



Across Iraq, **96,290 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps** continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services. **1,405 Syrian refugees and host community members** living off camp benefited from access to safe water and sanitation facilities and services. **6,306 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and CFS** benefitted from access to functional latrines.

MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

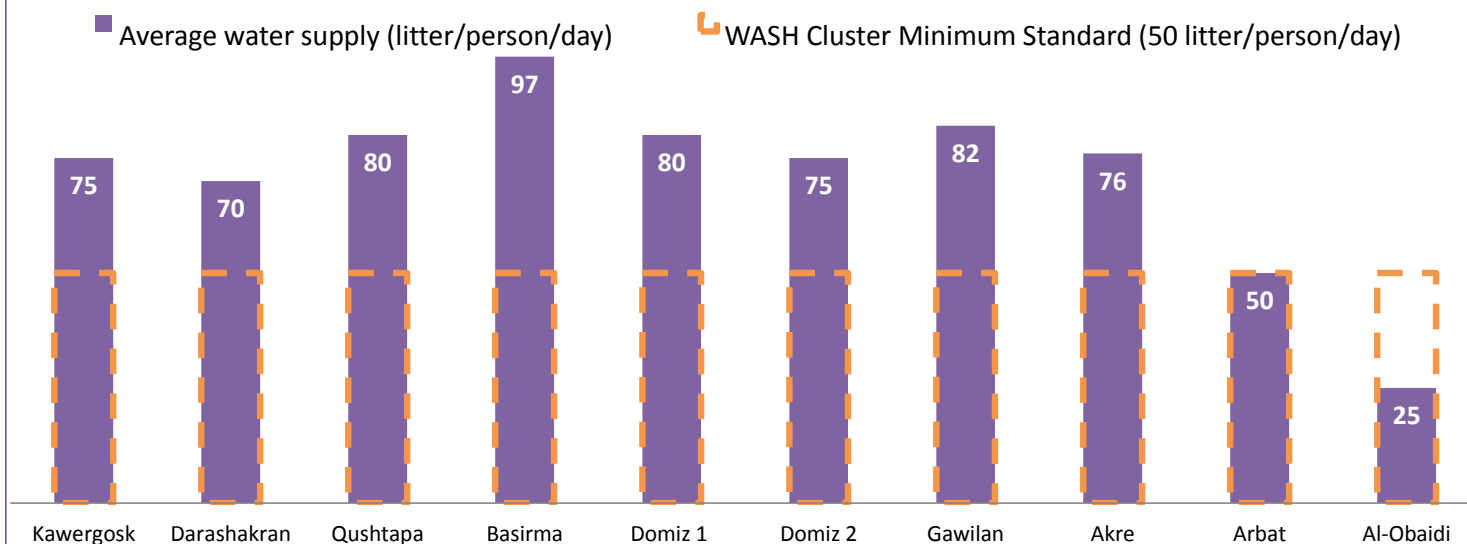
Anbar (Al-Obaidy): Access still remained limited. Service provision continued, including: water supply, still unchlorinated due to security restrictions on chlorine provision; repair and maintenance of latrines and bathrooms and garbage collection.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): Daily water supply, including trucking in low pressure areas, routine O&M of facilities, waste collection continued. Routine water quality monitoring continued in all camps. In Domiz I, 37 family additional latrines were constructed (reaching 75 of a planned 100), and 8 new holding tanks completed (reaching 38 of a planned 50) and connected to existing latrines. Construction of 3,000 mtrs of open channel along the roadside and behind tents, and installation of 3,500 mtrs (of a planned 4,500 mtrs) of drainage pipes was completed. Hygiene promotion activities including student participation in school cleaning campaigns reached 9,571 students in 12 schools in the 4 camps. In Gawilan, maintenance of black water cesspools, hygiene promotion, community/school cleaning campaigns continued.

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa): Daily water supply, water quality monitoring, O&M of water and sanitation facilities, garbage collection and de-sludging continued for 31,258 people. Due to stable public power supply, water availability in all camps is now slightly better, at an average of 80 ltr/person/day. Daily water availability is minimum of 70 ltr/person/day in Darashakran and max of 97 ltr/person/day in Basirma.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): Regular household level water supply continued. A second 900m pipeline from the boreholes to the main storage tanks is installed. Connection of the pipe to the water tanks will be completed mid-April. This second pipeline will increase water supply from the boreholes to the tanks. Plans to repair and maintain sanitation facilities in block H are progressing. Garbage collection, O&M of water points, latrines and showers continued.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: MARCH 2016



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Murad, 8, from Akre Refugee Camp uses WASH facilities in the camp school.
Photo: UNICEF/Iraq/2016/Anmar

