



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.

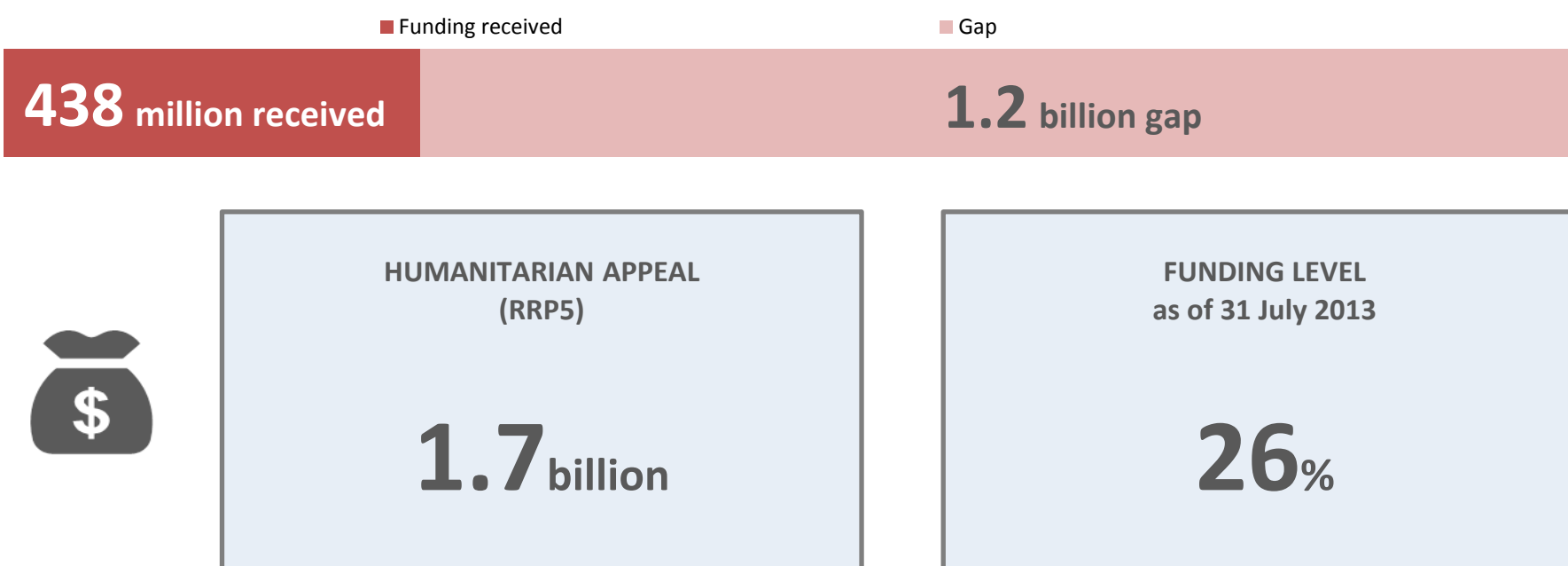
The fifth regional response plan covers humanitarian requirements from January to December 2013.

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 broaden responses, and ensure aid reaches those who need it most.

MONTHLY UPDATE - JULY 2013

- A total of 505,730 individuals received World Food Programme (WFP) food vouchers and food parcels
- This month, over 5,400 Lebanese and Syrian students benefited from Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALPs) and remedial classes
- More than 317,000 individuals benefited from the distribution of 59,410 hygiene kits and 20,156 baby kits this month
- This month, over 50,000 persons registered with UNHCR

INTER-AGENCY FUNDING UPDATE (USD)



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

1) Protection of refugees, displaced persons and affected communities

- Registration and documentation of Syrian refugees
- Support to persons with specific needs
- Prevention and response to gender-based violence
- Improved protection of youth and children at risk

2) Emergency relief and essential services

- Food
- Emergency shelter support and basic assistance items
- Adequate sanitation and clean water supply
- Support for basic education
- Access to primary health care and emergency secondary health care

3) Support to host communities

DONORS SUPPORTING THE RRP5 IN LEBANON





SITUATION OVERVIEW

Lebanese communities have been severely impacted by the influx of refugees. Refugees are now scattered across about 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.

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

Direct support to host communities is mainstreamed across all sectors of the RRP5 and is estimated at some USD 236 million. Additionally, a new ‘social cohesion’ sector focus on community support, conflict resolution and livelihoods activities.

