



WASH ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR NORTH AND SOUTH LEBANON

October 2012

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1. CONTEXT

Since Syria's Arab Spring events began in March 2011, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights estimates that the death toll has surpassed 21,000 people, mostly civilians, who have been killed in unrelenting violence in certain areas of the country¹. As a result, many Syrians have fled to the neighboring countries of Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq with 227,273 individuals registered by the UNHCR as of September 28, with 56,225 in Lebanon². This number for Lebanon does not take into account the additional 21,304³ Syrian refugees that have contacted UNHCR and are awaiting registration, nor the refugees across the country who have not yet registered either due to lack of access or fear. To date, the UNHCR has not yet been able to reach all the pockets of refugees in the country, so many needs remain unmet. Moreover, the numbers of refugees are on the rise at a rapid rate, with approximately 400 people arriving per week in North Lebanon alone⁴.

Since the refugee crisis began in Lebanon during the late spring 2011, UNHCR and its partners have been active in working swiftly and diligently to meet the needs of vulnerable Syrian refugees arriving to Lebanon. This includes working with other U.N. agencies, the Government of Lebanon (GOL), international NGO (INGOs) and local NGOs (LNGOs) to provide assistance in the sectors of shelter, health, protection, education, livelihoods, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Of these sectors, WASH is among the areas where a significant amount of needs remain unaddressed and the existing information remains sparse. In refugee situations such as this, one important risk to refugee and host communities is a threat to public health, resulting from poor hygiene practices and due to overloaded sanitation systems, which could easily lead to an increase in morbidity and mortality and to a spread of water borne diseases and epidemics. Therefore, CISP-RI believes it is crucial to respond to the growing emergency needs related to WASH.

Based on CISP-RI's participation in U.N.-led cluster meetings and working groups, along with bilateral meetings, the actors who have so far responded to emergency WASH needs in partnership with UNICEF are as follows:

¹ New York Times. "World: Syria Overview", Aug. 9, 2012.

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/international/countriesandterritories/syria/index.html>

² UNHCR. "Syria Regional Refugee Response: Information Sharing Portal", Aug. 9, 2012,

<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

³ UNHCR. "UN Inter-Agency Response Update", Sept. 14 – 21, 2012

⁴ *Ibid.*

- *Danish Refugee Council (DRC)*: Distributing hygiene kits in North Lebanon to registered refugees (6,600 distributed so far)
- *Action Contre La Faim (Spain) (ACF)*: Working in North, Central and West Bekaa to provide water trucking according to sphere standards through the voucher system, basic renovation of WASH filters, hygiene promotion; ACF is also planning to implement de-sludging
- *Caritas*: Distributing hygiene kits in areas of Tripoli
- *Première- Urgence (P-U)*: WASH integrated activities including sanitation facility improvement, water supply and hygiene promotion in the North (particularly Akkar and some pockets of Tripoli)

In addition to the very small number of aforementioned actors currently responding to the WASH needs for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, GVC, ACTED and Oxfam Great Britain are exploring possibilities of intervening in the WASH sector. Even including those INGOs who are planning yet have not started an intervention, the coverage countrywide is very small in comparison to the number of refugee households and their geographic spread across Lebanon.

Therefore, CISP-RI conducted a detailed needs assessment to better understand the WASH needs in Lebanon, and to prepare a life saving intervention that will fill some of the many gaps in addressing WASH needs for vulnerable Syrian refugees and host communities in Lebanon. Therefore, CISP-RI conducted a series of needs assessments in vulnerable areas of the country during various periods of July through September 2012.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The overall objective of the assessment was to identify emergency WASH needs and gaps for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and host families in areas of the country where there are large numbers of refugees who have so far received little assistance: Beddawi, Tripoli, Tyre and Nabatiyeh. The overall objective was achieved through an integrated assessment of the following aspects of WASH conditions for Syrian refugees and host families: Access to water sources; Water storage practices; Condition of accessible WASH facilities; and, Hygiene practices. In addition to assessing these conditions where Syrian refugee households are residing, CISP-RI also assessed selected schools in the targeted geographic areas to ensure that Syrian refugee

children and Lebanese children of host communities where additional pressure is exerted on the schools have adequate access to WASH facilities.

