Inter-Agency Coordination Turkey

INTER AGENCY SHELTER AND WASH ASSESSMENT REPORT
LED BY IOM (UN MIGRATION AGENCY)

This report was prepared on behalf of the Basic Needs Working group by IOM Turkey Monitoring and Evaluation Unit with support from CARE, UNHCR, UNICEF, ASAM and WFP.

September **2017**

ASAM

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

care

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

WFP
World Food Programme
wfp.org

unicef

Inter Agency Shelter & WASH Assessment Report

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Key findings drawn from the assessment are as follows:

Background demographic characteristics

- A total 1,593 participated in the assessment in Sanliurfa (29%), Hatay (26%), Gaziantep (26%), Mardin (10%) and Kilis (8%). Nearly half of assessed locations were urban (48%), followed by semi urban (44%) and completely rural (8%).
- 64% of survey respondents were refugees, while 32% were host community and transit families represented 4%. More than two thirds of survey respondents were female (63%) while as expected, males dominated household headship (85%).
- Households hosted an average of about 6 members and more than half of household heads were married (54%). Half of refugees and transit family members arrived in Turkey more than 2 years ago.
- 50% hosted people living with chronic illness while 30% hosted pregnant and / or lactating women. casual labor (53%) was the main source of income with no variation by geographical location and type of household.

Shelter Findings

- 66% and 27% were staying in rented homes and own homes respectively. Close to 50% paid rentals of between 250-500TL and 18% were sharing shelter with two or more families.
- 28% reported bad hygiene situation and 12% observed partial shelter damage (12%) particularly amongst transit families.
- Protection from weather (37%) and privacy (27%) were mentioned as the top priorities in addressing shelter needs.
- 13% were living in shelters with significant damage (40% - 70%) and it can be concluded that that between 10% and 20% of the population are in urgent need of shelter improvements.
- Lack of materials for repair (42%) and skills for repair (26%) were the main factors affecting households ability to meet their shelter needs.

Legal situation

- High percentage (79%) of refugees had no legal tenancy or ownership documents compared to host communities (38%).
- Only 8% experienced eviction due to inability to pay rent.
- One in every five did not register property address citing lack of documents and knowledge on how to do it.
- Lack of registration of property address with NUFUS was higher amongst refugee households (83%) in comparison with host family households (14%).

WASH Findings

- Private (68%) and public taps (24%) were main sources of water and 78% reported that water was sufficiently available.
- 34% of refugees had no access to a private water tap, compared to 26% of host community. Rural areas in Hatay and Şanlıurfa were scoring low on drinking water accessibility and availability.
- 28% of all respondents mentioned that the water source is not working on a regular basis or not working at all with no variation between host and refugees.
- Private (76%) and family bathing areas (12%) were the main bathing facilities used shared by 6 persons on average. Unlockable toilets (13%) and bad hygiene (12%) were reported as the main sanitation concerns.
- More than 50% of refugees shared a toilet with more than 6 people.

compared to 19 % of the host community households.

- 24% of all households did not have private bathing areas.
- 32% disposed garbage outside of the house, a practice common amongst refugee (52%) households mostly residing in semi-urban locations.
- The unavailability of Hygiene and dignity products is a major concern especially for the refugee households.

Recommendations

- Financial and material support to households through cash based modalities targeting both host communities and refugees to upgrade shelters.
- Provision of shelter – winterization assistance and household related hygiene items, targeting vulnerable households
- Awareness raising and advocacy on acquisition of property ownership documents and information provision on how to register an official address.
- Additional in-depth technical WASH assessment is required especially in peri urban and country side. Issues like water infrastructure status, water quality etc. should be investigated.
- Support local municipalities with rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure especially in semi urban areas.
- Sanitation support to rural areas especially in rehabilitation of toilets.
- Integrated multi-sectorial programming is required, supporting with shelter with WASH, livelihoods is crucial.

2 OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

WASH and Shelter Assessment Objectives

The main objectives of the interagency assessment were:

- To identify Shelter and WASH conditions and needs of refugees at the household level (as compared to the host community) and inform appropriate response, advocacy and resource mobilization;
- To determine existing gaps in WASH and Shelter with a view of supporting identified needs;
- To establish the current WASH situation particularly access to water and sanitation facilities;
- To assess current community solid waste systems and hygiene behaviors;
- To establish reliable qualitative and quantitative pre-implementation baseline data for project monitoring and evaluation.

Assessment Methodology

A mixed methodology incorporating both qualitative and quantitative methods was used.

A. Qualitative methods

Key informant interviews with local WASH and Shelter specialists.

B. Qualitative methods

Survey with semi- structured questionnaire, agreed upon by relevant members of the Basic Needs Working Group

Partners received training on data collection tools from IOM and provided input in finalization of assessment tools. Assessment protocol was also developed in order to systematically and technically guide the data collection process.

Assessment Sampling Approach

The assessment sampling approach, informed by the methodology, used probability and non-probability sampling, summarized below:

A. Probability sampling

Statistical calculations of the sampling frame using 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

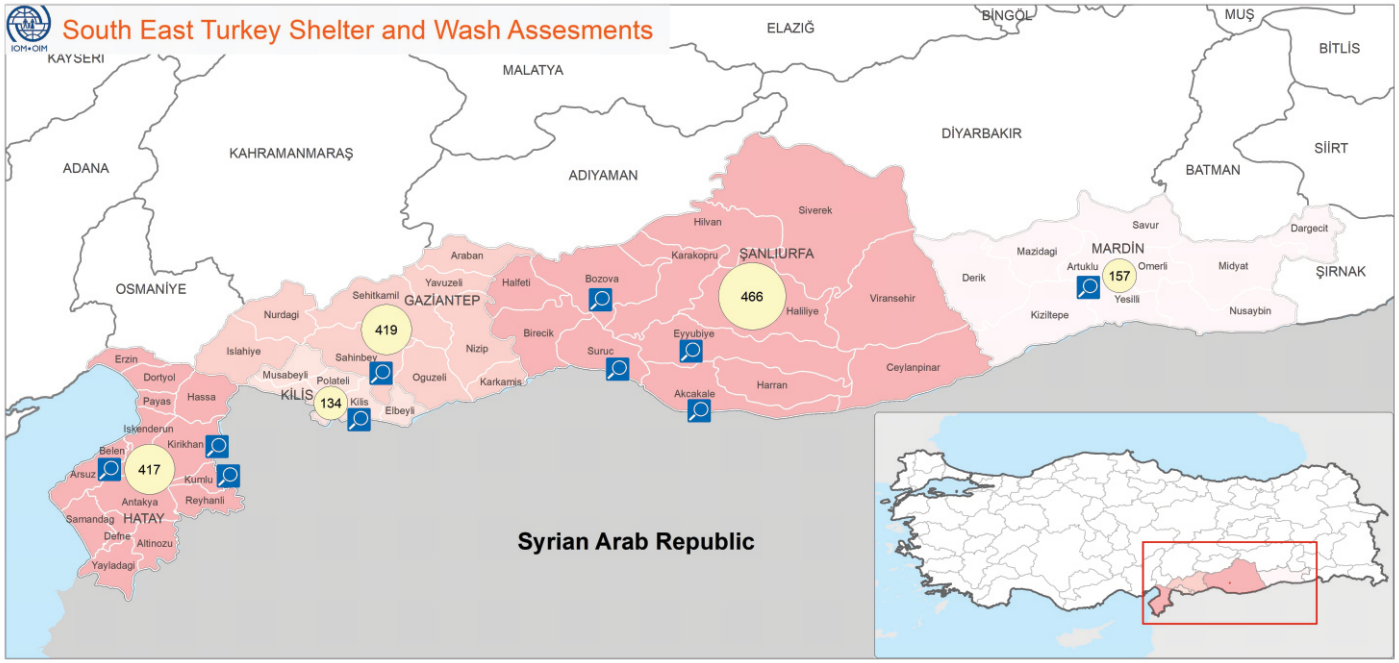
Sample increased by 10% for contingency and non response rate purposes

A total of **1,593** respondents interviewed in all Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Mardin and Hatay.

