

REGIONAL OVERVIEW: RRP5 Update - December 2013

WASH



TARGETS

1,010,000
 Refugees in camp and urban settings with access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities

1,646,346
 Beneficiaries of hygiene promotion and / or family hygiene kits.

360,998
 Beneficiaries of WASH in schools, youth / child - friendly spaces and public places

15 Clinics and
34 Public institutions

318 million
 USD required

NEEDS

The rapid increase in the number of refugees challenges the local infrastructural capacities in the WASH sector in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq.

The requirements in the WASH sector vary geographically depending on the status of and access to existing water and waste-water services. The affected population is scattered in numerous locations, both tented and in urban settings, making the WASH response expensive, time consuming, and logistically challenging. Many of the tented settlements lack adequate sanitation and access to water and are prone to flooding. These factors result in poor hygienic conditions leading to a high risk of water-borne disease.

The response entails provision of WASH services in camps as well as in urban areas where refugees live in host communities. Special emphasis is placed on meeting the needs of women, children, disabled and elderly as well as families living in temporary settlements. Improving the water supply infrastructures for host communities with the largest concentrations of refugees is another priority, critical to reducing tensions over water availability.

Schools in camps are also being provided with WASH services, while schools with refugee children in host communities benefit from improved WASH infrastructures and thus a more conducive learning environment.

KEY DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

In **Lebanon**, linkages between Health and WASH explored and discussed with WASH actors, including Outbreak response, Health Information System sharing & Joint assessments. Maps of priority vulnerable localities were produced for each Governorate and at national level with completed water and/or sanitation activities.

In **Iraq**, the humanitarian WASH community has been led by the KRG, UNICEF and UNHCR who have mobilized and deployed emergency response teams, supplies, and interventions to address the needs of the new influx of refugees. The installation of WASH facilities in Bajed Kandela, a reception center near the border, has started. The plan is to have WASH facilities for a minimum of 5000 people. This reception center will host Syrian refugees for few days before they are transported to other camps. Interventions for establishing long term camps have been started in three governorates of KRG. The designs proposed for long term are more sustainable and efficient, reducing the O&M costs.

In **Jordan**, on 2 December the Ministry of Water & Irrigation convened a high level conference on Jordan's water crisis to communicate to partner agencies and donors Jordan's water situation and examine the impact of the Syrian refugee influx on water resources. This conference is part of MoWI-led WASH preparatory work for the National Resilience Plan. JEN and UNICEF have rehabilitated WASH facilities in 91 host community schools in Irbid, Mafrqa, Amman, Zarqa, as part of an overall effort to improve WASH facilities in 150 schools. Some 72,985 students benefited, both Jordanian and Syrian. Over 300 hygiene sessions involving administrators, teachers and students; some 699 teachers and 25,717 students have benefited to date. Work to repair the road used by water trucks filling at Bore Hole 2 in Za'atari Camp has been completed. Water is now supplied from two Za'atari boreholes, as well as from tankering. Commissioning for a third borehole for Za'atari is now underway, an initiative which will benefit the entire camp community by providing an estimated 1.4M litres per day, just under half of the camp's water supply needs.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2013

582,000 refugees benefitted from access to water supply networks

275,291 refugees benefitted from safe drinking water through distribution of water and water storage facilities

281,000 refugees benefitted from access to adequate latrines

208,825 refugees benefitted from access to adequate shower facilities

199,605 refugees benefitted from waste collection & disposal services

1,252,379 refugees targeted with distribution of family hygiene and basic hygiene kits as well as infant starter kits

414,886 refugees were targeted with activities relating to hygiene promotion

