flush toilet to tank or pit Pit latrines with slab Composting toilets Flush/Pour-flush toilet to open drain Pit latrines without sleb Hanging latrines Bucket latrines No toilets or latrines Other, please specify	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How many toilets / latrines are currently usable (available, functional, private) for patients? (insert number of holes / seats / stances)	*Integer*	Integer	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are the toilets gender segregated?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Do toilets have menstrual hygiene facilities?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are there toilets that are accessible for people with limited mobility?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Are there toilets that are dedicated for staff?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Proportion of health care facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities available at one or more points of care and within 5 metres of toilets		KI	Hygiene	Is there a functional hand hygiene facility at points of care?	1. Yes 2. No, there are hand hygiene facilities at points of care but not functional, or lacking soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub 3. No, no hand hygiene facilities at care points 4. No, no hand hygiene facilities at the health care facility at all	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Is there a functional handwashing facility at one or more toilets?	1. Yes 2. No, there are handwashing facilities near the toilets but lacking soap 3. No, no handwashing facilities near toilets (within 5 meter)	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Proportion of health care facilities where waste is safely segregated in consultation areas and sharps and infectious		KI	Waste	Is waste correctly segregated into at least three labelled bins in the consultation area?	Yes, waste is segregated into at least three labelled bins. No, bins are present but do not meet all requirements or waste is not correctly segregated No, bins are not present	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

wastes are treated and disposed of safely		KI		How does this facility usually treat/ dispose of infectious waste?	Autoclaved Incinerated (two chamber, 850-1000 °C incinerator) Incinerated (other) Burning in a protected pit Not treated, but buried in lined, protected pit Not treated, but collected for medical waste disposal off-site Open dumping without treatment Open burning Not treated and added to general waste Other (specify)	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		How does this facility usually treat/ dispose of sharps waste?	Autoclaved Incinerated (two chamber, 850-1000 °C incinerator) Incinerated (other) Burning in a protected pit Not treated, but buried in lined, protected pit Not treated, but collected for medical waste disposal off-site Open dumping without treatment Open burning Not treated and added to general waste Other (specify)	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
Proportion of health care facilities which have protocols for cleaning, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training on cleaning procedures.		KI	Cleaning	Are cleaning protocols available?	Yes No	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI
		KI		Have all staff responsible for cleaning received training?	Yes, all have been trained No, some but not all have been trained No, none have been trained No, there are no staff responsible for cleaning	Select one	In-camp and out-of-camp KI

6. Data Management Plan

Detailed Data Management Plan is available upon request

7. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Center	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		□ Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# of references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	Iraq HNO 2020
		# references in single agency documents			WASH Cluster Strategy 2020
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback *and* Usage_Survey template	*N/A*
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			*N/A*
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			*N/A*

Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)*	# of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

ANNEX 1: SAMPLING FRAME, IN-CAMP LOCATIONS

In-Camp HH Survey Sample				
Governorate	**District**	**Camp Name**	**Sub-Camp Name**	**Sample**
Anbar	Falluja	Amriyat Fallujah Camp	AFF (whole)	61
			Alta'aki (AAF30)	47
			Caravan 1 camp (AAF11)	55
Anbar	Ramadi	Habbaniya Tourist City	HTC (whole)	59
			Al-Qasir 4 - RHU Camp B	48
			Al-Qasir RHU Camp A	48
Baghdad	Al-Kadhmiyah	Al-Ahel	N/A	48
Baghdad	Resafa	Zayona	N/A	46
Dahuk	Amedi	Dawadia	N/A	66
Dahuk	Dahuk	Kabarto 2	N/A	70
Dahuk	Dahuk	Mamilian	N/A	54
Dahuk	Dahuk	Kabarto 1	N/A	70
Dahuk	Sumel	Bajet Kandala	N/A	70
Dahuk	Sumel	Khanke	N/A	71
Dahuk	Sumel	Rwanga Community	N/A	70
Dahuk	Sumel	Shariya	N/A	71
Dahuk	Zakho	Berseve 1	N/A	69
Dahuk	Zakho	Berseve 2	N/A	70
Dahuk	Zakho	Chamishku	N/A	71
Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	N/A	66
Diyala	Ba'quba	Muskar Saad Camp	N/A	49
Diyala	Khanaqin	Qoratu	N/A	55
Diyala	Khanaqin	Al-Wand 1	N/A	66
Diyala	Khanaqin	Al-Wand 2	N/A	55
Erbil	Erbil	Baharka	N/A	68
Erbil	Erbil	Harshm	N/A	59
Erbil	Makhmur	Debaga 1	N/A	70
Kerbala	Hindiya	Al-Kawthar Camp	N/A	45
Kirkuk	Daquq	Yahyawa	N/A	63
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Laylan 2	N/A	62
Kirkuk	Kirkuk	Laylan IDP	N/A	68
Ninewa	Hamdaniya	Hasansham U2	N/A	68
Ninewa	Hamdaniya	Hasansham U3	N/A	69
Ninewa	Hamdaniya	Khazer M1	N/A	69
Ninewa	Hamdaniya	As Salamyiah 1+2	N/A	70
Ninewa	Hamdaniya	As Salamyiah Nimrud	N/A	63
Ninewa	Mosul	Haj Ali	N/A	70
Ninewa	Mosul	Hamam Al Alil 2	N/A	71
Ninewa	Mosul	Qayyarah Airstrip	N/A	71
Ninewa	Mosul	Qayyarah-Jad'ah 1-2	N/A	70
Ninewa	Mosul	Qayyarah-Jad'ah 3	N/A	69

Ninewa	Mosul	Qayyarah-Jad'ah 4	N/A	68
Ninewa	Mosul	Qayyarah-Jad'ah 5	N/A	70
Ninewa	Mosul	Qayyarah-Jad'ah 6	N/A	70
Ninewa	Mosul	Hamam Al Alil 1	N/A	71
Ninewa	Shikhan	Essian	N/A	71
Ninewa	Shikhan	Garmawa	N/A	39
Ninewa	Shikhan	Mamrashan	N/A	70
Ninewa	Shikhan	Sheikhan	N/A	67
Salah al-Din	Shirqat	Basateen Al Sheuokh	N/A	59
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	Al-Alam 1	N/A	58
Salah al-Din	Tikrit	Al Karamah	N/A	59
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar	Tazade	N/A	59
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	Arbat IDP	N/A	60
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniya	Ashti IDP	N/A	70
TOTAL				**3471**

ANNEX 2: AMENDMENT OF 2.4.5.

