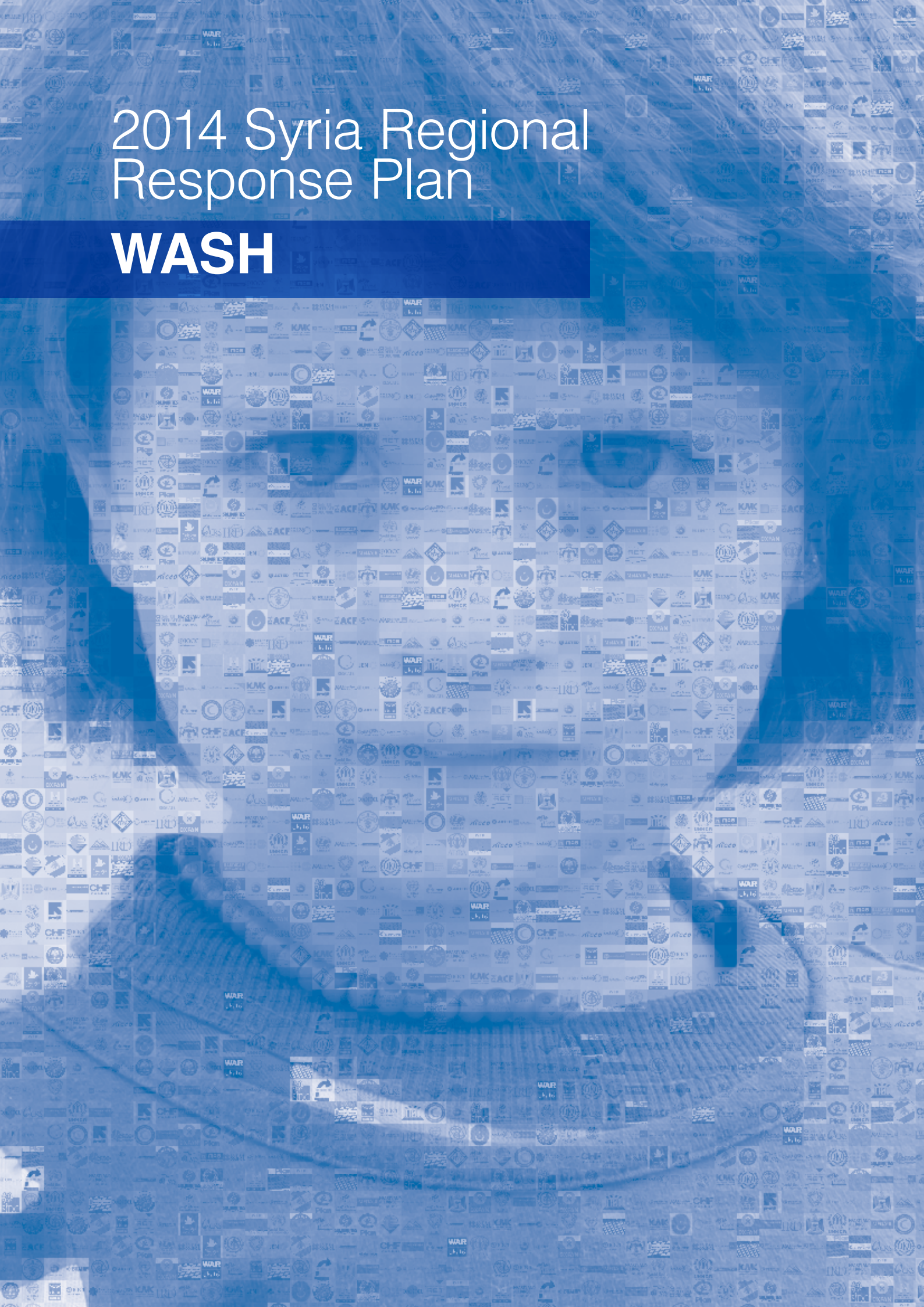


2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

WASH





M. WASH response

Lead Agencies	UNICEF		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, DRC, FRC/IRCS, IRC, IRW,UPP, NRC, Qandil, Relief International, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, PU-AMI and WHO		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WASH interventions targeted affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sectors. 2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene. 3. Affected populations have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate. 4. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$85,806,311		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$30,388,305	US\$44,949,636	US\$10,468,370
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$143,010,517		
Contact Information	Ali Al-Khateeb, aalkhateeb@unicef.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

In order to effectively coordinate the WASH intervention targeting Syrian refugees, a sector coordination mechanism has been established at the governorates level and regular meetings of the partners are being held in this regard at the national and regional levels. WASH sector partners, including Gol, KRG, UNICEF, UNHCR, national and international partners are providing WASH services to the refugees at the border points as well as in transit and permanent camps. These services have thus far benefitted about 114,840 including all camps and a low percentage of host communities' population in Central and Northern Iraq. Other achievements include:

- Rapid expansion of camps to accommodate the influx of refugees
- Rapid response of Government and partners to provide essential services for refugees
- Dedicated Government agency/dept. (DMC) to manage the emergency

A number of challenges exist:

Operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services: Misuse of WASH facilities by refugees, especially of water taps and latrines, is leading to inefficient service delivery and hence high operation and maintenance costs;

Wastewater management: The soil in north of Iraq has low permeability so regular de-sludging resulting in high operation cost for sanitation services is required;

High cost of WASH services: Deep water table (more than 200 meters), non-existence of sewerage system in KRG have resulted in very high investments being required for provision of WASH services to refugees;

Security situation: Security situation in central zone has affected the presence of the implementing partners and hence timely delivery of WASH services to the refugees;

Limited funding which is impeding partners' capacity to provide WASH services; and,

Expectation of refugees to remain in KRG thus need for more durable and higher technical measures which automatically elevates standards and costs.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Camp	160,000	160,000(100%)
Non-camp	240,000	90,000(37.5%)

The rapid increase in number of refugees in Iraq particularly in the KR threatens to overwhelm capacity of the Government; UN and NGO support agencies to meet the basic needs of the refugees especially in WASH sector.

