



**98,291 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps** have benefitted from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while **18,536 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and CFS** have continued to benefit from access to functional latrines. **1,320 Refugees living in the community** benefitted from access to water, bringing the total number of off camp refugees assisted in 2016 to a total of **32,998** people.

**Anbar (Al-Obaidy):** The area remains inaccessible. Nothing to report.

**Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan):** In all camps, routine operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring continued. In Domiz I and II, installation of a water pipeline for 464 shelters, 552 household water tanks and two raised water tanks; construction of seven holding tanks to separate black and grey water; construction of 552 latrines and showers and construction of 29 septic tanks were completed. WASH awareness and hygiene promotion continued in Domiz I and II, including a one day cleaning campaign engaging all parties including community members. World Toilet Day was celebrated all 14 camp schools with messages on proper use and maintenance of toilets and water conservation disseminated to students and teachers. Hygiene education training was completed for teachers in all camps schools.

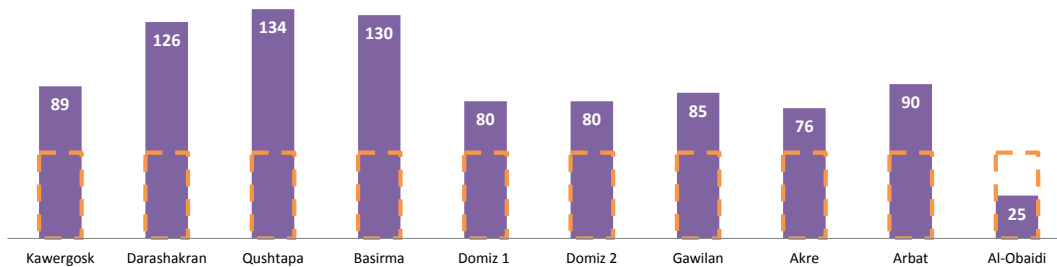
**Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa):** Routine operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring continued. Installation of solar powered systems for existing boreholes Qushtapa and Kawergosk camps commenced. Construction of household WASH facilities (toilet, showers with roof tanks and connections to septic tanks) was completed for 870 families in Qushtapa, Kawergosk and Basirma camps. Garbage collection and desludging activities continued in all camps, along with daily maintenance and cleaning of communal and shared toilets and showers. The routine, monthly one day camp clean-up campaign was carried out in all camps.

**Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):** Average daily household level water supply increased (to 90 l/p/d). Regular WASH activities continued. One of the boreholes had been shut down last month by DoSW, as the water was turbid and milky in colour. With the water returning to its original colour, and following bacteriological and chemical water tests which confirmed the water to be potable and safe, the borehole was put back in to production. Two booster pumps were installed to increase pressure for blocks A and B, 73 garbage bins were distributed, and door to door hygiene promotion, including lice control, undertaken. Focus Group Discussions on hygiene continued, and a KAP survey on hygiene behaviour change was conducted. Results will be available in December.

**Off camp:** To support refugee as well as IDP and host communities in the area, two new boreholes were drilled in Tobzawa Ahmed and Zhian villages (Ninewa), while drilling of four boreholes is ongoing in Hiran and Daratoo villages (Erbil). Renovation of handwashing, latrine and drainage facilities, and construction of 20 new toilets for persons with disabilities was completed for 131 schools in host communities with the highest number of refugees in Zakho, Summel and Duhok districts (Duhok).

### ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: NOVEMBER 2016

■ Average water supply (litre/person/day)      ■ WASH Cluster Minimum Standard (50 litre/person/day)



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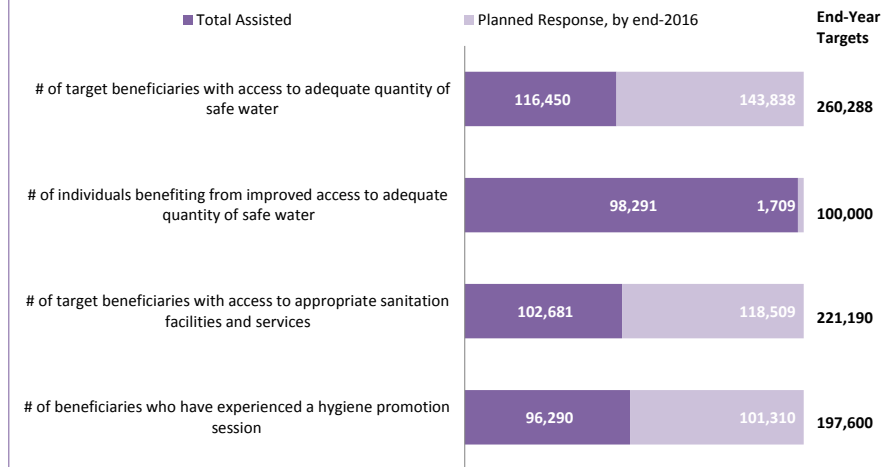
WASH service provision, operation and maintenance in on Arbat Camp, Sulaymaniyah, UNHCR and ThW. Clockwise from top left: Installation of manholes; replacement of manhole covers; repair of household water connections and garbage collection.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Provisioning for winter is becoming increasingly important as the weather cools. Plans are being drawn up on how to address the cooler weather, with a focus on provision of hot water in certain camps. Funding for such initiatives remains limited.

Safe final treatment of waste water remains a key need. The high cost of upgrading services and desludging due to high frequency and inefficient facilities remains prohibitive.

### IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: NOVEMBER 2016\*



\*Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 1.5 million members of impacted local communities by end-2016. By 31 November 2016, 228,894 Syrian refugees (74,984 households) live in Iraq. 38.9% = 89,039 live in 10 camps and 61.1% = 139,855 in non-camp/urban areas. 97% = 220,950 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 3% = 7,944 live in other locations in Iraq.