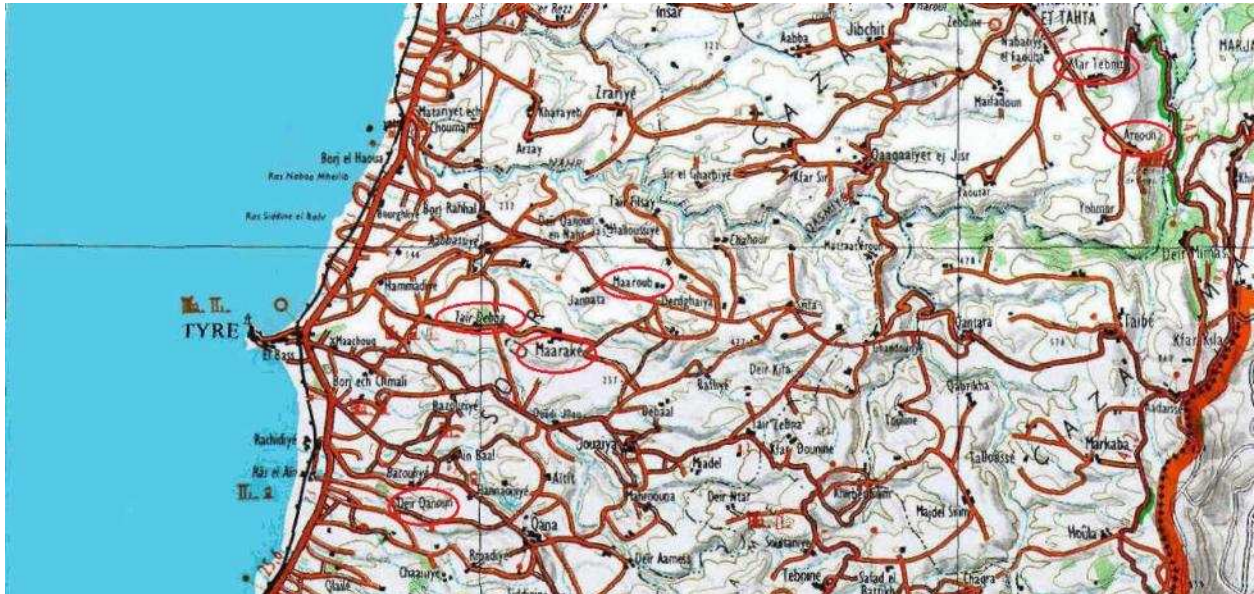
3. TARGET LOCATIONS

Based on the existing gaps in geographic coverage in response to emergency WASH needs, and per recommendations by UNHCR and UNICEF, CISP-RI selected to assess two areas in North Lebanon: Beddawi and Tripoli (Greater Tripoli), and two areas in South Lebanon: Tyre and Nabatiyeh. Each of these cities has significant pockets of vulnerable Syrian refugees who have so far not received any WASH assistance. Maps of each of the targeted areas are included below.

North Lebanon – Tripoli and Beddawi areas



South Lebanon – Tyr and Nabatieh areas



4. METHODOLOGY OF THE ASSESSMENT

4.1. Assessment selection

Within the selected geographic areas detailed in the previous section, CISP-RI targeted 13 of neighborhoods that have a high number of refugees (two in Beddawi, five in Tripoli, four in Tyre, and two in Nabatiyeh). In addition, CISP-RI assessed the WASH facilities of 11 public schools in Tripoli.

The assessment was conducted over four weeks during two phases, the first in late July 2012 and the second in mid September 2012. The first phase was a rapid assessment conducted by CISP and RI Country Coordinators and lasted for one week reaching 151 refugees families in Bedawwi and Tripoli. The second phase of the assessment was more detailed and technical, spearheaded by CISP's WASH expert on assignment in Lebanon. During the second phase of the assessment, CISP-RI's assessment team reached 151 additional refugees families in Beddawi, Tripoli, Tyre and Nabatiyeh, along with 11 public schools in Tripoli. The 11 visited governmental schools were selected among the ones listed on the Ministry of Education website⁵ taking into consideration as selection criteria the distance from the areas of Tripoli where Syrians refugees are more numerous.

⁵ <http://www.tripoli-lebanon.com/education-3.html>

Details of assessed communities and schools are presented in the tables below.

COMMUNITIES ASSESSED

#	Name	Location	# of interviewed refugee families	# of individuals	# of individuals <18 years
1	Wadi Nahle	Beddawi	30	158	89
2	Beddawi Palestian Camp		27	116	54
3	Mankoubin	Tripoli	20	98	56
4	Abou Samra		19	79	44
5	Hrar		165	711	470
6	Berqayel				
7	Minieh				
8	Teir Debba	Tyr	4	20	12
9	Barich		4	23	12
10	Maaroub		3	12	7
11	Der Qanoun / Seis El Elh		20	163	80
12	Arnoun	Nabatiyeh	11	53	27
13	Kfar Tibnit		8	44	27
TOTAL			311	1477	878

SCHOOLS ASSESSED

#	Name	Location	Address	Type	# of students
1	Thanawiyat Trablos Al Haddadin Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banin (Mawaheb Kesta)	Tripoli	Al Haddadin District, Al Rifaeyah Street	Intermediate (7-9)+ Secondary for boys (10-12)	340
2	Thanawiyat Trablos Al Haddadin Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banet	Tripoli	Abou Samra	Intermediate (7-9) and secondary (10-12) for girls	700
3	Al Salah Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banet	Tripoli	Abi Samra, Dar Al Moualmin Street	Intermediate for girls (7-9)	398
4	Al Nour Al Rasmiyeh lil Banet	Tripoli	Abi Samra, Al Dennaoui Street	Elementary (1-6) and intermediate (7-9) for girls	390
5	Al Fayhaa Al Moutawsitah Al rasmiyeh lil sebyan	Tripoli	Al Haddadin, Al Rifaeya Street	Elementary (1-6) for boys	300
6	Madrasat Al Ghazali Al Rasmiyeh lil Sebyan	Tripoli	Abou Samra, Sahat Saadoun Street	Elementary (1-6) and intermediate for boy (7-9)	600
7	Ibrahim Al Yaziji Lil Banin	Tripoli	Abou Samra, Sahat Saadoun Street	Intermediate for boys (7-9)	324
8	Al Tadrib Al Tarbawi Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banet	Tripoli	Abou Samra, Al Tadreeb Street	Elementary (1-6) and intermediate for girls (7-9)	850
9	Ibn Khaldoun Al Rasmiyeh Al Moukhtalata	Tripoli	Abou Samra, Cheikh Ahmad Al Rifaie Street	Primary (1-6) and intermediate for boys and girls (7-9)	900
10	Al Tarbiyah Al Hadisah Al rasmiyeh Lil Banet	Tripoli	Abou Samra ,Al Sharfa Street	Primary (1-6) and intermediate for girls (7-9)	850
11	Raudat Al Nijmi	Tripoli	Al Haddadin, Al Rifaeya Street	Pre-school	190

4.2. Sources of information

To carry out the assessment, CISP-RI triangulated information and figures from different sources in order to fully understand the WASH needs of Syrian refugees and host communities in the targeted areas.

The various sources of information include:

- Local authorities
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) (LNGOs, charity groups, etc...)
- Household visits and interviews
- School visits and interviews
- Humanitarian actors and ongoing coordination
- Secondary level of information

Local authorities:

Given the political sensitivities of the situation in Lebanon, introduction to municipality representatives in the assessment's target areas is compulsory before any data collection activities may begin. Therefore, meetings with local authorities at the municipal level were conducted in every community targeted in this assessment, and CISP-RI was welcome in every municipality and mayors were always willing to support CISP-RI.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) (LNGOs, charity groups, etc...):

In most of the communities, CSOs are in charge of the registration of refugee families hosted in the community, and household visits are informed by information received from them. Most of these actors have been working with vulnerable households in their community since before the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon, and they have continued to play a crucial role in the humanitarian response efforts for Syrian refugee and host families alike. These CSOs maintain invaluable experience and knowledge of the local areas targeted. They were the first in assisting the refugee families and registering them, although CISP-RI found a deep reluctance to share information regarding figures and lists of families.

