

### Key figures

**501,000** individuals in need of WASH support (90% of registered refugees)

### UNHCR key targets (RRP 5)

#### Water

- **130,000** individuals benefit: storage tanks/items
- **130,000** individuals benefit: testing and treatment
- **131,000** individuals benefit: construction/rehabilitation of water network

#### Sanitation

- **126,000** individuals benefit: desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits
- **135,600** individuals benefit: construction / rehabilitation of latrines

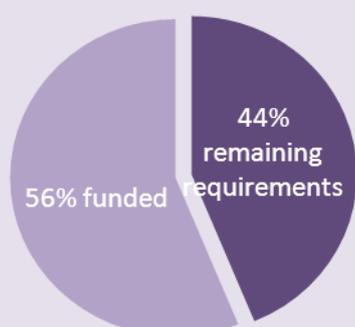
#### Hygiene

- **173,000** individuals reached by promotion sessions
- **592,000** individuals received kits

### Funding

UNHCR WASH requirements: **55.5 m**  
Percentage of funding **56%**

- Remaining UNHCR requirements (RRP5)
- Funding for WASH as of July



### Needs

**Water:** Sufficient access to safe drinking water is a critical, ongoing need, particularly as the refugee population has put significant pressure on water systems in areas where large numbers of refugees reside.

**Sanitation:** Basic sanitation facilities are a necessity for the health and dignity of refugees. An increasing number of refugees live in informal settlements with limited or no sanitation facilities. This creates increased risk of the spread of preventable diseases.

**Hygiene:** As refugees arrive with few possessions, many lack basic items for personal and household hygiene. Without regular supplies, refugees face deterioration in their wellbeing and dignity. These are provided by UNHCR in the newcomer kit and following that on a monthly basis.

### Challenges

#### Strained infrastructure in host communities:

The presence of refugees in the local community has put pressure on existing infrastructure and resources including water. Water supply and waste management in areas hosting Syrian refugees has deteriorated, and UNHCR is working with the Water Establishment and municipalities to ensure continuous access to safe water at a household level and basic sanitation facilities.

The lack of sewage treatment facilities in the whole of Lebanon creates a significant risk for the spreading of diseases, should there be an outbreak in one area. The Government's urgent action is needed to resolve the problem.

#### Dispersed refugee population:

Different solutions are needed in different areas given the dispersion of refugees over a wide geographical area. For example, in some areas water shortages can only be addressed through infrastructure projects which need significant funding.

#### Security:

In some areas the security situation creates delays in the distribution of materials and ongoing works.

## Strategy

The WASH strategy consists of the following two main components:

- **Improving access to safe water:** including through the rehabilitation of the water network and providing the means for safe water storage;
- **Improving basic sanitation:** including through the installation of emergency hygiene facilities and improved capacity in local communities for the collection and disposal of solid waste;
- **Promotion of good hygiene practices:** including through the provision of basic hygiene items and outreach to refugees and hosting communities

## Achievements January - July

	Individuals reached
Hygiene kits	413,400
Hygiene promotion sessions	42,177
Distribution of garbage bins	32,650
Baby kits	30,551
Water storage tanks	11,360
Household water filters	8,175
Repair/construction of sanitation	7,497

## July developments

- Progress on development of water supply systems: (1) Machta Hammoud targeting 3,000 individuals: construction complete, commissioning/testing of the works underway; (2) Zgharta proposal targeting 30,000 individuals is currently out to tender.
- Intensive interactions with municipalities and water establishments in order to understand needs and explore tailored solutions (for instance whether to bridge seasonal water shortages with short terms solutions or more costly infrastructure development)
- The limited ability to address needs in host communities led to increased frustration of municipalities. This can only be addressed through more funding for the host communities and an agreed prioritization of areas to be serviced first.



Construction of a latrine in an informal settlement in the Bekaa © UNHCR/S.Baldwin

## UNHCR implementing partners

Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD), Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), CISP, Makzhouni, ACF, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre (CLMC), World Vision (WVI).