



WASH SECTOR

Quarterly Report (April 2017 – June 2017)



Inter-Sector
Working Group
Jordan

This report is produced by the WASH Sector Working Group in Jordan in response to the Syria crisis. It shows progresses in project implementation and funding status during the reporting period. It summarizes achievement and challenges and highlights foreseen needs for the next quarter. For the monthly update, please see the Monthly Sector Dashboard at <http://scs.raisunhcr.org/dashboards/WASH.aspx>

Reporting and Monitoring Phase

Implementation of Inter-Agency Appeal in Support of Jordan Response Plan

Partners by Component

REFUGEE: 11 Partners, 11 Governorates

Locations: Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jerash, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq and Zarqa

RESILIENCE: 3 Partners, 9 Governorates

Locations: Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq and Zarqa Governorates

Funding Status (Refugee component)

Requested: **\$76,713,421**

Received: **\$25,261,255**

Gap: **\$51,452,166**

Source : [Financial Tracking System](#)

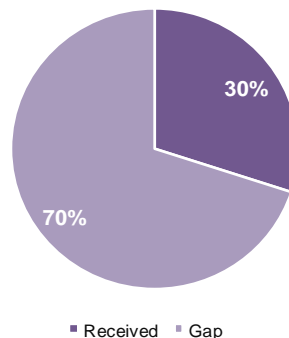
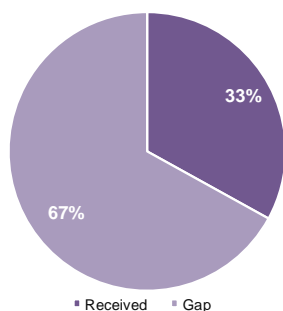
Funding Status (Resilience component)

Requested: **\$27,683,764**

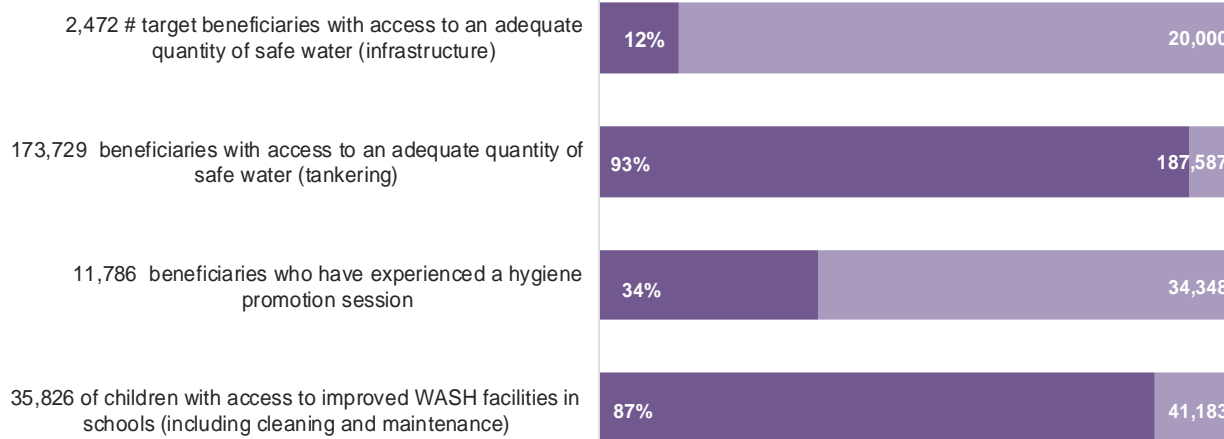
Received: **\$8,279,262**

Gap: **\$19,404,502**

Source : [Financial Tracking System](#)



Progress against Targets: Sector Priority Indicators





Key achievements

The provision of essential WASH services benefitted approximately 136,639 people, including an estimated 79,250 children living in Za'atari, Azraq, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City camps.

At the border areas near Rukban and Hadalat, 98,000 people (maximum population) were provided with an average of 0.65 million liters of treated water each day (6.8 l/p/d for Rukban and 24 l/p/d for Hadalat). In four governorates (Mafraq, Madaba, Balqa and Irbid), 237,360 people had improved access to water services through activities including water trucking and rehabilitation of water infrastructure. Rehabilitation or construction of new WASH facilities in 56 schools supported the health and attendance of 43,270 students. Nationwide WASH in schools standards were finalized this year and will be implemented in 2017.

Large-scale infrastructure projects increased the sustainability of WASH services in camps. The first phase of the Za'atari Water and Wastewater Networks was completed, increasing efficiency and improving the hygienic environment. The 18-month Phase II, starting in January 2017, will complete the networks. In Azraq camp, a new borehole was drilled, the transmission line completed, and the contractor for network improvements selected. To improve water supply for the populations at the border, civil works for the Hadalat borehole were completed with final works on the Reverse Osmosis unit underway.

The Rukban borehole was drilled to a depth of 572m, followed by pump testing and water quality analysis. The pump testing indicated a significantly higher yield than expected and it is anticipated that the borehole will be operational by mid-2017.

At host communities HC some infrastructure interventions have been funded, including drilling and rehabilitation of ground water wells, pumping systems, water conveyers and distribution networks. Improvements have been made in wastewater collection networks and area-specific rehabilitation of sewer lines, together with the improvement and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and other public places, and water quality monitoring. Some of the other interventions included energy improvements of existing water and sanitation systems, creating awareness on key household hygiene practices amongst communities and refugees; building capacity of implementers at all levels and host communities in particular, concerning the management and use of facilities and services provided.

