



**93,985 Syrian refugees in 10 camps** benefit from access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, with **74,955** benefiting from more durable, resilient water supply services.

### MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

Sector partners continued to provide safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for Syrian refugees in nine permanent camps in KR-I, and Al Obaidi camp in Anbar.

Efforts to operate, maintain, upgrade, and construct additional facilities to meet gaps and transition to complete, permanent, safe water supply and sanitation systems continue, however this will be dependent on funding.

Key updates for the main camps are as below:

#### Duhok Camps:

Domiz: Approximately 7,883 m<sup>2</sup> of swampy area where accumulated, heavily polluted stagnant water had become a breeding place for flies, mosquitoes and vermin and was emitting a foul smell was filled with soil and stabilized. This benefited some 2,405 refugees and the neighboring community who were affected by the odor. 21 water tanks were cleaned by the refugee population with support from the water quality team, who also cleaned the tanks of the elderly and disabled. 88 people benefitted from the exercise.

#### Erbil Camps:

Basirma: some repairs are made on sanitation networks (internal pipeline for grey water drainage) in the permanent site that houses about 316 families (about 1580 persons).

Qushtapa: Installation of control valves in the network to control pressure and to improve an equitable distribution of water in the system.

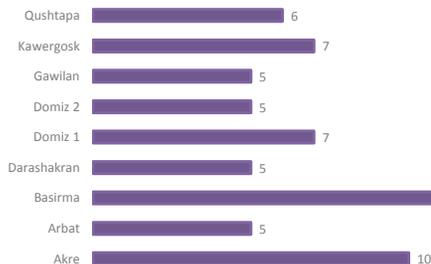
Kawergosk: Some minor repairs of the temporary phase of the network. Trucking of water is increased from 50 cubic meters to 80 cubic meters per day due to increased demand for household, schools, clinics and administrative offices.

Darashakran: Improvement continues to the existing WASH facilities in the camp by upgrading the black and grey water systems from upper to lower sides of the camp following approval of technical designs.

Also, establishing and training a WASH committee of 20 persons (9 men and 11 are women) to take care of operations and maintenance of networks at plots levels. Similar committees will be established in the other three camps in Erbil (Qushtapa, Basirma and Kawergosk camps). Such projects enhance the resilience component of the WASH intervention.

#### Sulaymaniyah Camp:

Arbat: Water trucking is finally discontinued following the connections of the 5 pumps to the 4 reservoirs of 340 cubic meters altogether. Stabilizing water pressure in the camp to make sure that water flow is constant especially in problematic Section G, which lies on a higher ground. This Section G houses 256 plots with an approximate population of 1,280 individuals.



### Number of Persons per Latrine in 9 of the 10 camps



Waste Collection in Darashakran Camp, January 2015. Photo by Prasad Rasal, UNICEF

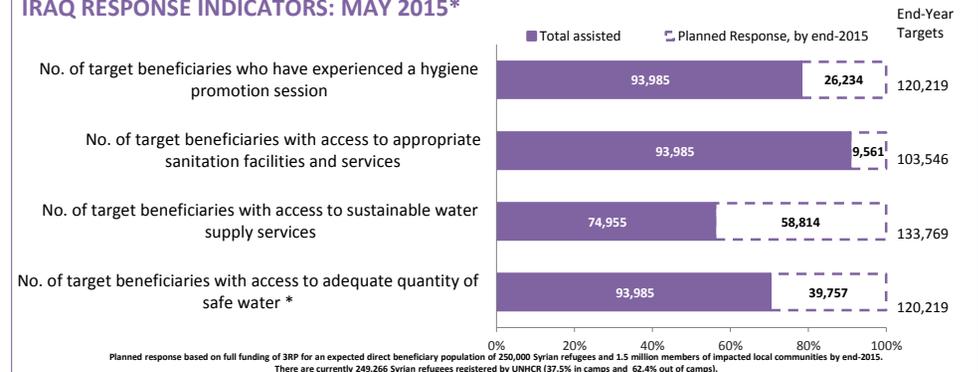
### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

As previously reported, a critical need in all camps is the continued operation and maintenance of facilities and delivery of the basic water and sanitation services on which the resident refugee population depend. There is also need to upgrade older facilities, and in some areas increase facilities to meet standards and needs of the refugee community. Continued funding for this remains a critical challenge and any reduction or interruption of services would have a significant impact, particularly with the onset of the hot summer season which brings increased need for water and increased risk of disease outbreak.

In Qushtapa, Kawergosk, Darashakran and Basirma camps (Erbil Governorate) transition to complete, permanent, safe water supply and sanitation systems, benefitting at least 19,000 Syrian refugees, is ongoing, but remains a challenge due to funding constraints. If adequate funding cannot be mobilized, this will not impact the delivery of more resilient, financially efficient WASH services, but will also impact their longer term sustainability as it will be difficult for local authorities to take over the provision of services at current costs.

With the onset of the hot summer season, demands for increased water supply are already being faced. This is however not possible to accommodate within the current funding capacities and there will be need for increased focus by sector partner and camp management to emphasizing the need for water conservation and reduction of water misuse.

### IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: MAY 2015\*



\* Results reflect reporting as of 31st May and may not be exhaustive given that this reporting period has been brought forward, and partners have until 9th June to report for May.

\* Beneficiaries with access to sustainable water were reported as 70,903 in April 2015 as incremental rather than cumulative figure was erroneously reported. For May, reporting is back to cumulative figure and will continue this way going forward.

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