

# UNHCR Monthly Update



## Core Relief Items (CRI)

## December 2013

### Key figures



252,000 Individuals targeted for UNHCR's winterization programme by December

311,000 Individuals targeted for UNHCR's winterization by the end of winter (March 2014)

### December developments

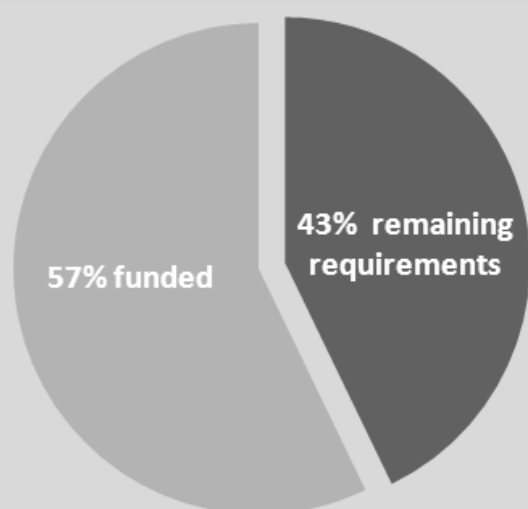
- Save the Children, Terre des Hommes (Italia) and Dar el Fatwa provided 8,900 refugees in Akkar and Mt. Lebanon with CRI through UNHCR's initiative to fill gaps in the overall newcomer assistance programme.
- Over 14,400 refugees received blankets, stoves and fuel from UNHCR's winterization programme during December (92% of UNHCR's December target). On top of this figure, over 114,000 additional individuals in North Lebanon received a one-off assistance (USD \$107) to contribute to their fuel costs.
- Refugees in Aarsal received 2,200 blankets, 1,776 jerry-cans, 12,000 litres of fuel and 6 metric tons of wood in December. These CRI were provided to new arrivals and other vulnerable refugees affected by the harsh early winter storm Alexa.

### Achievements: January – December

Activity	 reached January - December	 2013 Target
Refugees supported with cash for winter fuel, through ATM cards	232,590	252,000
Refugees supported with high thermal blankets or quilts	226,577	252,000
Refugees supported with heating stoves (in-kind)	27,920	41,250
Newcomer assistance	92,645	116,415

### Funding

UNHCR requirements: **USD 71.6 m**



### Needs

**Winterization:** During the winter, refugees are in need of items to protect against the cold, including blankets, heating stoves and fuel for five months (November – March). This is particularly true for refugees living in informal settlements, or in substandard dwellings that do not provide adequate protection against the winter weather.

**Newcomer Assistance:** In addition, over 90% of refugees have neither basic household items nor the means to purchase them upon arrival. These items include blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, water storage containers, as well as hygiene and baby items, as needed.

## Challenges

### **Dispersed refugee population:**

Refugees live in close to 1,600 locations in Lebanon. This presents obstacles for the distribution of CRI to those in need. This increases logistics costs and also makes it difficult to conduct quality needs assessment and tailor assistance according to needs, as well as on the gender and age composition of the family. It is especially difficult to find and provide support to newcomers in order to ensure they receive basic items.

### **Poor infrastructure, weather and insecurity:**

Given the dispersed refugee population and the large number of refugees, distribution of CRIs requires the coordinated procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of items. Challenges to distribution include the limited warehouse capacity in Lebanon, poor transport infrastructure, and lack of suitable public facilities for use as distribution sites. In addition, severe weather conditions during the winter have delayed some deliveries and security problems – especially in Tripoli and Bekaa, which can lead to the suspension of distribution.

## Strategy

UNHCR's strategy is to provide support to refugees – both registered and unregistered – when they are at their most vulnerable, during the cold winter months, and upon their arrival in Lebanon.

### **Winterization:**

Over half a million refugees (and Lebanese returnees and vulnerable host community families) need assistance during the 2013/2014 winter. They were targeted based on their vulnerability status, the severity of the weather in their locations, the quality of their shelters, or other special needs they may have.

### **Newcomer Assistance:**

UNHCR has assumed the role of 'provider of last resort' to the newcomer programme implemented through a dozen agencies with independent funding. When they do not have the resources to support the newcomers in their area of responsibility, or a sudden emergency occurs, UNHCR steps in to provide refugees who arrived in the past month (or earlier, if they were missed), with a standardized package of essential items.

### **Emergency Stocks:**

The capacity to respond to a sudden increase in new arrivals has been maintained through 2013 and was put to the test during the sudden influx of nearly 20,000 refugees into Aarsal in late November. Supplies of CRI need to be regularly replenished, but more warehouse capacity is still needed, especially in North Lebanon.

### **Use of a new assistance modality – CASH via ATM card:**

UNHCR introduced the use of cash assistance via ATM card in lieu of in-kind assistance for the 2013 winterization programme. Based upon vulnerability criteria agreed with inter-agency partners, UNHCR targeted over 50,000 registered refugee households to receive ATM cards to provide cash-for-fuel and stoves, reducing costs related to distribution and increasing the autonomy of refugees to use assistance as they deem best. In 2014, UNHCR will continue with CASH via ATM card to monetize some forms of assistance, but it will not replace distribution of all CRI. UNHCR will also upscale outreach and market monitoring to gauge the impact of cash assistance on refugees and hosting communities.

## UNHCR implementing partners

ACTED; Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center (CLMC); CISP; Danish Refugee Council (DRC); Dar el Fatwa; INTERSOS; Makhzoumi Foundation; Save the Children International (SCI); Social Humanitarian Economical Intervention for Local Development (SHEILD); Solidar Suisse; Terre des Hommes (TdH); World Vision International (WVI).