

QUOTE

Partners are meeting more WASH needs via local systems & service providers.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Through its private sector partnerships and in collaboration with the Water Establishments, UNICEF 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.

Some pilot projects are being undertaken, such as a portable sewage treatment plant in Nabatieh by INTERSOS and a pilot project by CISP 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 Bekaa, the situation in Aarsal has been the main focus for several partners, with water trucking commencing on the 8th and de-sludging on the 11th of August. Other activities have been limited, and the movement of partner local staff was restricted in the area due to ongoing tensions.

In 12 Palestinian camps, UNWRA and its partners have been implementing water scarcity plans and managing distributions of 1,500 hygiene kits provided by UNICEF.

In Mount Lebanon and Beirut, construction works on 6 water reservoirs in Iklim Al Kharoub are ahead of schedule, and progress is at 60%. 50,000 persons (20% of which are refugees) will benefit once the reservoirs are completed in early November 2014.



Syrian refugees collecting water from tanks established by WASH partners

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

WASH partners, with UNHCR Field Offices and other sectors, are coping with displacements of refugees due to evictions as a result of security concerns and increasing tensions. New WASH services need to be provided in a number of locations across the country where refugees have had to relocate.

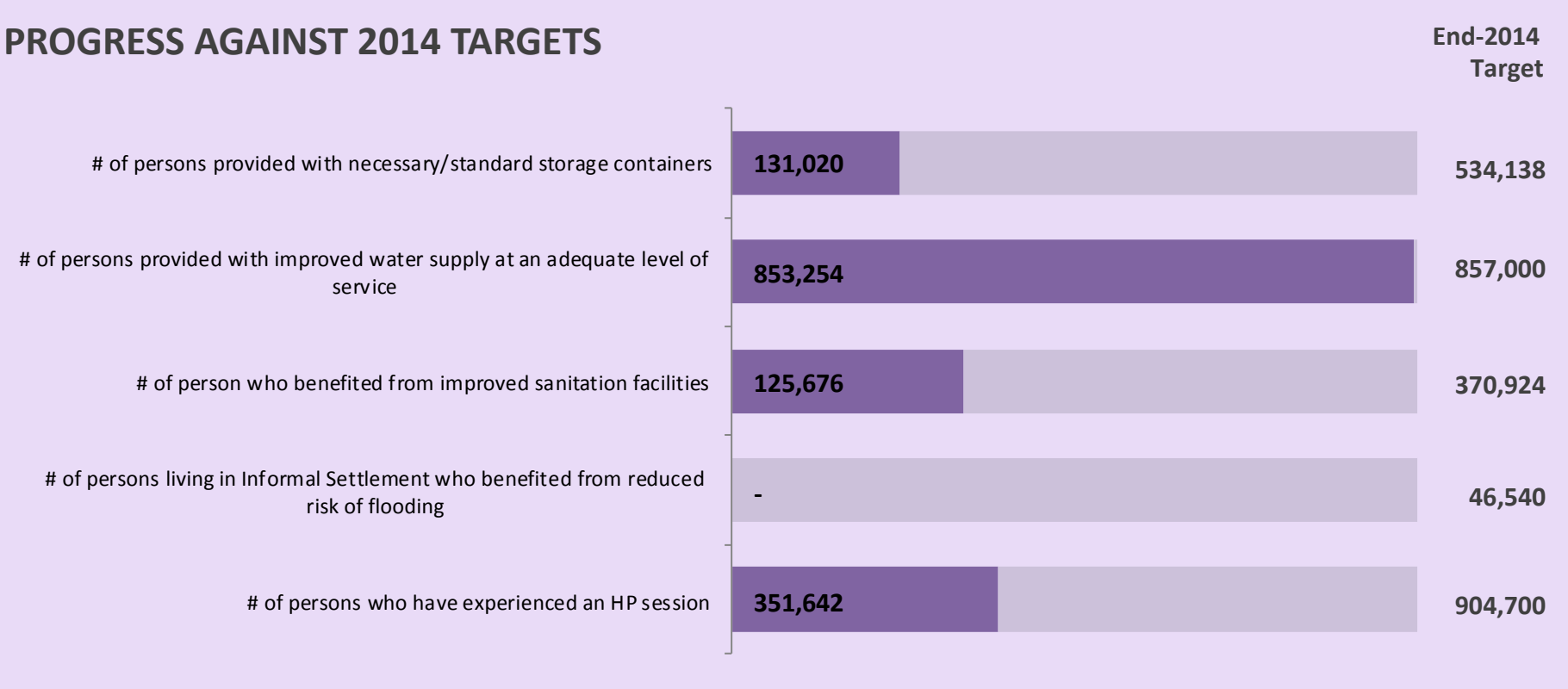
In some areas, especially in North Bekaa, the security situation creates significant delay in mobilization of human and material resources leading to delayed implementation or reluctance of partners to work in the area.

Waste management remains poor in most of places where refugees live, and municipalities do not have the capacity to collect for final disposal, thus increasing the pressure on host communities. Diminishing funding caused reduction of activities in Bekaa and in the North.

There is an increasing need to ensure operation and maintenance of WASH services and facilities, and this needs to be incorporated in planning and M&E programs.

Sector partners are continuing to implement projects to combat water scarcity, including providing fuel for pumping stations in the south.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2014 TARGETS



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

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