The recent influx of 40,000 Syrians on and after August 15th created a significant gap; surveys and assessments reported inequity in water distribution (especially in Domiz camp). Moreover, about 80,000 refugees are still receiving water by tankers, while sanitation services need to be upgraded to meet SPHERE standards. However, WASH interventions for camps in three governorates of the KR have begun.

The WASH programme will also scale up to cover extremely vulnerable children in communities "significantly impacted" by refugees, by improving WASH projects, WASH facilities in schools, child friendly spaces and health facilities, hygiene promotion and Distribution of WASH related CRIs. This will ensure child protection issues, including SGBV, are considered in WASH implementation.

The key priorities in camps are:

Community mobilization to facilitate greater ownership of resources;

- Safe water supply and equitable distribution;
- Adequate sanitation, solid waste management to agreed sector standards;
- WASH in schools, clinics and child friendly services;
- Winterization (availability of hot water for bathing and washing, increased de-sludging services);
- Identifying more sustainable cost efficient technologies for water and sanitation services;
- Operation and maintenance of WASH facilities;
- Hygiene promotion;
- Provision of WASH CRIs; and
- Building capacity of partners for effective management and implementation of WASH emergency response as well as for operation and maintenance.

While the non-camps key priorities are:

- Improving safe water supply and equitable distribution to areas with high influx;
- Improving sanitation and solid waste in areas with high influx of refugees;
- Water conservation as part of hygiene promotion;
- WASH in schools;
- Assessment of host community areas water, sanitation needs and developing priority plans with respective northern and central authorities.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

UNICEF with partners leads and manages WASH interventions by providing access for Syrian refugees to safe water (20 -50 ltrs/P/day), sanitation services (latrines, baths 4-8 families per unit in transit camps), solid waste management and hygiene promotion, Gender sensitive approach was taken into consideration as the indicator measures the extent to which females have access to separate lockable facilities, which is an important factor in protection of women and girls, including girls' attendance in school, CFS' &YFS'.

The following strategies will be used to address the needs identified above:

- Encourage Government engagement and leadership;
- Ensure that WASH interventions are well coordinated at all levels thus resulting in proper targeting and prioritization, also include coordination with other sectors such as health, education and protection to maximize impacts;
- Community mobilization will be made an integral part of programming to ensure better operation and maintenance of services;
- Adequate contingency planning/emergency preparedness and response mechanism will be established to ensure timely response to emergency situations such as sudden influx of refugees or disease outbreak;
- Standardization of approaches for hardware and software will be promoted while keeping in view the local context and specific needs.

The priority interventions include the following:

- Strengthening of coordination mechanism at national and sub-national levels;
- Provision of adequate water supply for all refugees in camps, ensuring water quality is monitored and maintained;
- Provision of basic sanitation for all refugees in camps, including improvements in wastewater collection and disposal systems;
- Provision of solid waste and sludge collection and disposal services in camps;
- Provision of adequate WASH services in schools, health facilities, child friendly spaces in camps and in host communities;

- Intensive hygiene promotion in camps as well as host communities focusing on safe water handling and storage, water conservation, hand washing at critical times and latrine usage, with special attention to parents of children at risk of malnutrition;
- Distribution of WASH related CRIs among refugees including water kits to support safe drinking water storage and handling at household level and hygiene kits, catering appropriately to the needs of women and adolescent girls;
- Provision of winterisation items to ensure availability of hot water for basic needs;
- Sanitary decommissioning of temporary water and sanitation facilities as required, in an environmentally appropriate manner.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. WASH interventions targeted affected populations are effectively coordinated at the national and sub-national levels in close collaboration with other sectors.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Functional WASH sector coordination mechanism at national and sub-national levels	160000	90000	0	KRG, Center	1.430.105	1.072.579	286.021	71.505	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, WHO and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAP, Barzani Humanitarian Foundation, CDO, DRC, Harikar, IRC, IRCS/ FRC/ICRC, IRW, FPA, KURDS, MSF, NRC, Qandli, UPP, PU-AMI, Relief International and Save the Children
Objective 1	160.000	90.000			1.430.105	1.072.579	286.021	71.505	

Objective 2. Affected populations have timely, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Adequate water supply services for the affected people living in camps & non camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	160000	90000		KRG, Center	38.612.840	17.375.778	17.375.778	3.861.284	UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, Barzani Humanitarian Foundation, CDO, DRC, Harikar, IRC, IRCS/FRC/ICRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, Qandil, Relief International
Output 2.2 Quality of water supplied in camps and host communities is monitored for compliance with agreed standards on bi-weekly basis	160000	90000		KRG, Center	4.290.316	1.930.642	1.930.642	429.032	UNICEF, WHO, UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, DRC, IRC, MSF, NRC, Qandil, Relief International
Objective 2	160.000	90.000			42.903.155	19.306.420	19.306.420	4.290.316	

