

Investigation Report of Kasra and Sawa Communities

(Kisreh Sub-district)

• Cholera Overview across Syria

According to the statement published on the 12 of September by OCHA, the surveillance data, between 25 August and 10 September, showed that a total of 936 severe acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases were reported in Syria, including at least eight deaths. Most of the cases were reported from Aleppo (72.2%, 676 cases), Deir-ez-Zor (21.5%, 201 cases), Ar-Raqqa (1.8% 17 cases), Al Hasakeh (4.1%, 38 cases), Hama (0.2%, 2 cases) and Lattakia (0.2%, 2 cases).

According to recent and updated data collected, Kasra and Sawa communities in Kisreh sub-district reported the highest number of suspected and confirmed cases of Cholera in the North East of Syria.

This report is intended to reflect the results of an investigation that covers the reality of drinking water in Kasra (Kisreh) and Sawa (Kisreh) communities through sampling and testing the drinking water resources.

• Overview of the Communities (Report subject)

Kasra (Kisreh) and Sawa (Kisreh) communities are located in Kisreh District, in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. According to the latest update from HNAP, the number of 7,485 residents in Sawa and 5,770 in Kisreh (Kasra) communities; 28% of residents are IDPs.

Governorate	District	Sub-district	Community
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Kisreh	Sawa (Kisreh)
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Kisreh	Kasra (Kisreh)

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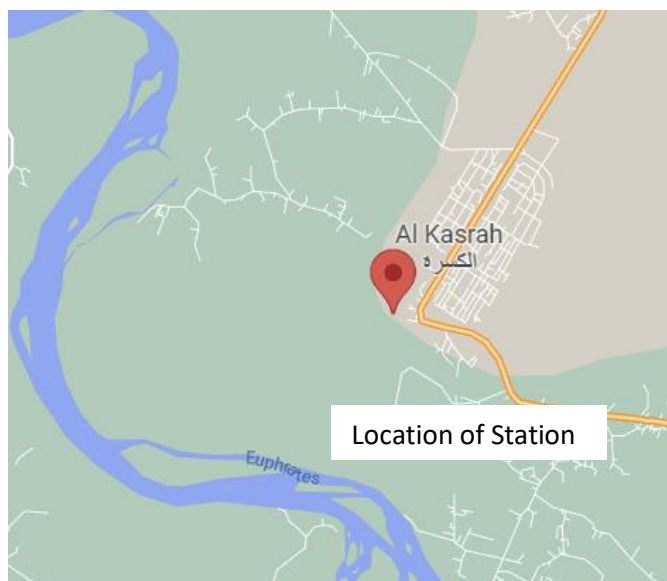
• Drinking Water Investigation

1. Kisreh (Kasra) Community

Kasra (Kisreh) community is being supplied by the main water station- Kasra Station-which is fed with electricity by the public grid and generator.

The water station has a chlorination system; however, the chlorination system is not working efficiently and FRC results are not matching the WHO and Syrian Standard of drinking water at the household level (more details mentioned below).

About 20-30% of houses are not connected with water systems, the households are getting water through water trucking services without any control over the water quality at the tanker (truck) level. These trucks fill from wells laying on the bed of the Euphrates River. The disinfection is not applied either on the well or water trucking level.

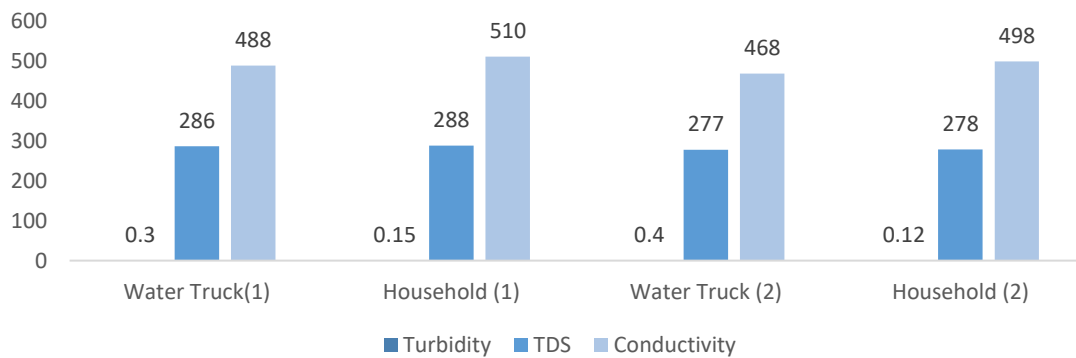


Investigation of Water Quality

Four samples were taken at different levels to check the quality of drinking water; 2 samples were taken from water trucks and the other 2 samples were taken from households being supplied by the water station.

