

2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Lebanon

Mid-Year Update





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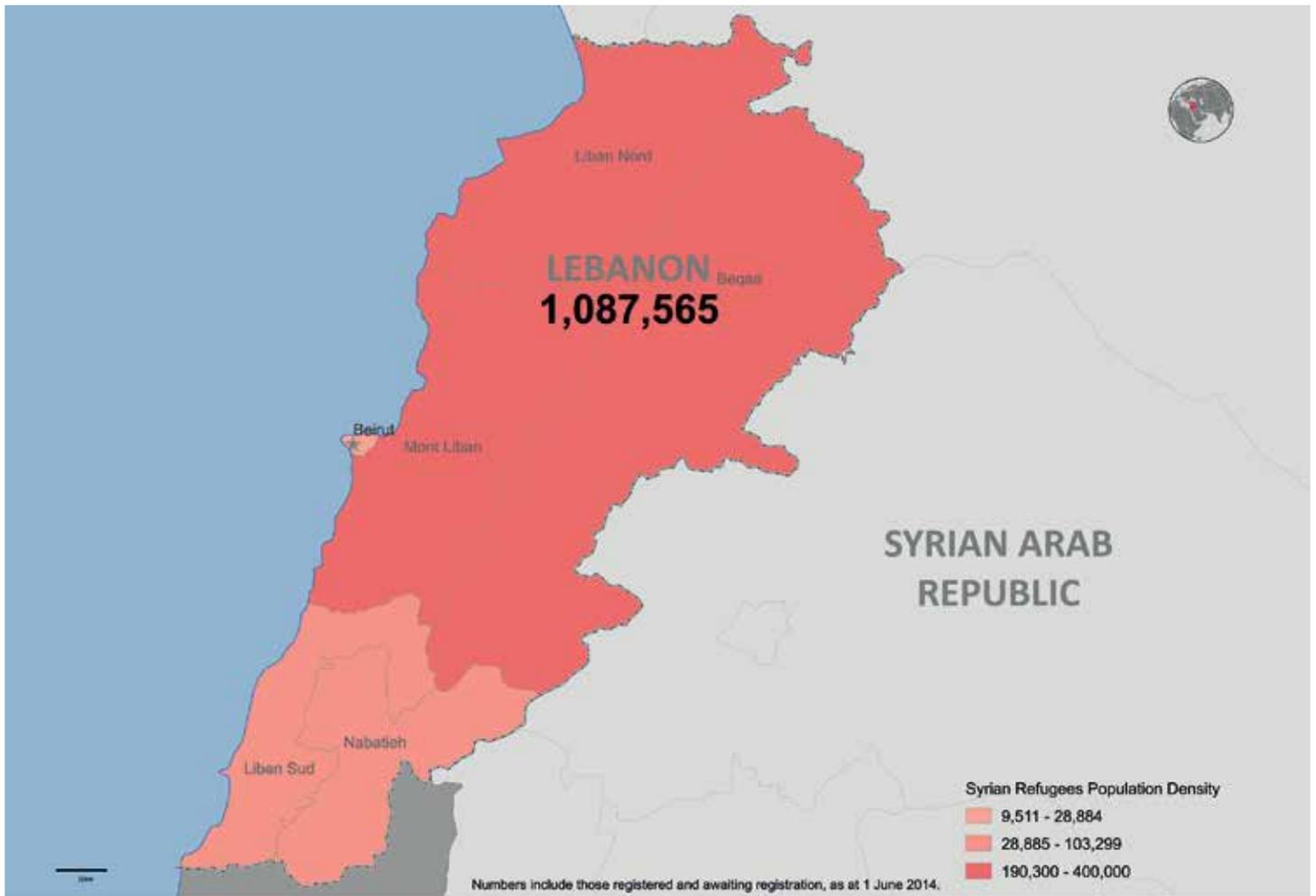
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Lebanon Response Plan

Country Overview



Revised Refugee Planning Figures

	Syrian Refugees
1 January 2013	858,641
1 June 2014	1,087,565
Projected 31 December 2014	1,500,000

OVERALL SITUATION

Lebanon now hosts about 1.1 million refugees from Syria, as well as some 53,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS). This figure represents 38 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. Half of the population is female and about 53 per cent of the refugee population is under 18 years of age. The small nation of 4.4 million inhabitants is struggling to cope with the increasing needs in housing, education and health care, and the Syrian crisis and refugee influx continue to have many destabilizing consequences for Lebanon.

The dispersed presence of refugees in more than 1,700 locations countrywide, including in remote locations, adds complexity to access, monitoring and protection interventions. The needs of the refugees are immense and host communities also require additional support to manage larger numbers of residents putting additional pressures on already fragile infra-structure. The Regional Response Plan, endorsed by the government sets out priorities per sector which are being implemented at the local level. Priorities for delivery are at both the service and individual level. Subsidized service delivery occurs in health, education, water and sanitation. Individual support to the most vulnerable is provided for food and core relief items. The breadth of the services subsidized, and the reach of individuals supported, depends very much on available funding – with tighter targeting being necessary as funding falls short of needs.

Eight sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan has been revised collaboratively by the GOL, 11 UN agencies, 48 national and international NGOs as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community. This update presents, for each sector, progress to date against the original objectives and indicators of the RRP along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators which have been updated following the mid-year review.

The revised total appeal of US\$ 1.5 billion for the inter-agency response represents a slight reduction in funding requirements. It also includes the revised requirement by the Government of Lebanon, amounting for US\$ 168 million. The plan presents revised humanitarian needs and requirements for a projected population of Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and affected Lebanese communities.

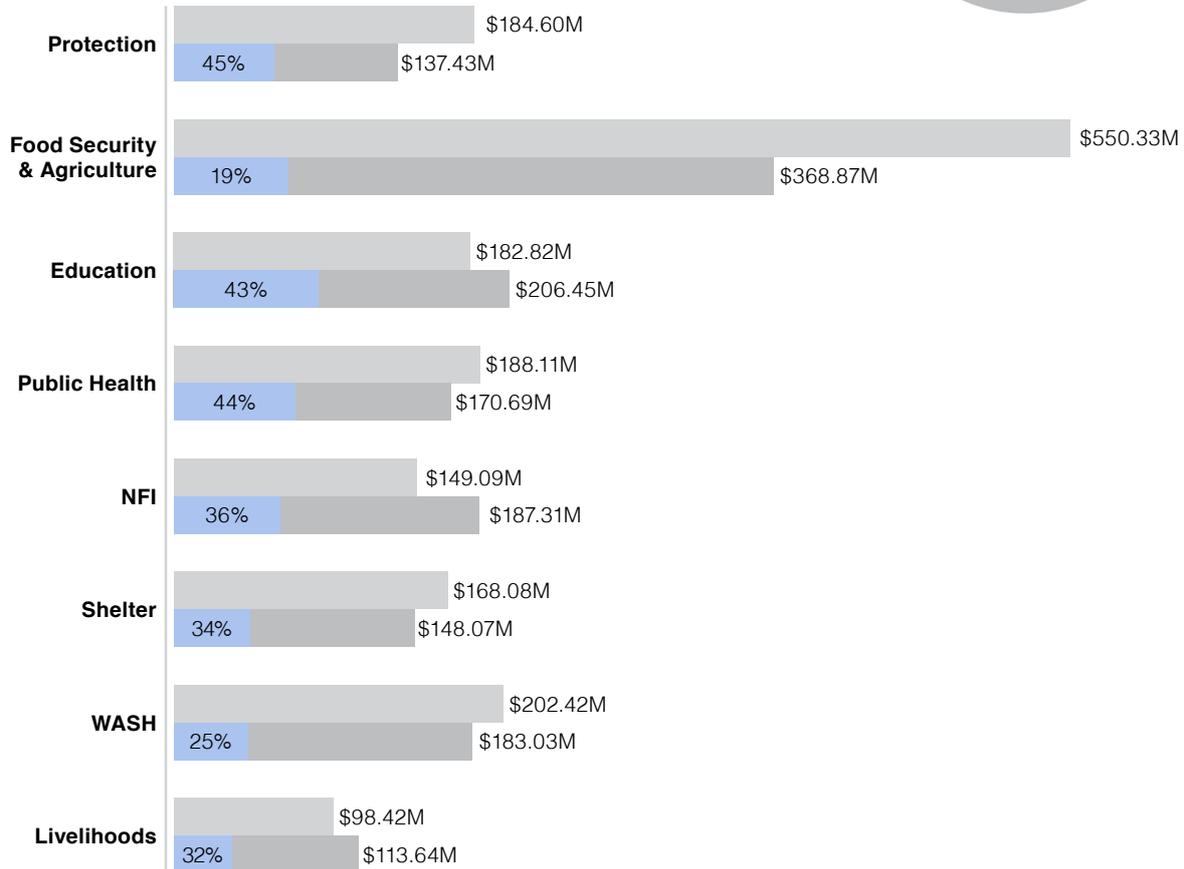
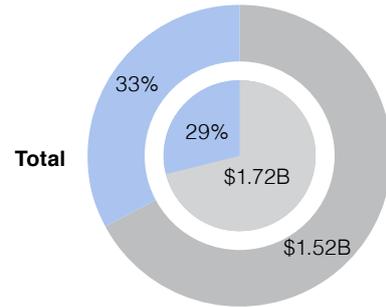
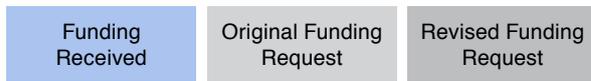
INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

- Ensure assistance to newcomers and service provision to persons with special needs and those with increased vulnerabilities.
- Enhance cost efficiency through division of labour and cash assistance.
- Build capacity of stakeholders to provide services and strengthen public systems through increased coverage and quality.
- Address negative coping mechanisms, and improve access to income generating opportunities to improve living conditions and strengthen resilience of persons of concern and host communities.
- Reinforce community outreach and create awareness of services.
- Systematic monitoring through needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation, and referral/case management.



Syrian refugees await registration at the UNHCR compound in Tripoli. © UNHCR/L.Addario

Funding Status



Consequences of Underfunding

A trend of 50% funding will leave refugees highly vulnerable and at risk of adopting negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour, survival sex, early marriage, skipping meals and begging. Some of the consequences of underfunding include:

- 172,000 children will not be in school leaving them vulnerable to protection risks such as labour, begging or fending for themselves on the streets.
- 1,500,000 refugees and Lebanese at risk of vaccine preventable infectious diseases such as polio and measles as well waterborne diseases such as cholera.
- 800,000 refugees risk not having sufficient resources to keep warm during the coming winter leading to severe risk of disease and potentially death.
- Palestine Refugees from Syria will not receive shelter assistance beyond September, affecting tens of thousands accommodated Lebanon's already overcrowded Palestinian refugee camps.

Sector working group responses

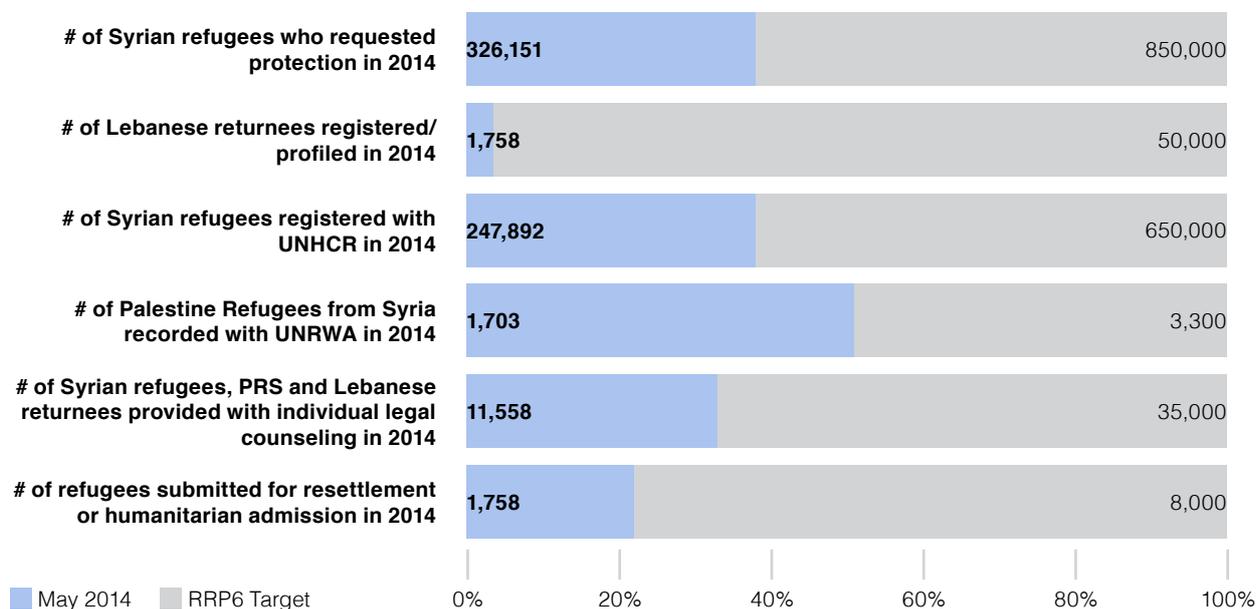
PROTECTION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

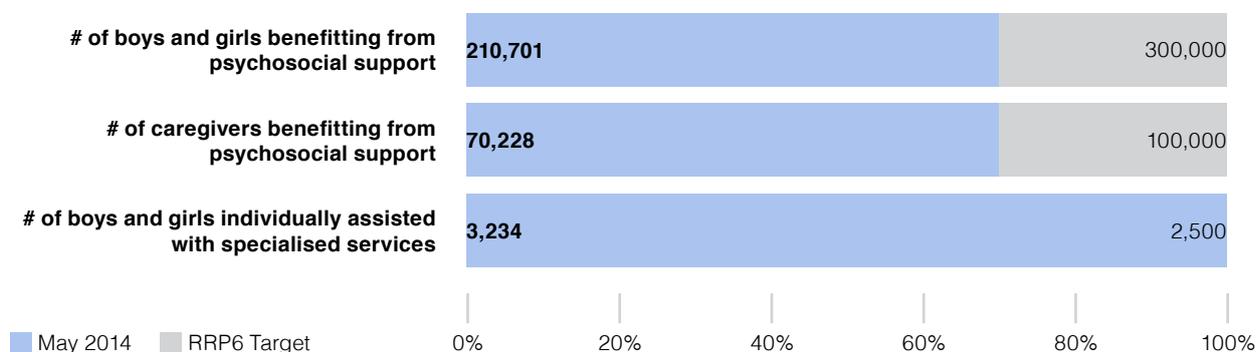
Lead Agencies	UNHCR and MOSA		
Participating Agencies	<p>MOSA</p> <p>ABAAD, ACH, AJEM, AMEL, Arc En Ciel, AVSI, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon, Migrant Centre (CMLC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC), Handicap International (HI), Heartland Alliance, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Internews, Intersos, IOM, IRAP, IRD, KAFA, MADA, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes du Liban (RDFL), Refugee Education Trust (RET), Relief International, RESTART, Save the Children, SAWA, Seraphin Global, SHEILD, Terre Des Hommes Italy, Terre Des Hommes Lausanne, War Child Holland (WCH), World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI).</p> <p>UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA</p>		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and their rights are respected. 2. Community empowerment and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific needs. 3. Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). 4. Protection of children from neglect, abuse and violence. 5. Durable and humanitarian solutions are made available to refugees from Syria. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$39,829,005	US\$86,937,758	US\$10,660,696
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$137,427,459		
Contact Information	David Welin, Welin@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS

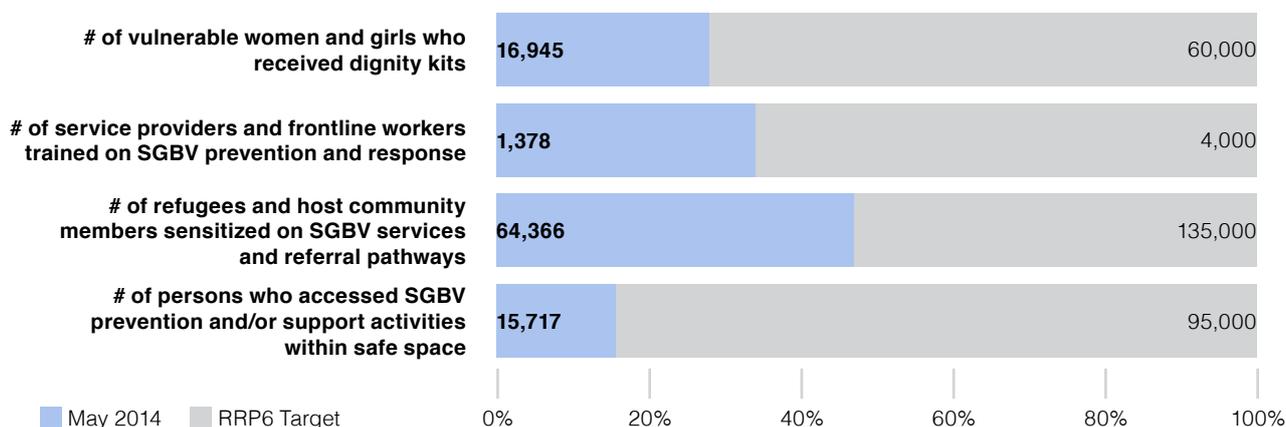
Protection



Child Protection



SGBV



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	1,500,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	1,500,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	55,000	55,000
Lebanese returnees	50,000	50,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation/Needs overview

By mid-June 2014, some 1.1 million Syrian refugees registered or awaiting registration are being assisted in more than 1,700 locations countrywide. Projections indicate that the overall refugee population will reach almost 1.5 million at the end of 2014. More than 78 per cent of the registered refugees are women and children (53 per cent boys and girls) and a significant proportion of individuals have specific needs, including in relation to age and disability. With the crisis, now in its fourth year, becoming protracted, refugee resources weaken; their reliance on humanitarian support and governmental services, already severely overstretched, increases; and, negative coping mechanisms emerge, triggering protection risks.

Some 53,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) are now recorded in Lebanon, living in existing Palestine refugee camps (51 per cent) and in other settlements known as gatherings. The PRS population has not increased significantly since the beginning of the year due to increasing restrictions on their entry to Lebanon. Challenges in coping strategies and access to basic services are common, along with rising poverty and deprivation, particularly in the camps and gatherings. In May 2014, the Lebanese authorities halted the granting of visa renewals to PRS in-country raising serious protection concerns as many will stay with an expired visa making it difficult for them to move freely without risking possible detention.

Amongst the population affected by the Syrian crisis, Lebanese returnees represent a small and generally less visible and possibly under-assisted group, whose evolving situation should be further assessed through registration and profiling in coordination with the national authorities.

The scale of the refugee presence increasingly tests the capacity of the protection response. The dispersed presence of refugees, including in remote locations or in highly insecure areas close to conflict-zones, adds complexity to access, monitoring and protection interventions. While situations vary according to contexts and locations, key needs persist.

The main priorities identified by the Protection Sector actors during the revision process have largely reconfirmed those of the planning phase of the RRP6.

There is a growing concern on the need for access to territory for civilians fleeing the conflict in Syria and seeking safety and assistance, also to deter irregular crossing, which may put the refugee population at heightened risk. Presence of protection agencies at the border is therefore critical for monitoring and direct interventions to advocate for humanitarian principles, including preventing family separation. Such presence is even more critical in view of the restrictions put in place for PRS.

Registration capacity has been boosted significantly and every week some 12,000 refugees are registered to have timely access to services. As the refugee population continues to grow, the need to sustain a robust registration system remains, for new registrants or for refugees to renew their UNHCR registration certificate and maintain full access to essential services. There is also a continuous need to undertake mobile registration or appointments missions; to support the transportation of persons with restricted mobility and refugees living in areas where freedom of movement is a concern to registration centres; and, to maintain fast-track registration procedures for persons with specific needs (e.g. severely ill individuals, persons in detention). Partners will continue to reach out to refugees that may still be unregistered and provide the necessary information to facilitate their access.

The refugee population, as well as vulnerable host community members and Lebanese returnees, need to receive proper information on available assistance and services. Outreach and awareness activities through refugee volunteers/community focal points will continue to play a critical role in the protection response. These community-based systems need to be strengthened in their capacity to identify and refer persons with specific needs. Mechanisms need to be reinforced to provide adequate care, through case-management, specialised support and through services offered by Social Development Centres (SDC) or other community centres. An increased focus should be placed on persons who are particularly vulnerable in the communities. This includes persons with disabilities and older persons with mobility restrictions that affect their access to basic services; female headed households without other family support; survivors of violations and abuses; and, other groups at risk of exclusion/discrimination.

Ensuring the overall respect for refugee rights remains a priority. The presence of protection actors that ensures adequate coverage and systematic monitoring can provide quantitative and qualitative information on key protection issues countrywide (such as, challenges in access to territory, freedom of movement, relations with host communities, challenges faced by refugees in renewing their legal stay documentation). More importantly, however, the presence of protection actors on the ground should enable additional efforts to increase engagement with the communities; to disseminate information on available assistance and services and seek feedback; and, to strengthen the capacity to assess protection risks, identify vulnerable cases for referral and follow up on such individual cases with the most appropriate intervention and assistance.

The need for legal information/awareness and facilitated access to civil documentation, particularly birth and marriage certificates, persists due to knowledge gaps amongst the refugee population and other legal challenges. Besides broader legal awareness, individual legal counselling and representation is in demand, including for cases of arrest and detention. It is also important for protection actors to reinforce monitoring, awareness and coordinated interventions with shelter actors on land, housing and property issues, due to the growing incidence of forcible evictions across the country.

With current refugee movements, settlements in rural areas contaminated by mines and ERWs have been identified, particularly in the Bekaa region. There is a need for targeted mine-action (demarcation, clearance) and mine-risk education activities to ensure physical safety for the communities in those areas.

Efforts towards durable solutions in the form of resettlement/humanitarian admissions must continue and target refugees at heightened risk. Considering the number of refugees hosted by Lebanon, the current number of places is still inadequate and there is a need for more responsibility-sharing and solidarity with the refugees and with Lebanon as a hosting country.

Community outreach

Teachers, nurses, doctors, community leaders, social workers and philanthropists from the host and refugee communities, and other affected communities, are volunteering their time and skills to support the most vulnerable community members. Through home visits, they provide key insights into their communities' capacities and priority protection and assistance needs. They offer solutions and are often part of implementing the response, e.g. sharing information on where to go for help and assistance.

The volunteers are also a critical channel of information for humanitarian partners, especially with respect to ensuring that beneficiaries know that assistance from partners is free and where to complain in case of abuse. The current focus is to empower these volunteers to reach out to the most vulnerable refugees and host communities, including women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, and to promote healthy behaviour. Given their knowledge and outreach capacity, volunteers have become a key source of information for needs assessments and evaluations.

Protecting Children

Children and caregivers continue to feel the impact of the conflict in Syria. The support provided to help mitigate the impact of the conflict and support resilience within families and communities must continue. As the crisis becomes protracted, compounded stressors and instability over time mean that children are at higher risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect in their homes, schools and communities. Increasingly, families are resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour and child marriage. Supporting community-based interventions and mechanisms to strengthen protective environments for all children in Lebanon is essential.

The case management system – the system that provides follow-up and care for children at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect – and the availability of specialised services to care for child victims or those at high risk of violence and abuse continues to be prioritized and strengthened. These specialised services include services provided to children formerly associated with armed groups to assist with their rehabilitation and reintegration into their communities; medical, psychological, and social support and care services provided to child survivors of gender-based violence; care and support services provided to separated and unaccompanied children, including tracing and reunification with caregivers if required; and children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. For vulnerable children it is essential to further strengthen appropriate alternative care options within the emergency context.

Syrian and PRS refugee parents continue to experience barriers in registering the births of refugee children born in Lebanon, mainly due to their lack of legal residency permits and, in the case of PRS, the inability to renew visas. It is estimated that 35,000 Syrian refugee children will be born in Lebanon at the end of 2014. There is a risk of statelessness for those remaining unregistered. A national awareness raising campaign on the importance of birth registration and the process to complete it, is on-going to help parents understand this most basic right of a child.

SGBV

Prevention and response to SGBV will continue to be a priority for humanitarian partners. Risks of SGBV for women and girls increase progressively with protracted displacement, and this is due to a combination of factors, such as depletion of resources, overcrowding and lack of privacy, community tensions, and anger and frustration within the households. Women and girls suffer from reduced freedom of movement which increases the need for outreach and the provision of mobile services with an increased focus on adolescents.

To ensure that refugee women and girls, and men and boys, even in remote areas, have access to life-saving services, medical and psychosocial support must be scaled up through an increased availability of safe spaces, case management services, psychosocial support, immediate safety options, and increased engagement of men and boys.

SGBV-specific case management will be reinforced by building the capacity of case management partners and ensuring access to services, such as affordable and quality health care, basic needs and legal counselling.

Similarly, communities, services providers and frontline workers will be advised on ways to ensure safe and ethical referral mechanisms for survivors. Outreach and information dissemination remain crucial to ensuring that survivors and women and girls at risk are aware of the services available to them. These interventions also apply to affected Lebanese and returnees.

Clinical Management of Rape, while a life-saving service for survivors of SGBV, is part of the comprehensive Reproductive Health strategy in Lebanon.

Adequate protection activities and services should extend to the whole country, specifically in areas with a high refugee concentration or more prone to influxes. However, particular attention must be devoted to remote areas where refugee populations are more scattered and distant from the services available; areas with complex community dynamics and vulnerable host communities where tensions may increase; areas with limited freedom of movement for refugees due to checkpoints and curfews; and, Palestinian camps.

Role of the Government and sustainability

The Government of Lebanon retains a primary responsibility in protecting refugees and maintaining an environment where refugee rights are respected, in line with international principles. It is therefore imperative that the Government of Lebanon, including through MOSA, also receives adequate support for its planned interventions for protection and community-based programmes offered to all affected populations. This includes the strengthening of community-based structures such as Social Development Centres, offering a variety of protective services to women, children, and persons with disabilities from within refugees and hosting communities. It also includes other forms of technical and capacity support for governmental institutions engaged in the protection response to the current refugee crisis. Longer-term support to these institutions will be a contribution to the sustainability of the current protection response. In addition, SGBV and child protection programmes aim at reinforcing local capacities through partnerships between relevant Ministries, international and national organizations. This includes training and building the capacity of Lebanese institutions and communities, as well as strengthening existing national systems.

Equity in Humanitarian Action – Reaching the most vulnerable

A methodology to identify the most vulnerable localities with both a high concentration of refugees and of Lebanese living under the poverty line was devised, comparing the following sets of data:

- Cadastral boundary shape files, which includes administrative boundaries of the lowest administrative boundary mapping available – locality level (admin level 3) (source CDR).
- UNDP's Poverty Growth and Income Distribution in Lebanon study (2008), which estimates poverty as those living under USD 4/capita/day at the combined caza level (admin level 2) based on data from the 2004 Household Living Conditions Survey.
- UNHCR refugee distribution data.

The most recent crunching of this data (October 2013) shows that 86 per cent of the registered refugee population and 66 per cent of vulnerable Lebanese reside in 242 out of a total of 1,577 cadastres. In addition, 67 per cent of the refugees and 50 per cent of the Lebanese poor reside in 90 of these localities. Partners are thus encouraged to apply this geographic focus in their programming in order to allow for significant coverage of the most vulnerable populations in Lebanon. These locations are also expected to be areas where social tensions may be on the rise, due to already weak services that are being stretched beyond capacity.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and their rights are respected.											
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014					Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees			Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Access to territory is improved and risk of refoulement reduced	1,500,000	26,995				Countrywide	5,474,747	1,884,464	10,498	3,579,785	UNHCR, UNRWA, IRD
Access to territory is improved and risk of refoulement reduced	800,000					Countrywide	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	MOSA
Output 1.2 Protection violations against refugees are prevented, monitored and addressed	1,050,000	75,000	450,000			Countrywide	8,453,831	500,238	6,389,675	1,563,918	UNHCR (Ajem, DRC, Intersos, IRC, IRD, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, SFCG), UNRWA, MAG, Oxfam
Output 1.3 Access to timely registration and adequate reception conditions improved	1,300,000	3,300		50,000		Countrywide	15,574,998	14,280,628	1,294,370	0	UNHCR (Sheild, TDH Italy), UNRWA, IOM, CLMC
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance and civil status documentation enhanced	290,000	12,700		250		Countrywide	5,558,343	0	4,296,710	1,261,633	UNHCR (Ajem, CLMC, IRC, IRD, NRC), UNRWA, CLMC, IRC, NRC
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies							35,061,919	16,665,330	11,991,253	6,405,336	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon							4,000,000	4,000,000			

Objective 2. Community empowerment and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific needs.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services	600,000	75,000	20,000	12,000	Countrywide	14,814,386	0	14,814,386	0	UNHCR (Amei, CLMC, DRC, Interos, Shield), UNRWA, IOM, CLMC, HI, IRC, NRC, Oxfam, WRF
Community empowered and benefiting from community-based services	181,555		181,555		Countrywide	19,636,800	0	19,636,800	0	MOSA
Output 2.2 Community self-management is strengthened and expanded	600,000	75,000	3,100	4,500	Countrywide	4,019,266	0	2,929,266	1,090,000	UNHCR (AMEL, CLMC, Interos, IRC, Shield) UNRWA, IOM, IRC, WVI
Output 2.3 Persons with specific needs receive support and services	85,000	2,200	5,500		Countrywide	13,580,525	9,834,262	3,658,514	87,749	UNHCR (CLMC, DRC, HI, IRC, Makhzoumi, Shield), UNRWA (UNRWA-UNICEF), CLMC, FPSC- Handicap International, WRF (Rahma Medical Centre; Forum of the Handicapped; Friends in Need Association, Islamik Makarem Alakhiak Dispensary, DR. Mohammad Khaled Social Foundation, Mousawat Organisation, Lebanese Red Cross, P&O Centre Aley, Vision Association for Development, Rehabilitation & Care, Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped, Shams Club -Baibeek, Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped, Sidon Orphan Welfare Society).
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						32,414,177	9,834,262	21,402,166	1,177,749	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						19,636,800	0	19,636,800	0	

