



**1,018,416 individuals benefited from improved access to adequate quantity of safe water**

### HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, partners are working to strengthen the capacity of national and local delivery systems and to expand access to quality basic services. The number of beneficiaries with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service so far in the year reached 920,430 persons, almost 70 per cent of the planned target.

In Iraq, the number of residents in Arbat camp reached with regular WASH activities, including persons with increased average daily water supply, reached 7,224. Two water testing (bacteriological and chemical) exercises were conducted showing good results, and a second pump was provided to the Directorate for Sanitation and Water (DoSW) to serve as a spare. Two booster pumps are being installed by the DoSW to increase water pressure for blocks A and B. Focus Group Discussions were conducted to understand how camp residents use water and dispose of garbage, and what are their notions on environmental conservation. Door to door hygiene promotion, including lice control, was undertaken for 849 families. Plans were also considered for a survey on hygiene behaviour change to be conducted in November.

Also in Iraq, routine operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring, continued in Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, and Qushtapa camps. It includes construction of new sanitation units with latrines and shower superstructures, sewer pipelines, septic tanks, and water supply distribution systems. Garbage collection and desludging activities continued in all camps, along with daily maintenance and cleaning of communal and shared toilets and showers. The routine, monthly one day camp clean-up campaign was carried out in all camps.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. In Lebanon, 50 per cent of the water transmission and distribution networks are currently in need of rehabilitation and are unable to bear additional pressure. The solid waste crisis and the untreated wastewater polluting ground water sources have dire public health and environmental consequences. In Jordan, the Sector Vulnerability Assessment found that 70 per cent of the population (both Syrian refugees and Jordanians) receive less than the national standard of 100 litres per person per day.

In camps in Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment continues in long-term piped networks and water management systems in the camps to reduce costs through transition to more cost-effective systems. 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 partners are also 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.



ACTED handwashing session in Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan. ACTED/Oct 2016

### Sector Response Summary:



**3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**1,018,420 assisted in 2016**



### Syrian Refugees in the region:



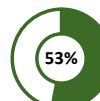
**4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,780,900 currently registered**



### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.54 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 2.41 billion received in 2016**



## GLOBAL HANDWASHING DAY IN JORDAN REFUGEE CAMPS

To raise awareness about infectious diseases, on 15 October, humanitarian actors active in refugee camps in Jordan conducted a series of events to celebrate Global Handwashing Day.

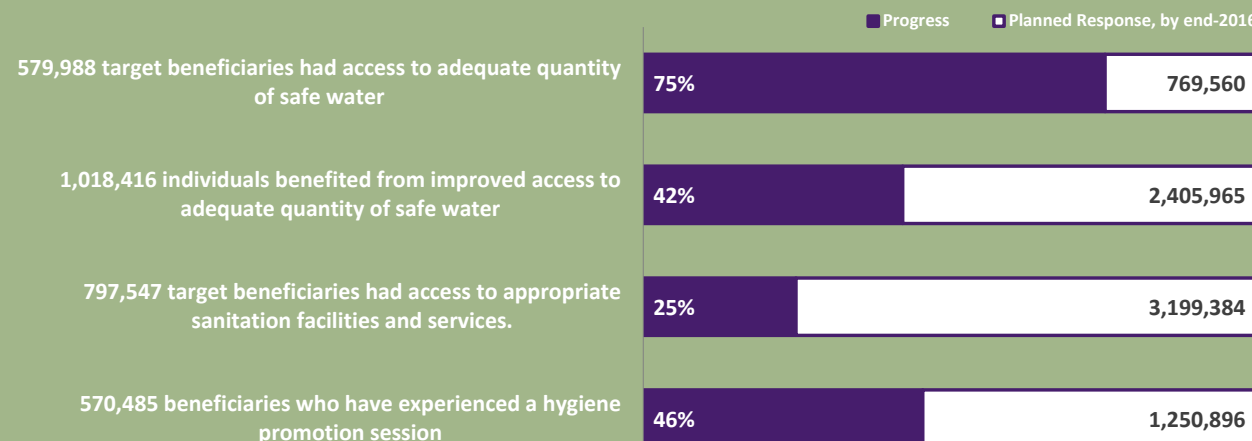
The spread of infectious diseases is a real threat in camps, which may be compounded by limited access to water, overcrowding and unsanitary living conditions. Hepatitis A is of particular concern, with 246 cases reported in Azraq Camp, Jordan, since June 2016. Most of the cases reported were in recently arrived families.

In camps, children tend to be more exposed to infectious diseases than adults because they usually play outdoors, come into contact with animals, or make toys with things found on the ground. Children pick up germs that can lead to a range of dangerous communicable diseases such as diarrhea and Hepatitis A.

Community mobilization and hygiene promotion were intensified in Zaatari and Azraq camps, focusing on caregivers and children, to increase awareness and prevention of Hepatitis A and associated diarrheal diseases including messages on the importance of safe food and water storage. For the new arrivals in Azraq, awareness sessions were conducted about WASH facilities and handwashing, the risks of open defecation and water conservation. Some 21,000 soap bars were distributed and 3,700 comprehensive hygiene kits provided

In Zaatari camp, 3RP partners conducted handwashing sessions and distributed soap to school-aged children. Educational activities were also organised. The aim of handwashing sessions is to teach children how to wash their hands properly, including between fingers and wrists, and encourage them to do so after using the bathroom and playing outside, and before eating. With this knowledge, kids can continue to be kids without the threat of illness slowing them down.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 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 October 2016.