



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN:



JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS

WASH Minimum Standards: The WASH Sector is developing minimum standards for the Sector to be used as a guidance document for partners. The unit of 30 litres per person per day is the agreed minimum standard for refugee households; however, this may vary based on other influencing factors on a case by case basis.

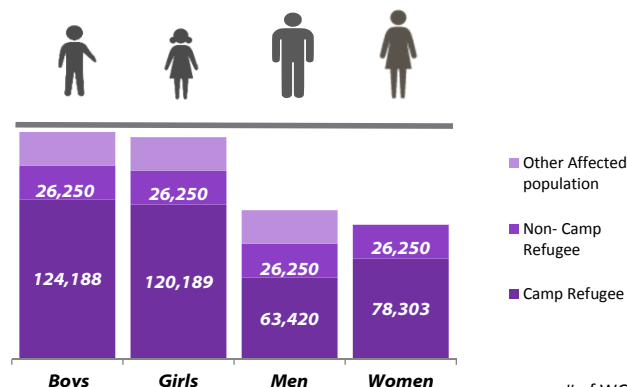
National Resilience Plan (NRP): There is need for more coordination with the government for a more centralised approach in 2014 with the launch of the NRP. The UNICEF WASH team will organise a meeting for partners involved with WASH activities who would like clarification on the distinctions between NRP and RRP6 along with identification of NRP projects.

Hygiene promotion: A separate working group will be established by UNICEF to monitor and evaluate hygiene promotion activities in the WASH programme.

Zaatari: The on-going rat control campaign has so far been successful and will continue throughout February. On 28th January engineers and consultants visited Zaatari as part of the initial assessment for the development of a wastewater network. A WASH coordination working group meeting will start in Zaatari as an addition to the Amman based meeting. The first meeting will be held on 10th February in Zaatari and is scheduled to take place every 3–4 weeks.



REFUGEES ASSISTED WITH WASH IN JANUARY



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

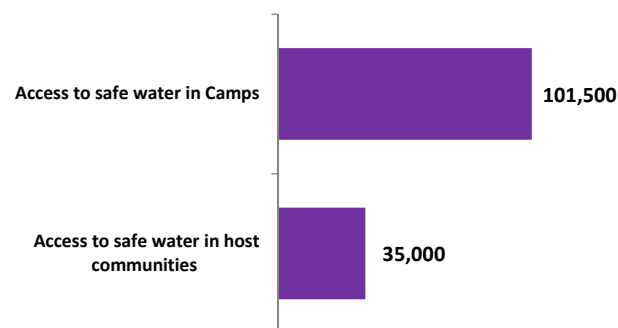
WASH response forms part of life-saving action in most humanitarian emergencies and, due to the dynamic nature of the Syrian refugee emergency, WASH interventions are expected to remain a priority area of response throughout 2014. Around 800,000 refugees are expected to continue to reside or arrive in 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 600,000 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.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IN CAMPS &



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Agencies reporting for this month:



PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

