



## Water demand rises during the hot summer months across the region

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Iraq, water demand was particularly high this month due to the extreme heat. Significant gains were made in the resilience component, with over 8,600 people reported to have transitioned to durable water services. In Basirma camp, a cost effective solution to the longstanding issue of brackish water, involving installation and management of a Reverse Osmosis unit with household connections, has been identified and funded. In Darashakran camp, the WASH committee carried out minor repairs and maintenance of water network at plot level. Hygiene promotion activities, including awareness about water management, tent to tent awareness about scabies and advocacy on illegal connections were conducted. The longstanding issue of identifying a landfill site for the camp was resolved and works on the new site are planned. In Akre, given reduced city water supply to the camp (from 8 to 4 hours/day as pumping time has been reduced due to the falling groundwater table), water trucking is planned for the next three months to address the water shortage. Improvement and construction of drainage channels has been initiated. Construction of 40 additional toilets and showers has also started. Collection, transport, safe disposal of garbage continued.

In Jordan, approximately 505,000 people in Zarqa now have improved access to municipal water services as a result of the rehabilitation works undertaken. The numbers of people reached through hygiene messages is now: 100,000 in camps; 35,000 in host communities and 188,000 students in schools. Around 3,050 schools nationwide have now been assessed for WASH needs as part of the WASH in Schools programme for host communities.

### NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Large refugee numbers add pressure on existing water, sanitation and hygiene services in host countries. Even before the emergency, Jordan was the fourth most water scarce country in the world, while Lebanon is already using two-thirds of its available water resources. In Iraq, the pressure on services in impacted communities is acute because of the overlapping refugee and IDP crises.

Region-wide, the majority of refugees are living in local communities, and public WASH services are under stress. Authorities require support to improve and run public water, sewage, wastewater treatment, and solid waste collection and disposal systems. National WASH systems required investment even before the influx of refugees, with piped systems leaking up to 70 per cent of water in some areas.

As of the end of 2014, all of the refugees living in camps in Iraq and Jordan require WASH support, while in Lebanon - where all refugees live outside of camps - 28 per cent stated that they do not have access to safe water and 39 per cent said they don't have access to sanitation facilities. There are competing demands for safe drinking water and wastewater services from both local communities and the refugees living in impacted areas, exacerbating an already volatile social, economic and political environment.

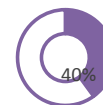


Large capacity water tanks in Arbat Camp, Sulaymaniyah, June 2015.  
Karina Malczewska, UNICEF

#### Sector Response Summary:



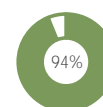
**3,686,617** Refugees & Local  
Community Members targeted for  
assistance by end-2015  
**1,472,722** assisted in 2015



#### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,270,000** Syrian Refugees  
expected by end-2015  
**4,006,382** currently registered or  
awaiting registration



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.5 billion**  
required in 2015 (Agencies)  
**USD 1.384 billion** received in 2015



### FOCUS ON: CAMP WASH SERVICES IN JORDAN

Over 4M litres of water is provided to the four camps in Jordan, meeting the standard of 35 litres per person per day. Over 2.5M litres of wastewater is collected, transported and treated, while over 800m of solid waste is collected each day. More than 400 WASH Blocks are cleaned and maintained, along with facilities in schools.

Key messages on water conservation, handwashing with soap at key times, safe food preparation and diarrhoea prevention are disseminated across the camps.

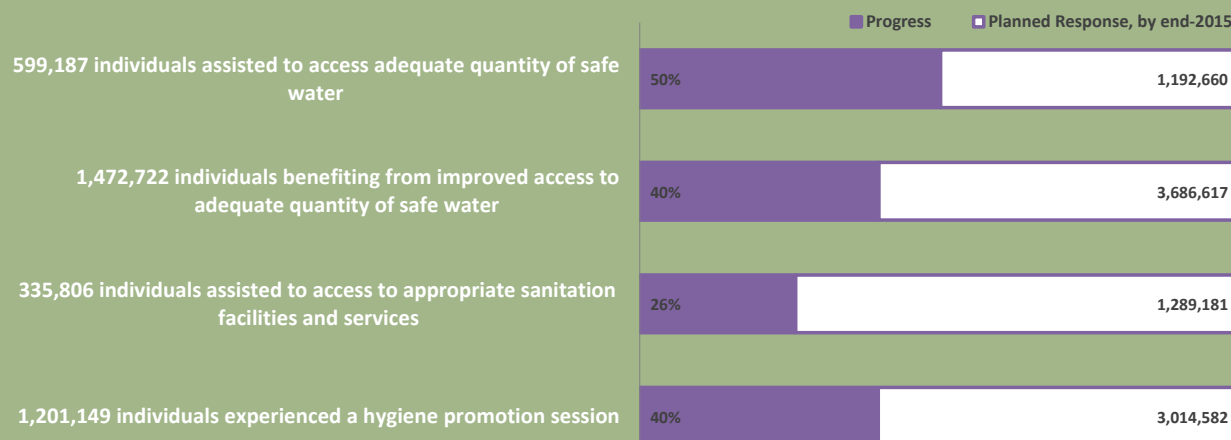
Three boreholes have been drilled in Zaatari camp which can meet the water needs of the camp for most of the year. This has substantially reduced the cost from USD 5.3/m<sup>3</sup> to USD 3.73/m<sup>3</sup> and reduced the risks associated with external water sources (e.g. water quality concerns, strikes). However, the water is still transported around the camps by a fleet of tankers.

A water network is currently being constructed, which will eliminate the need for tankering and reduce the cost of providing water to US\$2.36/m<sup>3</sup>. Partners are currently supervising works for phase one, which involves the construction of three storage tanks and corresponding pumping stations to serve several different districts within the camp, transmission lines and installation of additional tanks in the remaining districts. Phase one is expected to be completed by mid-September.

The wastewater treatment plant has been completed in Zaatari camp (daily treatment capacity of 3000 m<sup>3</sup>) and construction is ongoing for a one in Azraq with a capacity of 700 cubic metres. A wastewater network (comprising septic tanks, lifting stations and a small bore sewer network) is planned, with construction expected to start at the end of August 2015.

Almost 35,000 refugee boys and girls in camps have benefited from WASH services in schools.

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 2015



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 31 July 2015.