Objective 3. Affected populations have access to safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Adequate sanitation services (latrines, bathing units, hand washing and laundry facilities and wastewater collection and disposal system) of facilities for the affected people living in camps are provided and being well operated and maintained	160000	90000		KRG, Center	65.641.827	19.692.548	39.385.096	6.564.183	UNICEF, UNHCR , UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, DRC, IRC, IRCS/FRC/ICRC, IRW, KURDS, MSF, NRC, Gandil and PU-AMI
Output 3.2 Adequate system for collection and disposal of solid waste in camps and host communities is provided and functional	160000	90000		KRG, Center	11.583.852	5.212.733	5.212.733	1.158.385	UNICEF , UNHABITAT and national and international partners including ACF, ACTED, AFKAR, DRC, IRC, NRC, Gandil, RI and PU-AMI
Objective 3	160.000	90.000			77.225.679	24.905.282	44.597.830	7.722.568	

Objective 4 . Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilization to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 All the affected people in camps and host communities receive WASH NFI (hygiene, water and winterization kits) with awareness messages on safe hygiene practices	160000	90000		KRG, Center	17.161.262	4.290.316	8.580.631	4.290.316	UNICEF, ACF, AFKAR, CDO, DRC, IRC, IRW, FPA, MSF, NRC, UPP, Qandil, Relief International and Save the Children
Output 4.2 Adequate water and sanitation services for schools and child friendly spaces, clinics in camps and host communities are provided and being well operated and maintained	62400	35100		KRG, Center	4.290.316	1.072.579	2.145.158	1.072.579	UNICEF, UNHABITAT, ACF, AFKAR, CDO, DRC, IRC, IRW, FPA, MSF, NRC, Qandil, PU-AMI, Relief International and Save the Children
Objective 4	160.000	90.000			21.451.578	5.362.894	10.725.789	5.362.894	

Sector indicators	Target
"# of WASH sector coordination mechanisms at nation and sub-national levels that are performing and fulfilling the 6 core function of a coordination platforms	24
# of emergency affected population provided with access to drinking and domestic water	250.000
# of emergency affected population with access to appropriately designed toilets and sanitation services	250.000
# of emergency affected population provided with access to soap and other hygiene items.and receive messages on safe hygiene practices	250.000
# of childrenwith access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in their learning environment and in child friendly spaces	97.500

WASH - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	85.806.311	30.388.305	44.949.636	10.468.370	57.204.206

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

WASH in Iraq (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	6,031,035	3,618,621	2,412,414
ACTED	1,034,483	620,690	413,793
DRC	3,793,104	2,275,862	1,517,242
FRC/IRCS	5,379,310	3,227,586	2,151,724
IRC	6,089,655	3,653,793	2,435,862
IRW	3,335,835	2,035,862	1,299,973
NRC	3,448,276	2,068,966	1,379,310
PU-AMI	827,586	496,552	331,034
QANDIL	2,075,863	1,245,518	830,345
RI	4,586,206	2,751,724	1,834,482
SCI	2,827,586	1,696,552	1,131,034
UN-Habitat	3,103,448	1,862,069	1,241,379
UNHCR	31,945,862	19,167,517	12,778,345
UNICEF	67,383,303	40,395,620	26,987,683
UPP	286,896	172,138	114,758
WHO	862,069	517,241	344,828
Total	143,010,517	85,806,311	57,204,206

M. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response

Lead Agencies	UNICEF and UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNHCR, WVI		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. 4. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities. 5. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis. 6. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$92,276,167		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$55,696,080	US\$27,768,907	US\$8,811,180
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$153,793,612		
Contact Information	Syed Jamal Shah, jshah@unicef.org		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

- a) Despite the sector being 74 per cent funded the operational costs remain consistently high. The main purpose of the RRP for the forthcoming year is to replace activities, initially established during the first phase of the emergency, with more sustainable measures and equitable services of the refugee population in both camps and host communities.
- b) Sector partners have been able to respond to the WASH needs of all refugee women, girls, boys and men in camps (over 100,000 individuals) including schools, youth/child friendly spaces and other public places.
- c) WASH Sector partners have been able to provide services within the host communities through equipment, operationalizing three boreholes, and rehabilitation of household-level water and sanitation infrastructures, benefitting more than 200,000 beneficiaries through increased availability of potable water. In addition, through improvement of WASH services in 170 schools, nearly 74,000 school children (37,148 girls; 36,852 boys) will have benefitted by December 2013.
- d) Successful sector coordination and partnership with over 17 INGOs/NGOs at the national and camp levels (Zaatari and Azraq) and establishment of WASH task force to engage on more developmental issues with the NGOs, donor community and Government counterparts.

- e) Several WASH assessments in camp/host communities with consolidation of information to enable more targeted planning and activities.

