

### 37 per cent of targeted beneficiaries with access to adequate quantity of safe water

#### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, with the objective of providing a sustainable alternative to water trucking, hydrogeological studies will be conducted to identify locations of wells to be drilled to ensure a dedicated source of water to the refugees living in informal settlements (IS). Areas where the refugees are present in high numbers will be targeted to begin with. In addition, a comprehensive WASH assessment at ISs will take place to design and target tailored WASH services to refugees.

In Jordan, the commissioning of the Azraq wastewater treatment plant commenced on 18 January and since then, has been progressively treating the wastewater. It is expected that the plant will be fully commissioned by mid-February. Two data loggers were installed in Azraq and in Zaatari in order to monitor the groundwater levels and characteristics in the two camps, the first time water levels have been measured as part of a humanitarian response in Jordan. During the month two storms affected the camps, in particular Zaatari, although the impact was mitigated by highly effective preparedness planning.

Across Iraq, 97,807 Syrian refugees benefited from routine access to water, sanitation and hygiene services.



Desludging flooded streets in Zaatari camp. Chris Herwig/UNICEF

#### Sector Response Summary:



**3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**159,460 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the region:



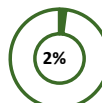
**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,567,100 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.55 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 93 million received in 2016**



### UNICEF HUMANITARIAN HIGHLIGHTS & RESULTS FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS IN JANUARY 2016

In Turkey (Kilis) field teams are in close contact with the Turkish authorities to support the Government's contingency planning measures in case of the admission of new refugees from northern Aleppo governorate. Stocks of essential items including family and child hygiene kits and high-energy biscuits have been pre-positioned in the area.

During the month of January in Lebanon, UNICEF in partnership with UN-Habitat, finalized the identification of 38 priority projects through a participatory community-based approach in six pilot municipalities in the Bekaa Valley, which are planning to be implemented in 2016.

In Jordan, plans for a WASH infrastructure to provide life-saving water and sanitation services were finalised. Through UNICEF support to the Government, seven wells were rehabilitated in Irbid, Mafraq and Ramtha increasing the amount of water available for 63,360 people. The Sham Street project to replace the 1.8km sewer line has been completed and has improved the access to sanitation for 15,000 people in Ramtha. The new section has already contributed to a reduction in the number of sewerage overflows. The rehabilitation work for the Azmi Al Mufti sewer network (unblocking and replacement of 6 km of sewer line and 100 manholes) in Irbid has commenced.

In Iraq, a further step towards more sustainable and cost efficient WASH interventions, water trucking is no longer needed in Qushtapa, Erbil governorate, after completion of a temporary water network installed by Danish Refugee Council with UNICEF support. In Domiz 1 and 2, Akre and Gawilan UNICEF supported garbage collection and safe disposal through the Directorate of Municipalities. In Dohuk refugee camps was provided support to the Board of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) staff, for operation and maintenance of WASH facilities.

For the full report please visit <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

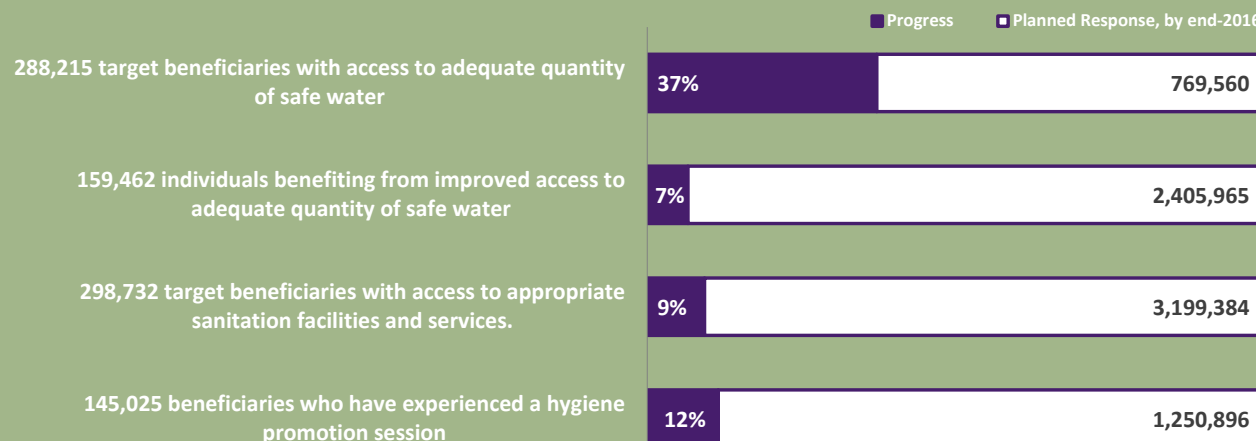
#### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. Jordan is now reported to be the second water-poorest country in the world, and in the last decade has had difficulties to address the increasing demand of water. Services in Lebanon have been negatively impacted by years of conflict, instability, and under-resourcing. Iraq has had difficulty in sustaining and adequately upgrading urban services due to the multiple conflicts.

In the refugee camps of Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment has been made in long-term piped networks and water management systems during 2015 to reduce costs through transition from emergency mechanisms to more cost-effective service delivery.

2016 will be a year of transition in terms of handover of the services, gradually and partly, to local governments. However, as the establishment of these systems is a major infrastructure undertaking, water trucking and desludging continues in several camps particularly where water yields are insufficient, in transit areas and in areas with high water salinity. WASH Sector partners are focused on improving other services in camps including improved household access to family latrines and showers, water quality monitoring, waste water and solid waste management, and community mobilization and participation.

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY 2016



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 January 2016.