



This report is produced by the WASH Sector Working Group in response to the Syria crisis. It shows progress made in project implementation and the funding status in the reporting period. It summarizes achievements and challenges and highlights predicted needs for the following quarter. For monthly updates, please find the <u>Monthly Sector Dashboards</u>.

Reporting and Monitoring Phase

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

Partners by Component (Total 11)

REFUGEE: 12 Partners, 9 Governorates

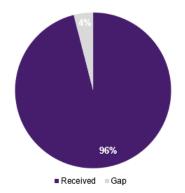
Locations: Ajlun, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jerash, Karak,

Mafraq and Zarqa Governorates

Funding Status (Refugee component)

Requested: \$21,635,500 Received: \$20,739,402 Gap: \$896,098

Source: Financial Tracking System



RESILIENCE: 4 Partners, 8 Governorates

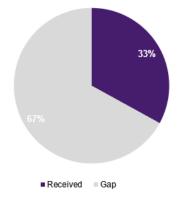
Locations: Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jerash, ,Madaba,

Mafrag and Zarga Governorates

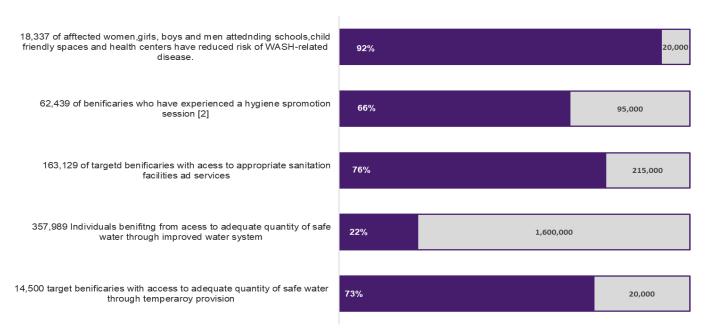
Funding Status (Resilience component)

Requested: \$15,882,400 Received: \$5,168,068 Gap: \$10,714,332

Source: Financial Tracking System



Progress against Targets: Sector Priority Indicators







Key achievements

The WASH sector sought WASH programming approaches which benefited the most vulnerable in both refugee and host communities supporting critical life-saving interventions and longer-term development. Provision of WASH services in the camps through UNICEF, continued to meet peak summer season demand while simultaneously exploring alternative water sources to supplement the capacity of the boreholes.

UNICEF has supported the installation of a solar-powered decentralized wastewater treatment plant in Mafraq providing a clean learning environment for 710 students and 103 staff in three schools by upgrading the WASH facilities and expanding greywater systems for reuse for toilet flushing and irrigation inside schools and surrounding communities. The third quarterly distribution of family hygiene kits took place in 60 Informal Tented Settlements reaching 4,133, 2,362 of whom are children. Training of a representative took place in each settlement to monitor water quality and hygiene promotion within their communities and undertake training on minor maintenance repairs of WASH facilities. At the north-eastern border, In addition to safe water provision to refugees, UNICEF has expanded its WASH services to include solid waste campaigns as well as hygiene promotion at the water distribution points and through focus group discussions. In Irbid governorate, rehabilitation of WASH facilities in vulnerable households and public institutions were conducted including the connection of vulnerable households to the municipal water network.

Challenges faced during the reporting period

- The scarce water situation in Jordan coupled with the influx of refugees to Jordan, particularly in Northern Governorates, increases pressure on existing water and sanitation systems. With the majority of refugees residing in host communities, increased focus is required on interventions and WASH improvements that serve both Jordanians and Syrians in vulnerable communities.
- The UN agencies, INGOs, and Government did not receive enough funding to support the scaled up WASH program for the host communities, hence under-achievement was recorded for some indicators.
- Discrepancies in the reporting number of beneficiaries by sector agencies resulting in extra effort in data validation and verification ,and at times, especially when agencies are fully or partially self-funded, work is implemented and reported on separately with limited participation in the WASH sector.
- Reduction in funds and ear-marked grants resulted in unpredictable planning for implementation amongst partners and shifts from WASH priorities.
- Delay in the JRP process for sector planning for 2020.

Gaps and key priorities foreseen in the next quarter

♦ Gaps:

- Interventions to improve access to safe water have not been conducted as planned mainly due to lack of funds.
- Capacity building of local partners is needed to ensure delivery of high quality and sustainable results at a lower cost than that international NGOs.
- Poor participation of sector partners in reporting and providing input for sector progress and achievements.
- The WASH enabling environment needs further strengthening and support on a policy level and providing evidence, particularly for new emerging areas.

♦ Key Priorities:

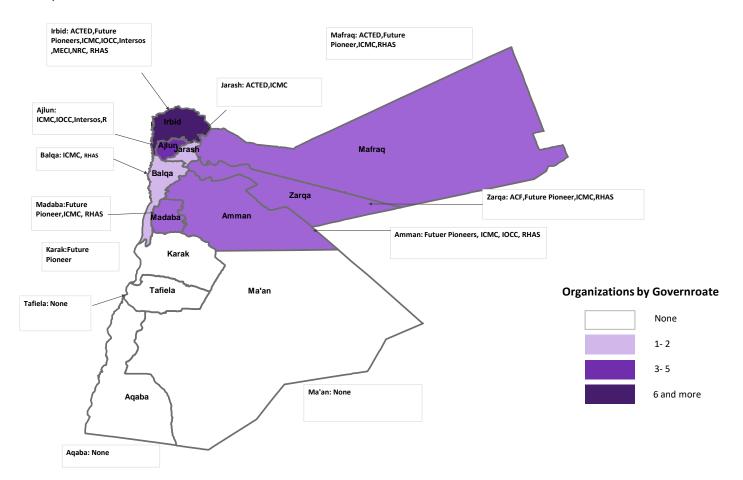
- JRP 2020-2022: Jordan Response Plan preparation by identifying the WASH interventions in line with national standards and protocols applied to water, sanitation and hygiene service provision, ensuring the basic level of service by partners.
- In addition to the need to invest in increasing WASH coverage, there is an emerging recognition across the sector of the need to sustain quality services at scale to meet the SDGs focusing on safety of services.
- Update the vulnerability maps and climate risk assessment affecting the WASH sector.
- Building capacity and strengthening the enabling environment in the WASH sector at a country level.
- Humanitarian—development nexus and ensuring the improvement of services in host communities.
- Streamlining of activities between sector partners and explore collaboration opportunities





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