

TEARFUND FINAL RESULTS REPORT

Urgent WASH and shelter support for conflict-affected households in Northern Iraq

AID-OFDA-G-15-0036



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USAID/OFDA Final Performance Report

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes the achievements realized within the OFDA-funded WASH and Shelter project implemented by Tearfund between January 1, 2015 and June 30, 2015. The overall project goal was “to provide humanitarian assistance to recently displaced people who have fled their homes in the face of the advance of the militant group Islamic State (IS)”. The project provided humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected IDPs in Semel District, Dohuk Governorate, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. A total of 12,786 unique beneficiaries were reached (*as detailed below some project beneficiaries were recipients from several sectors*), all of whom were conflict affected IDPs recently displaced in the face of the advance of the militant group Islamic State (IS).

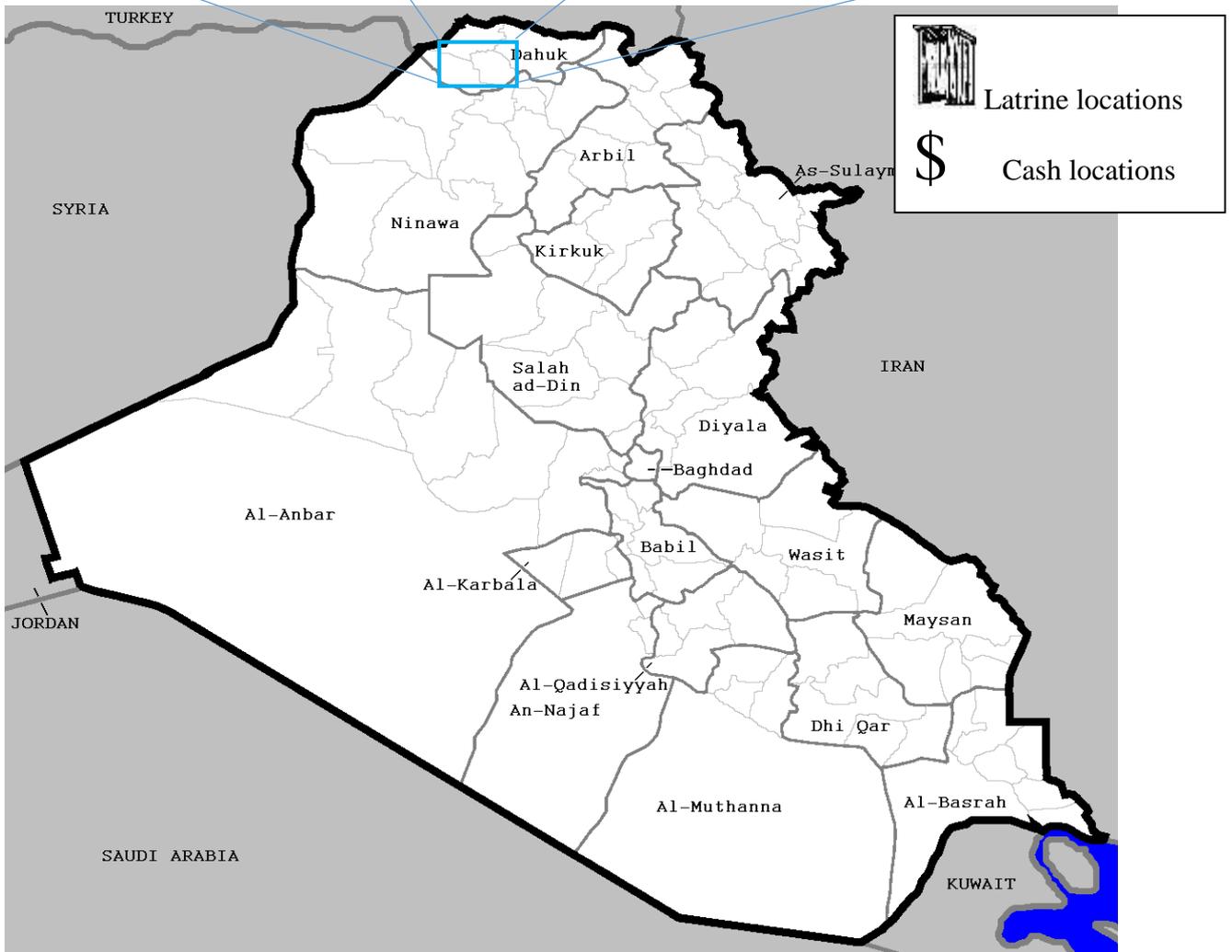
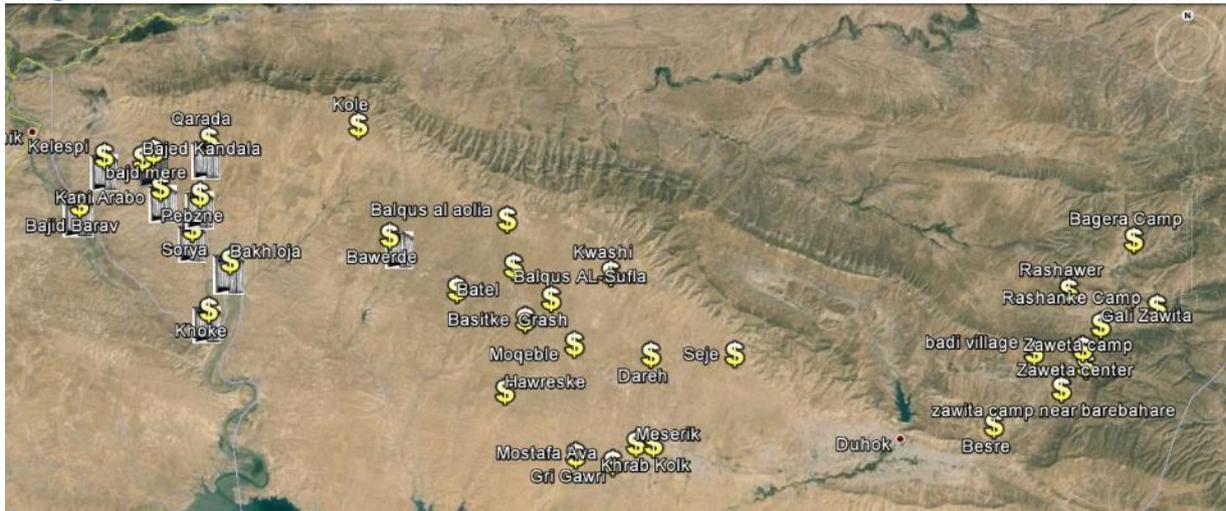
In this project 3,693 IDPs benefitted from Water Sanitation and Hygiene inputs. These 400 households (HHs) received latrine inputs, hygiene training, hygiene kits and household water storage solutions. This has had a significant impact on the rate of open defecation, drinking water being stored safely and the number of hand washing facilities in use. Tearfund distributed 821 hygiene kits with the value of \$25 to 672 households (4305 IDPs), all of the WASH beneficiaries received at least one hygiene kit, and families of eight or more received two.

