



MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

Erbil (Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa): Routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 102 litter/person/day), operation and maintenance (O&M) of water networks, including water quality monitoring continued by UNICEF through its government counterpart – Erbil Directorate of Surrounding Water (DESW).

To support host communities hosting refugees and IDPs, UNHCR through its partner KURDS has completed the construction of well/operation room and replaced the old damaged submersible pump in one borehole of Shawase collective town.

The construction of individual family WASH facilities for 395 families (80 families in Qushtapa camp and 315 families in Kawergosk camp) by UNHCR through its partners KURDS and EJCC is in progress. 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, desludging activities, undertake daily maintenance and cleaning of the existing WASH facilities in all the 4 refugee camps through its partner EJCC.

The solar-powered water pumps in Qushtapa and Kawergosk have continued to successfully operate and since the solar systems were commissioned, the diesel powered generator never had to be resorted to.

Duhok (Domiz I and II, Akre, Gawilan): Routine O&M of WASH facilities, including dislodging of wastewater, garbage collection and disposal continued. In Domiz water trucking continued for 765 families (3,825 individuals) in part due to inadequate pressure on the network as well as due to reduced quantity of water to the camp. Inadequate 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. In order to eliminate the issue (as short term action) UNICEF in partnership with Directorate of Water (DOW) is increasing the storage capacity through construction/installation of 2 elevated tanks with a capacity of 30 cubic meters each with extending feeding pipelines as technical solution for low pressure.

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 1,159 samples, only 1.8% 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. Care and maintenance of WASH facilities continued in Domiz 1 & 2, with a total of 150 water cases reported responded, repair of 7 bathing shelters, 274 toilets, and emptying of 43 cesspools. Three cleaning campaign conducted in Domiz.

Sulaymaniyah (Arbat): Continuous provision of drinking water for 2,143 refugee families (about 8,274 individuals) with 90 L/P/D. Directorate of surrounding water in Sulaymaniyah with support of UNHCR continue maintain and run the water system inside the camp. Meanwhile the municipality continues the waste management with support of UNHCR/QANDIL.

UNHCR/ QANDIL started door to door sessions on preservation of water. Focus group discussions started on two subjects; scabies and waste collection with distribution of 52 plastic bags. Continuous cleaning of the open channel on daily basis. Distribution of 248 garbage bins of 100 liters capacity for all families (each 03 families/01 garbage bins).



Gawilan Refugee Camp, Providing WASH facilities in the upgraded shelter units, Duhok. R. Rasheed/UNHCR

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Due to high contamination specifically high turbidity, nitrates and sulphate in the groundwater around Domiz 1 & 2 camps have led to closure of 6 out of 15 boreholes. Even the functional existing boreholes are not operating at full capacity due to lower water table due to excessive abstraction.

UNICEF and partners continue to review the situation in consultation with Directorate of Water Outskirts and Directorate of Ground Water in Duhok, and to search for a short-term solution to alleviate the potential acute shortage of water ahead of the summer period. However, for the longer term, there will be need to provide a more sustainable solution by relying on surface water source from Mosul dam rather than groundwater source.

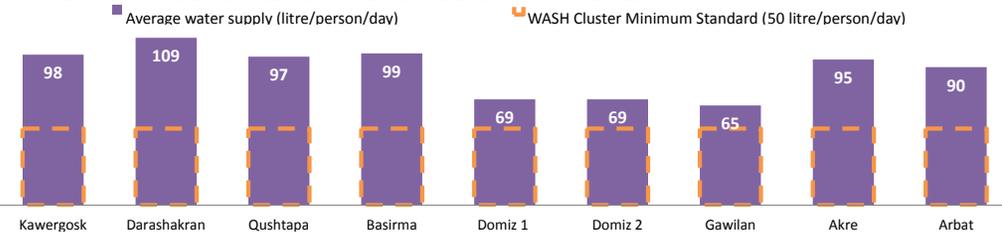
By 31 May 2017, 241,406 Syrian refugees (79,171 households) live in Iraq:

- 97% = 233,120 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah.
- 3% = 8,286 Live in other locations in Iraq.
- 62% = 150,024 live in non-camp/urban areas.
- 38% = 91,382 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: MAY 2017

	Total Assisted	Planned Response, by end-2017	End-Year Targets
74,743 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	74,743	25,257	100,000
113,982 people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	113,982		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...	1,540	196,460	198,000

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY IN CAMPS: MAY 2017



Leading Agency: UNICEF. Contact: Annmarie Swai: aswai@unicef.org