During this response the following major challenges are being faced:

- Water trucking remains a major expense in Zaatari camp. Recently two successful boreholes were drilled and a planned water network will substantially reduce the cost of water delivery.
- Refugees have installed more water-demanding appliances in the camp increasing water demand. To meet that demand, above the provision of water trucked by the humanitarian community, private water vendors now operate in Zaatari. These vendors, however, do not fall within the remit of water quality monitoring, which in turn means increased community sensitization and awareness of public health risks is required.
- Desludging throughout the camp and disposal of wastewater is an unavoidable and major expense. Provision of sewerage network and waste water treatment plants are being planned to increase efficiency of collection and disposal. These will reduce environmental risks to Jordanian groundwater reserves.
- Communal facilities remain a target for vandalism and have low utilization particularly in older parts of Zaatari camp. There is a trend towards privately installed household water and sanitation facilities, many of which are of sub-standard quality and inappropriately designed. Water and sewage network designs will need to accommodate this trend.
- Clear WASH needs have been identified in various host community assessments/surveys including specific needs of provision of female toilets within the households. The overwhelming needs in the camps have constrained scaling up of action elsewhere.
- Safe access of women, girls, boys and men, as well as elderly refugees, has been considered to ensure safety and privacy, but significant challenges still remain in terms of lighting provision around the communal WASH blocks. As of now WASH partners have been able to provide solar lighting to 109 WASH facilities while planning is in progress to cover the rest. In general hand-washing is still not widely practiced, especially by women, and therefore extra effort in hygiene promotion is required by the WASH partners working in the camp.
- Syrian refugee population movements, departure of refugees, arrival of new refugees in camp and non-camp settings and lack of capacity in the WASH sector among the national NGOs are major impediments to the implementation of WASH activities.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	200,000
Non-camp refugees	600,000	300,000
Other affected population	700,000	315,000

ⁱ Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs. The population figures in the above table take into consideration the fact that registration activities target all Syrian populations (camp and non-camp)

WASH response forms part of life-saving action in most humanitarian emergencies and, due to the dynamic nature of the Syrian refugee emergency, WASH interventions are expected to remain a priority area of response throughout 2014. Around 800,000 refugees are expected to continue to reside or arrive in camps or hosting governorates through the upcoming year.

In refugee camps, WASH facilities are essential and must be maintained throughout the camp's lifetime. Over 2014, approximately 200,000 individuals are expected to reside in a minimum of five refugee camps, in which WASH services need to be provided with minimum agreed standards.

Where Jordanian populations are hosting – or expecting to host – Syrian refugees, WASH coverage is often already below the national standard. The increased population numbers add to the burden on drinking water supplies and sanitation infrastructure, and will continue to do so, resulting in increased WASH-related diseases. The most likely 2014 scenario implies approximately 600,000 refugees and 180,000 host community members may require WASH assistance.

Several assessments of WASH needs in refugee-hosting communities have been undertaken by WASH sector partners and Government line ministries. Through these assessments gender focus groups were framed to ensure female concerns are included. Most of the surveys were carried out with at least 50 per cent female participation. Based on consolidated data derived from an interagency assessment, Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) surveys, REACH/ACTED and Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) and a recent Interagency WASH assessment, the following data provides a picture of needs:

1. The percentage of refugees in the affected areas of Irbid, Mafraq, Ajloun, Jerash and Balqa receiving water less than one day per week are 53, 51, 68, 76 and 35, respectively.⁹⁵
2. Water quality is adequate by Jordanian standards, but approximately 7–20 per cent of respondents rated it as bad/fair in certain areas, and these households buy more water which is more expensive than piped water.

⁹⁵ REACH/ACTED, *Findings of Household Assessment of Syrian Households in Host Communities in the Northern Governorates*, 2013.

3. As mentioned in the challenges above, significant improvements in terms of lighting and privacy in the WASH services are required. A high proportion of Syrian women and children in Zaatari camp do not feel safe using WASH facilities in the camp at night; 82 per cent of women, 28 per cent of teenage girls, and 39 per cent of boys and girls under the age of 12 fear harassment on the way to and from the facilities.
4. Water delivery varies by season, from a few times a week in winter, to once every ten days in summer – or even once every 25 days, as documented. It also varies by location, with water being delivered less than one day a week for 70 per cent of refugees in Jerash, whereas in Balqa, 70 per cent of the population receives water at least 1–2 days a week.⁹⁶ In all of the refugee-affected areas more than 90 per cent of the population (Syrian and Jordanian) reported buying drinking water from water tankers and/or shops.⁹⁷
5. Refugees are utilizing 6–16 m³ of water per person per month, averaging a monthly cost of JOD 24–55 in winter, increasing to JOD 33–80 in the summer.⁹⁸
6. More than 90 per cent of the households in the refugee-affected areas have toilets. The sewerage network coverage is around 35 per cent. Most households (Syrians and Jordanians) pay around JOD 25–30 per month for desludging, while 20 per cent of the Syrians living in tents and on farms have no access to septic tanks or a sewage network.
7. Nearly 40 per cent of hosted refugees report bathing constraints due to cost of soap (19 per cent) and lack of water (19 per cent).

96 WASH Sector in Jordan, *Inter-agency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment in Jordan*, October 2013.

97 REACH/ACTED, *Findings of Household Assessment of Syrian Households in Host Communities in the Northern Governorates*, 2013.

