



KEY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MONTH
Hygiene promotion sessions reached over
31,515 beneficiaries in the last month

HIGHLIGHTS:

Development of the necessary connections between the WASH and Social Cohesion sectors continues. There has been a concentrated effort to improve synergies and jointly identify areas where access to water and solid waste services create a risk of increasing tensions between the refugees and the host communities.

Cases of Hepatitis A and Leishmaniasis continue to be reported highlighting the need for improved coordination between the WASH and Health sectors.

In order to verify the appropriateness of the WASH response, post distribution monitoring activities for hygiene kits and baby kits given both in-kind and through cash (including vouchers) have been intensified.

Throughout Lebanon, refugees require water for household consumption and use. Ensuring that the water is fit for use is a concern. As such the mapping of water quality distribution of household water treatment systems is one of the priorities.

An ongoing project to map Informal tented settlements is now producing results. This increase in mapping capacity will allow the sector to identify gaps in WASH capacity allowing more efficient and targeted WASH responses.

Initial results from reporting information systems are allowing the rapid display of activities throughout Lebanon. Continued use of information systems will help in the ability to respond in those areas of most need.



Partners installing latrines in one Informal Tented Settlement
Credit: UNHCR

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

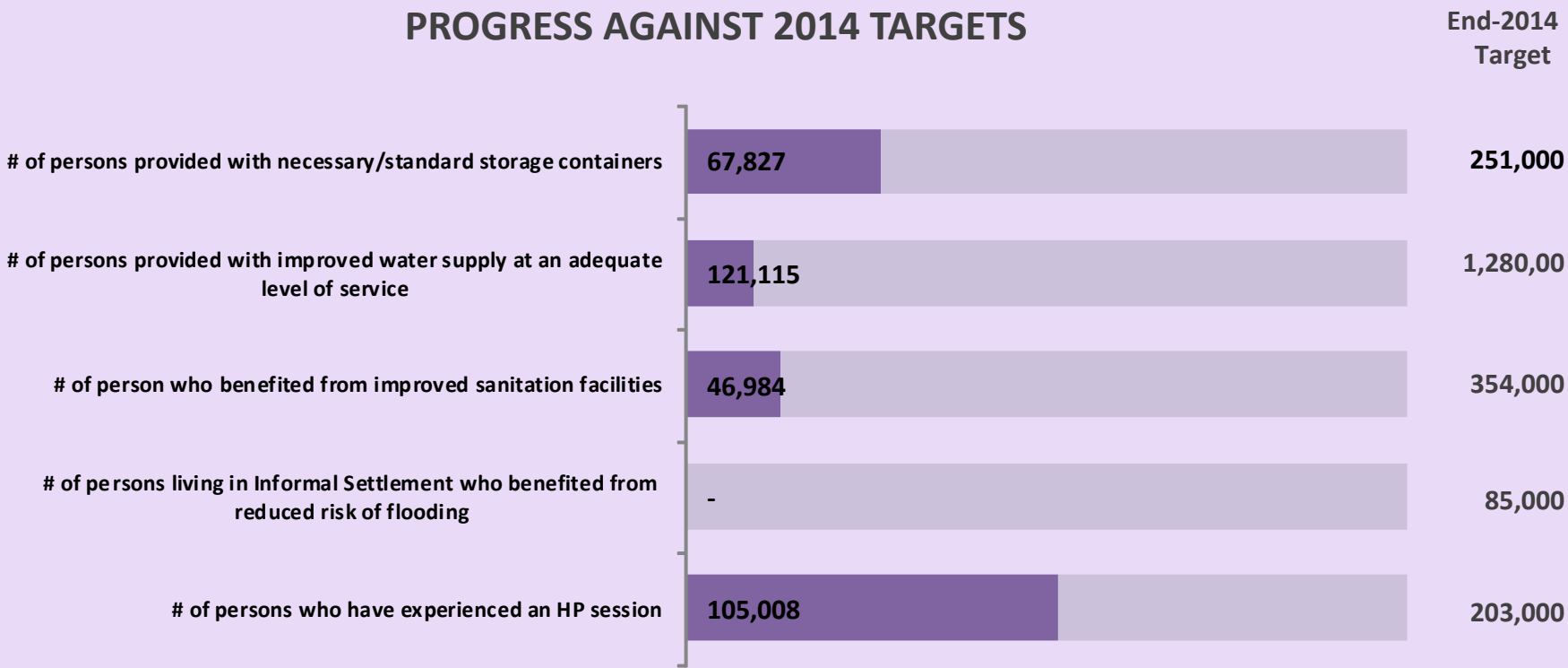
Based on WASH assessment results it is predicted that 80% of beneficiaries will require hygiene promotion, 27% of affected populations will be in need of water support, and 29% will be in need of sanitation assistance.

The impacted population is dispersed throughout the nation with concentrations in the Bekaa valley, Tripoli and Akkar governorates. The spatial distribution of the persons requiring WASH assistance creates a challenging situation from a logistical standpoint, as does security constraints near the Syrian border. Presently, refugees reside in over 1,600 locations of which some 700 are informal settlements.

Informal settlements will continue to develop due to increasing numbers of new arrivals on a monthly basis. Many new arrivals require assistance with sanitation and access to safe water. The combination of these factors can lead to deficiencies in hygiene practices and increases in risk for water borne diseases.

Affected persons needs will vary throughout the country and will be dependent on the capacity of existing water and sanitation services and the status of local authority infrastructure.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



Leading Agencies: UNICEF - UNHCR - Francesca Coloni - UNHCR - coloni@unhcr.org; Talal Tabikh - UNICEF- ttabikh@unicef.org

Reporting Agencies:



Source: figures reported above reflect the information reported to Sector Coordinators by Partners participating in Working Groups