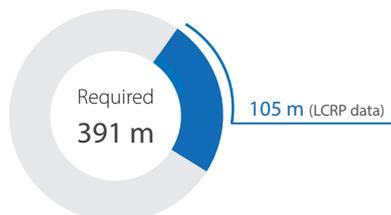


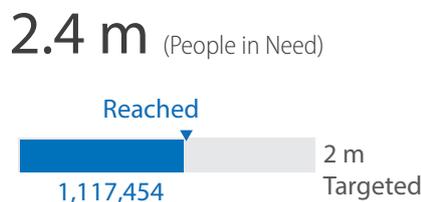


The dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Energy & Water sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Ensure access to sufficient electricity; OUTCOME 2) Ensure access to safe water; OUTCOME 3) Ensure access to sanitation and stormwater drainage services; OUTCOME 4) Ensure mitigation of environmental impacts; OUTCOME 5) Maintain hygienic conditions; OUTCOME 6) Ensure contingency and preparedness.

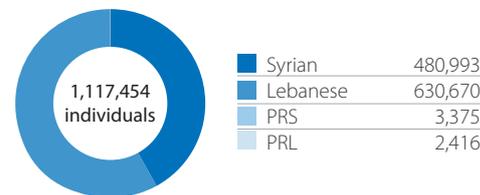
### 2016 Funding Status as of 31 May 2016



