One month after the explosion, ACTED Lebanon’s teams upscale response efforts through needs assessments and distributions

On August 4th 2020, an explosion shook the city of Beirut, leaving 6,000 injured and 180 dead (OCHA). At least 300,000 people lost their homes and 150,000 are in need of humanitarian assistance. One month after the explosion, ACTED Lebanon’s teams are still mobilized and continue the reconstruction effort, which started with clearing debris to open roads again, and a rapid situation assessment through data collection to help determine the main needs of those affected.

Since the incident and with the support of its partners on the ground, ACTED teams have led over 200 household needs assessments and up-scaled emergency assistance through emergency cash, shelter distribution and reconstruction, support to local business and the distribution of essential non-food items to the most vulnerable families in affected areas.

ACTED renews its commitment to support conflict-affected populations in Eastern Ukraine

The conflict in eastern Ukraine has affected 5.2 million people since 2014. In an effort of continuity, ACTED renews its commitment to these conflict-affected populations for the 4th time through the ACCESS Consortium. With funding of 4.3 million Euros from the European Union, the consortium will provide immediate support and humanitarian assistance to civilians living close to the Line of Contact. In 2020-2021, ACCESS partners will support more than 77,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries and 179 institutions affected by the hostilities. This includes protection activities, health services, water, sanitation and hygiene activities, shelter rehabilitation and winterization, as well as cash and vouchers for multiple uses to meet food and other basic needs and advocacy efforts at both national and international levels to raise awareness on the essential needs in the area of this on-going conflict.

Cash support to Kenyan households affected by the triple threat of locust invasions, foods and COVID-19

At the end of August, 3.5 million Kenyans (nearly 7% of the population) were at risk of severe food insecurity. This situation is the result of a triple threat: locust invasions, floods and the COVID-19 pandemic. As the threat of a second locust invasion remains in Kenya, the country has also been very affected by Covid-19, which has impacted the incomes of already poor households. In addition, the recent floods displaced approximately 18,000 households and affected 160,000 households across 30 Kenyan counties, and could increase the risk of outbreaks of infectious diseases. The current situation has the potential to severely impact millions of poor households, particularly pastoral and agro-pastoral population, across the country. To provide immediate support to the people affected by food and nutrition insecurity, The Kenya Cash Consortium is providing cash assistance of 4,711 KES/ EUR 37 per month to meet the food and basic needs of over 4000 households damaged by the recent flooding, and over 11,000 households affected by the recent locust infestation in the most impacted counties.
Iraq faces ongoing water crisis as REACH assessments show 46% of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms

Although Iraq entered a post-conflict recovery phase in 2020, the country continues to face challenges in providing essential services and meeting basic needs such as water over large areas of the territory. In 2019, Humanitarian Needs Overview has estimated that 2.3 million people across Iraq will continue to have a critical need for sustainable and appropriate WASH services. Unfortunately, little data is available on the country’s WASH conditions, hindering the construction of an adequate response to the water crisis.

To help NGOs develop or adjust their humanitarian response to this crisis, the REACH teams conducted a comprehensive analysis of the situation through data collection, a water survey and a participatory mapping exercise. The study found out that in camps, 41% of households reported facing problems related to water access and 46% of households are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms to compensate for the lack of access to water. Unfortunately, the results aren’t dramatically better outside the camps, where 52% of households reported to treat their water before drinking.

For further inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact us at: medias@acted.org