This project also assisted an additional 2,411 IDPs internally displaced people (IDPs) who were living in inadequate shelter during the harsh winter months, making them particularly vulnerable to the weather. These 400 families benefited from cash-vouchers for sealing-off kits, which enabled them to seal off their shelter during the winter. They were able to choose from a range of items such as tarpaulins, wooden planks, plywood, and carpets.

In this project 6,298 IDPs benefitted from an unconditional cash grant. Of these 6,298 beneficiaries 268 also received WASH inputs with hygiene kits and 228 received hygiene kits. Initially 2,934 IDPs were assisted during the winter and an additional 3,364 IDPs received cash assistance during the summer. Each cash transfer was targeted at those IDPs living in sub-standard shelter, and was aimed at enabling families to better prepare for the extreme winter or summer weather, allowing them to purchase those items which were most needed for the season such as blankets, stoves, fans, cool boxes and bed sheets.

Throughout the implementation and reporting period, Tearfund has monitored progress against objectives using a range of household surveys, pre-KAP and post-KAP surveys, focus groups and post distribution monitoring. Tearfund is continuing to engage with the 12,786 beneficiaries throughout the coming months through follow up hygiene promotion messaging and the measurement of lasting impact via an internal evaluation planned for December 2015.

Targeted Area



Overall performance of the project

Impact summary

Indicators		Baseline	Expected result	Actual result
Sector 1: Water Sanitation and Hygiene				
Sub sector 1: Hygiene Promotion				
Indicator 1	Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion.	0	4,648	698 333 M 365 F
Indicator 2	Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands.	2,050 (37% of target 5,600)	4,183 (75% of target 5,600)	2,138 1,050 M 1,088 F
Indicator 3	Number of households with soap and water at a hand washing location.	56	380 (95% of HHs)	232 (58%)
Indicator 4	Number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers.	219	342	368 (92%)
Indicator 5	Number of households with drinking water supplies with FRC (trace).	82	342	77 HHs have FRC. A total of 369 HHs have safe drinking water.
Sub sector 2: Sanitation Infrastructure				
Indicator 1	Number of people directly benefiting from the sanitation infrastructure program.	0	5,600 (100% of latrine recipients)	3,693 IDPS (See constraints section)
Indicator 2	Number of households with no evidence of faeces in the living area.	90	380 (95% of 400 HHs)	376 (94%)
Indicator 3	Number of people who report proper disposal of faeces last time they defecated.	4,259	5,320 (95% of target 5,600)	3,693 ¹ 1,812 M 1,881 F

¹ Because there are 9.1 beneficiaries per latrine on average, 3,693 is the total population of this WASH intervention and the maximum result achievable for this project.

Indicator 4	Number of people who report using a latrine the last time they defecated.	2,523	5,600 (100% of target)	3,693 ⁱ 1,812 M 1,881 F
Indicator 5	Number of household latrines completed and clean.	0	380 (95%)	288 (72%)
Indicator 6	Number of people per useable latrine.	29.3	14	9.1
Indicator 7	Number of hand washing facilities in use.	56	400 (100% of HHs)	240 (60%)
SECTOR 2: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities.				
Sub Sector 1 : Non-Food Items				
Indicator 1	Total number and per item USD value of cash/vouchers distributed for NFIs, by type.	Cash for Winterization: 0	Cash: 457 HHs (average \$525 per HH)	480 HH (average of \$502 per HH)
		Cash for Summerization: 0	Cash: 450 HHs (\$250 per HH)	530 HH (\$225 per HH)
		Hygiene Kit Vouchers: 0	Hygiene Kit Vouchers: 800 HHs, \$25 per HH	0 (however, 821 hygiene kits to the value of \$25 were distributed in June) to 4,305 IDPS 2,117 M 2,188 F
Indicator 2	Number of people receiving NFIs, by sex and type.	Cash for Winterization: 0	Cash: 2,742	2,934 IDPs 1,476 M 1,458 F
		Cash for Summerization: 0	Cash: 2,700	3,364 IDPs 1,620 M 1,744 F
		Hygiene Kit Vouchers: 0	Hygiene Kits: 5,600	4,305 IDPs 2,188 F 2,117 M

SECTOR 3: Shelter				
Sub Sector 1 : Emergency/Transitional Shelter				
Indicator 1	Number of households in the program area receiving emergency/transitional shelter.	0	400	400
Indicator 2	Number of individuals in the programme area receiving cash-vouchers for sealing-off kits, by sex.	0	2,400	2,411 IDPs 1,242 Male 1,169 Female

Monitoring Process

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The project team undertook a baseline survey using a house to house comprehensive questionnaire. This was conducted with a sample size calculated using a 90% confidence level, with a margin of error of +/- 5, all households were selected randomly.

Throughout the implementation period, the project team under-took field visits regularly, monitoring the standard of latrine pits, and latrine build. Tearfund's Beneficiary Accountability Officer (BAO) also undertook multiple field visits, ensuring that beneficiaries were able to voice any complaints or feedback, understood the objectives of the project and had access to the Tearfund complaint and feedback line. The BAO was also present at all distributions, ensuring that a sample of beneficiaries were asked to complete a feedback questionnaire which asked questions around the distribution process as well as the broader project.

