

## Endline Survey Report, Emergency Shelter and WASH interventions for IDPs living in unfinished and abandoned buildings in Duhok Governorate, Kurdistan Region of Iraq

### 1. Background/Context:

In June 2014 Duhok Governorate experienced its first mass influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Mosul. In August 2014 a further massive influx of (IDPs) arrived following the crisis in Sinjar. By September 2014, approximately 500,000 IDPs had arrived in the Governorate. The Government was not able to respond with space in camps for all of these IDPs so hundreds of thousands of people were forced to move in with friends and family, into hotels, rented accommodation, collective centres, open sites and also into unfinished and abandoned buildings.

The humanitarian community and donors were particularly concerned by the inadequate living conditions of those living in unfinished and abandoned buildings where there were often no doors and windows, leaking roofs, holes in the walls and very poor WASH facilities (inadequate toilets, bathing facilities and also limited water supply and storage). The major concern was that these IDPs would be facing winter within a matter of months, without any protection from the weather and inadequate (and for women and girls unsafe) access to water and toilets.

NRC was very fortunate to receive funding from OFDA and DFID to provide life-saving support to 1600 families living in unfinished and abandoned buildings. In September 2014 NRC staff started carrying out technical assessments of the living conditions of hundreds of buildings in Amedy and Duhok Districts of the Governorate. A summary of these findings is set out below.

The criteria for selecting buildings to be included in the project were as follows:

- Buildings housing IDP families from the recent crisis in Mosul and Sinjar.
- IDPs expressing an intention to stay throughout winter and local authorities and landlords confirming that they would not be evicted.
- The poor state of repair of the buildings, and in particular exposure to the climate during winter (open doors and windows, holes in walls, roofs and floors).
- Poor water and sanitation connections, lack of water storage, lack of latrines, risk of environmental damage due to poorly maintained or non-existent septic tanks.
- Latrines and bathing areas without privacy or lighting, exposing women and girls to the risk of violence.

### 2. Objectives and methodology:

The primary objective of the assessment was to collect endline information for the same sample of OFDA and DFID beneficiaries which is selected for baseline information so as to show the difference in their situations before and after the intervention of NRC. The data was collected by a team of NRC field staff through a series of observation of the same locations and interviewing the same beneficiaries which is selected for baseline information leaving in buildings in these locations.

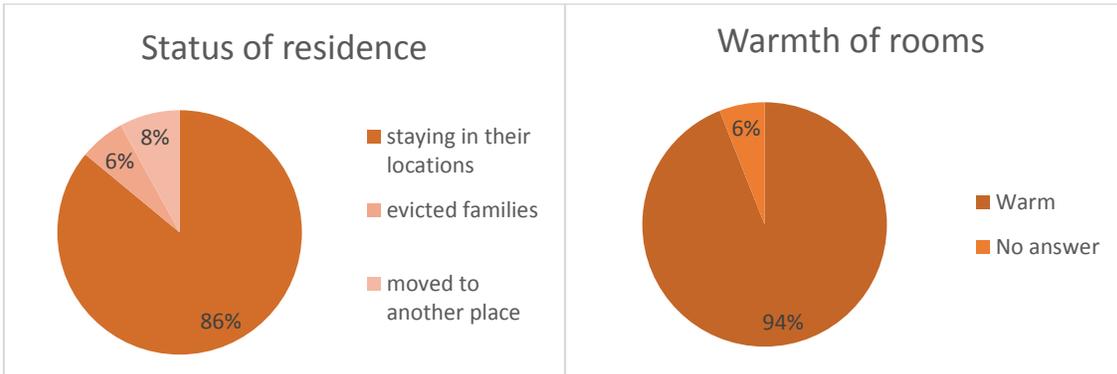
### 3. Main findings

#### Beneficiary interviews

The endline data was collected at 100 sites across 15 villages, after three months from the completion 86% of the families stayed in their locations, 6% of families are evicted from their shelter, and 8% moved

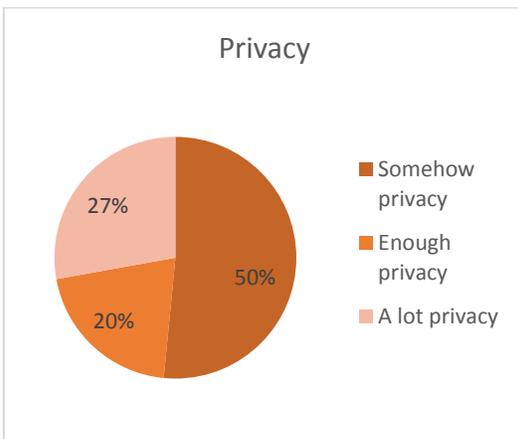
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to camps or another place. In average 3.5 families are in one location, analysis shows that there are approximately 5.9 individuals per family, with 51% male and 49% female.



The majority of buildings (94%) are warm after installing doors and windows, there were no response of 6% of buildings because the buildings were empty or the landlords did not agreed to sign a contract for staying these IDP, by comparing with baseline 5% of buildings were warm, 31% of the buildings were somehow warm, and 64% of buildings were cold.

With regards to privacy, 50% of female respondents argued that their dwellings offer them somehow privacy, with the 20 % of respondents saying that they had enough privacy- 27 % of respondents said that they have a lot of privacy- as the family was residing in one room.