98 OXFAM GB-ECHO Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis, *Water Market System in Balqa & Zarqa Governorates*, August/September 2013.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The implementation of the WASH response as defined above is guided by the following:

- Coordinate effective delivery of WASH response to the affected populations through the WASH Sector, including Government, key stakeholders within and external to the sector, and establishment of coordination mechanisms at the camp/field level.
- WASH interventions should, from the outset, be guided by, and ensure linkage to, longer term development efforts, including guidance from national WASH-related policies and strategies.
- Proactive commitment to ensuring cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender, accessibility, environment and refugees are addressed in immediate response and prioritization of projects; addressing WASH priorities with special emphasis on the needs of women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly. Organizing single gender focus group discussions, thus involving women, girls, boys and men equally in choosing the location and design of latrines and bathing facilities.
- Existing and any new camps efforts will be geared towards sustainable solutions and environmental protection of Jordanian water reserves.
- Ongoing assessments will continue to inform prioritization of activities in affected areas, including: installation/restoration of water supply to supplement existing systems; technical support and installation of sanitation facilities and wastewater treatment; intensive social mobilization/hygiene promotion for improved hygiene and sanitation coverage; distribution of WASH-related non-food items for safe household water storage and treatment; and support for water and sanitation facilities in schools and health centres. For an effective and efficient response aimed at reaching those identified as most vulnerable, these actions will be planned and prioritized, in coordination with Government counterparts and other sectors, including Camp Coordination, Health, Education and Protection Sectors with focus on vulnerable groups and gender concerns.
- Establishment of multi-faceted and robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms to measure the effectiveness and impact of the WASH response on targeted communities. Specific and dedicated efforts will be made to:
 - i) Ensure decision-making and responsibility for water and sanitation are being shared equally by beneficiary both women and men
 - ii) Ensure improvement in the safety of WASH facilities
 - iii) Emphasize routine hand-washing by women, girls, boys and men
 - iv) Work with implementing NGO teams, in both camps and host communities, increasing their capacity to integrate gender issues with WASH emergency response and preparedness.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Affected population are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Ensure regular access to safe water as per the agreed minimum standard to the refugees living in camps	200.000	300.000	180.000	Country Wide	28.716.000	27.216.000		1.500.000	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WVI)
Output 1.2 Ensure access to safe water as per agreed minimum standards and to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps.		15.000	15.000	Irbid, Zarqa	180.000		180.000		WVI
Output 1.3 Improve access to safe water to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places		25.000	25.091	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Madaba, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	9.495.539	661.200	6.315.539	2.518.800	ACF, ACTED, Global Communities, JEN, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Output 1.4 Improvement/ extension/rehabilitation of water systems in areas affected by refugee influx.		20.000	17.500	Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa)	5.382.000		5.382.000		Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Objective 1					43.773.539	27.877.200	11.877.539	4.018.800	

Objective 2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Ensure regular access to secure, clean and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities to Syrian refugees in camps as per agreed minimum standards.	20,000		100,000	Country Wide (Irbid, Zaatari)	30,790,080	24,190,080	6,600,000		HI, UNDP, UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MMI, THW, WVI)
Output 2.2 Ensure access to gender appropriate safe sanitation, as per agreed minimum standards, to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps		600	600	Irbid, Zaatari	120,000		120,000		WVI
Output 2.3 Ensure appropriate solid waste management in the camps.									Activities included in other outputs.
Output 2.4 Improve access to sanitation facilities to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places		25,000	25,001	Country Wide (Balqa, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa Zaatari)	5,433,930		2,386,950	3,046,980	ACF, ACTED, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI

Output 2.5 Improvement/extension/ rehabilitation of Waste Water systems in areas affected by refugee influx	53.000	99.800	314.200	Country Wide (Balqa, Irbid, Mafraq Zarqa, Zaatari)	3.836.756	2.823.356	1.013.400	JHAS, LWF, MEDAIR, OXFAM, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Objective 2					40.180.766	11.930.306	4.060.380	

Objective 3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Ensure promotion of hygiene and water conservation among all refugees in camps.	55.000	6.000	0	Country Wide (Azraq, Irbid, Zaatari)	5.166.000	3.628.800	1.537.200	-	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WVI), ACF, JEN, LWF, WVI
Output 3.2 Raise awareness on hygiene and water conservation among Syrian refugees and Jordanians in the host communities	196.400	35.000	66.000	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	2.605.830	-	1.915.830	690.000	ACTED, Global Communities, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Objective 3					7.771.830	3.628.800	3.453.030	690.000	

Objective 4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Effective regular group coordination meetings and development of an information management system producing regular products.		2.500	2.000	Country Wide (Azraq, Irbid, Zaatari)	550.032		508.032	42.000	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WVI), RI
Objective 4					550.032		508.032	42.000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrian boys and girls having access to safe water in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in the camps.	60.000
# of Syrian refugees and affected Jordanians having improved access to safe water in the host communities.	234.590
# of school children benefitting from improved access to safe water in schools in the host communities.	44.500
# of Syrians Refugees and Jordanians getting benefit from improvement/extension/rehabilitation of water systems in the refugee affected areas.	120.000
# of MWBG with access to secure, clean and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities in the camps.	2.400
# of women and girls express satisfaction with the safety and privacy of latrines and bathing facilities.	63.306
# of MWBG benefitting from improvements/extension/rehabilitation of waste water systems in the areas affected by refugee influx.	517.500
Absence of solid waste dumps in camps.	1
# of MWBG Syrian refugees and Jordanians reached through hygiene messages and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in host communities	489.500
# of MWBG can participate in Hygiene promotion activities and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in camps.	200.000
# of agencies working in a coordinated manner resulting in gaps filling, avoidance of duplication and adaptation of agreed standards.	195

WASH - Summary Requirements				
	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	92.276.167	55.696.080	27.768.907	8.811.180
				61.517.445

