
Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-16

LEBANON

3RP

REGIONAL
REFUGEE &
RESILIENCE

PLAN 2015 - 2016

IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS



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LEBANON





Lebanon is not a State Party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and has not signed its 1967 Protocol. Lebanon implements some provisions of the Convention on a voluntary basis and considers that granting the refugee status to individuals lies within its margin of discretion.

The Government of Lebanon stresses on all occasions its longstanding position reaffirming that Lebanon is neither a country of asylum, nor a final destination for refugees, let alone a country of resettlement.

Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx and reserves the right to take measures align with international law and practice in such situations. The Government of Lebanon refers to individuals who fled from Syria to Lebanon after March 2011 as “displaced”.

The United Nations characterizes the flight of civilians from Syria as a refugee movement, and considers that most of these Syrians are seeking international protection and are likely to meet the refugee definition.

Therefore, the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan uses the following terminologies to refer to persons who have fled from Syria after March 2011:

1. “persons displaced from Syria” (which can, depending on context, include Palestine refugees from Syria and Lebanese Returnees as well as registered and unregistered Syrian nationals),
2. “persons registered as refugees by UNHCR”, and
3. “de facto refugees”.

(both 2. and 3. referring exclusively to Syrian nationals who are registered with UNHCR or seeking registration.

INTRODUCTION

After four years of generous welcome to families displaced by the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's Government and people now face a critical test of stability and resilience.

The number of people living in Lebanon has increased by 30 per cent compared to 2011 - including 1.2 million Syrians registered in Lebanon as refugees by UNHCR, 42,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) joining 270,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL), at least 20,000 Lebanese Returnees from Syria and many displaced Syrians present but unregistered. The number of poor living in Lebanon has also risen by nearly two thirds since 2011, to 2.1 million, largely accounted for by the arrival of poor de facto refugees from Syria, and Lebanese unemployment has doubled. Nearly half of those most affected by the crisis - 1.2 million - are children and adolescents.

For many de facto refugees from Syria and the poorest local communities, daily life is increasingly dominated by poverty and debt, fewer cooked meals, rising waste and pollution, over-stretched services, a struggle for legal documentation, and increased competition for work - in a country where the private sector traditionally delivers many public services.

Security concerns are also growing. Extremist armed groups crossing into Lebanon from Syria clashed with Lebanese Armed Forces in 2014, displacing communities. A few thousand persons displaced from Syria started to experience disputes over land and rent-related housing

tenure. Lebanese leaders have been increasingly active to ease tensions despite the heavy burden on public institutions and the vulnerable communities relying on them. The Government of Lebanon's position is that repatriation of de facto refugees from Syria is the preferred durable solution for this crisis, while abiding by the principle of non-refoulement and recognizing that conditions for safe return could precede a political solution for the conflict in Syria.

Based on this premise, and given the combined economic, demographic and security challenges facing Lebanon as a result of the crisis in Syria, the Government has adopted a policy paper in October setting three priorities to manage the displacement crisis: (i) reducing the number of individuals registered in Lebanon by UNHCR as refugees from Syria; (ii) addressing the rising security concerns in the country; and (iii) sharing the economic burden through a more structured approach benefiting Lebanese institutions, communities and infrastructure. It also encouraged third countries to offer more resettlements and humanitarian admission opportunities for de facto refugees from Syria. The paper further states the Government's readiness to work with the international community in order to achieve these solutions.

The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP)³ responds to these complex risks and challenges by integrating a targeted humanitarian response into a broader plan to support Lebanon's stabilization.

Building on investments to date, the LCRP seeks to promote the Government's oversight of the crisis response. It will also increase focus on aid coordination in Lebanon, scale up cost-efficiencies, expand public-private partnerships and develop stronger targeting mechanisms.

The LCRP incorporates stabilization priorities articulated in the Government of Lebanon's 2013 Stabilization Roadmap. The LCRP was developed with Lebanese Ministries, UN agencies and national and international NGOs. The Government of Lebanon (Minister of Social Affairs (MoSA)) and the UN (Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator) will oversee LCRP strategies and implementation with support from the RCO and OCHA and guidance from UNDP on stabilization and UNHCR on displacement aspects and in partnership with other key Government institutions and humanitarian and stabilization partners.

The LCRP proposes US\$ 2.14 billion to respond to priority humanitarian and stabilization needs, of which US\$ 210 million has already been secured through multi-year donor commitments. The Plan provides direct humanitarian assistance to 2.2 million highly vulnerable Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians and invests in services, economies and institutions reaching 2.9 million people in the poorest locations.

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

CATEGORY	COHORTS	PROJECTED POPULATION DECEMBER 2015				
		TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	% CHILDREN	# CHILDREN
TOTAL POPULATION COHORTS	LEBANESE POPULATION	4,000,000	N/A	N/A	33%	1,320,000
	SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	53%	795,000
	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM LEBANON (PRL)	270,000	N/A	N/A	38%	102,600
	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA (PRS)	45,000	N/A	N/A	39%	17,550
	LEBANESE RETURNEES	50,000	N/A	N/A	53%	26,500
	TOTAL POPULATION LIVING IN LEBANON	5,865,000			39%	2,261,650
TOTAL POOR	POOR LEBANESE (28.5% + 170,000 - WB ESTIMATE BY END 2014 AND RISING)	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	33%	495,000
	POOR SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR (48% BELOW POVERTY LINE)	720,000	N/A	N/A	53%	381,600
	POOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON (66% OF CASELOAD – AUB DATA)	178,200	N/A	N/A	38%	67,716
	POOR PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA (PRS) (ASSUMPTION ALL)	45,000	N/A	N/A	39%	17,550
	POOR LEBANESE RETURNEES (ASSUMPTION ALL)	50,000	N/A	N/A	53%	26,500
	TOTAL POOR	2,493,200			40%	988,366
TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED (ECONOMICALLY, SOCIALLY AND LEGALLY VULNERABLE)	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	33%	495,000
	SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR	1,500,000	N/A	N/A	53%	795,000
	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON (PRL)	270,000	N/A	N/A	38%	102,600
	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA (PRS)	45,000	N/A	N/A	39%	17,550
	LEBANESE RETURNEES	50,000	N/A	N/A	53%	26,500
	TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED	3,365,000			43%	1,436,650
TARGETED PROTECTION AND DIRECT ASSISTANCE	SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR	1,500,000	788,000	712,000	54%	808,500
	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	336,000	231,000	105,000	38%	127,680
	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA (PRS)	45,000	22,700	22,300	39%	17,550
	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON (PRL)	270,000	143,100	126,900	38%	102,600
	LEBANESE RETURNEES	50,000	24,900	25,100	42%	21,000
TARGETED SERVICE DELIVERY, ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND SOCIAL STABILITY	TOTAL TARGET PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE	2,201,000	1,209,700	991,300	49%	1,077,330
	SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR	1,290,000	677,680	612,320	54%	695,310
	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	1,422,000	977,625	444,375	38%	540,360
	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON (PRL)	178,200	94,446	83,754	38%	67,716
	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA (PRS)	45,000	22,700	22,300	39%	17,550
	LEBANESE RETURNEES	50,000	-	-		-
	TOTAL TARGET SERVICE DELIVERY, ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	2,985,200	1,772,451	1,162,749	44%	1,320,936

*Support to the PRL in this plan focuses on the specific needs of communities hosting PRS. Full details of PRL requirements are reflected in relevant UNRWA appeals

CONTEXT

In the fourth year of spill over from Syria's conflict, the impact on Lebanese families, institutions and community relationships came into greater focus – and the needs of families displaced from Syria are deepening:

Inability to meet basic needs: The vulnerabilities of de facto refugees from Syria worsen as their personal resources diminish. Lebanon currently hosts 36 percent of persons displaced from Syria in the region. At least a third cannot meet their basic needs through household income; half live under the Lebanese poverty line and 74 percent are food insecure to some degree. The same challenges apply to nearly all of the Palestinian refugees from Syria. Needs assessments of persons displaced from Syria take into account assistance already being received. Were this assistance to be withdrawn, their situation would likely worsen without access to community and institutional support mechanisms. Lebanon's poor are also under pressure in a climate of rising costs, with an estimated 170,000 additional Lebanese pushed into poverty as a result of the crisis, and more than 336,000 or 8 percent living under \$2.4 per day⁴. In a country where basic living costs are high and many key services are privately delivered, these extreme poor are more vulnerable to the worst effects of poverty and negative coping strategies.

Protection issues: The strain on fragile Lebanese infrastructure coupled with security concerns related to the Syria and sub-regional conflicts have increased tensions in areas hosting persons

displaced from Syria. In August, the government passed a decree that provides for the renewal of residency permits free of charge and the regularization of those who had overstayed their visas, including those who crossed illegally into Lebanon, without paying a fine until December 2014. This has considerably helped the displaced from Syria to regularize their residency in Lebanon and to have access to civil registration processes, including birth certificates, as per Lebanese laws and regulations.

Challenges in access to and quality of service delivery: Most Syrian nationals registered by UNHCR as refugees have settled in more than 1,700 locations throughout Lebanon, often in the poorest areas. Mapping suggests that 242 of those localities host over 68 per cent of poor Lebanese, 80 per cent of all Syrian nationals registered with UNHCR, and 80 per cent of Palestine refugees. In these areas, the crisis has placed critical stress on already fragile infrastructure, including education, health, waste, water and sanitation management. Lower rainfall in 2014 reduced agricultural production and low-wage livelihoods opportunities. Schools, health centres and social development centres are struggling to support both Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria with services of sufficient quality. Impoverished Lebanese communities have expressed rising frustration at the perceived neglect of their needs⁵. In addition, many of the 20,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria also face challenges on a par with de facto refugees from Syria to gain access to public services.

Economic stresses worsening poverty and unemployment:

Revenues from tourism, services and cross-border trade are low and debt has swelled to 141 per cent of GDP (by end 2013). In parallel, Lebanon has seen a sharp rise in the number of vulnerable people seeking low-wage jobs, creating a climate of unhealthy competition and increasing social tensions. The mass influx of refugees from Syria is estimated to have increased the labour supply by approximately 50 percent to date. In Lebanon's relatively high-cost environment, many working in these low-wage jobs remain poor and unable to meet their basic household expenses.

Risks for youth and adolescents:

Children, youth and adolescents are most affected after four years of economic hardship and limited access to essential services. Security and work consistently emerge as two primary concerns for the young. Two thirds of children registered as refugees with UNHCR in Lebanon are out of school and alarmingly a third of Lebanon's young labour force cannot find work. A third of displaced Syrian youth only leave their shelters once per week leading to feelings of isolation and sadness. Concern is also rising that young people are more likely to resort to negative coping strategies –in extreme cases including drugs, alcohol and violent groups.

Environmental impact: Recent research tracks the extent of damage to Lebanon's already fragile environment from the Syrian crisis and evidences a steep rise in solid waste production and wastewater pollution; deterioration in water

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quality and air pollution; urban densification (which is predicted to be a third higher than pre-conflict rates by 2015) and haphazard land use affecting agricultural production and local relationships.

Policy and institutional capacity gaps: Public institutions face a widening gap between the scale of emerging challenges and their capacities to meet them. Local institutions and systems need support to meet demands of the crisis and national systems are under pressure to optimise the use of limited resources. Crisis management and contingency planning is a continued key priority both nationally and in areas increasingly implicated in inter-communal conflict, military action and national counter-terrorism efforts – to address any potential impact on humanitarian access and service delivery for local populations.

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NEEDS, VULNERABILITIES & CAPACITIES

Patterns of vulnerability are changing in Lebanon – requiring families, communities, institutions and international partners to adapt. Lebanon’s longstanding socio-economic challenges have become enmeshed with a protracted humanitarian crisis, each worsening the other.

Under the LCRP, the following issues and beneficiary groups emerged as top priorities for the next phase, based on analysis of factors most likely to affect vulnerability and stability:

1. **Survival and protection needs of the most vulnerable de**

facto refugees from Syria, the poorest Lebanese and other highly vulnerable groups. Acute vulnerability is a particular concern among those persons displaced from Syria who have diminished their personal resources after years of conflict and displacement, and whose lack of legal stay documentation limits their freedom of movement and capacity to sustain their own wellbeing. The crisis has also deepened the vulnerability of the poorest Lebanese, in a context where community support networks and social welfare systems that can should provide

lifelines often do not reach all vulnerable communities.

2. **Gaps in essential services for the most vulnerable communities.** Social tensions and poverty are worsening fastest in areas of Lebanon where large numbers of persons displaced from Syria coincide with a pre-crisis history of weak service delivery for the local population, making these areas the highest priority for area-based support.
3. **Fragility of national systems – economic, social, environmental and institutional.** Job creation



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benefiting the most vulnerable communities is now urgent to counterbalance weak economic growth and threats to social stability. Also, youth education, opportunities, skills and psychosocial wellbeing are critical factors in preventing conflict. Lebanon's environment must also be protected to limit the impact of degradation on livelihoods and health. Finally, policy and institutional capacities need significant support to preserve Lebanon's stability through the crisis.

The LCRP interventions are prioritised with a view to addressing vulnerabilities based on the following framework:

Human vulnerability

assesses critical gaps in the ability of different population groups to meet their fundamental survival and protection needs, identifying specific categories of need by status and by sector, particularly focused on de facto refugees from Syria, vulnerable Lebanese and other highly vulnerable communities:

- 29 per cent of Syrian nationals registered as refugees by UNHCR live below the minimum expenditure basket for survival (US\$ 2-3/day), 48 per cent live below the poverty line of US\$4/day along with 180,000 Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and almost all Palestine refugees from Syria.
- At least 336,000 or 8 per cent of the Lebanese population lives in extreme poverty (under US\$ 2.4 per day), of which 64,000 households are enrolled in the National Poverty Targeting Programme.
- 74 per cent of displaced Syrians are considered food insecure.
- 75 per cent of infants born

between August and December 2013 do not have birth certificates.

- 55 per cent of persons displaced from Syria live in sub-standard shelters, including 16 per cent in informal settlements.

Geographic vulnerability

identifies localities where people and services are most likely to be facing high socio-economic and security pressures in order to prioritize combined humanitarian/development investments in service delivery, job creation and other types of area-based support. According to the most recent available data, two thirds of poor Lebanese and four fifths of Syrian nationals registered as refugees by UNHCR live in only a sixth of the country. These areas will likely contain over 2 million vulnerable people by the end of 2015, as well as service delivery institutions under particularly high stress. Challenges in access to and quality of services include:

- **Education:** 280,000 school-aged Syrian children were out of school during the 2013-2014 school year. At least 700 Lebanese public schools in 250 localities are under severe pressures due to an overload of demand.
- **Health:** Health centers are overwhelmed by the increase in the population caused by the mass influx of refugees from Syria with many deterred from seeking treatment because of long queues. Lebanese poor and the displaced from Syria increasingly need subsidization and support to access basic healthcare. The risk of infectious disease is also rising for children in a context of lower average immunization rates.
- **Water and sanitation:** A quarter of the Lebanese people have never received piped water from public networks, a situation now

compounded by a context in which a third of displaced Syrians also lack safe water access. 12 per cent of displaced Syrian households have no access to bathrooms, twice as many as in 2013.

- **Protection against violence, abuse and exploitation:** the capacity of Lebanese law enforcement and justice systems as well as social workers to protect those at risk is currently overwhelmed by the scale of need. Many children displaced from Syria need psychosocial care to recover from traumatic events and address behavioural issues. One incident out of four reported through protection mechanisms related to sexual violence, with 87 percent of identified survivors women and girls, and 13 percent men and boys. Region-wide, one in ten displaced Syrian children is obliged to work to supplement family incomes.

Systemic vulnerability

identifies the institutions and systems that are most critical to an effective crisis response and most in need of support to safeguard Lebanon's longer-term stability:

- **Economic/job creation systems:** A sharp rise in the number of vulnerable people seeking low-wage jobs in Lebanon since 2011 has had a dramatic impact on employment and labour market standards. One in five Lebanese is now jobless, twice the number pre-2011 according to World Bank estimates. Job competition is particularly intense in the informal sector, which represents more than 56 percent of total employment⁷. Work available to vulnerable groups is more likely to be low wage, seasonal and outside of labour protection mechanisms. Persons displaced from Syria face particularly high

barriers to access work. Of those able to find jobs, 92 per cent work without contracts and most in menial labour⁸.

- **Youth protection systems:** An estimated 34 per cent of Lebanese youth are unemployed. ILO also estimates that half of young Syrians have no income from work, rising to two thirds among young women⁹. A range of perception studies shows a rise in negative feelings and

coping strategies among youth and adolescents.

- **Environmental systems:** Wastewater pollution has increased by a third since 2011, challenging a system that only treats 8 per cent of its sewage. Urban densification has also increased by a third¹⁰.
- **Governance institutions and systems:** Long-standing economic inequalities within Lebanese

communities and difficult living conditions for persons displaced from Syria are affecting social stability. Public institutions and systems under most pressure to address these issues need support to develop appropriate policies, participatory planning process and budgeting – as well as to manage crises effectively.

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW & PLAN

The LCRP views the needs of persons displaced from Syria and Lebanon's stability as fundamentally interconnected priorities to be addressed through a single, integrated plan. It aims to:

Strengthen the link between humanitarian action and Lebanon's stability;

Promote Lebanese leadership and capacities and increase focus on aid coordination;

Strengthen collective action around the role of municipalities, the quality as well as reach of services and the convergence of assistance in priority areas; and

Scale up delivery mechanisms that offer clear benefits to all vulnerable communities and expand partnerships to improve the quality of implementation.

The three Strategic Priorities of the LCRP are therefore to:

1. Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection for the most vulnerable de facto

refugees from Syria, the poorest Lebanese and other highly vulnerable communities.

This priority addresses the capacity of these communities to cope with the worst effects of poverty and displacement, working with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), other key Ministries and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR). It aims to:

- Supplement the ability of most vulnerable communities, particularly persons displaced from Syria, to meet their survival needs through humanitarian assistance reducing exposure to homelessness, hunger and the worst effects of poverty;
- While anticipating their repatriation, ensure that the presence of the persons displaced from Syria on Lebanese territory accords with Lebanese laws and regulations, that they are supported based on their needs and that Syrians seeking to be registered as refugees by UNHCR continue to be assisted to do so in collaboration between the Government of Lebanon and UNHCR;

- Continue facilitating access of persons displaced from Syria to civil documentation as per Lebanese laws and regulations, a requirement for their future repatriation;
- Channel support to persons displaced from Syria through public institutions to the greatest possible extent, ensuring that humanitarian assistance continues to strengthen national capacities and benefit Lebanese communities;
- Strengthen Government management of the response;
- Strengthen the capacities of national, local and community-based organizations in their work on behalf of persons displaced from Syria and other vulnerable populations.

LCRP Response Area 1 will support the most vulnerable persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese extreme poor to meet their survival needs through market-based interventions rather than goods, complemented by in-kind assistance

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where necessary. Additionally, provision is made for assisting those with greater or specific needs.

Public institutions will continue to be the front-line service provider for persons displaced from Syria, and international support will further bolster national systems that also benefit Lebanese communities. Support to public institutions will also foster the Government's role to oversee the response.

Specific responses include the following:

- **The basic assistance response** will target the 29 percent of persons displaced from Syria and other highly vulnerable communities unable to meet basic needs. Response partners

will move to market-based interventions as appropriate based on Government and partner collaboration to monitor the impact on local economies;

- **The food response** will aim to ensure sustainable stabilization of food consumption as well as promote food availability and support sustainable production. Based on efforts to improve targeting, the proportion of persons displaced from Syria receiving food assistance will reduce from 75 percent to 55 percent through 2015. Additional support will also continue to be channeled through the NPTP to reach the poorest Lebanese, in partnership with MoSA and the World Bank.

- **The shelter response** will strive to mitigate conditions for those at high risk of homelessness and those living in sub-standard accommodation, particularly in the poorest and most vulnerable areas, through shelter upgrade, promoting affordable shelter and support for rental-related tenure security.
- **The protection response** will continue through the collaborative efforts of MoSA and UNHCR to register, verify and profile persons seeking to register with UNHCR as refugees and support municipalities to manage the presence of de facto refugees from Syria, working with MoSA Social Development



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Centres (SDC) in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations. It will maintain a presence at border crossings and build capacity for local organizations providing legal aid and other protection services in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations.

2. Strengthen the capacity of national and local delivery systems to expand access to and quality of basic public services.

This priority aims to:

- Ensure vulnerable children, specifically poor Lebanese and de facto Syrian refugees, can access a quality learning environment, including through increasing the absorption capacity of formal and non-formal education systems;
- Ensure vulnerable Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria access to affordable primary and priority secondary healthcare, with a focus on accessibility and quality of services, control of communicable disease outbreaks, capacity to treat non-communicable and chronic diseases and administration of some healthcare costs;
- Expand safe water, sanitation and hygiene for crisis-affected groups through emergency gap-filling and by reinforcing existing services;
- Increase the reach and responsiveness of community and institutional systems to protect vulnerable children and women at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation and provide appropriate support to survivors; and,

LGRP Response Area 2 will

foster a “convergence” approach to service expansion, whereby the most vulnerable municipalities are supported to ensure a minimum package of services. Key guiding strategies include the Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict 2013 and its updated projects, the RACE Strategy 2014-2016, the Water Sector Strategy 2010-2015 the National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon 2014, the Project to Support the Lebanese Health System 2014 (MoPH) and the No Lost Generation Strategy 2014.

Specific responses include the following:

- **The education response** will support implementation of the 2014 Reaching All Children with Education (RACE) strategy of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, which commits the Government to ensure, with assistance of partners, that the vulnerable school-aged children affected by the Syria crisis can access learning either through formal and non-formal systems. RACE aims to enroll 400,000 displaced Syrian children in learning by 2016, focusing on schools and systems in the most vulnerable localities.
- **The health response** aims at reducing mortality of preventable and treatable illnesses and to control outbreaks of infectious diseases. Health partners will deliver cost-effective service packages in primary health care, improve access to secondary/tertiary care and support the administration of some healthcare costs;
- **The water and sanitation response** will support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) under the Water Sector Strategy, aiming to improve

connections, yield, and protection of existing water sources; promotion of local ownership of water supply and storage systems; extended water quality monitoring; and cooperation with Government authorities on protecting stressed systems.

- **The protection response for women and children at risk from violence, abuse and exploitation (including sexual and gender-based violence)** will focus on ensuring access to responsive psycho-social care and safe spaces, strengthening community-based prevention, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, support for case-management and capacity-building to integrate protection-related referral and response mechanisms into Lebanon’s public institutions.

3. Reinforce Lebanon’s economic, institutional and social stability.

This priority aims to:

- Implement livelihoods interventions focused on job creation and income-generation activities benefiting local economies and vulnerable communities and reducing tensions caused by competition for work;
- Foster capacity of partners to implement reforms in the areas of social protection and poverty targeting, service delivery, legal frameworks for human rights, environmental protection as well as disaster risk management and response capacities;
- Enhance the productive capacities of medium and small enterprises (MSME);
- Strengthen Government

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ownership of investments made in stabilization by supporting national planning and aid management processes;

- Address the risks faced by Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian youth with a particular focus on empowering young women and girls;
- Reduce the potential for conflict within communities by strengthening Government, municipal, civic and community capacities to promote dialogue.

LCRP Response Area 3 will support rapid impact job creation and income generation opportunities for local economies benefiting the most vulnerable communities. Priority will be given to areas where unemployment and conflict risks are particularly high. Government capacities will also be supported for participatory planning around local development and for contingency planning. Guiding strategies and government partners include the Lebanon Stabilization Roadmap, the Prime Minister's Office and MoSA, CDR and key line Ministries concerned with foreign affairs, municipalities, labour, economy, trade and agriculture.

Specific interventions include the following:

- **The livelihood response** will deliver, in accordance with relevant Lebanese regulations and labour laws, rapid employment initiatives targeting vulnerable communities, MSMEs and small farmers, as well as investing in the skills of young people and adolescents based on the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach. It will also promote national economic and social safety-net reforms, through a MoSA-led National Livelihoods

Strategy, an SME strategy and social protection reforms. Further creative solutions around livelihoods for de facto refugees from Syria will be explored during Phase I of the LCRP, through a consultative approach with Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, other line ministries, response partners and international experts;

- **The social cohesion response** will support community development initiatives through the Lebanon Host Community Support Programme (LHCSP) which invests in community priorities, supporting Government to strengthen participatory planning processes, provide fora for community discussions and strengthen Government capacity to design stability-enhancing policies and its crisis management;
- **The shelter response** will launch neighbourhood improvement programmes, to restore damaged public spaces in areas struggling with recent urban densification as well as long-term under-investment.
- **The food response** will promote sustainable farming and animal management practices, and develop strategies to link local producers and businesses to humanitarian assistance programmes.

Response Area 1 addresses fundamental coping mechanisms for the most vulnerable communities. **Response Area 2 builds capacity to recover** by alleviating cumulative burdens on poor communities and service centres already struggling pre-crisis. **Response Area 3 helps to sustain investments in national**

capacities by strengthening fragile institutions and systems managing the crisis response and addressing longer-term development gaps.

