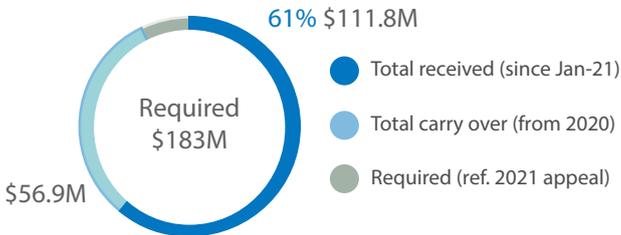




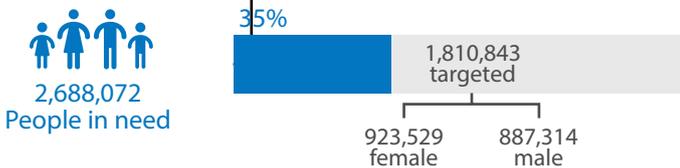
The end-year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Water sector in Lebanon is working towards its expected outcome: by 2021, more vulnerable people in Lebanon are accessing sufficient, safe water for drinking and domestic use with reduced health and environmental impacts from unsafe wastewater management.

2021 Sector Funding Status

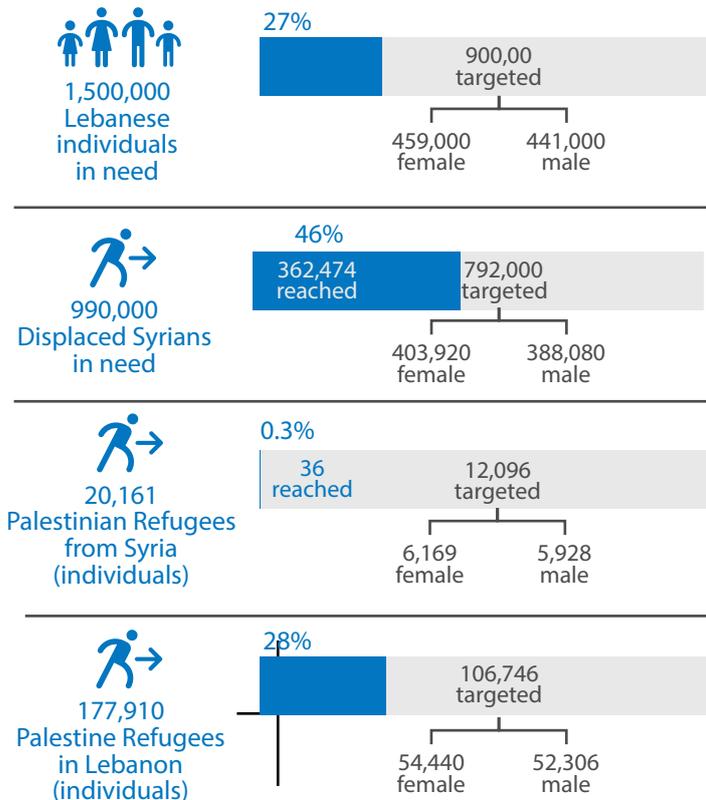
As of 31st of January 2022



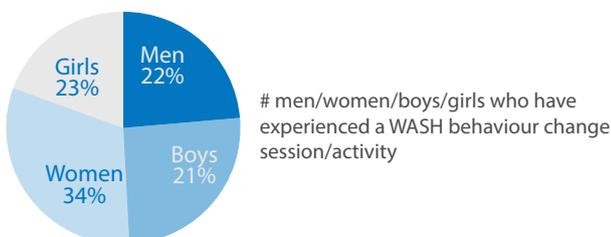
2021 population reached



2021 population figures by cohort

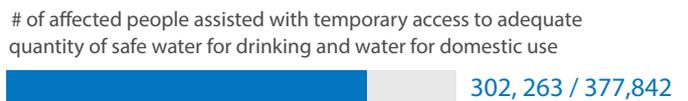
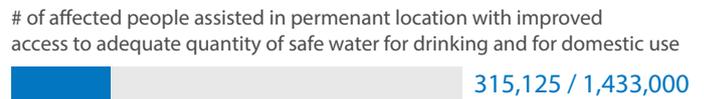


