



**ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ**



**ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΗ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΜΥΝΑΣ**

Question 1.

Cyprus Civil Defence was affected by forced displacement in 1974, when Turkey invaded the island and occupied a large part of it. Since then, there have not been any forced displacements, however Cyprus has received a number of asylum seekers, mainly from Syria, who have been arriving by boat or from the occupied areas, since 2014. They have full access to sanitation and water supply, as everyone else on the island.

Question 2.

This question does not fall under the responsibilities of the Civil Defence. The responsibility of providing drinking water to the population falls under the local or district water boards. These boards are responsible for ensuring the quality of water and distributing it to the population, whether during normal 'everyday' work or during emergencies. There is no discrimination as regards water distribution and its quality. Plans for emergencies incorporate provisions that these boards will take the necessary measures to provide the population with drinking water, if necessary.

Question 3.

Please see the answer for question 2.

Question 5.

This question does not fall under the responsibilities of the Civil Defence. In the temporary hosting location at the area of the community of Kokkinotrimithia, where potential asylum seekers remain for a few days, following their rescue and until they submit an asylum application, drinking water and sanitation services are provided. The answer in question 2 is relevant.

Question 6.

In case the Civil Defence needs to set up camps either for Cypriots, due to forced displacement, or a large number of immigrants, then the relevant services will need to ensure access to drinking water and sanitation services. The answer in question 2 is relevant.