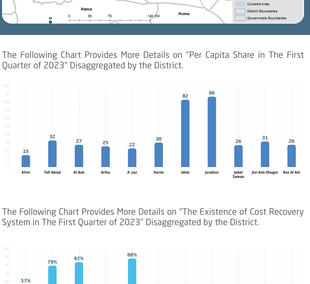
HIGHLIGHTS ON THE REALITY OF WASH SECTOR

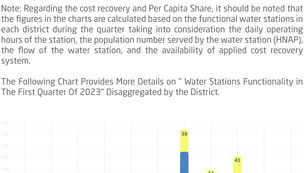
2023 FIRST QUARTER

01 Coverage of WASH

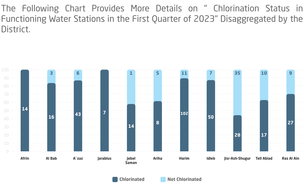
This report covers the areas of northwestern Syria, Peace Spring, Euphrates Shield, and Afrin, as shown in the map below.



The Following Chart Provides More Details on "Per Capita Share in The First Quarter of 2023" Disaggregated by the District.

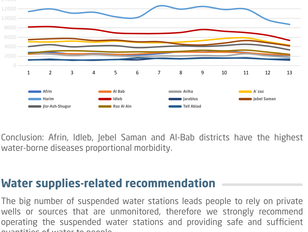


The Following Chart Provides More Details on "The Existence of Cost Recovery System in The First Quarter of 2023" Disaggregated by the District.

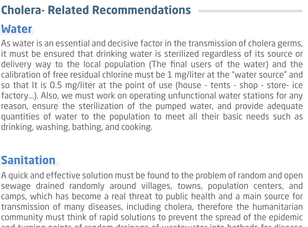


Note: Regarding the cost recovery and Per Capita Share, it should be noted that the figures in the charts are calculated based on the functional water stations in each district during the quarter taking into consideration the daily operating hours of the station, the population number served by the water station (HNAP), the flow of the water station, and the availability of applied cost recovery system.

The Following Chart Provides More Details on " Water Stations Functionality in The First Quarter Of 2023" Disaggregated by the District.



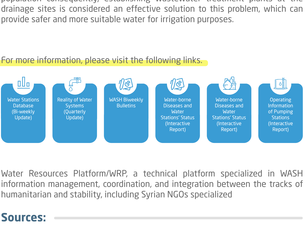
The Following Chart Provides More Details on " Chlorination Status in Functioning Water Stations in the First Quarter of 2023" Disaggregated by the District.



Conclusion

There are 733 Water stations in this report's coverage area, as 417 (56 %) are functional while the rest (44 %) are unfunctional. Out of the 315 suspended water stations, there are 85 water stations need operational costs, 60 require light and medium maintenance, and 72 require complete rehabilitation. Out of the 424 functional stations, there are 96 water stations where water is not chlorinated due to the lack of needed chlorine and chlorination equipment (pumps). Jebel Saman, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Ras Al Ain and Harim districts have the highest number of water stations with no water chlorination / Chlorination compared to the number of functional stations.

The Following Chart Provides More Details on "Waterborne Disease in The First Quarter of 2022" Disaggregated by the District.



Conclusion: Afrin, Idleb, Jebel Saman and Al-Bab districts have the highest water-borne diseases proportional morbidity.

Water supplies-related recommendation

The big number of suspended water stations leads people to rely on private wells or sources that are unmonitored, therefore we strongly recommend operating the suspended water stations and providing safe and sufficient quantities of water to people.

We strongly recommend applying an effective water chlorination system in all water stations, as out of the 424 functional water stations, there are 96 water stations without a functional water chlorination system which means that the pumped water is not safe and the people who drink it are at risk of contracting many dangerous diseases that can be transmitted through the water.

For the 424 functional water stations, the cost recovery system was applied in 147 stations, therefore, it is very important to apply the cost recovery system in the areas where the water stations are functioning, thus ensuring the sustainability of the water supplies in those areas, especially with the funds diminishing.

Cholera- Related Recommendations

Water

As water is an essential and decisive factor in the transmission of cholera germs, it must be ensured that drinking water is sterilized regardless of its source or delivery way to the local population (The final users of the water) and the calibration of free residual chlorine must be 1 mg/liter at the "water source" and so that It is 0.5 mg/liter at the point of use (house - tents - shop - store- ice factory...). Also, we must work on operating unfunctional water stations for any reason, ensure the sterilization of the pumped water, and provide adequate quantities of water to the population to meet all their basic needs such as drinking, washing, bathing, and cooking.

Sanitation

A quick and effective solution must be found to the problem of random and open sewage drained randomly around villages, towns, population centers, and camps, which has become a real threat to public health and a main source for transmission of many diseases, including cholera, therefore the humanitarian community must think of rapid solutions to prevent the spread of the epidemic and turning points of random drainage of wastewater into hotbeds for disease transmission especially as we are approaching the winter season, which could exacerbate the situation, as cholera could spread on a large scale and reach other places and contaminate other sources of drinking water as a result of mixing it with rainwater. The closure of opened sewage systems and collection pits, especially in the camps, is extremely important and must be implemented quickly. Also, we must work on treating this contaminated water before it is discharged to rivers and open lands. In addition, immediate action must be taken to treat the wastewater drainage into rivers and lakes or near groundwater sources, accordingly, wastewater treatment plants must be established, thus reducing pollution in that water to the minimum levels that are appropriate for discharging into the rivers, thus the rivers will not turn into a main source of cholera as the case in the Euphrates River. Besides, we must work on preparing an infrastructure to drain rain and prevent floods to reach the camps and overcrowded residential areas.

We must work to prevent the use of untreated wastewater to irrigate crops, especially vegetables that are close to the soil and can be eaten raw thus it becomes a vector source of cholera that can spread rapidly among the local population consequently, establishing wastewater treatment plants at the drainage sites is considered an effective solution to this problem, which can provide safer and more suitable water for irrigation purposes.

For more information, please visit the following links.

- Water Stations Database (Bi-weekly Update)
- Reality of Water Systems (Quarterly Update)
- WASH Biweekly Bulletins
- Water-borne Diseases and Water Stations' Status (Interactive Report)
- Water-borne Diseases and Water Stations' Status (Interactive Report)
- Operating Information of Pumping Stations (Interactive Report)

Water Resources Platform/WRP, a technical platform specialized in WASH information management, coordination, and integration between the tracks of humanitarian and stability, includes Syrian NGOs specialized in the WASH sector. The platform is hosted and supported by the Assistance Coordination Unit

Sources:

Per capita share: ACU /WASH

AWS Functionality and Cost Recovery System: ACU/WASH

WBD: ACU/EWARN

Population: HNAP"