Six weeks after the implementation period finished, Tearfund carried out a second thorough household survey to assess the immediate impact of the project. This involved surveying two separate samples of families – those that were contracted for a latrine, and those that were expected to be sharers of a latrine. A sample size of a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of +/- 5 was used for both groups of beneficiaries which were selected randomly, and all surveys were done face to face. Questions included both quantitative results and qualitative data, as well as questions to assess Tearfund's accountability to the beneficiaries. This data was analysed to provide the broad results detailed in this report.

Cash for Winterization, Cash for Summerization, Sealing-off Vouchers

The Post Distribution monitoring was completed within 1-2 months of distribution completion and involved a mixture of face-to-face survey's, phone surveys and focus groups. A statistically representative number of beneficiary households were interviewed. Sample sizes were calculated based on 95% confidence level, with a margin of error +/-5%, and households were selected randomly.

A key section of the survey was looking at Tearfund's accountability towards it's beneficiaries throughout the project cycle. Therefore, in order to ensure a safe space for beneficiaries to provide feedback, these questions were only asked on the phone surveys.

The data collected from these surveys was analysed and provides the basis for the results detailed in this report against these activities.

Analysis of accomplishments: Objective 1: To provide access to sanitation facilities and increase good hygiene practices amongst conflict-affected communities.

Subsector 1 – Hygiene Promotion

Key activities:

- Tearfund trained volunteer community hygiene promoters on the importance of safe disposal of faeces, keeping the compound clean, hand washing and correct water storage.
- Tearfund tested all water sources for free residual chlorine which is an indicator that the water had been treated. When this was absent Tearfund tested the level of eColi in the water. In cases where the eColi colonies were greater than 100 the water point was referred onto UNICEF for proper treatment, in cases between 10 and 100 the household was taught water treatment methods.

Performance against all Indicators

Indicator 1: Number of people receiving direct hygiene proportion

Target: 4,648 IPDs

Achieved: 698 IPDs

- Tearfund trained 89 community hygiene promoters to disseminate the key messages to the wider the communities.
- It was anticipated that these hygiene promoters would disseminate the key messages within their wider communities, however it is clear from the results of this indicator that this was not as successful a method as anticipated.
- On further investigation it became clear, that there are cultural restrictions to discussing hygiene practices in the community which hindered dissemination to a large extent.
- Tearfund is therefore continuing hygiene promotion amongst target villages, and will ensure that key messages are delivered at household level to promote behaviour change. Tearfund is committed to continuing to work in these communities over the next 3 months.

Indicator 2: Number of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands

Target: 75% - 4,183 IDPs

Achieved: 58% - 2,138 IDPs out of 3,693 reached. 1,088 female and 1,050 male IDPs

- 4% identified all five critical times.
- 10% identified four critical times
- 44% identified three critical times.
- 37 % identified two of the five
- 14 % identified one of the five.

“We benefited from the hygiene kits which were so useful for us.”
Beneficiary in Bakhloja

Tearfund used the final WASH household survey to assess this level of knowledge. It is clear that the hygiene promotion did not reach as many households as anticipated, and so Tearfund plans to repeat the hygiene promotion campaign in target communities in order to affirm good hygiene practices and reiterate the key hygiene principles.

Indicator 3: Number of households with soap and water at a hand washing location

Target: 380 Households

Achieved: 232 households (58%)

- 58% had soap at the hand washing station
- 40% % had soap elsewhere in the house
- 2 % reported that soap was too expensive

Tearfund designed a hand washing station that was large enough to serve multiple latrine users without needing re-filling. During the summer months (when the household survey was taken), water storage became a priority need for beneficiaries due to the extreme temperatures. Therefore, a number of households had re-purposed the hand washing station as additional water storage, replacing it with a smaller hand washing solution. The soap was not always directly with this new hand washing station, impacting on the result against this indicator.

However, if the results are combined, 98% of households did have soap available for hand washing within their home. Only 2% of households had no access to soap, and all of those reported expense as the only reason for the lack of soap.

Indicator 4: Number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers

Target: 342 Households

Achieved: 369 Households

Tearfund distributed jerry cans for household water storage to all households, and accompanied this with hygiene messages on the importance of clean water storage. The post distribution monitoring showed that 92% of households were storing their drinking water safely in clean containers.

Indicator 5: Number of households with drinking water supplies with FRC (trace)

Target: 342

Achieved: 77 HHs have FRC. A total of 369 HHs have safe drinking water.

- Tearfund tested the water supply in all 11 target communities. Tearfund tested for free residual chlorine in the water supply, which is an indicator that the water has been treated and is safe to drink.
- Two villages had free residual chlorine in the water and therefore considered safe. This means that 502 beneficiaries had access to drinking water supplies with FRC (trace).
- In the remaining 9 villages, Tearfund did a secondary test for eColi in the water source. A total of 19 samples were taken from different water sources across the 9 villages. Of these, one village tested within the tolerable range. Six villages had levels which only required treatment at the household level and so were provided with water treatment education. The remaining two villages were declared unsafe and referred to UNICEF for full water treatment. Tearfund is working with UNICEF and the WASH cluster to ensure a solution is found.
- The total target population with access to safe drinking water or a means to render safe their drinking water is '3,358 IDPs - 91% of the WASH Beneficiaries'.

"We had no latrine for three months, our wives and daughters used to be afraid to defecate in the night as there was no option other than going in the open around our shelter. Since Tearfund gave us a latrine our children are cleaner and there are fewer flies around our shelter."

Three brothers sharing a latrine in Pebizni

Subsector 2- Sanitation Infrastructure

Key activities:

- 400 Households received latrine inputs (toolkits, latrine slab, latrine cabin, hand washing station).
- The latrine is designed to be portable to reflect the mobile nature of the IDPs, the cabin is bolted together and can be disassembled. The IDPs were instructed on the construction and decontamination of the latrines and received the tools to move them.
- The latrine slabs were constructed of concrete to give a foundation that can withstand high winds in dust storms.

