



### Partners work on improved water supply for refugees and host communities with rise in temperatures

#### HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, sector partners carried out an assessment of the sanitation situation in four Informal Settlements in Zahle Caza, Bekaa, housing around 1,600 people. The assessment addresses concerns raised by the Ministry of Environment regarding environmental pollution from wastewater and solid waste from these sites. Topographical surveys are already underway in order to design improved sanitation systems for these sites.

In Jordan, essential WASH services were provided to approximately 134,276 people, including an estimated 75,193 children, living in Za'atari, Azraq and Cyber City camps. These services included the provision of over 4.8 million litres of treated water, maintenance of sanitation facilities, collection and disposal of over 1.67 million litres of wastewater, and the dissemination of key WASH messages.

In Iraq, the supply of safe, chlorinated water continued in Domiz 1&2. In Domiz 1, water supply pressure network was upgraded in low pressure areas to increase water storage capacity by 16.6% (to 850,000 liters). Routine operation and maintenance (O&M) of water, sanitation and drainage facilities, along with water quality monitoring - at household and main source level - continued for all camps. Regular collection and safe disposal of garbage and cleaning, desludging of toilets and septic tanks also continued. In Domiz 1, piloting of separation of black and greywater continued, along with construction of open drainage channels along roadsides and behind shelters, construction of new latrines for refugees with specific needs and hygiene promotion through volunteer WASH communities. In Akre, care and maintenance and hygiene promotion activities are taking place.

#### 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.



Construction of new open drainage channels behind shelters and along roadsides in Domiz 1 camp, Dahuk. UNHCR/Iraq/2016

#### Sector Response Summary:



**3,819,800 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016**  
**876,260 assisted in 2016**



#### Syrian Refugees in the region:



**4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016**  
**4,784,000 currently registered**



#### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.54 billion required in 2016**  
**USD 1.97 billion received in 2016**



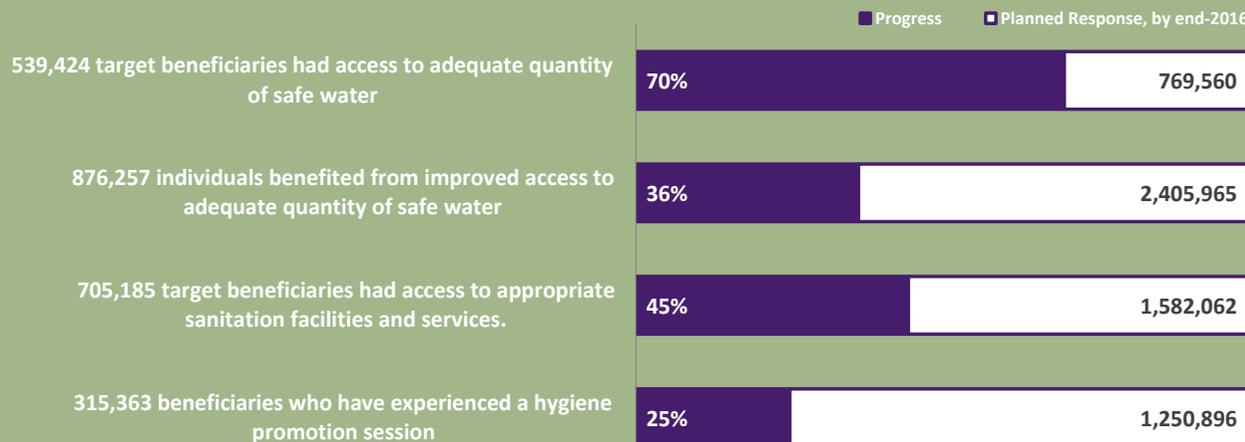
### IMPROVED WATER ACCESS AND SANITATION IN NORTH EASTERN JORDAN

Jordan is one of the most water scarce countries in the world, facing chronic challenges to provide water services to its population. The increase in population due to the refugee influx has exacerbated this critical situation, particularly in the north, where the population has increased by more than 60% in some areas. In July, WASH interventions were conducted in Ruwayshid, Mafrag Governorate, to improve access to water and sanitation conditions to refugees and host communities.

A geophysical survey and a technical assessment were conducted over a 14 square kilometre area of Rukban to assess the groundwater characteristics and to identify potential sites for drilling. The local community is expressing concern over the increased use of water due to the refugee arrivals. In the first part of the technical assessment, three boreholes, one in Hadalat and two at the kilometre 36 of the Baghdad International Railway, were considered. The preliminary results for the Hadalat well were positive and it may be ready for use in August. The conditions at the other two are more challenging and their operation is not expected until late November.

Various projects are also underway to improve access to WASH facilities and services in 15 schools for Jordanian and Refugee students in Badeya. The works have already started in three schools and are expected to benefit 3,000 students. Each school will receive toilet with six latrines and five water taps per facility. The schools were selected from a database containing information gathered during the joint Unicef and GoJ nationwide WASH in Schools Assessment that was completed in June. The data base uses a grade system to rank 3,681 Schools in accordance to priority of interventions.

### REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JULY 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 31 July 2016.