Household Visits and Interviews:

Following coordination with local municipal authorities and relevant CSOs, CISP-RI visited Syrian refugee and Lebanese host community households in order to witness the living

conditions and available WASH facilities first-hand. The visits included face-to-face interviews with the members of the affected populations using the “WASH Micro Rapid Assessment Tool – Household Level” (included as Annex III). The template for this rapid assessment tool was provided by UNICEF, but was slightly modified in certain areas to meet the specific context related to Syrian refugees and host communities in Lebanon.

Main headings included in the rapid assessment tool are:

- General data (household composition, vulnerable groups, accommodation type, etc...)
- Water access (water source, distribution network, storage capacity, etc...)
- Sanitation and hygiene practices
- Beliefs and Knowledge about water-borne diseases.

School Visits and Interviews:

In addition to the interviews and household visits, CISP-RI conducted interviews and visits to the eleven targeted schools. The visits allowed the assessment team to see first-hand the WASH facilities of the targeted public schools. In addition, CISP-RI conducted face-to-face interviews with the principals and other personnel of each school using the “WASH Micro Rapid Assessment Tool –WASH in Schools” (included as Annex IV). The template for this rapid assessment tool was provided by UNICEF, but was slightly modified in certain areas to meet the specific context related to Syrian refugees and host communities in Lebanon.

Main headings included in the rapid assessment tool are:

- General data (location, number of students and staff, etc...)
- Water (water source, basic need coverage for drinking, hand washing and flushing purposes, storage capacity, etc...)
- Sanitation and hygiene (toilets, waste water disposal, solid waste, etc...)

Humanitarian actors and ongoing coordination:

CISP-RI has consistently attended the interagency coordination meeting led by UNHCR Beirut office and the bi-weekly Shelter and WASH coordination meeting held at UNHCR office in Qobayat that has recently been shifted to UNHCR’s Chekka Office for WASH-only meetings. Moreover, CISP-RI participated in bilateral coordination mechanisms with the main stakeholders

as needed. For example, meetings were held for the purpose of harmonization of refurbishment interventions and composition of hygiene kits.

Secondary Level:

CISP-RI included data gleaned from existing secondary sources to triangulate assessment data and contextualize the local level data collection within the larger national picture. The sources include:

- Syria Regional Refugee Response Information Sharing Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=122>
- Reliefweb - Syria: <http://reliefweb.int/country/syr>

5. MAIN FINDINGS

5.1. Household Assessment in the North and South Lebanon

CISP-RI completed a needs assessment in neighborhoods of two areas of North Lebanon: El-Beddawi and Tripoli, and two area of South Lebanon: Tyre and Nabatiyeh.

At the outset of the assessment, CISP-RI held preliminary meetings with UNICEF and the other main WASH actors operating in Lebanon. These preliminary meetings were followed by meetings with local authorities and CSOs working directly with Syrian refugees and affected populations in the target areas.

Then CISP-RI proceeded to household visits with Syrian families in each area to directly assess their needs. While it is impossible to have a completely accurate number of families in each area because of the ever-changing flux (new arrivals and families on the move), CISP-RI's assessment revealed the following estimates obtained through the sources indicated in the table below.

Syrian Refugee Households per Target Area

Location	Municipality	Date	HH	Individuals ⁶	Source
El-Minieh	Tripoli	25-Jul-12	300	1,500	Head of Municipality Mustafa Toufiq Aqel and Head of Local NGO "Subul El-Salam" Sheikh Risslan Mals
Berqayel	Tripoli	25-Jul-12	87	435	Head of Municipality Samir Sharaf El-Din
Tripoli	Tripoli	30-Jul-12	5,000	25,000	Sheikh Mazan (point of contact for UNHCR)
Beddawi	Beddawi	7-Aug-12	315	1,575	Head of Municipality Fadi Ghomrawi and President of the "Heart of the Heart of the Society Organisation" Hassan Seif
Wadi Nahle	Beddawi	18-Sept-12	151	755	
Mankoubin	Tripoli	19-Sept-12	84	420	President of the "Heart of the Heart of the Society Organisation" Hassan Seif
Beddawi Palestinian camp	Beddawi	19-Sept-12	260	1,300	"Heart of the Heart of the Society Organisation" Hassan Seif; Head of Palestinian Popular Committee and Palestinian women organization
Chouk - Abou Samra	Tripoli	20-Sept-12	425	2,125	Sheikh Mazan (point of contact for UNHCR)
Teir Debba	Tyr	17-Sept-12	20	100	SHEILD local ngo
Barich	Tyr	17-Sept-12	15	75	SHEILD local ngo
Maaroub	Tyr	17-Sept-12	30	150	SHEILD local ngo
Der Qanoun / Seis El Elh	Tyr	17-Sept-12	40	200	SHEILD local ngo
Arnoun	Nabatiyeh	01-Oct-12	20	100	Municipality representatives
Kfar Tibnit	Nabatiyeh	01-Oct-12	20	100	Municipality representatives

Based on CISP-RI's assessment in the areas listed above, the majority of refugee families in the North are renting various forms of living space. In El-Minye, Berqayel, and other parts of

⁶ Based on the U.N.'s working estimate of five persons per household, although CISP believes the numbers per household are actually significantly greater based on the assessment.

Tripoli, the majority of families are renting apartments; meanwhile, in Beddawi and other parts of Tripoli many refugees are residing in rooms at the back of shops or in very dilapidated and poor quality rental housing (i.e., cinder block walls with tin or plastic sheeting for roofing and no electricity). There is also one collective shelter in El-Minieh and another in Berqayel where ten families and 18-20 families are staying respectively. Many of these families are subsiding in extreme poverty and lack basic resources to improve their living spaces, including maintaining appropriate WASH facilities along with the capacity to engage in healthy hygienic practices.

While there are no collective shelters in South Lebanon, a similar situation exists for refugees there. Many refugees are residing in very dilapidated and poor quality rental housing (i.e., garage) and some of them reside in tents with very limited WASH facilities (shared latrine and lack of water).

As a result of the detailed assessment (see annex I and VI), the main findings related to WASH for Syrian refugees in the targeted areas are summarized in the table below.

