1c- Rapid Participatory needs assessment (RPA)

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3.7 Infrastructure

The community of Bar Elias suffers from improper management of solid waste. Wastes are collected by the municipality, and carried to a dumpsite inside the village to be burned, causing high level of air pollution. Despite the availability of waste bins in all places, the community is lacking for additional ones to collect all waste.

Table 3: Quantity of solid waste generated per day and year

Tons/day Before the crisis	Tons/day After the crisis
30-35	40-50
Tons/year Before the crisis	**Tons/year After the crisis**
11,000	16,500

As shown in table 3, the amount of daily wastes was around 30 to 35 tons per day. After the Syrian crisis, the quantity of wastes per day increased to around 45 tons per day.
The municipality gets rid of wastes three times per day through three vehicles for waste collection. The amount of wastes removed from the community varies between 40 and 50 tons per day following the Syrian influx, while the total remaining wastes in the community is 15,000 tons per year.

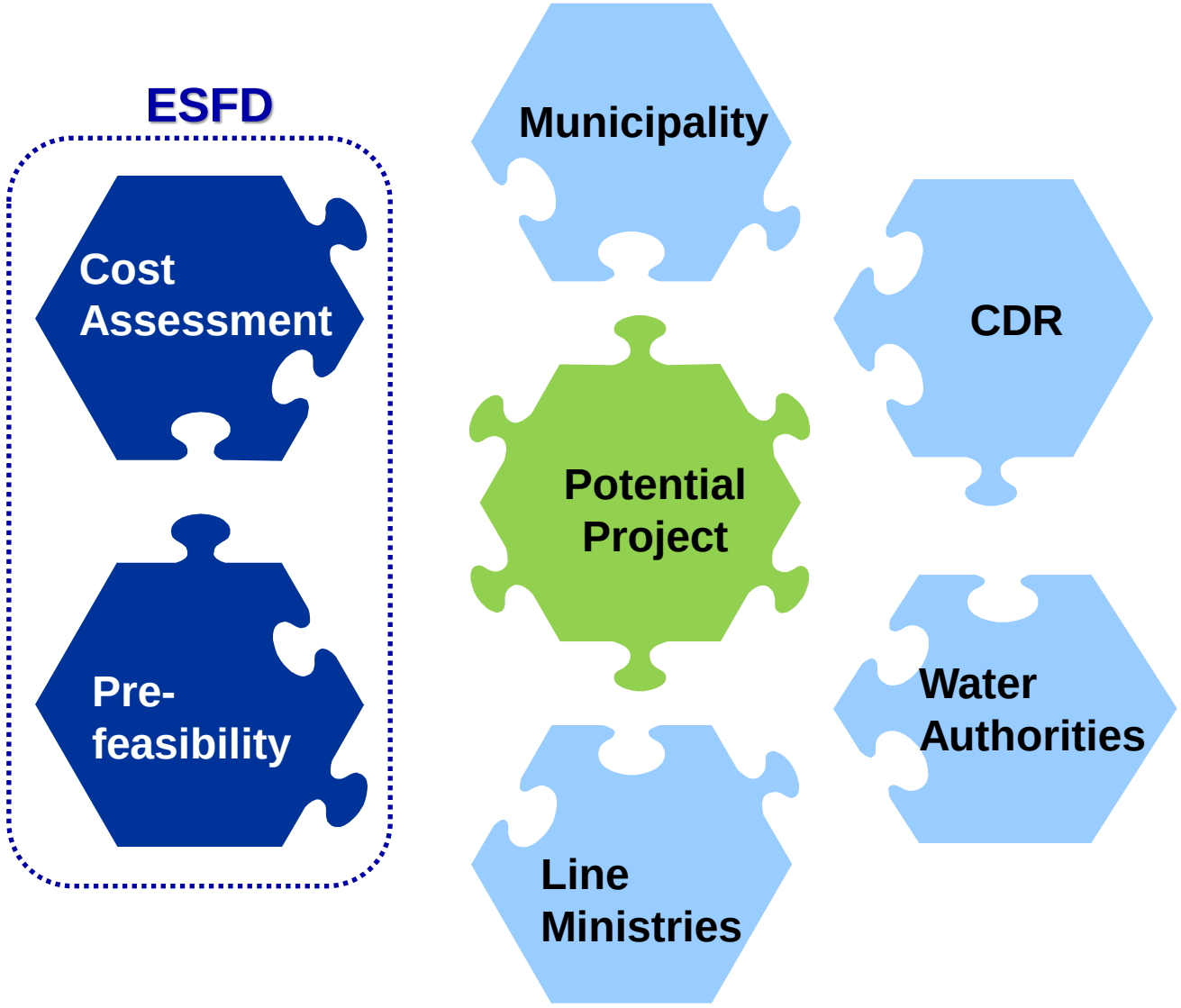
3.8 Natural Environment

Wastewater is discharged in the course of the Litani River, resulting in an environmental disaster and large water pollution.
Air pollution resulting from burning solid wastes is creating the most common types of air pollution. Other major source of pollution is transmitted through polluted air from Kob Elias landfill.
Pollution in the Litani River that surrounds the main agricultural lands in Bar Elias had a negative impact on agriculture and contributed in reducing profits. Agricultural lands have been affected by pollution and the area surrounding the river has become inappropriate for cultivation.
Irrigation by the polluted water stored in the Litani River is leading to the transmission of germs, contaminants and bacteria to agricultural products, affecting public health. The majority of the conducted medical tests showed the presence of increased injuries in bacteria typhoid, viral hepatitis, high nitrate levels, stomach and digestive system' infections.
