

SITUATION OVERVIEW

In light of recent trends, the number of refugees and other persons displaced to Lebanon from Syria is projected to reach 1.2 million by end 2013, putting significant pressure on local communities. Significantly increased humanitarian support is needed to save lives and ensure the wellbeing of refugees and affected communities. Refugees are putting enormous pressure on water, sanitation, education and health care systems, seriously affecting 1.2 million Lebanese. Tensions are on the rise and substantial support is needed not only to continue to meet essential needs of refugees but also for community projects such as: improvements to water and waste management, crumbling schools and fragile health services.

The fifth regional respnse plan covers humanitarian requirements from January to December 2013. The Government and humanitarian partners require USD 1.7 billion for a comprehensive and coordinated response to the current crisis, bearing in mind available capacities and timeframe. Funding short falls will require tough choices among compelling protection and assistance priorities and could stoke tensions between refugees and hosting Lebanese, threatening the security of Lebanon. Tight coordination will continue to be needed with development and local actors to

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- Ensure protection of refugees, displaced persons and affected communities, by:
- Systematic registration and documentation of Syrian refugees
 - Support to persons with specific needs
 - Strengthened prevention and response to gender-based violence
 - Improved protection of youth and children at risk
- Life saving emergency relief and essential services to those most in need, by provision of:
- Food
 - Emergency shelter support and basic assistance items
 - Adequate sanitation and clean water supply
 - Support for basic education
 - Support for access to national health services and for Palestinians from Syria access to UNRWA social services
- Support the resilience of displaced and host communities by:
- Measures to enhance social cohesion and conflict prevention

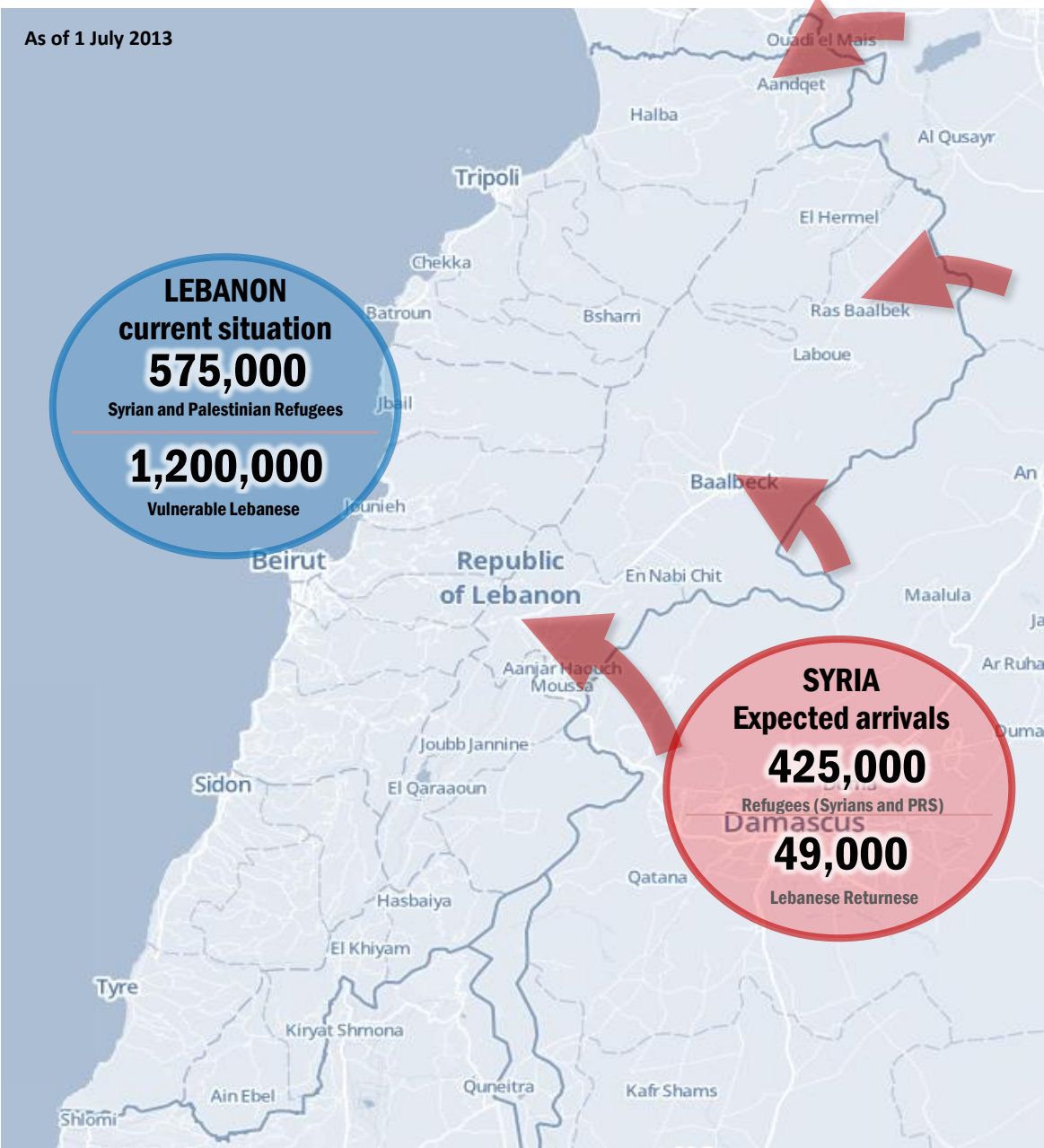
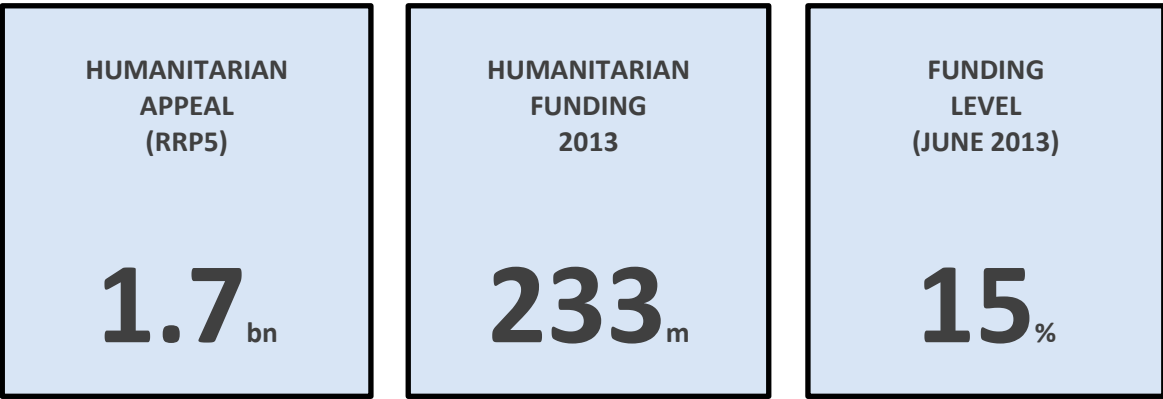
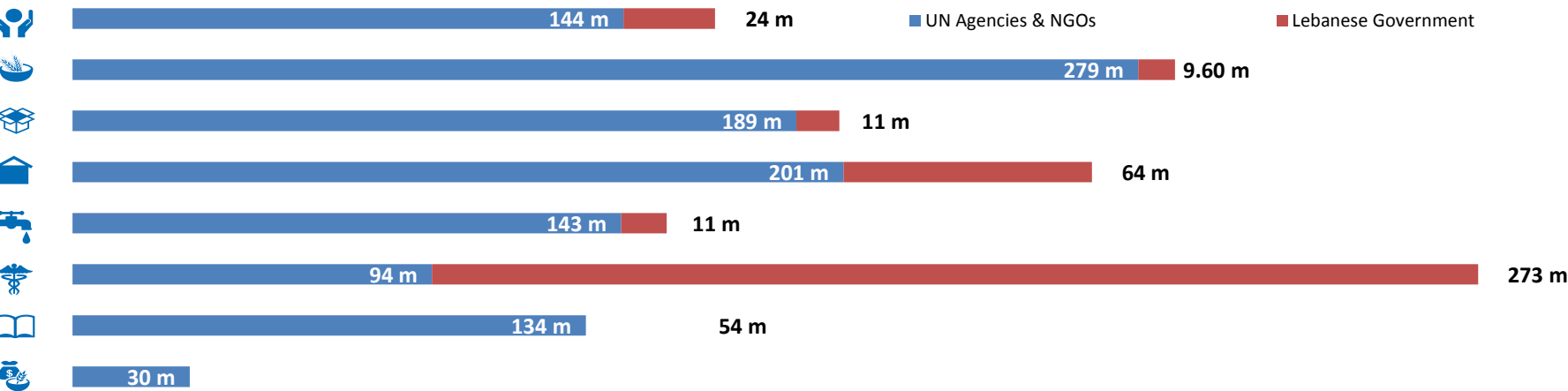
SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AND HOST COMMUNITIES