2.4.5. Assessment of WASH needs in public schools and healthcare facilities

REACH proposes to assess the WASH needs in public schools and healthcare facilities at governorate level. The initial conversations surrounding the first round of data collection methodology consisted of assessing public schools and healthcare facilities in the 15 districts with the most severe WASH needs according to the 2019 MCNA. The methodology has moved from primary data collection to a mixed methods approach. This adaptive approach includes the use of Household level data collected previously by REACH and World Food Programme (WFP). This methodology has to be altered as a response to the worldwide outbreak of Covid-19 during the originally planned data collection timeframe of January-February 2020 – the new mixed methods approach uses data collected in September-December 2019. WFP has increased the coverage of this part of the assessment with the new project timeframe from March-June 2020.

WASH Needs in Schools

As schools across Iraq have to close for an indefinite period of time (since 3rd of March 2020), the initially planned visits to 20 public schools in each of the 15 districts with severe WASH needs cannot be carried out. To compensate for this lack of information, further analysis will be conducted through an educational lens, delving deeper into the existing data gathered in the school section of the REACH Household Survey, for which data was collected from September 2019 to December 2019. Respondents were the head of households with school-going children, who reported on the standard of WASH facilities in the school of their child, or majority of their children. As head of households responded on behalf of their child(ren), this data is perception-based, which will be reflected in the outputs. In order to extract more information on the WASH needs in schools, a secondary data review will be conducted on the WASH-specific school data compiled by WFP. WFP's data collection was carried out from October 2019 to February 2020 and consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students together with observations at primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq. Of the 10 districts (located in 10 different governorates) where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted its household level survey. Results from this further analysis will provide additional valuable information and will be used to fill gaps of our research design.

WASH Needs in Healthcare Facilities

As another consequence of the worldwide outbreak of Covid-19, also our visits to 20 public health facilities in all 15 districts have to be postponed, as hospital access is not allowed during this period of time. This unfortunately has meant that no data collection or analysis will occur in this round of the WASH assessment due to the COVID-19 pandemic. No access is foreseen to healthcare facilities in Iraq whilst this health crisis remains. This information gap will look to be filled in the next phase of the WASH assessment by a similar methodology proposed.

Research Design

REACH combines its school section of the Household Survey with WFP's WASH-specific questionnaire for schools. Both tools measure the same WASH indicators, however on different levels – households (for the REACH Survey, see previous Household model) and schools (for the WFP Survey, see Annex A). The indicators have been developed with the support from the WASH Cluster and are largely inspired by a set of questions and indicators developed by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) [15],[16]. This way the indicators will allow REACH to analyse the data based on development standards that are used to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Where questions focus on slightly different aspects of WASH in the WFP tool compared to the REACH Household Survey, additional information will be provided to the overall indicators. The combined Data Analysis Plan of both the REACH and WFP assessment tool has been added as Annex B.

[15] JMP, "Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in health care facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals", 2018
[16] JMP, "Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools in the Sustainable Development Goals", 2018

Sampling Strategy

Due to access issues, REACH was unable to obtain data from all districts initially selected for the household survey during the original phase of the assessment planned for September to December 2020. Access issues are referenced to in the methodology limitations previously discussed. In summary, it was not possible for REACH to access all districts, due to a lack of presence in the area and due to health, safety and security concerns. The original sample sizes collected per district are shown in Table 5, together with the subset of households with school-going children and the extent to which these are covering the original dataset. Therefore, the WASH-specific school data compiled by WFP also helps to plug these gaps in data collection. With their school feeding programme, WFP were able to collect school-level data from a number of districts listed in Table 6, which gives the number of schools and school buildings out of the total number of schools and school buildings assessed by WFP per district/governorate. In total, this assessment covered 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts across 10 governorates. This enhances the geographical scope of this part of the survey with 7 additional districts by combining the two data sources, whilst allowing for data triangulation. REACH is undertaking a Secondary Data Review by drawing together data previously collected by REACH with the education data collected by WFP to ultimately present a holistic data source to inform the assessment objectives. As all schools assessed by WFP are located in only one district per governorate, this data - as well as the REACH household level data - will be analysed at district level.

Table 5: Sample sizes collected from the REACH Household Survey

Governorate	District	Original sample sizes collected				Subset of households with school-going children	% coverage of original sample sizes collected
		Returnee	IDP	Host	Total		
Al-Anbar	**Al-Falluja**	132	99		231	115	50
Al-Anbar	**Al-Ramadi**	110	54		164	80	49
Al-Anbar	**Ana**	113			113	74	65
Al-Anbar	**Heet**	107	123		230	87	38
Al-Najaf	**Al-Kufa**		168		168	120	71
Al-Najaf	**Al-Najaf**	1	116		117	94	80
Al-Qadissiya	**Al-Diwaniya**		102		102	28	27
Al-Sulaymaniyah	**Al-Sulaymaniyah**		123		123	70	57
Al-Sulaymaniyah	**Chamchamal**		102		102	42	41
Al-Sulaymaniyah	**Derbendikhan**		102		102	57	56
Al-Sulaymaniyah	**Dokan**		73		73	34	47
Al-Sulaymaniyah	**Halabcha**		97		97	50	52
Al-Sulaymaniyah	**Kalar**		110		110	67	61
Al-Sulaymaniyah	**Rania**		98		98	42	43
Babil	**Al-Hilla**		67	81	148	57	39
Baghdad	**Al-Adhamiya**		121		121	36	30
Baghdad	**Al-Kadhmiyah**	69	126	125	320	77	24
Baghdad	**Al-Karkh**		126	70	196	71	36
Baghdad	**Al-Mahmoudiya**	105	153		258	99	38
Baghdad	**Al-Risafa**		94		94	40	43
Diyala	**Al-Muqdadiya**	59	56		115	37	32
Diyala	**Baquba**	24	106		130	73	56
Diyala	**Khanaqin**	84	146		230	128	56
Diyala	**Kifri**		102		102	49	48

