



### 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 response 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:

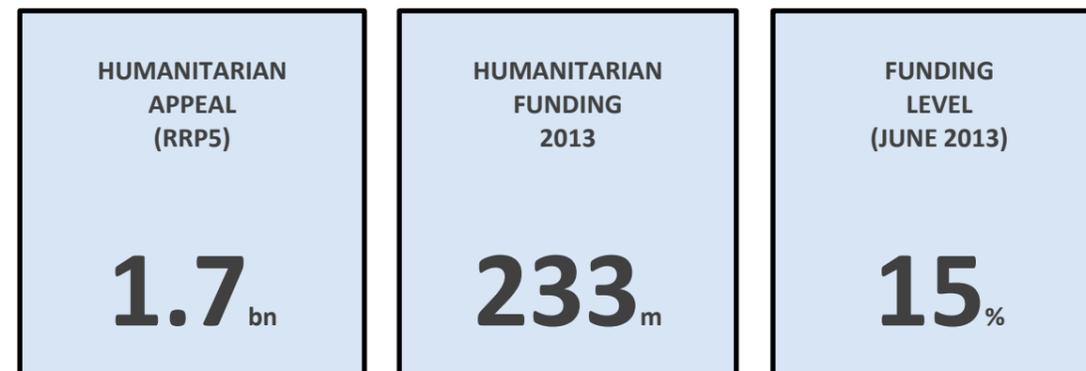
- Measures to enhance social cohesion and conflict prevention

### SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT AND HOST COMMUNITIES

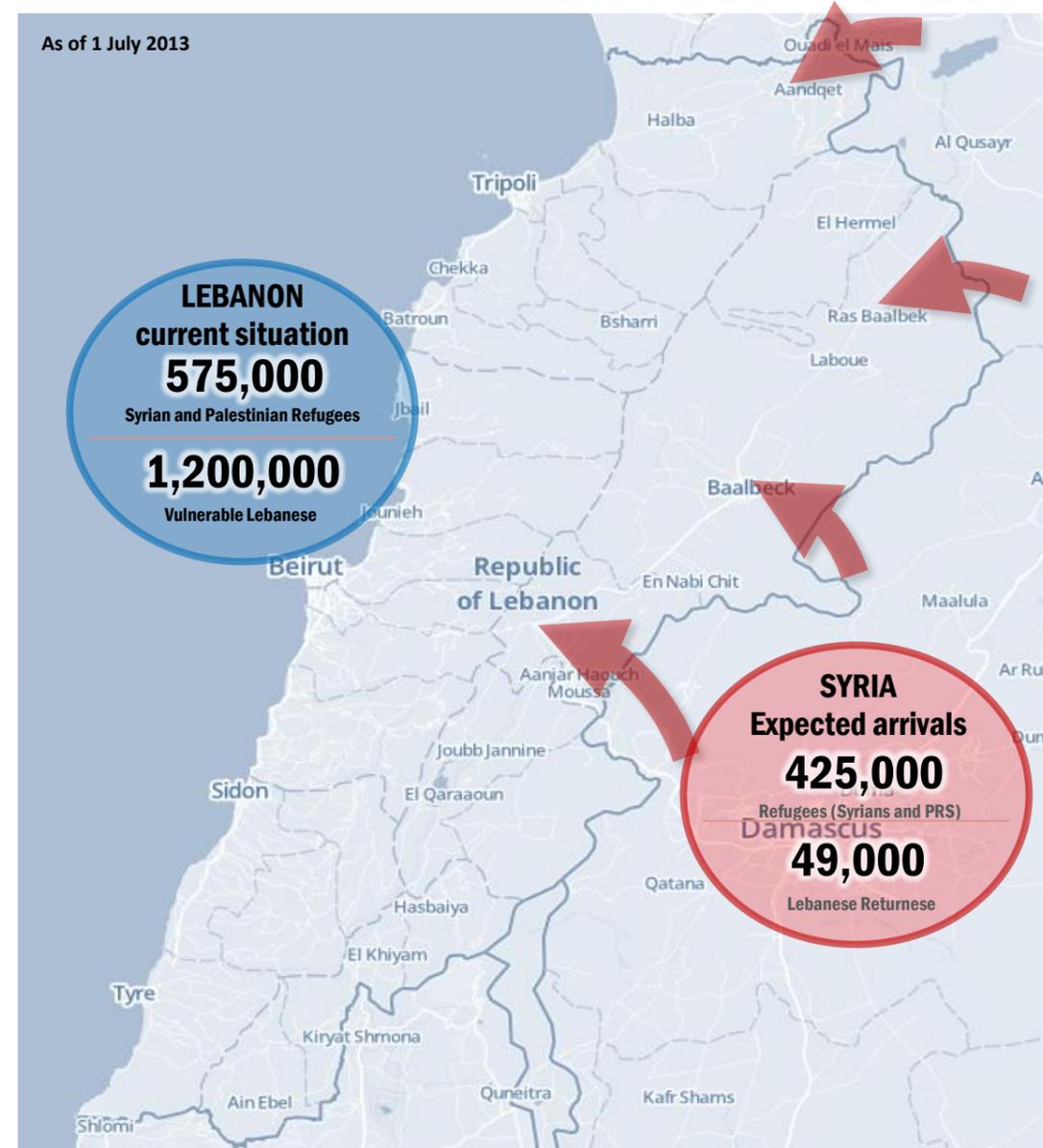
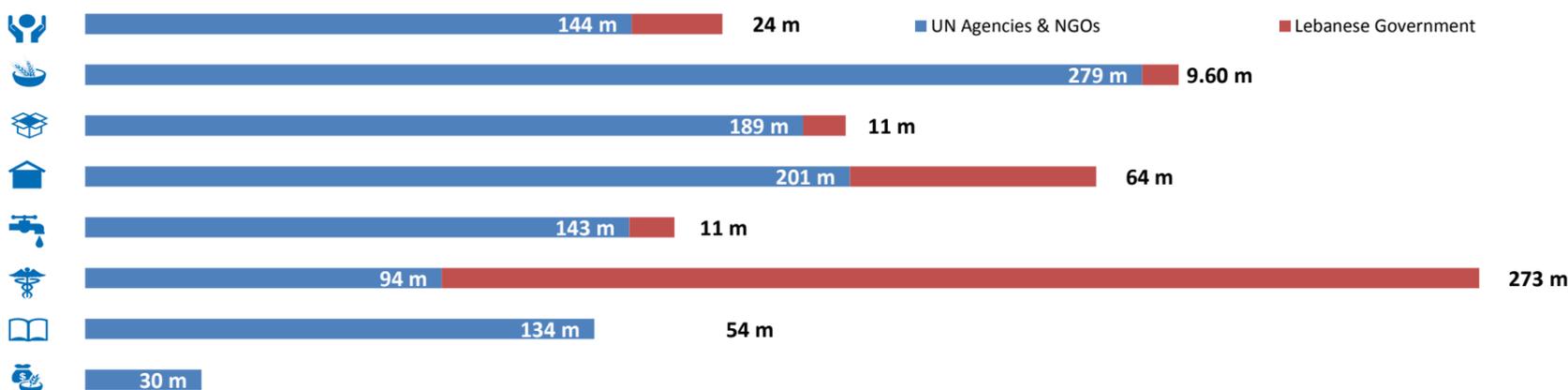
The RRP5 includes some USD 450 million of projects presented by the Government of Lebanon to bolster national response capacity and public services.