COORDINATION MECHANISM

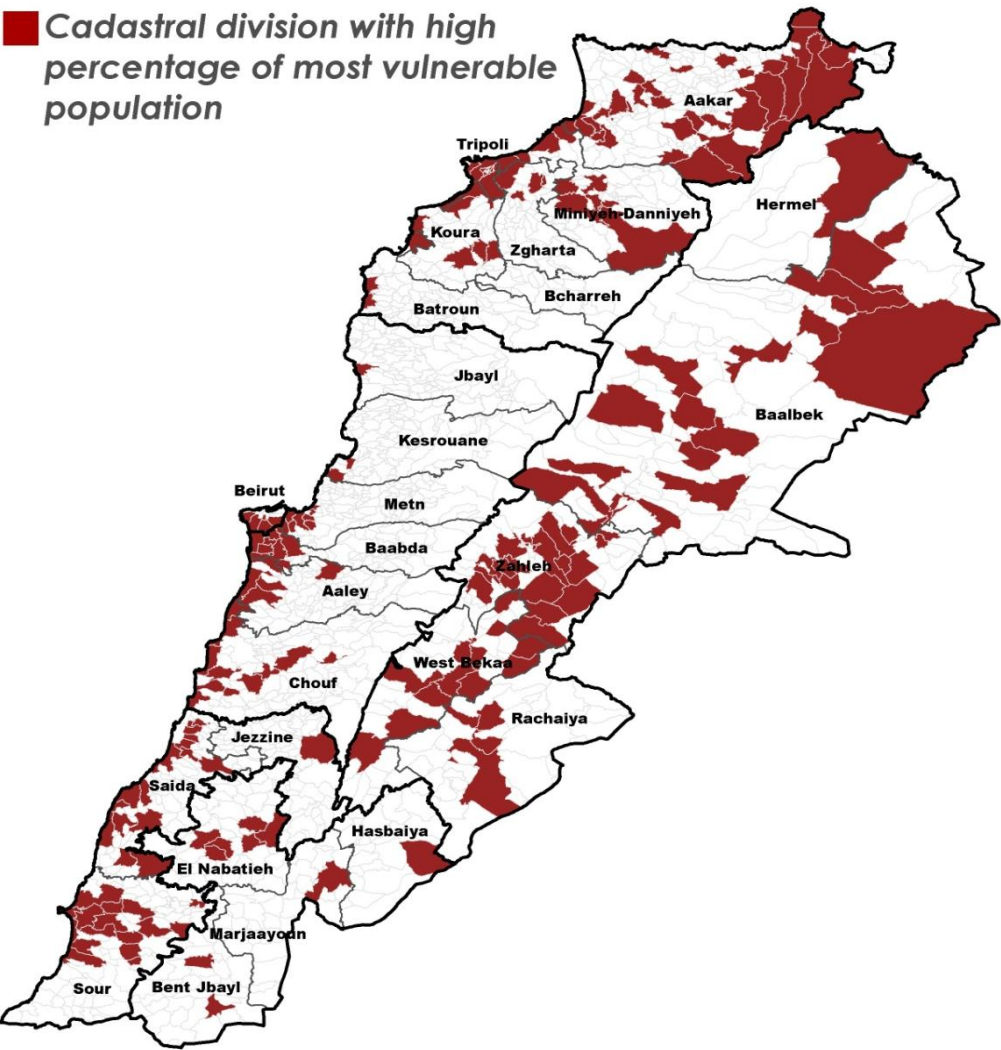
A task force led by the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO), the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNDP and UNHCR brings together more than 25 stakeholders at local, national and international levels to identify needs of host communities and jointly plan and fundraise for robust support to meet those needs.

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.

VULNERABLE POPULATION MAPPING



TARGETS: 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 faecal 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



NEEDS

During their flight to Lebanon, Syrian refugees are exposed to risks of targeting by armed elements, exploitation or separation of families. Since July, stricter border controls have come into effect affecting access to territory. Monitoring the border, new arrivals and ensuring prompt registration are crucial to protection and assistance. Growing numbers of refugees in an irregular status continue to create risks of detention, freedom of movement, exploitation and access to certain basic services, including birth registration. Insecurity, rising tensions and evictions in several villages endanger the physical safety of refugees while relocation becomes increasingly challenging as shelter alternatives dwindle.