B. Non-probability sampling

Purposive selection was used to identify key informants. Eligibility to be selected was based on involvement in localized WASH and shelter issues.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



Assesment Locations

Gaziantep	Kilis	Sanliurfa
Sahinbey	Kilis	Akcakale
Hatay	**Mardin**	Bozova
Belen	Artuklu	Harran
Kumlu		Eyyubiye
Kirikhan		Suruc

# of Respondents from

Urban Areas: 762 (48%)

Rural Areas: 110 (7%)

Semi-Urban Areas: 721 (45%)

Total # Respondents

1,593

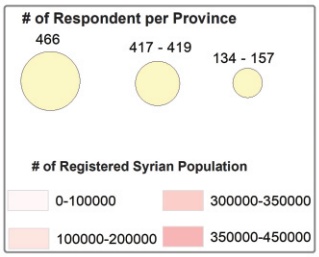
Total # Individuals

9,180

# of Refugee HH: 1018 (64%)

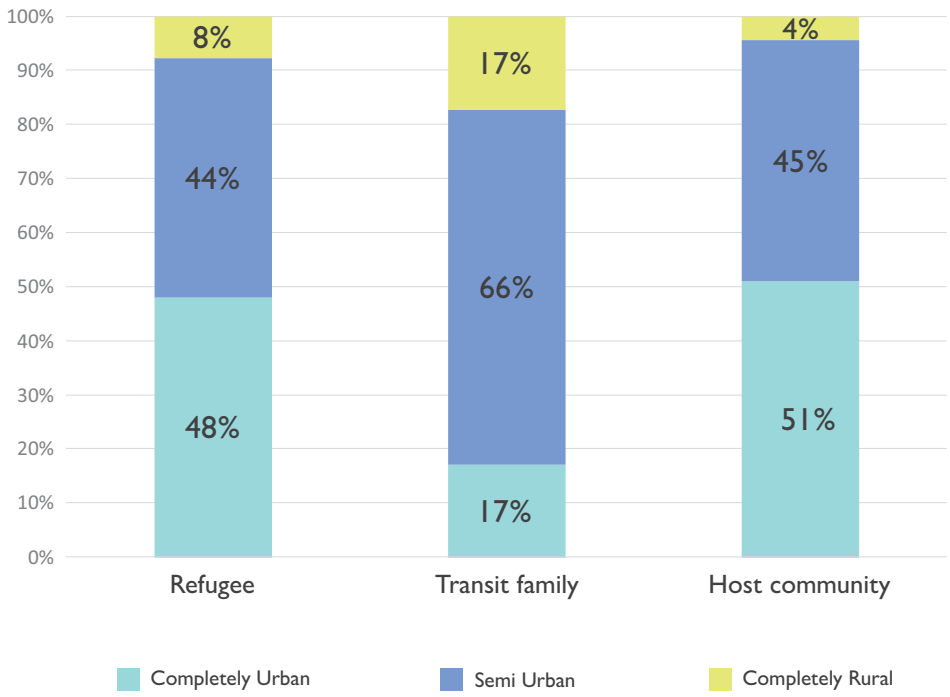
# of Host Community HH: 511 (32%)

# of Temporary/Transit Family: 64 (4%)



Data Source: IOM Turkey - SGDD Shelter Assesment 2017
Baseline Source: OCHA - UNHCR

Household Status by Type of Settlement



29% of assessed in Şanlıurfa,

26% of in Hatay,

26% of assessed in Gaziantep,

10% of assessed in Mardin,

8% of assessed in Kilis.

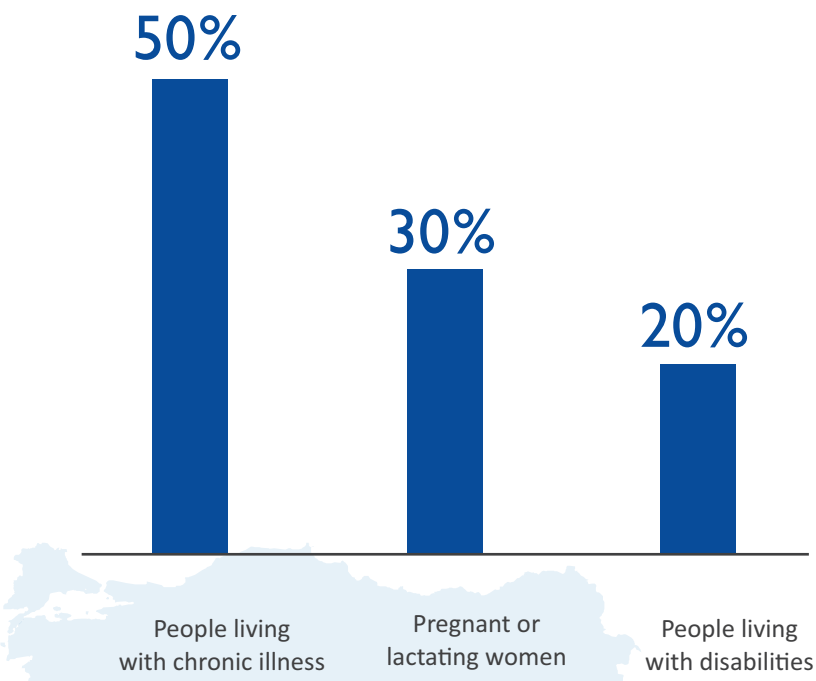
3 POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Household Demographics

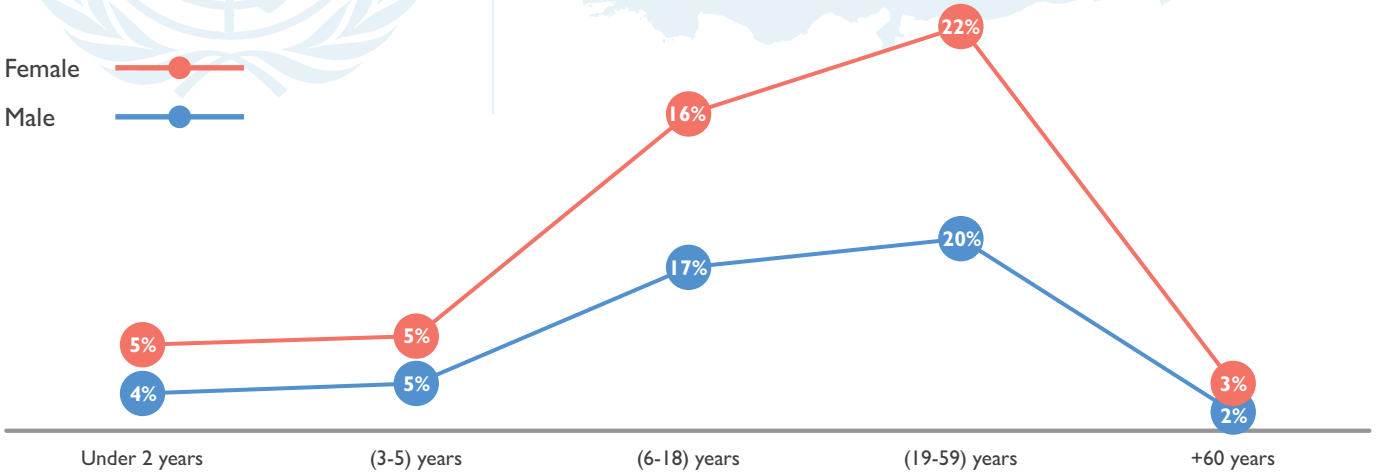
Sample population characteristics

- 63% of survey respondents were female.
- Household heads were mostly males (85%).
- Mean age of household head was 43 years.
- Household heads were most likely to be married (54%) or separated (34%).
- Other household heads. were divorced (7%), widowed (3%) and single (2%).
- Average of about 6 members per/HH.
- HH main income source was casual labor (53%) and humanitarian assistance (11%).

HH vulnerability characteristics



Sample population age distribution



Status of household

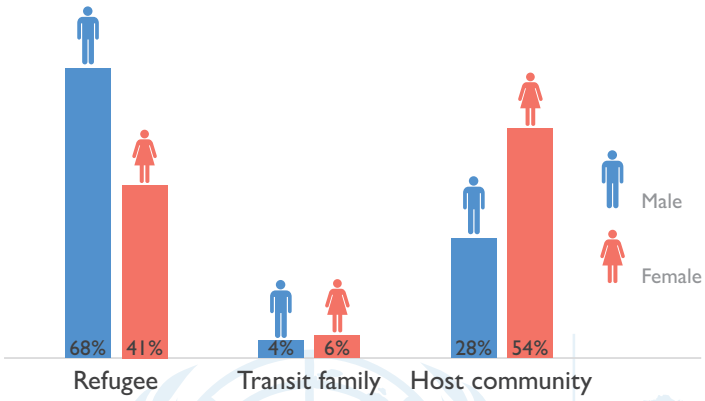
Refugee	64%
Temporary / Transit Family	4%
Host Family	32%

50% of temporary and refugee households arrived in Turkey more than 2 years ago. Most refugee households, **80%** were hosting pregnant and lactating women.

Household Demographics

More refugee households (68%) were headed by males in comparison to host community which were headed by more females (54%). Most male headed household heads were married (60%) while female headed households were divorced (34%). Refugee were prominent in all vulnerability categories. There was no significant variation of source of income either by settlement type and type of household.

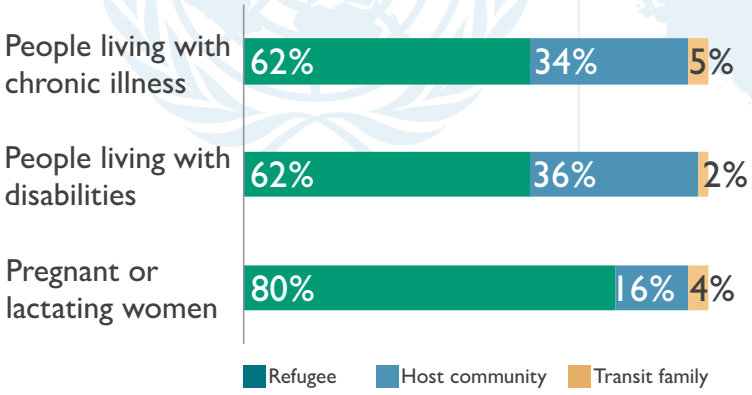
Gender of household head gender by household status



Marital status by gender of HHH

Marital Status	Sex Of HH	
	Male	Female
Single	1.8%	4.6%
Married	60%	17.2%
Seperated	36.4%	21.4%
Divorced	1.3%	37%
Widowed	0.6%	19.3%

Vulnerability by household status



CASUAL LABOUR

was the main source of income in all locations broken down by settlement type as follows: Rural areas (71%), semi urban areas (69%) and urban areas (64%).

