

Seventy per cent of target beneficiaries have access to adequate drinking water, however sustained support is required

HIGHLIGHTS:

Across Iraq, daily water supply, water quality monitoring, maintenance of water and sanitation facilities, garbage collection and de-sludging continued. With the rising temperatures, the demand for water supply has increased. However, shortages of electricity supply continues to impact the water supply rates and this is expected to continue because of the reduced capacity for the Government to sustain the fuel costs of increased generator use due to the ongoing financial crisis in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Water conservation campaigns are being launched across the KR-I involving Sector Partners. In Domiz 1 and 2 camps, Dohuk Governorate, the handover of desludging activities to the Governorate's Bureau of Relief and Humanitarian Affairs (BRHA) was completed in April.

In Lebanon, In the Bekaa by end of April, sector partners were able to cover the basic WASH needs of 15,186 individuals evicted from 83 sites in addition to the regular WASH service provision. Technical assistance is being mobilized for implementing the recommendations of the Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict.

In Jordan, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 123,505 people in camps, which included daily provision of treated water, maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of wastewater and solid waste, as well as dissemination of key WASH messages. With the increase in camp population in Azraq camp, an average of 919 m3 of water was distributed each day which represented a 43 per cent increase in the volume of water supplied compared to the month of March.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. Jordan is now reported to be the second water-poorest country in the world, and in the last decade has had difficulties to address the increasing demand of water. Services in Lebanon have been negatively impacted by years of conflict, instability, and under-resourcing. Iraq has had difficulty in sustaining and adequately upgrading urban services due to the multiple conflicts.

In the refugee camps of Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment has been made in long-term piped networks and water management systems during 2015 to reduce costs through transition from emergency mechanisms to more cost-effective service delivery.

2016 will be a year of transition in terms of handover of the services, gradually and partly, to local governments. 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 Sector partners are 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



Demand for water has increased with the start of hot summer months. UNHCR/M. Prendergast

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
566,370 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.55 billion required in 2016
USD 997 million received in 2016



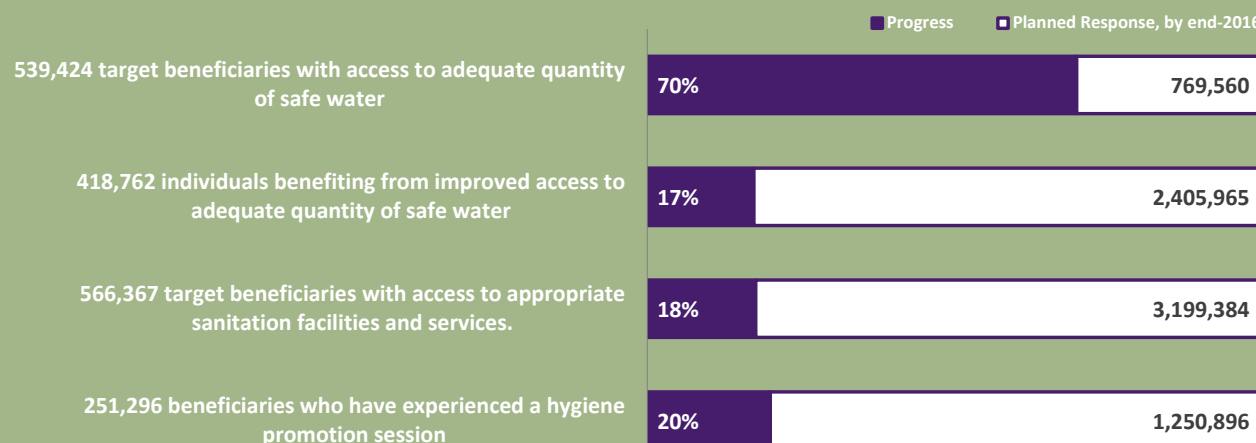
MORE STRUCTURAL AND LONG-TERM SUPPORT TO HOST COMMUNITIES PROVIDED

In host communities in Jordan, two new boreholes were installed in Madaba town (Central Jordan) which will provide improved water supply to a total of 136,176 residents. In Irbid Governorate where a large number of Syrian refugees reside, 5.5 km of sewer lines have been unblocked and 300 metres of a damaged section replaced. This intervention will support around 35,000 people in Azmi Mufti village in Irbid. Furthermore, WASH rehabilitation works in 15 host community schools has started. A baseline survey on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice was carried out in 21 schools, students' hygiene clubs were established and hygiene sessions conducted for both students and Parent-Teacher Associations.

In Lebanon, of the total of 518,224 people who have benefited with WASH interventions so far this year, half of them were Lebanese. Sector Partners are supporting the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) in integrated water resource management through studies on aquifer recharge and hydrogeological surveys in the cities of Koura, Akkar, Hermel and Jezzine. These studies will provide essential information to determine sustainable dedicated water sources that need to be established to meet the ongoing water demand. Partners are also working with MoEW to initiate water quality monitoring programs that will provide crucial data on contamination from source to household to enable improved design of interventions that ensure safe water to both the Lebanese and the displaced Syrians. As part of the National Water Sector Strategy, with the support of 3RP partners MoEW and Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) coordinated and organized a national water conservation campaign in 1,100 public schools.

In Iraq, improved WASH activities in host communities to benefit both Syrian refugees in urban location and Iraqis remains a priority for 2016.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - APRIL 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 30 April 2016.