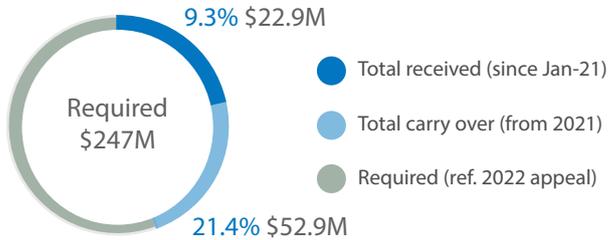




The Quarter 1 dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Water Sector in Lebanon is working towards its expected outcome: by 2023, more vulnerable people in Lebanon are accessing sufficient, safe water for drinking and domestic use with reduced health and environmental impacts from unsafe wastewater management.

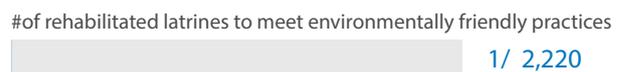
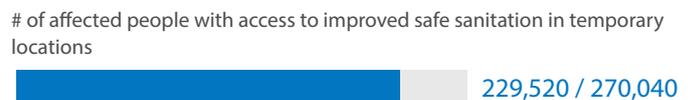
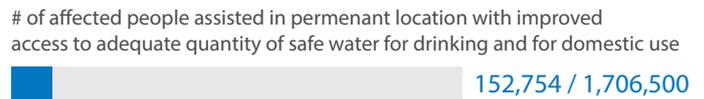
2022 Sector Funding Status

As of 31st of March 2022



Progress against targets

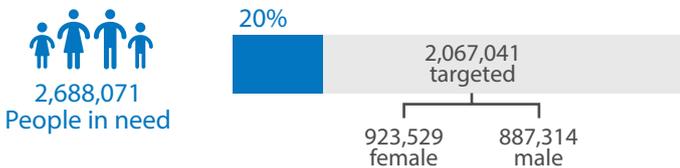
Key Achievements



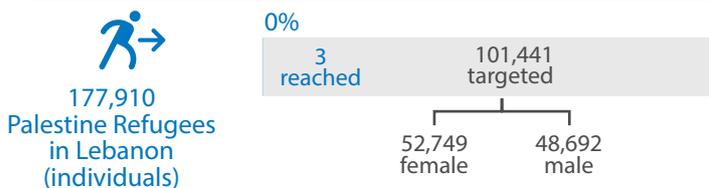
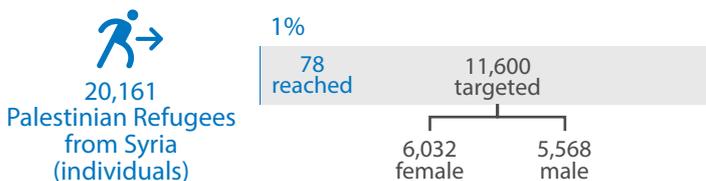
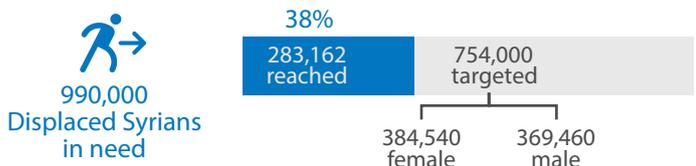
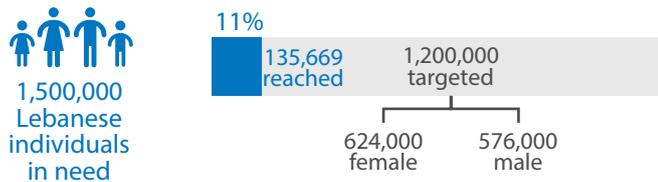
The table above presents that 57% of the sites hosting 194,613 individuals (60% of the overall Informal Settlements population) are having access to only one source of water. We can notice that 127,577 individuals are relying on unsustainable Water trucking. 93% of those people are relying on the Water trucking paid for by NGOs. This represents a significant increase compared to last year when only 46,161 people depended solely on water trucked paid for by NGOs. This massive increase is undoubtedly a result of the limited access to the field of the technical teams due to the Covid-19 restrictions. (Source: WAP 2021)

	Sites	Individual	%Sites	%Individual	
Sites mixing sources	2,466	132,089	43%	40%	
Sites only one source	Unsafe surface water sources (Rivers/Lake/drainage Channel)	22	590	0%	0%
	Unprotected Borehole	25	1,103	0%	0%
	Unprotected spring	11	122	0%	0%
	Protected Borehole	1,294	52,990	22%	16%
	Protected Spring	23	626	0%	0%
	Public Network/Reservoir	374	11,605	6%	4%
	Water trucking paid by residents	271	8,482	5%	3%
	Water trucking paid by NGOs	1282	119,095	22%	36%

