



AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

The main objective of the sector remains the continuous provision of WASH facilities to refugees living in camps, out of camp and in education and health facilities, including sufficient quantities of safe water, appropriate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices. These objectives are mainly operationalized in the 9 refugee camps (4 in Duhok, 4 in Erbil and 1 in Sulaymaniyah) hosting 38% of Syrian refugees (about 92,950 persons) pursuing routine activities such as:

- Provision of safe drinking water through water trucking and water network (averaging 111 in Erbil, 76 in Duhok and 90 in Sulaymaniyah litre/person/day). One out of two borewells supplying water to Basirma camp is dry in August. Another borewell has saline water treated by RO unit and supplied to the camp population. Overall water provision is reduced in the camp, but remains above minimum standards. In few locations, Directorate (of surrounding water?) is providing water by truck as per requirement.
- Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of water networks, including water quality monitoring continued in collaboration with the Government WASH counterparts.
- Dislodging wastewater.
- Garbage collection.
- Cleaning open channel drainage.

Erbil: Completed construction of WASH facilities including toilet, shower with roof and connections to septic tanks and main sewerage lines for 80 families in Qushtapa camp. Construction works for 315 families in Kawergosk camp are at their final stages.

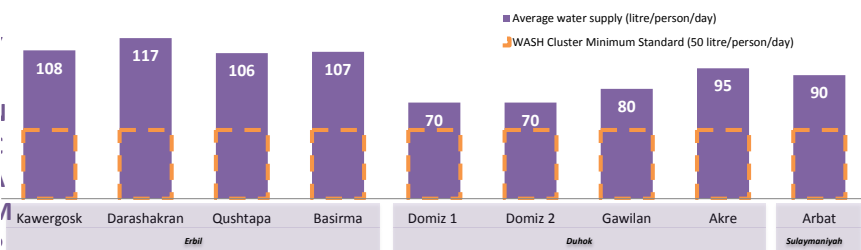
Duhok: Water provision: UNICEF/DoW: 90% work completion for the construction/installation of 2 elevated tanks of 30 cubic meters each and extension of feeding pipelines in Domiz 1 camp. Current camp population accounts for 32,306 Syrian refugees.

In Domiz 1 & 2, due to inadequate pressure in the network and reduced quantity of ground water, 713 m3 of water are trucked daily for 1,370 families (8,450 individuals).

- **Water quality:** As part of water quality monitoring, 1,561 samples were tested: 6.2% did not meet standards of <0.5 mg/l of Free Chlorine Residual (FRC) (at household level), and remedial actions have been taken to ensure compliance with quality standards.

- **Hygiene promotion:** In partnership with DoH, 3,525 individuals in Domiz 1&2 had access to key messages for prevention of Acute Water Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera, among other priority messages of water conservation and menstrual hygiene management.

- **Care and maintenance of WASH facilities:** UNICEF supported BHRA to provide routine care and maintenance for WASH facilities in Domiz 1 & 2, including the repair of 58 showers, toilets, septic tanks, manholes, drainage and 3 campaigns for cleaning of debris. During the month, UNICEF supported BRHA to empty 1,448 cesspool pits of wastewater and 1,240 tons of solid waste collected/transported. UNICEF is supporting Aqra RC through BRHA to pay salaries of drinking water operator & Gawilan camps.



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Drilling of new bore holes in Kona Khabat & Ashty Quarters, Khabat, Erbil



Rehabilitation of pre-fab latrine in Domiz refugee camp, Duhok. UNICEF

Sulaymaniyah: Hygiene promotion: UNHCR through the Directorate of Surrounding Water continued providing drinking water to 8,272 refugees with 90 l/p/d. UNHCR through QANDIL continue to support daily waste management (excluding Fridays).

Door-to-door hygiene promotion sessions and focus group discussions with lice prevention subject is ongoing for a target 1,002 families.

Sewerage channel cleaning continue on a daily basis.

As part of the plan to upgrade 60 tents, construction work started for 42 tents.

Plan to conduct cleaning campaign on 21 Sep.17

Non-camp: To support host communities, hosting refugees and IDPs, UNHCR through their partner KURDS has completed the drilling of two new boreholes in two quarters of Khabat district - Erbil Governorate. The drilled boreholes will provide water to an estimated 20,000 beneficiaries.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Limited funding for refugees undermining WASH response in refugee camps is affecting sustainability and the necessary improvement of services.

Inadequate water supply and low water quality: In Domiz 1 camp, supply of water is mainly provided through 15 boreholes from which 6 were closed due to: High turbidity of 45 NTU (above recommended threshold), presence of nitrates in the groundwater around the camp and overreliance on groundwater leading to excessive abstraction causing some of the boreholes not operate at full capacity. A longer-term solution is needed as proposed by GIZ to construct new water treatment plant that relies on surface water source from Mosul dam.

It is difficult to find permanent solutions for water provision in Basirma refugee camp. It will require a huge investment of approximately 0.5 million USD to bring water from a distance of nine kilometres, where water quality and quantity is reliable.

IRAQ RESPONSE INDICATORS: AUGUST 2017

■ Total Assisted	■ Planned Response, by end-2017	
76,932 people with access to adequate quantity of safe water through temporary provision	82,758	17,242 100,000
10,453 people with access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services	10,453	100,000
34,278 people who have experienced a hygiene promotion/ community mobilization session	34,278	65,722 100,000
1,540 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