



# **WASH Assessment**

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Humanitarian Response to the Syrian Refugees.

## **Bekaa Valley Eastern Lebanon**

ACF-Spain  
(Lebanon)  
December 2012

**Funded and Supported by:**



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# 1. Acronyms

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**ACH/ACF-E:** Acción Contra el Hambre, Action Contre la Faim, Action Against Hunger

**HH:** Household

**NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund

**UNHCR:** United Nations High Commission for Refugees

**WFP:** World Food Program

**ECHO:** European Commission Humanitarian Office (Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection)

**WASH:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

## 2. Context

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The Syrian crisis is still affecting the entire region. Since late 2011 the conflict in Syria generated more than 1 million internally displaced people and an estimated 500,000 people seeking refuge in neighbouring countries. Far from being over, the recent escalation of the conflict pushed a large number of Syrians to flee the country and cross over to Lebanon: according to UNHCR estimation, on 28th of December 2012 the number of refugees registered was 128,314 in all of Lebanon, out of which 65 287 refugees in the Bekaa valley.

Many individuals and families have been deeply affected by the conflict. Many of them lost family members, a number of them have been wounded by explosions, a large number fled Syria with very limited resources and they are reluctant to return home until the situation stabilizes.

By late December 2012, the number of refugees hosted in the region was over 470,000 individuals registered and about 95,000 pending registration: compared to the 190,000 refugees registered by 31.08.2012, the net increase is almost 150%. In Lebanon UNHCR increased its effort to register refugees with a number of mobile registration points in several locations: over the month of December 2012 UNHCR registered about 80,000 new refugees in the region, out of which about 24,000 only in Lebanon, and while the humanitarian operations are scaling up, the needs of the most vulnerable population are not entirely met yet.

Due to the geographical and political situation of the country, the refugees' families are spread along the Bekaa Valley and hosted in different communities with heterogenic WASH infrastructures. Most of them live with host families, some renting apartments and an increasing number in alternative shelters (tent settlements, unfinished building, collective shelters like mosques and unused old schools). They live in very precarious condition, with limited access to basic services.

# 3. Objectives

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## 3.1. Previous assessment

A first assessment was carried out by ACF under UNICEF funding from May 21<sup>st</sup> to June 11<sup>th</sup> 2012 in 53 communities in the Bekaa valley.

The main outcomes of the assessment were:

- Access to water: no water network in some communities, high cost of water supply and water shortage during summer;
- Water quality: the bacteriological results showed poor water quality, unsuitable for drinking purposes;
- The most common diseases according to the people were: diarrhoea, common flu and skin problems. Results were only based on the population's answers and were not confirmed by any medical diagnosis. However, diarrhoea problem could be related to the bacteriological pollution of the drinking water, bad water storage management at HH or bad hygiene practice.

To respond to those needs, ACF/ UNICEF planned to put in place the following activities:

### a) North Bekaa and Central Bekaa:

- Voucher for water: water trucking for communities with not access to water and shortage during summer time through voucher system;
- Water tanks distribution (1,000 litres capacity)
- Water kit distribution
- Ceramic water filter distribution
- Hygiene kit distribution (consumables and full kit for new comers)

### b) West Bekaa:

- Water kit distribution
- Ceramic water filter distribution
- Hygiene kit distribution (consumables and full kit for new comers).

## 3.2. Current assessment

The purpose of the current assessment was to identify the needs and gaps in water, sanitation and hygiene conditions of the Refugees families living in Bekaa Valley at HH level. The population assessed included Syrian's refugees (registered with UNHCR or not), Lebanese returnees, Palestinians refugees or other displaced families (Iraqi and possibly other nationalities).

The outcomes of the current assessment will inform ACF's response strategy for 2013.

## 4. Methodology

This data collection was carried out from the 1st of August 2012 till 21st of December 2012 along with implementation of activities; ACF team put in place a form of on-going assessment and the results were elaborated in December 2012.

As we write, refugees are still entering and settling into the Bekaa, and therefore this assessment has to be considered as a second step of a work in progress.

*The assessment unit is the household (HH): all figures in the tables below are expressed in terms of HH.*

All HH have been assessed one by one in order to identify the needs of each HH and be able to offer the best response to each HH within the range of the activities identified and implemented.

### 4.1. Selection of target communities.

The assessment included all the communities in North, Central and West Bekaa Valley reported to host Syrian refugees by UNHCR, other agencies or assessed by ACF. Tented settlements were also included and assessed.

The list of assessed communities is listed below:

Kaza	Area	Number of individuals assessed
Baalbeck	Arsal	3612
Baalbeck	Adous	400
Baalbeck	Doures	235
Baalbeck	Shehaymeyah	75
Baalbeck	Baalbeck	1577
Baalbeck	Fekha Zaytoun Jdeideh	386
Baalbeck	Al Aayn	609
Baalbeck	Al naanaaiye	114
Baalbeck	Al Taybe	489
Baalbeck	Al Labwe	280
Hermel	Hermel	851
Rachaya	Sawiri	156
West Bekaa	Jebjanin	505
West Bekaa	Rawda	51
West Bekaa	Marej	1310
West Bekaa	Mdoukha	191
West Bekaa	Hawch I Harime	335
West Bekaa	Ghazza	486
Zahle	Saadnayel	1197
Zahle	Taalabaya	699
Zahle	Taanayel	102
Zahle	AL Fayda	529
Zahle	Dalhamieh	1117
Zahle	Houch el Komara Karak	373
Zahle	Bar Elias	1340
Zahle	Qob Elias	1606
Zahle	Majdel Anjar	341
Zahle	Al Faour	544

The total of individual assessed was 19 510.

## 4.2. Composition of the assessment team.

The assessment team was composed of ACF field officers from Lebanon ACF mission, with the support of ACF WASH Coordinator and ACF WASH project assistant.

## 4.3. Sources of information

This assessment was based on face-to-face interviews based on a form elaborated by ACF. Single checklists were filled per each HH.

The main questions included in the survey were:

- Household Composition (with special attention to most vulnerable individuals)
- Access and use of water sources
- Water quality and storage
- State and availability of sanitation facilities
- Availability of hand washing facilities

The questionnaire (Annex 1) used included specific questions on water, sanitation and hygiene. The questionnaire has been translated into Arabic and tested in the field in order to ensure clarity and good understanding. The questionnaire used has been continuously improved and adapted to the type of analysis required.

## 4.4. Criteria's used to respond to the needs of refugees per HH.

### 4.4.1. Water filter distribution

Water related disease	Assumption	ACF intervention
Yes	Poor water quality	Distribution of water filters
No	Normal	

Water is drinkable	Assumption	ACF intervention
Yes	Normal	
No	Poor water quality	Distribution of water filters

Presence of child < 2 years	Assumption	ACF intervention
Yes	More vulnerable to poor water quality	Distribution of water filters
No	Normal	

### 4.4.2. Distribution of water tanks

Water storage available and in good condition	Assumption	ACF intervention
Yes	Normal	
No	Insufficient water availability	Distribution of water tank

Water storage capacity	Assumption	ACF intervention
>100 litres/ pers.	Normal	
<100 litres/ pers.	Insufficient water availability	Distribution of water tank

Note: ACF distributed 1,000 litres capacity water tanks. Considering an average consumption of water for drinking and cooking purposes of about 15 litres/day/person (Sphere Minimum Standards), the tank allows enough water for an average 5 people's family for about two weeks.

#### **4.4.3. Distribution of water vouchers**

<b>Water available to public network or improved well</b>	<b>Assumption</b>	<b>ACF intervention</b>
Yes	Normal	
No	Lack of water availability	Distribution of water vouchers

#### **4.4.4. Sanitation situation**

While no sanitation interventions were planned at the time of the assessment, questions on sanitation were included for future action if required.