### Targeted Population groups

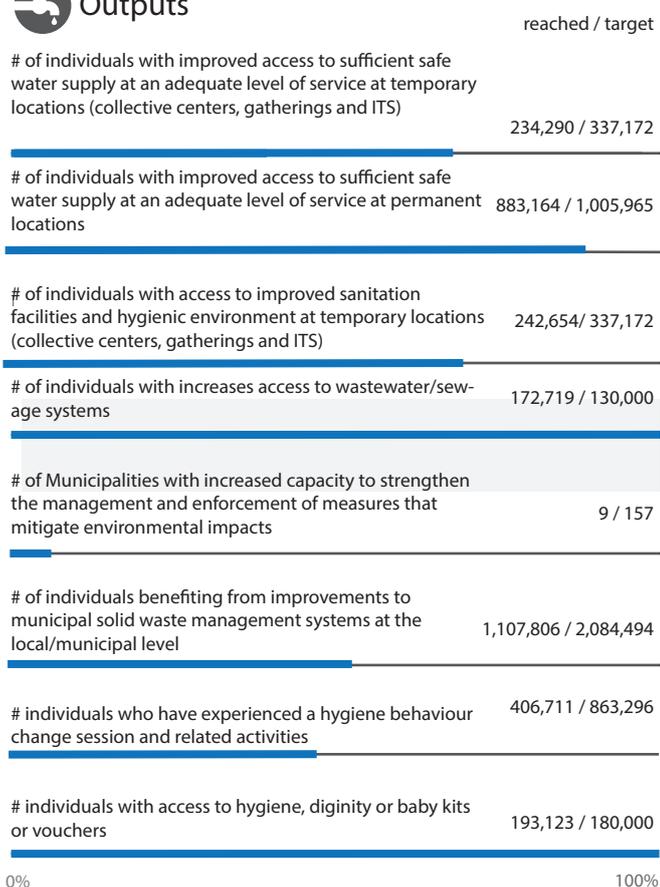


### Population reached by cohort

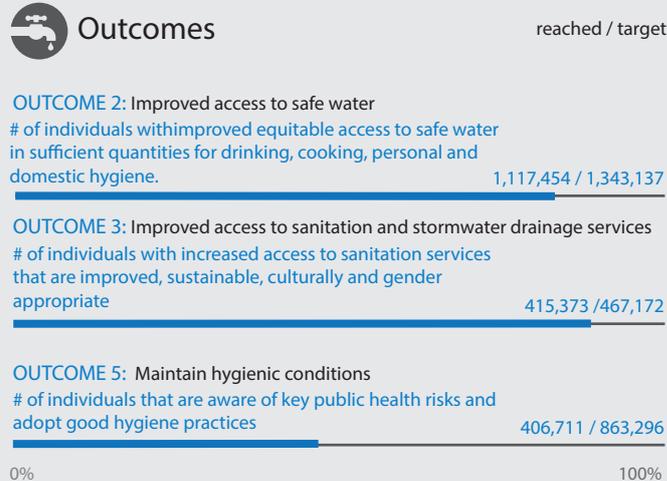


## Progress against targets

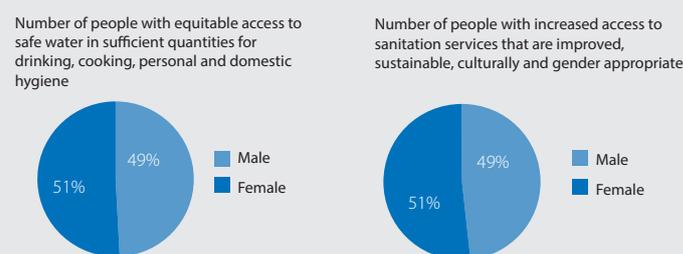
### Outputs



### Outcomes



### Age/Gender breakdown



## Analysis

# of Syrian refugee households that have access to improved or unimproved latrines by shelter type (source: Inter-agency ongoing household profiling of registered Syrian refugees)



## Key Achievements

- 1,117,454 people have benefited from some improvements to the water supply service provision yet access to sufficient safe water is still not guaranteed (83% of target partially benefited)
- 415,373 people have benefited from some improvements to wastewater services however access to safely managed wastewater remains a significant challenge (89% of target partially benefited)
- 406,711 people are aware of key public health risks and adopt good hygiene practices (47% of target)
- 1,107,806 people have improved means to collect and dispose of solid waste (53% of target)
- Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) national household water quality survey has been conducted highlighting extensive needs across the country and providing a baseline for the sustainable development goal (SDG6.1) for safely managed drinking water.
- A comprehensive review of the wastewater management situation in Informal Settlements and the development of a strategy for substantially reducing environmental health risks and recurring humanitarian support costs have been finalized.
- MoEW assessments of hydrogeological conditions and opportunity for further groundwater extraction have been undertaken in 12 caza's, with a focus on potential for water supply to be augmented by wells to Informal Settlements and permanent residences.
- MoEW undertook a detailed technical assessment on the impact of the Syrian crisis on the electricity sector based on an extensive ground survey and technical analysis. This has raised the awareness of unmet energy needs due to the crisis which shall be the focus of the newly formed energy sector under the LCRP

## Impact Against the LCRP Strategic Objectives

234,290 of the most vulnerable individuals and families, primarily displaced Syrians in temporary locations, were assured improved access to services for water supply, wastewater and solid waste management, reinforced by hygiene promotion through humanitarian assistance (supporting LCRP Strategic Objective 1). However, ensuring safely managed water and sanitation remains a major challenge.

Water trucking services by partners continued to be a principal modality to ensure sufficient and available supplies as over 60% of all those residing in informal settlements relied on trucked water as their primary source.

Families were able to store and manage water more safely as partners provided storage tanks (totalling 35,000m<sup>3</sup> in capacity) at household level and supported the operation and maintenance of household-level and site water supply facilities and services (repairs & maintenance to connections, water treatment, plumbing, etc. to ensure water quantity, quality and storage).

45,000 households gained increased access to improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation and drainage services. Latrines were constructed or rehabilitated (7,000) with connection to an appropriate wastewater containment system. These new, in addition to existing systems, required frequent desludging to nearby wastewater treatment plants to reduce the environmental health risks at the sites and comply with government policy (267,000m<sup>3</sup> desludged, however not all is appropriately disposed of).

