



## WASH Sector Quarterly Report (January – March 2017)

### PLANNING PHASE

#### Requirements for WASH sector in the Inter-Agency Appeal in 2017

1.

**REFUGEES:** 9 Partners, 12 Governorates

Locations: Zarqa, Ajlun, Al Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Madaba, Mafraq and Tafileh Governorates

**RESILIENCE:** 9 Partners, 10 Governorates

Locations: : Zarqa, Ajlun, Al Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan and Mafraq Governorates

2.

Required funds  
in USD

28 m

77 m

■ Refugees ■ Resilience

### REPORTING and MONITORING PHASE

#### Implementation of Inter-Agency Appeal (Refugee component)

#### 3. Funding Status

According to Financial Tracking System (Refugee component)

Totally requested - \$76,713,421

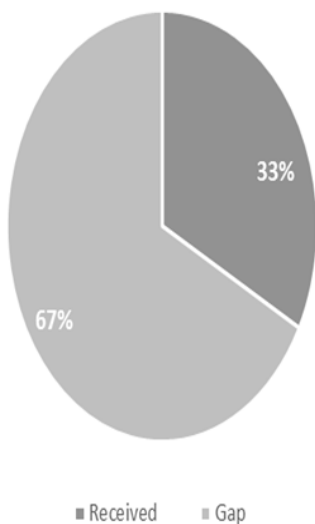
Received – \$25,189,776

Gap – \$51,523,645

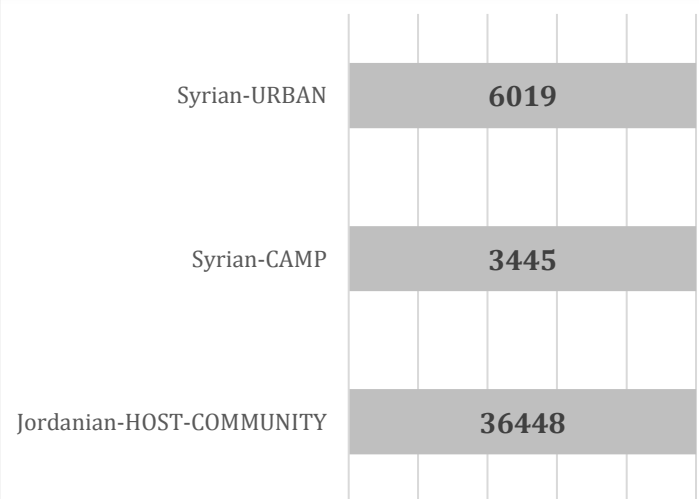
#### 4. Population reached through WASH interventions

Services provided: water, sanitation and hygiene services to the population affected by the Syrian crisis residing in camp and non-camp settings

