



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

# LEBANON RESPONSE PLAN

## **A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The continuing conflict in Syria has produced an outflow of some 570,000 refugees and other displaced persons to Lebanon, with humanitarian needs now far in excess of projections included in the Regional Response Plan launched in December 2012.

By December 2013, the number of refugees in Lebanon is projected to reach one million individuals, a figure equivalent to 25 per cent of the total population in a country that is experiencing debt to GDP ratio of over 180 per cent and with a land surface area of only 10,482 km<sup>2</sup>. This dramatic increase in the demographics of Lebanon has put a tremendous and increasing pressure on the ability of the Government, the Lebanese population, and the international community to respond to the crisis. It has also impacted negatively on the natural resources of the country such as the land, forests and water sources. The Government of Lebanon (GoL) recognizes the need to continue to provide protection and assistance to the people of Syria. The risks associated to this crisis are multifaceted ranging from national security risks to health, lack of shelter and protection.

This plan, presented jointly by the GoL UNHCR, UN and NGO partners, updates the strategic response for Lebanon and extends requirements to cover the period January to December 2013. It responds to the humanitarian needs of over 2.4 million persons displaced from Syria or affected by displacement in Lebanon. This includes a projected one million refugees; an estimated 80,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), up to 49,000 returning Lebanese as well as 1.2 million Lebanese in hosting communities severely affected by the refugee influx.

As the numbers of those seeking safety in Lebanon spiral, immediate and significantly increased humanitarian support is needed in order to save lives and to ensure well-being of refugees and affected communities. Needs have consistently outstripped response capacity and concerns on the impact of the crisis on the socio-economic and security climate have reached a level that require broader international attention.

Refugees in Lebanon are hosted in over 1,200 locations across the country, straining the capacities of local responders and putting severe pressure on public services and jobs. The living conditions of refugees and other displaced persons are increasingly difficult, and with the crisis entering its third year, the resources of both displaced and host communities are diminished.

Local health, education, water, waste management and community service actors have been at the front line of humanitarian efforts to date. This plan reflects scaled up integrated support to affected communities and regions necessary both to reach an increasingly dispersed refugee population and ensure continued cohesion with host communities. Relief efforts will target first and foremost the most

vulnerable, ensuring that the pressing individual protection and assistance needs are addressed. Life-saving interventions will be given priority, including food assistance, safe water supply and sanitation, the provision of core relief items and emergency health care and shelter. Partners will also prioritize essential interventions for protection and dignity, including registration, basic education and response to sexual and gender-based violence.

Revised requirements for the response amount to over US\$ 1.2 billion with an additional US\$ 450 million presented by the GoL for direct support to national institutions. The plans for each area of intervention represent what can be done realistically with present and increased capacities on the ground.

The response will be led by the GoL and local actors, and supported by the international community. UNHCR will continue to support the coordination of the overall response in partnership with WFP, UNICEF and WHO while UNRWA will coordinate relief to PRS.

## **B. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

### **CONTEXT**

With civil war in Syria in its third year, an estimated 570,000<sup>3</sup> persons have sought sanctuary in Lebanese cities, towns and villages, often arriving with little more than the clothes they stand in. Seventy-eight per cent of refugees are women and children, while 35 per cent have specific vulnerabilities<sup>4</sup>.

Intensification of fighting in Syria since October 2012 has resulted in a rapid acceleration of the influx. At end December 2012, there were some 175,000 Syrian refugees<sup>5</sup> in Lebanon. Just four months later that number has almost tripled and the planning figure set by humanitarian partners for June 2013 of 300,000 refugees has long been surpassed. According to the Lebanese Government, in addition to the over 460,000 registered Syrian refugees, there are over 500,000 other Syrians resident in Lebanon, many of whom are Syrian migrant workers who were in Lebanon prior to the crisis, and other Syrians with financial means.

Some 42,000 PRS have also sought safety in Lebanon, mostly now residing in already overcrowded and run-down Palestine refugee camps. Lebanese citizens residing in Syria have also fled the fighting, returning home with lost livelihoods and disrupted family ties.

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3 This total is based on the number of registered refugees and persons pending registration with UNHCR as of 09 May 2013 (463,409); the number of PRS recorded by UNRWA in April (42,000) and estimates for April of numbers of Lebanese returnees, as well as persons unwilling or afraid to register.

4 UNHCR Registration data, 9 May 2013. Persons with specific needs include children at risk; persons with disabilities; unaccompanied and separated children; separated family members; older persons at risk; persons with serious medical conditions; survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; survivors of torture; women at risk and single parents.

5 At 31 December, UNHCR had registered 129,106 persons, while an additional 45,936 persons had contacted UNHCR and were waiting to be registered.

With fighting in Syria showing no signs of abatement, it is hard to see an end to displacement. Based on current trends, UNHCR projects that one million refugees will be living in Lebanon by December 2013, with numbers of PRS likely to reach 80,000 and Lebanese returnees estimated at 49,000 by the year's end. To date, Lebanon has kept its borders open to persons fleeing Syria, and those who have entered through official borders (85 per cent) have been able to move freely within the country. However, with refugees now constituting over 10 per cent of Lebanon's population and with 4,200 hundred refugees approaching UNHCR for registration each day<sup>6</sup>, the capacity to absorb newcomers is increasingly stretched.

The Syria crisis has had serious economic repercussions in Lebanon particularly as result of reduced trade which adds to the strains the country is experiencing. Increased economic pressures and the spillover of the effects of conflict in Syria are straining the delicate social balance in place since the end of the civil war. The first quarter of 2013 has seen a spate of cross-border incidents, as well as clashes in Aarsal and Tripoli between sectarian groups. There have also been reports of violent attacks on refugees. Inflation has risen, pushing up prices of basic goods and services. As refugees struggle to provide for their families, their supply of labour puts downward pressure on wages.

Over 1,200 municipalities are now hosting refugees and other persons who have fled Syria. The Government continues to extend public services to refugees, but local capacities are increasingly stretched. Schools have resorted to second shifts. Water, waste management and power supply systems are under severe pressure and health facilities are running low on overall capacity to respond to the local population and increasing refugees. The north of Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley continue to bear the largest burden of displacement<sup>7</sup>, although increasingly refugees are moving to areas just outside Beirut and into the South.

Finding shelter is a pressing challenge for newcomers and for refugees that have depleted their savings, as the availability of affordable accommodation and host family arrangements are diminishing. On roadsides and vacant plots across the country, a growing number of informal settlements are absorbing the poorest of the new arrivals. Elsewhere refugees have squatted in empty buildings, often sharing with friends and family to keep rents affordable.

Conditions are difficult for many of those who have fled Syria, with families often lacking access to clean water and sanitary facilities. Public health institutions have reported an increase in hepatitis A and measles, and with summer months approaching the spread of disease is a real concern. The collapse of veterinary and plant protection services in Syria and increases in illegal cross-border trade have significantly increased the risk of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, posing a direct threat to the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of refugees and hosts.

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6 Based on an average of new requests for registration appointments with UNHCR between 21 March and 18 April 2013.

7 UNHCR Registration data as of 09 May 2013, some 40% of refugees were residing in the North of Lebanon, while some 35.5% were living in the Bekaa valley. UNHCR continues to advocate for the regularization of all those who have entered Lebanon through unofficial border crossings without penalty and for the reduction of the residency renewal fees which for many refugees remain prohibitive.

Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon are also under severe pressure in terms of water, waste management and power supply due to overcrowding with PRS and Syrian refugees seeking shelter in the camps.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

As of April 2013, humanitarian requirements for Lebanon were 48 per cent funded. With the number of people needing assistance already considerably in excess of initial planning figures, the capacity to meet needs is seriously curtailed.

Registration capacity doubled in the first quarter as UNHCR opened new registration centres in the South and Bekaa valley, processing over 60,000 persons per month, and over 90,000 refugees registered in the month of April alone (a more than ten-fold increase from the previous year). Waiting periods for registration have also decreased with an average waiting time of between 16-30 days throughout most of the country. Given the rural spread of the refugee population the registration operation in Lebanon is one of the largest and most complex urban registration programmes in the world.

UNRWA has recorded the details of over 40,000 PRS in its database since the crisis began. UNHCR and UNRWA successfully advocated with the Lebanese authorities to ensure more secure legal status for Syrian and PRS, and to waive initial costs related to legal stay in Lebanon<sup>8</sup>.

WFP delivered food assistance to some 221,500 people from January to March 2013, while UNHCR and NGO partners provided over 200,000 persons with essential household items and clothes, mitigating the harsh effects of winter with blankets, stoves, fuel vouchers. By April 2013, UNRWA was supporting 88 per cent of PRS with cash assistance to meet basic living costs.

As enrolment for the 2012-2013 academic year closed, the Ministry of Education, UNHCR and UNICEF had supported some 30,000 refugee children to enter the public school system. Nonetheless, enrolment remains critically low, at 38 per cent for primary school-aged children and just 2 per cent at the secondary level, with partners offering accelerated and remedial learning programmes to bridge the gap. Moreover, children continue to drop out of school due to their inability to cope with the new curriculum and the absence of sufficient remedial classes to address their needs.

UNHCR worked with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to support 22,500 refugees in accessing primary and secondary health care in the first quarter of 2013, as well as assist 7,000 patients with emergency or life-saving treatment. In the wake of measles outbreaks, UNICEF has worked with Government to vaccinate over 460,000 refugee and Lebanese children, and supported UNRWA with measles vaccines for PRS children.

To date humanitarian partners have assisted 60,000 households to access improved shelter conditions. The precarious conditions in many dwellings have also made water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

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<sup>8</sup> There are different regimes for Syrians and Palestinians entering Lebanon. While Syrians can enter Lebanon for 6 months and access public services, PRS are only granted 3 months stay, and can only receive public assistance in Palestinian refugee camps. In February 2013, a Government circular provided that PRS could obtain a 3-month visa free-of-charge.

interventions essential: UNICEF, UNHCR and WASH partners have constructed 1,500 latrines since January 2013, and distributed over 85,000 hygiene kits.

This response plan builds on previous experience, as well as the findings of sectoral assessments<sup>9</sup> and field monitoring. It is presented jointly by the GoL, UNHCR, other UN agencies involved in the humanitarian response, as well as national and international NGOs.

It outlines updated needs and requirements until December 2013 for:

- Syrian refugees, projected to reach some one million persons
- PRS, projected to reach some 80,000 persons
- Lebanese returnees, projected to reach some 49,000 persons
- Host families and communities. It is estimated that up-to 1.2 million persons living in host communities will be severely affected.

In addition to refugees who have presented themselves to the Government and UN agencies, humanitarian partners estimate that there could be some 40,000 Syrians, who have not registered as refugees for fear of revealing their religion or social status<sup>10</sup>. Their needs are being addressed by humanitarian partners and outreach to their communities seeks to assure them of the benefits of registration.

In this updated appeal for January-December 2013, requirements amount to over US\$ 1.2 billion (not including the GoL part of the Plan) organized under eight areas of intervention. They represent humanitarian partners' best efforts to plan a comprehensive and coordinated response to the current crisis, bearing in mind existing and expanded capacities and the timeframe for implementation. However, the scale of the needs and the burden on hosting communities are such that international solidarity will need to go beyond humanitarian response.

While donors have provided considerable support for humanitarian programmes in Lebanon, without up-scaled programmes to guarantee protection, shelter and access to essential services, people will suffer severely and the hospitality of Lebanese communities will wane. Based on current funding levels,

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9 Key assessments that have been used to inform the development of sectoral plans include: UNHCR's Participatory Assessment (October 2012); Rapid education assessment (June 2012), 2013 Joint Education Needs Assessment; FAO Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis (March 2013); Joint Child Protection Assessment. Full details of Needs Assessments are available on UNHCR's webportal at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees>

10 These persons are referred to as 'afraid/ unwilling to register' in this appeal, and belong mostly (but not exclusively) to religious minorities. By 09 May 2013, 3% of registered refugees belonged to religious minority groups. Field outreach suggests that up to three times as many are present in Lebanon but afraid to register despite efforts to reach them. There are also refugees who do not need assistance or are unable to register for a variety of reasons (disabilities, isolation, cannot afford transport, illegal status and afraid to travel, etc.) The size of this group is estimated at 10% of the registered population; by end 2013 some 100,000 persons. The medium-term objective is to register them and outreach/counselling is undertaken to that effect.

partners will not be able to ensure basic assistance and life-saving activities will be disrupted in key sectors including protection, shelter, education, health, WASH and food security.

## **C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

The strategic objectives of the response that have been prioritized by humanitarian partners are to:

- Ensure protection of refugees, displaced persons and affected communities, by:
  - Systematic registration and documentation of Syrian refugees, and recording of PRS
  - Supporting persons with specific needs
  - Strengthened prevention and response to gender-based violence
  - Improved protection of youth and children at risk
- Deliver emergency relief and essential services to those most in need, by:
  - Provide food security and agricultural livelihoods opportunities
  - Supporting access to emergency shelter and assistance items
  - Increasing access to adequate sanitation and clean water supply
  - Supporting access to basic education
  - Supporting access to national health services
  - Supporting access by PRS to UNRWA social services
- Support the resilience of displaced and host communities by:
  - Mobilizing local and displaced communities to enhance social cohesion and resilience to the shocks of displacement
  - Increasing access to livelihoods and supporting local services



In implementing the plan, partners will support the Government, both at central and municipal levels, in delivering vital public services. Special attention will be given to mitigating the effects of the humanitarian situation on local populations. The Government is expanding its capacity to ensure provision of required support to impacted host communities in order to reduce tensions between Syrians and local residents with particular attention to protection, provision of shelter and health. UNRWA will exert all efforts to maintain its on-going activities and support services for all Palestine refugees in Lebanon.

It is assumed that persons fleeing violence in Syria will continue to find protection in Lebanon and that the Government will continue to permit access to public services. The actions outlined in the plan also assume that the security situation will allow for continued access to refugees and affected communities. Separate contingency scenarios are being developed if the crisis further deteriorates and additional massive influx takes place.

It is assumed that vulnerabilities will increase among displaced populations in the second half of 2013. This is largely attributed to the fact that many will have suffered from a lack of essential services in Syria for a prolonged period affecting their health and well-being. Some 40 per cent of refugees are estimated to have been internally displaced before arriving in Lebanon, and as violence continues the resources and overall well-being of new arrivals is expected to diminish.

Some 35 per cent of the refugee population is currently considered to have specific needs, including a significant number of children at risk<sup>11</sup>. The consequences of disrupted childhoods are already apparent with increased reports of trauma, early marriage and low rates of school enrolment.

Partners will significantly expand outreach and services to persons with specific needs, including children at risk as part of this plan; however the dispersal of displaced communities means that not all needs will be covered. In particular, given high costs of health care in Lebanon and the limited availability of public health services, partners will only be able to support treatment for the most vulnerable, and emergency cases.

Although this plan contains actions to significantly increase reception capacity through the establishment of 12 transit sites, constraints in implementing large-scale shelter solutions due to the absence of political consensus, may continue to exacerbate existing gaps in the availability of affordable and adequate shelter. It is assumed that a growing proportion of new arrivals will resort to informal settlements, and that conditions for refugees living in makeshift dwellings will deteriorate as seasonal weather conditions set in, necessitating advance planning and accelerated implementation to ensure dwellings are secure from rain and snow.

Registration capacity has reach more than 96,500 persons per month, which is significantly reducing waiting times for newly arriving refugees and facilitating their prompt access to assistance. Basic emergency assistance will continue to be provided to refugees awaiting registration to ensure dignified living conditions upon arrival. However, as population numbers are projected to outstrip available resources and capacities, the on-going provision of relief items will be targeted to the most vulnerable.

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<sup>11</sup> As of 22 April 2013, 22% of children registered with UNHCR were considered to be at risk.



## RAPID ESCALATION OF THE CRISIS

This plan is based on the assumption that refugee numbers, and vulnerabilities, will rise steadily up to December. However, a sudden mass influx of refugees may also occur with worsening conditions in Syria. Essential contingency stocks to cover the needs of 100,000 persons have been included in the plan to ensure immediate response in the event of a sudden and mass arrival of refugees. The support of the donor community in reprioritizing available resources will be key to ensuring effective response across all sectors in an emergency context, particularly if funding requirements are not fully met. Donors' flexibility will be essential in the event that partners need to reallocate budgets for emergency response to a sudden mass influx.

## HOST COMMUNITY APPROACH

A number of socio-economic assessments have determined that the extent of the burden of the Syrian crisis has fallen more acutely on host communities in Lebanon than in any other border country. From the effective closure of the border with Syria, cutting off many communities from their traditional sources of affordable goods and services and economic opportunities, to the large and growing number of refugees, hosted exclusively at the community level in the absence of formal camps, the coping capacity of Lebanese host communities is under critical strain from competition for already limited social services and jobs against a background of rising inflation and security concerns.

For this reason, in an effort to provide support to host communities, UNDP, UNHCR, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) have established a joint Task Force on Support to Host Communities, bringing together 23 stakeholders including Government representatives, UN and NGOs and interested donors. The Task Force has examined the many challenges faced by hosting communities and through a consultative process is implementing a number of projects to address their needs. It has further worked to target additional interventions through a mapping exercise to identify particular vulnerable communities.<sup>12</sup>

This plan reflects these and other efforts to ensure that Lebanese institutions and communities are capacitated to shoulder the heavy burdens arising from the Syrian influx. It does so in two principal ways. Firstly, sectoral response plans contain interventions that improve hosting capacities and deliver benefits to hosting communities. Secondly, the plan introduces a new *Social Cohesion and Livelihoods* section which features a number of interventions more directly supporting host communities, the least funded area of activity to date.

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12 An indexing methodology was used that relied on pre-existing poverty profiles, including data from the National Poverty Targeting Programme and 2008 poverty line, analyzed in conjunction with data on areas of refugee concentrations. The results are a mapping at two levels of vulnerability - an overall broad target of 1.2 million vulnerable Lebanese and a subset of some 600,000 Lebanese living in 145 host communities facing particularly acute vulnerability

This table provides a summary of the scope of support envisaged within this Plan:

Response	Overview of support to Lebanese host communities
Protection	<p>1,000 persons with disabilities receive community-based rehabilitation services</p> <p>75,000 children and caregivers benefit from psycho-social services and mobile outreach</p> <p>55,000 persons in educational, psycho-social and recreational activities through 28 community centres</p> <p>18,000 vulnerable women and children receive dignity kits and services</p>
Food Security and Agriculture	<p>159,000 vulnerable persons receive food vouchers valid in local shops</p> <p>70,000 host community members will benefit from improved animal health</p> <p>25,000 vulnerable individuals receive food parcels</p> <p>15,000 host community members will benefit from agricultural and livestock production support</p> <p>All host community members will benefit from improved food safety and quality regulations at border crossings</p>
WASH	<p>Some 334,000 persons benefit from clean environment with effective means to dispose solid waste</p> <p>Some 190,000 people have improved access to potable drinking water</p> <p>Some 50,000 persons benefit from a more hygienic habitat free from faecal waste</p>
Shelter	<p>Some 5,800 families benefit from rehabilitated shelter</p> <p>Some 5,200 host families receive support towards the added costs related to the presence of refugee families</p>
NFIs	<p>Some 1,800 vulnerable persons receive winterization and other NFI assistance</p>
Education	<p>Some 50,000 children supported with enrolment in formal education</p> <p>Some 30,500 children receive psycho-social support</p> <p>Some 2,800 adolescence and youth (15-24) access to formal and non-formal education</p> <p>Some 7,900 teachers trained in inclusive education</p> <p>562 schools supported with improved facilities</p>
Public Health	<p>16,000 children under 18 and 16,000 pregnant women immunized</p> <p>100,000 persons have improved access to PHCs</p> <p>Some 2,200 persons assisted with trauma operations, prostheses, orthosis and technical aid</p>
Social Cohesion and Livelihoods	<p>500,000 persons indirectly benefit from physical and social infrastructure development projects</p> <p>150,000 persons directly benefit from physical and social infrastructure development projects</p> <p>12,000 persons benefit from income generation, employment and market creation activities</p> <p>14,000 persons benefit from vocational training, life-skills and job placement services</p> <p>1,200 municipal authorities, teachers and others trained in mediation and conflict prevention skills</p>

## D. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

This response plan incorporates humanitarian objectives and outputs agreed by the Government, UNHCR and humanitarian partners in eight response areas. They will be coordinated according to the following arrangements:

- The GoL has the primary responsibility to protect persons on its territory and for the humanitarian response;
- The Inter-Ministerial Committee established in 2012 to manage the refugee response;
- The Minister of Social Affairs coordinates the response on behalf of the Government;
- UNHCR, as the mandated agency for refugee protection is responsible for assisting the Government in the coordination of the overall refugee response with support from the HCT; UNHCR will also lead partners in Protection, Shelter, distribution of Non-Food Items and Social Cohesion, and co-lead in the areas of WASH, Education, Health;
- WFP will lead the Food Security Sector;
- UNICEF, WHO and UNDP will respectively co-lead in the WASH and Education, Health and Social Cohesion responses;
- UNICEF will continue its formal function as co-chair of the Child Protection Working Group with MoSA (with UNHCR in an additional co-chair capacity for the duration of the refugee crisis);
- UNRWA, as the mandated agency to assist Palestine refugees, will oversee and coordinate the implementation of projects relating to PRS across all sectors.

The Minister of Social Affairs, as the coordinator of the overall response, will liaise with national and local authorities to avoid duplication and ensure that implementation is in line with Government policies and humanitarian principles. A Government focal point will represent the Government in each of the sectors, and will closely coordinate with the UN lead and co-lead of working groups.

Over 49 national and international NGOs will participate in the response, bringing technical expertise and local experience into a broad range of areas.

UNDP will continue to lead a task force on support to host communities and social cohesion, with the aim of developing projects and partnerships that empower affected communities beyond humanitarian response.

FAO will continue to monitor the impact of the Syrian crisis on the agriculture sector and rural farmer communities and respond to threats of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Lebanon, as well as the broader implications of the conflict in Syria on security and stability.