Performance against all Indicators

Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefiting from the sanitation infrastructure program

Target: 5,600

Achieved: 3,693 IDPs, 1881 female and 1812 male IDPs

In accordance with good humanitarian practice, Tearfund always selects beneficiaries based on clear vulnerability criteria. In this activity, when vulnerability criteria were applied to the target populations, a number of small families were found to be highly vulnerable, and were not living alongside related families. In these cases Tearfund could not then ask them to share a latrine with their unrelated neighbours. Tearfund also expected an average of 14 people per latrine, based on needs assessment data which showed that related families were able and willing to share latrines. However, this has not always been found to be the case, as often unrelated families are living side by side, rather than related. It is not appropriate in the context to ask unrelated families to share a latrine, unless they are also sharing a shelter. This has resulted in lower than expected beneficiary numbers – the average number of IDPs per latrine is 9.1.

Indicator 2: Number of households with no evidence of faeces in the living area

Target: 380 Households

Achieved: 376 Households - 94%

During the post distribution monitoring Tearfund staff found no evidence of faeces in 94% of households, an improvement of 71% on the baseline and just short of the target. It is expected that as Tearfund continues with hygiene promotion, this figure will rise to above the target.

Indicator 3: Number of people who report proper disposal of disposal of faeces last time they defecated

Target: 5,320 IDPs

Achieved: 3,693 IDPs (100% of the project population) 1881 female and 1812 male IDPs

- 93% used a latrine distributed by Tearfund
- 7% reported using a public latrine



“Problem solved - we no longer have to go in the open.”
Latrine owner in Khuke

Indicator 4: number of people who report using a latrine the last time they defecated

Target: 5,600 IDPs

Achieved: 3,693 IDPs (100% of the target population) 1881 female and 1812 male IDPs

- 93% reported using a latrine distributed by Tearfund
- 7% used a public latrine

Indicator 5: Number of household latrines completed and clean

Target: 380 (95%) households

Achieved: 400 latrines completed (100%), 304 latrines were clean (76%).

- 100% of latrines were complete
- 76% were clean
- 11% complete but dirty
- 13% not in proper use. Alternative uses included
 - Items and tool store (6%),
 - Shower (3%),
 - Food store (3%),

Tearfund completed distribution of latrine materials to 400 households, and supervised the complete construction of all 400 latrines, putting in to place contracts with all beneficiaries and land owners.

The final household survey (6 weeks after the implementation period ended) was used to assess how many latrines were complete and clean. This was assessed at the household level both through questions and direct observation.

Tearfund found 100% of latrines to be complete, but 11% of those were not considered clean to the hygiene promotion standards. The importance of keeping the latrine clean will continue to be reinforced through ongoing hygiene promotion.

A further 13% of latrines were found to be not in proper use. On further investigation to the cause of the issue, it was found that in some cases a second NGO arrived after Tearfund and constructed further latrines in the same location, meaning that beneficiaries chose to use the Tearfund latrine for alternative purposes. It is important to note the alternative uses being preferred as this gives some insight in to ongoing needs that chronically displaced people are facing. For example, it is clearly of benefit to some families to have somewhere safe to secure a few belongings, and for others the need for private bathing facilities is obviously a higher priority than keeping numbers per latrine low.

Tearfund will be undertaking further assessments to ensure that programming remains flexible with the changing needs of the IDP population in the WASH sector.

"Before we got two latrines from Tearfund we were using our neighbour's latrine. However, there was always a queue to use it, this was hard for our children. Often we would have to go in the open, which is hard for us at night. Now we are comfortable. Thank you OFDA for providing us two latrines."

Four related families from Qaroda

"Before we got a latrine from Tearfund we had to defecate in the open. It was difficult for the women as at night it was dark with no electricity. We used to be afraid of going at night because of animals and strangers. We had no water to clean ourselves. Now the children are clean, thank you, but we still need a bathroom."

Beneficiary from Bawarda

Indicator 6: Number of people per usable latrine

Target: 14

Achieved: 9.1

The proposed beneficiary numbers were expected to be 14 per latrine based on needs assessment data from October 2014. There was an assumption that related families were in general living side by side and would be ready and willing to share a latrine. However, as beneficiary selection for latrines took place, it became clear that this is not always the case, in these cases it was felt that the latrine could be a source of conflict within the extended family. Furthermore, in some cases, smaller families were selected to receive a latrine as they were found to be highly vulnerable but due to cultural reasons, Tearfund could not then ask them to share this with their neighbours who were unrelated. For these reasons, the average number of people per useable latrine is lower than anticipated.

In the final household survey, Tearfund interviewed both families who were direct latrine recipients, and indirect recipients (those sharing). Questions to indirect recipients included topics around sharing the latrine, any conflict this caused, and their recommendations for future programming. The results showed that the majority (78%) had not encountered any issues with accessing a Tearfund latrine. Those that had encountered barriers to access stated a number of reasons, the main one being their own reluctance to share a latrine with another family (7%). When asked what the solution would be the overwhelming majority (89%) stated that the best programming would be to provide a latrine per immediate family. Tearfund is considering this option in current WASH programming, however it is not always a practical solution where multiple families are sharing an unfinished building and space for the latrines is limited.

Indicator 7: Number of hand washing facilities in use

Target: 400

Achieved: 240 HHs used a hand washing facility that Tearfund distributed, 388 HHs in total have a hand washing facility.

- 60% access Tearfund hand washing facility
- 37% had somewhere else close to the latrine to wash hands with soap and water.
- Only 3% did not have any form of hand washing facility with soap.
 - 2% reported that the soap was too expensive

Tearfund designed a fairly large hand washing facility with the aim of it serving large numbers of latrine users, and therefore requiring a larger than average volume.

However, the final household survey (taken in the very hot summer months) showed that a number of families considered their need for household level water storage was best met with the hand washing station, and had therefore re-appropriated it and replaced it with a smaller piece of equipment for hand washing. It is hard to know if this will continue to be the case as the weather cools, but it does point to the very urgent need for water storage solutions in the summer months.

Therefore, Tearfund has re-designed the hand washing station for current programming, to provide more mobile, smaller solutions; and has also incorporated larger household water storage solutions in the form of 1,000 litre water tanks. Tearfund has secured funding for these water tanks for OFDA beneficiaries from another donor, and so will be selecting appropriate households to receive these in the next 6 weeks. Only beneficiaries with sufficient access to water will be selected, and Tearfund is working on water access solution for other villages.

