REGIONAL QUARTERLY UPDATE - SEPTEMBER 2015

WASH

Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in camps and host communities benefit nearly 1.3 million people in the region

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, rehabilitation work on the boreholes in Zaatari camp has reduced the dependence on the external water trucking by over 50 per cent, thus significantly reducing the water-tanker cost. To further conserve water, a collection pond is under construction at Borehole 2 which will enable the water to be collected and used for cleaning in institutions in the camps, further reducing the demand and ensuring a more effective use of the water resources. Construction of an integrated piped water supply system to the household level is currently underway with more than one kilometre of the main water transmission line laid. Of the eight planned large capacity tanks, six have been completed. The water supply system is planned to be fully operational in the first quarter of 2016. The rehabilitation of WASH facilities in 103 public schools across Jordan has been completed befitting more than 69,000 children. Works are underway at the remaining nine schools, which is planned to be completed by October.

In Iraq, with the outbreak of Cholera, WASH partners stepped up their activities in coordination with Health partners including repair of sewer networks and rehabilitation of water drainage systems resolving the stagnant water problem. Key messages on prevention of cholera, general hygiene awareness, cleaning of household water tanks, and maintenance of general camp cleanliness were disseminated in both camps and host communities.

In Lebanon, a new well was equipped in Majel Anjar in Bekka valley which will yield around 2,400 cubic metres of water per day and help relive the water scarcity problem in the area, benefiting over 15,000 Lebanese community members and 17,000 Syrian refugees.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Large refugee numbers add pressure on existing water, sanitation and hygiene services in host countries. Even before the emergency, Jordan was the fourth most water scarce country in the world. In Iraq, the pressure on services in impacted communities is acute because of the overlapping refugee and IDP crises.

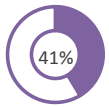
Region-wide, the majority of refugees are living in local communities, and public WASH services are under stress. Authorities require support to improve and run public water, sewage, wastewater treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal systems. National WASH systems required investment even before the influx of refugees.

As of the end of 2014, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support, while in Lebanon - where there are no large formal camps but hundreds of small informal settlements - 28 per cent stated that they do not have access to safe water and 39 per cent said they don't have access to sanitation facilities. There are competing demands for safe drinking water and wastewater services from both local communities and the refugees living in impacted areas, exacerbating an already volatile social, economic and political environment.

High capacity water storage tanks in Domiz 1 camp in Dohuk Governorate. UNICEF/ Christine Niles

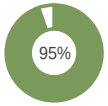
Sector Response Summary:

3,686,617 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
1,524,981 assisted in 2015



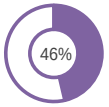
Syrian Refugees in the Region:

4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,047,013 currently registered or awaiting registration



WASH Sector Funding Status:

USD 379 million required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 176 million received in 2015



INNOVATIVE APPLICATIONS IMPROVE WATER DELIVERY SYSTEM IN ZAATARI CAMP IN JORDAN

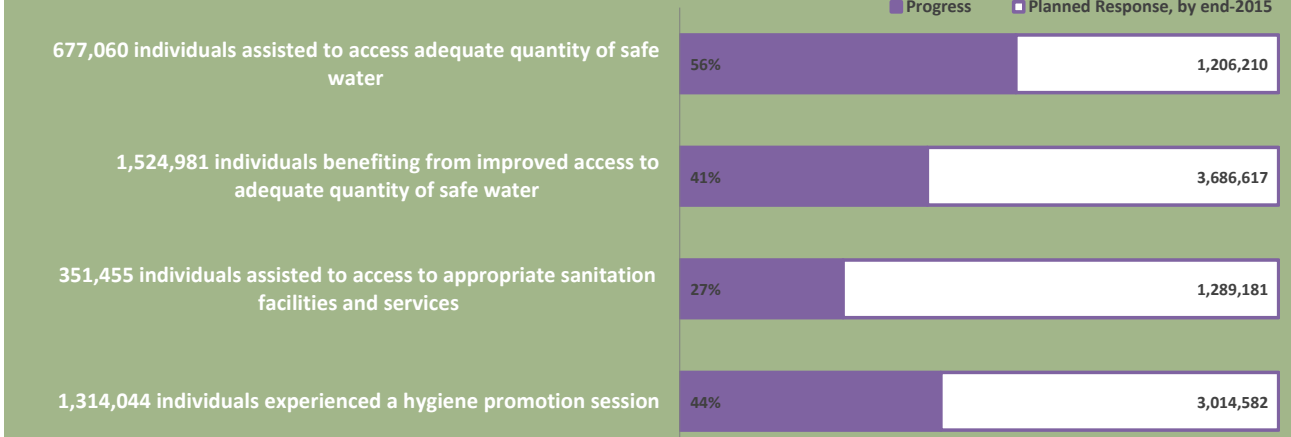
Zaatari camp currently hosts over 83,000 refugees and the water needs for the population remain high with the total demand being between 3,300 and 3,800 cubic metres per day. For the delivery, water-trucks make approximately 220 trips to deliver water in 12 districts in the camps.

To reduce the complexity of water delivery and increase the ability to rapidly analyse data, WASH partners recently developed two new innovations that have vastly improved water delivery in the camp. A water application (WAPP), which tracks how much water is dispatched into the camp, to which district and block, and the water destination initiative (WADI), a data collection system which tracks how much water is received at block level.

Combined, the WAPP and WADI systems will allow ACTED to track how much water is dispatched and how much is actually received, which helps them to address the inequities in delivery and ensure proper delivery.

UNICEF/Zaatari camp, Jordan

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 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 30 September 2015.