UNHCR, with support from OCHA will continue to support the response with timely information management tools, reports and tools such as the Syrian refugee webportal.

<b>E. PROTECTION LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Abaad, ActionAid, Al Majmoua, Amel Association, AVSI, CLMC, DRC, HAI, IRC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, IRD, IR, Lebanese Red Cross, MC, NRC, Safadi Foundation, SCI, SFCG, TdH-I, TdH-L, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNRWA, WCH, WVI, WRF
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refugees from Syria have access to Lebanon and their rights are respected</li> <li>2. Refugees are registered and benefit from adequate reception conditions, solutions and services</li> <li>3. Community empowerment is strengthened and expanded</li> <li>4. Child protection concerns are addressed and prevented and the protective environment for girls and boys affected by the Syrian crisis is strengthened</li> <li>5. Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved</li> </ol>
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 144,090,555
<b>GoL requirements</b>	US\$ 23,956,000
<b>Contact Information</b>	Anna Leer: <a href="mailto:leer@unhcr.org">leer@unhcr.org</a>

## PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Refugees from Syria continue to be permitted to enter Lebanon. Advocacy and regular exchanges with the GoL have helped contribute to a fairly robust protection environment, with relatively few arrests of refugees for illegal entry/stay and a ban on the implementation of Syrian deportation orders. Nonetheless, about 13 per cent of registered Syrian refugees have entered Lebanon through unofficial border crossings and therefore do not have documents recognizing their right of residency in Lebanon. They are considered to be in Lebanon illegally. The number of Syrians without recognized right to reside in Lebanon is expected to increase further as displacement becomes protracted, and as those with residency are unable to pay to the fees associated with the renewal of their status. Syrians that have entered legally are required to pay to renew their residency coupons after 12 months, however many will not have the financial means to renew their residency. PRS who enter through official border crossings continue to be issued on arrival in Lebanon with seven day transit visas for the cost of US\$ 17, which are valid for 15 days. Existing procedures permit PRS to renew their visas for a period of three months. After advocacy efforts, the GoL has issued an amnesty on a monthly basis and waived the fee for PRS who have overstayed their visa and wish to return to Syria within a year from their date of entry.

Illegal status and the associated risk of harassment, arrest and detention severely affects refugees, restricting their movement and thereby negatively impacting on their ability to access services and provide for themselves. Advocacy by UNHCR, UNRWA and partners for *gratis* regularization and renewals will continue; protection and detention monitoring will be reinforced and training for officials in international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian principles provided.

Registration will remain priority as a vital protection and assistance tool. In the first quarter of 2013 UNHCR significantly increased registration capacity by the set-up of centralized registration points throughout the country, and also accelerated registration procedures to keep up with the vast number of refugees arriving. This has been done while maintaining individual registration interviews. Maintaining timely and efficient registration procedures will be critical to maintaining the civilian character of asylum, preserving the integrity of humanitarian programmes and detecting specific needs of individuals. According to separate mandates, UNRWA is responsible for recording the details of PRS. UNRWA has recording centres throughout the country located in camps and gatherings. Through increased outreach to new arrivals, UNHCR and partners will rapidly identify refugees with urgent and specific needs and fast track them for registration. Moreover, social and refugee outreach workers will work to identify protection risks confronting the individual and community at large.

The specific needs of the refugees from Syria population are enormous and increasing. The influx places additional strains on already limited services available to vulnerable Lebanese and Palestine Refugees in Lebanon and increases the risk of violence and abuse in impoverished host communities. Based on current projections, over a million refugees will be affected by the Syrian crisis by the end of 2013 and more than 68,000 Syrians will be in specific need of attention (not including children out of school). Palestine Refugees as a whole experience heightened vulnerability due to existing discriminatory laws in Lebanon which prevent Palestine refugees from owning property and curtail their right to work, overcrowding in the camps and a lack of access to Lebanese social services; the influx only aggravates these vulnerabilities. Given the scale of the influx, protection partners will focus on enduring service provision to high risk cases, including survivors of SGBV, unaccompanied and separated children (UA/SC) as well as other child protection cases. Prevention activities will be up-scaled and community management and community-based services will be strengthened, benefiting those most in need and the community at large. Reports suggest that many children and adults have experienced traumatic events and at least some of them are likely to suffer from varying levels of distress. It is important to make sure that measures are in place for providing psycho-social support to children, families and the community.

Mobilizing communities to better protect and address the needs of their members is crucial given the scale of the influx and dispersal of displaced persons. Important elements of the community empowerment strategy are the establishment of community-level committees with refugee and host community representation and a radical scaling up of the number of refugee outreach workers and community centres. Where feasible, community centres will function as extensions of MoSA Social Development Centres (SDCs) and MoSA outreach and social worker capacity will be reinforced through material support and capacity building. To ensure community services reach the most vulnerable, child-friendly spaces and safe spaces for women will be increased and proactive outreach arranged for persons with disabilities, survivors of violence and torture, as well as women and older persons at risk.

Partners have developed comprehensive projects to address protection risks and respond to the urgent protection needs of both refugees and other affected populations. Protection interventions target both refugees and vulnerable host community members, ensuring both population groups gain from community services and a strengthening of the overall protection environment in Lebanon. A series of special interventions will be taken to directly tackle the existence and root causes of community tensions, guarding against the risks of aggressive incidents targeted refugees and providing tangible support to host communities.

#### OBJECTIVE 1:

##### Syrian refugees have access to Lebanon and their rights are respected

Refugees from Syria, including Palestine Refugees continue to have access to Lebanon. A relatively small, although growing number who have entered through unofficial border crossings are arrested and detained for illegal entry/stay. Refugees from Syria in detention, particularly those arrested for illegal entry/stay, require access to registration and legal advice. This will also be the case for those whose residency permits have expired and cannot afford the renewal fees and those who entered through non-official border crossings and wish to regularise their stay. PRS face additional restrictions of movement in accessing the closed camps. Certain camps in Lebanon require a valid residency permit in order to enter. This puts those who have failed to renew their visas, or have entered illegally, at risk of not having access to the camps.

Out of the projected end of year population of one million, an estimated 250,000 refugees from Syria (25 per cent) will face legal status issues and associated protection risks, including restricted freedom of movement.

In addition, to avoid the risk of statelessness, Syrian and Palestine refugee children born in Lebanon will need to receive birth certificates to enable them to eventually enter Syria when return for their families is safe and secure. Current practice in Lebanon is uneven in this respect requiring advocacy and assistance by protection partners. An estimated 10,000 Syrian babies born in Lebanon will require birth certificates.

The legal response strategy aims at reducing risks of possible refoulement by regular monitoring of borders. To ensure access to legal remedies for refugees detained, monitoring of detention facilities is necessary as well as ensuring counselling to 80 per cent of those detained. UNHCR and UNRWA will continue to advocate for the waiving of fees for renewal and regularization of stay in Lebanon, emphasizing that all refugees from Syria should be treated equally. This will be combined with individual legal assistance and training of authorities. Furthermore, a series of activities and advocacy will be undertaken to promote birth and marriage registration for refugees from Syria.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Access to territory improved, risk of refoulement and detention reduced, freedom of movement increased.</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	150 interventions made to release individuals from detention All detention facilities (22) in Lebanon are monitored 80% refugees in detention receive legal information, counselling or representation 670 monitoring visits to detention centres conducted and recorded Children are detained as last resort and for as short a time as possible 131,000 Lebanese Returnees			
<b>Priorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preventing and responding to arrest and detention for illegal entry/ stay</li> <li>2. Monitoring cases of deportation (forcible or 'voluntary')</li> <li>3. Strengthening advocacy to remove fees for renewal/ regularisation of status in Lebanon</li> <li>4. Children in detention receive prioritized attention and are detained separately from unrelated adults</li> </ol>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Syrians are detained for illegal entry or stay in the absence clear operational guidance for law enforcement personnel. UNHCR is not always informed of detainees from Syria; Detainees are moved between facilities, limiting follow up on individual cases. The increasing number of detainees makes regular follow-up challenging.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
UNHCR	Countrywide	150 refugees counselled through 42 visits	1,000 refugees reached through expansion of detention monitoring as well as training of border and security forces. 624 new arrival/ border monitoring missions conducted	1,289,382
UNHCR (AJEM)	Countrywide	630 refugees counselled through 105 visits	670 refugees in detention benefit from legal and material assistance	1,223,326
UNODC	Countrywide	25,000 refugees	40,000 refugees reached by crime prevention and reduction activities	260,000
UNRWA	Bekaa	30 interventions with relevant authorities	Monitoring and reporting of any protection trends at the border	72,308
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,845,016</b>



<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Access to legal assistance improved and civil status documentation strengthened</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	3,500 refugees and PRS have access to legal assistance and information 10,000 refugees assisted with civil status registration or documentation 100% of refugee children under 12 months issued birth certificates by the authorities 80,000 PRS are aware of UNRWA services and have access to legal support and referral			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Legal counselling on civil status 2. Birth registration of Syrian refugees 3. Access to legal counselling for PRS			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Given the dispersed nature of refugee communities, awareness-raising activities may not reach all families affected. Procedures for birth registration are cumbersome and require significant documentation creating practical obstacles to birth registration. The scale of unmet needs will depend on the success of advocacy.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
CARITAS (CLMC)	Countrywide	727 assisted (150 in detention)	Provision of legal services and legal representation for 1,200 Syrian refugees inside and outside detention	280,000
IRD	North	Not in RRP4 <sup>a</sup>	Legal counselling and assistance for 600 Syrian refugees	1,042,744
NRC	Bekaa, North, South	160 refugees	560 refugees and 140 PRS receive legal information, counselling and representation	210,000
UNHCR (NRC)	Bekaa, South	N/A	180 refugees receive legal information, counselling and representation	1,146,326
UNHCR	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	10,000 refugees reached through activities to promote birth registration	1,126,326
UNRWA	Countrywide	N/A	80,000 PRS are aware of services provided 720 PRS receive legal counselling 36 PRS referred to lawyers for civil cases Advocacy to relevant authorities on protection and legal issues for PRS Coordination is improved for services to PRS	1,204,128
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,009,524</b>
<b>TOTAL OBJECTIVE 1</b>				<b>7,854,541</b>

a RRP4: Regional Response Plan for Syrian refugees previous to this Plan, covering the period from January to June 2013.

**OBJECTIVE 2:****Refugees are registered and benefit from adequate reception conditions, solutions and services**

All refugees should be registered in a timely manner to ensure access to protection and assistance. In order to address backlogs and keep up with new arrivals, UNHCR will increase registration capacity to handle up to 80,000 cases a month. Enhanced registration procedures will be used periodically, as needed. Registration will continue to be an essential tool to detect specific needs, and protection interviews will be introduced where families express particular concerns. UNRWA continues to record PRS with a minimal wait time and has hired additional staff in order to handle the influx of PRS.

Refugees facing serious protection risks in Lebanon will be considered for resettlement on an exceptional basis. Thus far, only a very small number of refugees warranting expedited resettlement have been identified and submitted. However, with rising numbers of refugees, the resettlement strategy foresees that up to 1,000 vulnerable persons will be in need of resettlement by end 2013. UNHCR will enhance the use of resettlement as a protection tool for Syrian refugees and make more concerted efforts to make individual referrals based on specific needs and vulnerabilities. This however, does not include those that may be selected for humanitarian admissions programmes.

Thirty-four per cent of the current refugee population has been identified as being at risk or having vulnerabilities that limit possibilities to generate income. As the humanitarian situation in Syria deteriorates, the proportion of refugees with specific needs can be expected to increase. More than 68,000 specific needs cases (household), requiring a targeted protection response are projected by end-2013, including persons with disabilities, survivors of violence and torture and elderly persons at risk.

The response will comprise financial assistance to five per cent of the refugee population with the most pressing vulnerabilities and improved case management and service provision to persons with specific needs, including psycho-social support to persons with mental illness, one-off emergency assistance and including of persons with disabilities in livelihood and other support initiatives. Cash assistance will be expanded if the policy framework will allow so. This will be combined with a strong emphasis on community management and community-based services, benefiting specific needs cases in the community at large. In addition, advocacy will be carried out in an attempt to find solutions for urgent needs that are not adequately addressed by current national systems, particularly in relation to severe disability cases.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Quality of registration and profiling improved and reception conditions improved</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	1,000,000 refugees registered and documented on an individual basis by UNHCR 30,000 refugee households assisted with basic reception services in transit sites 200,000 newly arrived refugees receive information on services, including registration, at 2 border information desks 131,000 Lebanese returnees and 1,000 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) migrant workers recorded and supported 80,000 PRS are recorded by UNRWA			
<b>Priorities</b>	All refugees are registered on an individual basis and screening done for basic vulnerabilities for persons at risk Syrian refugees registered within 30 days of approaching UNHCR for appointments Outreach to refugees fearing registration to assess protection and assistance needs PRS recorded within 30 days of arrival in Lebanon Basic management and protection services are established in transit sites Lebanese returnees and TCNs migrant workers are recorded on an individual basis			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Not all refugees approach UNHCR for registration, despite outreach. Not all new arrivals benefit from reception services in transit sites, given limitations in the number of sites that can be established.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	Municipal mapping/ profiling of refugees	4,000,000
CLMC	Bekaa and North	Not in RRP4	2 information desks established at key border entry points to reach 200,000 new arrivals	260,000
IOM	Countrywide	N/A	131,000 Lebanese returnees are assisted Registration and repatriation assistance including pre- departure medical screening, meals and flight booking 1,000 TCNs	2,800,000
UNHCR	Countrywide	262,960 refugees registered and 143,351 awaiting registration	1,000,000 refugees registered (North Lebanon 27%, Bekaa 34%, Greater Beirut/Mt. Lebanon 24%, South Lebanon 15%)	11,096,326
UNHCR	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	4000 refugees undergo protection interviews (family link verification, risks and specific needs)	1,151,766
UNHCR	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	30,000 refugee households supported with reception services in transit sites	19,825,671
UNRWA	Countrywide	N/A	80,000 PRS are recorded	525,349
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>39,659,112 (4,000,000)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Protection cases benefit from expedited RSD and resettlement</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	100% of protection cases are interviewed for Refugee Status Determination and Resettlement (RSD/RST) and submitted to RST countries on an urgent basis			
<b>Priorities</b>	All refugees with protection concerns undergo Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and subsequently Resettlement (RST) as a priority as soon as they have been identified and are submitted to a RST country within one month.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Protection cases not being identified and referred to RSD/RST			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
UNHCR	Countrywide	8 cases submitted for resettlement	Up to 200 cases/1,000 individuals undergo RSD and are submitted for resettlement	1,463,826
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,463,826</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Persons with specific needs receive support and services</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>10,000 vulnerable refugee households receive regular cash assistance for their basic needs (5% of the refugee population)</p> <p>41,750 refugee households receive one-off or temporary emergency cash assistance for urgent protection needs</p> <p>22,000 refugee households with specific needs identified and supported in accessing psycho-social services</p> <p>1,800 older persons with health problems are monitored in the community</p> <p>2,000 persons with disabilities receive community-based rehabilitation services (equipment, focus and support groups) through MoSA social development centres (SDCs) or referral centres, including dissemination of information (50% refugees, 50% host community)</p> <p>229 Government, local and international staff members trained on protection monitoring, as well as on assessment and response to persons with specific needs</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management systems effective and in place</li> <li>Protection cash assistance provided to those at risk</li> </ol>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	There are limited social protection systems and services in Lebanon as well as insufficient qualified and available social workers, meaning that partners face difficulties reaching all persons with specific needs. Weak national case management systems mean that there is limited capacity to systematically follow up on all identified cases. The needs of up to 85% of vulnerable persons may not be adequately met.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	<p>Improved case management in 50 SDCs</p> <p>Equipment for 2000 people with physical disability (50% host community)</p> <p>Enhance counselling for elderly for 300 households (50% host communities)</p> <p>Advice and support to people with disability through the SDCs for 600 households (50% host communities)</p>	7,956,000

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Persons with specific needs receive support and services</b>			
ActionAid	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	1,750 households (43% vulnerable host community) receive monthly cash transfers	540,000
DRC	Beirut, Bekaa, North and South	5,000 households assisted 20 local authorities (SDCs) and municipalities supported	14,000 households (9% host community) receive cash assistance 20 local authorities (SDCs) and municipalities supported to identify and respond to specific needs cases	332,000
HI	Bekaa and North Lebanon	13,145 households	Case management = family members support of people with specific needs (30,500 individuals)	3,400,000
IRC	Bekaa and North Lebanon	Not in RRP4	4,000 households (40% host community) receive cash assistance	3,000,000
Mercy Corps	South Lebanon, Bekaa and Mount Lebanon	Not in RRP4	175 Government authorities, ministries, NGOs, municipality members and other service providers trained on protection monitoring, assessment and support of vulnerable cases. Local referral system supported	750,000
SCI	Bekaa and North Lebanon	Not in RRP4	Cash grant to 750 refugee households for 6 months and 1,250 refugee households for 3 month	1,788,500
UNHCR	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	20,000 refugee households receive protection cash assistance (emergency cash grants)	2,296,326
UNHCR (Makhzoumi Foundation, CLMC, SHEILD)	Countrywide	1800	19,000 refugee cases of persons with specific needs identified, managed, receiving support (psycho-social and referral)	2,564,326
UNHCR and partners	Mount Lebanon and Beirut	Not in RRP4	3,000 refugee cases of persons with specific needs identified among new arrivals and referred for appropriate services	1,368,086
UNHCR	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	10,000 most vulnerable households receive cash assistance support for 6 months	11,592,577

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Persons with specific needs receive support and services</b>			
UNHCR (DRC)	Bekaa and North Lebanon	3,000 cases identified, managed and referred (90% refugees, 7% Lebanese and 3% PRS)	3,000 cases identified, managed and referred, (90% refugees, 7% Lebanese and 3% PRS)	4,527,126
WRF	Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South Lebanon	Not in RRP4	Monitoring and improvement programmes for 1,800 elderly persons (50% host community) 1,000 individuals with disabilities receive community-based rehabilitation and information services (50% host community) 20 Government staff (MoSA SDCs) trained and provided with technical support	2,141,719
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>42,256,660 (7,956,000)</b>
<b>TOTAL OBJECTIVE 2</b>				<b>83,379,598</b>

### OBJECTIVE 3:

#### Community empowerment is strengthened and expanded

The scale of the influx and dispersal of refugees and other displaced persons among host communities calls for strengthened community self-management, determination and reliance in order to reach those in need. Partners will substantially enhance community-based support mechanisms, such as community centres, providing physical spaces for identification of specific needs, trauma healing and harm prevention through group-based recreational and psycho-social support services. Community centres will also facilitate information-sharing and targeted trainings to strengthen refugee outreach.

Another priority will be to set up structured representational community committees to better structure dialogue on concerns and solutions with different refugee and local groups. Given the high number of municipalities hosting refugees, it will not be possible to meet the guiding standards of one community centre per 5,000 refugees and one refugee outreach worker per 1,000 refugees within the timeframe of response. Partners will significantly scale-up in areas of highest refugee concentration as well as work towards standardization of the specific services provided. Another key priority will be to strengthen mass communication and dissemination of information to refugees and local communities to increase access to services and prevent abuse and exploitation.

Partners will target 75 per cent of the refugee population, as well as communities that host them. This target is based on the number of persons who are expected to access community centres, as well as outreach through various forms of communication (refugee outreach workers, leaflets, television, radio, video projections, social media, text messaging).

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	181,384 refugees benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity building activities through community development centres 750,000 refugees reached through UNHCR mass information campaign about existing programmes 9,700 refugees benefit from information, counselling, legal assistance and referrals to services through partners' activities 7,232 refugees benefit from life-skills training			
<b>Priorities</b>	Expansion in community centres and mobile community-based outreach activities, mass communication			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Given the dispersed nature of the population not all refugees will be able to access community centres due to transportation costs and mass communication campaigns may not reach remote communities. Limited capacity to cover all municipalities affected with new community centres.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA), UNHCR (Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre, DRC, Amel Association, SHEILD )	Countrywide	1,200 persons assisted	149,200 individuals benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities through 28 community centres	7,000,000
ActionAid	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	432 refugee women attend life-skills and leadership training	41,000
Al Majmouaa	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	120 refugees assisted	20,000
DRC	Beirut and South	Not in RRP4	20,000 persons benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities through 2 community centres (45% host community and 5% PRS)	200,000
Mercy Corps	Bekaa, South, and Mount Lebanon	N/A	11,014 persons benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities (23% host community) 10,224 refugees reached and/or identified and provided with information on registration and other services	5,100,000
NRC	Bekaa, South and North	Not in RRP4	2,400 persons attend life-skills training through 6 community centres	136,000



<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services</b>			
NRC	Bekaa, South and North	2680 refugees	10,000 refugees receive information, counselling, legal assistance and referrals to services 3,400 refugees reached through Palestine refugee camps with the aim to support them to access services, legal status and assistance	1,253,996
Safadi Foundation	North	Not in RRP4	1,170 youth, parents and children benefit from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity-building activities (host and refugees)	36,000
UNHCR (NRC)	Bekaa and South	Not appealed	7,300 refugees receive mobile information sessions to increase access to legal services and legal status to the most vulnerable	1,355,826
UNHCR	Countrywide	40,000	75% of the refugee population reached through mass information and dissemination campaigns, local community also targeted and sensitized in the process	1,346,326
UNHCR and partners	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	80 animators and community centre staff trained on psycho-social services (TOT), development of guidelines and methodology to standardize psycho-social services	1,121,325
UNRWA	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	80,000 PRS have access to information on UNRWA services	190,285
WRF	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	4,400 persons attend literacy courses (50% host community)	377,119
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>18,177,877 (7,000,000)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Community self-management is strengthened and expanded</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	224 refugees outreach workers trained on participatory assessment, community-based approaches and identification and referral of persons with specific needs 72,000 refugees informed about legal, social and educational services through refugees outreach workers 37 refugee and local committees established 37 community centres and community-based activities supported, including support to the MoSA 20,000 refugee men, women, boys and girls of diverse backgrounds whose needs and priorities are assessed			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Outreach strengthened, refugee and local committees established 2. Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming approach strengthened in UNHCR and partners running programmes and activities through hands-on technical support. 3. Conduct countrywide trainings for partners and refugees on Rights and Community-Based Approaches and on Participatory Assessments.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	The dispersed nature of the refugee population makes extensive outreach difficult to achieve. Strengthening capacities on community-based approaches requires significant investments given the large number of municipalities and local actors involved.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
ActionAid	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	24 refugee outreach workers trained and providing psycho-social support to 5000 persons (30% host community)	10,000
UNHCR and partners	Country wide	25 trained refugee outreach workers	200 trained refugee outreach workers identify and refer 72,000 refugees for support, as well as engage the larger refugee communities on services and community-based activities	1,396,326
UNHCR and partners	Country wide	Not in RRP4	37 refugee and local committees established to jointly agree on community concerns, carry out activities, advise on QIPs, participate in conflict resolution	1,496,327
UNHCR and partners	Countrywide	50,00 refugees	20,000 refugees needs and priorities assessed (data derives from focus groups, home visits, systematized information from refugee outreach workers)	1,116,326
UNHCR and partners	Countrywide	N/A	800 GoL and partner staff trained on participatory assessments and community-based approaches	1,116,326
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,135,305</b>
<b>TOTAL OBJECTIVE 3</b>				<b>23,289,182</b>

## OBJECTIVE 4: Child Protection

With a projected vulnerable child population of one million by the end of 2013, including refugees and Lebanese vulnerable, it is anticipated that there will be at least 15,000 child protection cases of neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation, including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) that will need to be referred to appropriate child friendly services. Information issued by UN agencies and NGOs indicate that the majority of boys and girls arriving from Syria will have experienced or witnessed harrowing atrocities and suffer from psycho-social distress and are at risk of harmful coping mechanisms including early marriage. Over 800 registered refugee children have been identified as unaccompanied or separated from their family and the presence of landmines, unexploded ordinances (UXOs) and cross-border shelling has resulted in a number of injuries and deaths during flight.