Duhok	**Al-Amadiya**		89		89	64	72
Duhok	**Duhok**		121		121	90	74
Duhok	**Sumail**		130	111	241	170	71
Duhok	**Zakho**		113		113	89	79
Erbil	**Erbil**		110	67	177	104	59
Erbil	**Koysinjaq**		132		132	55	42
Erbil	**Makhmour**	125			125	75	60
Erbil	**Rawanduz**		120		120	53	44
Erbil	**Shaqlawa**		124		124	57	46
Kerbala	**Al-Hindiya**		123		123	42	34
Kerbala	**Kerbela**		92	76	168	114	68
Kirkuk	**Al-Hawiga**	121			121	70	58
Kirkuk	**Daquq**	127	75		202	118	58
Kirkuk	**Dibis**	76	65		141	79	56
Kirkuk	**Kirkuk**	125	146		271	158	58
Maysan	**Al-Kahla**		98	54	152	72	47
Ninewa	**Al-Baaj**	222	60		282	139	49
Ninewa	**Al-Hamdaniya**	75	52		127	96	76
Ninewa	**Al-Hatra**	156			156	101	65
Ninewa	**Al-Mosul**	109	115	114	338	237	70
Ninewa	**Al-Shikhan**		139	63	202	139	69
Ninewa	**Aqra**		159		159	86	54
Ninewa	**Sinjar**	123	96		219	156	71
Ninewa	**Telafar**	115	96		211	158	75
Ninewa	**Tilkaef**	105	113		218	131	60
Salah Al-Din	**Al-Daur**	64	3		67	44	66
Salah Al-Din	**Al-Shirqat**	193	89		282	153	54
Salah Al-Din	**Baiji**	110	64		174	74	43
Salah Al-Din	**Tikrit**	111	105		216	102	47
Salah Al-Din	**Tooz Khurmato**	140	118		258	147	57
Thi Qar	**Al-Nasiriya**		87		87	44	51
Wassit	**Al-Kut**		95		95	53	56
Wassit	**Al-Suwaira**	2	94		96	59	61
Grand Total		**2903**	**5487**	**761**	**9151**	**4956**	**54**

Table 6: Number of schools assessed by WFP

Governorate	District	Total no. of schools	Total no. of school buildings	No. of schools assessed	No. of school buildings assessed	% coverage of schools	% coverage of school buildings
Al-Anbar	**Ana**	**31**	**21**	**31**	**21**	**100**	**100**
Al-Basrah	**Shat Al-Arab**	98	67	98	67	100	100
Al-Muthanna	**Al-Khidhir**	70	62	70	62	100	100
Al-Qadissiya	**Al-Hamza**	150	113	129	64	86	57

Diyala	**Baladruz**	98	88	80	70	82	80
Kirkuk	**Daquq**	65	50	62	48	95	96
Maysan	**Qalat Saleh**	65	56	65	56	100	100
Ninewa	**Telafar**	245	205	102	89	42	43
Salah Al-Din	**Balad**	59	36	36	36	61	100
Thi Qar	**Al-Chibayish**	87	67	87	67	100	100
Grand Total		**968**	**765**	**760**	**580**	**79**	**76**

Data Processing and Analysis

All quantitative data from the REACH Household Survey will be cleaned daily during and after the data collection process. The REACH Assessment Officer will share any errors or inconsistencies with the REACH Field Coordinators, who will verify and resolve the issues with enumerators or respondents. The REACH Assessment Officer will conduct statistical analysis on the cleaned dataset from the household survey using relevant software for quantitative analysis such as SPSS and R. The analysis will follow a data analysis framework produced during the research design phase, in collaboration with the WASH Cluster, which will outline relevant indicators and designated hypothesis linked to the core research questions outlined in the original ToR. It will follow any stated aggregation or disaggregation of findings, and weight data where applicable. The statistical analysis will be reviewed by the REACH HQ Data Unit before the findings and outputs are shared with the WASH Cluster.

The data obtained from WFP is solely being treated as secondary data undergoing a Secondary Data Review and therefore does not have to be processed. The data comes broken down into districts and will need to be cleaned by the REACH Junior Assessment Officer to enhance the consistency across districts/governorates. This mainly consists of slightly rephrasing WFP survey questions, so they match REACH's format better (for presentation and visualisation purposes only), for example to have yes/no instead of available/not available. Data cleaning is also needed to be able to create a number of response options out of the data received from WFP. Furthermore, additional variables will be created using some simple calculations on the existing WFP data. All amendments made on the original WFP dataset are outlined in the notes of the Data Analysis Plan, which is added as Annex B.

It is important to note that no comparative analysis is aimed to be made between REACH household and WFP school findings at any point. Both datasets are treated separately throughout all phases of the assessment, but the (separate) results of both REACH and WFP on the similar WASH indicators are to be presented together.

