



Inter-agency Donors Briefing – 30 May 2014

RRP6 Mid Term Review

The process



- **Coordinated at sector level**
 - Agreed standard activities
 - Pre-categorized activities
 - Life-saving
 - Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities
 - Capacity building
- **Revised submissions using online system (Activity Info)**
 - Access to RRP6 plan databases to donors
- **First draft 15 May 2014**
- **Launch 1 July 2014**
- **Final document 15 June 2014**



RRP6 Mid Term Review

Country priorities

- Ensure assistance to newcomers and service provision to persons with special needs and those with increased vulnerabilities
- Enhance cost efficiency through division of labour and cash assistance
- Build capacity of stakeholders to provide services and strengthen (existing) public systems through increased coverage and quality
- Address negative coping mechanisms, supporting resilience of persons of concern and the community
- Reinforce community outreach and create awareness of services
- Monitoring through needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation, and referral/case management



RRP6 Mid Term Review

Population figures end 2014



Syrian Refugees	1,500,000
Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS)	60,000
Affected Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon (PRL)	20,000
Affected Lebanese host communities	1,500,000
Lebanese Returnees	50,000
Total affected populations	3,130,000



RRP6 Mid Term Review

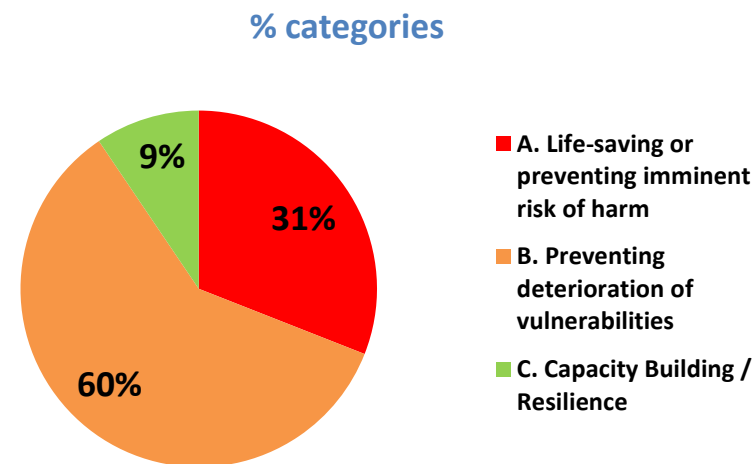
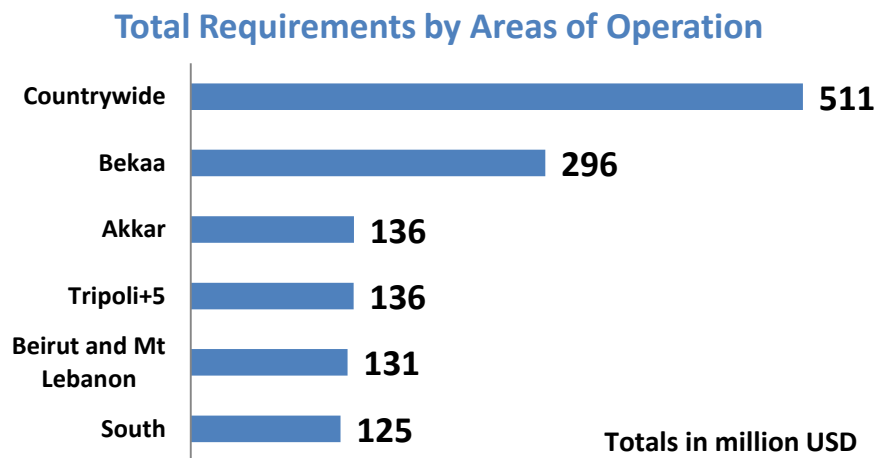
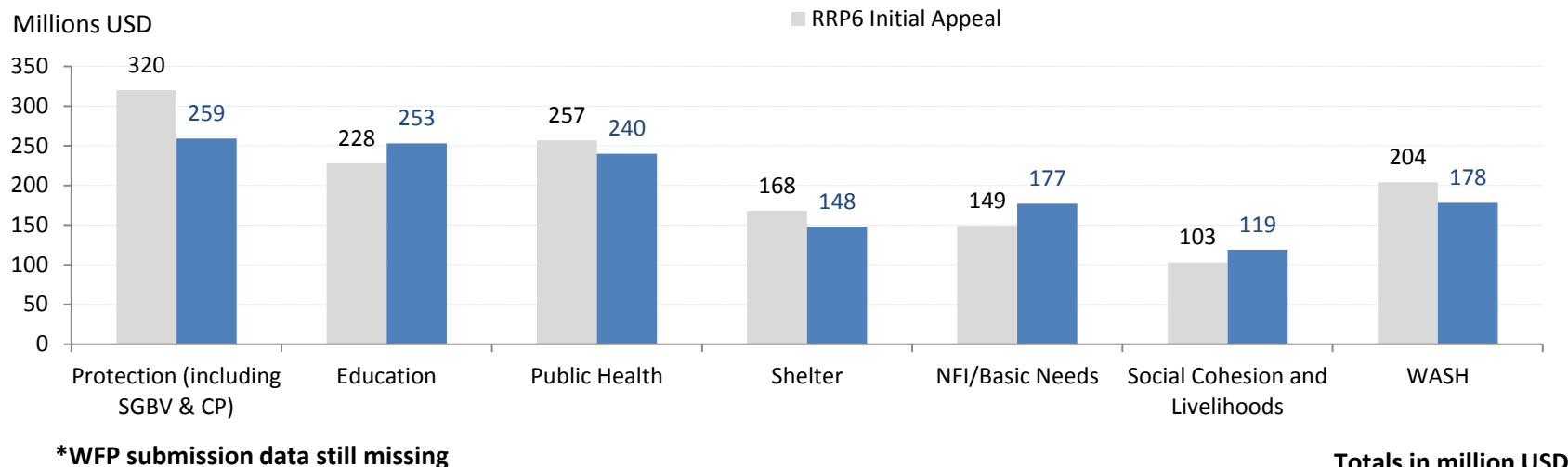
In numbers



- **63 appealing partners**
 - 2 Government of Lebanon entities (MoSA and MEHE)
 - 9 UN agencies
 - 2 International Organizations
 - 50 International and National NGOs
- **Plan decentralized by 5 Areas of Operation**
-  **Requirements: USD 1.7 billion (22% funded)**

RRP6 Mid Term Review

Requirements (as of 29 May/provisional)



