



1,388,922 target beneficiaries had access to appropriate sanitation facilities and services

HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, the number of people with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service has reached 1,093,822, or 81 per cent of the 1,343,137 target for the year. Refugee households' main source of drinking water in the country are bottled water 42 per cent, access to water network 27 per cent, protected well 8 per cent, public water taps 5 percent, trucked water (private provider) 5 per cent, unprotected well 3 per cent, trucked water (UN/NGO provided) 3 per cent, and protected spring 3 per cent.

In Iraq, routine operation and maintenance of WASH facilities, including water quality monitoring, continued in Basirma, Darashakran, Kawergosk, and Qushtapa camps. Installation of solar powered systems for existing boreholes in Qushtapa and Kawergosk camps commenced. Construction of household WASH facilities (toilet, showers with roof tanks and connections to septic tanks) was completed for 870 families in Qushtapa, Kawergosk and Basirma camps. Garbage collection and desludging activities continued in all camps, along with daily maintenance and cleaning of communal and shared toilets and showers. The routine, monthly one day camp clean-up campaign was carried out in all camps.

Also in Iraq, in Arbat camp, the average daily household level water supply increased to 90 litres/person/day. One of the boreholes had been shut down by the Directorate for Sanitation and Water (DoSW), as the water was turbid and milky in colour, but it was soon reopened after bacteriological and chemical tests confirmed its safety. Door-to-door hygiene promotion, including lice control, was undertaken.

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.



WASH service provision, operation and maintenance in on Arbat Camp, Sulaymaniyah. UNHCR

Sector Response Summary:



3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
1,071,260 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the region:



4,740,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,700 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.54 billion required in 2016
USD 2.54 billion received in 2016



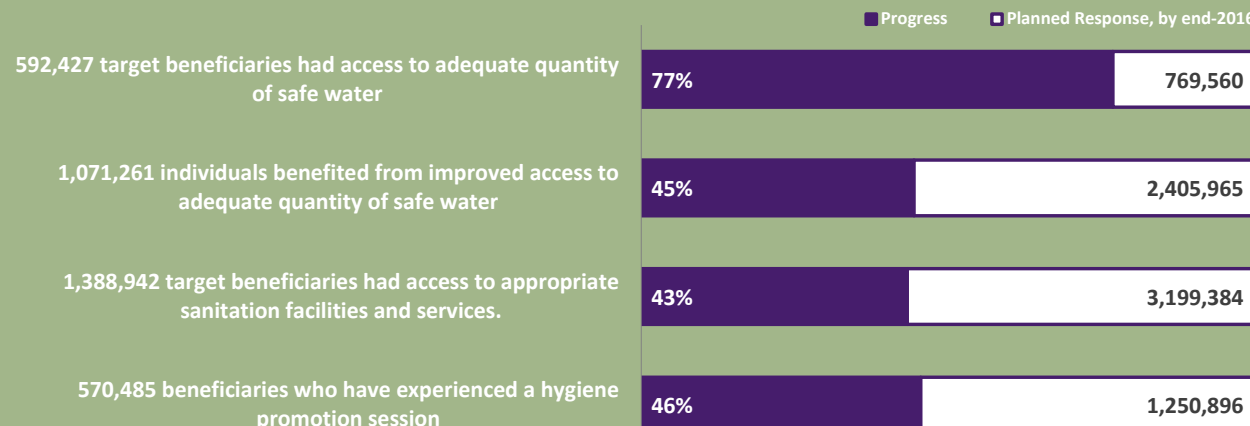
JORDAN WASH SECTOR DECISION TREE REVISION FOR VULNERABILITY SCORE

For the purpose of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF), vulnerability is defined as, "the risk of exposure of Syrian refugee households to harm, primarily in relation to protection threats, inability to meet basic needs, limited access to basic services, and food insecurity, and the ability of the population to cope with the consequences of this harm".

The original wash sector tree identified the following characteristics of vulnerability: a) WASH related health; b) Accessibility to facilities; c) Accessibility to safe water; d) Reliability of waste water; e) Reliability of solid waste management; f) WASH hygiene; g) WASH expenditure.

After a year in practice, the WASH working group determined that the sector tree could be more closely aligned to lessons learnt in the Jordanian context. In this sense, a review of the existing tree identified a series of issues that negatively affected vulnerability scoring. For example, the vulnerability determination tool previously considered a maximum value for all indicators inflating vulnerability scoring. It was proposed instead that indicators should be weighed to enable a more diverse scoring capability. Another decision taken by the sector members was to assign increased vulnerability to cases not connected to municipal water distribution systems. Based on current WASH knowledge base, household WASH expenditure component was also revised to a more realistic five per cent or more of income expenditure. Finally, solid waste management and shared latrines had their scoring weights increased.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 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 November 2016.