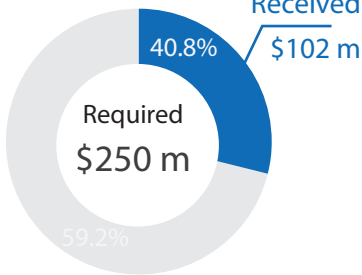




WATER SECTOR LEBANON end-of-year 2018

The end-of-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 2020, 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.

2018 Funding Status as of 31 Dec 2018

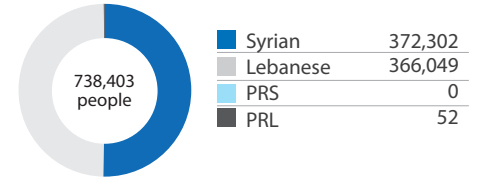


Targeted Population groups

3.74m (People in Need)



Population reached by cohort



Progress against targets

Outputs

of affected people assisted with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and for domestic use

Reached / Target: 467,131 / 1,319,000



of affected people assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use

Reached / Target: 271,272 / 241,550



of affected people with access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations

Reached / Target: 254,051 / 262,150

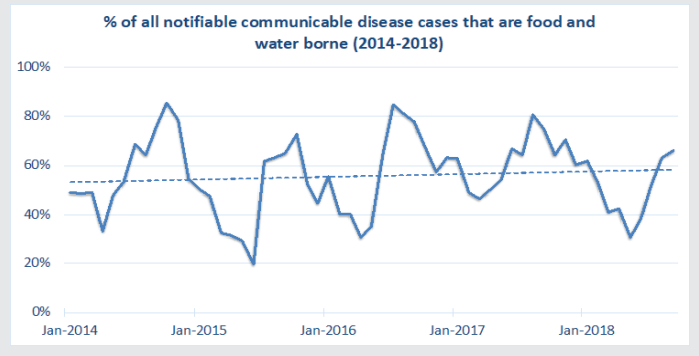


of individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity

Reached / Target: 245,651 / 394,000

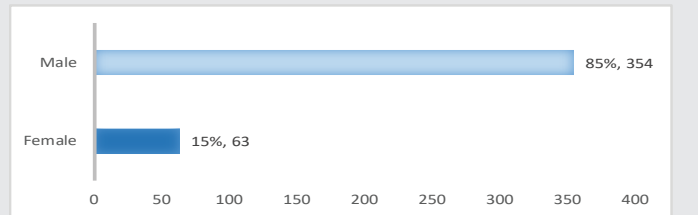


Percent of all notifiable communicable disease cases that are food and water borne, from January 2014 – September 2018. Seasonal variations show the highest proportions occur during the period from August to October each year and a linear trendline shows a slight increase across five years.



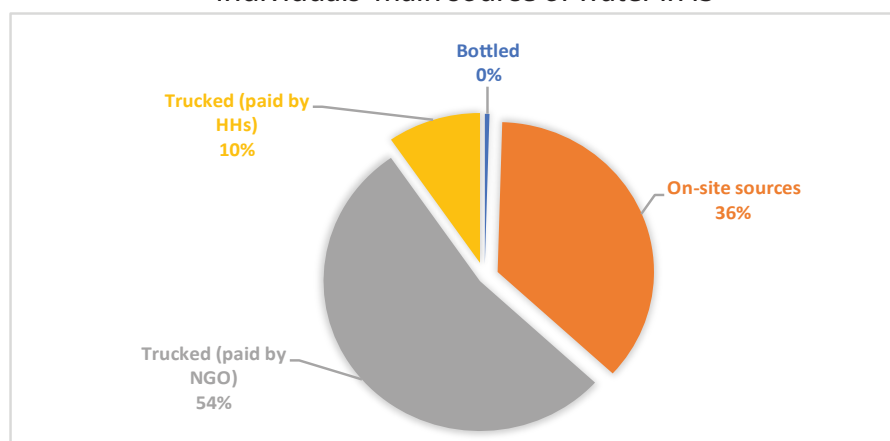
Age/Gender breakdown

of affected people benefiting from livelihood opportunities.



