



**Provision of water in camps continues at scale in Jordan and Iraq, while the number of sites reached in Lebanon is now over 240**

## REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

This month in Lebanon there has been a 24 per cent increase in water trucking during March, with 40 million litres distributed by seven 3RP sector partners. A total of 1,273 latrines have been completed serving 17,000 people, which is an increase from previous months. In hygiene promotion, more than 35,000 people attended awareness sessions and 3,701 family hygiene kits and 2,669 baby kits were distributed.

In Jordan, the Zataari Wastewater Treatment Plant was officially commissioned on 3 March. Borehole 3 is in the final stages of completion and the Ministry of Health has a site inspection planned for April to confirm adherence to drinking water standards. Over the course of the month, four million litres of treated water were provided on a daily basis, while 2.4 million litres of wastewater and 800 m3 of solid waste was collected and safely disposed of.

During the month, 184 WASH units were delivered to Islahiya 2, Suruc and Kahramanmaraş camps in Turkey whilst sector partners provided more than 2,800 hygiene kits to the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), which delivered the kits to five camps in Gaziantep.

More than 93,900 Syrian refugees in the ten camps in Iraq are now accessing adequate quantities of safe water and the same number of people have experienced a hygiene promotion session. Partners completed the construction of a 100 metre-long and 80 metre-wide drainage channel, which will drain off storm water and grey water from 407 households in Domiz camp. A holding tank was also constructed which will collect and store grey and black water. These activities reflect the transition from first-phase emergency response to more sustainable and cost-effective systems.

## 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 stated that they do not have access to safe water and 39 per cent said they 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.



The construction of a water network in Gawilan camp, Iraq. UNHCR/R. Rasheed

### Sector Response Summary:



**3,686,617** Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015  
**445,895** assisted in 2015



### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,270,000** Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015  
**3,966,702** currently registered or awaiting registration



### WASH Sector Funding Status:



**USD 384 million** required in 2015 (Agencies)  
**USD 79 million** received in 2015



## COMBATTING WATER-BORNE DISEASES WITH TREATED WATER, IMPROVED SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

Syrian refugees and members of impacted communities are at a significant risk of disease outbreaks in conditions of overcrowding in camps and in poor housing within host communities, and WASH sector partners have already achieved significant results in the prevention of water-borne diseases in the first quarter of 2015.

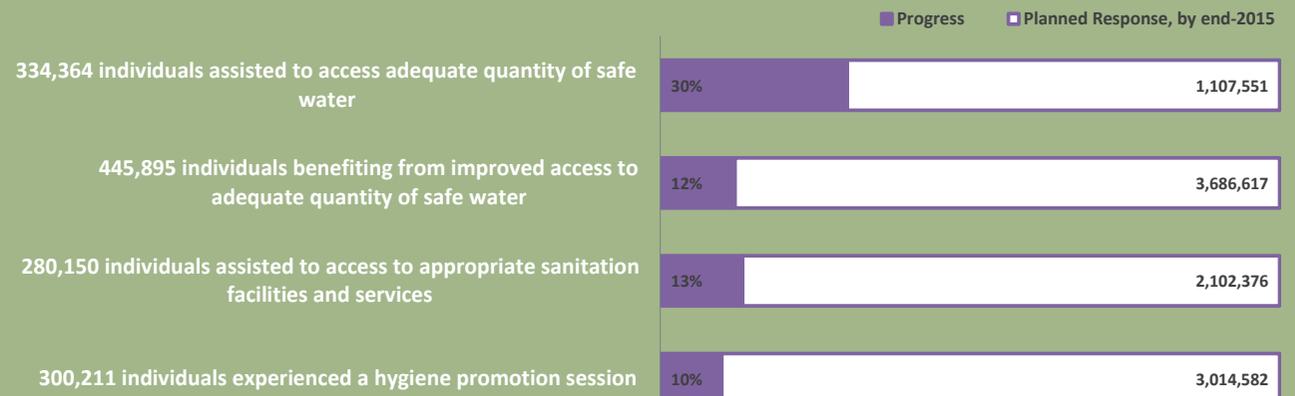
In Lebanon, 39 chlorination systems have been installed in the North and South and 1,714 household filters distributed in the Bekaa during March. These activities ensure that Syrian refugees and host communities have access to clean, treated water. According to the Ministry of Public Health, there were 619 reported cases of water-borne diseases during the first quarter of 2015, compared to 1,026 in the previous quarter - a significant decrease.

In order to combat diarrhoea in young children, which is often caused by rotavirus, a new vaccine has been introduced in Jordan. Forming part of the national expanded programme on immunization, the Ministry of Health and 3RP partners started immunizing children on 4 March.

Even before the overlapping refugee and IDP crisis, Iraq was prone to major health epidemics, including cholera. Huge efforts have been made in the first quarter to install more latrines and reduce the number of people sharing facilities. This month in Qushtapa, Kawergosk, Domiz and Akre camps, there has been around a 50 per cent reduction of persons per latrine in comparison to January, with between five and 12 people sharing one latrine in these camps.

Across the region, partners have been working to ensure better hygiene practices through hygiene promotion sessions which address hand-washing, waste management and latrine useage. During the first quarter, more than 300,000 individuals have experienced a hygiene promotion session.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MARCH 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 March 2015.