Main Problems for Syrian Refugees in Lebanon Related to WASH

Problem	Description
Lack of access to water in general	Many refugees do not have water tanks, while others have water tanks but they are old and not covered. In the cases of the collective shelters in El-Minieh and Berqayel, there is a need for more water tanks based on the numbers of families available.
Limited access to safe drinking water	The refugees need to bring water from nearby wells or mosques because the water in the tanks (or other means) is not drinkable. Moreover, the refugees are filling water that they receive from outside in single-use plastic gallons. This is particularly true in El-Minieh, Berqayel and Tripoli but also applies to Beddawi and South Lebanon.
Lack of awareness and supplies for good personal hygiene	Due to the lack of incomes and awareness regarding the importance of good hygiene, many families lack the basic supplies to ensure healthy personal hygiene practices, such as soap, shampoo, toothbrushes, etc. This is particularly true in Beddawi but applies to all target areas.
Deteriorated health related to poor WASH conditions	There are many cases of diarrhea, skin rashes, and some stomach infections especially in El-Minieh, Berqayel and Tripoli.

5.2. School Assessment in Tripoli

Syrians refugee children are present in all the schools as a minority, approximately ten pupils per school, with the exception of Ibn Khaldoun School where around 40% of the students are Syrians registered this year. Out of the 11 schools visited between 24th and 27th of September 2012, six require improvement of WASH facilities (toilets, water points for hand washing, and water points for drinking) and in two of them, additional facilities are necessary.

Standard⁷	Pre-school	Above pre-school	Staff
Water point for hand washing	1:8	1:15	1:15
Water point for consumption	1:12	1:20	1:10
Maximum distance	Few meters	30 m	30 m
Toilets	1:8	1:20 girls 1:30 boys	1:10 women 1:15 men
Urinals	----	1:20 boys	1:10 men
Maximum distance	Few meters	30 m	30 m

In most of the cases, water for drinking purpose is separated from water for different use (toilet, washing, etc...). In particular, potable water is either directly pumped from the municipal water supply system (without further treatment) or stored in a separate tank and treated (e.g. cartridge filters and/or chlorination systems) before distribution, while the water for other uses is accumulated in storage tanks and then distributed to the water points (see annex II).

WASH facilities for pupils are always located on the level of school yards while teachers and staff use the ones located in the other building levels. In eight out of 11 schools visited, the water quality is tested on a yearly basis by the North Lebanon Water Establishment and, even if data is not available at schools premises, CISP-RI has been told by all the interviewed schools' principals that the results were satisfactory and no water-borne disease cases were registered during the past years. The general information and WASH data collected from the school assessment are presented in the following table:

⁷ "WASH in Schools Guidelines for Lebanon"

#	Name	# of students	Water			Sanitation and Hygiene		Notes	
			Source	Potable water	Other uses	Storage	No. of Toilets		Waste water disposal
1	Thanawiyyat Trablos Al Haddadin Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banin (Mawaheb Kesta)	340	Municipal network	Stored in a separate tank and <u>treated</u> (cartridge filters) before distribution to the drinking points	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets plus urinals for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Satisfactory WASH facilities
2	Thanawiyyat Trablos Al Haddadin Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banet	700	Municipal network	Directly pumped from the municipal water supply system (without further treatment)	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality NOT tested Satisfactory WASH facilities
3	Al Salah Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banet	398	Municipal network	Directly pumped from the municipal water supply system (without further treatment)	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Unsatisfactory WASH facilities (extra toilets are needed)

#	Name	# of students	Water			Sanitation and Hygiene		Notes	
			Source	Potable water	Other uses	Storage	No. of Toilets		Waste water disposal
4	Al Nour Al Rasmiyeh lil Banet	390	Municipal network	Stored in a separate tank and <u>treated</u> (cartridge filters) before distribution to the drinking points	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Unsatisfactory WASH facilities (2 blocks)
5	Al Fayhaa Al Moutawsitah Al rasmiyeh lil sebyan	300	Municipal network	Directly pumped from the municipal water supply system (without further treatment)	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality NOT tested Unsatisfactory WASH facilities and toilet building
6	Madrasrat Al Ghazali Al Rasmiyeh lil Sebyan	600	Municipal network	Directly pumped from the municipal water supply system (without further treatment)	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Unsatisfactory WASH facilities (extra toilets are needed)

#	Name	# of students	Water			Sanitation and Hygiene		Notes	
			Source	Potable water	Other uses	Storage	No. of Toilets		Waste water disposal
7	Ibrahim Al Yaziji Lil Banin	324	Municipal network	Stored in a separate tank and <u>treated</u> (cartridge filters) before distribution to the drinking points	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Satisfactory WASH facilities
8	Al Tadrib Al Tarbawi Al Rasmiyeh Lil Banet	850	Municipal network	Stored in a separate tank and <u>treated</u> (cartridge filters) before distribution to the drinking points	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Satisfactory WASH facilities
9	Ibn Khaldoun Al Rasmiyeh Al Moukhtalata	900	Artesian well	Stored in a separate tank and <u>treated</u> (cartridge filters and chlorination system) before distribution	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Unsatisfactory WASH facilities

#	Name	# of students	Water			Sanitation and Hygiene		Notes	
			Source	Potable water	Other uses	Storage	No. of Toilets		Waste water disposal
10	Al Tarbiyah Al Hadisah Al rasmiyeh Lil Banet	850	Municipal network	Directly pumped from the municipal water supply system (without further treatment)	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality tested on yearly basis Satisfactory WASH facilities
11	Raudat Al Nijmi	160	Municipal network	Directly pumped from the municipal water supply system (without further treatment)	Stored and distributed to the toilets and other washing points	Yes	Toilets for students on schoolyard level plus staff toilets on each building level	Sewage system	Water quality NOT tested Unsatisfactory WASH facilities and toilet building

6. CONCLUSIONS

The accommodations where the refugees are staying, both rented houses and hosting families' spaces, are overcrowded and therefore the WASH facilities often do not respond to standard hygiene and health requirements. During the assessment it has been highlighted that several toilets are not well maintained and do not have doors, floors and/or wall tiles. Moreover, flushing systems, hand washing facilities, and water storage capacity and material are often inadequate. The cleanliness of the spaces is in most cases unacceptable and unhealthy for the families.

