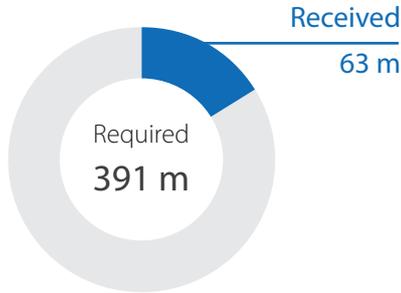


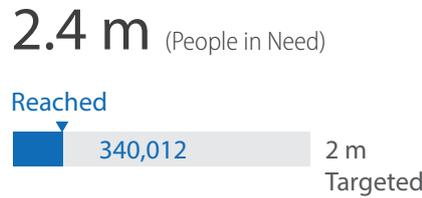


The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Energy & Water sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Ensure access to sufficient electricity; OUTCOME 2) Ensure access to safe water; OUTCOME 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.

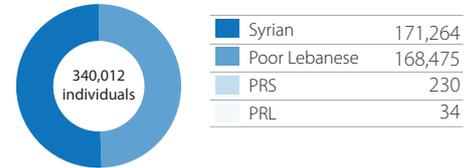
2016 Funding Status as of 31 March 2016



Targeted Population groups



Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

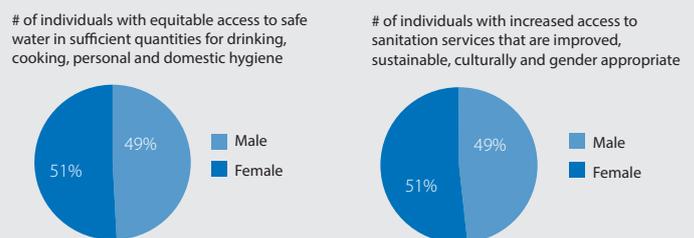
Activities

Activity	reached / target
# of individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at temporary locations (collective centers, gatherings and ITS)	99,850 / 337,172
# of individuals with sufficient safe water supply at an adequate level of service at permanent locations	240,162 / 1,800
# of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities and hygienic environment at temporary locations (collective centers, gatherings and ITS)	82,849 / 337,172
# of individuals with access to wastewater/sewage systems	90,676 / 130,000
# of Municipalities with increased capacity to strengthen the management and enforcement of measures that mitigate environmental impacts	32 / 157
# of individuals benefiting from improvements to municipal solid waste management systems at the local/municipal level	165,298 / 2,084,494
# individuals who have experienced a hygiene behaviour change session and related activities	124,845 / 863,296
# individuals with access to hygiene, dignity or baby kits or vouchers	106,616 / 180,000

Outputs/Outcomes

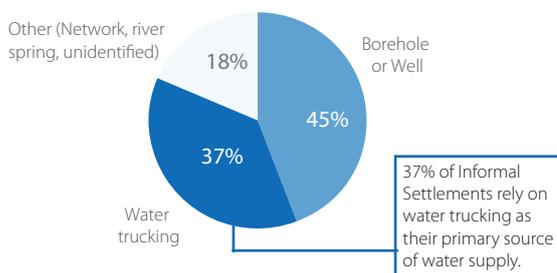
Output/Outcome	reached / target
OUTCOME 1: Access to safe water # of individuals with equitable access to safe water in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene.	340,012 / 1,343,137
OUTCOME 2: Access to sanitation and stormwater drainage services # of individuals with increased access to sanitation services that are improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate	173,525 / 467,172
OUTCOME 3: Maintain hygienic conditions # of individuals that are aware of key public health risks and adopt good hygiene practices	231,461 / 863,296

Age/Gender breakdown

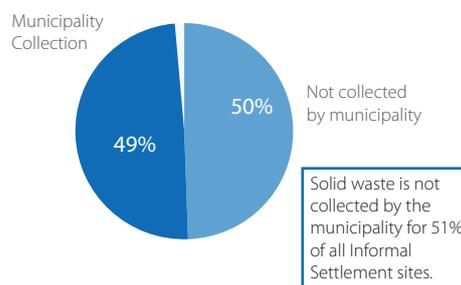


Custom analysis

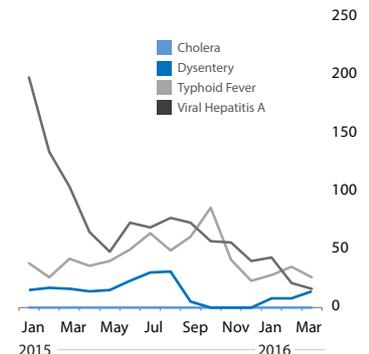
Primary water source in Informal Settlements*



Primary means of solid waste collection in informal settlements*



Number of reported cases of water and sanitation-related diseases (MoPH surveillance)



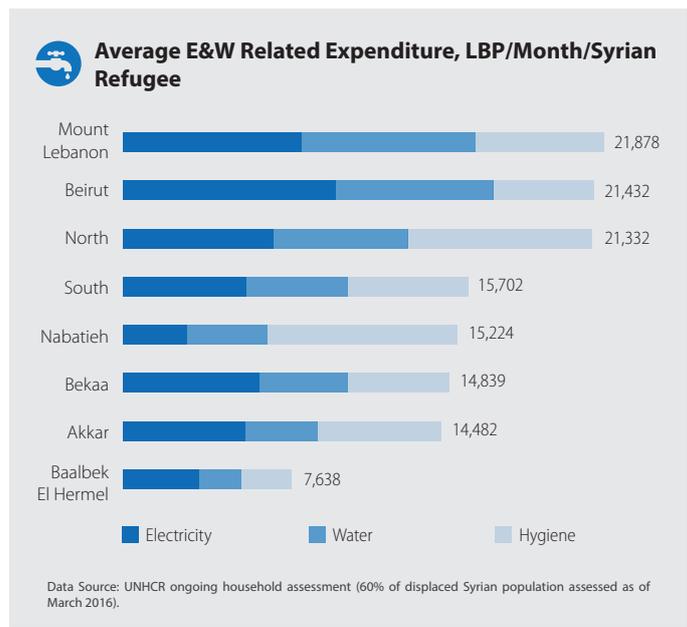
* Inter-Agency Mapping Platform (IAMP) version 24, 31 March 2016. Total of 3,849 IS includes those with less than 4 tents.

Of the more than 2.4 million people in need of water, sanitation, hygiene and other essential services provided by the energy and water sector 17% of the 2 million targeted have been reached by 25 partners having received 16% of the \$391m of required funds so far in the first quarter of 2016.

Good progress is being made to ensure equitable access to safe water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. A total of 340,012 people have benefited since the beginning of the year, half of these are Lebanese and half are Displaced Syrians. Unfortunately the needs of 1,003,125 people remain unmet due to many challenges. Costly water trucking continues on a daily basis in 37% of Informal Settlements (1,432 sites, containing 107,450 displaced Syrians) until more sustainable solutions can be implemented. To this end UNICEF is supporting MoEW in integrated water resource management through studies on aquifer recharge and hydrogeological surveys in Koura, Akkar, Hermel and Jezzine. UNHCR will also soon commence hydrogeological surveys covering other vulnerable localities. These studies will provide essential information to determine sustainable dedicated water sources that need to be established to meet the displaced Syrians' ongoing water demand in temporary locations and to reduce the costly water trucking services. In addition ensuring water is safe at the household level is very difficult due to the huge number of contaminated water sources and the variety of site specific conditions for household storage and treatment. Partners have been undertaking evaluations of household treatment methods including different filtration options. This information is being collected and analysed to encourage best practice across sector. Support has been provided to Water Establishments for water supply disinfection with equipment provision and operation and maintenance training will be supported by GIZ and SDC. This is aimed at improving the quality of the water supplied through the networks to Lebanese communities, and benefiting displaced Syrians. Donors and partners are, in addition, working with MoEW to initiate water quality monitoring programs (SDC, UNICEF, USAID, GIZ) that will provide crucial data on contamination from source to household to enable improved design of interventions that ensure safe water to both the Lebanese and the displaced Syrians.