<b>Presence of toilets/ latrines</b>	<b>Situation</b>	<b>Proposed ACF intervention</b>
Yes	Normal	
No	Poor sanitation	Provision of sanitation facilities

<b>Sanitation facilities connected to</b>	<b>Situation</b>	<b>Proposed ACF intervention</b>
Sewage	Normal	
Septic tank	Might get full	De-sludging service
Nothing	Insufficient sanitation	Construction of septic tank or connection to sewage

#### **4.4.5. Hygiene situation**

<b>Hand washing facilities available</b>	<b>Situation</b>	<b>ACF intervention</b>
Yes	Normal	
No	Risk of water borne diseases	Installation of hand washing facilities and HP

### ***4.5. Difficulties and limits of the assessment***

Lebanon is a very diverse and complex context: a number of different stakeholders are involved; the political, cultural, religious environment is very articulated and often difficult to interpret. During the assessment the team was extremely careful in approaching communities and local authorities in an appropriate and contextualized manner.

The identification and location of refugees was not always easy: refugees were distributed over a large region, and the identification was done using information from local Mokhtars, municipalities, other international agencies, community leaders/responsible.

One of the most challenging aspects was the issue of seasonal workers versus refugees.

Most of the tented settlements where Syrian refugees were accommodated were previously used by Syrian migrant workers, reaching Lebanon during harvest seasons (usually from March to November every year). As a consequence of the conflict, lots of seasonal workers have been reached by their families in Lebanon and were not able to return to Syria in winter time. While a number of seasonal workers applied for registration with UNHCR, some of them decided not to: some of them have been interviewed and their replies are part of the current assessment.



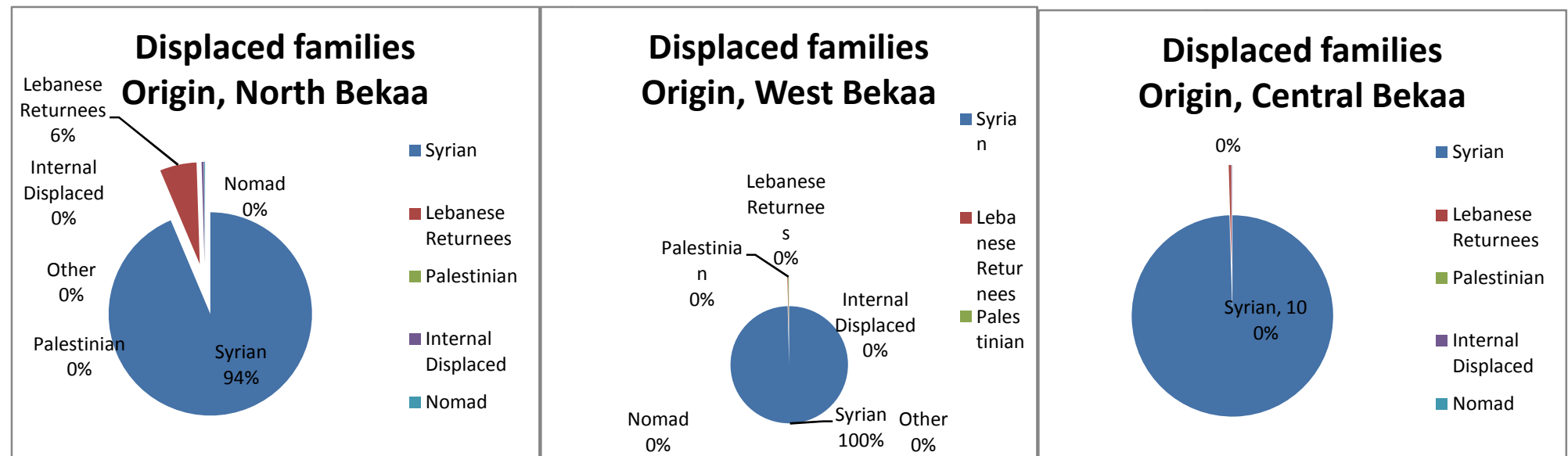
# 5. Main findings

## 5.1. General information's

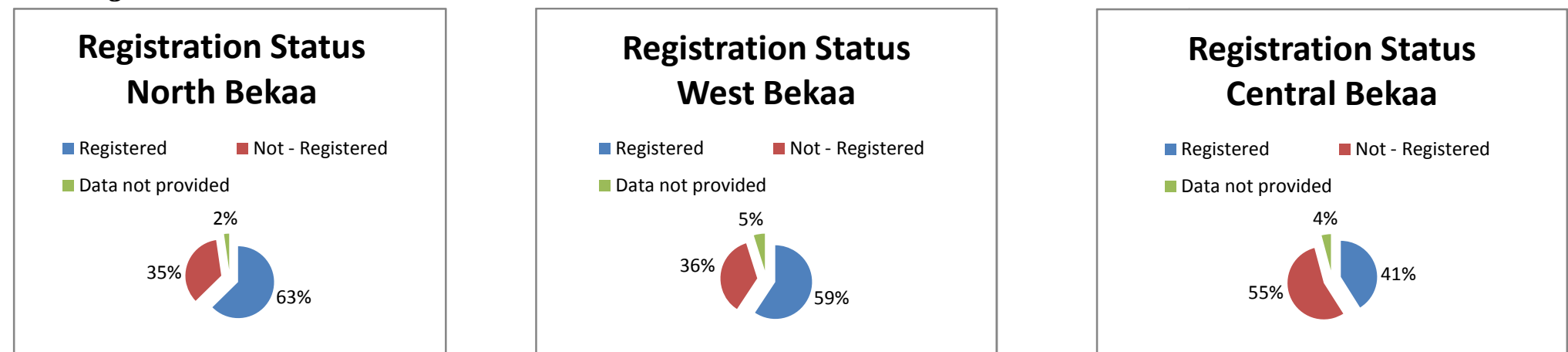
Caza	Area	Origin of Displaced Family						Registered in UNHCR			Number of person / Family	IS The Woman alone ?			Paying for Accommodation?		
		Syrian	Lebanese Returnees	Palestinian	Internal Displaced	Nomad	Other	Yes	No	N/A		Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A
Baalbeck	Arsal	533	52	0	5	0	0	328	250	6	3612	131	453	0	301	280	3
Baalbeck	Adous	58	3	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	400	8	14	0	22	4	57
Baalbeck	Doures	21	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	235	3	13	20	1	8	13
Baalbeck	Shehaymeyah	5	4	0	0	2	0	5	4	0	75	10	0	1	3	8	0
Baalbeck	Baalbeck	312	13	0	0	0	0	281	47	4	1577	26	209	84	262	66	1
Baalbeck	Fekha Zaytoun Jde	40	2	0	0	0	0	38	4	0	386	3	34	5	24	14	4
Baalbeck	Al Aayn	84	1	0	0	0	0	73	12	0	609	8	70	7	65	14	6
Baalbeck	Al naanaaiye	20	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	13	114	2	2	16	12	8	0
Baalbeck	Al Taybe	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	489	3	66	0	0	69	0
Baalbeck	Al Labwe	46	1	0	0	0	0	25	19	4	280	24	0	14	0	1	0
Hermel	Hermel	135	7	0	0	0	0	83	57	4	851	19	124	1	79	49	15
Rachaya	Sawiri	29	0	0	0	0	0	19	9	1	156	2	27	0	20	7	2
West Bekaa	Jebjanin	99	0	0	0	0	0	55	33	11	505	10	73	16	93	2	5
West Bekaa	Rawda	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	51	0	10	0	9	1	0
West Bekaa	Marej	208	1	0	0	0	0	120	80	9	1310						
West Bekaa	Mdoukha	29	0	0	0	0	0	23	4	2	191	1	28	0	15	9	5
West Bekaa	Hawch I Harime	47	0	1	0	0	0	30	18	0	335	2	46	0	35	13	0
West Bekaa	Ghazza	67	0	0	0	0	0	40	27	0	486	1	66	0	51	15	1
Zahle	Saadnayel	171	2	0	0	0	0	0	74	7	1197	11	151	11	119	47	7
Zahle	Taalabaya	128	1	0	1	0	0	35	86	9	699	63	52	15	88	32	10
Zahle	Taanayel	18	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	102	1	16	1	5	13	0
Zahle	AL Fayda	71	0	0	0	0	0	41	24	6	529	7	53	10	32	36	3
Zahle	Dalhamieh	183	0	0	0	0	0	147	34	1	1117	14	15	3	108	31	3
Zahle	Houch el Komara	51	0	0	0	0	0	10	41	0	373	4	47	0	36	5	10
Zahle	Bar Elias	185	0	0	0	0	0	81	103	5	1340	25	161	2	161	25	1
Zahle	Qob Elias	220	0	0	0	0	0	59	150	11	1606	28	186	6	126	21	73
Zahle	Majdel Anjar	34	1	0	0	0	0	13	19	2	341	5	30	0	19	10	6
Zahle	Al Faour	22	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	0	544	3	18	1	16	5	0