Output Design

Using the above stated analysis, REACH will create factsheets at district level, with the results on variables of all separate districts within a governorate grouped into one factsheet per governorate. Data from the Secondary Data Review (as % of schools reported) and Household level (as % of households with school-going children reported on behalf of their children) will be presented on the same fact sheet per indicator. This is a direct request from the WASH cluster for the output to be formatted this way. The results on indicators (such as access to drinking water from an improved water source at school, availability of water and soap at the school's handwashing facilities, type of school sanitation facilities used, access to toilets which are separated by gender) will be presented in alignment with the in- and out-of-camp factsheets. This is for the cluster to be informed of the WASH needs and capacities in schools and thus directing the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) of 2020.

Annex A: WFP Assessment Tool

	WFP survey questions used	Response options
1.	Total enrolment figures in current school year (2019/2020)	Integer
2.	Total enrolment figures of boys in current school year	Integer
3.	Total enrolment figures of girls in current school year	Integer
4.	Number of male teachers assigned to primary school	Integer
5.	Number of female teachers assigned to primary school	Integer
6.	Number of male teacher assistants assigned to primary school	Integer
7.	Number of female teacher assistants assigned to primary school	Integer
8.	Availability of drinking water - where do children get drinking water	Borehole Bring from home Distribution No drinking water available Other Piped tap Potable water tanker Purchase at school Purchase at supermarket Well
9.	Availability of toilets for students only	Available Not available
10.	Total number of toilets for students	Integer
11.	Type of student toilets	Separated by gender Mixed/shared
12.	Structural condition of student toilets	Good Bad
13.	Hygienic condition of student toilets	Good Bad
14.	Usability of student toilets[1]	Yes No
15.	Remarks on condition of student toilets[2]	There is no water in the toilets. The toilets need rehabilitation. The toilets need maintenance. The toilets have no doors / broken doors. The toilets are in a bad condition. The toilets have no locks. The toilets are inadequate. The toilets need to be repaired.
16.	Availability of toilets for teachers only	Available Not available
17.	Total number of toilets for teachers	Integer
18.	Type of teacher toilets	Separated by gender Mixed/shared
19.	Structural condition of teacher toilets	Good Bad
20.	Hygienic condition of teacher toilets	Good Bad
21.	Availability of handwashing taps for students	Available

	Not available
22. Soap availability	Available Not available
23. Actual usage/usability[3] of student handwashing facilities	No Not available Not usable Rarely or Never Regularly Sometimes Usable Yes

[1]Survey question not available for 5 assessed districts.
[2]Data of survey question not available/usable for 2 assessed districts.
[3]Survey question available for respectively 6 (actual usage) and 2 (usability) assessed districts.

Annex B: Data Analysis Plan of REACH and WFP assessment tool combined

Indicator	Question	Options	Notes
Drinking water			
% of students having drinking water from an improved water source available at the school	Is drinking water from a main water source available at the school? **(+WFP)**	Yes No	For WFP: created from survey question responses.
	Is the quality of the water acceptable to its users?	Yes No	
	What is the main source of drinking water provided by the school? (select one: most frequently used)	1. Piped water supply 2. Protected well/spring 3. Rainwater 4. Unprotected well/spring 5. Tanker/truck/cart 6. Surface water 7. No water source available 8. Don't know	
	WFP: Where do children get drinking water from at school?	1. Borehole 2. Bring from home 3. Distribution 4. No drinking water available 5. Other 6. Piped tap 7. Potable water tanker 8. Purchase at school 9. Purchase at supermarket 10. Well	Response options varied across districts/governorates. Categories created from WFP survey question responses.
	Where is the main water supply for the school located?	1. At premises 2. Up to 500m distance 3. More than 500m distance 4. Don't know	
Sanitation			
% of students (and teachers) having access to improved sanitation facilities at the school, which are single-sex, usable and in good condition	What type of student toilets/latrines are at the school? (select one: most common)	1. Flush or pour/flush toilet 2. Pit latrine without a slab or platform 3. Pit latrine with a slab and platform 4. Open hole 5. Pit VIP toilet 6. Bucket toilet 7. Plastic bag 8. Hanging toilet/latrine 9. None of the above, open defecation 10. Other (specify) 11. Don't know	
	What is the number of functional toilets at school?	Integer	
	WFP: What is the total numbers of latrines/toilets for students?	Integer	
	WFP: What is the total numbers of latrines/toilets for teachers?	Integer	
	WFP: Number of students per student latrine/toilet	Integer	Calculated from WFP survey question responses.
	WFP: Number of teachers per teacher latrine/toilet	Integer	Calculated from WFP survey question responses.
	Are the toilets/latrines separate for girls and boys?	Yes No	
	WFP: Are latrines/toilets separated for girls and boys OR are there only female or male students?	Yes No	Created from WFP survey question responses.
	WFP: Are latrines/toilets separated for women and men OR are there only female or male teachers?	Yes No	Created from WFP survey question responses.
	Are the student latrines/toilets at school currently usable (accessible, functional, private)? **(+WFP)**	Yes No	For WFP: usable in general

	Why are the latrines/toilets unusable?	1. No locks 2. No space / too crowded 3. No water 4. Not maintained 5. Other	
	WFP: How is the structural condition of student latrines/toilets?	Good Bad	
	WFP: How is the hygiene condition of student latrines/toilets?	Good Bad	
	WFP: How is the structural condition of teacher latrines/toilets?	Good Bad	
	WFP: How is the hygiene condition of teacher latrines/toilets?	Good Bad	
	WFP: Remarks on the condition of school sanitation facilities for students?	1. There is no water in the toilets. 2. The toilets need rehabilitation. 3. The toilets need maintenance. 4. The toilets have no/broken doors. 5. The toilets are in a bad condition. 6. The toilets have no locks. 7. The toilets are inadequate. 8. The toilets need to be repaired.	Range of answers varied across districts/governorates. Categories created from WFP survey question responses.
Hygiene			
% of students having access to handwashing facilities, which have soap and water available	Are there handwashing facilities in the school? **(+WFP)**	Yes No	Original WFP survey question: Available / Not available.
	Are both soap and water currently available at the handwashing facility?	Yes No	
	WFP: Is soap available at handwashing facilities for students?	Yes No	Original WFP survey question: Available / Not available.