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

WASH in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	208,250	124,950	83,300
ACTED	5,542,000	3,325,200	2,216,800
Global Communities	114,500	68,700	45,800
HI	400,000	240,000	160,000
JEN	3,500,000	2,100,000	1,400,000
JHAS	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
LWF	670,593	402,356	268,237
Medair	1,680,000	1,008,000	672,000
Mercy Corps	5,348,899	3,209,339	2,139,560
Oxfam	597,550	358,530	239,020
RI	8,270,000	4,962,000	3,308,000
UNDP	11,000,000	6,600,000	4,400,000
UN-Habitat	1,235,000	741,000	494,000
UNHCR	19,470,300	11,682,180	7,788,120
UNICEF	92,171,520	55,302,912	36,868,608
WVI	2,585,000	1,551,000	1,034,000
Total	153,793,612	92,276,167	61,517,445

L. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR/UNICEF		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CARITAS Lebanon Migrant Center, CISP, Concern, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IRD, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, MercyCorps, MercyUSA, Oxfam, PU-AMI, Relief International, Rescate, Save the children, SHIELD, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWRA, WWL		
Objectives	<p>1 Safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity and quality of potable water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene is ensured.</p> <p>2 A safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment that protects affected populations from the spread of disease is promoted.</p> <p>3 Hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis that reduce the risk of WASH-related diseases are improved.</p>		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$102,042,581		
Prioritized requirements (January-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or resilience
	US\$56,878,210	US\$39,733,833	US\$5,430,538
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$202,424,337		
Contact Information	Samuel Gonzaga, gonzagas@unhcr.org David Adams, dadams@unicef.org		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Throughout 2013, access to an adequate quantity of safe water for affected populations was ensured through a number of activities including the distribution of 6,129 household water filters, water quality tests carried out at 126 sources, installation of 6,354 water tanks, and over 15,086 individuals benefit from on-going water-trucking.

Sanitation needs have been addressed by constructing or rehabilitating 3,453 latrines and establishing services for disposal of wastewater – provision of 1,086 solid waste collection bins, distribution of 1,704 toilet cleaning kits, and the installation of 1,340 hand washing facilities. Hygiene promotion activities benefited 59,531 individuals and, 664,817 family hygiene kits and 240,552 baby kits were distributed. At Masna'a border crossing, a waiting area was set up with WASH facilities to accommodate a large number of refugees if necessary.

Environmental health services were provided to 26,000 PRS from inside Palestine refugee camps. Sewage and water systems in all 12 Palestine refugee camps were maintained and repaired and 4,317 families were provided with hygiene kits.

The increase in refugee numbers has put significant pressure on national water and wastewater systems resulting in a deterioration of services for local communities. Partners worked with the government to develop community level projects that benefit Lebanese affected by the crisis. Some 203,000 affected Lebanese and 43,000 refugees have benefited from efforts to rehabilitate water systems. Wastewater projects have improved conditions for 25,000 affected Lebanese and 30,000 refugees, and ongoing solid waste assistance is benefiting 29,365 refugees and 172,900 Lebanese in host communities.

Capacities to address WASH needs remain stretched, compounded by limited funding and a complex environment. Refugees are dispersed in over 1,500 locations and many have found shelter in informal settlements or substandard dwellings with poor or non-existent WASH facilities. Partners must invest considerable time and resources to identify and deliver appropriate responses, including frequent short-term and emergency interventions. At the same time partners are developing non-conventional interventions to address longer-term challenges including increased crowding in refugee settlements, risks of flooding during winter and government restrictions to installing services. The WASH and Shelter sectors worked jointly in preparation for the winter to undertake site-improvement activities in informal settlements including flood-risk mitigation measures, reinforcing hygiene promotion and distribution of NFI kits.

Localized insecurity in certain locations deters access and delivery of necessary humanitarian services. Overcrowding in Palestine refugee camps is a pressing concern as fragile water and solid waste systems are further burdened by new arrivals.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian Refugees	Water – 405,000 Sanitation – 435,000 Hygiene – 1,050,000	Water – 405,000 Sanitation – 281,000 Hygiene – 605,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria	Water – 50,000 Sanitation – 50,000 Hygiene – 70,000	Water – 45,000 Sanitation – 45,000 Hygiene – 30,000
Affected Lebanese	Water – 405,000 Sanitation – 435,000 Hygiene – 1,050,000	Water – 405,000 Sanitation – 165,000 Hygiene – 250,000
Lebanese Returnees	Water – 13,800 Sanitation – 14,800 Hygiene – 35,800	Water – 2,000 Sanitation – 1,000 Hygiene – 2,700

Over twenty WASH related assessments were conducted since May 2012 and emerging needs are continuously monitored as more refugees arrive and settle across Lebanon. Current trends estimate that 27 per cent require access to potable water (quality and quantity), 29 per cent require improved sanitation facilities (latrine and solid waste facilities) and 70 per cent need assistance adapting to hygienic conditions in displacement. The projected refugee figure in 2014 will put

enormous strain on already limited WASH services leading to public health risks and increasing tensions. Furthermore, latrine coverage in some settlements is below standards. The most intractable problems concerning solid waste management in Lebanon centre on the treatment and disposal of waste. It is estimated that around 51 per cent of all municipal solid is landfilled, 32 per cent is dumped, and the remaining 17 per cent is recovered through sorting and composting. The refugee caseload has grossly impacted on this delicate solid waste management system. Added to this mix are the limited facilities for wastewater collection and treatment. The containment, treatment and disposal of wastewater would reduce contamination of water sources. Water quality data reported by partners indicate high levels of microbiological contamination in water delivery points. Per capita costs vary between regions based on logistical, scope of work, security and other implementation capacities and challenges. For example, community water supplies are twice the cost in the North than in Mount Lebanon and Beirut.