Case Study

██████████ and his family used to live peacefully in Shingal. ██████████ was a farmer in Shingal and he also worked as a labourer for a land owner in Bakhluja before the crisis. On August 3rd 2014 at 2am his whole family woke up to gun fire when IS were attacking his village. The people of the village resisted the attack but not for long. After resisting for four hours, the people of the village ran out of ammunition. During those four hours the families (women, children and old men) escaped the village. Anyone who could hold a weapon were fighting until 6 am. IS then entered the village and killed those who didn't escape, whole families were executed. While fleeing ██████████ and his family saw corpses everywhere. They witnessed IS executing their neighbours.

██████████ and his family walked to a nearby mountain where they spent four days. They ate nothing. They used a bottle cap to ration what drinking water they had. When IS got close to the mountain, Barzan and his family decided to flee to Syria, they walked for seven nights to the Syria border. The people of Syria have been helping the Yazidis who fled from ISIS. The Syrian villagers asked them if they want to stay or if they wanted a ride to Kurdistan region of Iraq. ██████████ decided to go to Bakhluja in Kurdistan where he owns a small plot of farm land. They settled in an unfinished building in Bakhluja where they had no latrine. They had to defecate in the open. It was especially hard for his wife and children they were afraid of the animals, especially at night.

"We had a lot of diarrhoea in the family. There were flies everywhere. Flies in and around our shelter, attracted to the children's' faeces.

One day Tearfund registered our names and they provided a digging kit, hygiene kits, latrine and hand washing facility for us. From that day on we used the hygiene kits for cleaning our shelter and latrine. We are now comfortable. We now have no diarrhoea because we are using the latrine. My family and I don't have to go to the open anymore.

One day the owner of the unfinished building in Bakhluja told us to leave. We moved from Bakhluja to Khuke. We disassembled the latrine, using the tools that you gave to us, which was easy and we took it by car to our shelter in Khuke where we assembled it again.

Thank you OFDA and Tearfund you were so helpful. You've reduce the diseases within my family and you helped me to protect my family, we don't have to go in the open anymore. God bless you and give you long life and strength to help people in need."



██████████ with his family



"We moved, so we disassembled the latrine, which was easy"

Analysis of accomplishments: Objective 2: To respond to the immediate need for hygiene items for IDPs displaced by conflict, and to ensure winterization NFIs are able to be purchased.

Subsector 1 – Non Food Items

Key activities:

- For the unconditional cash assistance Tearfund exceeded all targets. The cash for winterization reached 480 HHs, a total of 2,934 IDPs (23 HHs and 192 individuals above target).
- In order to achieve project objectives, Tearfund utilised savings from staff salaries and latrine costs, to assist an additional 530 households (3,364 IDPs) with unconditional cash. This was distributed in June in order to assist households to purchase summerization items, allowing them to prepare for the harsh summer temperatures which reached over 120 degrees. .
- Tearfund planned to distribute hygiene vouchers to be redeemed from voucher fairs in the villages. However, the 17 vendors Tearfund negotiated with were unwilling to travel to the distribution locations. Therefore Tearfund distributed 821 hygiene kits with the value of \$25 to 672 households 4,305 IDPs. The kit contents were agreed using the standard WASH cluster list, which was contextualised for this project (for example including a toilet brush). *821 kits were procured, but the distribution of these was calculated against household size – households of 9 or more members received 2 hygiene kits.* Further details can be found in the constraints section.

Performance against all Indicators

Indicator 1 Total number and per item USD value of cash/vouchers distributed for NFIs, by type

Indicator 2 Number of people receiving NFIs, by sex and type

Unconditional Cash in quarter one:

Target one: 457 Households, average of \$525 per household

Achieved: 480 Households, average of \$502 per household

Target two: 2,742 IDPs

Achieved: 2,934 IDPs: 1,458 Female and 1,476 Male IDPs

Tearfund distributed unconditional cash depending on family size, families of three received \$200, four to seven received \$500 and families of eight and above received \$700 these amounts were recommended by the Dohuk Governorate. This was distributed in February and March when households were dealing with extreme cold. The post distribution monitoring showed that 86% of Households reported that this cash helped them cope with the winter.

Unconditional Cash in Quarter two:

Target: 450 Households, \$250 per household

Achieved: 530 Households, \$225 per household

Target 2,700 IDPs

Achieved: 3,364 IDPs: 1,744 Female and 1,620 Male IDPs

“Thank you OFDA. God bless you and protect you because you are helping such a people in need.”

A household with no income, expenses of \$400 a month and have been buying food on credit. They received \$225 from this project.

This cash was distributed in June. The \$225 was calculated based on the summerization recommendations from the Shelter/NFI cluster. In the PDM 84% of respondents stated that the cash helped them to cope with the summer conditions

Hygiene Kit Vouchers:

Target one: 800 Households,

Achieved: 0 Hygiene vouchers – 821 hygiene kits to 672 HHs

Target two: 5,600 IDPs

Achieved 4,305 IDPs: 2,188 Female and 2,117 Male IDPs

Tearfund planned to distribute hygiene vouchers to be redeemed from voucher fairs in the villages. However, the 17 vendors Tearfund negotiated with were unwilling to travel to the distribution locations. Therefore Tearfund distributed 821 hygiene kits with the value of \$25 to 672 households (4,305 IDPs). Households of 9 or more members received 2 hygiene kits.

The complete kit contained:

- 1 Liquid dish detergent, 750ml
- 4 Bars of Soap
- 2 Adult toothbrushes
- 4 Child toothbrushes
- 2 Tubes of toothpaste
- 1 Non bleach disinfectant solution (eg Dettol), 500ml
- 1 Laundry detergent (hand washing) 5kg
- 2 Sanitary towels pack (8 pieces)
- 2 Shampoo, 250ml
- 4 Toilet Paper rolls
- 1 Soap box
- 1 Toilet Cleaning Brush
- 1 20L Bucket with handle
- 1 Diapers pack

Methodology to ensure that cash was spent on essentials

Beneficiary selection

Tearfund believes that ensuring cash is spent on essentials starts with identifying only the most vulnerable IDP's for cash payments - this includes selection and verification processes. Post Distribution Monitoring from UNHCR and other agencies in Iraq have shown that the most vulnerable families do spend the cash payments given to them on the most essential items such as shelter (essentially rent) and health.

