



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.

NOVEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

WASH sector partners continued to focus on Cholera preparedness and response in Refugee camps, including awareness raising on the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign. The overall trend for the outbreak started and continued to decline over November. Sector partners commemorated World Toilet Day in Refugee Camps on November 19th, raising awareness on the importance of access to and use of toilets and promoting hygiene related messages such as proper handwashing with soap. The Iraq component of the 2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in response to the Syria crisis was finalised and approved. The WASH results framework targets 100,000 Refugees in camps, 71,148 Refugees in the community and 89,140 members of impacted host community with urgent and continued water, sanitation and hygiene response as well as resilience activities.

Duhok: In **Domiz 1 and 2** safe water supply of at least 50l/p/d continued. Regular free chlorine residuals (FRC) and bacteriological analysis was undertaken. 100% of samples showed acceptable FRC (0.3-1mg/l) and no faecal coliform contamination. In **Domiz 1**, water trucking continued for 6,200 people not supplied through the network. Garbage collection, disposal and operation and maintenance (O&M) of sanitation facilities continued. 60 latrines (including 46 for people with disabilities) and 65 bathing shelters were rehabilitated. Latrine data and GPS mapping was updated. Construction of a 14.8 km road side drainage channel (Ashti, Farashen, Zozan and Rizgari quarters of Domiz 1) and 258m of drainage behind family tents was completed. 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. World Toilet Day was commemorated in 8 Schools (Kar, Jiyan, Roj Ava, Afreen, Nazdar, Kobane, Derik and Bnar) and the off camp "War City" with 8,850 school children receiving message on the importance of access, use of toilets and handwashing with soap. In **Akre and Gawilan**, supply of at least 50l/p/d of chlorinated water, garbage collection and disposal and operation and maintenance of sanitation facilities continued. In **Gawilan**, 1,360 families received hygiene kits. Cholera preparedness planning and matrix development for WASH in Cholera Treatment Units continued in all camps.

Erbil: In **Basirma**, average water supply is 63l/p/d, including 25l/p/d of tankered drinking water to compensate for the saline water. Work on the water network, Reverse Osmosis unit progressed. O&M of the water network, taps, school toilets, etc. continued. In **Darashakran** average water supply is 94l/p/d. Work progresses on the grey water network. The chlorine dosing pump was repaired and chlorine level adjusted chlorine levels. 200 hygiene kits were distributed to the Kobane Refugees and people with disabilities. The WASH committee and volunteer groups continued O&M of the water network at plot level. Construction of sanitation facilities in phase 3 is complete and construction of sanitation facilities in phase 4 is in progress. In **Kawergosk** average water supply is 130l/p/d. Improvement of the water network in the temporary part of the camp and repair of the water network continued. Construction of sanitation facilities for 285 new plots is completed. In **Qushtapa**, average water supply is 97l/p/d. Work on the installation of an overhead water tank and water network and construction of the sewerage system for 497 new plots continues. The water network in the temporary zone was improved, reducing water trucking to only 15cum/day. In all camps, hygiene promotion continued including for the OCV campaign, training of volunteers, cholera and scabies prevention, jerry can cleaning, water safety and conservation, latrine and camp cleaning, hand washing and personal hygiene. Garbage collection, de-sludging and repair and maintenance of sanitation facilities continue in all camps.

Sulaymaniyah: In **Arbat** average water supply remains at least 50l/p/d, although with refugee numbers reducing, coverage is increasing. Operation and Maintenance is undertaken through Directorate of Surrounding Waters and monitoring of daily water supply to improve management and limit wastage continues. Collection of garbage and repair and maintenance of sanitation facilities continues.

Anbar: In **Al-Obaidi**, the area remains under control of ISIS, making it difficult to sustain and monitor services. Water supply and O&M of sanitation facilities continue. Unavailability of chlorine and acute shortage of Aluminium Sulphate were reported.



Beneficiaries redeeming hygiene vouchers at a local shop in Domiz 1, NRC/2015

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croix-rouge française



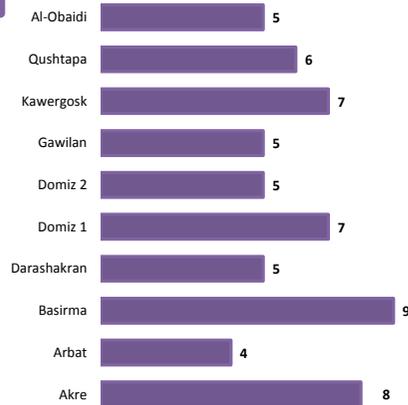
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

In September 2015, a Cholera Outbreak was declared for Iraq. WASH partners continued to focus on response to the Cholera across the country. With a total of 2,872 confirmed cases across 17 Governorates, the overall trend for the outbreak started and continued to decline in most governorates over November, with a few cases being reported from the affected districts or governorates. This suggests improvements in prevention, detection, testing and response to the outbreak by health authorities and Health and WASH partners. There however remains need to reinforce preparedness activities in the event that spring brings a recurrence of cholera in endemic and recently affected areas.

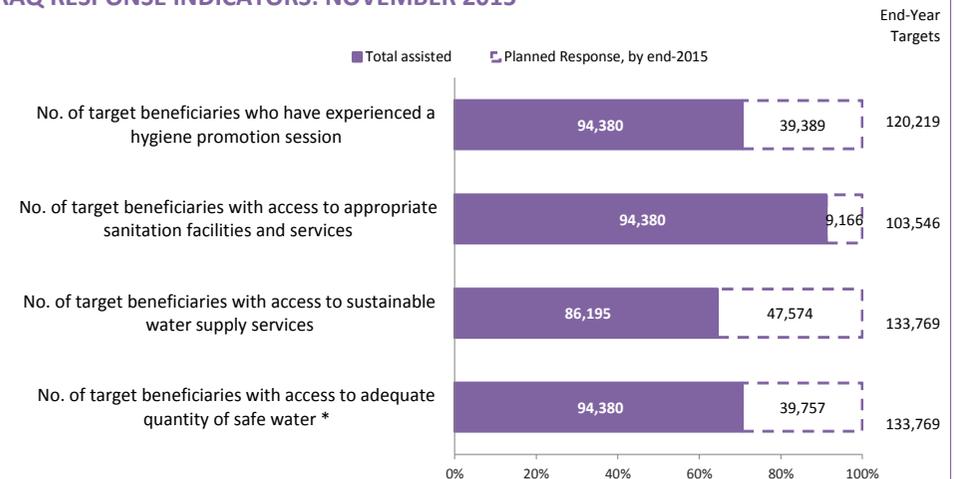
Disparate, unintegrated tools and poor, inconsistent reporting continue to impact effective information management, collection and sharing. The WASH Sector continues to work to harmonize existing tools and improve interaction with Activity Info, including adjustments to reflect more operational rather than just reporting needs.

Sanitation, solid waste management and safe final treatment of waste water remain a key challenge in the Refugee camps. The high cost of desludging due to high frequency and inefficient facilities remains prohibitive. In the rainy season the volume of sludge is expected to increase as more water is expected to infiltrate the cesspools, bringing more challenges and costs. The public health risks of inadequate services seriously jeopardized public health, putting women and children at particular risk. There is need for more resources to address this issue.

Number of Persons per Latrine in Camps



IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: NOVEMBER 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 245,134 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (39% in camps and 61% out of camps).

* 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.