



KEY FIGURES

245,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2018
251,157 currently registered

USD 226.8 million overall funding required in 2018
17 million (7.6% of total) required for WASH

HIGHLIGHTS

WASH Sector reached 92,401 refugees with safe water, appropriate sanitation services and hygiene messages including hygiene items in the 9 refugee camps(4 in Erbil, 4 in Duhok and 1 in Sulaymaniyah). These services were also indirectly provided through regular care and maintenance of existing WASH facilities, water quality monitoring, garbage collection/transportation and hygiene promotion activities.

Erbil: WASH sector partner PWJ completed and handed over to government, nine kilometer pipeline in Basirma which connecting two boreholes to the camp. This is resolving long pending issue of water quality and shortage in Basirma refugee camp. DESW (UNICEF IP) also extended a 400 meter pipeline in Qushtapa refugee camp to improve water coverage in sector E and F. And upgrading the existing water supply system at household level for 2,600 Shelters for 2,200 shelters in Darashakran and 400 shelters in Kawergosk refugee camps is ongoing through UNHCR partner EJCC/DESW.



New Water Supply System at Household level – June 2018 Kawergosk Refugee Camp. Erbil/UNHCR

Duhok: Hot summer weather has increased water demands Domiz 1 & 2 camps and across other camps as well. 1,920 m3/day is provided up from 1,021 m3/day in May 2016 through existing boreholes and through municipality feeding pipeline (surface water from Mosul dam) respectively. Additionally, 147m3 per day of water is provided to 1,146 individuals by trucking to specific households with vulnerable/disabled persons living in quarters with low water pressure and in high elevation. Operation and maintenance of WASH facilities included rehabilitation of 8 showers and 7 toilets, construction of 2 septic tanks, 2,846 septic tank deslugged and 9,200 tons of garbage collected benefiting a total of 35,200 persons.

UNICEF and BHRA have been conducting awareness campaigns on water conservation and stopping illegal water connections in the camps. Also Directorate of Preventive Health (DOH) in Duhok conducted hygiene promotion activities in Domiz 1 & Domiz 2 which reached out to 885 individuals in the communities, 4,100 children in schools and child friendly spaces. Key messages were on handwashing with soap, water conservation, causes and kidney/renal stones, menstrual hygiene management, and prevention of water borne disease outbreak. In partnership with DOW, water quality monitoring is regular conducted during the reporting and quality conformed to the standards.

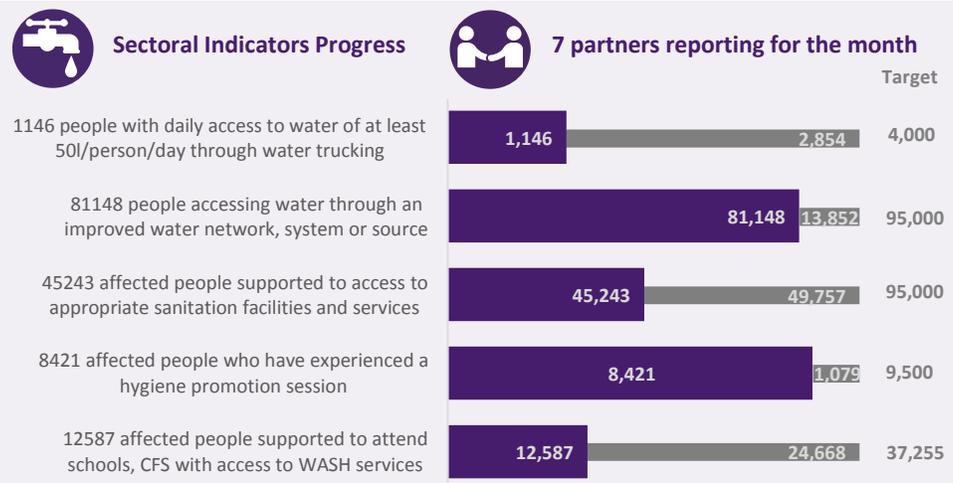
Sulaymaniyah: WASH sector actor such as UNHCR, QANDIL & Directorate of Sulaymaniyah Surrounding Water continue operating water and sanitation systems, providing drinking water with 100L/p/d to the refugees in Arbat camp and weekly water quality testing with satisfactory results.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

With increased in temperature, water demand has increased, this coupled with reduced hours of available electricity, making it very difficult to provide water as per demand by refugees.

The challenging to handover solid waste management to government particularly to the Directorate of Municipalities (DOM) continued to remain. As this is an expensive intervention currently done through private service provider. A cost reduction strategy of direct implementation by DOM using available assets of the government instead of contractor has been proposed and is under review by BRHA. Also, the challenge of illegal water connections still causing low pressure along some water networks leading to random need for water trucking. The other longstanding gap is the inadequate treatment of the waste water and its drainage to Mosul lake that is potentially risky to the environment.

ACHIEVEMENTS



Average water supply (liter/person/day) in camps