Annex 3 - Research Methodology Note

Pilot Assessment of Water Treatment Plant Functionality
IRQ1907
Iraq

November 2020
Version 1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

4. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Iraq						
Type of Emergency	□	Natural disaster	x	Conflict			
Type of Crisis	□	Sudden onset	x	Slow onset	x	Protracted	
Mandating Body/ Agency	BHA (Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance), DoW (Directorate of Water Iraq), Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) Cluster, UNICEF						
Project Code	10EDE						
Research Timeframe *Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)*	1. Start collect data: 25/11/2020			5. Preliminary presentation: 09/01/2021			
	2. Data collected: 11/12/2020			6. Outputs sent for validation: 20/01/2021			
	3. Data analysed: 25/12/ 2020			7. Outputs published: 31/01/2021			
	4. Data sent for validation: 27/12/2020			8. Final presentation: 31/01/2021			
Humanitarian milestones *Specify **what** will the assessment inform and **when** e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;*	**Milestone**			**Deadline**			
	x	Donor plan/strategy		09/01/2021			
	□	Inter-cluster plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	x	Cluster plan/strategy		09/01/2021			
	□	NGO platform plan/strategy		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
	□	Other (Specify):		_ _/_ _/_ _ _ _			
Audience Type & Dissemination *Specify **who** will the assessment inform and **how** you will disseminate to inform the audience*	**Audience type**			**Dissemination**			
	□ Strategic x Programmatic x Operational □ [Other, Specify]			**X** General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) x Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting x Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; WASH Cluster meeting, BHA Findings and DoW) x Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) □ [Other, Specify]			
Detailed dissemination plan required	□	Yes		x	No		

General Objective	The objective of this Pilot Assessment is to test the viability of a nationwide technical assessment on Water Treatment Plants [17](WTPs), assessing their current functionality, performance and capacity, in order to inform the WASH Cluster and the BHA on the status of water facilities across Iraq and provide data for the WASHapp[18].
Specific Objective(s)	To pilot an adequate tool and data collection method through assessing the performance, functionality and capacity of up to 10 WTP in Ninewa governorate in Iraq and thereby inform the WASH cluster, BHA, DoW about the feasibility of a nationwide technical assessment to collect data that will then feed into the WASHapp.
Research Questions	1. What are the lessons learned from the pilot assessment conducted in WTPs in Ninewa Governorate? a) What technical capacity is needed during data collection to collect reliable and transferable data? b) How adequate is the tool piloted in this assessment and, if any, what are the needed improvements? c) How can this pilot assessment conducted in Ninewa Governorate be up scaled to a nationwide level? 2. What are the levels of functionality, performance and capacity across the assessed WTPs in Ninewa Governorate?
Geographic Coverage	Governorate of Ninewa, visiting up to 10 WTPs that are accessible.
Secondary data sources	**WASHApp - https://reach-info.org/irq/wash2020/** **Link to Out-of-Camp Factsheet - https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/c95d0ae5/REACH_IRQ_WASH_factsheet_outofcamp_Dec2019.pdf** **Link to In-Camp Factsheet - https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/811a20e0/IRQ_WASH_factsheet_IN_CAMP.pdf** **Link to WASH in Schools Factsheet - https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/ba63494a/IRQ_WASH_Needs_In_Schools_Factsheets.pdf** **Link to Precipitation Analysis - https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/217d4233/REACH_IRQ_Precipitation_Analysis_FS_February2020.pdf** **Link to Surface Water Change Analysis - https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/ce958a8a/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_Surface_Water_Change_Analysis.pdf**

[17] Water Treatment Plant is a facility in which a combination of various processes (e.g., physical, chemical and biological) are used to treat water and remove pollutants to make it safe to use.

[18] WASHApp is an interactive Web Map which displays all Water Treatment Plants across Iraq with information on capacity, performance and functionality.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Link to Land Cover Change Analysis - https://www.impact-repository.org/document/repository/9667942f/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_Land_Cover_Change_Analysis_Mesopotamian_Marshes.pdf

Link to Water Pollution Assessment - https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/44ed5647/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_Water_Pollution_Assessment_Canals_Basrah.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Population(s)
Select all that apply</td><td>□</td><td>IDPs in camp</td><td>□</td><td>IDPs in informal sites</td></tr>
<tr><td>□</td><td>IDPs in host communities</td><td>□</td><td>IDPs [Other, Specify]</td></tr>
<tr><td>□</td><td>Refugees in camp</td><td>□</td><td>Refugees in informal sites</td></tr>
<tr><td>□</td><td>Refugees in host communities</td><td>□</td><td>Refugees [Other, Specify]</td></tr>
<tr><td>□</td><td>Host communities</td><td>x</td><td>This technical assessment will not be directly assessing any population type, but more the WTP as a WASH facility.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stratification
Select type(s) and enter number of strata</td><td>□</td><td>Geographical #:_ _ _
Population size per strata is known? □ Yes □ No</td><td>□</td><td>Group #: _ _ _
Population size per strata is known?
□ Yes □ No</td><td>x</td><td>[Other Specify] Per accessibility of WTP and are in-use.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data collection tool(s)</td><td>x</td><td>Structured (Quantitative)</td><td>□</td><td>Semi-structured (Qualitative)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Sampling method</td><td colspan="2">Data collection method</td></tr>
<tr><td>Structured data collection tool # 1
Select sampling and data collection method and specify target # interviews</td><td colspan="3">x Purposive
□ Probability / Simple random
□ Probability / Stratified simple random
□ Probability / Cluster sampling
□ Probability / Stratified cluster sampling
□ [Other, Specify]</td><td colspan="2">x Key informant interview (Target #):1 KII per WTP
□ Group discussion (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
□ Household interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
□ Individual interview (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
□ Direct observations (Target #):_ _ _ _ _
□ [Other, Specify] (Target #):_ _ _ _ _</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target level of precision if probability sampling</td><td colspan="3">N/A</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Data management platform(s)</td><td>x</td><td>IMPACT</td><td>□</td><td>UNHCR</td></tr>
<tr><td>□</td><td colspan="3">[Other, Specify]</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Expected ouput type(s)</td><td>□</td><td>Situation overview #: _ _</td><td>□</td><td>Report #: _ _</td><td>□</td><td>Profile #: _ _</td></tr>
<tr><td>x</td><td>Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: Findings of Pilot, Lessons learnt etc</td><td>x</td><td>Presentation (Final) #: How this can be rolled out to national level</td><td>□</td><td>Factsheet #: _ _</td></tr>
<tr><td>□</td><td>Interactive dashboard #:_</td><td>x</td><td>Webmap #: _1 _</td><td></td><td>Map #: _1 _</td></tr>
<tr><td>x</td><td colspan="5">ToR (for full rollout of methodology) #: 1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Access</td><td>x</td><td colspan="5">Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>□</td><td colspan="5">Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">REACH [By default unless specified otherwise]</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Donor: BHA</td></tr>
</table>