The RRP5 includes some USD 450 million of projects presented by the Government of Lebanon to bolster national response capacity and public services.

Support to communities hosting refugees and others displaced from Syria is mainstreamed across the plan with an estimated value of USD 236 million.

Additionally, a new ‘social cohesion’ sector focus on community support, conflict resolution and livelihoods activities.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (USD)



Lebanese Population : 4.5 million

Palestine Refugees registered with UNRWA in Lebanon: 455,000



PLANNING FIGURES



1,000,000

Syrian refugees
(registered or awaiting
registration)



100,000

Persons unwilling to
register



1,200,000

Lebanese in host
communities



49,000

Lebanese returnees



80,000

Palestine refugees from
Syria (PRS)



1.7 billion

USD required

OBJECTIVES BY SECTOR



Protection: Refugees from Syria have access to Lebanon and their rights are respected; Refugees are registered and benefit from adequate reception conditions, solutions and services; Community empowerment is strengthened and expanded; Child protection concerns are addressed and prevented and the protective environment for girls and boys affected by the Syrian crisis is strengthened; Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved.



Food Security & Agriculture: Food security and livelihood opportunities are provided to vulnerable Syrian refugees, PRS from Syria, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community members.



Non Food Items: Health and wellbeing of the targeted population is assured through the attainment of basic living standards.



Shelter: Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees and other displaced persons from Syria.



WASH: WASH related mortality and morbidity reduced through provision of and access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to agreed minimum standards for targeted population.



Public Health: Health of the targeted population improved by control of epidemics, supporting access to primary health care (PHC) and referral care.



Education: Children have access to protective quality education.



Social Cohesion & Livelihood: Social cohesion in affected communities supported; Self reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced.

TARGETS BY SECTOR

1 million Registered Syrian refugees

149,000 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees

80,000 PRS recorded with UNRWA

800,000 Registered and unregistered refugees

289,200 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees

80,000 PRS recorded with UNRWA

795,650 Registered and unregistered refugees

158,765 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees

66,687 PRS recorded with UNRWA

796,575 Registered and unregistered refugees

85,735 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees

80,000 PRS recorded with UNRWA

555,956 Registered and unregistered refugees

206,498 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees

31,769 PRS recorded with UNRWA

400,000 Registered and unregistered refugees

150,000 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees

58,400 PRS recorded with UNRWA

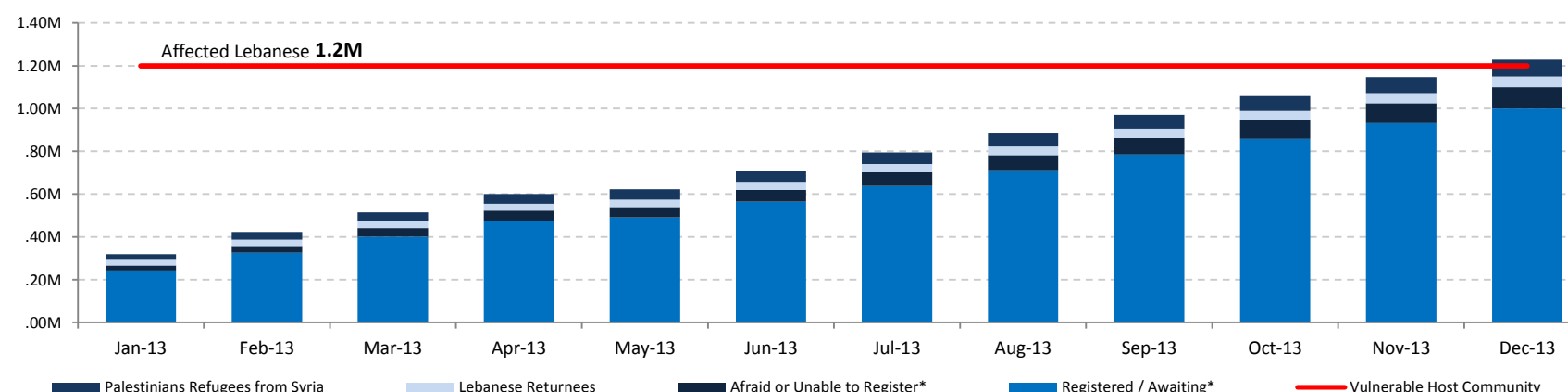
287,606 Registered and unregistered refugees

119,619 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees

22,500 PRS recorded with UNRWA

100,000 Registered and unregistered refugees

237,000 Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees



COORDINATION

- The Government of Lebanon has primary responsibility for coordinating the response, working through the Inter-Ministerial Committee and Ministry for Social Affairs;
- UNHCR co-leads coordination of the response with support from the UNHCT;
- UNHCR leads the Protection, Shelter, NFI, WASH, Education, Health & Social Cohesion sectors;
- WFP lead the food security sector;
- UNICEF, WHO and UNDP co-lead sectors for WASH and Education, Health and Social Cohesion respectively;
- UNRWA coordinates response for Palestine Refugees from Syria.

HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

5 Government bodies

Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) - Ministry of Social Affair (MoSA) - Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) - Ministry of Water Establishment, High Relief Commission (HRC)

12 UN Agencies

FAO - IOM - UNDP - UNESCO - UNFPA - UNHABITAT - UNHCR - UNICEF - UNODC - UNRWA - WFP - WHO

45 NGOs

ACTED - Action Aid Denmark - Action contre la faim (ACF) - Al Majmouaa - ALPHA - AMEL - Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) - Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC) - Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) - CHF - Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP/RI) - Danish Refugee Council (DRC) - Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC) - GVC/Muslim Aid - Handicap International - Heartland Alliance International - Medical Corps (IMC) - International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) - International Relief and Development (IRD) - International Rescue Committee (IRC) - INTERSOS - Islamic Relief - Lebanese Red Cross - Makassed - MDM - Medair - Mercy Corps (MC) - Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) - OXFAM - PU-AMI Refugee Education Trust (RET) - Relief International (RI) - Restart - RMF - Safadi Foundation - Save the Children International - Search for Common Ground - SHEILD - Solidarités International - Terre des Hommes, Italia - Terre des Hommes, Lausanne (TdH-L) - War Child Holland - World Vision International - WRF - YMCA



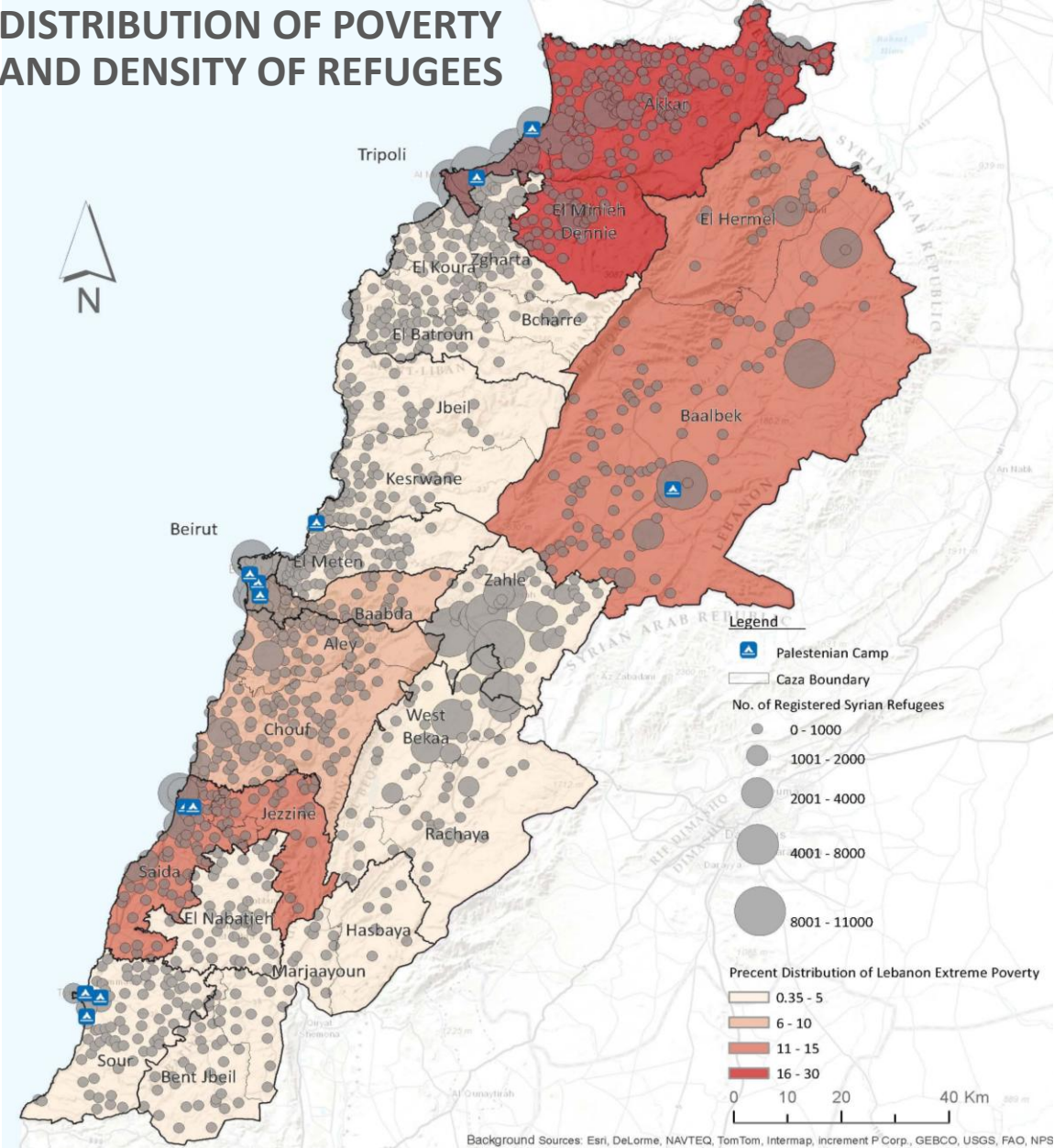
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Hosting communities have been severely impacted by the influx of refugees into Lebanon. Refugees are now scattered across 1,400 locations, including the most economically depressed areas of the country where poverty levels are the highest. The reduction of cross-border trade with Syria has separated many communities from their traditional sources of affordable goods and services and economic opportunities. The large and growing number of refugees hosted in private homes and otherwise at the community level is putting acute stress on the coping capacity of Lebanese communities and local authorities.

With registered refugees projected to reach numbers equivalent to 25% of the Lebanese population by the end of the year, the pressure on local communities is becoming increasingly difficult to manage. Public services are seriously stretched, purchasing power reduced through high inflation and increased competition for jobs is driving down wages.

Direct support to host communities is mainstreamed across the RRP5 and is estimated at some USD 236 million.

DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY AND DENSITY OF REFUGEES



COORDINATION MECHANISM

A task force led by the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNDP and UNHCR brings together more than 25 stakeholders at local, national and international levels to identify needs of host communities and jointly plan and fundraise for robust support to meet those needs. Formal socio-economic impact assessments include those conducted by UNDP, Save the Children, IRC and the multi-agency EMMA initiative.

- A strategic response framework focuses on three areas of priority interventions:
- Livelihoods and income generation
 - Basic services
 - Social cohesion

Poverty profiles, including data from the National Poverty Targeting Programme and 2008 poverty line and data on the relative refugee concentration by area have identified two levels of vulnerability – an overall broad target of 1.2 million vulnerable Lebanese and a subset of some 600,000 Lebanese living in 145 host communities.

