



Lack of funding puts at risk water and wastewater services for refugees and host community members

CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING:

The sector has continued to deliver WASH services at scale in the refugee camps in Jordan and Iraq, while providing basic WASH services in the most vulnerable communities, including informal settlements in Lebanon. Such scale will not be maintained with only 28 per cent of the sector needs being funded. In a region which is already one of the most water insecure in the world and where water needs will increase with the hot weather conditions in the coming months, low levels of funding will have an impact on access and quality of WASH services for both refugees and host community members alike.

Many water and sanitation projects in host communities, where 88 per cent of refugees across the region live, will not be implemented if further funding is not received. Low implementation rate of these projects will continue to hit hardest the most vulnerable families, particularly where there was low coverage of WASH systems prior to the crisis.

In Jordan, water and sanitation projects in host communities have been postponed, meaning less water is delivered to families, which results in lower water consumption for families who cannot afford to supplement their water supply. It is estimated that WASH service provision for three million refugees and residents of impacted communities are in jeopardy.

The WASH programme in Lebanon has received around 25 per cent of its USD 209 million appeal. If further funding is not received activities to ensure provision of WASH services in the increasing number of informal settlements and other collective sites will be severely impacted. Larger settlements would be prioritized, while smaller informal settlements would be neglected.

In Iraq, limited availability of funding has meant that WASH efforts remain predominantly focused on providing, operating and maintaining critically required services and facilities in camps, with a more limited focus on the needs of non-camp refugees and host communities. Chronic underfunding for water networks in camps means that high recurrent cost for water tanking continues, and raises equity concerns in camps for access to water.



Installing a water tank in Zataari camp, Jordan. Oxfam/Caroline Gluck

Sector Response Summary:



3,686,617 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
696,052 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
3,980,623 currently registered or awaiting registration



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.5 billion required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 1.062 billion received in 2015



TRANSITION TO PERMANENT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS REMAINS CHALLENGING IN ERBIL:



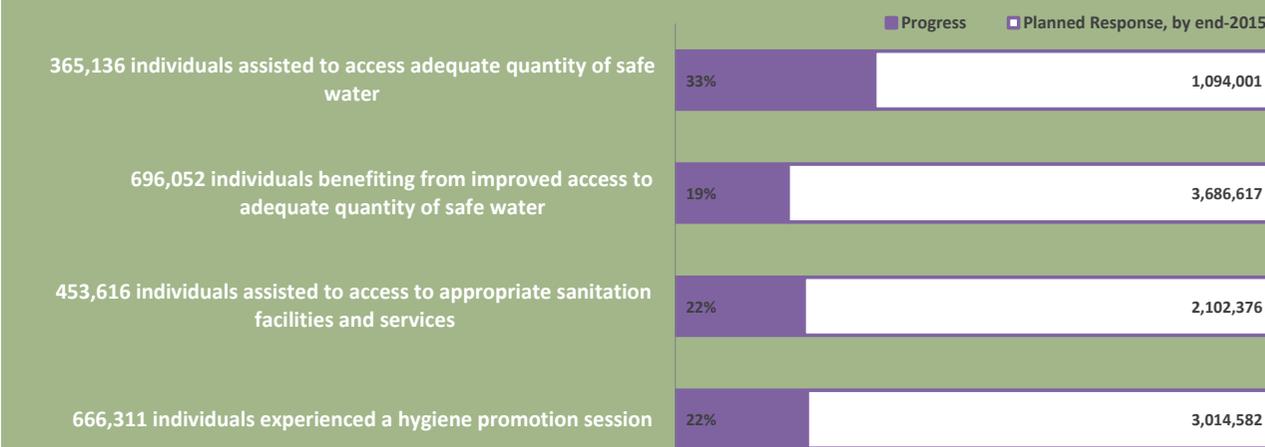
Azoor (pictured) collects drinking water from a tap stand in Basirma refugee camp in Erbil Governorate, Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Azoor is 13 years old and in the mornings he attends school in the camp, but in the afternoons he works to help his family survive.

In all of the four camps in Erbil Governorate, the transition to complete, permanent, safe water supply and sanitation systems, benefitting at least 19,000 Syrian refugees is ongoing, but remains a challenge due to funding constraints. If adequate funding cannot be mobilized, this will not only impact the delivery of more resilient, financially efficient WASH services, but will also impact their longer term sustainability as it will be difficult for local authorities to take over the provision of services at current costs.

WASH Sector Funding Status:



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - MAY 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 May 2015.