Age/Gender Breakdown



Progress against targets

Key Achievements



This year we can notice a reduction of 1,388 latrines in the overall sites. The governorates Baalbeck-Hermel and Bekaa are the governorates with the most significant reduction of Latrines. In the south the numbers are stable. We can notice a significant increase in North, BML and Akkar. The partners explain this high reduction of the number of people per improved and useable latrines mostly because people are starting to sell part or the entire structure of the latrines to cope with the current crisis.. (Source: WAP 2021)

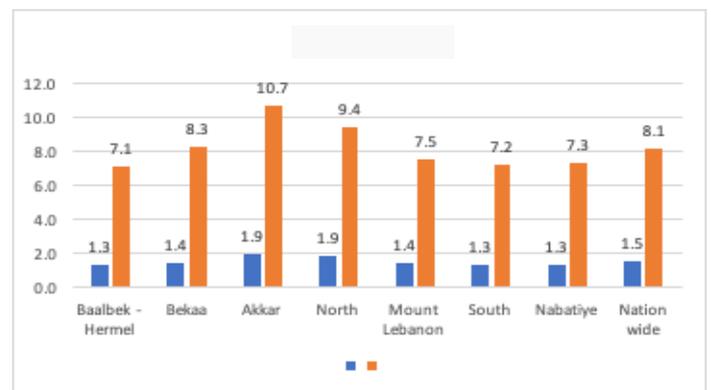
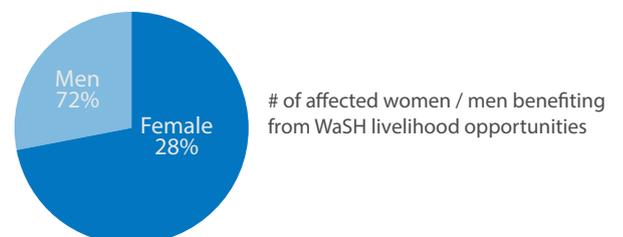


Figure : Average number of people and households per improved and usable latrines





1. Analysis of achievements of the sector at the output level

Under Output 1.1 “The capacity of national WASH institutions, frameworks and partnerships are strengthened to manage resources and services”, the sector continued to support four Regional Water Establishments (RWEs) by providing essential consumables and performing maintenance to ensure continuous operation. With the support of a group of donors (European Union, KfW/Germany, followed by Italy, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM), Japan SDC and others), UNICEF allocated available funds to meet the emerging needs of Water Establishments for consumables, spare parts and equipment. This was one of the measures taken to respond to the socio-economic crisis in the country. Supporting the RWEs’ Water pumping stations to maintain the service was essential to secure access to water for vulnerable people. At the same time, an analysis of the revenue and management status of the RWE was under finalisation by the end of 2021, funded by the EU and implemented by French Development Agency (AFD). This analysis will steer and inform the revision of the tariffs in 2022 and increase the revenue stream of WEs that are facing a major deficit due to the depreciation of the Lebanese Pound. No major progress in the adoption of the water quality and groundwater monitoring plan have been taken in 2021 due to the progressive economic deterioration of the RWEs. While the National Water sector Strategy was drafted in 2020, final ratification from the Government is pending to date. Under Output 1.2: “The most vulnerable in host and displaced communities have access to a sufficient quantity of quality, reliable and equitable water and wastewater services”, there is a significant progress in permanent locations in 2021 as a result of the finalisation of different projects in support of Water Establishments and Municipalities across Lebanon. Some 330,879 people in need in permanent locations had access to adequate quantity of safe water in their dwellings (241,056 Lebanese, 29,500 Palestinian refugees, 60,323 displaced Syrians), 23% of the target of 1,4 million people). Further, 795 solar panels were installed in pumping stations responding to the current energy crisis in different critical locations. As for access to safely managed wastewater services in permanent locations, 303,683 people in need were reached throughout 2021, 80 percent of the annual target. Additionally, 16 municipalities (against a target of 40 municipalities) benefited from improved irrigation efficiency of conveyance systems. The enhancement and rehabilitation of this irrigation network will increase