Main source of income by household status

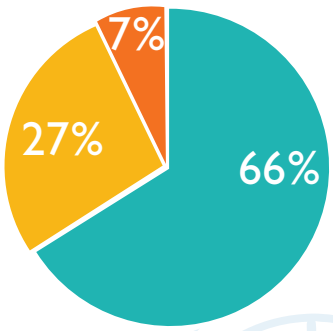
Household type	1st income source	Percent	2nd income source	Percent
Refugee	Casual labor	78%	Humanitarian aid	14%
Transit family		63%	Loans	23%
Host family		44%	No income	35%

4 SHELTER

General Conditions

66% were residing in rented apartments across all locations. About a fifth were sharing apartments with other families. Less than 10% reported that children were sharing shelter with non-family members. Key informants reported rental increases and there was a positive correlation between rental price and geographical location. Rentals increases over past year averaged 20 TL according to key informants.

Property ownership rights



- Rented home/apartment
- Own home
- Other (host home, tent, commercial building, abandoned building etc.)

6 persons on average were occupying shelters including non-family members.

18% shared shelter with two or more families.

Property ownership by household status

Household Status	Own Home	Host Home	Public building (collective shelter)	Rented home/apartment	Other (tent, abandoned building)
Refugee	7%	1%	1%	87%	5%
Transit family	5%	5%		78%	13%
Host Community	68%	6%		24%	2%

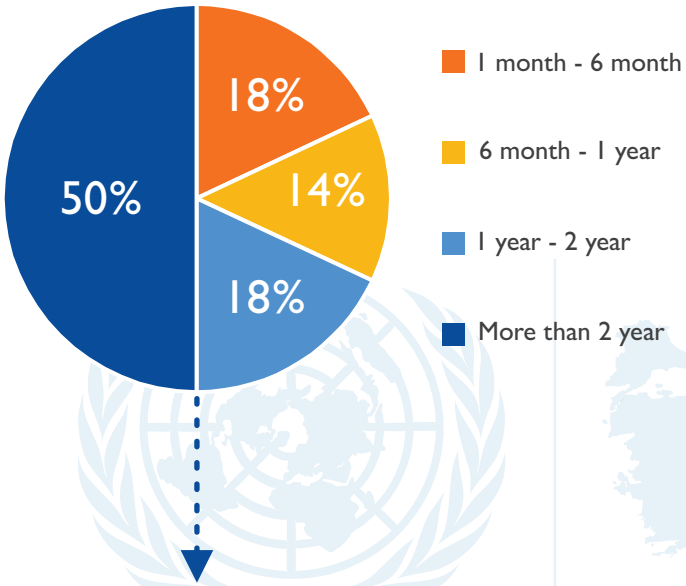
68% of **host community** were living in own homes whilst,

87% of **refugees** were living in rented apartments. 7% lived in own homes and 2% in commercial buildings. Refugees were mostly residing in areas that were previously abandoned by host community members which did not have good hygiene and protection from the cold weather according to KI.

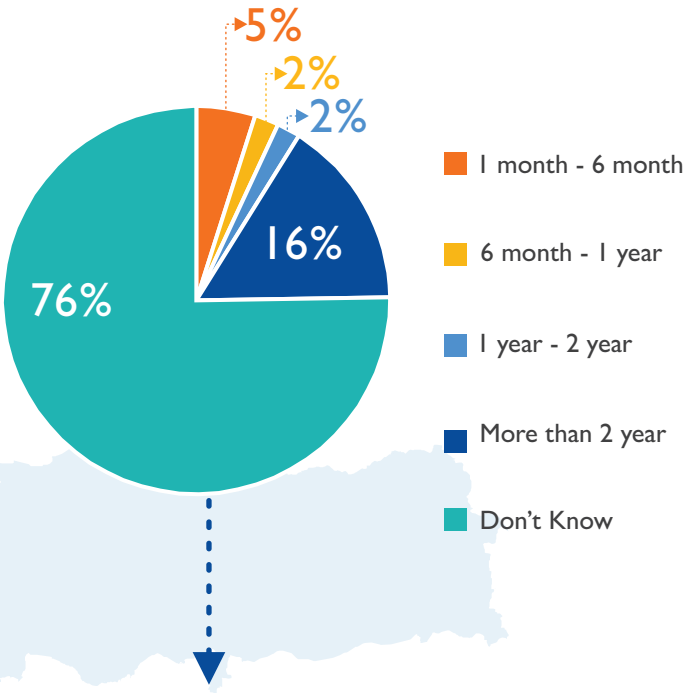
General Conditions

More than 50% of all respondents had been residing in their current location for more than 2 years. About 76% were not sure about planned duration of stay. There was no significant difference in the main shelter problems reported by host community respondents and refugees. Although less frequently mentioned, very high rent was recognized as a common shelter access concern.

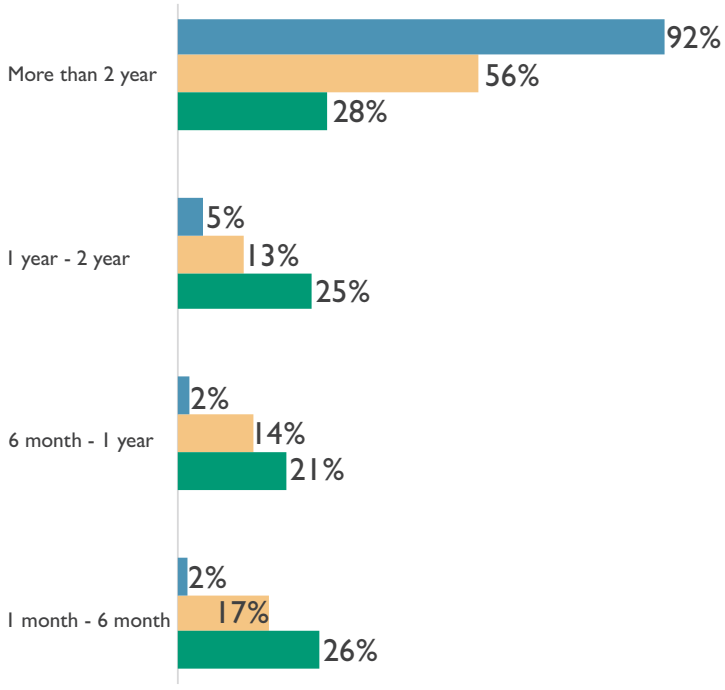
Duration of stay in current shelter



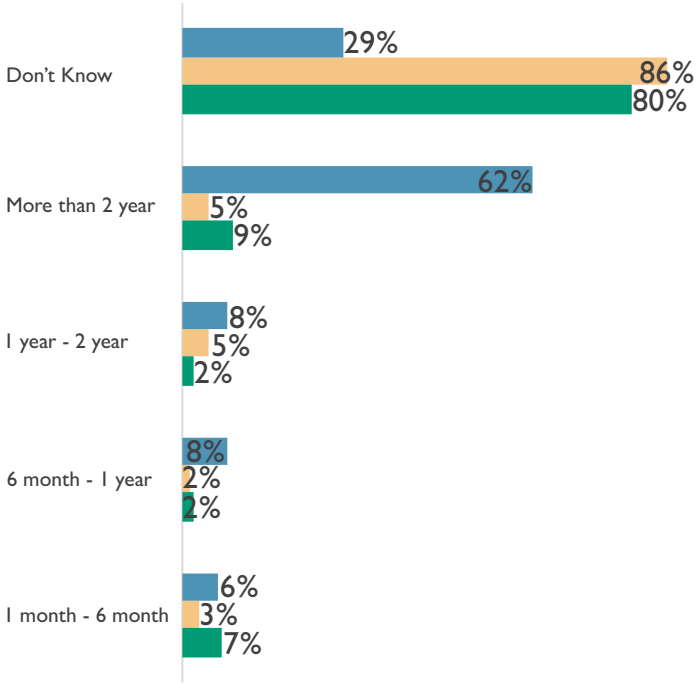
Duration of planned stay



Duration of stay in current shelter by household status



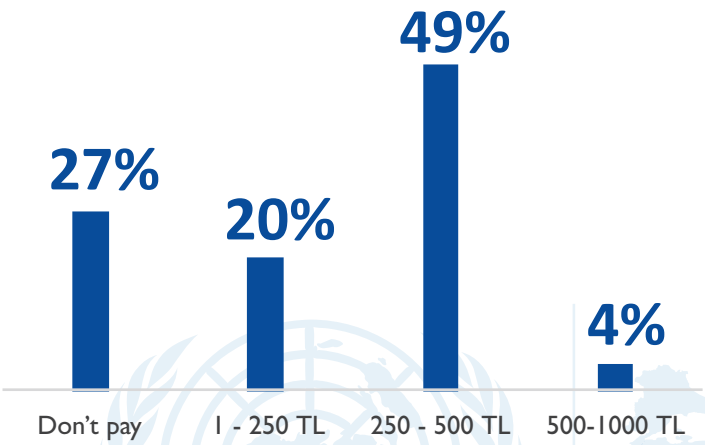
Planned stay in current shelter by household status



General Conditions

Nearly 50% were paying monthly rental of between 250 – 500 TL. Respondents in Gaziantep paid more rentals. 28% reported bad hygiene situation in their current shelters while 19% reported structural weaknesses in their homes which exposed them to weather elements. One in every 10 respondents was concerned with household privacy status.