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)





### 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

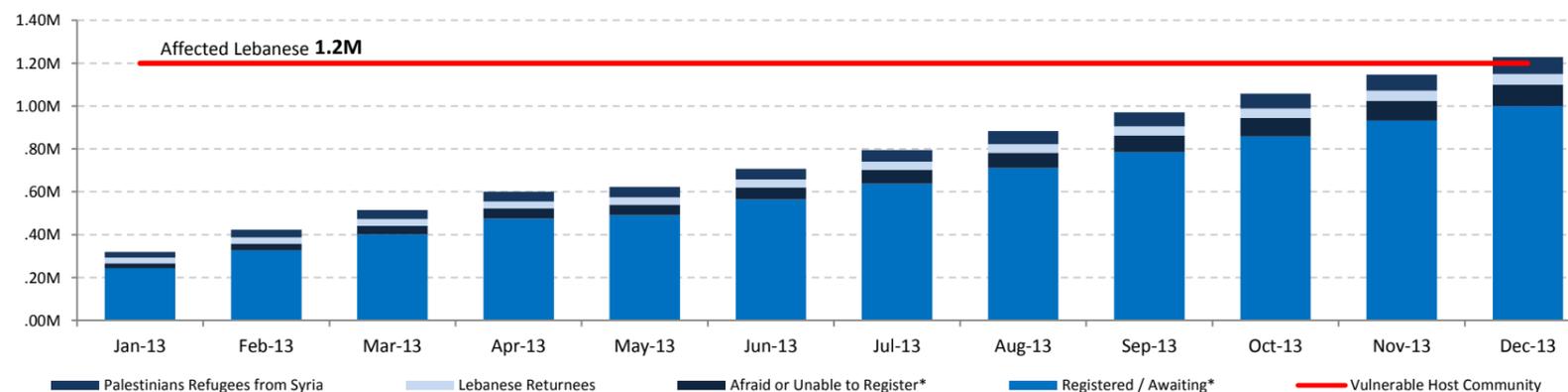
**796,575** Registered and unregistered refugees  
**85,735** Vulnerable Lebanese and returnees  
**80,000** PRS recorded with UNRWA

