



94,380 Syrian refugees in 10 camps benefit from access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, with 85,926 benefiting from more durable, resilient water supply services.

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS: Water demand was particularly high this month due to the still high temperatures. Monitoring and control of the water quality and safe disposal of wastewater remain a priority in particular in the coming months when the risks of cholera are the highest. Knowledge, attitudes and practices surveys are ongoing in two refugee camps – Basirma and Qushtapa.

Duhok: Domiz 1 and 2: Trucking 6,045 cubic meter of safe water continuous. Ongoing hygiene education and awareness and water quality monitoring continue to benefit 33000 individuals. The renovation and construction of WASH facilities in 5 schools in the camps was started. The construction of open drainage channels continuous. The limitation of funds has blocked very much needed projects aiming at providing a permanent water supply and adequate waste water treatment.

Akre: Due to severe water shortage, water trucking was deployed for 1,360 refugees, while the installation of flow meters and general maintenance of the water continues alongside the drilling of new borehole and the extension of the pipe line to the storage. General O&M of WASH facilities continues to be supported through the Board of Relief and humanitarian Affairs (BRHA). An additional 38 toilets and 44 showers have been constructed, bringing the ratio down to 8:1 and 7:1 respectively. Parts of the castle roof have been repaired against leakage, and all the internal drainage channels have been improved.

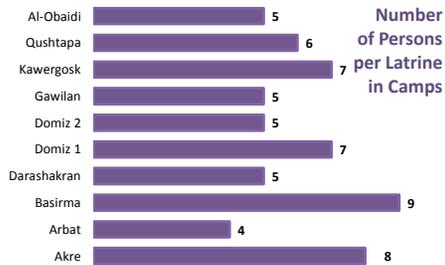
Gawilan: The Directorate of Municipalities provides solid waste management and garbage collection and support to WASH facilities O&M though BHRA continues. Hygiene kits accompanied with the adequate hygiene promotion have been distributed.

Erbil: Basirma: Average water available is 60 ltr/person/day. This includes 25 ltr/person/day of drinkable water by trucking; remaining water is saline and may be used for other purposes. Ongoing hygiene activities include general hygiene awareness and water quality, latrine cleaning, and distribution of trash bags. Specific hygiene activities for children have been organized. The design of the reverse osmosis unit along with water network is being finalized. The construction of sanitation facilities in caravan area is expected to be started in September in order to improve sanitary conditions. Garbage collection, desludging, cleaning of communal latrines and cleaning campaigns continue.

Darashakran: Average water available is 143 ltr/person/day. All water quality tests show that water is correctly chlorinated. Ongoing hygiene activities include awareness about water management, scabies prevention and illegal connections information. Erbil Sewerage Directorate is finalizing BoQ for the grey water drainage network in the remaining part of the camp. WASH committee continued O & M of water network at plot level - taps, solar boiler, pipes, water gauges, repaired and the committee has also installed of one water tank for Kobane refugees. The next batch of training of 15 volunteers for minor fixing of water network started on 26th Aug. The construction of sanitation facilities in extension phase continues. After completion of construction of sanitation facilities, refugees from Kobane will be moved to permanent area. Garbage collection, de-sludging and cleaning campaigns continue.

Kawergosk: Average water availability is 211 ltr/person/day. It is however reported that there are 15,000 refugees in the camp, which would bring water availability to 135 l/p/d. Minor repairs have been completed on the water network. Water quantity by trucking is increased temporarily to cover few areas, currently underserved. Regular hygiene promotion continues with all the camp residents. WASH committee is being reactivated and trained. Garbage collection, desludging and cleaning campaigns continue.

Qushtapa: Average water available is 115 ltr/person/day. Flow meters are being installed on each borehole by the Directorate of Surrounding Water. Minor repairs in the water network and hygiene promotion activities – general hygiene awareness and water quality, cleaning of household water tanks, specific activities focusing with children. Garbage collection, de-sludging, cleaning of communal latrines and cleaning campaigns continue.



Sulaymaniyah: Arbat: Average production of drinking water is 305 cum/day, at least 50l/p/d being supplied. Water meters are being installed to allow monitoring of the supplied water, along with some improvements to the network. Illegal installation of suction pumps at household level is among the biggest challenges - system pressure is reduced, preventing adequate supply in certain parts of the camp. Private water vendors sell complement water to the refugees that can afford it, the quality of this water needs to be monitored and controlled and the mechanism to do so is being defined. Garbage collection, hygiene promotion and maintenance of sanitation facilities continue.

Anbar: Al-Obaidi: The area is still under control of ISIS; shortage of safe water was reported for the entire city including the camp. Monitor service provision undertaken by the Directorate of Water remains difficult. A small scale partnership with a Local NGO present in the camp to locally supply and deliver WASH Core relief items is being developed.



Damiz 1 camp, Construction of open channels. Duhok, August 2015. UNICEF/Abdijabar Khalid

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

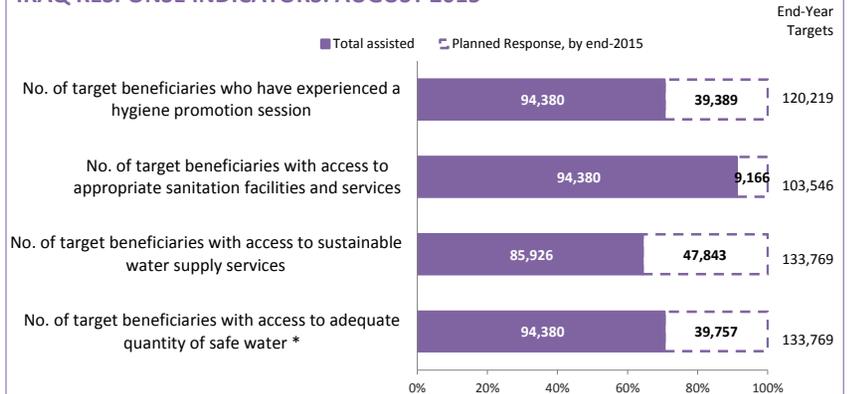
Water supply in camps is at or above agreed standard. Nevertheless, hot temperatures lead to an extremely high demand for water. Unauthorized connections to the network, uncontrolled private vendors of water and use of ice (made from unsafe water) lead to inequality in water distribution and increased health risk - in particular during the months of higher risk of cholera outbreak.

Efficient use and conservation of water requires further stimulation - water losses due to overflowing tanks, but also individual economy of water must be encouraged.

Regular repair and maintenance of sanitation facilities, meeting the demand of de-sludging including of those pits which have been constructed by refugees themselves have been proven expensive and unsustainable. Moreover disposal of untreated waste to natural environment is a hazard to public health.

There is acknowledged need to increase efforts to address needs of non camp populations. Partners are working to collect data to better identify location, specific needs of this population, based on which interventions can be scaled up. There is however need for increased advocacy, attention and funding for such initiatives, particularly as response is made more complex as it touches upon addressing needs of IDP, host communities as well as refugees.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: AUGUST 2015



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-2015. There are currently 249,463 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (38% in camps and 62% 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.



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