

REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



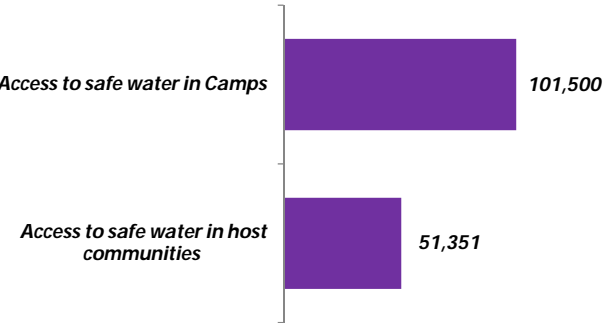
FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS

WASH minimum standards in host communities:
The WASH WG is in the process of developing minimum standards for interventions in host communities to be used as a guidance document for partners. This document will work in parallel to the minimum standards developed last month for camps.

WASH project identification for the National Resilience Plan (NRP):
The UNICEF WASH team organised a meeting with WASH partners to identify potential projects under NRP and offer clarification on the distinctions between NRP and RRP6. Potential project scenarios for water supply and wastewater in host communities were identified and allocated into the RRP6 and/or NRP.

Zaatari camp (WASH infrastructure updates):
-Planned water supply network: A water supply network will replace water trucking by the end of 2014 in Zaatari camp. The new water supply network has been designed through a strategic sub-working group led by Oxfam which includes a completed BOQ. The design includes communal water points with potential to link at the household level.
-Planned wastewater collection network: Last month consultants visited Zaatari and tenders for the design were received last week (23 Feb). The design phase will last until May/June with work on the ground starting in Sept/ Oct taking 9-12 months to complete.
-Planned wastewater treatment plant: two onsite containerised wastewater treatment plants will be constructed in the camp led by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI). The contract between the MoWI and the supplier has been signed which includes 1 year of operation and maintenance from September 2014 onwards.

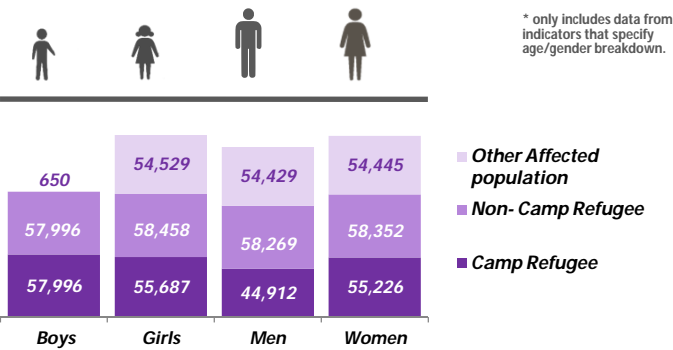
ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IN CAMPS / HOST COMMUNITIES



Leading Agencies: UNICEF Sector Coordination: Jamal Shah jshah@unicef.org
Agencies reporting for this month:



POPULATION ASSISTED BY WASH SECTOR IN FEBRUARY



RRP6 OBJECTIVES

- 1. Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
- 2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.
- 3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.
- 4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels

NEEDS ANALYSIS

WASH response forms part of life-saving action in most humanitarian emergencies and, due to the dynamic nature of the Syrian refugee emergency, WASH interventions are expected to remain a priority area of response throughout 2014. Around 800,000 refugees are expected to continue to reside or arrive in camps or hosting governorates through the upcoming year.

In refugee camps, WASH facilities are essential and must be maintained throughout the camp's lifetime. Where Jordanian populations are hosting – or expecting to host – Syrian refugees, WASH coverage is often already below the national standard. The increased population numbers add to the burden on drinking water supplies and sanitation infrastructure, and will continue to do so, resulting in increased WASH-related diseases. The most likely 2014 scenario implies approximately 600,000 refugees and 180,000 host community members may require WASH assistance.

Water quality is adequate by Jordanian standards, but approximately 7–20 per cent of respondents rated it as bad/fair in certain areas, and these households buy more water which is more expensive than piped water.

Water is being delivered less than one day a week for 70 per cent of refugees in Jerash, whereas in Balqa, 70 per cent of the population receives water at least 1–2 days a week. In all of the refugee-affected areas more than 90 per cent of the population (Syrian and Jordanian) reported buying drinking water from water tankers and/or shops.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