The implementation strategy for these Response Areas will:

- Support Government to define how essential, short-term crisis mitigation strategies should link more effectively to deeper investments supporting and strengthening public institutions;
- Streamline delivery of assistance for more cost efficient processes;
- Coordinate responses and relationships with authorities in municipalities;
- Boost partnerships with the private and civil sectors;
- Strengthen accountability to beneficiaries.

The LCRP will be implemented in two phases.

During **Phase I** through mid-2015, the LCRP will seek to promote aid harmonization initiatives supporting government in parallel to on-going assistance programmes by

- 1) strengthening aid coordination tools and systems to support national prioritization and planning;
- 2) establishing a joint needs analysis platform linking government, its partners and Lebanese institutions; and
- 3) identifying delivery systems that could improve cost efficiencies and coordination.

Phase II will follow a Mid-Year Consultation with government to integrate these initiatives into the response - improving national alignment, value for money and outcomes for beneficiaries.

PARTNERSHIPS & COORDINATION



The LCRP represents inputs from Government Ministries and 77 international and national organizations. In the first phase of its implementation, the LCRP will adapt RRP6 coordination structures – aligning them to a more stabilization-orientated response:

- Overarching leadership of and accountability for the LCRP rests with the Government of Lebanon, through MoSA and the UN RC/HC, in collaboration with the Crisis Cell Ministries and lead UN agencies for refugees/stabilization.

- The LCRP steering body will be co-chaired by MoSA and the United Nations RC/HC, and include participation of Crisis Cell ministries, CDR and humanitarian and stabilization partners across the UN, international and national NGOs and donors. LCRP progress and strategies will be steered by the Government of Lebanon through MoSA in collaboration with the United Nations, represented by the UN RC/HC (supported by the RCO and OCHA), with the technical

Crisis Cell ministries and the lead UN agencies for refugee and stabilization responses (UNHCR and UNDP respectively)¹¹.

- LCRP sectors are coordinated through the Inter-Sectoral Working Group led by MoSA, a mechanism that reports to the leadership body of the LCRP and includes LCRP Sector Leads, line Ministries, CDR, and other key response partners. As per their specialized mandates, UNHCR and UNDP will act as co-chairs.
- Sectoral activities will be coordinated by line Ministries and supported by UN agencies based on their specialized mandates, along with NGO partners. Field teams will be accountable for delivering an agreed action plan in a coordinated relationship with local authorities.
- An aid management platform will be established to assist in coordinating Government of Lebanon/donor/UN/World Bank priorities, and tracking funding against those priorities.
- An Advisory Group on the Syrian Displaced, led by MoSA in collaboration with UNHCR and Crisis Cell ministries, will continue supporting sectors and provide quality assurance to LCRP policy and implementation on the response in Lebanon for de facto refugees from Syria.

The governance mechanism for Phase I of the LCRP is subject to ongoing review, to ensure it remains responsive to needs and closely aligned with Government. Consultation processes on the best

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

structure for Phase II will engage Government, donors, civil society, beneficiaries and municipal actors and response teams in order to define: i) how government priorities and international contributions could be better aligned and coordinated; (ii) the potential role of the Lebanon Development Forum to engage government, international partners, World Bank and UN in coordination of international assistance programmes; and (iii) how sub-national delivery mechanisms could be supported and strengthened, inter alia through better involvement of local authorities.

The LCRP will also build on advances for joint analysis in 2014, including introduction of the ActivityInfo Reporting Database and new mechanisms to coordinate and systematize assessment strategies between different humanitarian partners. A joint analysis platform for 2015-16 would seek to: (i) develop a comprehensive framework to map vulnerability and conflict trends to improve analysis and prioritization; (ii) expand existing monitoring and tracking tools better incorporate activities of government and donors; (iii) support government data-gathering systems to strengthen cross-sectoral planning; and (iv) map municipal-level capacities and key actors to improve the quality of local responses.

Through these initiatives and key joint evaluations through the year, the LCRP will aim to build the evidence base for strong targeting and identify partnerships to deliver cost-efficient responses. This will be central to the realization of the LCRP as a fair, realistic plan – and to the capacity of Lebanon to drive its own long-term solutions as they are translated from page to people.



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PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE

CURRENT SITUATION

By early October 2014, Lebanon hosted over 1,130,000 Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR, 80 per cent of these are women and children, and over half are boys and girls. Assessments indicate that almost three out of four households include at least one person with specific needs¹.

Furthermore, there have been 42,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) recorded in Lebanon. Around half are living in existing Palestinian refugee camps and in so-called gatherings. The population of Palestine refugees who resided in Lebanon already prior to the Syria conflict number around 270,000 persons.

Lebanon, neither a State party to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor its 1967 Protocol, has played a positive role in ensuring protection of de facto refugees from Syria, in particular by upholding the principle of non-refoulement, and continues to be active in the coordination of protection activities.

While Lebanon generously maintained open borders during the first years of the Syrian conflict, entry into Lebanon from Syria has become increasingly more difficult, especially since mid-2014. This has resulted in a significant reduction in admissions of PRS and de facto refugees. The Government is soon to

announce its border policy and has consulted on possible humanitarian exceptions that would allow admission of certain individuals based on defined humanitarian needs.

Legal stay in Lebanon is recognised through the possession of residency documents. Upon initial entry to Lebanon, Syrian nationals receive a residency permit valid for six months, renewable free of charge for an additional six months. Thereafter renewal is made upon payment of \$200 for persons 15 years of age and older. In an effort to address the fact that the residency cards had lapsed, including by those who were unable to pay the renewal fee, the Government of Lebanon in August waived the renewal fee (and regularisation fine) for Syrians and Palestine refugees resident in Lebanon until December 2014. This has enabled many tens of thousands to renew their residency permits.

Lack of legal residency status constricts the freedom of movement of de facto refugees and thus, their access to basic services, assistance and income-earning opportunities. Without proof of legal status, they may also be at risk of arrest and detention. Lack of legal status also creates barriers to obtaining civil status documentation, most notably birth registration, which may create heightened risks of statelessness, and

prevent children born in Lebanon of Syrian parents from being able to accompany them to Syria when return is possible. The same barriers may prevent persons displaced from Syria from obtaining marriage, divorce and death certificates, with implications regarding legal guardianship over children and inheritance rights, including upon return to Syria. This, in combination with a lack of access to legal remedies, increases vulnerability to abuse of persons displaced from Syria, particularly for women and children. Protection partners, and Government authorities are working together to address these concerns.

Serious breaches of Lebanese territory and the taking of Lebanese security personal hostage by Syrian armed groups, led to enhanced security measures throughout Lebanon. These are seen as important to safeguard Lebanon and all its residents from greater insecurity and violence. Security measures affect Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians alike. Some measures have focused on sensitive areas including informal settlements and collective shelters where over 30% of de facto refugees reside. Notices to move premises in these and other areas have affected some 10,000 de facto refugees – and protection and shelter partners continue to try and find alternative accommodation, which is increasingly scarce.

Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian women and children are disproportionately affected by sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV). Recent assessments confirm that domestic violence, sexual harassment and exploitation, as well as forced/early marriage, remain the main protection concerns for women and adolescent girls². Unaccompanied girls, single heads of households, child mothers/spouses, and women/girls living with disabilities are particularly exposed to such risks. According to a recent regional report on the situation of women and girls affected by the Syrian crisis, restriction on mobility, especially in urban areas, limit women and girls' ability to access services provided by the government and/or humanitarian partners. Women and girls are also far less likely to participate in social and economic activities, restricting their ability to ease the financial burden of their families³.

Recent studies show a rise in negative feelings and coping strategies among displaced youth and adolescents, including hopelessness and anger. Feelings of isolation and insecurity are particularly affecting women and adolescent girls and boys. According to this recent regional report, one in three women said that they left the house never, rarely or only when necessary due to unfamiliarity, insecurity and increase responsibilities⁴.

Some 87 per cent of assisted SGBV survivors are females, while one out of four reported incidents related to sexual violence, including rape⁵. Physical assault represents almost half of the reported cases, with an overwhelming dominance of intimate partner violence. The 2014 SGBV information management system's trends also reveal that compared to 2013, an increasing number of



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individuals are repeatedly subjected to emotional abuse⁶.

Between January and October 2014, more than 4,407 Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian children were individually assisted, including psycho-social support, emergency care arrangement and reunification. Additionally, through initiatives launched in partnership with the government, civil society organizations, the UN and University Saint Joseph, more than 1,300 social workers and case workers, including government staff, benefited from training and coaching to improve the quality of services. From January to October 2014, over 335,651 children, including adolescents and youth, and

over 126,406 caregivers benefited from other psychosocial support activities.

According to participatory assessments conducted with persons displaced from Syria, men and boys report experiencing stress and feeling powerless because of their inability to fulfill traditional roles as family providers and protectors. Moreover, approximately 17 per cent of those who accessed safe space and 13 per cent of assisted survivors of violence in 2014 were men and boys.

The deteriorating socio-economic situation, coupled with limited access to education, has resulted in an increase of reported cases of

child labor and child marriage. The breakdown of community protection mechanisms due to the displacement also places children and caregivers at greater risk of violence. Tensions between communities displaced from Syria and host communities are worsening, with children emulating the discriminatory attitudes they witness. This is exacerbated by perceptions of unequal support for increasingly vulnerable host communities, and strained public services.

Key achievements in 2014:

- More than 4,400 Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian children have been individually assisted with psycho-social support, emergency care arrangement, or reunification (January – October)
- Over 1,300 social workers and case workers, including government staff, benefited from training and coaching to improve quality of case management services. These initiatives were implemented in partnership with government, civil society, UN and University Saint Joseph.
- Over 328,000 children and over 111,000 caregivers benefited from psychosocial support activities, including adolescents and youth (January – June)
- Almost 160,000 persons benefited from community empowerment activities, including psycho-social, recreational and learning activities as well as awareness sessions on available services (January – October)
- More than 26,000 persons were provided with individual legal counseling, in particular pertaining to obtainment of legal stay or civil documentation (January – October)
- Over 7,200 persons were submitted for relocation to a third country under resettlement or humanitarian admissions programmes (January – October)

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Overall Sector Target Caseload:

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	788,000	712,000	1,500,000
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	22,700	22,300	45,000
Vulnerable Lebanese	220,000	100,000	320,000
Lebanese Returnees	24,900	25,100	50,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	143,100	126,900	270,000

While registration will target all new arrivals, protection interventions will primarily target persons with specific needs, including:

- Persons with immediate legal or physical protection needs, such as persons at immediate risk of arbitrary detention or forcible return, or persons facing a threat to life, safety or other fundamental human rights
- Women and girls at risk
- Survivors of violence or torture
- Older persons at risk
- Persons with disabilities or medical needs
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

- Children and adolescents at risk

Three types of institutions will be targeted for institutional support and capacity building, namely:

- Government institutions that manage the border or issue civil and legal stay documentation, for example GSO, ISF, LAF and the Personal Status Department;
- Local civil society actors; and,
- Community Development Centres and Social Development Centres.

These types of institutions are targeted to ensure sustainability. Services provided by the institutions will benefit vulnerable communities, including persons displaced from Syria.

SGBV and child protection, prevention and response services are open to all population groups, be they Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR, Palestine refugees from Syria or in Lebanon, or vulnerable and Lebanese returnees, as well as migrant workers. Furthermore, the national law 422, which establishes the national child protection system, applies to all children.

In 2015, the child protection sector will remain focused on adolescent girls and boys, including girls who are married or at risk of marriage; out-of-school, and separated or unaccompanied children and adolescents and child headed households.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The protection space in Lebanon is shrinking as tolerance for the presence of persons displaced from Syria decreases. Against this backdrop, in 2015, the protection strategy will prioritize the following:

- Access to registration for de facto refugees and assistance;
- Facilitating access of persons displaced from Syria to civil documentation, as per Lebanese laws and regulations, and in view of requirements for their repatriation⁷;
- Access to information on available services, including increased legal awareness;
- Improved identification and access to prevention and response services for children and women at risk of violence and survivors of violence, including of SGBV, exploitation and abuse;
- Awareness of rights (access to justice and legal stay and promotion of durable solutions outside Lebanon);
- Addressing issues related to accommodation, including rental-related tenure security;
- Security of the person - including security from violence, arbitrary detention, exploitation and explosive ordnances – as well as prevention of discrimination.

Protection activities and interventions on behalf of the most vulnerable persons in Lebanon will continue to prevent and respond to immediate protection threats, provide remedies to victims of violations and create systems and an environment where rights are respected and fulfilled.



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Local NGOs, public actors, vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria will be further capacitated to identify protection risks and victims and to address their own protection needs when possible.

In order to ensure sustainability, protection interventions will increasingly use existing public

systems to address the needs of both vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria; align activities with national plans, such as the National Social Development Strategy and MOSA's National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon; support systems-building over individual interventions; further integrate and harmonize protection

outreach, identification and response activities; and increasingly emphasize community-based approaches, through which communities are empowered to identify, prevent and respond to their protection concerns.

In the spirit of Lebanon's continued commitment to the principle of non-refoulement and with full respect to its sovereign rights and responsibilities, the Government of Lebanon is devising a set of criteria for admission to the territory. This is part of a broader consultative process and includes plans to enhance border processes with the assistance of donors and specialized partners. Enhancing border processes includes technical and institutional support to the General Directorate of General Security, both at border points and renewal centres throughout Lebanon, regarding movements to and from Syria and residency in Lebanon.

Legal stay, regularization and renewal of residency documentation will continue to require legal awareness campaigns, individual counseling and representation by legal partners. Registration and verification of de facto refugees will be sustained in line with Government policies, providing opportunities to identify persons with specific needs and collect and update information on all Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR.

Barriers to civil status documentation, in particular lack of information on procedures, will be addressed through awareness-raising and mass information, as well as individual legal counseling and direct support. In addition, institutional support will be provided to authorities involved in civil registration at local and national levels.

In light of the protection developments in the country, shelter partners will also be involved with the protection response in respect to

accommodation and rental-related tenure security.

Activities of outreach volunteers, protection field monitors and other community initiatives will be further integrated to provide analysis and insight into protection risks and trends, as well as refer persons in need of immediate support. Response mechanisms will also be increasingly integrated at the community, local and national levels through dialogue with local communities, proposals for community-based solutions and provision of assistance to service providers.

An integral part of the community-based protection strategy is the support that will be provided to Community Development Centers (CDCs) and Social Development Centers (SDCs), which serve as platforms for the delivery of protection services for local community members and persons displaced from Syria. By involving community members in the design and delivery of the activities, whether through committees, youth clubs or structured consultations, communities will be empowered to identify and respond to protection risks.

Lebanese returnees from Syria represent a largely under-assisted and less visible group. These families, estimated at around 20,000 persons (as of September 2014), had mostly been living in Syria for decades before fleeing the conflict. Their situation is difficult as most returned with few belongings, are underemployed and often reside in substandard shelters. Accordingly, recording and profiling Lebanese returnees will remain a priority.

Current SGBV and Child Protection interventions will be further developed and expanded to fall within the framework of the MoSA National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon.

SGBV interventions will be progressively expanded from emergency response to longer term programming, along the following main axes:

- Survivors and women at risk will continue to have access to safe spaces where psycho-social, medical and legal services will be provided. Survivors' choice will remain the paramount principle of the provision of services. In 2014, on average 130 women and girls accessed such spaces every day (40 per cent of which were below 18). In 2015, mobile outreach and services will complement this approach to reach remote areas- especially needed given the increasing restrictions on movements of women and adolescent girls. Survivors of SGBV at immediate risk will continue to have access to safe shelter and legal counselling. Programmes will ensure facilities and services are accessible to girls and boys. The SGBV sector will work closely with all other sectors, in particular education, child protection, WASH and livelihoods, to ensure risk mitigation measures are included in their strategies and standard tools will be developed to ensure equal access of women and girls, men and boys to services and facilities.
- Communities and local leaders and authorities will be supported to address the root causes of SGBV within host and refugee communities. Through awareness raising campaigns, peer and community networks will be strengthened. Men and boys will be engaged as agents of change. This will be achieved through a combined approach of awareness raising, training, establishment of peer and community networks, community based safety planning.

- Men and boys will be engaged as agents of change through the development of tailored programmes which includes, amongst other, capacity building in mobilizing their peers and communication to promote positive changes to traditional behaviours leading to SGBV and gender inequality.
- In 2015, the approach to SGBV capacity building will aim to transfer knowledge, define standard tools and provide on the job support to social workers and specialized service providers, including medical and legal providers. Frontline responders and communities will be capacitated to identify survivors, provide services and ensure the participation of women and girls, men and boys in the design of their programmes. The sector will also engage with MoPH to develop a protocol on the clinical management of rape, and medical care for survivors. SDCs and community-based organizations will be further supported to provide child- and adolescent-friendly services and safe spaces for women and girls.

The existing national child protection system will be strengthened at central and local level to ensure that the immediate needs of vulnerable communities and persons displaced from Syria are met in an equitable manner. Five priorities have been identified:

- Prevention of violations through psycho-social support for children and caregivers, including outreach
- Response to violations through access management including access to specialized services

- Strengthening of national policy and legal framework through the continued development and implementation of practical guidance to ensure delivery of quality services in line with international standards
- Capacity building of local actors, NGOs and institutions on established child protection standards will continue through the existing national coaching program
- Mainstreaming of child protection in other sectors such as health and education

Generation of knowledge and data will continue to inform high level policy discussions and child protection programming to ensure the needs are met.

A significant focus of the child protection strategy is to systematize its engagement and support to national authorities and civil society at central and local levels to ensure that the most vulnerable children, women and families, have access to a core package of family care/support services. This package which will be delivered through SDCs and Family Support Networks (FSNs); it includes psychosocial support services through child and adolescent friendly services and safe spaces for women and girls including life skills education, assistance to survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, support to parents and families through day care centers and parenting classes, information on access to basic and specialized services including health, education and protection and in coordination with MOPH immunization and medical consultation. This engagement is defined in MOSA's National Plan to Safeguard Children and Women in Lebanon.

The sector will engage more systematically with the education sector to ensure that public schools and other learning spaces provide a protective environment for children and adolescents.

A significant focus of child protection sector will be on programming for adolescent girls and boys to strengthen their resilience, especially for those who dropped out of schools, in order to reduce and prevent exposure to at-risk behaviour, child labour, forced recruitment and child marriage.

Prevention through psychosocial support programmes for boys, girls and caregivers will continue to be a priority, not only to respond to needs but also to mitigate the impact of violence and building resilience of children and their caregivers and to prevent dangerous behaviours and further violence within the family and in the community.

Building capacity and awareness among sectors regarding their role in preventing and responding to child protection is critical. The sector will focus more particularly on education and continue to build on its work with the education sector as well as with MOSA and MEHE.

The sector will continue provision of services for individual cases, including through strengthening the capacities of social workers, case workers, and line ministries. Case management and specialised services will contribute to address child labour, child marriage, and will be a primary intervention in supporting unaccompanied minors and separated children. To support case management programme the sector will work on developing and implementing child protection information management system. It includes establishing alternative

and emergency care options for children in need. High-level policy discussions on shifting from reliance on institutional care arrangements to family based care arrangements will continue to be a priority. Working with children, caregivers, families and communities at large is crucial to complement the support to institutions and create a safer

environment for children.

Child protection will work with other sectors, such as health and education, to ensure that public schools and other learning spaces provide a protective environment for children and adolescents. These efforts are undertaken in close coordination with MoSA and MEHE. Child protection

sector will provide programming to strengthen the resilience of adolescent girls and boys, especially for those who have dropped out of schools. These programmes will aim to reduce and prevent exposure to at-risk behaviour, child labour, forced recruitment and child marriage.

Alignment & Synergies

Key mainstreaming areas for the Protection sector are as follows:

Shelter

Shelter assistance will continue to prioritize assistance by protection criteria. This is informed by the specific needs of families. Standardized lease agreements will pay due consideration to rights and obligations of landlords and tenants.

Basic assistance and food security

Persons with specific needs who are also economically vulnerable will benefit from market-based interventions and receive food assistance.

Social stability

Community conflict mitigation mechanisms will lessen tensions between host and refugee communities, reducing the likelihood of some protection incidents.

Education

Through joint information initiatives and other interventions, education actors will work to identify and address barriers that prevent adolescent girls from accessing formal and non-formal education, such as forced/early marriage. Links between psychosocial support interventions and education will be strengthened, and out-of-school children will be referred to education actors for formal and non-formal learning opportunities.

Livelihoods

Women and girls will benefit from culturally-adapted opportunities to become self-reliant.

Health and SGBV

will continue to work closely to support health facilities in providing appropriate medical treatment for survivors. Medical personnel will be trained on the clinical management of rape, and all medical and non-medical personnel will be trained to ensure the confidentiality, safety and respect of survivors receiving treatment.

TOTAL BUDGET 2015
182,988,031

BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015
16,340,000

ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016
171,330,000

COUNTRY:	Lebanon
SECTOR:	Protection
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	David Welin
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	UNHCR, Senior Protection Coordinator
EMAIL	WELIN@UNHCR.ORG

SECTOR:	SGBV
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	Lorenza Trulli
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	UNHCR, Protection Officer SGBV - SGBV Task Force Chair
EMAIL	trulli@unhcr.org

SECTOR:	SGBV
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	Reema Masoud
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	NFPA Humanitarian Coordinator - SGBV Task Force Co-chair
EMAIL	masoud@unfpa.org

SECTOR:	SGBV
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	Jihane Latrous
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	UNICEF Child Protection in Emergencies Specialist (GBV) - SGBV Task Force Co-chair
EMAIL	jlatrous@unicef.org

SECTOR:	Child Protection
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	Anthony MacDonald
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	UNICEF Chief, Child Protection - Co-Lead CPIEWG
EMAIL	amacdonald@unicef.org

SECTOR:	Child Protection
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	Elsa Laurin
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	UNHCR, Senior Child Protection Officer - Co-Lead CPIEWG
EMAIL	laurin@unhcr.org

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1

Displaced persons fleeing Syria enjoy access to justice and legal stay

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1

Extent to which national procedures and practices afford access to legal stay

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS/KEY INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)
ACCESS TO LEGAL STAY IS IMPROVED AND RISK OF REFUGEMENT REDUCED	% OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM SYRIA WHO HOLD LEGAL STAY DOCUMENTATION	90	%	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MIT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	-	1,500,000	0	45,000	270,000	0	1,815,000	CIMC LEBANON, IDM, UNHCR, UNRWA, WVI	4,521,854	2,885,496	1,636,358	-
ACCESS TO JUSTICE, INCLUDING CIVIL AND LEGAL STAY DOCUMENTATION, IS IMPROVED	% OF DISPLACED PERSONS COUNSELLED ON LEGAL & CIVIL DOCUMENTS THAT RECEIVE SUCH DOCUMENTS	90	%	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MIT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	0	108,010	0	6,915	52	0	114,977	CIMC LEBANON, NRC, UNHCR, UNRWA, INTERNATIONAL ALERT, MANHIZDUM, NRC, OKRAM	8,122,327	7,651,827	470,500	
AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL REMEDIES AND PROTECTIONS RELEVANT TO THE REFUGEE COMMUNITY IS EXPANDED	% OF MEDIATION INTERVENTIONS WITH A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME	70	%	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MIT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	0	2,743	0	0	0	0	2,743	NRC, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNRWA, NRC, OKRAM	2,903,011	2,436,428	466,583	

OBJECTIVE 2	Communities are empowered to identify, prevent and respond to protection risks
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2	% of total referrals for protection interventions that are coming from community-based management and volunteer structures

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNÉES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION ACTIVITIES ARE ENHANCED AND ACCESS IS IMPROVED	# OF DISPLACED PERSONS OUT OF 10,000 ACCESSING COMMUNITY CENTRE AND BASED ACTIVITIES	1,326	%	AKKAR TRIPOLI-S BEIRUT/M. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	66,655	176,515	8050	5,100	3,100	9,370	268,790	ACTIONAID, IRC, IRC, OXFAM, PU-AMU, RET, RI, UNHCR, CEMC, LEBANON, IDIA, MUSIA, SAFADI FOUNDATION, MERCY CORPS, IRC	31,110,665	17,193,816	13,916,849	-
COMMUNITY SELF-MANAGEMENT IS STRENGTHENED AND EXPANDED	AVERAGE # CASES REFERRED PER STRUCTURE	84	CASES/ STRUCTURE	AKKAR TRIPOLI-S BEIRUT/M. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	2,369,000	28,397	6,00	94,00	12,00	33,623	64,501	ACTIONAID, CONCERN, IRC, IDIA, MERCY CORPS, OXFAM, PU-AMU, UNHCR, IRC, IRC, WVI	10,738,479	7,920,484	2,817,995	

OBJECTIVE 3

Basic rights and access to services is ensured and durable solutions realized

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3

% change in protection incident

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS MAKE INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
PROTECTION VIOLATIONS ARE PREVENTED, MONITORED AND ADDRESSED	% CHANGE IN PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS	1	%	AKKAR TRIPOLI-S BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	48	22,828	0	350	110	420	23,756	DRG, MERCY CORPS, OXFAM, UNHCR, WVI, UNRWA, WFP, MAP, UNRWA, MAG, IOM	14,600,350	12,278,691	2,321,659	-
COMPREHENSIVE INTERVENTIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS	# OF DISPLACED PERSONS OUT OF 10,000 WHO HAVE BENEFITED FROM INDIVIDUAL CASE MANAGEMENT	385	INDIVIDUALS/10,000 DISPLACED PERSONS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-S BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	4,499.00	49,820.00	1,561.00	1,041.00	180.00	670.00	57,771	CUMC, LEBANON, DRG, IOM, MAHJAZ/VAL, MAP, PU-AM, UNHCR, HI, MOSA, WFP, UNRWA, ACTIONAID, MERCY CORPS, OXFAM	23,861,982	23,585,382	276,600	-
UNHINDERED ACCESS TO REGISTRATIONS MAINTAINED	# OF INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED, RECORDED OR PROFILED	398,800	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-S BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	0	300,000.00	53,800.00	45,000	0	0	398,800	MOSA, DRG, IOM, UNRWA, UNHCR	8,242,596	8,242,596	0	-
THE MOST VULNERABLE DISPLACED PERSONS BENEFIT FROM RESETTLEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMMES	# OF DISPLACED PERSONS OUT OF 10,000 DEPARTING UNDER RESETTLEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMMES	81	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-S BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	0	12,200.00	-	0	0	0	12,200	IOM, UNHCR	7,734,500	7,734,500	0	-

OBJECTIVE 4
 The risks and consequences of SGBV are reduced and access to quality services is improved

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4
 % of individuals reporting better attitude towards seeking help and GBV services; % of SGBV survivors reporting receiving quality case management and specialized services

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR/AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR/AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	M/G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
COMMUNITIES HAVE ACCESS TO LIFE SAVING QUALITY SGBV SERVICES	# OF INDIVIDUALS OUT OF 10,000 WHO ARE ACCESSING SAFE SPACES	531	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	44,575	97,240	1,905	5,835	9,975	0	159,530	ABAD, ACTIONAID, CLICM LEBANON, DRG, INTERSUS, DRG, MAKZOUINI, MAP, MOSA, RET, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA	14,256,584	9,979,609	4,276,975	100%
COMMUNITY CAPACITY TO ADDRESS PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SGBV IS STRENGTHENED	% OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE COMMUNITY LED INITIATIVES AFTER THE SENSITIZATION OF SGBV	15%	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	21,040	41,855	725	1,455	10,505	-	75,580	ACTIONAID, DRG, INTERSUS, IIC, MAKZOUINI, MAP, MERCY CORPS, MOSA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA	2,532,010	1,772,407	759,603	100%
COMMUNITIES' CAPACITY TO ADDRESS PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SGBV IS STRENGTHENED	# OF PEOPLE OUT OF 10,000 WHO ARE ABLE TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SGBV WITHIN THEIR COMMUNITY	145	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	10,989	27,492	994	1,274	1,510	0	42,239	ACTIONAID, CONCERN, DRG, INTERSUS, IIC, MAKZOUINI, MERCY CORPS, RET, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA	5,300,953	3,180,572	2,120,381	100%
NATIONAL SYSTEMS AND POLICES THAT ADDRESS SGBV ARE STRENGTHENED IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	# OF SDCS AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING QUALITY CARE FOR SURVIVORS	31	SOC AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	1,767	2,525	101	75	75	0		ACTION AID, DRG, INTERSUS, IIC, MERCY CORPS, MOSA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	4,083,802	1,225,141	2,858,661	100%
CAPACITIES OF ACTORS AND SERVICES IS STRENGTHENED TO RESPOND TO SGBV	# OF TRAINED PROFESSIONALS PROVIDING GBV SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY	4,774	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH						4,774	4,774	DRG, INTERSUS, MERCY CORPS, MOSA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF	1,547,054	464,116	1,082,938	100%

OBJECTIVE 5 Vulnerable boys and girls are protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect through equitable access to quality child protection services

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 5

Outcome Indicator : % reduction in the proportion of children who experience violence in the home/school/community

OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
VULNERABILITIES OF BOYS, GIRLS AND CAREGIVERS ARE REDUCED AND THEIR RESILIENCE STRENGTHENED	OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: % OF TARGETED CHILDREN IN CP PROGRAMMES REPORTED TO BE SHOWING AN INCREASE IN PSYCHO-SOCIAL WELLBEING.	100%	INDIVIDUALS	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERIT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	127,742	214,138	830	12,925	11,590	1,269	368,494	ACTION AID, CIMC, CONCERN, DRC, IRC, ISLAMIC RELIEF, MAP, IAC, MAKAZOUMI, MOSA. SC. SOS VILAGE, TOH ITALY, TOH - L UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WCH, WVI	30,079,671	19,405,656	10,674,015	100%
CHILD PROTECTION VIOLATIONS ARE ADDRESSED THROUGH CASE MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALIZED SERVICES	OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2: I) # OF GIRLS AND BOYS AT RISK OF VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION, ABUSE AND NEGLECT INDIVIDUALLY ASSISTED THROUGH INDIVIDUAL CASE MANAGEMENT II) % OF CHILDREN IDENTIFIED THROUGH CASE MANAGEMENT ACCESSING ALTERNATIVE/ EMERGENCY CARE	9,972	I) INDIVIDUALS	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	1,505	7,862	100	262	187	56	9,972	CIMC, DRC, IRC, IAC, MAP, MAKAZOUMI, MOSA. SC. SOS VILAGE, TOH - L UNHCR, UNICEF	9,579,018	6,705,313	2,873,705	100%
NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS ARE STRENGTHENED AT CENTRAL AND LOCAL LEVEL INCLUDING EMERGENCY MECHANISMS	OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3: I) # OF NATIONAL POLICES AND GUIDANCE, INCLUDING EMERGENCY MECHANISMS, ENDORSED AND OPERATIONALIZED. II) % OF CHILD PROTECTION ACTORS TRAINED WHO DEMONSTRATE INCREASED KNOWLEDGE ON CP. III) % OF NON-CHILD PROTECTION ACTORS TRAINED WHO DEMONSTRATE INCREASED KNOWLEDGE ON CP.	i) 3 ii & iii) 3792	I) TOTAL NUMBER II) INDIVIDUALS III) INDIVIDUALS	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERIT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	2,576	964	15	69	153	15	3,792	CIMC, RC, ISLAMIC RELIEF, MAP, IAC, MOSA. SC., TOH - L UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI	2,888,525	1,846,208	1,042,318	100%
CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMMING AND ADVOCACY ARE INFORMED BY ENHANCED KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE AGAINST CHILDREN	OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.4: I) # OF CP PROGRAMMES INFORMED BY RESEARCH AND STUDIES MECHANISMS. II) % OF TARGETED POPULATION WHO HAVE HEARD/SEEN ADVOCACY MATERIAL ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN	I) TO BE DETERMINED II) TO BE DETERMINED BY STUDIES III) TO BE DETERMINED BY STUDIES	I) TOTAL NUMBER II) INDIVIDUALS III) INDIVIDUALS	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERIT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							-	CIMC, CONCERN, ISLAMIC RELIEF, MOSA. SC., UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI	884,650	544,625	340,025	100%

AGENCY / GOVT	PROTECTION 2015 (USD)	CHILD PROTECTION TOTAL 2015 (USD)	SGBV TOTAL 2015 (USD)
ABAAD	-	-	400,000
ACTIONAID	355,000	40,000	360,000
CLMC LEBANON	789,100	1,017,848	1,982,640
CONCERN	370,000	315,000	488,000
DRC	2,871,000	1,300,000	2,490,000
HI	5,036,000	-	-
INTERNATIONAL ALERT	70,000	-	-
INTERSDS	-	-	825,000
IOM	12,169,400	-	-
IR LEBANON	-	275,000	-
IRC	400,000	1,000,000	2,702,897
MAG	995,000	-	-
MAKHZOUMI	1,388,665	295,450	321,120
MAP	170,000	309,250	220,000
MERCY CORPS	1,430,000	2,128,000	810,000
MOSA	13,785,000	2,271,200	440,400
NRC	3,847,797	-	-
OXFAM	2,005,500	-	-
PU-AMI	1,130,500	-	-
RET	153,000	-	540,000
RI	1,048,000	-	-
SAFADI FOUNDATION	110,000	-	-
SAVE THE CHILDREN	-	2,156,275	-
SOS VILLAGE	-	301,000	-
TERRES DES HOMMES – ITALIA	-	214,500	-
TERRES DES HOMMES - LEBANON	-	965,000	-
UNFPA	-	-	3,126,000
UNHABITAT	111,000	-	-
UNHCR	59,796,349	4,488,684	5,488,005
UNICEF	-	21,831,400	7,326,498
UNRWA	1,228,135	141,012	199,843
WCH	-	1,000,000	-
WRF	2,191,318	-	-
WVI	385,000	3,382,245	-
TOTAL	111,835,764	43,431,864	27,720,403

GRAND TOTAL PROTECTION: **USD 182,988,031**

2016 ESTIMATED TOTAL **171,330,000**

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR RESPONSE



CURRENT SITUATION

In Lebanon, the level of food security at both the household and national level has been undermined by the Syrian Crisis. Households that rely on agricultural production and seasonal or regular employment in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) for their main source of income were highly affected by the interaction of climate extremes, violent conflicts, demographic pressure and economic deterioration.

Food security is built on three core pillars; availability, access and utilization. On that basis, the Food security sector in Lebanon will support national food security policy formulation and implementation and enhance coordination and provision of necessary technical support to agriculture interventions.

Food Access

Vulnerable communities in Lebanon, including persons displaced from Syria and Lebanese, continue to face limited opportunities for livelihoods or regular sources of income in Lebanon.

Vulnerable Lebanese are increasingly in need of food assistance, in order to cope with growing economic hardships. Results from the OCHA/REACH Host Community Vulnerability Assessment indicate that they are increasingly applying a range of both food and asset-based coping strategies¹. Whilst the extremely poor

Lebanese are receiving assistance for basic services under the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP), it is increasingly becoming necessary to include food assistance to mitigate decline in food security².

Exacerbated by depleted savings and assets, displaced Syrian households continue to struggle to access adequate food to meet their needs. According to the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VaSyR) 2014, 75 per cent of displaced Syrian households were classified as food insecure, with 13 per cent categorised as moderate or severely food insecure. Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and diet diversity amongst de facto refugees from Syria was not uniform across Lebanon³.

The June 2014 joint UNRWA/WFP PRS needs assessment revealed poor food consumption patterns among the PRS⁴. PRS households spent nearly half of their income on food alone which has led to high food insecurity. Around 12 per cent of households⁵ were moderately or severely food insecure. The situation of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) was quite comparable to the situation of poor Lebanese.

Food Availability

The findings from the 2014 VaSyR showed that markets are the main

source of the food consumed by most de facto refugees from Syria⁶. Results from WFP's post distribution and price monitoring activities showed no market distortions or significant fluctuations in food prices.

The agriculture sector is an important source of livelihoods for the majority of communities hosting vulnerable populations. Syria used to be a major trading partner and transit route for Lebanon's agriculture sector. The statistics on agricultural trade flows in Lebanon between 2011 and 2012 show (i) a decline in total agricultural trade; (ii) a considerable decline in bilateral agricultural trade with Syria and in transit trade through Syria; (iii) a significant change in trading routes in the region; and (iv) an increase in informal trade across the borders with Syria⁷.

Food Utilization

Findings from the 2014 VaSyR showed that most of the food groups consumed by de facto refugees from Syria were low in nutritional value. Vitamin A rich diet of fruits and vegetables were particularly lacking. This necessitated the need to focus on promoting small household gardens and an expansion of community kitchens.

Achievements in 2014

- A joint project between the GoL (through the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Presidency of Council of Ministers (PCM), UNHCR and World Bank, with technical assistance from WFP was launched to provide food to the most vulnerable Lebanese under a scaled-up emergency NPTP.
- Over 929,600 vulnerable individuals⁸, including some 53,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) and over 2,000 Lebanese returnees (LR), received food assistance in 2014. Food vouchers (e-cards and paper-based vouchers), ATM cash cards and various forms of food parcels were used.
- By the end of the second quarter of 2014, only 49 per cent of displaced Syrian households (pre-assistance baseline) had an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS). However, according to post-distribution monitoring, between 73 and 79 per cent of the assisted displaced Syrian households had an acceptable FCS.

Improvements through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and FAO during 2014

- Over 900 vulnerable Lebanese farmers were assisted with veterinary inputs and concentrated animal feed.
- Over 95 per cent of livestock in Lebanon received vaccinations, strengthening control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs).
- 37 dairy cooperatives (serving 3,500 farmers) were given technical training and an estimated 1,500 Lebanese farmers will be provided small intensive poultry production units.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Strategic interventions based on priority needs include targeting food assistance to the most vulnerable populations through the e-card modality. The WFP food basket for de facto refugees will be revised to a value of USD 27 per person per month. This food basket will provide 2,075 kcal per person per day in the form of basic, affordable and readily available commodities. Food security sector partners will maintain capacity to respond to emergencies through a one-off in-kind/e-card voucher programme.

In 2014, the caseload of persons displaced from Syria for food assistance was determined by applying multi-sectoral vulnerability criteria to the socio-economic profile of the displaced Syrian population based on the VASyR of 2013. The de facto refugees from Syria were selected for food assistance according to the burden score index. This score



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estimates household vulnerability based on the information available in UNHCR's ProGres database. A multi-sectoral questionnaire administered at the household level was used to verify vulnerability status. Throughout 2014, the caseload for food assistance included the moderate and severely food insecure and economically vulnerable households, and/or those with moderate or severe risk of becoming moderately or severely food insecure due to their high level of vulnerability in other sectors. In

households that did not qualify for general food assistance, individual e-cards were provided to vulnerable family members⁹.

To ensure that the households receiving food assistance are the most vulnerable, the caseload for food assistance will be revised for 2015 based on updated information on population socio-economic profile from the 2014 VASyR. Food assistance targeting for persons displaced from Syria will be

progressively tightened to some 55 per cent of the most vulnerable, excluding the better off amongst the moderately vulnerable, but not all of them. The most vulnerable of this group will remain targeted.

Targeting under the NPTP was based on the World Bank's proxy-means testing (PMT) targeting mechanism. WFP will work with MoSA and NPTP to improve food security analysis as a way of monitoring household food security.

Population cohorts:

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	608,947	513,863	1,122,811
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,857	22,143	45,000
Vulnerable Lebanese	57,591	124,039	181,630
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	508	292	800

RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2015, the food security sector will aim to complement food assistance for de facto refugees with broader stabilisation interventions such as e-vouchers through the National Poverty Targeting Programme for vulnerable Lebanese households. In addition there will be activities focusing on improving food production capacities and incomes through agricultural livelihoods. It will encompass a broader focus on the three pillars of food security programming: accessibility, availability and utilization. The FAO and WFP are now co-leading the sector. The response strategy will

- Ensure food availability for vulnerable de facto refugees from Syria and PRS and PRL

- Promote opportunities for leveraging the e-card programme and the network of contracted shops for vulnerable local farmers to access retail markets based on local value chain analysis.
- Scale up the Government's NPTP to include and upscale critically needed food assistance, through the e-card programme, to the most vulnerable Lebanese households. The support to government will include strengthening the capacity of MoSA to manage and monitor food assistance for the Lebanese;
- Promote the move towards a "OneCard" platform that delivers cost effective humanitarian

food assistance and minimises duplications and resources associated with parallel systems.

- Promote sustainable family farming so as to increase productivity whilst prudently managing available natural resources such as water and land;
- Restore and maintain agricultural livelihoods and essential assets and develop income generating activities in agriculture.
- Continue providing support to MoA to monitor and control Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and plant diseases that threaten livelihoods and food safety in Lebanon.



Food assistance

Prioritisation of food assistance will be based on cost effectiveness. The delivery of food assistance using the e-card/OneCard platform will ensure continuation and expansion of proven cost efficiencies in delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Broader food security activities

In the agriculture sector, food security partners have identified the following priorities:

- Support to the Ministries of Agriculture and of Social Affairs in the strategic co-ordination of agricultural assistance provided by all stakeholders;
- Technical advice in sustainable agricultural early recovery;
- Material and financial support to the crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors;
- Capacity-building of stakeholders

(in particular Ministry of Agriculture and smallholder farmers' organisations) to address the consequences of the Syrian crisis (and any future crises in the region) in rural areas.

Agriculture interventions will be prioritised based on identified Government priorities and the degree of leverage or mutual reinforcement to already existing food assistance interventions.

The sector will facilitate market access for the vulnerable small-scale farmers in areas worst affected by the crisis. This shall be done by ensuring that the farmers are capacitated to negotiate contracts for the supply of fresh food products with contracted food assistance shops. The sector will expand private sector engagement and collaboration through initiatives such as joint farmer training on food safety and quality standards so that small-scale farmers can access better markets. Such engagements will also

include studies on local food value chains linked to humanitarian food assistance and, more importantly, exploring mobilization of resources from corporate entities through corporate social responsibility.

In the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the Government has appealed for funds to train small-scale farmers on the use of different food preservation technologies and to establish packaging facilities dedicated for olive oil producers in selected regions. This will improve income generation of the most vulnerable households in the country who have exhausted their already limited resources while hosting de facto refugees from Syria. The interventions will have a positive impact on the related agricultural activities as well as on the provision of quality food for the vulnerable populations. While boosting the agricultural production in the country, the interventions will also provide opportunities for informal, seasonal jobs to the vulnerable populations.

Gateways for service delivery:

CATEGORY	NUMBER	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION/ HOW THE INSTITUTION IS ENGAGED
Municipalities	n/a	Meetings
SDCs	n/a	Training venue, Distribution centre
Farm	n/a	Practical Training, Distribution
Community Centres	n/a	Training venue, Distribution centre
Palestinian Gathering	n/a	Distribution centre
Palestinian Camps	n/a	Distribution centre
Informal Tented Settlements	n/a	Meetings
School	n/a	Distribution centre

Alignment & Synergies

Social Cohesion

The proposed scaling up of the NPTP to include a food voucher will improve social stability by addressing the food needs of vulnerable Lebanese. Agriculture interventions with Lebanese farmers will also address perceptions that assistance was only meant for persons displaced from Syria.

Child Protection and Education

Child Protection and Education will benefit from reduced negative coping strategies such as child labour and early marriages. More children

will attend school if households are better able to meet their food needs. This will continue to require active monitoring in light of targeting limited resources.

Protection and SGBV

The sector will make gender mainstreaming and the achievement of equal opportunities for men and women a top priority. Gender equality will be an integral feature of all food security projects assessment at all stages of the project cycle. Prior to implementing the proposed the food security interventions, each implementing agency will be required to hold and report on and keep filed records of separate consultations held with women, girls, boys and men

in the project areas. The sector will coordinate with Protection sector to ensure newcomers and households in need of in kind assistance are identified and supported in a timely and safe manner. Food assistance and agricultural inputs and processing equipment distributions will follow protection and gender guidelines and regular compliance field visits will be carried out by the sector coordinators and protection sector partners. Special attention will also be granted to the promotion and respect of the “Code of Conduct” prohibiting sexual abuses and other similar vices like soliciting for payment of any kind by staff from implementing partners, sub-contracted shops and target beneficiary groups.

COUNTRY:	Lebanon
SECTOR:	FOOD SECURITY
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	NAISON CHAKATVA
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	SECTOR COORDINATOR, WFP
EMAIL	NAISON.CHAKATVA@WFP.ORG
	TOTAL BUDGET 2015
	447,046,343
	BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015
	5,950,000
	ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016
	343,727,138

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1	Sustainable stabilization of food consumption over the assistance period for vulnerable households impacted by the Syrian crisis										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:	100%				
	% of targeted households with acceptable food consumption score over assistance period															
OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS/M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	M&E BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)
FOOD ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED TO MOST VULNERABLE THROUGH VARIOUS TRANSFER MODALITIES	# OF MOST VULNERABLE TARGETED HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECEIVED FOOD ASSISTANCE DISAGGREGATED BY POPULATION, SEX AND AGE	178,364	HH	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUTMT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	115,200	1,122,811	0	45,000	800	0	1,283,811	CLMIG, DCA, IDGC, IR, MOSA, OXFAM, WFP, WVJ, UNRWA	411,148,343	373,348,343	37,800,000	
	% OF WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS THAT HAVE BEEN ASSISTED	100%	%	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUTMT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	CLMIG, DCA, IDGC, IR, MOSA, OXFAM, WFP, WVJ, UNRWA	-	-	-	
CAPACITY BUILDING OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE WFP FOR ASSISTANCE BY ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS	# OF INDIVIDUALS TRAINED, DISAGGREGATED BY SEX AND TYPE OF TRAINING	100	INDIVIDUALS (* GOL. MOSA SOCIAL WORKERS)	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUTMT. LEBANON BEKAA	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	WFP, MOSA	-	-	-	

OBJECTIVE 2		Promote food availability and support sustainable production										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:				Varies per farming enterprise		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		% of targeted households with acceptable food consumption score over assistance period																
OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & M&E INDICATORS		TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015							TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET						
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	LOCATIONS	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)		
ENHANCED SMALL SCALE AND FAMILY FARMING PRODUCTION	# OF FARMERS (MEN/ WOMEN) SUPPORTED TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION	35,450	INDIVIDUALS	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRIT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	35,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,450	ACF, ACTED, FAO, PU-AMIL, OXFAM, SOL, WVI	11,515,000	3,454,500	8,060,500	
	% OF FARMERS SUPPORTED SATISFIED WITH IMPROVED PRODUCTION/ PRODUCTIVITY	50%		ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRIT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	17,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,725	ACF, ACTED, FAO, PU-AMIL, OXFAM, SOL, WVI	-	-	-	
	% INCREASE OF THE FARMGATE MILK PRICE (ONLY FOR MONITORING)	n/a		ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRIT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ACF, ACTED, FAO, PU-AMIL, OXFAM, SOL, WVI	-	-	-	
REDUCED FOOD WASTAGE AND LOSSES	% DECREASE IN MICROBIAL COUNT IN COLLECTED MILK (ONLY FOR MONITORING)	n/a		ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRIT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ACF, ACTED, FAO, PU-AMIL, OXFAM, SOL, WVI	-	-	-	
	IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE IN POST HARVEST AND PROCESSING AMONG TARGETED POPULATIONS	53,800	INDIVIDUALS	ANKAR	53,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,800	FAO, MOFA, OXFAM	7,065,000	2,119,500	4,945,500	

OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S W&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)
IMPROVED AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION THROUGH CLIMATE SMART FARMING TECHNOLOGIES	# OF HA IN EXPLOITATION UNDER CLIMATE SMART TECHNOLOGIES	250	ha	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	31940	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACTED, FAO, PU-AMM, SCI	7,675,000	1,662,500	6,012,500	
	# OF CUBIC METER OF WATER CONSERVED AND USED IN A MORE EFFICIENT MANNER	n/a	n/a	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACTED, FAO, PU-AMM, SCI	-	-	-	
	# OF HA UNDER SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES	250	n/a	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	31940	0	0	0	0	0	0	ACTED, FAO, PU-AMM, SCI	-	-	-	
CONTROL OF TRANS-BOUNDARY ANIMAL AND PLANT DISEASES SUPPORTED	# OF PLANT/ANIMAL PESTS AND DISEASES OUTBREAKS MONITORED AND CONTROLLED	n/a	n/a	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACEFAD, IDGC, OXYFAM	1,200,000	1,100,000	100,000	

OBJECTIVE 3		Promote utilization of diversified and quality food										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:						
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		Improved access to and awareness on diversified and quality food										n/a						
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015							TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)			SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	NEG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)		
INCREASED AWARENESS OF GOOD NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES	# OF INDIVIDUALS (MEN/WOMEN) WITH IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES	15,000	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	9,600	9600	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,200	ACEF, FAO, IDCC, OXFAM	5,823,000	1,911,500	3,911,500	
FOOD SAFETY MEASURES AND POLICIES ENHANCED	# OF POLICY BRIEFS PUBLISHED	2	PUBLICATIONS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	FAO	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	

OBJECTIVE 4		Enhance effective and coordinated food security response										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:		25 New members		
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4		% increase in food security actors reached and participating in coordination forums														
OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS MAX INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	NGO BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
FOOD SECURITY DATA AND INFORMATION COLLECTED, ANALYZED AND DISSEMINATED	# OF FS ANALYSIS REPORTS/ BRIEFINGS GENERATED & DISSEMINATED	4	REPORTS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	610,000	305,000	305,000	
SUPPORT NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	# OF MEETINGS/POLICY WORKSHOP HELD WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND BULLINE MINISTRIES	4	MEETINGS/ WORKSHOPS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,010,000	255,000	755,000	
	# OF POLICY BRIEFS PUBLISHED	2	PUBLICATIONS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	

AGENCY / GOVT	TOTAL 2015 (USD)
ACF	2,000,000
ACTED	1,885,000
CLMC	3,348,000
DCA	900,000
FAO	22,000,000
IOCC	1,279,000
IR LEBANON	700,000
MOA	6,000,000
MOSA	37,800,000
OXFAM	420,000
PU-AMI	1,160,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,190,000
UNRWA	17,648,123
WFP	348,134,720
WVI	2,581,500
TOTAL	447,046,343
TOTAL ESTIMATE 2016	413,000,000

EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



CURRENT SITUATION

During the 2013/14 school year, 229,000 children out of 619,100 in need received support to access education, leaving an estimated 390,100 children out of school, of which approximately 300,000 are Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR.

The education system in Lebanon is highly privatized. Only 30 per cent (275,000) of all Lebanese children in school attend public schools, with the majority instead enrolled in private schools. The mass influx of refugees has increased the demand on the public education system in Lebanon by doubling the number of education spaces required. With the Ministry of Education and High Education (MEHE), humanitarian partners are facilitating school enrollment for children displaced from Syria and funding parent contributions for poor Lebanese children on an agreed cost-per-child basis. The first shift (morning classes) of the schools has expanded to include a large number of children displaced from Syria and a second shift (afternoon classes) has been created to accommodate a further caseload of children. Palestinian children are provided with educational services through UNRWA-managed schools.

The mass influx of refugees into Lebanon has had a corresponding effect on the number of school-aged children in the country.



Approximately 42 per cent of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR are between the ages of 3 and 18, meaning that they have a right to access education as per the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan focuses on the most vulnerable populations (including five population cohorts: Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR, vulnerable Lebanese, Lebanese returning from Syria, as well

as Palestine refugees from Syria and in Lebanon).

The table below outlines the current school-aged population by cohort as well as the projected school-aged population by end of 2015. In addition, there is a growing number of youth (19-24 years) that are in need of education and/or training and who have not been previously targeted.

Children in need of access to education

COHORT	CURRENT NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN (3-18) (SEPT. 2014)	PROJECTED NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN (3-18) IN 2015
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	502,000	655,000
Out of school Lebanese	40,000	40,000
Lebanese Returnees	6,400	16,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	11,100	11,300
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)	52,000	53,000
Total	611,500	775,300

EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR 2014	CHILDREN ENROLLED	% FEMALE	% MALE
Formal Education for 2013/14 school year	141,000	51	49
Non-Formal Education	88,000	51	49
Total Children in Learning	229,000	51	49

Key achievements in 2014 included:

- 141,000 were supported to enroll in formal education
 - 90,000 Syrian children registered as refugees by UNHCR were supported through payment of enrollment fees
 - 44,700 poor Lebanese were supported with parent contributions
 - 6,300 Palestine refugees from Syria students attended UNRWA-managed schools in Lebanon
- 99 schools were renovated in order to increase classroom capacity, improve school conditions, and provide WASH facilities for boys and girls
- 2,500 Lebanese teachers benefited from professional development
- Psychosocial support in learning centres and schools was increased to cater for nearly 55,000 children traumatized by the conflict.



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The MEHE, supported by local and international organizations, remains under-resourced and is struggling with the increasing number of children in public schools. The quality of educational services remains a significant challenge, with teachers struggling to cope with the specific education needs of newcomers as well as to maintain harmonious cohabitation between the various groups of students.

Non-formal education (NFE) programmes have been placed across the country to meet the educational

needs of numerous out-of-school children and prepare them to enter the formal system as opportunities arise.

Persons displaced from Syria indicate that transportation costs, language barriers, discrimination, social and economic issues and unpredictable enrolment regulations are the main barriers to education. The vast majority of children displaced from Syria who are in school are in primary school, with only an estimated 3,000 enrolled in secondary school. The education needs of children are not necessarily homogeneous, as some children

displaced from Syria have missed multiple years of schooling, have never been to school or have specific needs. These groups, in particular children with disabilities, have limited opportunities, making them vulnerable to child labour, child marriage or other forms of abuse and exploitation.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Overall Sector Target Caseload:

The sector will primarily focus on continued and expanded access to education for boys and girls from the below-mentioned cohorts. This will include keeping the 141,000 children already enrolled in the formal education system in school for 2015 and 2016, as well as reaching additional 50,000-60,000 children as per agreement with MEHE. Non-formal educational programs will be targeting the large number of out-of-school children to prepare them to enter the formal education system. Youth populations will be targeted for

additional educational opportunities, including provision of scholarships to university, based on the results of their needs from the UNFPA assessment on youth in 2014.

The quality of the educational programs will be stressed to increase the capacity of these programs to absorb and retain increasing numbers of children in need of educational assistance. Such initiatives in the public system would influence longer-term education gains for children displaced from Syria and Lebanese children, strengthening social wellbeing amongst communities. 71 per cent of children displaced

from Syria who are of school-age (between 3 and 18 years of age) have not accessed any learning opportunities. In addition, due to the evolving political and security situation in Syria, Lebanon is facing further challenges regarding mass influx of refugees, which will affect the education sector. Youth (19-24 years) consist of 8.5 per cent of the total population of Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR. Girls and boys will be equally targeted, based on registration figures.

Population cohorts:

CATEGORY	FEMALE,		MALE		TOTAL	
	Age Group	Count	Age Group	Count	Age Group	Count
Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR	3 - 5 yrs	65,991	3 - 5 yrs	68,978	3 - 5 yrs	132,575
	6 - 14 yrs	138,032	6 - 14 yrs	146,114	6 - 14 yrs	280,224
	15 - 18 yrs	43,908	15 - 18 yrs	39,649	15 - 18 yrs	81,176
	19 - 24 yrs	66,268	19 - 24 yrs	33,652	19 - 24 yrs	94,739
	TOTAL	314,199	TOTAL	288,393	TOTAL	602,592
Palestine refugees from Syria	6 - 17 yrs	5,650	6 - 17 yrs	5,650	6 - 17 yrs	11,300
Vulnerable Lebanese	20,000		20,000		40,000	
Lebanese Returnees	8,000		8,000		16,000	
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	6 - 17 yrs	26,500	6 - 17 yrs	26,500	6 - 17 yrs	53,000

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Within the scope of the MEHE 2010-2015 Education Sector Development Plan, the Ministry launched its 'Reaching All Children with Education' (RACE) plan. RACE aims to bridge the needs of the children displaced from Syria, as defined in the No Lost Generation strategy,

with the development objectives of the Lebanese education system. The plan commits government and partners to providing 470,000 Syrian school-aged children (3-18 years) affected by the Syria crisis and poor Lebanese children with access to quality learning opportunities in safe

and protective environments by 2016. Of this total, 200,000 Syrian children will be enrolled in formal education. The sector strategy reflected in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan is built around RACE and includes support to formal education and additional activities that meet the growing

educational needs in the country.

The core of the education sector strategy is to strengthen the public education system with the priority to increase enrolment of school-aged children displaced from Syria in the formal system as outlined in RACE. This includes support to prepare out-of-school children to enter school, to improve the quality of education through supplies and training of teachers in the most vulnerable localities, and to empower adolescents and youth to continue their education. Girls and boys will be equally targeted, addressing specific gender issues such

as early marriage for girls and child labour for boys with a goal of retaining them in school.

Strengthening the public education system will increase the capacity to absorb and retain more children. However, the public system will be unable to serve all the children in need. Complementary non-formal education options are required. Standardization, recognition and certification of these non-formal alternatives are essential to ensure quality and relevance of these programmes.

Education can provide a safe, productive environment for children and youth, offering protection from abuse and exploitation. The holistic approaches chosen by the education sector that support both host communities and populations displaced from Syria will reinforce relations between communities. Parents will be consulted and supported to play a meaningful role in the education of their children. This will help to ensure that integration of children in the public system is successful and sustainable.

Key elements of the educational response:

- Promoting equal access to formal and non-formal education for girls and boys.
- Easing rising tensions within and between Syrian and Lebanese communities through interventions to address challenges in and around schools.
- Equipping children and teachers with minimum learning and teaching materials and textbooks
- Supporting efforts to certify learning that will be recognised in Lebanon and beyond.
- Staff of MEHE are provided with training in active learning, classroom management, language and positive discipline
- Procuring financial and human resources to support MEHE's investment in accommodating extra children within its system, in first and second shift classes.
- Continuing the support to rehabilitate and equip public schools, including with WASH facilities responding to the specific needs of girls and boys and children with disabilities.
- Increasing learning opportunities through a variety of NFE, strengthening programme development to meet the learning needs of the high number of out-of-school children to assist students in transitioning to formal education.
- Developing policies and guidelines, standardizing NFE content and strengthening the assessment and M&E functions at national and sub-national levels to ensure collection of sex and age disaggregated data.
- Supporting the management and oversight of RACE implementation.

In order to be able to meet the needs of the most vulnerable children and youth, both boys and girls, a holistic approach and greater coherence across interventions will be ensured through cross-sectoral engagement. The areas to be mainstreamed in education are child protection, SGBV, WASH, social cohesion and livelihoods.

Child protection

Child Protection and Education will work together on child protection mechanisms, strengthening coordination for the identification and referral of children at risk or victims of violence and abuse, or children currently out of school, bolstering social wellbeing through educational activities, and mainstreaming gender by providing inclusive education. Additional focus will be placed on educational institutions themselves as well as student empowerment and parental associations with the school.

By harmonizing with child protection, the school will become an environment in which classes

and additional projects, such as psychosocial support activities, can be provided to students in need. Stronger ties between psychosocial support programmes and education, as well as referring out-of-school children to education actors for formal and non-formal learning opportunities, are vital in protecting children from being forced into negative coping mechanisms.

SGBV

Adolescent girls and the specific obstacles that they face in accessing school are major concerns for SGBV and Education. These groups will work together in ensuring access to secondary and non-formal education. Through the development of information interventions, particular types of violations affecting adolescent girls, such as forced/early marriage, will be targeted in order to encourage female access to education.

WASH

The WASH and education sectors share a united goal in promoting hygiene for youth across Lebanon.

Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in public schools, which can include improving access to segregated toilets/latrines and shower areas, will provide a safe and sanitary environment for children at school.

Social wellbeing

Several themes connect the social wellbeing and education sectors in their work. The development of peace education activities targeting youth is essential in creating open, inclusive communities, a necessity in schools where multiple population groups intermingle. In some cases, basic services delivery will also be coordinated between these two sectors.

Livelihoods

Both the education and livelihoods sectors operate in planning activities that promote vocational skills. These programs are vital in helping to equip vulnerable persons with the abilities needed for future employment; however, careful coordination between the sectors in evading overlap is needed.

Gateways for service delivery:

CATEGORY	NUMBER	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION/ HOW THE INSTITUTION IS ENGAGED
Municipalities	68	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Social Development Centres	57	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Universities and other academic institutions (schools)	985	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
National government ministries and offices.	6	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Community centers	153	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Informal settlements	205	Capacity building, service provision, in kind
Palestinian Camp	47	Capacity building, service provision, in kind

COUNTRY:	LEBANON
SECTOR:	EDUCATION
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	SIMONE VIS, AUDREY NIRRENGARTEN
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	SECTOR LEAD UNHCR, SECTOR CO-LEAD, UNICEF
EMAIL	SVIS@UNICEF.ORG, NIRRENGA@UNHCR.ORG
	TOTAL BUDGET 2015
	263,605,732
	BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015
	100,000,000
	ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016
	255,000,000

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 Ensuring equitable access to educational opportunities for boys and girls

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1 # of boys and girls accessing learning

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)
SCHOOL REHABILITATION AND EQUIPMENT	# OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS REHABILITATED THAT MEET SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS (AS PER MEHE REGULATION)	221	SCHOOLS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH									14,294,710	3,086,342	11,208,368	100%
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR FORMAL BASIC EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) ENROLLED IN FORMAL BASIC EDUCATION	228,312	CHILDREN	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	5,600	179,797	800	-	-	400	186,597	ANGA, ACTIONAID, MEHE, IRC, RET, SCI LEBANON, SERAPHIM GLOBAL, UNICHR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI LEBANON	123,166,980	98,523,594	24,643,366	100%
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR NFE BASIC EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) ENROLLED IN NFE BASIC EDUCATION	61,764	CHILDREN	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	6,932	66,271	621	1,200	800	1,400	75,224	AMEL LEBANON, ANSI, ACTIONAID, CONCERN, HWL LEBANON, IHR, IRC, IRC, PU-AM LEBANON, RET, SCI LEBANON, UNICHR, WVI LEBANON	31,036,487	24,737,690	6,298,797	100%

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015							TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET		
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)			SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR ACP BASIC EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) ENROLLED IN FORMAL ACP BASIC EDUCATION	92,028	CHILDREN	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	10,029	73,727	864	1,800	3,208	2,400	87,020	AMEL LEBANON, ANSL ACTIONAID, CONGERN, HWA LEBANON, IHR, IRC, IRC, PU-AMI LEBANON, RET, SCI LEBANON, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI LEBANON	39,429,539	31,543,631	7,885,908	100%
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR EECE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) ENROLLED IN EECE	30,888	CHILDREN	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	3,084	24,976	388	780	620	1,040	29,488	CONGERN, SCI LEBANON, UNICEF, WVI LEBANON	8,179,509	8,179,509	-	100%
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION (GRADES 10-12) FOR BOYS AND GIRLS (14-18/YRS)	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) FORMAL SECONDARY EDUCATION	1,520	CHILDREN	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	560	960					1,520	RET, UNESCO	1,260,000	1,008,000	252,000	100%
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR FORMAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS (14-18/YRS)	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) FORMAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	3,920	CHILDREN	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	390	3,444			21	64	3,898	AMERA, MARKIZOUMI FOUNDATION, RET, UNHCR	1,435,191	1,148,153	287,038	100%
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN (18-24/YRS)	# OF STUDENTS (M/F) RECEIVING SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION	25	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	15	10					25	RET	350,000	330,000	20,000	100%
ENROLLMENT SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMING	# OF TOTAL CHILDREN (B/G) AND ADOLESCENTS (M/F) IN ENROLLMENT SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	153,526	CHILDREN	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	25,693	80,787	1,596	9,000	35,450	1,000	109,076	AMERA, CCPA, CONGERN, IRC, RI, SCI LEBANON, TOASTMAS-TERS INTERNATIONAL, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI LEBANON	11,585,476	9,268,381	2,317,095	100%

OBJECTIVE 2		Improving the quality of teaching and learning														
		% of enrolled children (b/g) who have passed end of year exams														
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2		TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015														
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
TEXTBOOKS, TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIAL FOR BASIC EDUCATION	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) RECEIVED SCHOOL SUPPLIES; # OF TEACHERS (M/F) RECEIVED TEACHING MATERIALS	534,360 1,544	CHILDREN TEACHERS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	134,027	298,469	2398	23250	72216	4000	438,894	ANERA, ACTIONAID, CONCERN, ISLAMIC RELIEF, LEBANON, WEHE, NRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WCH, LEBANON, WVI, LEBANON	19,536,508	14,461,078	5,075,431	100%
	TEACHING WORKFORCE CAPACITY STRENGTHENING	# OF TEACHERS/ EDUCATORS/ FACILITATORS (M/F) TRAINED	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							14,176	ANERA, ACTIONAID, BRITISH COUNCIL, CONCERN, DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY TRUST, HVA, LEBANON, NRC, SCL, LEBANON, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WCH, LEBANON, WVI, LEBANON	3,404,719	1,951,748	1,452,971	100%
TEXTBOOKS, TEACHING AND LEARNING MATERIAL FOR FORCE	# OF CHILDREN (B/G) HAVING RECEIVED SUPPLIES; # OF TEACHERS (M/F) HAVING RECEIVED TEACHING MATERIALS	27,888 7	CHILDREN TEACHERS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON COUNTRYWIDE	3,084	22,076	388	780	520	1,040	26,588	CONCERN, SCL, LEBANON, UNICEF	367,030	183,515	183,515	100%

OBJECTIVE 3		Strengthening national education systems, policies, and monitoring															
		# of policies updated / revised that enhance national education systems															
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3																	
OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015							TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	LOCATIONS	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	# OF TOTAL STAFF (M/F) SECONDED TO MEHE	12	INDIVIDUALS	COUNTRYWIDE										6,593,239	1,318,648	5,274,591	100%
LEARNING OUTCOMES ASSESSMENT AND M&E STRENGTHENING	# OF LEARNING ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED	N/A		COUNTRYWIDE										372,600	-	372,600	100%
SCHOOL BASED MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING AND SCHOOL GRANTS	# OF SCHOOLS ASSISTED	180	SCHOOLS	COUNTRYWIDE										1,949,040	-	1,949,040	100%
STRENGTHENED PARENTAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS	# OF PARENTS/CAREGIVERS (M/F) REPORT ENGAGES IN P&S	N/A		AKKAR TRIPOLI-S BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH										644,704	335,330	309,374	100%

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR RESPONSE



CURRENT SITUATION

Health services are characterized by a dominant private sector. The primary health care (PHC) system is mainly operated by the NGO sector and based on user fees. Persons displaced from Syria are expected to cover the costs of consultations and diagnostics, which can be well beyond their means as well as for vulnerable Lebanese. Secondary and tertiary care facilities offer around 13,000 hospital beds (85 per cent are private sector). The surplus of medical doctors and shortage of nurses and paramedical staff, leads to a very high cost for health services, both for persons displaced from Syria and for the Lebanese population.

Available data indicates that common childhood illnesses, non-communicable diseases and mental illnesses are priority conditions for Lebanese and persons displaced from Syria. The youth population is also affected, especially since public schools have a reduced capacity to maintain their health programs (medical screening for students, health awareness activities and school health environment interventions).

In 2014, the RRP6 supported health care for persons displaced from Syria, and PHC services and hospital admissions were subsidized through UNHCR partners and other humanitarian actors. For secondary and tertiary health care, UNHCR

expanded the innovative use of the private sector countrywide in January 2014 through a Third Party Administrator (TPA). With regards to conditions covered by UNHCR at hospital level, 48 per cent are linked to obstetric care.

Priority attention was given to outbreak control by providing support in expanding the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) and intensifying vaccination activities, especially for children under five (50 per cent boys, 50 per cent girls). The MOPH accelerated the expansion of its PHC network in terms of accredited PHC network facilities and the provision of standardized priority health services.



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The main achievements include:

- From the period January to September 2014, there were 857,433 primary healthcare consultations (68% for displaced persons) and 43,432 displaced persons were assisted with access to life saving and obstetric care at secondary and tertiary hospital level.
- A 10 per cent increase in the number of PHC centers belonging to the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) network. The PHC system can respond to around 40 per cent more patients.
- From January to September 2014, there were 857,433 primary health care consultations (68% for displaced persons) and 43,432 displaced persons with access to life-saving and obstetric care at secondary and tertiary hospital levels
- Additional specific services were integrated in the PHC package, including: non-communicable diseases (NCD) screening, early detection and care, mental health and psychosocial support, nutrition screening and care services for boys and girls (equally affected) under five years of age. The PHC chronic medication list was revised, and medications were provided in larger quantities.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs saw investments and upgrades for its health dispensaries by various donors, mostly equipment-related.
- A total of four polio vaccination campaigns and three mop-up campaigns have maintained Lebanon as a polio-free country to date. 5 rounds of vaccination providing 600,000 doses have been carried out.
- IFS funding accelerated the expansion of the EWARS. Around 400 PHC centers now report on a selected list of diseases, with at least 40 per cent of them located in areas with high refugee concentration.
- Prevention of outbreaks of water-borne diseases.
- The TPA modality reduced unnecessary hospital admissions and maintained the average cost at around 600 USD per admission. A full-time hotline for both persons displaced from Syria and providers was set up.
- A reduction in the caesarean section rate from around 60 per cent of all deliveries to around 30 per cent, among the Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR, comparable with the Lebanese rate (35 per cent), while ensuring that 21,000 Syrian woman were able to deliver in hospitals from January to September 2014.

The key concerns and challenges observed include:

- Affordability of health care. For example, Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR who needed care reported spending around 90USD on health care in the month preceding the survey¹.
- The impact of the crisis has pushed more than 170,000 additional Lebanese into poverty
- Low antenatal care attendance.
- Poor follow-up on persons with chronic diseases.
- Low precipitation level over the last year increasing the risks of water-borne outbreaks.
- Increased risks of outbreaks such as cholera, exacerbation of endemic diseases such as Tuberculosis and viral Hepatitis and fear of introduction of vectors for Leishmania, which could affect both Syrian and host communities.
- The security context in parts of the country is impeding access to health services.
- Addressing equity issues in terms of out-of-pocket expenditures on health between the communities displaced from Syria and host communities

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Population cohorts:

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	675,000	225,000	900,000
Palestine refugees from Syria	23,625	7,875	31,500
Vulnerable Lebanese & Host Communities	675,000	225,000	900,000
Lebanese Returnees	4,500	1,500	6,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	101,250	101,250	202,500

Based on core public health vulnerability criteria, boys and girls under 5 years of age, pregnant and lactating women, survivors of SGBV, elderly over 60 years of age, persons with disabilities and mental health conditions, those with acute life-threatening emergencies and people with the most significant group of chronic diseases are in the greatest need of support and will be prioritised within the sector strategy. The targeted population will include the most vulnerable Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR, the poorest Lebanese identified through the National Poverty Targeting Programme, Lebanese returnees from Syria and Palestine refugees from Syria. Limited resources mean that the health sector must prioritise and focus on the identified vulnerable groups, estimated at over 60 per cent of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR and around 10 per cent of the Lebanese population.



Targeting and interventions based on priority needs include:

- Targeting the most vulnerable populations (women, men, boys and girls) based on their vulnerability as persons displaced from Syria.
- Targeting special groups including youth (boys and girls) and poorest Lebanese by

linking to the National Poverty Targeting Programme.

- Securing funding for medications for chronic diseases.
- Expanding an initiative integrating mental health care and psychosocial support from 45 to at least 75 PHCs.
- Addressing health of young people, both boys and girls, especially with rising evidence of increasing incidence of mental health conditions and risky behaviours (poor nutrition, physical inactivity and smoking).

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The response strategy addresses the needs of persons of concern through strengthening existing national systems. Prevention and control of outbreak presents a crucial area of intervention. In terms of vaccine-preventable diseases, it is necessary to intensify the routine vaccination and to introduce new vaccines (hepatitis A and Pneumococcal vaccine). The Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) needs also to be further reinforced, with preparedness plans elaborated for the areas most at risk (mainly those with a large number of informal tented settlements), and further development and expansion of the District Health Information system. Hygiene promotion is a cross-cutting intervention between health and WASH sectors and will need to be harmonized.

The desired impact in line with the overall goal of the Government, and building on major achievements of 2014, is to reduce mortality and morbidity of preventable and treatable illnesses and priority NCDs and to control outbreaks of infectious diseases of epidemic potential.

The key strategic shifts for 2015 include:

- The delivery of integrated, standardized and cost-effective service packages in primary healthcare
- Cost-effective access to secondary and tertiary care.
- Developing the national health information system and data management

Priority intervention areas include:

- Ensuring access for target populations to a standardized package of basic health services at PHC.

- Continuing to ensure access for life-saving secondary and tertiary health care, mainly for the populations displaced from Syria.
- Piloting the provision of a standardized minimal service delivery package of priority health services integrated at PHC level for vulnerable Lebanese as part of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund.
- Monitoring standards and quality of care with emphasis on defined MOPH accreditation and performance indicators.
- Preventing and controlling outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases with focus on EWARS reinforcement and vaccination activities.
- Reinforcing youth health as well as supporting the Lebanese school health program
- Supporting existing national programs.
- Monitoring the results and achievements and evaluating the impact in terms of health coverage and population health status.
- Seeking alternative solutions for cost-effective health services delivery.

This is in line with the overall goal of the Government in the health sector, which is to ensure health security and health status improvement of the population by enhancing the performance of the health system and ensuring equity in service provision and financing. The MOPH aims

at ensuring access to preventive and curative services for persons displaced from Syria as well as Lebanese through the existing health system. The support of humanitarian partners is required to ensure that the Lebanese health system can cope with the additional demand for health services through the unprecedented mass influx of refugees and the increase in vulnerable people among Lebanese host communities.

Health status is closely related to socio-economic status, type of shelter/accommodation, living conditions, overcrowding, unemployment and income, access to appropriate WASH conditions, water scarcity, education, sexual and gender-based violence and resilience. Harmonization with social wellbeing activities will optimize health interventions. Health-specific interventions, particularly in terms of referrals to the health sector, and health responses need to be considered in other sectors' activities such as WASH, shelter, education (health promotion), basic needs (winterisation) and protection (Clinical Management of Rape).

Gateways for service delivery:

CATEGORY	NUMBER	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION/ HOW THE INSTITUTION IS ENGAGED
PHC centers	920 total PHC in the country, of which 435 are in the YMCA network, and of which 200 are in the MOPH network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PHC Consultations - Children Vaccinated - Assessments conducted - structures equipped - Training of health providers - PHC with quality of services assessed once per year - Providing information on utilization
Schools	2,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schools enrolled in school health program
SDCs	225 CDS across the country of which 57 are supported by UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PHC consultations - structures equipped - surveys/assessments conducted - Training of Health care providers
UNRWA Health care centers	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PHC Consultations - Children Vaccinated - Assessments conducted - structures equipped - Training of health providers
Contracted Hospitals (UNHCR & UNRWA)	66 UNHCR Contracted and UNRWA 18 different than UNHCR ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SHC Services - sentinel sites established - structures equipped/rehabilitated
Mobile Medical Units (MMUs)	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PHC consultations - structures equipped - surveys/assessments conducted - Training of Health care providers
Border Post	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PHC Consultations

The health sector also needs to ensure a coordinated approach with the WASH sector in order to reduce risks of outbreaks and ensure appropriate responses. A harmonized approach in terms of hygiene promotion is to be adopted, with focus on standardized messages and awareness material, in addition to considerations with

the Basic Assistance group for prioritization of hygiene items. The Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) preparedness and response plan needs to include a clear referral pathway between the health and WASH sectors, a preparedness training plan in collaboration with Shelter sector and contingency stocks and

identification of core activities for the alert and response phases of an AWD outbreak. A strong AWD preparedness plan depends upon a foundation of routine disease monitoring and information sharing mechanism between the two sectors.

TOTAL BUDGET 2015	249,178,048
BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015	20,312,193
ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016	198,690,166

COUNTRY:	LEBANON
SECTOR:	PUBLIC HEALTH
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	DR. ALISSAR RADY & DR. MICHAEL WOODMAN
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL HEALTH OFFICER & SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER
EMAIL	RADYA@WHO.INT, WOODMAN@UNHCR.ORG

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 Improve access, coverage and quality of primary health care services for target population

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1 % of persons of concern accessing PHC services

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						BUDGET						
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	NLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
1.1 # OF SURVEYS/ ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED	25	STUDY	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH									1,344,000	940,800	403,200		
1.1.1 DENIED/ STANDARDIZED PHC SERVICES PACKAGE PROVIDED																
1.1.2 PROVISION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC) CONSULTATIONS/ON-CALLS COSTS OF CONSULTATIONS, MEDICINES, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND DIAGNOSTIC TESTS, FACILITY AND HUMAN RESOURCING SUPPORT & MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS (MMU) SERVICES	2,448,565	CONSULTATIONS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	489,713	1,224,283	244,856	244,857	122,428	122,428	2,448,565	AMEL LEBANON, ARMADILLA, CLINIC LEBANON, FPSC, HUMEDICA, INC LEBANON, IDCC, IOM, MAKASSAD, MARKIZOMI, MAP, MEDAIR LEBANON, MOSSA, PU-AMT, RIJUNFAJUN-HCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WHO	57,096,056	39,967,239	17,128,817		

PLEASE NOTE THAT TARGETS AND TARGET POPULATIONS DIFFER. PHC ARE CONSULTATIONS NOT PEOPLE (1-2 CONSULTATION PER PERSON) VACCINATIONS ARE DOSES NOT PEOPLE. 2 MMIR DOSES PER PERSON AND 4 DOSES OF POLIO PER PERSON NUTRITION: THE SUM OF PEOPLE SCREENED FOR MALNUTRITION, PEOPLE UNDERGOING MALNUTRITION MANAGEMENT & PEOPLE RECEIVING MICRO-NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTS

OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)
CONT. 1.1 DEFINED/ STANDARDIZED PHC SERVICES PACKAGE PROVIDED	1.1.3 PROVISION OF NUTRITION SERVICES (SCREENING AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION)	# OF INDIVIDUALS SCREENED FOR MALNUTRITION : 418,220 # OF CHILDREN US ADMITTED FOR MALNUTRITION MANAGEMENT : 14,282 # OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED MICRO-NUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTS : 441,200	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	355,686	441,912	3,860	19,531	52,713	0	873,702	IOM, MAKASSSED, ME-DAR, LEBANON, MOISA, PI-FAMRI, UNICEF, UNRWA	6,079,412	3,039,706	3,039,706	
	1.1.4 PROVISION OF RH /STI/HIV SERVICES INCLUDING CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF RAPE (CMR)	# OF PHC CENTERS PROVIDING RH SERVICES : 415 # RH CONSULTATIONS (NOT PART OF PHC) : 218,763	PHC CENTERS CONSULTATIONS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	43,756	109,385	21,876	21,876	10,935	10,935	218,763	AMEL LEBANON, CLMIG LEBANON, IMG LEBANON, IOM, MAKASSSED, MEDAR LEBANON, MOISA, PI-FAMRI, UNRWA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WHO	4,656,978	2,328,489	2,328,489	
	1.1.5 PROVISION OF NCD SERVICES	# OF PHC CENTERS PROVIDING NCD SERVICES : 318 # NCD CONSULTATIONS (NOT PART OF PHC) : 211,088	PHC CENTERS CONSULTATIONS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	42,218	105,544	21,108	21,108	10,555	10,555	211,088	AMEL LEBANON, CLMIG LEBANON, HUMMEDICA, IMG LEBANON, IOM, MAKASSSED, MEDAR LEBANON, PI-FAMRI, UNHCR, UNRWA, URDA, WHO	4,616,256	2,308,128	2,308,128	
	1.1.6 PROVISION OF MPSS SERVICES INCLUDING FOR SURVIVORS OF SBVV	# OF PHC CENTERS PROVIDING MH SERVICES : 142 # MH CONSULTATIONS BY AGE/ GENDER/ QH/ORT (NOT PART OF PHC) : 164,791	PHC CENTERS CONSULTATIONS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	32,958	82,395	16,479	16,479	8,240	8,240	164,791	ARMAADIA, CLMIG LEBANON, IMG LEBANON, IOM, MAKASSSED, MARKZOUIM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO	6,760,422	3,380,211	3,380,211	

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	N.G. BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
CONT. 1.1. DEFINED/ STANDARDIZED PHCS SERVICES PACKAGE PROVIDED	1.1.7 PROVISION OF ROUTINE VACCINATION (EP)	# CHILDREN RECEIVING ROUTINE VACCINATION: 239,886 # CHILDREN IMMUNIZED AS PER THE EPI CALENDAR: 600,060	INDIVIDUALS	ANKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MIT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	340,897	428,950	2,776	14,144	52,500	779	840,046	AMEL LEBANON, CLMIG LEBANON, IMC LEBANON, IOM, MAKASSSED, MEDAIR LEBANON, MOPH, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO	22,543,484	11,271,742	11,271,742	
	1.1.8 PROVISION OF HEALTH EDUCATION	# OF PEOPLE RECEIVING HEALTH EDUCATION SESSIONS: 2,354,264	INDIVIDUALS	ANKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MIT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	702,121	1,517,173	7,640	70,365	55,725	1,240	2,354,264	AMEL LEBANON, ARMADILLA, CLMIG LEBANON, HUNMEDICA, IMC LEBANON, IDCC, IOM, MAKASSSED, MAKHZOUNI, MAP, MEDAIR LEBANON, MOSA, PIP-AMI, RI, UNRWA, UNICEF, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI	9,981,484	4,990,742	4,990,742	

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	INR BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) (USD)	
1.2 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED	1.2.1 PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT INCLUDING FAMILY PLANNING (FP) COMMODITIES	# OF STRUCTURES EQUIPPED: 1,657	PHC CENTERS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERROUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH									11,547,685	11,547,685			
	1.2.2 TRAININGS PROVIDED TO HEALTHCARE WORKERS AT PHC LEVEL	# OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS TRAINED BY BENDER: 6,524	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERROUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH									2,289,422	2,289,422			
	1.2.3 SURVEYS/ ASSESSMENTS/M&E CONDUCTED	# OF PHC FACILITIES PROVIDING INFORMATION ON UTILIZATION: 72 # OF PHC WITH QUALITY OF SERVICES ASSESSED ONCE PER YEAR: 566	PHC CENTERS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERROUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH										793,603	793,603		
1.2.4 RESILIENCE- WB PROJECT- PHC FINANCING	153,000 BENEFICIARIES FROM THE NPTP - 57 HEALTH CENTERS	INDIVIDUALS HEALTH CENTERS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERROUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	153,000									15,000,000	-	15,000,000		
1.2.5 PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL MEDICATIONS	# INDIVIDUALS BENEFITTING FROM CHRONIC MEDICATION: 64,000	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERROUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH					44,000	20,000					1,361,780	3,177,486		

OBJECTIVE 2 Facilitate access to Secondary (SHC) and Tertiary health care (THC)

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2

% of displaced persons referred per year

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)
2.1 REFERRAL OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONDITIONS	2.1.1 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS TREATED, INCLUDING MATERNAL CARE AND SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION (SAM)	# REFERRALS RECEIVING EMERGENCY OR INPATIENT CARE : 85,203. # DELIVERIES (C-SECTION & IVFD COMBINED) (PART OF TOTAL SHC: 35,657)	REFERRALS	2,054	75,215	177	7,427	380	0	85,203	CJMC LEBANON, IDM, IR LEBANON, MAKASSED, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UJDA	71,881,011	53,873,258	17,957,753	
	2.1.2 SEVERE CHRONIC CONDITIONS TREATED (CANCER, DIALYSIS, ETC.)	# OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING CARE AT SHC/ THC LEVEL: 4,248	REFERRALS	439	2,530	46	1,233	0	0	4,248	CJMC LEBANON, IR LEBANON, MAKASSED, MAP, UNRWA, UJDA	2,650,561	1,987,921	662,640	
2.2 REFERRAL CARE HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED	2.2.1 PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR REFERRAL SERVICES PROVIDED AND/OR STRUCTURES REHABILITATED	# OF STRUCTURES EQUIPPED/REHABILITATED BY CATEGORY: 82	HEALTH FACILITIES								ANERA, IDM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UJDA	4,260,000	2,130,000	2,130,000	
	2.2.2 TRAINING OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS AT THE REFERRAL CARE LEVEL	# OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS TRAINED: 700	INDIVIDUALS								UNFPA, UNRWA	212,000	106,000	106,000	

OBJECTIVE 3		Prevention, detection and response to outbreaks of public health importance														
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3		% of target reached (polio/MMR)														
OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS/ME INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNÉES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
3.1 SUPPORT VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS	3.1.1 PROVISION OF VACCINE DOSES FOR CHILDREN IN THE CAMPAIGN	# DOSES GIVEN TO CHILDREN IN CAMPAIGNS: 1,883,300	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	780,800	924,600	5,400	46,500	126,000	0	1,883,300	MEDAIR, LEBANON, PU-AMI, UNICEF, UNRWA	3,313,706	1,656,853	1,656,853	
	3.1.2 PROVISION OF VACCINATION SUPPLIES/EQUIPMENT	# SITES PROVIDED WITH VACC. SUPPLIES, 150; # SITES PROVIDED WITH VACC. EQUIPMENT: 250	FACILITIES	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							-	UNICEF, WHO LEBANON	3,525,000	1,762,500	1,762,500	
3.2 STRENGTHEN SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR DISEASES OF PH IMPORTANCE	3.2.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVANCED SENTINEL SITES	# OF SENTINEL SITES ESTABLISHED: 75	FACILITIES	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							-	PU-AMI, LEBANON, WHO LEBANON	345,000	172,500	172,500	
	3.2.2 TRAINING ON CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE	# OF HEALTH PROVIDERS TRAINED: 387	HEALTH PROVIDER	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							-	MEDAIR LEBANON, MOISA, PU-AMI LEBANON, WHO LEBANON	252,000	126,000	126,000	
	3.2.3 DEVELOP CONTINGENCY PLANS AT CAZA LEVEL	# OF CAZAS WITH WRITTEN CONTINGENCY PLANS: 27	CAZA	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							-	WHO LEBANON	250,000	125,000	125,000	

OBJECTIVE 4		Institutional Strengthening										OBJECTIVE INDICATOR TARGET:					
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 4		% School health program expanded										59%					
OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS		TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015							TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET					
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT	LOCATIONS	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
4.1 IMPROVE YOUTH HEALTH	# OF SCHOOLS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	2,000	FACILITIES	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH										660,000		660,000	

AGENCY / GOVT	TOTAL 2015 (USD)
AMEL LEBANON	2,302,998
ANERA	6,000,000
ARMADILLA	358,788
CLMC LEBANON	2,308,000
FPSC	627,750
HUMEDICA	532,340
IMC LEBANON	8,037,454
IOCC LEBANON	1,247,000
IOM LEBANON	5,000,000
IRW LEBANON	450,000
MAP-UK	625,000
MAKASSED	324,935
MAKHZOUMI	138,912
MEDAIR LEBANON	1,266,024
MOPH	33,000,000
MOSA	11,628,968
PU-AMI LEBANON	2,690,000
RI	1,572,800
UNDP LEBANON	6,000,000
UNFPA	4,700,000
UNHCR	91,821,408
UNICEF	42,857,000
UNRWA	9,181,766
UNRWA/UNICEF	92,705
URDA	6,979,200
WHO LEBANON	8,335,000
WVI LEBANON	1,100,000
TOTAL	249,178,048
TOTAL ESTIMATE 2016	198,690,166

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR RESPONSE



CURRENT SITUATION

The Livelihoods sector is severely impacted by the demographic and economic shocks as a consequence of the Syrian conflict. The large manufacturing enterprises, which struggle to maintain output, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are increasingly unable to cope with the high cost of energy and operations, and the disruption of exports. The services sector, accounting for approximately 76 per cent of GDP¹, has been hit hard, especially tourism. Since the onset of the conflict, Lebanese communities, including farmers who heavily relied on cross-border activities, have been cut off from their income sources. In agriculture, there has been a decrease in farm-gate prices, an increase of prices of local agricultural inputs and reduced marketing opportunities due to closure of export markets.

The unemployment rate is expected to reach 20 per cent by end-2014². Women and youth are disproportionately affected. Almost four in five women displaced from Syria do not have access to work related income³. The Lebanese economy is characterized by a large informal sector with poor working conditions, especially for unskilled Syrian, labourers. Wages are low and working hours are long with minimal labour protection. Lebanese workers in the manufacturing and services sectors face increased competition from Syrian workers who accept lower



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wages. More non-skilled Lebanese seek work as daily workers, until now mainly undertaken by Syrian economic migrants.

Many Syrian de facto refugees seek informal employment opportunities. A sizeable proportion of them borrow money, increasing levels of indebtedness and reliance on negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing food consumption or withdrawing children from school and sending them to work. De facto Syrian refugees have also introduced new skills to the Lebanese market with activities like stonework, tapestry weaving and high-quality handicrafts.

A lack of funding has proven a key impediment to the livelihoods

sector performance; few results were produced to date. From January to August 2014, only 4,100 individuals were able to access some sort of income-generating opportunity, and just over 6,000 individuals benefited from some sort of training, ranging from technical skills to psychosocial occupational activities. Some vulnerable areas face security constraints (e.g. Aarsal and Tripoli). Livelihoods are seriously affected by structural challenges, including lack of adequate infrastructure for competitive job creation. Furthermore, there is a lack of market-based data for the identification of viable interventions. The approach for 2015 and 2016 aims to strengthen the market systems for vulnerable persons who are

currently excluded from economic opportunities due to lack of access to market information, skills mismatch or lack of infrastructure.

The scope and scale of the economic shock reveals capacity and coordination gaps at central and local governmental levels. There are opportunities to strengthen the dialogue between the public sector and MSMEs. Globally, Lebanon stands at 120 in the ranking of 189 economies on the ease of starting a business⁴. The Doing Business indicators of the World Bank reflect Lebanon's weak institutional set-up and barriers faced by the private sector, such as access to financial products for MSMEs.

Key achievements this year:

- 4,100 people have benefited from income-generating opportunities or new employment.
- 6,100 persons have received vocational or life-skills support.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Overall Sector Target Caseload:

CATEGORY	TOTAL
Vulnerable Lebanese	142,623
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	93,394
Lebanese Returnees	1,175
Palestine refugees from Syria	2,588
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	2,756
TOTAL	242,536

Population cohorts (Output 1, 2 and 3):

The Livelihoods sector strategy primarily targets young men and women and MSME through surveys, using results from multi-sectoral assessments such as VaSyr and World Bank data.

MSMEs will be selected according to criteria such as: market potential; ability to expand their business and

hire additional employees or casual labour; and women/youth-led businesses.

Links will be established with the National Poverty Targeting Programme (Ministry of Social Affairs) to identify vulnerable Lebanese women and men as participants in physical and non-physical rapid income generating activities.

Existing vulnerability criteria developed by the targeting task force and UNHCR/UNDP will serve as the basis for targeting youth and women-at-risk alongside the potential for market development which will be assessed through surveys. Programme convergence maps are being produced in the latter part of 2014 to avoid duplication. Interventions will be implemented in rural and urban areas throughout the country that are characterized by high need and social tension.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Government of Lebanon has identified job creation as a central priority⁵ to enable households, enterprises and communities to cope with and recover from the economic shock and changed economic environment. Interventions in the Livelihoods sector will be rooted in the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach, which promotes the sustainability of economic gains. Vulnerable groups

face several market constraints in their capacity as employees, employers or consumers with lack of information, skills, or quality products and services.

M4P aims to change the way market systems work in order to offer more opportunities and benefits to poor and vulnerable Lebanese persons, especially youth and women and ultimately women and men displaced

from Syria. It provides guidance on how to facilitate change in market systems so they work more effectively and sustainably for the vulnerable to improve their livelihoods. The M4P approach is founded on enhancing the capacity of local service providers, as well as MSMEs, to increase employment opportunities and inclusive and sustainable economic development. It embeds the humanitarian “Do no harm” principle



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in limiting interventions that might distort markets, and it will move the sector away from fragmented, poorly coordinated one-off activities.

This livelihoods sector strategy is predicated on a proportion of persons displaced from Syria remaining in Lebanon for some time. In light of recent increase in community tensions and increased competition over economic resources, the strategy aims to contribute to stabilization through interventions that promote permanent job creation for Lebanese and temporary rapid income generating activities also for de facto refugee from Syria and Palestine refugees. Although the legal framework restricts the work of de facto refugees, the law does allow for Syrian nationals⁶ to work in certain occupations.

In addition to physical rapid-impact job creation initiatives, non-physical activities are included to ensure women's participation. Other priorities include strengthening the employability of vulnerable groups through improving access to market information and (re) training in relevant vocational skills. Specific

interventions are designed to include women-at-risk.

Through a dialogue with the Government of Lebanon, options will be explored to reduce the competition among the persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese workforce.

The sector also proposes interventions that promote employment and training opportunities in Lebanon to anticipated recovery and reconstruction opportunities in Syria post conflict.

Enterprise promotion is a priority including capacity development, infrastructure improvements, technological upgrade/technology transfer and the provision of grants.

Integrated value chain programmes have the objective to access and expand markets for entrepreneurs in competitive sectors.

Finally, the sector plan engages in policy dialogue and the formulation of strategies and plans to facilitate job creation and market development and counteract child labour.

The sector will also attempt to bridge the gap between private sector, universities and development agencies, through the promotion of more dialogue, events, and joint activities.

In light of the expanded focus on stabilization under the LCRP compared to the RRP6, new partners have joined the Livelihoods appeal such as ILO, UNIDO and FAO. Until now, they implemented their programmes outside of the scope of the RRP. Another factor for the overall increase in the appeal is the high operational cost to implement livelihoods programmes in Lebanon.

The livelihoods programmes will be implemented with a wide range of partners. Rapid income generating activities will be coordinated with local authorities to ensure they are aligned with the established priorities. The private sector will be a direct partner in many interventions, especially for Output 2, 3 and 4. For Output 5, dialogues with different central Ministries will be established and strengthened in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

CATEGORY	NUMBER	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION/ HOW THE INSTITUTION IS ENGAGED
Municipalities	200	Support to service delivery (Output 1)
National government ministries and offices.	10	Capacity Building
MSMEs	5,000	Grants; Capacity Building

Linkages

- The Livelihoods sector will collaborate with the Social Cohesion sector on capacity building of municipalities, especially concerning local economic development. Livelihoods projects will also be implemented in areas where level of tensions runs high, notably with a particular focus on youth-at-risk. The inter-agency vulnerability tools will be used for this purpose.
- Initiatives in the Food Security sector and the Livelihoods sector are closely linked, and efforts will be made to ensure that the programmes will be mutually reinforcing. This will be done through regular joint field meetings and the development of joint guidelines.
- The special focus on improving access of vulnerable women to new skills that will reinforce their employability, initiated by the SGBV task force, implies close coordination with the Livelihoods sector. The sector members that implement projects for women-at-risk will be advised by the SGBV task force on targeting and will receive technical guidance.
- The Livelihoods sector will coordinate with the Protection sector on child labour, in particular ILO and NGOs with relevant programmes.
- Activities that promote vocational skills building require the Education and livelihoods sector to coordinate well to avoid overlap. The initial work undertaken in this area will be further pursued.

COUNTRY:	LEBANON
SECTOR:	LIVELIHOODS
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	AFKE BOOTSMAN; BASTIEN REVEL
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	PROGRAMME AND COORDINATOR SPECIALIST; PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
EMAIL	AFKE.BOOTSMAN@UNDP.ORG; BASTIEN.REVEL@UNDP.ORG
	TOTAL BUDGET 2015
	\$175,853,203.00
	BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015
	17,724,454
	ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016
	175,000,000

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 3

The ability of vulnerable groups, especially women and youth, and MSMEs, improved to cope with and recover from the economic shock through stabilizing and improving income and revenue.

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3

% Increase or decrease in unemployment rate; % change of average national household income

OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	N/LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
OUTPUT 1: VULNERABLE PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS BENEFIT FROM SUBSIDIZED OR FULLY FUNDED RAPID INCOME JOB CREATION ACTIVITIES	# OF TARGETED VULNERABLE PERSONS ENROLLED IN RAPID INCOME JOB CREATION ACTIVITIES	171,231	INDIVIDUALS (MALE/FEMALE)	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKKA SOUTH	97,716	72,995	0	60	60	400	171,111	AFCE, ACTED, ANBRA, CONCERN, DRG, FAO, ILO, INTERSUS, IOM, IRC, MERCY CORPS, OXFAM, PI-AMU, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UNDP, WWF	61,265,500	29,207,750	32,057,750	n/a
OUTPUT 2: VULNERABLE PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE SYRIA CRISIS BENEFIT FROM SUBSIDIZED OR FULLY FUNDED RAPID INCOME JOB CREATION ACTIVITIES AND IMPROVED LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE BASED ON COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	# OF TARGETED VILLAGES BENEFITING FROM IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE	200	VILLAGE	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKKA SOUTH							n/a					

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
OUTPUT 2: WORKFORCE EMPLOYABILITY IMPROVED	% OF JOB SEEKERS SUPPORTED BY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CENTERS AND/OR SKILLS TRAINING WHO ARE PLACED INTO JOBS	19,861	INDIVIDUALS (MALE/FEMALE)	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH									39,618,703	3,103,503	36,515,200	n/a
OUTPUT 3: CAPACITY OF THE MSME SECTOR TO CREATE JOBS IS IMPROVED	NUMBER OF NEW JOBS CREATED IN THE MSME SECTOR (TARGETED ENTERPRISES)	10,000	INDIVIDUALS (MALE/FEMALE)	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	10,000	0	0	0	0				37,759,250	0	37,759,250	n/a
OUTPUT 4: COMPETITIVE INTEGRATED VALUE CHAINS (VC) STRENGTHENED AND UPGRADED	# OF VCS VALORIZED AND/OR BEING UPGRADED	20	VALUE CHAIN	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							n/a					
	ADDITIONAL INCOME AT THE TARGETED HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ACCRUED	defined by projects	USD	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH							n/a		23,608,000	0	23,608,000	n/a
OUTPUT 5: POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PLANS AMEND-ED, FORMULATED AND/OR PRO-POSED TO THE GOVERNMENT	# OF TARGETED MSMES WITH NEW CLIENTS-MAR-KETS THROUGH IMPROVED PRODUCTION/ PRODUCTS	60	NUMBER OF ENTER-PRISSES	ANKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH												
	# OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PLANS AMEND-ED, FORMULATED AND/OR PRO-POSED TO THE GOVERNMENT	20	NUMBER	COUNTRYWIDE										13,601,750	0	13,601,750

AGENCY / GOVT	TOTAL 2015 (USD)
ACF	640.000
ACTED	1.585.300
AMEL LEBANON	778.500
ANERA	900.000
CARE	900.000
CLMC LEBANON	2.340.864
CONCERN	1.005.000
DRC	4.272.500
FAO	10.000.000
HWA	200.000
ILO	12.000.000
INTERSOS	1.100.000
IOM	5.000.000
IRC	5.109.200
MERCY CORPS	3.685.000
OXFAM	832.500
PU-AMI	1.520.000
RET	480.000
RI	858.000
SAFADI FOUNDATION	2.210.000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	8.620.000
UNDP	98.166.668
UNHCR	1.500.000
UNIDO	7.250.000
UNRWA	549.672
WCH	620.000
WVI	3.730.000
TOTAL	175,853,203
TOTAL ESTIMATE 2016	175,000,000

BASIC ASSISTANCE SECTOR RESPONSE



CURRENT SITUATION

The ability to meet basic household needs is shaped by socio-economic and living conditions. These circumstances vary according to seasons, insecurity or secondary displacement. The provision of basic assistance and the promotion of social protection mechanisms aim to prevent economically vulnerable households from falling deeper into poverty¹.

Over the course of the Syrian crisis, Lebanon's growing population has

seen fewer livelihood or income-generating opportunities. Combined with depleted savings, many households struggle to access goods and services critical to their survival and well-being.

An estimated 70 per cent of the total population of Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees requires assistance to meet basic needs. Of this population², an estimated 29 per cent is deemed severely economically

vulnerable. Extremely poor Lebanese households constitute 7 per cent of the country's population, while over 90 per cent of Palestine Refugees from Syria households are in severe need of basic assistance.

In 2014, the Basic Assistance sector (previously "Basic Needs") focused on:

- 'one-off' standard newcomer kits (consisting of mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets/jerry cans, and baby kits);
- winter support (blankets, stoves, heating fuel, and children's winter clothes) for five months of winter; and,
- assistance in purchasing goods on the market and other market-based interventions (initiated in August 2014).

Lessons learned in delivering such assistance include:

- high logistical costs of reaching people in need due to a scattered population;
- weakened impact of direct assistance due to households reportedly selling some of the items they had received;
- through the selling of in-kind assistance, reprioritization by households of their spending according to their most pressing needs ;
- the need to conduct more systematic assessments of economic and multi-sector vulnerabilities to prioritize households in need of assistance and identify more clearly their priority needs; and,
- monitoring of the markets.

Consequently, a small-scale programme to monetize non-food items was piloted during the 2013 winter response. Post-distribution monitoring reports and evaluation³ indicated that cash transfers allowed recipients to meet their basic needs while offsetting issues associated with in-kind distribution, such as

poor transport infrastructure or low warehouse capacity.

Different forms of support systems are available to vulnerable persons in Lebanon. The National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP), started by MOSA in 2011, provides social assistance to Lebanese households

under the extreme poverty line. With the Syrian crisis pushing more households into poverty, the NPTP is scaling-up in a three-year emergency project to more widely mitigate the impact of the crisis on Lebanese households.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Population cohorts:

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Syrians registered as refugees by UNHCR	275,362	249,138	524,500 individuals (29 per cent of total Syrian de facto refugee population+ seasonally vulnerable people living above 1,000 meters outside the 29 per cent)
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,700	22,300	45,000 individuals, assisted with winter support and other market-based interventions.
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vulnerable Lebanese	38,042	38,042	76,085 individuals (taken from the NPTP appeal, not including NPTP food e-vouchers)
Host Communities – communities directly impacted by the presence of displaced persons from Syria	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lebanese Returnees	10,100	9,900	20,000 individuals (in total)

Targeting of this sector will focus on:

- Severely economically vulnerable households
- Households affected by seasonal shocks or increased insecurity
- Newly arrived displaced persons from Syria

The proposed targeting is flexible so as to accommodate unexpected needs that may arise and auxiliary needs identified by agencies in the field. Severe economic vulnerability

targeting⁴ is expected to complement other sectors' criteria. Specifically, seasonal assistance targeting is based on economic vulnerability and exposure to cold (linked to a temperature map). Sector partners will maintain necessary resources for market-based intervention and in-kind contingency stocks to allow for timely response to extraordinary circumstances.

Humanitarian agencies will coordinate with the government to target according to population

groups' criteria, thereby reducing misperceptions of imbalanced assistance.

Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees
 The minimum amount necessary for survival is calculated from a Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). Severe economic vulnerability is defined by multi-sector household profiling with a focus on expenditures. The IA-TTF findings and results from the 2014 VASyR estimate that 28-29 per cent

of Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees have household expenditures below the SMEB⁵. By the end of 2014, the sector will finalize an approach to prioritize households within the 29 per cent. The most extreme category of economic vulnerability for Syrian families refugees is 'severe', referring to a situation where household expenditure is found to be below the SMEB of \$435/household/month.

Lebanese poor and vulnerable Eligibility criteria for the poorest (approximately 8 per cent of the population) and most vulnerable Lebanese are defined by the Government per the NPTP criteria. The targeting is based on Proxy-Means Testing (PMT), which evaluates household welfare from correlates of living standards.

Palestine refugees from Syria Vulnerability of PRS is calculated by UNRWA following a family assessment, using a multi-sector methodology similar to the VASyR but tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of Palestine refugees.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The sector approach is to help households meet their basic needs in a manner that allows choice and promotes dignity. Basic assistance entails life-saving support to affected households, with attention to protection sensitivities (i.e. age, gender, etc.) in all population groups, and priority to the severely economically vulnerable. Concurrently, the sector strives to promote Lebanon's ability to deal with complex emergencies and strengthen

existing safety net mechanisms.

The sector will provide support through a variety of activities and transfer modalities including market-based interventions, vouchers, in-kind distribution and subsidized services, as appropriate to population group and context⁶. In-kind assistance has been critical to the response, and will remain a form of assistance to highly vulnerable populations in 2015. However, functioning and stable

markets and a vibrant private sector make market-based intervention programming a viable option, with the additional benefit of supporting the local economy.

As beneficiary needs increase and resources diminish, the sector will optimize its impact by:

- Conducting an economic vulnerability profiling of households of Syrians registered with UNHCR as refugees to



ensure appropriate targeting, data collection and needs assessment,

- Scaling-up market-based interventions to severely economically vulnerable persons displaced from Syria to meet basic needs and reduce negative coping mechanisms,
- Providing direct humanitarian assistance during seasonal shocks or unexpected circumstances to Syrian de facto refugees and Palestine refugees from Syria,
- Supporting and enhancing existing social safety nets for vulnerable poor Lebanese.

An Inter-Agency Targeting Task Force (IA-TTF) and Cash Working Group oversaw the design of a market-based interventions package, to be provided as a monthly transfer to severely economically vulnerable displaced households from Syria. This assistance is distinct from other sectors' market-based intervention programmes in that it is unconditional (though not without targeting criteria) and unrestricted, as well as aiming to meet a range of other sector basic needs through the calculations of a survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB)⁷. The Lebanese poor will be targeted by activities of the Basic Assistance Sector. While there are no plans to provide cash assistance to poor Lebanese, they will be supported with in-kind assistance and subsidized social services through the NPTP.

This strategy arises from the humanitarian community's desire to enhance:

- Overall targeting and economic as well as multi-sector vulnerability profiling
- Intervention planning for new arrivals, seasonal shocks and increased instability

- Referral, monitoring, and evaluation systems appropriate to the multi-dimensional crisis

Close collaboration with MOSA and the High Relief Commission (HRC) is essential to harmonize approaches toward targeting, implementation, delivery mechanisms, monitoring, and a longer-term strategy for sharing responsibilities. The sector will more deeply engage with local actors in planning and service delivery.

The proposed shift toward market-based interventions for displaced persons from Syria has led to economic multiplier effects. This has mitigated the negative impact on struggling communities of poor Lebanese and de facto refugees from Syria⁸.

The Basic Assistance Sector must work closely with other Sectors and the following lays out the priorities for such cooperation:

Social Cohesion

The scale up of the NPTP for vulnerable Lebanese is expected to help conditions for the increased number of Lebanese pushed deeper into poverty by the Syrian crisis. Reaching more vulnerable Lebanese is expected to help improve social cohesion.

Food Security

Food security should improve, with beneficiaries less given to skipping meals and better placed to purchase nutritious food. Beneficiaries of market-based intervention are selected jointly with the Food Security sector since the value of the WFP e-voucher contributes to the cost of the SMEB.

Child Protection and Education

The protection of children and their education can benefit from reduced child labour practices. If households

are better able to meet their SMEB, this means that more children will be able to attend school rather than be forced to work.

Protection

The sector will coordinate with Protection to ensure that newcomers and households in need of in-kind assistance are identified and supported in a timely and safe manner. Distributions will be carefully planned with the Protection sector to maximize security. The sector's activities will take into account women and girls' capacities to safely access assistance. It will also strive to address negative coping mechanisms specific to women and girls, such as early marriage and sexual exploitation. Delivery mechanisms will be designed in consultation with women and girls. Women and girls will participate in post-distribution monitoring.

Health and WASH

Health and WASH activities, especially disease management and hygiene promotion, will benefit from market-based interventions that allow recipients to prioritize and purchase relevant items. The WASH sector may also organize information sessions on hygiene practices alongside distribution of hygiene kits, and share best practices for safe storage of water with distribution of buckets and jerry cans.

Shelter

Market-based interventions should be closely referenced against shelter activities since households may need weatherproofing materials during winter or in flood prone areas. Related child protection concerns during winter include heating for schools and cold-weather clothing. Finally, market-based interventions will reinforce in-kind assistance across all sectors by reducing the incentive to sell material items.

COUNTRY:	LEBANON	
SECTOR:	BASIC ASSISTANCE	288,597,767
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	CARLA LACERDA, KERSTIN KARLSTROM	
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	INTER-AGENCY, SENIOR CASH ADVISER UNHCR/ SAVE THE CHILDREN; INTER-AGENCY/ SECTOR COORDINATOR UNHCR	1,500,000
EMAIL	LACERDA@UNHCR.ORG; KARLSTRO@UNHCR.ORG	263,000,000
		TOTAL BUDGET 2015
		BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015
		ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1:	To enable severely economically vulnerable households to address critical priorities and meet a range of basic survival needs without increasing negative coping mechanisms
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE1.1	% of total affected populations identified as severely economically vulnerable (Syrian and Lebanese)
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE1.2	% of severely economically vulnerable households received multi-sector market-based interventions (displaced Syrians)
OBJECTIVE 2:	To ensure access to basic goods and services related to the adverse effects of seasonal hazards, displacement, and increased conflict of severely economically vulnerable households
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE1	% of total affected population found to be seasonally vulnerable
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE1	% of total seasonally vulnerable population assisted
OBJECTIVE 3:	To strengthen existing social safety mechanisms in-country and prevent the decline of severely economically vulnerable households
INDICATOR OBJECTIVE1	% of total assisted Lebanese severely economically vulnerable households (out of total population)

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SEVERELY ECONOMICALLY VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES	# OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PROFILED*	46,607	HH	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	5,816	148,695	44,400	68,695	875	2,000	270,481	ACF, ACTED, LEBANON, ACTIONAID, IOM, LEBANON, IRC, OXFAM, PU-AMH, SIF, LEBANON, SOLIDAIR SUISSE, TOH-T, ALY, UNHCR, UNRWA	3,077,931	2,657,152	420,680	
	# OF HHS RECEIVING IN-HOUSE MARKET-BASED INTERVENTIONS**	93,595	HH	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	9,240	432,140	5,532	14,050	50	3.27	461,015	ACF, ACTED, ACTIONAID, CARE, CLIC, H, IOM, IRC, OXFAM, POPM, PU-AMH, RI, SAVE THE CHILDREN, SI, SOLIDAIR SUISSE, TOH-T, UNHCR, WVI	195,911,606	195,911,606	-	
HOUSEHOLDS AT RISK OF SEASONAL HAZARDS SURVIVE WITHOUT ADVERSE EFFECTS***	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SEASONAL MARKET-BASED INTERVENTIONS	88,486	HH	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	-	442,430	0	0	0	0	442,430	UNHCR, ACF, SAVE THE CHILDREN, IOM, CIMC, LEBANON, WVI, UNRWA, OXFAM, MEDAIR LEBANON, SIF, SOLIDAIR SUISSE, CARE, ACTED, WVI, MAKAZOUMI, POPM, IRC	37,183,254	37,183,254	-	
	# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING IN-KIND AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE	86,958	HH	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	-	434,790	0	0	0	0	434,790	IOM, UNHCR, POPM, MAKAZOUMI, SAVE THE CHILDREN, IDCC, ACTED, UNICEF, SOLIDAIR SUISSE, ANSA, ANERA, TOH-T, OXFAM, SIF, ACTIONAID, MEDAIR	15,058,850	15,058,850	-	

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)
NEWCOMERS AND POPULATION IN NEED HAVE ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS AND SERVICES	TOTAL USD AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED NEWCOMER MARKET-BASED INTERVENTIONS	3,847,725	USD	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MTL LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	22465	0	0	0	0	0	22,465	CIMC LEBANON, SAVE THE CHILDREN, MARKAZOOM	2,691,275	-	-
	# OF NEWCOMER IN-KIND CRKITS DISTRIBUTED	38,940	KITS	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MTL LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	194700	0	0	0	0	0	194,700	MAKZOOM, UNHCR, MEDAIR LEBANON, DIRC, ACTED, AL ANSI, SAVE THE CHILDREN, IR LEBANON, SI	12,977,451	-	-
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS THROUGH NPTP ARE ENHANCED	# OF LEBANESE HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING NPTP ASSISTANCE****	36,421	HH	AKKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MTL LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	145,684	-	-	-	-	-	145,684	MOSA, UNHCR, DIMA, UNICEF****	21,697,500	21,697,500	-

* Profiling should only be for displaced Syrians. Some agencies have appealed for other population groups; however, the Inter-Agency unit will ensure that this is either (a) supported by government and (b) if not, appeals will be incorporated into the efforts of Syrian HH profiling.

** Only displaced Syrians will be receiving multi-sector market-based interventions as per government policy. Unfortunately, this was not communicated in time for appealing agencies. Again here, the Inter-Agency unit will ensure that appeals made for other population groups will go into multi-sector market-based interventions for displaced Syrian priority activities in this sector.

***One thing to note is that UNRAW and PRS are expected and appealed to be supported with winter assistance, however it is 0 here in the population cohorts as it was not possible to visualize the population breakdown in the 3RP spreadsheet. Grateful if UNRWA (Agust) can physically input the numbers directly (they will not affect the budget so no problem)

**** NPTP assistance will be provided in the form of service subsidies and in-kind. Food e-vouchers plan to be covered respectively in the Food Security Sector of this LCRP appeal.

*****These partners are not delivering NPTP assistance but either (a) providing funds for NPTP (e.g. UNHCR 1.5 million from 2014) and (b) supporting with the other soft-activities of workshops and supporting/ exchanging experiences on targeting and social protection/ safety net mechanisms globally.

Table 2: for the Sector/Country Financial Requirements per Agency, please fill in the excel template available in the guidance note and on the portal.

AGENCY / GOVT	TOTAL 2015 (USD)
ACF	560,000
ACTED	6,930,105
ACTIONAID	160,000
ANERA	30,000
AVSI	188,000
CARE	6,500,000
CLMC LEBANON	4,380,000
DRC	5,400,000
HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL	6,106,000
IOCC	847,000
IOM	6,345,600
IR LEBANON	1,000,000
IRC	5,712,500
MAKHZOUMI FOUNDATION	406,275
MEDAIR LEBANON	2,408,135
MOSA	19,612,500
OXFAM	1,990,000
PCPM	13,574,000
PU-AMI	478,800
RI	1,952,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	11,208,400
SI	6,980,000
SIF	2,352,000
SOLIDAR SUISSE	1,424,100
TDH-IT	937,800
UNHCR	148,301,322
UNICEF	10,100,000
UNRWA	3,932,125
WVI	18,781,105
TOTAL	288,597,767
TOTAL ESTIMATE 2016	263,000,000

SHELTER SECTOR RESPONSE



CURRENT SITUATION



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Due to the dearth of affordable housing and the widespread dispersal of persons displaced from Syria who do not live in camps, providing shelter in Lebanon is a complicated issue. With close to 1.2 million Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR, no single shelter intervention can meet the needs of all families displaced from Syria. Shelter partners are thus employing diverse and innovative solutions to the

challenge of identifying appropriate and affordable shelter. These include renovating and upgrading unfinished houses, garages, worksites and informal settlements¹, as well as guaranteeing affordable structures within host communities, such as functioning collective centers and formal settlements, should they become a reality. Each option brings challenges and opportunities. In unfinished

houses, garages, and informal settlements, partner agencies undertake basic essential activities such as weatherproofing, necessary in advance of winter. More durable solutions include the rehabilitation of unfinished buildings, with homeowners benefiting from structural upgrades to their property in return for accommodating households displaced from Syria free of charge for a fixed period of time. 55

per cent of the total de facto refugee population is projected to be living in substandard shelter by the end of 2014. Judged the most vulnerable in terms of their shelter requirements, this caseload is also likely to comprise the 29 per cent of de facto refugees considered the most economically vulnerable. Poor living conditions may expose women and girls to risks of sexual and gender-based violence due to lack of privacy and overcrowding. Female-headed households may be at greater risk of sexual exploitation, if they are unable to meet rental payments. While supporting those most in need is a priority for the sector, ensuring that those who largely support themselves benefit from a transparent and predictable rental market is of equal importance to increase their tenure security and prevent more households falling into

the most vulnerable categories. Rental support also provides vulnerable households with a defined period of relatively secure tenure.

About 81 per cent of de facto refugees pay rent. Scarce and diminishing resources, increasing indebtedness, and the prevailing increase in the housing market prices led to a reduction of affordable shelter options respecting safety standards. Households displaced from Syria also lack general security of tenure and information regarding their rights according to national laws and regulations.

With increasing numbers of persons displaced from Syria moving to more affordable but poorer quality accommodation, some 17 per cent of Syrians registered as refugees

with UNHCR live in informal settlements, which number over 1,400 across the country. However, some of these settlements are no longer perceived as temporary by surrounding communities and result in a visible manifestation of the mass influx of refugees into Lebanon. The willingness and ability of host communities and local authorities to cater to the needs of persons displaced from Syria in informal settlements has been stretched to the breaking point and shelter support must take into consideration these sensitivities and seek ways to benefit host communities with a view not to exacerbate these tensions. It is important to note that 58% of the Lebanese poor live in the four largest cities and are prioritised for shelter support.

Key achievements in 2014 included:

- Shelter interventions reached 303,753 persons since January.
- 111,202 persons benefited from market-based interventions aimed at securing shelter.
- 82,692 persons and 47,689 persons have benefited from weatherproofing of substandard buildings and informal settlements respectively.
- 31,099 persons, including Lebanese owners, have received upgrades or rehabilitation to their shelters

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Population cohorts:

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	COMMENTS
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	383,000	346,000	729,000	729,000 is 48.6% of the projected caseload of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR. Actual Target is 747,618 equivalents to 49.8 per cent.
Palestine refugees from Syria	22,700	22,300	45,000	The set target is 100% of the total PRS caseload. UNRWA will cover 93.5 per cent, while other agencies will cover the 6.5 per cent gap.
Vulnerable Lebanese	N/A	N/A	800,400	800,400 correspond to 58 per cent of poor Lebanese. However, 460,989 are currently targeted (30.7 per cent) due to agencies' capacity.
Lebanese Returnees	12,700	12,800	25,500	As per IOM, 51 per cent of LRS are in need for shelter assistance. However, 15,331 are currently targeted (30.6 per cent) due to agencies' capacity.
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	109,339	96,961	206,300	206,300 correspond to 76.4 per cent of poor PRL. However, 70,799 are currently targeted (26.2 per cent) due to agencies' capacity.

In addition to targeting the persons displaced from Syria, 30.7 per cent of vulnerable Lebanese will be targeted, based on agencies' capacities to address these needs.

76.4² per cent of the total PRL caseload is targeted to be in need. This represents 206,300 PRL living under the poverty line. However, 26.2 per cent are actually targeted. This is linked to the capacity of relevant UNDP and other agencies' programmes to cover the needs of the most vulnerable among the PRL living in Palestinian Gatherings. 100 per cent of the 45,000 PRS are considered to be in need according to UNRWA and will be targeted with shelter assistance.

48.6 per cent of the 50,000 Lebanese Returnees from Syria are considered in need as per IOM assessments and relevant surveys. However, the current targeting is 30.6 per cent, due to agencies', including IOM's

capacities to address those needs. The shelter sector will continue to promote a diverse portfolio that responds to the needs of persons displaced from Syria and the Lebanese poor in an integrated and sustainable way.

Provision of shelter assistance will focus on the most insecure dwellings and be prioritized based on the type and condition of individual shelters, the security of tenure risks, and socio-economic vulnerabilities of households displaced from Syria. Blanket assistance to households in substandard housing will no longer be applied.

48.6 percent of the Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR will be targeted as follows:

1. By the end of 2014, 55 percent of Syrian de facto refugees are projected to be in substandard shelters. Of these, 70 percent

of substandard shelters are in very critical conditions. This equates to 38.5 percent of the entire de facto refugee population living in very poor substandard accommodation³.

2. Of the 45 percent of Syrian de facto refugees projected to be living in apartments and houses, an estimated 7.8 percent lives in overcrowded conditions and thus needs shelter support. This caseload constitutes 3.5 percent of the total Syrian de facto refugee population.
3. Finally, as per the Shelter sector survey of March 2014, 6.6 percent of Syrian de facto refugees were experiencing tenure concerns and were therefore considered particularly vulnerable. This figure may well rise, given the worsening security situation.

SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR LIVING IN VERY POOR SUBSTANDARD ACCOMMODATION	SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR LIVING IN OVERCROWDED APARTMENTS	SYRIANS REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR EXPERIENCING CONCERNS OVER TENURE	TOTAL BENEFICIARY PERCENTAGE OF THE SYRIAN POPULATION REGISTERED AS REFUGEES WITH UNHCR
38.5 percent of total Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR (including 29 percent of most vulnerable Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR)	3.5 percent of total Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	6.6 percent of total Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	48.6 percent

The majority of the 48.6 per cent of Syrian de facto refugees to be targeted, notably the 38.5 per cent in substandard shelters, will receive weatherproofing support, which is a relatively low-cost intervention. The remaining 10.1 per cent will benefit

from more costly interventions, such as rehabilitation of houses and buildings to be used as collective centers. Lists of priority vulnerable households will be developed in consultation with MoSA and protection officers and delivered to

shelter agencies to address potential for sexual exploitation or child labour linked to rent payment as a matter of priority. Strenuous efforts have been made to engage local NGOs in the sector-planning process.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The implications of a large, dispersed and protracted displacement on the economic, political and social fabric of Lebanon have prompted a rethink of the sector strategy. To this end, improvements in the quality and quantity of affordable housing will complement a more integrated neighborhood approach that aims to enhance the broader living environment. By working within Lebanese communities that host a high proportion of persons displaced from Syria, and balancing assistance between communities, sector partners hope to reduce tensions. Participation of communities and municipal authorities in the design and implementation of the shelter interventions, and adequate communication, will continue to be part of the sector's strategy. In addition to the rehabilitation of houses, interventions include site or infrastructure improvement, provision of basic services and rehabilitation of public spaces in gatherings and urban areas.

With 81% of Syrian de facto refugees paying rent, links with real estate market trends are crucial. The shelter sector will initiate dialogue with relevant stakeholders in public and private sectors to explore programmes that can increase the stock of affordable houses for the vulnerable population. Similarly, as a large number of rental agreements between landlords and tenants are verbal or informal, issues of tenure and property rights and obligations of landlords and tenants have to be addressed through activities that facilitate rental transactions.

All of the estimated 43,700 PRS in Lebanon will need assistance to meet rental costs, whether in refugee camps or Palestinian gatherings and adjacent areas. The Palestinian camps and gatherings are characterised as urban poor neighbourhoods, with a high degree of informal and unplanned structures, high population density and high poverty levels, and thus have the same shelter needs as other persons displaced from Syria living in

substandard shelters.

Holistic approaches to urban and semi-urban settlements will be based on intensive inter-sectoral collaboration, including some that are not traditionally addressed by the sectors. In this respect, three strategic components have been identified:

- 1) Support to households will be prioritized based on their socio-economic vulnerabilities will focus on the most insecure dwellings according to shelter types and conditions.
- 2) Interventions in densely populated urban and semi urban settlements will be prioritised according to the impact of the settlements on the environment and on basic infrastructure.
- 3) Private and public markets will be further engaged, including through policy reform and legal support, to pilot innovative approaches to affordable housing.

Programs⁴ will respect diversity of communities displaced from Syria and host communities, promote gender equality and equal access to rights. Women and girls, men and boys will be consulted and will equally participate in the design of collective

shelters and neighbourhoods; specific attention will be paid to ensure that programs enhance the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls. Information dissemination initiatives will specifically target women, men, girls and boys and

include key messages to reduce potential for sexual exploitation and other protection concerns related to the living conditions.



Strategic shifts include:

- Increased focus on improving and rehabilitating unoccupied accommodation, so as to enhance the availability of adequate and affordable housing, and upgrading and renovating occupied houses, so as to improve living conditions. In both cases, host communities benefit from more suitable housing in their municipality.
- Integrated neighborhood approaches will be undertaken to benefit both host communities and vulnerable communities, including direct shelter assistance to poor Lebanese households, thus having a positive impact on social wellbeing and being cost-effectiveness.
- Activities to improve security of tenure for persons displaced from Syria.

Alignment & Synergies

Protection-Shelter:

Security of tenure concerns, freedom of movement, collective shelter management. Sexual exploitation and survival sex, as well as child labour resorted to as a means to secure shelter. Addressing security of tenure concerns, identification of vulnerability, and priority cases of shelter assistance. Protection mainstreaming is primarily ensured through the prioritization of vulnerable families for allocation of shelter assistance, including addressing relocation of an increasing number of tenure and

other protection concerns in particular linked to exploitation. Case management is undertaken in conjunction with the Protection sector

Social Cohesion-Shelter:

Providing job opportunities for host communities and persons displaced from Syria through the upgrading and rehabilitation work, providing support to municipalities for urban planning and regulations. These are the sectors that will need additional intensive collaboration,

Health-Shelter:

Providing a safe housing environment

WASH-Shelter:

Water and sanitary access, drainage, waste and water management, shelter rehabilitation, distribution of sealing off kits, sanitation upgrading. The WASH-Shelter inter-linkages are regular, including joint work on SOPs for rehabilitation of houses and collective shelters and site improvements for flood-prone informal settlements.

Education-Shelter:

providing safe and secure spaces for learning and social activities.

COUNTRY:	LEBANON
SECTOR:	SHELTER
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	VINCENT DUPIN, AHMAD KASSEM
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	UNHCR, MOSA
EMAIL	DUPIN@UNHCR.ORG, KASSEMA@UNHCR.ORG
	TOTAL BUDGET 2015
	147,231,832
	BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015
	5,035,000
	ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016
	150,000,000

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 Increasing access to adequate shelter units for displaced persons and other vulnerable groups

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1 % of population with adequate shelter/Total caseload

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & USE INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET				
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
INCREASE ACCESS TO SHELTER, THROUGH UPGRADES, NEW INSTALLATIONS OR RENTAL SUPPORT, FOR DISPLACED PERSONS AND OTHER VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS	# OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SHELTER SPACE	266,232	INDIVIDUAL	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEHOUTMT. LEBANON BEKKA SOUTH	50,628	160,027	10,960	44,617	0	0	266,232	ACTED, ADRA, CHF, CIMC, CONCERN, COOP, DAF, DRG, INTERSOS, IOM, MEDAIR, NRC, PCPN, PU-AM, SIF, SOLIDAR SUISSE, UNHCR, UNRWA, URDA	86,246,043	70,355,736	15,890,307	N/A
UPGRADING OF OCCUPIED SHELTER UNITS TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS	# OF POPULATION WITH IMPROVED SHELTERS	426,384	INDIVIDUAL	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEHOUTMT. LEBANON BEKKA SOUTH	20,195	396,408	2,806	3,451	3,524	0	426,384	ACTED, AMERA, CHF, CRP, CONCERN, COOP, INTERSOS, IOM, MEDAIR, NRC, PU-AM, SIF, SOLIDAR SUISSE, UNHCR, URDA	42,160,956	38,319,004	3,841,952	N/A

OBJECTIVE 2

Living conditions within formal and informal settlements are improved and maintained for displaced persons and vulnerable population

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2

% of individuals assisted within Large informal and local communities' settlements / total caseload

OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	IN LG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS WITHIN TEMPORARY SETTLEMENTS	# OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED WITHIN TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT UPGRADES	132,006	INDIVIDUAL	ANKAR TRIPOLI-S BEHUTIMT. LEBANON BEKA SOUTH	1,590	60,126	1,565	17,250	51,475	0	132,006	ACTED, IDI, ME-DMR, SCI, SI, LINDP, UNHCR, URDA	4,922,058	2,445,165	2,476,893	N/A
LIVING CONDITIONS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND HOSTING COMMUNITIES ARE IMPROVED THROUGH HOLISTIC NEIGHBORHOOD APPROACHES	# OF INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED THROUGH LOCAL NEIGHBORHOODS UPGRADES	543,633	INDIVIDUAL	ANKAR TRIPOLI-S BEHUTIMT. LEBANON BEKA SOUTH	398,576	131,057	0	8,200	15,800	0	543,633	ACTED, IDI, INTERSIS, MEDAIR, SI, SIF, SOLIDARISUSSE, UNHCR, UNHCR/ITAT	12,903,975	2,580,795	10,323,180	N/A

OBJECTIVE 3 Conditions are made conducive to provision of sustainable and affordable housing for displaced persons and vulnerable population groups

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3

% of individuals who received assistance that benefit from rental laws and lease agreements awareness/total caseload

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015							TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)			SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	NIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
PROMOTE DIALOGUE ON POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS THAT WILL INCREASE TENURE SECURITY AND STIMULATE PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE SHELTERS	# OF PERSONS WHO BENEFITTED FROM COUNSELLING AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAINSTREAMED LEASE AGREEMENTS	297,690	INDIVIDUAL	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	109,640	162,650	1,200	21,200	3,000	0	297,690	INTERSSO, IDM NIC, SOLDAR SUISSE, UNHABITAT	872,500	334,250	538,250	N/A	
PROMOTE DIALOGUE WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS TOWARDS REVISION OF EXISTING HOUSING POLICIES ON PROVISION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR LOWER INCOME POPULATION GROUPS	# OF PROPOSALS DEVELOPED ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND ENDORSED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	5	PROPOSAL	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	IDM, UNHABITAT	126,300	-	126,300	N/A	

AGENCY / GOVT	TOTAL 2015 (USD)
ACTED	3,104,865
ADRA	200,000
ANERA	500,000
CLMC	1,080,000
CONCERN	4,668,976
COOPI	1,749,473
DRC	8,507,000
INTERSOS	768,125
IOCC	400,000
IOM	9,603,680
MEDAIR	5,589,955
NRC	9,992,000
PCPM	7,205,293
PU-AMI	2,709,420
SCI	5,823,500
SI	1,200,000
SIF	2,186,505
SOLIDAR	982,500
UNDP	2,000,000
UNHABITAT	11,336,000
UNHCR	48,390,914
UNRWA	16,298,626
URDA	2,935,000
TOTAL	147,231,832
TOTAL ESTIMATE 2016	150,000,000

SOCIAL COHESION SECTOR RESPONSE

CURRENT SITUATION

Sectarian divides in Lebanon pre-date the demographic, security and economic shocks from the Syria crisis. Four years into the crisis, these divides may have been reinforced by the spill over effects of the conflict. In addition, as the displacement prolongs, positive attitudes towards persons displaced from Syria are slowly eroding and tensions are increasingly apparent at the community level. The main

sources of tension between host communities and persons displaced from Syria relate to the increased pressure on access to basic services, natural resources and competition for livelihood opportunities.

While both host communities and persons displaced from Syria are found to be generally conflict-averse, and instances of violence remain

limited, recent assessments show a high level of tensions between them¹. There are emerging concerns over the possibility of further polarization and the potential for violence, particularly amongst young males.

Local institutions and particularly municipalities are at the forefront of the crisis to deal with the presence of persons displaced from Syria, provide



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basic services and maintain social stability. Yet most are small and lack capacity, resources, staff, and support to cope effectively with a sudden increase of population, tension, and demand for services on their territory². While access to services was already weak prior to the crisis, particularly in Akkar and North Bekaa, the crisis and the presence of displaced Syrians has mostly had an impact on the access to water supply, waste water management, solid waste management, electricity and health services³, which is fuelling local tensions.

Although social stability was identified as a key inter-sectoral priority of the response, the allocated funding has

remained low. The sector has been efficient in supporting the immediate needs of host communities by implementing over 246 Community Support Projects in the first nine months of 2014, but other activities specifically aimed at mitigating tensions were limited. Conflict mitigation mechanisms were only set up in 16 communities and 833 individual 'change agents' were trained⁴. The sector is increasingly building the capacity of municipalities to identify the priority needs of host communities and take charge of the local services delivery projects. 49 municipalities received support in participatory planning processes. The prejudice between communities

limits the ability of partners to bring members from different communities into shared spaces and engage them in joint activities, while efforts to build conflict mitigation mechanisms and to engage members from different communities cannot deliver results through short-term projects alone. Finally, the work of the sector and its targeting have also been limited by the lack of available data and assessment on the vulnerability of host communities and the capacity of local institutions.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Overall Sector Target Caseload:

CATEGORY	NUMBER	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION/ HOW THE INSTITUTION IS ENGAGED
Municipalities	200	Capacity building and support to service delivery
Union of Municipalities	12	Capacity building and support to service delivery
SDCs	38	Capacity building and support to service delivery
Civil society actors, including Community-Based-Organizations.	550	Capacity building
National government ministries and offices.	7	Capacity building
Media institutions	20	Capacity building and communications

In Lebanon, where displaced Syrians and Palestine refugees from Syria are living within host communities throughout the country, there is a need for a sector with dedicated capacity to prevent tensions from resulting in violence. The Sector

will target all communities living in the 242 cadastres classified as most vulnerable. The sector contributes significantly to stabilization by building the capacity of communities and institutions to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict, in line with the

government Stabilization Roadmap⁵, and by informing the overall response with analysis and tools for conflict-sensitive programming. The strategy will strengthen its efforts towards a comprehensive set of interventions at local and national level which

SOCIAL COHESION

emphasize institution building to tackle both the expression of conflict and causes of community tensions.

The sector will prioritize areas where tensions are high, with stretched capacity of local authorities, and limited access to basic services. Recent assessments reviewed through the

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment and as well inputs from partners and data on security incidents suggest that priority areas for interventions include North and Central Bekaa, Wadi Khaled, Sahel Akkar, and increasingly suburban areas of main cities (Beirut, Tripoli, Tyr and Saida). However, this list will need to be refined as more

structured data and assessment on violent incidents and conflict becomes available. In the first half of 2015 detailed assessments on the needs and capacity of municipalities and local institutions located in the most vulnerable cadastres will be carried out.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Interventions are integrally focused on working through community, local and national institutions and civil society organizations to have an effective and lasting impact. The sector will focus on capacity building of systems and institutions, involving officials, civil society representatives and individuals playing an influential role at the community level, rather than vulnerable individuals at large. The interventions of the sector will be based on thorough analysis of each local context to determine the best approach and entry point to each community, aiming at putting local NGOs and institutions in the lead role. The sector will keep a particular focus on involving vulnerable youth in initiatives. All interventions should aim at ensuring a strong participation of women in the different structures/committees established.

Persons displaced from Syria will benefit from the overall sector's efforts to reduce tensions without promoting their integration. The sector will also address tensions and risks of conflicts between host communities.

The sector strategy is based on a four-pronged approach: Firstly, the sector will continue to build the capacity of local

communities to deal peacefully with tensions through local peace building mechanisms and initiatives at the community level, particularly targeting youth-at-risk⁶. Local civil society has a key role to play in this respect and will increasingly take charge of implementing and linking such projects together.

Secondly, the sector will strengthen the role key national institutions play to promote social stability. Programs with the Ministries of Social Affairs (MOSA) and Interior and Municipalities will be prioritized. MOSA is already engaged in the work of the sector and has endorsed the participatory planning approach "Maps of Risks and Resources" in 100 municipalities. The sector will engage with law enforcement and security institutions to promote social stability when responding and dealing with crisis and tensions. Media and national civil society organizations will be supported in conducting initiatives to mitigate tensions. Dialogue will be initiated with UNSCOL and UNIFIL to ensure complementarity and coherence.

Thirdly, the sector will focus more on supporting local institutions⁷ in playing a lead role in promoting social stability. This builds on findings

that a strong local government performance significantly reduces the risk of community violence⁸. Sector partners have extensive experience working with municipalities since before the crisis. They will promote inclusive participatory processes for local institutions to reach out to host communities⁹. Local institutions' operational capacity will be strengthened in areas like strategic planning, identification and mobilization of funding sources, project management, coordination and managing links with the national level. Municipalities will be supported financially to implement priority service delivery projects that directly address sources of tension, enabling local institutions to assume a lead role in building social stability by responding to tensions and priority community needs. Support provided by the sector to municipal/local service delivery will specifically aim at filling gaps not covered by other sectors' support to basic services, such as WASH, education or health. Based on this extensive work with local institutions, the sector will lead the coordination of activities with municipalities and fill this important gap.

Lastly, the sector will increase the overall impact of the response on

social stability by facilitating other sectors' vital contribution in conflict-sensitive programming and targeting of areas of tension. The sector will play an early warning role in conflict and tension analysis, strengthen the coordination of the sector at the regional level and increasingly

involve local NGOs and provide training to partners on conflict sensitivity. The sector will also initiate dialogue with UNSCOL and UNIFIL in this respect.

Mainstreaming of gender, youth at risk, protection, livelihoods, and work

with municipalities

1. Protection Partners will also need to develop strong links with protection partners, to ensure synergies between community-focused and individual-focused interventions.



SOCIAL COHESION

2. Livelihoods There is a strong case for coherent and collaborative action with the livelihoods sector to have the strongest multiplier effect.
3. Cross-sector working Increased coordination with other sectors



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working at the municipal level is essential. The sector will make every effort to achieve a joined-up approach to capacity building of local institutions through analysis and coordination at the local level. Partners can help to identify priority projects that would contribute to improving social stability and could be implemented by other sectors. This is particularly the case for support to basic services delivery, which will need to be coordinated closely with the health, WASH, education and protection sectors.

4. The sector will provide advice and support to other sectors and interventions through conflict mapping and analysis, conflict-sensitive approach, and integration of relevant conflict-sensitive approaches in programmes. This will notably include:
 - Working with the education and child protection partners on peace education activities targeting youth.
 - Working with the basic assistance working group on communication of the cash assistance and monitoring its effect on social stability.
 - Working with the WASH sector on tensions related to water scarcity.
 - Working with the protection sector on analysing and responding to tensions and incidents.
 - Working with the health sector including on conflict sensitivity in the health system.
5. Activities require gender mainstreaming to be successful. The sector will ensure its

interventions and activities includes a strong participation of women (at least 30 per cent), in line with the guidelines on participatory process with input from the SGBV sector.

6. The sector will also pay particular attention to youth-at-risk, which will be reached through specific activities.

COUNTRY:	LEBANON
SECTOR:	SOCIAL COHESION
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	BASTIEN REVEL; AFKE BOOTSMAAN
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, UNDP; PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION SPECIALIST, UNDP
EMAIL	BASTIEN.REVEL@UNDP.ORG; AFKE.BOOTSMAN@UNDP.ORG
	TOTAL BUDGET 2015
	\$157,350,553
	BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015
	\$18,042,117
	ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016
	\$160,000,000

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OUTCOME	Strengthen communities and institutions ability to mitigate tensions and prevent conflict , and inform the overall response on the evolution of tensions.
INDICATORS OUTCOME	level of tension (related to negative perceptions, competitions over livelihoods opportunities, pressure on access to public services and natural resources, and perception of unbalance assistance) between communities targeted by partners # violent/conflict incidents in targeted communities

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						BUDGET						
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
OUTPUT: COMMUNITIES' CAPACITY TO MANAGE TENSIONS IS STRENGTHENED	# OF COMMUNITIES WITH FUNCTIONING CONFLICT MITIGATION MECHANISMS	50	# COMMUNITIES	22,513	18,494	2,282	1,409	809	175	43,464	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEHUTMT. LEBANON BEKA SOUTH	ACF; ACTIONAID; ANERA; BRITISH COUNCIL; CLMC LEBANON; HWA; INTERNATIONAL ALERT; INTERSOS; MARKAZOMI; MERCY CORPS; OXFAM; RET. SAFE; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNRWA; WGB; WVI	13,620,290	3,627,854	9,992,436	N/A

SOCIAL COHESION

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						BUDGET					
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
OUTPUT 2: LOCAL GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS ARE CAPACITATED TO MITIGATE TENSIONS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL/ LOCAL SERVICES PROJECTS BASED ON PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES AND CAPACITY-BUILDING.	LEVEL OF HOST AND REFUGEE COMMUNITIES MEMBERS IN TARGETED MUNICIPALITIES THAT CONSIDER THAT LOCAL GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS RESPOND TO THEIR NEEDS AND ARE ABLE TO MITIGATE TENSIONS;	IMPROVEMENT BY THE END OF 2015/ EARLY 2016 BASELINE	1-5 SCALE	4,029						4,029	ACF; ACTED; ACTIONAID; AMER; CLMIG; LEBANON; DRC; INTERSOS; IOM; MERCY CORPS; OXFAM; RET; SECS; SOLIDAR SUISSE; UNDP; UNFPA; UNHABITAT; UNHCR; UNRWA; WVI	131,784,150	12,480,561	119,303,589	N/A	
	# LOCAL INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED IN PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES (INVOLVING AT LEAST 30% WOMEN);	200	# MUNICIPALITIES, # UNIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES, #SDS													
	# MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS TENSIONS AND FOLLOWING PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES	550	# PROJECTS													
OUTPUT 3: KEY NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS' CAPACITY TO MITIGATE TENSIONS IS STRENGTHENED.	# OF NATIONAL INITIATIVES MITIGATING TENSIONS IMPLEMENTED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NATIONAL ACTORS (CIVIL SOCIETY, MEDIA)	15	# POLICIES, PLANS, INITIATIVES	3,021						3,021	ACTIONAID; DRC; INTERNATIONAL ALERT; MERCY CORPS; OXFAM; UNDP; UNRESO; UNRWA	10,580,093	-	10,580,093	N/A	
	% OF CRP PARTNERS WHO MAINSTREAM CONFLICT SENSITIVITY IN THEIR WORK AND ARE INFORMED ON CONFLICT TENSION	TBD AFTER BASELINE ASSESSMENT -IMPROVEMENT	%							-					922,350	N/A
OUTPUT 4: CONFLICT SENSITIVITY MAINSTREAMED BY PROVIDING CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND CAPACITY BUILDING TO THE RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS.																

AGENCY / GOVT	TOTAL 2015 (USD)
ACF	315,000
ACTED	5,495,000
ACTIONAID	124,000
ANERA	500,000
BRITISH COUNCIL	56,000
CLMC LEBANON	2,920,000
DRC	1,980,000
HWA	150,000
INTERNATIONAL ALERT	550,000
INTERSOS	795,000
IOM	2,000,000
MAKHZOURI	1,500
MERCY CORPS	3,275,000
OXFAM	3,420,800
RET	921,000
SAFADI FOUNDATION	110,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	1,120,000
SFCG	1,280,150
SOLIDAR SUISSE	314,000
UNDP	103,625,611
UNESCO	581,500
UNFPA	450,000
UNHABITAT	2,875,000
UNHCR	19,372,052
UNRWA	1,128,920
WCH	650,000
WVI	3,340,000
UNRWA	3,932,125
WVI	18,781,105
TOTAL	157,350,533
TOTAL ESTIMATE 2016	160,000,000

WASH SECTOR RESPONSE



CURRENT SITUATION

Lebanon is already using two thirds of its available water resources and demand is rising. Wastewater networks are poor in many areas with very low levels of wastewater treatment. In the solid waste sector, waste collection is less than adequate while waste management is very critical. Pre-crisis, up to 92 per cent of Lebanon's sewage ran untreated into

watercourses and the sea and little has improved in the meantime. Lebanon's WASH related institutions face these numerous challenges in provision and management of services against a massive increase in demand due to the mass influx of refugees.

The responsible Ministries, Water Establishments (WEs) and

Municipalities need significant capital investment and capacity building to support the implementation of strategies and reforms and to develop plans that ensure reduced impact on the environment and effective, sustainable service provision.

People most affected by the Syrian crisis have varying access to WASH



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services largely dependent on their location as defined by geography, administrative area existing services, and shelter type. The majority of Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR (57 per cent) live in rented apartments, houses or small shelter units and are subject to the similar issues as the host population: water scarcity, ambiguous water quality, poor levels of service in many areas and the increased burden on water authorities. Those individuals not living in rented accommodation have little or no access to such services.

38 per cent are projected to be living in sub-standard shelters by end 2014

(Shelter Survey, May 2014), ranging from unfinished apartments, unused garages and shops to worksites. Here again, poor water and wastewater services require context specific solutions.

In addition, 17 per cent are projected to live in Informal Settlements and two per cent in Collective Shelters (CS) (October Shelter Survey) by end 2014 which often require a comprehensive WASH response that is gender sensitive, ensures safety, is designed with the meaningful participation of the community and includes water supply, latrines, showers, solid waste disposal and

drainage management to minimise risks of disease outbreak.

28 per cent of persons displaced from Syria do not have access to safe drinking water and 39 per cent do not have access to sanitation facilities. The situation for Palestine refugees from Syria or Lebanon is generally similar to that for de facto refugees living in informal settlements and collective shelters. The WASH needs of the most affected Lebanese are most acute in the un-serviced or underserviced areas, compounded by a deprived socio-economic status and the additional pressures of the mass influx of refugees.

Achievements to date include:

- 200,000 beneficiaries have been provided water through water trucking
- About 700,000 people (including local Lebanese) have benefited from support to WEs and communal level infrastructure works.
- Construction and rehabilitation of latrines and showers (in schools, health centres, etc.) benefited almost 200,000 people.
- Approximately 600,000 individuals benefitted from: temporary services for collection, storage, and disposal of wastewater; sewage systems connections; septic systems construction; holding tanks installation and rehabilitation of wastewater collection networks.
- Almost 400,000 people benefitted from solid waste management facilitated by collection facilities and support of municipal collection and disposal services.
- About 500,000 people have been reached with hygiene promotion through WASH committees, linkages with community health volunteers, government departments and community centers.

NEEDS & PRIORITIES

Population Cohorts

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
Syrians registered as refugees with UNHCR	683,000	617,000	1,300,000
Palestinian Refugees from Syria	19,316	18,975	38,291
Vulnerable Lebanese	890,000	410,000	1,300,000
Lebanese Returnees	17,000	17,000	34,000
Palestine Refugees in Lebanon	101,000	89,000	190,000



The institutions, including the Ministries, Water Establishments and Municipalities, which are responsible for policy, regulation and service provision relating to water, wastewater and solid waste, require capacity development and assistance to cope with the increased demands and to ensure implementation of strategies and necessary reforms.

The sector prioritises vulnerable groups, households and individuals (i.e. children, newly arrived de facto refugees, female/child headed households, elderly or disabled persons and minors) using various vulnerability criteria.

Persons displaced from Syria living in informal centers, collective shelters, and sub-standard shelter units have the greatest needs. Where they have no services (e.g. 30 per cent have no access to drinking water and 40

per cent have no access to improved latrines), they need the support to install basic facilities and thereafter for service delivery of daily water supply, frequent de-sludging and increasingly autonomous management of services.

Palestine Refugees, from Syria and in Lebanon, are in need of significant WASH support. Prior to the crisis, Palestinian camps and gatherings were overcrowded with low levels of WASH services. The increase in population has brought additional pressure on water supply sources and distribution networks, sewerage and drainage systems, as well as solid waste management operations – all contributing to deteriorating hygiene conditions.

The most vulnerable Lebanese are those living beyond Water Establishment or municipal water and

wastewater networks. These locations overlap with the poorest Lebanese populations in rural and urban settings. Lebanese returnees have similar concerns of water scarcity and overburdening of services, while those living in informal centers, collective shelters or sub-standard shelter units have more urgent needs.

Due to the nature of WASH service provision, the sector prioritises geographical locations with the highest concentration of affected people and with no/poor water and wastewater services.

Additionally, WASH needs and the corresponding response follow prioritisation of the type of shelter/context, where affected persons are accommodated, in the following order: informal centers, collective shelters, sub-standard shelter and apartments or houses.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overarching objective of the WASH Sector in Lebanon is to mitigate the risk of WASH-related mortality and morbidity through the provision of and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene to agreed minimum standards for the affected population. A three-fold approach is being adopted to achieve this.

- Continued emphasis on short-term emergency interventions (typically life-saving and temporary in nature).
- Adopt longer-term solutions that focus on sustainability and cost effectiveness.
- Continued preparedness and disaster risk management activities are required to be able to respond rapidly and adequately to significant changes in needs such as those arising from a mass influx of refugees or disease outbreak.

Municipalities' capacities should be strengthened, and they should be encouraged to coordinate with organizing committees on waste collection. A long-term strategy in conjunction with government and international agencies could encourage an effective solid waste management system with goals to reduce, reuse, recycle and implement environmentally-conscious landfilling. This would be an

important complement to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Municipalities.

Addressing water scarcity and solid waste management needs in particular should align humanitarian interventions to public services and infrastructure development in national systems and programmes. Water supply needs to shift from the current dependency on costly water trucking and private boreholes as water sources. Infrastructure projects are required to improve and extend existing networks to reduce water loss and trucking. Larger-scale projects which should reduce or replace small-scale activities, which benefit both the local community

and communities displaced from Syria in reducing tensions between the groups. An increasing focus on demand management should be fostered through awareness and sensitisation for reusing, reducing and recycling water as well as supporting the implementation of consumption-based tariff systems. Since water quality is a concern, partners are increasing their level of quality testing at source, collection point, and household levels both for bacteriological and chemical parameters as appropriate to inform the correct treatment regimen/ activity and awareness campaigning.

Excreta management and drainage activities should initially be monitored and maintained in informal

settlements and large collective shelters by agencies due to the lack of WASH committees in the settlements. However, an increased emphasis is required to build capacity of, and transfer responsibility to, beneficiaries through gender-balanced WASH committees and other local support systems to enable persons displaced from Syria ensure sustainable management and reduce the costs of maintenance and repairs.

As part of ensuring sustainability, local NGOs should be more deeply engaged and funded. Interventions should be closely coordinated with landowners, local communities, Water Establishments and municipalities to ensure that wastewater and

solid waste are managed from the point of production to the point of final disposal in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Due to the density of settlements, informal settlements and collective shelters have greater need for the establishment of WASH committees and guidance on how to integrate with municipal solid waste disposal systems.

Gateways for service delivery:

CATEGORY	NUMBER	MODALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION/ HOW THE INSTITUTION IS ENGAGED
Institutions (Schools, PHCs, SDCs, etc.)	~200	Permanent services
Municipalities & Unions of Municipalities	286	Capacity building / technical support
Water Establishments	4	Capacity building / technical support
Informal Settlements	~1,500	Temporary service provision
Collective Shelters	~300	Temporary to permanent services
Unfinished houses (incl. garages, worksites and single room structures)	Pending assessment	Temporary to permanent services
Apartments, houses and small shelter units	Pending assessment	Permanent services
Palestinian Camps	12	Permanent services
Palestinian Gatherings	42	Temporary to permanent services
National government ministries and offices.	2	Capacity building / technical support



Promotional efforts should focus on more environmentally sustainable solutions, such as water conservation awareness campaigns, controlling usage of groundwater as a primary source, construction of more appropriate excreta management infrastructure and newer approaches of hygiene promotion linked with campaigns about water resource management for urban populations. The Ministry of Environment will continue to focus on the impact of the increased population on the fragile Lebanese environment.