Tearfund had a clear beneficiary selection criteria: Pregnant and Lactating women, families greater than seven members with one source of income or less, elderly members without extended family support, families with disabled members or individuals with extensive medical needs. Each of these groups have additional expenses related to their conditions, for example the families with disabled members will have higher medical expenses, the families with seven or more members with one source of income have a large number of people and expenses dependent on that salary.

Sensitisation

Beneficiaries were informed of the restricted items that they should not use this cash to purchase. They were informed verbally during the verification and received a flyer with the information printed in Arabic.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

Tearfund conducts Post distribution monitoring six weeks after the cash has been distributed. The survey had a 95% confidence with +/- 5. This PDM provides Tearfund with information on what beneficiaries used the cash for. As outlined below the IDPs used the cash on the sectors that they prioritised. The top three sectors that the cash was spent on was Food, Healthcare and Winterization/ Summerization NFIs.

What the beneficiaries used the cash for:

The Summerization cash PDM found:

- 70% reported spend on summerization items at an average of 76,000 IQD per family (\$63) per family, this included fans, cool boxes, water storage containers, bedding, mosquito nets and window shading.
- 70% of HHs reported spending on healthcare, at an average of 151,000 IQD (\$126) per family.
- Only 17% of households report repaying debt, however the average amount repaid was substantial, taking up the total cash grant. 76% of households reported buying food on credit. By paying their debts they are ensuring that this credit will be accessible in the future.
- 19% reported spending on transport. However, the amount per family was only 56,000 IQD (\$47) in the month that followed the distribution.
- 80% of HHs reported spending a portion of the cash on food, on average these households reported spending 138,000 IQD (roughly \$115) on food. Tearfund intends to include questions in current and future projects to investigate why so many households are spending a portion of cash grants on food, and what sort of food they are purchasing. For this project, after the results of the PDM, Tearfund contacted the Moktar (elected leader) in Seje village, who clarified that the IDPs who received unconditional cash in the summer did not receive any food ration or vouchers from WFP or NGOs. In the non-camp settings where Tearfund is working, WFP coverage is sporadic and inconsistent, meaning that many IDP families are not receiving regular food assistance, if they are receiving any.

“I bought clothes for my children and a used fan, thanks be to God”

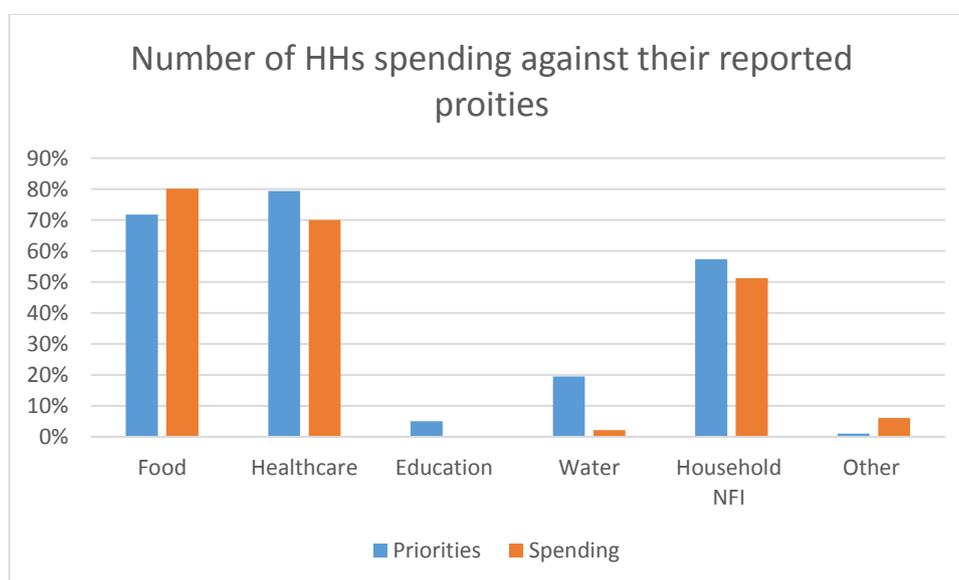
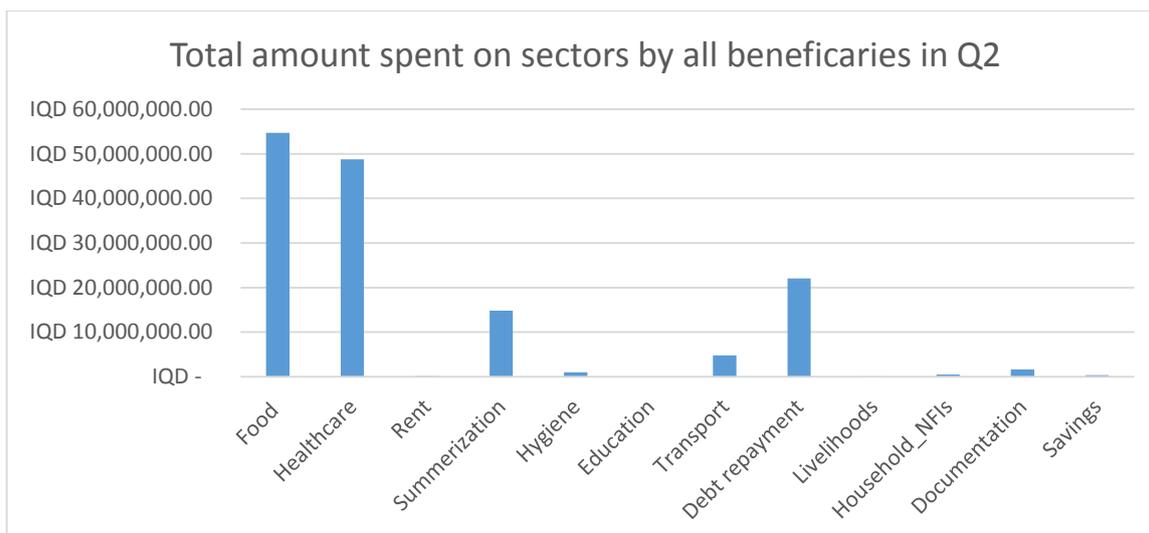
A family of nine, with two girls and four boys below 18 years old

“It’s three months since I have received my salary, and now with Tearfund cash I was able to buy a lot of things for my family.”

