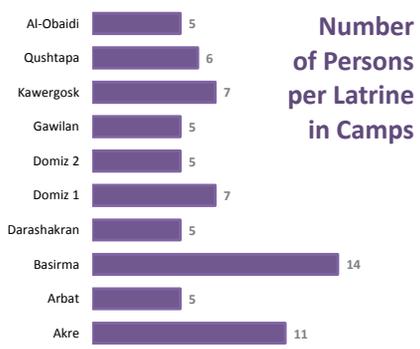




94,072 Syrian refugees in 10 camps benefit from access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, with **74,955** benefiting from more durable, resilient water supply services.

MID YEAR HIGHLIGHTS :

Over the first six months of 2015, sector partners have worked to provide adequate quantities of safe drinking water, undertake water quality monitoring, ensure improved sanitation and solid waste management and support hygiene promotion for Syrian refugees in nine permanent camps in K R-I, and Al-Obaidi camp in Anbar. Efforts to operate, maintain, upgrade, and construct additional facilities to meet gaps have continued, although constrained by available funding. In line with the resilience component of the plan, a key focus has been the transition to complete, permanent, safe water supply systems and sanitation systems that are more financially efficient and can be sustainably operated by local authorities over the long term. Gains have been made in reducing reliance on water trucking across the board, and in some cases - like Arbat camp, water trucking has finally discontinued. Complete transition however remains challenged by funding constraints.



Key updates for June for the main camps are as below:

Duhok Camps: Adequate quantities of safe water, at or above the agreed standard of 50litres/person/day were provided for 24,638 refugees in **Domiz 1**, including trucking to approximately 6,200 refugees who do not receive sufficient water via the network or who do not have access to the piped network; 4,000 refugees in **Domiz 2**; 6,266 refugees in **Gawilan** and 1,403 refugees in **Akre** camp. Collection, transportation and safe disposal of solid waste from all 4 camps continued through Duhok Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) staff, except for Akre, where the Municipality, through MRF, takes responsibility. A rapid assessment was completed in **Gawilan** and **Akre** camps to ascertain needs and plan interventions to fill WASH gaps. A Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey examining drivers and bottlenecks to the promotion of good hygiene practices among refugees in **Domiz 1 & 2** was also undertaken. In **Domiz 1**, hygiene promotion was undertaken for 2,500 households, focusing on prevention of communicable and waterborne diseases common during the summer, personal hygiene and environmental cleanliness, including household storage tank cleanings.

Erbil Camps: Adequate quantities of safe water were provided for refugees in **Basirma** (average of 127 l/p/d); refugees in **Qushtapa** (average of 85 l/p/d), with a system being put in place in the transit area to reduce water trucking; refugees in **Kawergosk** (average of 137 l/p/d) and refugees in **Darashakran** (average of 125 l/p/d). Following the successful establishment of a WASH committee in **Darashakran** camp, efforts continue to re-establish and strengthen committees in the other 3 camps. In **Basirma**, 678 simplified hygiene kits were distributed and sanitation infrastructure was completed for 152 plots. In **Qushtapa**, a training workshop on operation and maintenance of facilities was conducted and tools distributed to refugees while in **Darashakran** safety measures were installed for water tanks and the WASH committee carried out minor repairs and maintenance of the water network at plot level. The current partner in **Kawergosk** (NRC), will hand over water supply activities to DRC from 1st July.

Sulaymaniyah Camp: Adequate quantities of safe water, on average water 50 l/p/d were provided for 6,094 Syrian refugees residing in **Arbat** camp through the piped water supply network. To better assure the water system's management, a meeting was held with all relevant parties (Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW) representatives and operators, UNICEF, camp management, representatives of beneficiaries) to streamline and improve provision of water. Daily solid waste collection and disposal continued.



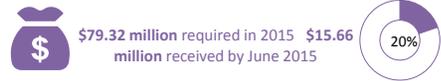
Domiz Camp: NRC staff conducting hygiene promotion awareness sessions in the community targeting children outside school

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

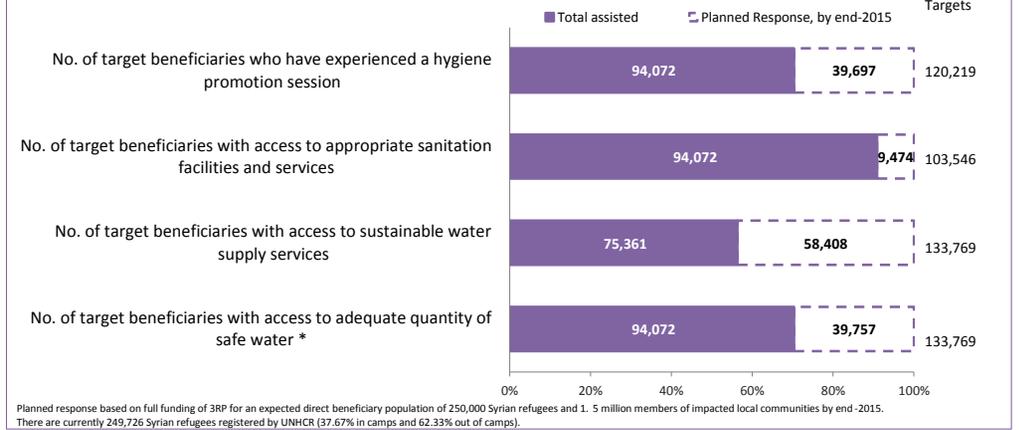
As previously reported, a critical, continuing need in all camps is the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities and delivery of the basic water and sanitation services on which the resident refugee population depend. Leveraging funding for this remains a critical need within a funding constrained environment.

Efficient, correct use of WASH facilities and conservation of household water remain areas requiring advocacy and enforcement, particularly with the hot summer season bringing increased demand for water. For Erbil, Guidance Notes to address unauthorized connections to water and sanitation networks are under development to be disseminated, operationalized and enacted through an ERC directive.

Provision of safe drinking water in Basirma camp remains challenged as borehole water is brackish. Only 25 of the 127 l/p/d of water being supplied is potable. Surveys are being conducted in the surrounding areas for potential new well sites, but cost are feared to be prohibitive.



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 2015



* 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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