the irrigation capacity of these communities and contribute to their food/livelihood resilience. In temporary locations, 302,263 affected people were assisted with temporary access to adequate quantities of safe water for drinking and domestic use, reaching 80 percent of the annual sector target of 377,842 people. With regards to sanitation in temporary locations, 291,782 affected people now have access to improved safe sanitation, exceeding the annual target with 102 percent. Throughout the year, 2,229,799 m3 of safe water have been trucked, and 486,352 m3 of sludge removed from informal settlements and safely disposed of in authorised wastewater treatment plants. Concerning activities mainstreaming sound environmental practices in sanitation intervention in informal settlements, 3,278 latrines (150% of the targeted 2,190 latrines) have been rehabilitated to meet environmentally friendly practices in informal settlements across the country. In terms of achievements under Output 1.3: “Displaced and host communities adopt sustainable and responsible social and WASH behaviour”, 157,191 out of 419,000 people (38% of the target; of which 52,967 are women, 36,886 girls, 34,036 men and 33,302 boys) have been reached through community mobilization sessions on best hygiene practises in informal settlements. Finally, 2,745 individuals (172% compared to the target of 1,600; 1,968 men and 777 women) benefitted from WASH livelihood opportunities throughout 2021. These WASH livelihood opportunities supported the vulnerable families in temporary and permanent locations to cover their basic needs, to be engaged in the community work supporting the WASH services provided at the site level by the partners, and reflecting the community WASH needs to the partners. This contributes to the ownership of the services, builds better relations between the partners and the community and promotes sharing responsibility with the community. The prevention of COVID-19 was mainstreamed through vaccination campaigns in informal settlements and the distribution of Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Kits in permanent and temporary locations. In Q3 and Q4, the Water sector also adopted the Referral and Distribution Management System (RDMS) for case management on COVID-19 referrals and distributions activities. RDMS is a tool developed by SAWA group for the Water sector, and is a complete package to manage emergency and distribution activities from referral to beneficiaries feedback. The experience from the COVID-19 response, if positive, will be scaled up to other activities

2. Key contributions of the sector to LCRP outcome and impacts in 2021

Through the outputs detailed in the previous paragraph, the Water sector contributes to the following LCRP outcomes: (1) “Ensure protection of vulnerable populations” through tailored WASH services for persons with special needs; (2) “provide immediate assistance to vulnerable populations” through humanitarian WASH activities during evictions and other emergencies of displaced persons from Syria, as well as mitigating WASH-related disease outbreaks, and ensuring immediate and temporary service delivery in Informal Settlements and Palestinian camps and gatherings; (3) “Support service provision through national systems”, by improvements to water and wastewater systems that are primarily managed by the Water Establishments, while also supporting the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) planning and implementing, monitoring and managing processes; and (4) “Reinforce Lebanon’s economic, social and environmental stability” through projects that: (a) support livelihoods by generating construction-related jobs for displaced Syrians as well as the host

community; (b) increase service levels for all in underserved communities where conflict has flared over scarce resources; and (c) mitigating negative environmental consequences through improvements to management of wastewater, protection of water sources, and treatment of water supply. Due to data unavailability by the time of reporting, it was not possible to evaluate the progress against the outcome indicators: the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) 2021 that includes indicators A and C (% increase in proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1); % increase in proportion of wastewater safely treated) is still not released to date for 2021. For indicator B (% increase of boys, girls, women and men with appropriate hygiene knowledge, attitudes and practices), the Healthy camp monitoring tool (HCMT) survey was not implemented in 2021 by sector Partners due to technical reasons.