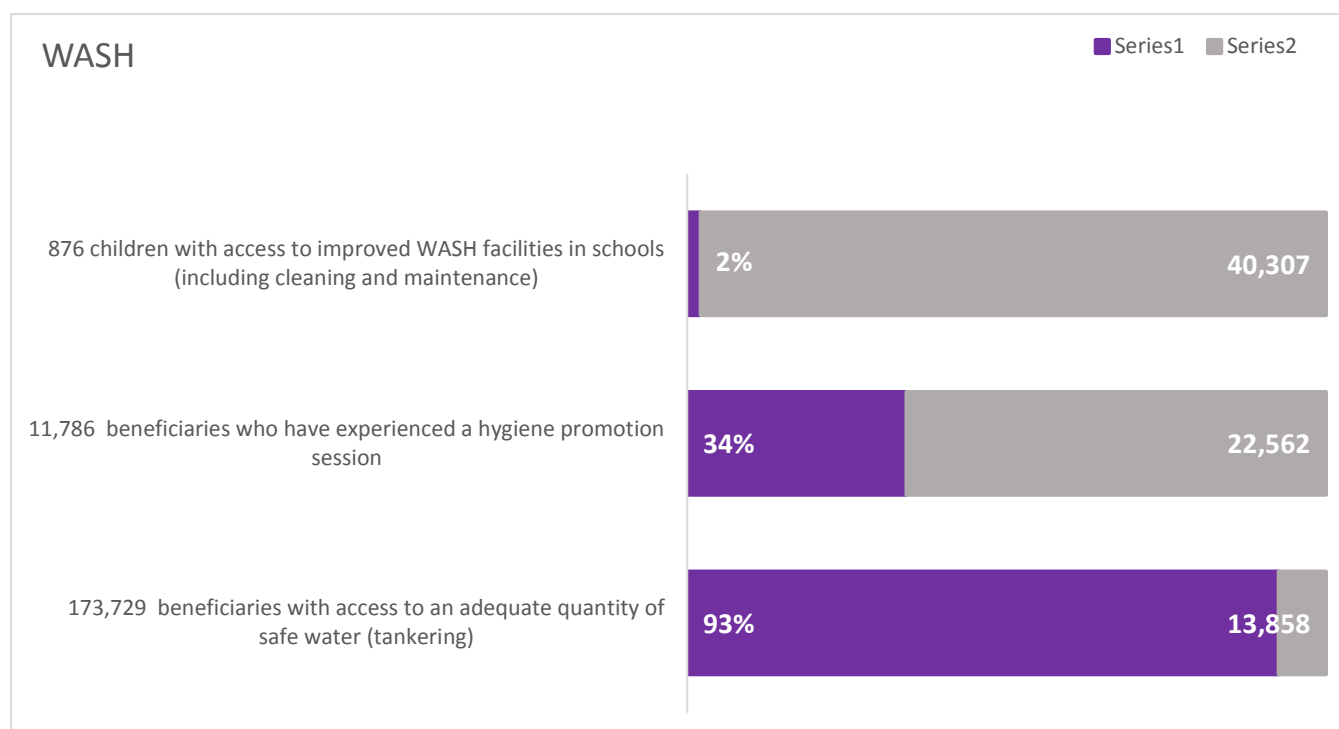
% of funds received vs total requested (by Sector)



Beneficiaries of WASH services in different areas



## 5. Progress against Targets: Sector Priority Indicators



## 6. Key Achievements

- In Jan- February, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 115,731 people, including an estimated 65,420 children, living in Zaatari, Azraq, and King Abdullah Park camps. In Za'atari, to date, 2,742 interceptor tanks have been installed, 13,768 households connected to tanks and 11,735 pits backfilled<sup>[1]</sup> as part of the wastewater network. In Azraq, 13.5 km of pipeline has been installed in addition to the construction of 12 tap stands while work to prepare two additional storage areas continued. To complement this work on the network, 7.5 km of main pipeline has been installed, with civil works at the new borehole underway. To improve access to sanitation facilities in Azraq, ramps were constructed at 19 selected WASH blocks to facilitate access for people with disabilities. To address the current scabies outbreak, hygiene promotion activities continued in the camp focusing on prevention and treatment. As part of UNICEF's emergency response at the northeast border in February, water was delivered to Rukban and Hadalat benefitting an estimated 46,528 including an estimated 30,708 women and children.
- In March 2017, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 115,857 people, including an estimated 65,491 children, living in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park camps. For the Za'atari water and wastewater network project, construction works commenced on Phase II (the main sewer lines and infrastructure of the wastewater network, and the secondary and tertiary lines of the water network). In Azraq camp, 178 cases of scabies have been reported. To address this, mobilization has been carried out jointly with the health agencies, and 20,324 hygiene kits were distributed in the four villages. Azraq water network improvement works continue with planned completion and the end of water trucking expected in May. The National WASH in School Standards developed under UNICEF leadership have been reviewed by the Ministry of Education. The final version is expected to be ready by May and will be shared with the respective Ministers for endorsement. WASH facilities in three schools have been completed and are now operational benefitting an estimated 6,000 students, with water reuse systems in place. To respond to emergency needs at the border, UNICEF ensured delivery of 540 m3/day to people in Rukban and an average of 153 m3/day to Hadalat in March. Due to bad weather in early March, water deliveries were

