



## MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

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

In all camps, routine provision of safe drinking water (averaging 91 l/p/d), O&M of water networks, maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring continued. UNICEF concluded skills building project focusing on WASH committees for refugees. All trained refugees and WASH committees are linked to the camp management.

To support host communities hosting refugees and IDPs. UNHCR through their partner KURDS has agreed to start to drill 2 boreholes in Khabat District, Erbil Governorate.

UNHCR has started to construct of individual family WASH facilities for 80 families in Qushtapa camp. The facilities include toilet, shower with roof tank/each family and connections to sewerage systems (Septic tanks) 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 (4,518 individuals) due to inadequate pressure on the network.

Water quality monitoring continued by Directorate of Water Outskirts in all camps at the water sources, from the water tankers and at the points of use.

WASH awareness and hygiene promotion also continued through the Directorate of Health, while sanitation and hygiene education is ongoing in 14 camp schools. In order to keep the camps environment friendly UNICEF distributed 555 garbage bins in Domiz. As part of preparations for world water day drawing competition was organized on water conservation among student from 20 refugee schools. Due to drought and (high sulphat, Netruit and Turbidity) contamination 4 drinking water deep wells were closed which have negative impact on quantity of water supplied to Domiz 1&2.

### Sulaymaniyah (Arbat):

Continuous provision of drinking water with 90L/Person/Day for refugees, water delivery is planned to be implemented through DSSW after signing the agreement with UNHCR.

UNHCR/Municipality continues coordination to collect waste management on daily basis (except Friday).

UNHCR/ Qandil plan to start KAP survey inside camp.



Directorate of Health (DoH) hygiene promoters covering households in Domiz Refugee Camp, Erbil.

## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Due to continuous cut-off electricity power and possible increase demand for water due to changing season, provision of drinking water is expecting 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 negative environmental impact of excessive abstraction of groundwater within Domiz 1 & 2 locations, now implies drilling more boreholes in the surrounding areas will no longer be feasible. And, so 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.

## IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MARCH 2017-

■ Total Assisted

■ Planned Response, by end-2017

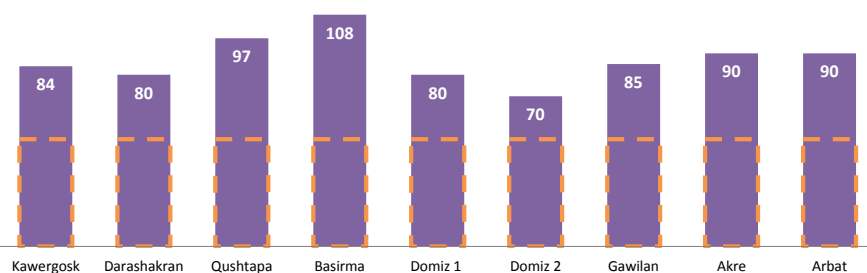
End-Year  
Targets

73,134 (72,134 in March) people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	73,134	26,866	100,000
72,158 (72,158 in March) people benefiting from access to adequate quantity of safe water through improved longer-term water systems	72,158	0	58,879
8,048 (120 in March) people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	8,048	189,952	198,000
34,278 (1,246 in March) people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	163,722	198,000
1,540 (1,540 in March) 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: MARCH 2017

■ Average water supply (litre/person/day)

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



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



\*Planned response based on full funding of 3RP for an expected direct beneficiary population of 235,000 Syrian refugees and 1 million members of impacted local communities by end-2017. By 31 March 2017, 236,772 Syrian refugees (77,485 households) live in Iraq.

38% = 89,947 live in 9 camps and 62% = 146,825 in non-camp/urban areas.

97% = 228,567 live in Kurdistan Region-Iraq (KR-I): in Erbil Duhok and Sulaymaniyah and 3% = 8,205 Live in other locations in Iraq.