Shelter Update

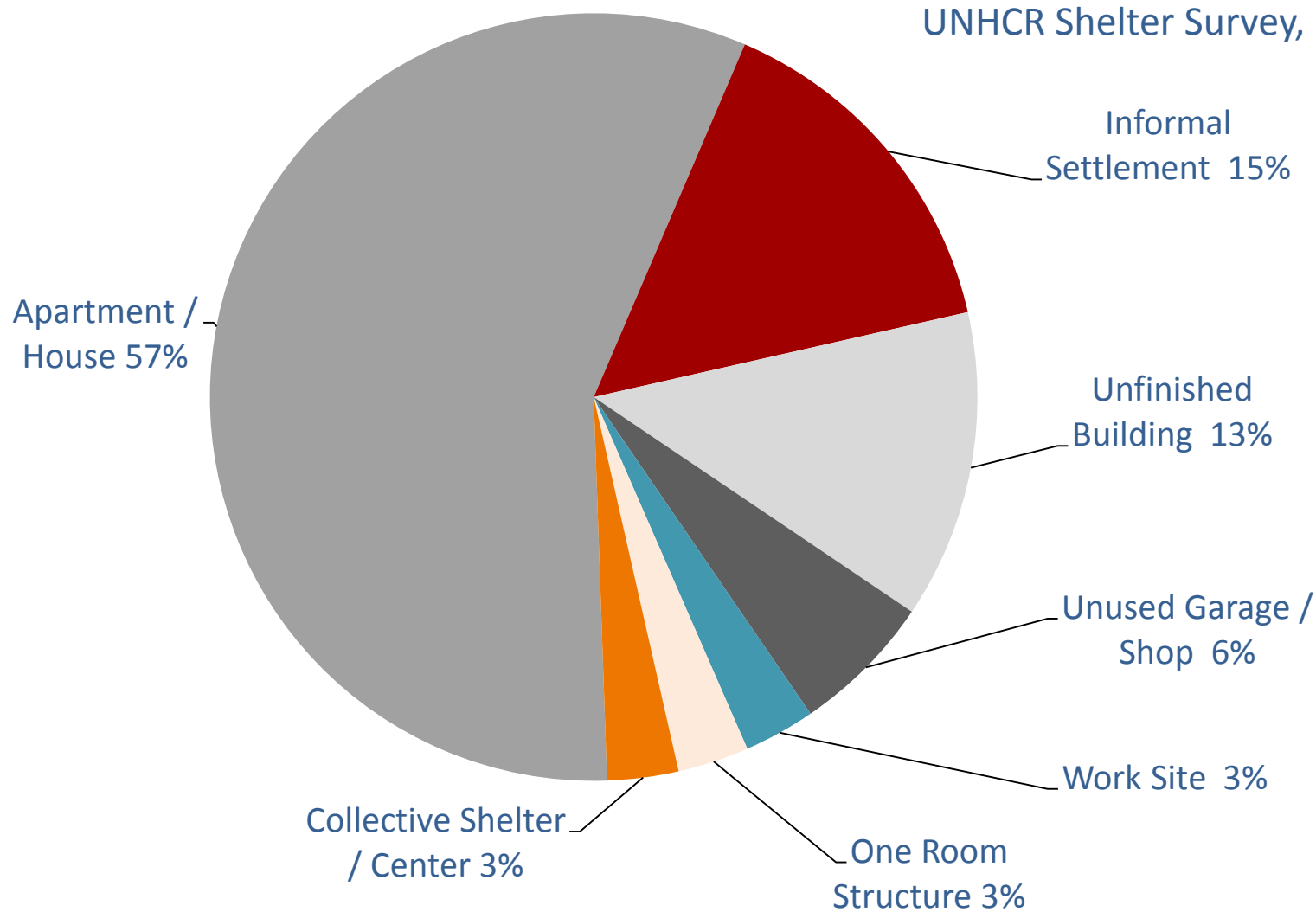
May 2014



Shelter accommodation

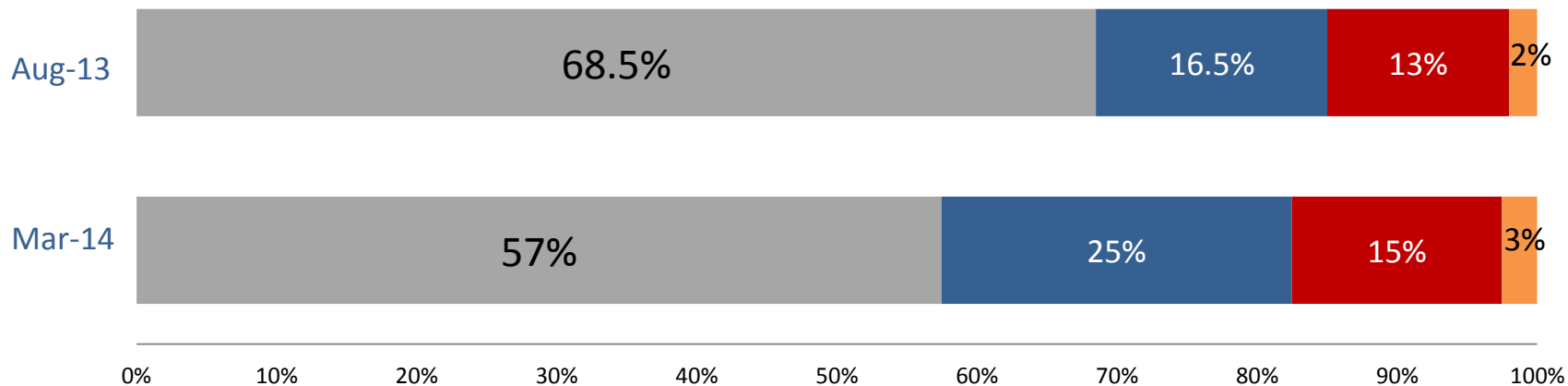


UNHCR Shelter Survey, March 2014



Type of accommodation

2013 vs. 2014



■ Apartment/House

■ Sub-standard Buildings (Unfinished Houses, Garages, Work Sites, One Room Structures)