Moreover, as the winter season is approaching, many refugees have stressed the significant issue of shelter maintenance (e.g. roof and external opening) and the need to receive winter kits (i.e. oil-burning stoves, quilts, mattresses, warm clothes, pillows, blankets, socks, etc...)

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Based on the conclusions of the assessment described above, CISP-RI recommends a series of activities to improve WASH facilities and the hygiene practices of Syrian refugee and host community families. The recommended activities are designed to address the WASH-related problems highlighted by the assessment, while improving the immediate health and preventing the development and spread of disease in the areas where there are a high concentration of vulnerable Syria refugees.

- Refurbishing WASH facilities in selected houses and living spaces for particularly vulnerable refugee and host community families to ensure that the facilities meet Sphere standards.
- Refurbishing of WASH facilities in selected governmental schools to ensure that the facilities meet “WASH in Schools Guidelines for Lebanon” (see Annex V).
- Replacing water tanks for households where the existing ones are not suitable for water storage based on their material and/or capacity, and installing water tanks where one does not exist at all.
- Distributing WASH Kits that include ceramic filters, jerry cans, buckets, and bladder tanks per Sphere standards and taking into account UNICEF's stocks.
- Distributing Hygiene Kits that include personal hygiene supplies and cleaning supplies per Sphere standards to unregistered refugees such as the Palestinian refugees from Syria and new comers waiting for the UNHCR registration procedure.

- Distributing hygiene awareness materials to vulnerable Syrian refugee and host community households.
- Training Syrian refugee and host community households, school administrators and teachers, and community leaders on best hygiene practices, water storage and conservation methods, and early warning for water-borne disease.

ANNEXES

- I. Photo documentation – households
- II. Photo documentation – schools
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Annex I: Photo documentation – households



Toilet to be maintained



Toilet to be maintained



Toilet to be maintained



Manhole to be installed

Inadequate storage facilities



Inadequate storage facilities



Shared water tank



Tent



Shared latrine



Toilet to be maintained



Toilet to be maintained



Space for promiscuos use to be maintained

Annex II: Photo documentation – schools



Cartridge filter for potable water



Drinking facility to be maintained

Inadequate drinking facilities



Water tanks to be replaced



Drinking facility to be maintained



Toilets to be maintained



Wash basins to be maintained

Toilets to be maintained



Urinals to be maintained



Urinals to be maintained



Wash basins to be maintained



Wash basins to be maintained



Toilets to be maintained



Drinking facility to be maintained



Inadequate drinking facilities



Adequate toilets



Adequate Wash basins



Adequate drinking facilities



Adequate wash basins

Annex III: WASH Micro Rapid Assessment Tool – household level

4 SANITATION AND HYGIENE PRACTICES

4.1 Types of sanitation used

Flushing latrines	No flushing latrines	Technical specifications (concrete floor, ceramic tiles, taps, etc...)	Cleanliness conditions (1-3)	Disposal system (sewage network, de-sludging **, other)	Other (specify)

** for dislodging only: septic tank capacity and technical specifications

Easy accessibility for dislodging? Yes No Have you ever cleaned your water tank? No if yes, with which frequency and how

4.2. What do you do after using toilet? Nothing wash hands wipe hands other

4.3 Do you have sink Yes No Do you have shower? Yes No Do you have hot water? Yes No

5. DISEASES

5.1. Does any family member suffer from a recurrent water-borne disease?

Diarrhoea Eye diseases/infections Skin disease Intestinal parasites/worms Hepatitis/Jaundice Cholera Don't know Other (specify):

NOTES:

Conditions may vary between 1 and 3 (where 3 is the optimal on

Annex IV: WASH Micro Rapid Assessment Tool – schools

#	Name	Location	No. of students	Type of School	Water facilities and access to water				Drainage and waste disposal			Notes
					Water source	Water storage	Capacity (m ³)	Type	Waste water	Rain water and grey water	Solid waste	

ANNEX V: WASH in Schools Survey Tool (“WASH in Schools Guidelines for Lebanon”)

1) GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of the school: _____

Village: _____ Caza: _____

Mohafazat: _____ Date: _____

Name of the person filling the form: _____

School area: urban rural

School management: public private other

Cycles: preschool primary elementary secondary (check all present levels)

Number of students: total ____ boys ____ girls ____

Number of teachers: total ____ men ____ women ____

Number of students with disabilities: ____

Number of teachers with disabilities: ____

2) WATER

Q1: What is the school main water source? (Check one)

- Piped network
- Borehole
- Well
- Spring
- Rainwater harvesting
- Tanker truck
- Surface water
- Water bottles
- None
- Other:

Q2: How often is the water source functional? (check one)

- 5-7 days a week
- 2-4 days a week
- Less than 2 days a week

Q3: When the water source is functional, are the quantities provided sufficient to cover basic needs? (check one for each category)

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Drinking water | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| Hand washing | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| Toilet flushing | <input type="checkbox"/> yes | <input type="checkbox"/> no |

Q4: Is water for drinking purposes treated before consumption? (check one)

- yes
- sometimes
- no
- if answer is yes! sometimes, which method is used?