Intervention is a critical where overall WASH conditions are below minimum standards or are particularly precarious, such as in informal settlements, collective centres and small shelters. Up-scaled support to community WASH services such as water and wastewater systems, solid waste collection and environmental management of wastewater is also needed to address increasing local tensions and ensure longer-term sustainability of the response. This gradual shift away from temporary interventions is most appropriate in vulnerable localities where there is a high concentration of refugees and poor Lebanese. The response to new arrivals will continue to require temporary intervention, particularly in locations with limited infrastructure.

Poor drainage coupled with inadequate (or lack of) solid waste management systems present a problem in many low-lying areas. Without continued action by partners, flood-prone areas could become breeding grounds for vectors and inadequate human excreta facilities will increase risks of contamination of ground water (e.g. enhanced vector control activities in Akkar). 6,000 persons are estimated to reside in flood-prone areas that are at risk of enteric diseases.

Despite good knowledge of general hygiene principles among refugees, hygiene practices remain rudimentary in many settlements. Installation of sanitation and hygiene facilities must be accompanied by promotion of best practices in hygiene to reduce prevalence of diarrheal diseases. More focus will be on strengthening the communication plans, development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and monitoring the implementation of hygiene promotion. There will be a reinforced assessment of hygiene promotion barriers to devise ways, with community-generated solutions, to overcome these barriers.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The WASH strategy for 2014 prioritizes:

- meeting critical and life-saving needs with short-term emergency interventions;
- improving sustainability and cost-effectiveness through the adoption of longer-term solutions which add value to and extend existing service provision; and
- ensuring the ability to respond rapidly and adequately to significant changes in needs such as those arising from a mass influx of refugees or disease outbreak through continued preparedness activities.

Activities will target geographical locations with high numbers of refugees, vulnerable hosting populations and non-existent or insufficient water and wastewater services. Interventions will focus on informal settlements (starting with the largest and most poorly serviced locations), formal settlements, collective shelters, collective centres, and small and individual shelters. The proposed activities are designed based on existing gaps, expected caseload, actor capacity, lessons learned and anticipated needs. Vulnerable groups, households and individuals (i.e. newly arrived refugees, female/child headed households, elderly or disabled persons and minors) will be assisted first.

Short-term activities such as water trucking will be minimized in view of its expense and limited added-value to existing systems. Wherever possible, partners will focus on communal projects that have high impact and strengthen local capacities identified in partnership with Water Establishments and municipalities. While the start-up costs of communal projects can be considerable, they will provide more cost effective and sustainable delivery of services over the medium-term and serve to mitigate tensions between refugees and local communities. The development and management of water and sanitation facilities will ensure that water bodies are not contaminated and key environmental health concerns are addressed.

By June 2014, a move to cash-based implementation for the provision of hygiene and baby kits will be considered against in-kind distribution currently on the basis of cost efficiency and the flexibility for refugees to meet basic needs. The WASH methodology will include gender and child protection concerns in programming through, for example, active female participation in WASH community structures, training of stakeholders on gender roles and setting up WASH facilities in non-formal education centres and child friendly spaces. Female involvement in the design phase of WASH interventions will ensure their concerns are fully integrated, such as ensuring adequate lighting and the proximity to and gender separation of facilities.

Monitoring and coordination of all WASH actors will be strengthened, and will follow a decentralized structure to ensure that responses target local needs. Partners will review coverage of critical needs regularly, while recognising that continuity in implementation is critical to fostering better relationships with local authorities, communities and beneficiaries. In the event of a funding shortfall, coordination structures will encourage partners to prioritize life-saving activities, and reduce the broader package of support.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. WATER - Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners	
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese							Lebanese returnees
Output 1.1 Supply	322.800	31.100	622.100	650	National	17.535.791	4.547.526	11.370.568	1.617.697	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Care, CISP, GVC, IOCC, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam (PARD, UTOPIA), OXFAM NOVIB, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, M-USA, PU-AMI, AVSI, WWL, ACF, SHEILD, Oxfam, UNICEF (ACF, SI, CONCERN, GVC, WVI, SAWA, PU-AMI, CISP), UNRWA, WWL
Output 1.2 Storage	226.500	11.300	37.500	1.000	National	6.942.586	4.763.807	1.953.779	225.000	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Care, CISP, GVC, IOCC, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam (PARD, UTOPIA), OXFAM NOVIB, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, M-USA, PU-AMI, AVSI, WWL, ACF, SHEILD, Oxfam, UNICEF (ACF, SI, CONCERN, GVC, WVI, SAWA, PU-AMI, CISP), UNRWA, WWL

Output 1.3 Quality	169,800	1,400	97,800	1,400	National	4,899,336	4,210,784	688,552	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Care, CISP, GVC, IOCC, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam (PARD, UTOPIA), OXFAM NOVIB, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, M-USA, PU-AMI, AVSI, WWL, ACF, SHEILD, Oxfam, UNICEF (ACF, SI, CONCERN, GVC, WVI, SAWA, PU-AMI, CISP), UNRWA, WWL
Output 1.4 Water Management	99,200	1,810	104,100	-	National	1,931,302	1,931,302	1,931,302	GVC, SHEILD, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, M-USA, PU-AMI, AVSI, WWL, ACF, SHEILD, Oxfam, UNICEF (ACF, SI, CONCERN, GVC, WVI, OXFAM, SAWA, PU-AMI, CISP)
Objective 1						31,309,016	13,522,117	14,012,900	3,773,999