<sup>[1]</sup> These figures include the tanks handed over by UNHCR to UNICEF for completion

interrupted for three days to Rukban and two days to Hadalat. Works on the Hadalat borehole were completed and the final water sample (post-treatment) was collected. Once the system is fully operational (planned by end of April), all of the water for Hadalat will be provided by the borehole, and will supplement the water supply to Rukban. Works continued on the water distribution system at the new Service Area at Rukban which is scheduled to become operational in May. Support continued to be provided to the host community in the area around the border through the rehabilitation of the water network project, the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in vulnerable households (62 households were supported in March, 149 households supported to date), and ongoing rehabilitation of WASH facilities in the two schools in Ruweished town.

- Information Management Task Force continued supporting the agencies in terms of monitoring correct reporting on ActivityInfo. 10 organizations were reported on ActivityInfo including; ACF, ACTED, IOCC, INTERSOS, JEN, LWF, Oxfam, SIF and TDH.
- In Azraq, the joint corporations between SDC and UNICEF accomplished the following, By late June, the work on the network will be completed:
  - Drilled a borehole (awaiting MoH approval) – should be fully operational next week
  - Construction of two new water storage areas serve the whole camp.
  - Construction of a 2.5 km pipeline from BH2 (main borehole) to the ring main
  - Construction of a 13km ring main to connect the two boreholes to the main storage areas
  - Construction of an additional 235 (225 + 10) tap stands. This will more than triple the number of water collection points and will reduce the maximum distance to less than 120m
  - The average number of people per tap stand has reduced from 526 to 127

## 7. Challenges faced during the reporting period

- Underfunding
  - Underfunding is the first problem to be corrected in the Syrian refugee response. Both UNICEF and the implemented partners lack the funds necessary to accomplish all of their goals.
  - The host community has not got enough funding during this period. The per capita access to improved water source and access to improved sanitation has been affected in. 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.
- Lack of long-term water strategy
  - Although UNICEF and implemented partners pay great attention to water and sanitation issues, and they appear to have made great strides in meeting short term water problems, their programs emphasize meeting current demand over addressing long-term supply issues. Jordan is already the fourth-most water-scarce country in the world, and this scarcity is likely to get worse in the coming years. Current relief programs focus on improving the efficiency of existing water infrastructures and clamping down on waste, but do not focus enough on how to address the overall shortage of water. Jordan needs to combine infrastructure and distribution improvements with solutions to its overall low supply of water. Jordan currently depends mainly on groundwater, and it needs to diversity this source, including exploring for new sources of water through means such as desalination and trade.
- Reporting
  - High turnover between the reporting focal points made it hard for consistent reporting, that is why the needs for creating the information management task force between the WASH sector agencies is supporting to overcome the issue and make sure a proper understanding between the focal is established.

## 8. Key priorities and gaps foreseen in the 2nd quarter (April - June)

- Sustaining of the service in the camps need funding, and the operation maintenance.

- Scaling up the works in informal settlements and schools.
- Enhance linkages between WASH and:
  - Health Sector by providing and rehabilitate water, sanitation services to the health facilities (Health Centres - HC);
  - Educator Sector; by providing and rehabilitate water, sanitation services to the schools (in HC), distributing of school- students hygiene kits and carrying out Hygiene Promotion activities using hygiene promotion Information, Education and Communication IEC materials (in HC).

## 9. Organizations

*The achievements described in this report are the collective work of the following organizations:*



**WASH services provided by organizations are here:**

<http://jordan.servicesadvisor.org>

For more information on the WASH sector please look at:

[http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working\\_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=18](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=18)