Q5: Do children bring their drinking water from home? (check one)

- yes, most of them
- some of them
- no, none of them

ANNEX V: WASH in Schools Survey Tool (“WASH in Schools Guidelines for Lebanon”)

Q6: Are drinking water facilities accessible to people with disabilities? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q7: How many drinking water points are available on the school premises? (insert number)

- for girls: _____
- for boys: _____
- total: _____

Q8: Are drinking water points available on each floor of the school? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q9: Are drinking water points accessible (size) to pupils of preschool level? (check one)

- yes
- no

3) SANITATION

Q1: Does the school have toilet facilities? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q2: Are toilets for boys and girls separated? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q3: Are toilets for the students and for the teachers separated? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q4: How many toilets are available on the school premises? (insert numbers)

- for girls, functional: _____
- for girls, not functional: _____
- for boys, functional: _____
- for boys, not functional: _____
- for female teachers, functional: _____
- for female teachers, not functional: _____
- for male teachers, functional: _____
- for male teachers, not functional: _____

Q5: Does the school have urinals? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q6: Are toilets accessible to people with disabilities? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q7: Are toilets accessible to students on each floor of the school building? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q8: Are toilets accessible (size) to pupils of preschool level? (check one)

- yes
- no

ANNEX V: WASH in Schools Survey Tool (“WASH in Schools Guidelines for Lebanon”)

4) HYGIENE

Q1: Does the school have handwashing facilities? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q2: How many handwashing points are available on the school premises? (insert numbers)

- Exclusively for boys: _____
- Exclusively for girls: _____
- Total: _____

Q3: Is soap available? (check one)

- yes
- sometimes
- no

Q4: Is hygiene taught in the school? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q5: Are handwashing points accessible to people with disabilities? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q6: Are handwashing points accessible to students on each floor of the school building? (check one)

- yes
- no

Q7: Are handwashing points accessible (size) to pupils of preschool level? (check one)

- yes
- no

5)) WASTE DISPOSAL

Q1: How often is garbage disposed? (check one)

- once a week
- 2-4 times a week
- every day

Q2: What method is used for disposal of wastewater from the sanitation facilities? (check one)

- connection to wastewater network
- septic tank
- other:

Q3: If the school uses a septic tank, how often is it emptied? (check one)

- more than once a year
- once a year
- less than once a year
- never

Q4: Are bins available in the toilet cabins? (check one)

- yes, in all of them
- yes, in some of them
- no, in none of them

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation (**)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
1	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	4	2	3	rented accommodation (200.000 LBP/month excluding generator)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete floor	no	They buy potable water/hot water
2	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	2	10	5	2	rented accommodation (200\$/month excluding generator)	network connected to a private well	Y in common with the owner	plastic	1,000	Y	flushing latrines / concrete floor	no	They buy potable water/hot water/no door in the toilet
3	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	2	14	10	1	host family - looking for rent	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	2,000	N	flushing latrines / ceramic tiles on floor and wall	no	26 years old handicapped girl
4	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	7	5	3	rented accommodation (200.000 LBP/month; + 50.000 water and electricity)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	y	no flushing latrines / ceramic tiles	no	They buy potable water
5	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	2	9	5	2	rented accommodation (200\$/month all included)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete floor	no	They get potable water from other sources
6	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	4	12	3	3	rented accomm (400.000 LBP/month)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	flushing latrines / ceramic tiles on floor and wall	no	hot water
7	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	5	3	3	rented accomm (150.000 LBP/month including electricity)	network connected to a private well	Y	metal	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	zinc roof
8	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	9	6	3	rented accomm (200\$/month all included)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	N	flushing latrines but we is broken / tiles	no	They buy potable water/hot water

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation (**)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
9	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	4	0	3	rented accomm (200\$/month + 55.000LL/month electricity)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	N	no flushing latrines / tiles	no	They get potable water from other sources/no hot water
10	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	7	5	3	rented accomm	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	N	no flushing latrines / concrete	no	lebanese mother and syrian husband
11	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	7	4	3	rented accomm (200.000 LBP/month and 50.000 ll/month electricity)	network connected to a private well	Y shared amonf 5 houses	plastic	1,000	N	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	water is contaminated with worms / hot water
12	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	5	3	3	rented accomm (250.000 LBP/month all included)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	N	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	
13	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	3	1	2	rented accomm (250.000 LBP/month all included)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / floor and walls ceramic tiles	no	they have jerrycans 10 lt gallons to collect water as they have shortage
14	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	5	3	3	rented accomm (250\$/month plus 30 \$ expenses)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	N	no flushing latrines / floor and walls ceramic tiles	no	they buy potable water/hot water
15	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	7	5	3	rented accomm (250.000 LBP/month)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	they buy potable water
16	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	1	3	0	2	rented accomm (150\$/month all included)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	N	no flushing latrines / floor and walls ceramic tiles	no	they buy potable water
17	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	2	10	5	1	rented accomm (200\$/month plus electricity)	network connected to a private well	Y	plastic	1,000	N	no flushing latrines / concrete	no	

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation (**)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
18	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	2	9	4	1	rented accomm (270.000 LBP including everything)	network connected to a private well	Y shared among 2 houses	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	handicapped lady/hot water
19	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	2	14	10	1	rented accomm (100\$/month all included))	network connected to a private well	Y shared among 2 houses	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete	no	
20	Beddawi - Wadi Nahle	2	14	10	1	host family in urban area	network connected to a private well	Y shared among 2 houses	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	hot water
Total		30	158	89										
Average		1.5	7.9	4.45	2									

(*)

- 1 0-3 months
- 2 4-6 months
- 3 >6 months

(**) All the houses are connected to the municipal sewage system

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation (**)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
1	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	4	26	14	1	host family	Network	Y	metal	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete floor	no	they buy drinking water/tank cilindric shape/hot water
2	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	2	6	4	1	host family	Network	Y	plastic	2,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	hot water
3	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	2	9	3	1	host family	Network	Y	plastic	500	Y	no flushing latrine + flushing WC	no	the water comes every 2/3 days / mother and children talassemia and asma/hot water
4	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	4	16	9	1	host family	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor and walls	no	they buy drinking water/hot water
5	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	2	6	7	1	host family	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	flushing latrines and concrete floor	no	taps are leaking/hotwater
6	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	4	12	0	1	host family	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / floor concrete	no	hot water
7	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	2	11	4	1	host family	Network	y – shared	plastic	1,000	Y	flushing latrines and concrete floor/ sewage system	no	a case of cancer in the family/no toilet door/hot water
8	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	4	13	5	1	host family	Network	3 shared	plastic	1 of 1,000 plus 2 of 2,000	Y	flushing latrines and tiles wall and floor / sewage system	no	they have bidet/hot water

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation (**)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
9	Beddawi - Palestinian Camp	3	17	8	1	host family	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	1st toilet flushing latrines and tiles wall and floor / sewage system - 2nd toilet concrete floor and wall	no	hot water

Average **27** **116** **54**
 3.0 **12.9** **6.0**

(*)