Members of the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group will target their services to ensure quality responses to high risk child protection cases. This will include facilitating alternative care options; a tracing and family reunification system for unaccompanied and separated children (UA/SC); a large scale roll out of psycho-social support services reaching 150,000 children via the establishment of child friendly spaces countrywide; awareness-raising campaigns; capacity building of national child protection actors and documentation of violations. Both refugee and Lebanese children will benefit from access to the services and the overall strengthening of the national child protection system.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Violations against girls and boys are prevented, monitored and addressed</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	At least 15,000 child protection cases will be managed according to standards and referred to child friendly, multi-sectoral services. Further 40,000 refugee and Lebanese children will benefit from a strengthened child protection environment through increased monitoring and prevention interventions.			
<b>Priorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Child protection monitoring and individual case management of children at risk using Best Interest Determination/Assessment (BID/BIA)</li> <li>2. Monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children</li> <li>3. Preventative interventions including awareness campaigns on child protection</li> </ol>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	There is a need for specific development programmes to tackle the root causes of child trafficking and child labour (including livelihoods, legal reforms and improving social protection)			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	North and South	N/A	1,000 children (Child Protection (CP) monitoring) + 12,000 children (additional cases through the hiring of 48 additional social workers) + 1,000 children (case management and provision of shelter)	3,100,000
AVSI Foundation	South	N/A	100 children (case management)	70,000

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Violations against girls and boys are prevented, monitored and addressed</b>			
CLMC	Bekaa, Beirut, Mount Lebanon and North	25 children	300 children (case management)	118,500
DRC	North and Bekaa	N/A	200 children (case management and service delivery)	100,000
INTERSOS	South	N/A	3,500 children (case management, awareness campaign and community mobilisation)	280,000
Islamic Relief	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and South	2500 children	6,000 children (general protection activities)	201,000
Mercy Corps	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	300 children (case management)	250,000
SCI	Beirut, Bekaa and North	650 parents	4,000 parents (positive parenting)	140,000
TdH	South	250 children	250 children (case management)	50,000
UNHCR (Caritas, Makhzoumi, DRC and others)	Countrywide	200 refugees	6,800 refugees (individual case management, youth groups, support group for parents, alternative care arrangement, awareness campaigns, for birth registration see legal section, targeted financial support)	2,180,326
UNICEF and partners (AVSI, TDH-L, War Child, Mercy Corps, others)	Bekaa, South, North and Mount Lebanon	19,875 children	35,775 children (MRM, identification/ referrals and some case management, awareness campaigns, birth registration)	3,700,000
WCH	North and South	220 children	220 children (awareness-raising and services)	18,000
World Vision	Bekaa and South	N/A	1,000 children (youth clubs)	300,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>10,507,826 (3,100,000)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	UA/SC documented and referred to age and gender appropriate services			
Expected Outcomes	Up to 4,000 UA/SC arriving from Syria are identified, documented and referred to services including alternative care where appropriate. Standard and Operating Procedures (SOPs) for UA/SC case management and Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) procedures are developed and used by child protection actors, based on existing inter-agency minimum standards.			
Priorities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of identification, documentation, tracing and reunification procedures using BID/BIA</li> <li>2. Family tracing for UA/SC requiring assistance</li> <li>3. Identification and support for alternative care arrangements.</li> </ol>			
Unmet needs	Alternative care arrangements for children with special needs are limited as there is no national fostering programme.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
DRC	Beirut, North, Bekaa, and South	230 children	300 UA/SC (case management)	100,000
Islamic Relief	Beirut, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	1,000 UA/SC (case management)	200,000
SCI	Bekaa and North	N/A	Development of SOPs	50,000
UNHCR (Caritas, Makhzoumi, DRC and others)	Countrywide	245	2000 refugees (individual case management, alternative care arrangement, targeted financial support)	1,996,326
UNICEF and partners	Beirut, North, Bekaa, and South	N/A	Development of child protection tools and monitoring of implementation	2,000,000
World Vision	Bekaa	N/A	700 UA/SC children (case management and assistance)	150,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,496,326</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Refugee and Lebanese children and their caregivers have increased access to psycho-social support services and recreational community activities.</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	15% of refugee and Lebanese children over the age of four and their caregivers benefit from psycho-social support services (PSS) through child friendly activities and mobile outreach programmes (i.e. 150,000 children). 14,000 children refugees benefitting from educational, psycho-social, recreational and capacity building activities through community development centres			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Psycho-social support services 2. Recreational activities 3. Creation of a referral system for children and families requiring specialized support			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Limited coverage of specialized psycho-social and mental health services and capacity in country.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Countrywide	N/A	15,000 children (PSS)	600,000
Amel	Beirut and Bekaa	N/A	2,880 children (PSS, outreach, recreational activities)	433,200
AVSI	South	N/A	500 children (PSS)	125,000
CLMC	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and North	200 children	1,000 children (PSS)	40,500
DRC	Beirut, North, South and Bekaa	N/A	25,000 children (PSS, child friendly spaces and outreach activities)	1,500,000
IOM	Bekaa	840 Children assisted	Assessment and delivery of special programmes for separated children, children with mental/physical disabilities and adolescents (2000 beneficiaries)	850,000
Islamic Relief	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	14,000 children engaging in psycho-social activities (20% host community, 18% Palestine refugee children from Syria)	450,000
Mercy Corps	Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	500 children (PSS and recreational activities)	250,000
SCI	Beirut, North and Bekaa	2,500 children	10,500 children (recreational activities, adolescent leadership) and 750 caregivers	750,000
SFCG	Beirut, Bekaa, North and South	N/A	10,160 children (recreational activities)	366,886
TDH-I	Mount Lebanon and Bekaa	240 children	7,500 children (PSS and child friendly spaces)	1,000,000

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Refugee and Lebanese children and their caregivers have increased access to psycho-social support services and recreational community activities.</b>			
TDH-L	South	2,000 children	3,000 children (recreational activities)	40,000
UNHCR (Caritas, Makhzoumi, DRC and others)	Countrywide	80 children	1700 children (recreational activities)	1,246,326
UNICEF and Partners (AVSI, INTERSOS, Mercy Corps, TDH-L, WCH)	Countrywide	15,412 children	81,500 children through PSS in child friendly spaces, recreational activities, non-formal education, mobile outreach and parenting classes	8,270,560
WCH	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North and South	650 children	905 children (recreational and resilience activities)	117,785
World Vision	Beirut, North and South	400 children and caregivers	2,600 children and caregivers (PSS in child friendly spaces)	1,300,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>17,340,257 (600,000)</b>

<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Girls and boys are protected against the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs).</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	50,000 refugee and Lebanese children living near land-mine and UXO contaminated areas are aware of their risks.			
<b>Priorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mine Risk Education (MRE)</li> <li>2. Mine risk awareness campaigns</li> </ol>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Mine mapping and mine clearance on the border with Syria difficult to perform due to on-going security concerns			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
UNICEF and partners	Countrywide	N/A	50,000 children (MRE and awareness)	300,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>300,000</b>



<b>Output 5</b>	<b>Capacities of child protection actors are strengthened and existing child protection coordination mechanisms are enhanced.</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	At least 1400 international and national child protection actors, including MoSA appointed staff as well as community-based child protection networks, will receive training or awareness-raising initiatives on child protection in emergencies. The Child Protection in Emergency (CPIE) capacity of 50 Social Development Centres (SDC), 40 Community Centres and 15 local NGOs will be strengthened to provide services that will benefit all targeted populations.			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Strengthen the capacity of national actors; trainings; development of standardized tools and procedures			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	1. Limited capacity in country with new staff in need of child protection training 2. Development of coordination tools and referral mechanisms			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Mercy Corps	Bekaa, South and North	N/A	400 national and municipality actors (13 trainings)	250,000
SCI	Beirut, North and Bekaa	120 actors	400 actors (trainings, mapping, SOPs development)	450,000
TDH-L	South	40 actors	60 actors (trainings)	10,000
UNHCR	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa, South and North	10 trainings	100 (trainings and support to strengthen local child protection system )	1,196,326
UNICEF and partners	Bekaa, South, Mount Lebanon and North	50 actors	400 international and national actors (trainings/capacity building/mentoring on standards, procedures, CPIE, Mental Health and Psycho-social Support -MHPSS- and support to MoSA)	500,000
WCH	Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North and South	19 actors	76 actors (capacity building)	9,500
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,415,826</b>
<b>TOTAL OBJECTIVE 4</b>				<b>35,060,235</b>

**OBJECTIVE 5:****Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

Risks and incidence of SGBV have increased as a result of forced displacement, separation of families, limited access to support and economic opportunities as well as difficult living conditions in informal settlements with minimal privacy and compromised safety. To date, partners have recorded reports of sexual violence and exploitation, domestic violence, honour killings and harmful coping mechanisms such as child/forced marriage and survival sex associated with increased trafficking of people. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by SGBV, in particular unaccompanied girls and adolescents, single heads of households, child mothers, child spouses and women and girls living with disabilities.

With more than 70 per cent of the current refugee population consisting of women and children, and an estimated 10 per cent of Lebanese and refugee women having been exposed to one or more forms of SGBV (based on a 2012 UNFPA assessment), members of the SGBV Task Force plan to expand their programming to reach around 100,000 survivors and women/girls at risk. Programming also includes activities with men and boys as well as LGBT refugees and with key stakeholders within host communities.

Members of the SGBV Task Force will scale-up the number of safe spaces available to survivors, as well as increasing community and livelihoods activities that help affected women and girls to build social assets (peer networks, trusting relationships, mentorship) and economic assets (financial literacy, access to safe savings). Another priority will be to strengthen referral to multi-sectoral services and case management. Partners will also work to introduce community mediation initiatives and stronger outreach in coordination with key Government stakeholders, including from the security and legal sectors.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces and economic strengthening activities</b>
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Capacity of safe spaces established for survivors of (SGBV) is increased 10 times; At least, 10% of women and girls of the displaced and host populations access learning and peer support activities within mobile and static safe spaces; 60,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV receiving dignity kits; [Services provided target 70% refugees and 30% Lebanese women and girls]
<b>Priorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase coverage of dedicated safe spaces for vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV through static and mobile strategies based on mapping of needs of the SGBV Task Force and concentration of refugees settlements;</li> <li>2. Expand scope of learning/skills-building activities perceived by husband/father as contributing economically to the family in order to justify participation of women and girls.</li> </ol>
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Mobility of women and girls is restricted by security and cultural values, and most vulnerable women and girls are often the most unreachable. Expanding the scope of activities provided through these initiatives (from basic awareness-raising to learning/skills-building activities) will facilitate access of women and girls as they can better justify their participation to their father/husband if they participate to activities economically contributing to the family.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces and economic strengthening activities</b>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	10,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (26 Social Development Centres with safe spaces)	650,000
CLMC	Bekaa and Mount Lebanon	500 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (3 safe spaces established)	2,050 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (3 safe spaces expanded)	105,000
HAI	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	1150 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (+ 320 men 80 LGBTI) (2 new safe spaces)	368,333
INTERMEDIOS	South	Not in RRP4	20,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (4 new safe spaces, dignity kits)	630,000
IRC	North, Bekaa and South	150 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (3 safe spaces established in North and Bekaa)	800 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 additional safe spaces and 55,000 dignity kits)	1,325,000
IOCC	North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	Not in RRP4	3,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (dignity kits)	173,600
UNFPA and partners	North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	2,500	30,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (40 additional safe spaces, dignity kits)	2,083,000
UNHCR (Caritas, DRC, Makhzoumi Foundation and others)	Countrywide	400 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 safe spaces established)	10,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 safe spaces expanded, 10 additional safe spaces)	2,296,326
UNICEF (IRC, HAI, Abaad and others)	North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	638 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (2 safe spaces supported)	10,000 vulnerable women and girls at risk of SGBV (12 additional safe spaces; dignity kits)	806,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>8,437,259 (650,000)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>All survivors of SGBV access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services through ethical referrals and quality case management</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>100% of survivors reporting SGBV access case management services, including financial and legal assistance upon request;</p> <p>100% of survivors reporting SGBV access specialized psycho-social-support;</p> <p>100% of survivors reporting SGBV access specialized medical cares (clinical management of rape (CMR) is provided to all survivors of sexual violence **please note needs related to CMR are submitted through health sector)</p> <p>100% of survivors and women/children at risk are supported with immediate safe shelter options</p> <p>SGBV coordination working groups are functional at Governorate and national level, referral pathways and information management are strengthened</p> <p>[Services are available for both refugees and vulnerable host population]</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>1. Reinforce capacity of case management agencies to ensure at least two lead case management agencies are functioning in each Governorate, strengthen specialized psycho-social support activities through adequate number of trained social workers; emergency cash assistance and safe shelters</p>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	<p>Some national service providers are reluctant to be associated with response to SGBV and are unwilling to expand their programme to specialized care for survivors. Utilization of service for survivors of SGBV is also limited due to distance to these services, often restricted freedom of movement imposed by family members and cultural pressures.</p>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	North and Bekaa	40 survivors or persons at risk	500 survivors and persons at risk (case management, social work, safe shelter, targeted assistance)	650,000
CLMC	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	200 survivors and persons at risk (specialized psycho-social support, social work)	379,500
HAI	South	Not in RRP4	7,000 survivors and persons at risk (psycho-social-support, social work)	153,333
INTERSOS	North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	1,200 survivors and persons at risk (social work and health assistance)	189,000
IRC	North, Bekaa	N/A	8 Facilities (160 Staff) are trained on Clinical Management of Rape 90 Service Providers are trained on Survivor centred and age appropriate group support 30 Service Providers are trained on SGBV Response and Prevention	264,700
Lebanese Red Cross	North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	150 survivors and women/girls at risk	3,000 survivors and women at risk (social work, referral, targeted assistance)	51,000

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>All survivors of SGBV access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services through ethical referrals and quality case management</b>			
UNFPA	Mount Lebanon and South	230 survivors or persons at risk	3,200 survivors and persons at risk (specialized psycho-social support, social work, referral)	72,425
UNHCR (Caritas, DRC, Abaad, Kafa, Makhzoumi Foundation)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	3,000 survivors and persons at risk (case management, specialized psycho-social support, targeted assistance)	1,849,526
UNICEF (IRC, HAI and others)	North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	4,500 survivors and persons at risk (45 social development centres better equipped to assist persons at risk)	2,449,225
UNRWA	Countrywide	N/A	200 survivors are supported 80% of cases are managed through the newly developed database Front line staff trained on SGBV and psychological first aid	111,500
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>6,170,209 (650,000)</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Negative coping mechanisms and risks to SGBV are mitigated through mobilization of decision-makers and community mediation initiatives</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Advocacy material (video, play, leaflets) developed and disseminated by refugee and host communities; Joint refugee/host population initiatives on community mediation around issues related to child/forced marriage, trafficking, honour crimes and survival sex; Increased number of survivors of SGBV able to refer themselves to services, or referred by community-based protection mechanisms given an increased awareness on where and how to access services. Refugee committees, including women and youth groups are oriented on SGBV prevention and response [Initiatives targets both refugee and host population]			
<b>Priorities</b>	Mass information campaign and establishment of community-based networks to disseminate information on life-saving risks related to SGBV, access and location of services			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Cultural constraints require longer term interventions to effect significant improvements in protection. Awareness-raising activities may not reach remote communities.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
CLMC	Bekaa	100 individuals reached	800 individuals reached	29,700
HAI	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	3,990 individuals reached	40,000
INTERSOS	South	Not in RRP4	3,000 individuals reached	300,000
IOCC	North, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and South	Not in RRP4	2,160 individuals reached	112,000
IRC	North, Bekaa and South	Not in RRP4	11,000 individuals reached	50,000
Search for Common Ground	North, Bekaa and South	Not in RRP4	6,000 individuals reached	202,846
TDH-L	South	Not in RRP4	4200 individuals reached	121,000
UNFPA and partners	North, Mount Lebanon, Bekaa and South	100 individuals reached	300 individuals reached	50,000
UNHCR (Caritas, DRC, Kafa, Makhzoumi Foundation, SHEILD , Amel)	Mount Lebanon and South	350 individuals reached	100,000 individuals reached	1,446,326
UNICEF (Abaad and partners)	North, Bekaa and South	Not in RRP4	80,000 individuals reached	160,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,511,872</b>

<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Key Governmental stakeholders are better equipped to prevent and respond to SGBV at national and sub-national level</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	150 officials from General Security Offices are trained on core principles on SGBV prevention and response and referral pathways; 70 officials from Ministry of Justice and the Union for Protecting Childhood in Lebanon (UPEL) are trained on core principles on SGBV prevention and response and referral pathways; 150 staff from MoSA/SDC are trained on core principles on SGBV prevention and response and referral pathways			
<b>Priorities</b>	At least 2 liaison officers per Governorate within each Ministry [Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior (GSO-Police) and Ministry of Social Affairs (SDC)] are identified, trained and supported to better address SGBV.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Change of Government staffing and lack of supervision roles are constraints that cannot be addressed by humanitarian agencies			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
HAI	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	90 Governmental stakeholders	33,333
UNHCR	Countrywide	10 Governmental stakeholders	200 Governmental stakeholders	1,246,326
UNICEF	North, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	10 Governmental stakeholders	80 Governmental stakeholders	40,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,319,659</b>
<b>TOTAL OBJECTIVE 5</b>				<b>18,438,999</b>

## Protection financial requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
Government - MoSA	23,956,000
ActionAid Denmark	591,000
Al Majmouaa	20,000
AMEL	433,200
AVSI	195,000
CLMC	1,213,200
DRC	2,232,000
HI	3,400,000
HAI	594,999
IOCC	285,600
IRD	1,042,744
IRC	4,639,700
INTERSOS	1,399,000
IOM	3,650,000
IR	851,000
Lebanese Red Cross	51,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	6,600,000
NRC	1,599,996
Safadi Foundation	36,000
SCI	3,178,500
SFCG	569,732
TDH-I	1,000,000
TDH-L	221,000
UNFPA	2,205,425
UNHCR	83,077,981
UNICEF	18,225,785
UNODC	260,000
UNRWA	2,103,570
WCH	145,285
World Vision International	1,750,000
WRF	2,518,838
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>144,090,555</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>168,046,555</b>



<b>F. FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with strong participation from FAO.
<b>Participating Agencies:</b>	ACF, CLMC, DRC, FAO, GVC Italia, HI, High Relief Commission - GoL (HRC), IOCC, IR, Oxfam, PU-AMI, SCI, SHEILD , UNRWA, WFP, WVI
<b>Objectives</b>	The overall objective is to ensure that food security and livelihood opportunities are provided to vulnerable Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community members. Outcome 1: Access and availability of food ensured for targeted Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities. Outcome 2: Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural host communities restored.
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 278,749,846 (UNWRA/WFP: July - December 2013 only)
<b>GoL requirements</b>	US\$ 9,600,000
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ekram El-Huni: <a href="mailto:Ekram.Elhuni@wfp.org">Ekram.Elhuni@wfp.org</a>

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Interagency assessments in 2012 have shown that 85 per cent of Syrian refugees are food insecure and in need of continued support until the crisis ends. A SMART nutrition and food security survey in Lebanon (September 2012) showed that almost seven per cent of children are “at risk” of acute malnutrition and that seven per cent of women aged 15-49 years are malnourished. In March 2013, FAO conducted an Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis in the neighbouring countries, which highlighted the impact of the Syrian crisis on the Lebanese agriculture sector. The largest effect is on the poorest segments in rural areas hosting a great majority of refugees.

