

Water supply and sanitation systems become increasingly sustainable through investments in municipal systems

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In June, WASH partners continued to provide essential services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq while increasing their collaboration with local and national authorities.

In Lebanon, thanks to an increasing number of people being provided with improved water supply to minimum standards for quantity and quality (216,001 Syrian refugees and 87,927 poor Lebanese since the beginning of the year), the number of reported cases of selected water-borne diseases has decreased from 811 by end of June 2015 compared to 2,450 for the same period in 2014. Additionally, increased collaboration between WASH partners, donors and Governmental authorities, over the last past months, has led to the Government of Lebanon establishing a WASH Steering Committee to be led by the Ministry of Energy and Water, with the proposed committee members coming from key Government ministries, UN agencies and donors.

Approximately 102,492 people in camps in Jordan were provided with WASH services in June. It is foreseen that the provision of WASH services will be further prioritized thanks to the sanitation vulnerability map developed by UNICEF, which is currently being reviewed by the Government. The map will assist the Government and WASH partners in targeting areas most in need of WASH interventions.

In Iraq, adequate quantities of safe water at, or above, the agreed standard of 50 litres per person per day were provided to 94,072 refugees in the 10 camps of the country. Collection, transportation and safe disposal of solid waste continued with a growing role played by local authorities.

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, while Lebanon is already using two-thirds of its available water resources. 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, with piped systems leaking up to 70 per cent of water in some areas.

As of the end of 2014, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support, while in Lebanon - where all refugees live outside of camps - 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.

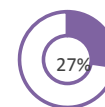


UNHCR/Christopher Herwig

Sector Response Summary:



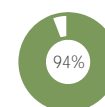
3,686,617 Refugees & Local
Community Members targeted for
assistance by end-2015
1,005,694 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees
expected by end-2015
4,020,094 currently registered or
awaiting registration



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.5 billion
required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 1.072 billion received in 2015



SHIFT TO SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS CONTINUES:

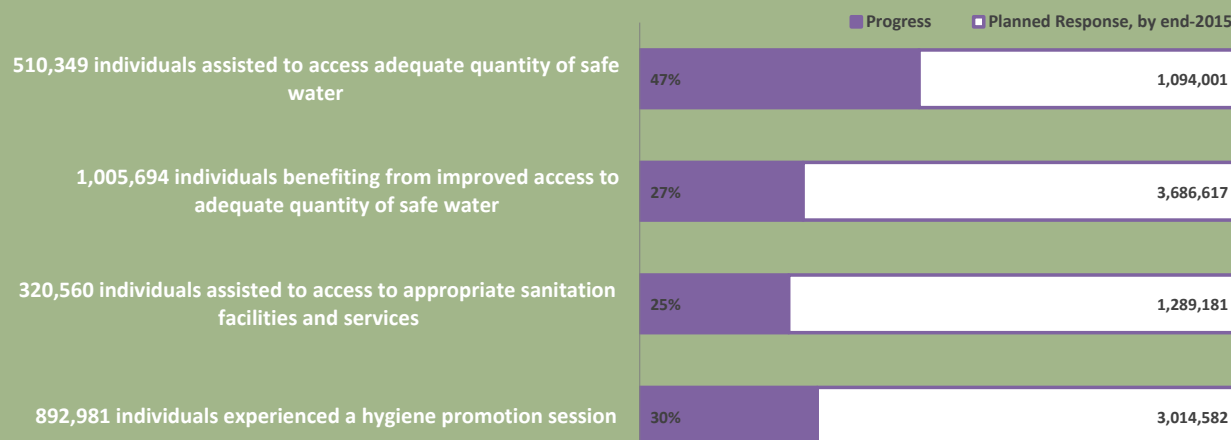
In line with the resilience component of the 3RP, partners continue to focus on the provision of sustainable safe water supply and sanitation systems that can be operated by local and national authorities in the short to long run.

In Lebanon, ensuring sustainable and equitable access to safe water in sufficient quantities has progressed through the completion of various projects including: equipping and connection of wells in south Lebanon, benefitting around 67,000 Lebanese and 20,000 displaced Syrians; the construction of a 200m³ reservoir and the equipping of a well and its connection to the network in the Bekaa, benefitting an estimated 15,000 Lebanese and 13,000 displaced Syrians. The sector is also focusing on improving monitoring of water quality and water resources, reducing dependence on expensive trucking water, and including cost recovery of water supply services.

In Jordan, in Zaatar camp, works are underway on the water network so as to reduce the cost of water trucking. Storage tanks are being constructed and linked up with the main transmission line and should be fully operational by late 2015. The work on water infrastructure already finalized has increased the available volume of water for each family by 10 per cent. In Azraq camp, works are underway at the wastewater treatment plant and the borehole, which are expected to be operational in early August, both of which will greatly reduce costs. In addition, WASH partners have finalized the rehabilitation of the Zarqa water pumping station and have thus increased its pumping efficiency. The rehabilitated water pump will benefit approximately 505,000 people.

In Iraq, gains have been made in reducing water trucking across the board. In Erbil Governorate, WASH partners have been establishing a water system in Qushtapa Camp transit area to replace water trucking with more efficient and cost effective delivery mechanism. In Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, water trucking has been discontinued and water is now provided through a piped water supply network.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 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 June 2015.