INTER-SECTORAL SUPPORT TO HOST COMMUNITIES

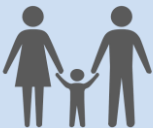
	Protection 75,000 children and caregivers benefit from psycho-social services and mobile outreach 55,000 persons in educational, psycho-social and recreational activities through 28 community centres 18,000 vulnerable women and children receive dignity kits and services
	Food Security and Agriculture 159,000 persons receive food vouchers valid in local shops 25,000 individuals receive food parcels 70,000 host community members will benefit from improved animal health 15,000 host community members will benefit from agricultural and livestock production support All host community members will benefit from improved food safety and quality
	Non Food Items Some 1,800 vulnerable persons receive winterization and other NFI assistance
	Shelter Some 5,800 host families benefit from rehabilitated homes Some 5,200 host families benefit from financial support towards the costs of hosting refugees
	WASH Some 334,000 persons benefit from clean environment with effective means to dispose solid waste Some 190,000 persons have improved access to potable water Some 50,000 persons benefit from more hygienic habitat free from fecal waste
	Public Health Some 16,000 children under 18 and 16,000 pregnant women immunized Some 120,000 persons have improved access to primary health centres Some 2,200 persons assisted with trauma operations, prostheses, orthoses and technical aid
	Education Some 50,000 children supported with enrolment in formal education Some 30,500 children receive psycho-social support Some 2,800 adolescence and youth (15-24) access to formal and non-formal education Some 7,900 teachers trained in inclusive education
	Social Cohesion and Livelihoods 500,000 persons indirectly benefit from physical and social infrastructure projects 150,000 persons directly benefit from physical and social infrastructure development projects 12,000 persons benefit from income generation, employment and market creation activities 14,000 persons benefit from vocational training, life-skills and job placement services 1,200 municipal authorities, teachers and others trained in mediation and conflict prevention skills



TARGETS



1,000,000
Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



100,000
Persons unwilling to register



100,000
Affected Lebanese



49,000
Lebanese returnees



80,000
Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



169 million
USD required

NEEDS

During their flight to Lebanon, Syrian refugees are exposed to risks such as targeting by armed elements, exploitation or separation of families. Border monitoring and prompt access to information and registration are crucial to ensuring that refugees are protected and assisted. A small but growing number of refugees with irregular status continue to be at risk of detention and require legal assistance. Shelling in border areas and rising tensions in several villages endanger the physical safety of refugees while relocation becomes increasingly challenging as shelter alternatives dwindle.

Currently, over 140,000 persons with specific needs have been identified including persons with disabilities, older persons, women and children at risk, persons with serious medical conditions and SGBV survivors. Vulnerabilities are expected to increase as displacement becomes protracted and the limited resources of refugees are further depleted. Given Lebanon's highly dispersed and rapidly accelerating refugee population, increased community mobilization and outreach are essential actions to identify vulnerable persons and support them with adequate services, counseling and assistance.

Displacement has disproportionately affected children. Many children arriving from Syria have experienced or witnessed atrocities and suffer from psycho-social distress, while caregivers struggle to provide them with much-needed support. Some children have been separated from their families. Others suffer from by physical violence, bullying and verbal harassment (especially in schools). As refugee families struggle to make ends meet, children are at increased risk of school drop-out and child labour while specialized child protection services are currently insufficient to meet the needs.

Many refugee women and children face family separation and limited economic opportunities putting them at increased risk of SGBV. Minimal privacy, lighting and household security in tented settlements also compromise the safety of women and children. An estimated 10 per cent of displaced women have been exposed to one or more forms of SGBV, while national capacities for response remain limited including safe spaces and support services.



Priorities

- Access to the territory of Lebanon and access to legal assistance and civil status documentation, including birth registration;
- Prompt and effective individual registration and documentation for refugees
- Direct support, referrals and services to persons with specific needs
- Community empowerment and outreach through community centres and community-based outreach activities.
- Community-based psychosocial support and child friendly activities to children and their caregivers.
- Child protection monitoring and the identification, referral and management of cases of exploitation, abuse, neglect or violence against children.

OBJECTIVES & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

1	Access to territory and legal assistance	8 m
2	Registration, recording and documentation	83 m
3	Community services	23 m
4	Child protection	35 m
5	Sexual and Gender Based Violence	18 m

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

 499,700 Syrian refugees registered	 Over 38,000 children benefited from psychosocial support
 1,800 Syrian refugees received legal counselling and/or have	 27 Social Development Centres strengthened their capacity on Child Protection response.
 15,500 individuals participated in community awareness	 Recruitment and training of 52 new social workers working on supporting community-based mechanisms
 14,400 individuals with specific needs have been referred	 The needs of SGBV 122 survivors have been addressed or referred

LEBANON: Regional Response Plan (RRP5) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE



TARGETS



800,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



91,800

Persons unwilling to register



184,000

Affected Lebanese



105,200

Lebanese returnees



80,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



289 million

USD required

NEEDS

FOOD ASSISTANCE

To improve the food security of targeted Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees, Lebanese host communities, and other vulnerable groups such as unregistered (either awaiting registration or unwilling to do so) and new comers (output 1). Assistance will be provided primarily through food vouchers, redeemable in preselected shops throughout Lebanon, or food parcels distributed directly to households.

Besides assisting Syrian refugees, WFP will also team up with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to provide support to vulnerable host communities, with HRC to provide support to Lebanese returnees and, and with UNWRA to assist PRS. Other food security partners (OXFAM, CARITAS-CLMC, Islamic Relief and IOCC etc) will cover the needs of un-registered refugees, other displaced groups and any other vulnerable populations who might slip through the cracks to ensure maximum coverage of those in need of food assistance.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE

FAO has expressed concern over the spread of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) and large livestock losses due to the collapse of veterinary services in Syria. Additionally, disruptions in trade since the outbreak of the Syrian conflict, have led to a massive decrease in farm gate prices, while the costs of agricultural inputs and services continue to rise. Lack of food and phytosanitary control at the Lebanon-Syria border also compromises the food and nutrition security of vulnerable refugee and host populations in Lebanon. FAO and agricultural partners will focus on the containment of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests, and the establishment of food safety control measures on the border (output 2) and the support through crop and livestock production to returnees and vulnerable communities members (output 3).

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that food security and livelihood opportunities are provided to vulnerable Syrian refugees, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host community members.

