



## APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

### Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa):

In all camps, routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 85 l/p/d), O&M of water networks, maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring continued through government counterparts - DESW and BHRA. To support host communities hosting refugees and IDPs. UNHCR through their partner KURDS has started to build well/operation room and replace the old damaged submersible pump in one bore hole in Shawase Collective own - Erbil Governorate. The construction of individual family WASH facilities for 80 families in Qushtapa camp is in progress. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks) and main sewerage lines. UNHCR has started to construct of individual family WASH facilities for 315 families in Kawergosk camp. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks & Cesspools) and separate grey lines. To ensure that refugees do not live in squalid condition in all the refugee camps, UNHCR continues to support garbage collection and desludging activities in all the 4 refugee camps in Erbil (Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa) through partner EJCC (ERC). Through EJCC/ERC partner, UNHCR continue to undertake daily maintenance and cleaning of the existing WASH facilities in all the 4 refugee camps in Erbil (Kawergosk, Darashakran, Basirma and Qushtapa), now the activities are in progress.

### Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan):

In all camps, routine O&M of WASH facilities, including dislodging of wastewater, garbage collection and disposal continued. In Domiz I water trucking continued for 620 families (3,150 individuals) in part due to inadequate pressure on the network as well as due to reduced quantity of water to the camp. In adequate supply of water to Domiz 1 & 2 was largely a result of closing down of 6 deep wells in part due to low water table a result of prolonged drought as well as high turbidity and contamination of sulphates and nitrites contamination. Water quality monitoring, especially of free residual chlorine, continued by Directorate of Water Outskirts in all camps at the water sources, from the water tankers and at the points of use. Of the 1,123 samples, only 2.5% did not meet the standard, and remedial actions have been taken to ensure compliance with the quality standard. WASH awareness and hygiene promotion have been stepped up through the Directorate of Health (DOH) to ensure communities have better preparedness to risks of diseases outbreaks especially during the summer period. At the same time sanitation and hygiene education is ongoing in 14 camp schools by the team from DOH. Care and maintenance of WASH facilities continued in Domiz 1 & 2, with a total of 107 cases reported responded, including repair of 22 bathing shelters, 168 toilets, and emptying of 45 cesspools. In addition, 3 cleaning campaigns were organized.

### Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):

Continuous provision of drinking water for 2,110 refugee families (about 8,151 individuals) with 90 L/P/D. Directorate of surrounding water in Sulaymaniyah has signed an agreement with UNHCR to start maintaining and running the water system inside the camp. Meanwhile the municipality continues with the waste management with support of UNHCR. UNHCR/ QANDIL conducted KAP survey for 492 household. Focus group discussions being conducted in block H with the subject of waste collection.



## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Due to continuous cut-off electricity power and possible increase demand for water due to changing season, provision of drinking water is expected to be a challenge. The rise in demand will be also due to extensive use of evaporative air coolers. Increased demand for water outside the camps due to additional IDPs and refugees within the host community has led to constant reduction of water supply from the municipal network to the Domiz 1 & 2 camps. Faced with a demand deficit of about 600m3 per day, it is predicted that the next summer period will be very challenging and will put a lot of demand for water trucking. As already experienced last year, it is again anticipated that the communities within the camp will be engaged in illegal water connections, in attempt to boost water intake from the network, thereby creating unequal distribution. UNICEF and the camp management plans to carry out social mobilisation and enforcement of regulations for removals of illegal connections during the period. There has been substantial worsening of the water quality in some boreholes due to high turbidity and presence of nitrates in the groundwater. In the 12 months the camp manager in coordination with Directorate of Water Outskirts have been forced to close down 6 of the 15 boreholes supplying Domiz 1 & 2. The Directorate of Water Outskirts in discussion with Directorate of groundwater have recommended drilling of 2 additional boreholes by GIZ to increase water access in the short term. However, in the long term, there will be need to provide a more sustainable solution by relying on surface water source from Mosul dam rather than groundwater source.

### \* By 30 April 2017, 239,639 Syrian refugees (78,507 households) live in Iraq:

97% = 231,393 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.

3% = 8,246 Live in other locations in Iraq.

62% = 148,823 live in non-camp/urban areas.

38% = 90,816 live in 9 camps (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa camps in Erbil, Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan camps in Duhok, Arbat Camp in Sulaymaniyah).

## IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: APRIL 2017\*

■ Total Assisted

■ Planned Response, by end-2017

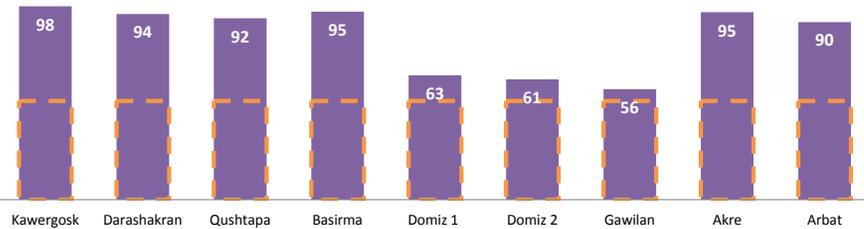
End-Year Targets

Indicator	Total Assisted	Planned Response, by end-2017	End-Year Targets
73,134 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	73,134	26,866	100,000
83,028 people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	83,028		58,879
8,048 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	8,048	189,952	198,000
34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	163,722	198,000
1,540 people attending public spaces and institutions have access to safe, gender appropriate water and sanitation facilities and services and hygiene promotion activities	1,540	196,460	198,000

## ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: APRIL 2017

■ Average water supply (litre/person/day)

■ WASH Cluster Minimum Standard (50 litre/person/day)



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