Objective 3. Prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces	70,000	3,000	30,000	3,300	Countrywide	13,523,867	6,318,359	7,205,508	0	UNICEF (Heartland Alliance, IRC, ABAAD, Medical Aid for Palestinians) ; UNFPA (MOSA and partners); UNHCR (INTEROS, CMLC, Makhzoumi Foundation, Amel, DRC, IRD, RDFL); Refugee Education Trust -RET; International Rescue Committee - IRC;
Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have an increased access to safe spaces					Countrywide	7,300,000	7,300,000	0	0	MOSA-SDCs
Output 3.2 All survivors of SGBV and women at risk access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services (psycho-social, health, justice and security) through ethical referrals and quality case management	7,000	500	2,000	400	Countrywide	5,606,337	3,680,290	1,926,047	0	UNICEF(IRC, ABAAD, Arc en Ciel, Interos, ToH lausanne, DRC, Heartland Alliance, Medical Aid for Palestinians) ; UNFPA (and partners); UNHCR (INTEROS, CMLC, Makhzoumi Foundation, DRC, ABAAD,); Refugee Education Trust -RET; IRAP; Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre -CMLC;
Output 3.3 Negative coping mechanisms and risks to SGBV are mitigated through community-based initiatives and increased capacity of frontline workers	110,000	5,000	20,000	500	Countrywide	2,855,994	0	947,541	1,908,453	UNICEF ((IRC, Heartland Alliance, ABAAD, MAP, Relief International, Interos, DRC, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, Terre des Hommes Lausanne, Arc en Ciel, KAFA); UNFPA (KAFA and partners); UNHCR (INTEROS, KAFA, CLMC, Makhzoumi Foundation); Refugee Education Trust -RET; IRAP; International Rescue Committee - IRC;
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						21,986,198	9,998,649	10,079,096	1,908,453	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						7,300,000	7,300,000	0	0	

Objective 4. Child Protection response.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Vulnerabilities of children and care givers reduced and their resilience strengthened	396,280	26,030	154,707	4,987	Countrywide	34,382,470	0	34,382,470	0	CLMC, SCI, SeraphimGLOBAL, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCH, WVI
Vulnerabilities of children and care givers reduced and their resilience strengthened	40,295	0	39,795	500	Countrywide	14,611,000	0	14,611,000	0	GoL (MoSA)
Output 4.2 Child Protection Violations are mitigated and addressed	8,145	466	3,045	0	Countrywide	3,793,155	3,330,764	462,391	0	SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF
Output 4.3 Mainstreaming of child protection and capacity building of child protection actors/sectors	52,317	1,527	21,450	941	Countrywide	2,193,506	0	1,024,348	1,169,158	CLMC, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						40,369,131	3,330,764	35,869,209	1,169,158	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						14,611,000	0	14,611,000	0	

Objective 5. Durable and humanitarian solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Most vulnerable persons are identified through fair and transparent processes	36,000				Countrywide	507,048	0	507,048	0	UNHCR
Output 5.2 Individuals have their status determined	9,000				Countrywide	1,828,200	0	1,828,200	0	UNHCR
Output 5.3 Refugees benefit from resettlement and humanitarian admission	7,000				Countrywide	5,260,786	0	5,260,786	0	UNHCR (CLMC)
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						7,596,034		7,596,034		
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						14,611,000	0	14,611,000	0	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrian refugees registered	650,000
# of PRS recorded	3,300
# of Lebanese returnees profiled/ registered	50,000
# of persons provided with individual legal counselling	35,000
# of persons reached with legal awareness	110,000
# persons benefiting from empowerment activities- linked to community centers and other community-based activities	140,000
# of persons with specific needs receiving specialised support	85,000
Percentage of SGBV survivors reporting violence who are assisted	100%
# of vulnerable women and girls receiving dignity kits	60,000
# of persons who accessed GBV prevention and, or response support activities within mobile and static safe spaces	95,000
# of service providers and frontline workers trained on SGBV prevention and response	4,000
# of refugees and host community members sensitized on SGBV services and referral pathways	135,500
# of children (girls/boys) benefiting from psychosocial support according to minimum standards	300,000
# of children (boys and girls) at risk of being harmed and survivors of violence who have been individually assisted according to minimum standards	2,500
# of persons submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	7,000

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
Humanitarian agencies	137,427,459	39,829,005	86,937,758	10,660,696
Government of Lebanon (GoL)	45,547,800	11,300,000	34,247,800	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All	182,975,259	51,129,005	121,185,558	10,660,696

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

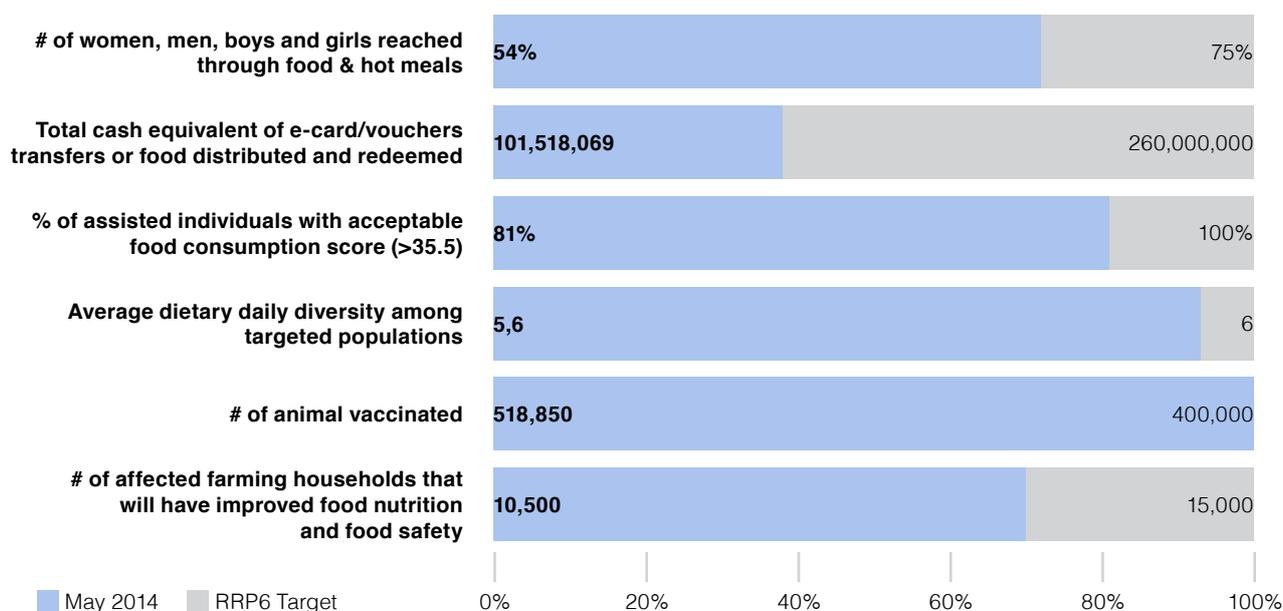
Protection in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
CLMC	1,017,989
FPSC	867,000
HI	3,380,000
IOM	2,678,750
IRC	5,447,752
MAG	300,000
MC	1,099,837
NRC	4,275,061
OXFAM	425,000
RET	500,000
S GLOBAL	611,000
SCI	4,089,010
UNFPA	1,438,000
UNHCR	69,207,559
UNICEF	34,999,999
UNRWA	1,630,704
UNRWA-UNICEF	80,000
WCH	845,000
WRF	2,005,398
WVI	2,529,400
Total	137,427,459
GoL	23,636,800

FOOD SECURITY

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agency	WFP		
Participating Agencies	HRC, MoSA, ACF, ACTED, DRC, FAO, GVC, Handicap International, International, InterSOS, International Rescue Committee, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Mercy-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, Save the Children, Solidarites International, SHEILD, UNRWA, World Vision		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate food consumption for targeted affected population. 2. Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities restored. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$353,177,186	US\$11,925,470	US\$3,767,500
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$368,870,156		
Contact Information	Naison Chakatsva, Naison.Chakatsva@wfp.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	1,268,342
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	172,525
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	67,388
Lebanese returnees	50,000	11,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation & Needs overview

Several studies have found that food is the biggest expense for Syrian refugees and Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon. For Syrian refugees, it ranges from US\$151 to US\$275 per household per month. Based on the findings of the 2013 vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees (VaSyR), WFP continues to provide food assistance through its e-card program to some 70 per cent of the UNHCR-registered Syrian refugee population.

WFP's response will continue to focus on providing food assistance through e-cards to some 70 per cent of the UNHCR-registered Syrian refugee population, and a safety net mechanism is in place since the beginning of April. The safety net programme is an individual assistance provided



Distribution of WFP e-cards to Syrian refugees at a site in Tripoli, north Lebanon, run by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). There are 30 e-card distribution sites across Lebanon. WFP/Laure

by WFP to potentially nutritionally vulnerable members of households excluded from targeted assistance, hence ensuring that these vulnerable members do not become food insecure. Eligible vulnerable individuals receive an individual ration, through an e-card, for as long as their proven vulnerability persists.

Since most food assistance activities are life-saving, there is limited scope for prioritization of the activities. However, what would be discussed in a worst case scenario is the prioritization based on either the readjustment of the minimum expenditure basket's survival ration (voucher/e-card value), or the readjustment of the beneficiary figures (within the 70 per cent), i.e. refining the targeting among the highly or severely vulnerable. In this case, the results of the 2014 VASyR would be crucial in re-informing the food assistance provided.

Given the proportion of household expenditure spent on food and the additional limitations on employment and economic vulnerability faced by Palestinians, nearly all PRS are in need of food assistance. UNRWA and WFP will soon be jointly providing cash-based assistance for food through the UNRWA ATM program to all PRS families and will further assess vulnerability and need for assistance in 2014. Other humanitarian actors also continue to provide food assistance to other populations of concern, including Lebanese returnees and unregistered Syrian refugees.

As the conflict persists in Syria and the situation inside the country worsens, humanitarian actors have noted that newly arriving refugees are more vulnerable than those who crossed the border last year. According to the VASyR, many Syrian refugees rely on coping strategies when they are not able to meet their basic needs, especially food, through employment or assistance. Among households experiencing a shortage of food, some 90 per cent resorted to food coping strategies such as reducing the number of meals per day (69 per cent of households), reducing portion size of meals (65 per cent) and/or restricting adults' food consumption so that children may eat (49 per cent). Preliminary findings from a joint UNRWA/WFP's needs assessment survey on PRS show that the inability of PRS families to purchase adequate quantities of food often forces them to skip meals and/or reduce food portions.

Notwithstanding, so far the food consumption score (FCS) of UNHCR-registered Syrian refugees has remained relatively stable, possibly meaning that beneficiaries are most likely prioritizing food at the expense of other needs. In January 2014, WFP increased the value of the e-card from US\$27 to US\$30, in order to ensure that beneficiaries can meet daily minimum kilo calorific and nutritional requirements as commodity prices naturally increased since the beginning of the refugee crisis in the middle of 2012.

Food sector partners have also identified newcomers, unregistered Syrians, Lebanese returnees¹ and members of host communities affected by the Syrian crisis as priority target groups. The response in the second half of the year will continue to provide targeted food assistance to Syrian refugees and PRS, as well as bolstering the safety net assistance for vulnerable members

1 The Situation and Needs of Lebanese Returnees from Syria, IOM, December 2013, available at <http://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/The-Situation-and-Needs-of-Lebanese-Returnees-from-Syria.pdf> last accessed 7 May 2014.

of excluded households. Furthermore, the broader food sector actors will also consider the populations not targeted before but identified as vulnerable and in need of assistance. Starting June 2014, WFP, in cooperation with the Government of Lebanon through the National Poverty targeting Programme (NPTP), will start providing food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese affected by the Syria crisis. The project will initially target 36,000 of the most vulnerable among the local communities through e-cards until the end of 2014 and 50,000 by 12 months after the start of the programme.

The food assistance intervention has also tried to alleviate the burden on the host country. Through different interventions, over US\$78 million have been injected into the local economy by redeemed vouchers/e-cards and unconditional cash for food transfers since the beginning of 2014.

National Systems & Sustainability

The Government has reduced its participation in the food security response given its current capacity constraints. Humanitarian actors have been working to enhance Government's capacity both at the central and local levels to allow further participation.

Notwithstanding, the Ministry of Agriculture has actively supported the FAO livestock vaccination operation. Furthermore, WFP is working jointly with MoSA, within the NPTP, to provide food assistance to vulnerable Lebanese.

The 2014 VASyR is being jointly carried out by WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. The VASyR should help re-inform food assistance the humanitarian actors are providing as it will provide a multi-sector update on the vulnerability situation of Syrian refugees in Lebanon one year after the original assessment. The results of the assessment will provide updated information on the vulnerabilities of the increased refugee population, the impact of the introduction of targeted assistance, and the consequences of the duration of their stay in Lebanon.