Rental Payments



Respondents in Gaziantep **paid more** rent, followed by Şanlıurfa.

Key informants said that rent had increased substantially due to refugee influx. Places for rentals were also increasingly **unavailable.**

Main shelter problems reported

28% of households felt that the hygiene situation was bad in current shelters, which was not different by settlement type.

19% of households were facing lack of protection from the cold weather.

10% of households were concerned about lack of privacy.

Shelter problems reported by settlement type

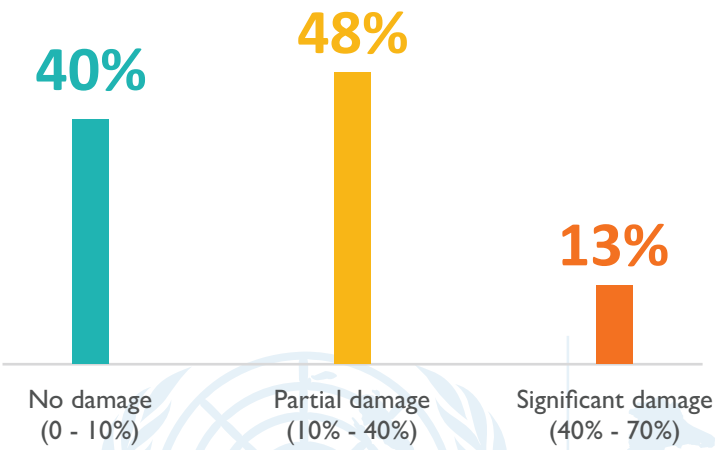
Problem 1	
Bad hygiene situation	
Urban locations	26%
Semi urban	29%
Rural locations	29%

Problem 2	
Lack of protection from weather	
Urban locations	19%
Semi urban	19%
Rural locations	25%

Condition of House

65% of refugee families were staying partially damaged houses compared to 27% of host community. Some variations in shelter damage by location were noted. Level of partial shelter damage was high in Hatay (38%) and Gaziantep (36%). Level of safety in shelter was fair but varied substantially by geographical locations. Partial shelter damage was common mostly amongst transit families (27%) and refugees 13%. Nearly two thirds (59%) of host community members reported minor shelter damages.

Observed levels of damage of Shelter



65% of refugees were staying in partially damaged households compared to **27%** of host community.

21% generally felt unsafe in current shelter.

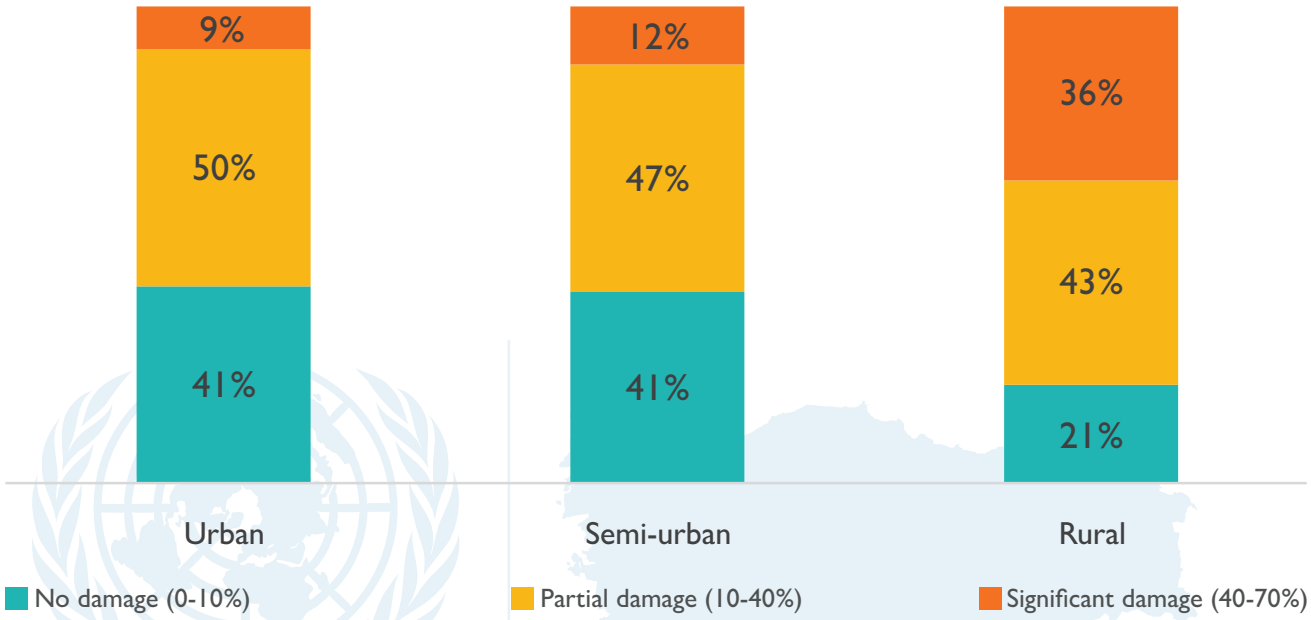
Levels of damage of shelter scale

No Damage (0 - 10%)	Partial Damage (10 - 40%)	Significant Damage (40 - 70%)
		
Critical shelter building basically habitable with adequate protection available against severe environment condition	Critical shelter is habitable with **less than 40% damage**	Critical shelter is habitable with **more than 40% damaged**
Partial completed shelter with adequate roof and walls available	Shelter have less than 40% damaged in walls and roofs, and floor	Shelter have more than 40% damaged in walls and roofs, and floor , Minor structural damage is visible
Windows and doors opening need small rehabilitation	Windows and doors opening need rehabilitation	Doors and windows mostly damaged, need replacement
Floor need final concrete base with thermal protection	Floor need final concrete base with thermal protection	Need roof replacement, privacy partitions for vulnerable population needed
Water supply and sewer connection adequately provided /connected to nearest septic tank	Water/sewer connection damage (Prone to electrical hazard)	Water supply and sewer connection to septic tank damaged. Need major rehabilitation
WC /Bathroom plumbing need minor upgrades / repair	WC /Bathroom plumbing need upgrades / repair	WC /Bathroom plumbing need major upgrades / repair
Gender Based Violence (GBV) is not an issue. Privacy, walkways and lighting provided. Not a threat to HoH	Gender Based Violence (GBV) is an issue. Lack of Privacy, Inadequate lighting in walkways	Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a major issue. no Privacy, No lighting in walkways, No locks on doors or windows

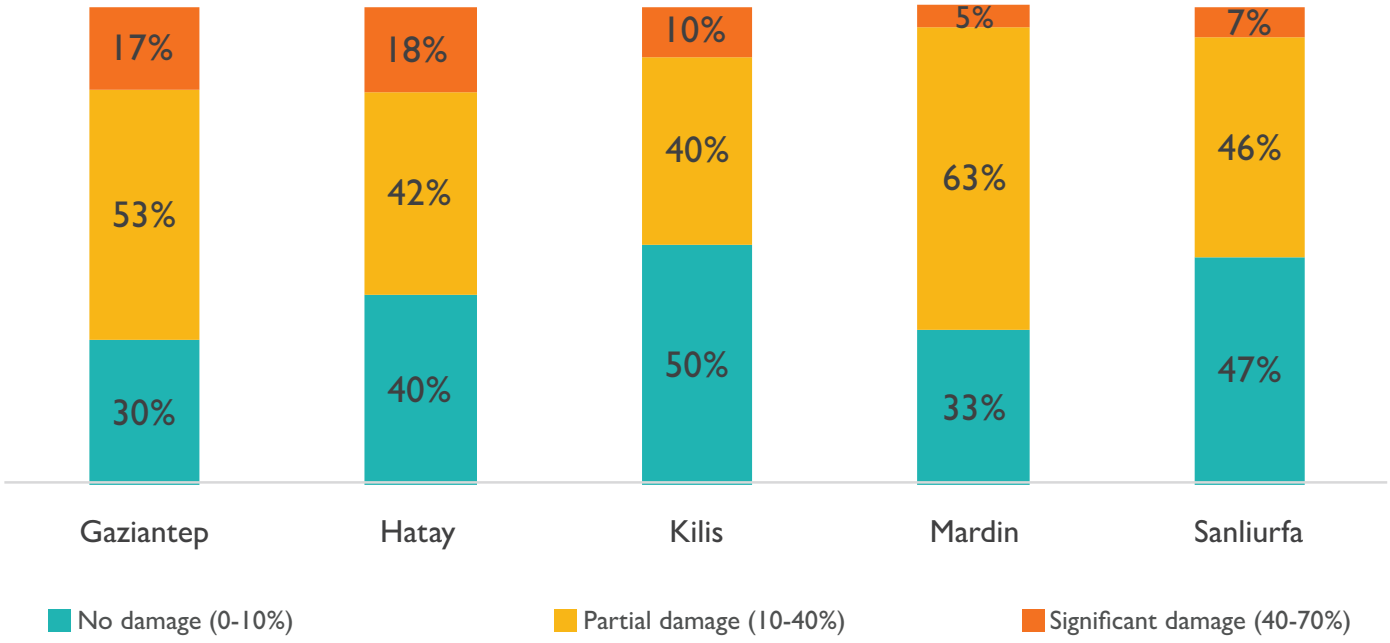
Condition of House

Level of partial shelter damage was moderately high in urban (35%) and semi urban (45%) locations. Partial shelter damage was common mostly amongst transit families (27%) and refugees 13%. Nearly two thirds (59%) of host community members reported minor property damages.