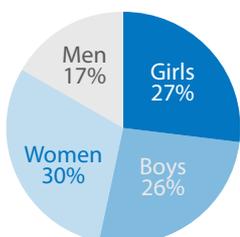
2022 population reached



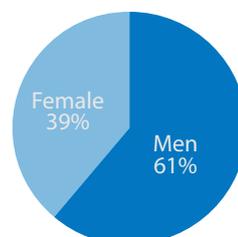
2022 population figures by cohort



Age/Gender Breakdown



men/women/boys/girls who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity



of affected women / men benefiting from WASH livelihood opportunities



MULTI-SECTORAL SITUATION UPDATE

The effects of the political, economic and public health crises facing Lebanon continue to exacerbate the vulnerability of refugee and host populations supported under the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). People are falling deeper into poverty due to currency depreciation, rising prices and loss of income, making the purchase of staple food and other basic goods unaffordable. By March 2022, the cost of the revised food 'Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket' has risen eleven times since October 2019 (a 1,062% increase), while the non-food item basket rose by more than 14 times in the same period (a 1,315% increase). Further price hikes are expected following the Russian invasion of Ukraine given Lebanon's reliance on important wheat and other cereals from both countries. A governmental wheat subsidy remains in place for now, but the situation has sparked fears that bread may become unaffordable for many if the subsidy is discontinued, with a knock-on effect on social tensions which continue to be driven by socio-economic factors.

Protection monitoring demonstrates that economic vulnerability is contributing to a worsening rate of legal residency among refugees, which in turn inhibits freedom of movement and access to justice. Among vulnerable Lebanese households, a WFP and World Bank survey found that more than 60% of households were resorting to crisis coping strategies, including reducing expenditure on health and education, withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets. The operational context for LCRP partners remains constrained including for emergency response, with ongoing supply chain gaps, access challenges and the ongoing impact of COVID-19. While access to fuel supplies has eased somewhat in early 2022, state electricity provision remained low, averaging less than 5 hours of electricity supply per day around the country.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SECTOR AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL

Under Output 1.1, Develop institutional governance to adopt key water strategies, the Ministry of Energy and Water, in coordination with the four Regional Water Establishments (WEs) issued a revised tariff to reduce the budget gaps for the Water Establishments effective from the 1st of January 2022. To address further the deficit of the WEs, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the European Union, in coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Water and the WEs, developed a Roadmap to Recovery of the Water Sector in Lebanon, MoEW 2022 (5 year recovery plan).

During the first quarter, UNICEF - funded by the European Union and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) - supported the four Water Establishments (100% of the annual target) by covering the repair and maintenance of water pumping stations. It also provided the necessary consumables including 40 tons of ferric chloride and 15.5 tons of chlorine for the water treatment, and 40,000L of lubricant oil for generators, in addition to the supply of fittings accessories to fix water network leakages. These activities fell 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.

Under Output 2.1, the sector reached nearly 266,000 affected men/women/girls/boys (70% of the target in temporary locations). Activities included water trucking of over 480,000 m³ and provision of additional water storage tanks with an overall volume of over 4,000 m³. During Q1, the sector has accomplished some projects in permanent locations such as installing vertical centrifugal pumps, fixing other pumps and providing electric generators to one water station to ensure these stations are back to function to supply water to about 153,000 beneficiaries (89% Lebanese). Several other ongoing projects across the country will be reported once completed (in Q2 and later).

Over 220,000 (81% of target) affected men/women/girls/boys were reached with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations. Main activities included the desludging of over 133,000 m³ of sludge in informal settlements and disposing in wastewater treatment plants, and the construction/rehabilitation of over 80 pits or latrines, including rehabilitation works to meet gender-based violence

minimum standards. In the previous year, there was significant progress concerning the rehabilitation of latrines to meet environmentally friendly practices in Informal settlements, and the works continued in 2022 Quarter 1. In permanent locations, similarly to the water supply projects, the ongoing wastewater projects will be reported once completed (in Q2 or later).

595 people (231 women, 364 men, of which 327 Lebanese and 267 Syrian) benefitted from water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) livelihood opportunities.

Finally, for the access-related achievements, 113 female headed households with special needs were provided safe access to improved WASH services. 655 elderly with special needs were provided with safe access to improved WASH services. 169 Individuals with a form of Impairment/Disability (126 Individuals with motor Mobility/Disability, 17 with Intellectual Disability, 15 with Audio (Hearing) Disability, 11 with visual Disability) were provided with safe access to WaSH services.