Total registered population: 1,544 HH registered – 1,193 not registered – 96 HH no information available

### 5.1.1. Origin of the displaced family



### 5.1.2. Registration status



Note : no differentiation was made between not registered and pending for registration. As the assessment was done from August onwards, the data might have changed at the date of publishing this report.

**5.1.3. Numbers of people per household**

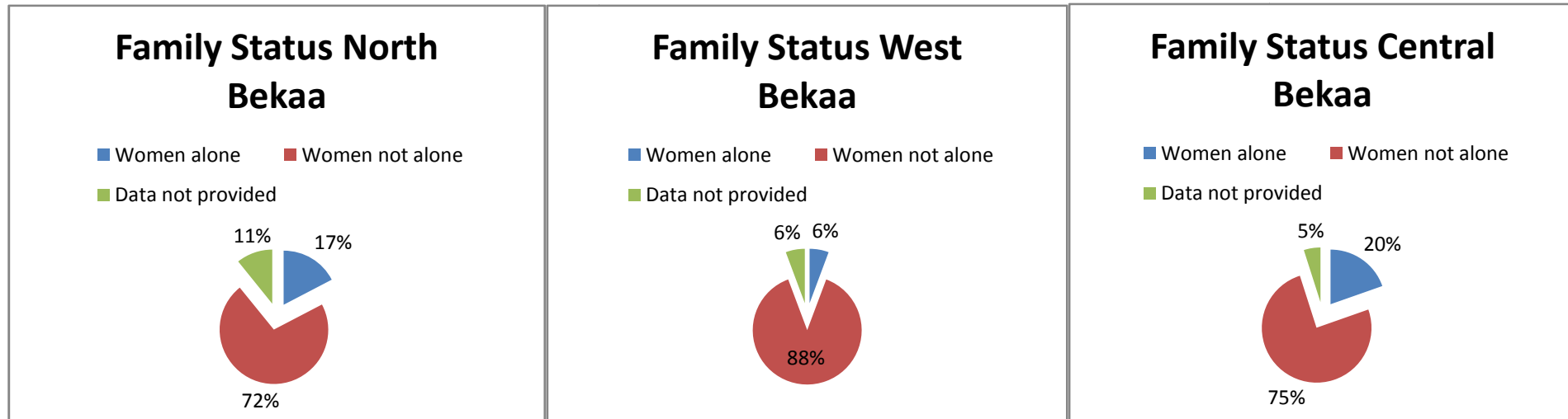
Village	Arsal	Adous	Doures	Shehaymeyah	Baalbeck	Fekha Zaytoun Jdeideh	Al Aayn	Al naanaaiye	Al Taybe	Al Labwe	Hermel
Number of household assessed	602	61	21	11	333	42	85	20	71	48	145
Number of people assessed	3612	400	235	75	1577	386	609	114	489	280	851
Average of number of people per Household	6	7	11	7	5	9	7	6	7	6	6

Village	Sawiri	Jebjanin	Rawda	Marej	Mdoukha	Hawch l Harime	Ghazza
Number of household assessed	29	99	10	209	29	48	67
Number of people assessed	156	505	51	1310	191	335	486
Average number of people per Household	5	5	5	6	7	7	7

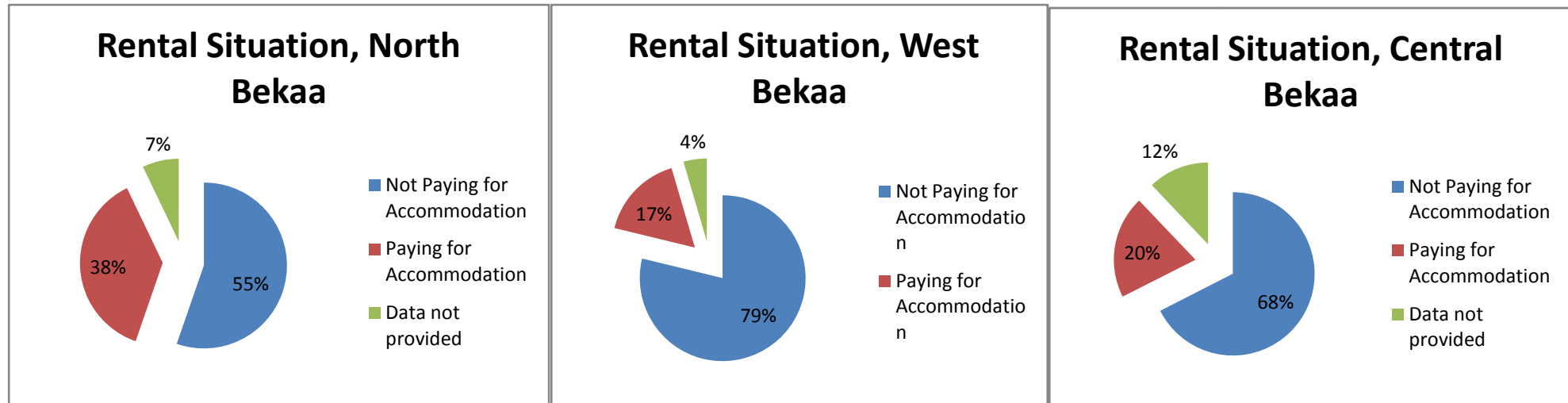
Village	Saadnayel	Taalabaya	Taanayel	AL Fayda	Dalhamieh	Houch el Komara Karak	Bar Elias	Qob Elias	Majdel Anjar	Al Faour
Number of household assessed	171	130	18	71	187	51	189	220	35	22
Number of people assessed	1197	699	102	529	1117	373	1340	1606	341	544
Average number of people per Household	7	5	6	7	6	7	7	7	10	25

Note: The number of people *per household* should not be confused with the number of people *per family*, as some HH hosts more than one family.