**Technical assessment**

In addition to the beneficiary interviews, NRC technical teams have also documented the status of the buildings and assessed their preparedness for winter. The assessment has been documented using detailed Bills of Quantities (BoQs) as well as photos, and is generally looking at the initial status of windows, doors, roofs, walls, floor, electrical work, ventilation, septic tanks, pipework, toilets, water storage, drainage and waste management. Overall, the technical teams have rated all of the assessed

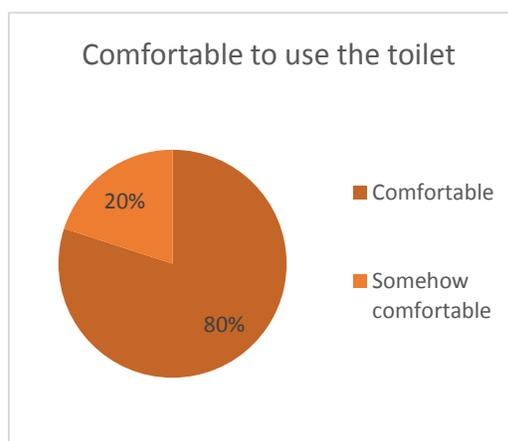
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buildings as average prepared to offer protection to the beneficiaries from the elements, after the completion of the project. In baseline report all of the assessed buildings had their roofs and walls in a good condition, with only 15% having minor cracks in the walls, in the endline survey the wall became in good condition after filling these minor cracks of walls. The floor and the electrical work are the same like in baseline, because the project did not show prioritize the floors and electrical work for this intervention, and focused only on live saving, privacy, and provision of basic WASH facilities. In the endline survey, all assessed buildings had windows and doors. The air ventilations of all assessed building become average after installing doors and windows. The condition of WASH facilities became average by completing construction of toilets for each building. In the endline survey all buildings had septic tanks in a good condition, all of the assessed buildings had manholes. The pipework of all buildings are in good condition.

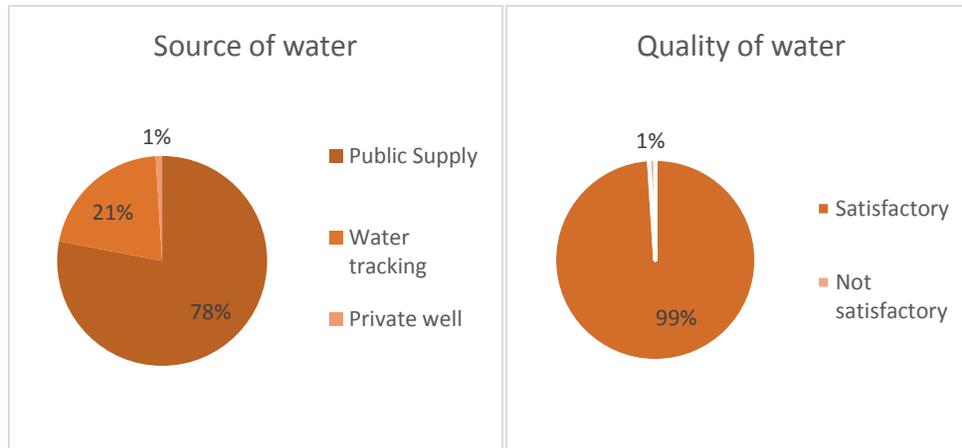
On average, there were 17.5 persons for each toilet, the majority of respondents (80%) were comfortable using the toilet, and 20 % were somehow comfortable using the toilet

In the endline survey, all of the assessed buildings had bathing facilities, and all of them are in good manner. The drainage system of all assessed building are improving to good.

In the endline survey, the water source for 78% of the buildings is from the public supply, private water trucking for 21%, and 1% from private wells. Almost all respondents were satisfied with the quality of the water. 16% of buildings had no water tanks, and 42% did not have sufficient water tanks. Also, according to the majority of respondents (81%), the current water storage capacity is not sufficient. 16% argue that the storage capacity is somehow sufficient and only 3% said it was sufficient for their needs.



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## 5. Conclusion

Overall, the assessment shows that all of the assessed buildings have basic Shelter and WASH facilities. The majority of assessed buildings were became more prepared to protect beneficiaries from the elements, particularly the upcoming winter, main findings are as below:

- All of assessed building have doors and windows to protect them the elements.
- Almost of interviewees (94%) agreed that the rooms were warm. The half of female respondents argued that their dwellings offer somehow privacy, about 20% said that their dwellings offer enough and 27% said that their shelter offer a lot of privacy.
- The roofs and walls were a good condition. The floor of more than half of the assessed buildings was in a good condition, the air ventilation of all buildings was in a poor condition.
- All of buildings had septic tanks in a good condition. All buildings had manholes and pipework. The drainage system of all assessed building are improving to good.
- All of assessed buildings had toilet of good conditions. The majority of respondents (80%) were comfortable using the toilet, 20 % were somehow comfortable using the toilet.
- In the endline survey all of the assessed buildings had bathing facilities, and all of them are in good manner.
- The water source for most of the buildings was from the public supply and almost all respondents were satisfied with its quality. All of the assessed buildings had water storage or sufficient storage capacity to meet the need by distributing water tanks of 1000 liter per family.
- 86% of the families stayed in their locations, 6% of families are evicted from their shelter, and 8% moved to camps or another place.