Education

Improved access to segregated toilets/latrines and shower areas will support efforts against sexual gender-based violence under protection. Child protection is further strengthened by hygiene promotion, rehabilitation of WASH facilities in public schools in coordination with the Education sector.

Health

Coordination between Health and WASH agencies needs increased attention to maximise risk reduction of WASH-related disease outbreaks. Development of more systematic referral pathways between Health and WASH staff, preparedness and response training, routine disease monitoring and information-sharing mechanisms, maintaining contingency stocks, and identification of core activities for the alert and response phases of an Acute Water Diarrhoea outbreak are some of the core joint activities.

Health and Basic Assistance

Hygiene promotion activities are closely linked with the Health and Basic Assistance sectors. Hygiene promotion should be mandatory for distribution of hygiene kits for beneficiaries to understand the importance and proper use of items. Incorporation of hygiene promotion in association with market-based

interventions for ensuring access to hygiene items is required and creative ways of achieving this need to be developed jointly.

Shelter

Shelter concerns tied to WASH activities include storm drainage and flood risk mitigation measures in low-lying and flood-prone settlement areas. Specifically, waterproofing and elevating latrines and their wastewater storage facilities have been undertaken where critical. Generally, Shelter and WASH sectors should strive for better combined planning and implementation on any new sites and development of specific methodologies and standards for achieving effective WASH standards in sub-standard shelter units.

Protection

WASH activities will aim to ensure the protection of women and children is considered in the design of facilities.

COUNTRY:	LEBANON
SECTOR:	WASH
FOCAL POINT (FULL NAME)	ROSS TOMLINSON, DAVID ADAMS
POSITION, ORGANIZATION	SECTOR LEAD UNHCR, SECTOR CO-LEAD UNICEF
EMAIL	TOMLINSO@UNHCR.ORG, DADAMS@UNICEF.ORG
TOTAL BUDGET 2015	23,426,594
BUDGET ALREADY SECURED FOR 2015	24,288,388
ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR 2016	207,138,206

SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

OBJECTIVE 1 Sustainable and gender appropriate access to safe and equitable water is ensured for the target population in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene.

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 1 Proportion of target population that has access to safe and equitable water in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene.

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS M&E INDICATORS		TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS IN 2015)						BUDGET						
	INDICATOR	TARGET	LOCATIONS	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS	TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	INIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
SUPPLY, SAFE AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF WATER FOR DRINKING, COOKING AND PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE.	# OF INDIVIDUALS WITH IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY AT AN ADEQUATE LEVEL OF SERVICE	2,862,291	INDIVIDUALS	1,090,535	1,615,171	1,523	71,694	72,990	10,379	2,862,291	ACE-FACTED LEBANON, AME- RA, ANI, S, CARE LEBANON, CISSP -LEBANON, CON- CERN, COOP, I, OVC LEBANON, I, OCS LEBANON, IR LEBANON, INTER- SOS, LEB RELIEF, MC, LEB- ANON, MEW, ME- DAIR LEBANON, MERCY USA, IRC, OI- FAM, PU-AMI LEBANON, SCI LEBANON, S, SF LEBANON, UNDP LEBANON, UN- HABITATION- HCR, UNICEF, UN- RWA, UNDA, NVTI LEBANON,	101,449,359	52,214,014	49,235,345	



OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS IN 2015)						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MIG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
QUALITY: WATER IS PALATABLE AND OF SUFFICIENT QUALITY TO BE DRUNK AND USED FOR COOKING AND PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE WITHOUT CAUSING RISK TO HEALTH.	# INDIVIDUALS WITH ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER	833,782	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	198,775	575,233	1,270	20,808	26,703	10,993	833,782	ACF, ACFCTD LEBANON, ANERA, CARE LEBANON, CRSP - LEBANON, CONCERN, IOCC LEBANON, INTERSOS, LEB RELIEF, MCG LEBANON, MCDIAR LEBANON, MRC OXFAM, PU-JAMI LEBANON, SCL LEBANON, SCL UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, URDA, WV LEBANON	6,794,603	3,397,301	3,397,301	
STORAGE: ADEQUATE FACILITIES TO COLLECT, STORE AND USE SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF WATER FOR DRINKING, COOKING AND PERSONAL HYGIENE AND TO ENSURE THAT DRINKING WATER REMAINS SAFE UNTIL IT IS CONSUMED.	# INDIVIDUALS WITH NECESSARY/STD STORAGE CONTAINERS	595,082	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BEIRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	232,144	326,648	8,259	7,807	14,845	5,379	595,082	ACF, ACFCTD LEBANON, CRSP - LEBANON, CONCERN, OVC LEBANON, IOCC LEBANON, INTERSOS, LEB RELIEF, MCG LEBANON, MCDIAR LEBANON, MRC OXFAM, PU-JAMI LEBANON, SCL LEBANON, SCL LEBANON, SCL IDAR SUISSE, UNHCR/ITAT, UNICEF, URWA, WV LEBANON	13,633,621	6,816,811	6,816,811	



OBJECTIVE 2

Increase access to improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate sanitation services for target population.

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 2

Proportion of target population with increased access to sanitation services that are improved, sustainable, culturally and gender appropriate

OUTPUTS	OUTPUT'S M&E INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			M/G BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEE	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	
SANITATION FACILITIES ADEQUATE, APPROPRIATE AND ACCEPTABLE TOILET FACILITIES SUFFICIENTLY CLOSE TO DWELINGS/ INSTITUTIONS, TO ALLOW RAPID, SAFE AND SECURE ACCESS AT ALL TIMES, DAY AND NIGHT.	# OF INDIVIDUALS WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES	478,184	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	97,629	373,888	1,338	454	1,502	3,373	478,184	ACF, ACTED LEBANON, CARE LEBANON, CISP-LEBANON, CONCERN, COO-PI, GYG LEBANON, IDCC LEBANON, INTERSS, LEB RELIEF, MC LEBANON, MEDAIR LEBANON, NRC, OXFAM, PI-AHI LEBANON, SCI LEBANON, SI, SIF LEBANON, SOLIDAR SUISSE, UNHCR, UNICEF, URDA, WVI LEBANON	18,408,638	9,204,319	9,204,319	
EXCRETA DISPOSAL: THE ENVIRONMENT IN GENERAL AND SPECIFICALLY THE HABITAT, FOOD PRODUCTION AREAS, PUBLIC CENTRES AND SURROUNDINGS OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES ARE FREE FROM HUMAN FECAL CONTAMINATION.	# OF HRS WITH ACCESS TO WASTEWATER/ SEWAGE SYSTEMS	813,195	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	382,093	398,507	12,062	5,592	10,527	4,414	813,195	ACTED LEBANON, CARE LEBANON, CISP - LEBANON, CONCERN, COOPI, IDCC LEBANON, INTERSS, LEB RELIEF, MC LEBANON, MEDAIR LEBANON, MERCY USA, NRC, OXFAM, PI-AHI LEBANON, SCI LEBANON, SI, SIF LEBANON, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, WVI LEBANON	27,312,767	11,401,826	15,910,942	

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	ING BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR WASTEWATER NATIONAL TO LOCAL LEVEL SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED AND HARMONIZED IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL WATER SECTOR STRATEGY TO INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY WASTEWATER SERVICES.	# WES & MUNICIPALITIES WITH STRENGTHENED AND HARMONIZED NATIONAL WATER SECTOR STRATEGY TO INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY WASTEWATER SERVICES	268	WATER ESTABLISHMENT/ MUNICIPALITY	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH									348,170	52,700	295,470	
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENT NOT LITTERED BY SOLID WASTE INCLUDING MEDICAL WASTE, WITH MEANS TO DISPOSE OF DOMESTIC WASTE CONVENIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY.	# INDIVIDUALS WITH NECESSARY MEANS TO SAFELY DISPOSE OF SOLID WASTE	1,514,958	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	595,597	587,970	9,098	97,187	220,541	4,575	1,514,968	ACE ACTED LEBANON, AMERA, CISP-LEBANON, CONCERN, COOP, IOCC LEBANON, INTERSOS, LEB RELIEF, MC LEBANON, MEDAIR LEBANON, NRC, OYKAM, PI-LAMI LEBANON, SCI LEBANON, SI, SIF LEBANON, SHAFADI FOUNDATION, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF/JNF-WAW/VI LEBANON	31,678,571	18,365,832	13,312,739	
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR SOLID WASTE NATIONAL TO LOCAL LEVEL SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED AND HARMONIZED IN LINE WITH NATIONAL INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS TO INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES.	# MUNICIPALITIES WITH STRENGTHENED AND HARMONIZED NATIONAL INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS TO INCREASE ACCESS TO QUALITY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	274	MUNICIPALITY	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH								ACE ACTED LEBANON, CIVIC LEBANON, INTERSOS, NRC, SCI LEBANON, SI, SIF LEBANON, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, VI LEBANON	498,960	89,030	409,930	



OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS			LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET			
	INDICATOR	TARGET	UNIT		VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON	OTHERS			BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD
<p>DRAINAGE, AN ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH HEALTH RISKS AND OTHER RISKS POSED BY WATER FLOODING AND STANDING WATER, INCLUDING STORMWATER, FLOODWATER, DOMESTIC WASTEWATER AND WASTEWATER FROM MEDICAL FACILITIES, ARE MINIMISED.</p>	# INDIVIDUALS WITH REDUCED RISK OF FLOODING	188,939	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	1,238	103,632	401	30,986	52,236	446	ACTED LEBANON, DISP -LEBANON CONCERN, IMC LEBANON, MEDAIR LEBANON, MRC, OXFAM, PIU-AMI LEBANON, SI, UNICEF/UNRWA	2,604,533	1,909,975	694,559		
<p>VECTOR CONTROL: DISEASE-CAUSING AND NUISANCE VECTORS ARE KEPT TO A REDUCED LEVEL IN THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT AND THE TARGET POPULATION HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE AND MEANS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE CORRESPONDING RISK TO HEALTH OR WELL-BEING.</p>	# INDIVIDUALS BENEFITING FROM VECTOR CONTROL AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS	224,334	INDIVIDUALS	AKKAR TRIPOLI-5 BERRUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	361	86,499		68,027	69,447		ACTED LEBANON, CONCERN, LEB RELIEF, MRC, PIU-AMI LEBANON, UNICEF/UNRWA	1,486,815	1,328,008	158,807		

OBJECTIVE 3
 Target populations are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good hygiene practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions and to use and maintain the facilities available.

INDICATOR OBJECTIVE 3
 Proportion of the target population that are aware of key public health risks and are capacitated to adopt good hygiene practices and measures to prevent the deterioration in hygienic conditions.

OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS & INDICATORS		LOCATIONS	TARGETED POPULATION BY TYPE (INDIVIDUALS) IN 2015						TOTAL TARGETED POPULATION	PARTNERS	BUDGET					
	INDICATOR	TARGET		UNIT	VULNERABLE LEBANESE	SYRIANS REGISTERED WITH UNHCR AS REFUGEES	LEBANESE RETURNEEES	PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA	PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON			OTHERS	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENT FOR 2015 (USD)	SYRIANS REGISTERED BY UNHCR AS REFUGEES (USD)	STABILIZATION COMPONENT (USD)	MLG BUDGET (AS PART OF THE OVERALL BUDGET) USD	
HYGIENE PROMOTION; TARGET POPULATION ARE AWARE OF KEY PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS AND ARE MOBILISED TO ADOPT MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DETERIORATION IN HYGIENIC CONDITIONS AND TO USE AND MAINTAIN THE FACILITIES PROVIDED.	# INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED AN HP SESSION	2,008,651	INDIVIDUALS														
	# OF WASH COMMITTEES FORMED, TRAINED AND OPERATING	3,340	WASH COMMITTEE	ANKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	1,042,497	932,827	1,881	7,618	18,073	5,755	2,008,651	ACE, ACTED LEBANON, AMERA, ANSI, CARE LEBANON, CASP - LEBANON, CONCERN, COOP, GVC LEBANON, IODS LEBANON, INTERSIS, LEB RELIEF, MRC LEBANON, MEDAIR LEBANON, MERCY USA, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AM LEBANON, SC LEBANON, SF, SF LEBANON, SOLIDAR SUISSE UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI LEBANON		10,445,234	5,222,617	5,222,617	
HYGIENE ITEMS; TARGET POPULATION HAS ACCESS TO AND IS INVOLVED IN IDENTIFYING AND PROMOTING THE USE OF HYGIENE ITEMS TO ENSURE PERSONAL HYGIENE, HEALTH DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING.	# INDIVIDUALS WITH ACCESS TO HYGIENE ITEMS	342,020	INDIVIDUALS	ANKAR TRIPOLI+5 BERUT/MT. LEBANON BEKAA SOUTH	22,704	312,736	470	3,358	2,627	125	342,020	AMERA, ANSI, CARE LEBANON, CLMC LEBANON, CONCERN, GVC LEBANON, INTERSIS, LEB RELIEF, MRC LEBANON, MAAKZOUIM, MEDAIR LEBANON, NRC, OXFAM, PU-AM LEBANON, SF, SF LEBANON, SOLIDAR SUISSE UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI LEBANON		11,225,024	11,225,024	-	



AGENCY / GOVT	TOTAL 2015 (USD)
ACF	1,386,500
ACTED	6,098,729
ANERA	891,120
AVSI	363,000
CARE	5,250,100
CISP - LEBANON	1,890,000
CLMC LEBANON	3,920,400
CONCERN	4,204,299
COOPI	957,000
GVC LEBANON	1,683,000
INTERSOS	2,612,750
IOCC	2,160,000
IR LEBANON	250,000
LEB RELIEF	1,676,170
MAKHZOUMI	368,936
MEDAIR LEBANON	812,985
MERCY CORPS	5,970,000
MERCY USA	251,000
MEW	22,200,000
NRC	2,872,600
OXFAM	7,389,333
PU-AMI	2,049,993
SAFADI FOUNDATION	420,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	7,633,580
SI	830,000
SIF	1,334,787
SOLIDAR SUISSE	324,600
UNDP	12,000,000
UNHABITAT	5,352,000
UNHCR	27,193,345
UNICEF	90,851,989
UNRWA	2,851,775
URDA	1,717,000
WVI	5,659,602
TOTAL	231,426,593
TOTAL ESTIMATE 2016	190,000,000

END NOTES

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

1. This excludes Government of Lebanon estimates of several hundred thousand unregistered persons displaced from Syria in-country.
2. Data as at December 2014 suggests an additional 809,000 poor Lebanese, poor de facto refugees from Syria and poor Palestine refugees in country since 2011. Post-crisis increase in the number of poor is calculated as follows: the Economic and Social Impact Assessment World Bank/GoL 2013 projects 170,000 additional Lebanese pushed into poverty by end 2014. The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (VASyR) WFP 2014 further suggests that 48% of the 1.2 million de facto refugees from Syria registered with UNHCR in Lebanon by end 2014 live at or under the equivalent purchasing power of the Lebanon poverty line – 576,000 people - while nearly all of the 43,000 PRS have been found to be at or beneath the poverty line as well as 20,000 Lebanese Returnees. Pre-crisis, the total poor population in-country was estimated at 1.32 million Lebanese and Palestine refugees in Lebanon: Poverty, Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon. Pre-crisis poverty is calculated as follows: UNDP 2008 found 28.5% of Lebanese to be living below the poverty line (\$4 per day) or 1.14 million people. This data is based on the ten year-old National Survey of Household Living Conditions, Ministry of Social Affairs 2004 and should therefore be considered an estimate. The Socio-Economic Survey of Palestine Refugees in Lebanon, UNRWA-American University of Beirut 2010 assesses that 66% or 180,000 of PRL are considered poor. The sum of all these poor groups in Lebanon is an estimated 2.1 million people as of December 2014, approximately 61% higher than 2011 estimates.
3. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) constitutes the Lebanon chapter of the 2015 3RP.
4. Poverty data for Lebanon is from the National Survey of Household Living Conditions 2004, Ministry of Labour and Social affairs. The Government of Lebanon estimates that the number of Lebanese in extreme poverty has certainly risen since this point.
5. Social Cohesion and Intergroup Relations: Syrian Refugees and Lebanese Nationals in the Bekaa and Akkar: Save the Children and AUB 2014, Akkar Host Communities Assessment, REACH, June 2014, Lebanon Conflict Scan, Search for Common Ground 2014, Conflict Sensitivity in the Health Sector, International Alert/Integrity 2014
6. The Future of Syria – Refugee Children in Crisis: UNHCR November 2013
7. World Bank, 2014
8. Assessment of the Impact of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, ILO 2014
9. Assessment of the Impact of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, ILO 2014
10. Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions: Ministry of Environment, UNDP and EU 2014
11. The RC/HC is accountable for oversight of humanitarian and development responses in countries through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for coordination of humanitarian action and the Delivering-As-One initiative of the UN Secretary General. Under these principles, lead agencies for specific sectors in Lebanon are accountable for representing the interest of their sectors at every level of response management.

PROTECTION SECTOR

1. Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR), WFP, 2014.

2. IRC regional report September 2014 Are We Listening? Acting on Our Commitment to Women and Girls Affected by the Syrian Conflict.

UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, Save the Children, 2014 “Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon Affected by the Syrian Crisis”

3. Ibid.

4. UNHCR 2014 “Women Alone. The fight for survival by Syria’s refugee women”

5. Analysis based on the 2013-2014 GBVIMS reports.

6. Ibid.

7. As noted during the Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation, in which the Government of Lebanon was represented, “a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Syria would create an ideal condition for repatriation, while recognizing that conditions for return in safety may precede such a solution. Participants will strive to support efforts leading towards the durable solution of repatriation, abiding by the principle of non-refoulement.” Declaration, Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation, Supporting Stability in the Region, 28 October 2014, Auswärtiges Amt, Berlin.

8. In line with IASC 2005 Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings “All humanitarian personnel should therefore assume and believe that GBV, and in particular sexual violence, is taking place and is a serious and life-threatening protection issue, regardless of the presence or absence of concrete and reliable evidence”

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

1. These ranged considerably by region, and included reducing the number of meals, borrowing money for food, purchasing food on credit, and purchasing lower quality or cheaper food. Selling land or household assets, relying on remittances and depending on aid were also reported. OCHA/REACH Host Community Vulnerability Assessment, June 2014.

2. Beneficiaries under NPTP were targeted using the World Bank’s proxy-means testing (PMT) targeting mechanism. Information on specific food security vulnerability was not available for NPTP beneficiaries.

3. Displaced persons from Syria in South Lebanon had highest FCS and diet diversity, than those in Tripoli+5, Akkar and Beirut and Mount Lebanon, who reported more frequent border line and poor FCS and dietary diversity.

4. Almost all PRS children (91 per cent) did not meet the minimum acceptable meal frequency levels and the majority of children (86 per cent) did not have acceptable dietary diversity.

5. The population of PRS in Lebanon was projected to be 42,000 by end of 2014 (and increase to 45,000 by end of 2015).

6. Findings from VASyR 2014 show that 86 per cent of de facto Syrian refugees relied on local markets for food. Food purchases were made with their own money (45 per cent) or using the food voucher (41 per cent).

7. At the same time, the food supply gaps in Syria have resulted in an increase of the Lebanese agricultural and food exports into Syria (wheat flour, citrus, other fruits). In 2012, flour exports increased to USD 7.2 million as compared to USD 1.3 million in 2011. While Lebanon was a net food importer from Syria, a surplus in agricultural trade with Syria has been recorded for the first time in 2012. There has been a sharp decrease in agricultural and food exports from Syria into Lebanon (USD 266 million in 2012; nearly 49 per cent decrease between 2010 and 2012) whereas agricultural imports into Syria increased by almost 12 per cent over the same period (FAO, November 2013).

8. The Food security sector reached some 898,269 de facto Syrian refugees with food assistance in September 2014.

9. Such individuals included children under 2 years old, pregnant or lactating women and other vulnerable groups such as People Living with Disabilities (PLWD) and elderly.

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR

1. Health Access and Utilization Survey Among Non- Camp Syrian Refugees, July 2014 <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=7111>

LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

1. Ministry of Finance, Country Profile, 2013

2. World Bank; 2013; Lebanon Economic and Social Impact of the Syrian Conflict, 2013

3. UNHCR / Woman Alone; July 2014; the report is a conclusion of interviews with 135 female heads of household: 48 in Egypt, 48 in Jordan (including 9 in Za'atari camp), and 39 in Lebanon.

4. World Bank, Doing Business, 2014.

5. See: Government of Lebanon, Lebanon Roadmap of Priority Interventions for Stabilization from the Syrian Conflict, 12 October 2013; World Bank, Lebanon - Good jobs needed : the role of macro, investment, education, labor and social protection policies (MILES) - a multi-year technical cooperation program. 2012.

6. The law applies to Syrian nationals and not to de facto refugees.

BASIC ASSISTANCE SECTOR

1. Silva, Joana; Levin, Victoria; Morgandi, Matteo. (2012), "Inclusion and resilience: the way forward for social safety nets in the Middle East and North Africa", MENA Development Report. Washington, DC: World Bank.

2. U\$2.4/ per day is identified, determined and used for the Lebanese National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP) to reach the extreme poor Lebanese households. In 2013, the poverty rate was updated using the Consumer Price Index to U\$3.84 for the lower (food) poverty line.

3. See findings from Emergency Economies, IRC Report on Winter Cash Assistance in Lebanon, August 2014 and DRC Post-Distribution Monitoring of Winter cash-for-fuel assistance.

4. While severe economic vulnerability is what defines and differentiates this sector from others in terms of targeting, other social vulnerabilities (identified through refugee referral mechanisms) may also determine eligibility for assistance. Economic vulnerability will be assessed via a multi-sector household profiling exercise weighing in proxy indicators for expenditures. Social vulnerability is defined as one dimension of vulnerability to multiple stressors and shocks, including abuse, social exclusion and natural hazards. Social vulnerability refers to the inability of people, organizations, and societies to withstand adverse impacts from multiple stressors to which they are exposed. These impacts are due in part to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions, and systems of cultural values. Therefore targeting for assistance may incorporate some aspects of social vulnerabilities where they further exacerbate economic vulnerabilities.

5. See Lebanon Targeting Task Force recommendations August 2014. As well as VaSyr results 2014

6. Lebanese households do not receive cash assistance, under government policy.

7. The SMEB (valued at \$435 per Syrian household per month) was developed following the minimum expenditure basket (MEB valued at 571 per Syrian household per month), which allowed the Inter-Agency group to think of all goods and services that could be accessed through a market-based intervention.

8. See Emergency Economies, IRC Report on Winter Cash Assistance in Lebanon, August 2014. Laong with CaLP and IRC Impact evaluation of Cross-Sector Cash Assistance April 2014, along with WFP Economic Impact of Food E-vouchers on the Local Economy, June 2014.

SHELTER SECTOR

1. 'Informal Settlements' in this context refer to the settlements established by persons displaced from Syria informally on agricultural lands consisting of tents, makeshift shelters etc. It does not refer to other unregulated settlements or structures built on occupied land, e.g. some Palestine gatherings and urban neighborhoods.

2. In reference to the UNRWA/AUB Socio-economic survey of PRL conducted in 2010, 66.4 per cent of PRL live under the poverty line. As a result of the implications of the Syrian crisis, it is assumed by UNDP that this figure increased at least by 10 per cent to reach 76.4 per cent of the overall PRL population

3. Reference is made to the results of a quick survey jointly conducted by SCI and NRC in substandard shelters located in different geographical areas.

4. Shelter Sector Strategy – February 2014

SOCIAL COHESION SECTOR

1. Harb and Saad (2014), Social Cohesion and CLI assessment – Save the Children Report, p.33; Search for Common Ground, Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict between Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2014, p.32.

2. Mercy Corps, Policy Brief, Engaging Municipalities in the Response to the Syria Refugee Crisis in Lebanon, March 2014, p.10-14

3. REACH-OCHA- Informing targeted host community programming in Lebanon, August 2014. Access to services is particularly limited for women-headed households and for the increasing number of displaced Syrians living in sub-standard shelters, and in Palestinian camps and gatherings, which are increasingly overcrowded and rely on service provision by UNRWA as opposed to government institutions.

4. These change agents were primarily youth -561. 142 women (17% of total) were trained as change agents.

5. Social stability is an important element of Track 1 (p.8-9) and 2 (p.14) of the stabilization roadmap, which also emphasizes the need to support municipalities to reduce communal tensions and enhance social cohesion (p.10)

6. UNFPA and al, Situation Analysis of Youth in Lebanon affected by the Syrian Crisis, April 2014, p.31

7. Municipalities, Unions of Municipalities, Social Development Centers, Committees in Palestinian camps and gatherings.

8. Mercy Corps, *ibid*, p.4, Search for Common Ground, Dialogue and Local Response Mechanisms to Conflict between Host Communities and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon, 2014, p.10

9. The sector has developed draft guidelines on conducting participatory processes at the local level, based on best practices and lessons learnt from partners, and including a specific focus on involving women in such processes.

