WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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

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

### Al-Falluja DISTRICT

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

| WATER | 88% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection. |
| S  | 100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type. |
|  | 78% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable. |
|  | 93% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located at the school's premises. |

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

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

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

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

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

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1. IOM-DTM, October 2019. 2. Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. 3. Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin. 4. ReACH or 5. households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. 6. Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. 7. Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). 8. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. 9. Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
80 surveys with HHs with school-going children (49%) out of the total number of 164 HHs conducted by REACH

**WATER**

- 83% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.
- 98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source1 at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type.
- 81% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children’s school to be acceptable.
- 98% of HHs reported the main water source at their children’s school to be located at the school’s premises.

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

- 100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility2 at school, of whom all reported a flush or pour toilet to be the most commonly used type.
- 8.6 was the reported average number of functional toilets for students at school.
- 93% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.
- 0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets3 at school at the time of data collection.

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

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

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

- Piped water supply: 95%
- Water tanker: 5%

**HYGIENE**

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

**WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ**

**Al-Ramadi DISTRICT**

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

**WATER**

- 83% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.
- 98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source1 at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type.
- 81% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children’s school to be acceptable.
- 98% of HHs reported the main water source at their children’s school to be located at the school’s premises.

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

- 100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility2 at school, of whom all reported a flush or pour toilet to be the most commonly used type.
- 8.6 was the reported average number of functional toilets for students at school.
- 93% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.
- 0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets3 at school at the time of data collection.

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

- At the school’s premises: 72%
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- Don’t know: 8%
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65% of schools were reported to have drinking water from a water source available to students, of which the following types were reported to be available:

- Piped water supply: 95%
- Water tanker: 5%

**HYGIENE**

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

**WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ**

**Ana DISTRICT**

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

**WATER**

- 44% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.
- 87% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source1 at school.

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

- Piped water supply: 67%
- No water source available: 11%
- Don’t know: 1%

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

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

94% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility\(^1\) at school.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Toilet</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush or pour toilet</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanging toilet</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No toilet available</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Toilet</th>
<th>Number of toilets for students</th>
<th>Number of students per toilet</th>
<th>Number of toilets for teachers</th>
<th>Number of teachers per toilet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

WATER

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

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

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

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

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

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

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

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

0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets\(^3\) at school at the time of data collection.

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

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.1 With ongoing camp closures,2 IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees3 and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group4 at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts5 across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), findings are indicative only.

Shat Al-Arab DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped water supply</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tanker</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

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

77% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are separated by gender for students and 59% of schools reportedly had these for teachers.4

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

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

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

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanitation Condition</th>
<th>Toilets for Students</th>
<th>Toilets for Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural condition</td>
<td>Good: 56%</td>
<td>Good: 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bad: 44%</td>
<td>Bad: 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygienic condition</td>
<td>Good: 46%</td>
<td>Good: 76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bad: 54%</td>
<td>Bad: 24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Al-Muthanna GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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

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Al-Khidhir DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

- Water tanker: 94%
- Piped water supply: 6%

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

- Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:
  - Number of toilets for students: 5.8
  - Number of students per toilet: 69
  - Number of toilets for teachers: 2.1
  - Number of teachers per toilet: 12

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

- 37% of schools were reported to have unusable student toilets. Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following sanitation issues for student toilets:
  - The toilets need maintenance: 41%
  - There is no water in the toilets: 17%
  - The toilets have no doors: 6%
  - The toilets are in a bad condition: 6%

- Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:
  - Toilets for students:  
    - Good: 74%
    - Bad: 26%
  - Toilets for teachers:  
    - Good: 81%
    - Bad: 19%
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ
Al-Najaf GOVERNORATE

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY
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100% of HHs reported their children having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school. Of these, 23% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

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

Proportion of HHs who reported the following locations of the main water source at their children’s school:
- At the school’s premises: 99%
- At more than 500m distance: 1%

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following types of water source at school:
- No water source available: 53%
- Piped water source: 46%
- Don’t know: 1%

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

1 IOM-DTM, October 2019. 2 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. 3 Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). 4 Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. 5 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
99% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility at school, of whom all reported a flush or pour toilet to be the most commonly used type.

