



In 2015 over 2.7 million Syrian refugees have benefitted from improved access to safe water

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In the refugee camps in Jordan and Iraq, 3RP WASH partners continued to carry out considerable work to reduce costs through transition from emergency mechanisms to more cost-effective service delivery.

In the month of December in Zaatari camp in Jordan, for the first time in the history of the camp, no water supply was required from external sources as the water from the three boreholes in the camp was sufficient for the entire camp (supplying 3.22 million litres per day). Construction of the pond for the collection of non-supply water has been completed and is in use, reducing the amount of water required for the camp (the water from the borehole flushing is now being recycled as cleaning water for sanitation facilities, leading to a reduction in the water required). Water quality monitoring continued with a focus on water storage tanks in public areas and institutions. An assessment was carried out in the camp which included questions relating to the access of households to WASH facilities and services. The data will be used to improve the design and modelling of the water network.

In Iraq, in Dahuk Governorate, water network rehabilitation has been completed for some sectors of Domiz 1 camp, greatly reducing the need for water trucking in the camp and improving the reliability of water provision to refugees. Construction of open channels for grey and surface water drainage in eight sectors of the camp has also been completed. In Erbil Governorate, construction of sanitation works for 1,302 new shelter plots in Darashakran, Kawergosk and Qushtapa camps has been completed. WASH partners focussed on improving other services in camps across Iraq including improved household access to family latrines and showers, water quality monitoring, waste water and solid waste management, and community mobilization and participation.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Large refugee numbers add pressure on existing water, sanitation and hygiene services in host countries. 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 for water.

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 late 2015, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support, while in Lebanon the Ministry of Energy and Water estimates that Syrian refugees have contributed to an increase of 28 per cent in water demand and waste water generation, as well as an increase in solid waste, placing a major burden on municipal budgets.



Construction of a WASH block in Qushtapa camp in Erbil Governorate. UNICEF/December 2015

Sector Response Summary:



3,613,920 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
2,739,173 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



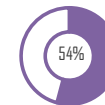
4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,591,939 currently registered or awaiting registration



WASH Sector Funding Status:



USD 379 million required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 205 million received in 2015



PRIVATE TOILETS IN ZAATARI CAMP IN JORDAN TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE

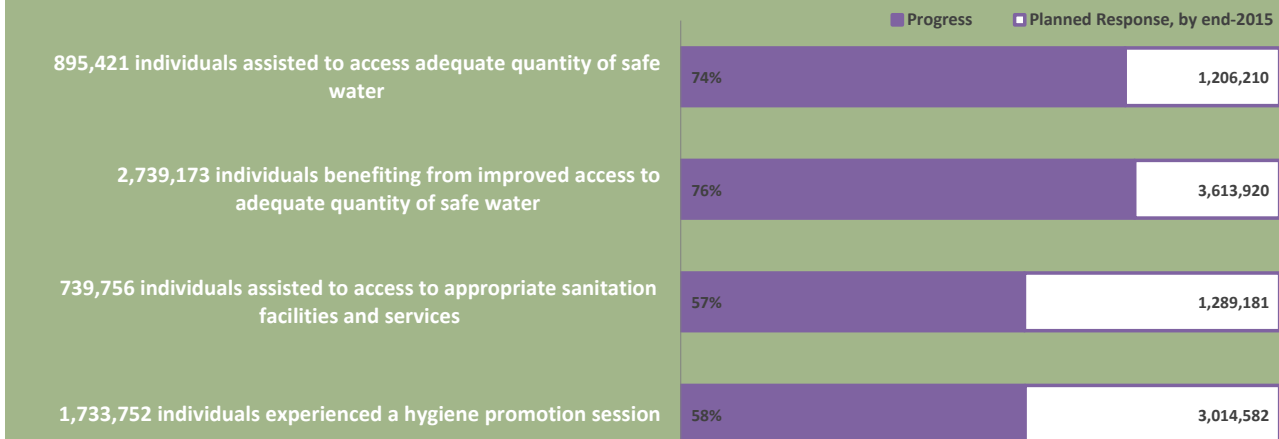
In December, the first private toilets connected to the waste water network in Zaatari camp in Jordan were installed, marking an important step forward in the infrastructural development of the camp and symbolising the long-term investment in upgrading water, sanitation and hygiene facilities for its residents.

The installation of the toilets is being carried out together with the installation of the new waste water network in the camp, which should be completed by early 2016. It will connect all households to a piped sewer network that deposits wastewater into septic tanks.

WASH partners will carry out door-to-door sessions in households located in the districts where the waste water network is being installed. This will allow partners to map out which households have toilets and which do not and based on the findings, the future beneficiaries of private toilets will be selected. Households without toilets undergo a comprehensive assessment to determine which should be prioritised, and ranking is determined based on vulnerability. Priority is given to female-headed households with persons with disabilities (PWDs), followed by male-headed households with PWDs and female-headed households without support.

With the completion of the waste water network and the installation of toilets, the majority of public water, sanitation, and hygiene blocks will be phased out. The establishment of a piped sewage system will eliminate the occurrence of household waste being deposited into pits, which is presently a common occurrence as many households have constructed their own private toilets which are not connected to any sewage network. As a result, the quality of life will improve and the risk of communicable diseases will reduce.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 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 December 2015. Funding status is indicative pending finalization of accounts and allocations.