



Safe drinking and waste water services reached around 430,000 refugees in camps and 125,000 people outside camps

JANUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

The provision of adequate water and sanitation facilities for the use of **refugees living in camps** was a focus in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey. In Iraq, more than 80,000 refugees in camps have access to safe drinking water, latrines, bathing facilities and hygiene promotion activities. In Jordan's camps more than 100,000 people have access to sanitation facilities and potable water to minimum standards, while an initial assessment is underway for the development of a wastewater network. In Turkey, WASH actors assisted the Government which is providing services for some 215,000 refugees in camps.

In Lebanon, where all refugees live **outside camps**, improvements in water supply benefited almost 90,000 people, including Syrian refugee and Lebanese families, while more than 16,000 people benefited from improved sanitation facilities. Quick Impact Projects to assist both refugee and host communities are currently being identified across Lebanon to help ease pressure on existing water and sanitation infrastructure. Support for refugees and host communities outside the camp setting was also provided in Jordan, where around 35,000 people were assisted to access safe water.

Hygiene promotion activities, vital in preventing the spread of disease, reached more than 82,000 people in Iraq, 50,000 people in Jordan, and 31,000 people in Lebanon. Hygiene and sanitary kits were also distributed, along with household items such as water storage containers.

Schools and child friendly spaces both in and outside of camps were assisted, to the benefit of some 19,000 in Iraq and 18,000 children in Jordan.



REFUGEE POPULATION IN THE REGION:

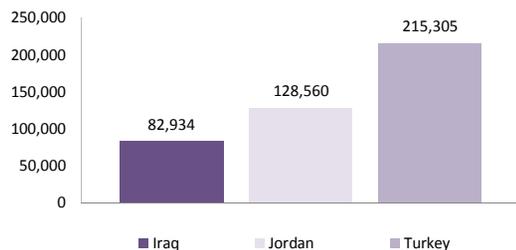
2,441,507

Current Refugee Population

4,100,000

Expected Refugee Population by end-2014

January Camp Population: 427,766



*Overall figures include full camp-based population of refugees in Turkey benefiting from WASH services

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

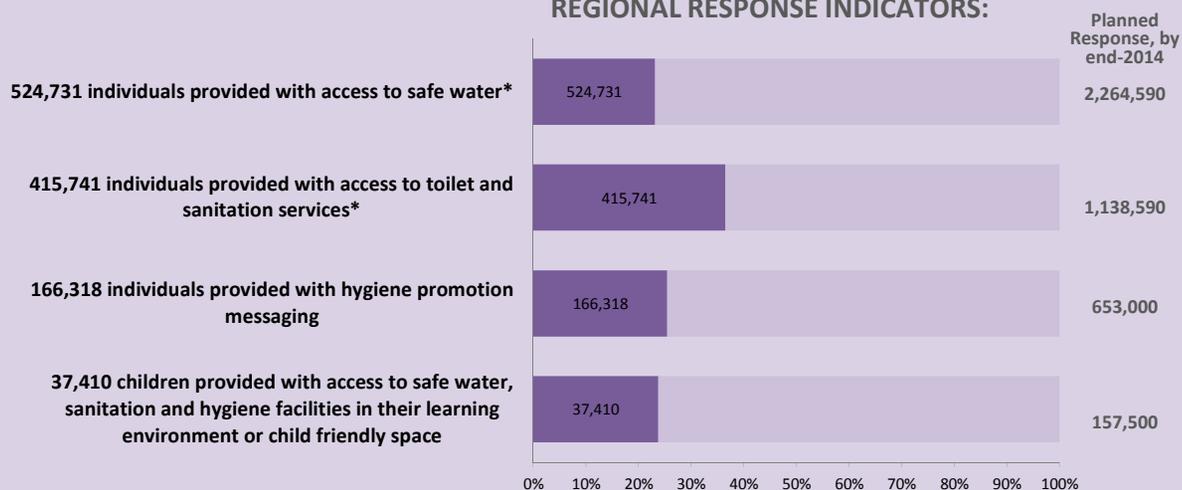
The increased populations of refugees in the host countries around Syria are putting additional pressure on already delicate systems in a region synonymous with water scarcity, extreme climate and insufficient or negligible water and waste treatment services. It is estimated that nearly four million people (refugees and host communities) will require continued support to maintain their access to water and sanitation services in the countries affected by the crisis.

The key priority areas in all countries will be wastewater disposal, treatment and management in camps and host communities, as well as solid waste removal. These services are critical to ensuring a healthy environment, particularly in areas with a high refugee concentration in camps, informal settlements and host communities where the spread of diseases is most likely.

The existing waste treatment and disposal systems are fragile, and rely on access to scarce land resources. De-sludging is often a necessity for refugees in private households, as the majority of refugee homes are not on a system grid.

As refugees' level of resilience decreases over time, basic essential items becomes more unaffordable. For example, in Jordan, nearly 40 per cent of refugees report washing constraints due to the cost of soap and lack of water, while 27 per cent of refugees in Lebanon do not have access to potable water.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:



Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. There are currently 2.4 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal is 12% funded.