

539,424 target beneficiaries has access to adequate quantity of safe water

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, as of 30 July, a total of 119 cases of Hepatitis A have been reported in Azraq since April (3 cases in April, 12 cases in May, 39 cases in June and 65 cases in July).

An increase in the number of residents was registered in Arbat Camp in Sulaymaniyah, Iraq, with a current estimated population of 6,968 people. Regular WASH activities continued, including daily household level water supply at an increased average of 70 litres/person/day. Two water testing bacteriological and chemical exercises were conducted showing good results. Door to door hygiene promotion and cholera prevention awareness were conducted. A plan is underway to install two booster pumps to increase the water head (pressure in pipes) in blocks A & B.

In Lebanon, a sanitation assessment was carried out to provide WASH support to around 1,600 people in four Informal Settlements (IS) in Zahle Caza, Bekaa, to address concerns raised by the Ministry of Environment regarding environmental pollution from wastewater and solid waste from these sites. Site plans are being prepared with topographical surveys in order to design the improved sanitation systems. Several options will need to be considered due to the many site specific constraints, including limited space and high water table. In the agricultural lands in Zahle Maalaqa and Haouche El Oumara, the Zahle municipality is not collecting solid waste from the IS. Partners, MoE and MoSA are collaborating with the municipality to find solutions. Community mobilization and awareness sessions will be implemented by partners in the IS to encourage the refugees to pay for waste collection by the municipality.

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.



Sanitation block under construction, Domiz 2 refugee camp, Dahuk. Pankaj Singh/UNHCR /Iraq/2016

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
878,580 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



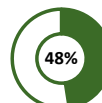
4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,770,400 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.16 billion received in 2016

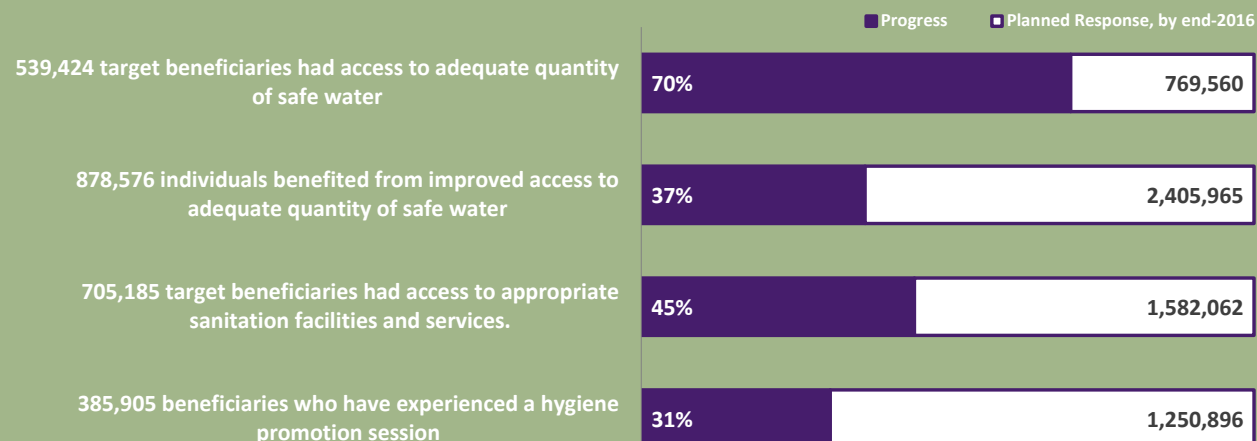


STRENGTHENING MUNICIPAL SERVICES SANITATION IN LEBANON

During the first five months of the year, the Ministry of Social Affairs survey teams completed consultation process in 100 Municipalities to finalize the mapping of risks and resources and develop Municipal Action Plans. The Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR) is a participatory planning process developed with the Inter-Agency committee to identify priority interventions at the local level. The consultative process design intended for municipalities to map the risks and resources of their communities in order to ensure that the local responses accurately fit needs on the ground. With this consultation process, the Government of Lebanon aims to increase stability, address tensions, prevent conflict and ensure peaceful co-existence between host and refugee communities and to improve livelihood and services provision. Municipalities have been the backbone of the response to the impact of the Syria crisis.

In connection to the process, partners are scaling up water and wastewater management and services. So far, 537,000 vulnerable individuals have been given access to improved water supply, notably through the construction/rehabilitation of 86 km of public water supply distribution network covering 30 Municipalities. In addition, 360,000 people can now safely dispose of solid waste across the country, including through the provision of 5,000 solid waste management containers to enhance environmental protection. Overall, 5 million USD was invested in 66 completed tangible municipal projects, with more than 125 ongoing projects focusing on the construction of public spaces, recreational infrastructure, equipping of local facilities, distribution of garbage bins and rehabilitation of water networks and sources. A total of 170 municipalities are direct beneficiaries of projects to perform small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation and cleaning services.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - AUGUST 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 August 2016.