

WASH services remain crucial both in camps and host communities

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In the month of October, in Lebanon, WASH partners carried out a number of activities in the Bekka Valley to improve water supply and access to safe drinking water. A new water distribution network was installed in Majdel Anjar village home to over 15,000 Lebanese inhabitants and 17,000 Syrian refugees. A 2,200-metre long water supply lifting line was equipped in Jeb Janine, which will transmit 3,000 cubic metres of water per day benefiting over 5,652 Lebanese inhabitants and 8,033 Syrian refugees.

In Jordan, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 106,429 people living in camps, including an estimated 58,805 children. These services included the daily provision of an average of 4.2 million litres of treated water and maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of over 1.7 million litres of wastewater and 800 cubic metres of solid waste, as well as the dissemination of key WASH messages. In Zaatari camp, mobilization on key WASH messages continued with the seasonal focus on food safety, mass handwashing, water conservation and Hepatitis A, in addition to the ongoing communication relating to the progress and impact of the water and wastewater networks. In Azraq camp, the road improvements for the wastewater treatment plant and borehole roads have been completed. Dissemination of hygiene promotion messages continued during the month to prevent Hepatitis A, namely the importance of handwashing with soap at key times and of safe water storage. These messages are conveyed in clinics, at household level, and in groups.

In Iraq, WASH partners continued provision of sanitation services to 93,807 individuals including sustainable access to clean drinking water to 85,645 Syrian refugees. Provision of hygiene kits benefitted 20,316 individuals to ensure personal hygiene and cleanliness.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Large refugee numbers add pressure on existing water, sanitation and hygiene services in host countries. Even before the emergency, Jordan was the fourth most water scarce country in the world. In Iraq, the pressure on services in impacted communities is acute because of the overlapping refugee and IDP crises.

Region-wide, the majority of refugees are living in local communities, and public WASH services are under stress. Authorities require support to improve and run public water, sewage, wastewater treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal systems. National WASH systems required investment even before the influx of refugees.

As of the end of 2014, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support, while in Lebanon - where there are no large formal camps but hundreds of small informal settlements - 28 per cent stated that they do not have access to safe water and 39 per cent said they don't have access to sanitation facilities. There are competing demands for safe drinking water and wastewater services from both local communities and the refugees living in impacted areas, exacerbating an already volatile social, economic and political environment.

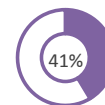


Lebanon/UNICEF

Sector Response Summary:



3,686,617 Refugees & Local
Community Members targeted for
assistance by end-2015
1,524,981 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees
expected by end-2015
4,279,567 currently registered or
awaiting registration



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.3 billion
required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 2.019 billion received in 2015



WASH PARTNERS STEP UP CHOLERA PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ

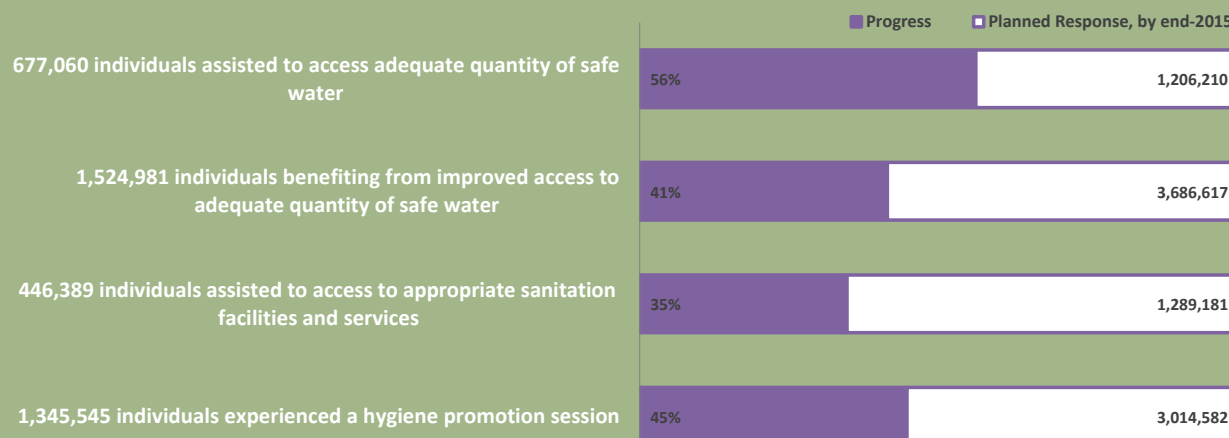
In September, a cholera outbreak was declared for Iraq and, as of end October, over 2,000 confirmed cases were reported across 15 governorates giving rise to significant concerns of spread to refugee hosting communities and camps.

Cholera preparedness activities were stepped up by all WASH partners, in coordination with Health partners. These include:

- distribution of bottled water, water kits, hygiene kits, bleaching powder and chlorine tablets;
- establishment of water distribution points;
- sanitation activities such as disinfecting septic tanks at health facilities, conducting targeted sanitation improvements including for the water treatment plant, as well as regular cleaning of latrines and bathing facilities and proper solid waste collection, disposal and management; and
- dissemination of key messages on cholera prevention through social media, national radio channels, SMS messages and door to door campaigns.

With concern rising that the disease could spread further due to recent torrential rains and ongoing insecurity, 3RP Partners are supporting the response led by the Iraqi Ministry of Health, delivering and securing clean water supplies, providing treatment for people showing cholera symptoms, and undertaking a national communication campaign to help people protect themselves against the disease.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 2015*



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 31 October 2015.

* Progress data not yet received for Lebanon in October 2015.