ACTION/OUTPUTS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

1 Food assistance provided

280 m

2 Control of food safety and tran-boundary animal

5 m

3 Restore smallholder agricultural production

4 m

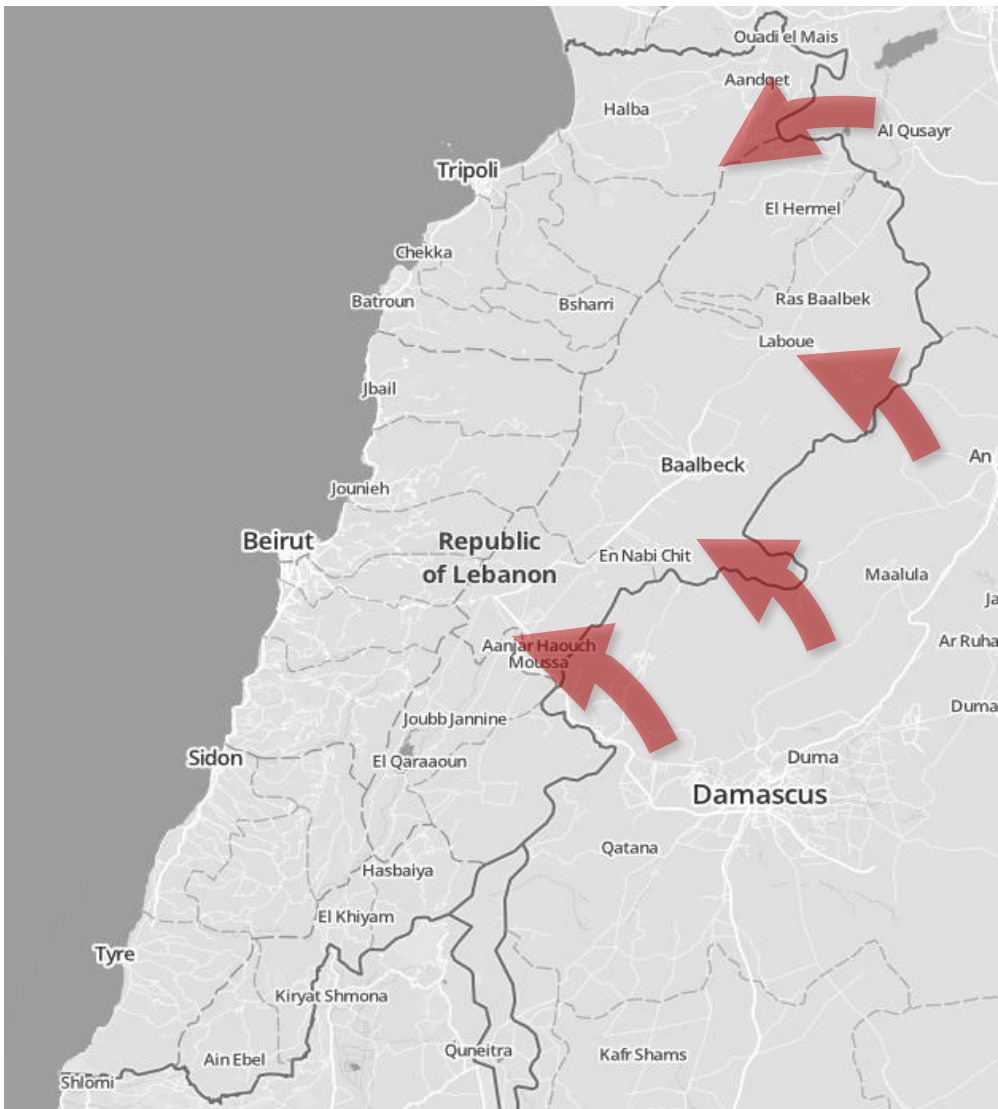
ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY - APRIL 2013



35,600 food parcel distributed



760,700 food vouchers distributed



Leading Agencies: WFP and Government of Lebanon (GOL) Ministry of Social Affairs, with strong participation from FAO - Ekram El-Huni, Ekram.Elhuni@wfp.org

Participating Agencies: ACF, CARITAS (CLMC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), FAO, GVC Italia, HANDICAP International, IOCC, Islamic Relief (IR), OXFAM, PU, Save the Children International, SHIELD, UNRWA, WFP, WVI





TARGETS


 666,135
Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)

 129,515
Persons unwilling to register

 114,790
Affected Lebanese

 43,974
Lebanese returnees

 66,687
Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

 160 million
USD required

NEEDS

Most refugees arrive in Lebanon with almost no personal possessions and do not have the means to purchase essential items for cooking and eating, sleeping and moving around with dignity.

It is expected that 90 per cent of refugees and Lebanese returnees who will arrive until end of 2013 will need a basic set of non-food items (NFIs) upon arrival including bedding, cookers, plates, pans, cookers and gas as well as clothing. Without this basic assistance, families may resort to negative coping strategies such as taking exploitative work, begging or selling the few possessions they have.

Winter weather conditions are harsh in Lebanon and storms, snow and hale are likely to pose a serious threat to the health and well-being of refugees in mountainous areas and the Bekaa valley. Families, particularly those living in tents, informal collective shelters or other unsupported shelters, will be in need of winter NFIs such as warm blankets and heaters to survive the winter without adverse effect.

Contingency stocks are currently insufficient to respond rapidly to basic needs in the event of a sudden and massive influx of refugees, requiring urgent attention.

OBJECTIVE

Health and wellbeing of the refugees and other displaced populations assured through the attainment of basic living standards.

ACTION/OUTPUTS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

1	Support for winter needs	60 m
2	Assistance to new arrivals	40 m
3	Regular distribution of items to registered refugees	20 m
4	Emergency assistance refugees unwilling to register	18 m
5	Emergency preparedness	22 m

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

-  140,000 jerry cans distributed
-  15,500 hygiene kits for new arrivals distributed
-  132,500 blankets distributed
-  11,500 kitchen sets distributed
-  79,000 clothes vouchers distributed
-  8,900 heating stoves distributed
-  112,700 mattress distributed
-  5,200 cooking stoves distributed

NFI RESPONSE



LEBANON: Regional Response Plan (RRP5)

June 2013

SHELTER



TARGETS

 **787,085**
Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)

 **9,490**
Persons unwilling to register

 **54,610**
Affected Lebanese

 **31,125**
Lebanese returnees

 **80,000**
Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

 **266 million**
USD required

NEEDS

As the influx from Syria has accelerated, shelter absorption capacity has diminished, particularly in areas of high refugee concentration and within the overcrowded Palestine refugee camps. Over 80% of all refugees are renting accommodation and rents are increasing.

The capacity of Lebanese to host refugees in their homes is nearing the point of exhaustion. Moreover, the number of buildings available for rehabilitation is dwindling. Additional shelter alternatives like transit sites have not yet been approved by the Government.

The number of refugee households in need of shelter assistance is expected to rise. More and more refugees are turning to improvised shelters and informal ‘tented settlements’, particularly in locations providing access to agricultural work. Elsewhere refugees have squatted disused buildings, creating informal collective shelters. These informal shelter arrangements are often sub-standard, with limited or no sanitation facilities and located in areas prone to flooding and at risk of fire.

Estimates are that the number of refugees in informal tented settlements has tripled in the Bekaa valley alone since the beginning of the year. UNHCR and its partners has conducted a preliminary mapping of tented settlements in the North of Lebanon and the Bekaa to inform cross sectoral interventions.







OBJECTIVE

Adequate shelter solutions are available for refugees from Syria and other displaced persons.