Beneficiary from Seje Village

“I am an old woman, with this cash I was able to buy my medicine and also summer items for my family.”

A 60+ year old woman



The winterization PDM showed that 75 % of families spent a portion of the cash on food. 71% spent it on winterization NFIs and 69% reported spending on healthcare. Other sectors spent on include winterization household items (23%), shelter improvement (21%) and Education (14%).

“This Cash helped me pay off some of my debts and buy medicine.”

A family who owed more than 1,000,000 IQD (\$850)

Constraints and challenges Tearfund faced with cash programming and how those challenges were met.

Tearfund found that many IDPs hear about registrations and distributions from their extended networks, they often travel to be registered outside of their location in the hope of receiving the distributed items. This is not isolated to just cash but any portable NFI. Tearfund therefore carries out initial selection assessments in a village, then a separate team verifies the information at a later date. This verification, firstly checks the household information and vulnerability findings from the initial team and secondly confirms that the beneficiary has been in that location on two separate occasions. On distribution days Tearfund has strict protocol in place, with trained staff managing the process.

Each beneficiary is given an appointment time to ensure that they are not kept waiting, thereby reducing tensions. Staff check IDs twice through the process, ensuring that only pre-selected beneficiaries receive cash. Tearfund ensures that a Finance Officer is present at every cash distribution allowing clear cash reconciliations to be done in real time.

Tearfund asked beneficiaries what they spent the cash on in the post distribution monitoring, this occurred six weeks after the distribution. The six week period was enough time for the beneficiaries to have spent the unconditional cash. However, there are often issues of beneficiaries not being able to recall exact details, such as how much they spent on a sector. The beneficiaries often gave their best estimate, often rounding to the nearest 10,000 IQD. This means the amount reported was rarely exactly \$200, \$500, \$700 or \$225, but between often rounded to the nearest \$100.

Case Study

Khalil²: We fled from Sinjar because of the fighting with ISIS. Many families had their whole life destroyed and lost everything. Many children died. Many families were stranded on the mountain, and many children died of thirst and hunger. ISIS was shooting rockets and bullets, everything was terrible.

Before ISIS reached us, many families were collapsing from hunger, thirst and fear, and many terrorists were shooting.

I took my family in a small car. 18 people in one car. I arranged them one by one like tomatoes.



Khalil in the unfinished building where he is now staying along with several family members*

² Names changed
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For 70 days we were moving from place to place, looking for somewhere to live. When we left Sinjar we went to Lalish temple. Then we went to Dukan, near Sulemaniyeh. Then we stayed in Deyrabun near Zakho. It was a bad situation there, we didn't have shelter and there was not enough money. We sold our jewellery, my brother's wife's gold, to buy food.

I studied accounting and was working with an oil company before. I cried when we left our home. My brother and I had built our own house. We were working for many years to build one house. ISIS came and destroyed it in one minute. Now we spend our days just sitting, not working. We have no income and cannot make plans for the future. The situation in Iraq is a bad one. The money from Tearfund went towards my mother having an operation on her eyes.

My brother is with the Peshmerga. They went back to Sinjar and saw the bones of corpses. He took a photo of my village. ISIS were living in my house. When my father saw what they did to my house...



Photos taken by Khalil's brother on his phone of their destroyed home in Sinjar

ISIS were wearing wigs and fake beards to scare people. When the Peshmerga arrived, they would take them off and look like other civilians to disguise themselves

I lost relatives and still don't know what happened to them. There are still many girls in ISIS' hands. Many thanks for passing on our story. The Yazidis need international protection against genocide."

Analysis of accomplishments: Objective 3: To ensure basic winterized shelter for IDPs displaced by conflict

Subsector 1 – Emergency/Transitional Shelter

Key activities:

- Tearfund distributed a book of 10 vouchers to 400 households, each voucher had a unique barcode and security features the vouchers had different face values to give beneficiaries flexibility and increased purchasing power when redeeming the vouchers. Each voucher could be redeemed in shops for shelter improvements and upgrade items in March 2015.

Performance against all Indicators

Indicator 1: Number of households in the programme area receiving emergency/ transitional shelter

Target: 400 Households

Achieved: 400 Households

Indicator 2: Number of individuals in the programme area receiving cash- vouchers for sealing-off kits, by sex.

Target: 2400 IDPs

Achieved: 2411 IDPs: 1,169 female and 1,242 male IDPs

Tearfund distributed 4,000 vouchers to 400 households to assist with shelter improvements. Each household received 10 vouchers of different values to give them the flexibility to redeem a portion of their vouchers in different shops. 55% reported buying carpets, 28% bought sealing off materials, 38% bought tools, 22% exchanged them for other items and 34% exchanged them for cash. Please see lessons learnt for details of the trader issue Tearfund encountered.

Case Study

██████████ and his extended family were living in Sinjar (██████████) where ██████████ owned a clothes shop. Before they fled from their home, ISIS attacked Sinjar from the east. The Peshmerga forces with the help of Sinjar people stood still and repel the attack of ISIS, after that attack the situation calmed down they thought they were safe. On August 2nd 2014, ██████████ was on duty at Sinjar Mountain in that day they heard that Zommar had fallen to ISIS forces. It is then that he got scared and 3 am on August 3rd 2014 they heard that the ISIS forces are attacking Sinjar from 4 directions. The Peshmerga and people of Sinjar resisted that attack until 8 am when they ran out of ammunition and the Peshmerga forces retreated and they lost control of Sinjar. ██████████ family was at home and ██████████ rushed to save his family at 10 am, they moved to the north where everybody was running for their lives, ██████████ and his family fled in their car. On the journey he saw a lot of crashed cars in the way and people dying and nobody could help them.

“Thank you for this project and helping us face the winter.” ██████████ message to OFDA

Carpets bought with the voucher



██████████ and his family made it to Shekhan on August 3rd 2014 where he has been living with his family since, (interviewed on the 30/4/15) in an unfinished building as he is unemployed and doesn't have enough money to live. When the winter started they didn't have windows or doors to protect themselves from winter, however, they did receive some NFI support from the people of Shekhan. When they fled Sinjar when his wife was pregnant and she gave birth while she was an IDP in Shekhan.