Currently, over 190,000 persons have been identified with specific needs including disabilities, older persons, women and children at risk, serious medical conditions and SGBV survivors. Vulnerability increases as displacement becomes more protracted and the limited resources of refugees are depleted. With a highly dispersed population, community mobilization and outreach are essential.

Displacement disproportionately affects children, many of whom experienced or witnessed atrocities and suffer from psycho-social distress. Some children have been separated from their families while others suffer from physical violence, bullying and verbal harassment. With caregivers struggling to provide support, risks of school drop-out and child labour increase; meanwhile specialized child protection services are currently insufficient to meet the needs.

Many refugee women and children have been separated from their families or have 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% 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.

KEY JULY DEVELOPMENTS

- Stricter border controls introduced by GSO at all border points. UNHCR and UNRWA cooperation to ensure procedures address security concerns while ensuring entry for civilians seeking safety
- Increased reports of threatened eviction from tented settlements and collective shelters
- Online survey conducted on the capacity building needs of child protection actors. A capacity building plan is to be developed based on the survey results
- 12 additional organizations trained on use of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) and its expansion in Lebanon

OBJECTIVES

- 1 Access to territory and legal assistance
- 2 Registration, recording and documentation
- 3 Community services
- 4 Child protection
- 5 Sexual and Gender Based Violence

ACHIEVEMENTS - January to July 2013

665,000 Syrian refugees registered and awaiting	Over 53,000 children received psychosocial support
2,200 Syrian refugees received legal counselling and/or have been visited in detention	26 Social Development Centers increased capacity on Child Protection
17,000 individuals participated in community awareness	27 Community Development Centers established
17,000 individuals with specific needs have been referred	Needs of 303 SGBV survivors addressed or referred



TARGETS



800,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



91,800

Persons unwilling to register



197,500

Host Families Members



156,700

Lebanese returnees



80,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)



289 million

USD required

NEEDS

FOOD ASSISTANCE

The number of people requiring food assistance continues to increase, putting additional stress on existing resources (funds, staff, etc). The Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG) still needs to improve the food security of targeted Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and other vulnerable groups such as unregistered (either awaiting registration or unwilling to do so) and new comers, particularly in the South, Mount Lebanon, Beirut.

Security constraints continue to obstruct access to beneficiaries, especially in Tripoli and Wadi-Khaled. Lebanese returnees are also only receiving limited support, although IOM and HRC are currently assessing and registering returnee families. Limited assistance for host communities is leading to increasing inter-community tensions.

WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF have conducted a vulnerability assessment for Syrian refugees (VASyR) that will provide a better understanding of refugee living conditions. This will allow partners to ensure that assistance is targeted at those who need it the most.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE

The spread of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) and large livestock losses due to the collapse of veterinary services in Syria as well as the lack of food and phytosanitary control at the Lebanon-Syria border, continue to compromise the food and nutrition security of vulnerable refugee and host populations in Lebanon. 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. 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. In addition, support will be provided through crop and livestock production to returnees and vulnerable community's members.

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

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Food assistance provided to Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees from Syria, Lebanese returnees and Lebanese host communities
- 2 Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established
- 3 Restore smallholder agricultural production

ACHIEVEMENTS - January to July 2013



112,507 individuals received food parcels



985,165 food vouchers distributed



7,440 host community members received agricultural support

KEY JULY DEVELOPMENTS

- Key vulnerability criteria for the food sector were established through the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon
- An NGO co-chairing system was set up for the FSSWG to ensure balanced inputs in the Sector
- The number of refugees continues to increase, demanding a proportional increase in food assistance
- 3W reporting was set up for the FSSWG membership and is near finalization. This will enable mapping and reporting of food security activities

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

Agencies reporting this month:







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, unfinished buildings, informal collective shelters or other unsupported shelters, will be in need of winter NFIs such as warm blankets, heaters and fuel supplies (provided by voucher) to survive the winter without adverse effects.

Urgent attention is also given to the creation of sufficient contingency stocks to enable a rapid response to meet basic needs in the event of a sudden and more massive influx.