WFP’s regional emergency operation (EMOP) response aims at meeting immediate food needs of refugees in neighbouring countries. WFP’s original target for Lebanon within the Regional Response Plan (RRP4) was to assist 275,000 registered refugees by June 2013, but this has now been surpassed due to the protracted crisis in Syria and the influx of refugees into Lebanon. WFP’s assistance is primarily administered through a food voucher programme once refugees have formally registered with UNHCR. A food voucher feasibility assessment was carried out before initiating assistance to reaffirm that markets and infrastructure could support this approach. WFP and other organizations such as Oxfam are also providing food parcels to vulnerable Syrian refugees pending registration. By the end of March, WFP Lebanon provided vouchers or food parcels to 185,032 people. Preparations are underway to cope with the massively increasing caseload expected in the coming months but the additional pressure on WFP’s resources has led to an anticipated funding shortfall in May, which will leave over 200,000 vulnerable people in dire need of food. This is expected to cause serious social and political implications in the country. UNRWA has also provided one round of cash for food assistance to 42,427 PRS.

In complement to the refugee response, FAO is implementing a project to support 2,170 Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host families through dairy production. Dairy products are a primary source of food and nutrition and represent a major source of income for Lebanese rural communities.

To ensure solid coordination, complementarities and identification of gaps in the crisis response, Food Security partners established a Food Security Working Group in March 2013, co-led by WFP and the GoL, with strong participation from FAO. The Working Group works to restore food security and agricultural livelihoods for vulnerable populations.

## PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

To improve the food security of vulnerable targeted Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities, WFP and its partners will:

- Provide food assistance to vulnerable registered Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees. Assistance will target 80 per cent of the total population based on a combination of post-distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) analyses carried out until January 2013 as well as evolving trends during recent months, which reveal larger influxes of increasingly vulnerable refugees who have suffered multiple displacements and the deteriorating conditions of pre-existing registered refugees (for example, reports indicated that some 20 per cent of Syrian refugees in the Bekaa Valley are currently residing in tented settlements). The criteria for identifying vulnerable households will be refined in line with the results of a forthcoming GoL, WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF led Profiling Exercise;
- In terms of assistance to PRS, UNRWA and WFP will collaborate to introduce and fundraise for a food voucher programme;
- Provide emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable Lebanese host families through quarterly food vouchers and one-off food parcels. Under the GoL's Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP) established in 2004, applications are screened by the Ministry of Social Affairs to ensure that the most vulnerable families are targeted. Beneficiaries receive a basket of assistance such as full hospitalization and education support.

Other Food Security partners will assist in covering the needs of un-registered refugees and other displaced groups. In particular, Oxfam will provide cash/voucher for food to new arrivals and refugees pending registration for a period of one month. CLMC will provide food vouchers and/or parcels to vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable Lebanese host community members. Islamic Relief and its partners will also provide food vouchers and/or parcels to vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable Lebanese host community members. IOCC will assist vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable Lebanese host community members with food vouchers redeemable in local shops and provide food pots (traditional local meals) prepared by women's cooperatives.

FAO's Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan expresses concern over spread of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) and large livestock losses due to the collapse of veterinary services in Syria. Livestock constitute an essential source of nutrition and income for refugees and the host community in Lebanon. Disruptions in trade flows since the outbreak of the

Syrian crisis have resulted in poor Lebanese farmers losing access to cheap Syrian agricultural inputs and services that they depend on. Lebanese imports of Syrian food have dropped more than 50 per cent. Consequently, the sector is experiencing a massive decrease in farm gate prices, while the prices of agricultural inputs and services continue to rise. Lack of food and phytosanitary control at Lebanese/Syrian official and unofficial border crossings further compromises the food and nutrition security of vulnerable refugee and host populations in Lebanon, who are likely to buy the cheapest, unsafe or substandard food.<sup>13</sup>

The FAO assessment will guide the work of FAO and agricultural partners in this Plan and will focus on:

- Containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, and establishment of food safety control measures on the border; and
- Food security and livelihood support through crop and livestock production.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Food assistance provided to Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities.</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>Improved food consumption over the assistance period for targeted Syrian refugee households in Lebanon as well as of PRS, Lebanese returnees and host communities. (Target: 85% of targeted population has acceptable food consumption).                      Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition amongst children under 5                      Without proper nutrients, children under five will be negatively affected for the rest of their lives (Target: Reduce and contain the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates to below 5% of the under-five population).  <b>Beneficiaries include:</b>                      Unregistered Syrian refugees 411,240 people                      Registered Syrian refugees 800,000 people                      PRS 80,000 people                      Lebanese hosts 184,000 people                      Lebanese returnees 105,200 people                      Other (general vulnerability) 76,250 people</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	This output is considered the first priority amongst the four for funding. Within the output, project components were not prioritized as the interventions will prioritize the most vulnerable Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities in affected areas.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Beneficiary numbers are based on vulnerability targeting.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (HRC)	Lebanon	N/A	10,000 households of Lebanese returnees have access to food for 6 months	9,600,000

13 For more information, see FAO's *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighbouring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey* available at: <<http://neareast.fao.org/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?ID=2405645andCat=2andlang=ENandI=0andDId=0andCId=0andCMSId=5000914>>

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Food assistance provided to Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities.</b>			
WFP and GoL	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food vouchers (soon to be e-vouchers) to 159,000 vulnerable Lebanese host community beneficiaries redeemable in local shops.	10,457,060
WFP and GoL	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food parcels to 25,000 vulnerable Lebanese host community beneficiaries awaiting registration and eligibility with MoSA.	801,541
CLMC	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food vouchers to 179,175 vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community beneficiaries.	4,214,904
CLMC	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food parcels to 53,445 vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community beneficiaries.	1,265,541
IOCC	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food pots (traditional local meals) prepared by women's cooperatives in Healthy Kitchens for 6,250 beneficiaries.	510,000
IOCC	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food vouchers (per 3 months) to 40,000 vulnerable people redeemable in local shops.	1,200,000
Islamic Relief and partners	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food vouchers to 30,000 vulnerable people redeemable in local shops.	6,750,000
Oxfam	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of cash/voucher for food to 110,000 'new arrivals', refugees households having pending registration/recoding covering 1 month.	2,970,000

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Food assistance provided to Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities.</b>			
WFP and its partners	Countrywide	Provision of food vouchers to 225,000 vulnerable registered Syrian refugees and 7,500 Lebanese returnees redeemable in local shops.	Provision of food vouchers (soon to be e-vouchers) to 800,000 vulnerable registered Syrian refugees and 105,200 Lebanese returnees redeemable in local shops.	209,978,185
WFP and its partners	Countrywide	Provision of food parcels to 37,500 vulnerable 'new arrivals' and refugees pending registration	Provision of food parcels to 73,500 vulnerable 'new arrivals' and refugees pending registration for over 1 month.	18,561,315
UNRWA and WFP	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of food vouchers (soon to be e-vouchers) to 80,000 vulnerable PRS redeemable in local shops.	13,510,800 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>279,819,346 (9,600,000)</b>

a The UNRWA and WFP collaboration on food assistance to PRS will cover the period from July to December 2013 for a value of US\$ 13.5 million.

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>Around 400,000 sheep, goats and cattle vaccinated against important serotypes of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and goat plague (PPR).          Some 15,000 livestock keepers (and their families) will be able to retain and make a living from their herds of sheep and goats and dairy cattle in the medium term.          Some 15,000 households (75,000 individuals) will have sustained access to safe and nutritious food.          Veterinary and livestock extension services developed and functioning at the community level in remote areas along the Syrian border.          Phytosanitary capacity and infrastructure for inspection and control of the trans-boundary crop diseases and pests are strengthened.          Phytosanitary capacity for post-entry regulation measures and treatments is improved.          Laboratory facilities are strengthened and staff associated with border food control and phytosanitary control are trained.          Proper and timely communication of risks and outbreaks for rapid containment and control programmes is established.</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	The intervention will prioritize the most vulnerable returnee and host community households in affected areas. Containment of Trans-boundary Animal diseases (TADs) is considered most urgent.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	FAO is targeting 30,000 livestock keepers over two years with a blanket vaccination campaign. Unmet needs in 2013 include the 15,000 households that will be targeted in 2014. Initiatives to improve food and phytosanitary control mechanisms on the border cover existing needs and must be implemented simultaneously			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
FAO	Border Areas of the North, Bekaa and South	FAO Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security impact Assessment, March 2013	<p><b>Direct beneficiaries</b> (vaccination campaign and animal forage):          Some 75,000 Lebanese returnees, Syrian refugees and host community members.  <b>Indirect beneficiaries:</b>          Containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests will benefit the entire host community, all returnees and refugees - but in particular the poorest and most vulnerable consumers, as this group is often forced to buy cheap and unsafe food</p>	<b>4,763,000</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,763,000</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Smallholder Agricultural Production Restored</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	2500 affected farming households (12,500 individuals) will have reduced food insecurity through increases in crop and livestock production. 500 (2,500 individuals) affected farming households will have enhanced income generation through increased opportunities in food processing, packaging, storage and marketing 3000 (15,000 individuals) affected farming households will have improved food nutrition and food safety through the increased consumption of fruit, vegetables and dairy produce and the adoption of hygienic production and processing practices.			
<b>Priorities</b>	The intervention will prioritize the most vulnerable returnee and host community households in affected areas. Project components cannot be isolated or prioritized.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	FAO is targeting 6000 households (30,000 individuals) over two years. It is estimated that an additional 6000 - 9000 farmers Households in affected areas suffer from reduced food security and income generation due to the crisis			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
FAO	Border Areas of the North, Bekaa and South	FAO Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security impact Assessment, March 2013	1500 returnees, who lost parts of or their entire livestock and harvest, and 13,500 vulnerable host community members at risk of food insecurity and with substantially reduced livelihoods due to the impact of the Syrian crisis on the agriculture sector	<b>3,767,500</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>3,767,500</b>

### Food Security and Agriculture Financial Requirements

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)</b>
High Relief Commission (HRC)	9,600,000
CLMC	5,480,445
FAO	8,530,500
IOCC	1,710,000
Islamic Relief	6,750,000
Oxfam	2,970,000
UNRWA	13,510,800
WFP	239,798,101
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>278,749,846</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>288,349,846</b>

<b>G. NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS) LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	AVSI, CLMC, CISP, DRC, GVC-Italia, HI, High Relief Commission - GoL (HRC) IOCC, INTERSOS, IR, Medair, MC, SI, Tdh-L, WVI, UNRWA
<b>Objectives</b>	Health and well-being of the asylum-seeking population assured through the attainment of basic living standards
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 189,350,347
<b>GoL requirements</b>	US\$11,190,000
<b>Contact Information</b>	Charles Higgins: <a href="mailto:higgins@unhcr.org">higgins@unhcr.org</a>

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Partners have provided the majority of refugees in Lebanon with Non-Food Item (NFI) assistance upon arrival. The main items distributed are blankets (80,000 since Jan 2013), mattresses (67,000), hygiene kits (59,000) and clothing vouchers (58,000)<sup>14</sup>. The NFI kit issued to new arrivals consists of blankets, mattresses, a kitchen and a hygiene set per family, a cooker and gas from WFP as well as a dignity kit from some NGOs. During the winter, agencies supplemented this NFI kit with additional items such as winter blankets, a heater and fuel vouchers (nearly 200,000 have been distributed since Jan 2013). PRS received 609 hygiene kits, 371 bedding kits, and 31,732 persons received cash for clothing. With the projections of up to 1,000,000 refugees by December 2013 and the possibility of sudden mass arrivals, UNHCR has begun to build up its stock of key shelter items and NFIs although, at present, this reserve is not enough to provide 10,000 families with every item, which is the current target.

To date, the majority of NFI recipients have been unregistered refugees, most of whom have been awaiting registration. Partners have also assisted persons from Syria who are afraid or unwilling to register. This presents difficulties because the unregistered are, by definition, hard to track. The other major challenge faced by all actors is limited resourcing, which has made it difficult to standardize the NFI packages provided by different agencies, even when funded by the same donor. Partners have worked to map areas of intervention to improve efficiency, help avoid duplication and facilitate planning; budgeting and reporting on assistance to unregistered refugees and new arrivals, further efforts will be made in this regard. Since a major problem affecting all actors is that funding has not kept pace with the rapidly expanding needs, agencies are discussing the possibility of shared procurement and logistic arrangements, for greater economies of scale.

<sup>14</sup> All figures are since 01 Jan 2013.



## PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

Quick household surveys conducted by the agencies distributing NFIs to new arrivals have confirmed that the majority of refugees arrive in Lebanon with almost no personal possessions, and that they do not have the means to purchase them even if they are available in their locations. Almost all families need the basic household items for cooking and eating, sleeping and moving around with dignity. This means the provision of pots, pans, plates and utensils, cookers (plus gas), bedding, and clothing almost immediately upon arrival. The other key need is to provide families, particularly those living in tents, informal collective centres or other unsupported shelters, with NFIs to enable them to survive the forthcoming winter without adverse impact on their health and well-being, or without forcing them to resort to negative coping strategies such as taking exploitative work or selling the few possessions they have.

A key constraint is the difficulty of targeting the assistance provided to new arrivals, given the large numbers now arriving every day, and limited capacities to conduct needs assessments or vulnerability profiling at the point of arrival. In addition, the asylum-seekers themselves are often wary of assessment/profiling efforts, and resist the concept of targeting by the agencies to only the most needy families. Recognizing these constraints, the NFI Working Group has agreed that a New Arrival Kit should be provided to any newly arriving family in need of NFI assistance to provide essential items. Ninety per cent of all new arrivals (Syrian refugees, Palestinians from Syria as well as Lebanese returnees) projected until end 2013 will be targeted for this most basic level of NFI assistance on the assumption that a minority of families (10 per cent) will not need support. Other forms of support are provided to progressively more tightly targeted numbers of beneficiaries. If all funding requirements are met, the maximum number of beneficiaries reached this year would be 194,000 families (approximately 968,000 individuals).

Based on these assumptions and constraints, the NFI priorities are to:

- Cover winter needs by providing the refugee, Lebanese returnee and host community families who live under the worst shelter conditions, with assistance to enable them to survive winter without adverse effects.
- Cover emerging needs by providing all refugees from Syria (including Palestine refugees) and Lebanese returnees arriving at the border, with a minimal set of bedding and the means to cook, eat and maintain hygiene.
- Cover specific vulnerabilities by providing refugees with limited or no means to provide for their families with supplemental NFI assistance to obtain household essentials and clothing.
- Cover the emergency needs of newly discovered families which have not received any other support with targeted NFI assistance based on an assessment of their specific vulnerabilities.
- Cover contingency needs by establishing a reserve stock of essential NFIs, to be a buffer in case of the worst case scenario (an influx which significantly exceeds this Plan's projections – i.e. > 20,000 persons per day).

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Vulnerable households supported with winter needs</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Populations receiving assistance include: Refugees (registered/pending): 71,118 families (355,590 people) Refugees (unregistered): 9,350 families (46,750 people) Palestine refugees: 4,968 families (16,782 people) Lebanese returnees: 3,379 families (16,895 people) Lebanese hosts: 1,835 families (9,175 people) TOTAL: 90,650 families (445,192 people)			
<b>Priorities</b>	Provide standard NFI Winterization Package Provide Winter Fuel Vouchers Provide winterization supplies			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Capacity of agencies insufficient to cover all needs, even with 100% funding: Needs = 98,266 families (491,330 people) Capacity = 86,467 families (432,335 people) Gap = 11,799 families (58,995 people)			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013 (households)</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Lebanon	N/A	6,000	3,600,000
High Relief Commission (HRC)	Lebanon	N/A	10,000 NFI packages distributed 10,000 households supported for 5 months	7,590,000
AVSI	South	Not in RRP4	700	600,000
CLMC	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	522	4,100	1,476,615
CISP	South	N/A	850	341,600
DRC	Bekaa, North, South	500	16,337	14,698,549
GVC	Bekaa, Tripoli, Mt. Lebanon	67	2,420	982,091
IOCC	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	1,500	2,900	290,000
IOM	Bekaa, North, South	8,400	45,000	3,600,000
INTERSOS	South	Not in RRP4	750	267,000
Islamic Relief	Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	14,250	5,060,295
Medair	Bekaa	500	3,500	1,800,500
Mercy Corps	Bekaa, South	Not in RRP4	910	295,750
Solidarités International	Tripoli	Not in RRP4	750	294,300
UNHCR	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	18,464	40,000	15,336,327
UNRWA	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	4,968	333,626

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Vulnerable households supported with winter needs</b>			
World Vision	Bekaa, South, Palestine Camps	2,500	6,000	3,300,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>59,866,653 (11,190,000)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Newly arriving refugees and Lebanese returnees have a minimal set of bedding and means to cook, eat and maintain hygiene</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Populations receiving assistance include: Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 96,458 families (482,290 people) Syrian refugees (unregistered): 10,765 families (53,825 people) Palestine refugees: 13,322 families (45,295 people) Lebanese returnees: 4,489 families (22,445 people) TOTAL: 125,034 families (603,855 people)			
<b>Priorities</b>	Provide standard NFI Arrival Kits Provide standard NFI Arrival Baby Kits Provide mattresses and bedding (bed sheets and summer blankets)			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	With 100% funding for this output, there will be no gaps.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013 (households)</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
AVSI	South	Not in RRP4	1,300	330,000
CLMC	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	5,970	12,300	2,318,862
CISP	South	Not in RRP4	1,525	337,266
DRC	Bekaa, North, South	7,244	44,800	11,782,300
GVC	Bekaa, Tripoli, Mt. Lebanon	173	6,450	1,810,230
HI	Bekaa, Tripoli	Not in RRP4	13,005	5,125,500
Islamic Relief	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	13,655	3,968,250
Medair	Bekaa	500	6,320	2,235,240
Mercy Corps	Bekaa, South	Not in RRP4	2,206	591,224
Solidarités International	Tripoli	Not in RRP4	2,600	907,920
TdH	South	677	1,500	360,000
UNHCR	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	15,000	5,078,827
UNRWA	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut	2,000	13,326	2,770,063
World Vision	Bekaa, South, Palestine Camps	1,500	9,500	2,495,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>40,110,682</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Refugees have supplemental assistance to obtain household essentials and clothing</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Populations receiving assistance include: Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 133,983 families (669,915 people) Palestine refugees: 4,968 families (16,782 people) TOTAL: 138,951 families (686,697 people)			
<b>Priorities:</b>	1. Provide standard NFI Registration Kits. 2. Provide clothing and clothes vouchers to women and children.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	N/A			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013 (households)</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
CLMC	South	Not in RRP4	6,099 individuals assisted with clothing vouchers	576,214
Islamic Relief	Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	18,900	2,162,160
UNHCR	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	18,464	40,800	16,786,742
UNRWA	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	16,782 individuals assisted with clothing vouchers	473,537
<b>Total</b>				<b>19,998,653</b>

<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Vulnerable households that are afraid, unwilling and/or unable to register assisted with emergency needs</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Populations receiving assistance include: Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 5,654 families (28,270 people) Syrian refugees (unregistered): 13,559 families (67,795 people) Palestine refugees: 4,507 families (22,535 people) Lebanese returnees: 4,795 families (23,975 people) Lebanese hosts: 6,770 families (33,850 people) TOTAL: 35,285 families (176,425 people)			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Provide a set of NFIs (or voucher equivalent) to meet emergency needs. 2. Provide regular monthly support to the most vulnerable families (not registered). 3. Provide clothing and clothes vouchers for women and children (not registered).			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Capacity of agencies insufficient to cover all needs, even with 100% funding: Needs = 43,353 families (216,765 people) Capacity = 35,285 families (176,425 people) Gap = 8,068 families (40,340 people)			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013 (households)</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
AVSI	South	Not in RRP4	300	120,000
CLMC	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	21,594 individuals assisted with clothing vouchers	2,402,190
DRC	Bekaa, North, South	Not in RRP4	11,250	4,286,250
GVC	Bekaa, North, Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	2,490	432,300
HI	Bekaa, Tripoli	Not in RRP4	2,295	872,100
IOCC	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	2,240 individuals assisted with clothing sets	1,206,000
IOM	Bekaa, North	2,720	Purchase and distribution of supplemental NFI and Household essential for 20,000 Households	2,500,000
INTERSOS	South	Not in RRP4	6,750	810,000
Islamic Relief	Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	5,250	3,959,287
Medair	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	1,000	150,000
Mercy Corps	Bekaa, South	Not in RRP4	4,360	1,133,600
<b>Total</b>				<b>17,871,727</b>

<b>Output 5</b>	<b>Contingency stocks of essential NFIs ensured</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Populations receiving assistance include: *Syrian refugees (registered/pending): 33,207 families (166,035 people) *Syrian refugees (unregistered): 3,130 families (15,650 people) *Palestine refugees: 922 families (4,610 people) *Lebanese returnees: 1,401 families (7,005 people) *Lebanese hosts: 384 families (1,920 people) TOTAL: 39,044 families (195,220 people)			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI New Arrival Kit items. 2. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI Arrival Baby Kit items. 3. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI Registration Kit items. 4. Establish a reserve stock of standard NFI Winterization Package items.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Agency capacity insufficient to cover needs, even with 100% funding: Needs = 43,353 families (216,765 people) Capacity = 39,044 families (195,220 people) Gap = 4,309 families (21,545 people)			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013 (households)</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
DRC	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	20,000	5,260,000
HI	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	1,000	474,000
Islamic Relief	Bekaa, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	2,400	1,423,227
Medair	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	500	375,000
Mercy Corps	Bekaa, South	Not in RRP4	644	251,160
UNHCR	Bekaa, North, South, Beirut and Mt. Lebanon	6,000	22,000	13,037,713
World Vision	Bekaa, South	Not in RRP4	2,000	1,220,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>22,041,100</b>
<b>NFI TOTAL (May-December 2013)</b>				<b>159,888,815</b>
<b>NFI TOTAL (January-March 2013)</b>				<b>40,651,532</b>

**Non-Food Items (NFIs) Financial Requirements (2013 total)**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government - MoSA	3,600,000
Government - HRC	7,590,000
AVSI	1,050,000
CLMC	8,149,011
CISP	783,866
DRC	43,201,099
GVC/Muslim Aid	3,695,580
HI	6,471,600
IOCC	2,496,000
IRC	260,000
INTERSOS	1,077,000
IOM	6,800,000
Islamic Relief	16,573,219
Medair	5,160,740
MC	2,271,734
SCI	1,072,000
Solidarités International	1,202,220
TDH-L	360,000
UNHCR	71,583,609
UNICEF	1,724,280
UNRWA (Food with WFP)	4,964,789
World Vision International	10,453,600
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>189,350,347</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>200,540,347</b>

<b>H. SHELTER LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	CHF, CISP, CLMC, DRC, IOCC, IRD, FPSC, IRL, SCI, SHEILD , SI, Medair, NRC, Oxfam, PU-AMI, UN-Habitat, UNRWA
<b>Objectives</b>	Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees from Syria in Lebanon
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 201,648,101
<b>GoL requirements</b>	US\$ 64,994,394
<b>Contact Information</b>	Marcel van Maastrigt: <a href="mailto:MAASTRIG@unhcr.org">MAASTRIG@unhcr.org</a> Ahmad Kassem, Ministry of Social Affairs: <a href="mailto:KASSEMA@unhcr.org">KASSEMA@unhcr.org</a>

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since shelter assistance to refugees from Syria began in 2012, some 60,000 individuals (approximately 12,000 households) have received shelter support. The activities by shelter partners include: weatherproofing of unfinished houses (7,000 households assisted); rehabilitation of houses and collective shelters (2,000 families assisted); cash assistance to refugee families, including PRS as well as directly to host community households (2,500 households assisted, 20,998 PRS households assisted). Temporary shelter, prefabricated shelters and tents have been provided on a limited basis, due to Government regulations. Coordination has been reinforced with the Ministry of Social Affairs as the co-lead of the shelter working group and interventions are closely coordinated with the WASH, Protection and other sectors to ensure a comprehensive approach.

As the influx from Syria has accelerated shelter absorption capacity has diminished, particularly in areas of high refugee concentration and especially within the overcrowded Palestine refugee camps. At the outset of the crisis many refugee households were able to find affordable shelter or host families to reside with. However, rental prices are increasing and the capacity of host communities and relatives to provide shelter is nearing the point of exhaustion in many parts of the country. The number of buildings available for rehabilitation is dwindling, and the potential for collective shelters is limited. Partners have agreed on the need to establish transit sites to accommodate new arrivals however delays in obtaining necessary authorizations have limited the sector's capacity to respond to the continuing emergency. Given the increasingly limited shelter options available to refugees, the number of refugee households in need of shelter assistance is expected to rise.

As affordable shelter options fade, refugees are turning to improvised shelters. There has been an increase in informal 'tented settlements'<sup>15</sup>, particularly in locations providing access to agricultural work. Elsewhere refugees have squatted disused buildings, creating informal collective shelters. These informal shelter arrangements are often sub-standard, with limited or no sanitation facilities and located in areas prone to flooding and at risk of fire.

<sup>15</sup> Estimates are that the number has tripled in the Bekaa valley alone since the beginning of the year. UNHCR is working to map tented settlements in the North of Lebanon and the Bekaa to better document the proportion of refugees living in informal arrangements and inform planning in the shelter and WASH sectors.



## PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall shelter needs of refugees are based on the projected population by the end of 2013 and the information on available shelter solutions provided by partners, municipalities and regional and national authorities. It is estimated that some 70 per cent of the projected population of refugees and PRS will be in need of some form of shelter assistance by the end of the year: 165,200 households, or 826,000 individuals.

Taking into account existing constraints, and realistic timeframes for implementing shelter projects, the interventions put forward by partners in this plan, target some 130,000 of these households. Beneficiaries of the shelter assistance include over 30,000 PRS and some 7,000 vulnerable host population households. The targeted population will include refugee households identified as being vulnerable, estimated at 34 per cent of the population.

## KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS RELEVANT TO SECTOR

It is assumed that current interventions to rehabilitate houses and provide collective shelters will be insufficient to respond to the increasing refugee numbers, and that new arrivals will continue to resort to spontaneous and often sub-standard shelter options.

The strategy will combine available options to achieve the highest possible impact, scaling up the provision of temporary, emergency shelter while continuing to support longer-term options where available. Partners will work towards the following outputs, in order of priority:

- Providing safe and dignified emergency shelter to newly arriving households including through the establishment and management of transit sites<sup>16</sup>, weatherproofing in informal tented settlements in line with minimum standards; and weatherproofing of unfinished houses to protect from the elements, and improve privacy;
- Providing cash assistance for shelter to vulnerable households in rented accommodation, who would otherwise be at risk of eviction;
- Providing cash assistance to all PRS;
- Improving substandard shelters through the rehabilitation of houses that can provide adequate longer-term shelter, and the provision of semi-permanent shelters;
- Expanding collective shelter capacity through the rehabilitation of private and public buildings;
- Ensuring preparedness for sudden mass influx by prepositioning a sufficient stock of emergency shelter solutions (sealing off kits for weatherproofing, materials to improve shelters in informal tented settlements, temporary shelters).

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<sup>16</sup> The identification of potential sites is a joint UNHCR/Ministry of Social Affairs effort ensuring the assessment includes both technical, site-planning, standards as well as other suitability criteria such as acceptance by the local population.

Lebanese host communities will benefit from several interventions; some will receive cash assistance for hosting refugee families; others will benefit from rehabilitation and improvements of their properties.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Emergency shelter is provided</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Beneficiaries include: Syrian refugees: 76,000 families of whom: 12,000 families in informal tented settlements benefit from improved shelter 34,000 families benefit from weatherproofing unfinished houses and winterisation kits 30,000 families benefit from emergency shelter in transit sites PRS: 400 families who benefit from weatherproofing of unfinished houses			
<b>Priorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Temporary (Emergency) shelter</li> <li>2. Weatherproofing informal tented settlements</li> <li>3. Weatherproofing unfinished houses</li> </ol>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Due to limitation on the number of transit sites that can be constructed and the capacity of partners in implementing these projects, some vulnerable people will not receive assistance: Needs= 85,836 families Capacity= 76,400 families Gap= 9,436 families			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013 (households)</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Bekaa, North	Not in RRP4	6 transit sites hosting 12,000 households	34,602,394
Government (MoSA)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	5,000 refugee households	3,000,000
CISP	South	320 refugee households	1,020 refugee households	364,080
DRC	North, Bekaa	170 refugee households	2,400 refugee households	7,488,000
IR	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	3,600 refugee households 400 PRS households	1,920,000
Medair	Bekaa	200 refugee households	8000 refugee households 5,500 unregistered households	8,400,000
NRC	North, Bekaa	100 refugee households	1,140 refugee households supported with winterisation kits	168,948
Save the Children (SCI)	Bekaa	2,400 refugee households	6,200 refugee households	864,000
Solidarités International (SI)	North	Not in RRP4	624 refugee households 78 unregistered households 78 host community households	470,000

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Emergency shelter is provided</b>			
UNHCR	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	6 sites hosting 18,000 refugee households (46,800,000), Assistance to 12,000 refugee households in informal tented settlements (10,000,000) total: 30,000 households	57,896,327
UN-HABITAT	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	6,600 refugee households	1,665,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>116,838,749 (37,602,394)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Substandard shelter is improved</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Improvement of substandard shelters Beneficiaries include: Syrian refugees: 22,488 families benefit from adequate, rehabilitated shelter or receive semi-permanent shelter. PRS: 1,133 families benefit from rehabilitated shelter Lebanese hosts: 5,749 families benefit from rehabilitated shelter			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Rehabilitation of apartment/house 2. Semi-permanent shelter provided			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	As the capacity to identify and rehabilitate houses in the implementing period is limited and priority is given to emergency interventions, there will be gaps: Needs = 33,613 families Capacity = 29,370 families Gap = 4,243 families			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013 (households)</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Lebanon	N/A	4,000 Lebanese families receiving financial subsidies for hosting Syrian refugees	4,800,000
CISP	South	Not in RRP4	88 refugee households	168,960
DRC	Bekaa, North, South	160 refugee households	1,900 refugee households	6,930,000
IOCC	Bekaa, North	Not in RRP4	40 refugee households	76,800
IR	Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, South	Not in RRP4	233 refugee households 27 PRS households	499,200
IRD	North	Not in RRP4	940 refugee households 600 unregistered households 60 Lebanese returnee households 120 PRS households	1,516,320
NRC	Bekaa, North, South	500 refugee households	5540 refugee households	12,490,800

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Substandard shelter is improved</b>			
PU-AMI	Mount Lebanon, North, South	Not in RRP4	11,464 refugee households 1,169 host community households 746 PRS households	3,397,680
Save the Children (SCI)	Bekaa	120 refugee households	470 refugee households	902,400
SHEILD	South	Not in RRP4	30 refugee households	90,000
Solidarités International (SI)	North	Not in RRP4	163 refugee households 20 unregistered households 20 host community households	306,000
UN-HABITAT	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	1,000 refugee households 500 host community households	960,000
UNRWA	Lebanon (all camps)	48 refugee households	240 refugee households	222,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>32,360,160 (4,800,000)</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Assistance towards costs of shelter Beneficiaries include: Syrian refugees: 26,893 families receive assistance towards shelter costs PRS: 30,336 families receive assistance towards shelter costs Lebanese hosts: 5,155 host families receive support towards the added costs related to the presence of refugee families Lebanese returnees: 5,655 households receive assistance towards shelter costs			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Cash for rent 2. Cash for host families			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Priority is given to emergency shelter interventions Coverage gaps: Needs = 75,047 families Capacity = 67,999 families Gap = 7,048 families			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	4,000 Lebanese host families	5,760,000
Government (HRC)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	5,000 returnees households	12,000,000
CHF	Mount Lebanon	Not in RRP4	400 refugee households	405,000
CLMC	South	Not in RRP4	68 refugee households	72,000
DRC	Bekaa, North, South	900 refugee households	2400 refugee households	2,592,000

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Vulnerable households receive shelter assistance</b>			
IOCC	Bekaa, North	Not in RRP4	500 refugee households 500 unregistered households 500 Lebanese returnee households 500 host community households	1,620,000
IR	Bekaa, Beirut, Mount Lebanon, South	48 refugee households	9,273 refugee households 1,310 households afraid/ unable to register 655 Lebanese returnee households 655 host community households 655 PRS households	10,780,560
NRC	South	25 refugee households	150 refugee households	201,600
Oxfam	Beirut, North, South	2,000 refugee households	4,000 refugee households 6,000 PRS households	3,600,000
PU-AMI	North, South	Not in RRP4	272 refugee households	208,800
SHEILD	South	80 refugee households	120 refugee households	129,600
Solidarités International (SI)	North	Not in RRP4	360 refugee households 40 unregistered households	472,500
UNHCR	Countrywide	691 refugee households	7500 refugee households	7,524,898
UNRWA	Beirut, Bekaa, North, South	20,883 PRS households	23,681 PRS households	27,333,830
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>72,700,788 (17,760,000)</b>

<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Collective shelter capacity is increased</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Syrian refugees: 8,322 families are sheltered in adequate collective shelters 40 PRS are sheltered in adequate collective shelter 10 Lebanese returnees families are sheltered in adequate collective shelters			
<b>Priorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation of public collective shelters</li> <li>2. Rehabilitation of private collective shelters</li> <li>3. Collective shelter management</li> </ol>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Needs = 8,596 families Capacity = 8,372 families Gap = 224 families			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	2000 refugee households	4,832,000
CHF	Mount Lebanon	Not in RRP4	150 refugee households	450,000
CISP	South	60 refugee households	108 refugee households	244,800
CLMC	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon	200 refugee households	60 refugee households 260 households afraid/ unwilling to register	291,648
DRC	Bekaa, North, South	250 refugee households	500 refugee households	4,425,000
FPSC	Mount Lebanon	Not in RRP4	500 refugee households	144,000
IOCC	Bekaa, North	Not in RRP4	300 refugee households	720,000
IRD	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, North, South	Not in RRP4	1620 refugee households	10,800,000
IR	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, South	Not in RRP4	415 refugee households 20 households afraid/ unwilling to register 10 Lebanese returnee households 40 PRS households	1,455,000
PU-AMI	Mount Lebanon, North, South	Not in RRP4	609 refugee households	1,353,960
NRC	Bekaa	50 refugee households	60 refugee households	15,120
SHEILD	South	Not in RRP4	80 refugee households	228,000
UNHCR	Lebanon	691 refugee households	1400 refugee households	2,096,328
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>27,055,856 (4,832,000)</b>

<b>Output 5</b>	<b>Preparedness for emergency interventions ensured</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	The emergency needs of 19,620 refugee households can be addressed by pre-positioned emergency shelter kits			
<b>Priorities</b>	Prepositioning of emergency shelter items to ensure rapid response to unforeseen circumstances such as storms or eviction			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	N/A			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
IR	South	Not in RRP4	1,955 refugee households 230 households afraid/ unwilling to register 115 PRS households	2,208,000
Medair	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	1000 refugee households	570,000
NRC	Bekaa, North	Not in RRP4	710 refugee households	1,278,000
Save the Children (SCI)	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	500 refugee households	240,000
SHEILD	South	Not in RRP4	250 refugee households	1,500,000
UNHCR	Countrywide	5140 refugee households	14,860 refugee households	11,890,942
<b>Total</b>				<b>17,686,942</b>

## Shelter Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
Government - MoSA	52,994,394
Government - HRC	12,000,000
CLMC	363,648
CHF	855,000
CISP	777,840
DRC	21,435,000
FPSC	144,000
IOCC	2,416,800
IRD	12,316,320
Islamic Relief	16,862,760
Medair	8,970,000
NRC	14,154,468
Oxfam	3,600,000
PU-AMI	4,960,440
SCI	2,006,400
SHEILD	1,947,600
Solidarités International	1,248,500
UNHABITAT	2,625,000
UNHCR	79,408,495
UNRWA (Food with WFP)	27,555,830
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>201,648,101</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>266,642,495</b>



<b>I. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, UNICEF and Water Establishments of Lebanon
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, CISP and RI, CLMC, DRC, GVC, High Relief Commission - GoL (HRC), IOCC and NCA, IR, IRD, Medair, MC, Oxfam, PU-AMI, SI, UNDP/MoSA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, SHEILD, MF, UNICEF, UNRWA,WVI
<b>Objectives</b>	Reduce WASH related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to agreed minimum standards for targeted population.
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 143,477,747
<b>GoL requirements</b>	US\$ 11,950,000
<b>Contact Information</b>	Pankaj Kumar Singh, UNHCR: <a href="mailto:singhpa@unhcr.org">singhpa@unhcr.org</a> David Adams, UNICEF: <a href="mailto:dadams@unicef.org">dadams@unicef.org</a>

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Since the beginning of 2013, the WASH Working Group has undertaken hygiene promotion activities benefiting 56,339 individuals and distributed 86,957 hygiene and 34,711 baby kits. Water needs have also been met through the distribution of 200 jerry cans/buckets and 1,173 water filters. Moreover, 38 water quality tests have been conducted and 1,341 water storage tanks have been installed. Sanitation needs have been addressed through the construction or rehabilitation of 1,510 latrines, provision of 20 solid waste collection bins, distribution of 720 toilet cleaning kits, and installation of 496 hand washing points. In addition, 150 water-trucking trips have been undertaken. Over 26,000 PRS and other refugees from Syria have also benefited from environmental health services inside Palestine refugee camps across Lebanon.

The affected population is scattered all over the country making the WASH response expensive, time consuming, logistically challenging and difficult to coordinate. Refugees are currently residing in over 1,100 locations and there are 197 tented settlements in the Bekaa valley alone. The increase in tented settlements presents a particular challenge. Many sites lack adequate sanitation, water, are prone to flooding and their populations are increasing almost daily. These factors also compound resulting in poor hygienic conditions and a high risk of water-borne disease.

Overall, capacities to address WASH needs are stretched, compounded by limited funding. Seasonal water scarcity during summer and dry periods are expected to affect water supply in the coming months, as well as power cuts and water rationing by authorities. Municipalities lack capacity to collect an increasing quantity of solid waste as local populations swell with the continuing influx of refugees. Overcrowding in existing Palestine refugee camps is also a pressing concern, as already fragile water and solid waste systems are put under further strain by arrivals of refugees from Syria (including Palestine refugees).

## PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

A total of nine WASH assessments (including WASH components of multi-sectorial assessments) have been conducted since May 2012. According to these assessments, and given population projections, it is expected that by the end of 2013, 1,943,200 individuals (80 per cent of the total affected population of 2,429,000) will require hygiene promotion support, 665,044 individuals (27 per cent) will be in need of water support and 697,901 individuals (29 per cent) will need support in terms of sanitation.

WASH needs vary geographically depending on the status of and access to existing water and waste water systems, however it is assumed that the percentage of people that need WASH support is the same for all affected populations (refugees, Lebanese returnees and host populations, and PRS).

It is also assumed that existing water sources are able to meet the bulk of the increased water demand and that approval for development of new water sources will be granted in time to bridge gaps. Government and partners will collaborate to arrive at a better understanding of WASH needs, especially as they relate to Lebanese returnees, persons that are afraid or unwilling to register and importantly, host communities. Partners will also work towards better information on existing water systems and solid waste management in order to refine targeting further. Coordination will be strengthened at subnational level to improve the response implementation at field level.

Different WASH activities by partners' submission are combined in some cases to calculate the outcome specified and thus do not necessarily equal the total of one set of activities.

## PRIORITIES AND TARGETING OF WASH RESPONSE

The WASH Working Group has identified three priority areas for joint response:

- Expanding hygiene promotion to increase safe hygiene behaviours in affected communities, and ensuring that they have the means to maintain hygienic conditions through the distribution of essential items;
- Ensuring adequate supply of safe water, and the means to store water safely;
- Ensuring access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities, and strengthened management of physical environment to minimize health risks.

Geographical locations with a high concentration of affected people and poor water and waste-water services will be targeted first. In addition, interventions will also target the dwelling types most commonly at risk in the following order: transit sites, gatherings or tented settlements, unfinished buildings and collective shelters. WASH intervention will target also Palestine refugee camps.

Finally, vulnerability criteria will be used to further target the WASH response. Data is available on registered refugees and those pending registration allowing targeting of vulnerable groups including

newly arrived refugees, female/child headed households, elderly or disabled persons and minors. The vulnerability criteria can also be applied to the other affected population groups when better information on them becomes available.

These criteria will help to identify the most vulnerable and ensure that their needs are addressed, maximizing the impact of the WASH response given existing constraints. Host communities will benefit from WASH activities to ensure that the quality of existing services is not compromised, and that pressures on essential resources do not lead to tensions.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Affected populations practice safe hygiene behaviours and have means to maintain hygienic conditions</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>712,786 beneficiaries (37% of affected population in need of hygiene promotion support) 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. Beneficiaries include:                      Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 427,672 people                      Unregistered Syrian refugees: 99,790 people                      PRS: 21,383 people                      Lebanese hosts: 156,813 people                      Lebanese returnees: 7,128 people</p> <p>786,018 beneficiaries have access to and are involved in identifying and promoting the use of hygiene items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being. Some beneficiaries will receive hygiene kits more than once. Beneficiaries include:                      Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 636,674 people                      Unregistered Syrian refugees: 70,742 people                      PRS: 23,581 people                      Lebanese hosts: 47,161 people                      Lebanese returnees: 7,860 people</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	Hygiene Promotion implementation (including general campaign sessions, households visits, hygiene promotion sessions during distribution Hygiene kit distributions (including hygiene kits and baby kits)			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Assuming 100% funding of proposed activities is received, based on the envisaged capacities of all partners, there will still be significant gaps. Hygiene promotion: Needs = 1,943,200 people Capacity = 712,786 people Gap = 1,230,414 people Hygiene kits: Needs = 903,495 people Capacity = 786,018 people Gap = 117,477 people			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (HRC)	Lebanon	N/A	Hygiene Kits: 10,000 families for 6 months Baby Kits: 4,800	1,950,000
ACF	Bekaa	Hygiene Kits: 27,235	Hygiene Promotion: 65,000 Hygiene Kits: 27,235	291,044

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Affected populations practice safe hygiene behaviours and have means to maintain hygienic conditions</b>			
ACTED	North, Bekaa and South	N/A	Hygiene Promotion: 15,750 Hygiene kits: 15,750	185,500
CISP	North and South	Hygiene Promotion: 3,000 Hygiene Kits: 1,000	Hygiene Promotion: 6,750 Hygiene Kits: 5,000	121,600
CLMC	North, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, Bekaa, South	Hygiene Kits: 2,403 Diapers for children and elderly: 519	Hygiene Kits: 36,555 Baby Kits: 5,895 Diapers for children and elderly: 1,519	578,581
GVC/Muslim Aid	Bekaa	N/A	Hygiene Promotion: 22,100 Hygiene Kits: 18,778	164,880
IOCC/NCA	Countrywide	N/A	Hygiene Promotion: 7,500 Hygiene Kits: 7,500	405,000
Islamic Relief	Beirut, Mt. Lebanon, South, Bekaa	Hygiene promotion: 38,550	Hygiene Promotion: 146,170 Hygiene Kits: 40,000	1,645,700
Medair	Bekaa	N/A	Hygiene Kits: 20,600	331,000
Mercy Corps	Bekaa and South	N/A	Hygiene Promotion: 10,200 Hygiene Kits: 10,200	1,045,300
Oxfam	North, Beirut and South	Hygiene Kits: 10,060	Hygiene Promotion: 39,260 Hygiene Kits: 35,060	1,735,935
PU-AMI	North, Beirut, South, Mt. Lebanon	Hygiene promotion: 2,600 Hygiene Kits: 3,290 Baby Kits: 471	Hygiene promotion: 13,767 Hygiene Kits: 11,930 Baby Kits: 1,771	311,557
Solidarités International	North	N/A	Hygiene promotion: 10,400 Hygiene Kits: 13,000	163,800
UN-Habitat	Bekaa and South	N/A	Hygiene promotion: 4,000	60,000
UNHCR (ACF, CISP, CLMC, DRC, MF, Oxfam, PU-AMI, SHEILD , WVI)	Countrywide	Hygiene promotion: 2,589 Hygiene Kits: 185,400	Hygiene promotion: 172,589 Hygiene Kits: 592,000 Hygiene items (contingency stock): 25,000	26,962,418
UNICEF (ACF, CISP, PU-AMI, Oxfam, WVI, GVC)	North, Bekaa and South	Hygiene promotion: 1,800 Hygiene Kits: 4,975	Hygiene promotion: 193,300 Hygiene Kits: 123,975 Hygiene items (contingency stock): 25,000	12,783,100
WVI	Bekaa, South and Mount Lebanon	Hygiene Kits: 10,000	Hygiene promotion: 6,000 Hygiene Kits: 42,500	840,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>49,575,415 (1,950,000)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Affected populations have access to adequate quantity of safe water and have means to store water safely</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>558,873 beneficiaries (84% of affected population in need of water related support) have 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. Beneficiaries include:                      Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 374,445 people                      Unregistered Syrian refugees: 78,242 people                      PRS: 16,766 people                      Lebanese hosts: 83,831 people                      Lebanese returnees: 5,589 people</p> <p>678,366 beneficiaries (100% of affected population in need of water related support) have access to potable water of sufficient quality to be drunk and used for cooking and personal and domestic hygiene without causing risk to health. Beneficiaries include:                      Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 352,750 people                      Unregistered Syrian refugees: 101,754 people                      PRS: 27,135 people                      Lebanese hosts: 189,942 people                      Lebanese returnees: 2,713 people</p> <p>608,378 beneficiaries (91% of affected population in need of water related support) have safe and equitable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. Beneficiaries include:                      Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 165,479 people                      Unregistered Syrian refugees: 54,754 people                      PRS: 56,579 people                      Lebanese hosts: 328,524 people                      Lebanese returnees: 2,434 people</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	Storage items (jerry can, bucket, tanks) Testing and treatment of network water supply/at household level Construct/ augment/ rehabilitate existing supply networks Development of new water supply source			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Assuming 100% funding of proposed activities is received, based on the envisaged capacities of all partners, there will be no gap with regard to water quality, however, there will still be gaps in servicing needs in terms of: Water storage: Needs = 665,044 people Capacity = 558,873 people Gap = 106,171 people			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government - Water Establishment	Countrywide	N/A	Construction/ rehabilitation of water network (pumps, gensets, distribution): 400,000 Testing and treatment: 200,000	8,000,000
ACF	Bekaa	Storage items (tanks): 5,639 Testing and treatment (filters): 3,246	Storage items: 28,139 Testing and treatment: 26,246 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 45,000 Water trucking: 33,697	1,911,682

Output 2	Affected populations have access to adequate quantity of safe water and have means to store water safely			
ACTED	North, Bekaa and South	N/A	Storage items: 8,750 Testing and treatment: 5,250 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 10,000	283,000
CISP	North and South	Storage items (tanks): 37,500 Testing and treatment (filters): 1,800 Water trucking: 750	Storage items: 39,875 Testing and treatment: 3,675 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 3,000 Water trucking: 750	747,075
GVC	Bekaa	Storage items (tanks): 655	Storage items: 10,017 Testing and treatment: 9,362 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 15,000	241,163
IOCC/NCA	Countrywide	N/A	Storage items: 4,500 Testing and treatment: 4,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 4,500	189,000
IRD	North	N/A	Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 102,000	744,583
Islamic Relief	Beirut, , Bekaa, South	N/A	Storage items: 13,500 Testing and treatment: 32,375 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 10,125 New water source: 11,500	652,500
Medair	Bekaa	N/A	Storage items: 12,500 Testing and treatment: 20,600	605,000
Mercy Corps	Bekaa and South	N/A	Storage items: 2,100 Testing and treatment: 10,200 Water trucking: 10,200	266,360
Oxfam	North, Beirut and South	N/A	Storage items: 25,000 Testing and treatment: 39,260 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 39,260 New water source: 1,000 Capacity building of two Municipalities	2,040,899

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Affected populations have access to adequate quantity of safe water and have means to store water safely</b>			
PU-AMI	North, South, Beirut	Storage items: 1,834 Testing and treatment: 1,350	Storage items: 9,342 Testing and treatment: 5,625 Construction/ rehabilitation of water supply network: 2,385	228,733
Solidarités International	North	N/A	Storage items: 5,200 Testing and treatment: 5,200 Water trucking: 2,100	292,080
UNDP/MoSA (Lebanese Host Community Programme)	North, Bekaa	N/A	Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 140,000 Construction of water catchment: 22,000 Provision of water pumps: 30,000	2,200,000
UN-Habitat	Bekaa and South	N/A	Testing and treatment: 80,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 23,000 New water source: 37,000 Capacity building of 85 Municipalities	601,000
UNHCR (ACF, CISP, Oxfam, PU-AMI)	Countrywide	Storage items (tanks): 650	Storage items: 129,650 Testing and treatment: 129,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 131,000 New water source: 75,000 Water trucking: 25,100 Water (Contingency stock): 25,000	13,404,657
UNICEF (ACF, CISP, PU-AMI, Oxfam, WVI, GVC)	North, Bekaa and South	Storage items: 1300	Storage items: 270,300 Testing and treatment: 259,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of water network: 110,000 Water trucking: 71,000 Water (Contingency stock): 50,000	18,538,200
UNRWA	North, Bekaa, South and Mount Lebanon	N/A	Construction and maintenance of water network: 68,000	571,730
WVI	Bekaa and South	N/A	Testing and treatment: 50,000	1,000,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>52,517,662 (8,000,000)</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Affected populations have access to adequate, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and the physical environment is managed to minimise health risks</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>413,370 beneficiaries (59% of affected population in need of sanitation related support) have an environment in general and specifically the habitat, food production areas, public centres and surroundings of drinking water sources are free from human faecal contamination. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees 297,626 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 57,872 people PRS: 4,134 people Lebanese hosts: 49,604 people Lebanese returnees: 4,134 people</p> <p>694,456 beneficiaries (100% of affected population in need of sanitation related support) have adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities, sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow rapid, safe and secure access at all times, day and night. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 431,425 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 83,502 people PRS: 1,392 people Lebanese hosts: 1,392 people Lebanese returnees: 176,745 people</p> <p>794,222 beneficiaries (100% of affected population in need of sanitation related support) have an environment not littered by solid waste, including medical waste, and have the means to dispose of their domestic waste conveniently and effectively. Beneficiaries include: Registered (and pending) Syrian refugees: 317,689 people Unregistered Syrian refugees: 63,538 people PRS: 71,480 people Lebanese hosts: 333,573 people Lebanese returnees: 7,942 people</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits Construction/rehabilitation of latrines/toilets and showers Collection and disposal of solid waste</p>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	<p>Assuming 100% funding of proposed activities is received, based on the envisaged capacities of all partners, there will still be a gap in terms of sanitation: Needs = 697,901 people Capacity = 413,370 people Gap = 284,531 people</p>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government - Water Establishment	North and Mount Lebanon	N/A	Rehabilitation of sewerage systems: 50,000	2,000,000
ACF	Bekaa	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 3,077 Construction/rehabilitation of latrines: 27,400 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 28,000	1,005,786
ACTED	North, Bekaa and South	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 5,250 Construction/rehabilitation of latrines: 4,500	454,500



Output 3	Affected populations have access to adequate, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and the physical environment is managed to minimise health risks			
CISP	North and South	Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 1,625	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 900 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 3,625 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 750	605,200
GVC/Muslim Aid	Bekaa	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 18,043 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 15,257 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 19,017 Rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools: 616 students	825,908
IOCC/NCA	Countrywide	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 4,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 4,500 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 4,500	234,000
IRD	North	N/A	Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 55,000 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 45,000	2,452,162
Islamic Relief	Beirut, Mt. Lebanon, South, Bekaa	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 18,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 4,625 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 16,875 Pest and rodent campaigns: 44,950	786,150
Mercy Corps	Bekaa and South	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 1,800 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 500 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 10,200	119,500
Oxfam	North	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 25,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 25,000 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 25,000	1,458,250

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Affected populations have access to adequate, safe and appropriate sanitation facilities and the physical environment is managed to minimise health risks</b>			
PU-AMI	North, South, Beirut,	Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 1,539	Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 5,265	447,330
Solidarités International	North	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 7,800 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 13,000	781,560
UNDP/MoSA (Lebanese Host Community Programme)	North, Bekaa	N/A	Collection and disposal of solid waste (provision of truck and bins): 250,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of drainage channels: 45,000 Rehabilitation of sewerage system: 108,000	3,245,000
UN-Habitat	Bekaa and South	N/A	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 11,500 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 21,000 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 80,000	690,000
UNHCR (ACF, CISP, Oxfam, PU-AMI)	Countrywide	Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 4,600 Installation of Solid waste bins: 880	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 126,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 135,600 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 158,880 Capacity building of municipalities/Water Establishments (sanitation equipment): 40,000 Sanitation (Contingency stock): 25,000	15,171,589
UNICEF (ACF, CISP, PU-AMI, Oxfam, WVI, GVC)	North, Bekaa and South	Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 3,075	Desludging of holding tanks and latrine pits: 191,000 Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 280,575 Collection and disposal of solid waste: 88,000 Sanitation (Contingency stock): 25,000	15,046,199
UNRWA	North, Bekaa, South and Mount Lebanon	N/A	Collection and disposal of solid waste: 68,000	2,011,536
WVI	Bekaa and South	N/A	Construction/ rehabilitation of latrines: 50,000	6,000,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>53,334,670 (2,000,000)</b>

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Financial Requirements**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government - Water Establishment	10,000,000
Government - HRC	1,950,000
ACTED	923,000
ACF	3,208,512
CLMC	578,581
CISP	1,473,875
GVC/Muslim Aid	1,231,951
IOCC	828,000
IRD	3,196,745
Islamic Relief	3,084,350
Medair	936,000
Mercy Corps (MC)	1,431,160
Oxfam	5,235,084
PU-AMI	987,620
Solidarités International	1,237,440
UNDP (With MoSA)	5,445,000
UNHABITAT	1,351,000
UNHCR	55,538,664
UNICEF	46,367,499
UNRWA (Food with WFP)	2,583,266
World Vision International	7,840,000
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>143,477,747</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>155,427,747</b>

<b>J. PUBLIC HEALTH LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR, WHO and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Amel Association, CLMC, CVT, HI, High Relief Commission (HRC), IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makassed, MDM, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), PU-AMI, Restart, SCI, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA
<b>Objectives</b>	Improve health of the targeted population by control of epidemics, supporting access to primary health care (PHC) and referral care
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 93,998,345
<b>GoL requirements</b>	US\$ 273,657,520
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## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

UNHCR, through its implementing partners, provided 36,000 consultations (22,500 patients) at the primary and secondary level from January to March 2013. Life-threatening conditions as well as essential secondary and tertiary care, including major surgeries, were provided for 7,000 patients. Reproductive health services were provided through static and mobile medical units through NGOs with support from UNFPA and UNHCR. Services included consultations, provision of family planning methods and awareness-raising sessions on reproductive health issues. UNRWA received 34,103 consultations from PRS in UNRWA Health Centres and assisted 760 PRS with hospitalization for life-threatening conditions.

The UN and NGOs are committed to supporting the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in sharing the burden to ensure uninterrupted service provision to refugees and other displaced groups. Based on a review of the sustainability of health interventions provided to date in line with population projections, UNHCR has revised its health strategy to identify minimum requirements that should be met systematically, including targeted assistance to the most vulnerable.

Providing access to public services and availability of essential medication and vaccines for children is of critical concern, and will be supported by UNICEF and WHO. Lebanon is experiencing an increase in the number of confirmed measles cases<sup>17</sup>, and cases of Hepatitis have been reported in refugee communities. Reproductive health has been identified as another major challenge, as reflected in low uptake rates of family planning methods and lack of awareness of reproductive health issues including awareness of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) prevention.

Prevention and control of disease outbreak, in view of crowding, poor water and sanitation and hygiene, and movements of refugees back and forth to Syria presents a particular challenge. There is need to expand the Government's Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) and harmonize the response procedures at national level.

<sup>17</sup> Ministry of Public Health, 13 April 2013, between Jan and mid April 2013 some 60 cases of measles were reported among Syrian nationals among 365 total reported cases

Provision of life-saving emergency treatment and essential tertiary care has also been challenging, as a high number of refugees are in need of delivery care or life-saving interventions due to injuries sustained in Syria, the destruction of health infrastructure in Syria and for other reasons.

## PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

As rising numbers of refugees enter Lebanon, the burden on public health services as well as on existing UNRWA and NGO-supported clinics has significantly increased. Response priorities include:

- Control of epidemics;
- Supporting access to essential primary health services (PHC);
- Ensuring access to referral health care for deliveries and strictly life-saving interventions.

Supporting access to tertiary care and rehabilitative services for persons with disabilities have also been identified by partners as key interventions to be implemented subject to capacity and funding.

Health partners will target the 34 per cent of the population identified as vulnerable, as well as urgent and life-saving cases, totalling an estimated 400,000 persons. Children under five, pregnant women, elderly persons and persons with disabilities will receive priority support. Strengthening primary health care will be at the centre of the approach, through continued advocacy and support for access to primary health care (PHC) centres including reproductive health care. Activities will be implemented so as to benefit vulnerable host populations (15 per cent) and PRS (five per cent), as well as refugees.

Special attention will be given to PHC clinics and hospitals in the North of the country, as these lack capacity, space and equipment to provide refugees with necessary health services (including reproductive and mental health services). Partners will balance the need for capacity support to public institutions care with the heavily privatized context of Lebanon by offering services at reduced fees and the use of mobile clinics.

Given the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, enabling access for Syrians to the countrywide network of around 450 YMCA run dispensaries for chronic disease medications is imperative. However, regular consultations and follow up disease management as well as contributions by refugees to additional investigations will remain a challenge.

Not all needs can be met through humanitarian response. For instance, cases of renal failure, haemophilia and thalassemia have been identified among refugee communities, but availability of treatment and medication is limited and cost prohibitive.

The health working group will strengthen monitoring of the response, including the distribution of medicines and supplies and access of refugees to services. The establishment of health information

systems among partners to better track the health situation of displaced and tailor responses is a priority. Statistics on disease morbidity and mortality will be shared with MoPH and partners in a timely manner. The working group will also coordinate with the WASH response on hygiene promotion activities as well as with protection actors on support for mental health as an integral part of the strategy.

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Control of epidemics</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	80,000 children under 18 immunized against measles and polio and receive Vitamin A, including: 64,000 refugee children 16,000 children from host communities  80,000 pregnant women immunized against tetanus toxoid: 64,000 refugee women 16,000 women from host communities - EWARN expanded: 1,000 health staff trained on EWARN 500 PHC and sentinel centres equipped with faxes and mobile phones for collecting and reporting data 8 National Tuberculosis Programme (NTP) Centres (under MoPH) and their staff provided with materials, equipment and capacity building support 6 outbreak field monitoring staff recruited - stocks of emergency medications for Cholera and meningitis and other potential outbreak diseases for 10,000 beneficiaries ensured - MOPH provided with 6 vehicles for mobile field monitoring			
<b>Priorities</b>	1) Vaccination campaigns 2) Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) including measles and leishmaniasis response			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Due to the dispersed nature of the urban refugees, reaching the entire population remains a challenge. In addition, despite planned capacity investments, the Ministry of Public Health's EWARN system will not be supported by advanced equipment in all parts of the country			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Amel	Beirut, Bekaa, South	N/A	30 MoPH Primary Health Care (PHC) centres supported	51,000
CLMC	Countrywide	N/A	120 refugees referred and treated for leishmaniasis	9,000
IOM (WHO/MoPH)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	8 NTP TB Centres (MoPH) and their staff provided with materials, equipment and capacity building support; referral system to TB Centres strengthened; support to DOT follow-up of 200 Syrian refugees; 400,000 persons (Syrians, host community and health providers) reached through TB awareness-raising	700,000
MDM (Amel)	Beirut, Bekaa	N/A	30 MoPH PHC centres equipped	13,900

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Control of epidemics</b>			
SCI	Bekaa and North (Akkar and Tripoli)	N/A	2 PHC centres supported with vaccines, children referred for vaccination and leishmaniasis treatment	20,000
UNICEF (WHO/ MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	80,000 pregnant women immunized against tetanus, 80,000 children vaccinated for measles and polio + vitamin A (20% host community)	900,000
WHO (MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	Ensure the availability to deliver vaccines and essential medications in 80 centres targeting 80,000 individuals (50% host communities)	2,800,000
WHO (MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	1,000 staff trained on EWARN (150 from MoPH network, 30 from qada, the rest from sentinelle and private sector), antimonials for 1,500 Refugees, reagents for 6000 measles cases, stockpile of emergency response medications (cholera, meningitis) for 10,000 beneficiaries, stockpile of water disinfectants and filters for health care facilities Provision of communication equipment, provision of 6 cars for field mobile monitoring and response teams;	1,052,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,545,900</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Access to essential primary health services supported</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Up to 548,000 persons assisted in accessing primary health care (PHC) services, including: 400,000 refugees (34% identified as vulnerable as well as urgent cases) Up to 48,000 PRS 100,000 Lebanese receive assistance in accessing primary health care.			
<b>Priorities</b>	Support to general service provision, including through primary health care (PHC) centres and mobile medical units (MMUs) Support to reproductive health services Nutrition Child health and routine vaccinations Mental health services			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Partners will only have the capacity to support primary health care expenses for the 34% of refugees identified to be vulnerable as well as urgent cases (totalling some 400,000 persons), with the result that up to 600,000 refugees will not be eligible for support if they need it. Given the high number of contracted primary health care facilities, ensuring harmonized quality of services including SGBV medical response and implementation of standard guidelines may be challenging. Despite capacity support planned, shortages in staff and limited opening hours in some primary health care facilities, may result in a continuing high number of emergency room visits.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoSA)	Countrywide	N/A	15 social development centres (SDCs) conduct rapid testing to respond to outbreak monitoring, 45 SDCs equipped and supported with additional staff 3 MMUs equipped Medications for chronic disease available. Upgrading physical capacity of SDC and provision of PHC services in 150 SDC centres, including medications.	8,928,600
Amel	Beirut, Bekaa, South	N/A	23,800 individuals assisted with PHC (Activities target 20% host community)	1,184,850
CVT	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	Mental health services for victims of torture and trauma, capacity building of national counsellors	200,000
CLMC	Countrywide (health education) South (consultations) Bekaa (diagnostic services) Bekaa, North and Mt. Lebanon (MMUs)	N/A	4,500 persons reached through health awareness, 1,800 assisted with patient fees, 600 persons assisted with diagnostic fees, 4,800 persons assisted by MMUs, 900 persons receive acute and chronic medications.	519,750



Output 2	Access to essential primary health services supported			
IMC	Countrywide	N/A	5,000 persons assisted with diagnostic fees, 13,000 people assisted by MMUs, 90,000 persons receive chronic medications and consultations, 75 health providers trained (Activities target 30% host community)	875,000
IOCC	Countrywide	N/A	10,000 persons reached through health awareness, 1,000 women and infants supported with ante-natal and post-natal care, 240 health and social workers trained on mother support, (Activities target 20% host community)	850,000
IRC	Bekaa, North	N/A	1,000 people reached through reproductive health awareness, 240 women supported with ante-natal and post-natal care, 600 women provided with reproductive health kits and referred for family planning, 400 refugees treated for STIs, 100% of known SGBV cases referred and treated 160 doctors trained on reproductive health,	210,000
Islamic Relief	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	Provision of medicines, refugees supported with diagnostics fees and health education	540,000
Makassed	Bekaa, North	Not in RRP4	1,454 refugees receive medications 1,326 refugees receive consultations 495 diagnostic procedures 1 health centre supported 2 MMUs provided with medical equipment 444 refugees assisted by MMUs 33 health care personnel trained	160,800

Output 2	Access to essential primary health services supported			
MDM	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	6,841 persons assisted with primary health care 1 health care centre supported (Activities target 25% host community)	42,120
MDM (Amel)	Beirut and Bekaa	N/A	34,523 persons assisted with primary health care 3 health care centres supported (Activities target 25% host community)	140,267
PU-AMI	Mt. Lebanon	Not in RRP4	7,200 persons reached by health awareness, 11,424 individuals receive acute and chronic medications (10% host community), 12,096 refugees assisted with consultation and diagnostic fees, 90 health staff trained,	934,620
Restart	Beirut/North	N/A	450 refugees assisted with mental health services	50,000
SCI	Bekaa and North (Akkar and Tripoli)	N/A	3,000 persons reached by health awareness, 6,750 refugees assisted with consultation fees and medications, 100 SGBV survivors referred and treated 2 PHC centres supported with vaccines 40 health providers trained on RH related topics	2,047,000
UNICEF (WHO/MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	80,000 children under-1 vaccinated against all preventable diseases, 80,000 pregnant women have access to PHC centres, 30 vaccination units provided with cold chain systems, 250,000 children provided with acute medications (Activities target 20% host community)	1,650,000

Output 2	Access to essential primary health services supported			
UNICEF(IOC)	Countrywide	N/A	100,000 children under-5 receive micronutrient supplements, 20,000 pregnant/lactating women receive nutritional supplements 5,000 malnourished under-5 children have access to nutritional management 240 staff trained on management of malnutrition, (Activities target 20% host community)	600,000
UNICEF (SCI)	Bekaa/North	N/A	12,000 pregnant/lactating women and 9,000 children under-5 have access to PHC centre and provided with nutritional supplements, 25,000 under-18 have access to PHC centres (20% host community)	300,000
UNFPA	Countrywide	N/A	6,045 refugees and 3,000 vulnerable Lebanese reached through awareness sessions and outreach activities in RH; 16,810 Refugees and 16,764 800 PRS provided with FP kits and referred to FP services, RH kits benefit 415,345 women, 25 trained trainers on CMR, assessments on RH conducted.	1,564,145
UNHCR	Countrywide	11,287 PHC consultations, 4,000 participated in awareness activities, 800 MH participants	250,000 refugees reached by health awareness, 10,000 refugees assisted with consultation fees, 5 MMUs supported, 100% known SGBV cases referred and treated, Assessment on Mental Health services conducted, Prospective surveillance, Specialized treatment for victims of torture available, 23 PHC centres supported with equipment, essential medicines, training and extension of opening hours, outreach activities. (Activities target 20% host community)	7,583,327