Another source of water pollution lies in the disposal of wastes released by processing factories such as dairy industries.
Another aspect of pollution lies in soil pollution as a result of constant use of pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural medicines that directly contribute to increasing the rate of nitrogen and heavy metals in the soil.

3.9 Social Context

The high number of refugees is representing enormous challenges for the hosting communities, and the gap between required needs and available resources is increasingly expanding.

1D- PROJECTS VALIDATION



1E- PROJECTS SELECTION

- Evaluation criteria:
  - **Voluminous impact**
  - **Expected Quick implementation and impact**
  - **Percentage of Syrian Refugees to local population**

EVALUATION GRID

Financing Agreement- Support to Municipal Finance in Lebanon (MUFIN)
Project No. ENPI/2011/22-758- Addendum # 1

North

Project N°	Community Name		Project	Criteria / Rates: Voluminous impact (Number of Communities & No. of Population) 40	Expected Quick implementation and impact 40	Percentage of Syrian Refugees to local population 20	Total 100
1	Wadi Khaled		Rehabilitation, filtration and conducting of Al Safa spring and implementation of needed networks and facilities.	35	25	20	80
2	Akroum	Akroum	1.Conducting the potable water from Shkiff spring to the main reservoir in Akroum	23	38	16	77
		Kfartoun	2.Rehabilitating and equipping existing well in Kfartoun	21	38	17.5	76.5
		Qonieh	3. Rehabilitating and equipping existing well in Qonieh and construction of pumping line in Qonieh	20	38	19	77
		Al Sahleh	4.Rehabilitation of 2 Existing wells and lift line to reservoir in Al Sahleh	20	38	12	70

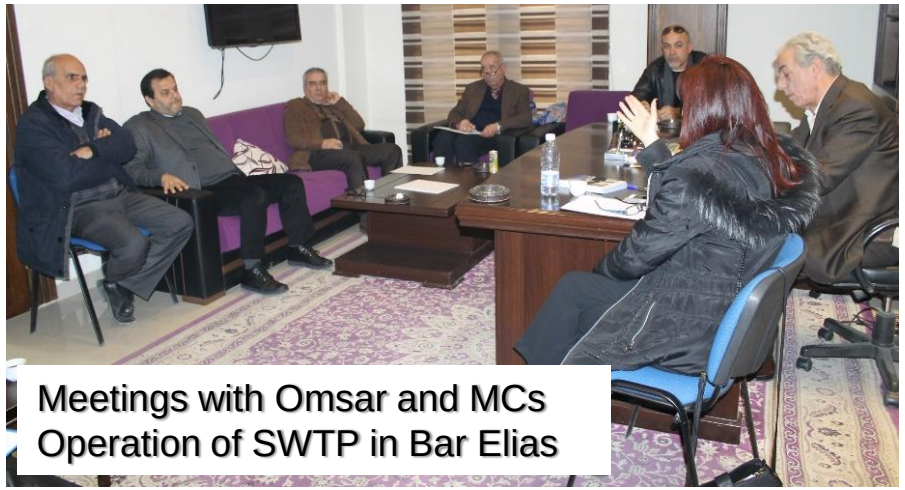
1F- IMPLEMENTATION

- Outsource design and supervision
- Launch procurement procedures (EU rules)
- Follow-up on **execution** of works
- Contract management