Visibility *Specify which* ***logos*** *should be on outputs*	***Coordination Framework:*** *WASH Cluster LOGO*
	Partners: *[List logos here if outside coordination framework]*

5. Rationale

Although military operations against Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have been concluded and Iraq has entered a post-conflict recovery phase, in 2020 the country will continue facing challenges of addressing both the short and long-term consequences of mass population displacements, including restoring access to essential services and addressing basic needs in vast areas of territory. The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2019 estimates that 2.3 million people across Iraq will remain in critical need of sustained, equitable access to safe and appropriate WASH services[19]. As outlined in the HNO, around 500,000 people continue to require some level of specialized WASH support in camps, especially since sanitation coverage is still below minimum standards. For instance, in many camps more than 20 people share one latrine and about 230,000 IDPs are receiving less than 35 litres of water per day[20]. While in-camp-populations are not directly assessed in this current assessment, their WASH needs are relevant to consider as all IDP camps in Iraq are connected up to the local grid system, which relies on a WTP. It is also even more pertinent now as the Government of Iraq intend to close all camps by 2022, forcing displaced populations into informal sites and managing their water individually.

Meanwhile, longer term challenges learnt through the REACH Water Pollution Analysis[21] and REACH Flooding Trends 2018-19[22] such as water shortages and flooding learnt through have raised a new set of cross-sectoral issues with implications for WASH interventions. In particular, water scarcity and rising salinity are increasingly understood to pose threats to human security and state stability in Iraq moving into 2021. Water shortages have been tied to major public health risks as highlighted in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP 2019)[23] and may have a negative impact on sustainable livelihoods, agricultural lands, social tensions, and future displacement patterns. However, little data is available regarding the scope and scale of related needs in areas most affected by the crisis, nor is there a sufficient evidence base to support interventions seeking to mitigate the impact of such challenges. Moreover, limited research has been conducted within the Iraqi context to understand the impact of the water crisis and the potential that these risk factors have to compound the existing situation of fragility, following years of conflict and protracted displacement.

It is important to note the relationship between WTPs and the humanitarian response regarding water safety and availability in Iraq. WTPs act as a physical filter to reduce turbidity levels in water, making it safer to drink. Water can be turbid, or unclear, because of sediment or other pollutants. Sometimes harmless, this does not detract away from the user not drinking the water because it is not clear. Because of this distrust in the water from the population of Iraq with water quality and safety, many districts in Iraq have become dependent on bottled water or are spending more time filtering the water themselves.[24] If more WTPs were functioning to capacity, trust in water would likely increase and water scarcity would likely decrease.

In collaboration with the WASH Cluster, the WASHApp is an interactive map that locates and provides real time information on all WTPs known in Iraq nationwide. It provides details on capacity, functionality and current performance. Data provided by the WASH Cluster in 2019 has proven to be dated and inaccurate. This pilot assessment will look to fill in the data gaps that Iraq has concerning the functionality, performance and capacity of WTPs in Ninewa Governorate. The WASHApp has been requested directly by the WASH Cluster in Iraq, and needs to be a living document that is continuously updated with

[19] and [2] HNO Findings can be found at https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/2019_hno_irq_28122018.pdf

[20] HNO Findings can be found at https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/2019_hno_irq_28122018.pdf

[21] Water Pollution Assessment https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/44ed5647/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_Water_Pollution_Assessment_Canals_Basrah.pdf

[22] Flooding Trends Assessment 2018-19 https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/19ad1c82/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_Flooding_trends_in_Iraq.pdf

[23] HRP 2019 https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/iraq_2019_hrp_26_02_2019final_english.pdf

[24] Surface Water Change Analysis REACH https://www.impact-repository.org/document/reach/ce958a8a/REACH_IRQ_Factsheet_Surface_Water_Change_Analysis.pdf

accurate real time data. The data gained through this assessment will be directly integrated into the WASHApp, and the methodology tested will be documented in a ToR for full-scale rollout across relevant areas of Iraq.

6. Methodology

2.5. Methodology overview

For this activity, a quantitative technical tool (See Annex 1) will be produced to use in Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with technical assistance lead by the WASH cluster and partners. The tool will include indicators based on functionality, performance and capacity of the WTP. The tool once validated will be operated by a trained REACH enumerator who will conduct the technical key informant interview in the WTP. This is either an operative or manager. The data from the tool will be extracted into a cleaned dataset file to then be analysed to be inserted into the WASHApp and thus updated. In terms of WTPs targeted, the Directorate of Water (DoW) has ownership of all water infrastructure in Iraq, so they will have to be contacted in order to grant access. It will be the decision of the DoW on which WTPs are assessed for the pilot and how many. REACH will assess no more than 10 WTPs in order to gain a quick turnaround on the data. This data collection will look to be completed before 2020 has finished.

