

540,839 target beneficiaries have access to adequate quantity of safe water

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Jordan, as of 30 July, a total of 119 cases of Hepatitis A have been reported in Azraq camp since April: 3 cases in April, 12 cases in May, 39 cases in June and 65 cases in July. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation and UNICEF signed a protocol to support emergency WASH sector coordination, ensuring access to safe water and sanitation facilities and services in refugee camps and in host communities, and strengthening the Government's capacity to prioritize, plan, implement and monitor.

In Iraq, the number of residents in Arbat camp increased 7,198 people. Regular WASH activities continued, including daily household level water supply at an increased average of 70 litres/person/day. Two water testing bacteriological and chemical exercises were conducted showing good results. Hygiene promotion was conducted for 1,363 families, short educational drama on lice for kindergartens conducted for 142 children, FGD on conservation water, quality and quantity of water conducted with 427 participants.

Water and sanitation interventions in Lebanon ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable among the displaced from Syria and poorest Lebanese. 3RP partners have provided access to adequate quantity of water to 212,726 persons, improved access to adequate quantity of water to 634,675, as well as improved access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services to 352,407 persons. All mentioned indicators are at 75 per cent implementation rate, and with one quarter left in 2016, all persons targeted for the provision of water and sanitation services are expected to be reached.

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.



Sanitation block under construction, Domiz 2 refugee camp, Dahuk. Pankaj Singh/UNHCR /Iraq/2016

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
948,330 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,750,300 currently registered



WASH Sector Funding status:



USD 382 million required in 2016
USD 157 million received in 2016



GENDER EQUALITY MEASURES FOR WASH ACTIVITIES FOR JORDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

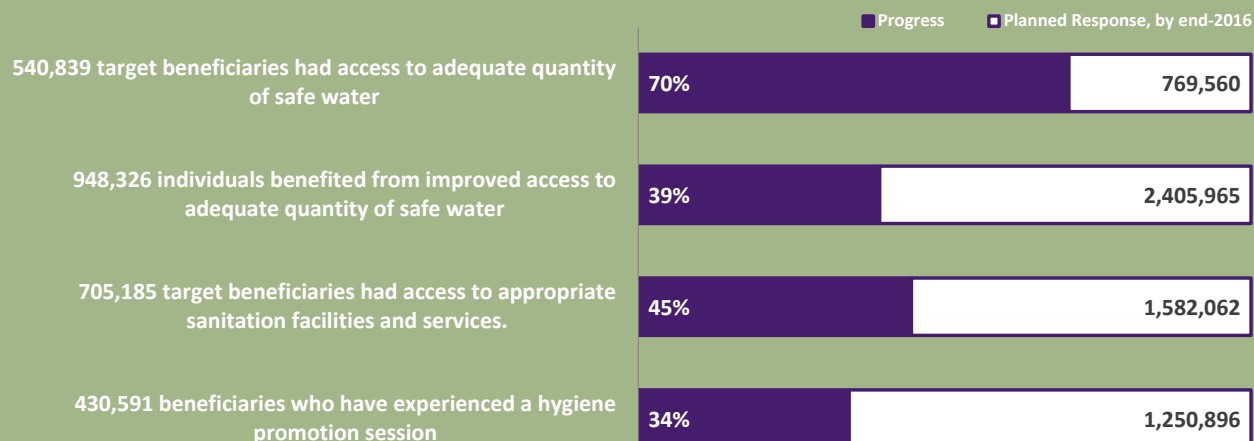
Conflicts affect women, girls, boys and men differently. Access to adequate and appropriate WASH facilities plays an important role in the protection and dignity of displaced individuals, particularly girls, women and other vulnerable groups. The provision of water and sanitation facilities alone does not guarantee their optimal use, nor does it necessarily improve public health. A gender-sensitive participatory approach at all stages of a project can help ensure that an adequate and efficient service is provided.

As the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and the Inter-Agency Task Force WASH Sector Gender Analysis point to continued pressure on water services in Jordan, the UN Women and The Jordanian National Commission for Women issued a set of gender sensitive guidelines for WASH activities to be incorporated into the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) Planning Process. The document lists issues and questions to help integrate gender equality programming into the JRP's objectives.

In developing gender sensitive sectoral objectives, the taskforce members are encouraged to consider the role women traditionally play in water management and conservation; the link between water and sanitation for women's health; women's role in health and water management; if projects promoting community participation in water management specifically address how women and men are integrated as beneficiaries and leaders; and if gender analysis has supported and been integrated into policies, laws etc. addressing water and sanitation.

The intent of the document is to increase awareness among WASH practitioners of gender issues, ensuring emergency WASH programs are viewed with a gender lens. Gender equality is about ensuring that the protection and assistance provided in emergencies is planned and implemented in a way that benefits women and men equally, taking into account an analysis of their needs as well as their capacities.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 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 September 2016.