It is hoped that there may be increased government engagement in food assistance through WFP's support to vulnerable Lebanese in close collaboration with MOSA. The Ministry has recently designated a food security sector co-lead. Though very early, it is expected that this will enable more opportunities for discussing and advocating for a more sustainable food security response strategy, such as mainstreaming livelihood opportunities that enable both refugees and their host communities pursue employment and income generation options.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Improved food consumption for targeted Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese affected population										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Food assistance distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups under secure conditions to maintain adequate food consumption and dietary diversity	1,264,592	60,000	96,775	500	Countrywide	363,102,656	353,177,186	9,925,470	0	ACTED, CLMC, IOCC, Mercy-USA, MoSA, Oxfam, UNRWA, WFP (ACTED, CLMC, FAO, DRC, OXFAM, IOCC, Islamic Relief, GVC, Handicap International, SHEILD, Save the Children, ACF, PU-AMI, Mercy-USA, World Vision International, InterSOS, Solidarites International, MoSA, UNRWA), WVI
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						363,102,656	353,177,186	9,925,470		

Objective 2. Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities restored										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established	3,750		63,750	7,500	Countrywide	2,000,000		2,000,000		FAO
Output 2.2 Smallholder agricultural production restored			12,000	3,000	Countrywide	3,767,500			3,767,500	FAO
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						5,767,500	-	2,000,000	3,767,500	

Sector indicators	Target
# of women, men, boys and girls reached through food & hot meals	1,421,867
Total cash equivalent of e-card /vouchers transfers and redeemed	\$235,894,966
Daily Average Diet Diversity (DADD) remains at acceptable levels for the majority of the target populations	DADD>6
Food consumption scores (FCS) remain at acceptable levels for the majority of the target populations.	FCS>35,5
# of animal vaccinated	400,000
# of affected farming households that will have improved food nutrition and food safety	15,000

Food Security - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All	368,870,156	353,177,186	11,925,470	3,767,500

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

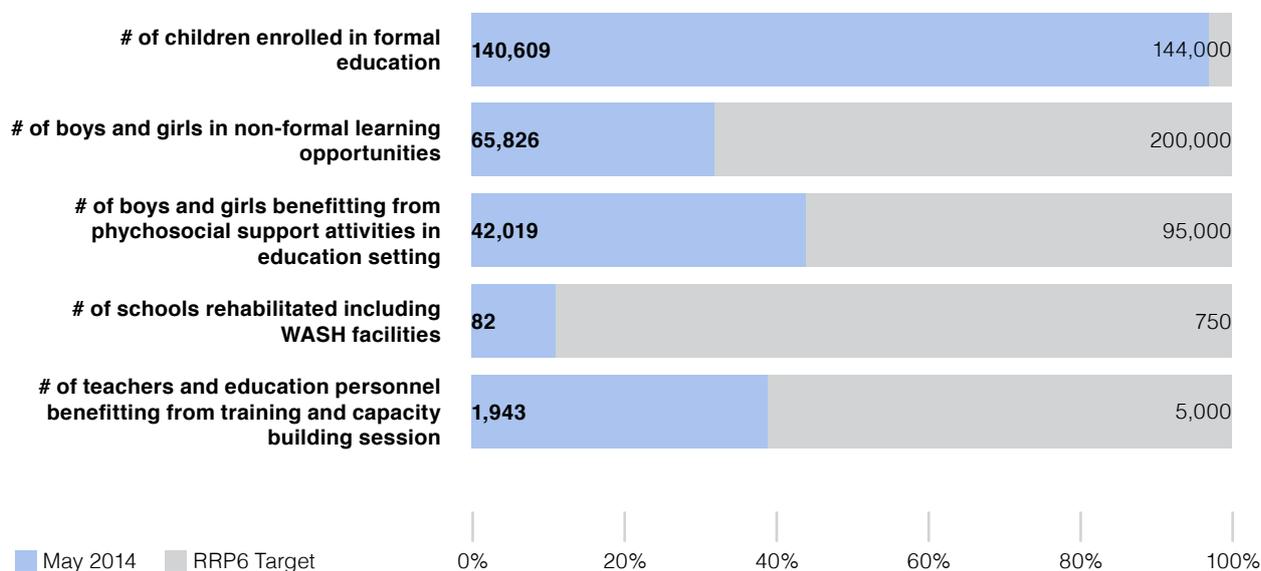
Food in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	332,000
CLMC	1,463,345
FAO	5,767,500
IOCC	800,000
MU	520,000
OXFAM	435,470
UNRWA-WFP	19,253,588
WFP	338,745,753
WVI	1,552,500
Total	368,870,156

EDUCATION

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and UNICEF		
Participating Agencies	MEHE, MOSA, AVSI, British Council, FPSC, HWA, INTERSOS, IOCC, NRC, Relief International, RET, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNRWA, WCH, WVI		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the right to education for all children (girls and boys) is fulfilled in a protective learning environment. 2. Systems strengthened to deliver quality education to respond to the escalating Syrian crisis in a protective learning environment. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$3,672,075	US\$193,391,822	US\$9,383,310
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$206,447,207		
Contact Information	Kerstin Karlstrom, karlstro@unhcr.org Nathalie Hamoudi, nhamoudi@unicef.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	597,000	225,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	111,400	85,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	28,000	21,000
Lebanese returnees	33,000	13,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation & Needs Overview

Based on refugee registration data of UNHCR and UNRWA respectively, there are 394,000 Syrian refugees and 21,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) of school-age (3-18 years) in Lebanon. In addition, among the most vulnerable in the host community due to high poverty rates, there are 7,300 Lebanese returnees according to IOM data, 40,000 vulnerable Lebanese children out-of-school² and a further 71,400 in families at risk of falling below the poverty line. A total of 462,300 school-age children are in need of education assistance.

The Lebanese education system is predominantly private, with 70 per cent of Lebanese children attending private schools and the remaining 30 per cent attending public schools. As such, the public school infrastructure, including classrooms, teachers, and equipment, as well as the quality of education provided was under served prior to the Syria crisis. Low public investment in the system meant that the existing services were insufficient for even Lebanese school-age children. The Syrian influx has increased the demand on the limited public school places by almost 134 per cent. Palestinian children are provided with educational services through UNWRA-managed schools.

Enrolment of refugee school-aged children in the formal public education system is a priority for the sector. Thus far, 90,000 Syrian refugee children are enrolled in public Lebanese schools, comprising 60,000 in the first shift (including 19,000 in kindergarten) and 30,000 in a second shift which started in October 2013. Barriers to education quotas include the language of instruction³, transportation costs and bullying. The vast majority of refugee children are in primary school, with only an estimated 3,000 enrolled in secondary school. This corresponds to an enrollment rate of approximately 20 per cent for school-aged Syrian refugee children in Lebanon.

² World Bank assessment

³ Schooling in Lebanon is conducted primarily in French and English, whereas instruction in schools in Syria is given in Arabic.

Humanitarian agencies are facilitating school enrollment and attendance on a cost-per-child basis. At request of the Ministry for Education and Higher Education (MEHE), these costs are covered through third-party international and local NGOs. The cost of a place in the public school system was estimated by MEHE at US\$2,200⁴ per child per year for both Lebanese and Syrian children. The humanitarian community is paying US\$160 per child for the first shift, which covers running costs and materials. This money is channelled to the schools and the costs for additional fees, such as transportation, are paid to the parents. The second shift enrollment is facilitated by UNHCR, at an estimated US\$650 per child excluding transportation and school supplies. This amount is calculated by MEHE and covers the running costs, book fees, school materials and staffing costs for a full school year of 750 hours. It excludes the operational costs of partners, thus the total cost per child in second shifts is actually higher.

UNRWA provides education services to more than 7,400 PRS school-aged children through their schools which have consequently opened double shifts. To address the needs of PRS pupils, UNRWA hired more than 300 teachers in addition to support staff, adapted school premises in terms of infrastructure and sanitary facilities, covered the increased school running costs, and provide teacher training, as well as textbooks, stationary and school uniforms. The 20 per cent increase in enrolment has placed an enormous strain on already limited resources for Palestine refugees.

It is important to note that the needs of children are not necessarily homogeneous. Newly arrived refugees are more vulnerable because they are likely to have missed a longer period of schooling. Older children face difficulty catching-up due to language barriers, and because they are often



Syrian refugees attend an English class on the first day of school in Beirut, Lebanon. UNHCR/S. Baldwin/September 2013

4 World Bank report, October 2013 (NEED FULL NAME)

vulnerable to child labour, domestic chores and generally discouraged. Therefore, ensuring that those children not ready to enter formal schools receive appropriate support through non-formal education is another priority. As of March 2014, 42,143 refugee children are attending non-formal education programmes. Currently, only the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), developed with the support of UNICEF, is being accredited by the MEHE. However, a variety of non-formal education programmes, such as literacy and numeracy, basic competency programmes, community-based education and catch-up programmes aim to transition children back into the formal school system as soon as possible without missing out on immediate education needs.

Some 750 schools are targeted for renovation and rehabilitation in order to increase classroom capacity and improve school conditions to accept more pupils, thus benefitting refugee and Lebanese children. Enhanced professional development of 5,000 Lebanese teachers through training and capacity building activities is aimed to improve the overall quality of the public education system.

Psychosocial support in learning centres and schools has increased to cater for the estimated 95,000 children traumatized by the conflict, which has reduced their ability to learn. To this effect, strengthening the capacity of teachers and school management to support the rapid integration in the classroom of Syrian children facing trauma is also a priority for the sector.

National Systems & Sustainability

MEHE establishes policy and oversight related to the quality of education services, the curriculum and certification for formal education and it has been generous in supporting the education service to Syrian children. The humanitarian community is in dialogue with MEHE to increase the ceiling for formal education for the 2014/2015 school-year and to endorse the non-formal education programmes. The education sector is also in the final stages of developing a proposal in support of a three year strategic framework.

Strengthening the public education system is necessary to increase its capacity to absorb more children in need. However successful these attempts would be, the public system will be unable to serve all the children in need and non-formal education options are required to enable their access to education. Standardization, recognition and certification of these non-formal alternatives are essential to ensure quality of these programmes and sustain learning over time for the children. Links to development will be explored to sustain initiatives since increased absorption capacities and quality in the public system would influence long-term education gains for Lebanese children. They would also be a positive step for the socio-economic development of Lebanon after the crisis. Issues such as social cohesion can also be tackled through education by supporting holistic approaches in support of both the host communities and refugees, and by supporting interventions that do not lead to the creation of a parallel system.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Ensure that the right to education for all children is fulfilled in a protective learning environment										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
1.1 School aged children affected by the Syrian crisis have access to formal and nonformal education programs	225,000	21,000	85,000	13,000	Countrywide	138,898,499	3,672,075	135,226,424	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNESCO, SCI, HWA, RI, WCH, AVSI, TdH, NRC, INTERSOS, RET, FPSC, WVI, TdH, AMEL, CMCL, CCP Japan, Mouvement Sociale, IQRA, ALPHA, Lebanese Red Cross, Beyond, SAWA, ANERA, IRC, Mercy Corps
School aged children affected by the Syrian crisis have access to formal and nonformal education programs	-	-	31,000	-	Countrywide	6,300,000	-	6,300,000	-	MOSA
1.2 School aged boys and girls are learning in a safe and protective environment	60,000	12,000	12,000	35,000	Countrywide	12,636,826	-	12,636,826	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, SCI, IOCC, HWA, RI, AVSI, TdH, NRC, INTERSOS, CHF, CMCL, Mouvement Sociale, IQRA, ALPHA, Lebanese Red Cross, Beyond, SAWA, Hopps Club
School aged boys and girls are learning in a safe and protective environment	-	-	-	-	Countrywide	-	-	-	-	MEHE
1.3 School/learning space environment are improved and conducive to learning	63,000	13,000	13,000	38,000	Countrywide	28,795,072	-	28,795,072	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, SCI, HWA, TdH, INTERSOS, FPSC, WVI, CHF

School/learning space environment are improved and conducive to learning	32,000	-	-	-	Countrywide	23,360,000	-	23,360,000	-	MEHE
1.4. Adolescents at risk have access to adequate learning opportunities and increased knowledge on life skills	19,000	4,000	4,000	11,000	Countrywide	16,733,500	-	16,733,500	-	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, SCI, WCH, NRC, RET, FPSC
Adolescents at risk have access to adequate learning opportunities and increased knowledge on life skills	-	-	-	-	Countrywide	-	-	-	-	MEHE
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						197,063,897	3,672,075	193,391,822	-	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						29,660,000		29,660,000		

Objective 2. Systems strengthened to deliver quality education to respond to the escalating Syrian crisis in a protective learning environment										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
2.1 Educational personnel and school teachers have increased knowledge and skills	50,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	Countrywide	5,986,312	-	-	5,986,312	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNESCO, SCI, IOCC, British Council, ToH, HWA, RI, AVSI, NRC
Educational personnel and school teachers have increased knowledge and skills	50,000	0	0	50,000	Countrywide	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	MEHE
2.2 Institutional support is provided to MEHE departments and services	70,000	13,000	13,000	41,000	Countrywide	2,991,588	-	-	2,991,588	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, RI, NRC
Institutional support is provided to MEHE departments and services	50,000	0	0	50,000	Countrywide	16,762,000	-	-	16,762,000	MEHE
2.3 Effective coordination and leadership is established	6,800	1,400	1,400	4,000	Countrywide	405,410	-	-	405,410	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, SCI
Effective coordination and leadership is established	0	0	0	0	Countrywide	-	-	-	-	MEHE
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						9,383,310	-	-	9,383,310	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						18,762,000	-	-	18,762,000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of 6-15 year old children in basic education (girls and boys)	144,000
# of 3-18 year old children in non-formal learning opportunities (girls and boys)	200,000
# of children in psycho-social support (girls and boys)	95,000
# of schools rehabilitated including WASH facilities	750
# of teachers and education personnel who have strengthened their capacity through training sessions (men and women)	5,000

Food Security - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)	
Humanitarian agencies	206,447,207	3,672,075	193,391,822	9,383,310	
Government of Lebanon	48,422,000	-	29,660,000	18,762,000	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All	254,869,207	3,672,075	223,051,822	28,145,310	

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

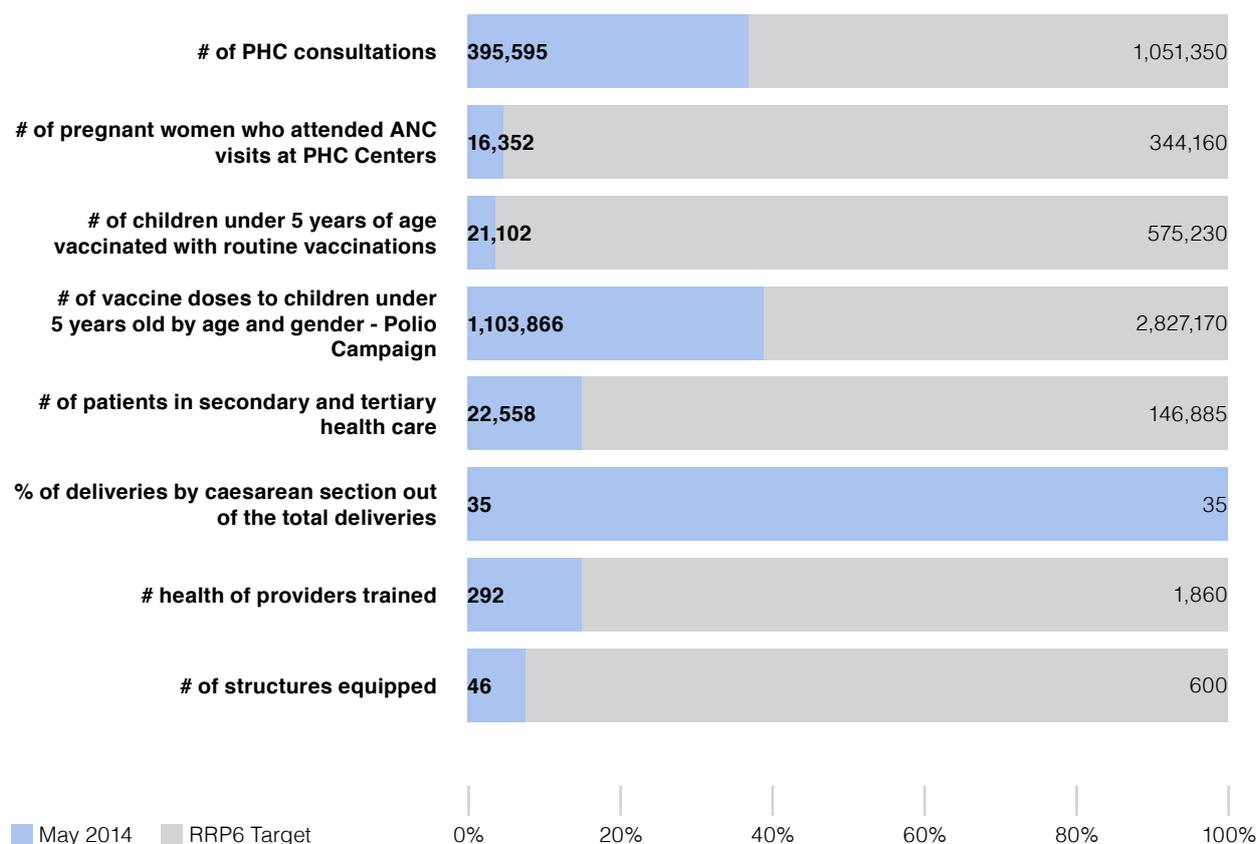
Education in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ANERA	1,041,886
BC	1,274,936
CCP	160,000
FPSC	305,000
HWA	360,000
IOCC	4,050,000
IQRAA	1,215,000
IRC	2,535,502
MC	1,500,000
NRC	2,849,500
RET	240,000
RI	1,084,284
SCI	7,945,705
UNESCO	3,900,000
UNHCR	49,994,420
UNICEF	114,833,214
UNRWA	8,235,023
UNRWA-UNICEF	921,237
WCH	54,000
WVI	3,947,500
Total	206,447,207
GoL	45,475,000

