



### JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

#### Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa):

Routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 112 litre/person/day), operation and maintenance (O&M) of water networks, including water quality monitoring continued by UNICEF through its government counterpart – Erbil Directorate of Surrounding Water (DESW). Drilling of one new borehole has started in Qushtapa, to be operational in July benefiting 7,920 refugees.

To support host communities hosting refugees and IDPs, UNHCR through its partner KURDS has completed the construction of well/operation room and replaced the old damaged submersible pump in one borehole of Shawase collective town.

The construction of individual family WASH facilities for 395 families (80 families in Qushtapa camp and 315 families in Kawergosk camp) by UNHCR through its partners KURDS and EJCC is in progress. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks & Cesspools) and separate grey lines.

To ensure that refugees do not live in squalid condition in all the refugee camps, UNHCR continues to support garbage collection, desludging activities, undertake daily maintenance and cleaning of the existing WASH facilities in all the 4 refugee camps through its partner EJCC.

#### Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan):

Routine O&M of WASH facilities, including dislodging of wastewater, garbage collection and disposal continued. In Domiz, 225m<sup>3</sup> of water trucked for 785 families (3,938 individuals) in part due to inadequate pressure on the network as well as due to reduced quantity of water to the camp. Only 150m<sup>3</sup> water is provided to Domiz 1 & 2 and this is insufficient because of closing down of 6 deep wells in part due to low water table a result of prolonged drought as well as high turbidity and contamination of sulphates and nitrites contamination. In order to eliminate the issue (as short term action) UNICEF in partnership with Directorate of Water (DOW) is increasing the storage capacity through construction/installation of 2 elevated tanks with a capacity of 30 cubic meters each with extending feeding pipelines as technical solution for low pressure.

Water quality monitoring, especially of free residual chlorine average 0.6, continued by Directorate of Water Outskirts in all camps at the water sources, from the water tankers and at the points of use. Of the 1,269 samples, only 2.6% did not meet the standard (which were at household level), and remedial actions have been taken to ensure compliance with the quality standard. In partnership with DOH, 4904 individuals in Domiz 1 & 2 had access to key messages for prevention of acute water diarrhea/Cholera, among other priority messages of water conservation and menstrual hygiene management.

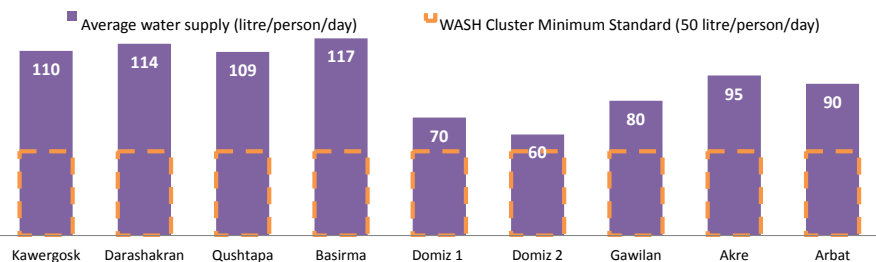
Care and maintenance of WASH facilities continued in Domiz 1 & 2, with a total of 150 water cases reported, repair of 7 bathing shelters, 274 toilets, emptying of 115 cesspools & 5500 garbage bags were distributed. Three cleaning campaign conducted in Domiz.

#### Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):

Continuous provision of drinking water for 2,143 refugee families (about 8,274 individuals) with 90 L/P/D. Directorate of surrounding water in Sulaymaniyah with support of UNHCR continue maintain and run the water system inside the camp. Meanwhile the municipality continues the waste management with support of UNHCR/QANDIL.

UNHCR/ QANDIL started door to door sessions on preservation of water with benefits of 1,050 refugees. Focus group discussions started on two subjects; scabies and waste collection. Continuous cleaning of the open channel on daily basis.

### ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: JUNE 2017



Kawergosk Refugee Camp, Extending water connection, Erbil.

O. Zhdanov /UNHCR

### WASH Funding Status

23%

\$16.34M

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

High turbidity of 45 NTU and presence of nitrates in the groundwater around Domiz 1 & 2 camps have led to closure of 6 out of 15 boreholes. Over reliance on groundwater has led to excessive abstraction leading to some of the boreholes not operate at full capacity.

UNICEF and partners continue to review the situation in consultation with Directorate of Water Outskirts and Directorate of Ground Water in Duhok. In the meantime, the community campaigns for water conservation and control of water losses has been stepped up through support to camp manager.

However, for the longer term, GIZ plans to provide a more sustainable solution by construction new water treatment plant that relies on surface water source from Mosul dam.

#### By 30 June 2017, 242,558 Syrian refugees (79,573 households) live in Iraq:

- 97% = 234,262 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.
- 3% = 8,296 Live in other locations in Iraq.
- 62% = 150,585 live in non-camp/urban areas.
- 38% = 91,973 live in 9 camps (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa camps in Erbil, Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan camps in Duhok, Arbat Camp in Sulaymaniyah).

### IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2017

#### Total Assisted

#### Planned Response, by end-2017

#### End-Year Targets

76,693 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	76,693	23,307	100,000
113,982 people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	113,982		58,879
8,048 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	8,048	189,952	198,000
34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	163,722	198,000
1,540 people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities	1,540	196,460	198,000