



KEY FIGURES

245,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2018
250,184 currently registered

17 million (7.6% of total) required for WASH
22% received

HIGHLIGHTS

WASH actors continued routine activities such as provision of safe water, care and maintenance of existing WASH facilities, water quality monitoring, garbage collection and transportation, and hygiene promotion activities, reaching up to 92,821 persons in the nine refugee camps in KR-I.

Erbil:

A new work plan has been set by UNICEF through DESW to upgrade water systems in Darashakran and Qushtapa camps, the scope of the works include the procurement of submersible pumps, the drilling of a new borehole, and the provision of solar powered systems for two boreholes. The installation by UNHCR of 10 new PV Solar systems to operate the submersible pumps of the existing boreholes inside Erbil Refugee Camps (10 Units) has started. The aim of the project is to tackle the problem of water shortages inside refugee camps through the use of new cost-effective and environmentally-friendly techniques and solutions. In addition, to support communities hosting refugees and IDPs, UNHCR, through partner KURDS, has started a project to build a new water supply system in Zanko quarter – Koya city.



Improving the existing system at household level and construction of new WASH facilities in Kawergosk Camp Erbil/UNHCR

Duhok:

The Directorate of Preventive Health (DOH) in Duhok conducted hygiene promotion activities in Domiz 1 & Domiz 2 Refugee Camps, reaching out up to 2,629 individuals. Key messages dealt with soap handwashing, water conservation, causes of kidney and renal stones, menstrual hygiene management, and prevention of water-borne disease outbreaks. In order to increase the supply of drinking water, UNICEF is supporting the Directorate of Water (DOW) to extend a feeding pipeline from a nearby deep well to an elevated tank in Domiz 1. The work is under implementation, so far 10% of the total work has been completed via direct payment mechanisms. The project will contribute to increase the quantity of safe drinking water supplied to the camp by 200 cubic meters per day. In addition, upgrading of WASH facilities in 12 schools and 7 PHCs is ongoing, as part of different projects aiming at increasing social cohesion among communities, and support integration of displaced populations into the host communities.

Sulaymaniyah:

WASH sector actors such as UNHCR, QANDIL, and the Sulaymaniyah Surrounding Water Directorate, continue operating water and sanitation systems providing drinking water (100L/p/d) to refugees in Arbat camp, and continue carrying weekly water quality testing with satisfactory results.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

Inadequate rainfall, coupled with increased temperatures, resulted in higher demand and excessive withdrawal of ground water, which in the long-term may led to long lasting effects on ground water levels in the area and put unsustainable strains on existing facilities.

Due to funding challenges, the Directorate of Municipalities (DOM) is hesitant to take over solid waste management responsibilities (as the costs of such an intervention are very expensive). A cost-reduction strategy for direct implementation by DOM using available assets of the government, instead of a contractor, has been proposed and is under review by BRHA.

Illegal water connections are still causing low pressure along some water networks and are leading to random need for water trucking.

The longstanding challenge of lack of wastewater treatment systems is forcing wastewater to be disposed in open grounds and rudimentary drainages causing potential risks to the environment and public health.

ACHIEVEMENTS

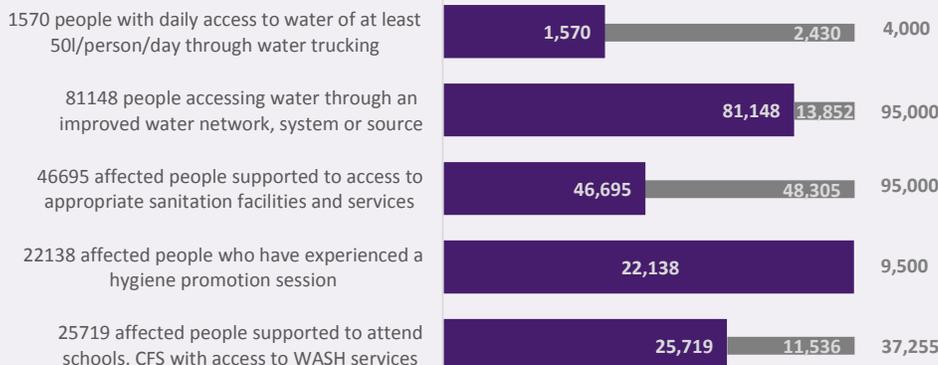


Sectoral Indicators Progress

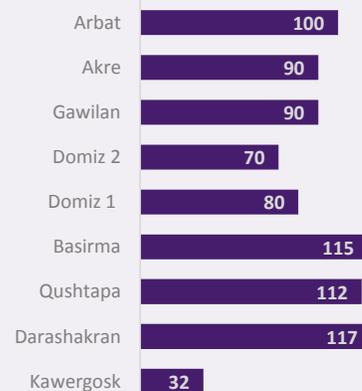


8 partners reporting for the month

Target



Average water supply (liter/person/day) in camps



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