**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



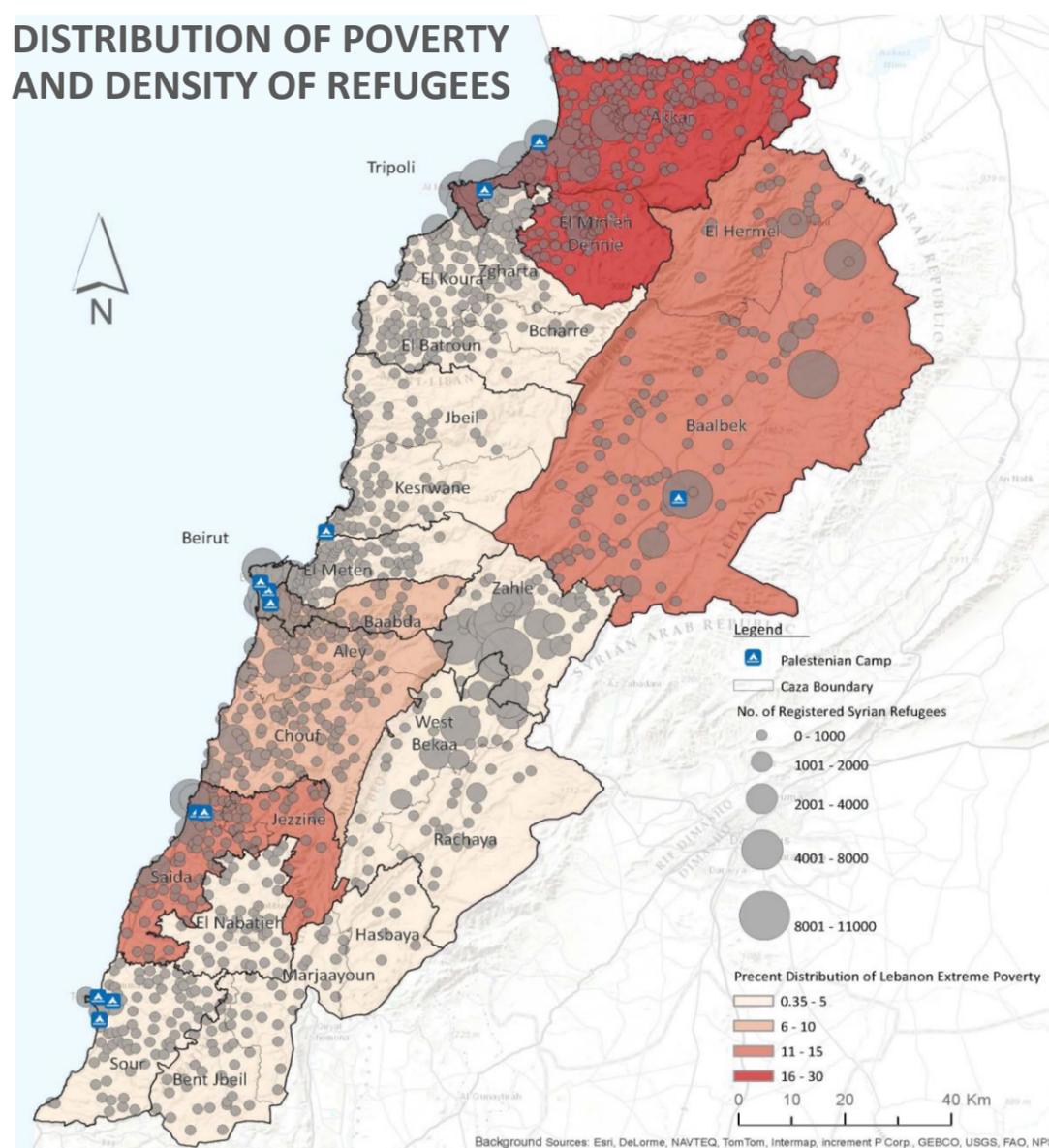
## SITUATION OVERVIEW

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

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



### 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 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

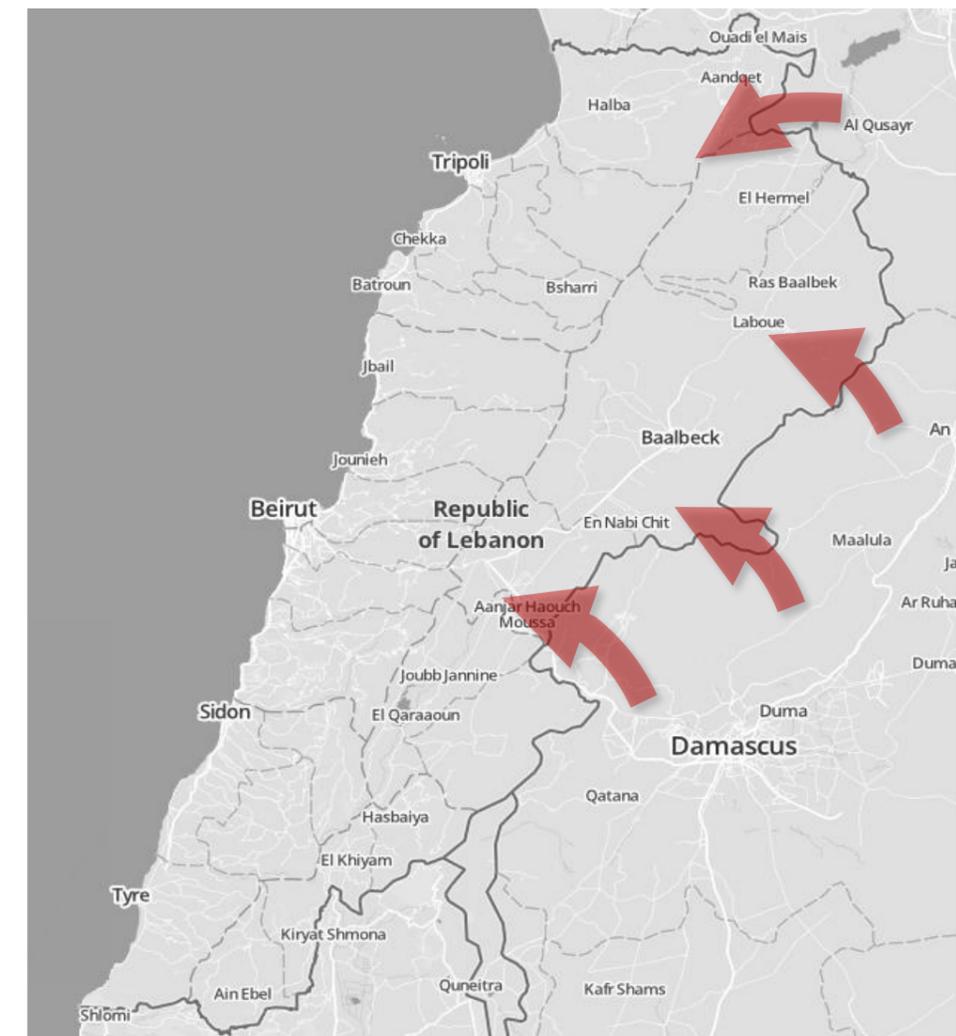
## ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY - APRIL 2013



35,600 food parcel distributed



760,700 food vouchers distributed





### 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 hail 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





### 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 shelters	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



460,649

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



95,305

Persons unwilling to register



198,556

Affected Lebanese



7,942

Lebanese returnees



31,769

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



156 million

USD required

### 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

1	Safe hygiene behaviours and hygienic living conditions	50 m
2	Access to adequate quantity of water	53 m
3	Access to sanitation facilities and health risks minimized	53 m

### ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE



426,000 beneficiaries received hygiene kits



57,000 beneficiaries benefitted from water storage facilities



14,500 beneficiaries have access to adequate latrines



19,500 beneficiaries reached through hygiene promotion

### 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 Lebanon's 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