OBJECTIVE

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

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Support for winter needs
- 2 Assistance to new arrivals
- 3 Regular distribution of items to registered refugees
- 4 Emergency assistance to refugees unwilling to register
- 5 Emergency preparedness

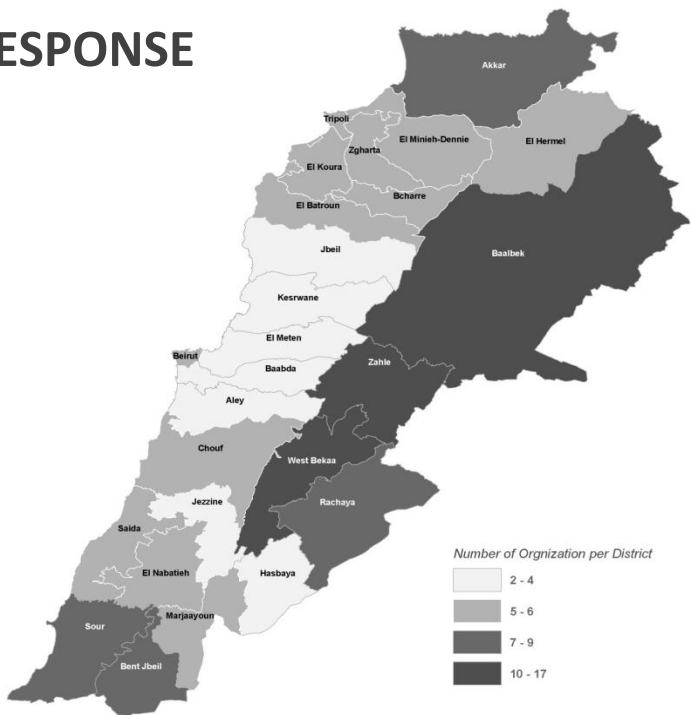
KEY JULY DEVELOPMENTS

- Inter-Agency contingency plan for Syrian Refugee response has been finalized
- Agreed to increase UNHCR's NFI contingency stock levels from sufficient for 50,000 refugees to 100,000 refugees, with an additional rolling stock for 10,000
- Inter-agency action plan for winterization substantially informed by UNHCR's winterisation programme
- Now agencies can procure NFIs through UNHCR to ensure standards and quality

ACHIEVEMENTS - January -June 2013

-  **330,700** fuel vouchers distributed
-  **145,800** blankets distributed
-  **140,100** jerry cans distributed
-  **112,700** mattress distributed
-  **79,100** clothes vouchers distributed
-  **15,300** hygiene kits for new arrivals distributed
-  **12,700** kitchen sets distributed
-  **8,900** heating stoves distributed
-  **5,200** cooking stoves distributed

NFI RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: UNHCR, MoSA; Charles Higgins - higgins@unhcr.org; Makram Malaeb - mmalaeb@yahoo.com
Agencies reporting this month:





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)

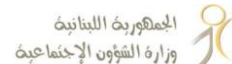


266 million

USD required

Leading Agencies: UNHCR - MOSA - Mohamad Mukalled mukalled@unhcr.org; Ahmad Kassem - Kassema@unhcr.org

Agencies reporting this month:



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, rents are increasing and accommodation is poor.

Close to 20% of refugees live with Lebanese families and this is unlikely to rise. The number of buildings available for rehabilitation is dwindling, and government approval for existing potential centres is difficult to secure. Additional shelter alternatives like transit sites have not yet been approved by the Government.

More refugees are turning to improvised shelters and informal 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.

OBJECTIVE

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

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Emergency shelter
- 2 Substandard shelter improved
- 3 Shelter assistance to vulnerable households
- 4 Collective shelters
- 5 Emergency preparedness

KEY JULY DEVELOPMENTS

- Disused farms authorized for use as refugee shelters enabling partners to expand capacity
- Increased number of Informal Tented Settlements: 369 ITS sheltering around 9,000 hh
- Shelter Strategy finalized in line with RRP5 and will be updated each month
- Technical committees established for reviewing existing SoPs and developing additional guidelines
- Enhanced coordination with Union of Municipalities for identification of shelter options

