



Across Iraq, **96,290 Syrian refugees living in 10 camps** continued to benefit from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, while **17,967 Syrian Refugee children in camp schools and CFS** continued to benefit from access to functional latrines. **14,682 Refugees living in the community** benefited from access to water, bringing the total number of off camp refugees assisted in 2016 to a total of **27,933** people.

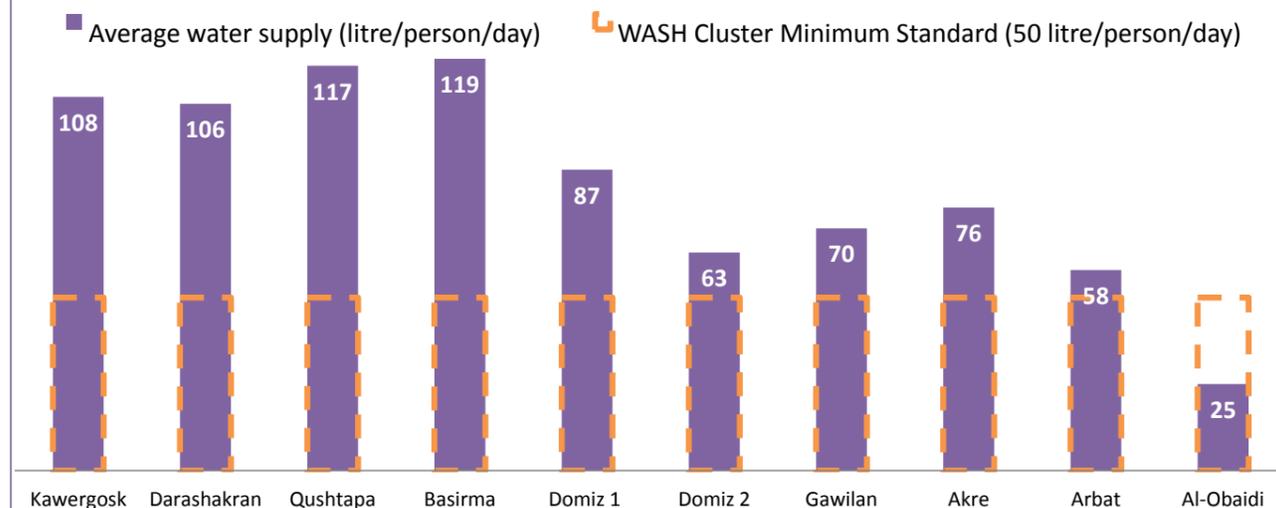
Anbar (Al-Obaidy): Access remains limited. Service provision continued, including daily provision of water from Al Qaim Water project, which remains untreated due to restrictions on chlorine provision.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): In Domiz 1, supply of safe, chlorinated water continued. Upgrading of the water supply network in low pressure areas is ongoing to achieve an extra 121,000 litres of water storage capacity, increasing existing capacity to 850,000 litres (16.6%). Routine operation and maintenance (O&M) of water, sanitation and drainage facilities, along with water quality monitoring - at household and main source level - continued for all other camps. Regular collection and safe disposal of garbage and cleaning and desludging of toilets and septic tanks also continued. Separation of black water and greywater is being piloted in Domiz 1, while in Gawilan a project has been launched to separate greywater from cesspools, sending the greywater into drainage channels. In Gawilan, incentives are being provided to the camp manager for desludging and garbage collection.

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 all camps. As temperatures continued to rise, partners met to agree a on delivery of 80 to 100 litres per person for the summer period. With public power supply remaining stable over the month, water supply in all camps increased, with an average of 124 litre/person/day supplied. The campaign to promote water conservation continued in all camps, while in Qushtapa school WASH continued. Sanitation O&M, hygiene promotion and a minor repairs continued in all the camps.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): Regular WASH activities continued. With the connection of a second pipeline to the main storage tanks, daily household level water supply increased to 350 litres (58 l/p/d). The water tank was cleaned and water testing conducted showing good results. The outside borehole, generator and operator cabin was fenced for protection. Renovation of block H and parts of block D and F sanitation facilities were completed, enabling new families to come. A water pump was purchased as an emergency, standby option. Door to door solid waste promotion and a camp cleaning day were conducted with 130 participants.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: JUNE 2016



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Sessions for the water conservation campaign in Erbil governorate (c) ACTED/Iraq/2016