Analysis

* Individuals' main source of water in IS



* Source: WAP Baseline 2017

Key contributions towards LCRP impacts

Through a collaborative effort between the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Ministry of Environment the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education and the 25 organizations of the WASH Sector, significant achievements were reached in 2018. In terms of systems-strengthening, the Government has been supported in coordinating the WASH response and informed through strategic studies - the “National Guideline for Rainwater Harvesting Systems” and the Water Quality Survey in Public Institutions.

A comprehensive Response Plan was also developed to implement UNRWA’s Environmental Health Strategy. The communications strategy is in its second year of implementation to help transform the Water Establishments of Bekaa, South and North into ‘customer-centric’ public establishments and to boost consumer confidence for improved revenue collection.

The Ministry of Environment was capacitated to strengthen the Environment Task Force in charge of following up on environmental complaints, which is an important responsibility towards the Lebanese citizens and institutions and is considered as an important conflict resolution instrument in increasingly fragile and overstressed situations. The Ministry of Education and Higher Education was supported to develop a national health education package for schools, to sensitize future generations on adequate WASH practices.

In 2018, over than 25 organizations have collectively contributed and undertaken WASH infrastructure projects benefiting 467,131 people, 30% of the overall target, 49% being Lebanese, with some improvements in water and sanitation services.¹ The outcome for the end user of these improvements to

service delivery has been an increase to their daily water quantity or an improvement to the quality of their water or a more continuous and reliable flow of water to their premises.

Partners provided some level of WASH support to 79 percent² of Syrian refugees residing in informal settlements; this includes the provision of water storage containers and water points, delivery of trucked potable water, installation of latrines, implementation and desludging of wastewater systems, and hygiene promotion. With respect to reducing the overall water trucking and desludging costs in informal settlements, a feasibility study to use available and not over-exploited groundwater resources was completed and a few temporary multi-stage onsite wastewater treatment systems have been piloted.

Sector partners are also increasing their engagement in social or community related initiatives, including: KAP surveys on public service usage, expenditure and willingness to pay; supporting Water Establishment updating and geo-reference of their customers; undertaking subscription campaigns to promote renewal or new subscriptions; and conducting awareness campaigns on water conservation, water meters, right to service and duty to pay. A pilot project in the poorest suburbs of Tripoli through community engagement increased the number of applicants to the water establishment from these areas from none to 587 applicants and 299 subscribers. Some pilot projects in other areas managed to reach more than 80% subscription thanks to comprehensive subscriptions campaigns.

Challenges

The water sector reform and the National Water Sector strategy face significant implementation delays, and the Ministry does not have enough means to collect comprehensive quantifiable data on water and wastewater services to prioritize the limited funds in line with the masterplans for the benefit of the most in-need communities.

With the serious lack of funding and visibility over the last year in the WASH sector, slow progress has been made to improve on-site sanitary conditions of Syrian refugees’ households: Only 68% of them use improved sanitation facilities, albeit it is essential to improving refugees’ health and dignity. Only one pilot initiative has been undertaken to improve on-site wastewater treatment in Informal Settlements, mainly because the implementation requires significant capital investment, financial visibility, and time to plan, design and construct. Partners instead have had to direct the limited available

funds to essential desludging services to mitigate environmental health risks. These advances in improving sanitation facilities and treating wastewater on-site are nonetheless critical in mitigating public health hazards and reducing tensions with hosting communities. Gaps have been inevitable and numerous complaints have been raised to the Ministry of Environment by municipalities.

Finally, the capacity to scale-up stabilization efforts has been limited by the prioritization of critical humanitarian activities, particularly due to the challenges in securing funds over the last year. With long-standing and severe shortcomings in public service provision, much of Lebanon’s population have adopted coping mechanisms which are unsustainable. Promoting the principles of user-pays is therefore challenging.

