



More than 260,000 people in the region have been reached with hygiene promotion messages this year.

MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

With the Syria refugee crisis entering its third year, ensuring the **sustainability and efficiency of water assistance** is vital. In Iraq's Domiz camp there is a marked increase (to 80 per cent) in the number of residents accessing water through networks rather than the temporary solution of trucking. In Jordan's Zaatari Camp, a water supply network including communal water points with the potential to link at the household level will replace trucking by the end of 2014. A wastewater collection network for the camp is also in the design phase, and a wastewater treatment plant is planned.

In Lebanon, where all refugees live **outside of camps**, the WASH and Social Cohesion sectors are working closely to identify areas where access to water and solid waste services create a risk of tensions between the refugee and host communities. In Jordan, the WASH sector is in the process of developing minimum standards for interventions in host communities to be used as a guidance document for partners.

Concerted efforts are underway in the region to improve **planning and coordination** in the WASH sector, including in Iraq where databases and reporting tools have been streamlined, allowing detailed WASH camp profiles to be created. In Lebanon, an ongoing project to map informal settlements is allowing the sector to identify gaps in WASH capacity and implement more efficient and targeted WASH responses.



SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

2,606,281

Current Refugee Population

4,100,000

Refugee Population Planning figure, end-2014

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

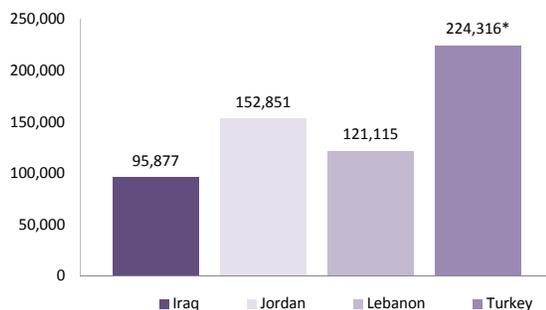
The increased populations of refugees in the host countries around Syria are putting additional pressure on already delicate systems in a region synonymous with water scarcity, extreme climate and insufficient or negligible water and waste treatment services. It is estimated that by the end of 2014 nearly 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.

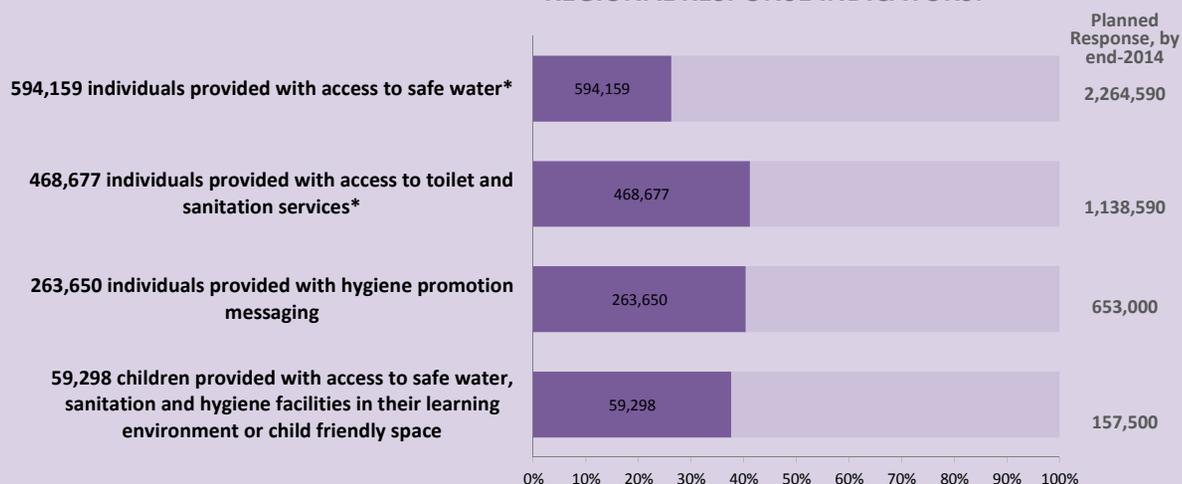
As refugees' level of resilience decreases over time, basic essential items becomes more unaffordable. For example, in Jordan, nearly 40 per cent of refugees report washing constraints due to the cost of soap and lack of water, while 27 per cent of refugees in Lebanon do not have access to potable water.

594,159 Individuals provided with access to safe water



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

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 2.6 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal is 24% funded