

More than 282,000 people are assisted with access to clean water in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon throughout February

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS FEBRUARY:

WASH partners continue to transition from first-phase emergency services to more sustainable and cost-effective systems in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

Essential WASH services continue to reach more than 98,000 refugees living in camps in Jordan, including the daily provision of over four million litres of treated water, maintenance of sanitation facilities and the collection and disposal of over two million litres of wastewater and 800M3 of solid waste. Melting snow caused significant flooding in Zaatari camp this month. 3RP partners deployed 20 dewatering trucks to affected areas. The wastewater treatment plant in Zaatari camp continues to process 700 cubic metres of waste water per day - reducing the volume of waste water to be transported to the municipal plant by 30 per cent.

This month in Iraq, 92,787 Syrian refugees have access to adequate quantities of safe water (including some 61,000 in camps with piped water), appropriate sanitation facilities and have experienced at least one hygiene promotion session. Partners are working across all eight camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), with construction of water and sewage networks taking place in Qushtapa camp and repairs to the water network in Kawergosk camp.

In Lebanon, some 270,000 refugees had improved access to water supply and over 206,000 people had access to solid waste disposal by the end of the month. Three large water projects were completed in Marjayoun, Mgheyriyeh and Nabatiyah collectively improving water production and delivery for more than 42,000 Lebanese and 8,753 Syrians. Some 33,400 individuals benefitted from 2,740 hygiene promotion sessions.

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, while Lebanon is already using two-thirds of its available water resources. 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, with piped systems leaking up to 70 per cent of water in some areas.

As of the end of 2014, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support, while in Lebanon - where all refugees live outside of camps - 28 per cent do not have access to safe water and 39 per cent 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.

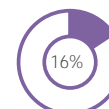


Zaatari camp Mafraq, Jordan

Sector Response Summary:



1,798,108 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
282,423 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



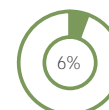
4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
3,855,887 currently registered or awaiting registration



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.5 billion required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 259.56 million received in 2015



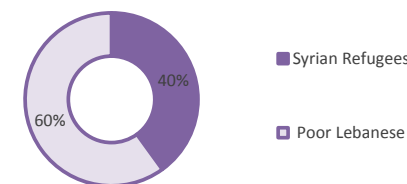
CREATIVE APPROACHES TO SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LEBANON

Even before the Syria crisis, up to 92 per cent of Lebanon's sewage ran untreated into watercourses and the sea, posing serious health risks to the population. Lebanon's WASH related institutions face numerous challenges in the provision and management of services against a massive increase in demand due to the mass influx of refugees. In 2014, the Ministry of Energy and Water estimated that only eight per cent of waste water is treated before being discharged.

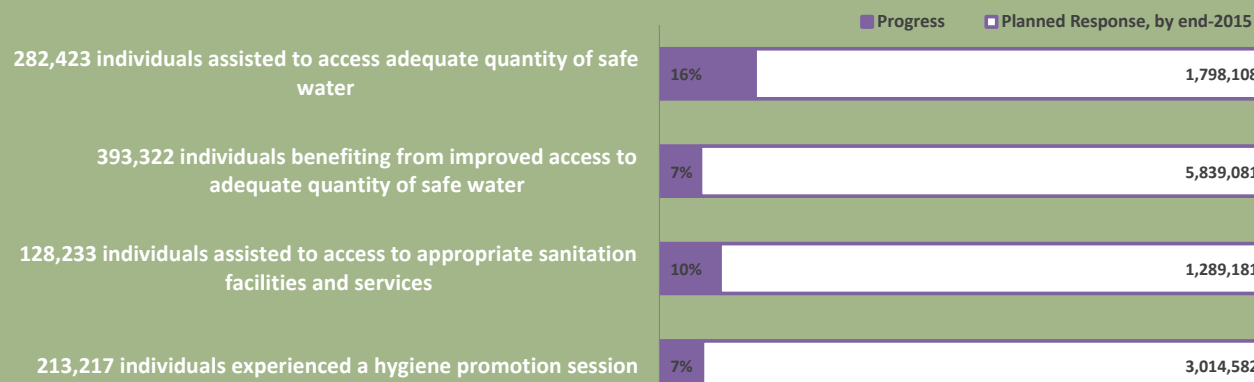
WASH partners in Lebanon are using innovative approaches to deal with excreta and solid waste management in the country, with investments being made to improve efficiency of disposal and reduce the strain on municipalities.

This month, ten agencies completed an additional 635 latrines, benefitting 765 Lebanese and 9,000 Syrians. A conveyor belt was installed to speed up the disposal of solid waste at the Ain Baal waste sites and will benefit 30 municipalities in south Lebanon. A solid waste sorting and recycling centre in Ghazze, West Bekaa, is now processing four tonnes of solid waste a day to create compost and separate reusable or marketable items from the waste produced by Lebanese and Syrians in the municipality.

206,613 individuals in Lebanon assisted with necessary means to safely dispose of solid waste in 2015



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 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. Targets are based on full funding of the 3RP and an expected 4.27 million refugees by end-2015. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 28 February 2015.