Key priorities and gaps foreseen of 2019

At the institutional and policy level, the sector will aim to fill policy and legislative gaps, empowering the water establishments and enabling the Ministry of Energy and Water to update and launch a long-delayed National Water Sector Strategy, identifying priority gaps and areas of greatest vulnerability. A key element is to build the capacity of water establishments to recover costs with a focus on reducing Non-Revenue Water through appropriate tariff systems, communication to customers and through delivering a higher standard of service that ensures better quality, quantity and improved operation and maintenance.

Previous experiences have proven that the most disadvantaged population are willing to pay the fees if water and wastewater public services are improved, as using the private sector is much more expensive.

At a service delivery level, the priority should be on strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus through the implementation of approved national solutions for cost-effective servicing of informal settlements that benefit also host communities. Water Establishments can take a stronger leadership in the overall coordination of the response, overseeing and directing both the humanitarian and the development part.

¹ Activity Info reporting against water sector results framework as at 31 December 2018.

² 229,681 out of 291,163 are benefiting from regular WASH activities in Informal Settlements (WAP 3W October 2018).

Bilal is a young man in his 20s living with his 5 family members in a single room house in Jabal Mohsein. Since he was born, Bilal has suffered from Trendelenburg lurch or abnormal spinal curvature that causes difficulties in walking and uncountable challenges while growing up as a person with a specific need. Due to these challenges Bilal dropped out of school at a young age and is currently unemployed with no specific skill to support any type of career.

Under its integrated project in partnership with UNICEF, LebRelief has identified the families with out of school children, working children, poorest and economically most vulnerable in Jabal Mohsein to provide one the family members with a technical vocation training and then recruit them in its WASH projects. Bilal was one of the most vulnerable youth identified, he was provided with a competency based training on the technicalities of implementing water networks. The curriculum was developed in coordination with International Labor Organization (ILO) to fit the learning backgrounds of the participants and be purely competency based.

During the training Bilal specialized in asphalt cutting and successfully acquired the needed skills. Along with 45 other young men from Jabal Mohsein, Bilal was recruited in the implementation of the main water transmission pipe line that starts from Qobbeh, passes through Jabal Mohsein, to feed Tabbaneh water network.

This was the first time Bilal works and learns labor ethics, discipline, and respect of working hours. This job placement allowed him to be socially interactive and provided him with income to support himself and his family and improve their economic vulnerability. Not only is Bilal working, but he is contributing in the implementation of the water network that will feed thousands of most vulnerable. His sense of achievement and ownership has drastically increased and improved his wellbeing.

After the awareness sessions, communication for development plan performed by LebRelief's social workers and the neighbourhood committee, and the consecutive workshops performed between the water establishment and the community in coordination with LebRelief in order to rebuild the trust between the communities and the governmental authorities, Bilal and his family are considering to subscribe to the water establishment and receive water from the new water network once it is functional.

The integrated approach adopted to implement the water transmission pipe line have provided Bilal and 119 other vulnerable youth (including 8 women) with new skills, job placement, income generation, and a brighter future. "I might consider getting married now, I have a skill that I can work with, a great experience to build on, and a social life to develop", Bilal says.