1G- SUSTAINABILITY

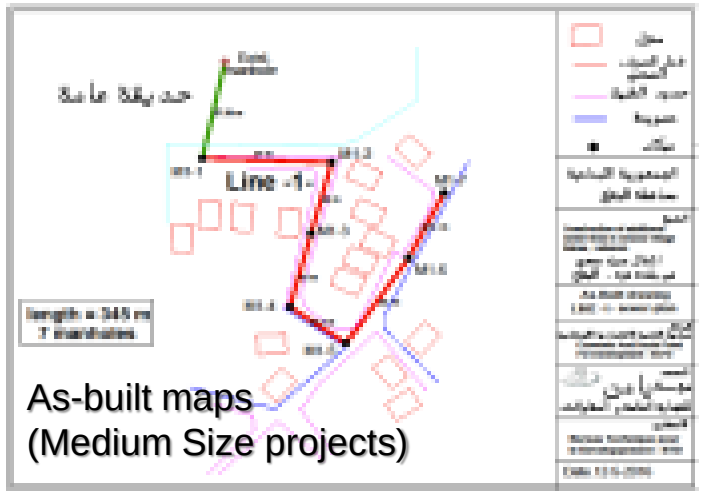
Handing over projects to the relevant public stakeholder

Water Projects	• Water Authorities
Solid Waste	• Municipalities
Waste Water	• Municipalities • Water Authorities



Meetings with Omsar and MCs
Operation of SWTP in Bar Elias

Final acceptance signatures



As-built maps
(Medium Size projects)

WATER, WASTE WATER AND SOLID WASTE PROJECTS

WASTE WATER NETWORK IN GHAZZEH – BEKAA

VALUE: 200,000 EUR

Project improved sewage network in Ghazzeh by 20%

Installation network of 2Km length conveyed to Jeb Jennie Waste Water Treatment Plant

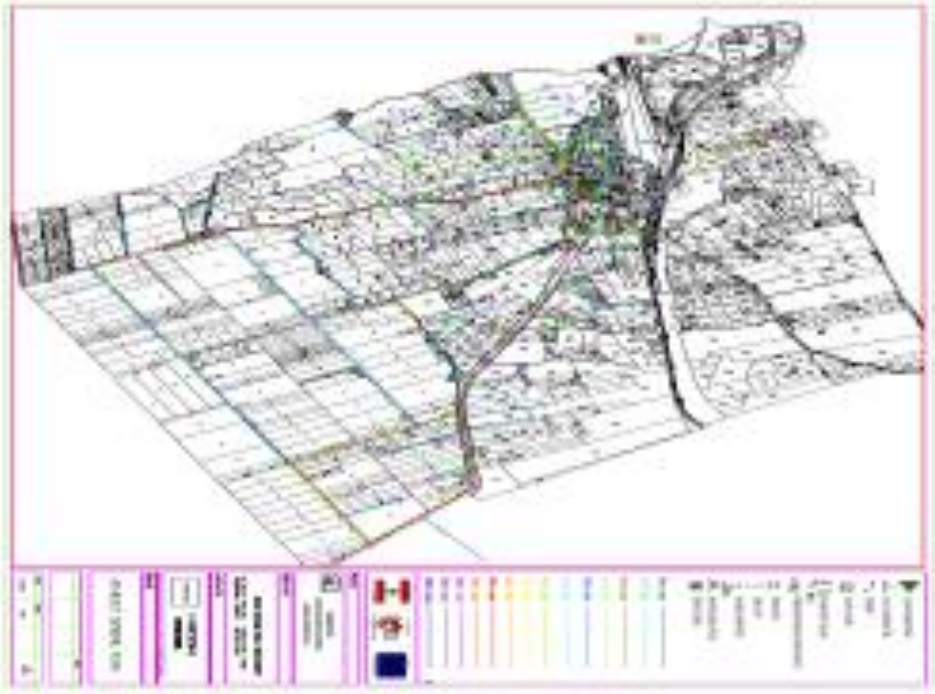
Serve a school and neighbourhood, approx.10,000 people

POTABLE WATER NETWORK IN SAADNAYEL – BEKAA

VALUE: 760,000 EUR

Installation of 13.8 km water distribution lines and house connections.

Saadnayel is hosting 18000 Syrian refugees, while the registered habitants is 16,000 individuals.



Handover to Bekaa Water Establishment with all GIS data and as-built maps.

CONSTRUCTION OF SOLID WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY

BAR ELIAS – BEKAA VALUE: 4.2M EUR

After

New Solid Waste Treatment plant:

- 150 T/day
- Bar Elias, EL Marj and Qob Elias
- Serve 180,000 (Lebanese) and 205,000 (Syrian & Palestinian)
- Area of 67,000 m²
- Operation funded by Lebanese Government
- Operator by Municipality
- Direction by ESFD – Sustainability Unit

Before

Open dumping and burning of commingled solid waste treatment