Overall, 337,172 individuals are in need of access to improved sanitation facilities and a hygienic environment in Informal Settlements and other temporary locations. The sector is on track with 25% of these people reached. Finding more sustainable solutions remains a priority since facilities need to be temporary in nature and desludging must be sent to WWTPs that can treat it. Some pilot projects are underway and may be scaled up if successful, including septic systems and mobile treatment units. The Government and MoEW are prioritising the identification of water and wastewater service needs in Akkar. In addition MoEW is in process of completing the Regional Master Plans for all the Caza's of Lebanon for water and wastewater. In the last few months work has been undertaken on the wastewater masterplans for Nabatieh, Akkar, Jezzine and Hasbaya.

The sector has seen limited progress in providing needed Solid Waste Management systems with only 165,298 people reached (8% of target). Considering the compounding effect of the solid waste crisis and the growing concern of major implications on public health the spread of vectors (mosquitoes, rat, etc. which play a major role in transmitting diseases), partners are active in raising awareness, providing support to the municipalities in terms of capacity building, provision of trucks and bins and rehabilitation of dumpsite areas. Furthermore, MoE is calling upon partners to adopt integrated approaches in the implementation of solid waste management interventions, whereby the planning and implementation of any intervention would be based on the principles of the solid waste management hierarchy. UNICEF, UNHCR and UNDP are identifying ways to support MoE in its role of planning and monitoring integrated solid waste management interventions.



On hygiene promotion 124,845 individuals have been reached by different activities, though is only 14% of the target. The sector is reinforcing efforts to ensure hygiene messages have an impact with a new M&E tool developed by UNICEF in collaboration with sector partners in addition to a Hygiene Promotion Tool kit developed with regional collaboration, including IEC material in Arabic.

For sector outputs outside the scope of WASH such as energy, irrigation, stormwater drainage, air quality and land-use very limited activities have been undertaken. Understandably the capacity of the sector needs building in conjunction with identifying and highlighting the needs.

In the case of energy MoEW is undertaking an exercise to identify priority projects in terms of provision of medium/low voltage transformers, poles and cables; electrical systems to connect water sources to the electrical grid; and installation of renewable energy devices in public institutions like schools, public health centres and hospitals. UNDP will soon commence a study to set an electricity investment plan targeting additional demand on electricity due to the crisis. This will enable optimising resources to meet the demand in electricity.

MoE are developing environmental guidance for municipalities, that would help in mitigating the impact of the crisis on the environment mainly in terms of solid waste management, land management, ecosystems and air quality (emissions from generators, etc.), discharge of liquid waste. These will be one of the means of mainstreaming environment across all sectors and orienting support to municipalities to reduce environmental impact.

Changes in context - first quarter

There have not been any significant changes in terms of needs and vulnerability over the first quarter. The number of WASH related disease cases (dysentery, typhoid fever and viral hepatitis A), reported to MoPH, have not changed significantly over the last few months. The number of informal settlements and corresponding number of inhabitants has remained relatively constant since last year though seasonal movement from the North to the Bekaa is noted.

Challenges related to E&W services were especially related to solid waste collection. Many municipalities have stopped collecting the waste from the ISs and in agricultural areas waste burning (including Agricultural waste) near the ISs is creating big concerns (e.g. in Sarafand -South Lebanon). Municipalities were also unable to properly manage the solid waste, which was piled on the roads and allegedly disposed in the environment.

The sector is now effectively dealing with additional needs as a result of the expanded scope - these are not new however, but instead are accumulated unmet needs under electricity, stormwater drainage, irrigation, air quality and land-use. Unfortunately there is limited sector capacity to address these needs in addition to the WASH related needs. Despite this, efforts are underway to identify the most critical needs and harness the required resources. In conjunction with this are an increased number of stakeholders, which adds complexity for coordination to address needs effectively.

The government has taken a strong leadership through MoEW, with co-leadership from MoE, whilst coordination responsibility from the UN side has transitioned to UNICEF at the national level but supported UNCHR.

Finally, whilst providing services and support to institutions the sector is increasing its focus on quality, which is costly and challenging. Some examples are providing sanitation facilities that are more sustainable and converting haphazard facilities to ones that meet the minimum sector standards; making sure water is safe from source to household; and ensuring hygiene practices and conditions are maintained by beneficiaries.