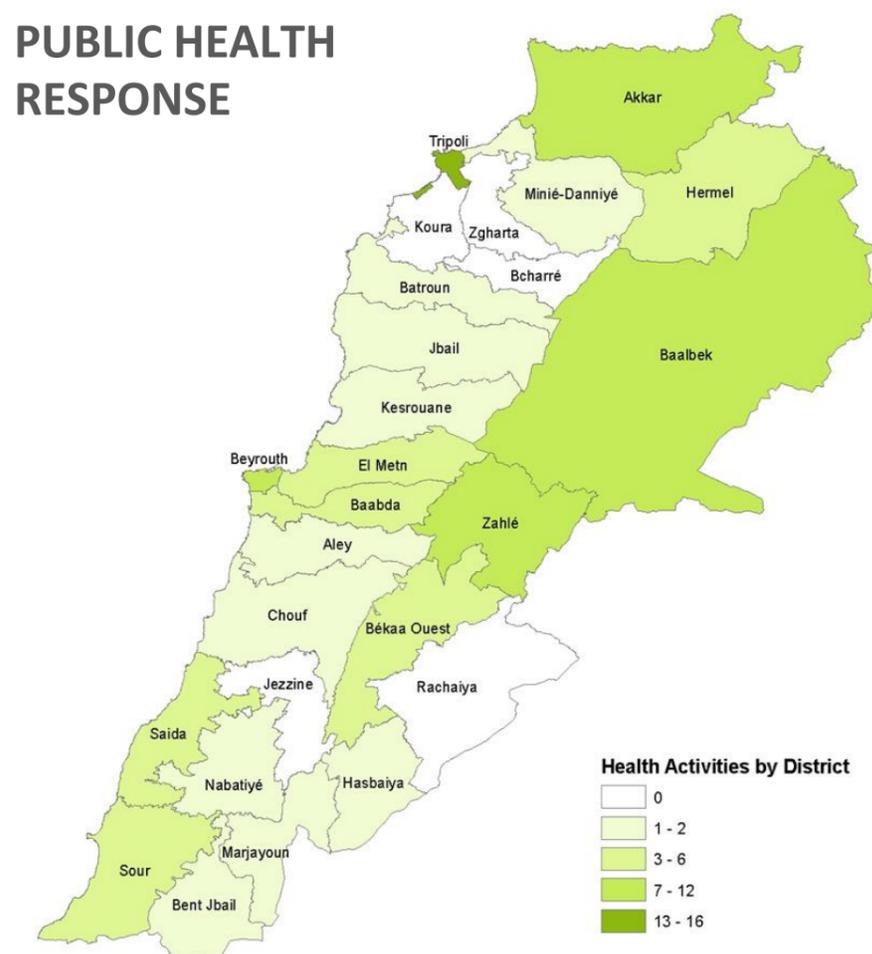
### ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

**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

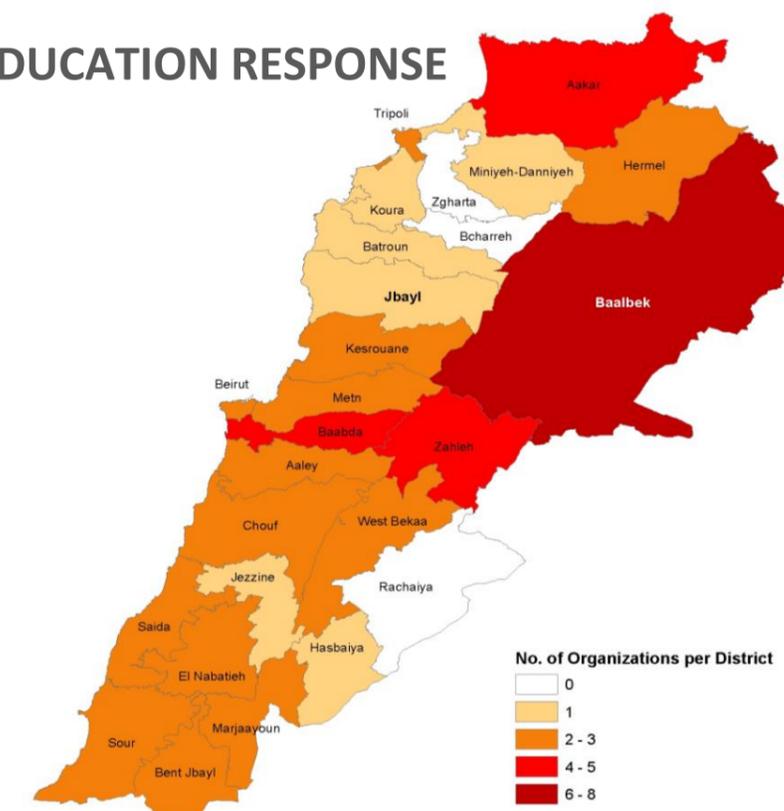


600 teachers and 2,700 parents trained



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)