■ Informal Settlement

■ Collective Shelter/Center

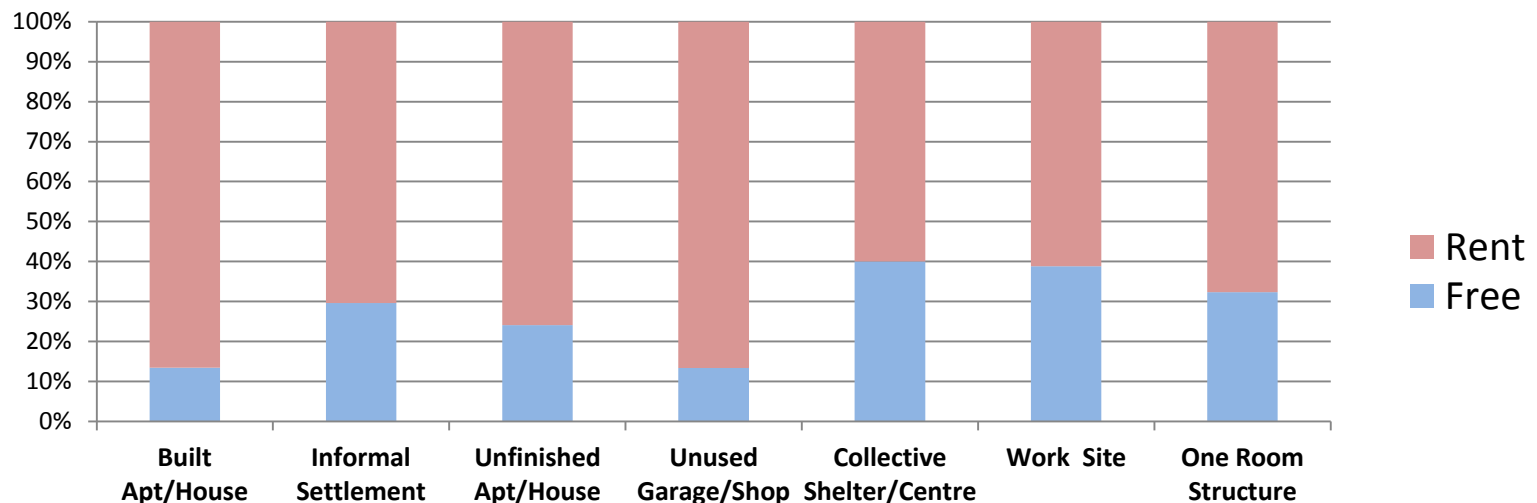


% Refugees paying rent

Per settlement type

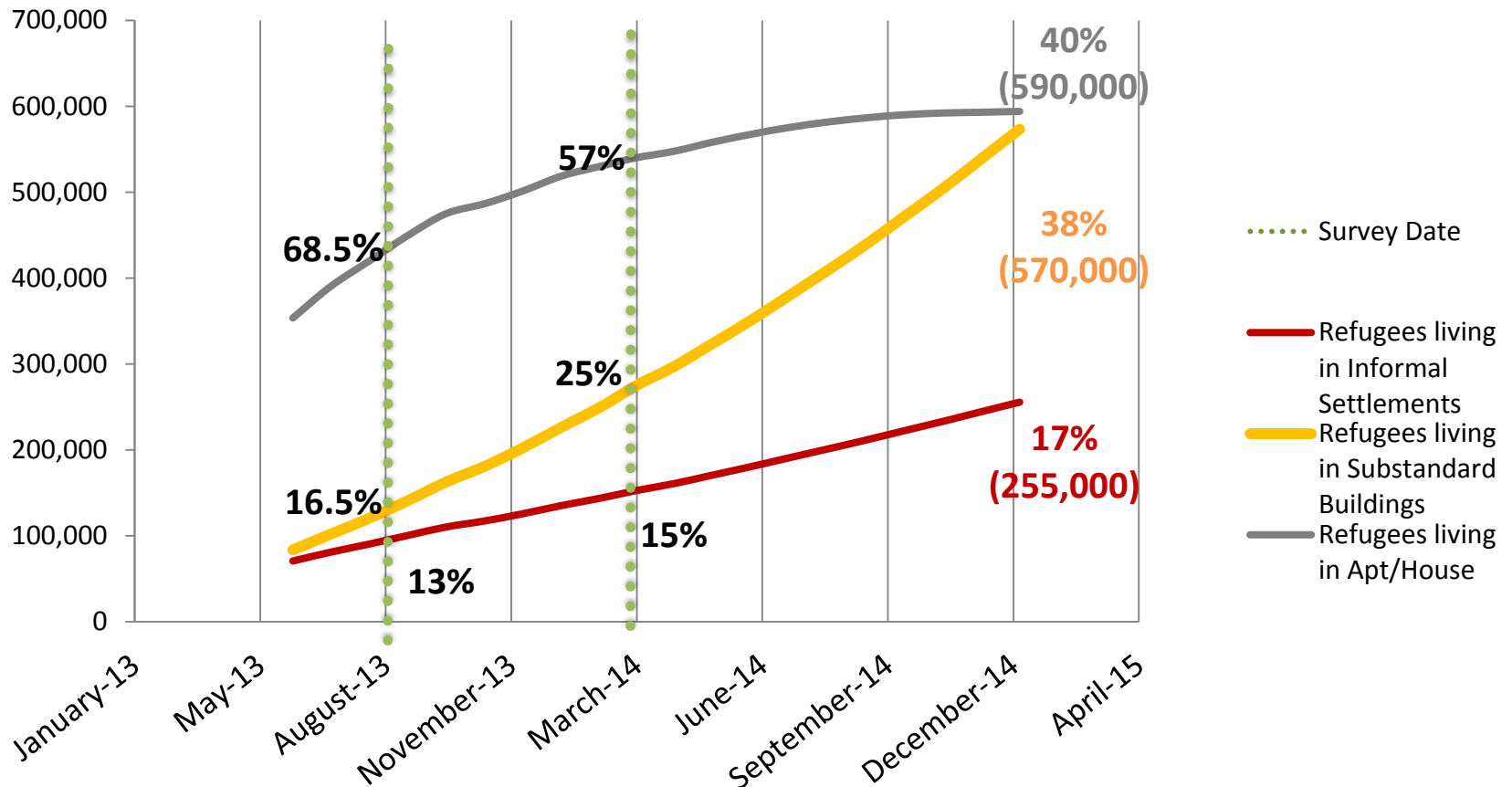


- 81% of all refugees pay rent
- 19% free rent (in exchange for work, living with relatives, or charity)
- \$32.5 million spent on monthly rent by refugees in March 2014



UNHCR Shelter Survey March 2014

Projections For December 2014

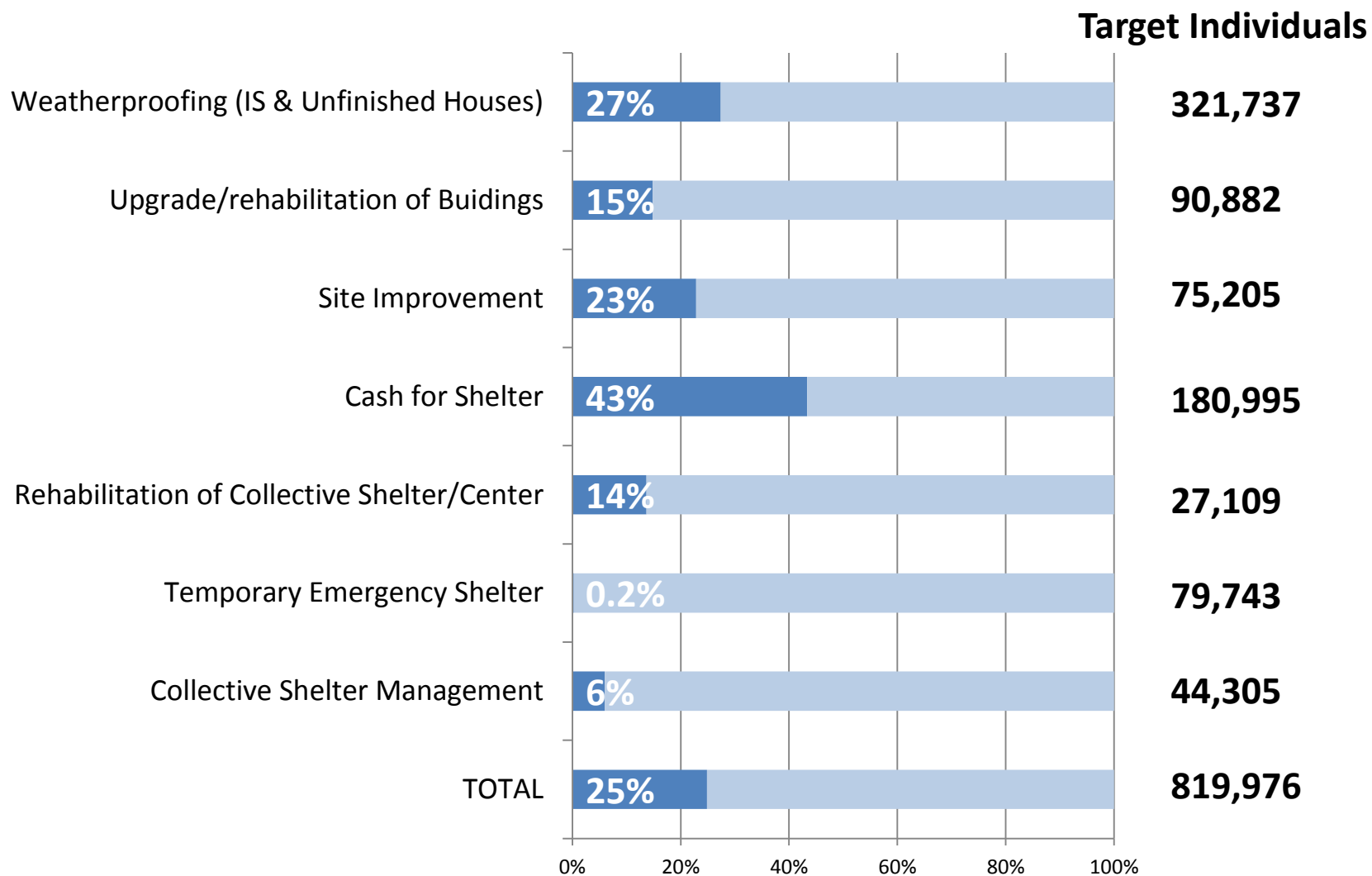


Family size: 5.19



RRP6 achievements

All populations up to April 2014



Interagency achievement

November 2012 – April 2014



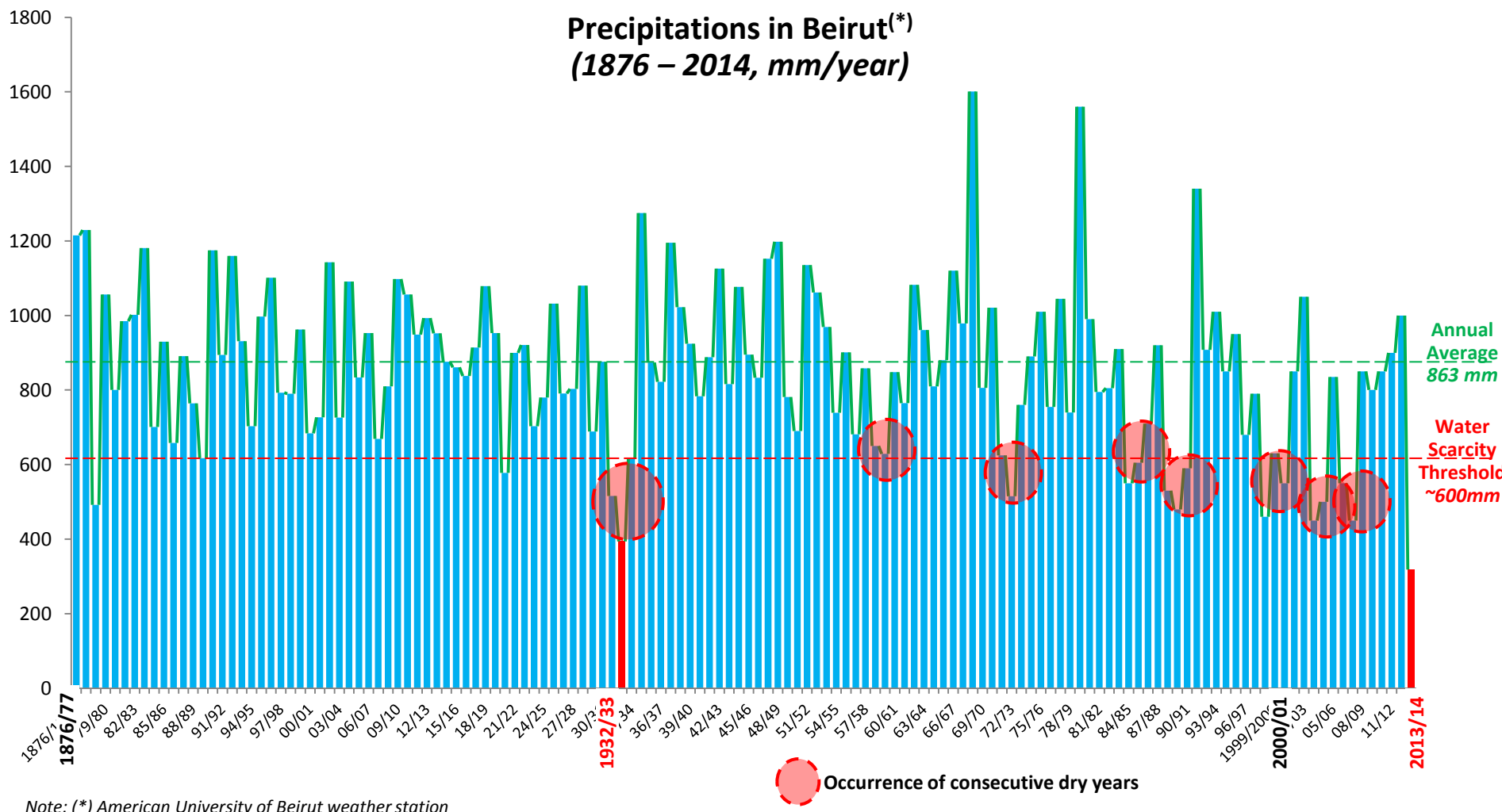
Intervention Type	Individuals assisted (SYR, PRS, LRS) November 2012 to April 2014
Weatherproofing (IS & Unfinished Houses)	293,217
Small Shelter Unit Rehab	49,999
Collective Centre Rehab	13,201
Site Improvement	23,551
Temporary Emergency Settlement	6,398
Cash for Shelter	130,120
Collective Center Management	3,552
TOTAL	520,038



Lebanon Water Scarcity 2014

Low rainfall &/or Increased demand
&/or Poor management?

Recurring dry years common in Lebanon’s recent history, with frequent occurrence of 2 to 3 consecutive dry years



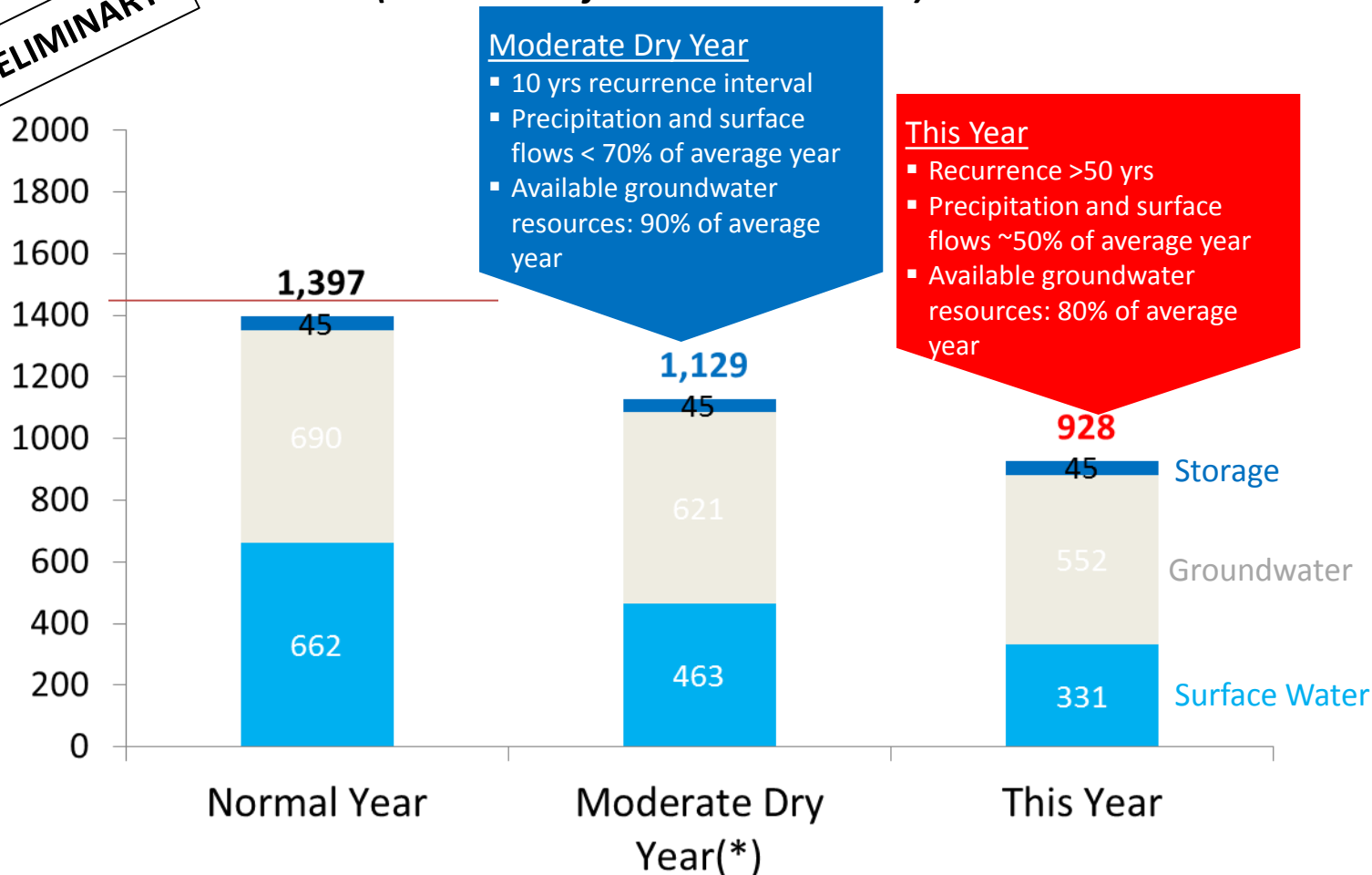


Impact of water scarcity more significant on surface water, springs, and lesser extent on groundwater wells



PRELIMINARY

Potential Impact on Water Resources (in Millions of Cubic Meters-MCM)

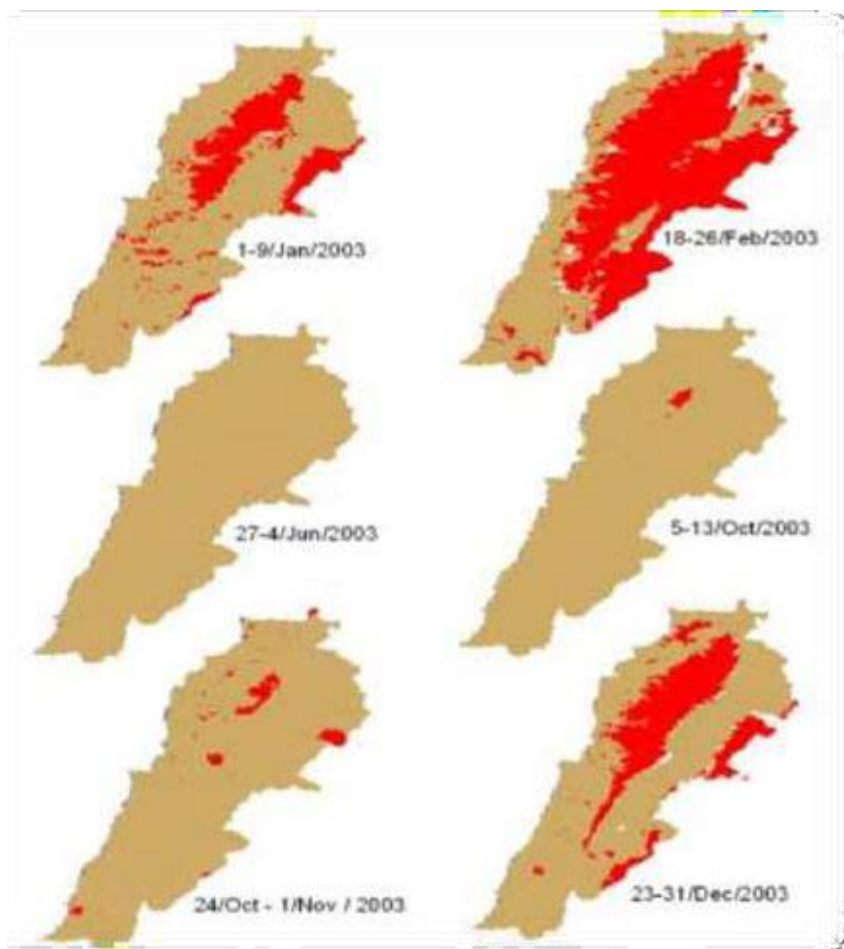


Note: (*) Dry year of a 10 year recurrence interval

Source: MEW – NWSS



What about the snow?

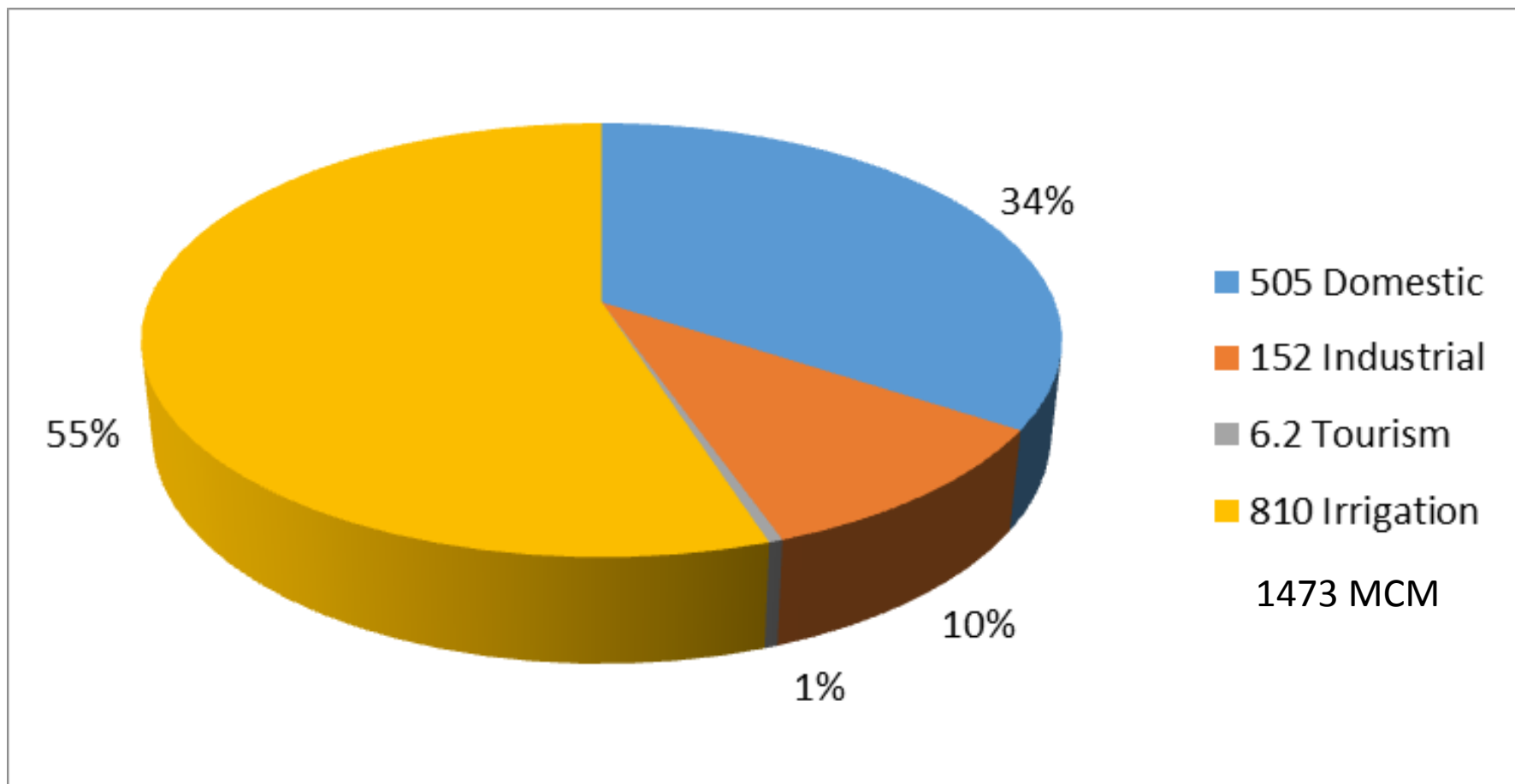


- Snow is basically not measured
- Acts as a giant water reservoir – a buffer
- Slowly releases water feeding groundwater and surface water long after rainfall



Annual Water Demand in Lebanon Prior to 2012

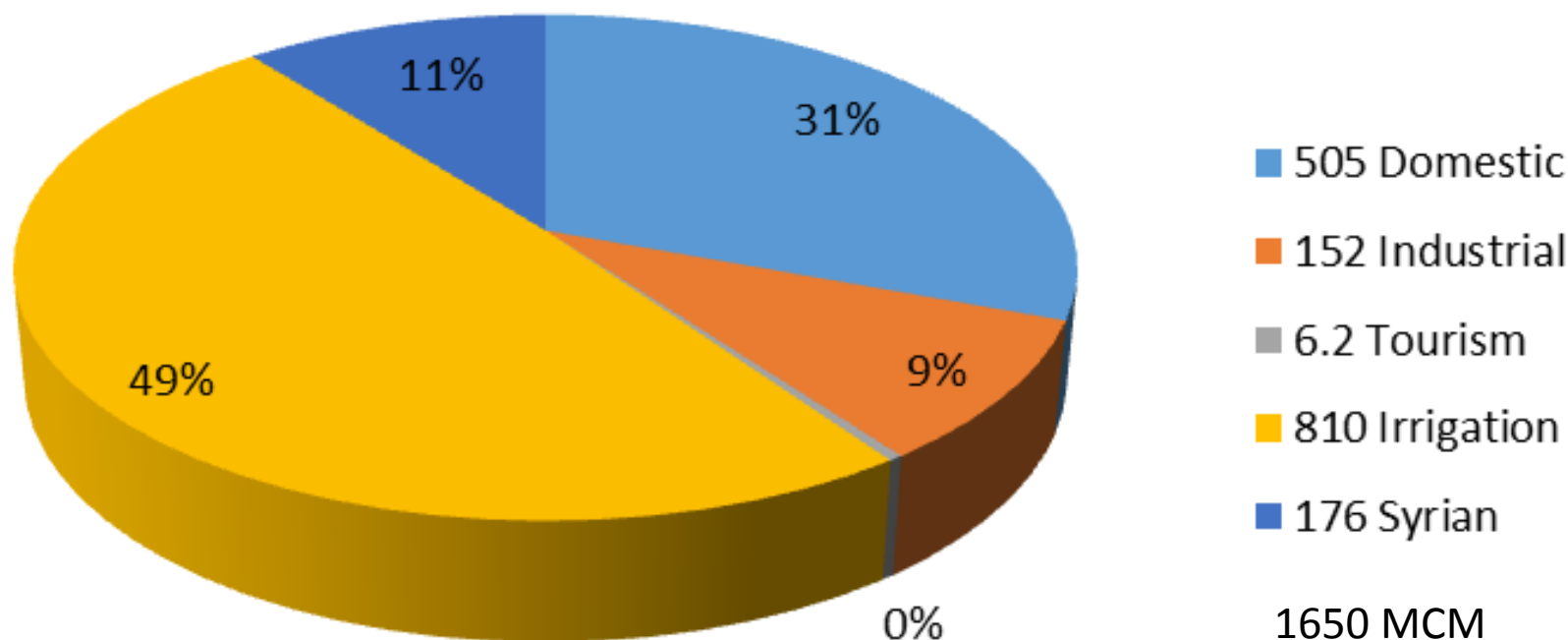
(Million Cubic Meters)



National Water Strategy, MoEW 2012



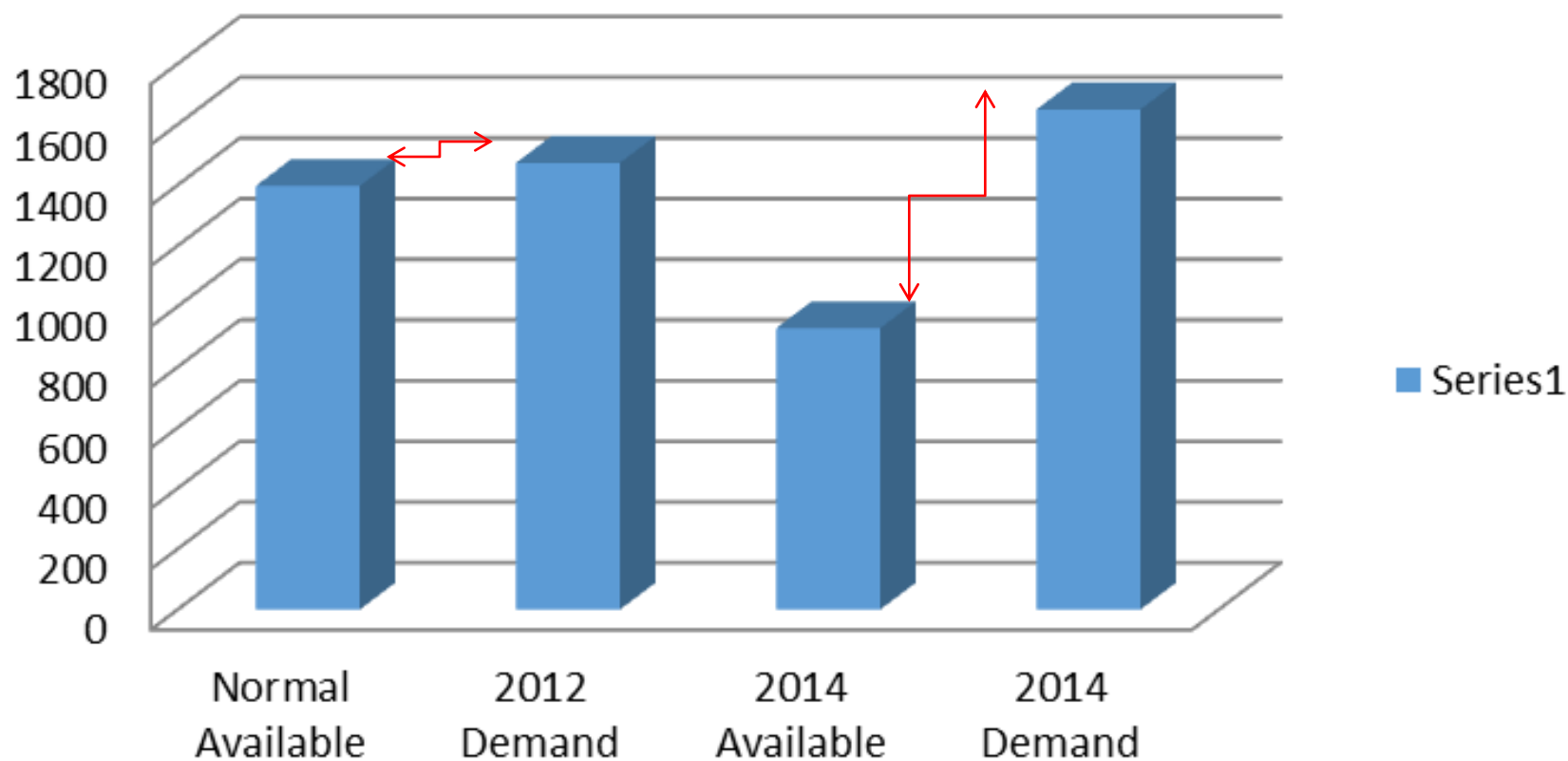
2014 Demand with Additional Syrian Population (MCM)



Data source: MoEW 2014



Water Available v Demand





Persons of Concern

- Comprise anyone:
 - Without water storage to sustain them through ration period
 - On a spring/well liable to dry or fringe of a water system
 - Living in a dry zone
 - Dependent on NGO water delivery
 - Liable to become a soft target
- Coastal populations who increase GW use and encourage saline intrusion

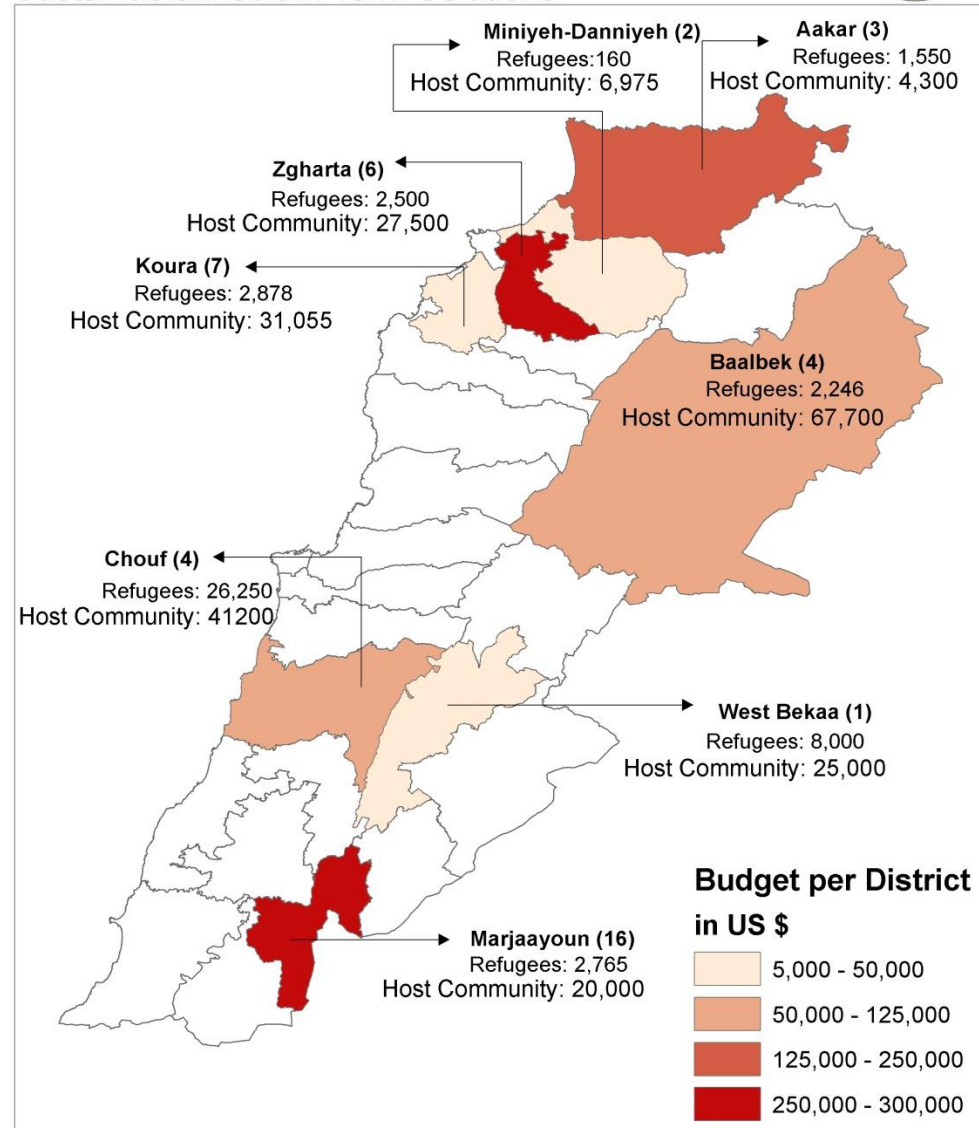
Sustainable WASH

- Investment in water supply infrastructure
- Focus is on 40% living in IS/CS not in apartments
- 35 LPD – effectively applies to trucking
- Household storage containers of 1000L

LEBANON

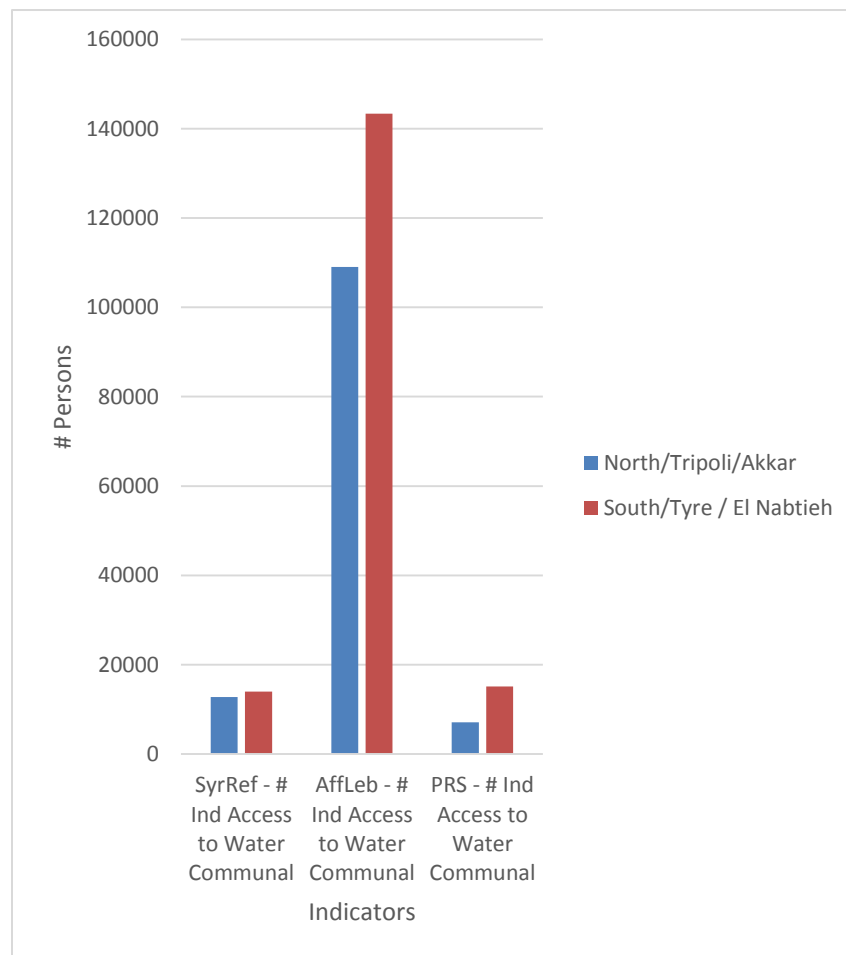
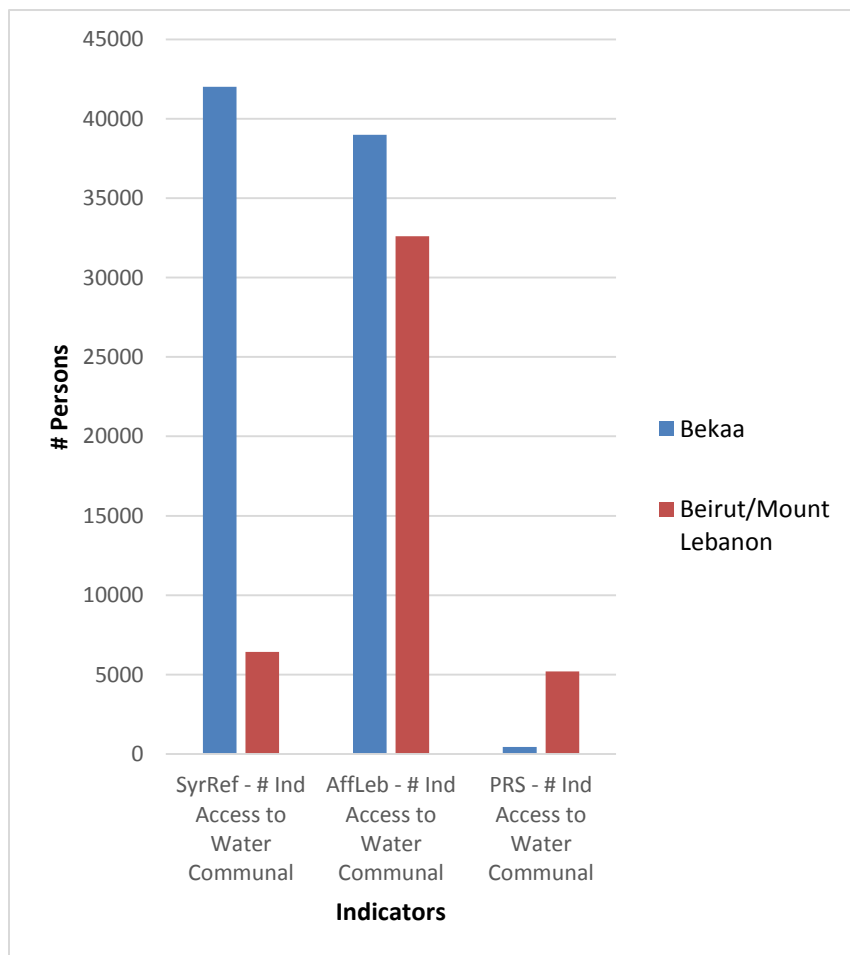
Water Projects

Sustainable/Medium Term Solutions





Beneficiaries of Water Infrastructure Projects — Lebanon (Jan-Apr 2014)



Source: Activity Info



Water Scarcity Preparedness Plan

- Focus is on 2014 scarcity period
- Objective: Mitigate humanitarian impact
 - Increased tensions / competition for resources
 - Secondary movement of refugees / evictions
 - Humanitarian access
 - Perceptions that services favour refugees



National and Regional Action Plans

1. AWD preparedness plan (5)
2. Mapping – scarcity and vulnerability (10)
3. Water trucking efficiency (5)
4. Identification and implementation of immediate scarcity related interventions (12)
5. Water scarcity / conservation messaging (5)
6. Advocacy (5)
7. WASH capacity review (agency/public/private)



Advocacy

- Advocate for Government statement on scarcity, water conservation and prices guidelines
- Advocate for restrictions on water use
- Advocate for donors to have flexibility between budget lines
- Advocate for capping of prices for water production at national and local levels

Thank You!