2.6. Population of interest

As this is a technical assessment of WTPs, no population will be assessed. The geographical coverage of WTPs will be decided upon the DoW access permission in Ninewa Governorate. This was decided through advocacy from the WASH Cluster and partners to the DoW who are interested in this pilot. REACH already has a working relationship with the DoW in Ninewa Govenorate with a number of WASH actors in the governorate already expressing an interest in this type of assessment. The DoW own all of the WTPs and grant access on an individual basis.

2.7. Primary Data Collection

An enumerator from REACH will conduct the key informant interview to the technical focal point of the WTP using mobile data collection software on KoboCollect. The individual will be chosen through purposive sampling whether it is the WTP operator or manager. This will require training from the WASH focal point in country as technical terms and questions will be used. The tool will consist of observational questions, so the interview will have to take place inside the WTP. This way there is increased reliability of the data. The WTP will be selected upon purposive sampling where the DoW grant access, and where REACH can access considering security and movement restrictions. The data collection will include COVID-19 prevention, with social distancing in place. The enumerator from REACH will be briefed on all measures according to the standard operating procedure recently produced by IMPACT.[25] If data collection is not possible due to access restrictions, the assessment can be moved remotely through an over the phone interview.

The tool was built in close collaboration with the WASH Cluster and partners especially the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG). The tool is technical and consists of questions surrounding the location, current performance, design capacity and any issues related to present functionality. This will be used to fill in the data gaps on the WASHApp. Once the interview has finished, the data will be discussed with the enumerator and whether the tool is appropriate for this type of assessment. Each interview will be de-brief in great detail (See Annex 2).

2.8. Data Processing & Analysis

Once data is received through KoboCollect, the debrief will begin with the enumerator ensuring that the data is cleaned[26] and any subjective answers are cleared up. This dataset will be cleaned and stored ready for it to be inserted into the WASHApp. In terms of analysis, it will be minimal. The emphasis will be put onto the tool and raw data that can be used directly in the WASHApp. There will be no spatial analysis or comparison, as each WTP will be considered individually. The

[25] SOP COVID-19 Data collection precautions https://www.impact-repository.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/IMPACT_COVID-Data-Collection-SOPs_FINAL_TO-SHARE.pdf

[26] SOP Data cleaning https://www.impact-repository.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/IMPACT_Memo_Data-Cleaning-Min-Standards-Checklist_28012020-1.pdf

analysis will be centred around the methodology and whether this type of assessment can be up scaled to a national level in the future.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

Task Description	*Responsible*	*Accountable*	*Consulted*	*Informed*
Research design	*Assessment Officer*	*. Assessment Manager*	*Cluster Coordinator, RDD*	*Cluster*
Supervising data collection	Field Manager	Field Coordinator	Assessment Officer	REACH Country Coordinator, Assessment Manager, WASH Cluster
Data processing (checking, cleaning)	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager, RDD	REACH Country Coordinator, WASH Cluster
Data analysis	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager, RDD	REACH Country Coordinator, WASH Cluster
Output production	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager, RRU	REACH Country Coordinator, WASH Cluster
Dissemination	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager	REACH Country Coordinator, WASH Cluster
Monitoring & Evaluation	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; REACH HQ, RDD	REACH Country Coordinator; BHA
Lessons learned	Assessment Officer	Assessment Officer	Assessment Manager; REACH HQ, RDD	REACH Country Coordinator; BHA

Responsible: *the person(s) who executes the task*

Accountable: *the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

Consulted: *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

Informed: *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

5. Data Analysis Plan

See Annex 1 and 2 for the technical tool and the Enumerator Debrief

6. Data Management Plan

Available upon request

ANNEX 1: TECHNICAL PILOT TOOL

Indicator	_	Question	Options	Type	Comment
Personal information					
Personal information	1	Number of enumerator/engineer	Integer	Integer	
	2	What is your gender?	1. Male 2. Female	Select one	
	3	What is your role at the Water Treatment Plant (WTP)?	1. WTP Manager 2. WASH Engineer 3. Maintenance worker 4. Other, please specify 5. Prefer not to say	Select one	
Geographical information					
Enumerator Info	4	What is the date?	Date	Select date	
	5	Which governorate are you in?	All governorates	Select one	
	6	Which district are you in?	All districts	Select one	
	7	Which sub-district are you in?	All sub-districts	Select one	
Water Treatment Plant					
	8	What is the name of this WTP	Name WTP	Integer	
	9	When was the WTP commissioned	# Date/year	Date	Start date/year of operation of the plant
	10	Roughly how many households are receiving water from this WTP?	#HH	Integer	999 if unknown
	11	How many villages/neighbourhoods are covered by this WTP?	# villages + neighbourhoods	Integer	
	12	Who own this WTP?	Community, please specify name Community organization, please specify	Select one + integer	As if 'other, please specify'

Indicator	_	Question	Options	Type	Comment
			name Government		
	13	Who covers the operation and maintenance cost?	DoW Government Community INGOs Others_____	Select one	
% WTP that delivers sufficient water for the number of HH relying on the WTP	14	Is the WTP delivering sufficient water to all households relying on the WTP?	1. Yes 2. No	Select one	
	15	If no, what proportion of the households is covered with sufficient water access?	0% - 25% of all households 26% - 50% of all households 51% - 75% of all households 76% - 100% of all households	Select one	
	16	In the last month, on average how many hours per day is the WTP working?	#hours	Integer	
% of WTP per reason sedimentation tanks are malfunctioning	17	If sedimentation tanks are not functioning properly, why?	1. Incorrect design of the sedimentation tanks 2. Lack of maintenance 3. Tanks are missing parts 4. Damage to the tanks Other, please specify	Select multiple	
% of WTP per reason filter system is malfunctioning	18	If filter system is not functioning properly, why?	1. Intake system 2. Treatment system 3. Storage tank 4. Pumping unit 5. Pumping line	Select multiple	

