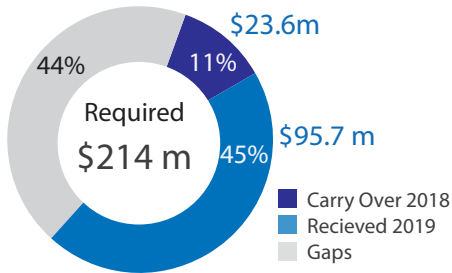




WATER SECTOR LEBANON end-year 2019 Dashboard

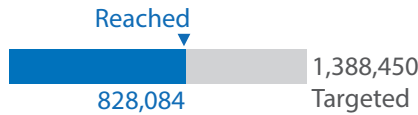
The end-year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Water sector in Lebanon is working towards its expected outcome: by 2020, more vulnerable people in Lebanon are accessing sufficient, safe water for drinking and domestic use with reduced health and environmental impacts from unsafe wastewater management.

2019 Funding Status as of 31 December 2019

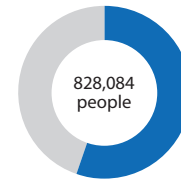


Targeted Population groups

2.69m (People in Need)



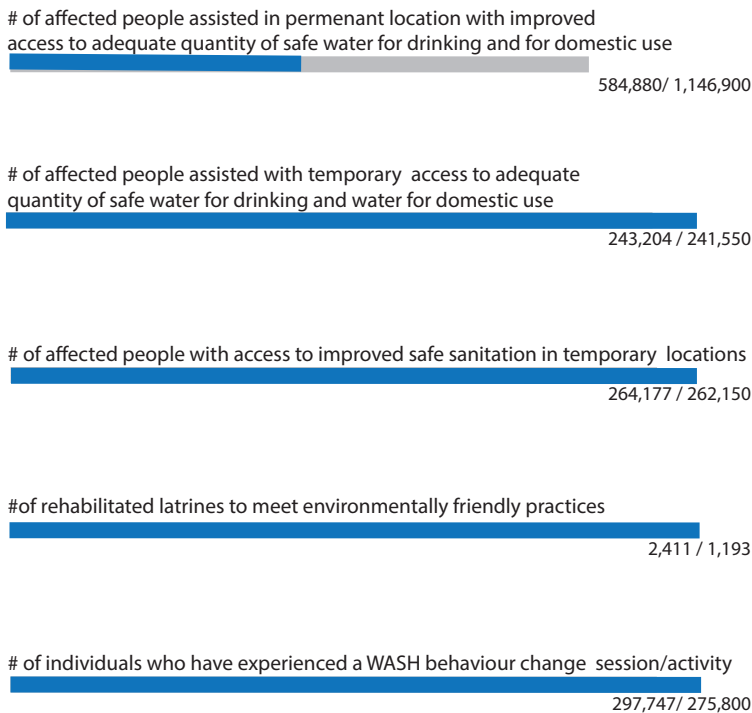
Population reached by cohort



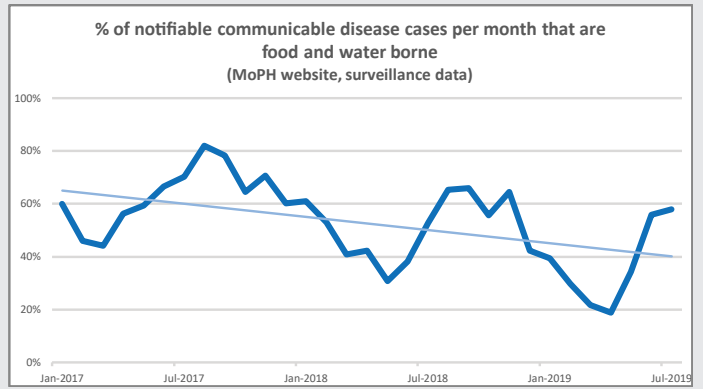
| | |
|----------|---------|
| Syrian | 459,765 |
| Lebanese | 368,319 |
| PRS | 0 |
| PRL | 0 |

Progress against targets

Outputs

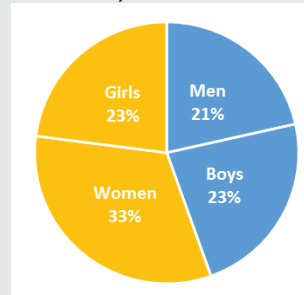


Percent of all notifiable communicable disease cases that are food and water borne, from January 2017 – June 2019. Seasonal variations show the highest proportions occur during the period from August to October each year.

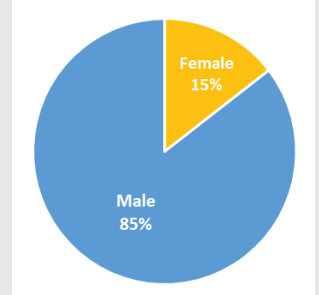


Age/Gender breakdown

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

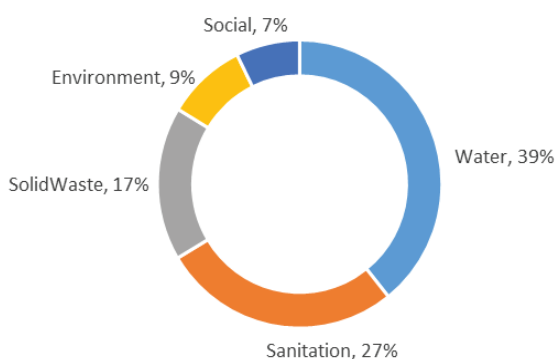


of affected women / men benefiting from WaSH livelihood opportunities



Analysis

Contribution from WAP sections to overall wash vulnerability score of assessed sites*



* Source: WAP 2019

Analysis of Achievements at output level

For the three outputs related to the hard activities at informal settlements, the sector achieved more than 100 % of the target. This is the result of the prioritization of the sector given to ameliorate and improve the service provided at informal settlements to mitigate the environmental impact on the Litani river: 243,204 of affected people were assisted with temporary access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and water for domestic use, the target achieved exceeded the target planned at the beginning of the year equal to 241,550 people. In addition, 264,177 affected people had access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations, this exceeded the initial target of 262,150 people. Furthermore, 2411 latrines were rehabilitated to meet environmentally friendly practices, the target achieved is doubled of the initial target equal to 1,193 latrines. Furthermore, the sector achieved to reach fully the target of the soft activities consisted of changing the WASH behaviors of individuals, 297,747 individuals (33% women, 21% men, 23% girls and 23% boys) pursued WASH awareness sessions contributed to changing their

behaviors compared to 275,800 individuals as planned at the beginning of the year. The percentage of women reached by the awareness sessions is higher than the man by 10%, however the percentage of man reached with WASH livelihood opportunity is higher than women by 70 % (85 % of men and 15% of women benefiting from WASH livelihood opportunities). Additional work has to be done to promote the position of women as equal TO men for WASH related livelihood work.

In regard of the output and activities in permanent locations, 50.9 % of affected people were assisted in permanent locations with improved access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use, the partial achievement is due to the duration of the stabilization projects. In other word, the stabilization projects are mainly implemented during two or three years and consist of constructing big infrastructures that usually are not finalized in the first year of the project in 2019 (planning phase).

Key contributions towards LCRP impacts

The National Water Sector Strategy was drafted by Ministry of Energy and Water in collaboration with UNICEF, the major work related to the update of the strategy was accomplished in 2019 however the delay in launching the strategy was mainly due to the resignation of the government and the situation in the country. The strategy is expected to be launched in the first quarter of the year. In addition, the support for the Water Establishments in term of provision of materials, tools, studies, capacity building and communi-

cation plans have been accomplished between Jan and October 2019. The socio-economic situation faced between October and December 2019 resulted in additional short-term support to the Water Establishments not actually planned under the strategy of 2019. Some partners provided fuels and consumables to the four Water Establishments to be able to maintain the operation.

Challenges

Two main challenges occurred in 2019, First, accusing of pollution from local authorities caused eviction (48% in 2019 Q2). In respond to the request of The Government of Lebanon, temporary sanitation infrastructures in IS's were installed in some IS's to abide by the Lebanese environmental laws, and detailed assessments are being conducted to prioritize all the IS's in the country.

Second, the situation in the country at the end of the year summarized by roadblocks, closure of public institutions and municipalities in addition to the financial/ economic crisis. As a result, delays occurred in the provision of some services mainly in the construction of new wastewater system in IS's. In addition, the partners faced challenges in settings new agreements with suppliers. Furthermore, the inflation caused an increase in the price of service provided by partners and affect the initial financial plan of the activities. Social tensions against Syrian refugees are particularly targeting the 300,000 of them living in Informal Settlements, as being the most "visible" part of their presence in Lebanon. UNICEF has focused efforts on maintaining temporary WASH services for the most vulnerable Syrian refugees living in Informal Settlements.

more than 184,000 Syrian refugees (43,000 females, 37,000 males, 54,000 girls, 50,000 boys) get access to temporary safe water and wastewater services.

On second hand, the economic crisis affected the ability and willingness of citizens to pay the fees for Water Establishments and thus negatively impacted the subscription campaign of the partners. This challenge decreased the trust of citizens in the public institutions and obliged the partners to freeze the communication activities with the community. As a result, the partners are reformulating the communication messages and strategy to reach out the community in collaboration with the Water Establishment Communication Working Group.

In term of coordination, in the time where an extensive coordination was needed for the humanitarian activities, this is resulted in prioritizing the coordination for the implementation of the activities at Informal settlements. The Water sector in collaboration with the partners reconsidered the approach and created six thematic groups aimed at improving the technical discussion and coordination among all partners and ensure equitable consideration for the humanitarian and stabilization parts of the sector strategy.

Key priorities and gaps foreseen of 2019

At the service delivery of wastewater at informal settlements, the priority in 2020 is developing a more comprehensive environmental consideration service through the development of environmental model to prioritize the sites where immediate cost efficient and environmentally friendly wastewater system will be implemented when possible. to optimize the utilization of water trucking and desludging through alternative solutions. In addition, evaluation of the WaSH committees at IS's level is prioritized in addition to the update of the community mobilization strategy at IS's level. Moreover, the mainstreaming of protection and the increase of accountability is prioritized to improve the level of service provided. At coordination level, a priority is given for

maintaining the technical discussion and collaboration with partners for the stabilization interventions in addition to the development of lessons learned related to specific part of the accomplished interventions. At institutional level, the priority is given to launch the drafted National Water Sector Strategy developed by Ministry of Energy and Water, support the Water Establishments (WEs) in the implementation of Water Safety plans and capacity building of the WEs staff. Moreover, increasing the accountability of WEs towards the community is prioritized in 2020 to ensure addressing the referrals and the complaints received by the WEs.



Case Study 1 - ACTED Rain-Water Harvesting

ACTED is promoting integrated water management through the installation of rainwater harvesting systems (RWH) in line with the Ministry of Energy and Water Guidelines, as a complementary non-potable water supply to increase water availability and decrease pressure on water groundwater and networked water supplies and the cost of water for households. With the support of the Berqayel municipality, ACTED started its first rainwater harvesting pilot in Akkar in January 2019 under EU MADAD funding, and as part of the WAAD Consortium. 35 RWH systems were installed for households and the municipality in Berqayel, an area relying on shared boreholes and water trucking. This benefited a total of 707 people and reduced household expenditure on water per month during winter by up to \$100. An additional 20 residents and the local school in the village self-financed a rainwater harvesting system after witnessing the success of the intervention. The improved coordination between the municipality and the people living in the village was one of the best outcomes of the project. The people in the area are very poor, and the project gave hope to people that they are not forgotten. Our municipality was the link between ACTED and the HHs: we helped by being physically present with ACTED staff to visit with the HHs and introduce them, monitor the contractor and support in following up. Lots of people were not close to the municipality while after the project they know that they can visit us and request help and this is what happened. We received lots of demands to replicate the system. They were very happy with the project and it made people think about harvesting rainwater as a new solution. Additionally, with the economic crisis happening now in Lebanon, people are feeling the impact of the project more as it allows them to save money by using the water from the system instead of paying for water trucking and fuel. This project helped to raise awareness among people and link water to money as most of the time they are used to pay to water trucks as it was the only solution. Now they know that there are a new cost-efficient solution that they can replicate. Adding to that, people trust the municipality more and its work related to water management.” Omar, Municipality of Berqayel.



Case Study 2 - Empowering Female Community Technical

“If I had the chance, I would go outside the camp and work as a plumber, why not!”, says Fidda Al Ahmad from Al Raqqa. The 40-year-old mother of three is the only breadwinner in her family after her husband was unable to work after suffering from heart disease. She said that she spends all the money she earns from working in the fields on her daughter’s health, who is also suffering from various ailments that Fidda preferred not to elaborate on.

Like most residents in her informal settlement located in the Northern Bekaa village of Saidi, Fidda is a seasonal worker in the nearby fields. She might work only one week per month, and the situation gets harder during the winter. “The situation before was better, there was less competition and they (Lebanese landlords) used to pay us double what we earn now”, said Fidda. Despite the challenges she faces in securing the daily expenses of her family, she decided to be an active member of her community. She said that she wanted to help her family and her neighbours in improving their living conditions.

She volunteered to be one of the Community Technical Volunteers (CTVs) with Oxfam’s WaSH, Protection and Livelihood response to the Syria Crisis in Lebanon project, funded by Global Affairs Canada. “I was trained on installing taps and maintaining latrines and hose pipes”, she says. Fidda dedicates a great part of her time providing technical help to her neighbours by installing and maintaining water tanks and latrines. Residents of her informal settlement usually come to Fidda as a representative of Oxfam and ask her about water vouchers and how to register newcomers, which adds extra load on her shoulders. Even though she comes from a conservative community, Fidda took the initiative to play a role that’s usually reserved for men. She finds herself capable of conducting her duties, which might need physical strength and dealing with various suppliers.

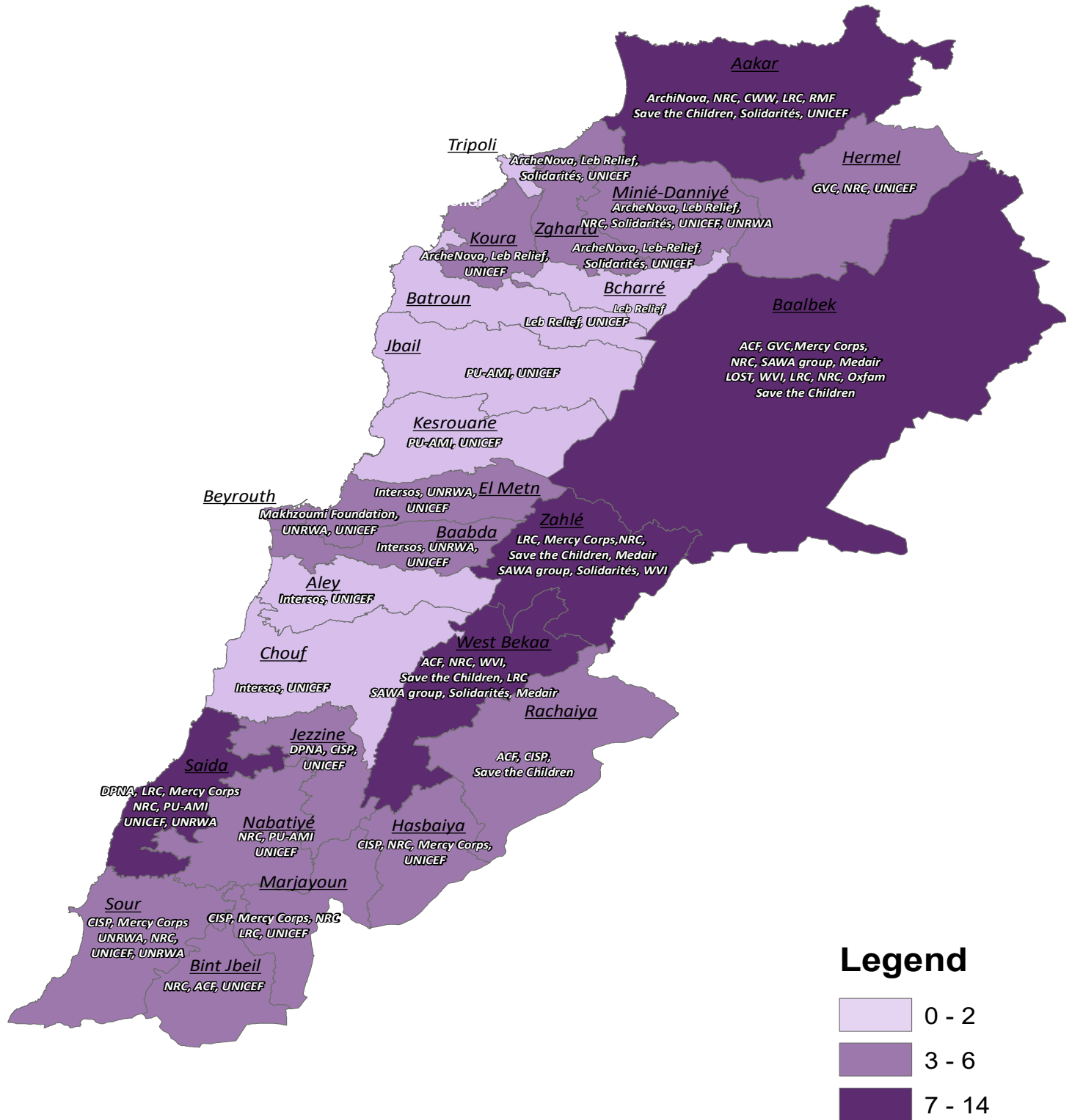
Fidda insists that the additional work doesn’t come at the expense of her family. She still has time to prepare her two sons for school, cook their meals and take care of her plants. She misses her life before the war in Syria when she had the freedom to work in Saidi village during the agricultural season, then go back to her hometown in Raqqa for the cold season.



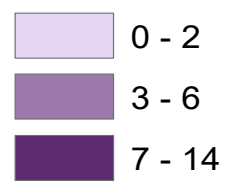
Organizations per district

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...



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.