



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.

SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

With lower of summer temperatures, the high demand for water began to reduce over September. Ensuring water quality, alongside dissemination of key cholera prevention messages has become a priority, given history of cholera in the area and the current outbreak in the country. Over September, hygiene promotion in schools and refugee communities started in an effort to attend off-camp populations.

Duhok:
Domiz 1 and 2: Supply of safe water was benefitted 6,200 people. In collaboration with Board of Relief and Rehabilitation Affairs (BRHA), technical specifications were compiled for all 14 boreholes. Garbage collection continued through Directorate of Municipalities. Construction of 8,150m of drainage and renovation of facilities in 5 schools was initiated for Domiz 1.

Akre: Acute water shortage continued, necessitating continued water trucking for 1,360 people. Garbage collection continued through the Directorate of Municipalities. Hygiene kits were distributed. Improvement of the drainage channel inside Akre castle yard was completed reducing stagnating water.

Gawilan: In close collaboration with government, technical data was compiled for all 13 boreholes. Garbage collection continued through the Directorate of Municipalities, benefitting 6,250 people. Hygiene kits were distributed.

Erbil:
Basirma: Average water supply is 60 l/p/d, including 25 l/p/d of tankered water. Improvement of water network to increase quantity and reduce distance from tanks continued. Cholera prevention, household water tank and camp cleaning continued. The design of Reverse Osmosis and water network is finalized, work start early October.

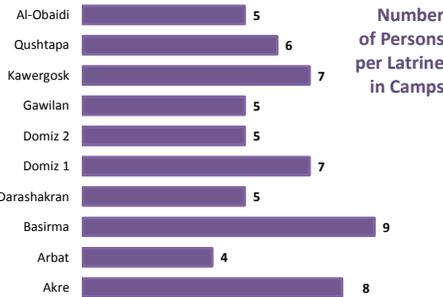
Darashakran: Average water supply is 143 l/p/d. Promotion on scabies treatment, water management and illegal connections continued. The Bill of Quantity for remaining drainage is being finalized by Erbil Sewerage Directorate. The WASH committee undertook maintenance at plot level, fixing taps, solar boiler and water gauges. The construction of facilities in extension phase continues and will allow occupation by the refugees from Kobane.

Kawergosk: Average water supply is 210 l/p/d, with trucking reducing in the last week according to the demand. Improvement of the water network is ongoing for the temporary part of the camp. Promotion activities on cholera prevention, cleaning of drains around tents and water conservation were conducted. Construction of sanitation facilities for 285 new shelter plots started.

Qushtapa: Average water supply is 115 l/p/d. Directorate of Surrounding Water initiated installation of an overhead water tank for Zone B, while planning construction of sewerage system. Works to improve the water network are being finalized in the temporary zone. Cholera and scabies prevention and handwashing were promoted.

Sulaymaniyah:
Arbat: Average water supply is at least 50l/p/d, with Operation and Maintenance undertaken through Directorate of Surrounding Waters. Meters on the boreholes and overflow control system on the storage tanks have been installed to monitor daily water supply, improve management and limit wastage.

Anbar:
Al-Obaidi: The area is still under ISIS control, sustain and monitor services remains challenging. Unavailability of chlorine and shortage of fuel to operate the water system serving camp and city have resulted in a shortage of safe water. Segregated communal facilities are provided and are being maintained by camp management partner.



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Domiz 1 camp. High capacity water storage tanks. Dohuk, June 2015. UNICEF/Christine Nilas

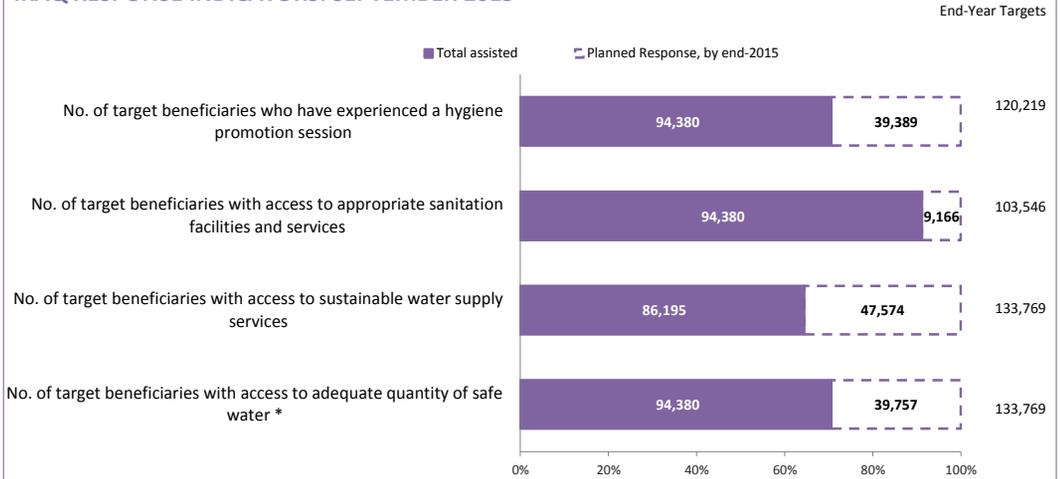
NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Following confirmation by the Ministry of Health of Vibrio Cholera (VC) positive cases between 8th and 12th September, a Cholera outbreak was declared in Iraq. By the end of September a total of 1,534 suspected cholera cases, and 414 laboratory confirmed cases were reported in 9 Governorates the Centre and South of Iraq, raising major concerns of spread to the refugee hosting Governorates in Northern Iraq. Accordingly, Cholera preparedness activities have been stepped up by all WASH partners, in coordination with Health. This has included dissemination of key messages on prevention of cholera, general hygiene awareness, cleaning of household water tanks, and maintenance of general camp cleanliness.

A critical need in all camps remains the continued operation and maintenance of facilities and delivery of the safe water and sanitation services on which the resident refugee population depend. Continued funding for this remains a critical challenge and any reduction or interruption of services would have a significant impact, particularly in the face of significant risk of disease outbreak.

There remains need for increase effort to address needs of refugees living in the community. Partners are working to collect data to better identify location, specific needs of this population, based on which interventions can be developed/scaled up.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: SEPTEMBER 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 247,352 Syrian refugees registered by UNHCR (38% in camps and 62% 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.



Directorate of Surrounding Water, KR-I



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