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Access to essential primary health services supported</b>			
UNHCR (IMC)	Countrywide	N/A	1,000 persons assisted with chronic medications, 2,390 persons assisted with mental health services, 57 nurses and social workers trained on mental health (Activities target 20% host community)	1,833,160
UNRWA	Countrywide	34,103 consultations including 16,131 received medications	Provision of PHC services to all PRS in need out of target population of 48,000	3,318,900
WHO (MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	Upgrading physical capacity of TB centres and selected PHC centres and provision of medications and hospital consumables.	25,000,000
WHO (MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	155 health providers trained, 7,000 trained on health related topics, 300,000 receive acute and chronic medications, 100 health staff trained on reproductive health, 150 health staff trained on neonatal emergency care in nutrition, 50 people trained on mental health, 40,000 children vaccinated with DTP-Hib, 5,000 persons participate in mental health assessment activities, (Activities target 20% host community)	2,110,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>60,642,539 (8,928,600)</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Ensure access to referral health care for deliveries and life-saving interventions</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	62,330 persons supported to access secondary health care services, including: 51,706 refugees 10,400 PRS 224 persons from host communities  59,290 women supported with delivery fees and all relevant costs 23,620 persons assisted with life-saving interventions			
<b>Priorities</b>	Women supported for delivery fees and all relevant costs Life-saving cases to be assisted			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Given the high costs of health care in Lebanon and limited humanitarian capacity, Syrians seeking health care services for some chronic conditions including renal failure, Thalassaemia, Haemophilia, multiple sclerosis will not be assisted. Patients requiring costly long term treatments such as cancer will not be assisted. Coverage for life improving but not strictly life-saving or elective operations will not be given. Cardiovascular operations or polytrauma will be covered based on funding.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoPH/HRC/MoSA)	Countrywide	N/A	Provision of hospitalization services including ICU, open heart surgery and CCU services to a population of 400,000 with budget request for 56,000 and coverage of up to 90% of total costs covering 48,720 adults and 7,280 children (20% Lebanese)	157,338,000
Government (MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	Emergency consultation to 150,000 individuals, including haemodialysis for 1500 patients and drugs for chronic disease (65000) and cancer (4000 cases 50/50) and insulin (Activities target 25% host communities)	88,187,000
Government (MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	Support for delivery of 5,200 cases	5,195,920
CLMC	South	502 women	1,320 refugees assisted (800 deliveries and 560 life-saving interventions)	726,000
IOCC	North	520 women	1,120 women and new-born children assisted (20% host pop) supported	608,000
IRC	Bekaa	N/A	240 refugee women assisted with delivery care	87,000
Islamic Relief	South / Bekaa / Mount Lebanon / North	Not in RRP4	Delivery care and hospitalization (15% Palestinians, 10% Lebanese returnees and 5% host community)	1,500,000

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Ensure access to referral health care for deliveries and life-saving interventions</b>			
Makassed	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	949 refugee women assisted with delivery care	5,400
PU-AMI	Mount Lebanon	Not in RRP4	250 refugee women assisted with delivery care	253,750
UNFPA	Countrywide	N/A	4 reproductive health kits provided, Assessment of maternity ward needs	20,736
UNHCR	Countrywide	6,371 hospitalizations	10 public hospitals supported with equipment, medicines, training and additional staffing, 12,000 refugees assisted in public and private hospitals	12,396,327
UNHCR (IMC)	North / Bekaa/ South Lebanon	N/A	37,000 refugee women assisted with delivery care	16,096,327
UNRWA	North/Bekaa/ South/Mount Lebanon	760 hospitalizations	10,400 PRS assisted with secondary and tertiary health care	3,294,966
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>285,709,426 (250,720,920)</b>

<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Access to referral health care for deliveries and life-saving interventions ensured</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	9,376 persons assisted with trauma operations, prostheses, orthosis and technical aid, including 7,181 refugees 2,195 persons from host communities			
<b>Priorities</b>	Offer rehabilitation services			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	1.3% of the expected refugee population (13,000 persons) is estimated to have some form of disability, yet partners will only be able to assist some 7,181 will have access to trauma operations, prosthesis or orthosis and only 4,800 will be assisted with rehabilitative services. Despite capacity investments, services for physically and mentally disabled people and support for longer term care will not be available in all areas of the country, in particular in the South and Mount Lebanon. Available equipment and materials (hearing and visual aids) are unlikely to meet needs, and rehabilitation centres will continue to lack skilled and trained staff.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
Government (MoPH)	Countrywide	N/A	6,176 assisted with trauma operations and prosthesis for 80% Syrians and 20% Lebanese	14,008,000
HI	North / Bekaa / Beirut	2500 persons assisted	3,200 individuals provided with prosthesis, orthosis and technical aid (70% refugee or Lebanese returnee) Technical support and direct provision of rehab (4,800 individuals) Support to 4 hospitals and rehabilitation centre in Tripoli Referral system for disabilities and/or injuries established for 3,500 individuals (40% refugees or Lebanese returnees)	1,200,000
Islamic Relief	South / Bekaa / Mount Lebanon	Not in RRP4	Provision of technical aid and coverage of hospital fees	550,000
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>15,758,000 (14,008,000)</b>

## Health Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
Government - MoSA	8,928,600
Government - MoPH	264,728,920
AMEL	1,235,850
CLMC	1,254,750
CVT	200,000
HI	1,200,000
IMC	875,000
IOCC	1,458,000
IRC	297,000
IOM	700,000
Islamic Relief	2,590,000
Makassed	166,200
MDM	196,287
PU-AMI	1,188,370
Restart	50,000
SCI	2,067,000
UNFPA	1,584,881
UNHCR	37,909,141
UNICEF	3,450,000
UNRWA (Food with WFP)	6,613,866
WHO	30,962,000
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>93,998,345</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>367,655,865</b>



<b>K. EDUCATION LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), UNHCR, UNICEF
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	MEHE, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNRWA, ALPHA, AVSI, CLMC, FPSC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IR, NRC, RET, RI, SCI, WCH WVI
<b>Objectives</b>	Children have access to protective quality education
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 134,255,032
<b>GoL requirements</b>	US\$ 54,286,950
<b>Contact Information</b>	Linda Kjosaa, UNHCR: <a href="mailto:kjosaa@unhcr.org">kjosaa@unhcr.org</a> Rania Zakhia, UNICEF: <a href="mailto:rzakhia@unicef.org">rzakhia@unicef.org</a>

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

During the 'Back-to-School' campaign for the 2012/13 school year, the Ministry for Education and Higher Education (MEHE), UNHCR, UNICEF and partners supported the enrolment of 28,796 children in the public school system. The overall enrolment rate was around 31 per cent for primary school education and less than two per cent for secondary education. Refugee children were accepted into almost 980 Lebanese primary public schools. Despite the enrolment campaign, 80 per cent of refugee children aged 6 to 17 are now estimated to be out of school and in need of support. Children and adolescents who do enrol in school often drop out, resulting in alarmingly high dropout rates and consequently low retention rates.

For the Palestine population from Syria, UNRWA has provided 3,353 PRS students with schooling at both primary and secondary level. Enrolment of PRS students is also low with only 35 per cent of children on school age actually in class.

UNICEF and SCI's rapid education assessment (June 2012), UNHCR's Participatory Assessment (October 2012) and the 2013 Joint Education Needs Assessment (on-going) have guided responses to the crisis. Several challenges have been identified. Syrian students without education documents from their country of origin cannot sit for official exams and only receive course completion documents preventing them from continuing education above basic or secondary education. In addition to this Syrian students as well as vulnerable Lebanese children in target areas face practical barriers to learning, including curriculum requirements for foreign language instruction; differences in curricula and unfamiliar teaching methods; prevalence of discrimination in schools and communities; the limited availability of psycho-social interventions and child protection in schools. Furthermore, transportation costs hinder consistent school attendance. Public schools are also increasingly under-resourced. A lack of qualified teachers or teachers trained to teach diverse groups of children, shortages of space, learning materials and school supplies as well as overcrowding, reduce the quality of education for all children. PRS face many of the same limitations as well as challenges to access education due to limited space in UNRWA schools.

## PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2012, MEHE issued a memorandum instructing all schools to enrol Syrian students regardless of their legal status and waive school and book fees. In 2013, the continuing influx has put considerable strain on the public system, and projections indicate by end 2012 the number of school-aged children displaced from Syria to Lebanon will reach 550,000. Without further support to schools the MEHE decree may be revoked or limited to those already registered. Furthermore, if efforts to reverse low enrolment and retention rates are not scaled up, some 420,000 children may be missing out on basic education by end-2013, limiting future perspectives and increasing their exposure to protection risks.

The Government and humanitarian partners have jointly identified the need to provide additional classrooms, rehabilitate substandard premises, support teacher training and incentives, as well as running costs related to extra students. Public schools have capacity for 300,000 students and require support instituting second shifts to double their capacity in areas where this is needed. However, if the number of refugee children reaches or exceeds projections of 550,000, second shifts will not completely absorb all children.

Partners will target around 60 per cent children of school-age and prioritize under-served areas with high refugee concentrations. While support to tuition fees will mostly target refugee children, a small number of the most vulnerable Lebanese children (up to 10 per cent of beneficiaries) will also be assisted. All children in priority areas will benefit from basic educational supplies and at least 30 per cent of vulnerable host population will benefit from after school support and Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP). School rehabilitation and teacher training will contribute to mitigating the effects of the influx on the quality of education in hosting communities.

The Back-to-School programme for 2013-2014 will start in June 2013. The following interventions are considered as essential in guaranteeing access and quality of education:

- Community out-reach for school enrolment
- Provision of Back-to-school package (stationary, bags and tuition fee)
- Second shift in schools
- Learning support (remedial for in-school children, ALP for out-of-school children)
- Psycho-social support and extra-curricular recreational activities
- Vocational training for adolescents
- Improvement of the physical environment for education

MEHE and the Education Working Group will also develop a monitoring system to track students' retention and measure quality of the education within the public system, for use as of 2014.

Output 1	Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Over 250,000 children assisted with enrolment in formal education including: 202,126 refugee, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 17,215 PRS children 50,531 children from host communities 226,473 vulnerable children receiving enrolment support and after school support, including: 158,531 refugee, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 67,942 children from host communities 65,020 out-of-school children enrolled in ALP, including: 58,518 refugee, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 6,502 children from host communities MEHE adequately supported to respond to the emergency: 673 schools supported to start a second shift or add classrooms 7,919 teachers trained in inclusive education, of whom 450 UNRWA teachers Information Management is improved and works efficiently Coordination mechanisms expanded to all field locations			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Children are supported to enrol in basic education (grade 1 - Grade 9); Teachers are trained to better support the diverse needs of the students; School capacity is enhanced to accommodate the increased numbers of students  2. Information management and coordination mechanisms are strengthened			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Children will still be at risk of drop-out due to the existing barriers Limited access to intermediate and secondary education due to demands on documentation Special Needs Education is costly and not integrated in the public system Despite investments, the level of technical expertise at national and municipal level will be uneven			
Agency	Area	Baseline	Key targets end of 2013	Revised Requirements (US\$)
Government (MEHE)	Countrywide	30,000 children supported with tuition fees and textbooks	239,942 refugees children enrolled in grade KG1 to grade 9 Deployment of emergency coordination personnel Equipment of an emergency room, compensation of committee staff and recruitment of technical staff, including IM expert Set up of IM system and training of staff	54,286,950
ALPHA	South	N/A	60 children attending ALP 173 receiving after-school education support 27 teachers trained	116,113
AVSI	South	N/A	300 children receiving after-school education support 6 schools running second shift and supported with running cost 50 teachers trained	156,250
CMLC	Countrywide	N/A	250 children attending ALP 500 children receiving after-school educational support	328,125

Output 1	Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education			
FPSC	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	300 children attending ALP 300 children receiving after-school educational support	318,750
INTERSOS	South	N/A	500 children attending ALP 150 children receiving after-school educational support 3 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added	406,875
IOCC	Countrywide	N/A	50 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added	1,437,500
IR	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	200 children attending ALP 100 children receiving after-school educational support 100 children with special needs accessing education 500 schools running second shifts and supported with running costs 27 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added 50 teachers trained on inclusive education, active learning, positive discipline, psycho-social support and child-centred methodologies	2,535,000
NRC	North, Bekaa and South	437 children receiving after-school educational support 50 teachers trained	1,500 children attending ALP 2,500 children receiving after-school educational support 16 schools running second shift and supported with running costs 5 prefab classrooms and WASH-facilities added 300 teachers trained	2,737,500
RET	North	N/A	1,350 children receiving after-school educational support	590,625
RI	North, Beirut and Mount Lebanon	N/A	1,000 children attending ALP 1,500 children receiving after-school educational support 275 teachers trained	2,109,375

Output 1	Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education			
SCI	North and Bekaa	Confirm that they got funding	2,000 children attending ALP 2000 children receiving after-school educational support 250 teachers trained	3,056,250
UNESCO	Countrywide	250 teachers trained	1,000 children supported to enrol in technical intermediate education 250 teachers trained	218,750
UNHCR	Countrywide	8,500 children supported to enrol in primary education 1,000 children supported to enrol in intermediate education 4,147 children attending ALP 5,441 children attending after-school educational support 22 children with special needs accessing education 25 schools supported to run second shifts	50,000 children supported to enrol in primary education 15,000 children supported to enrol in academic or technical intermediate education 15,000 children attending ALP 15,000 children receiving after-school support 200 children with special needs accessing education 25 schools supported to run second shifts 160 prefab classrooms and WASH facilities added Coordination support and training of Education Working Group partners Capacity support to MEHE	33,681,327

Output 1	Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education			
UNICEF	Countrywide	<p>7086 supported to enrol in pre-school (KG 1-2)</p> <p>10372 children supported to enrol in primary education (grade 1-6)</p> <p>1292 children supported to enrol in academic and technical intermediate education (grade 7-9)</p> <p>450 children supported to attend ALP</p> <p>3206 children attending with after-school educational support</p> <p>400 teachers trained on inclusive education, active learning, positive discipline, psycho-social support and Child Centered methodologies.</p>	<p>41,000 supported to enrol in pre-school (kindergarten 1-2)</p> <p>80,000 children supported to enrol in primary education (grade 1-6)</p> <p>12,515 children supported to enrol in academic and technical intermediate education (grade 7-9)</p> <p>40,000 children supported to attend ALP</p> <p>93,515 children attending with after-school educational support</p> <p>320 schools supported to run second shifts</p> <p>5873 teachers trained on inclusive education, active learning, positive discipline, psycho-social support and Child Centered methodologies.</p> <p>Coordination support and training of Education Working Group partners</p> <p>Capacity support to MEHE, including IM system</p>	46,412,311
UNRWA	Palestine Camps	<p>3,353 PRS students were provided with schooling in special and regular classes in 57 schools.</p> <p>Stationery, textbooks uniforms, winter jackets, shoes and sport clothes were also provided to children</p>	<p>1,145 children supported to enrol in primary school education (Grade 1-6) regular classes</p> <p>6,500 children supported to enrol in primary education (Grade 1-6) in special classes</p> <p>5,000 children supported to enrol in primary education (Grade 1-6) distance education</p> <p>310 children supported to enrol in intermediate education (Grade 7-9) regular classes</p> <p>1,760 children supported to enrol in intermediate education (Grade 7-9) special classes</p> <p>2,500 children supported to enrol in intermediate education (Grade 7-9) distance education</p> <p>20 schools running second shifts and supported with running costs</p> <p>450 teachers trained</p>	6,640,575

<b>Output 1</b>	<b>Children at school-age have access to inclusive basic education</b>			
WCH	North, Mount Lebanon and Beirut	450 children enrolled in primary education grade 1-6 450 children attending ALP 36 teachers trained	1210 children attending ALP 2785 children receiving after-school educational support 244 teachers trained	1,341,250
World Vision International	North and Bekaa	250 children attending ALP 300 children receiving after-school educational support	3000 children attending ALP 10 prefab classrooms and WASH-facilities added 150 teachers trained	2,256,250
<b>Total (incl. GoL requirements)</b>				<b>158,629,776 (54,286,950)</b>

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Schools are safe and protective learning environments that ensure the growth and well-being of children</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p>152,480 children receive psycho-social support in most vulnerable areas, including 121,984 refugees, PRS and Lebanese returnee children 30,496 children from host communities</p> <p>562 schools supported with improved facilities, benefitting host community children as well as refugees 59 schools included in peace education initiatives, benefitting host community children as well as refugees</p>			
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>1. Psycho-social support will be integrated in the public school system</p> <p>2. School environments will be improved through rehabilitation and peace initiatives</p>			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	<p>Poor hygiene and lack of health services in school The increased refugee influx combined with a poor host community will lead to a high risk of discrimination and violence in schools Children will still suffer from the effect of conflict No snacks provided during activities will affect the child's performance in high poverty areas since many families rely on the snack provided during activities as an important part of the child's daily nutrition</p>			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
ALPHA	South	N/A	480 children receive psycho-social support	46,800
AVSI	South	N/A	6 schools supported with minor infra-structural improvements including WASH facilities 4 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 1,200 children receive psycho-social support	191,250
CMLC	Countrywide	Confirm that they got funding	10 schools supported with minor infra-structural improvements including WASH facilities 500 children receive psycho-social support	250,000
FPSC	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	4 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 300 children receive psycho-social support	30,000
INTERSOS	South	N/A	2 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities	18,750
IOCC	Countrywide	N/A	100 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 20 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 100 learning spaces with access to nutrition and health services	2,265,000



<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Schools are safe and protective learning environments that ensure the growth and well-being of children</b>			
IR	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	2,000 children receiving psycho-social support	250,000
NRC	North, Bekaa and South	4 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 2500 children receive psycho-social support	30 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 2,500 children receive psycho-social support	875,000
RET	North	N/A	20 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 10 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 675 children receive psycho-social support	3,409,375
RI	North, Beirut and Mount Lebanon	N/A	15 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 15 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 16 hygiene promotion sessions conducted	537,500
SCI	North and Bekaa	1000 children receiving psycho-social support	15 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 20 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 2,000 children receive psycho-social support	589,750
UNESCO	Countrywide	2000 children receive psycho-social support 1 INEE training	2 schools supported with libraries 5 INEE trainings	81,250
UNHCR	Countrywide	20 schools supported with minor infrastructure and WASH facilities	25 schools supported with minor infrastructure and WASH facilities	1,471,327

<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Schools are safe and protective learning environments that ensure the growth and well-being of children</b>			
UNICEF	Countrywide	10 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvements including WASH facilities 3,206 children receiving psycho-social support	320 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvements including WASH facilities 173,360 children receiving hygiene promotion sessions 132,360 children receiving psycho-social support	9,246,531
UNRWA	Palestine refugee camps	N/A	10,000 children receive psycho-social support	914,640
WCH	North, Mount Lebanon and Beirut	1 school included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 6 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities	14 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 27 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 1,165 children receiving psycho-social support 21 learning spaces with access to nutrition and health services	748,125
World Vision International (WVI)	North and Bekaa	N/A	10 schools included in co-existence and peace education initiatives 10 schools supported with minor infrastructural improvement including WASH facilities 10 hygiene promotion sessions conducted 500 children receiving psycho-social support	350,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>21,275,298</b>

<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Adolescents and youth (aged 15-24) have access to appropriate learning opportunities</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	17,597 adolescence and youth (age 15-24) accessing formal and non-formal education, including: 6,630 refugee and Lebanese returnee youth 5,285 PRS youth 2,841 youth from host communities 29,350 youth engaged in peace-building initiatives: 14,675 refugees, PRS and Lebanese returnee youth 14,675 youth from host communities			
<b>Priorities</b>	1. Increase the number of children between 15 and 18 receiving some form of education 2. Peace education integrated in the public schools system			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Tertiary education not available to a large number of beneficiaries The majority of youth will still be idle and at risk			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
FPSC	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	300 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 300 youth participate in peace building initiatives	234,375
IOCC	Countrywide	N/A	1,500 youth receiving life-skills training 100 youth participate in peace building initiatives	50,000
IR	Bekaa, Mount Lebanon and South	N/A	300 youth enrolled in non-formal education 300 youth receiving life-skills training	375,000
NRC	North, Bekaa and South	400 youth receiving life-skills training	1,500 youth receiving life-skills training	37,500
RET	North	N/A	1,350 youth enrolled in non-formal education 1,800 youth receiving life-skills training 1,800 youth enrolled in peace building initiatives	776,250
RI	North, Beirut and Mount Lebanon	N/A	1,000 youth receiving life-skills training 1000 youth participate in peace building initiatives	650,000

Output 3	Adolescents and youth (aged 15-24) have access to appropriate learning opportunities			
UNESCO	Countrywide	N/A	1,000 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 500 youth receiving tertiary education 3,000 youth enrolled in non-formal education 3,000 youth receiving life-skills training 20,250 youth participate in peace building initiatives	3,412,500
UNHCR	Countrywide	500 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education	2,200 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education	2,416,327
UNRWA	Palestine refugee camps	N/A	45 youth supported to enrol in academic secondary (grade 10-12) education 240 youth supported to enrol in academic secondary education (Grade 10-12) special classes 2,500 adolescents and youth supported to enrol in non-formal or distance education	199,800
WCH	North, Mount Lebanon and Beirut	193 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 152 youth enrolled in non-formal education 120 youth enrolled in peace building initiatives	270 youth enrolled in academic or technical secondary education (grade 10-12) 266 youth enrolled in non-formal education 1,400 youth participate in peace building initiatives	480,155
World Vision International (WVI)	North and Bekaa	N/A	200 youth receiving life-skills training	5,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>8,636,907</b>

## Education Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
Government - MEHE	54,286,950
ALPHA	162,913
AVSI	347,500
CLMC	578,125
FPSC	583,125
IOCC	3,752,500
INTERSOS	425,625
Islamic Relief	3,160,000
NRC	3,650,000
RET	4,776,250
RI	3,296,875
SCI	3,646,000
UNESCO	3,712,500
UNHCR	37,568,981
UNICEF	55,658,843
UNRWA (Food with WFP)	7,755,015
WCH	2,569,530
World Vision International	2,611,250
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>134,255,032</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>188,541,982</b>

<b>L. SOCIAL COHESION AND LIVELIHOODS LEBANON</b>	
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA, PMO
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ActionAid, Al Majmoua, Amel, CLMC, DRC, FPSC, IOCC, IRC, IRD, IR, MC, RMF, RET, Safadi Foundation, SFCG, WRF, YMCA
<b>Objectives</b>	1) Social cohesion in affected communities supported 2) Self-reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced Total directly targeted population includes approximately: Refugees: 100,000 people Lebanese hosts: 177,000 people (approx. 30% of most vulnerable Lebanese) Indirectly targeted population includes approximately: Refugees: 150,000 people Lebanese hosts: 500,000 people
<b>Revised financial requirements</b>	US\$ 30,619,420
<b>Contact Information</b>	Anna Leer, UNHCR: <a href="mailto:leer@unhcr.org">leer@unhcr.org</a> Carol El-Sayed, UNHCR: <a href="mailto:elsayed@unhcr.org">elsayed@unhcr.org</a> Shombi Sharp, UNDP: <a href="mailto:shombi.sharp@undp.org">shombi.sharp@undp.org</a>

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

With the crisis now in its third year, the transition to targeted assistance in all sectors, as well as severe poverty among refugees and host communities, demonstrate the need for a comprehensive strategy on self-reliance.

