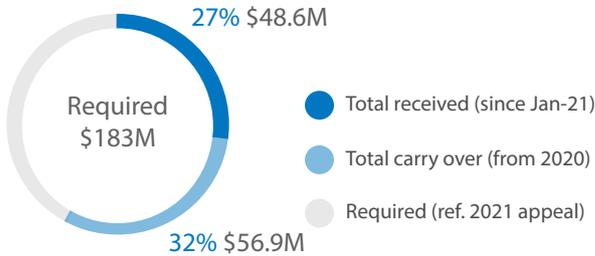


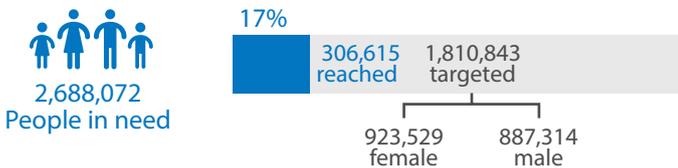


The quarterly dashboard summarizes the progress made by partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Water sector in Lebanon is working towards its expected outcome: by 2021, more vulnerable people in Lebanon are accessing sufficient, safe water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

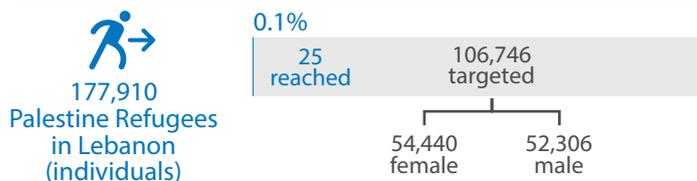
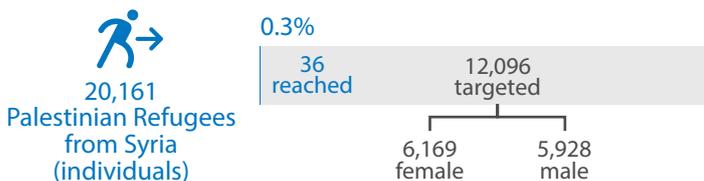
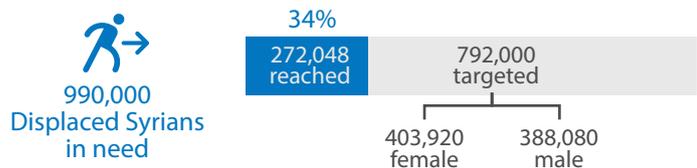
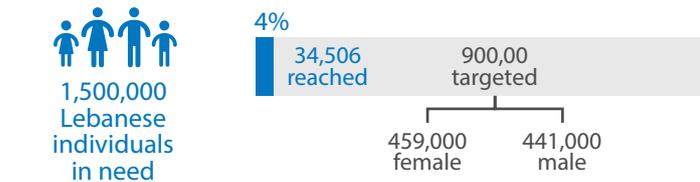
2021 Sector Funding Status As of 30th of September



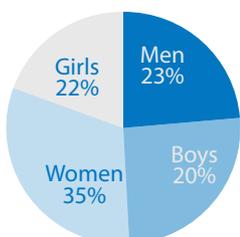
2021 population reached



2021 population figures by cohort



Age/Gender Breakdown

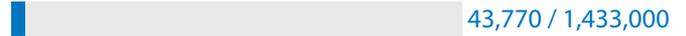


of men/women/boys/girls who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity

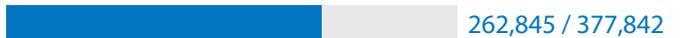
Progress against targets

Key Achievements

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



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



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



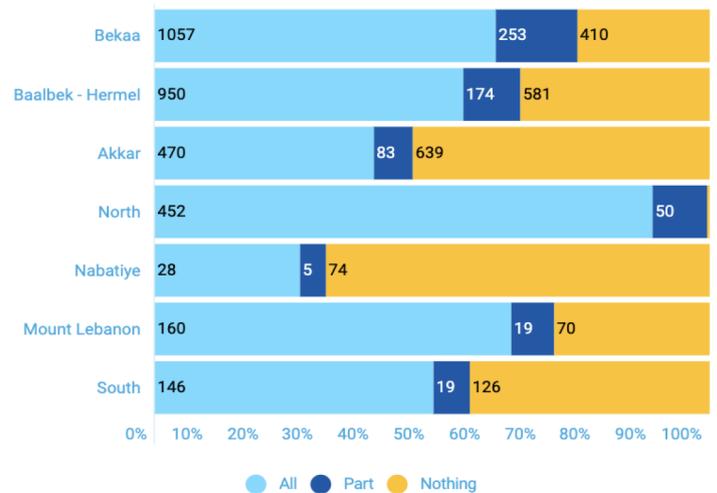
of rehabilitated latrines to meet environmentally friendly practices