- 1 0-3 months
- 2 4-6 months
- 3 >6 months

(**) All the houses are connected to the municipal sewage system

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water (**)	Water tank				Sanitation (***)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
1	Tripoli - Abu Samra	2	5	0	2	rented house (400\$/month) but they are moving to an unfurnished house	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	new facilities	no	they buy drinking water
2	Tripoli - Abu Samra	2	5	2	1	rented accomm (250.000 LBPall included)	Network	N	---	---	---	no flushing latrines / concrete tiles	no	they buy drinking water
3	Tripoli - Abu Samra	1	6	4	2	rented accomm (200\$/month)	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic walls and floor	no	sink outside of the toilet/ no toilet door
4	Tripoli - Abu Samra	2	7	5	1	rented accomm 200.000 LBP/month	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	flushing latrine / ceramic	no	they get drinking water from different sources in plastic bottles
5	Tripoli - Abu Samra	1	4	2	2	rented accomm 265.000 LBP/month	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	they get drinking water from different sources in plastic bottles/sewage manhole to be replaced
6	Tripoli - Abu Samra	2	11	7	1	rented accommodation 250\$/month	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / tiles	no	they get drinking water from different sources in plastic bottles/no toilet door
7	Tripoli - Abu Samra	2	8	3	2	rented accommodation 250\$/month	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / tiles	no	they get drinking water from different sources in plastic bottles

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water (**)	Water tank				Sanitation (***)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
8	Tripoli - Abu Samra	5	19	12	1	rented accommodation 250\$/month	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	flushing latrine / ceramic	no	hot water
9	Tripoli - Abu Samra	1	6	4	1	rented accommodation 150\$/month	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / floor tiles	yes	Diarrhoea/hot water
10	Tripoli - Abu Samra	1	8	5	1	rented accommodation 125\$/month	Network	Y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / floor tiles	no	sink outside of the toilet/ no toilet door
Average		1.9	8.2	4.9										

(*)

1 0-3 months

2 4-6 months

3 >6 months

(**) Water source is from unknown origin and all the refugees reported shortage on quantity (water comes every 2 days for 1 hour) and unsatisfactory quality

(***) All the houses are connected to the municipal sewage system that needs maintenance

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation (**)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
1	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	4	2	2	rented 200\$/month	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	hot water
2	Tripoli - Mankoubin	2	16	8	1	host family in urban area	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	1 plastic and 1 metal	each one is 1,000	Y	flushing latrines / ceramic tiles all over	no	they do water tankering (25.000 LBP/trip/2,000 liters)
3	Tripoli - Mankoubin	2	7	3	2	rented 180\$/month including electricity	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic wall	no	they buy drinking water/hot water
4	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	5	3	3	rented 250.000 LL/month all included	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y - shared	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	sand in the well / they buy drinking water/hot water
5	Tripoli - Mankoubin	2	5	3	2	host family in urban area	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	plastic	1,000 old plus 250 new	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete	no	Very bad house they buy water from the camp
6	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	4	2	3	rented 200.000 LBP/month	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines and ceramic only on the floor	no	they buy water/hot water
7	Tripoli - Mankoubin	3	6	2	1	rented 200\$/month all included	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines/ floor tiles	no	they boil water before drinking
8	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	5	3	1	rented 200.000ll/month	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines/ floor tiles / sewage system	no	sink in the kitchen
9	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	8	6	3	rented 250.000 LBP/month all included	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y shared	plastic	1,000	Y	flushing latrines / floor tiles / sewage system	no	

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation (**)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
10	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	9	5	3	rented 100\$ month	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic only on the floor	no	Very bad house/they buy or fill water from other sources
11	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	7	5	3	rented 250.000 LBP/month all included	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	metal	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete	no	
12	Tripoli - Mankoubin	2	9	5	2	host family	NO NETWORK	y	plastic	250	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete	y	Very bad house/they pay 10.000 LBP/month to get water from a private well (1 hour/day)/no toilet door/kidney disease
13	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	6	4	3	rented 250.000 LBP/month all included	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	metal	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines/ floor tiles / sewage system	y	skin disease
14	Tripoli - Mankoubin	1	7	5	1	rented accom 200\$/moth + 100.000l/month for utilities	Shared wells connected to a water supply system	y	metal	2,000	Y	no flushing latrines / concrete / sewage system	y	skin disease

Average **20** **98** **56**
 1.3 **6.8** **4.1**

(*)

- 1 0-3 months
- 2 4-6 months
- 3 >6 months

(**) All the houses are connected to the municipal sewage system

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
1	Teir Debba	4	20	12	1	rented accommodation (300\$/month)	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	No flushing latrines/ ceramic tiles/sewage system	Diarrhoea / Intestinal parasites	hot water / water is contaminated by warms
2	Barich	1	9	5	3	rented accommodation (200\$/month)	network exists but they are not connected	N	---	---	---	No flushing latrines/concrete floor/sewage system	Diarrhoea / vomit	they get water with a pipe from the neighbour/hot water
3	Barich	1	6	3	3	rented accommodation (100\$+80\$/month for electricity)	network exists but they are not connected	Y	metal	1,000	Y	No flushing latrines/concrete floor/sewage system	Diarrhoea / Skin disease	network water costs 236.000 LBP/year. They have an underground tank of around 50m3
4	Barich	2	8	4	3	rented accommodation (200\$/month including water and electricity)	network	Y	metal	2,000	Y	No flushing latrine/septic tank	Diarrhoea / Skin disease	husband with dyabet
5	Maaroub	1	3	4	1	rented accommodation (200\$/month)	there is a network but the water is trucked everyday	Y shared	concrete	2,000	Y	no flushing latrine / sewage system	no	hot water
6	Maaroub	2	9	3	3	rented accommodation (200\$/month+100\$ for generator and water)	there is a network but the water is trucked	Y shared	concrete	2,000	Y	no flushing latrines / sewage system	no	seasonal workers/hot water
7	Der Qanoun / Seis El Elh	7	63	30	3	tents on a private land (50\$ per month)	not connected	Y	plastic	2,000	Y	shared latrine	no	seasonal workers/they need 2 more WC and drinkable water

