



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



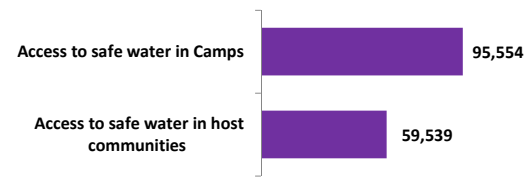
MAY HIGHLIGHTS

**WASH-Education joint sub-working group:**  
The WASH and Education sectors will establish a joint sub-working group in order to identify areas of mutual collaboration, notably activities involving WASH in schools.

**WASH in Zaatari camp:**  
**Planned water supply network:** A water supply network will replace water trucking by the end of 2014 in Zaatari camp. The new water supply network has been designed through a strategic sub-working group led by Oxfam which includes a completed BOQ. On the 8 May the water network designs were presented to the WASH sector. During the 4 hour meeting, 3 design options were discussed. 1) communal service, 2) communal extension service, and 3) household connections. Based on lessons learnt it was agreed that household connections would be the most suitable approach based on the condition that the amount of water supplied to the camp remains the same (35 l/p/d). A presentation of the design is available on the WASH WG portal page.  
**Planned wastewater collection network:** Design consultancy tenders (through UNHCR) were received in February 2014. UNHCR, UNICEF and other partners (THW, GIZ, Swiss Development Corporation (SDC), Water Authority of Jordan) have formed a 'client group' and have selected a consultant for the design phase which aims to be finalised by July/August.  
**Planned wastewater treatment plant:** two onsite containerised wastewater treatment plants will be constructed in the camp led by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI). The contract between the MoWI and the supplier has been signed which includes 1 year of operation and maintenance from September 2014 onwards.  
Distribution of 3,800M<sup>3</sup> of water is on-going every day (06:00-18:00).  
-De-sludging of 1,700M<sup>3</sup> of wastewater is on-going every day.  
-The handover of WASH facilities to WASH committees was completed in May. There are currently 295 operational WASH facilities in the camp.

**WASH in Azraq camp:**  
The WASH WG has established a contingency taskforce and a long-term planning sub-working group to brainstorm potential WASH operational scenarios in Azraq. REACH have started fortnightly monitoring of WASH facilities in Azraq. Monitoring will focus on protection issues along with damages to WASH blocks. A data report along with maps will be produced to visualise damaged areas. THW have started upgrading tapstands to improve drainage and avoid the accumulation of

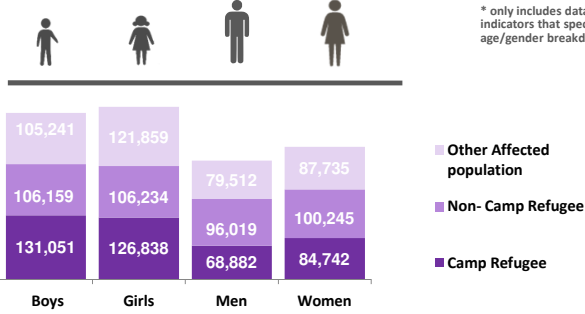
ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IN CAMPS /



Leading Agencies: UNICEF Sector Coordination: Jamal Shah jshah@unicef.org  
Agencies reporting for this month:



POPULATION ASSISTED BY WASH SECTOR IN MAY\*



\* only includes data from indicators that specify age/gender breakdown.



RRP6 OBJECTIVES

1. Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.
2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.
3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.
4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels

NEEDS ANALYSIS

WASH response forms part of life-saving action in most humanitarian emergencies and, due to the dynamic nature of the Syrian refugee emergency, WASH interventions are expected to remain a priority area of response throughout 2014. Around 800,000 refugees are expected to continue to reside or arrive in camps or hosting governorates through the upcoming year.

In refugee camps, WASH facilities are essential and must be maintained throughout the camp's lifetime. Where Jordanian populations are hosting – or expecting to host – Syrian refugees, WASH coverage is often already below the national standard. The increased population numbers add to the burden on drinking water supplies and sanitation infrastructure, and will continue to do so, resulting in increased WASH-related diseases. The most likely 2014 scenario implies approximately 530,000 refugees and 180,000 host community members may require WASH assistance.

Water quality is adequate by Jordanian standards, but approximately 7–20 per cent of respondents rated it as bad/fair in certain areas, and these households buy more water which is more expensive than piped water.

Water is being delivered less than one day a week for 70 per cent of refugees in Jerash, whereas in Balqa, 70 per cent of the population receives water at least 1–2 days a week. In all of the refugee-affected areas more than 90 per cent of the population (Syrian and Jordanian) reported buying drinking water from water tankers and/or shops.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