Shelter damage by type of settlement



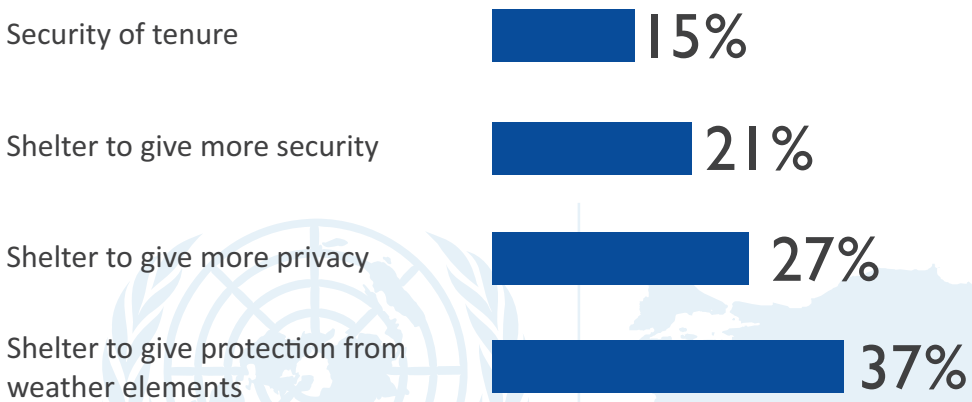
Shelter damage by geographical location



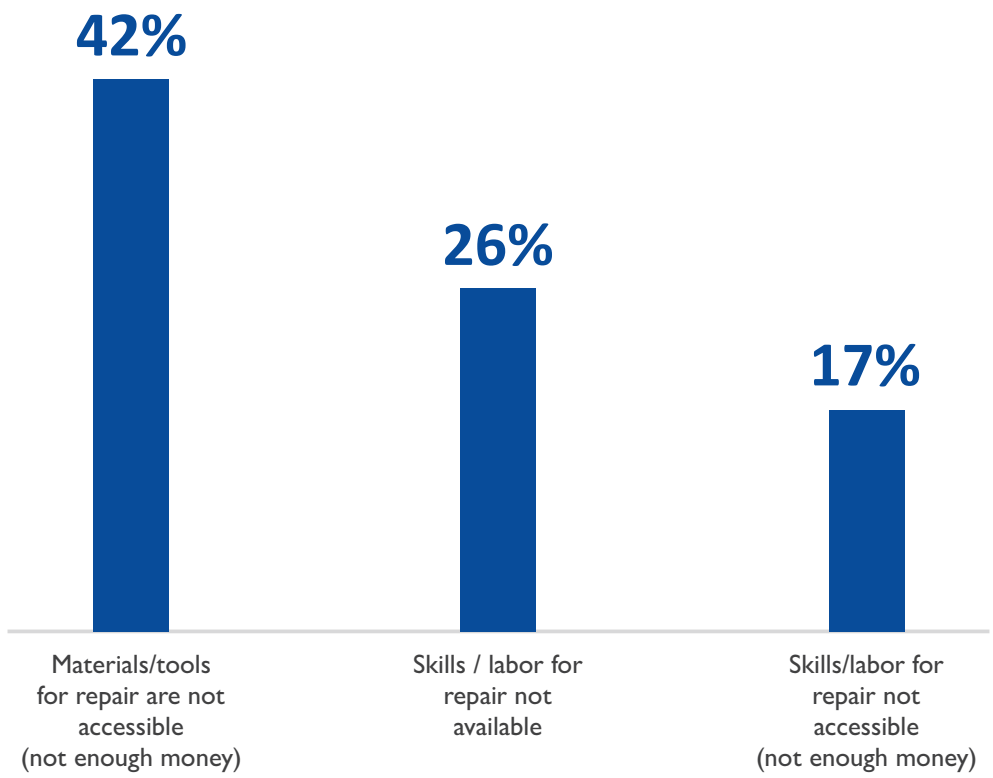
Shelter Needs

The main problem affecting refugees ability to address shelter needs was lack of guarantee of security tenure (93%) compared to host community (65%) who identified unavailability of labor for repair. Low income affected refugees ability to meet their shelter needs and acquire secure tenure from property owners, according to key informants. Protection from weather (37%), privacy (27%) and shelter security (21%) were identified as the main priorities by respondents to address shelter needs.

Top priorities in addressing shelter needs



Main challenges affecting ability to meeting shelter needs

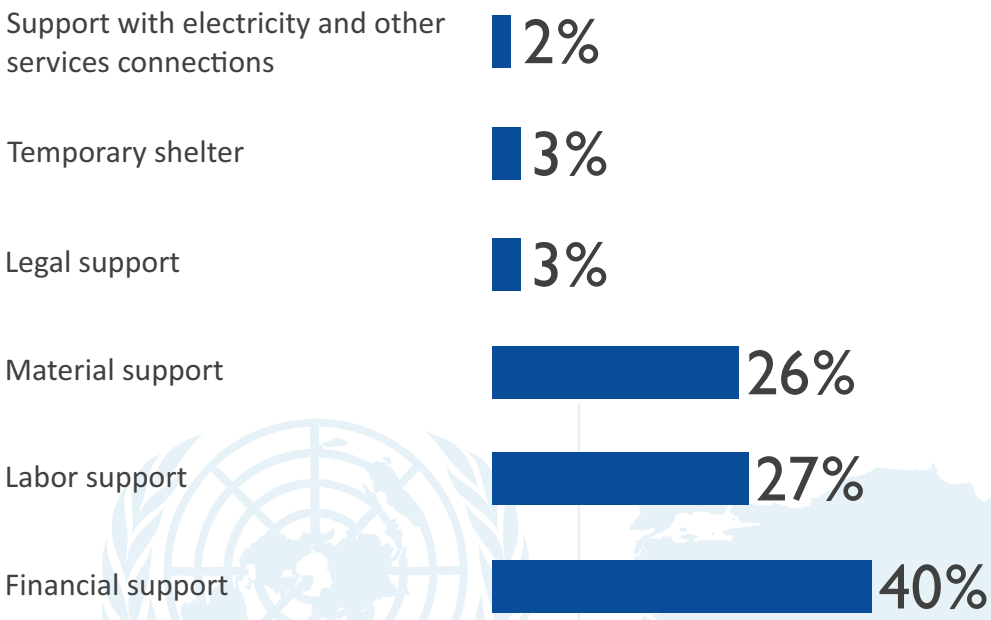


Protection from weather needs was highest in Gaziantep (28%) while privacy needs were proportional for both Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa (33%).

Priority Shelter Support Requested

Level of partial shelter damage was moderately high in urban (35%) and semi urban (45%) locations. Partial shelter damage was common mostly amongst transit families (27%) and refugees 13%. Nearly two thirds (59%) of host community members reported minor property damages.

Shelter support requested



Settlement type	Priority 1	Percent	Priority 2	Percent
Urban	Financial Support	80%	Labour Support	62%
Semi urban		80%	Material Support	47%
Rural		80%		56%

97% of households were using electricity (normal connection) as source of lighting at the shelter and there were no variations by settlement type.

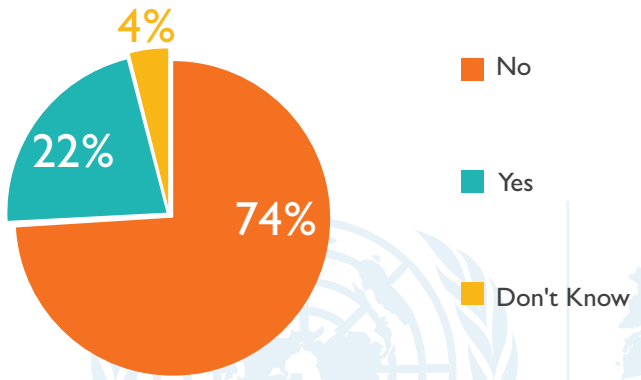
- Refugees required financial support (76%), labor support (73%), legal assistance (65%) and temporal shelter (63%).
- Hostcommunitiesmostlypreferredlegalsupport(45%),materialsupport(44%)andlaborsupport40%)
- Financialsupportneedsweremostprominentin Şanlıurfa(28%)andHatay(32%).
- Laborsupportneedswerehighestin Gaziantep(30%).

5 LEGAL

Legal Situation of Tenancy

Approximately of all respondents did not possess any legal documents to prove tenancy or ownership and this was particularly observed in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Hatay. A substantial proportion had registered their place of residence address, which was higher for refugee households (60%) compared to host community households (36%). About 15% experienced eviction over the preceding year, as a consequence of defaulting on rental payments.

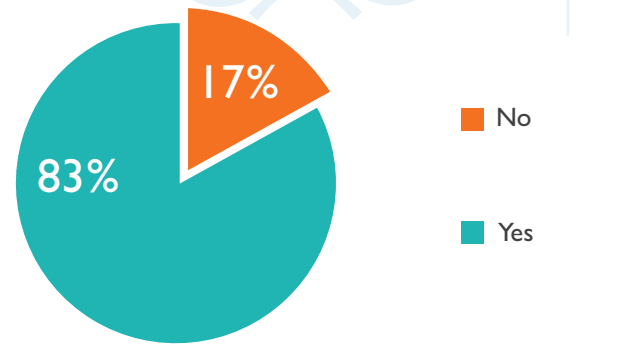
Possession of legal documents to prove ownership/tenancy



79% of refuges households did not possess documents proving property ownership compared to host community (38%).