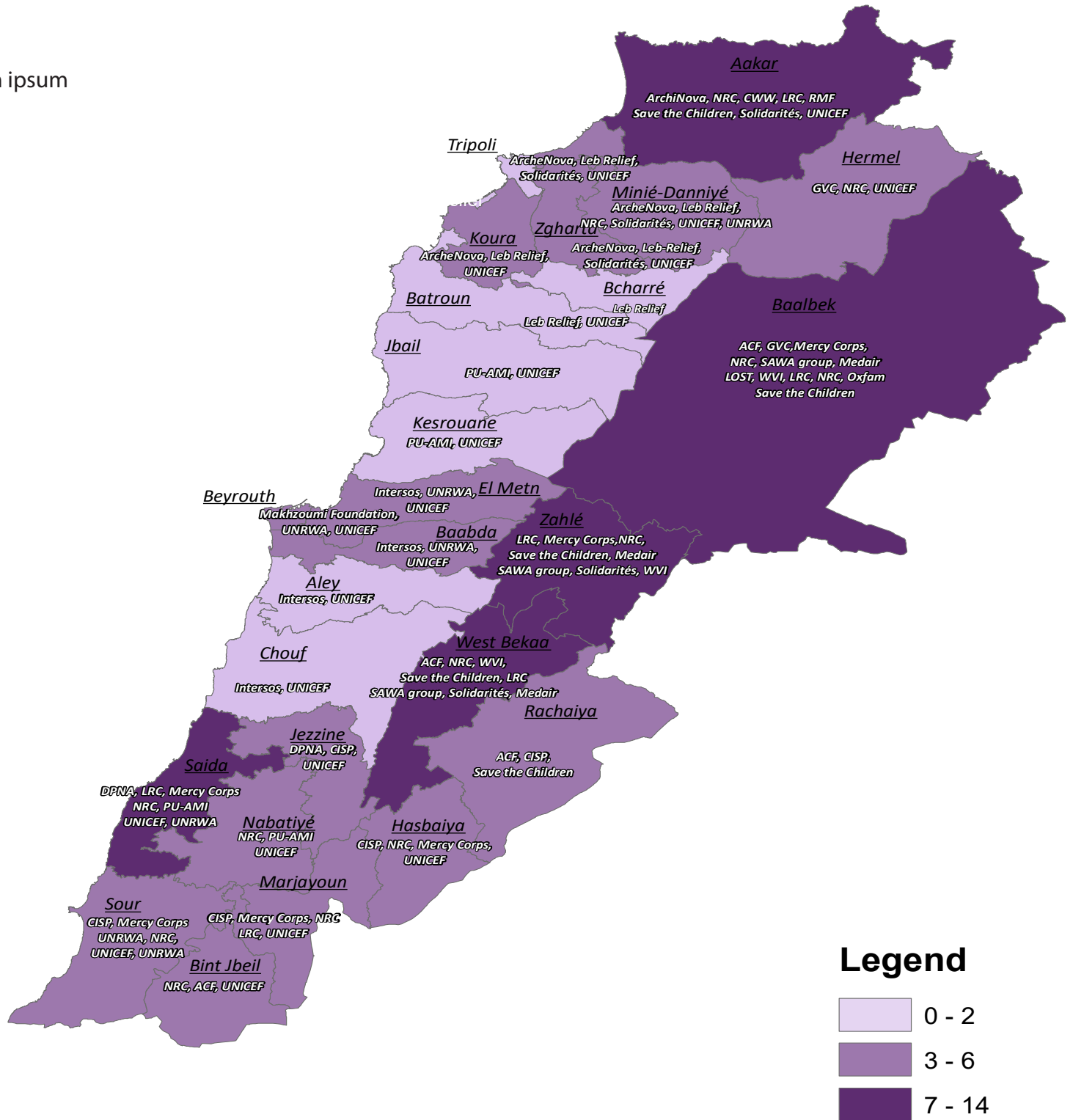


Organizations per district

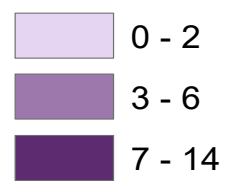
The achievements described in this dashboard are the collective work of the following organizations:

ACF, ACTED, CISP, CONCERN, Arche-Nova, DPNA, GVC, Intersos, IOCC, Leb Relief, LOST, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AMI, Red Cross, RMF, RI, SCI, Solidarités, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI, etc...

orem ipsum



Legend



Note: This map has been produced by WATER Sector information Management based on maps and material provided by the Government of Lebanon for UN 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.