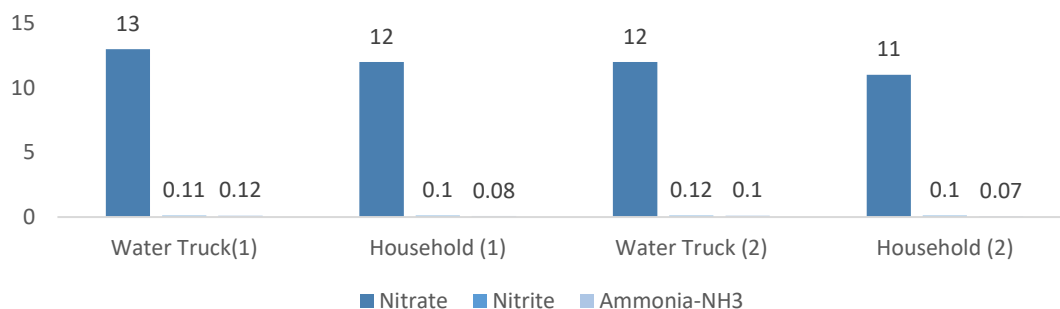
The samples were tested physically, chemically, and bacteriologically. The results were as follows:

✓ Physical Characteristics



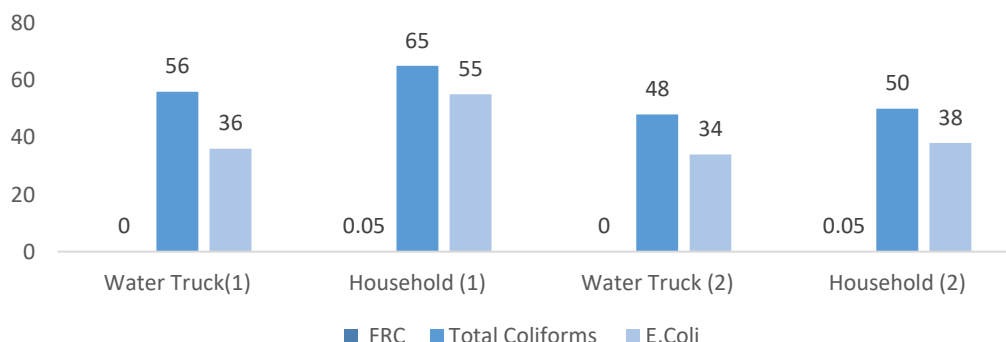
According to these results, water characteristics are accepted physically (Syrian Standard).

✓ Chemical Characteristics



According to these results, water characteristics are accepted chemically (Syrian Standard).

✓ Bacteriological Characteristics



According to the Syrian Standard of drinking water, the number of Total Coliforms and E. coli (Cfu/ 1000 ml) must be **Zero**. That means water is contaminated and not safe for drinking purposes, in addition, there is no chlorination at the water source level since the FRC test results at water trucking and HH levels were zero.

2. Sawa (Kisreh) Community

Sawa (Kisreh) community is being supplied by the main water station- Sawa Station-which is fed with electricity by the public grid and generator as well.

The station contains a chlorination system, but the chlorination also is not sufficient and not matching the standard.

About, 20-30% of houses are not connected to the main water station and are provided with water through a water trucking service that depends on filling water from wells laying on the bed of the Euphrates River. The disinfection is not applied either on the well or water trucking level.