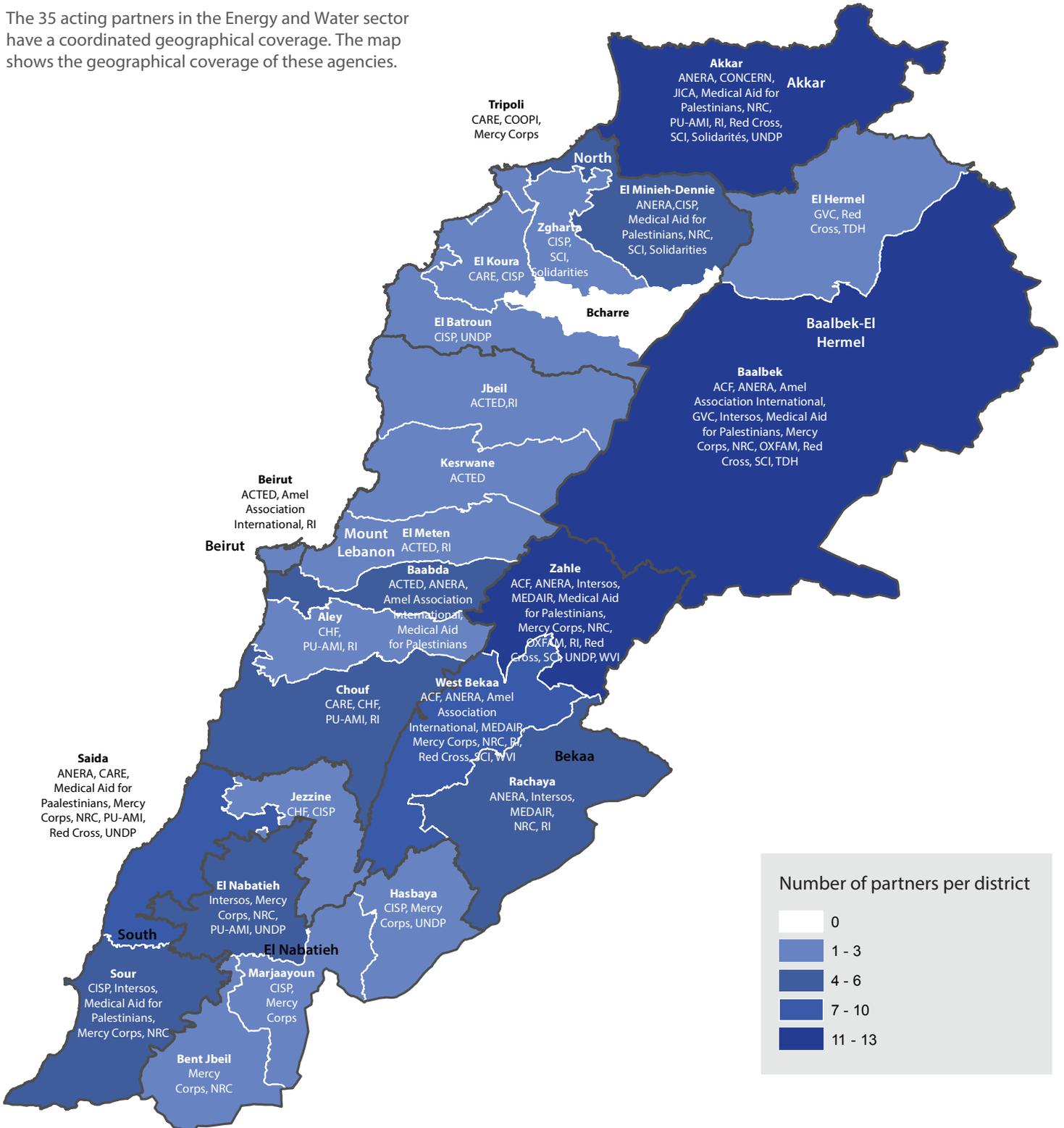
Organizations

The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following 35 organizations: ACF, ACTED, ANERA, Amel Association International, CARE, CHF, CISP, CONCERN, COOPI, GVC, Intersos, JICA, MEDAIR, Medical Aid for Palestinians, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, RI, Red Cross, SCI, Solidarités, Terre des Hommes, UNDP, WVI



Organizations per district

The 35 acting partners in the Energy and Water sector have a coordinated geographical coverage. The map shows the geographical coverage of these agencies.



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.