#### 5.1.4. Single women status



#### 5.1.5. Rental situations



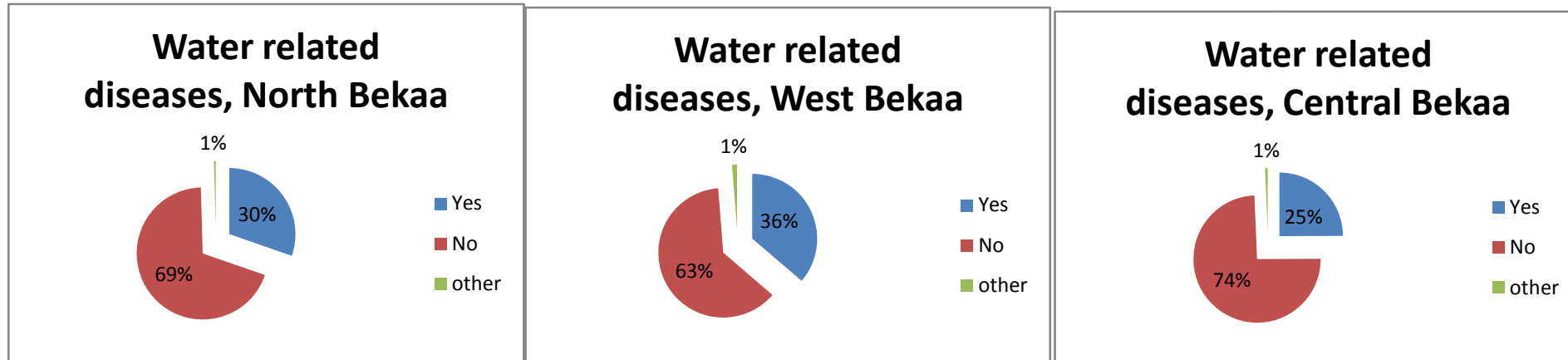
## 5.2. Water related information's

Caza	Area	Diarrhea / Skin			Main Water Source				Is Water Drinkable			Type Of Water Storage					
		Yes	No	other	Public Network	Cistern	Well	Other	Yes	No	N/A	Plastic Tank	Iron	Cement	Barrel	Gallon	N/A
Baalbeck	Arsal	133	448	3	9	575	62	1	551	31	2	387	118	117	0	7	24
Baalbeck	Adous	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	0	5	22	7
Baalbeck	Doures	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	5	3	8	0	0	5
Baalbeck	Shehaymeyah	5	6	0	1	3	9	0	0	11	0	7	0	0	2	2	2
Baalbeck	Baalbeck	74	257	0	285	99	10	2	155	176	0	181	114	25	1	0	21
Baalbeck	Fekha Zaytoun Jdeideh	15	26	1	21	0	1	20	18	24	0	13	19	2	0	0	8
Baalbeck	Al Aayn	6	78	1	21	3	23	38	32	42	0	18	31	1	0	0	37
Baalbeck	Al naanaaiye	2	18	0	0	0	18	2	3	17	0	7	4	0	0	3	9
Baalbeck	Al Taybe	69	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
Baalbeck	Al Labwe	31	17	0	0	25	2	21	25	23	0	3	1	0	2	43	0
Hermel	Hermel	67	76	1	82	0	28	35	28	112	0	43	33	4	1	33	30
Rachaya	Sawiri	19	10	0	9		0	5	16	13	0	8	18	10	0	1	1
West Bekaa	Jebjanin	78	21	0	0	0	98	1	0	99	0	0	0	0	81	11	8
West Bekaa	Rawda	5	5	0	8	1	2	0	0	10	0	3	5	0	0	0	2
West Bekaa	Marej	27	177	5	51	3	150	11	10	199	0	26	17	0	2	36	131
West Bekaa	Mdoukha	14	15	0	16	1	0	13	16	12	0	3	4	8	0	2	12
West Bekaa	Hawch I Harime	10	38	0	14	0	34	8	17	31	0	22	10	0	0	13	4
West Bekaa	Ghazza	25	41	1	54	1	4	8	19	48	0	39	10	1	0	0	17
Zahle	Saadnayel	21	151	1	14	63	94	10	1	171	0	93	32	1	17	25	0
Zahle	Taalabaya	21	109	0	30	64	58	0	5	125	0	72	35	1	1	22	0
Zahle	Taanayel	1	18	0	1	0	18	0	0	18	0	17	0	0	0	1	1
Zahle	AL Fayda	14	57	0	0	1	67	3	0	71	0	17	17	0	17	32	2
Zahle	Dalhamieh	22	157	1	1	1	140	36	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
Zahle	Houch el Komara Karak	20	31	0	10	0	2	39	0	51	0	11	9	1	0	0	30
Zahle	Bar Elias	35	151	1	50	6	124	8	31	157	0	33	32	1	1	11	110
Zahle	Qob Elias	111	109	0	40	9	11	161	11	208	0	36	24	10	2	0	148
Zahle	Majdel Anjar	18	17	0	15	0	6	2	6	28	0	22	2	2	0	5	4
Zahle	Al Faour	9	12	4	6	1	9	5	16	5	0	12	3	0	5	2	0

**Summary table:**

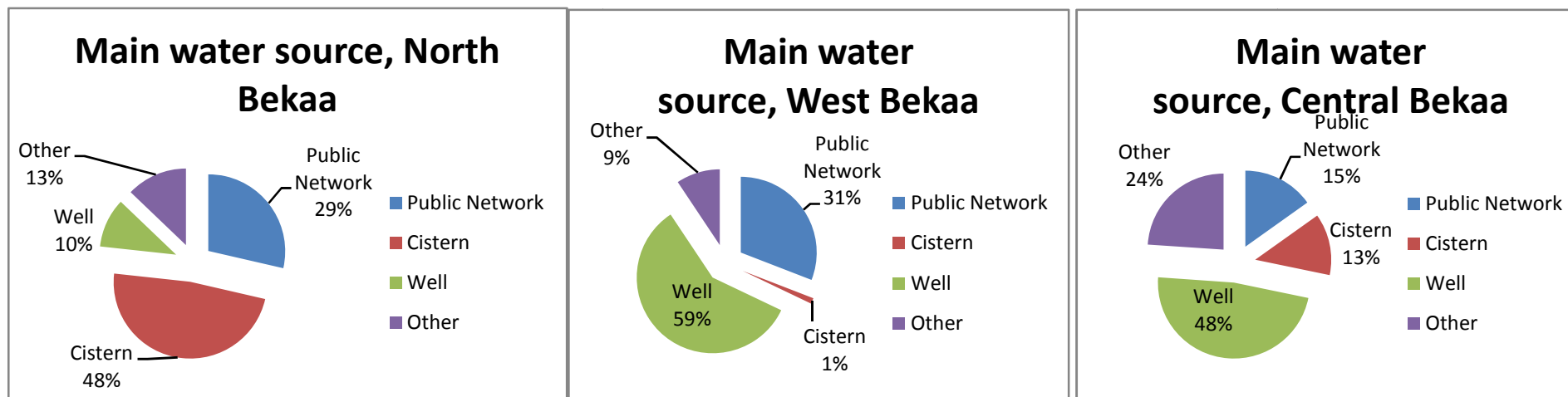
<b>Medical conditions</b>	Diarrhoea/skin diseases	No medical conditions	Other types of diseases	Notes
	864	2,065	19	Other types of diseases: possibly not water borne conditions
<b>Access to water</b>	Public network	Cistern	Well	Other (water from neighbours, buy water in shops, use rain water)
	738	866	970	498
<b>Is the water available drinkable?</b>	Yes	No	N/A	
	960	1,933	18	
<b>Water storage systems</b>	Plastic tanks	Iron tanks	Cement tanks	Barrels
	1,098	1,551	192	137
	Gallon bottles	N/A		
	340	790		

### 5.2.1. Presence of water related diseases

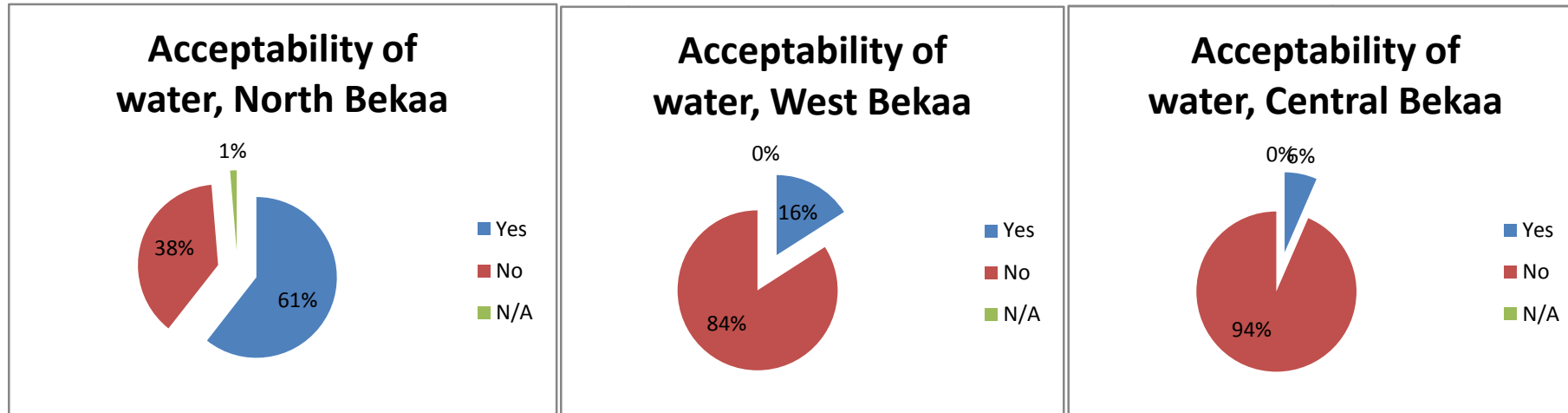


Note: the questionnaire included specific questions on diarrhoea and skin infections, however presence of other diseases was asked as well .

