WASH ASSESSMENT

Overview and Methodology

February 2020
Presentation outline

1. Introduction
   - Purpose & Objectives of the WASH Assessment
   - Institutional Framework
   - Methodology: Data collection & Coverage
   - Challenges and Limitations

2. Factsheets

3. Conclusion & Questions
Overall objective: To provide a detailed evidence-base on needs, access to and functionality of WASH services and infrastructure.

- To provide data on conflict affected populations in and out of camps, as well as inform sustainable and preparedness-based programming by the WASH Cluster and their partners, nationwide.

- To provide a comprehensive evidence base to inform the 2020 Cluster Strategy.
Specific objectives:

• To what extent are the WASH infrastructure and facilities in and out-of-camps across Iraq adhering to the minimum WASH Cluster standards and meeting the needs of the population of interest?

• 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)?

• 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?
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

• Initiative of the WASH Cluster

• Involvement of WASH Cluster in all stages
  • Design of indicators and tools
  • Endorsement of indicators, tools, and TOR
  • Partner collaboration in data collection
  • Bilateral consultations and presentations to (sub-)clusters and working groups
  • Presentation of full data and findings
  • Endorsement of final outputs in shape of factsheets and executive summaries
DATA COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Data collection

Between late September – early November 2019

57 districts (coverage in map)

9,184 households surveyed:
  5,568 IDP out of camp,
  2,839 returnee,
  777 host community

Data collected by five partners:
Medair, Mercy Corps, Mercy Hands, Oxfam and People in Need
CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

• Only districts with 200 IDP and/or returnee households were surveyed. Therefore, districts with less than 200 households are not included in the scope of the assessment.

• Surveys were conducted with one respondent (usually the head of household) only, who answered on behalf of the household, including for individual level questions on other members of the household.

• The Shia pilgrimage to Kerbela in the South of the country, as well as the ongoing demonstrations in several governorates, impacted the timeline of the assessment and may have impacted certain survey responses (primary water sources, coping strategies, etc.).

• Some areas were inaccessible due to authorization restrictions, or security limitations, which meant that target samples were not fully achieved in all locations.
Questions?
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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IMPACT Initiatives

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