In 2015 they heard about the sealing off project from Tearfund's team when they did the assessment in Shekhan. ██████████ and his family were selected and they received the sealing off vouchers from Tearfund. Until then they suffered from the cold (the temperature drops to -4 degrees) and the rain came through their broken window. They used the voucher to seal off their unfinished building and bought two carpets. They were happy about that because of the big effect which changed their lives.

Sealed off windows



Key Successes

Unconditional Cash:

Through this award Tearfund was able to assist 6,298 IDPs with unconditional cash assistance. The provision of cash assistance has multiple positive impacts. It is a highly empowering way of assisting beneficiaries – allowing them to meet their most pressing needs, and giving them the dignity to make those distinctions. Unconditional cash also promotes value for money as it does not require large procurement or storage and mitigates against the risk of the beneficiary re-selling NFIs as they do not meet their highest need. Additionally, cash programming supports local markets and therefore has a positive impact on the local economy, as well as on social cohesion between IDPs and host populations as IDPs are seen to contribute to the economy.

Tearfund has been able to continue to advocate for the use of cash as a modality within the Iraq crisis, using awards such as this one to demonstrate the positive impact of cash programming to local government, donors and other actors. The Dohuk governorate and Kurdish Regional Government have been convinced that cash is a very worthwhile method of programming in this context and will be incorporating it in to the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016 as a key priority.

Latrine design:

With this award Tearfund pioneered a new portable latrine design in recognition of the mobility of IDP populations. Many IDPs are living in uncertain shelter conditions – either camping on land they do not own, or living in unfinished buildings at the goodwill of the owner. Therefore, it is important that the latrine is able to be moved with the family should they be forced to move again. Tearfund designed the latrine to be easy to dismantle and re-assemble. Some beneficiaries have already successfully moved the latrine.

One concern with a moveable latrine is the latrines stability. However, this was addressed with a concrete foundation which the cabin is bolted to. The weight of the concrete and the cabin has enabled the latrine to withstand the sandstorms prevalent within Iraq. All the latrines remained standing when tents and temporary structures were blown away.

Constraints

Hygiene training:

There was a lack of coordination on hygiene promotion at the sub-cluster level, this caused delays in developing local programme resources relevant to Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). All members of the sub-cluster developed their own resources for hygiene promotion, Tearfund included. This meant that there was a lack of consistency when it came to hygiene messages within KRI. Tearfund used the train the trainer technique in this project, where Tearfund staff would train local volunteer community hygiene promoters, who, it was assumed, would then share the hygiene messages with their community. However, it has been found that the volunteers were unwilling to share basic hygiene messages as they felt that it was condescending. Follow up monitoring visits show that there is a clear need for hygiene promotion with 42% not able to list three critical times to wash hands. Tearfund is returning to the communities from this project to reiterate hygiene messaging in those locations.

Household size for latrines:

The design of this project was based on needs assessment data from October 2014 which inferred that related families were in general living side by side and would be ready and willing to share a latrine. This meant that proposed beneficiary numbers were expected to be 14 per latrine. However, as beneficiary selection for latrines took place, it became clear that this is not always the case. Therefore in some cases, families were selected to receive a latrine but due to cultural reasons, Tearfund could not then ask them to share this with their neighbours who were unrelated. In addition, as per good practice, Tearfund used vulnerability criteria during the selection process, resulting in some small families being selected. These two issues have resulted in lower than expected beneficiary numbers – the average per latrine is now 9.1.

Lessons learned

Trader issue:

Five days after the distribution of sealing-off kit vouchers, Tearfund heard rumours that one of the traders was not abiding to the contract, and instead purchasing vouchers from beneficiaries. When Tearfund staff heard these rumours they stopped the whole process with all traders and conducted rapid post distribution monitoring (PDM) with all the families. The project only resumed the process with the rest of the traders after ending the contract with the single suspected trader. No issues were reported after this date. A full PDM was carried out to investigate more fully the causes and weaknesses in the system that allowed this to happen. It is possible – but not at all definite - that up to 32% of beneficiaries sold their vouchers to the trader in the five day period. Beneficiaries that said they had sold vouchers listed the following reasons for doing so: they needed money (39%), medical treatment (28%), food items (27%). The PDM revealed that 69% used at least some of the money for food - this was a priority need with households reporting not having had any food distributions or means to buy food during the last three months. 36% reported spending a portion on medical expenses. This issue could indicate that the intervention should have been rethought. Shelter improvements were a major concern for beneficiaries as the time of writing the proposal with the upcoming winter. However, by the time this project was approved the majority of winter had passed. Tearfund should have re-assessed the need for sealing off vouchers at that time and considered whether the intervention needed some amending. In addition, going forward Tearfund plans to have staff present when vouchers are redeemed which should prevent this happening again.

Hygiene vouchers:

In order to provide beneficiaries with the best possible hygiene solutions, Tearfund planned to supply hygiene vouchers. However, due to issues encountered with sealing off voucher distribution and redemption in this project, Tearfund decided to hold voucher fairs in the target communities. This would mean that pre-selected vendors would set up mobile shops in villages for a day, allowing Tearfund to provide staff to oversee the process, and also reducing travel costs for beneficiaries. This would have offered the beneficiaries a good selection of items to purchase, but would mitigate against the risk of fraudulent vendors buying vouchers for cash due to the high volume of Tearfund staff present. The alternative of selecting specific shops for beneficiaries to spend their vouchers in was deemed inappropriate for two reasons - firstly, the value of the vouchers was very low compared to the travel costs for beneficiaries, secondly, it was not practical to place a Tearfund member of staff in each vendor checking purchases. Tearfund visited 18 suppliers in three locations, these shops did not have sufficient choice of goods or were unwell or unable to provide a mobile shop for the fair. Therefore, for this project Tearfund moved to an in-kind distribution instead. The contents of the hygiene kit were decided using the WASH cluster guidelines, and incorporating feedback from the

Tearfund project team, in order to ensure that the kit was as tailored to the beneficiary needs as possible. Kits were procured through a tender process in June, and distributed in the same month. Because of the earlier issues in the sharing of latrines, 821 kits were still procured and the distribution of these was calculated against household size – households of 9 or more members received 2 hygiene kits.