



Almost 650,000 people have now received hygiene promotion messaging to help reduce the risk of disease

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

In Lebanon, through its private sector partnerships and in collaboration with the Water Establishments, the sector has installed 19 **chlorinators** in the most vulnerable municipalities of Beirut-Mount Lebanon region to benefit 114,000 Lebanese and 28,000 Syrian refugees. Through such simple interventions, chlorinated drinking water is provided and the risk of water borne disease is mitigated significantly.

Also in Lebanon, some pilot projects are being undertaken, such as a portable **sewage treatment** plant and a pilot project aimed at improving waste management practices by sorting, composting and treating solid waste produced in 5 different Informal Settlements in Marjayoun and Hasbaya districts. In Jordan's Zaatar camp, two onsite containerized wastewater treatment plants will be constructed in the camp led by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI). The contract between the MoWI and the supplier has been signed which includes one year of operation and maintenance from September 2014 onwards.

In Iraq, as WASH interventions are moving to longer term and more sustainable water and sanitation solutions, partners are working to foster community structures to assume a higher level of ownership and responsibility. In Domiz and Qushtapa camps, **residents are actively participating** in WASH committee meetings. Camp feedback forums have been established to ensure the ideas and opinions are being voiced, and there is particular attention to ensuring women's participation and membership in the WASH committees. 25 training sessions of community mobilizers have been completed in three camps.



Iraq, KRI Ned Colt | UNHCR

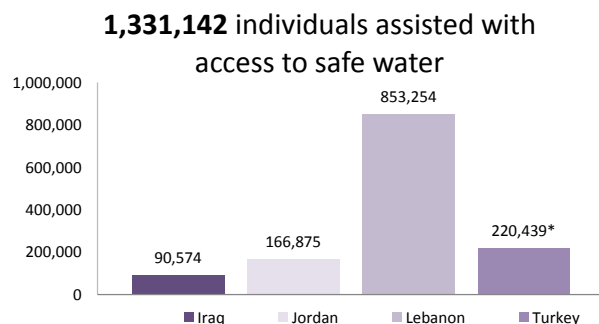
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

2,986,008

Refugee Population, end-August 2014

3,590,000

Refugee Population Planning figure, end-2014



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

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

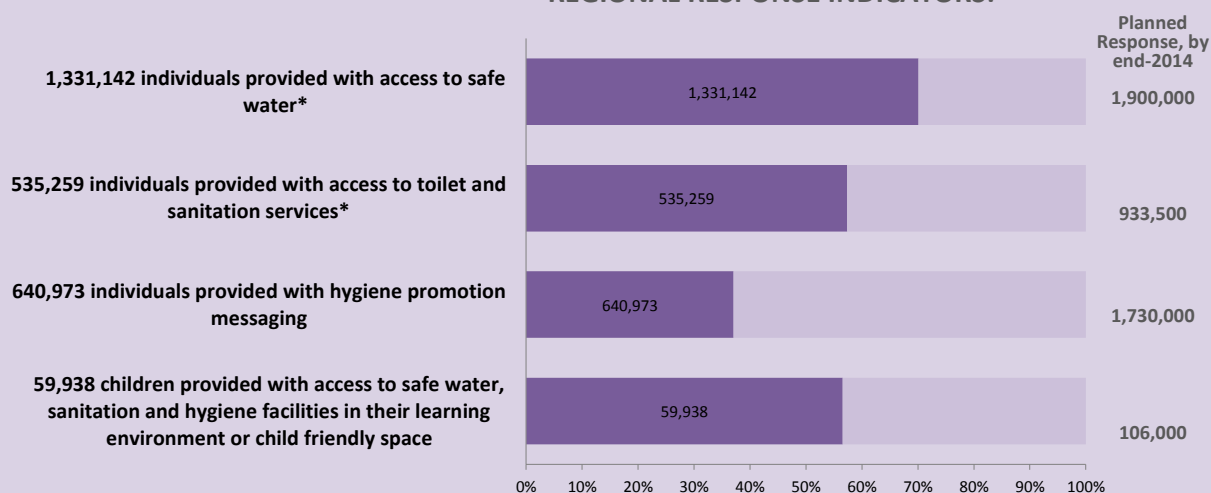
Historically water-scarce, the region is facing even worse shortages in the coming year as precipitation levels fall below average. Ageing and inefficient water systems add to the problem, with both Jordan and Lebanon reporting over 50 per cent water loss through leakage in some locations. RRP actors are concerned that water shortages may impact domestic food production, livestock availability, and livelihoods while increasing retail prices for food products and reducing informal labour market employment.

Sixty-five per cent and 43 per cent of refugees in camps in Jordan and Iraq respectively have their water needs met through boreholes, with the balance of the water needs met through expensive water trucking. RRP partners are working to develop sustainable strategies, though these will require additional up-front investments.

Twenty three per cent of Syrian refugees in the region living outside of camps report having inadequate access to water. Refugees living in substandard shelter, including informal settlements, face the greatest difficulties in accessing safe water and largely depend on water trucking. Refugees living in standard housing are able to access water from municipal systems. Nonetheless, RRP partners are providing municipalities with water to meet the increased demand on their grids.

Refugee camps depend on costly desludging trucking, and RRP partners are working with government officials to find more sustainable, cost-efficient and eco-sensitive approaches to addressing wastewater disposal. Poor sewage and sanitation is a significant factor contributing to water-borne diseases, increasing presence of vectors, posing public health risks, especially as many families lack the means to purchase basic hygiene items.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:



Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 3.59 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. As at end-August 2014, there were 2.98 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal was 44% funded.