



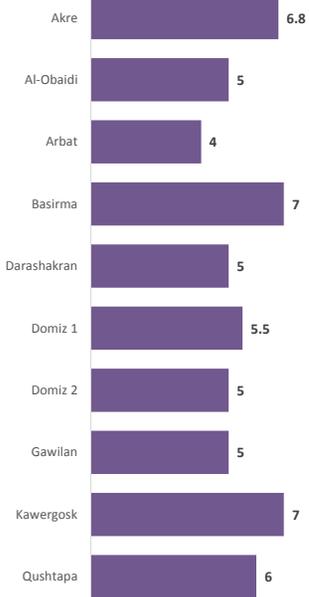
**94,380 Syrian refugees in 10 camps benefit from access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, with 86,195 benefiting from more durable, resilient water supply services**

**DECEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:**

Cholera cases continued to decline as the outbreak phased out. Partners, supported awareness raising for round two of the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign in selected camps and reinforcing preparedness for future outbreaks, including development of Cholera Treatment Units (CTUs). Regular provision of water and sanitation services and hygiene promotion continued, with additional gains in transitioning to permanent water supply, reducing water trucking and achieving near household level sanitation for all Refugee families.

**Duhok:** In **Domiz 1**, water trucking continued for 6,200 people still insufficiently supplied through the network. Garbage collection, disposal and operation and maintenance (O&M) of sanitation facilities continued. A camp wide assessment of toilets gave 4,392 private family units and 118 units shared by 2-5 families, bringing the number of people per toilet to 5.5. In **Domiz 2**, all toilets are family toilets. Construction of 8 new holding tanks and drainage channels, and disconnection of grey from black water was undertaken. 11,645 people received top up vouchers for hygiene items, with related post distribution monitoring. 14,500 people were reached with messages on cholera and diarrhoea prevention, safe water handling and good hygiene. In **Akre** and **Gawilan**, supply of at least 50l/p/d of chlorinated water, garbage collection and disposal and O&M of sanitation facilities continued. With construction of additional toilets and showers, the number of people per toilet reduced from 8 to 6.5 in **Akre**. In **Gawilan** construction of the CTU was completed, including a separate sewage holding tank. Latrine cleaning tools were provided and hygiene education undertaken in 13 schools in Domiz 1 and 2, Gawilan and Akre.

**Number of Persons per Latrine in Camps**



**Erbil:** In **Basirma** average water available is 60 l/p/d, including 25 l/p/d of drinking water by trucking. Water supply is affected by lack of electricity. Work on the water network progressed, but delivery and installation of the RO unit was delayed by closure of border with Turkey. Repairs of the water network, pipes, taps, school toilets were undertaken. Waste collection, de-sludging and O&M of sanitation facilities continued. Hygiene promotion included diarrhea prevention, general hygiene, hand washing, camp cleaning and stopping open defecation. In **Darashakran** average water available is 75 l/p/d. Work on the grey water network continues, 300 water chamber bases have been finished, all ventilation pipes installed and cesspools improved. Construction of sanitation facilities in phase 4 and garbage collection, de-sludging and O&M of sanitation facilities continued. 217 hygiene kits were distributed to Kobani Refugees and people with disabilities. Promotion included personal hygiene, water conservation, lice awareness and treatment. WASH committees undertook O&M of water network/facilities at plot level. In **Kawergosk** average water available is 136 l/p/d. Works to improve the water network in the temporary area are under finalization. Minor repairs of the water network, installation of extra tap stands and fixing/protection of water tanks continued, along with garbage collection, de-sludging and O&M of sanitation facilities. 2,068 hygiene kits, 4,136 water jugs were distributed. Promotion activities included rain water drainage, camp cleanliness and safe use of kerosene heaters and water boilers. In **Qushtapa** average water available is 83 l/p/d. Improvements to the water network have reduced water trucking in the temporary zone to 6cum/day. Solid waste collection, de-sludging and O&M of sanitation facilities continued. For Zone B permanent section, installation of the overhead water tank is complete and the water network is under finalization. Promotion activities included camp/latrine cleaning campaigns, garbage collection, disease prevention and water tanks cleaning.

**Sulaymaniyah:** In **Arbat** average water supply is 50l/p/d. With refugee numbers reducing, coverage is increasing. Routine water supply, O&M continues through Directorate of Surrounding Water (DoSW). Garbage collection and O&M of sanitation facilities continues. As of January, WASH activities will be taken over by UNHCR partners.

**Anbar:** In **Al-Obaidi**, the area remains under ISIS control, limiting access to information. There are 286 families (159 registered; 127 unregistered) in the camp. With recent bombing in Albo Kamal district in Syria, which borders the camp, it is assumed numbers may have increased. Water supply (un-chlorinated due to security restrictions on chlorine provision) continues from Al -Obaidi water project, and water storage tank capacity is 425 m3. Weekly maintenance of sanitation units continues.



Construction of WASH block in Qushtapa Camp, Erbil. UNICEF, December 2015

**NEEDS ANALYSIS:**

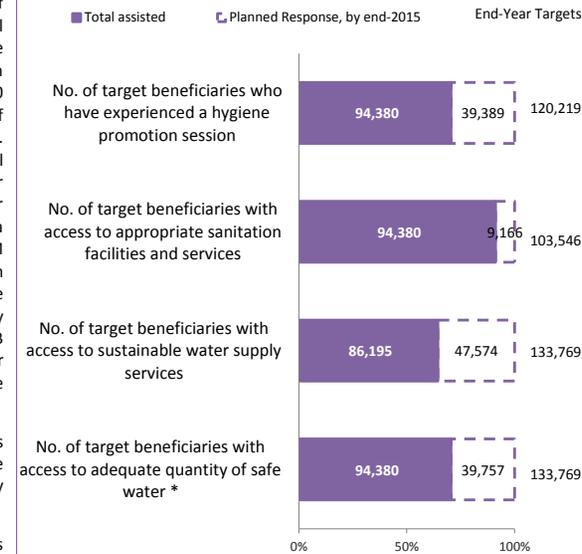
Sanitation, solid waste management and safe final treatment of waste water remain a key challenge and need in the Refugee camps. The high cost of upgrading services and desludging due to high frequency and inefficient facilities remains prohibitive.

Assessments continue to ascertain needs of Refugee populations living in the community. Within the upcoming year, partners will need to increase focus on assisting this group, including their hosting population, and to try to reach maximum impact with a reasonable input.

Limited winterization activities have been undertaken as most WASH related items and actions are needed year round. As per the joint winter technical guidance note, distribution of WASH items and Kits has continued per distribution schedules; regular promotion activities have continued with emphasis on cholera, scabies and lice prevention, drain clearing and flooding mitigation.

Routine O&M has included reducing/clearing standing, stagnant water due to rain/flooding; digging and clearing of drainage channels and continued or increased desludging following rain. Water heating systems in many camps require improvement, however potential options that could be considered, are contingent on resourcing being available, safety considerations and the capacity of the centralized power supply.

**IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: DECEMBER 2015**



Planned response 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-2015. There are currently 244,642 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR.

\* 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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