Indicator	_	Question	Options	Type	Comment
	19	What was the quantity of Aluminium Sulfate used last year (2018)?	# tonnes	integer	
	20	Can households drink the water from the treatment plant without further treatment necessary?	Yes No	Select one	
	21	If not, why	1. High levels of turbidity 2. Bacteriological contamination 3. Contamination through network leakage and deteriorated quality of pipes 4. Bad smell. 5. Bad taste 6. Not transparent Other, please specify	Select multiple	
% WTPs that deliver drinkable water to households	22	What was the quantity of chlorine used last year (2018)	# tonnes	integer	
		Is there sufficient chlorine available (easy to find a supplier)?	Yes/No	Select one	
% WTPs per reason for the water not being drinkable	23	Is there any storage for treated water at the WTP?	Yes No	integer	
	24	If yes, what is the storage capacity for the treated water?	# m^3	integer	
	25	What is the water source used?	1. River/surface water 2. Canal/Surface water 3. Well or borehole/ Ground water	Select one	other?

Indicator		Question	Options	Type	Comment
			4. Lake or pond 5. Rain water		
	26	For what purpose(s) is the water being used?	1. Drinking 2. Drinking and other domestic use 3. Multipurpose water source (Drinking, domestic use, agriculture use etc.)	Select one	
	27	Design capacity of WTP in mM^3/Hour?	# In Cubic meter per hour	Integer	
	28	Current capacity of WTP in Cum^3/Hour?	# In Cubic meter per hour	Integer	Not asked if non functional
% WTPs per reason for malfunctioning		Calculation of % working capacity	Current capacity over design capacity	Calculation	
	29	Why is the WTP not (fully) functioning	Damage due to conflict Lacking parts due to looting Lacking parts due to budget/financial constraints Lack of maintenance Intake system not functional Lack of electricity Treatment system not functional Damage on Storage tank Pumping unit not working Lack of storage capacity leading to mixing raw water to meet the demand. Dysfunctional compact unit Other_____	Select multiple	If current capacity is under 100% this will be asked
	30	What are the reasons for malfunctioning?	Lack of consumables (chlorine, aluminium sulphate) Sedimentation tanks not functioning	Select multiple	If current capacity is under 100% this will be asked

Indicator	_	Question	Options	Type	Comment
			properly Lack of sedimentation tanks Filter system not functioning properly Lack of fuel to operate Intake system not functioning properly WTP electrical installation unreliable Power grid supply outage Other, please specify____		
	31	What season is the discharge of water the most?	Summer Spring Autumn Winter	Select one	If previously selected 'yes'
	32	Is the discharge of water is less, how do households cope with the reduction of water quantity?	1. Collecting water from other, further sources 2. Reduce consumption 3. Compromising hygiene 4. Collect water from unprotected water sources 5. Others_____	Select multiple	Answers can be improved..
	33	Is the WTP delivering the same quality of water throughout the year?	1. Yes 2. No	Select one	
	34	If not, what seasons is the water quality less good?	1. Summer 2. Autumn 3. Winter 4. Spring	Select multiple	
% of WTPs that does not deliver the same quality of water throughout the year	35	Why is the quality deteriorated during specific seasons?	1. Turbidity due to rain 2. Not enough water in this season 3. High temperatures negatively influences the quality of water Other, please specify	Select multiple	

Indicator	_	Question	Options	Type	Comment
% WTPs per season that water is of lesser quality	36	What source of power is used for the WTP?	1. National power grid + priority supply (no power outage) 2. National power grid and conventional supply (including periodic power outage) 3. Local or regional power grid 4. Local generator 5. Both 6. Solar Power	Select one	
% WTPs per reason water is of lesser quality in certain seasons	37	Does the generator function at full capacity	Yes No, not at full capacity No, non-functional	Select one	If a generators used
	38	How much fuel does the generator consume per hour?	# Litres per hour	Integer	If generator is functional
	39	What is needed to have the generator function (at full capacity) again?	1. Fuel need to be provided 2. Generator is unfixable and need to be replaced. 3. Maintenance of certain parts of the generator, please specify____ 4. Other, please specify____	Select multiple	If generator is not (fully) functional - *improvised answer options.*
	40	Who is currently covering the cost of fuel?	1. Government 2. Community 3. Other, please specify____	Select one	If generator functioning
	41	Is there any existing maintenance workshop attached to the WTP.	1.Yes 2.No	Select one	

Indicator		Question	Options	Type	Comment
Observation					
	42	Is the water clear?	1. Very clear 2. Mostly clear 3. Quite unclear 4. Very unclear	Select one	

ANNEX 2: ENUMERATOR DEBRIEF

Enumerator Debrief Form	Answers
Basic Information	
Interviewer name	
Respondent's professional title (if applicable)	
Name of WTP	
Date and time of interview	
Debrief completed by	
Effectiveness of tool with the Key Informant	
How do you think the interview went?	
Was the participant able to provide answers to all the sections of the questionnaire? If not, what is missing?	
Did the participant clearly understand all the questions asked? If not, which questions were difficult?	
Were there any topics or questions that the participant felt uncomfortable to answer? If so, which ones?	
Did you encounter any other problems during the interview? If so, what were they? (For example, logistics, behaviour, etc.)	
How reliable, in your opinion, were the answers given? Rating out of 10	
Was there any evidence provided in the observation round?	
Do you think the status of the WTP was captured well in this tool?	
Are any questions/topics that you feel that would be appropriate are currently not in the tool?	
Effectiveness of tool with the Enumerator	
Are there any questions that you do not understand? If so, which ones?	
Were there any questions or parts of the assessment that you were uncomfortable with?	
Did you feel safe in this type of environment?	
Do you need any further WASH technical training in order to complete	
Do you think this tool could be rolled out nationwide?	