Challenges and mitigation measures

While all the activities implemented in 2021 have contributed to the overarching outcome of the sector, the cascading effects of the economic collapse has largely affected the capacity of the households and of the institutions to provide water and wastewater services. Specifically, the decreased amount of EDL electricity supply hours strained the capacity of the public water distributors (WEs and Municipalities), considering that 87% of Lebanon water supply systems primarily rely on this source for Energy (Vulnerability Map findings). As a consequence, to compensate for this gap in 2021, operators increased the use of backup generators. The Water sector supported this institution sustaining a substantial part of the maintenance and operational costs. The fuel crisis also posed a critical challenge for partners for accessing to the sites and offices during the months of fuel shortage. Another challenge related to electricity shortages in 2021 occurred in some of the pilot wastewater treatment plants in Informal

settlements: during the electricity cut-off, households connected the solar panels of the pilot WWTPs to their tents to be used for domestic needs. This challenge was addressed by increasing the monitoring by the community mobilizer and providing further awareness on the treatment plant operation. The COVID-19 outbreak also posed several challenges for the sector partner in coordinating field response activities, in particular in the first months of 2021 during the lockdowns. Partners have responded to this challenge by ensuring that critical operations (Water trucking and Desludging) were continuing even in these periods, and by performing awareness sessions remotely. Solid waste management in the informal settlements remains also a very challenging and hot topic. Further collaboration with the Social Stability and with the Environment Task Force is necessary to shift towards a broader engagement with municipalities in the collection of waste in ISs.

3. Case study

Has anyone ever stopped and reflected on the idea of how much toilet is essential in a woman's life?

Being able to access a clean and private toilet that works is a privilege not all women have. Even in today's world, almost 3.6 billion people still find toilets a luxury.



Valuing Toilets.

Pregnancy. The period where women get to explore the different stages of body transformation, the time where they take care of themselves and take the time to pamper themselves to welcome their baby in the best shape possible. And toilets play a big part.

An average of six times per day pregnant women use the bathroom to prevent having urinary tract infections, and bathroom hygiene is critical during pregnancy.

But what if the only available toilet is a latrine inconsiderate to any hygiene measure?

Her name is Zoubaida. A 21 years old mother of three who never knew what it is like to have privacy and access the toilet whenever she wants

until World Vision Lebanon, in partnership with UNICEF, recently installed a private toilet for her family..

"Not long ago, I was sharing the latrine with 11 others", she says.

For years, Zoubaida had to share the same latrine with different members of the informal tented settlement (ITS) where she lives with her family.

"Once or twice per day", this is how often she was able to use the latrine, even when she is pregnant or on her period, which used to cause her severe infections and constipation.

"When men are around all the time, women tend to be shy while using the latrine on their period", she explains.

To all this, add the burden of going to the bathroom at night.

Most Informal Tented Settlements in Lebanon are located in the Bekaa valley. A vast land covered by total darkness at night. Imagine leaving the tent and heading outside to use the bathroom at night. "Never, it is one scary experience", Zoubaida reveals, "We all go together before going to sleep and that's it, and the children are not allowed outside by themselves", she adds.

For a month now, Zoubaida's life changed completely. "I am pregnant now, and I could not be more grateful for World Vision to install this toilet right outside the tent for our private use only", she says thankfully.

The sense of security that she is feeling now gave her relief, especially for her little girl who can grow up without having to worry about getting any sickness or disease.

In partnership with UNICEF, World Vision Lebanon aims to install latrines to provide safe, appropriate and adequate access to toilet facilities, targeting the vulnerable population. The total number of latrines installed from December 2020 until the end of September 2021 is 200 rehabilitated latrines and 210 newly constructed. Through October, November and December targets were set at 63 latrines to be rehabilitated and 367 to be built.