June 2013

## TARGETS



100,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



10,000

Persons unwilling to register



177,000

Affected Lebanese



60,000

Lebanese returnees



188 million

USD required

## 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 strengthened                                            | 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



22 community support projects (CSPs) implemented

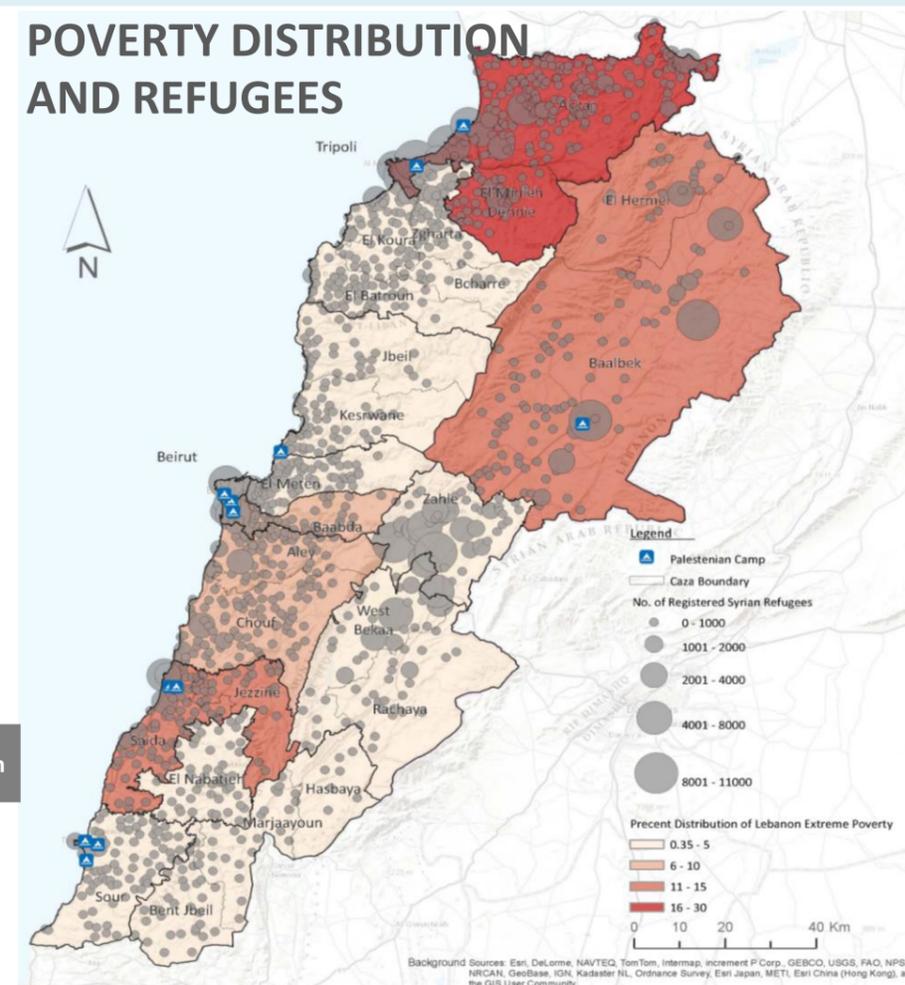


14,000 individuals benefitted from CSPs



1,545 beneficiaries participated in vocational training

## POVERTY DISTRIBUTION AND REFUGEES



Leading Agencies: UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA, PMO - Anna Leer - leer@unhcr.org, Shombi Sharp - shombi.sharp@undp.org, Makram Malaeb - mmalaeb@yahoo.com, Ramzi Naaman - ramzi101@hotmail.com

Participating Agencies: Abbad, Action Aid, Al Majmouaa, Amel, AVSI Foundation, CARITAS (CLMC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Heartland Alliance, International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, IOCC, IOM, IRD, Islamic Relief, Lebanese Red Cross, Mercy Corps, NRC, Safadi Foundation, Save the Children, Search for Common Ground, Terre des Hommes - Italia, Terre des Hommes - Laussane (TdH-L), UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNRWA, War Child Holland, World Vision, WRF