Partners also supported with repair, maintenance and decommissioning of temporary sanitation facilities in agreement with landowners – an essential activity as evictions continued and families were forced to find new sites. Solid waste in sites was managed through bin distributions and collected by municipalities, in some cases waste was sorted for recycling or collected on behalf of municipalities.

47% of the 863,296 individuals targeted have been made aware of key public health risks and are mobilised to adopt measures such as washing hands at appropriate times to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions plus use and maintain the appropriate facilities.

If these humanitarian interventions were not provided around 45,000 households would become even more vulnerability and unable to cope with meeting their basic needs such as having sufficient water. Furthermore, environmental degradation would increase and the risk of a WASH related disease outbreak in Lebanon would escalate to a dangerous high; thankfully there have been no major spikes in waterborne disease cases in the last year.

The energy and water sector improved the quality, quantity and reliability of energy, water, irrigation, stormwater drainage, wastewater and municipal solid waste management services delivered to vulnerable communities through strengthening the capacity of national and regional systems (supporting LCRP Strategic Objective 2).

Electricity service delivery of MoEW and Electricite du Liban (EdL) was increased through improvements in supply with renewable energy such as solar power for street lights, households and water pumps; by extending distribution with installation of substations, transformers and poles; and reducing demand with awareness campaigns. Due to the lack of funding and partner capacity the impact on energy service delivery was felt only in several municipalities.

88% of the 1,005,965 individuals targeted benefited from some improvements to the water supply service provision through rehabilitating or constructing, and connecting households to, public water distribution networks, water sources and water reservoirs. However, access to safely managed water is still not ensured. Construction or rehabilitation of wastewater networks (over 10km) including provision of septic tanks in remote areas has increased access to sanitation services for the most vulnerable.

The sector improved solid waste management systems to alleviate the environmental impact of the crisis, reaching 53% of the 2,084,494 persons targeted, by supporting local authorities in waste sorting, collection, recycling, transportation and storage including the provision of solid waste collection trucks and bins, plastic bags for sorting (including healthcare waste management). In addition, construction of solid waste sorting and composting plants and rehabilitation of dump sites.

The energy and water sector strengthened national and regional institutions to manage resources and services and reinforced economic, social, and environmental stability through 120 completed or ongoing stabilisation projects targeting most vulnerable municipalities and supporting families and individuals irrespective of nationality or status (supporting LCRP Strategic Objective 3).

MoEW was supported with four critical staff and several strategic studies; firstly, to determine priority activities that would alleviate the impact of the crisis on the energy sector; secondly to identify feasible options for water aquifer recharge, thirdly to calculate the potential to exploit ground water resources serving most vulnerable communities and finally a national assessment determining the level of household water quality. The Ministry of Environment was supported with three experts to establish a cross-sectoral environmental task force under the LCRP. Their expertise is in environment, solid waste and wastewater management. The regional water authorities responsible for water and wastewater service delivery were also supported with five experts in hydraulic engineering and information management.

Lastly, 105 municipalities and communities benefited directly from improved water, wastewater, solid waste public service delivery and 86 public institutions benefited from installation of renewable energy devices fortifying social stability and increasing environmental health in vulnerable communities. Close to 3,000 individuals were employed indirectly through the various stabilisation projects of the sector enhancing economic stability of almost 15,000 families.



## Challenges

Evictions of informal settlements across the country, often at short notice, have required cross-sectoral emergency responses to decommission old sites and support households and individuals settling in multiple new sites requiring additional unplanned investments. Difficult to access areas such as Aarsal have necessitated remote response mechanisms and trialling innovative monitoring and evaluation tools such as GPS tracking with automated water flow meters to optimise water supply and desludging operations.

Trucking of water and wastewater sludge to and from sites respectively has unfortunately absorbed a considerable amount of the funds available to the sector. Regulating trucking operations to reduce costs is very difficult due to the prolific and informal nature of this market and connecting to public systems is restricted by MoEW, thus the sector has had to continue with the unsustainable recurring expenditure on trucking which ideally should be invested in the public service.