ACHIEVEMENTS - January to July 2013



107,368 individuals benefitted from shelter assistance



42,223 individuals assisted with weather-proofing



26,062 individuals in tented settlements assisted



11,119 individuals benefitted from house rehabilitation



8,900 individuals supported with cash for rent



8,545 individuals supported with cash for host families



5,494 individuals accommodated in collective shelters



3,705 individuals received temporary shelters

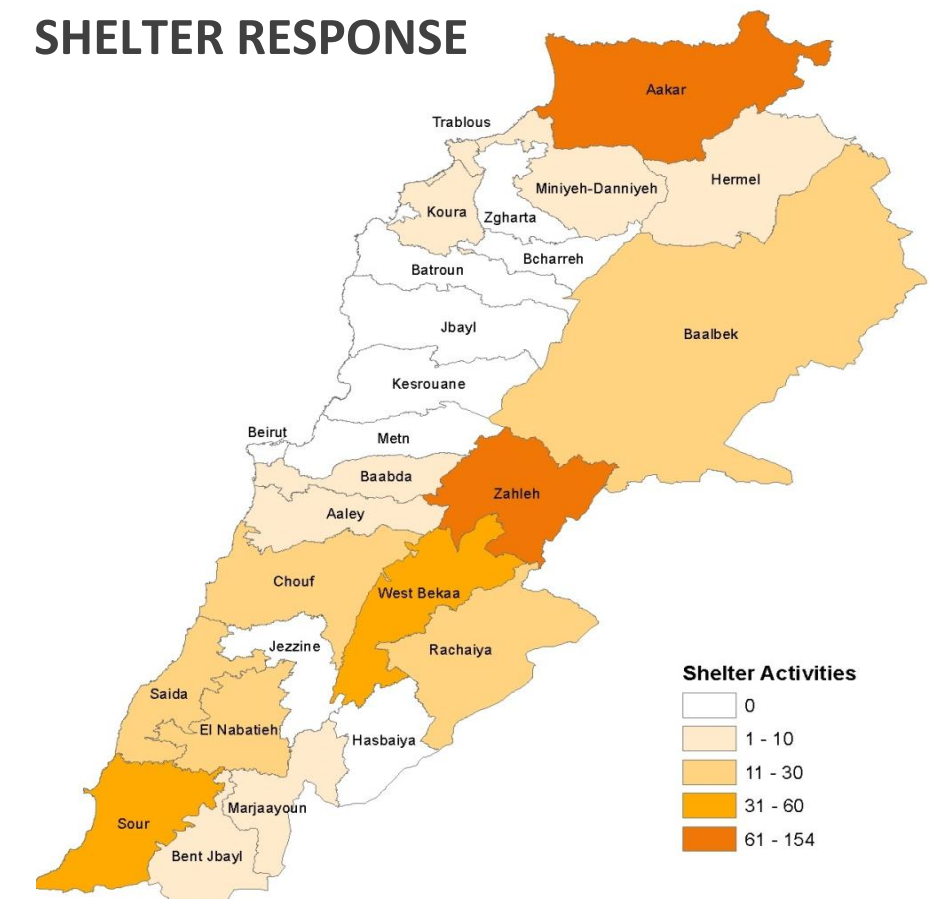


920 individuals supported with unconditional cash



400 individuals in formal tented settlements

SHELTER RESPONSE



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, 29 per cent in need sanitation assistance and 80% will require hygiene promotion support by the end of the year.

WASH needs vary geographically depending on the status of and access to existing water and wastewater services. 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 almost 400 are tented settlements.

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 access to water and are prone to flooding. These factors result in poor hygienic conditions leading to 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.