80% of all respondents both in Hatay and Mardin did not possess any property ownership documents or tenancy.

Registration of property address with NUFUS



One out of five did not register property address citing lack of documents from landlord (21%) and lack of knowledge on how to do it (68%). Host households were not registered due to lack of recognition by municipality (22%) and another family registered on the property (18%).

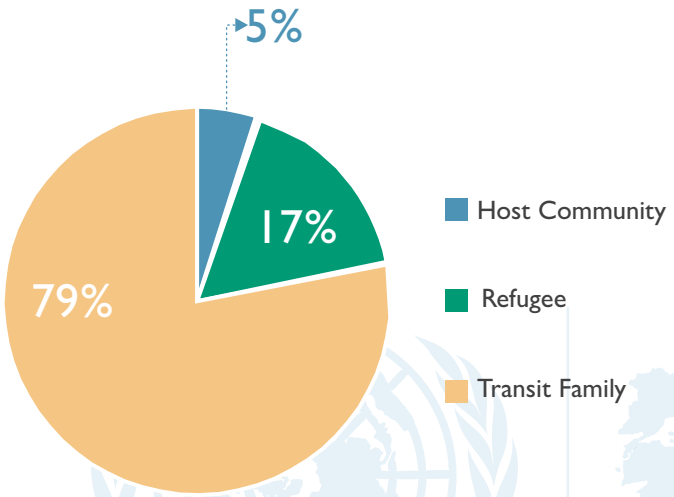
8% experienced evictions mostly affecting refugee households (20%) due to inability to pay rent (55%), eviction by landlord without notice (20%) and dispute with neighbors (20%). Refugee households and transit households were thrice likely to experience eviction than host community members mostly in rural areas.

Key informants said that evictions were mainly due to rental payments default.

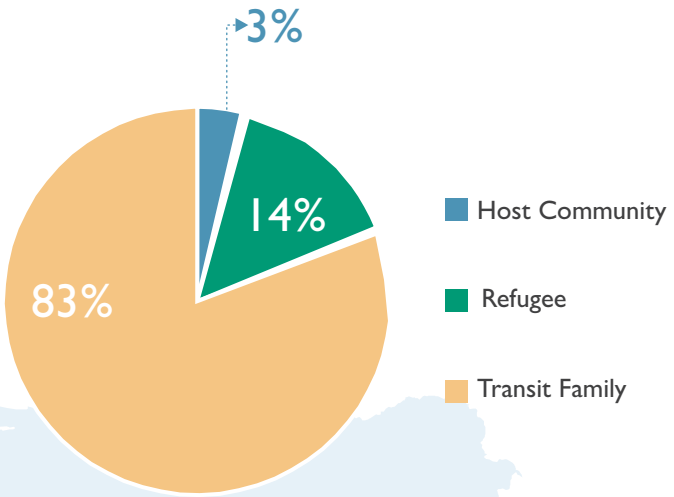
Legal Situation of Tenancy

Out of **74%**, more than three quarters (79%) of refugee families were not in possession of documents to prove ownership/tenancy status compared to approximately a fifth (17%) of host community. Lack of registration of property address with NUFUS was higher amongst refugee households (83%) in comparison with host family households (14%) while transit families (3%) demonstrated the least propensity to register home address.

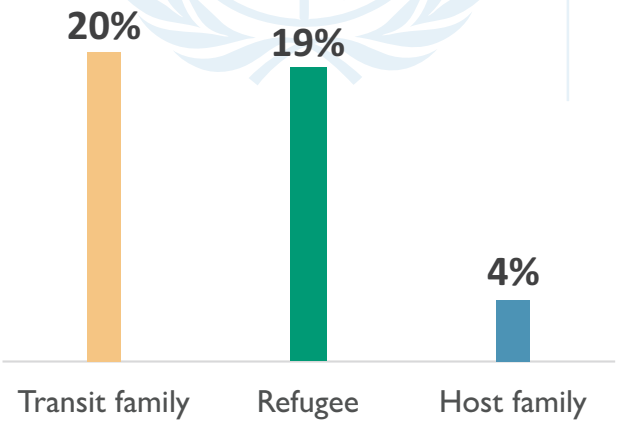
Lack of property ownership / tenancy document



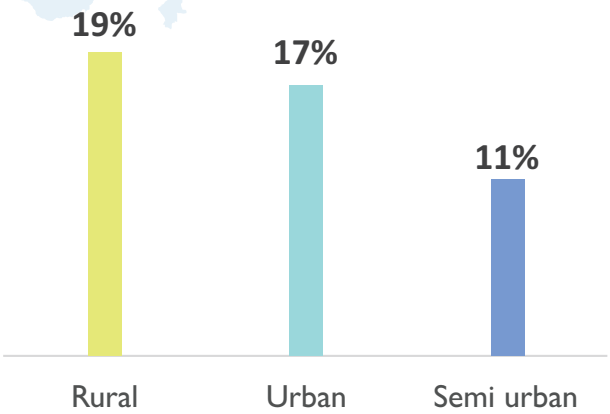
Lack of registration of property address with NUFUS



Experience of eviction by household status



Experience of eviction by settlement type



Legal situation by household status

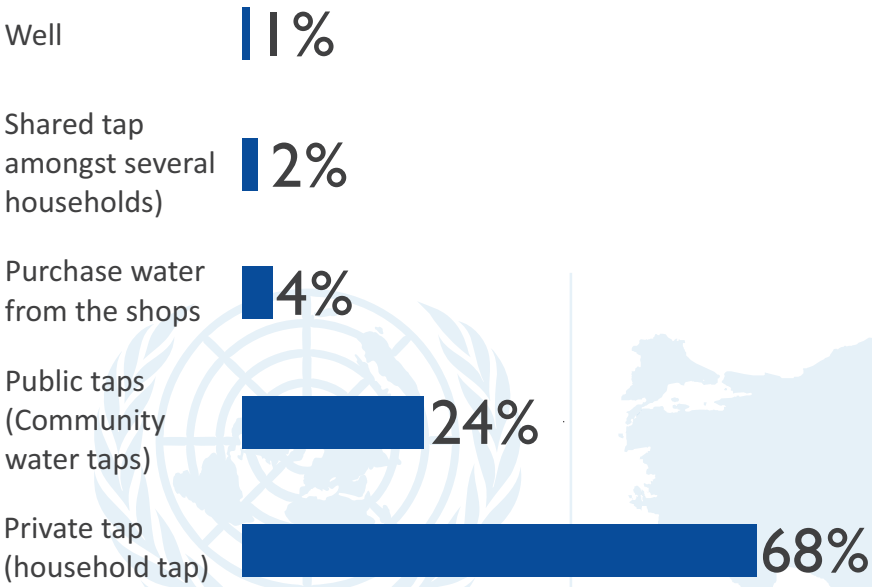
Legal Situation	Location				
	Gaziantep	Hatay	Kilis	Mardin	Şanlıurfa
Lack of possession of property ownership/tenancy document	77%	80%	63%	80%	68%
Lack of registration of property address with NUFUS	25%	16%	8%	3%	19%

6 WASH

Access to Water

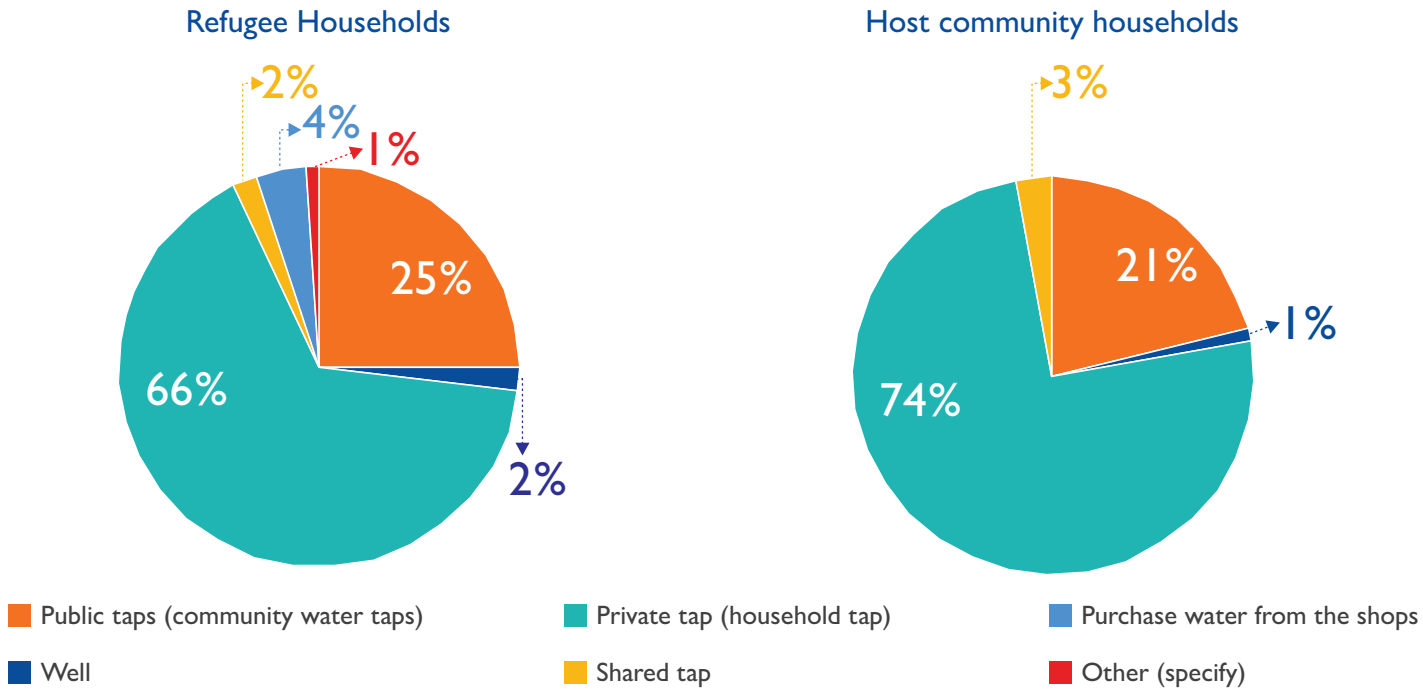
Private taps are the main source of water for cooking and drinking for all household which was highest among host community house holds. Refugee households (65%) were most likely to experience water supply shortages compared to host community (32%). Increases in water bills were noted by key informants in Hatay and Gaziantep over the past year.

