



94,380 Syrian refugees in 10 camps benefit from access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, with **86,195** benefiting from more durable, resilient water supply services.

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

With the spread of the Cholera outbreak across Iraq to include suspected cases in Duhok, Sulaymaniyah and Erbil, WASH partner s focused on preparedness and response in Refugee camps as a priority. Key activities included reinforcement of water quality surveillance (turbidity, pH and chlorine) at source, tankers, household level; banning water trucking from unknown sources; reinforcing desludging, solid waste collection and disposal; prepositioning of key WASH supplies and hygiene promotion/dissemination of key Cholera prevention messages. Action plans have also been drafted for establishing Cholera Treatment Units for the camps. Global Hand washing day was observed in all camps, with hand washing with soap promoted as a key means for preventing Cholera. Following sectoral discussion, the WASH results framework and budget for the 2016 3RP was finalised and submitted to regional office.

Duhok: Domiz 1 and 2: Safe water supply continued, benefitting 6,200 people. Of 14 camp boreholes, 4 remain non-operational due to technical reasons. In Domiz 1, water network replacement in certain areas is 60% completed, and surface and grey water drainage channels have been completed for 50% of the camp. Garbage collection continued through Directorate of Municipalities continued.

Akre: Acute water shortage continued, and water trucking had to be extended for 1,360 people. Garbage collection continued through the Directorate of Municipalities and hygiene kits were distributed.

Gawilan: The registration centre was connected to the water network. Construction of additional drainage channels is on-going. Hygiene kits were distributed.

Erbil: Basirma: Average water supply is 60 ltr/person/day (l/p/d), including 25 l/p/d of tankered drinking water to compensate for the saline water. Improvement of network to increase water quantity, reduce distance from tanks continued. Camp and household water tank cleaning was undertaken. Preparatory works for installation of the Reverse Osmosis Unit and construction of sanitation facilities in the caravan area started. Garbage collection, de-sludging, cleaning of communal latrines and cleaning campaigns continue.

Darashakran: Average water supply is 143 l/p/d. Promotion on personal hygiene, scabies treatment, waste and water management and illegal connections continued. The construction plan for grey water drainage in the remaining part of the camp was laid out by Erbil Sewerage Directorate. The construction of sanitation facilities in the extension phase for the Kobane refugees continued. Garbage collection, de-sludging, and cleaning campaigns continue.

Kawergosk: Average water supply is 210 l/p/d. Water trucking reduced due to less demand. Improvement of the water network is ongoing for the temporary part of the camp. Construction of sanitation facilities for the 285 new shelter plots progressed well.

Qushtapa: Average water supply is 115 l/p/d. Works to improve the water network are being finalized in the temporary zone. Garbage collection, de-sludging, cleaning of communal latrines and cleaning campaigns continue.

Sulaymaniyah

Arbat: Average water supply remains at least 50l/p/d, although with refugee numbers reducing, coverage is increasing. Operation and Maintenance is undertaken through Directorate of Surrounding Waters and monitoring of daily water supply to improve management and limit wastage continues.

Anbar/AI-Obaidi: There has been an increased number of unregistered refugees (218) how have settled in the abandoned kitchens. Hygiene kits and aqua tabs were provided and distributed to families. Two out of eight drinking water tanks (10,000 liters) were damaged, one requires repair. Unavailability of chlorine and acute shortage of Aluminum Sulphate were reported.



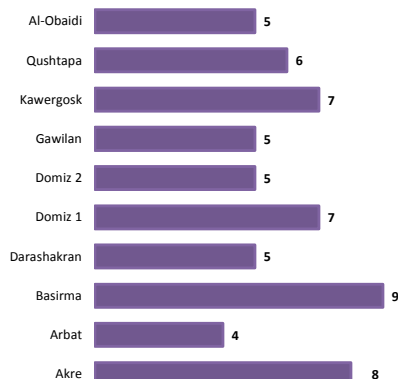
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Directorate of Surrounding Water, KR-I



Number of Persons per Latrine in Camps



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

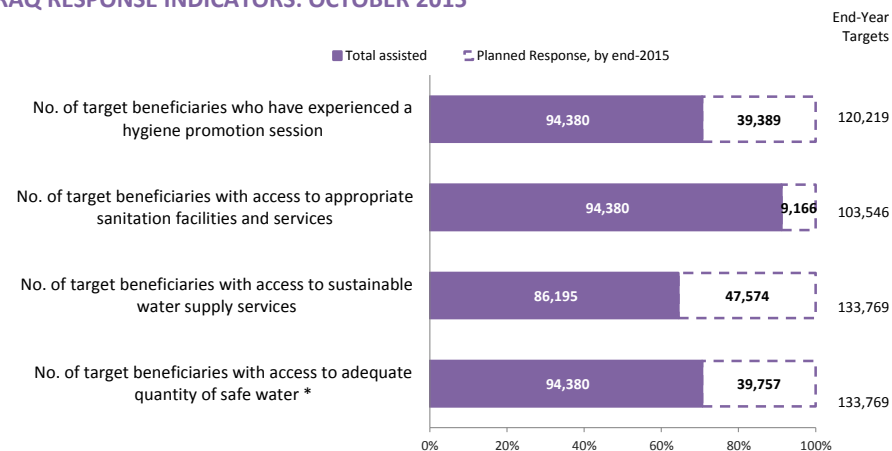
In September 2015, a Cholera Outbreak was declared for Iraq. As at October 29th 2015, 2,173 confirmed cases were reported across 15 Governorates, including Erbil, Duhok, Sulaymaniyah, giving rise to significant concerns of spread to Refugee hosting communities and camps. Cholera preparedness activities in refugee camps have been stepped up by all WASH partners, in coordination with Health partners.

Limited funding remains a challenge, necessitating a focus on operation and maintenance of critical services in camps, with more limited opportunity to invest in permanent infrastructure or disparities in service provision. This has had implications for efficiency, quality, cost effectiveness, equity and ultimately resilience.

Funding limitations have also meant that no significant WASH support has been provided to address needs of refugees living off camp and their hosting communities. There is need for increased advocacy, attention and funding for this, particularly as response is made more complex as it touches upon addressing needs of IDP, host communities as well as refugees.

While water supply in camps is at or above agreed standard, extremely high demand remains a challenge with unauthorized network connections and uncontrolled private vendors leading to inequitable distribution and increased health risk. There are limited options to significantly increase water supply and continued focus on advocacy for efficient use and household water conservation is needed.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: OCTOBER 2015



Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 250,000 Syrian refugees and 15 million members of impacted local communities by end-2015.
There are currently 245,134 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (39% in camps and 61% out of camps).

* The reporting against the indicator for appropriate sanitation facilities and services covers all types of sanitation facilities being provided in Refugee camps - predominantly constructed, sustainable facilities.
* The reporting against the indicator for access to adequate quantities of safe water covers water being provided through all means - piped, trucking etc.