The Jordan Response Plan JRP WASH interventions have followed the national standards and protocols applied to water, sanitation and hygiene service provision. In refugee camps, minimum standards have been developed and are being implemented to ensure a basic level of service by partners.

Challenges faced during the reporting period

Jordan has one of the lowest levels of water resource availability, per capita, in the world. Water scarcity will become an even greater problem over the next two decades. The greater demand for water has put enormous strain on sanitation facilities as well, which raised spume public health and environmental concern in the northern governorates.

The UN agencies, INGOs, and Government did not get enough funding to support the scaled up the WASH program for the host communities, they need to combine infrastructure and distribution improvements with solutions to its overall low supply of water.

Gaps and key priorities foreseen in the next quarter

Gaps:

- The frequency of the water supply is almost insufficient and has worsened with the increase of the population following the arrival of Syrian refugees, especially in North. Households that are not connected to the formal networks or with limited storage capacity, including those living in informal settlements, nomadic communities, the poor, refugees and migrants, consume less. In informal settlements, per capita consumption is estimated at between 25 and 50 litres a day.
- Local NGOs to participate in the transitioning and suitability of the services.

Key Priorities:

- Sustain the services WASH services in the camps, and initiate operation and maintenance.
- Engage the government and local NGOs in implementation.



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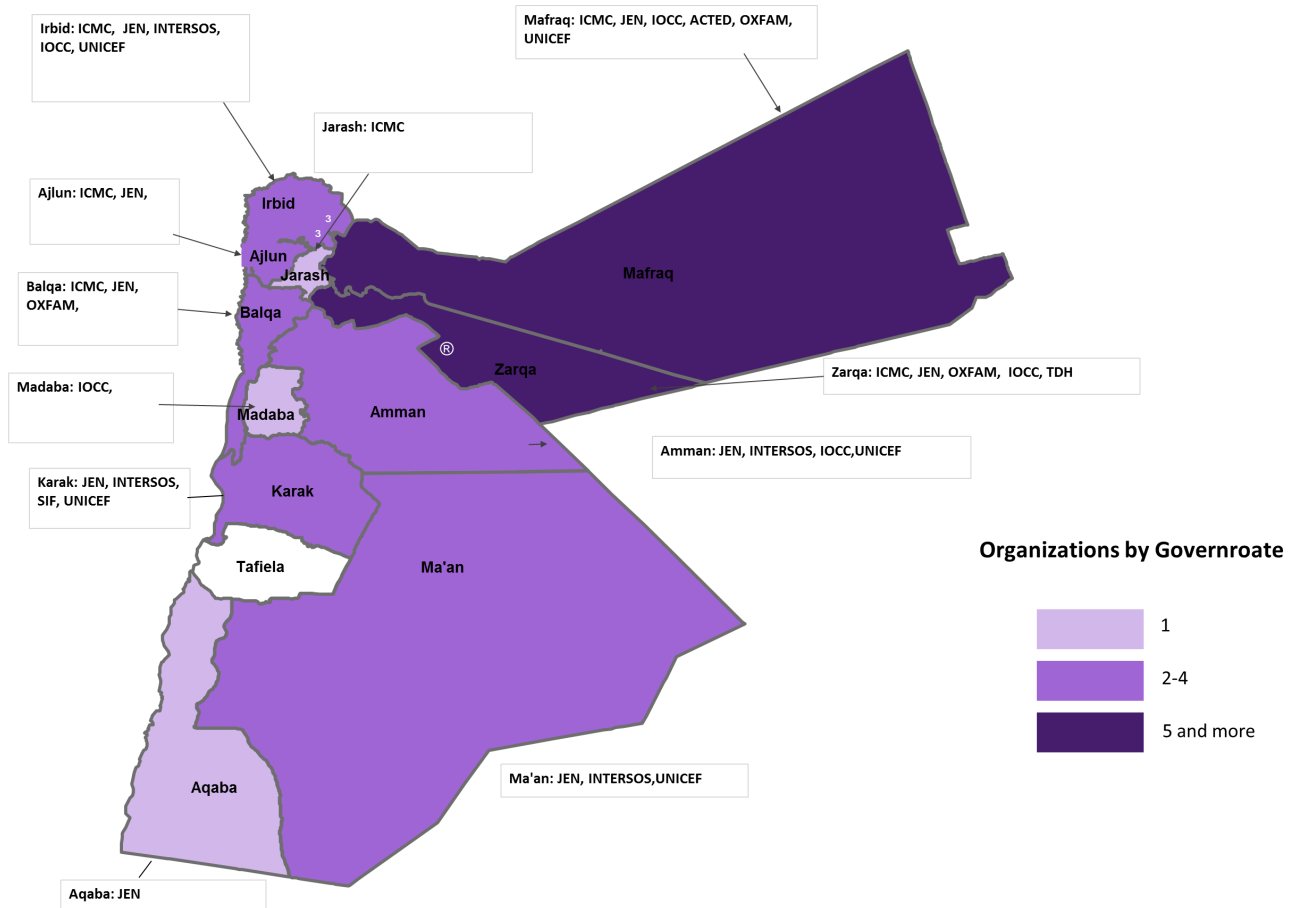
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Organizations and coverage

The achievements described in this report are based on the inputs provided by the following organizations through the ActivityInfo database.



For more detailed information on the services provided by sector partners, please refer to the Services Advisor:

<http://jordan.servicesadvisor.org/>

For more information on the Protection sector please look at:

http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=18