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
8	Der Qanoun / Seis El Elh	13	100	50	3	rented garages and unfinished houses	not connected	N	---	---	---	no flushing latrines / concrete / sewage system	no	they collect water in bottles and pots from a protected well

Average **31** **218** **111**
1.8 **9.2** **5.2** **excluding the tents and the garages/unfinished houses**

(*)

1 0-3 months

2 4-6 months

3 >6 months

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water (**)	Water tank				Sanitation (***)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
1	Arnoun	1	6	3	1	rented	Network	Y	concrete storage tank plus roof plastic tank	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines/concrete floors	no	wild electricity connection
2	Arnoun	1	5	3	1	rented	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines/tiles	no	lebanese returnees
3	Arnoun	1	7	5	1	rented	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines/tiles	no	lebanese returnees
4	Arnoun	6	25	10	1	host family living in the same building (1st floor)	Network	Y	concrete storage tank plus roof plastic tank	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic tiles	no	Lebanese/syrian families they do water trucking frequently (20 \$ per 2,000 liters)
5	Arnoun	1	4	2	1	rented (200.000 LBP/month)	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	shops adapted to private accomodation
6	Arnoun	1	6	4	1	rented (200.000 LBP/month)	Network	Y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor	no	shops adapted to private accomodation
7	Kfar Tebnit	2	11	7	1	rented (300\$)	Network	Y	concrete storage tank plus roof plastic tank	1,000	Y	no flushing latrines / ceramic floor and wall	no	they do water trucking frequently (20 \$ per 2,000 liters)
8	Kfar Tebnit	2	16	12	2	rented (100\$)	Network	Y	concrete storage tank plus roof plastic tank	1,000	Y	flushing latrines / concrete floor	no	they do water trucking frequently (20 \$ per 2,000 liters)

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water (**)	Water tank				Sanitation (***)	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
9	Kfar Tebnit	4	17	8	1	rented	Network	Y	concrete storage tank plus roof plastic tank	2,000	Y	flushing latrines / floor concrete tiles / wall tiles	no	they do water trucking frequently (20 \$ per 2,000 liters)

Average **19** **97** **54**
2.3 **11.4** **6.4**

- 1 0-3 months
- 2 4-6 months
- 3 >6 months

(**) Water source is from unknown origin and all the refugees reported shortage on quantity (water comes every 2 days for 1 hour) and unsatisfactory quality

(***) Sewage disposal is realized through septic tanks (Arnoun) and sewage system (Kfar Tebnit)

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
1	Hrar Municipality	1	10	8	3	rent 200\$/month	water trucking once per week	y	plastic	1,000	Y			1.500 lt water = 20.000 LL
2	Hrar Municipality	2	19	13	3	host family for free	water newtwork	y	plastic	2,000	Y			lots of diarrhoea cases
3	Berqayel Municipality	87	435	250		renting between 100.000 ll e 300.000 ll	wells / spring / tankers							there is 1 school used a shelter
4	Berqayel	18	44	39	3	School	nearby well	yes (two)	plastic	2,000 (filled twice a day)	Y	4 toilets, no flush,no shower and no doors	rash on feet / diarrhoea / vomiting / skin problems	
5	Berqayel	9	25	16	2	they rent a building. Rent paid by Islamic org.	trucking	y				2 toilets new	diarrhoea	they buy drinking water
6	Minieh	11	15	9		School/collective shelter	water newtwork	yes (three)	plastic	2,000 and 2x 1,000	Y	2 toilets, no flush, no shower and no doors	diarrhoea	2 toilets for men and 1 toilet for women
7	Minieh	17	40	60	1	Matar Building (250\$/month)	water trucking every 2 days			3,000			diarrhoea	they buy drinking water because of cases of diarrhoea
8	Tripoli	2	10	3	1	rented house 250.000ll/month	water newtwork	no				no toilet		2 mentally retarded
9	Tripoli	1	9	7	3	wooden house with cement floor	water from a neighbour	y	plastic	200	N	no flush, no shower, concrete floor		they get drinking water from a spring 1 km away
10	Tripoli	1	6	1	3	wooden house with cement floor	water from a neighbour	no				no flush, no shower, concrete floor		they get drinking water from a spring 1 km away
11	Tripoli	1	7	3	3	rented house 250.000ll/month	water newtwork	y		200	N	no flush, no shower, concrete floor		they drink the water of the tank = diarrhoea

ANNEX VI: Main findings – households level

#	Location	N. of families	N. of individuals	N. of <18 years	Arrival (*)	Type of accommodation	Source of water	Water tank				Sanitation	Water-borne diseases	Notes
								Availability (Y or N)	Material	Capacity (Lt)	Cover (Y or N)			
12	Tripoli	1	9	6	1	rented garage 135\$/month	water newtwork	y	plastic	200	Y	no flush, no shower		drinking water from the mosque
13	Tripoli	1	9	7	1	host family for free	water newtwork	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flush, no shower		drinking water 300mt away
14	Jabal El Beddawi	2	8	3	2	rented shop 190\$/month all included	water newtwork	y	iron	1,000	N	no flush, no shower	diarrhoea	drinking water 200mt away from UNRWA
15	Jabal El Beddawi	2	11	7	1	no accommodation / sleeping on the floor in front of some rented shops								
16	Jabal El Beddawi	1	6	4	2	rented shop 150\$/month all included	water network	y	plastic	1,000	Y	toilet is acceptable		
17	Jabal El Beddawi	1	9	7	3	rented shop	water network	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flush, no shower, no hot water		drinking water from a nearby well
18	Jabal El Beddawi	3	15	11	2	rented shop 180\$/month all included	water network	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flush, no shower, no hot water		drinking water from a nearby well
19	Jabal El Beddawi	1	8	6	1	rented shop 150\$/month	water network	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flush, no shower, no hot water		
20	Jabal El Beddawi	1	7	4	3	renting a shop	water network	y	plastic	1,000	Y	no flush, no shower, no hot water		drinking water 300mt away
21	Jabal El Beddawi	2	9	6	1	renting a zink house for 200.000ll/month						bad conditions		

165 711 470

- 1 0-3 months
- 2 4-6 months
- 3 >6 months