Main sources of water



51 TL
on average spent per month on purchase of water

Sources of water for cooking and drinking by type pf household



Access to Water by Background Characteristics

There were no significant variations of source of water by type of household. Private taps and public taps were the main sources of water across all settlement types, followed by public taps. 33% of refugees in Mardin had insufficient access to drinking water.

Sources of water for cooking and drinking by type of household

Household type	Sources of water for drinking and cooking					
	Public taps (Community water taps)	Well	Private tap (household tap)	Shared tap	Purchase water from the shops	Other (specify)
Refugee	25%	2%	66%	2%	4%	1%
Transit family	28%	0%	48%	6%	14%	3%
Host community	21%	1%	74%	3%	0%	0%

Sources of water for cooking and drinking by type of settlement

Settlement type	Public taps (Community water taps)	Well	Private tap (household tap)	Shared tap	Purchase water from the shops	Other (specify)
Rural	27%	0%	58%	6%	4%	6%
Urban	18%	2%	76%	1%	2%	0%
Semi urban	30%	1%	61%	3%	5%	1%

22% of respondents mentioned that water was insufficiently available. Water insufficiency problems were mostly reported in transit families (22%) and host communities (16%).

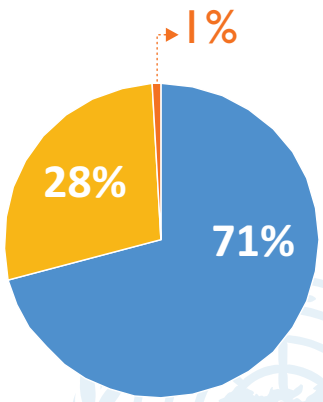
Access and availability of water by type of household

Water access & availability	Refugee	Transit family	Host community
Water is rarely available and accessible. My family get minimum quantities with difficulty.	10%	22%	16%
Water is in short supply and use needs to be rationed	10%	22%	6%
Water is sufficiently available and accessible	80%	56%	78%

Access to Water - Status of Water Source

30% of households were less than satisfied with the accessible water quantities due to general shortage of water and lack of storage containers and this was prominent in urban locations. Available water sources were functional 71% of the time.

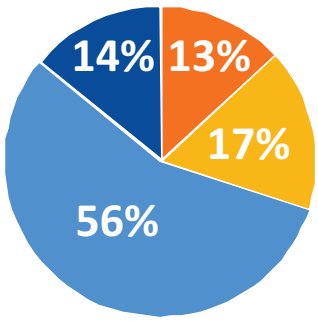
Status of water source



- Working all the time (24hrs)
- Working sometimes and not working sometimes (less than 10hrs)
- Not working, no water

29% of all respondents mentioned that the water source is not working on a regular basis or not working at all with no variation between host and refugees.

Satisfaction with water quantities accessed



- Dissatisfied
- Neither dissatisfied satisfied
- Satisfied
- Very satisfied

Dissatisfaction with quantity of water due to:
- General shortage of water (**75%**)
- Lack of water storage containers (**17%**).

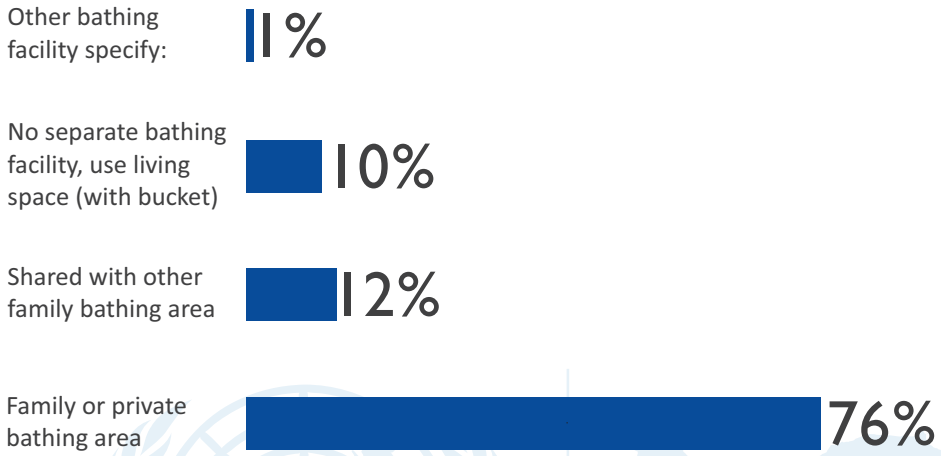
According to key informants:

- There's high demand for water in Hatay in summer and residents preferred to purchase drinking water. Old water infrastructure reported in Hatay.
- In Mardin, piped water is occasionally unavailable which results in water borne diseases like diarrhea.
- In Gaziantep, residents normally boil water before consumption and also purchase water.

Sanitation and Hygiene

An average of 6 persons were sharing toilet facilities which were family or private bathing areas for bathing purposes. Greater proportion of refugee households, 18% was sharing toilet facilities. 10% were using their living spaces for bathing using a bucket. Sanitation challenges were observed in Mardin due to old infrastructure in places inhabited by refugees according to KIIs. In rural areas, 33% did not have bathing facilities.

Commonly used bathing facilities



An average of **6** people sharing toilets.

24% have no private bathing areas

Bathing facilities by type of household

Household type	Family or private bathing area	Shared with other family bathing area	No separate bathing facility, use living space (with bucket)	Other bathing facility
Refugee	69%	18%	11%	1%
Transit family	84%	6%	8%	2%
Host community	89%	1%	8%	1%

One out of every Ten

families were throwing the water outside, implying lack of proper sewage and drainage connections.

Bathing facilities by type of type of settlement

Household type	Family or private bathing area	Shared with other family bathing area	No separate bathing facility, use living space (with bucket)	Other bathing facility
Urban	82%	12%	4%	1%
Semi Urban	73%	13%	13%	1%
Rural	54%	13%	34%	

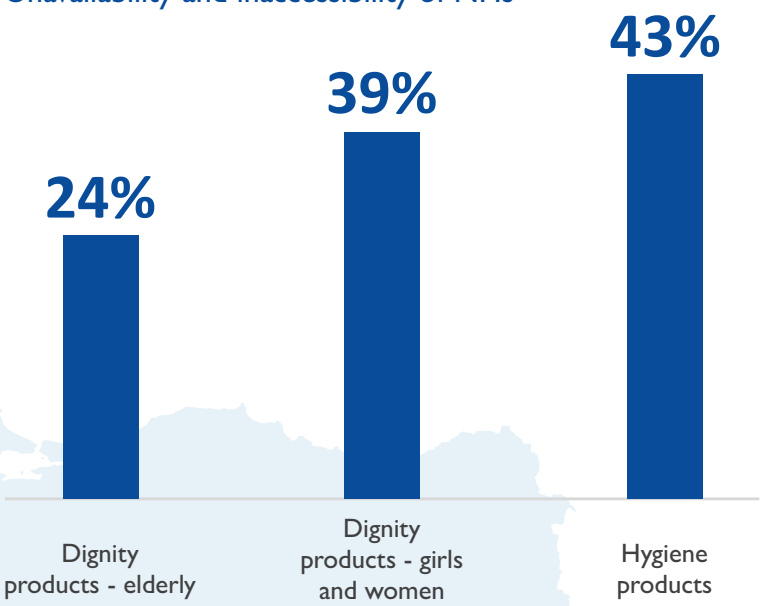
Sanitation and Hygiene

Privacy and hygiene status of toilet facilities were the most commonly mentioned sanitation concerns. Hygiene related NFIs were **generally available** although some respondents were unable to afford them particularly in Mardin. Refugee households had a greater need for hygiene and dignity products in comparison with other population groups. Sanitation challenges were observed in Mardin due to old infrastructure in places inhabited by refugees according to KIIs.