Ensuring drinking water quality at the household remains a challenge with families using and mixing multiple sources without proper awareness of the risks combined with the lack of disinfection to maintain biologically safe water and the many underlying weaknesses in service delivery.

The sector has lacked funding (27% of 2016 appeal) meaning only core activities and projects were undertaken leaving many gaps in the response. Limited and in some cases, no projects or activities were undertaken in the areas of energy, water quality monitoring, irrigation, stormwater, wastewater treatment, solid waste sorting and treatment, air quality, land-use, hygiene promotion and end user responsibility and feedback.

Administrative and technical staffing gaps plague sector related institutions and the lack of a fully functioning government (until December 2016) has delayed essential reforms and regulatory, legislative and management initiatives. These factors compound to substantially hamper governance of energy and water sector related concerns.

Lack of comprehensive data made it hard to prioritize existing funds, and develop systems to incentivize sustainable management – including by end-users.



## Key Priorities and Gaps Forseen - 1st Quarter 2017

At the end of 2016 the energy and water sector under the LCRP was reorganised to reflect better the government structure. The resulting Water sector and will focus on water, wastewater, irrigation, stormwater and hygiene. Electricity related needs will be addressed under the newly formed Energy sector, whilst environmental concerns will be managed through the newly formed Environment task force and finally solid waste management will be coordinated under the Social stability sector.

Achievements of the sector reflect improved access to basic water and sanitation services, which require continued recurring investments to maintain in temporary sites. However, the sector has had limited impact on quality and sustainability of service delivery which are desperately needed: 64% of households across Lebanon do not have safely managed water and significant investments are required as well in energy, wastewater and solid waste management to reduce environmental health risks in a sustainable and cost effective way.

In the first quarter, it is a priority to endorse and commence implementation of improved temporary wastewater management strategy in Informal Settlements that are more cost effective whilst significantly reducing environmental and health risks to local communities. The water sector must initiate comprehensive review of the water situation in Informal Settlements and develop an action plan to reduce recurring humanitarian support costs and substantially improve safety of drinking water. Finally targeting sites and prioritising ongoing activities will be optimised by, building on several pilot efforts, establishing targeting criteria incorporating multi layered socio-economic, WASH and environmental health vulnerabilities.

The water sector needs to develop an in-depth strategy with the Water Establishments to address the end-user/beneficiary/customer satisfaction, responsibility and engagement in optimising and sustainably managing resources and maintaining a hygienic and safe environment. In addition, the water sector must provide better water and sanitation support to families sheltering in non-residential buildings (garages, unfinished buildings, collective shelters, etc.) where unmet needs are equivalent or in some cases greater than those in Informal Settlements. This will require a detailed assessment and mapping effort in collaboration with the Shelter Sector.