Objective 2. SANITATION - Affected populations are protected from the spread of disease, and promoted with a safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese						
Output 2.1 Facilities	279.250	7.200	44.850	900	National	30.664.924	19.575.145	11.089.778	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Care, CISP, GVC, IOCC, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam (PARD, UTOPIA), OXFAM NOVIB, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, M-USA, PU-AMI, AVSI, WWL, ACF, SHEILD, Oxfam, UNICEF (ACF, SI, CONCERN, GVC, WVI, SAWA, PU-AMI, CISP), UNRWA, WWL
Output 2.2 Drainage	57.850	7.050	11.900	250	National	797.643	68.750	578.893	IOCC, Medair, SC Lebanon, SSolidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNHCR(ACF, Intersos, UNHCR, WWL, Oxfam PU-AMI, ACTED, CONCERN, CISP, MC, PARD, SHEILD)
Output 2.3 Wastewater management	76.750	18.600	64.750	350	National	3.077.753	308.143	1.942.235	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Care, CISP, GVC, IOCC, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam (PARD, UTOPIA), OXFAM NOVIB, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, M-USA, PU-AMI, AVSI, WWL, ACF, SHEILD, Oxfam, UNICEF (ACF, SI, CONCERN, GVC, WVI, SAWA, PU-AMI, CISP), UNRWA, WWL

Output 2.4 Solid waste management	253.500	21.850	282.150	850	National	8.689.756	4.100.620	4.589.136	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Care, CISP, GVC, IOCC, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam (PARD, UTOPIA), OXFAM NOVIB, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, M-USA, PU-AMI, AVSI, WWL, ACF, SHEILD, Oxfam, UNICEF (ACF SI, CONCERN, GVC, WVI, SAWA, PU-AMI, CISP), UNRWA, WWL
Output 2.5 Vector Control	34.000	11.250	9.300	150	National	461.429	186.415	275.014	ACTED, IOCC, Medair, SC Lebanon, Solidarités International, UNHCR (ACF, Intersos, UNHCR, WWL, Oxfam, PU-AMI, ACTED, CONCERN, CISP, MC, PARD, SHEILD), UNRWA
Objective 2						43.691.505	24.239.073	18.475.057	977.375

Objective 3. HYGIENE - Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location(s)	Total Requirements Jan - June (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Partners	
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese							Lebanese returnees
Output 3.1 Hygiene Items	258.450	47.800	32.550	1.500	National	15.277.234	8.551.905	6.511.729	213.600	ACF, AVSI, CARE, CISP, CLMC, GVC, IOCC, IRD, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam (PARD, UTOPIA), Oxfam NOVIB, SC Lebanon, SHEILD, Solidarités International, UNHCR (ACF, Intersos, SHEILD, CISP, PU-AMI, MC, Oxfam, AVSI, WWL, CHF, ACTED, IRD, M- USA), UNICEF (GOL, ACF, Si, CONCERN, GVC, WI, Oxfam, SAWA, PU-AMI, UN-Habitat, UNRWA, CISP), WWL
Output 3.2 Hygiene Promotion	346.550	26.400	217.350	1.200	National	11.764.827	10.565.115	734.148	465.564	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Care, CISP, GVC, IOCC, M-USA, MC, Medair, Oxfam, Oxfam NOVIB, RESCATE, SC Lebanon, SHEILD, Solidarités International, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WWL
Objective 3						27.042.061	19.117.020	7.245.877	679.164	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals with necessary/standard storage containers	251.000
# of individuals with improved water supply at an adequate level of service	1.280.000
# of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities	354.000
# of individuals living in IS (Informal Settlement) benefitting from reduced risk of flooding	65.000
# of individuals who have experienced an HP session	203.000

WASH - Summary Requirements

	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	102.042.581	56.878.210	39.733.833	5.430.538	100.381.756

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Education in Lebanon (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	3,076,400	2,585,000	491,400
ACTED	2,179,000	1,057,500	1,121,500
AVSI	59,000	29,500	29,500
CARE	3,936,338	1,968,169	1,968,169
CISP	641,000	320,500	320,500
CLMC	884,400	442,200	442,200
GVC	826,063	100,794	725,269
IOCC	2,272,350	1,136,175	1,136,175
IRD	390,000	200,000	190,000
MC	1,420,000	951,300	468,700
MEDAIR	5,343,585	2,283,685	3,059,900
MU	1,017,900	432,950	584,950
OXFAM	3,927,900	2,174,200	1,753,700
PU-AMI	1,748,866	874,433	874,433
RESCATE	587,500	362,500	225,000
SCI	3,395,300	1,697,650	1,697,650
SHEILD	1,214,000	744,000	470,000
SI	1,780,000	890,000	890,000
UNDP	7,000,000	2,300,000	4,700,000
UNHABITAT	3,245,000	1,535,000	1,710,000
UNHCR	58,927,973	30,516,808	28,411,165
UNICEF	90,104,520	45,052,260	45,052,260
UNRWA	4,202,242	2,265,457	1,936,785
WVI	4,245,000	2,122,500	2,122,500
Total	202,424,337	102,042,581	100,381,756

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