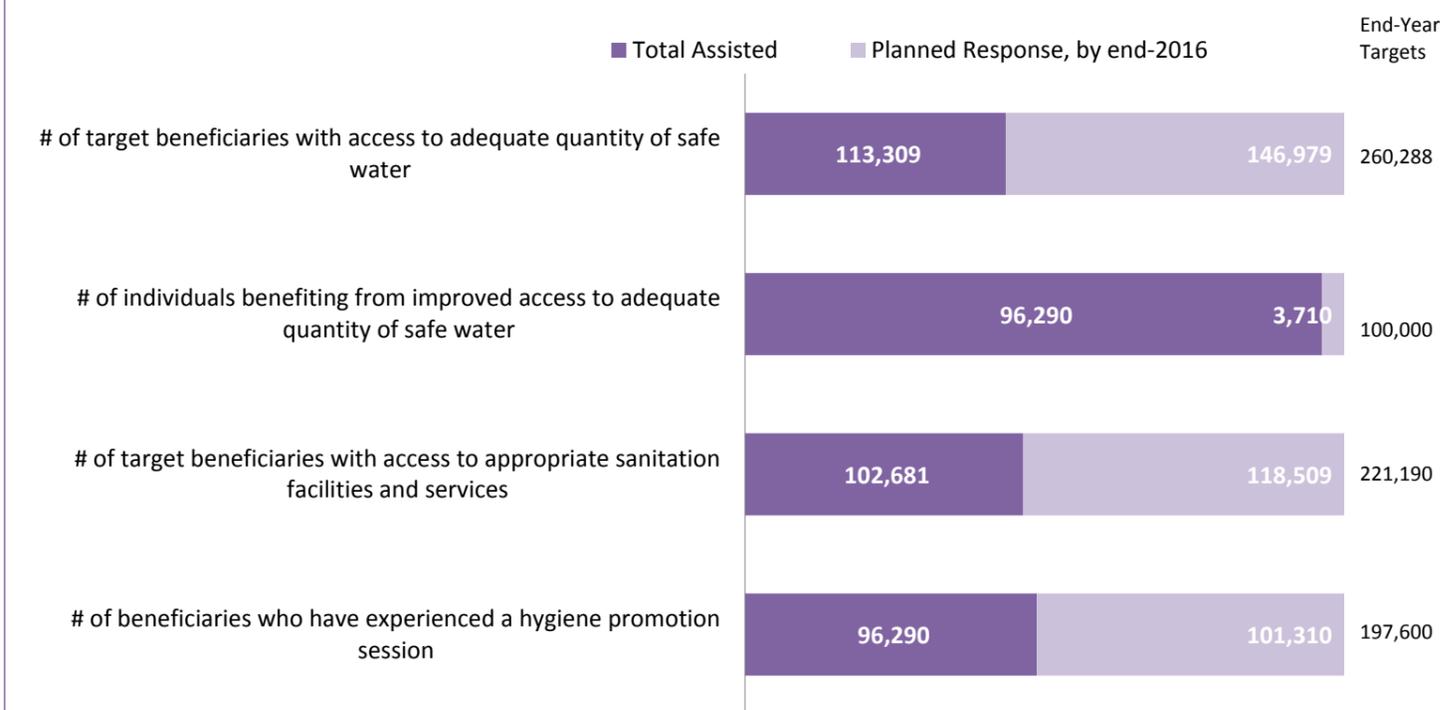
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The Sector continues to lack sufficient funding to initiate WASH activities at scale for Refugees living in the community.

With the extreme summer heat, demand for water has increased. Efforts have been made to augment supply in camps to cope with increased need, but this is only viable in the short term. To assure sufficient, equitable coverage, within Cluster targets and resourcing capacities, partners must adhere to the joint Shelter & NFI, WASH and CCCM summer assistance guidelines - particularly as relates to targeting assistance to the most vulnerable and consulting with state actors/WASH partners and/or taking direct responsibility for increased water requirements prior to installing evaporative water coolers.

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 remains a priority.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: JUNE 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 30 June 2016, 249,395 Syrians are registered by UNHCR: 39% live in 10 camps and 61% out of camps: About 97%=241,057 Syrians live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KRI): in Erbil (116,847), Duhok (93,075) and Sulaymaniyah (31,135) and about 3%=8,338 live in other places in Iraq.

