



©UNHCR/Roland Schoenbauer - WASH Facilities in Alexandria Camp



SECTOR KEY FIGURES



60,496

of Persons of Concern (POCs) in Greece as of 26 October 2016
Source of data: Governmental figures

Men, 42%

Women, 21%

Children, 37%



36

(5 Urban areas & 31 sites)

of sites covered by WASH Sector
Source of data: Activityinfo



237

of hygiene promotion sessions conducted (July-Sep 2016)
Source of data: Activityinfo



604

of males participating in hygiene promotion sessions



1,170

of females participating in hygiene promotion sessions

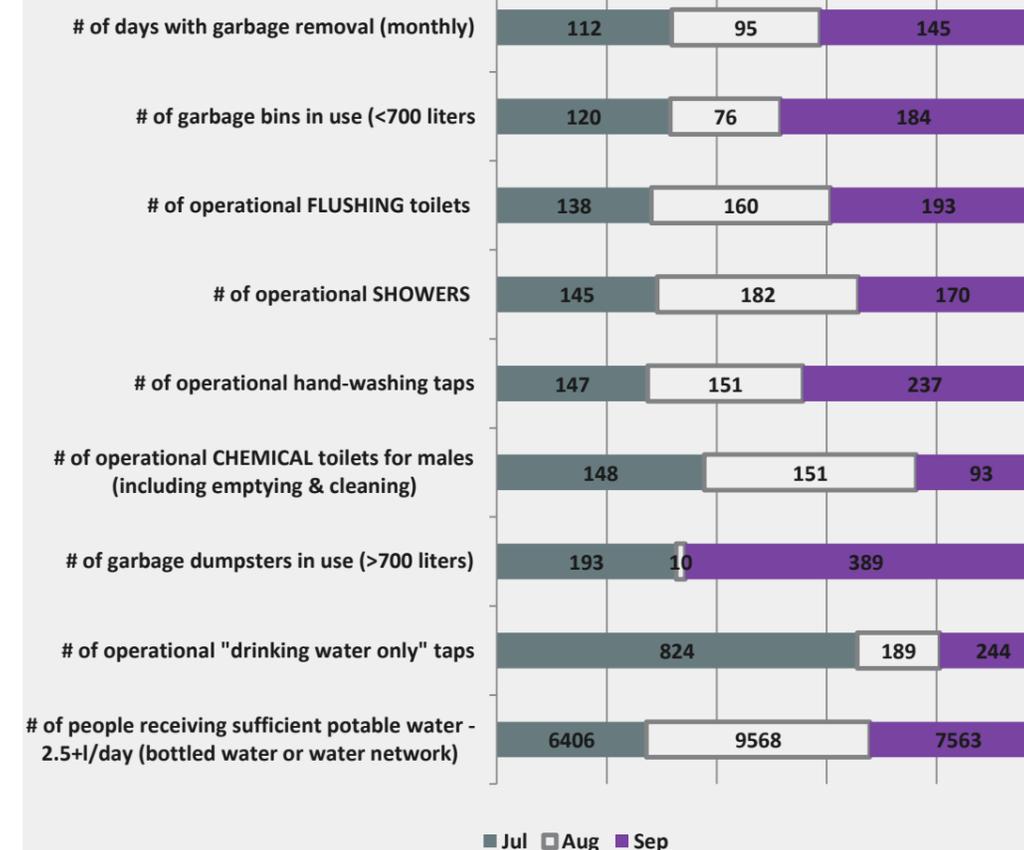
JULY-SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS

During summer 2016, the North and Attica region WASH WGs were successful in bringing on board representatives of the Greek Government and the various key actors in WASH to develop a standardized approach to WASH across Greece as well as a transparent method of allocation of sites to NGOs. Both regional WGs were also able to set up Hygiene Promotion task forces to promote and advocate for improved hygiene and sanitation in the sites. The National WASH WG was equally successful in attracting the participation of key Greek counterparts to share with them the developments of WASH in the regions and to confront the many issues around WASH in the sites. All WG meetings were attended regularly by a significant number of NGOs and actors interested either directly or indirectly by WASH.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

In Greece, almost 20% of refugees lack regular access to sanitation and 70% of them do not receive hygiene items on a regular basis. People in general are concerned with the hygiene situation in the sites. Specifically, they reported lack of hot water and privacy. In some WASH facilities there is also a lack of lightning, privacy screens and locks, and there are some issues with the drainage, clogged pipes and ponding. Insects, rodents, rats and snakes have been reported as many toilets remain unclean. Bathrooms were considered to be far from the sleeping rooms, which mostly affected older persons with mobility and other challenges. They regularly required caretakers to take them to and from the WASH facilities. In some sites, WASH facilities have a few stairs, so access from PoCs is not easy and assistance is required. In many cases there are also no WASH facilities for PWD. The availability of WASH services and hygiene promotion is an additional key concern in most sites, with people indicating that there is insufficient clean drinking water or the available water is seen as polluted. The presence of vectors, often related to inadequate drainage is an additional concern. Women specifically highlighted the unavailability of hygiene items, particularly soap, shampoo and toilet paper. As a result of the gaps in WASH provision, cases of diarrhea, skin diseases, weight loss and dehydration were reported.

SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS



Leading Agencies: UNHCR Sector Coordination: **Ralph Bland**; Email: BLANDR@unhcr.org

Agencies reporting for this month in Activityinfo:



