



## TARGETED POPULATION



1,500,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



100,000

Affected Lebanese



50,000

Lebanese returnees



100,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Some 775,000 Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR;
2. 443 detention visits undertaken
3. 2,000 Syrian refugees supported with legal counselling and representation

## OBJECTIVES:

1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory and their rights are respected
2. Community empowerment and outreach are strengthened and assistance is provided to persons with specific need
3. Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
4. Protection of children from neglect, abuse and violence
5. Durable and humanitarian solutions are made available to refugees from Syria

## NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

Syrian refugees and other displaced persons from Syria have become more vulnerable over the course of 2013. It is estimated that 72% of refugees are in need of assistance.

Open borders and access to the territory remain the key priority. Capacity to handle movements efficiently and in line with international principles needs reinforcement and capacity to register refugees rapidly must be maintained. Given the scale and dispersal of the refugee population in some 1,500 locations across Lebanon, protection monitoring, protection interventions and up-scaled outreach will be needed.

Despite the extraordinary generosity extended by Lebanese communities, tensions are rising due to over-stretched public services and competition for low-skilled labour. Needs of vulnerable Lebanese have to be addressed in the delivery of protection services and community empowerment activities.

Risks for women and girls are exacerbated by overcrowding, community tensions, and the limited opportunities of many households to meet their needs. Some have resorted to survival sex and early marriage. Medical and other support services for survivors of SGBV are often inadequate or lacking.

Challenges facing children include separation from families, child labour, and exposure to physical and psychological violence and limited access to child protection services. Despite reduction in procedural barriers to birth registration refugee children are at heightened risk of statelessness.

## OUTPUTS:

1. Access to territory is improved and risk of refoulement reduced
2. Protection violations against refugees are prevented, monitored and addressed
3. Access to timely registration and adequate reception conditions improved
4. Access to legal assistance and civil status documentation enhanced
5. Community is empowered and benefits from community-based services
6. Community self-management is strengthened and expanded
7. Persons with specific needs receive support and services
8. Refugees and Lebanese women and girls have increased access to safe spaces
9. All survivors of SGBV and women at risk access immediate, safe and multi-sectoral services through ethical referrals and quality case management
10. Negative coping mechanisms and risks of SGBV are mitigated through community-based initiatives and increased capacity of frontline workers
11. Vulnerabilities of children and care givers reduced and their resilience strengthened
12. Child protection violations are mitigated and addressed
13. Child protection is mainstreamed across the response and capacity of protection actors is strengthened
14. Most vulnerable persons are identified through fair and transparent processes
15. Individuals have their status determined
16. Refugees benefit from resettlement and humanitarian admission

**Leading Agencies:** UNHCR, MOSA - Claudio J. Delfabro, delfabro@unhcr.org

**Participating Agencies:** ABAAD, ACH, AJEM, AMEL, Arc En Ciel, AVSI, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon, Migrant Centre (CMLC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC), Handicap International (HI), Heartland Alliance, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Internews, Intersos, IOM, IRAP, IRD, KAFA, MADA, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes du Liban (RDFL), Refugee Education Trust (RET), Relief International, RESTART, Save the Children, SAWA, Seraphin Global, SHEILD, Terre Des Hommes Italy, Terre Des Hommes Lausanne, War Child Holland (WCH), World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI), UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA



## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

4. 47,700 Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS) recorded by UNRWA;
5. 557 PRS supported with legal counselling and representation;
6. 30,350 dignity kits distributed to Syrian women and girls;
7. Over 300 social workers trained on SGBV programming in emergencies;
8. GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) rolled-out;
9. Local referral pathways, training and support strengthened to ensure prevention and response to SGBV and child protection risks;
10. 200,000 boys and girls and 40,000 parents and caregivers received psychosocial support;
11. Mechanisms for identification and referral of children at risk/survivors of protection violations strengthened;
12. Family tracing for unaccompanied and separated children supported;
13. Mine risk education was also provided in high risk locations

## RESPONSE STRATEGY:

1. Support border processing and strengthen the capacity of the General Security Office (GSO), including through continued presence and protection interventions at border points.
2. Enhance registration capacity, including biometrics technology and a verification exercise to update information
3. Provide legal counselling and representation to refugees
4. Scale up 'safe spaces' for women and girls, referrals to life-saving services, and psychosocial and legal support.
5. Prioritize interventions aimed at children at high risk of abuse and violence
6. Advocate for removal of procedural barriers to birth registration, awareness-raising, legal counseling and mass information.
7. Deepen the engagement of the refugee and local communities through refugee outreach volunteers, community centres, community-based activities and mass information.
8. Support extremely vulnerable persons with immediate or specific needs.
9. Pursue resettlement/humanitarian admission programmes for refugees whose vulnerabilities put them at risk in the host country

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

 **US\$ 230 ml** (7% funded)

### Funding requirement by category Jan-June



- Capacity building/resilience
- Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities
- Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm

## KEY INDICATORS:

Icon	Indicator	TARGET
	# of Syrian refugees and Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) who	<b>850,000</b>
	# of Lebanese returnees who requested protection	<b>5,000</b>
	# of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR and PRS recorded	<b>850,000</b>
	# of Syrian refugees, PRS and Lebanese returnees provided with individual legal counseling	<b>50,000</b>
	# of vulnerable women and girls who received dignity kits	<b>60,000</b>
	# of service providers and frontline workers trained on SGBV prevention	<b>800</b>
	# of persons who accessed SGBV prevention and/or support activities within safe space	<b>3,000</b>
	# of refugees and host community members sensitized on SGBV services and referral pathways	<b>200,000</b>
	# of boys and girls provided with psychosocial support	<b>300,000</b>
	# of caregivers benefitting from psychosocial support	<b>100,000</b>
	# of boys and girls survivors and at risk of abuse, neglect, violence or exploitation assisted with specialized services	<b>2,500</b>
	# of service providers and frontline workers sensitized or trained on	<b>100,000</b>
	# of refugees submitted for resettlement or humanitarian admission	<b>2,500</b>

**Leading Agencies:** UNHCR, MOSA - Claudio J. Delfabro, delfabro@unhcr.org

**Participating Agencies:** ABAAD, ACH, AJEM, AMEL, Arc En Ciel, AVSI, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon, Migrant Centre (CMLC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC), Handicap International (HI), Heartland Alliance, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Internews, Intersos, IOM, IRAP, IRD, KAFA, MADA, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam, Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes du Liban (RDFL), Refugee Education Trust (RET), Relief International, RESTART, Save the Children, SAWA, Seraphin Global, SHEILD, Terre Des Hommes Italy, Terre Des Hommes Lausanne, War Child Holland (WCH), World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), World Vision International (WVI), UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA

## TARGETED POPULATION



1,125,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



446,800

Affected Lebanese



37,500

Lebanese returnees



85,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 163,000 vulnerable individuals received food parcels;
- 1,105,000 individual food vouchers distributed;
- 21,000 individuals received a weekly bag of bread;
- 57,800 PRS received cash for food;
- 5,500 host community members received agricultural support.

## OBJECTIVES:

- Adequate food consumption for targeted affected population**
- Agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities restored**

## NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

The vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees (VASyR) in Lebanon suggests that 70% of the refugee population are food insecure. Nearly 45% of refugees relied on negative coping strategies such as begging or child labour and 61% of households borrowed regularly to cover food needs. Assessment results also showed that half of the household expenditure was spent on food: and the average monthly expenditure per capita was at \$52. Households relied on assistance such as the WFP food voucher which covers over 50% of average food expenditure. PRS and Lebanese returnees face similar vulnerabilities.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization's rapid assessment of the impact of the Syrian crisis on food security and agricultural livelihoods in neighbouring countries showed that a decline in bilateral trade with Syria and reduced trade through Syria to other markets negatively impacted household incomes and access to food for Lebanese farmers and workers in the agriculture/food sector.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY:

- Target about 75% registered refugees and Lebanese returnees in 2014 with food assistance;
- Upscaled monitoring and verification to refine targeting;
- Provision of monthly WFP food parcels to vulnerable newly arrived Syrian refugees awaiting registration;
- Provision of assistance to other vulnerable groups at risk of food insecurity, such as refugees afraid or unwilling to register;
- Assistance to PRS through unconditional cash assistance;
- As of the second quarter of 2014 supplement assistance for most vulnerable Lebanese families under GoL's National Poverty Targeting Program;
- Through e-card and cash programmes, contribute to the Lebanese economy by injecting millions of dollars into some of the poorest areas of the country;
- Continue working to ensure that agricultural livelihoods of Lebanese returnees and rural affected communities are restored.

## OUTPUTS:

- Food assistance distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups under secure conditions to maintain adequate food consumption and dietary
- Spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases and pests contained, and food safety control established
- Smallholder agricultural production restored



**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: US\$ 550ml** (currently 0% funded)

### Funding requirements by category Jan-June



## KEY INDICATORS:

Indicator	Target
% of planned distribution to which benefit women, men, boys and girls	75%
Total cash equivalent of e-card /vouchers transfers or food distributed and redeemed	\$ 550,240,947
Dietary diversity and food consumption scores remain at acceptable levels for the majority of the target populations.	> 35.5
# of animals vaccinated	400,000
# of affected farming households that will have improved food nutrition and food safety	18,000

**Leading Agencies:** WFP - Ekram El-Huni - Ekram.elhuni@wfp.org

**Participating Agencies:** HRC, MoSA, ACF, ACTED, DRC, FAO, GVC, Handicap International, International, InterSOS, International Rescue Committee, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Mercy-USA, OXFAM, PU-AMI, Save the Children, Solidarites International, SHEILD, UNRWA, World Vision

## TARGETED POPULATION



207,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



82,000

Affected Lebanese



17,000

Lebanese returnees



25,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Some 30,000 Syrian children enrolled in the Lebanese public school system for the school year 2012/2013
2. Some 7,000 Palestine refugee children from Syria enrolled in schools managed by UNRWA in the 2013/2014 school year;
3. 45,000 vulnerable children (Syrian, Lebanese returnees and vulnerable Lebanese populations) accessed non-formal education

## OBJECTIVES:

1. Ensure that the right to education for all children (girls and boys) is fulfilled in a protective learning environment
2. Systems strengthened to deliver quality education to respond to the escalating Syrian crisis in a protective learning environment

## NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

The number of school-aged refugee children from Syria has reached 300,000 out of which 280,000 are Syrian children registered with UNHCR and 20,000 are PRS children from Syria. Based on current projections, some 693,000 children (Syrians, Lebanese Returnees and PRS children) will be out of school by end 2014.

A joint inter-agency Education Needs assessment suggests that 80% of refugee children do not attend school. The biggest barrier to schooling is the lack of space in public schools.

According to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education only an additional 90,000 children can be accommodated in the public school system in 2013/2014 with capacity support from the international community. This means there will be a need for education opportunities outside the formal public system for some 500,000 Syrian children.

The provision of formal education is a priority. For those children who cannot be accommodated in the public school system, the provision of non-formal education will be prioritized. Strengthening teacher and management capacity to manage growing class sizes and children facing trauma will improve the quality of the response.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY:

1. Enrolment in formal education including community outreach; support with education costs; improvement of school environments; second shifts and learning support
2. Enrolment in non-formal education programmes
3. Increased support to the quality of education
4. Capacity building of government officials and partners
5. Professional development for teachers and educational personnel

## OUTPUTS:

- 1 School-aged children affected by the Syrian crisis have access to formal and non-formal education programs
- 2 School-aged boys and girls are learning in a safe and protective environment
- 3 School/learning space environment are improved and conducive to learning
- 4 Adolescents at risk have access to adequate learning opportunities and increased knowledge on life skills
- 5 Educational personnel and school teachers have increased knowledge and skills
- 6 Institutional support is provided to MEHE departments and services
- 7 Effective coordination and leadership is established



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: US\$ 228 ml (currently 15% funded)

### Funding requirements by category Jan-June



## KEY INDICATORS:

Indicator	Target
# of boys and girls enrolled in basic education	105,000
# of boys and girls in non-formal learning opportunities	225,000
# of boys and girls benefitting from psycho-social support activities in education setting	94,700
# of schools rehabilitated including WASH facilities	1,200
# of teachers and education personnel benefitting from training and capacity building session	5,000

# LEBANON: Regional Response Plan (RRP6)

## HEALTH



### TARGETED POPULATION



900,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



900,000

Affected Lebanese



30,000

Lebanese returnees



55,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

### RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Some 317,000 primary healthcare interventions undertaken;
2. Some 730,000 children were vaccinated for measles;
3. Some 231,057 children received oral polio vaccines;
4. Immunization programme was strengthened with cold chain equipment, vaccines and staff training;
5. 75,000 patients received chronic care medications.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. **Improve access, coverage, and quality of primary health care services**
2. **Improve access and quality of secondary and tertiary health care services**
3. **Strengthen national health care system**

### NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

It is estimated that 72% of refugees will require at least one primary healthcare (PHC) intervention in 2014. Around 5% of newborns will need prolonged medical care and some 124,000 pregnant women will require pre-natal, delivery and post-natal services. Some 50,000 Syrian refugees will require acute medical and surgical intervention and around 25 % of the Lebanese population are vulnerable and will need improved access to life-saving treatment.

Primary health care centres urgently require capacity support to prevent stock-outs of essential medications given rising demand. Sufficient human resources, medical equipment and supplies also have to be ensured and health workers need training on case management. Cases of malnutrition have been identified in the refugee community pointing to a need for improved early detection and community awareness activities on child feeding practices.

Given confirmed cases of polio in Syria and increased instances of measles and other diseases in Lebanon in 2013, the national Early Warning Alert and Response (EWARS) system needs to be rapidly expanded and reinforced to guard against disease outbreak.

### RESPONSE STRATEGY:

1. Improve access, coverage, and quality of primary health care services;
2. Improve access and quality of health care services at the secondary and tertiary level;
3. Support the national health system to respond to the increasing number of persons in need of health care in addition to supporting preparedness to respond to public health challenges;
4. Improving response efficiency.

### OUTPUTS:

1. Treatment of acute and chronic conditions in PHC settings
2. Management of childhood illness
3. Reproductive health and family planning services provided
4. Mental health psychosocial services and support persons with disability
5. Health promotion and outreach and outbreak prevention
6. Polio Campaign
7. Management of neonatal and congenital conditions
8. Management of obstetric and gynecological conditions
9. Management of surgical conditions
10. In and out-patient management of medical conditions
11. Strengthen primary health care system
12. Strengthen secondary/tertiary health care system
13. Surveillance of diseases



**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: US\$ 257 ml (2% funded)**

### Funding requirement by category Jan-June



### KEY INDICATORS:

Indicator	Target
 # of PHC consultations	1,051,350
 # of pregnant women attending ANC visits at PHC Centers	344,160
 # of children under 5 year old vaccinated - with routing vaccination	575,230
 # of children under 5 years age received oral polio vaccine	600,000
 # of patients receiving inpatient care	146,885

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**Participating Agencies:** MoPH, MoSA, AJEM, Amel Association, Armadilla SCS Onlus, Beyond, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre, Centre for Victims of Torture, Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura, Handicap International, Humedica, International Medical Corps, International Orthodox Christian Charities, International Organization for Migration, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, Medical Aid for Palestinians, Medecins du



## TARGETED POPULATION



694,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



98,000

Affected Lebanese



28,000

Lebanese returnees



100,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 300,000 persons received shelter assistance, including: 220,000 Syrian refugees; 57,000 PRS; 23,000 persons of vulnerable host families that received cash-for-host-families;
- Around 1,000 temporary shelter units were erected in privately owned sites.

## OBJECTIVES:

- Adequate settlement space to accommodate refugee families is available and maintained
- Shelter conditions in settlements (including other options in urban/rural settings) are improved and

## NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

A survey conducted by UNHCR in August 2013 concluded that some 67% of registered refugees live in apartments or houses, 14% live in substandard facilities such as garages, worksites and unfinished houses, 14% live in informal settlements and 1% live in collective shelters.

New modalities and approaches are being piloted to overcome the lack of shelter options. However, with the decreasing availability of decent living space, the reluctance of some municipalities and communities to provide shelter options, and dwindling resources of refugees, partners will continue to advocate for large formal tented settlements to address emergencies. Partners will also work to improve living conditions for third of refugees living in sub-standard dwellings in informal settlements, garages and worksites.

Refugees and other affected populations will participate in the development of shelter projects, in particular female heads of households. Shelter initiatives will also contribute to the development of the local economy.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY:

- Establishment and enlargement of formal settlements;
- Expansion of apartment rehabilitations;
- Cash for rent and cash for host families;
- Rehabilitation of public and private collective shelters;
- Weather proofing in informal settlements and unfinished houses;
- Site improvement in informal settlements;
- Collective shelter management and community outreach

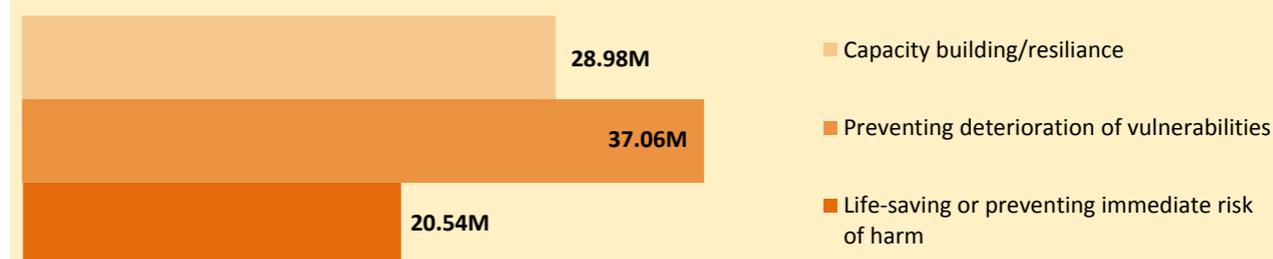
## OUTPUTS:

- Refugees, and other displaced persons from Syria have access to increased number of adequate settlement space
- Refugees have access to settlement spaces with acceptable living conditions.



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: US\$ 168 ml (8% funded)

### Funding requirement by category Jan-June



## KEY INDICATORS:

Indicator	TARGET
# of persons provided with temporary emergency shelter (including formal tented settlements)	55,470
# of persons who received cash for rent and cash for host families	133,800
# of persons who benefitted from the rehabilitation of private and public collective shelter and collective shelter management	16,640
# of persons who benefitted from rehabilitation of their apartment/house (including Syrian refugees and Lebanese owners)	58,890
# of persons who benefitted from weatherproofing of their shelter (informal settlement and unfinished houses)	111,180
# of persons who benefitted from site improvement of their informal settlement	35,870
# of persons benefitting from shelter management by all type of existing refugee settlement	22,550

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Participating Agencies: ACTED, CARE International, CONCERN, COOPI, CISP, CHF, CLMC, DRC, GVC, IOM, Medair, NRC, SCI, PU-AMI, PCPM, Shield, SIF, Solidar, Solidarites

UNHCR, UN-Habitat, UNRWA



## TARGETED POPULATION



540,230

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



14,700

Affected Lebanese



21,140

Lebanese returnees



49,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 230,000 persons received core relief items for cooking, eating, sleeping and living with dignity

## OBJECTIVES:

- The necessary seasonal NFI and sufficient access to energy to survive winter is provided without adverse effects
- The provision of necessary seasonal NFI for the winter is targeting newcomers
- Sufficient basic and domestic items, including stocks for emergency needs, are targeting newcomers shortly after

## NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

The highest priority is to alleviate hardship and risks to health during winter, especially for persons living in poor shelters. Provision of clothing, blankets, stoves and cash for fuel, enables refugees to survive harsh weather conditions without resorting to negative coping strategies. 524,000 Syrians, PRS and Lebanese, including 140,000 children, need support in early 2014. Needs are projected to increase for winter 2014/15.

Most refugees arrive without any personal possessions or the means to purchase even the most basic items. To prevent undue hardship while refugees wait for registration, newcomer families will continue to need immediate support with basic items for cooking, sleeping and hygiene.

The rolling stock for new arrival and winter assistance programmes must be maintained at a sufficient level throughout the year to ensure capacity to respond to emergencies.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY:

- Provide most vulnerable refugees and those likely to be most affected by the harsh climate with essential seasonal NFIs and access to sufficient energy to survive winter without adverse effects.
- Provide newcomer families with NFIs for the winter to newcomer families to help them to survive until they are able to register.
- Provide sufficient basic and domestic items, including stocks for emergency needs, to all Syrian refugees, PRS, Lebanese returnees and other newcomers during 2014, shortly after arrival.

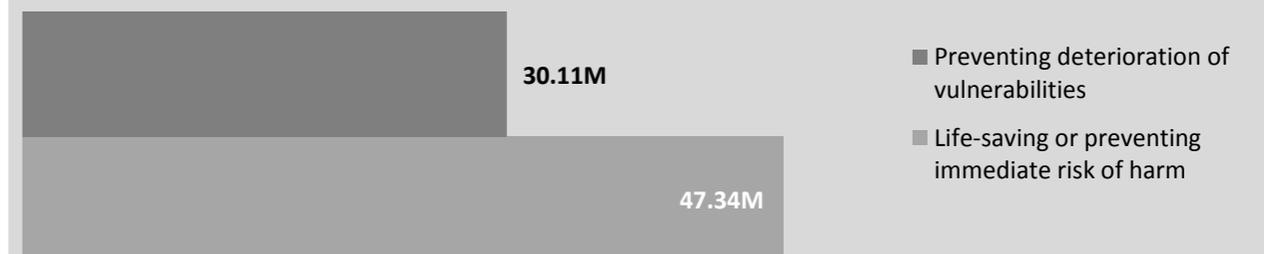
## OUTPUTS:

- Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided to targeted population
- Cash grants or vouchers (multi-purpose) provided to new arrivals
- Core relief items (CRI) provided to new arrivals



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: US\$ 149 ml (currently 13% funded)

### Funding requirements by category Jan-June



## KEY INDICATORS:



# of persons who received unconditional winter cash grants or vouchers to purchase fuel (for one month).

TARGET

530,075



# of newcomers who received unconditional cash grants or vouchers to purchase fuel (for one month).

88,095



# of persons who received CRI (non-winter).

284,250



## TARGETED POPULATION



320,600

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



424,000

Affected Lebanese



24,950

Lebanese returnees



700

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 154 community support projects completed or in process.
- Over 3,000 persons (including 40% Lebanese) enrolled in vocational training programmes, of which at least 20 per cent accessed gainful employment.

## OBJECTIVES:

- Social cohesion in refugee-hosting communities promoted**
- Self-reliance and livelihoods improved**

## NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

The Syrian crisis and the resulting refugee influx continue to have a destabilizing impact on Lebanon. A recent World Bank assessment estimates that the crisis will have cost Lebanon US\$ 7.5 billion by end 2014.

Refugees and vulnerable Lebanese are severely affected by overstained public services, lack of job opportunities and inflation in the prices of basic goods.

Curfews imposed on refugees in local villages, recent evictions of refugees from apartments and land used for informal settlements, are testament to growing tensions between refugees and Lebanese communities.

Priority will be given to addressing immediate expressions and causes of tensions in 244 Lebanese communities housing 86 % of refugees and 66 % of vulnerable Lebanese which are therefore considered to be at high risk of tension and conflict.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY:

- Expand local conflict mitigation mechanisms
- Engage change agents in rectifying misperceptions which fuel hostilities
- Reinforce service provision through community support projects
- Significant scale-up of conflict-sensitive and innovative livelihood activities.

## OUTPUTS:

- Change agents capacitated to address misperceptions fuelling tensions
- Community capacity for dispute resolution and conflict management strengthened
- Service provision reinforced through community driven CSPs
- Social cohesion mainstreamed



**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: US\$ 103 ml** (currently 3% funded)

### Funding requirements by category Jan-June



## KEY INDICATORS:

Indicator	Target
# of Community Support Projects (CSPs) implemented	69
# of persons residing in communities benefitting from CSPs (refugees and host community members)	598,500
# of communities benefitting from CSPs	50
# of change agents (media, local/youth leaders, public servants in health and education sector) trained and actively promoting conflict prevention and social cohesion	920
# of persons receiving vocational or life skills support	28,000
# of persons benefitting from increased income generation, employment opportunities or market creation	80,000

**Leading Agencies:** UNDP, UNHCR, MoSA, PMO - Shombi Sharp - shombi.sharp@undp.org - Anna Leer - leer@unhcr.org - Carol El-Sayed, elsayed@unhcr.org

**Participating Agencies:** ACTED, Al Majmoua, Amel, BBC Media Action, DRC, FAO, GVC, ILO, International Alert, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, IOM, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Relief International, RESCATE, RET, Safadii Foundation, SC Lebanon, SFCG, WRF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO



## TARGETED POPULATION



605,000

Syrian refugees (registered or awaiting registration)



405,000

Affected Lebanese



2,700

Lebanese returnees



45,000

Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS)

## RRP5 ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 6,129 household water filters distribute;
- Water quality tests carried out at 126 sources;
- Installation of 6,354 water tanks;
- Over 15,086 individuals benefitted from water-trucking;
- 3,453 latrines constructed or rehabilitated;
- 1,086 solid waste collection bins provided;
- 1,340 hand washing facilities installed;
- 59,531 individuals reached by hygiene promotion;
- 240,552 baby kits distributed.

## OBJECTIVES:

- Safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity and quality of potable water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene is ensured**
- A safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment that protects affected populations from the spread of disease is promoted**
- Hygienic practices, effective community mobilisation to address harmful current practices, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis that reduce the risk of WASH-related diseases are improved**

## NEEDS AND PRIORITIES:

It is estimated that approximately 30% of refugees are in need of water and sanitation services and 70% are in need of hygiene promotion to adapt to hygienic conditions in displacement.

The increasing refugee influx is exerting enormous strains on already limited WASH services leading to public health risks and increasing tensions.

The key challenges to water supply are quantity, quality and reliability of supply. Access to adequate sanitation facilities in some settlements is below standards.

Solid waste and wastewater management is an serious problem compounded by the lack of treatment and disposal services in Lebanon and further aggravated by poor drainage in many low-lying areas.

## RESPONSE STRATEGY:

- Meeting critical and life-saving needs with short-term emergency interventions;
- Improving sustainability and cost-effectiveness through the adoption of longer-term solutions which add value to and extend existing service provision;
- Ensuring the ability to respond rapidly and adequately to changing and critical need.

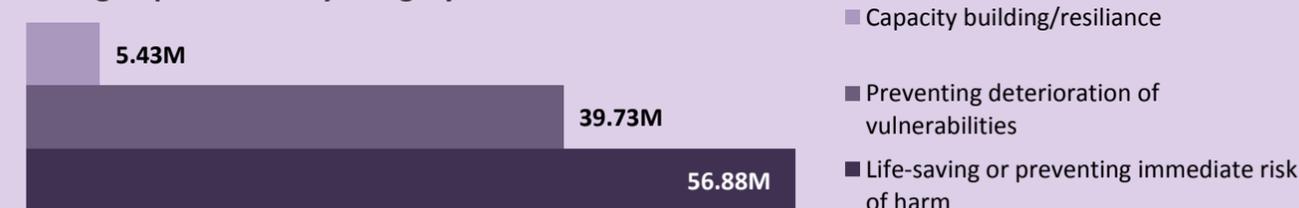
## OUTPUTS

- 1 WATER** - Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene (Supply, storage, quality, water management)
- 2 SANITATION** - Affected populations are protected from the spread of disease, and promoted with a safe, sanitary and hygienic living environment (Facilities, drainage, wastewater management, solid waste management, vector control)
- 3 HYGIENE** - Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, effective community mobilization to address harmful current practices, hygiene promotion, and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis (Hygiene items, hygiene promotion)



**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS: US\$ 202 ml** (currently 3% funded)

Funding requirements by category Jan-June



## KEY INDICATORS:

Indicator	Target
# of individuals with necessary/standard storage containers	251,000
# of individuals with improved water supply at an adequate level of service	1,280,000
# of individuals with access to improved sanitation facilities	354,000
# of individuals living in IS (Informal Settlement) benefitting from reduced risk of flooding	65,000
# of individuals who have experienced an Hygiene Promotion session	203,000

**Leading Agencies:** UNHCR, UNICEF - Samuel Gonzaga, gonzagas@unhcr.org David Adams, dadams@unicef.org

**Participating Agencies:** ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, CARITAS Lebanon Migrant Center, CISP, Concern, GVC, INTERSOS, IOCC, IRD, Makhzoumi Foundation, Medair, MercyCorps, MercyUSA, Oxfam, PU-AMI, Relief International, Rescate, Save the children, SHIELD, Solidarités International, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWRA, WVL