



Partners work on improved water supply for refugees and host communities with rise in temperatures

HIGHLIGHTS:

In June, WASH Partners continued their efforts to improve water supply in both camps and host communities to meet the increased water needs due to rise in temperatures in the region. In Lebanon, over 53 per cent of the targetted people received adequate supply of safe water.

In Jordan, an average of 3.2 million litres of water was distributed each day, with allocations increased from 35 to 39 litres/person/day. In Azraq, an average of 1.56 million litres of water was distributed and the daily water volume has tripled since February which is also due to new arrivals in the camp. In host communities, the installation of two boreholes in Madaba town has been completed which has benefitted 136,000 people with improved water supply.

The repair and maintenance work of the water treatment plant in Ruwased (eastern Jordan) has increased the volume of water produced and treated, benefitting some 16,000 people in the area. Improved WASH facilities have been installed in 15 schools across the country which will benefit about 9,000 students. These facilities will be handed over to the local authorities.

As temperatures continued to rise in Iraq, over 100,000 Syrian refugees benefitted through improved access to safe water which has been possible due to the improved supply of electricity for water pumping and provision of fuel. In camps in Erbil Governorate, water supply has been increased to an average of 124 litres/person/day. Water conservation campaigns also continued in the camps. In Arbat camp in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, with the connection of a second pipeline to the main storage tanks, daily household level water supply has increased to 58 litres/person/day.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Water supply, sanitation and waste management services in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq were already strained before the Syria crisis. In Lebanon, 50 per cent of the water transmission and distribution networks are currently in need of rehabilitation and are unable to bear additional pressure. The solid waste crisis and the untreated wastewater polluting ground water sources have dire public health and environmental consequences. In Jordan, the Sector Vulnerability Assessment found that 70 per cent of the population (both Syrian refugees and Jordanians) receive less than the national standard of 100 litres per person per day.

In camps in Jordan and Iraq, considerable investment continues in long-term piped networks and water management systems in the camps to reduce costs through transition to more cost-effective systems. 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 partners are also 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 mobilization and participation.



Sessions for the water conservation campaign in Erbil Governorate. ACTED/Iraq/2016

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
850,540 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,790,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 1.41 billion received in 2016



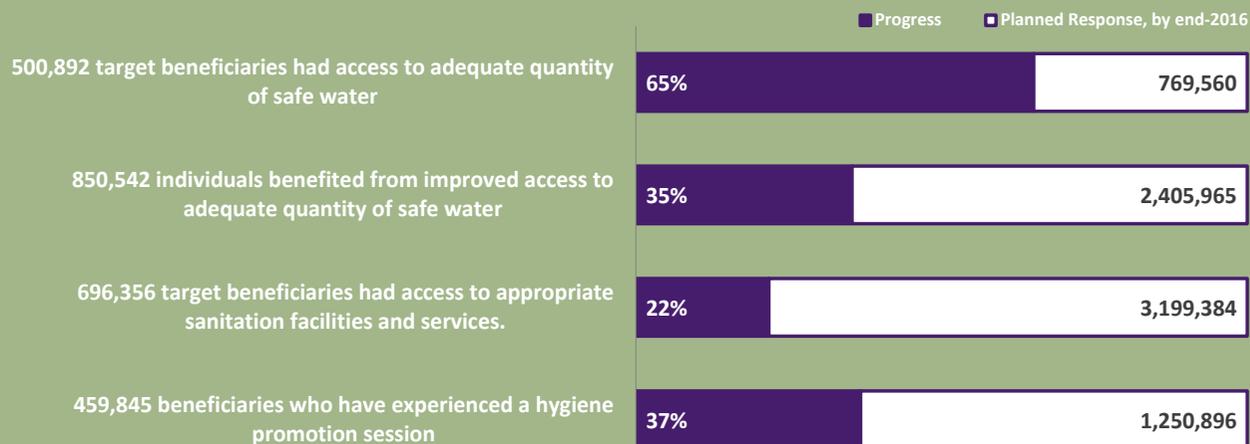
SANITATION ACTIVITIES FURTHER STRENGTHENED IN CAMPS IN JORDAN WITH REPORTED CASES OF HEPATITIS A

During June, some 30 cases of Hepatitis A were reported in Azraq, of which most are informed to be from newly arrived families. Community mobilization and hygiene promotion were intensified in Zaatari and Azraq, focusing on caregivers and children, to increase awareness and prevention of Hepatitis A and associated diarrheal diseases including messages on the importance of safe food and water storage. For the new arrivals in Azraq, awareness sessions were conducted on WASH facilities and handwashing, the risks of open defecation and water conservation. Some 21,000 soap bars were distributed and 3,700 comprehensive hygiene kits provided.

To minimise the risks of overflowing sewage and to ensure an efficient desludging operation in Azraq, eight new holding tanks were installed. This has resulted in a marked improvement in the sanitary conditions in these areas. The design of the new water pipeline and the expansion of the water network was completed. Work on the modifications necessary at the wastewater treatment plant continued to ensure that the treated wastewater adheres to the relevant Jordanian standards. Construction began on the retention pond (with a capacity of 30,000 cubic metres) which will collect the treated wastewater from the treatment plant.

In Zaatari camp, construction work under Phase 1 of the wastewater network continued with 97 per cent of the tanks installed and 9,936 households connected to tanks (94 per cent of the target). This has significantly reduced the volume of wastewater seeping into the ground. The Water Authority of Jordan has approved the design of Phase 2 of the network. Partners conducted a review of solid waste interventions in the camp and are preparing to implement alternative approaches from 2017 through increased recycling and involvement of municipalities.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 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 June 2016.