



SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

WASH sector activities are achieved in the 9 refugee camps (4 in Duhok, 4 in Erbil and 1 in Sulaymaniyah). They include:

1. Provision of safe drinking water through water trucking and water network (averaging 108 litres/person/day in Erbil, 76 in Duhok and 90 in Sulaymaniyah).
2. Operation and Maintenance of water networks, including water quality monitoring continued in collaboration with the government WASH counter parts.

In Erbil, 80 families in Qushtapa camp are already benefiting from WASH facilities including a toilet, shower with roof and connections to septic tanks and main sewerage lines. Construction works for WASH facilities for 315 families in Kawergosk camp to be finalized by end of October 2018.

About 90% completion of construction of two elevated tanks of 30 cubic meters each and extension of feeding pipelines in Domiz 1 camp was achieved. Water access stand at 80 litres/person/day on average in Domiz 1 and 54 litres/person/day in Domiz 2 in Duhok. Due to inadequate pressure on the network and reduced quantity of ground water, additional 270 m3 of water by trucking was provided on a daily basis for 203 families (3840 individuals). In Domiz 2 camp, specifically, there is another challenge of downtime caused by maintenance works on the network.

Water quality continues to be monitored. In September alone 1,198 samples were tested, in Duhok refugee camps and only 2% did not meet the standard, below the range of 0.2-0.5 mg/l of free chlorine residual (FRC) (at household level), and remedial actions have been taken to ensure compliance with quality standards.

Through partnership with the Directorate of Preventive Health, a total of 8 community hygiene promoters were trained and reached out to 1,385 individuals in Domiz 1 and 2 camps raising awareness to the key summer messages of prevention of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera, and other priority messages of water conservation and menstrual hygiene management.

Routine care and maintenance of the WASH facilities in Domiz 1 and 2 camps were provided which included the repair of 207 showers and toilets, septic tanks, manholes, drainage and three campaigns for the cleaning of debris. During the past month, 1,546 cesspool pits were emptied of wastewater and 1,246 tons of solid waste was collected and transported away from the camp.

In Sulaymaniyah, 90 l/p/day of drinking water continued to be provided to 8,272 refugees and other services such as waste management and sewage channel cleaning was done on a daily basis (excluding Fridays).

Door-to-door hygiene promotion sessions and focus group discussions under the topic of lice prevention continues with the target of 1,002 families.

To support host communities, hosting refugees and displaced families, two new boreholes were drilled in two quarters of Khabat district, Erbil Governorate. The drilled boreholes will provide water to an estimated 20,000 beneficiaries.



Maintenance on feeding pipeline and network to Domiz 2, Duhok



Construction of 2 additional storage tanks, each 30m3 in Domiz 1 by UNICEF

A longer term solution is needed to construct a new water treatment plant that relies on surface water sourced from Mosul dam. It is difficult to envision a permanent solution for water provision to Basirma refugee camp whose borehole has dried up.

It will require a huge investment close to USD 0.5 million to transport water nine kilometers away, where water quality and quantity is reliable.

In Duhok:

To increase water supply in Domiz 1&2 camps, as advocated by UNHCR with WASH working, GIZ has completed the construction of 2.5 KM of water pipeline from Faida water point in Sumel to Domiz 2 camp.

To increase awareness on water usage, maintenance of wash facilities as well as general camp sanitation in Domiz 1, Domiz 2 and Gawilan camps, UNHCR plans to launch WASH campaign for October 2017. The campaign will initially target the students at primary, secondary schools, sector levels and door to door visits as well as organize Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with different groups within the refugee community. Involved agencies are: SCI, Duhok Directorate of Environment (DoE) and Qandil support the campaign (including short films, printing leaflets and Training of Trainers of the volunteers involved in the campaign).

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Limited funding to support refugee humanitarian programs, undermining the WASH response in refugee camps, is severely affecting sustainability and improvement of service delivery.

Wastewater Management: In Domiz 1 and 2 camps for example, the desludging of a high volume of wastewater is operationally challenging as well as costly. Moreover, the raw waste is still being disposed of directly into environment without adequate treatment. Due to the high capital cost of infrastructure, no plan is yet in place by any partner to fill this gap in the long term.

Inadequate water supply and low water quality: Over reliance on groundwater supply in camps has led to excessive abstraction resulting in some boreholes drying up or not functioning at full capacity. So far, six boreholes have been closed due to high turbidity of 45 NTU (above recommended threshold) and others due to presence of nitrates in the groundwater around the camp.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: SEP 2017



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: SEPTEMBER 2017

Indicator	Total Assisted	Planned Response, by end-2017	End-Year Targets
82,758 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	82,758	17,242	100,000
10,453 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	10,453		100,000
34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	65,722	100,000
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