Under Output 2.2, 37,919 individuals (10,407 girls, 9,927 boys, 11,236 women, 6,349 men) have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity (6% from the Annual Target of 615,000). The community mobilization thematic group has designed a revised Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey that will be adopted by the sector for tracking progress in the coming implementation.

Mainstreaming activities

Gender and Protection: A Gender and Protection Sector Focal point for the sector was assigned in Q1. The Sector agreed with the Gender and Protection working group leaders a training plan for Sector Partners, and the training will commence in June 2022.

Conflict Sensitivity : Guidelines for conflict management from the Sector have been drafted and are under revision. The online tension monitoring dashboard is shared with Sector partners to be taken in consideration for prioritising interventions.

Environment: Some environmental mainstreaming initiatives have commenced in Q1 (see more details in the section 3).



KEY CHALLENGES OF THE SECTOR

The Sector faced three main challenges during Q1:

Risk 1: Lack of containment of COVID-19 Outbreak during the first months of 2022. The sector faced a funding gap for procurement and distribution of Infection Prevention Control (IPC) kits. The gap has been mitigated by the blanket distribution of disinfection kits, and strong coordination across partners' referrals according to capacity using the Referral and Distribution Management System (RDMS) developed by the SAWA group for the sector in 2021.

The Second Challenge faced under Risk 4: Supply gaps. The operational capacity of the Water Establishments remains a major challenge for the sector, in particular in terms of fuel provision. A major part of the needs in terms of fuel have been covered by the Logistic Sector under Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) fundings. However, with the interruption of the fuel distribution, there has been a significant increase in municipalities managing pumping stations, in some cases linked to politically driven funding and the approaching elections in May. At the same time, there is an increase in referrals from Lebanese households asking for water trucking or bottled water across the

country, especially in Bekaa and Baalbek El Hermel areas. This is highly concerning for the sector, considering that countrywide 62 per cent of the population relied on bottled water for drinking in mid-2021 according to the multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA). The Water Sector is continuing to advocate for funding for these critical activities. Also under Risk 4 (supply Gaps), challenges were faced due to the decreased human resources capacity of WEs: The severe financial and economic crisis and the devaluation of the national currency is affecting the capacity of the employees at the WEs in managing the daily operations, severely affecting the quality of the water and wastewater services. While this challenge was not met in Q1, the EU and AFD 5 years recovery plan partly present a possible roadmap to address this gap.

The Third Challenge faced by partners in Bekaa is a rapid increase in Hepatitis A cases in two localities of Bekaa, mostly in population residing in informal settlements. The Water Sector is responding in coordination with the Health Sector by mapping the possible sources of contamination while distributing chlorine tablets and increasing chlorination of trucked water in informal settlements.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER

Promote activities, in line with the MoEW 5-years recovery plan (Roadmap to Recovery of the Water Sector in Lebanon, MoEW 2022), that aim to optimize operational expenditures by reducing water and wastewater systems power usage and reduction of non-revenue water.

Advocate for human resources support and capacity building for the WEs, including for the operation of wastewater treatment plants. In fact, several plants stopped functioning as they are not able to afford operation and maintenance costs. They bypass the incoming flow directly into the sea, posing a high risk of serious public health and environmental hazards, and affecting the tourist summer season in the coastal areas. In this regard, the Sector will strengthen the sector analysis in terms of WASH vulnerability led by the Stabilisation Thematic Group. A focused analysis will be conducted on the findings for the Wastewater Management situation across Lebanon, based on which will advocate for support for Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) management.

Increase Environment Mainstreaming efforts: The Stabilization Thematic group will map which projects in permanent locations require Environmental screening and share this information with the Environ-

mental Task Force (ETF) at the Ministry of Environment. Meanwhile the Water Sector will strengthen coordination crosscutting environmental issues, such as solid waste management with the Social Stability Sector and with the ETF.

In addition, the sector (Sanitation Thematic Group) is mapping environmental risk of wastewater treatment plants dysfunctionality across the country, aiming to improve the sector's understanding on the wastewater crisis impact, and advocate for actions.

Training on developing Water Safety Plan at Informal Settlement level will be implemented, including training of partners and WEs Staffs by the Safe Water Access Thematic Group.

Continuation of water and sanitation services provision in temporary locations, with the emphasis on innovative, more sustainable and cost-efficient solutions (such as on-site wastewater treatment) that minimise public health and environmental risks.

3W Map (# Partners per Caza)

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following organizations: UNICEF, ACF, ACTED, ANERA, CISP, DPNA, Leb-Relief, LOST, NRC, OXFAM, SAWA Group, Save the Children, World-Vision, ACF Spain, Solidarites International, Tabitha-dorcas, ArcheNova and Tankamel Sawa.