Main sanitation concerns reported

- 13% said toilets are not lockable
- 12% dissatisfied with hygiene of toilets
- 7% concerned with lack of privacy with toilets.
- 4% reported lack of handwashing facilities at the toilet

Unavailability and inaccessibility of NFIs



Unavailability and inaccessibility of products by type of household

Type of Product	Refugee	Host	Transit family
Hygiene products	61%	54%	72%
Girls & women dignity products	65%	53%	87%
Elderly dignity products	83%	84%	61%

Unavailability and inaccessibility of products by type of settlement

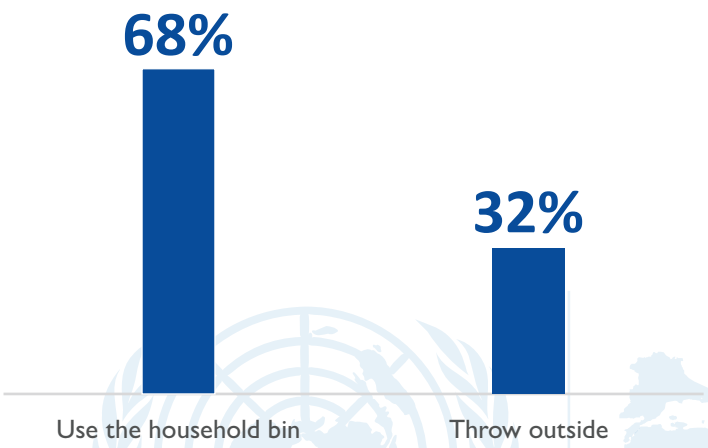
Type of Product	Urban	Semi Urban	Rural
Hygiene products	55%	55%	54%
Girls & women dignity products	58%	66%	64%
Elderly dignity products	75%	77%	80%

7 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Household Solid Waste

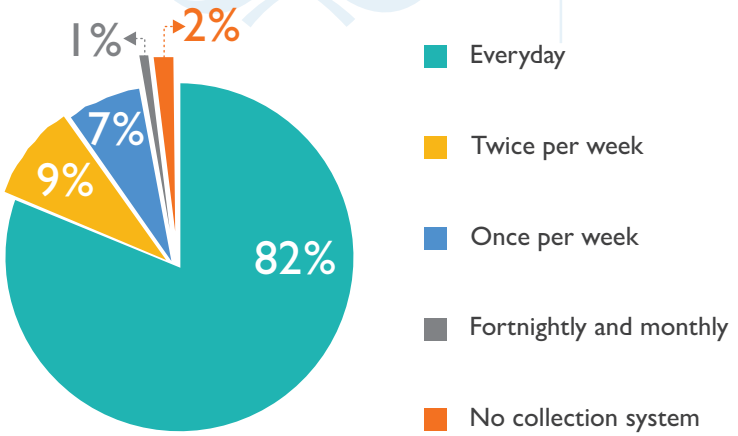
Respondents living in semi-urban locations had increased propensity to throw garbage outside. Garbage was mostly collected by municipality trucks everyday according to survey respondents and key informants. Local municipalities are responsible for collection of solid waste as reported by key informants.

Household garbage disposal practices



The propensity of throw garbage outside was higher for refugees (67%) than host families (30%) and this was experienced mostly in semi urban.

Frequency of garbage collection



15% reported pools of stagnant water lying around in the neighborhood mostly in semi-urban locations (48%) of Hatay (47%) amongst refugee (50%) and host community (42%) households.

According to key informants:

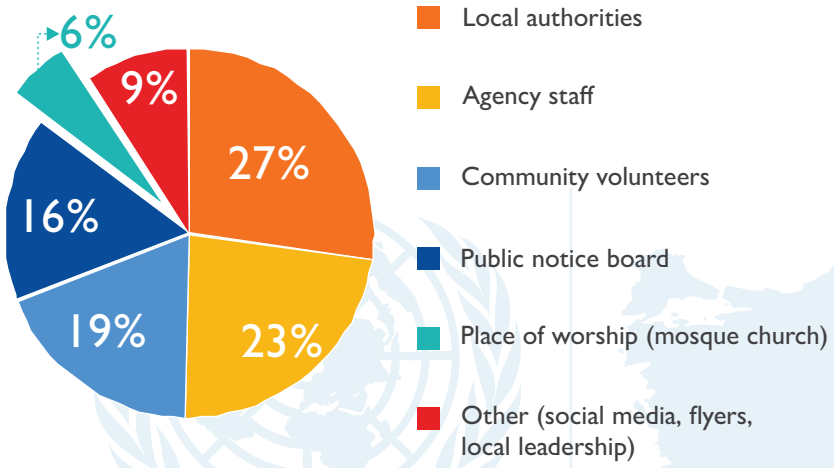
- Obstacles by refuges to access health services as they were not registered under temporary protection.
- In Gaziantep – Dumlupinar neighborhood, poor rubbish disposal practices were reported which was causing environmental pollution and flies.

8 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE

Communication

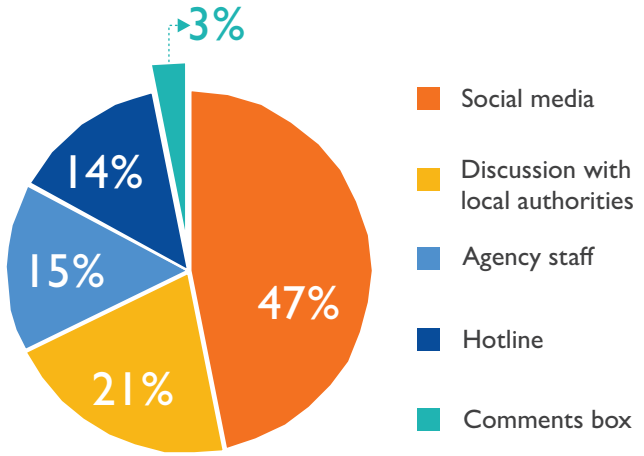
Respondents living in semi-urban areas preferred to receive information on humanitarian assistance through social media (72%) while urban respondents preferred public notice boards (52%). Refugees preferred to receive information through social media (82%) while host community preferred flyers/print materials (63%). Host community preferred to provide feedback though hotline while refugees preferred social media and suggestion box.

Preferred ways of receiving information



Refugees are in need of legal information on shelter and housing according to KIIs. Refugees preferred receiving information through agency staff while host community preferred community volunteers.

Preferred ways of providing feedback



Refugees (66%) and transit families (67%) preferred to use Facebook when sharing their feedback. Host community members preferred the hotline.

According to key informants:

- In Mardin, NGOs are disseminating information on public health risks.
- Community leadership, social media, community volunteers, schools can be used for disseminating information

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

Key recommendations drawn from the assessment are as follows:

Shelter

- Financial and material support to households through cash based modalities and vouchers targeting both host communities and refugees to provide flexible solutions for the upgrading of shelters.
- A assessment showed that many shelters lacked doors, windows and partitions for toilets. To meet these needs, a SOK for unfinished buildings will be good option by using materials to be found in local markets that beneficiaries were familiar with.
- Cash-for-rent to offset financial burdens on refugees.
- Provision of shelter – winterization assistance and household related hygiene items, targeting vulnerable households.

Legal

- Awareness raising and advocacy on acquisition of property ownership documents.
- Information provision on how to register an official address.
- Information provision on tenant's rights and obligations under Turkish law.

WASH

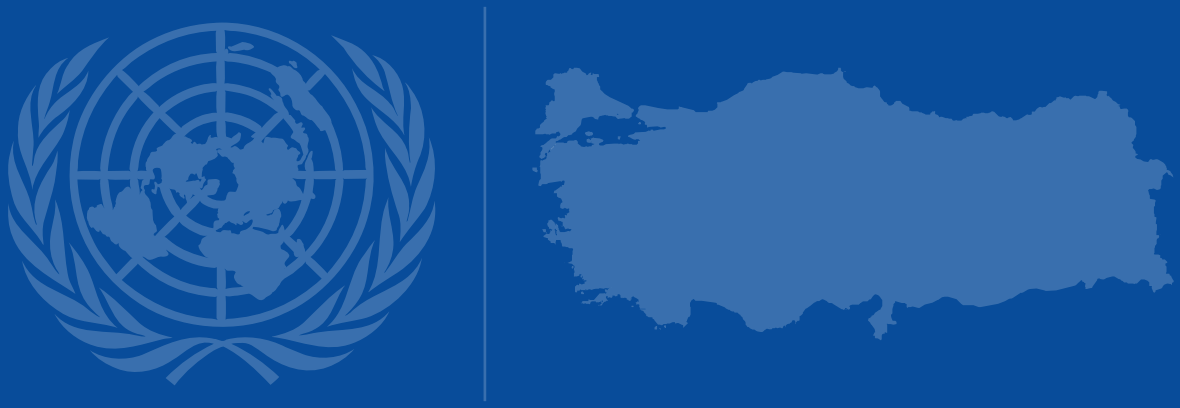
- Additional in-depth technical WASH assessment is required especially in peri urban and country side. Issues like water infrastructure status, water quality etc. should be investigated.
- Support local municipalities with rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure especially in semi urban areas.
- Sanitation support to rural areas especially in rehabilitation of toilets.
- Support local municipalities with rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure especially in semi urban areas.
- Improvement of home water tap connections, quantity of water and the reliability of the water source especially for all households and settlement types.
- Raise the ratio of latrines and private bathing/washing areas per family, especially refugee house holds
- Reduce the shortage of available and accessible hygiene and dignity items for all household and settlement types.

Communications and accountability to affected populations

- Strengthen information provision on public health risks through outreach teams, social media, community leadership etc. Standardize messages and information products.

General Programmatic

- Integrated multi-sectorial programming is required, supporting with shelter with WASH and livelihoods is crucial.



September **2017**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

INTER AGENCY SHELTER AND WASH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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September 2017