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

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

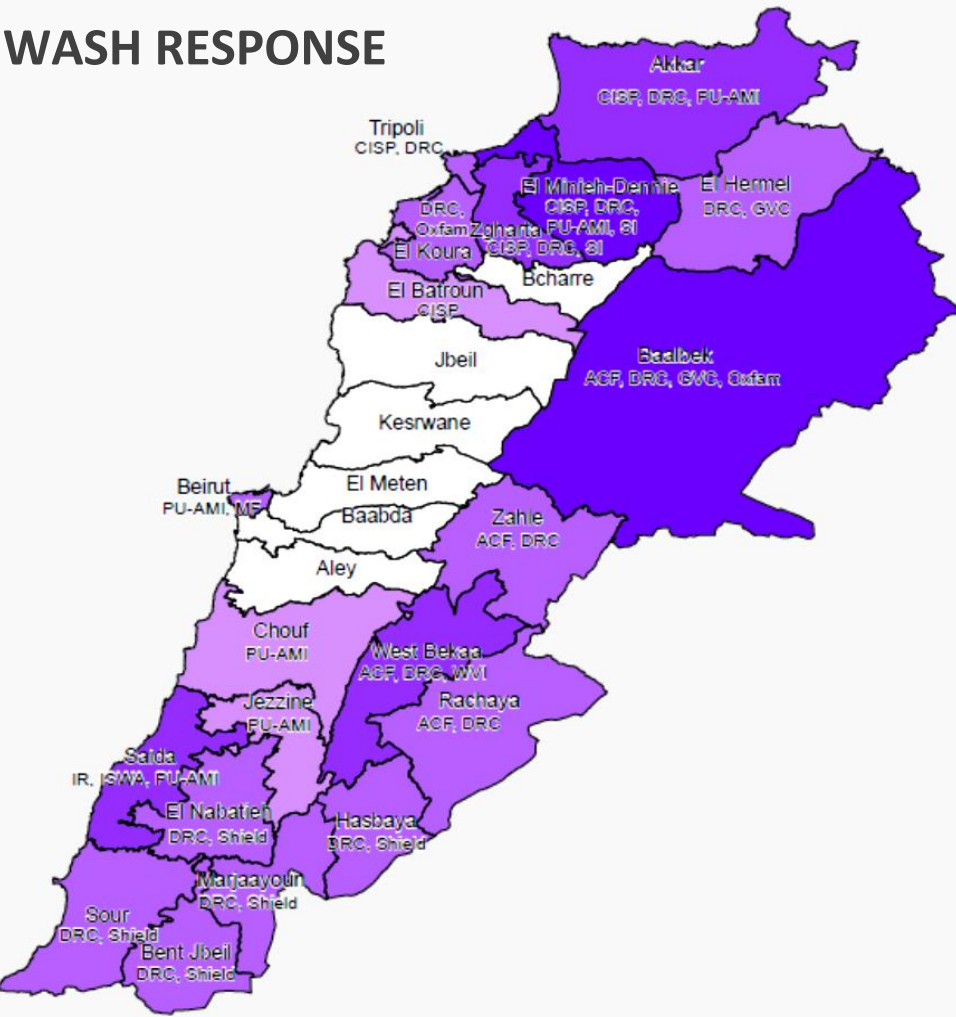
KEY JULY DEVELOPMENTS

- Workshop held and working group formed to revise the WASH Sector Strategy
- WASH response map (Who is doing What Where at the cadastral level) finalized highlighting areas with/without WATSAN response and hosting over 200 registered refugees
- Revision of 5W to incorporate informal tented settlements and collective centres and to reflect standards and RRP5 targets and priorities

ACHIEVEMENTS - January to July 2013

- 342,204 beneficiaries received hygiene kits and baby kits
- 175,606 beneficiaries have access to adequate latrines
- 91,996 beneficiaries reached through hygiene
- 28,152 beneficiaries benefited from water storage

WASH RESPONSE



Leading Agencies: Water Establishments of Lebanon - UNHCR - UNICEF; David Adams, dadams@unicef.org
Reporting agencies this month:




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 including UNRWA and NGO supported clinics are severely stretched as rising numbers of refugees weigh heavily on public health services.

Many refugees 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 these services and transportation to health facilities. Some NGOs offer primary health care services free of charge, but the number of beneficiaries covered is limited.

Existing primary health care centres lack capacity to meet the needs. The current supply of medicines for acute and chronic diseases is insufficient to cover the rising demand, while prevention and control of disease outbreak in view of crowded living conditions, poor water and sanitation, presents a 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 are covered.

OBJECTIVE

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

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1

Control of epidemics
- 2

Support to access primary health care
- 3


Access to referral health care for deliveries and life saving interventions
- 4


Referral to rehabilitative services


KEY JULY DEVELOPMENTS

- Needs assessments ongoing: new centres and hospitals assessed to enhance capacity
- 54,600 children vaccinated at UNHCR registration centres (North, Bekaa and South)
- Cases of severe and acute malnutrition identified among children under 5 years' old
- Decrease in reported measles cases; increase in reported leishmaniasis cases; referral system established for leishmaniasis with MoPH
- Mass information materials developed for all regions