A series of assessments have been conducted to identify the socio-economic impacts of the crisis on both refugees and host communities, including studies by UNDP, DRC, Oxfam, NRC, Save the Children and IRC. A common conclusion is that job opportunities in the most affected areas are limited within the principal economic sectors of agriculture, construction and services. The increase of cheap labour of Syrian migrants has put downward pressure on wages in agriculture and other sectors at a time when costs of living are rising. Recommendations included creating strategies around developing new markets, business creation and interventions that directly stimulate job growth and provide incomes.

The 13 per cent of refugees that have entered Lebanon using unofficial border crossings are particularly disadvantaged due to their illegal status. It is estimated that many refugees who are legally resident in Lebanon will not be able to meet high costs of renewing their permits further restricting self-reliance opportunities<sup>18</sup>.

With the acceleration in the number of refugees entering Lebanon, host communities are increasingly strained. Vulnerable members of Lebanese host communities must also be included in livelihood activities, especially those which foster greater social cohesion as most refugees are concentrated in areas marked by high poverty and unemployment rates. The MoSA/UNDP Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme (LHSP) was launched in early 2013 to address the broader needs of host communities,

<sup>18</sup> Refugees are required to pay a fee of US\$ 200 fee to renew visas after 12 months of legal residency.

with the Task Force on Support to Host Communities, co-chaired by UNDP, UNHCR, PMO and MoSA, assisting in coordination.

## PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE STRATEGY

The majority of refugees live in the poorest areas of Lebanon where employment and poverty rates are comparatively high. More than 1,100 locations across the country are affected, and refugee numbers are projected to reach 1,000,000 by the year's end; a figure equivalent to 25 per cent of the Lebanese population. The pressure on local job markets is considerable. Moreover, the decline of export and import to Syria, has also affected local economies which have traditionally thrived on cross-border trade.

The immense and growing strain on host communities, more than in any other country in the region, is contributing to rising tensions between host communities and refugees, as evidenced by an increase in the number of violent incidents against refugees. This growing risk of violence demands mainstreaming of conflict prevention approaches across all sectors as well as targeted dialogue, mediation and related interventions to strengthen community capacity to prevent and manage conflict.

Based on current assessments and trends, social cohesion partners will focus on two strategic objectives:

- the promotion of social cohesion in affected communities and
- the enhancement of self-reliance, livelihoods, and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas.

Livelihood protection and promotion activities will support refugees to adapt to their new environment, to recover, protect and build upon their livelihood assets. Projects will have a particular focus on women and youth (15-24 years) who together account for 68 per cent of registered refugees. They will also help refugees in avoiding negative coping mechanisms such as early marriage among girls, survival sex, and reduce the need to resort to unskilled, exploitative and non-formal labour markets. Vulnerable members of the Lebanese host community will be included in livelihood activities to mitigate against the economic pressures they face and to foster greater social cohesion. Peace-building activities will support local actors, including community leaders, educators, media and youth with the tools to mediate conflicts and respond to rising tensions with community dialogue.

To better target response, pre-existing poverty profiles, including National Poverty Targeting Programme data and 2008 poverty line information, have been analysed against refugee data, to identify municipalities and populations facing heightened vulnerability at the community level. This targeting exercise has produced a broad projection of 1.2 million vulnerable Lebanese affected by Syrian displacement. A subset of some 600,000 Lebanese living in 145 host communities facing were identified as having particularly acute vulnerability.

Some 277,000 individuals will be directly targeted by social cohesion and livelihoods partners, including 177,000 Lebanese citizens (30 per cent of Lebanese identified as living in acutely vulnerable host communities) and some 100,000 refugees. However, it is estimated that an additional 500,000 Lebanese and 150,000 refugees could benefit indirectly from socio-economic enhancements in their communities.

<b>Objective 1: Social cohesion in affective communities supported</b>				
<b>Output 1.1</b>	<b>Community capacity for dispute resolution and conflict management strengthened</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	420 teachers in 210 schools are trained in conflict prevention and provided with a customized tool kit 35 local organizations benefiting from material support and countrywide prevention and mediation network 110 local officials in 55 most affected municipalities trained on crisis management and conflict prevention 216 facilitators, community leaders, media actors, SDC staff trained in Violence and Conflict Management (VCM)/conflict mediation 1,220 Lebanese and Syrians participate in community dialogue sessions 47 Refugee and Host Communities Units in SDCs formed			
<b>Priorities</b>	Specific, targeted interventions to build local capacities for dispute resolution and conflict management are prioritized.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	The need for scaling up activities greatly exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
ActionAid Denmark	Bekaa and North	Not in RRP4	Dialogue platforms for youth, women and activists including joint campaigns targeting 360 women/youth members	17,000
IRD	North	Not in RRP4	60 facilitators in Violence and Conflict Management(VCM) resolution; 150 outreach sessions raising awareness on VCM	109,000
Mercy Corps	North	Not in RRP4	Training for 60 "conflict mediators" (30 refugees/30 Lebanese); training 120 Lebanese and refugee community members on basic mediation techniques for dispute resolution	300,000



<b>Objective 1: Social cohesion in affective communities supported</b>				
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	Conflict transformation training 50 partner and SDC staff; workshop for 16 Lebanese and Syrian community leaders; 8 Lebanese/refugee community roundtable discussions per locality (32 total, 480 attendees); 30 Lebanese/Syrian media actors skilled in SFCG approach (20 media outputs produced by media actors).	92,692
UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme)	Countrywide	36 teachers in 18 schools trained; 16 officials in 8 municipalities trained	420 teachers in 210 schools trained; 110 local officials trained in 55 municipalities;	230,000
UNHCR and partners	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	Targeting 35 organizations for the establishment of countrywide network and material support of locally rooted NGOs engaged in prevention and mediation work	1,196,327
WRF	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	Refugee and Host Communities Units in SDCs (4 in Beirut, 12 in the Bekaa, 28 in Mount Lebanon and 3 in Sidon and Jizzine district)	685,670
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,630,689</b>

<b>Output 1.2</b>	<b>Advocacy/communication initiatives and community-driven solidarity projects benefiting local and displaced populations undertaken</b>
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	Host communities/refugees nationally exposed to cohesion communication campaign (TV, radio, print) Teachers, parents and youth sensitized through cohesion activities in 210 school communities 900 youth (450 Lebanese, 450 refugees) in personal development and Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) gathering communities around common projects (cleaning the environment, improving housing facilities, awareness campaigns to challenge prejudices) 80,000 residents benefitting from locally identified QIPs 40,000 residents benefitting from locally identified Community Development Projects Beneficiaries include (approximately): Refugees 44,350 people Lebanese hosts 150,000
<b>Priorities</b>	Local level and national communication campaigns, Advocacy initiatives and targeted trust-building solidarity projects.
<b>Unmet needs</b>	This output offers support to positive messages of cohesion, defusing scapegoating and stereotyping, as well as the promotion of activities that bring communities together and build trust. At the same time, the need for scaling up activities greatly exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet.

<b>Output 1.2</b>		<b>Advocacy/communication initiatives and community-driven solidarity projects benefitting local and displaced populations undertaken</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme)	North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	1 national cohesion communication campaign, community-based activities targeting youth and parents in conflict prone areas	470,000
Al Majmouaa	Countrywide	Not in RRP4	120 Syrian and Lebanese youth in community development initiatives	20,000
DRC	North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	QIPS chosen by local development actors (benefiting 80,000); Community development projects (benefiting 40,000)	3,800,000
IRD	North	Not in RRP4	12 Community Impact Projects involving host community and Syrian refugees benefiting 65,000 host community families and 4300 refugee families.	1,090,000
Mercy Corps	North	Not in RRP4	8 community-based projects (US\$ 15-\$ 35,000 each) to support mediated agreements and improve neighbourhoods (youth and municipalities); 2 youth advocacy campaigns (Akkar and Tripoli, 50,000 campaign). Target 5,000, including 35,00 refugees and 1,500 Lebanese	300,000
RET	North	Not in RRP4	Targeting 900 adolescents (450 refugees and 450 Lebanese)	252,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,932,000</b>
<b>TOTAL OBJECTIVE 1</b>				<b>8,562,689</b>

<b>Objective 2: Self-reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced</b>				
<b>Output 2.1</b>	<b>Income generation, employment and market creation opportunities expanded for affected populations</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	1 livelihood and market study conducted in order to develop sound livelihood strategies 2 micro labour market studies conducted 31,400 households benefitting from cash for work 500,000 Lebanese and 150,000 refugees indirect beneficiaries from community socio-economic infrastructure 1000 persons employed in small and medium businesses and in farming following vocational training 75 trained women working in food production 50 households receive cash grants for small business start-ups 500 businesses supported with in-kind grant assistance 1500 persons receive tool kits 3000 households (30% host community) will benefit from home-based activities (IKEA) 131,000 Lebanese returnees and 40,000 host community (30%) will receive in-kind grant assistance. Beneficiaries include (approximately): 30,000 Lebanese hosts 12,000 refugees 60,000 Lebanese returnees			
<b>Priorities</b>	Priority is placed on initiatives that ensure income generation, as job matching opportunities are limited in the most affected areas do to a lack of economic activity.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	Most activities in this Output reflect needs that have remained unmet by the current humanitarian response as livelihood support for both refugees and host communities has emerged as a new area of need. At the same time, the need for scaling up activities greatly exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme)	Country wide	Not in RRP4	10 cash for work community socio-economic infrastructure projects employing 500 Lebanese and 150 Syrian refugees	2,500,000
ActionAid Denmark	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	5000 households benefitting from cash for work	1,040,000
Al Majmouaa	Country wide	Not in RRP4	Microcredit loans for 150 Syrian refugees (women and youth) and 200 host families	250,000
DRC	North, Bekaa, South and Beirut	Not in RRP4	24,000 households benefitting from cash for work (9% host community)	43,200
IOM	Bekaa, North and South	Not in RRP 4	60,000 beneficiaries will be supported with in-kind grants.	3,750,000
IRC	North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	2000 individuals supported (40% host community)	1,000,000

<b>Objective 2: Self-reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced</b>				
SCI	North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	50 households receive cash grants for small business start-ups following vocational training 2500 households benefitting from cash for work (3 months) 200 households receive tool kits	1,854,390
UNHCR (AMEL, CLMC, DRC, IRD, SHEILD )	Country wide	Not in RRP4	1 livelihood and market study 3,000 households (30% host community) will benefit from home-based activities (IKEA) 1,300 individuals that participated in vocational training receive tools (300 host community) 1,000 persons supported to access employment following vocational training 500 businesses supported with in-kind grant assistance to increase employment	3,312,327
YMCA	North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	150 households benefitting from cash for work	150,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>13,899,917</b>

<b>Output 2.2</b>	<b>Vocational, technical, life-skills and entrepreneurship training and job placement and creation services</b>			
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	37,770 persons receive vocational, life-skills and/or entrepreneurship training 75 women from cooperatives trained and working in food production 75 women trained and working in food preservation 100 persons trained and provided with poultry, including monitoring of production/business 500 persons receive on-the-job vocational training Beneficiaries include (approximately): Refugees: 25,000 people Lebanese hosts: 14,000 people			
<b>Priorities</b>	Increased capacity and skills based on market needs, especially targeting refugee and local women and youth. Priority is placed on providing a package of support sufficient to ensure income generation, as job matching opportunities are limited in the most affected areas do to a lack of economic activity.			
<b>Unmet needs</b>	The bulk of activities in this Output reflect needs that have remained unmet by the current humanitarian response. As the burden on host communities increases beyond their carrying capacity, and the duration of refugee presence extends into the third year, livelihood support for both refugees and host communities has emerged as a new area of need. At the same time, the need for scaling up activities exceeds the resources available via the humanitarian response, leaving significant needs unmet.			
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Key targets end of 2013</b>	<b>Revised Requirements (US\$)</b>
UNDP/MoSA (Lebanon Host Communities Support Programme)	Country wide	Not in RRP4	6 income generating and vocational skills initiatives, mentoring and provision of self-employment start-up kits; 2,000 Lebanese and 500 Syrian Refugees (Indirect Beneficiaries: 80,000 Lebanese and 10,000 Syrian refugees)	1,250,000
ActionAid Denmark	Mount Lebanon and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	360 persons receive vocational and/or life-skills training (30% host community)	41,000
DRC	North, Bekaa, South, Beirut	N/A	1000 persons receive vocational training (30% host community)	1,287,000
FPSC	Bekaa	Not in RRP4	200 persons receive vocational training (30% host community)	120,000
IOCC	North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	150 women from cooperatives trained and working in food production (40% host community)	240,000
Islamic Relief	Country wide	Not in RRP4	1200 persons receive vocational training (16% host community)	620,000
RET	North	Not in RRP4	1,000 persons receive vocational and/or skills training (50% host community)	300,000

<b>Output 2.2</b>	<b>Vocational, technical, life-skills and entrepreneurship training and job placement and creation services</b>			
RMF	North	Not in RRP4	26,000 persons receive vocational and/or skills training (30% host community)	675,000
UNHCR (Amel Association, CLMC, IRD)	South, Mount Lebanon, North and Bekaa	Not in RRP4	2,760 persons receive vocational and/or life-skills training 30% host community) 500 on-the-job vocational trainings (specify no. of people 30% of host community benefitting)	2,546,327
Safadi Foundation	North	Not in RRP4	435 persons (women) receive vocational, skills training in food preservation (70% local community); 100 trained and provided with poultry (70% local community); 240 persons (youth) receive vocational, skills training	288,000
WRF	Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon	Not in RRP4	1,200 persons receive life-skills and/or entrepreneurship training (50% host community)	199,987
YMCA	Bekaa, South Lebanon, North	Not in RRP4	1,350 persons receive vocational training (30% host community)	589,500
<b>Total</b>				<b>8,156,814</b>
<b>TOTAL OBJECTIVE 2</b>				<b>22,056,731</b>

## Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Financial Requirements

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
ActionAid Denmark	1,098,000
Al Majmouaa	270,000
DRC	5,130,200
FPSC	120,000
IOCC	240,000
IRD	1,199,000
IRC	1,000,000
IOM	3,750,000
Islamic Relief	620,000
MC	600,000
RET	552,000
RMF	675,000
Safadi Foundation	288,000
SCI	1,854,390
Search for Common Ground	92,692
UNDP (With MoSA)	4,450,000
UNHCR	7,054,981
WRF	885,657
YMCA	739,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,619,420</b>

**M. LEBANON FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY**

Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
Government of Lebanon (GoL)	449,634,864
ACTED	923,000
ActionAid Denmark	1,689,000
ACF	3,208,512
Al Majmouaa	290,000
ALPHA	162,913
AMEL	1,669,050
AVSI	1,592,500
CLMC	17,617,760
CVT	200,000
CHF	855,000
CISP	3,035,581
DRC	71,998,299
FAO	8,530,500
FPSC	847,125
GVC/Muslim Aid	4,927,531
HI	11,071,600
HAI	594,999
IMC	875,000
IOCC	13,186,900
IRD	17,754,809
IRC	6,196,700
INTERSOS	2,901,625
IOM	14,900,000
Islamic Relief	50,491,329
Lebanese Red Cross	51,000
Makassed	166,200
MDM	196,287
Medair	15,066,740
MC	10,902,894
NRC	19,404,464
Oxfam	11,805,084
PU-AMI	7,136,430
RET	5,328,250



Agency	Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)
RI	3,296,875
Restart	50,000
RMF	675,000
Safadi Foundation	324,000
SCI	13,824,290
SFCG	662,424
SHEILD	1,947,600
Solidarités International	3,688,160
TDH-I	1,000,000
TDH-L	581,000
UNDP	9,895,000
UNESCO	3,712,500
UNFPA	3,790,306
UN-HABITAT	3,976,000
UNHCR	372,141,852
UNICEF	125,426,407
UNODC	260,000
UNRWA	65,087,136
WCH	2,714,815
WFP	239,798,101
WHO	30,962,000
World Vision International	22,654,850
WRF	3,404,495
YMCA	739,500
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>1,216,189,393</b>
<b>TOTAL WITH GOL</b>	<b>1,665,824,257</b>

<b>Working Group (without GoL)</b>	<b>Revised Financial Requirements (US\$)</b>
Protection	144,090,555
Food Security and Agriculture	278,749,846
Non-Food Items (NFIs)	189,350,347
Shelter	201,648,101
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	143,477,747
Health	93,998,345
Education	134,255,032
Community Cohesion and Livelihoods	30,619,420
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT GOL</b>	<b>1,216,189,393</b>

# ANNEX 2

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AJEM	Association Justice et Misericorde
AKWS Jordan	Al Kitab wa Sunna
Al Majmoua	Lebanese Association for Development
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
ALPHA	Lebanese Association for Human Promotion and Literacy
AMEL	Amel Association - Lebanese Popular Association for Popular Action
AMERA	Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance
ARRD	ARRD – Legal Aid
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
CADER	Change Agent for Arab Development and Education Reform
CBAW	child bearing age women
CBO	community-based organization
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
CFS	Child-Friendly Space
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation International
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CLMC	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre
CPIE	Child Protection in Emergency
CRI	Core Relief Items
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CVO	Civil Development Organization
CVT	Centre for Victims of Torture
DDM	Directorate of Displacement and Migration
DoH	Directorate of Health
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	early childhood development

EmST	Emergency Support Team
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FCA	Finn Church Aid/Act Alliance
FGAC	Family Guidance and Awareness Centre
FSPC	Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura
GoE	Government of Egypt
Gol	Government of Iraq
GoJ	Government of Jordan
GoL	Government of Lebanon
GoT	Government of Turkey
GSO	General Security Office
HAI	Heartland Alliance International
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HCW	Healthcare Worker
HI	Handicap International
HIS	Health Information System
HRC	High Relief Commission
HRDF	Human Resources Development Foundation
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICS	Islamic Charitable Society
IFH/NHF	Institute for Family Health/Noor Al Hussein Foundation
IKL	Islamic Kurdistan League
IM	Information Management
IMC	International Medical Corps
INEE	Inter-agency Network on Education in Emergencies
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief

IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISHO	Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization
JOHUD	Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development
JRC	Jordan Red Crescent
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
JWU	Jordanian Women's Union
KG	Kindergarden
KHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
KnK	Children without Borders
KR	Kurdistan Region
LGBTI	lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MC	Mercy Corps
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho-social Support
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MISP	minimal initial service package
MoCY	Ministry of Culture and Youth
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoMD	Ministry of Displacement and Migration
MoNE	Ministry of National Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoSP	Ministry of Family and Social Policy
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
MPDL	Movement for Peace
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NAJMAH	National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NCW	National Council for Women
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHF	Nour al-Hussein Foundation
NICCOD	Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODWC	Organization for the Development of Women and Children
PCC	Parent Children Centre
PHC	primary health care
PoC	person of concern
PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria
PSTIC	Psycho-Social Training Institute in Cairo
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome
PU-AMI	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale
PWD	person with disabilities
QIP	quick impact project
QRC	Qatar Red Crescent
QRTA	Queen Rania teacher Academy
RET	Refugee Education Trust
RH	reproductive health
RHAS	Royal Health Awareness Society
RI	Relief International
RMF	Rene Mouawad Foundation
RRP	Regional Response Plan
RSD	refugee status determination
SC	Save the Children
SCI	Save the Children International
SCJ	Save the Children Jordan
SDC	Social Development Centre
SDC	Social Development Centre
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SHEILD	Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development

SI	Solidarites International
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
TCN	third-country national
TdH	Terre des Hommes
TdH-I	Terre des Hommes Italia
TdH-L	Terre des Hommes Lausanne
THW	German Federal Agency for Technical Relief
UA/SC	unaccompanied and separated children
UAERC	UAE Red Crescent
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UPP	Un Ponte Per
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VoT	Victim of trafficking
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WCH	War Child Holland
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WRF	World Rehabilitation Fund
WVI	World Vision International
WVI	World Vision
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
ZENID	Queen Zein al Sharaf Institute for Development

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**FICSS**  
**Field Information and**  
**Coordination Support Section**

Sources:

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Cover photo:

Syrian refugee children take shelter against  
the cold and fog shortly after arriving in Jordan  
early in the morning in November 2012.  
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Graphic design: Alessandro Mannocchi





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