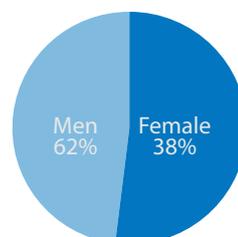
of individuals who have experienced a WASH behaviour change session/activity



On average, 63 percent of the refuse produced in ISs are collected (totally or partially). There is a considerable disparity nationwide when it comes to solid waste management (SWM). The North is the governorate where solid waste is the most collected, with most of the refuse generated by the people living in ISs being totally or partially collected. Nabatiye is the governorate with the worst solid waste management for ISs, as only 30 percent of the refuse is collected. (Source: WAP 2021)



of affected women / men benefiting from WaSH livelihood opportunities





1. Key achievements of the sector at the output level

Under Output 1.1 “The capacity of national WASH institutions, frameworks and partnerships are strengthened to manage resources and services”, the Water Sector Partners conducted in Q3 a nationwide WASH vulnerability mapping to have a clearer picture of the status of the WASH services in permanent locations in Lebanon. Twelve partners collected data from 1434 cadastres out of 1544 across all Lebanon, for 1000 pumping stations and 105 wastewater treatment plants. Data analysis is ongoing, and the results will help inform targeting and decision for the coming interventions in Permanent locations.

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”, Q3 progress was reported only for activities in Temporary locations. Similarly to Q2, in permanent locations, 34,506 affected population were reached (4% target). Consultation with the main partners revealed that activities in permanent locations are mainly ongoing under UNICEF and EU fundings and will be reported once finalized in Q4.

In Temporary locations 262,845 affected people out of 377,842 (70% of the target) have been assisted with temporary access to adequate quantities of safe water for drinking and domestic use in Informal Settlements (ISs). Notably 262,483 of affected people have access to improved safe sanitation in temporary locations, reaching 92% of the target.

Concerning activities mainstreaming sound environmental practices in sanitation intervention in ISs, 1,754 latrines (80% of the targeted 2190) have been rehabilitated to meet environmentally friendly practices in ISs across the country.

In permanent locations, interventions remained similar to the previous, with 43,770 people (3% of the target) being 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).

For Output 1.3: “Displaced and host communities adopt sustainable and responsible social and WASH behaviour”, 119,958 out of 419,000 people (29% of the target; of which 41,569 are women, 26,964 girls, 27,039 men and 24,386 boys) have been reached through community mobilization sessions on best hygiene practices in Informal Settlements.

Finally, 144 out of 1,600 individuals (9% of the target, 55 women and 89 men) benefitted from WASH livelihood opportunities in Q3. Different organizations reported progress under this activity under the Livelihood sector, and the Water Sector coordination is following up making sure that WASH related livelihood projects data are reported back to the WASH sector as well.

2. Key challenges of the sector

The main key challenge faced in Q3 in Permanent locations is the national fuel shortages that affected the water supply system during the months of August, September and beginning of October. To sustain operations, the Sector continued to advocate for funding to support the operations of Water Establishments during the current crisis, since these interventions remain largely underfunded. To this end, the Sector has only been able to support four WEs up to Q2. A major funding gap for the coming period will be to sustain the operations of the main Wastewater treatment plants in the country, that are currently only partially operated due to the increased cost with the devaluation of the Lira. The Water Sector is assessing the overall situation through the ongoing vulnerability mapping and will advocate for funding to bridge this major gap.

In parallel, part of the needed support has been granted through fundings using other frameworks, such as Fuel Distribution to pumping stations from WFP. The Red Cross (ICRC) provided in-kind chlorine to water establishments in North and South Lebanon up to the end of 2021.

In Hermel, 433 informal settlements remained without funding to sustain WASH interventions since the beginning of Q3. The funding gap for Q3 and Q4 has been mitigated by UNICEF through one of its partners that will cover only critical operations (desludging and repairs) up to the end of the year, and we foresee the funding gap to continue in 2022.

3. Key priorities for the following quarter

The key priorities for Q4 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 the end of 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. To this end, continued advocacy to ensure adequate resources will be a key priority for the next quarter as well.