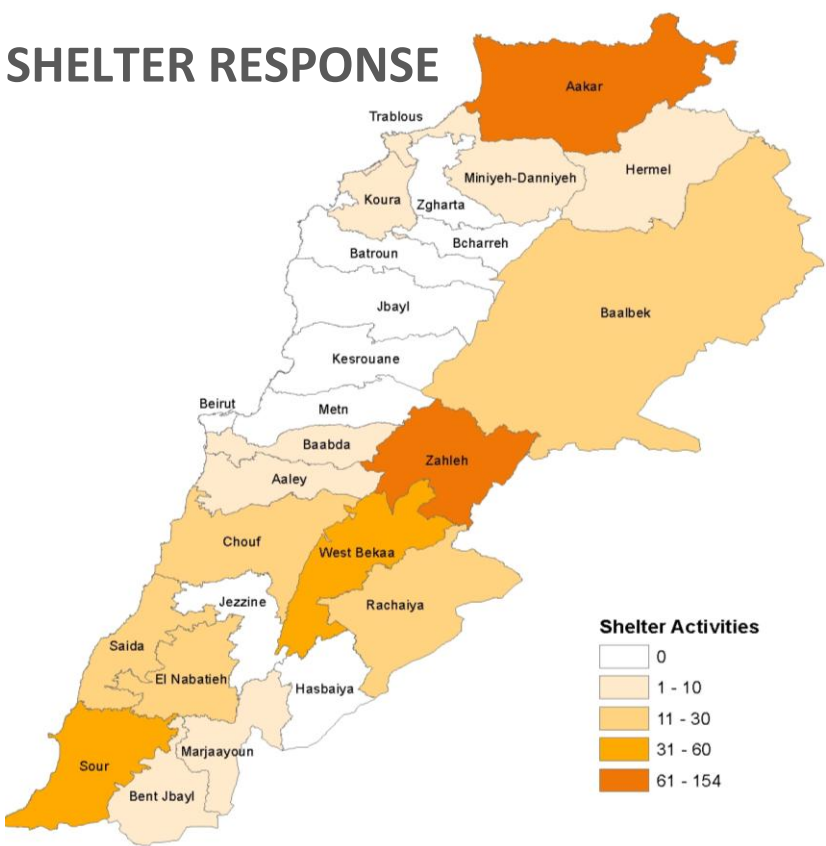
ACTION/OUTPUTS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

1	Emergency shelter	117 m
2	Substandard shelter improved	32 m
3	Shelter assistance to vulnerable households	73 m
4	Collective shelteres	27 m
5	Emergency preparedness	18 m

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

-  212 individuals benefitted from house rehabilitation
-  2,300 individuals accommodated in collective shelters
-  4,950 individuals supported with cash for rent
-  9,300 individuals in tented settlements assisted
-  3,500 individuals received emergency tents
-  3,700 individuals assisted with weather-proofing

SHELTER RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: UNHCR - MOSA - Mohamad Mukalled mukalled@unhcr.org; Ahmad Kassem - Kassema@unhcr.org
Participating Agencies: CHF, Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Caritas (CLMC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), International Relief and Development (IRD), Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC), Islamic Relief International (IRL), Save the Children International (SCI), SHIELD, Solidarites International (SI), Medair, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Premiere Urgence-Assistance Medicale Internationale (PU-AMI), UN-Habitat, UNRWA.

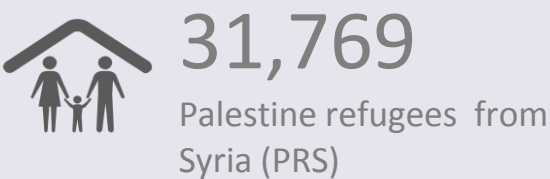
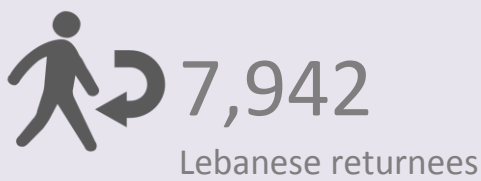
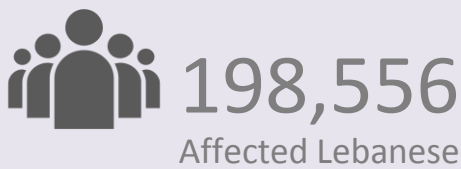
LEBANON: Regional Response Plan (RRP5)

June 2013

WASH



TARGETS



NEEDS

According to WASH assessments and in view of population projections, it is assumed that 27 per cent of refugees and affected populations will be in need of water support and 29 per cent need sanitation assistance by the end of the year.

WASH needs vary geographically depending on the status of existing water and waste water systems, and access to them. The plan to address WASH needs is based on the assumption that existing water sources will suffice to meet the bulk of the increased water demand and that approval for development of new water sources will be granted in time to bridge gaps.

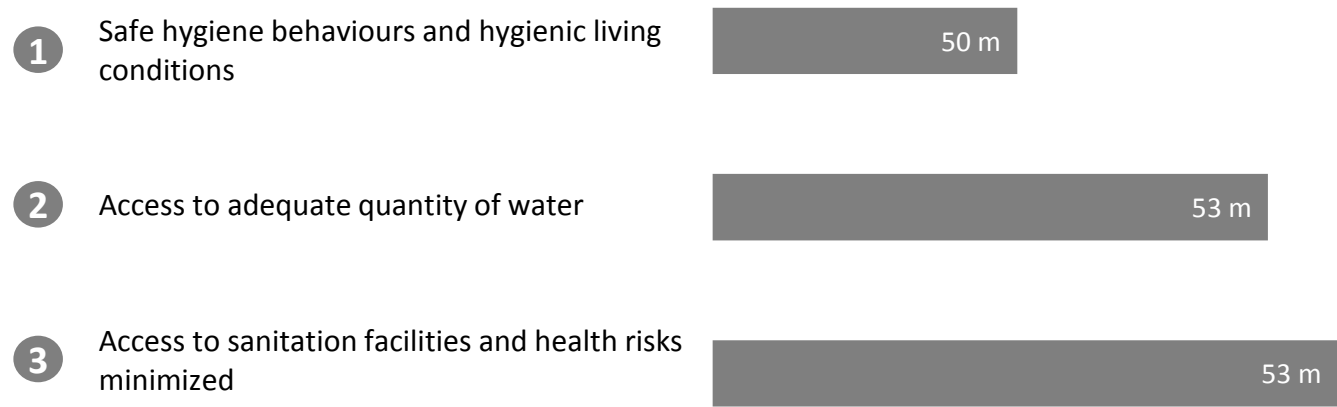
The affected population is scattered all over the country making the WASH response expensive, time consuming, and logistically challenging. Refugees currently reside in over 1,400 locations out of which 197 are informal tented settlements in the Bekaa valley alone.

The number of these informal tented settlements is expected to rise further in the coming months due to continuing new arrivals. Many of them lack adequate sanitation and water access and are prone to flooding. These factors result in poor hygienic conditions bearing a high risk of water-borne disease.