ACHIEVEMENTS - January to July 2013

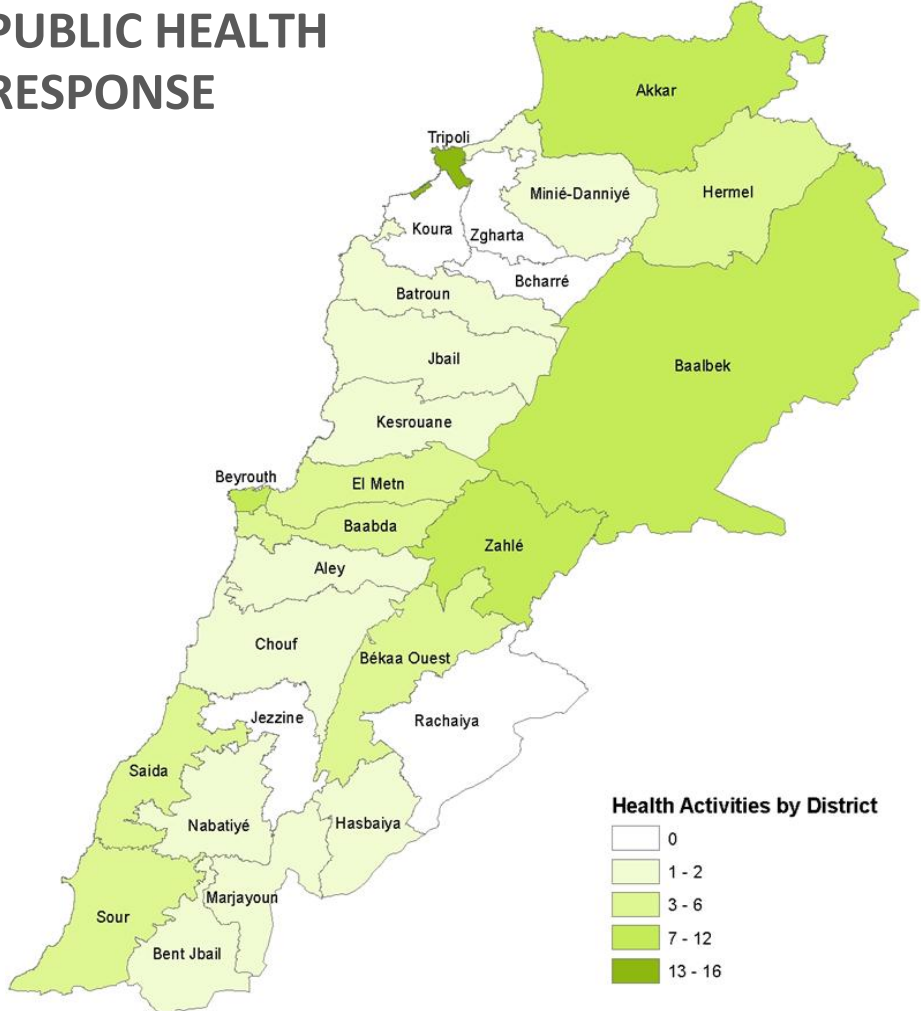
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248,000 individuals assisted with primary health care
- 

66,654 individuals participated in health education
- 

47,000 individuals 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
Agencies reporting this month:





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

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. 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.

For the next school year, MEHE has agreed to allow schools to remain open for a second shift of schooling in the afternoon. This will increase the capacity of the school to enroll more children. However, this also leads to a doubling of costs for the schools in both teacher salaries, administrative and running costs. A cost that the government cannot afford to carry alone.

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

ACTIONS/OUTPUTS

- 1 Children have access to inclusive education
- 2 Schools are safe and protective
- 3 Youth have access to appropriate learning

KEY JULY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ministry of Education and Higher Education presented its vision for the 2013/2014 school year; regional consultations underway for development of a unified strategy for sector response
- 18,977 Syrian and vulnerable Lebanese children participated in summer activities launched in June and currently ongoing

ACHIEVEMENTS - School year 2012/2013



88,000 Basic education supplies distributed to facilitate learning for the 2013/2014 school year



34,255 Children received psycho-social support structured recreation activities.



29,788 Children supported with non-formal education



28,747 Children enrolled in public schools



318 Schools received fuel for heating



728 teachers trained



5 Schools received rehabilitation including WASH facilities



6,202 Children received health check-ups to identify and treat lice and scabies



65,000 Treatment of lice and scabies procured

Leading Agencies: MEHE, UNHCR, UNICEF - Kerstin Karlstrom - Karlstro@unhcr.org - Natalie Hammoudi- nhammoudi@unicef.org

Agencies reporting this month:

