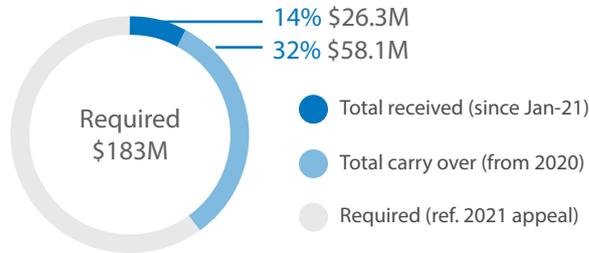




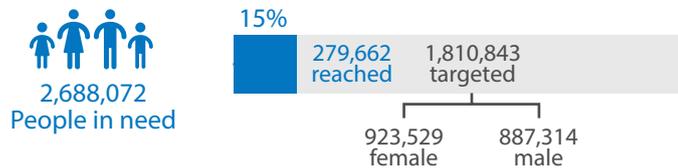
The mid-year dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Water sector in Lebanon is working towards its expected outcome: by 2021, more vulnerable people in Lebanon are accessing sufficient, safe water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

2021 Sector Funding Status

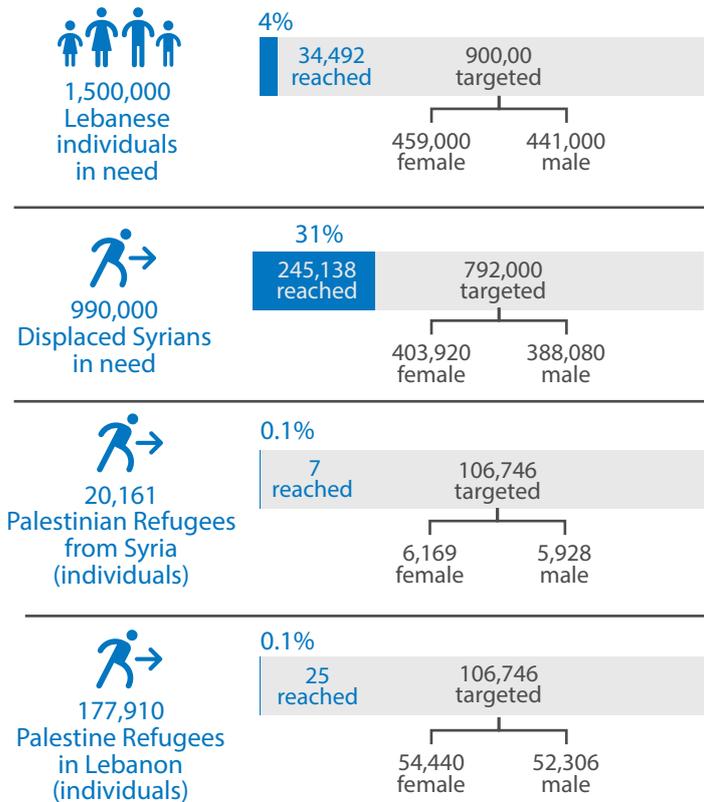
As of 31 July



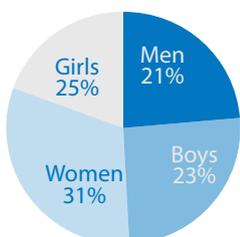
2021 population reached



2021 population figures by cohort



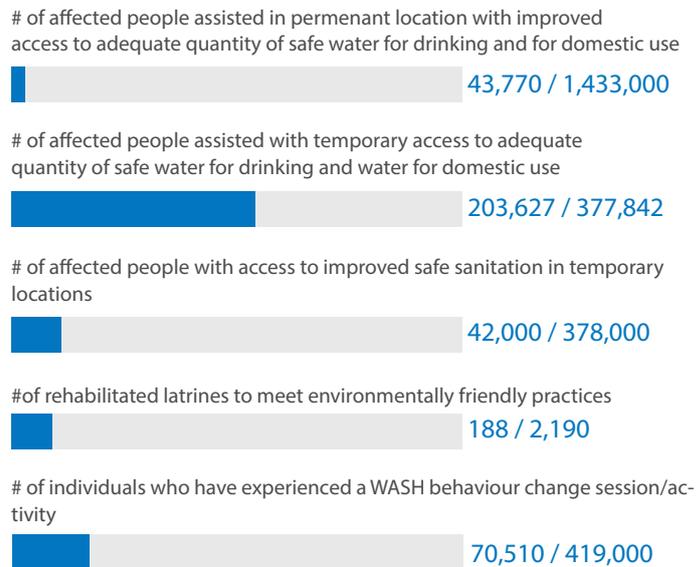
Age/Gender Breakdown



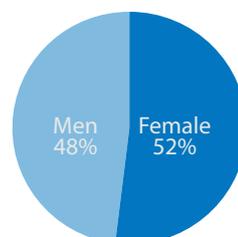
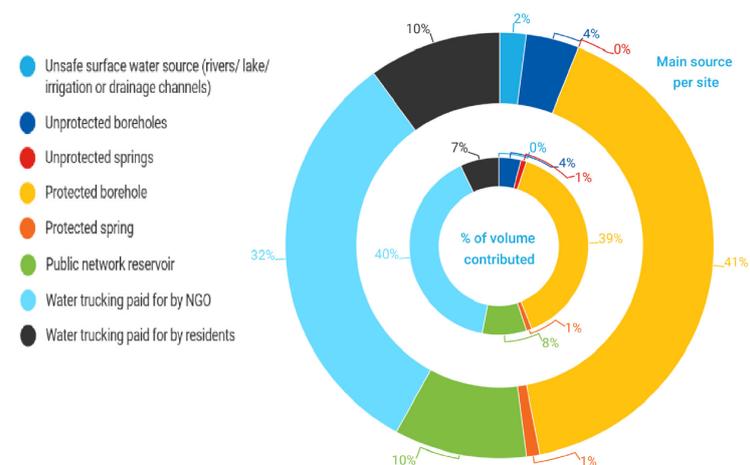
men/women/boys/girls who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity

Progress against targets

Key Achievements



52 percent of the sites depend on protected sources available on site (41 percent protected boreholes, 10 percent Networks, and 1 percent protected spring). 42 percent of the sites are receiving water trucked to the site as the primary source. Above ¾ of those sites, the water trucking is paid for by NGOs. The volume of the water transported by NGOs for a primary source represents 40 percent of the total volume of the primary sources (Source: WAP 2020)



of affected women / men benefiting from WASH livelihood opportunities



1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

With the economic situation further deteriorating in Lebanon, the Water Sector is working under difficult conditions to ensure that most vulnerable people have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. The water supply situation in the country is rapidly worsening, as a result of the increased price of fuel where the Water Establishments and municipality' suppliers are now limiting their operations. Within this current context, there is now a risk of complete shutdown in the coming quarter. Despite this challenging context, Water Sector partners have been able to maintain operations and achieve some critical results. Under Output 1.1 "The capacity of national WASH institutions, frameworks and partnerships are strengthened to manage resources and services", the 4 Water Establishments (WEs) continued to be supported through the provision of consumables to ensure maintenance of the Lebanese water systems. The sector, led by UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Water Establishments and the Core Group, is undertaking a nation-wide assessment to understand which localities are more affected by the fuel crisis. The Assessment will be in the form of a digital map to be updated regularly by the sectors partners, indicating which areas are currently affected by shortages in water distribution. The Assessment will inform partners in prioritizing the most critical needs in terms of water supply in Lebanon.

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", 235,842 out of 377,842 people (62% of the target) have been assisted with temporarily access to adequate quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic use in Informal Settlements. At the same time, 1,066 out of 2,190 latrines (49% of the target) have been rehabilitated to meet environmentally friendly practices, and 239,384 out of 220,000 people now have access to improved sanitation in temporary locations. This over achievement is mostly due to the rehabilitation of the existing sanitation practices into

environmentally friendly practices. This increase was verified recently in the last WaSH Assessment Platform (WAP)sweep. In addition, desludging has been increased due to the COVID response strategy in informal settlements.

For permanent locations, only 43,770 people (3% of the target), were provided access to safe water on premises through implementation of a water supply and rehabilitation project funded by Germany in the North Lebanon Water Establishment (NLWE). This low achievement is likely due to the fact that many partners did not report beneficiaries as they are not completed yet, and will report their progress by next quarter.

For Output 1.3: "Displaced and host communities adopt sustainable and responsible social and WASH behaviour", 70,510 out of 419,000 people (17 % of the target and (22,089 women, 18,096 girls, 13,589 men and 16,736 boys) have taken part in a WASH behaviour change session/activity during Q2. Part of the delayed progress is due to the fact that the community mobilization is currently focusing on promoting COVID-19 vaccination in informal settlements. In fact in Q2 alone, 27,031 new individuals were reached through 9,264 Awareness sessions on vaccination in ISs. Finally, only 25 out of 1,600 individuals (2% of the target 12 women and 13 men) benefitted from WASH livelihood opportunities in Q2. However, this activity is underreported and the Water Sector will follow up with the partners to ensure all partners are reporting adequately.

During Q2. COVID -19 prevention has been mainstreamed through different activities, in Informal Settlements, Collective Shelters, Palestinian camps and gatherings and other vulnerable locations. 52,004 awareness sessions were provided, focusing on Infection Prevention Control and promoting and explaining the steps for Vaccinating in Lebanon. At the same time 47,007 disinfection kits and 17110 IPC Kits have been distributed.

2. Key challenges of the sector

Supporting Water Establishments to sustain water and wastewater services is a key response element for the Water Sector. However, in Q2, with the deteriorating situation, the Water Establishments are now on the brink of collapse and different donors and partners are withdrawing their support. As a result, a large part of the Lebanese host community as well as displaced people living in permanent location people will be water deprived, having to increasingly rely on private alternatives for water, such as water trucking and other unsafe sources. Further, in the last six months, the price of water tankers and bottled water has increased substantially (water trucker increasing four fold and bottled water on average two fold, but in some areas as high as five fold. (Data from Water price Monitoring at sector level). To mitigate this challenge, the Water sector is advocating for funds to sustain the operations of the Water Establishments to mitigate the

current crisis. It should be recognized that although the Sector is funded at 46% in 2021, only \$26.3M received in 2021 (14% of the 2021 appeal). One additional challenge for the sector is the underreporting by partners. In Q2, many activities were not reported in Activity Info to reflect the actual figures on Q2. The Water sector will be closely coordinating with the partners that did not complete their reporting exercise on Activity Info. Finally, In Informal settlement the piloting of CASH for WASH is facing challenges due to disagreements across stakeholder in one of the areas of intervention. Switching modality to CASH for WASH for water trucking and disludging, phased resistance from the current suppliers, which was a bit more than anticipated, enhancing the mitigation measures and coordination to overcome such challenges took place.

3. Key priorities for the following quarter

The key priorities for Q3 2021 are similar to the previous quarter for the Water sector. Special attention and support will continue to be provided to WEs to maintain services throughout 2021. In this light, one major funding gap that the Water sector is facing is the financial breakdown of the Water Establishments, due to the removal of the subsidies on fuel.

The breakdown is leaving millions of affected people without water on their premises and swiping away years of progress that has been made thanks to LCRP capacity building and subscription campaigns. The estimated funding gap to continue operations for Water Establishments under the LCRP is 40 million USD as estimated by UNICEF.

To this end, continued advocacy to ensure adequate resources will be a key priority for the next quarter to adequately support Water Establishments in shifting to renewable energies when feasible while providing emergency fuels, consumable and spare parts to make sure operations will continue in the next year.