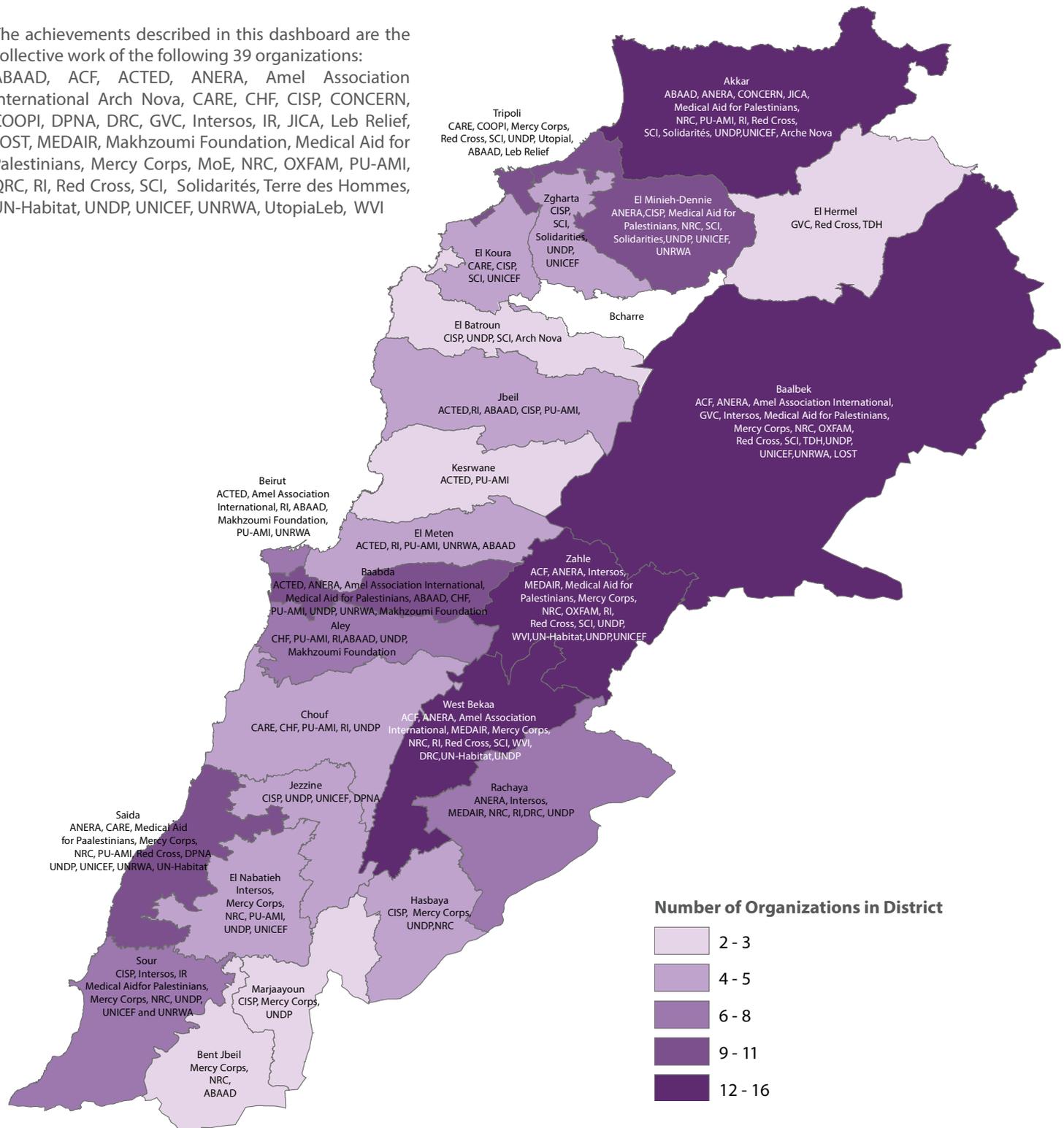
Finally, significant efforts will be required in the first quarter to raise awareness of the impact the crisis has had on the energy sector, to highlight where critical projects can alleviate the added burden and to advocate for the necessary funding that has been almost absent to date. Management and coordination of solid waste activities, projects and responsibilities should transition to municipalities and environmental guidelines for priority LCRP activities should be developed whilst continuing the investigating of complaints of environmental impact of activities under the LCRP.



## Organizations per district

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 39 organizations:

ABAAD, ACF, ACTED, ANERA, Amel Association International Arch Nova, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, COOPI, DPNA, DRC, GVC, Intersos, IR, JICA, Leb Relief, LOST, MEDAIR, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians, Mercy Corps, MoE, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, QRC, RI, Red Cross, SCI, Solidarités, Terre des Hommes, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UtopiaLeb, WVI



Note: This map has been produced by UNHCR based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UNHCR operational purposes. It does not constitute an official United Nations map. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.