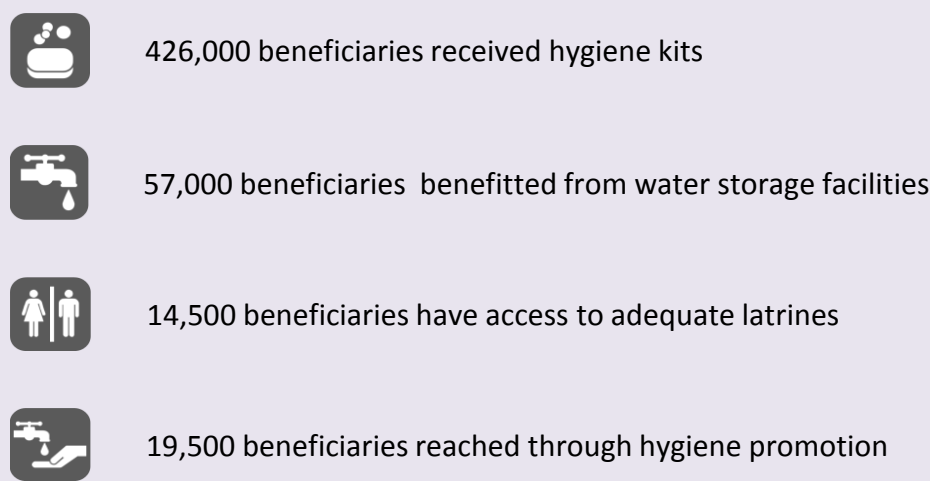
OBJECTIVE

Reduce WASH related mortality and morbidity through provision of and access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to agreed minimum standards for targeted population.

ACTION/OUTPUTS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



WASH RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: Water Establishments of Lebanon - UNHCR - UNICEF; Pankaj Kumar Singh, singhpa@unhcr.org; David Adams, dadams@unicef.org

Participating Agencies: ACF, ACTED, CISP&RI, CLMC, DRC, GVC, High Relief Commission - GoL (HRC), IOCC&NCA, Islamic Relief, International Relief and Development (IRD), Medair, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, PU-AMI, Solidarites International, UNDP/MOSA (Lebanese Host Community Programme), UN Habitat, UNHCR (MF, SHEILD), UNICEF, UNRWA and WVI.

LEBANON: Regional Response Plan (RRP5)

June 2013

PUBLIC HEALTH



TARGETS



548,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



150,000

Persons unwilling to register



5,000

Lebanese returnees



58,400

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



369 million

USD required

NEEDS

The Lebanese health care system is severely stretched as rising numbers of refugees weigh heavy on public health services as well as on existing UNRWA and NGO-supported clinics.

The majority of refugees are women and children. Many are already in need of health care when they arrive in Lebanon. Others develop health care needs during their stay; often exacerbated by poor living conditions.

While Syrian refugees and Lebanese returnees have access to the public and private health care system in Lebanon, many cannot afford the fees for services and transportation to health facilities. Some NGOs offer primary health care services free of charge, but the number of beneficiaries covered is limited and refugees have to contribute towards the cost of their health care.

It is estimated that by the end of the year the total number of displaced persons will have reached the equivalent of 25 per cent of Lebanons population prior to the crisis.

Existing primary health care centres lack capacity to meet their needs. The current supply of medicines for acute and chronic diseases is insufficient to cover the needs rising demand. Prevention and control of disease outbreak, in view of crowding, poor water and sanitation presents a particular challenge.

Secondary and tertiary health care in Lebanon is expensive and the majority of refugees are not able to cover the cost of hospitalization. Additional support is urgently needed to ensure that at least life-saving interventions can be covered.

OBJECTIVE

Improve health of the targeted population by control of epidemics, supporting access to primary health care (PHC) and referral care.

ACTION/OUTPUTS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

1	Control of epidemics	6 m
2	Support to access Primary Health Care	61 m
3	Access to referral health care for deliveries and life saving interventions	286 m
4	Referral to rehabilitative services	16 m

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



17,515 beneficiaries participating to health education

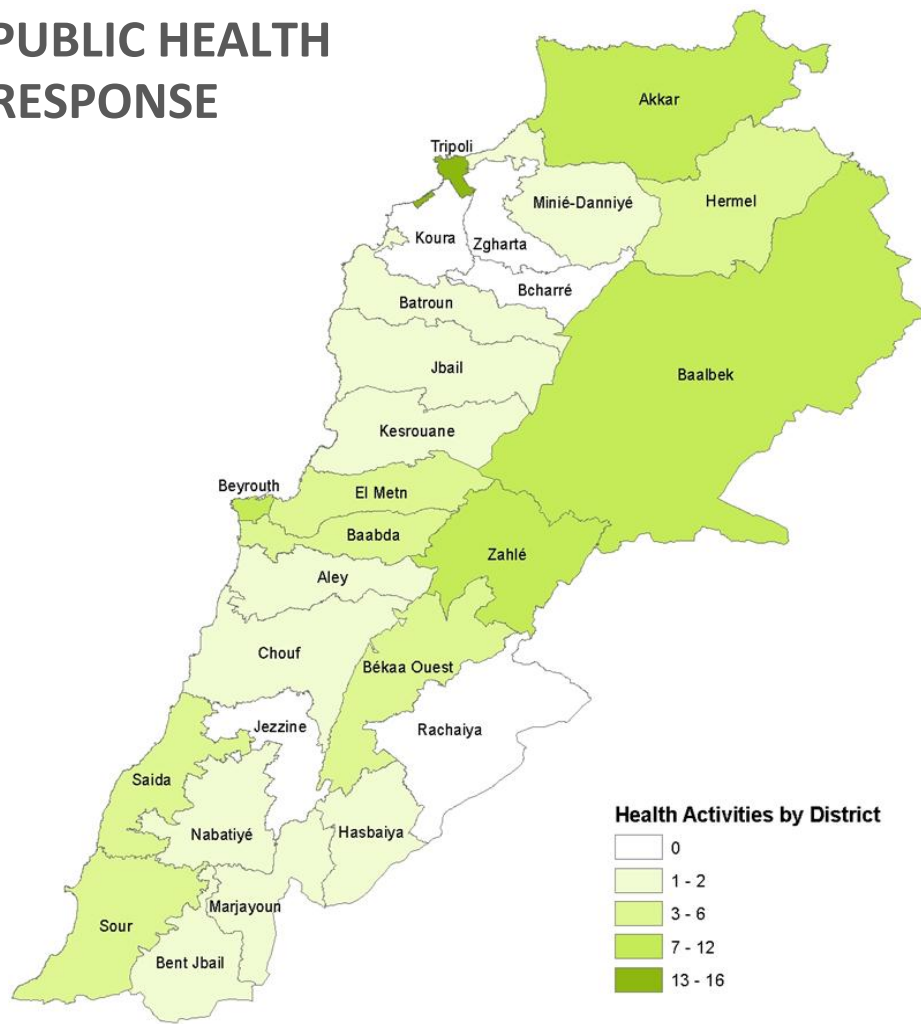


45,427 persons assisted with primary health care



11,837 persons assisted with secondary health care

PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: UNHCR, WHO and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) - Njogu Patterson - njogup@unhcr.org - Alissar Rady - radya@who.int

Participating Agencies: AMEL, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC), Center of Violence and Torture (CVT), Handicap International (HI), High Relief Commission (HRC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), IOM, Makassed, Medecins du Monde- France (MDM), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Premiere Urgence Aide Medicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Restart, Save the Children International (SCI), UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA.