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, WHO, MoPH		
Participating Agencies	<p>MoPH, MoSA</p> <p>AJEM, Amel Association, Armadilla SCS Onlus, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre, Centre for Victims of Torture, Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura, Handicap International, Humedica, International Medical Corps, International Orthodox Christian Charities, International Organization for Migration, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, Medical Aid for Palestinians, Medecins du Monde, Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale, Relief International, ReStart, Save the Children, Seraphim Global, Soins Infirmiers Development Communautaire, Young Man's Christian Association.</p> <p>UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNRWA</p>		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access, coverage, and quality of primary health care services 2. Improve access and quality of secondary and tertiary health care services 3. Strengthen national health care system 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$114,327,083	US\$41,107,976	US\$15,261,730
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$170,696,789		
Contact Information	<p>F. Tyler, Tylerf@unhcr.org</p> <p>A. Rady, radya@who.int</p>		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	900,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	900,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	55,000
Lebanese returnees	50,000	30,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation & Needs Overview

More than one million Syrian refugees in Lebanon are supported through humanitarian partner associated healthcare clinics and Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) health centres. These primary health care clinics provide a range of primary health care services as well as referrals to secondary care.

Lebanon has a wide network of health care; however, affordability is a primary barrier to health for affected populations. Health services in Lebanon are largely privatized and based on user fees. Refugees are expected to cover the costs of treatment, which can reach significantly above their means. Many beneficiaries seeking healthcare services are being over-prescribed expensive diagnostic tests and treatments. UNHCR subsidises a portion of consultation fees for all refugees and covers 85 per cent of primary health care diagnostic test costs for children below the age of five years, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and others with specific vulnerabilities.

UNHCR provides secondary healthcare for obstetrics and emergency care with strict treatment and testing guidelines to control costs. Only registered refugees are covered, and they pay a co-share of 25 per cent of their secondary health expenses. Extremely vulnerable cases can be covered up to 100 per cent and these account for seven per cent of all cases. Partners cover a proportion of those cases not supported by UNHCR, including weapon-wounded and longer term chronic conditions.



A Syrian mother gives water to her son in Lebanon, who is desperately ill with cancer. The influx of so many refugees has severely stretched health services. © UNHCR/L.Addario

The low utilisation rates of ante-natal and post-natal services are leading to high rates of emergency obstetrics (34 per cent of all deliveries are caesarean sections and 53 per cent of all admissions to secondary health care have been for pregnancy and child birth as of March 2014). Geography and cost present barriers to accessing ante-natal care.

Refugees are spread over 1,700 locations, making access challenging even though the geographic spread of public health facilities is relatively good. Refugees who live further away from facilities bear the extra cost of transportation. Humanitarian agencies operate mobile health clinics to reach as many vulnerable individuals as possible living in remote areas. Unregistered refugees approaching a UNHCR-supported health facility in case of an emergency are served for the first time, but are then requested to register immediately.

UNRWA health centres provide Palestine refugees from Syria with free health services, while referrals and financial support for secondary health care and hospitalization are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Of the estimated 50,000 Lebanese returnees from Syria, a total of 30,000 individuals will benefit from health assistance and improved quality of public health care.

Whilst UNICEF maintains its vaccination services at the four registration centres in Lebanon, routine immunisation coverage is low for the Syrian refugees, as well as for host communities. Coverage data for Lebanese prior to the crisis are variable and of unknown quality. The local healthcare system has a number of access barriers that prevent children from being opportunistically vaccinated, including that doctors often charge a consultation fee even though the MOPH provides free vaccinations.

Under the regional polio response plan, there have been four polio vaccination campaigns (totally free service) targeting children under five years of age. Approximately 1,103,866 vaccination doses were administered by the end of April 2014. The last polio vaccination coverage survey estimated coverage at 89.1 per cent. Early warning and surveillance have been improved to identify any cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP). There have been no reported cases of polio in Lebanon to date.

Health working group members have identified a shortage of medicine, equipment and health worker capacity as a growing concern, as well as the need to strengthen health information and communicable diseases surveillance systems. Strengthening and improving the quality of primary health care remains one of the main priorities for the sector, thus reducing the cost of services as well as providing better services for the beneficiaries.

The Lebanese healthcare system requires Lebanese nationals to pay for all health services, apart for those who have insurance or are in the National Poverty Targeting Programme (NPTP). The MOPH also covers the Lebanese who do not have insurance for specific amounts and medical procedures. The different level of access to health services between host communities and refugees is creating tension between the groups. To mitigate tensions, the health submission includes as an objective and budgetary requirement to directly and indirectly assist some 900,000 vulnerable Lebanese through improving their access and quality of public health services.

National Systems & Sustainability

The public health sector was already facing major challenges even before the Syria crisis. MOPH and MOSA manage the primary healthcare system through Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) and Social Development Centres (SDC). Both Ministries apply a minimum complimentary services package, as part of the NPTF, for the most vulnerable Lebanese, which includes children under five years of age, women of reproductive age, older persons, persons with disabilities, and persons with mental health disorders.

Support to these vulnerable Lebanese provided at the current rate is expensive, and maintaining it requires significant funding. Assistance to cover individual medical costs for beneficiaries represents a large portion of the budget. A shift towards capacitating the public health system to cope with an increasing number of patients instead of paying for high-cost secondary and specialised services would be a more strategic long-term approach to benefit the host community and the government. However, this would require a commitment from traditional development donors to inject long-term health financing to Lebanon.

Communicating with persons of concern

Communicating with refugees, host communities and other persons of concern is critical to ensuring they are aware of the services available and can also participate in the planning and implementation of the response. Given that the refugees are widely dispersed, creative solutions are sought to guarantee maximum coverage and involvement, such as SMS, video and radio spots, community outreach, posters and leaflets, as well as a website dedicated to refugees and other persons of concern.

QUICK STEPS TO ACCESSING MEDICAL TREATMENT IN LEBANON

STEP 1

Get registered!



STEP 2

Contact a Primary Health Center or dispensary to see a doctor.



STEP 3

If your doctor says you need to go to the hospital, contact GlobeMed Lebanon.



In a life-threatening emergency you can go straight to a Hospital but remember to contact GlobeMed Lebanon on

01-518111

Then Press **1** Then Press **1** if you live in Beirut/Mount Lebanon

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Improve access, coverage and quality of primary health care services										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Treatment of acute and chronic conditions in PHC settings	420,000	28,080	400,000	6,600	Countrywide	38,046,517	35,782,925	2,263,592	-	Amel, IMC, IOM, Makassed, Medair, PUAMI, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNRWA-UNICEF
Treatment of acute and chronic conditions in PHC settings	100,800	0	21,000	420,000	Countrywide	6,008,533	6,008,533	-	-	MOSA
Output 1.2 Management of childhood illness	222,000	12,300	200,000	5,600	Countrywide	26,066,648	14,122,796	11,943,852	-	Amel, IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makhzoumi, Medair, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, Makassed
Management of childhood illness	96,000	9,900	6,000	300,000	Countrywide	8,323,023	8,323,023	-	-	MOSA
Output 1.3 Reproductive health and family planning services provided	34,000	2,000	40,000	1,000	Countrywide	10,195,067	7,983,236	2,211,831	-	Amel, IMC, IOCC, IOM, MAP, Medair, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Reproductive health and family planning services provided	32,000	2,400	1,040	40,000	Countrywide	1,003,520	1,003,520	-	-	MOSA
Output 1.4 Mental health psychosocial services and support persons with disability	15,500	2,800	10,000	900	Countrywide	3,320,346	938,000	2,382,346	-	CCP JAPAN, CMLC, CVT, IOM, Makhzoumi, MAP, UNHCR, UNICEF

"Output 1.5 Health promotion and outreach and outbreak prevention"	500,000	15,000	500,000	10,000	Countrywide	5,830,659	2,019,590	3,811,069	-	Amel, IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makhzoumi, MAP, Makassed, Medair, PUAMI, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, WVI
Health promotion and outreach and outbreak prevention	6,000	0	2,400	150,000	Countrywide	1,734,897	-	1,734,897	-	MOSA
"Output 1.6 Polio Campaign "	300,000	11,000	300,000	6,000	Countrywide	8,090,185	-	8,090,185	-	UNICEF, UNRWA-UNICEF, WHO
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						91,549,422	60,846,547	30,702,875	0	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						17,069,973	15,335,076	1,734,897	0	

Objective 2: Improve coverage and quality of secondary and tertiary health care										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Management on neonatal and congenital conditions	4,131	2,400	0	0	countrywide	5,816,950	2,690,408	3,126,542	-	CLMC, Humedica, QRC, UNHCR, UNRWA
Management on neonatal and congenital conditions	0	0	3,000	1,360	countrywide	4,237,500	3,437,500	800,000	-	MOSA
Output 2.2 Management of obstetric and gynaecological conditions	35,280	3,120	0	0	countrywide	31,040,875	30,805,137	235,738	-	CLMC, Amel, IOCC, QRC, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA
Management of obstetric and gynaecological conditions	0	0	170,000	5,000	countrywide	21,000,000	19,500,000	1,500,000	-	MOSA
Output 2.3 Management surgical conditions	7,730	1,150	0	0	countrywide	15,727,136	9,013,473	6,713,663	-	Amel, CLMC, Handicap international, MAP, QRC, UNHCR, UNRWA
Management surgical conditions	20,850	0	15,000	6,000	countrywide	16,832,500	7,832,500	9,000,000	-	MOSA
Output 2.4 In and out patient management of medical conditions	17,854	89,000	0	0	countrywide	11,300,676	10,971,518	329,158	-	Amel, CLMC, IOCC, QRC, UNHCR, UNRWA
In and out patient management of medical conditions	0	0	15,000	7,250	countrywide	9,460,000	6,460,000	3,000,000	-	MOSA
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						63,885,637	53,480,536	10,405,101	0	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						51,530,000	37,230,000	14,300,000		

Objective 3: Strengthen national health systems										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Strengthen primary health care system	900,000	56,100	700,000	22,360	Countrywide	12,496,800	-	-	12,496,800	IMC, IOCC, IOM, Makhzoumi, Medair, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO, WWI, Makassed
Strengthen primary health care system	0	0	30,000	2,448,000	Countrywide	466,400	-	-	466,400	MOSA
Output 3.2 Strengthen secondary/tertiary health care system	900,000	56,100	1,080,000	27,360	Country wide	2,764,930	-	-	2,764,930	IMC, IOCC, UNHCR
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						15,261,730	0	0	15,261,730	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						466,400	0	0	466,400	

Sector indicators	Target
# of PHC consultations by age and gender	1,051,369
# of pregnant women attending ANC visits at PHC Centres	344,160
# of children under 5 years old by age and gender receiving routine vaccination	575,230
# of vaccine doses to children under 5 years old by age and gender - Polio Campaign	2,906,497
# of patients receiving inpatient or emergency care by age and gender	146,885
% of deliveries by caesarean section	35%
# health of providers trained by cadre	1,860
# of structures equipped by category	600

Health - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
Humanitarian agencies	170,696,789	114,327,083	41,107,976	15,261,730
Government of Lebanon (GoL)	69,066,373	52,565,076	16,034,897	466,400
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All	239,763,162	166,892,159	57,142,873	15,728,130

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

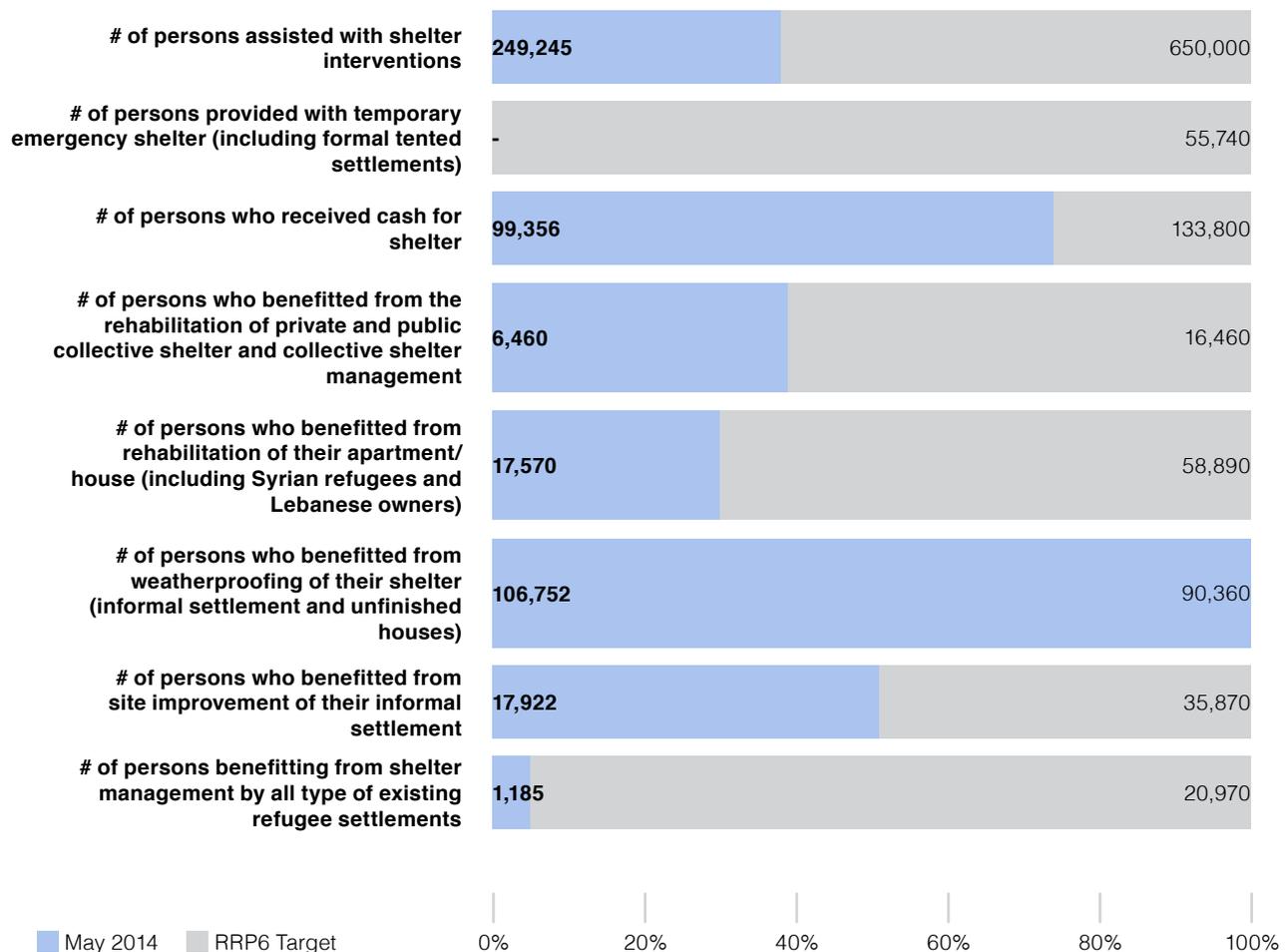
Health in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
AMEL	721,229
CCP	45,000
CLMC	1,260,680
CVT	210,000
HI	3,900,000
HUMEDICA	225,000
IMC	6,969,773
IOCC	1,590,000
IOM	2,516,001
MAKASSED	56,000
MAKHZOUMI	545,000
MAP	160,350
MEDAIR	1,304,609
PU-AMI	503,360
QRC	684,000
SCI	370,632
UNDP	5,000,000
UNFPA	1,209,000
UNHCR	92,861,153
UNICEF	36,187,787
UNRWA	9,408,030
UNRWA-UNICEF	169,185
WHO	3,850,000
WVI	950,000
Total	170,696,789
GoL	69,066,373