### 5.2.2. Main water source

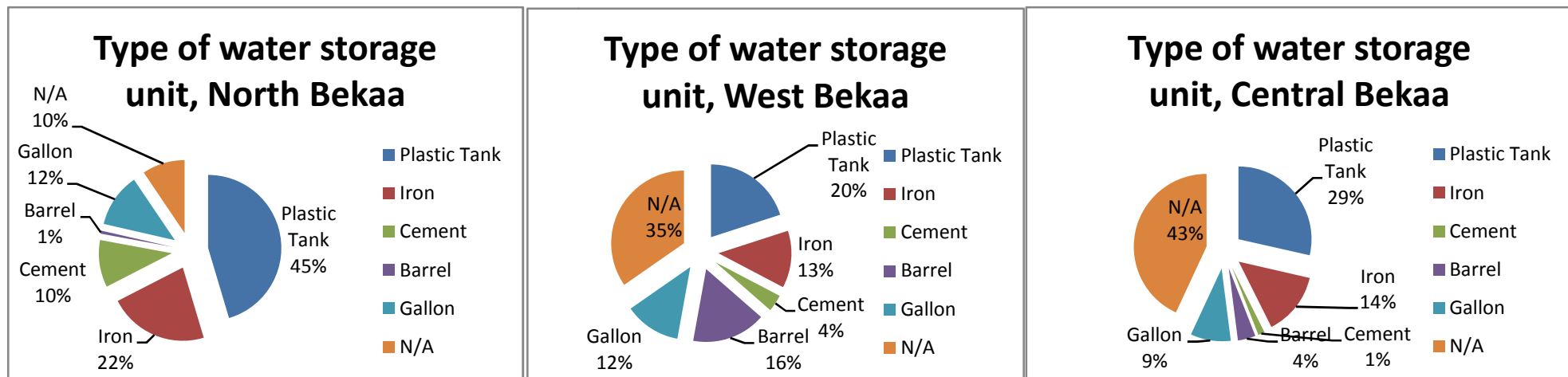


### 5.2.3. Acceptability of water



Remark: acceptability of water refers to the willingness of people to use water from available source for drinking, cooking and washing purposes.

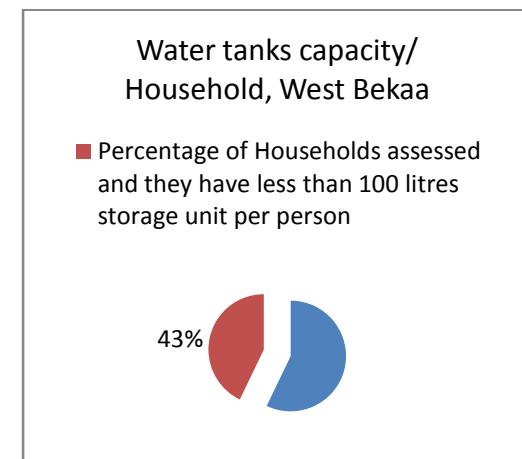
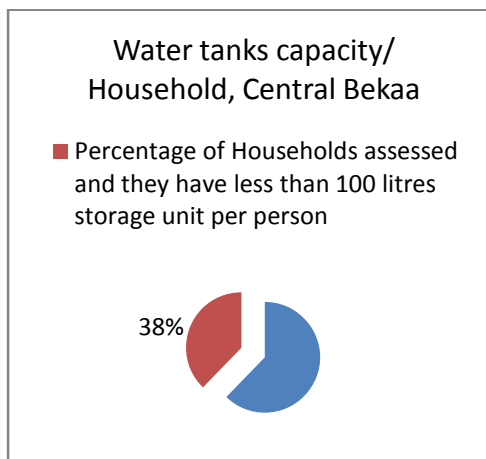
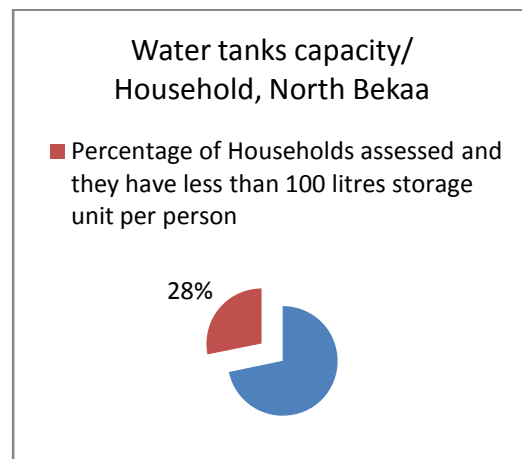
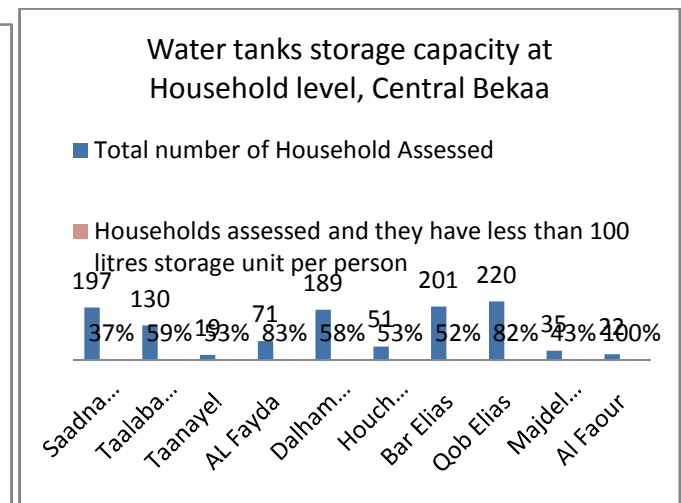
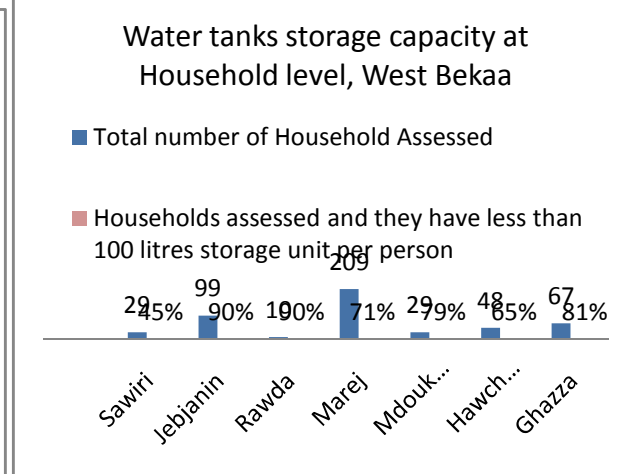
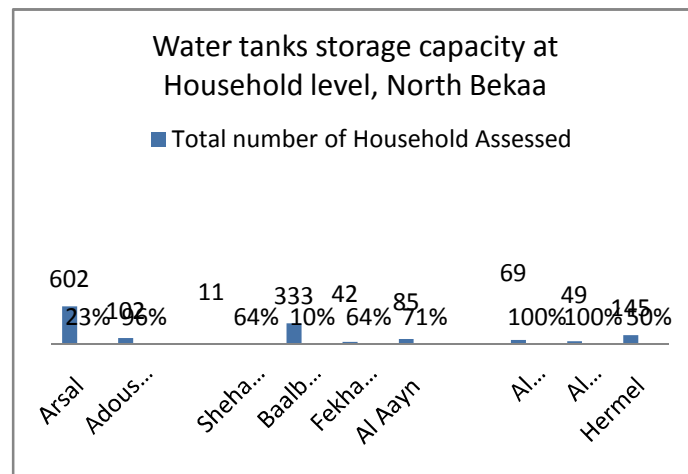
### 5.2.4. Type of storage





### 5.2.5. Storage capacity

Percentage of Household which have less than 100 liters /person water storage unit



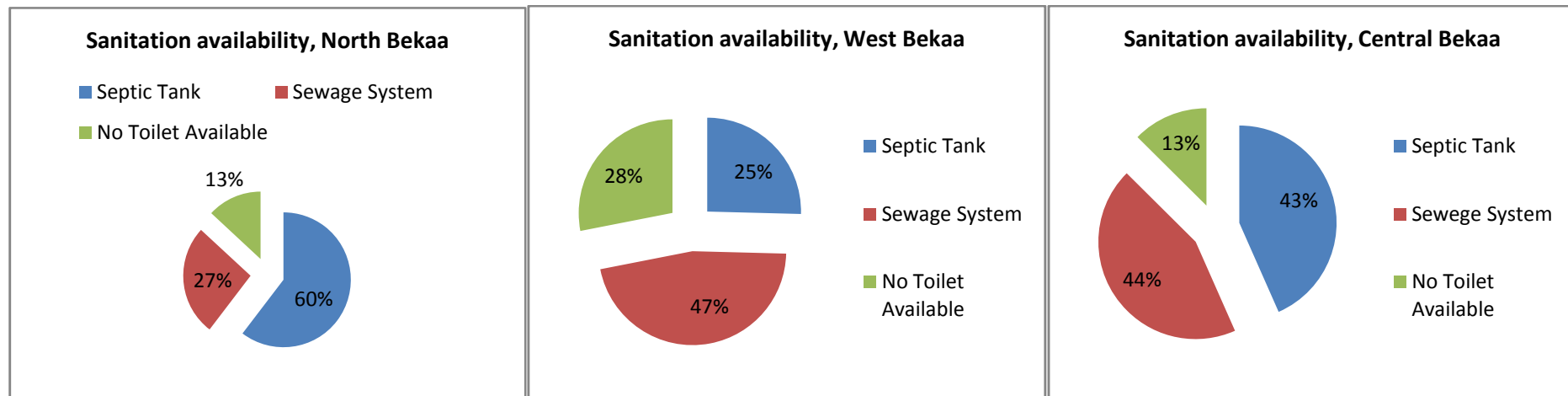
### 5.3. Sanitation and hygiene

Caza	Area	Sanitation Facilities is Connected To			Do You Have your own Toilet ?			If No, Do You Share?			Hand washing facility near the bat			There is Soap Available ?			Cleaning Item Detergent, brush, et			Problem Related To Sanitation			
		Septic Tank	Sewage System	No Toilet Available	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No	N/A	Bad Smell	Overflowing	Dirty	Other
		1	2	3	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4
Baalbeck	Arsal	570	2	12	110	473	1	472	110	2	332	246	6	491	74	19	481	90	13	271	104	137	79
Baalbeck	Adous	19	16	9	23	6		5	3		0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baalbeck	Doures	1	0	5	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baalbeck	Shehaymeyah	0	7	4	0	11	0	7	4	0	7	4	0	7	4	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0
Baalbeck	Baalbeck	14	306	6	218	105	0	235	91	0	271	55	0	274	52	0	267	58	7	30	19	20	0
Baalbeck	Fekha Zaytoun Jdeideh	36	0	6	42	0	0	29	13	0	23	19	0	17	25	0	17	24	0	17	8	12	0
Baalbeck	Al Aayn	58	18	9	64	18	0	72	10	0	33	49	0	37	44	0	33	47	0	38	22	30	3
Baalbeck	Al naanaaiye	9	7	0	16	0	0	14	1	0	10	4	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	7
Baalbeck	Al Taybe	0	0	69	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	69
Baalbeck	Al Labwe	18	1	29	42	6	0	17	31	0	2	46	0	10	38	0	12	35	0	18	1	2	0
Hermel	Hermel	103	6	31	97	17	0	90	24	0	56	82	0	51	83	0	51	85	1	51	17	8	0
Rachaya	Sawiri	13	14	2	15	14	0	23	6	0	7	22	0	1	28	0	0	29	0	16	8	7	10
West Bekaa	Jebjanin	0	14	85	61	30	0	61	30	0	0	91	0	0	91	0	0	91	0	61	14	61	0
West Bekaa	Rawda	0	9	1	9	0	0	2	7	0	1	9	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	8	2	5	1
West Bekaa	Marej	93	81	36	155	36	0	155	34	0	40	166	0	36	166	0	35	169	2	132	95	94	31
West Bekaa	Mdoukha	4	24	1	18	11	0	24	5	0	9	20	0	2	27	0	2	27	0	14	2	1	3
West Bekaa	Hawch I Harime	10	37	1	47	1	0	38	10	0	35	13	0	41	7	0	42	6	0	6	5	2	38
West Bekaa	Ghazza	5	50	12	52	15	0	60	7	0	44	23	0	21	46	0	21	46	0	25	14	2	0
Zahle	Saadnayel	46	106	21	22	149	0	153	18	0	69	102	0	80	91	0	79	78	14	33	1	3	0
Zahle	Taalabaya	28	99	7	8	122	0	122	8	0	100	30	0	101	29	0	103	27	0	20	24	1	90
Zahle	Taanayel	18	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	4	14	0	3	15	0	3	15	0	14	0	0	4
Zahle	AL Fayda	38	26	7	16	55	0	48	23	0	13	58	0	12	59	0	13	58	0	28	0	2	0
Zahle	Dalhamieh	156	0	23	170	8	0	174	2	0	4	171	0	1	174	0	0	175	0	170	8	161	0
Zahle	Houch el Komara Karak	20	29	2	46	5	0	33	18	0	20	31	0	5	46	0	6	45	0	32	21	26	0
Zahle	Bar Elias	69	71	47	82	5	0	80	55	0	47	120	0	47	126	0	47	123	17	97	78	67	8
Zahle	Qob Elias	87	106	28	109	108	0	175	44	0	46	173	0	9	210	0	9	210	1	143	104	102	58
Zahle	Majdel Anjar	0	35	0	23	12	0	23	11	0	20	14	0	1	34	0	0	35	0	8	2	10	5
Zahle	Al Faour	11	8	2	18	3	0	13	8	0	7	14	0	16	5	0	15	6	0	9	4	2	10

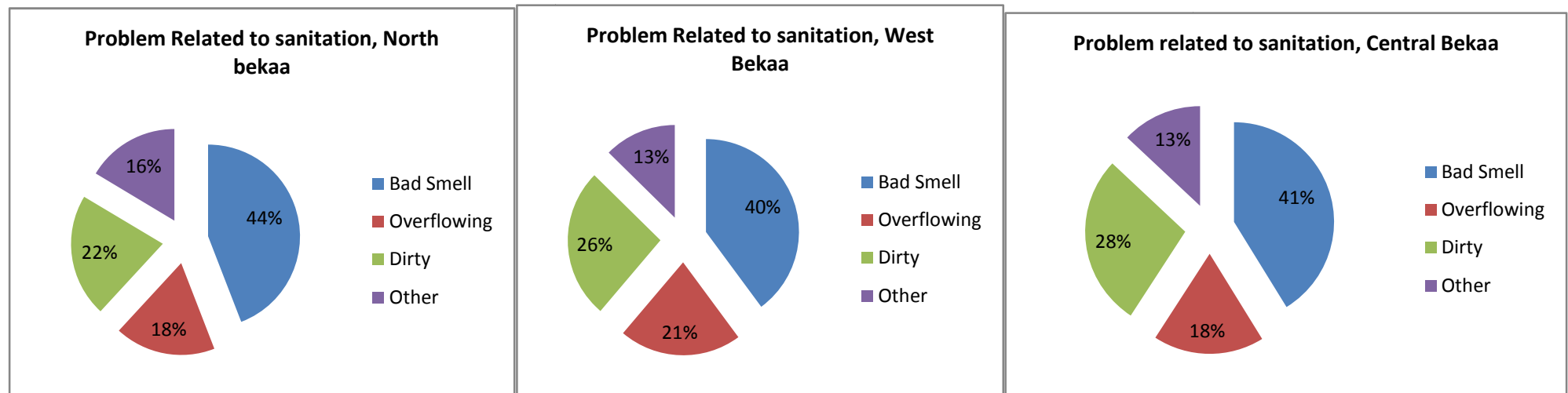
**Summary table:**

Sanitary facilities connected to	Septic tanks	Sewage	N/A
	1,426	1,072	455
Do you have your own toilets?	Yes	No	N/A
	1,463	1,297	1
Do you share your toilets?	Yes	No	N/A
	2,143	642	2
Do you have access to hand washing facilities?	Yes	Not	N/A
	1,200	1,645	6
Is there soap available?	Yes	No	N/A
	1,274	1,557	19
Are cleaning items available?	Yes	No	N/A
	1,246	1,566	55
Problems related to sanitation	Bad smell	Overflow	Dirty
	1,241	553	755
	Other		
	416		

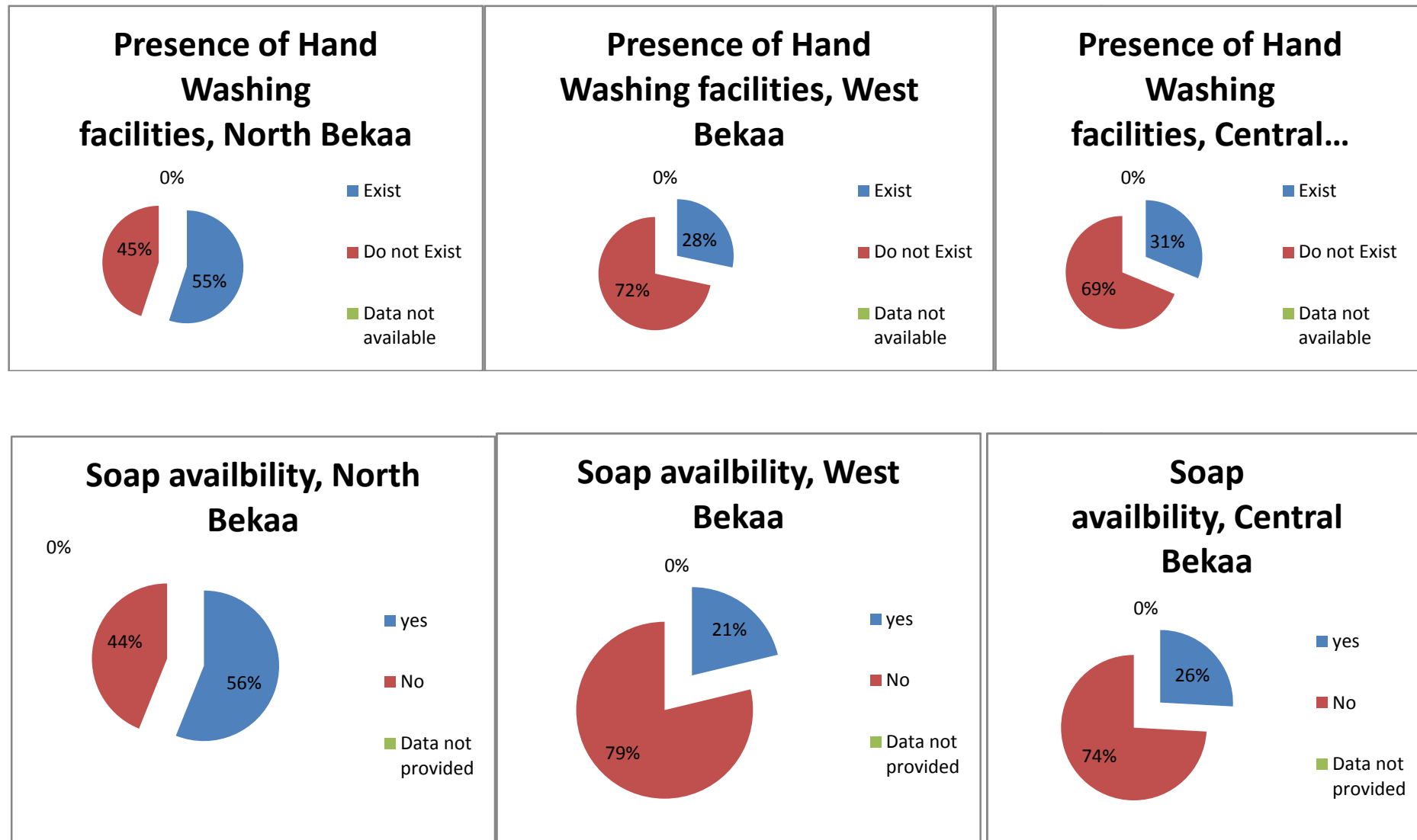
### 5.3.1. Sanitation availability and connection to sewage system



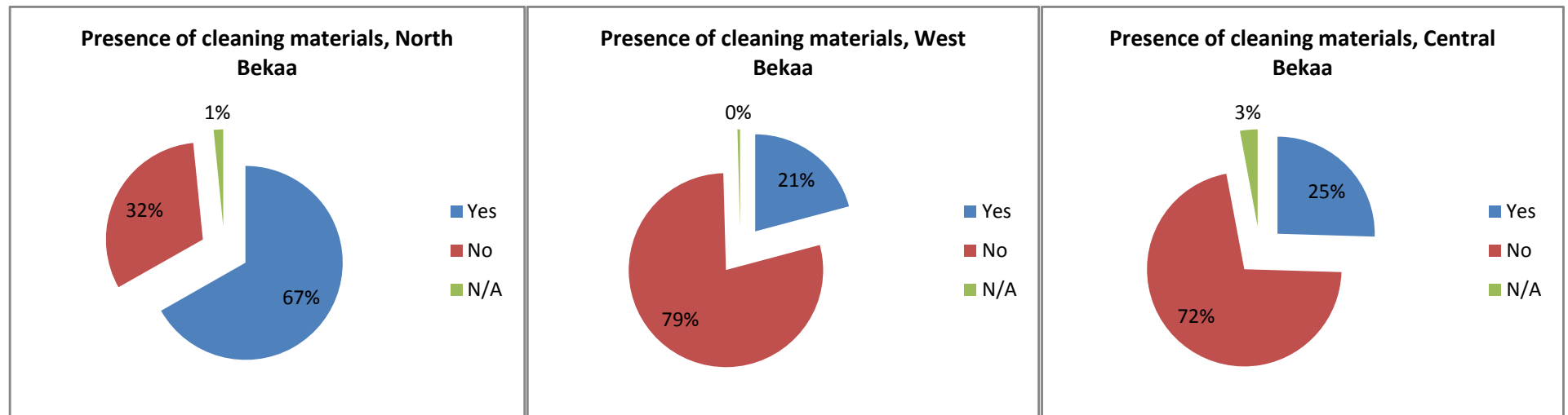
### 5.3.2. Problem related to sanitation



### 5.3.3. Hand-washing facilities and soap



#### 5.3.4. Availability of cleaning material



## 6. Conclusion

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The assessment shows that most of the refugees in the Bekaa are Syrian (97 %), a lot of refugees were not registered (43.2 %, in terms of HH 1,196 families not registered out of 4,026 total HH assessed) at the time of assessment; no distinction was made between not registered and pending registration. As mentioned above, this figure might have changed at this date as some of the assessed population have registered in the meanwhile. Reasons for not getting registered were not asked, but in general people did not wish to register for security reason.

The average HH size is 6.4 persons. This should not be confused with the number of families, since a HH can hosts more than one family. The data collected did not provide estimation of the average family size.

Special attention should be given to single women households. The assessment shows that 16.5% of the HH assessed were headed by single women. While no specific assessment was done on their vulnerability, it has to be acknowledged that single women might be more exposed to threats and might have less access to income.

27.5 % of the refugee population in Lebanon are paying rent, while the rest of them do not pay any rent. Refugees renting their accommodation are not necessarily more vulnerable because of the additional cost they have to pay. In fact, it is rather the opposite: in some cases people renting accommodation have enough resources to afford it, while people living in free accommodation often have very little private resources.

A significant 28.9 % of refugees reported water related disease (diarrhoea and skin infection were specifically assessed): there is no medical follow-up on any of the cases.

23.7 % of the population are connected to a public network, 32.9 % have access to a well and thus don't require water trucking. The other beneficiaries (26.6 % already using water trucking and 16.8 % not having access to water indicated in the table as "other"), were included in the water trucking activity.

31.9 % of the refugees claimed the water available is acceptable for drinking, while still 67.7 % of the refugees wouldn't drink from the water from source available. Most of the people who claimed their water to be undrinkable received water filters. Plans for proper water testing are in place for the coming months.

It was found that 27.2 % of the refugees didn't have water storage units.

Among those who have storage units, 34.7 % have one or more plastic water tanks, 17.4 % iron tanks, 5.4 % cement tanks, 4.5 % use barrels and 10.8 % using gallon bottles as storage unit. Refugees having no storage unit or using barrels and gallons were provided with water tanks.

35.6 % of the HH had less than 100 litres storage capacity per person. For a minimum standard of 15 litres of water used daily, we estimated that a minimum of 6 to 7 days storage to be essential, which amounts to 100 litres/person/week. Those not filling this requirement were distributed water tanks.

Regarding sanitation, 15.3 % of the refugees didn't have access to toilets/ latrines installation. It doesn't necessarily mean that people were practicing open defecation: some of them use neighbours toilets, sometimes distant from their dwelling.

ACF is currently providing emergency latrines under UNHCR and Government of Navarra (Spain) funding. Out of the remaining 84.7 % having sanitation facilities, 36.9 % are connected to a sewage system and 47.7 % have septic tanks.

The following problems related to the condition of existing latrines were reported: 42.2 % bad smell, 25 % dirty, 18.5 % overflowing and 14.3 % related other problems. Maintenance/ rehabilitation will be performed in 2013 according to the needs. Desludging activities planned for 2013 will help reducing problems related to overflowing.

43 % have cleaning material while 67 % do not. A distribution of toilet cleaning kit is currently activated under UNHCR funding.

41.1 % of refugees have access to hand washing facilities, while 58.8 % do not. A hand washing campaign with installation of hand washing facilities are currently implemented.

42.8 % of the HH assessed had soap available, while 67.2 % do not. A distribution of hygiene kit under ECHO and Government of Navarra (Spain) is currently implemented.

This assessment clearly shows that there are still needs to be met in term of WASH activities in Bekaa Valley.

The water provision activities (distribution of water, water filters, water tanks and HP) undertaken in 2012 will continue while more emphasis will be put on sanitation through provision of latrines, maintenance of existing toilets, as well as distribution of toilet cleaning kits and HP.

Bacteriological and chemical water testing need to be performed more regularly, and they have been included in the activities planned for 2013.

The number of refugees is increasing in the Bekaa valley: this assessment is a work in progress and will be updated regularly. The current tools (questionnaires in particular) will be revised and aligned to the current UNICEF matrix. The next field assessment will include as well a survey on waste management, which is one of the emerging issues, especially in tented settlements.

ACF Lebanon

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Data entry – Carole XXX and Mohammad XXX

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## **Annexes**

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Annex 1. Check list wash situation, Bekaa Valley 2012

Annex 2. ACF UNICEF Wash report June 2012.



Name of the Surveyor	Village		Date	____/____/____ 2012
<b>General information</b>				
Name of the hosted family / host address اسم العائلة المضييفة / العنوان المضييف	Date of arrival			
Address in the village العنوان في البلدة	Phone Number رقم الهاتف			
Name of the displaced family اسم العائلة المهجرة				
Origin of the displaced family اصل العائلة المهجرة	<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian سورية <input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese returnee لبنانية عائدة <input type="checkbox"/> Palestinian فلسطينية <input type="checkbox"/> Internal displaced <input type="checkbox"/> Nomad بدو <input type="checkbox"/> other غيره :			
Is the family registered with UNHCR هل العائلة مسجلة لدى الامم المتحدة	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Number of persons / family عدد افراد العائلة	Men Women	0 to 2	3 to 11	12 to 17
Is the woman alone in Lebanon with their children? هل الام وحدها مع الاولاد في لبنان		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Do you pay any fees for your accommodation? هل تدفعون اجار مقابل الاقامة		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

<b>Water</b>	
Diarrhea / Skin diseases اسهال / امراض جلدية	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No if not, other diseases were observed Or disable cases اعاقة جسدية أو عقلية <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No if yes, the number and age
Main water source المصدر الرئيسي للمياه	<input type="checkbox"/> Public water network شبكة المياه <input type="checkbox"/> Cistern خزان <input type="checkbox"/> Well بئر <input type="checkbox"/> other غيره
Is the water drinkable هل المياه صالحة للشرب	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Amount of money spent/month ثمن المياه / الشهر	
Type of water storage unit نوع خزان المياه	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic tank <input type="checkbox"/> iron/ galvanized tanks حديد <input type="checkbox"/> Cement باطون <input type="checkbox"/> other غيره
Water tank conditions حالة خزانات المياه	<input type="checkbox"/> Rusty الصدأ <input type="checkbox"/> Leakage تسرب المياه <input type="checkbox"/> Broken مكسورة <input type="checkbox"/> other غيره
Total storage capacity سعة خزانات المياه	
If water tank will be provided, what are the work required for installation اذا حصلت العائلة على خزان للمياه، ما الاعمال المطلوبة لتثبيت الخزان	<input type="checkbox"/> Roof tank على السطح <input type="checkbox"/> Ground level tank بمحاذاة الارض <input type="checkbox"/> other غيره
For roof tank, Number of floors in the building (البنية) في حال تثبيت الخزان على السطح، ما عدد الطبقات في المنزل	

<b>Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	
The sanitation facilities are connected to a المنشآت الصحية متصلة	<input type="checkbox"/> Septic tank جورة صحية <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage system شبكة صرف صحي <input type="checkbox"/> Not toilet available لا يوجد حمام (في الفضاء) (Open defecation)
Do you wish to have a toilet هل تتمنى ان يكون لك حمامك الخاص	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you share the bathroom / toilet with other families? هل تتشارك الحمام مع عائلات اخرى	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No It is a common bathroom for men and women الحمام مشترك للرجال والنساء
Is there a hand washing facility near the bathroom هل هنالك مغسلة في / بجانب الحمام	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No There is soap available هل يوجد صابون
Are there any cleaning items (detergents, brush, etc) هل هنالك مواد / أدوات للتنظيف	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Problem related to sanitation هل هنالك مشكل متصلة بالمنشآت الصحية	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad smell رائحة كريهة <input type="checkbox"/> Overflowing حفرة ممتلئة <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty وسخة <input type="checkbox"/> other/ precise غيره