LEBANON: Regional Response Plan (RRP5)

June 2013


EDUCATION

TARGETS

 **272,780**
Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)

 **14,826**
Persons unwilling to register

 **110,724**
Affected Lebanese

 **8,895**
Lebanese returnees

 **22,500**
Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

 **188 million**
USD required

NEEDS

Despite efforts to facilitate school enrollment, some 80% of children aged 6 to 17 are estimated to be out of school. Education assessments have highlighted a number of barriers to learning including differences in the Lebanese curriculum, unfamiliar teaching methods, transportation costs, bullying and limited psycho-social interventions to help traumatized children.

Public schools are under-resourced to respond to the accelerating influx of refugees. In 2012, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) issued a decree instructing all schools to enrol Syrian students regardless of their legal status and waive school and book fees. Projections indicate that the number of displaced children from Syria at school age will reach 550,000 by the end of 2013, while the public school system has capacity to accommodate just 300,000 students.

Without further support to schools the MEHE decree may be revoked or limited to those already enrolled. If efforts to reverse low enrolment and retention rates are not scaled up, some 420,000 children might miss out on basic education by end-2013, limiting future perspectives and increasing their exposure to protection risks.

Additional classrooms, the rehabilitation of school premises, support to teacher training and incentives are needed to expand educational capacity. Schools in areas with high numbers of refugees also need support with running costs related to extra students and assistance to institute second school shifts.

OBJECTIVE

Children have access to quality education

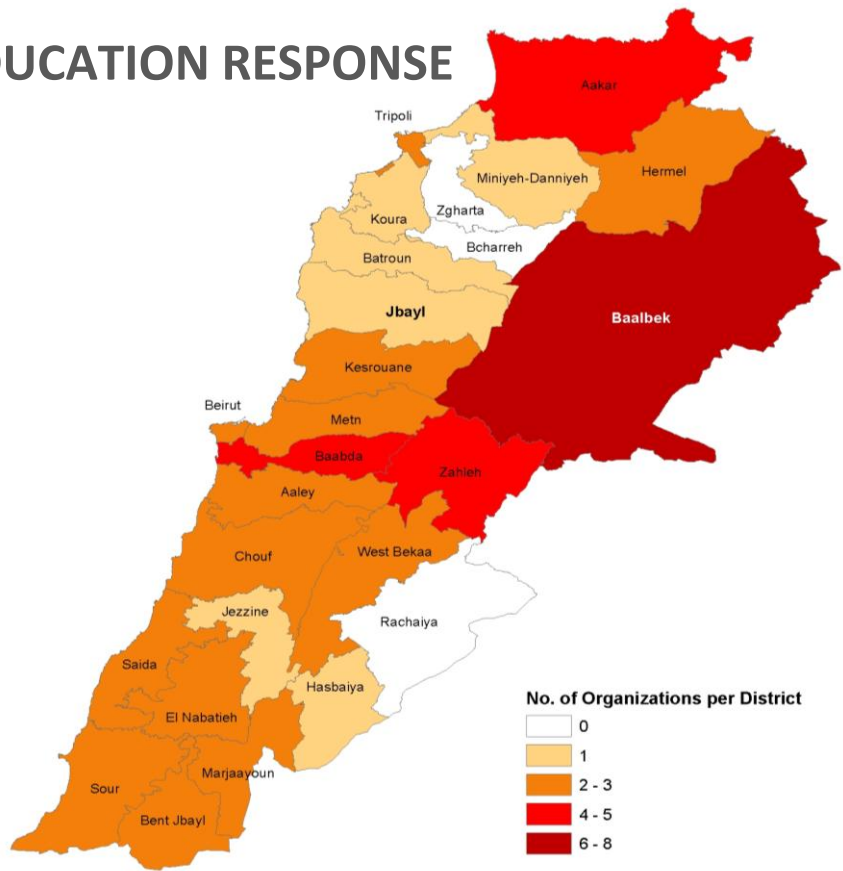
ACTION/OUTPUTS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

1	Children have access to inclusive education	159 m
2	Schools are safe and protective environments	21 m
3	Youth have access to appropriate learning	9 m

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

-  28,000 children received enrollment support
-  19,400 children received ALP and after-school support
-  33,700 children received psycho-social support
-  400 schools and community centres received support
-  600 teachers and 2,700 parents trained
-  5 schools rehabilitated

EDUCATION RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: MEHE, UNHCR, UNICEF - Kerstin Karlstrom - Karlstro@unhcr.org - Rania Zakhia - rzakhia@unicef.org
Participating Agencies: MEHE, UNHCR, UNICEF, The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), Alpha, Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI), Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC), Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC), INTERSOS, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), Islamic Relief (IR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Refugee Education Trust (RET), Relief International (RI), Save the Children International (SCI), War Child Holland (WCH) and World Vision International (WVI)



TARGETS



NEEDS

The majority of refugees live in the poorest areas of Lebanon where employment and poverty rates were already high before large numbers of refugees started to settle. More than 1,400 locations across the country are affected, and refugee numbers are projected to reach 1 million by the end of the year- a figure equivalent to 25 per cent of the total Lebanese population.

The pressure on local job markets is considerable. The decline of export and import from Syria, has also affected local economies which have traditionally thrived on cross-border trade. The 13 per cent of refugees who have entered Lebanon through unofficial border crossings are particularly disadvantaged and afraid to move due to their irregular status. It is estimated that many refugees who currently hold residency permits will not be able to cover the high costs of renewing their permits once they expire which will further restrict their self-reliance opportunities.

Lebanon is hosting more refugees - in absolute and in percentage terms - than any other country in the region. The immense and growing strain on host communities is contributing to rising tensions between host communities and refugees, as the increase in the number of violent incidents against refugees shows. The need to foster social cohesion and livelihoods and prevent further tensions and conflict is therefore essential to upholding a stable protection space in Lebanon.

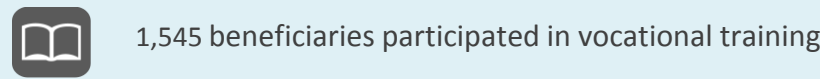
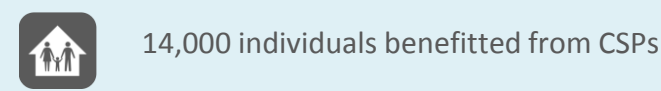
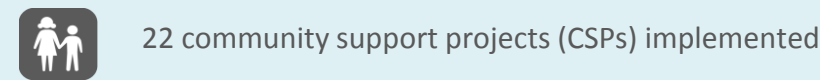
OBJECTIVE

1. Social cohesion in affected communities supported
2. Self reliance, livelihoods and physical and social infrastructure in affected areas enhanced

ACTION/OUTPUTS & FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

1	Community conflict management strenghtened	3 m
2	Advocacy/communication initiatives and community driven solidarity projects	6 m
3	Income generation, employment and market opportunities expanded	14 m
4	Vocational, technical and lifeskills training; job placement and creation of services	8 m

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



POVERTY DISTRIBUTION AND REFUGEES