SHELTER

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, MOSA (Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs)		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, CARE International, CONCERN, COOPI, CISP, CHF, CLMC, DRC, GVC, IOM, Medair, NRC, SCI, PU-AMI, PCPM, Shield, SIF, Solidar, Solidarites UNHCR, UN-Habitat, UNRWA		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate settlement space to accommodate refugee families is available and maintained 2. Shelter conditions in settlements (including other options in urban/rural settings) are improved and maintained 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$56,036,261	US\$64,740,988	US\$27,292,917
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$148,070,166		
Contact Information	Mohamad Mukalled, Mukalled@unhcr.org		
	Ahmad Kassem, Kassema@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

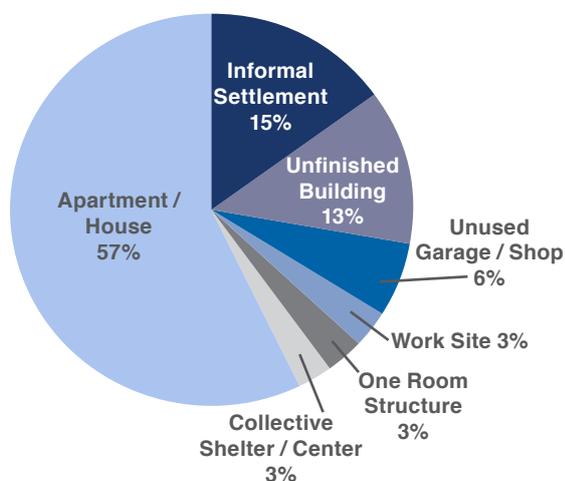
Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	765,000	708,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	55,000	55,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	64,000	64,000
Lebanese returnees	28,000	27,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation & Needs Overview

The results of the inter-agency shelter survey conducted in March 2014 found that over 81 per cent of Syrian refugees in Lebanon rent their accommodation, with the average rent being USD 200 per month. At least 40 per cent of refugees live in sub-standard housing, including in makeshift shelters (garages, worksites, one room structures, unfinished housing) and informal settlements (IS). Three per cent of refugees are accommodated in collective shelters, which are often rehabilitated spaces. Others are at risk of eviction or live in over-crowded apartments.

Type of Accommodation



As shelter, refugees use rudimentary materials such as plastic sheeting or cardboard boxes spread across rickety timber and metal pieces, and have limited access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. These shelters do not protect from climatic conditions and, during winter, the cold and precarious heating solutions increases risks for family members. Recognizing these sub-standard conditions, partners provide weatherproofing and emergency assistance throughout the year with additional focus on the build-up to the winter season. In addition, partners have identified and addressed IS which are prone to flooding and lack drainage.

Thus far, the Government has permitted one formal settlement comprising 70 shelter units, which was established in Arsaal in response to the refugee influx there at the end of November 2013. Partners continue to advocate for the establishment of more managed sites for additional Syrian refugees. This will maximize the use of resources by humanitarian actors and allow for proper development of sites to acceptable international shelter standards. More importantly, it will allow for proper management and protection standards to be met.

It is estimated that by the end of 2014 there will be 55,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon, mostly accommodated in Palestinian refugee camps or similar settlements. Camps offer insufficient basic facilities and are frequently overcrowded. Repairs improve the living conditions although do not provide long-term solutions. Of the few PRS who live in urban areas in private apartments, many have difficulties paying their rent.

Some 50,000 Lebanese nationals are expected to have returned from Syria by the end of 2014, with the majority of them not owning land or housing but obliged to rent or live with host families. At least 51 per cent are shelter insecure and require assistance to cover rental costs or shelter repair. The target population for assistance during 2014 is 28,000 individuals.

Collective site management and coordination:

Management and coordination of collective sites, particularly targeting informal and formal settlements and collective centres, is a cross-sectoral priority given the scale and displacement pattern of Syrian refugees in Lebanon. The roles and responsibilities of the national authorities, partners, the refugees and host communities will be key areas to define in order to ensure effective management and coordination at the respective sites. Moreover, strengthening partnership and collaboration with the government and the humanitarian community, especially in areas of advocacy, resource mobilization and technical support will be necessary to enhance the response in the following areas: (1) Monitoring of gaps and engaging meaningfully with both the refugee, returnee and host communities in order to find local solutions, while referring issues that cannot be tackled at community level to the various sectors for intervention; (2) Strengthening community governance structures by ensuring active participation and involvement of the vulnerable population in decision making; (3) Capacity building, mentorship and coaching for the national authorities and stakeholders; and (4) Coordination with national authorities, partners and the sectors.

National Systems & Sustainability

The Government of Lebanon is co-leading the shelter sector and actively participates in the development of refugee shelter strategies. During the first part of 2014, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) collaborated in the identification of transit shelter locations. However, no formal decision on the establishment of camps has been made yet, and discussions continue around refugee shelter strategy options.

The Government of Lebanon is aware of the use of IS as a shelter solution. Nonetheless, the reluctance of local authorities and the owners of land on which IS are established slows down the process of providing communal services such as water, sanitation and electricity.

Cash for shelter will be limited to the most vulnerable refugee families. The shelter strategy seeks to increase the shelter options available for refugees, including through rehabilitation of small shelter units that can be made available for reduced rent or for no rent within pre-determined periods. This option would also benefit the hosting communities.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Settlement Space Available										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
"Output 1.1 Refugees, and other displaced persons from Syria have access to increased number of adequate settlement space	900,000	56,100	700,000	22,360	Countrywide	104,124,893	18,783,905	64,740,988	20,600,000	ACTED, CLMC, CONCERN, DRC, IOM, NRC, PCFM, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, SOLIDAR SUISSE, UNHABITAT, UNRWA, UNHCR (DRC, INTERSOS, CISP, PU-AMI, SOLIDAR, UN-HABITAT, NRC, SCI, SHEILD, PCFM, CONCERN, CHF, ACTED, DAF)
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						104,124,893	18,783,905	64,740,988	20,600,000	

Objective 2. Acceptable Living Conditions										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Refugees have access to settlement spaces with acceptable living conditions.	465,671	13,331	31,423	19,036	Countrywide	43,945,273	37,252,356	0	6,692,917	ACTED, CLMC, DRC, GVC, IOM, MEDAIR, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, SIF, SOLIDAR SUISSE, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (ACTED, CONCERN, DRC, COOPI, INTERSOS, CISP, PU-AMI, SCI, CHF)
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						43,945,273	37,252,356	-	6,692,917	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals provided with temporary emergency shelter (including formal tented settlements)	47,000
# of individuals received cash for shelter	176,700
# of individuals benefitting from the rehabilitation of private and public collective shelter and collective shelter management	16,200
# of individuals benefitting from upgrade/rehabilitation of unfinished or substandard buildings (including Syrian refugees and Lebanese owners)	100,200
# of individuals benefitting from weatherproofing of Informal Settlements, including scattered locations	181,300
# of individuals benefitting from weatherproofing of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages, worksites, etc)	215,300
# of individuals benefitting from site improvement of their informal settlement	81,300
# of individuals benefitting from collective shelter management	51,600

Shelter - Sector Summary Requirements		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	148,070,166	56,036,261	64,740,988	27,292,917

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

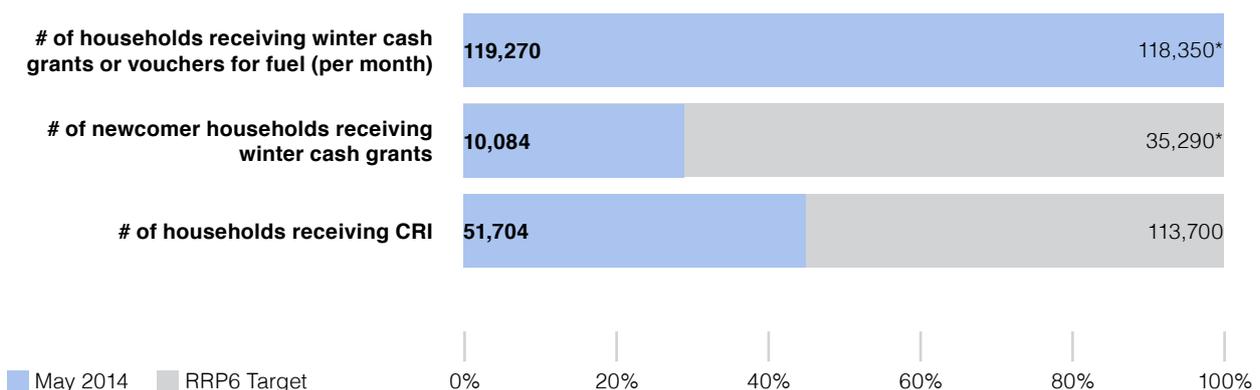
Shelter in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	1,990,000
CLMC	3,680,000
CONCERN	121,000
DRC	2,606,875
GVC	210,000
IOM	8,750,000
MEDAIR	3,785,000
NRC	11,942,216
PCPM	830,000
PU-AMI	1,547,170
SCI	9,185,500
SI	1,860,000
SIF	400,000
SOLIDAR	333,360
UNHABITAT	3,946,000
UNHCR	77,370,162
UNRWA	19,512,883
Total	148,070,166

BASIC NEEDS

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR, MoSA		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CHF, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HI, HWA, INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, Medair, Mercy Corps, Mercy-USA, Oxfam, SCI, Solidar Suisse, Solidarités International, TdH-Italia, WVI		
	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The necessary seasonal NFI and sufficient access to energy to survive winter is provided without adverse effects. 2. The provision of necessary seasonal NFI for the winter is targeting newcomers. 3. Sufficient basic and domestic items, including stocks for emergency needs, are targeting newcomers shortly after arrival. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$102,319,309	US\$84,992,640	US\$0
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$187,311,949		
Contact Information	Chadi Ghajar, Ghajar@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



* Targets refer to Jan—April winterization response

3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	820,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	17,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	60,000
Lebanese returnees	50,000	49,000

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation & Needs Overview

All newcomer families receive a standard NFI package. Newcomers are considered vulnerable since they need to establish a household and, mostly, need the NFI package (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, etc.) to establish basics. Families arriving in recent months lack basic domestic items as well as the financial means to procure them and are thus, generally more vulnerable than refugees who arrived in Lebanon earlier in the operation. Many have been displaced inside Syria and have exhausted their goods and savings before crossing the border. Once in Lebanon, refugees are faced with difficulty in finding jobs and the high costs of accommodation.

It is projected that some 820,000 Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria, affected Lebanese and Lebanese returnees will have been targeted for winter assistance by the end of the year. The targeting criteria are based on altitude of residence, vulnerability, and condition of shelter. Provision of assistance is in the form of physical distribution of items such as blankets, winter clothes and stoves, while fuel for heating is mainly through cash transfer via ATM cards. Fuel vouchers are provided in areas where access to ATM machines is difficult.

Newcomers arriving in the winter months meeting the targeting criteria for winterization assistance, are provided with a one-off assistance package that consists of a stove, blankets and heating fuel for one month, in addition to the standardized newcomer package. Afterwards, they may continue to receive fuel for heating for the winter either in the form of cash or vouchers.

Cash programmes will continue to target the most vulnerable people with the aim of reducing their exposure to hardship and preventing them resorting to negative coping mechanisms (i.e. early marriage, child labour, reduction of food consumption/security, selling of assets or entering into debts, and survival sex). Through post-distribution monitoring, partners assess that cash is used to address the critical needs of targeted family members, in particular those of women and girls.

Cash schemes should make assistance more efficient, as well as inject resources into local economies. The impact on the market and communities will be closely monitored, while programmes

will be adjusted to mitigate negative effects. At the same time, interventions in education, health, shelter and protection, which cannot be monetized, will continue to be delivered directly. Moreover, the design of cash interventions are governed by the (do no harm) principle of ensuring that no harmful impact is generated through these actions, especially for the poor Lebanese.

National Systems & Sustainability

The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and High Relief Commission (for Lebanese returnees), identify the vulnerable affected Lebanese families and provide the lists to agencies assisting this group. Distribution of items is coordinated with, and supported by, the municipalities and MOSA-run Social Development Centres scattered throughout the country.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Targeted population has the basic needs addressed to survive without adverse affects.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided - all humanitarian agencies	820,000	60,000	17,000	50,000	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	152,477,495	98,255,798	54,221,697		ACTED, CARE, CISP, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HWA, IOCC, IOM, IRC, Medair, Mercy-USA, MF, Oxfam, PCPM, SCI, Shield, SI, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Tch-Italia, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						152,477,495	98,255,798	54,221,697		

Objective 2. Newcomer population has the necessary seasonal NFI for the winter										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided - all humanitarian agencies	98,000	2,000	0	600	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	4,063,511	4,063,511			ACTED, CLMC, DRC, GVC, Medair
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						4,063,511	4,063,511			

Objective 3. Newcomer population has sufficient basic and domestic items, shortly after arrival										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Core relief items (CRI) provided - all humanitarian agencies	566,000	9,000	3,000	20,000	All Lebanon (North, Bekaa, Beirut & Mt Lebanon, South)	30,770,943		30,770,943		ACTED, CARE, CLMC, DRC, GVC, HI, IOM, Medair, SCI, SI, SIF, Solidar Suisse, Tch-Italia, UNHCR
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						30,770,943		30,770,943		

Sector indicators	Target
# of HH receiving winter cash grants or vouchers for fuel (per month)	189,400
# of newcomer HH receiving winter cash grants	20,120
# of HH receiving CRI	119,600

Basic Needs - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	187,311,949	102,319,309	84,992,640	

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

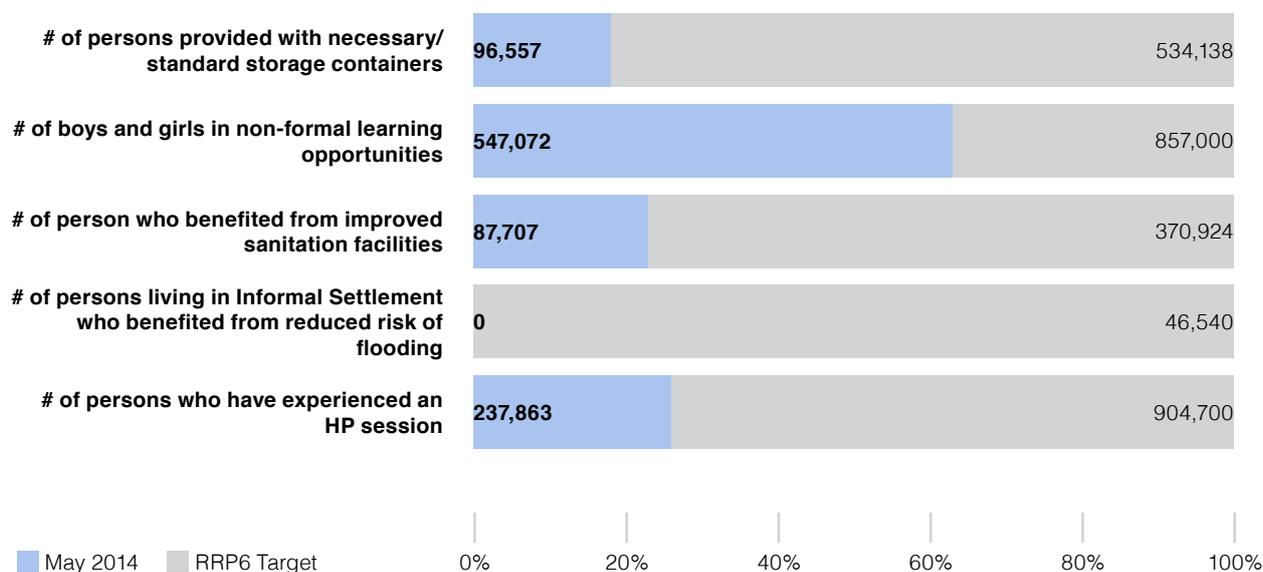
Basic needs in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	1,200,000
CARE	3,396,097
CLMC	4,283,452
DRC	15,624,909
GVC	1,330,000
HI	1,700,000
HWA	200,000
IOCC	700,000
IOM	7,051,438
IRC	5,000,000
MEDAIR	1,477,000
MU	280,000
OXFAM	2,883,700
PCPM	1,000,000
SCI	13,506,500
SI	3,025,000
SIF	2,360,000
SOLIDAR	675,400
TDHI	391,401
UNHCR	97,215,390
UNICEF	10,000,000
UNRWA	7,874,162
WVI	6,137,500
Total	187,311,949

WASH

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNHCR/UNICEF		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CARITAS Lebanon Migrant Center, CISP, Concern, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IRD, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, MercyCorps, MercyUSA, Oxfam, PU-AMI, Relief International, Rescate, Save the children, SHIELD, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWRA, WWL		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity and quality of potable water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene is ensured. 2. A safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment that protects affected populations from the spread of disease is promoted. 3. Hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis that reduce the risk of WASH-related diseases are improved. 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or resilience
	US\$36,132,194	US\$138,430,881	US\$8,465,737
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$183,028,812		
Contact Information	Ross Tomlinson, Tomlinso@unhcr.org		
	David Adams, dadams@unicef.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

WASH (Water)

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	(no formal camps)	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	405,000	405,000
Host communities (Affected Lebanese)	405,000	405,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (including PRL)	50,000	45,000
Lebanese Returnee	13,800	2,000

WASH (Sanitation)

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	(no formal camps)	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	435,000	281,000
Host communities (Affected Lebanese)	435,000	165,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (including PRL)	50,000	45,000
Lebanese Returnee	14,800	1,000

WASH (Hygiene)

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	(no formal camps)	-
Syrian refugees out of camps	1,050,000	605,000
Host communities (Affected Lebanese)	1,050,000	250,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (incl PRL)	70,000	30,000
Lebanese Returnee	35,800	2,700

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation & Needs Overview

Challenges relating to sufficient access to quality water and proper environmental services already existed in Lebanon before the Syria crisis. The large influx of refugees has exacerbated this situation and is increasingly becoming a concern in some areas of the country where the concentrations of Syrian refugees and poor Lebanese is highest.

A total of 40 per cent of Syrian refugees live in sub-standard buildings and informal settlements, impacting severely on WASH service provision⁵. WASH conditions are worse for the estimated 14 per cent of Syrian refugees living in some 1,069 informal settlements, and for the Syrian refugees in the Bekaa valley and the North of Lebanon who live in difficult-to-access locations. The 26,000 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) who are residing in Palestinian gatherings are considered to be among those most in need of WASH services. The PRS have added to the already underserved Palestinian populations who were living on minimal service provision before the current crisis.

Overall, the following needs have been identified as priorities: supply of safe water, including infrastructure rehabilitation of water systems that will also benefit the host community; water quality monitoring; improved access to and quality of segregated toilets and bathing facilities, especially in informal settlements and schools; latrine de-sludging and consequent wastewater safe disposal and treatment; improved solid waste removal; improved hygiene practices, including water saving awareness; and, provision of facilities for persons with special needs. Additional response



On 7 December 2013 in Lebanon, a boy collects safe drinking water at a community water tank, in an informal settlement for Syrian refugees, in the eastern Bekaa Valley. A lack of safe water and sanitation are a concern in many informal settlements. UNICEF/ Noorani

5 Shelter Survey, March 2014

planning is in process to cover potential humanitarian needs arising from the low volume of rain during the 2013-2014 winter. Longer term priorities should include upgrading of large-scale water and wastewater infrastructures and improvement of water management policy at national and regional levels.

Water is more widely available in Lebanon compared to other countries in the region. However, it is generally water-scarce due to spatial and temporal variations in water availability, variations in water quality, delayed implementation and upgrading of infrastructure, and incomplete institutional reforms to enable sustainable operations and cost-recovery. All this brings considerable gaps in service provision and performance is below potential.

With the large numbers of Syrian refugees, it is estimated that the demand for water has increased by 7 per cent, equating to a cumulative cost of approximately US\$18 million⁶. Competing demand for safe drinking water in poorly serviced areas may exacerbate tensions within an already volatile social, economic and political environment. The WASH sector estimates that 28 per cent of Syrian refugees do not have enough access to safe water⁷. Over 70 per cent of households rely on the public water network⁸, however most have to supplement this in order to meet their drinking and other water needs. Water supply is a greater concern in the rural areas where water trucks do not fill household tanks as frequently. According to the health sector, high instances of diarrhoeal diseases are attributed to the consumption of poor-quality water. As water scarcity becomes more of an issue in summer 2014 onwards due to lower than average precipitation in winter 2013, WASH actors have been working to reduce the impact of water scarcity through various water projects, such as conducting regular awareness campaigns with both Lebanese communities and Syrian refugees to encourage them to practice water conservation. Agencies are also advocating for the development of sustainable water payment systems that would help preserve water on the long run. Over 234,703 people (128,794 Lebanese and 105,909 Syrians) have benefited from investments in communal water infrastructure, water establishments, and other small scale projects since the beginning of 2014. Efforts are focused on locations with high concentrations of refugees where there is excessive demand on the existing water infrastructure, or where the water supply infrastructure was found to be old and fragile.

Some municipalities rely mainly on a public sewerage system for sanitation. Many localities, however, still rely on infiltrating pits or simple holding tanks. Overall, the lack of wastewater treatment facilities (only 8 per cent⁹ of the total waste water produced is treated) and limited wastewater collection systems pose major risks to public health.

6 World Bank, September 2013

7 MSNA WASH chapter, April 2014

8 Ibid

9 Lebanon National Water Sector Strategy, 2012

Around 29 per cent of Syrian refugees are in need of access to improved sanitation (toilet and bathing facilities), of which 7 per cent are particularly vulnerable as they use primitive toilet facilities¹⁰. The lack of adequate sanitation is a particular concern in buildings and settlements that were not originally intended as living spaces. In informal settlements, wastewater is not properly evacuated. Poor sewage disposal, combined with insufficient collection of solid waste, often results in water source pollution and poor vector control, which remain major hazards for flood-prone areas.

Although refugees from Syria are knowledgeable about appropriate hygiene practices, their behaviour is compromised when obliged to live in sub-standard settings resulting in 40 per cent of refugees needing hygiene assistance: access to hygiene products and clean facilities remain an issue, especially in overcrowded and/or precarious housing, including in Palestinian camps and gatherings. As a consequence, many refugees, particularly children, suffer from hygiene related illnesses including diarrhoea and scabies.

Cross-sectoral monitoring of informal and formal settlements:

Cross-sectoral monitoring is currently underway in all informal and formal settlements in Lebanon, through a mapping exercise that will be regularly updated. Information on the number of residents, the type of shelter, services available (WASH in particular) and interventions carried out by partners in each site will be made available through an interactive map linked to Activity Info. This information is now used for a real-time analysis of the response gaps in each of the sites and the cross-sectoral coordination of the response.

National Systems & Sustainability

Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are publicly owned at the regional and municipality level. Municipalities are responsible for collecting solid waste, while water and sanitation services are managed by the Water Establishments.

The partnership and coordination between the Government of Lebanon and humanitarian agencies at the central level so far has included information exchange. The Government has yet to clarify its policy priorities related to refugee water and waste management.

While the presence of refugees increases the demand on national water and sanitation services and the operational budgets needed to provide them, central budget provisions have largely not kept pace with the increase in demand and usage of services.

10 VASyR, December 2013

The WASH sector will continue to focus on interventions responding to the protracted emergency and measures that continue to build resilience in water and sanitation. However, these emergency interventions require continuity and a parallel need exists to scale-up infrastructural projects at communal level (rehabilitation and/or upgrading), as well as improving contributions to resilience. Special focus should be on improving efficiency of water systems and management. For that, it would be important to pursue central and municipal budget resources. Longer-term water and sanitation infrastructure projects at the community and municipal levels, including support for municipalities and sewage/wastewater treatment, remains a major gap.

In October 2013, the Government of Lebanon requested US\$235 million to achieve its strategic objectives for water and sanitation infrastructure. The humanitarian WASH sector is not positioned, in terms of mandate and capacity, to implement major water and sanitation infrastructure projects, but will continue to advocate for support on longer term stabilization initiatives.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. WATER - Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Supply	405,000	45,000	405,000	2,000	Countrywide	38,750,613	21,375,516	17,375,097	-	ACF, ACTED, CARE, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, SI, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Output 1.2 Storage	405,000	24,750	102,808	1,580	Countrywide	9,251,187	7,482,219	1,768,968	-	ACF, ACTED, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, SI, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 1.3 Quality	405,000	1,595	210,208	1,825	Countrywide	7,274,459	7,274,459	-	-	ACF, ACTED, CARE, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 1.4 Water Management	322,264	30,974	405,000	951	Countrywide	2,529,667	-	-	2,529,667	ACTED, INTERSOS, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						57,805,926	36,132,194	19,144,065	2,529,667	

Objective 2. SANITATION - Affected populations are protected from the spread of disease, and promoted with a safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Facilities	281,000	2,403	85,801	1,720	Countrywide	52,003,541	-	50,030,041	1,973,500	ACF, ACTED, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, OXFAM, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 2.2 Drainage	42,600	-	3,640	300	Countrywide	1,465,157	-	1,465,157	-	ACF, CISP, INTERSOS, IOCC, OXFAM, UNHCR,
Output 2.3 Wastewater Management	177,411	45,000	91,267	1,400	Countrywide	8,891,871	-	4,929,301	3,962,570	ACF, ACTED, CARE, CISP, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, OXFAM, SI, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Output 2.4 Solid Waste Management	281,000	45,000	165,000	1,800	Countrywide	19,001,149	-	19,001,149	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, OXFAM, SI, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Output 2.5 Vector Control	88,850	45,000	26,150	1,000	Countrywide	1,025,074	-	1,025,074	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, CISP, IOCC, MEDAIR, UNHCR, UNICEF-UNRWA, WVI
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						82,386,792	-	76,450,722	5,936,070	

Objective 3. HYGIENE - Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Hygiene Items	605,000	8,982	100,490	2,250	Countrywide	21,318,864	-	21,318,864	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, CARE, CISP, CLMC, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
Output 3.2 Hygiene Promotion	605,000	45,000	250,000	4,700	Countrywide	21,517,230	-	21,517,230	-	ACF, ACTED, ANERA, CARE, CISP, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, MEDAIR, MC, MC-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, SI, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, WVI
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						42,836,094	-	42,836,094	-	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals with necessary/standard storage containers	534,138
# of individuals with improved water supply at an adequate level of service	857,000
# of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities	370,924
# of individuals living in IS (Informal Settlement) benefitting from reduced risk of flooding	46,540
# of individuals who have experienced an HP session	904,700

WASH - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	183,028,812	36,132,194	138,430,881	8,465,737	

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

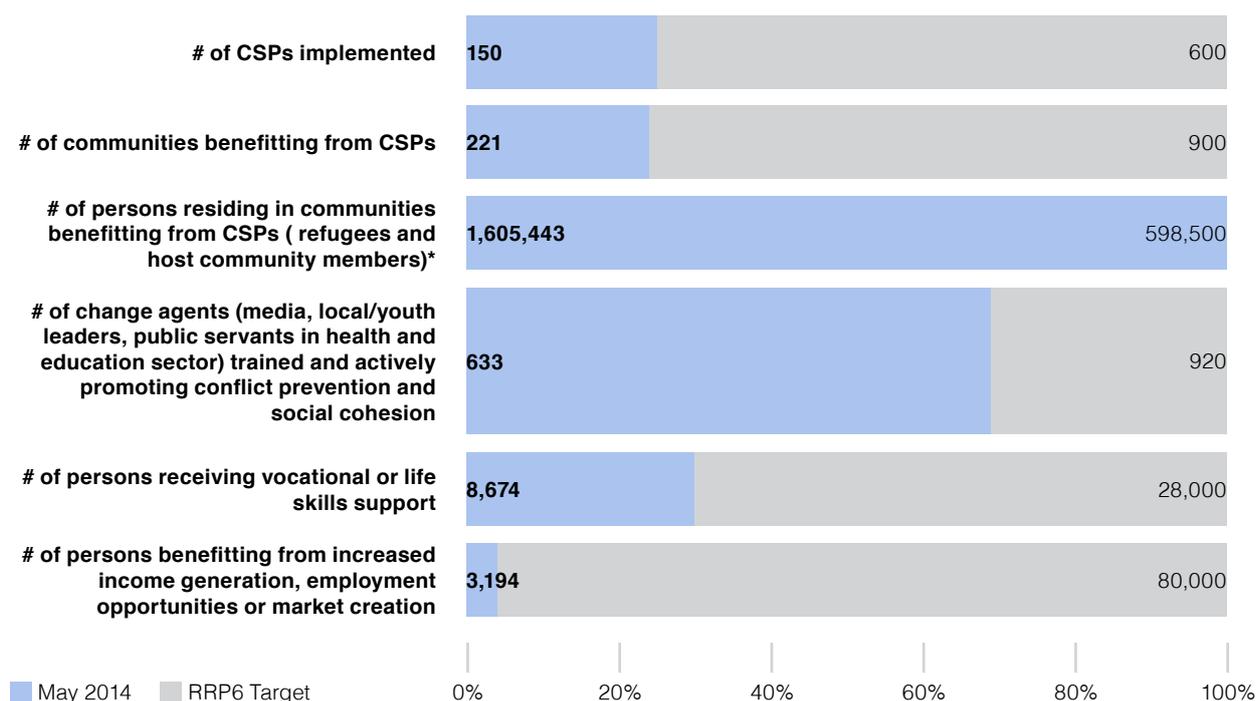
WASH in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	2,368,500
ACTED	2,332,000
ANERA	1,672,500
CARE	2,957,401
CISP	780,000
CLMC	589,701
GVC	1,185,000
INTERSOS	970,100
IOCC	4,207,350
MC	3,772,250
MEDAIR	1,340,177
MU	400,450
OXFAM	7,382,506
PU-AMI	24,696
SCI	681,000
SI	1,010,000
UNDP	7,000,000
UNHABITAT	2,545,000
UNHCR	38,632,825
UNICEF	90,104,519
UNRWA	1,634,313
UNRWA-UNICEF	1,525,596
WVI	9,912,928
Total	183,028,812

SOCIAL COHESION & LIVELIHOODS

1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

Lead Agencies	UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA, PMO		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, Al Majmoua, Amel, BBC Media Action, DRC, FAO, GVC, ILO, International Alert, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, IOM, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Relief International, RESCATE, RET, Safadi Foundation, SC Lebanon, SFCG, WRF		
	UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social cohesion in refugee-hosting communities promoted Self-reliance and livelihoods improved 		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$0	US\$81,475,362	US\$32,164,000
Total 2014 financial requirements	US\$113,639,362		
Contact Information	Afke Bootsman, Afke.bootsman@undp-lebproject.org Bastien Ravel, Bastien.ravel@undp-lebproject.org Anna Leer, Leer@unhcr.org Carol El-Sayed, Elsayed@unhcr.org		

2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees	1,500,000	682,000
Host communities (affected Lebanese)	1,500,000	726,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (including PRL)	75,000	13,900
Lebanese returnees	50,000	17,900

4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Current situation & Needs Overview

An estimated 86 per cent of refugees are living in 242 communities where approximately 68 per cent of the most economically vulnerable Lebanese also reside.

Assessments highlight the significant impact of the Syrian crisis on available resources and services resulting in a lower GDP and an increase in the unemployment rate.¹¹ The country has also seen a decrease in trade, tourism and investment and an increase in public expenditure as a result of the Syrian crisis.¹² At the community level, competition over economic opportunities is growing and trends suggest that Lebanese workers are being replaced by Syrian refugees for lower pay and longer working hours in low wage sectors.

The pressure on basic services such as water, sanitation, waste collection, health and education adds to tensions at the community level. Moreover, there is a perception among affected Lebanese that assistance only targets refugees. The number of security incidents along the border area, particularly in the Bekaa, is another contributing factor to a rise in friction.

While there have been few reports of actual hostilities, UNRWA has observed increasing and at times overt tension between Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) and the hosting Palestine refugees from Lebanon (PRL). PRS are perceived by some PRL as competition for low-paid daily-wage jobs in the informal sector and responsible for the increasing cost of rent and overcrowding in the camps, as well as an additional strain on the already deficient infrastructure.

Measures to combat the sources of tension are crucial and priority will target the North and the Bekaa, which are the regions hosting the majority of refugees and where the Lebanese population is the most economically impoverished.

11 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, Social Cohesion and Livelihoods chapter, May 2014.

12 World Bank report , Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict, September 2013

The response will continue with a four-pronged approach. Firstly, social cohesion partners will bring local actors (both communities and local authorities) together in dialogue and support them with tools to mediate conflict; secondly, local and national change agents – such as media, teachers, youth and local leaders – will be called upon and prepared to actively combat the misperception fuelling hostilities; third, community support projects will continue to be implemented to address sources of tensions and priorities identified by vulnerable communities; and fourth, innovative livelihood activities will be scaled up.

To improve the overall performance and reach common standards, the sector is developing guidelines on how to conduct participatory processes at the local level and on vocational training, as well as standard operating procedures for cash for work projects, with the objective of harmonizing approaches concerning daily wage, selection criteria of participants, and the identification of CFW projects. In addition, the sector will map areas of conflict/tensions between refugees and host communities, and between Lebanese, with the objective of informing sector strategy and the link to stabilization.

In addition to implementing specific activities to promote social cohesion and improve livelihoods, the sector will also work with other sectors to mainstream social cohesion and do-no-harm (in particular vis-à-vis host communities) throughout the response. The sector has identified water scarcity, cash assistance, peace education, protection, and food security as areas affecting social cohesion and livelihoods. By working together with other sectors, resources and information are being pooled and a more sustainable and integrated response can be provided.

There has been a multiplication of humanitarian and development actors working in the sector. Over one hundred community support projects (CSPs) have already been implemented throughout the country in the first three months of 2014. They address the most immediate needs identified by communities, such as waste collection, water network refurbishment, or school rehabilitation. However, lack of funding has affected actors' abilities to address the needs in the sector. More restrictive government policies regarding livelihood initiatives targeting refugees in the face of growing public concern about competition for jobs, and limited local market opportunities, present additional challenges.

Equity in Humanitarian Action – Mitigating perceptions

In non-camp situations such as Lebanon, where refugees and other persons of concern are living within host communities throughout the country, humanitarian assistance must be carefully tailored to avoid perceptions that the needs of one community are favoured over another. Recent conflict assessments have underlined that the Lebanese broadly perceive the international community's response as imbalanced in favour of support to Syrian refugees. This perception exists despite conscious efforts from humanitarian partners to ensure their interventions benefit both communities. Further efforts are being made to communicate better on the positive impact of the response on both Lebanese communities and institutions.

National Systems & Sustainability

Development and humanitarian agencies are working together with the Government of Lebanon on addressing livelihood and social cohesion needs. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) and the Prime Minister's Office are leading on the government side.

Establishing links with national structures and government-driven development plans is important to ensure that sector interventions are sustainable. Social cohesion and livelihood actors are working with ministries and municipalities to ensure they are engaged in sector discussions. Municipalities are consulted on social cohesion projects so to ensure ownership. Through local level working groups, sector partners coordinate their efforts to create synergies and avoid overlap.

In October 2013 the Government of Lebanon launched the Stabilization Roadmap which quantifies the impact of the Syria crisis on specific sectors and identifies three strategic objectives to improve resilience and ensure stability in Lebanon: restore and expand economic and livelihood opportunities, and create an enabling environment for private sector investment; restore and build resilience in access to and quality of sustainable basic public services; and strengthen social cohesion.

The Stabilisation Roadmap is based on a three track approach of which the first track deliberately coincides with the RRP with a strong focus on immediate needs that can be addressed in the short term. The link between both instruments ensures that short, medium and long term priorities of the Government are taken into account.

Strengthening public institutions

The provision of public services, especially in water and sanitation, solid waste collection, electricity provision and access to health and education, has been most affected by the refugee crisisⁱ. Both the RRP and the National Stabilization Roadmap highlight the urgent need to restore and strengthen the capacity of public institutions to ensure greater access and better quality of these basic public services by host communities, refugees and other persons of concerns.

Accordingly, partners contribute to solutions within one coordinated framework, maximizing the benefits of short-term investments as a contribution to the longer-term system gains, such as strengthening the capacities of public servants delivering agriculture, education or health services, or participating in the rehabilitation of critical public infrastructures, such as schools, water systems or solid waste management plants or building public information systems aimed at increasing knowledge about the access and quality of services that the public system delivers. This is done through government involvement in setting up priorities for interventions within the host communities and streamlining planning through an integrated participatory community-led planning process, building on existing capabilities and commonly agreed priorities.

i Lebanon – Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict (ESIA), World Bank, 20 September 2013. – UN Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian crisis in Lebanon

The sector intends to increase the number of local NGOs participating in the working group in recognition of the strategic importance and key role they play in the response and in the longer term development agenda.

In view of their close proximity to each other, it is difficult to separate the humanitarian assistance provided to Syrians from the development initiatives for Lebanese. It is therefore essential to ensure Government buy-in so that sector interventions are sustainable.

5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Social cohesion in refugee-hosting communities promoted										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Change agents capacitated to address misperceptions fueling tensions - all humanitarian agencies	2,915	45	4,010	0	Country-Wide	8,576,401	0	8,576,401	0	Amel, BBC Media Action, CLMC, International Alert, Interos, Mercy Corps, RET, SCI, SFCG, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, Wold Vision
Output 1.2 Community capacity for dispute resolution and conflict management strengthened - all humanitarian agencies	213,038	2,762	245,813	0	Country-Wide	5,988,706	0	5,988,706	0	Amel, Interos, UNDP, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Service provision reinforced through community driven CSPs-all humanitarian agencies	360,098	9,111	369,541	10,000	Country-Wide	37,002,655	0	37,002,655	0	ACTED, CLMC, DRC, IOM, Interos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, SCI, Safadi Foundation, UNDP, UNHCR
Service provision reinforced through community driven CSPs- all government projects	99,700	0	847,900	49,900	Country-Wide	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	MOSA
Output 1.4 Social Cohesion mainstreamed - all humanitarian agencies	30,000	200	30,000	0	Country-Wide	670,000	0	0	670,000	AIMajmoua, OXFAM, UNDP, UNHCR
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						52,237,762		51,567,762	670,000	
Total Review for Government of Lebanon						5,000,000		5,000,000	0	

Objective 2. Self-reliance and livelihood improved										
Output	Targeted population by type (refer to individuals) from Jan-Dec 2014				Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	Syrian refugees	Palestine Refugees from Syria	Affected Lebanese	Lebanese returnees		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Income generation, employment and market creation opportunities increased - all humanitarian agencies	62,990	1,450	66,038	6,261	Country-Wide	50,042,563	0	18,548,563	31,494,000	ACTED, AIMajmoua, CLMC, DRC, FAO, ILO, IOM, IRC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, SCI, Safadi Foundation, UNDP, UNHCR, World Vision
Output 2.2 Vocational life skills and entrepreneurship training opportunities increased - all humanitarian agencies	12,765	242	10,053	925	Country-Wide	11,359,037		11,359,037		AMEL, CLMC, DRC, IOM, IRC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RET, SCI, Safadi Foundation, UNDP, UNHCR
Total Review for all humanitarian agencies						61,401,600		29,907,600	31,494,000	

Sector indicators	Target
# change agents trained and actively promoting conflict prevention and social cohesion	7,000
# communities with active conflict mitigation or participatory mechanisms	150
# CSPs completed	600
# communities benefitting from completed CSPs	900
# individuals benefitting from income generating opportunities or new employment	90,000
# of persons receiving vocational and life-skills support	24,000

Social Cohesion and Livelihoods - Sector Summary Requirements				
	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (US\$)
Humanitarian agencies	113,639,362		81,475,362	32,164,000
Government of Lebanon (GoL)	5,000,000		5,000,000	-
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL All	118,639,362	0	86,475,362	32,164,000

6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Livelihoods in Lebanon (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	3,400,000
Al Majmouaa	35,000
AMEL	287,000
BBC	1,000,000
CLMC	1,079,500
DRC	12,579,000
FAO	3,000,000
IA	565,000
ILO	2,825,000
INTERSOS	1,175,000
IOM	6,000,000
IRC	1,193,778
MC	2,783,209
OXFAM	1,669,000
RET	940,000
SAFADI	1,385,000
SCI	11,310,000
SFCG	406,884
UNDP	34,818,764
UNESCO	400,000
UNHCR	25,737,227
WVI	1,050,000
Total	113,639,362
GoL	5,000,000

TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
ACF	2,368,500
ACTED	9,254,000
Al Majmouaa	35,000
AMEL	1,008,229
ANERA	2,714,386
BBC	1,000,000
BC	1,274,936
CARE	6,353,498
CCP	205,000
CISP	780,000
CLMC	13,374,667
CONCERN	121,000
CVT	210,000
DRC	30,810,784
FAO	8,767,500
FPSC	1,172,000
GVC	2,725,000
HI	8,980,000
HUMEDICA	225,000
HWA	560,000
IA	565,000
ILO	2,825,000
IMC	6,969,773
INTERSOS	2,145,100
IOCC	11,347,350
IOM	26,996,189
IQRAA	1,215,000
IRC	14,177,032
MAG	300,000
MAKASSED	56,000
MAKHZOUMI	545,000
MAP	160,350
MC	9,155,296
MEDAIR	7,906,786
MU	1,200,450

Agency	Total 2014
NRC	19,066,777
OXFAM	12,795,676
PCPM	1,830,000
PU-AMI	2,075,226
QRC	684,000
RET	1,680,000
RI	1,084,284
S GLOBAL	611,000
SAFADI	1,385,000
SCI	47,088,347
SFCG	406,884
SI	5,895,000
SIF	2,760,000
SOLIDAR	1,008,760
TDHI	391,401
UNDP	46,818,764
UNESCO	4,300,000
UNFPA	2,647,000
UNHABITAT	6,491,000
UNHCR	451,018,736
UNICEF	286,125,519
UNRWA	48,295,115
UNRWA-UNICEF	2,696,018
UNRWA-WFP	19,253,588
WCH	899,000
WFP	338,745,753
WHO	3,850,000
WRF	2,005,398
WVI	26,079,828
Total	1,515,491,900

TOTAL COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	75,072,130
Child Protection	40,369,131
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	21,986,198
Education	206,447,207
Food Security	368,870,156
NFI	187,311,949
Public Health	170,696,789
Shelter	148,070,166
Social cohesion and livelihood	113,639,362
WASH	183,028,812
Total	1,515,491,900

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	23,636,800
Child Protection	14,611,000
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	7,300,000
Education	48,422,000
Public Health	69,066,373
Social Cohesion and Livelihood	5,000,000
Total GoL	168,036,173

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