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

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

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

- The toilets are not maintained: 65%
- The toilets have no locks: 45%
- There is no water in the toilets: 3%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 3%

Al-Najaf DISTRICT

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Water Source</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped water supply</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No water source available</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS

IRAQ

SANITATION

HYGIENE

WATER

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

95% of HHs reported their children mainly having access to the following types of water source at school:

- Piped water supply: 95%
- No water source available: 5%

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

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

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

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

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

SANITATION

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

- The toilets are not maintained: 57%
- The toilets have no locks: 43%
- There is no water in the toilets: 7%
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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**Al-Diwaniya DISTRICT**

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

**WATER**

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

**HYGIENE**

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

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

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

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

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1 IOM-DTM, October 2019. 2 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. 3 Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin. 4 IOM-DTM, October 2019. 5 Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. 6 Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. 7 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
SANITATION

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

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

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

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

- The toilets are not maintained: 100%
- The toilets have no locks: 100%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 20%

WATER

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

- Piped water supply: 91%
- Water tanker: 7%
- Well: 1%  

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

HYGIENE

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

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

Al-Hamza DISTRICT

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

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

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

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

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

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Toilets for students</th>
<th>Toilets for teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural condition</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygienic condition</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

2 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

3 Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers.

Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

Al-Sulaymaniyah GOVERNORATE

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

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

Al-Sulaymaniyah DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

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

- Piped water supply: 96%
- Protected well/spring: 4%

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Out of the total number of 102 HHs conducted by REACH, 42 surveys with HHs with school-going children (41%) reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection. 57% of HHs reported their children having access to drinking water from an improved water source \(^1\) at school. 98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source \(^1\) at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type. 48% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children’s school to be acceptable. 100% of HHs reported the main water source at their children’s school to be located at the school’s premises.

Derbendikhan DISTRICT

Out of the total number of 102 HHs conducted by REACH, 57 surveys with HHs with school-going children (56%) reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection. 68% of HHs reported their children having access to drinking water from an improved water source \(^1\) at school. 95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source \(^1\) at school.

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

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

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

Hygiene

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

Sanitation

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility \(^2\) at school, with as most commonly used type:

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

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

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

Of the 20% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets \(^3\) at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

- There is no water in the toilets: 89%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 78%
- The toilets have no locks: 78%
- The toilets are not maintained: 56%

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\(^1\) Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). 

\(^2\) Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

\(^3\) Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
SANITATION

98% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility\(^1\) at school.

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

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

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

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

Of the 5% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets\(^2\) at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Dokan DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

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

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

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

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility\(^1\) at school, with as most commonly used type:

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

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

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

3% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets\(^2\) at school at the time of data collection.

\(^1\) Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).  

\(^2\) Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.  

\(^3\) Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP.  

Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
Halabcha DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source\(^1\) at school.

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

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

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

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

97% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility\(^2\) at school.

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

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

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

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

2% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets\(^3\) at school at the time of data collection.

Kalar DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

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

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

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\(^1\) Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

\(^2\) Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

\(^3\) Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
SANITATION

94% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility¹ at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used type of sanitation facility at school:
- Flush or pour toilet: 91%
- Pit latrine without slab or platform: 6%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 3%

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

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

0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets² at school at the time of data collection.

WATER

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

97% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source³ at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following types of water source at school:
- Piped water supply: 96%
- Protected well/spring: 1%
- No water source available: 1%
- Don't know: 1%

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

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

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

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

Proportion of HHs who reported the following locations of the main water source at their children's school:
- At the school's premises: 96%
- At more than 500m distance: 3%
- Don't know: 1%

Of the 4% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets² at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:
- There is no water in the toilets: 100%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 67%
- The toilets have no locks: 67%
- The toilets are not maintained: 33%

HYGIENE

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

Rania DISTRICT

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

SANITATION

99% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility¹ at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used type of sanitation facility at school:
- Flush or pour toilet: 74%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 25%
- Don't know: 1%

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

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

33% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children's most commonly used type of sanitation facility at school:
- Flush or pour toilet: 91%
- Pit latrine without slab or platform: 6%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 3%

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

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

0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets² at school at the time of data collection.

1 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).¹² Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.¹³ Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP, 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

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AI-Adhamiya DISTRICT

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

© WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

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

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

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

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

WASHT C LUSTER
W A TERSanitation Hygiene

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

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

**WATER**

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

100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source¹ at school, with as mainly used type:

- Piped water supply: 98%
- Protected well/spring: 2%

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

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility² at school, of whom all reported a flush or pour toilet to be the most commonly used type.

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

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

0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets³ at school at the time of data collection.

Al-Karkh DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

99% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source¹ at school.

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

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility² at school, of whom all reported a flush or pour toilet to be the most commonly used type.

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

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

1% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets³ at school at the time of data collection.

¹Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

²Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

³Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
**AI-Mahmoudiya DISTRICT**

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

### WATER

- 91% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.
- 98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Water Source</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped water supply</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanker/truck/cart</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### HYGIENE

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

### SANITATION

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

- 9.1 was the reported average number of functional toilets for students at school.
- 79% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.
- 0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection.

**AI-Risafa DISTRICT**

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

### WATER

- 95% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.
- 100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type.

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

### HYGIENE

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

### SANITATION

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

- 9.7 was the reported average number of functional toilets for students at school.
- 95% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.
- 0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection.

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

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

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

## Al-Muqdadiya DISTRICT

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

### WATER

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

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

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

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

### SANITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baquba DISTRICT

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

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

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

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following types of water source at school:
- Piped water supply: 98%
- Unprotected well/spring: 2%

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

Proportion of HHs who reported the following locations of the main water source at their children's school:
- At the school's premises: 98%
- Within 500m distance: 2%

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Diyala GOVERNORATE

December 2019

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:
- Number of toilets for students: 3.7
- Number of students per toilet: 89
- Number of toilets for teachers: 1.5
- Number of teachers per toilet: 14

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

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following sanitation issues for student toilets:²
- The toilets need rehabilitation: 14%
- The toilets are in a bad condition: 5%

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Toilets for students</th>
<th>Toilets for teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural condition</td>
<td>Good: 68%</td>
<td>Bad: 32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good: 77%</td>
<td>Bad: 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygienic condition</td>
<td>Good: 60%</td>
<td>Bad: 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good: 78%</td>
<td>Bad: 22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Of the 11% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets* at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:
- The toilets have no locks: 86%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 14%

1 Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers.
2 Findings are based on 40 schools (50% of dataset) only.
3 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).
4 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).
5 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

*Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.

11% of HHs who reported their children having improved sanitation facility at school, with as most commonly used type:
- Flush or pour toilet: 98%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 2%

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

86% of HHs reported their children having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school. Of these, 87% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

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

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action
Khanaqin DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

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

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

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

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

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

- At the school’s premises: 86%
- At more than 500m distance: 8%
- Within 500m distance: 2%

Kifri DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

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

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

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

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

1Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

2Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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

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Al-Amadiya DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

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

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

Sanitation

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

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

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush or pour toilet</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine with slab and platform</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

89% of HHs perceived the toilet facilities at school to be more effective in terms of hygiene.

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

1 IOM-DTM, October 2019.  2 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019.  3 Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM).  4 Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and FSRB population group at district level.  5 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017.  6 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/ pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform.  7 Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP).  8 Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.
Duhok DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

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

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

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

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

.Requirements:

- Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

Sanitation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sumail DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

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

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

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

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

.Requirements:

- Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

HYGIENE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Zakho DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

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

- Piped water supply: 99%
- Protected well/spring: 1%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HYGIENE

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

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

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Erbil DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source5 at school, with as mainly used type: Piped water supply 96% Protected well/spring 2%

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

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

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

SANITATION

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

Of the 5% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets6 at school at the time of data collection, main reasons were:

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

HYGIENE

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

1 IOM-DTM, October 2019. 2 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. 3 Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). 4 Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. 5 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water for public use at the tap. 6 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). 7 Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.
**Koysinjjaq DISTRICT**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER</th>
<th>89% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Proportion of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the school's premises</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At more than 500m distance</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 500m distance</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Proportion of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush or pour toilet</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine with slab and platform</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

**Makhmour DISTRICT**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER</th>
<th>91% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Proportion of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At the school's premises</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 500m distance</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Proportion of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush or pour toilet</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine with slab and platform</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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1 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dorn, lake, pond, stream or canal).

2 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

3 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
Rawanduz DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

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

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

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

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

Shaqlawawa DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

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

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

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Al-Hindiya DISTRICT

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

#### WATER

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

57% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source\(^5\) at school.

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

- Piped water supply: 57%
- No water source available: 43%

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

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

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

#### SANITATION

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

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

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

Of the 52% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets\(^7\) at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

#### HYGIENE

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

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\(^1\) IOM-DTM, October 2019.  
\(^3\) Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM).  
\(^4\) Household have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level.  
\(^5\) Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).  
\(^6\) Improved sanitation facility is one that is designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP).  
\(^7\) Toilets were considered unusable if not accessible, functional or private.
Kerbela DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

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

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

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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1 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

2 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

3 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.¹ With ongoing camp closures,² IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees³ and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group⁴ at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts⁵ across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), findings are indicative only.

Al-Hawiga DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following types of water source at school:</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>9%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped water supply (improved water source)</td>
<td>No water source available</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

One district Assessment (REACH & WFP)*

HYGIENE

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

Sanitation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sanitation facility</th>
<th>HHs reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush or pour toilet (improved facility)</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine with slab &amp; platform (improved facility)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine without slab or platform</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

1 IOM-DTM, October 2019. ⁴ Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. ² Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). ¹ Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). ¾ Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). ² Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). ¹ Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM).
Daquq DISTRICT

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

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

WATER

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Water tanker: 71%
- Piped water supply: 29%

HYGIENE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- There is no space / it is too crowded: 25%
- The toilets have no locks: 25%

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

- Flush or pour toilet (improved facility): 97%
- Pit latrine without slab or platform: 2%
- Pit latrine with slab & platform (improved facility): 1%

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

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

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

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

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

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

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

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

- Toilets for students: Good 67%, Bad 33%
- Toilets for teachers: Good 73%, Bad 27%
- Structural condition: 67% Good, 33% Bad
- Hygienic condition: 63% Good, 37% Bad

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Daquq DISTRICT

WATER

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

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

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

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HYGIENE

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

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

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

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

- There is no space / it is too crowded: 25%
- The toilets have no locks: 25%

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

- Flush or pour toilet (improved facility): 97%
- Pit latrine without slab or platform: 2%
- Pit latrine with slab & platform (improved facility): 1%

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

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

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

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

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

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

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

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

- Toilets for students: Good 67%, Bad 33%
- Toilets for teachers: Good 73%, Bad 27%
- Structural condition: 67% Good, 33% Bad
- Hygienic condition: 63% Good, 37% Bad

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

**IRAQ**

**Kirkuk GOVERNORATE**

**Dibis DISTRICT**

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

**WATER**

- 83% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.
- 92% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type.
- 67% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children’s school to be acceptable.
- 99% of HHs reported the main water source at their children’s school to be located at the school’s premises.

**Kirkuk DISTRICT**

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

**WATER**

- 95% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.
- 92% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school, of whom all reported piped water supply to be the mainly used type.
- 67% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children’s school to be acceptable.
- 99% of HHs reported the main water source at their children’s school to be located at the school’s premises.

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

- Proportion of HHs who reported their children’s most commonly used type of sanitation facility at school:
  - Flush or pour toilet (improved facility): 87%
  - Pit latrine without slab or platform: 13%

- 3.9 was the reported average number of functional toilets for students at school.
- 56% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.
- 0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection.

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

- Proportion of HHs who reported their children’s most commonly used type of sanitation facility at school:
  - Flush or pour toilet (improved facility): 93%
  - Pit latrine without slab or platform: 6%
  - Pit latrine with slab & platform (improved facility): 1%

- 4.7 was the reported average number of functional toilets for students at school.
- 83% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.
- 0% of HHs reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection.

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

Maysan GOVERNATE

December 2019

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.¹ With ongoing camp closures,² IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees³ and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group.² HHs have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), findings are indicative only.

Al-Kahla DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

47% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source⁶ at school.

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

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

HYGIENE

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

Proportion of HHs who reported the following types of water source at school:

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

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

¹ IOM-DTM, October 2019. ² Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2020, November 2019. ³ Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). ⁴ Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. ⁵ Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys. ⁶ Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility at school, of whom all reported a flush or pour toilet to be the most commonly used type.

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

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

Of the 8% of HHS who reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

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

65% of schools (100%) were reported to have toilets available which are separated by gender for students and 75% of schools reportedly had these for teachers.

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

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

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

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

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Toilets for students</th>
<th>Toilets for teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural condition</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygienic condition</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

2 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

3 Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers.

*Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise coloured boxes.
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS

IRAQ

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Roughly two years after the end of major military operations in Iraq against the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Iraq is shifting from a state of emergency to a recovery phase. As of November 2019, 4.5 million returns have been reported, while 1.44 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain displaced of whom 1.09 million reside outside of formal camps.1 With ongoing camp closures,2 IDPs are increasingly moving to non-camp locations or returning to their area of origin. In 2020, 1.2 million returnees3 and 285,000 IDPs are estimated to remain in need of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance.

On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group.4 at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts5 across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), findings are indicative only.

Al-Baaj DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

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

Proportion of HHs who reported the following types of water source at school:

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

1 IOM-DTM, October 2019. 2 1.09 million. 3 Iraqi returnees and IDPs respectively. 4 The survey was conducted in 57 of the 108 districts that host at least 200 returnees. 5 Of the 10 districts where schools have been assessed by WFP, 3 districts were the same as where REACH has conducted HH surveys.
SANITATION

90% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility¹ at school.

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

- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 64%
- Flush or pour toilet: 24%
- Pit latrine without slab or platform: 7%
- Don’t know: 2%

Al-Hamdaniya DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

82% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source² at school.

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

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

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

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

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

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

97% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility¹ at school.

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

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

Of the 37% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets³ at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

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

Of the 7% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets³ at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

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

Al-Hatra DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

**SANITATION**

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

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

- Flush or pour toilet: 92%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 6%
- Plastic bag: 1%

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

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

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

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

Al-Mosul DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

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

- Piped water supply: 98%
- Protected well/spring: 1%

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

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

- At the school’s premises: 92%
- At more than 500m distance: 5%
- Within 500m distance: 3%

**HYGIENE**

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

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1 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

2 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

3 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
SANITATION

97% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility¹ at school.

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

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

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

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

Of the 14% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets² at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

AI-Shikhan DISTRICT

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

WATER

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

95% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source³ at school.

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

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

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

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

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

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

99% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility¹ at school.

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

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

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

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

Of the 12% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets² at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

¹ Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

² Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private. Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
Aqra DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

99% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source1 at school.

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

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

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

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

- At the school’s premises: 76%
- At more than 500m distance: 16%
- Within 500m distance: 8%

Sinjar DISTRICT

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

**WATER**

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

65% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source1 at school.

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility2 at school.

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

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

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

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

Of the 3% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets3 at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

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

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

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

**HYGIENE**

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

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

67% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility\(^1\) at school.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Sanitation Facility</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush or pour toilet</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine with slab and platform</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit latrine without slab or platform</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Of the 37% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets\(^2\) at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

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

**Telafar DISTRICT**

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

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

**WATER**

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

99% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source\(^3\) at school.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Water Source</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped water supply</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tanker</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**HYGIENE**

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

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

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\(^1\) Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

\(^2\) Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

\(^3\) Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).

\(^*\) Findings derived from WFP data are presented in turquoise boxes.
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

SANITATION

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

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

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:
- Number of toilets for students: 5.9
- Number of students per toilet: 80
- Number of toilets for teachers: 2.0
- Number of teachers per toilet: 7

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

62% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are separated by gender for students and 59% of schools reportedly had these for teachers.\(^2\)

Proportion of HHs who reported the following locations of the main water source at their children’s school:
- At the school’s premises: 96%
- Within 500m distance: 4%

HYGIENE

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

SANITATION

100% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility\(^1\) at school, with as most commonly used type:
- Flush or pour toilet: 96%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 4%

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

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

Of the 16% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets\(^1\) at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:
- The toilets are not maintained: 93%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 18%
- The toilets have no locks: 14%

Of the 26% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets\(^1\) at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:
- The toilets are not maintained: 96%
- There is no water in the toilets: 25%
- The toilets have no locks: 13%

Proportion of schools that were reported to have the following sanitation issues for student toilets:
- The toilets need rehabilitation: 28%
- There is no water in the toilets: 3%

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:
- Toilets for students
  - Good
  - Bad
- Toilets for teachers
  - Good
  - Bad
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural condition</th>
<th>Toilets for students</th>
<th>Toilets for teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hygienic condition</th>
<th>Toilets for students</th>
<th>Toilets for teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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On behalf of the Iraq WASH Cluster, REACH conducted an assessment to provide an evidence-based overview of needs, gaps and priorities in WASH for populations residing out-of-camp. The survey covered 57 Iraqi districts which host at least 200 returnee or IDP families according to data from the International Organization for Migration’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) as of July 2019. Nationwide, 9,080 household (HH) surveys have been conducted with out-of-camp populations from 22 September to 31 December 2019, resulting in findings which are statistically representative with a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error for each population group4 at district level. Of these, 4,956 HHs with school-going children have been interviewed to report on the standard of WASH facilities in the school which their child, or majority of their children, attend. This data was supplemented with secondary data from the assessment conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP) carried out from October 2019 to February 2020, which also focused on the standard of WASH facilities at schools. It consisted of interviews with headmasters, teachers and students and observations at schools, covering 760 primary schools falling under the system of the federal government of Iraq, in 580 school buildings located in 10 districts5 across 10 governorates. As all data derives from either the school-going subset of the total number of HHs assessed (REACH) or key informant interviews and observations (WFP), findings are indicative only.

Al-Daur DISTRICT

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

💧 WATER

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

93% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source6 at school.

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

- Piped water supply: 93%
- No water source available: 7%

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

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

- At the school’s premises: 98%
- Within 500m distance: 2%

Hygiene

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

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

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

SANITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Al-Shirqat DISTRICT

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

HYGIENE

86% of HHs reported their children having access to handwashing facilities at school. Of these, 72% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

92% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility at school.

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

- Flush or pour toilet: 72%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 19%
- Pit latrine without slab or platform: 8%
- Pit VIP toilet: 1%

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

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

- At the school's premises: 92%
- At more than 500m distance: 6%
- Within 500m distance: 1%

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

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

Of the 9% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

- The toilets are not maintained: 87%
- The toilets have no locks: 38%
- There is no water in the toilets: 12%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 12%

1 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).

2 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.

3 Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the JMP. 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
Baiji DISTRICT

74 surveys with HHs with school-going children (43%) out of the total number of 174 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

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

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

74% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

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

- At the school's premises: 82%
- At more than 500m distance: 18%

Balad DISTRICT

36 schools (61%) in 36 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 59 schools in 36 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

53% of schools were reported to have drinking water from a water source available to students, of which all reportedly had piped water supply as type of water source.

HYGIENE

97% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which 51% were reportedly functional and 34% reportedly had soap.

HYGIENE

90% of HHs reported their children having access to handwashing facilities at school. Of these, 78% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

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

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

- Flush or pour toilet: 88%
- Pit latrine with slab and platform: 10%
- Pit latrine without slab or platform: 2%

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

39% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.

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

- The toilets are not maintained: 100%
- The toilets have no locks: 60%

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

*WFP Cluster Water Sanitation Hygiene
Informing more effective humanitarian action

REACH

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS IRAQ

Salah Al-Din GOVERNORATE

December 2019

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of toilets for students</th>
<th>Number of students per toilet</th>
<th>Number of toilets for teachers</th>
<th>Number of teachers per toilet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are separated by gender for students and 36% of schools reportedly had these for teachers.¹

Tikrit DISTRICT

102 surveys with HHs with school-going children (47%) out of the total number of 216 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

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

98% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source² at school.

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

- Piped water supply: 98%
- Don’t know: 2%

HYGIENE

96% of HHs reported their children having access to handwashing facilities at school. Of these, 85% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

Proportion of HHs who reported their children mainly having access to the following distance to the main water source for their school:

- At the school’s premises: 90%
- At more than 500m distance: 10%

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

- The toilets need rehabilitation: 23%
- The toilets have no locks: 20%
- The toilets are inadequate: 11%
- The toilets need maintenance: 6%

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toilets for students</th>
<th>Toilets for teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural condition</td>
<td>80% 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygienic condition</td>
<td>54% 46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Toilets were also considered to be separated by gender if the school only had one gender of students/teachers. ² Improved water sources are sources that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, as defined by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) 2017. Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (which means water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal).
85% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility at school.

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

41% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.

Of the 3% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:
- The toilets are not maintained: 96%
- The toilets have no locks: 84%

Tooz Khurmato DISTRICT

147 surveys with HHs with school-going children (57%) out of the total number of 258 HHs conducted by REACH

66% of HHs reported their children having access to handwashing facilities at school. Of these, 57% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

93% of HHs reported their children having access to an improved sanitation facility at school.

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

49% of HHs reported their children having access to toilets separated by gender at school.

Of the 27% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:
- The toilets are not maintained: 67%
- There is no water in the toilets: 33%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 12%

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

Thi Qar GOVERNORATE

December 2019

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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Al-Chibayish DISTRICT

87 schools (100%) in 67 school buildings (100%) out of the total number of 87 schools in 67 school buildings assessed by WFP*

WATER

3% of schools were reported to have drinking water from a water source available to students, of which all reportedly had water tanker as used type of water source.

HYGIENE

82% of schools were reported to have handwashing facilities available to students, of which 1% reportedly had soap.

SANITATION

Average number of toilets reported to be available at school:

- Number of toilets for students: 4.9
- Number of students per toilet: 58
- Number of toilets for teachers: 1.7
- Number of teachers per toilet: 14

84% of schools were reported to have toilets available which are separated by gender for students and 80% of schools reportedly had these for teachers.6

1% of schools were reported to have unusable student toilets.

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

- The toilets need maintenance: 69%
- The toilets need to be repaired: 1%

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

REACH

WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

December 2019

Thi Qar GOVERNORATE

Al-Nasiriya DISTRICT

44 surveys with HHs with school-going children (51%)
out of the total number of 87 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

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

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

88% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

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

HYGIENE

97% of HHs reported their children having access to handwashing facilities at school. Of these, 94% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

SANITATION

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

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

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

Of the 9% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets\(^3\) at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The toilets have no locks</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The toilets are not maintained</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of schools by reported sanitation condition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Toilets for students</th>
<th>Toilets for teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural condition</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygienic condition</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
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<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hygienic condition</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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2 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to the JMP).

3 Toilets were considered to be unusable if they were not accessible, not functional or not private.
WASH NEEDS IN SCHOOLS
IRAQ

CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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Al-Kut DISTRICT

53 surveys with HHs with school-going children (56%) out of the total number of 95 HHs conducted by REACH

WATER

52% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.

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

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

- Piped water supply: 46%
- No water source available: 43%
- Don't know: 11%

7% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

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

SANITATION

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

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

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

Of the 43% of HHs who reported their children having unusable toilets at school at the time of data collection, reasons were:

- The toilets are not maintained: 100%
- There is no water in the toilets: 9%
- The toilets have no locks: 4%

HYGIENE

98% of HHs reported their children having access to handwashing facilities at school. Of these, 6% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

1 IOM-DTM, October 2019.
3 Those displaced since January 2014 who have returned to their location of origin (according to IOM-DTM). 
4 Households have been stratified by IDP, returnee and host population group at district level. 
5 Improved water sources include piped water into compound, piped water connected to public tap, borehole, protected well, protected rainwater tank, protected spring and water trucking. Unimproved water sources include illegal connection to piped network, unprotected rainwater tank, unprotected well, unprotected spring and surface water (from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream or canal). Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour-flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP). 
6 Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include flush/pour-flush toilet, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and pit latrines with a slab and platform. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines (according to JMP).
Al-Suwaira DISTRICT

59 surveys with HHs with school-going children (61%) out of the total number of 96 HHs conducted by REACH

**WATER**

27% of HHs reported their children having drinking water from a water source available at school at the time of data collection.

86% of HHs reported their children usually having access to drinking water from an improved water source at school.

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

- Piped water supply: 86%
- No water source available: 7%
- Don’t know: 7%

12% of HHs perceived the water quality of the drinking water usually available at their children's school to be acceptable.

94% of HHs reported the main water source at their children's school to be located at the school's premises.

**HYGIENE**

99% of HHs reported their children having access to handwashing facilities at school. Of these, 1% of HHs reported water and soap to be available at the time of data collection.

**SANITATION**

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

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

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

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

- The toilets are not maintained: 100%
- The toilets have no locks: 31%
- There is no water in the toilets: 9%
- There is no space / it is too crowded: 6%

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

% of HHs with school-going children who reported their children have access to handwashing facilities with water and soap at school

Source: REACH
Year: 2019
% of schools reported to have drinking water from any water source available to their students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1% - 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26% - 50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51% - 75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76% - 100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unassessed district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governorate boundary

Average number of students per sanitation facility reported to be available at school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 - 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 - 70</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>71 - 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unassessed district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governorate boundary

Source: WFP
Year: 2019