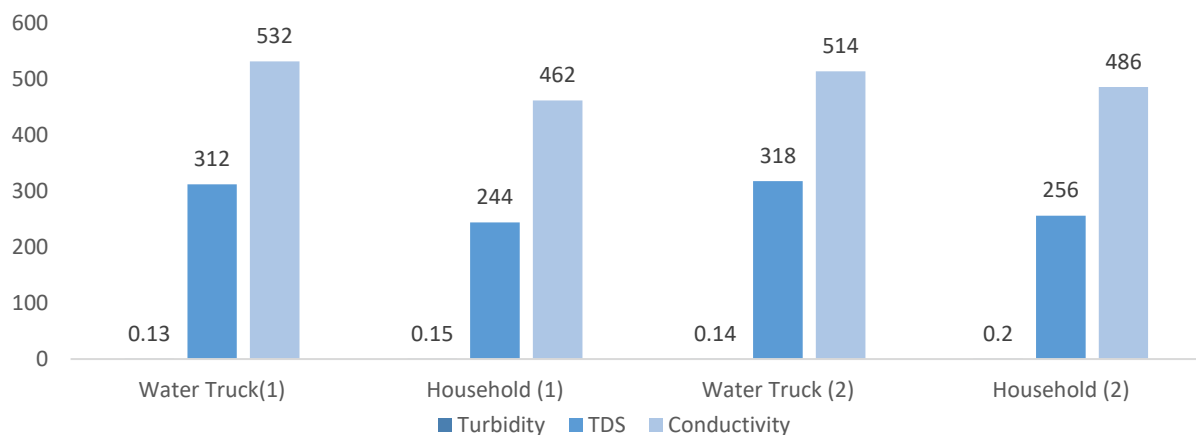


Location of Station

Investigation of Water Quality

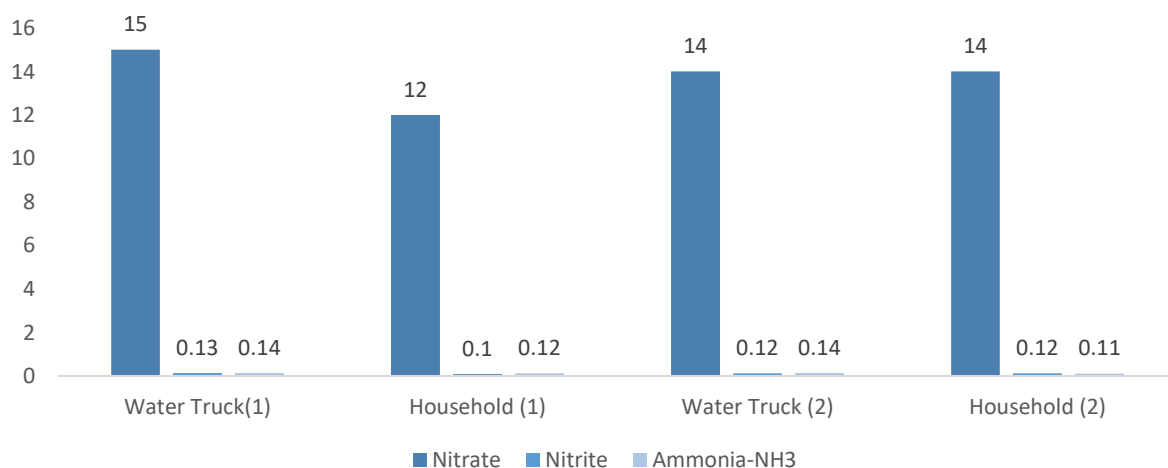
Four samples were taken as well to be tested and the results show the following:

✓ Physical Characteristics



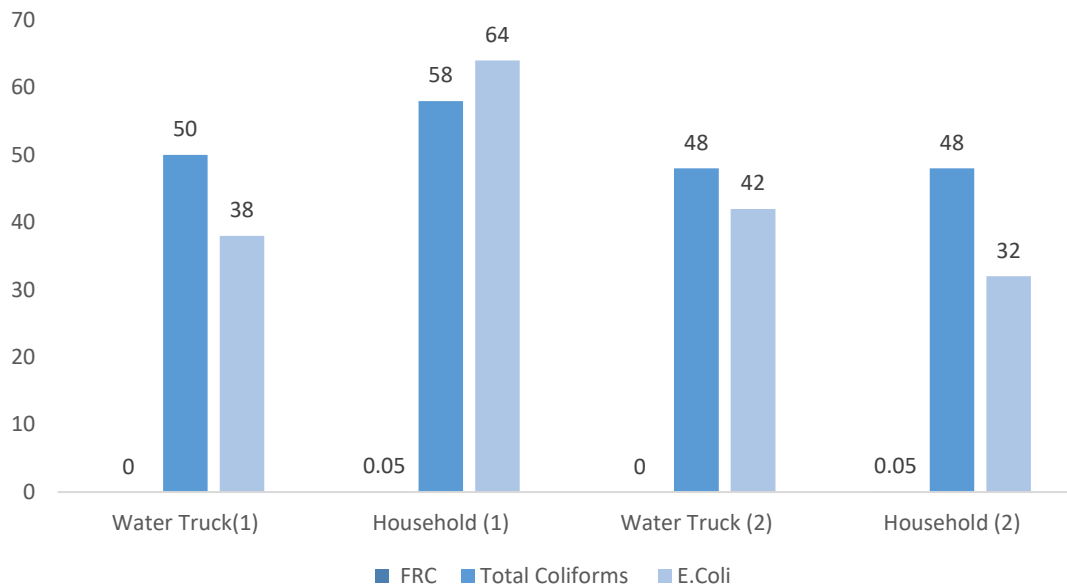
According to these results, water characteristics are accepted physically (Syrian Standard).

✓ Chemical Characteristics



According to these results, water characteristics are accepted physically (Syrian Standard).

✓ Bacteriological Characteristics



As noticed, the water at all different levels and points isn't safe to drink and is contaminated.

• Conclusion

The water supplied to these communities by water stations (distribution network) isn't aligned with drinking water standards and there is no sufficient chlorination in these stations to inactivate the bacteria and some viruses that cause diarrheal disease.

On the other hand, the water tankers are supplying contaminated water with no control or monitoring of the resources they supply.

• Forwarded Actions& recommendations

1. Raising Awareness

Messages about using safe water resources in addition to how to disinfect the water at home should be circulated in NES and particularly in most affected communities.

2. Increase effectiveness of Chlorination

All water stations should be provided with chlorine in sufficient quantities and monitored to ensure that all workers have adhered to the schedule of operating hours and quantities.

3. Distribution of urgent supplies

Distribution of chlorine tablets for domestic use with providing instructions.

4. Water Truck Control

All trucks providing water should be controlled and monitored and supply water from safe resources.

-----End of Report-----