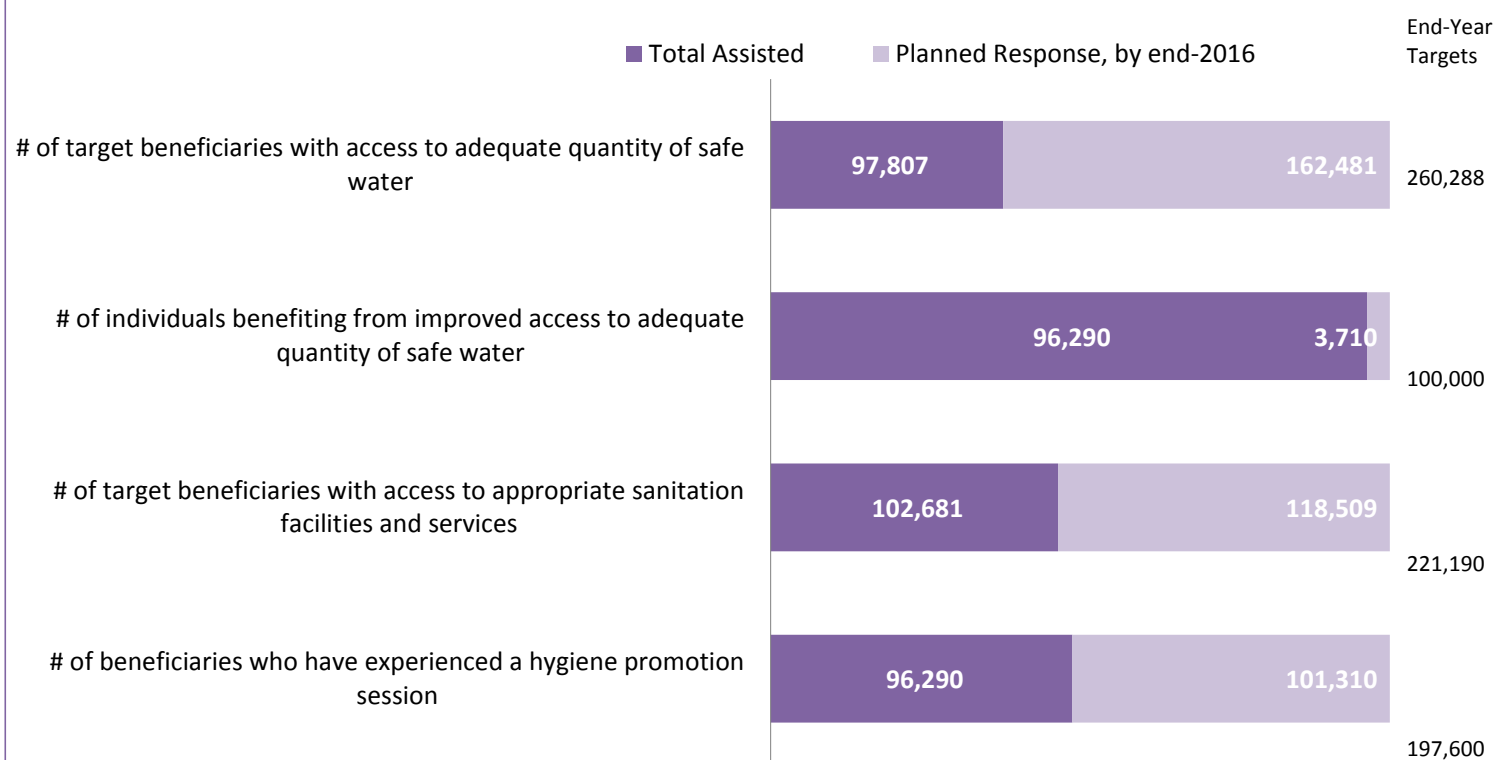
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

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. The establishment of a solid waste management plan in each refugee camp has also been identified as a need.

There is a significant out of camp Refugee population, and their needs have largely gone unmet. With the current financial crisis limiting Government capacity to sustain services, it is anticipated that the needs of this group, and host communities will continue to go unmet, which may lead to their situation becoming more critical – particularly in the summer.

Efficient use, conservation of water remains an area in which community advocacy is required. Water losses due to overflow of storage tanks without floating control valves remains a pending issue.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MARCH 2016



Planned response is 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 March 2016, 246,051 Syrians are registered by UNHCR: 39% live in 10 camps and 61% out of camps: About 97%=237,710 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KRI): in Erbil (114,423), Duhok (93,146) and Sulaymaniyah (30,141) and about 3%=8413 live in other places in Iraq.

