



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



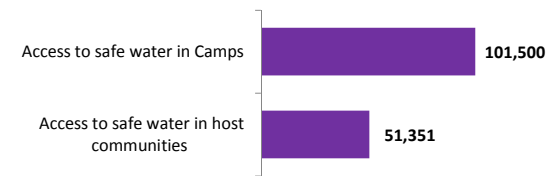
MARCH HIGHLIGHTS

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. They have been developed with inter-agency guidance from lessons learnt in Lebanon.

WASH in Zaatari camp:
Distribution of 3,800M³ of water is on-going every day (06:00-18:00)
De-sludging of 1,700M³ of wastewater is on-going every day.
-Update on 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. A presentation of the design is available on the WASH WG portal page.
-Update on planned wastewater collection network: Design consultancy tenders (through UNHCR) were received in February 2014. UNHCR, UNICEF and other partners (THW, GIZ, Swiss Development Corporation (SDC), Water Authority of Jordan (WAI)) have formed a 'client group'.
-Update on 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.

WASH in Azraq camp:
-Azraq camp is now open and WASH facilities functional with operation and maintenance from UNICEF, UNHCR, ACTED, Mercy Corps, THW, Relief International, and World Vision.
-The WASH WG will establish a contingency taskforce and a long-term planning sub-working group to brainstorm potential WASH operational scenarios in Azraq.
-UNICEF Child Protection & GBV presented recommendations from the Azraq safety audit monitoring visit to the WASH WG. Recommendations included concerns regarding proximity of male and female WASH units, locks and privacy of WASH facilities, access to persons with disabilities, lighting, and doors.

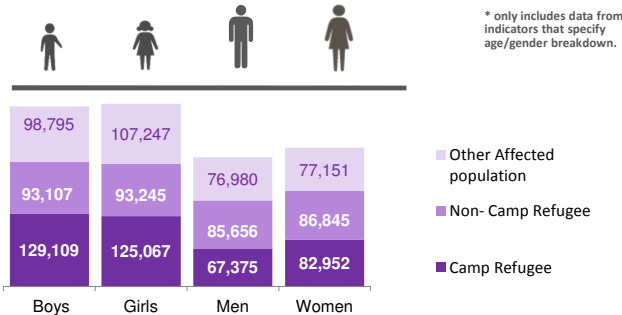
ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IN CAMPS /



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Agencies reporting for this month:



POPULATION ASSISTED BY WASH SECTOR IN APRIL*



RRP6 OBJECTIVES

- Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
- Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.
- 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.
- 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 530,000 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

